

TRENDS

2022Q2 Quarterly Update

Mining, Leisure & Hospitality Drive Job Growth in Wyoming

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

This article provides an overview of Wyoming’s employment and wages in second quarter 2022, as the state saw over-the-year increases in employment and wages for the fifth consecutive quarter. The data presented in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm.

Wyoming continued to recover from its most recent economic downturn in second quarter 2022 (2022Q2), adding more than 5,000 new jobs and nearly \$300 million in total wages compared to the prior year (see Table 1). While average monthly employment and total wages increased from prior-year levels for the last five consecutive quarters, Wyoming has not returned to pre-pandemic employment levels.

This article compares data from 2022Q2 to data from the prior year at the county and industry levels, with special emphasis on Wyoming's mining and leisure & hospitality sectors. This article

also compares current employment and wages to pre-pandemic years in order to obtain a better understanding of how

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2021Q2 and 2022Q2

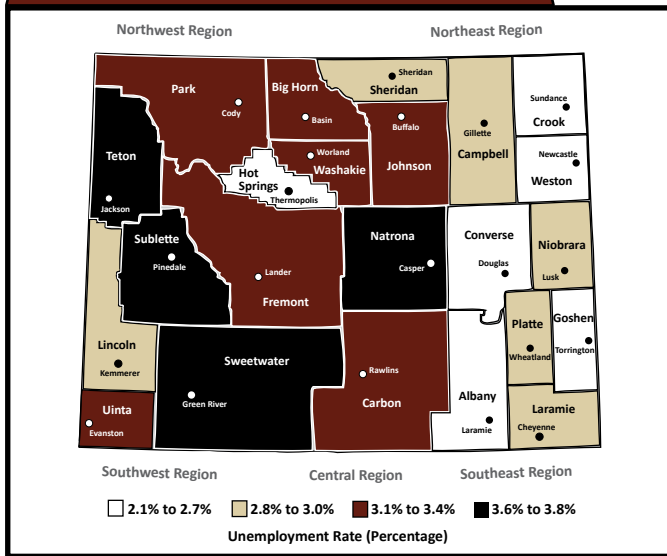
	2022Q2	2021Q2	Change, 2021Q2-2022Q2	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	272,532	267,414	5,118	1.9
Total Wages	\$3.7 Billion	\$3.4 Billion	\$283.7 Million	8.3
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,048	\$986	\$62	6.2

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/1/22.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming had 16 growing industries in second quarter 2022, which accounted for 17.5% of the state's total employment. ... page 18
- The support activities for mining subsector added more than 1,000 jobs over the year. ... page 20

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



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(Text continued from page 1)

different industries and counties are recovering from economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and job losses in the energy sector.

The data in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Data from 2022Q2 are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/22Q2_QCEW/toc.htm.

Introduction

Wyoming's average monthly employment in 2022Q2 was 273,532, an

increase of 5,118 jobs (1.9%) compared to 2021Q2 (see Table 2, page 4). Total wages increased from \$3.4 billion to \$3.7 billion over the year (\$283.7 million, or 8.3%) while the state's average weekly wage increased from \$986 to \$1,048 (\$62, or 6.2%).

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has defined 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 QCEW (see Figure 1 and Figure 2, page 5). Wyoming has endured three such

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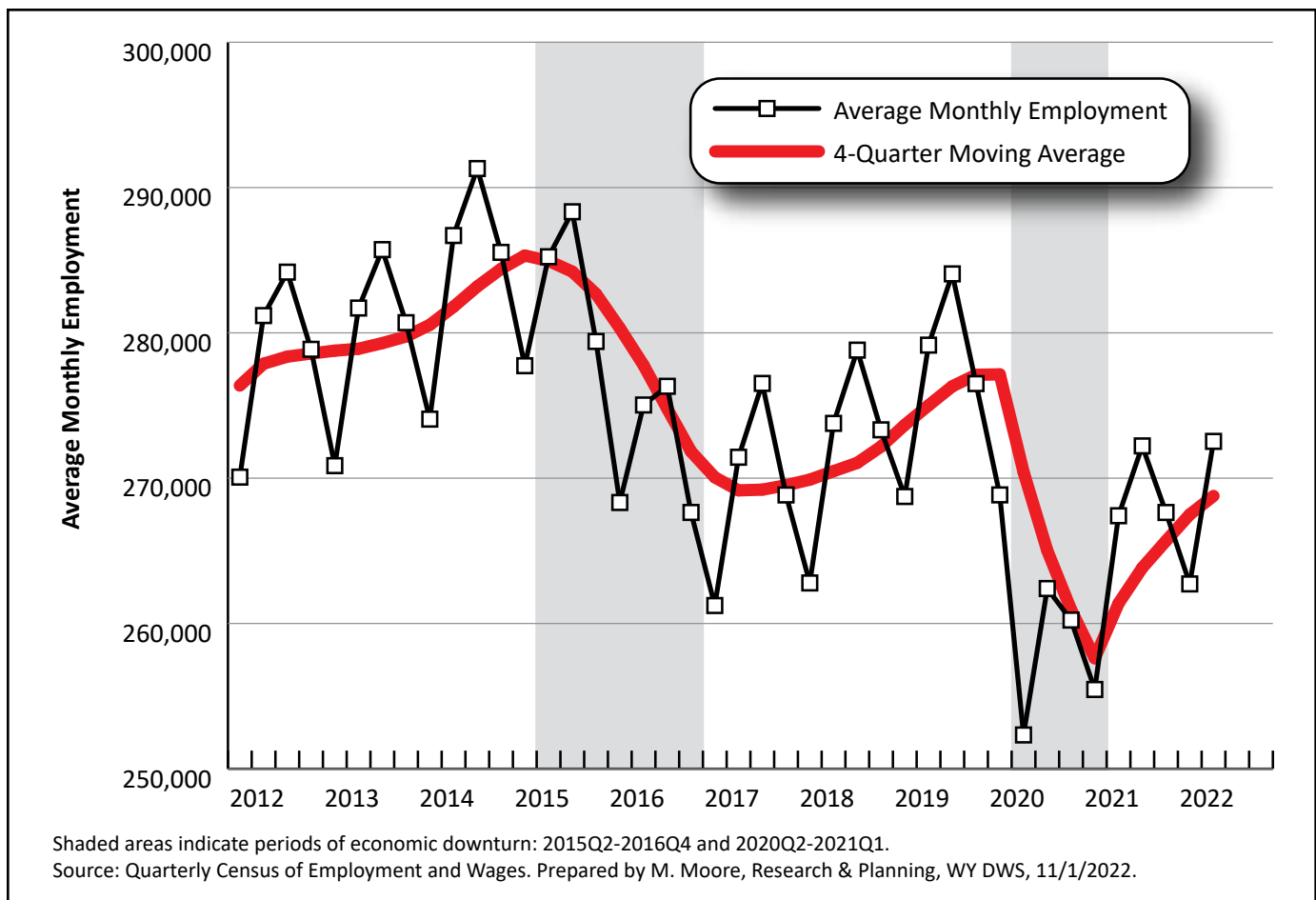


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q2

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2012Q2-2022Q2

Year/ Quarter	Average Monthly Employment	Over-the-Year Change		Total Wages (in Millions)	Over-the-Year Change		Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%		\$	%		\$	%
2012Q2	281,190	6,023	2.2	\$3,074.2	\$140.7	4.8	\$841	\$21	2.6
2012Q3	284,180	1,949	0.7	\$3,060.1	\$6.2	0.2	\$828	-\$4	-0.5
2012Q4	278,868	853	0.3	\$3,293.4	\$127.7	4.0	\$908	\$33	3.7
2013Q1	270,861	788	0.3	\$3,024.2	\$32.9	1.1	\$859	\$7	0.8
2013Q2	281,708	518	0.2	\$3,093.2	\$18.9	0.6	\$845	\$4	0.4
2013Q3	285,730	1,550	0.5	\$3,119.3	\$59.1	1.9	\$840	\$11	1.4
2013Q4	280,701	1,833	0.7	\$3,344.4	\$50.9	1.5	\$916	\$8	0.9
2014Q1	274,063	3,202	1.2	\$3,124.2	\$100.0	3.3	\$877	\$18	2.1
2014Q2	286,699	4,991	1.8	\$3,243.7	\$150.5	4.9	\$870	\$26	3.0
2014Q3	291,309	5,579	2.0	\$3,317.6	\$198.4	6.4	\$876	\$36	4.3
2014Q4	285,540	4,839	1.7	\$3,536.9	\$192.5	5.8	\$953	\$36	4.0
2015Q1	277,738	3,675	1.3	\$3,221.1	\$96.8	3.1	\$892	\$15	1.7
2015Q2	285,239	-1,460	-0.5	\$3,219.5	-\$24.1	-0.7	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015Q3	288,335	-2,974	-1.0	\$3,242.2	-\$75.5	-2.3	\$865	-\$11	-1.3
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016Q1	268,325	-9,412	-3.4	\$2,971.2	-\$249.8	-7.8	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6	\$3,035.6	-\$183.9	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2	\$3,107.2	-\$134.9	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017Q1	261,234	-7,091	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$17.6	0.6	\$880	\$28	3.3
2017Q2	271,441	-3,596	-1.3	\$3,089.1	\$53.5	1.8	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,520	197	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.2	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,845	1,203	0.4	\$3,273.7	\$162.3	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.7
2018Q1	262,788	1,554	0.6	\$3,121.6	\$132.8	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,771	2,331	0.9	\$3,205.4	\$116.3	3.8	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,812	2,292	0.8	\$3,277.9	\$159.5	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,327	4,482	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$201.6	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	5,951	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.4	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,383	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$174.3	5.4	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,248	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.7	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,181	1.2	\$3,646.3	\$171.0	4.9	\$1,014	\$36	3.7
2020Q1	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,825	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$33	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1	255,457	-13,392	-5.0	\$3,162.1	-\$189.1	-5.6	\$952	-\$7	-0.7
2021Q2	267,414	15,085	6.0	\$3,429.3	\$265.3	8.4	\$986	\$22	2.3
2021Q3	272,220	9,816	3.7	\$3,519.6	\$318.3	9.9	\$995	\$56	6.0
2021Q4	267,639	7,404	2.8	\$3,976.3	\$388.4	10.8	\$1,143	\$82	7.8
2022Q1	262,721	7,264	2.8	\$3,625.3	\$463.2	14.6	\$1,061	\$109	11.4
2022Q2(p)	272,532	5,118	1.9	\$3,713.0	\$283.7	8.3	\$1,048	\$62	6.2

(p)Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by C. Toups, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/1/22.

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

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

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 3)

economic downturns since 2009: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1. Wyoming's most recent downturn was influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for the state's energy resources. While each downturn had its own unique circumstances, declining energy prices preceded all three (Moore, 2019).

Wyoming has yet to return to pre-pandemic employment levels. In 2022Q2, the state's average monthly employment remained 2.4% lower compared to 2019Q2, or approximately 6,600 fewer jobs. Some industries, however, have exceeded their

pre-pandemic employment levels, such as retail trade (Bullard, 2022a) and leisure & hospitality.

Industry

Industries are organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure for mining (NAICS 21) can be found in Box 1 on page 4. The related article on page 24 discusses recent changes in NAICS coding.

Table 3 (see page 6) shows employment and wages at the two-digit sector level. Nearly all private industries showed

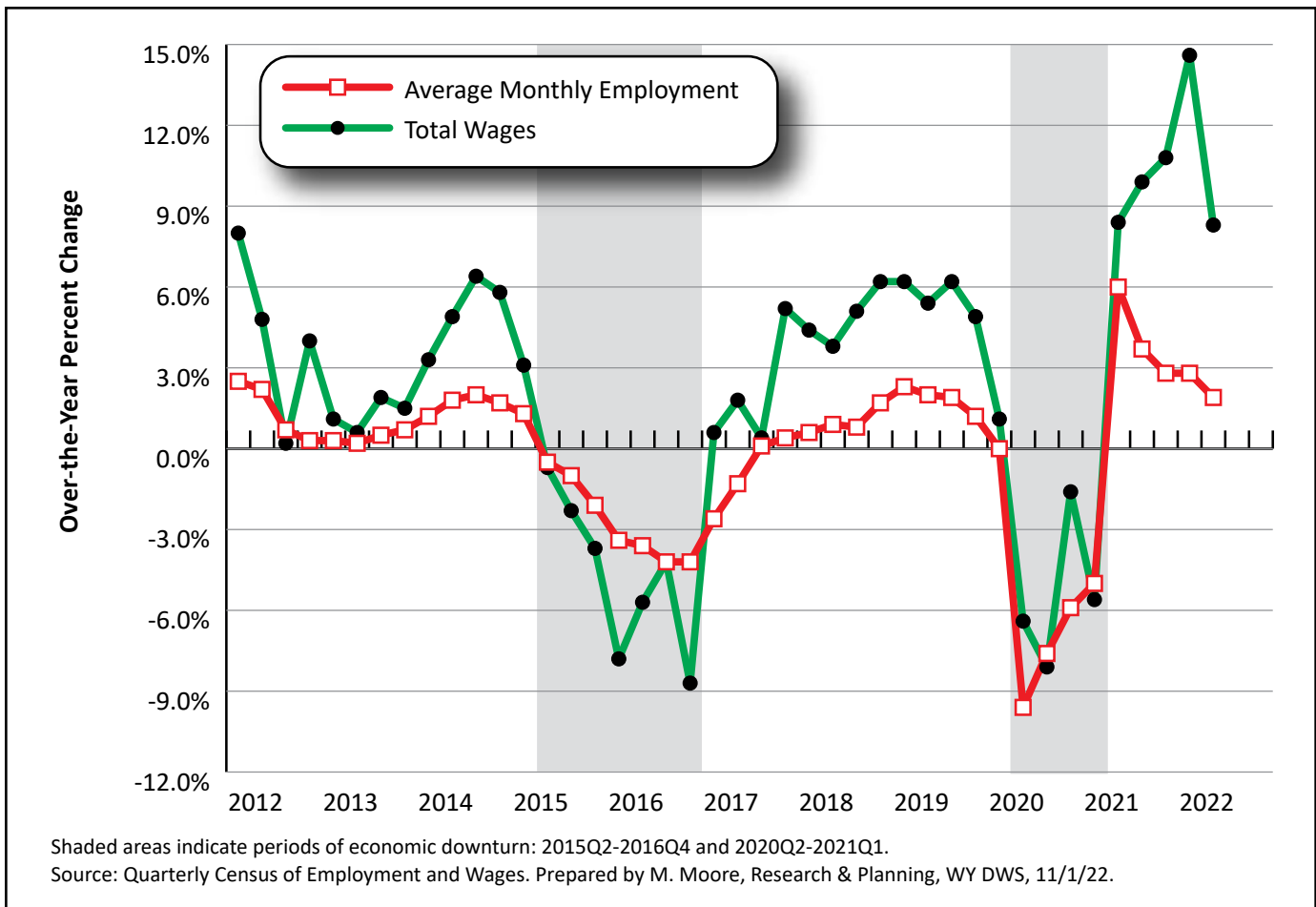


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q2

substantial over-the-year employment gains, led by mining, including oil & gas (1,594 more jobs, or 11.0%) and leisure & hospitality (1,476, or 4.1%). In fact, of the 5,118 new jobs from 2021Q2 to 2022Q2, approximately six in 10 (59.9%) were in one of these two industries. Other industries with substantial over-the-year job gains included retail trade (819, or 2.8%), professional & business services (760, or 3.8%), and manufacturing (420, or 4.3%). Job losses were seen in Wyoming's health care & social assistance (-179, or -0.7%) and agriculture (-47, or -1.7%) sectors.

Wyoming's public sector also saw job

losses, as employment in total government fell by 788 jobs (-1.2%). State government saw the greatest over-the-year decrease in employment (-330, or -2.7%), followed by local (-281, or -0.6%) and federal (-177, or -2.3%) government.

Across all industries, Wyoming's average weekly wage in 2022Q2 was \$1,048 (see Figure 3, page 7). The highest weekly wages were found in mining, including oil & gas (\$1,855), federal government (\$1,568), professional & business services (\$1,381), and manufacturing (\$1,370). The industries with the lowest weekly wages were leisure

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2021Q2-2022Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q2	2021Q2	Change N	Change %	2022Q2	2021Q2	Change \$	Change %
Ownership - Total		272,532	267,414	5,118	1.9	\$3,713.0	\$3,429.3	\$283.7	8.3
Ownership - Private		207,608	201,702	5,906	2.9	\$2,780.8	\$2,518.3	\$262.4	10.4
11	Agriculture	2,777	2,824	-47	-1.7	\$26.3	\$25.1	\$1.3	5.1
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	16,073	14,479	1,594	11.0	\$387.7	\$325.9	\$61.8	19.0
23	Construction	21,572	21,367	205	1.0	\$326.5	\$297.5	\$29.0	9.8
31-33	Manufacturing	10,070	9,650	420	4.3	\$179.4	\$165.2	\$14.2	8.6
42, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,706	19,641	65	0.3	\$336.4	\$312.9	\$23.4	7.5
44-45	Retail Trade	30,286	29,467	819	2.8	\$258.2	\$244.8	\$13.4	5.5
51	Information	3,077	2,941	136	4.6	\$50.6	\$49.7	\$0.8	1.7
52-53	Financial Activities	11,426	11,095	331	3.0	\$200.0	\$190.3	\$9.8	5.1
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	20,519	19,758	760	3.8	\$368.4	\$310.7	\$57.7	18.6
61	Educational Services	2,069	1,790	279	15.6	\$20.9	\$16.4	\$4.5	27.5
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,352	25,531	-179	-0.7	\$315.0	\$299.3	\$15.8	5.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	37,540	36,063	1,476	4.1	\$229.4	\$207.2	\$22.2	10.7
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,069	6,975	94	1.3	\$79.9	\$70.5	\$9.3	13.2
99	Unclassified	75	121	-46	-38.1	\$2.0	\$2.8	-\$0.9	-29.9
Total Government		64,924	65,712	-788	-1.2	\$932.2	\$911.0	\$21.3	2.3
Federal Government		7,657	7,834	-177	-2.3	\$156.1	\$147.7	\$8.4	5.7
State Government		12,108	12,438	-330	-2.7	\$180.3	\$181.3	-\$0.9	-0.5
Local Government		45,158	45,439	-281	-0.6	\$595.8	\$582.0	\$13.8	2.4
61	Educational Services	22,830	22,979	-149	-0.6	\$290.3	\$290.7	-\$0.4	-0.1
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,602	8,780	-177	-2.0	\$155.6	\$148.2	\$7.4	5.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/1/22.

& hospitality (\$470), retail trade (\$656), and agriculture (\$730).

As previously mentioned, nearly 60% of all new jobs from 2021Q2 to 2022Q2 were found in mining and leisure & hospitality. This article provides detailed information for these two industries for selected subsectors (three-digit), industry groups (four-digit), and detailed national industries (six-digit). Figures 4-6 (see pages 8-9) illustrate employment and wage trends in mining and leisure & hospitality over the last 10 years. The data used to construct these three figures are available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW_OTY/toc.htm.

Wyoming's mining industry saw substantial job losses during the two most recent economic downturns (see Figure 4, page 8). As noted by Gallagher (2016), the downturn that lasted from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 was driven by the "substantial decline in the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal." Employment in mining fell from 26,527 in 2015Q1 just prior to the downturn to 17,961 in 2016Q3 (-8,566 jobs, or -32.3%). In other

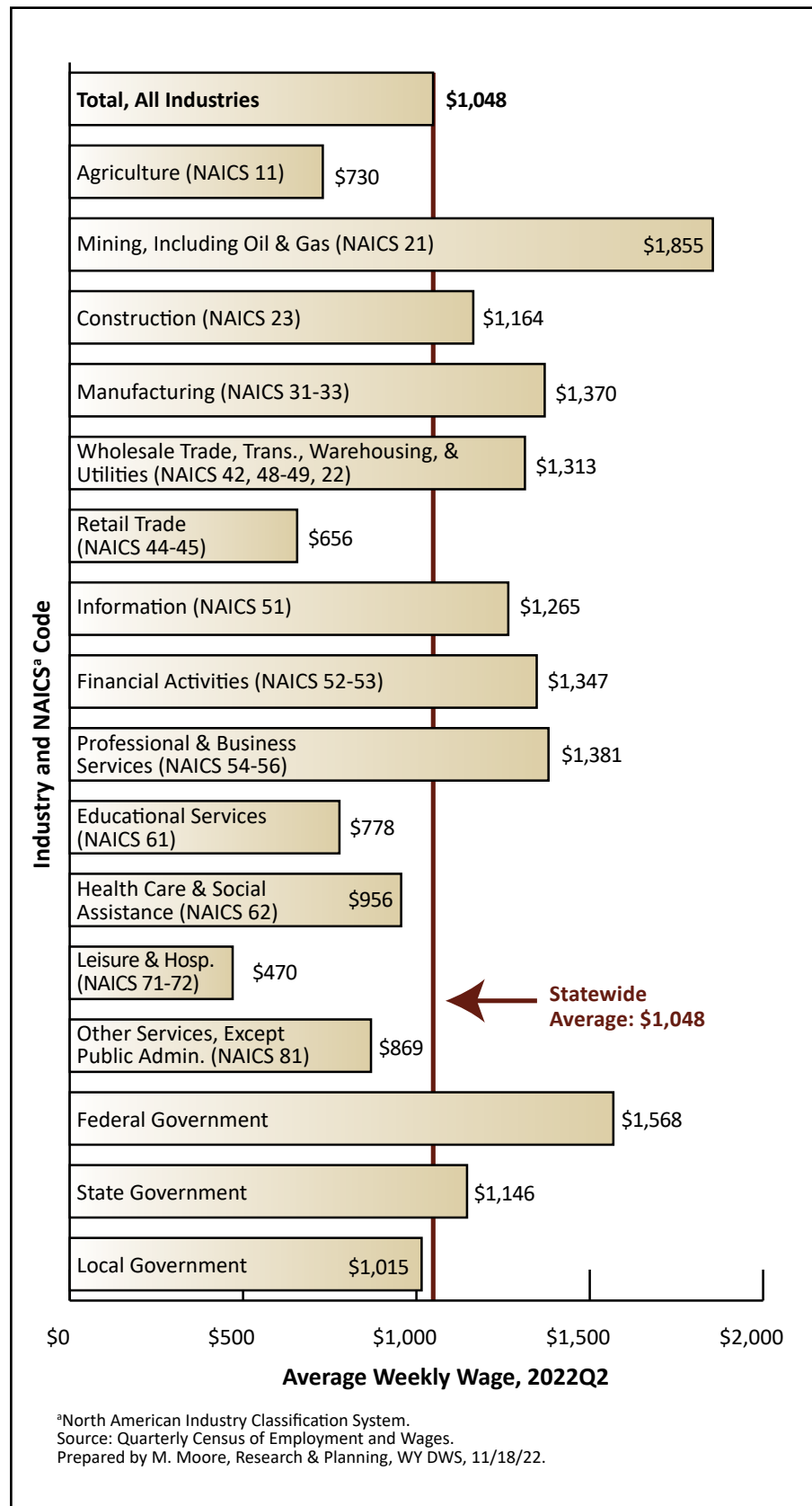


Figure 3: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2022Q2

words, Wyoming lost approximately one-third of its mining jobs during that downturn. Mining experienced moderate job growth from 2017 to 2019; however, job losses in mining preceded the COVID-19 pandemic by three quarters, and employment fell to a decade low of 14,216 in 2021Q1. Mining employment continued to decrease from prior-year levels through 2021Q2, but has since increased during each of the last four quarters. However, mining employment has not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

In contrast, Wyoming's leisure & hospitality sector experienced slow, steady growth from 2012 through 2019 and was largely unaffected by the 2015-2016 downturn. However, leisure & hospitality was hit harder than any other industry during the COVID-19 pandemic, and lost more than one-fourth of its jobs (-10,255, or -27.6%) from 2019Q2 to 2020Q2 (Moore, 2021). Employment in leisure & hospitality dropped to a 20-year low during the

pandemic, but increased during the last two years and surpassed pre-pandemic levels.

Employment in leisure & hospitality has historically been greater compared to mining (see Figure 4). However, the gap widened considerably over the last decade because of substantial mining job losses. In 2012Q2, the 27,830 jobs in mining accounted for nearly one in 10 (9.9%) of the state's total, while the 33,728 leisure & hospitality jobs made up 12.0% (Research & Planning, 2022). In 2022Q2, mining contributed closer to one in 20 jobs (5.9%) to the statewide total, while leisure & hospitality accounted for 13.8%.

Mining has historically contributed more wages to the statewide total than any other industry. For example, Bullard (2015) noted that in 2015Q1, mining paid approximately \$1 of every \$5 of Wyoming's total wages. But as illustrated in Figure 5 (see page 9), total wages in mining have decreased substantially

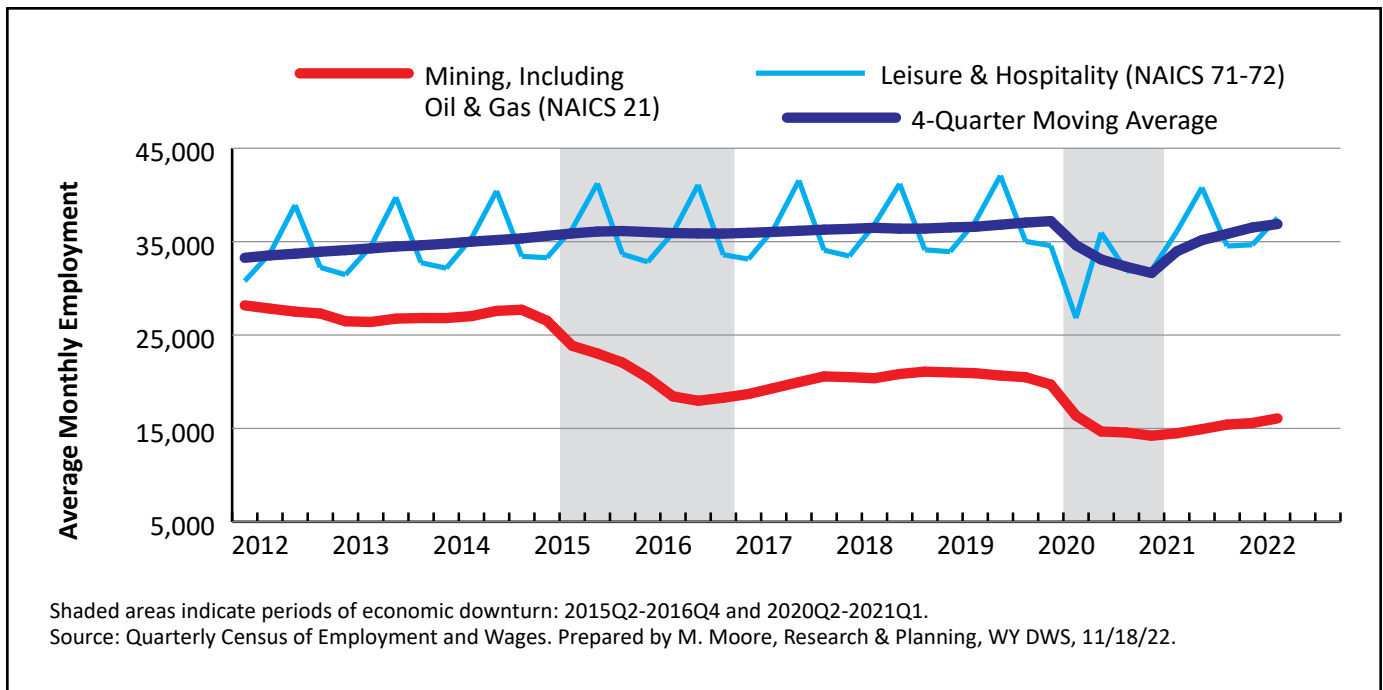


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining (NAICS 21) and Leisure & Hospitality (71-72) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q2

since the 2015-2016 economic downturn, and fell to a decade low during the 2020-2021 downturn. Total wages in mining peaked at \$637.4 million in 2014Q4, and fell to a decade low of \$245.4 million in 2020Q3.

As the gap in average monthly employment between mining and leisure & hospitality widened over the last decade, the difference in total wages in those two industries narrowed. In 2021Q2, the \$545.5 million in total

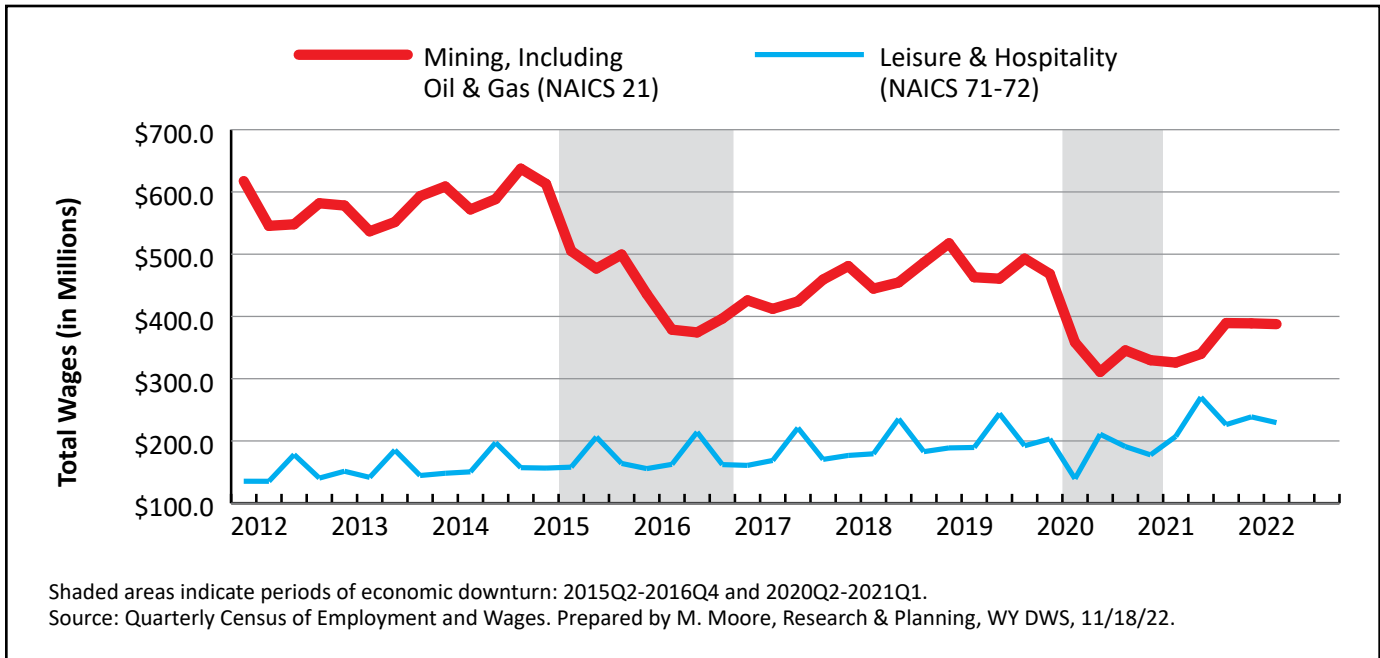


Figure 5: Total Wages in Mining (NAICS 21) and Leisure & Hospitality (71-72) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q2

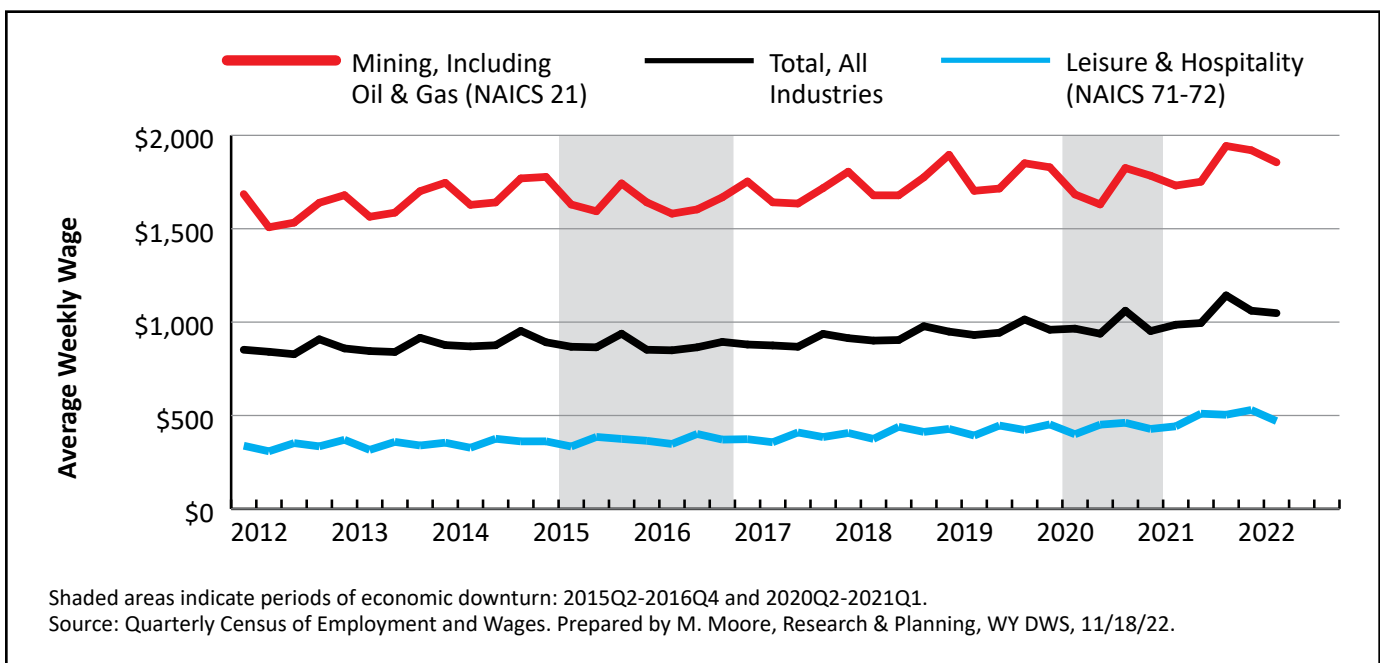


Figure 6: Average Weekly Wage in Mining (NAICS 21), Leisure & Hospitality (71-72), and Total Industries in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q2

wages in mining accounted for 17.7% of the state's total wages, while the \$135.2 million in total wages in leisure & hospitality made up just 4.4% of the total. In 2022Q2, mining contributed 10.4% of Wyoming's total wages (\$229.4 million), while leisure & hospitality contributed 6.2% (\$229.4 million).

As mentioned earlier in this article, mining had the highest average weekly

wage in 2022Q2, while leisure & hospitality had the lowest. As shown in Figure 6 (see page 9), this has not changed over time.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Wyoming's mining sector (NAICS 21) is comprised of three subsectors: oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), mining, except oil

Table 4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2021Q2 and 2022Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q2	2021Q2	N	%	2022Q2	2021Q2	\$	%
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	16,073	14,479	1,594	11.0	\$387.7	\$325.9	\$61.8	19.0
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,232	2,206	26	1.2	\$66.7	\$59.3	\$7.4	12.5
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	870	952	-81	-8.5	\$25.6	\$23.6	\$1.9	8.1
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,361	1,254	107	8.6	\$41.1	\$35.6	\$5.5	15.4
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,616	7,066	550	7.8	\$190.4	\$170.8	\$19.6	11.5
2121	Coal Mining	4,673	4,306	367	8.5	\$110.7	\$99.5	\$11.2	11.3
2122	Metal Ore Mining	102	97	5	5.2	\$2.7	\$2.7	-\$0.1	-3.4
212290	Other Metal Ore Mining	99	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,841	2,664	178	6.7	\$77.1	\$68.5	\$8.5	12.4
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	17	17	0	2.0	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	8.1
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	270	265	4	1.6	\$4.3	\$4.1	\$0.2	5.8
212323	Kaolin, Clay, & Ceramic & Refractory Minerals Mining	784	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$13.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
212390	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	1,734	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$58.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
213	Support Activities for Mining	6,225	5,207	1,018	19.6	\$130.6	\$95.8	\$34.8	36.3
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	953	568	385	67.8	\$23.4	\$12.8	\$10.7	83.5
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	4,977	4,371	606	13.9	\$102.1	\$78.3	\$23.9	30.5
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	175	142	34	23.8	\$2.7	\$2.0	\$0.7	37.2
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	52	46	6	13.0	\$1.2	\$1.6	-\$0.4	-23.0
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals	68	81	-13	-15.6	\$1.0	\$1.2	-\$0.1	-12.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

N/A = Not available due to NAICS 2022 code changes.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/1/22.

& gas (NAICS 212), and support activities for mining (NAICS 213).

Of the three subsectors, the greatest job increases in 2022Q2 were found in support activities for mining (1,018 new jobs, or 19.6%; see Table 4, page 10). Within this subsector, the bulk of the new jobs were found in support activities for oil & gas operations (606, or 13.9%) and drilling oil & gas wells (385, or 67.8%).

The volatility in terms of employment in support activities for mining can be seen in Figure 7, with substantial job losses during periods of economic downturn. For example, during the 2015-2016 downturn, support

activities for mining lost nearly 9,000 jobs. This subsector gained back about half of those jobs after 2016, but employment fell to a decade low 4,636 jobs in 2020Q4 during the most recent economic downturn.

More information on support activities for mining can be found in the related article on page 20.

Mining, except oil & gas added 550 new jobs over the year, an increase of 7.8%. This subsector includes coal mining, which added 367 new jobs, an increase of 8.5%. This marked the second consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth in coal mining and the largest growth since

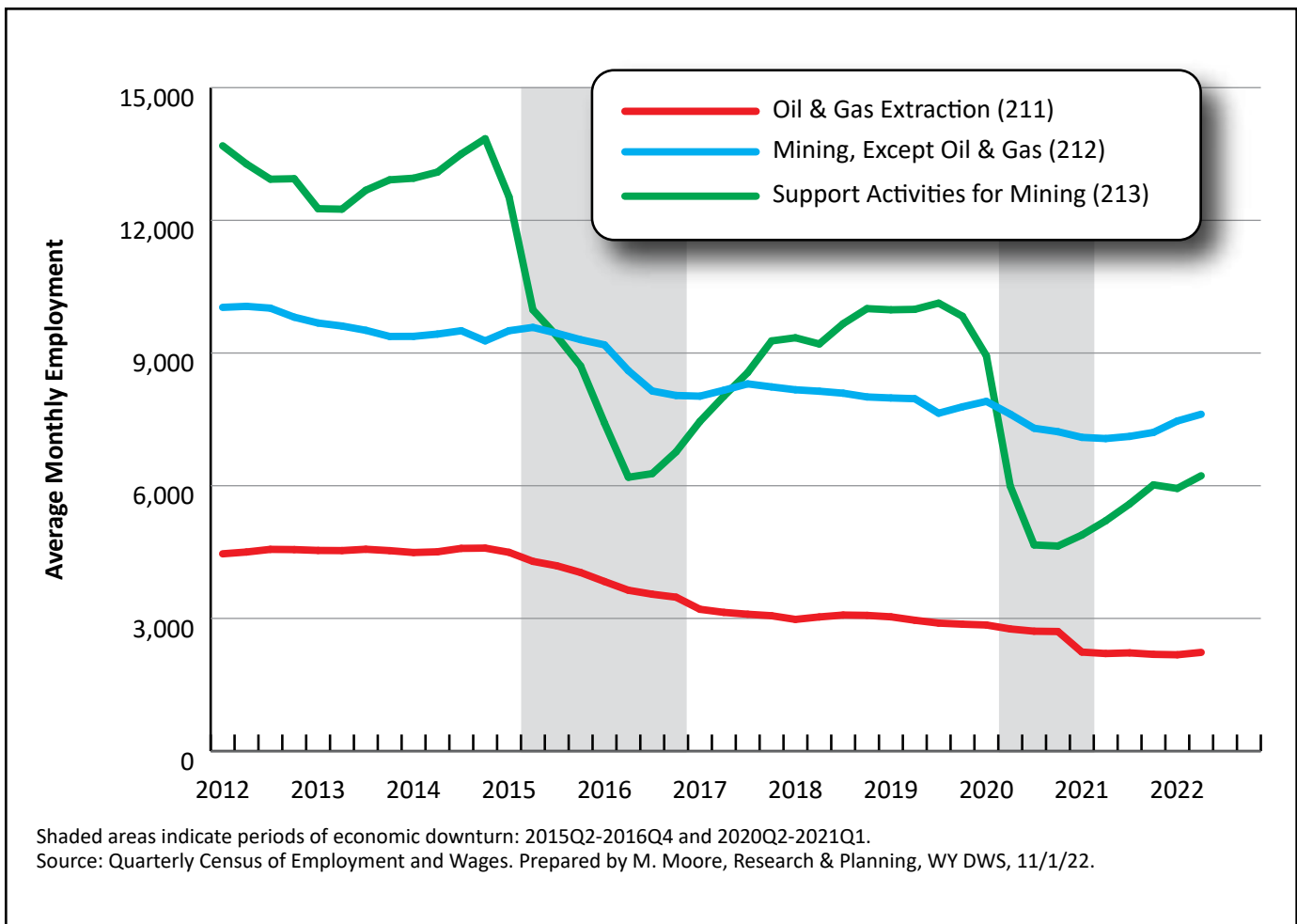


Figure 7: Average Monthly Employment in Mining (NAICS 21) by Subsector (3-Digit NAICS) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q2

2009Q1, when coal mining added 390 jobs from the prior year (Research & Planning, 2022). As shown in Figure 7, employment in this subsector steadily decreased over the last 10 years, though some job gains were seen in recent quarters.

Oil & gas extraction increased slightly from 2,206 in 2021Q2 to 2,232 in 2022Q2 (26 jobs, or 1.2%). Within this subsector, natural gas extraction added 107 jobs while crude petroleum extraction lost 81. Employment in oil & gas extraction consistently trended downward for the last

10 years, with substantial job losses seen during economic downturns.

Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72)

Leisure & hospitality is a supersector comprised of two sectors: arts, entertainment, & recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation & food services (NAICS 72). Leisure & hospitality added 1,476 jobs from 2021Q2 to 2022Q2, an increase of 4.1% (see Table 5). The majority of new jobs were found in accommodation (860, or 7.7%) and food services & drinking places (440, or 2.1%).

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2021Q2 & 2022Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q2	2021Q2	Over-the-Year Change N	%	2022Q2	2021Q2	Over-the-Year Change \$	%
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	37,540	36,063	1,476	4.1	\$229.4	\$207.2	\$22.2	10.7
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,976	3,800	177	4.6	\$24.6	\$22.2	\$2.4	11.0
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	566	536	30	5.5	\$3.5	\$3.0	\$0.5	18.3
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	375	378	-3	-0.8	\$3.3	\$3.0	\$0.2	7.6
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	3,036	2,886	150	5.2	\$17.8	\$16.2	\$1.7	10.3
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	29	29	0	0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	36.5
7132	Gambling Industries	282	195	87	44.9	\$2.0	\$1.2	\$0.8	64.7
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,724	2,662	62	2.3	\$15.7	\$14.9	\$0.8	5.7
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,563	32,264	1,300	4.0	\$204.8	\$185.1	\$19.7	10.7
721	Accommodation	11,965	11,105	860	7.7	\$89.8	\$79.5	\$10.3	13.0
7211	Traveler Accommodation	10,429	9,562	867	9.1	\$77.5	\$66.5	\$11.0	16.6
7212	RV Parks & Recreational Camps	1,412	1,395	17	1.2	\$10.6	\$9.6	\$1.0	10.3
7213	Rooming & Boarding Houses	124	149	-25	-16.6	\$1.7	\$3.4	-\$1.7	-49.4
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	21,599	21,159	440	2.1	\$115.0	\$105.6	\$9.4	8.9
7223	Special Food Services	531	453	78	17.2	\$3.6	\$2.8	\$0.9	31.1
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,965	1,986	-21	-1.1	\$10.5	\$9.2	\$1.3	14.2
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	19,102	18,719	383	2.0	\$100.8	\$93.6	\$7.2	7.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/1/22.

Figure 8 shows average monthly employment in leisure & hospitality broken out into the arts, entertainment, & recreation sector and the accommodation and food services & drinking places subsectors. As illustrated in Figure 8, employment in food services & drinking places reached a decade high in 2022Q2, while employment in accommodation has not returned to pre-pandemic levels despite over-the-year job growth in recent quarters.

The majority of jobs in this supersector are found in accommodation (such as traveler accommodation and RV parks & recreational camps) and restaurants & other eating places.

County

All but six of Wyoming's 23 counties experienced over-the-year job growth in 2022Q2, with the greatest increases seen in Campbell (1,266 jobs, or 5.5%), Teton (1,158, or 5.6%), Natrona (1,114, or 3.0%), and Albany (487, or 3.0%) counties (see Table 6, page 14). The greatest job losses were seen in Carbon (-469, or -6.5%), Laramie (-173 jobs, or -0.4%), Big Horn (-112, or -2.6%), and Washakie (-97, or -2.7%) counties.

Every county saw an increase in total

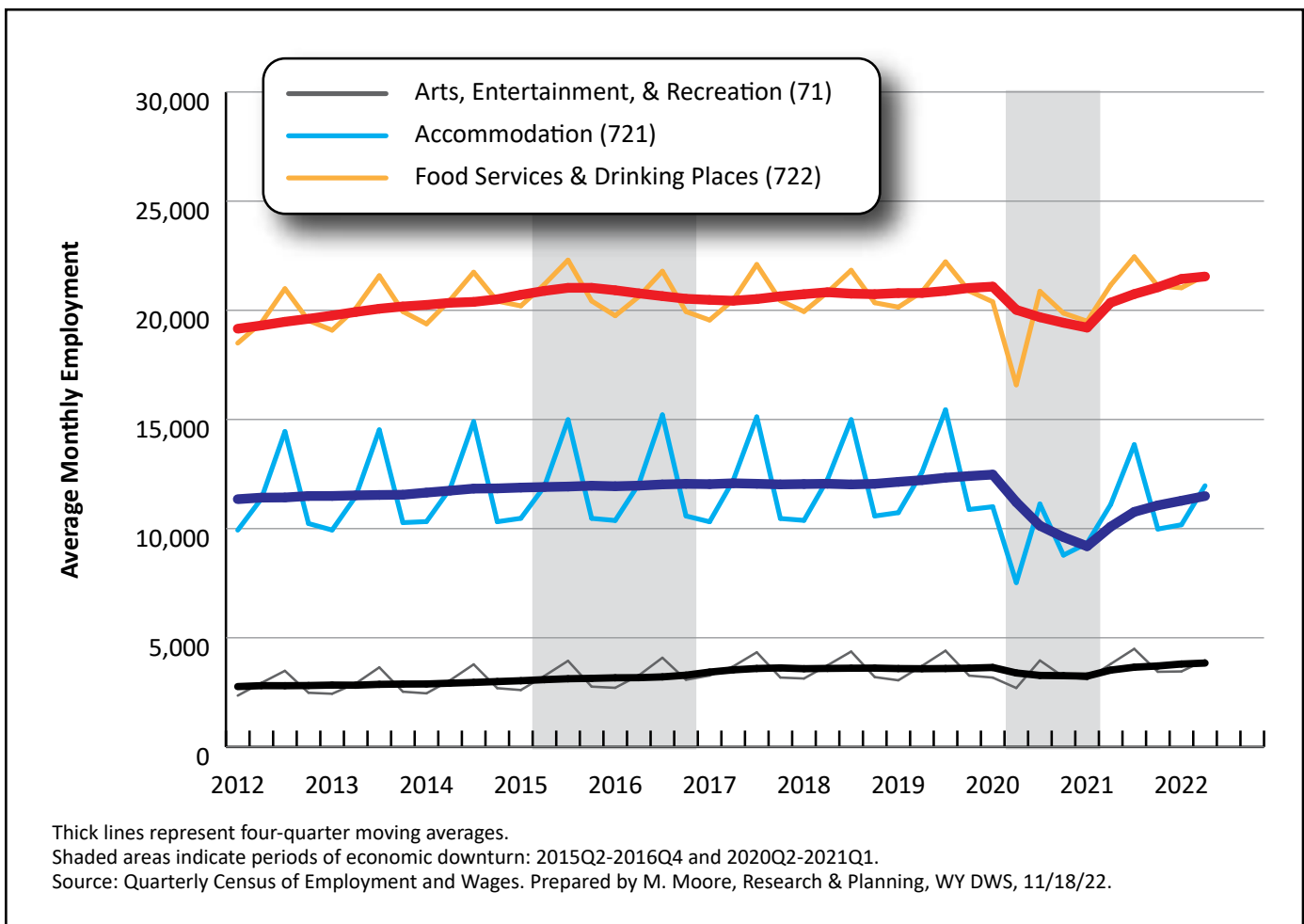


Figure 8: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Sector (2-Digit NAICS) and Subsector (3-Digit NAICS) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q2

wages over the year. The greatest increases were found in Natrona (\$53.1 million, or 11.6%), Campbell (\$50.8 million, or 15.6%), Teton (\$43.5 million, or 13.0%), and Laramie (\$22.6 million, or 3.8%).

Pre-Pandemic Levels

Despite five consecutive quarters of over-the-year job growth, Wyoming has not returned to pre-pandemic employment levels. There were approximately 6,600 fewer jobs in 2022Q2 compared to 2019Q2

(see Table 7, page 15). Employment in Wyoming's mining sector, for example, remained especially low, with 4,841 fewer jobs (-23.1%). Other industries that continued to lag behind pre-pandemic employment levels included construction (-1,402 jobs, or -6.1%) and wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (-1,285, or -6.1%).

Some industries have actually surpassed pre-pandemic employment levels from 2019Q2, including retail trade (1,330 more jobs, or 4.6%), professional & business services (1,116, or 5.7%),

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2021Q2 & 2022Q2

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2022Q2	2021Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2022Q2	2021Q2	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%			\$	%
Total	272,532	267,414	5,118	1.9	\$3,713.0	\$3,429.3	\$283.7	8.3
Albany	16,454	15,967	487	3.0	\$194.6	\$181.1	\$13.5	7.5
Big Horn	4,146	4,258	-112	-2.6	\$49.0	\$47.5	\$1.5	3.2
Campbell	24,202	22,937	1,266	5.5	\$375.1	\$324.3	\$50.8	15.6
Carbon	6,793	7,262	-469	-6.5	\$90.4	\$97.4	-\$7.0	-7.2
Converse	6,083	5,864	219	3.7	\$93.7	\$85.6	\$8.1	9.5
Crook	2,657	2,566	91	3.5	\$33.7	\$30.3	\$3.5	11.5
Fremont	15,395	15,162	232	1.5	\$177.3	\$167.4	\$10.0	5.9
Goshen	4,127	4,102	25	0.6	\$44.9	\$42.3	\$2.6	6.0
Hot Springs	2,007	1,933	74	3.8	\$21.4	\$19.0	\$2.4	12.7
Johnson	3,302	3,244	57	1.8	\$35.7	\$34.3	\$1.4	3.9
Laramie	46,161	46,334	-173	-0.4	\$621.1	\$598.5	\$22.6	3.8
Lincoln	7,088	6,981	106	1.5	\$93.7	\$97.8	-\$4.1	-4.2
Natrona	38,028	36,914	1,114	3.0	\$509.6	\$456.5	\$53.1	11.6
Niobrara	865	879	-14	-1.6	\$9.5	\$9.2	\$0.2	2.5
Park	14,222	14,075	146	1.0	\$156.8	\$147.2	\$9.6	6.5
Platte	3,514	3,468	45	1.3	\$45.1	\$39.4	\$5.7	14.5
Sheridan	13,889	13,655	234	1.7	\$175.9	\$159.4	\$16.5	10.4
Sublette	3,694	3,691	2	0.1	\$52.6	\$47.6	\$5.0	10.5
Sweetwater	20,176	19,930	246	1.2	\$315.4	\$299.0	\$16.4	5.5
Teton	21,873	20,715	1,158	5.6	\$378.5	\$335.0	\$43.5	13.0
Uinta	7,977	8,034	-57	-0.7	\$90.2	\$86.6	\$3.6	4.2
Washakie	3,507	3,604	-97	-2.7	\$41.5	\$40.5	\$1.0	2.5
Weston	2,393	2,321	71	3.1	\$28.9	\$25.6	\$3.3	12.9
Nonclassified ^a	3,979	3,515	464	13.2	\$78.2	\$57.7	\$20.5	35.5

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/1/22.

educational services (412, or 24.9%), and leisure & hospitality (404, or 1.1%). A recent *Trends* article looked at how Wyoming's retail trade industry has changed over the last 20 years (Bullard, 2022b). The article noted growth in subsectors such as building material & garden equipment & supplies dealers and sporting goods, hobby, book, & music stores, and job losses in subsectors such as nonstore retailers, gasoline stations, and general merchandise stores.

Total wages increased by \$333.3 million (9.9%) from 2019Q2 to 2022Q2. Nearly all industries saw increases in total

wages during this period. The greatest increases were found in professional & business services (\$113.0 million, or 44.2%), retail trade (\$45.7 million, or 21.5%), financial activities (\$44.0 million, or 28.2%), and leisure & hospitality (\$39.9 million, or 21.1%). The only decrease in total wages was found in mining (-\$75.3 million, or -16.3%).

As shown in Table 8 (see page 15), employment was higher in eight of Wyoming's 23 counties in 2022Q2 compared to 2019Q2. The counties with the largest job growth included Teton (858 more jobs, or 4.1%), Albany (696, or

Table 7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2019Q2 & 2022Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q2	2019Q2	N	%	2022Q2	2019Q2	\$	%
Ownership - Total		272,532	279,155	-6,623	-2.4	\$3,713.0	\$3,379.7	\$333.3	9.9
Ownership - Private		207,608	212,267	-4,659	-2.2	\$2,780.8	\$2,515.4	\$265.4	10.6
11	Agriculture	2,777	2,909	-132	-4.5	\$26.3	\$23.8	\$2.5	10.7
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	16,073	20,913	-4,841	-23.1	\$387.7	\$463.0	-\$75.3	-16.3
23	Construction	21,572	22,974	-1,402	-6.1	\$326.5	\$314.7	\$11.8	3.7
31-33	Manufacturing	10,070	9,948	122	1.2	\$179.4	\$165.3	\$14.1	8.5
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,706	20,991	-1,285	-6.1	\$336.4	\$330.9	\$5.5	1.7
44-45	Retail Trade	30,286	28,956	1,330	4.6	\$258.2	\$212.6	\$45.7	21.5
51	Information	3,077	3,446	-369	-10.7	\$50.6	\$41.5	\$9.1	21.8
52-53	Financial Activities	11,426	11,118	308	2.8	\$200.0	\$156.0	\$44.0	28.2
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	20,519	19,403	1,116	5.7	\$368.4	\$255.4	\$113.0	44.2
61	Educational Services	2,069	1,657	412	24.9	\$20.9	\$14.1	\$6.8	47.8
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,352	25,558	-206	-0.8	\$315.0	\$278.2	\$36.8	13.2
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	37,540	37,136	404	1.1	\$229.4	\$189.5	\$39.9	21.1
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,069	7,216	-147	-2.0	\$79.9	\$69.6	\$10.3	14.8
Total Government		64,924	66,888	-1,964	-2.9	\$932.2	\$864.4	\$67.9	7.9
Federal Government		7,657	7,702	-45	-0.6	\$156.1	\$127.5	\$28.6	22.4
State Government		12,108	12,626	-518	-4.1	\$180.3	\$178.0	\$2.4	1.3
Local Government		45,158	46,559	-1,401	-3.0	\$595.8	\$558.9	\$36.9	6.6
61	Educational Services	22,830	23,645	-815	-3.4	\$290.3	\$283.7	\$6.6	2.3
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,602	8,618	-16	-0.2	\$155.6	\$132.3	\$23.3	17.6

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/1/22.

4.4%), Lincoln (510, or 7.7%), and Sheridan (281, or 2.1%). Employment remained lower compared to pre-pandemic levels in the remaining 15 counties, such as Sweetwater (-2,490 jobs, or -11.0%), Campbell (-1,232, or -4.8%), Natrona (-1,190, or -3.0%), and Converse (-1,158, or -16.0%).

All but four counties saw increases in total wages, led by Teton (\$138.0 million, or 57.4%), Laramie (\$61.8 million, or 11.0%), Albany (\$30.9 million, or 18.9%), and Sheridan (\$29.4 million, or 20.1%). The greatest loss in total wages was found

in Sweetwater County (-\$29.1 million, or -8.4%).

Conclusion

Wyoming added more than 5,000 jobs and approximately \$284 million in total wages from 2021Q2 to 2022Q2. Mining and leisure & hospitality experienced the greatest job growth, accounting for nearly two out of every three (59.9%) new jobs.

Despite five consecutive quarters of

Table 8: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q2 & 2022Q2

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2022Q2	2019Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2022Q2	2019Q2	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%			\$	%
Total	272,532	279,155	-6,623	-2.4	\$3,713.0	\$3,379.7	\$333.3	9.9
Albany	16,454	15,757	696	4.4	\$194.6	\$163.7	\$30.9	18.9
Big Horn	4,146	4,201	-55	-1.3	\$49.0	\$42.7	\$6.3	14.7
Campbell	24,202	25,435	-1,232	-4.8	\$375.1	\$365.8	\$9.3	2.5
Carbon	6,793	7,065	-272	-3.8	\$90.4	\$83.8	\$6.6	7.9
Converse	6,083	7,241	-1,158	-16.0	\$93.7	\$101.9	-\$8.2	-8.1
Crook	2,657	2,549	108	4.3	\$33.7	\$29.4	\$4.4	14.9
Fremont	15,395	15,358	37	0.2	\$177.3	\$161.9	\$15.5	9.6
Goshen	4,127	4,207	-79	-1.9	\$44.9	\$40.4	\$4.5	11.1
Hot Springs	2,007	1,868	139	7.5	\$21.4	\$16.9	\$4.5	26.6
Johnson	3,302	3,323	-21	-0.6	\$35.7	\$31.5	\$4.2	13.3
Laramie	46,161	46,856	-695	-1.5	\$621.1	\$559.4	\$61.8	11.0
Lincoln	7,088	6,578	510	7.7	\$93.7	\$76.5	\$17.1	22.4
Natrona	38,028	39,218	-1,190	-3.0	\$509.6	\$496.6	\$13.1	2.6
Niobrara	865	894	-29	-3.2	\$9.5	\$8.5	\$1.0	11.7
Park	14,222	14,290	-68	-0.5	\$156.8	\$140.7	\$16.1	11.4
Platte	3,514	3,731	-217	-5.8	\$45.1	\$46.1	-\$1.0	-2.2
Sheridan	13,889	13,609	281	2.1	\$175.9	\$146.5	\$29.4	20.1
Sublette	3,694	4,015	-321	-8.0	\$52.6	\$54.8	-\$2.2	-3.9
Sweetwater	20,176	22,665	-2,490	-11.0	\$315.4	\$344.5	-\$29.1	-8.4
Teton	21,873	21,015	858	4.1	\$378.5	\$240.5	\$138.0	57.4
Uinta	7,977	8,405	-428	-5.1	\$90.2	\$86.7	\$3.5	4.0
Washakie	3,507	3,565	-58	-1.6	\$41.5	\$36.4	\$5.1	13.9
Weston	2,393	2,382	11	0.5	\$28.9	\$25.6	\$3.2	12.6
Nonclassified ^a	3,979	4,928	-949	-19.3	\$78.2	\$78.9	-\$0.6	-0.8

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/2/22.

over-the-year job growth, Wyoming's employment did not return to pre-pandemic levels as of 2022Q2. Wyoming had approximately 6,600 fewer jobs (2.4% less) in 2022Q2 compared to 2019Q2.

Quarterly employment and wage data for Wyoming from the QCEW are available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm. Data for 2022Q3 will be released on February 3, 2023, with a feature article planned for the April 2023 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2022Q2

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes quarterly reports on growing and declining industries in Wyoming online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm. The most recent report available is for second quarter 2022 (2022Q2).

A *growing* or *declining* industry is defined as an industry's employment level increasing or decreasing for two quarters by 5% or more over the year based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. For example, all industries that grew or declined in employment by at least 5% from 2021Q1 to 2022Q1 and subsequently from 2021Q2 to 2022Q2 were included in the respective tables in this article. Only subsectors with employment of 100 or more are included in the growing and declining industries for Wyoming.

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

Wyoming had 16 growing industries in 2022Q2 (see Table 1), which accounted for 17.5% of the state's total employment. Examples of growing industries included support activities for mining (20.6% average change), computer & electronic product manufacturing (37.9%), motion picture & sound recording industries (28.0%), and miscellaneous manufacturing (25.4%).

There were six declining industries in 2022Q2, including agriculture & forestry support activities (-14.0% average change), petroleum & coal products manufacturing (-8.9%), pipeline transportation (-9.3%), and other information services (-8.4%).

Table 1: Growing Industries Report for Wyoming, Second Quarter 2022^a

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		
		2022Q2	2021Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2022Q1	2021Q1	Over-the-Year Change		Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
				N	%			N	%	N	% ^c	
Mining, Except Oil & Gas (212)	Mining (21)	7,616	7,067	549	7.8	7,463	7,093	370	5.2	460	6.5	\$1,923
Support Activities For Mining (213)	Mining (21)	6,225	5,207	1,018	19.6	5,938	4,885	1,053	21.6	1,036	20.6	\$1,613
Beverage & Tobacco Product Mfg. (312)	Manufacturing (31-33)	535	502	33	6.6	510	471	39	8.3	36	7.4	\$908
Plastics & Rubber Products Mfg. (326)	Manufacturing (31-33)	384	356	28	7.9	395	322	73	22.7	51	15.3	\$825

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/22.

(Table continued on page 19)

(Table continued from page 18)

Table 1: Growing Industries Report for Wyoming, Second Quarter 2022^a

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		
		2022Q2	2021Q2	N	%	2022Q1	2021Q1	N	%	Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
Primary Metal Mfg. (331)	Manufacturing (31-33)	128	114	14	12.3	130	117	13	11.1	14	11.7	\$1,420
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg. (332)	Manufacturing (31-33)	1,767	1,629	138	8.5	1,708	1,597	111	7.0	125	7.7	\$1,196
Machinery Mfg. (333)	Manufacturing (31-33)	668	627	41	6.5	656	622	34	5.5	38	6.0	\$1,132
Computer & Electronic Product Mfg. (334)	Manufacturing (31-33)	341	267	74	27.7	326	220	106	48.2	90	37.9	\$1,186
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Mfg. (335)	Manufacturing (31-33)	381	354	27	7.6	365	341	24	7.0	26	7.3	\$1,232
Miscellaneous Mfg. (339)	Manufacturing (31-33)	192	146	46	31.5	167	140	27	19.3	37	25.4	\$752
Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries (512)	Information (51)	399	310	89	28.7	363	285	78	27.4	84	28.0	\$374
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Investments (523)	Finance & Insurance (52)	695	633	62	9.8	678	612	66	10.8	64	10.3	\$3,554
Professional & Technical Services (541)	Professional & Tech. Svcs. (54)	10,712	10,061	651	6.5	10,376	9,707	669	6.9	660	6.7	\$1,479
Management Of Companies & Enterprises (551)	Mgmt. Of Companies & Enterprises (55)	933	834	99	11.9	906	771	135	17.5	117	14.7	\$4,736
Waste Management & Remediation Services (562)	Admin. & Waste Services (56)	933	843	90	10.7	866	809	57	7.0	74	8.9	\$1,049
Accommodation (721)	Accommodation & Food Svcs. (72)	12,465	11,603	862	7.4	10,688	9,771	917	9.4	890	8.4	\$582
Total	Total	44,367	40,548	3,819	9.4	41,530	37,760	3,770	10.0	3,795	9.7	\$1,367

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/22.

Industry Spotlight: Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213)

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

The industry spotlight is a quarterly feature from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services designed to highlight a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) subsector. This article uses data obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) from the last 20 years, or the oldest available data to the most recent quarter available.

This article focuses on the support activities for mining subsector, which is given the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 213. Support activities for mining was identified as a growing industry for Wyoming in 2022Q2 (see related article on page 18).

As noted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2022), establishments in this

Table 1: Total Payroll, Average Monthly Employment, Average Weekly Wage, and Number of Businesses for Private Support Activities for Mining (NAICS^a 213) in Wyoming, 2001Q2-2022Q2

Year/ Quarter	Number of Business Locations			Average Monthly Employment			Total Wages (in Millions)			Average Weekly Wage		
	Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change		
	N	N	%	N	N	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
2001Q2	519			7,565			\$85.8			\$873		
2002Q2	575	56	10.8	6,967	-598	-7.9	\$77.5	-\$8.4	-9.8	\$855	-\$18	-2.0
2003Q2	590	15	2.6	7,474	507	7.3	\$85.6	\$8.2	10.5	\$881	\$26	3.0
2004Q2	614	24	4.1	8,926	1,452	19.4	\$111.7	\$26.1	30.4	\$962	\$81	9.2
2005Q2	666	52	8.5	10,794	1,869	20.9	\$145.6	\$34.0	30.4	\$1,038	\$75	7.8
2006Q2	766	100	15.0	13,406	2,612	24.2	\$199.6	\$54.0	37.1	\$1,145	\$107	10.4
2007Q2	797	31	4.0	13,779	373	2.8	\$222.1	\$22.5	11.3	\$1,240	\$95	8.3
2008Q2	830	33	4.1	14,283	504	3.7	\$244.8	\$22.7	10.2	\$1,318	\$78	6.3
2009Q2	842	12	1.4	11,453	-2,830	-19.8	\$177.5	-\$67.3	-27.5	\$1,192	-\$126	-9.6
2010Q2	819	-23	-2.7	10,759	-695	-6.1	\$177.7	\$0.2	0.1	\$1,271	\$79	6.6
2011Q2	808	-11	-1.3	12,682	1,924	17.9	\$224.3	\$46.6	26.2	\$1,361	\$90	7.1
2012Q2	779	-29	-3.6	13,273	591	4.7	\$254.9	\$30.6	13.6	\$1,477	\$117	8.6
2013Q2	773	-6	-0.8	12,252	-1,021	-7.7	\$235.5	-\$19.4	-7.6	\$1,479	\$1	0.1
2014Q2	759	-14	-1.8	13,090	837	6.8	\$265.4	\$29.9	12.7	\$1,560	\$81	5.5
2015Q2	748	-11	-1.4	9,976	-3,114	-23.8	\$183.4	-\$82.0	-30.9	\$1,414	-\$145	-9.3
2016Q2	676	-72	-9.6	6,191	-3,785	-37.9	\$103.8	-\$79.7	-43.4	\$1,289	-\$125	-8.8
2017Q2	678	2	0.3	8,024	1,832	29.6	\$149.6	\$45.8	44.1	\$1,434	\$145	11.2
2018Q2	669	-9	-1.3	9,204	1,181	14.7	\$180.2	\$30.7	20.5	\$1,506	\$72	5.0
2019Q2	716	47	7.0	9,987	783	8.5	\$201.7	\$21.5	11.9	\$1,553	\$47	3.1
2020Q2	680	-36	-5.0	5,993	-3,995	-40.0	\$115.7	-\$86.0	-42.6	\$1,485	-\$69	-4.4
2021Q2	647	-33	-4.9	5,207	-786	-13.1	\$95.8	-\$19.9	-17.2	\$1,415	-\$70	-4.7
2022Q2 ^b	633	-14	-2.2	6,225	1,018	19.6	\$130.6	\$34.8	36.3	\$1,613	\$198	14.0
Change, 2001Q2- 2022Q2		114	22.0		-1,340	-17.7		\$44.7	52.1		\$740	84.8

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bPreliminary data.

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

Prepared by M. Halama and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/23/22.

subsector "primarily [provide] support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas. Establishments performing exploration (except geophysical surveying and mapping) for minerals, on a contract or fee basis, are included in this subsector. Exploration includes traditional prospecting methods, such as taking core samples and making geological observations at prospective sites." In addition, these services may also be performed in-house by mining operators.

Statewide Wyoming quarterly data included in this article are total payroll, average monthly number of employees, average weekly wage, and number of businesses from the QCEW. A total of 86 quarters worth of data were observed from first quarter 2001 (2001Q1) to second quarter 2022 (2022Q2). The numbers come from private establishments, so local, state, and federal government employment within

this industry have been excluded. The data discussed in this article are available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm.

Number of Business Locations

The number of Unemployment Insurance-covered businesses in support activities for mining increased from 519 in 2001Q2 to 633 in 2022Q2, a gain of 114 (22.0%) locations during the 20-year period (see Table 1, page 20). As illustrated in Figure 1, the number of businesses in support activities for mining peaked at 852 in 2009Q1 and steadily decreased with each economic downturn (see pages 3-5).

Average Monthly Employment

As illustrated in Figure 2 (see page 22), average monthly employment in support activities for mining was quite volatile over the last 21 years, reaching a peak of 15,776 in 2008Q4 and dropping to its lowest point

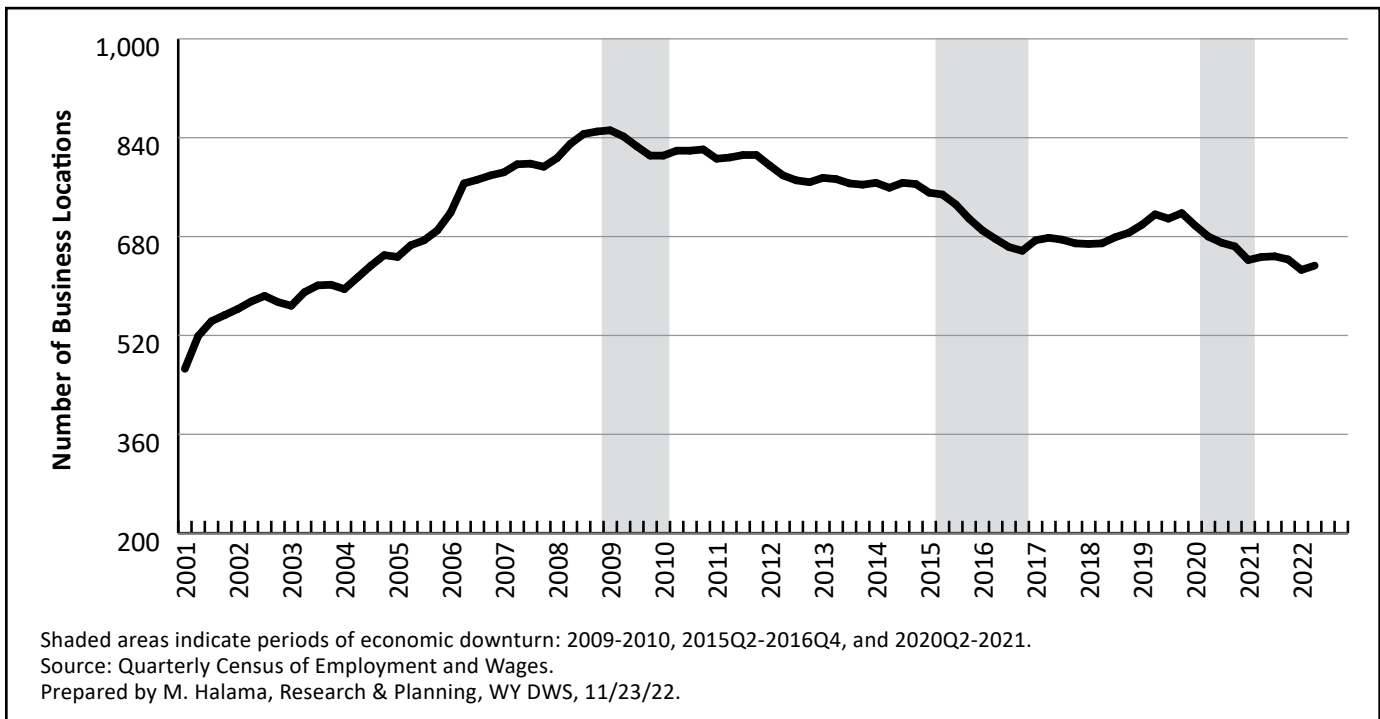


Figure 1: Total Number of Business Locations in Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2022Q2

of 4,636 in 2020Q4. Employment decreased from 7,565 jobs in 2001Q2 to 6,225 in 2022Q2 (-1,340, or -17.7%), with several ups and downs over the last two decades.

Total Wages

Total wages in support activities for mining showed the same volatility as employment (see Figure 3, page 23). The majority of quarters (55) reviewed showed an over-the-year increase in total wages, while 28 quarters had a decrease. The greatest increase was seen from 2016Q4 to 2017Q4, when total wages increased by \$66.7 million as the state recovered from its second economic downturn. Total wages increased from \$85.8 million in 2001Q2 to \$130.6 million in 2022Q2 (\$44.7 million, or 52.1%).

Average Weekly Wage

In 2022Q2, the average weekly wage in support activities for mining was \$1,613,

compared to the overall statewide average of \$1,048. From 2001Q2 to 2022Q2, the average weekly wage increased by \$740, or 84.8%. The average weekly wage in this industry subsector has historically been substantially higher than the statewide average (see Figure 4, page 23).

Conclusion

Employment and wages in support activities for mining may increase and decrease very rapidly as the demand for Wyoming's mining industry changes.

References

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2022, December). Industries at a glance: Support activities for mining - NAICS 213). Retrieved December 26, 2022, from <https://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag213.htm>

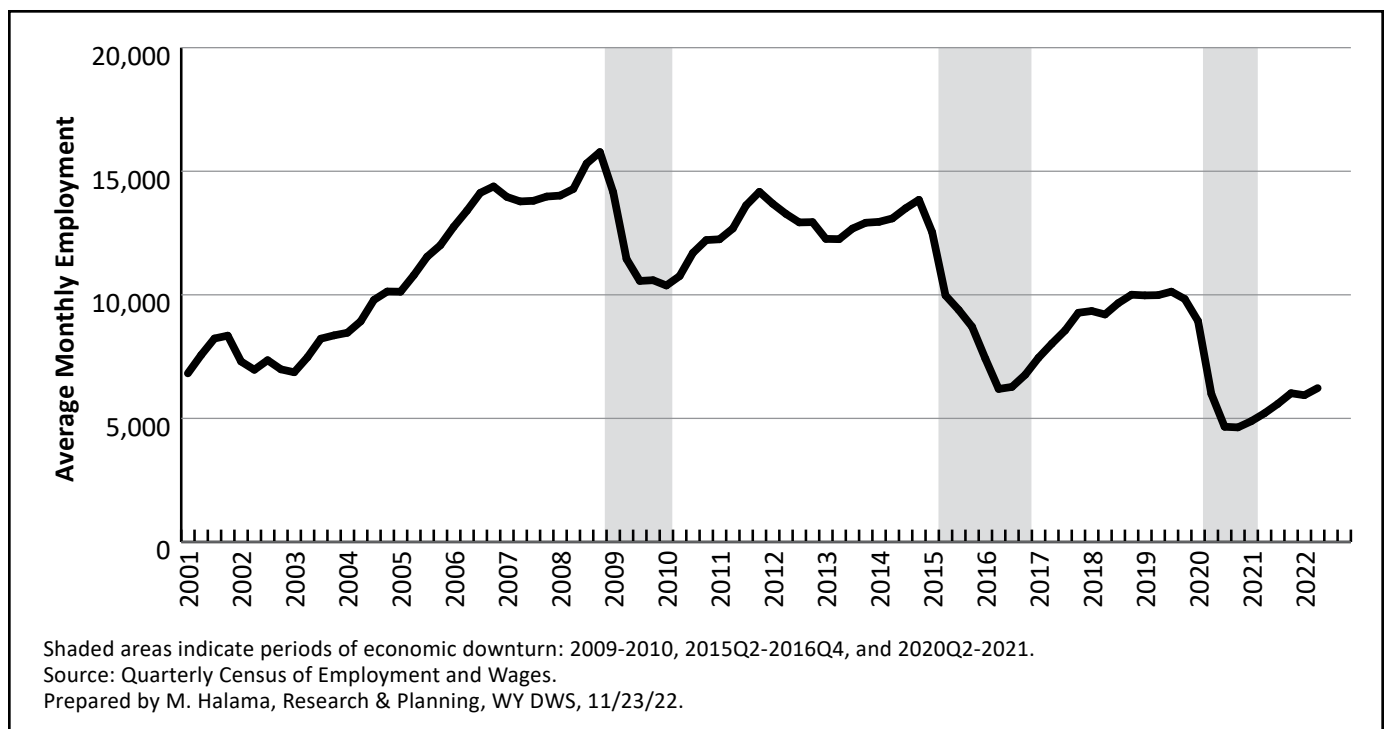


Figure 2: Average Monthly Employment in Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2022Q2

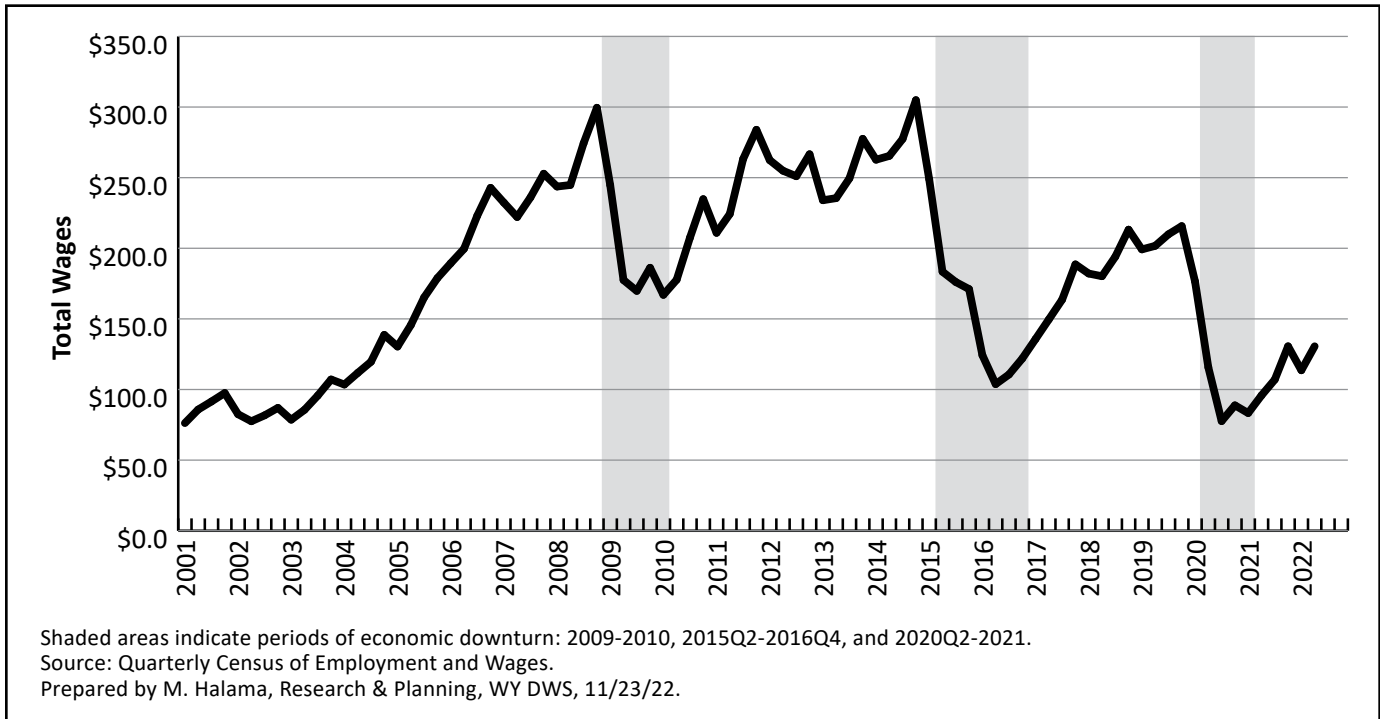


Figure 3: Total Wages (in Millions) in Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2022Q2

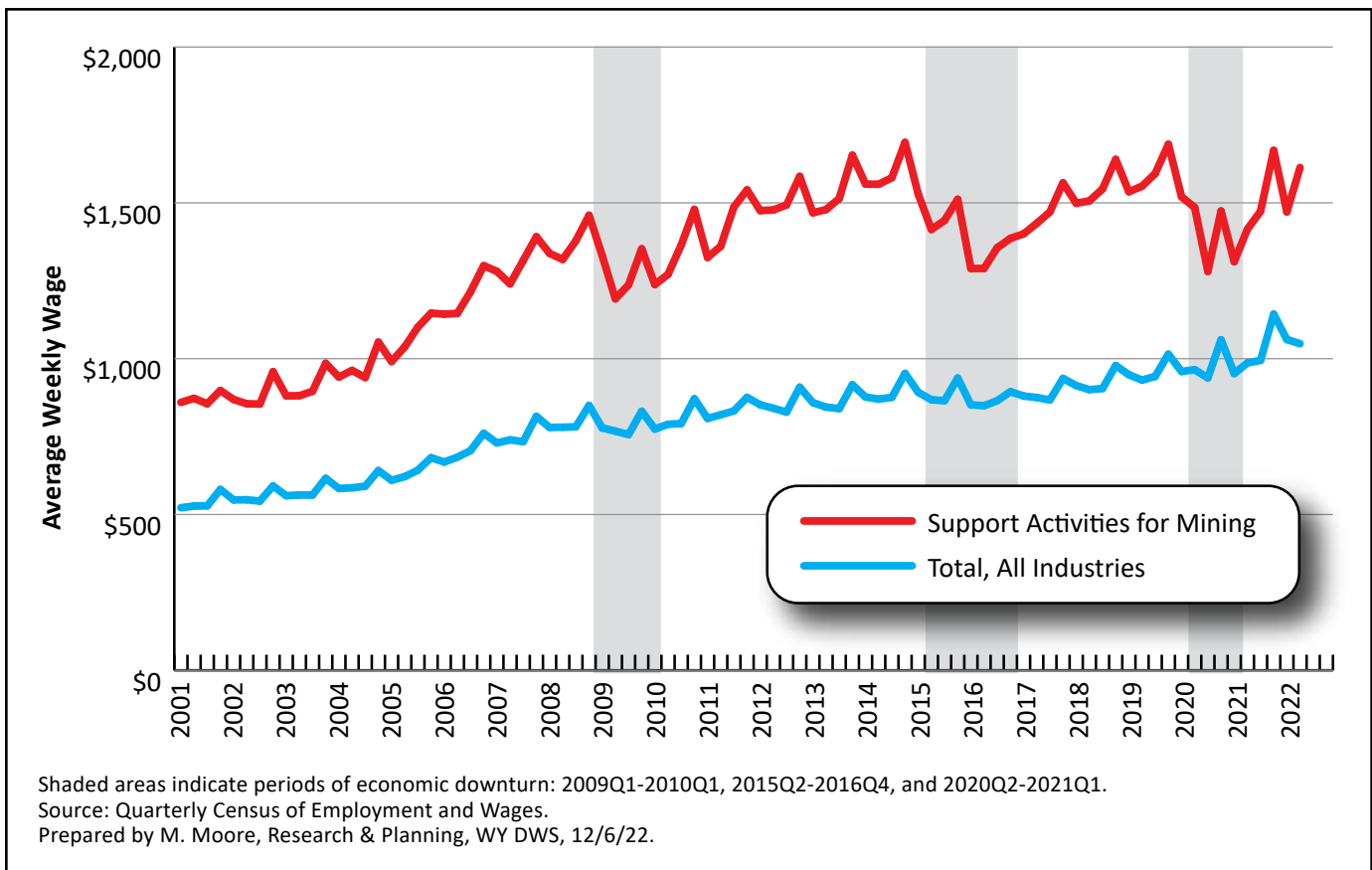


Figure 4: Average Weekly Wage for Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213) and All Industries in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2022Q2

North American Industry Classification System Code Changes

by: *Tiffany Horn, Survey Technician*

Changes are made to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) every five years in order to keep the classifications relevant to changing industries. The most recent changes took effect on January 1, 2022. The related articles in this issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* include these changes.

The purpose of the NAICS coding structure is to classify businesses in order to collect, analyze, and publish statistical data. NAICS was developed to classify units according to their production function. These codes are used by all industries in North America, including the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Since all three countries use the same codes, each country is able to publish statistical data regularly, and NAICS provides industry comparability and maintains compatibility.

The NAICS structure offers five levels of detail by using a two- to six-digit classification system. An illustration of the NAICS structure is available in Box 1 on

page 4. Each digit narrows the category and more digits in the code signify greater detail. The first two digits signify the economic sector, the third denotes the subsector, the fourth indicates the industry group, the fifth represents the NAICS industry, and the sixth digit denotes the national industry.

This article focuses on changes to the retail trade sector, which is given the NAICS code 44-45. A great deal of contraction and expansion occurred in retail trade over the last decade, and updates to NAICS codes from 2017 to 2022 reflect those trends.

The most notable change was to the NAICS 2017 code 448110, electronic shopping and mail-order houses. That code has been expanded into every retail code from 441 through 459. In other words, the industry of electronic retailers and catalog shopping was eliminated and absorbed by other NAICS codes. For example, if a shopper is seeking motorcycle parts from an electronic retailer, they will purchase those from a business assigned the NAICS

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Selected Retail Trade Subsectors in Wyoming, 2021Q2 and 2022Q2

2017Q2 (NAICS ^a 2017)				2022Q2 (NAICS ^a 2022)			
Code	Title	Units	Average Monthly Employment	Code	Title	Units	Average Monthly Employment
448110	Men's Clothing Stores	N/D	N/D	458110	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Retailers	152	1,124
448120	Women's Clothing Stores	39	209				
448130	Children's & Infants' Clothing Stores	N/D	N/D				
448140	Family Clothing Stores	60	549				
448150	Clothing Accessories Stores	10	27				
448190	Other Clothing Stores	25	144				

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by T. Horn and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/9/22.

2022 code 441330, automotive parts & accessories retailers.

Other examples of 2017 NAICS codes that were eliminated in 2022 include non-store retailers such as vending machine operators (454210), fuel dealers (454310), and other direct selling establishments (454390).

Table 1 (see page 24) illustrates how six older NAICS codes for clothing stores were combined into one. The 2017 NAICS codes 44810, 448120, 448130, 448140, and 448150, and 448190 were combined to the 2022 NAICS code 451880, clothing & clothing accessories retailers. In second quarter 2022 (2022Q2), there were 152 employers (*units*) with an average monthly employment of 1,124 in this new NAICS code in Wyoming.

Terminology also has changed with the NAICS 2022 retail codes, as establishments

are now referred to as *retailers* instead of *stores* in order to account for electronic retailer services, which may not be exclusively brick and mortar stores. The lone exception was department stores, which changed NAICS codes from 452210 to 455110.

The NAICS changes eliminated three retail trade subsectors (three-digit), condensing the total from 12 to nine (see Tables 2 and 3). The subsectors that were eliminated were furniture & home furnishing stores (442), electronics & appliance stores (443), and non-store retailers (454). As shown in Table 2, non-store retailers accounted for 2.3% (684 jobs) of Wyoming’s retail trade sector in 2017Q2. These jobs are no longer in a subsector of their own and have been moved into other retail trade subsectors.

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment in Private Retail Trade by Subsector in Wyoming, 2017Q2 (NAICS^a 2017)

2017Q2 (NAICS 2017)		Average Monthly Employment	
Code	Title	N	%
44-45	Retail Trade	29,646	100.0
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,427	14.9
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	703	2.4
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	729	2.5
444	Building Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	3,350	11.3
445	Food & Beverage Retailers	4,862	16.4
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	912	3.1
447	Gasoline Stations	3,790	12.8
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1,302	4.4
451	Sports, Hobby, Music Instrument, Book Stores	1,322	4.5
452	General Merchandise Stores	5,912	19.9
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1,652	5.6
454	Non-store Retailers	684	2.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by T. Horn and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/9/22.

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment in Private Retail Trade by Subsector in Wyoming, 2022Q2 (NAICS^a 2022)

2022Q2 (NAICS 2022)		Average Monthly Employment	
Code	Title	N	%
44-45	Retail Trade	30,285	100.0
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,281	14.1
444	Building Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	4,040	13.3
445	Food & Beverage Retailers	4,999	16.5
449	Furniture, Home Furnishings, Electronics, & Appliance Retailers	1,366	4.5
455	General Merchandise Retailers	5,943	19.6
456	Health & Personal Care Retailers	952	3.1
457	Gasoline Stations & Fuel Dealers	4,183	13.8
458	Clothing, Clothing Accessories, Shoe, & Jewelry Retailers	1,442	4.8
459	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, Book, & Miscellaneous Retailers	3,080	10.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by T. Horn and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/9/22.

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2022

Wyoming's turnover rate for first quarter 2022 was 26.9%, up 3.4% compared to first quarter 2021.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total		
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	242	338	96	246	342	2,183	2,767	21.1	-0.7
		Rates	8.7	12.2	3.5	8.9	12.4	78.9	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	2,766	3,436	670	1,516	2,186	12,258	17,210	28.8	8.1
		Rates	16.1	20.0	3.9	8.8	12.7	71.2	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	3,050	4,298	1,248	3,117	4,365	16,017	23,432	31.6	2.5
		Rates	13.0	18.3	5.3	13.3	18.6	68.4	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,148	1,507	359	1,613	1,972	8,126	11,246	27.7	8.2
		Rates	10.2	13.4	3.2	14.3	17.5	72.3	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,335	3,116	781	2,405	3,186	18,251	23,772	23.2	1.9
		Rates	9.8	13.1	3.3	10.1	13.4	76.8	100.0		
Retail Trade	Transactions	4,241	5,781	1,540	4,621	6,161	24,790	35,192	29.6	2.3	
	Rates	12.1	16.4	4.4	13.1	17.5	70.4	100.0			
Service Providing	Information	Transactions	342	430	88	397	485	3,053	3,880	21.3	4.6
		Rates	8.8	11.1	2.3	10.2	12.5	78.7	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,155	1,420	265	1,084	1,349	10,052	12,556	19.9	1.5
		Rates	9.2	11.3	2.1	8.6	10.7	80.1	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,271	4,693	1,422	2,929	4,351	15,938	23,560	32.4	0.7
		Rates	13.9	19.9	6.0	12.4	18.5	67.6	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,277	2,934	657	1,440	2,097	25,098	29,472	14.8	2.3
		Rates	7.7	10.0	2.2	4.9	7.1	85.2	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	4,934	5,908	974	3,562	4,536	30,366	39,836	23.8	4.9
		Rates	12.4	14.8	2.4	8.9	11.4	76.2	100.0		
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	6,719	10,422	3,703	7,003	10,706	26,181	43,606	40.0	2.5	
	Rates	15.4	23.9	8.5	16.1	24.6	60.0	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	992	1,324	332	905	1,237	5,814	8,043	27.7	5.6	
	Rates	12.3	16.5	4.1	11.3	15.4	72.3	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,339	1,605	266	1,155	1,421	16,857	19,617	14.1	2.8	
	Rates	6.8	8.2	1.4	5.9	7.2	85.9	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	32	46	14	29	43	51	126	59.5	-1.3	
	Rates	25.4	36.5	11.1	23.0	34.1	40.5	100.0			
Total	Transactions	34,843	47,258	12,415	32,022	44,437	215,035	294,315	26.9	3.4	
	Rates	11.8	16.1	4.2	10.9	15.1	73.1	100.0			

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

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

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

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

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/5/22.

Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.6% in November 2022

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate rose slightly from 3.5% in October to 3.6% in November. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was considerably lower than its November 2021 level of 4.0% and slightly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 3.7%.

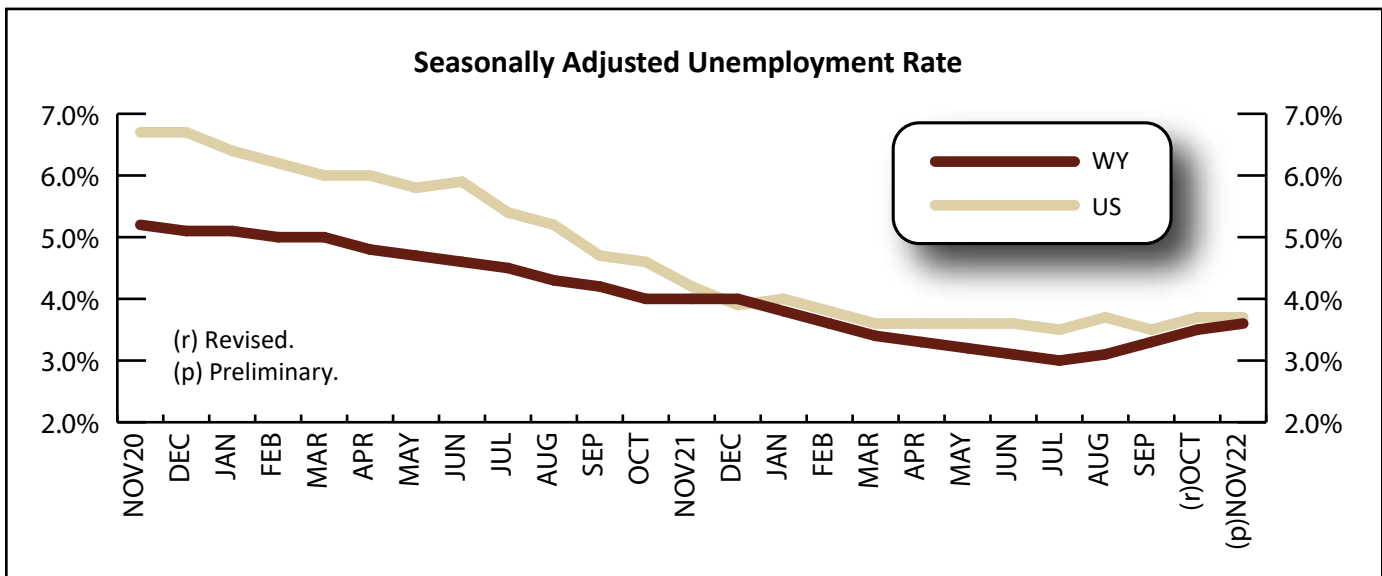
From October to November, unemployment rates fell in 15 counties, rose in five counties, and remained unchanged in three counties. The largest decreases occurred in Washakie (down from 3.4% to 3.1%), Sweetwater (down from 3.9% to 3.6%), and Converse (down from 2.6% to 2.3%) counties. Teton County’s unemployment rate rose from 2.5% in October to 3.8% in November. Unemployment usually increases in Teton County in November, as tourist activity slows between the summer and winter seasons.

In November, most county unemployment rates decreased from their year-ago levels. The largest decreases were seen in Converse (down from 3.4% to 2.3%), Campbell (down from 3.9% to 3.0%), Natrona (down from 4.4% to 3.6%), Sublette (down from 4.2% to 3.6%), and Hot Springs (down from 3.0% to 2.4%) counties. Unemployment rates rose modestly in Carbon (up from 3.1% to 3.4%) and Niobrara (up from 2.6% to 2.9%) counties.

Weston County posted the lowest unemployment rate at 2.1% in November. It was followed by Converse County at 2.3%, Hot Springs County at 2.4%, and Crook County at 2.4%. The highest unemployment rates occurred in Teton County at 3.8%, and Natrona, Sublette, and Sweetwater counties (each at 3.6%).

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 278,400 in November 2021 to 283,800 in November 2022, an increase of 5,400 jobs (1.9%).

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



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

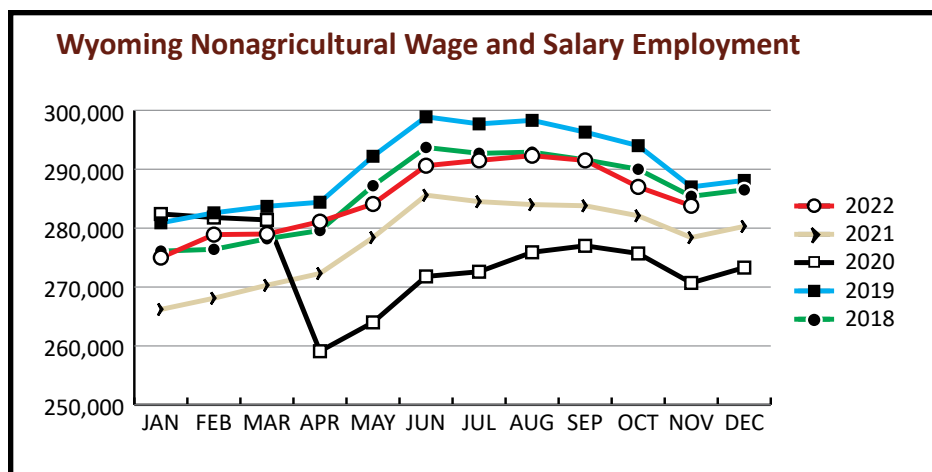
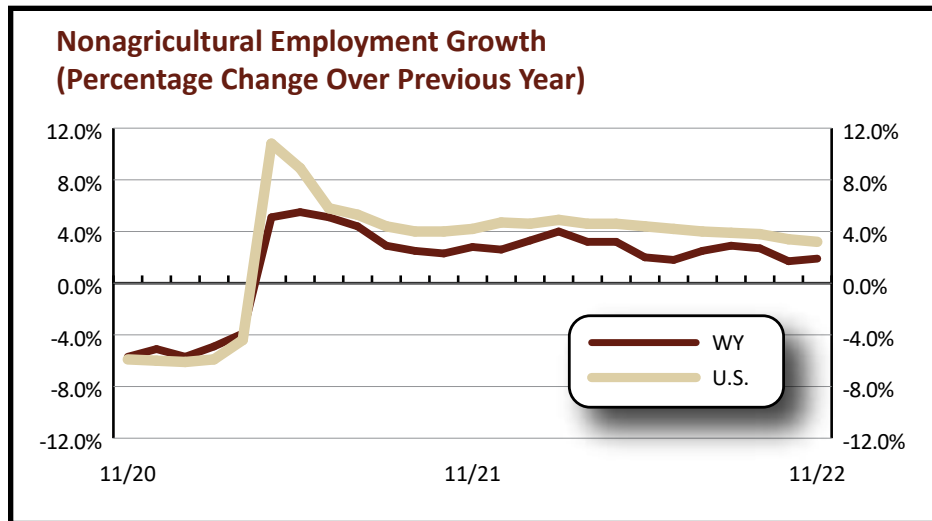
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	283,280	283,800	520	0.2%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,667	16,600	-67	-0.4%
Construction	21,557	22,100	543	2.5%
Manufacturing	10,497	10,000	-497	-5.0%
Wholesale Trade	7,834	7,600	-234	-3.1%
Retail Trade	30,618	30,000	-618	-2.1%
Transportation & Utilities	13,947	14,000	53	0.4%
Information	3,120	3,000	-120	-4.0%
Financial Activities	11,357	11,200	-157	-1.4%
Professional & Business Services	20,473	20,300	-173	-0.9%
Educational & Health Services	29,290	30,600	1,310	4.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	34,099	34,500	401	1.2%
Other Services	15,934	15,700	-234	-1.5%
Government	67,887	68,200	313	0.5%

Internal Estimates were run in November 2022 and based on QCEW data through June 2022.

State Unemployment Rates November 2022 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	-
Nevada	4.9
Illinois	4.7
District of Columbia	4.6
Alaska	4.5
Delaware	4.4
Oregon	4.4
Maryland	4.3
Michigan	4.3
New York	4.3
Connecticut	4.2
Ohio	4.2
Arizona	4.1
California	4.1
New Mexico	4.1
West Virginia	4.1
Kentucky	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Texas	4.0
Washington	4.0
Mississippi	3.9
North Carolina	3.9
Arkansas	3.7
Maine	3.7
United States	3.7
Rhode Island	3.6
Wyoming	3.6
Colorado	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Massachusetts	3.4
New Jersey	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Hawaii	3.3
Louisiana	3.3
South Carolina	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Iowa	3.1
Georgia	3.0
Idaho	3.0
Indiana	3.0
Montana	2.9
Kansas	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Missouri	2.7
Florida	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
Nebraska	2.5
Vermont	2.5
South Dakota	2.4
Minnesota	2.3
North Dakota	2.3
Utah	2.2



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 22	Oct 22	Nov 21	Nov 22	Nov 21
	Nov 22	Oct 22	Nov 21	Oct 22	Nov 21
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	25.1	24.1	0.0	4.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.6	20.6	19.4	0.0	6.2
GOODS PRODUCING	8.5	8.5	7.4	0.0	14.9
Natural Resources & Mining	5.9	5.8	5.0	1.7	18.0
Construction	2.1	2.2	1.9	-4.5	10.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.6	16.6	16.7	0.0	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.0	5.1	2.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	-4.3

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 22	Oct 22	Nov 21	Nov 22	Nov 21
	Nov 22	Oct 22	Nov 21	Oct 22	Nov 21
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.6	20.8	20.5	-1.0	0.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.2	16.4	16.1	-1.2	0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	5.8	5.9	5.8	-1.7	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-6.1
Construction	1.5	1.6	1.3	-6.3	15.4
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	14.9	14.7	-0.7	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 22	Oct 22	Nov 21	Nov 22	Nov 21
	Nov 22	Oct 22	Nov 21	Oct 22	Nov 21
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	19.1	22.0	18.1	-13.2	5.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.4	19.3	15.5	-15.0	5.8
GOODS PRODUCING	2.9	3.0	2.7	-3.3	7.4
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.7	2.8	2.5	-3.6	8.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.2	19.0	15.4	-14.7	5.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.6	2.7	2.4	-3.7	8.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.3	2.5	2.3	-8.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.3	7.7	4.8	-31.2	10.4
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8

State Unemployment Rates November 2022 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.2
Nevada	5.1
District of Columbia	4.4
Illinois	4.4
Alaska	4.3
Oregon	4.3
Washington	4.2
Delaware	4.1
California	4.0
Hawaii	4.0
New York	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Kentucky	3.7
Mississippi	3.7
Texas	3.7
Arizona	3.6
New Mexico	3.6
Connecticut	3.5
Maine	3.5
Maryland	3.5
Michigan	3.5
Pennsylvania	3.5
West Virginia	3.5
Rhode Island	3.4
United States	3.4
Colorado	3.3
Ohio	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Wyoming	3.1
Arkansas	3.0
New Jersey	3.0
Oklahoma	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Louisiana	2.9
Massachusetts	2.9
Georgia	2.8
Indiana	2.8
Iowa	2.8
South Carolina	2.7
Florida	2.6
Idaho	2.6
Wisconsin	2.6
Kansas	2.5
New Hampshire	2.5
Alabama	2.4
Missouri	2.4
Vermont	2.4
Montana	2.2
Nebraska	2.1
Minnesota	2.0
South Dakota	2.0
Utah	2.0
North Dakota	1.9

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

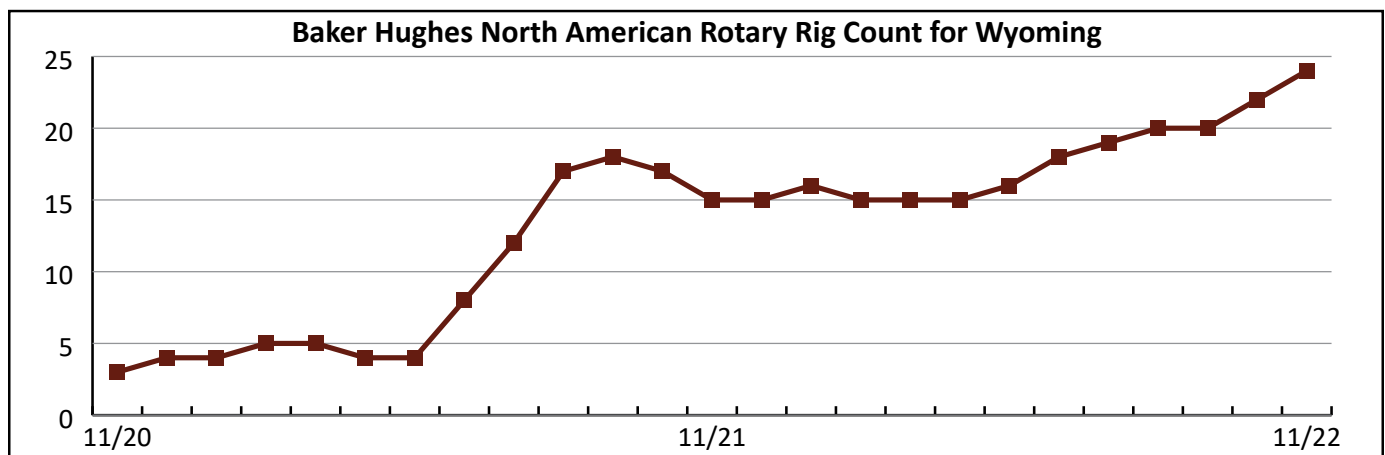
The Producer Price Index for commodities fell 0.7% from October to November.

	Nov 2022 (p)	Oct 2022 (r)	Nov 2021 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	283,800	287,000	278,400	-1.1	1.9
Wyoming State Government	14,600	14,500	14,600	0.7	0.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,500	48,500	47,700	0.0	1.7
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,400	38,200	37,900	0.5	1.3
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,782,000	7,676,000	7,180,000	1.4	8.4
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	4.8%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	430,000	373,000	471,000	15.3	-8.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,580,000	3,356,000	4,163,000	6.7	-14.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	8,653	4,631	8,504	86.8	1.8
Benefits Paid	\$3,743,380	\$2,005,508	\$3,546,579	86.7	5.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$432.61	\$433.06	\$417.05	-0.1	3.7
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	297.7	298.0	277.9	-0.1	7.1
Food & Beverages	313.5	312.9	284.2	0.2	10.3
Housing	308.7	307.8	286.3	0.3	7.8
Apparel	126.7	129.4	122.4	-2.1	3.6
Transportation	264.7	268.0	245.5	-1.2	7.8
Medical Care	550.8	554.0	528.9	-0.6	4.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	133.0	132.5	127.0	0.4	4.7
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	144.9	144.0	143.9	0.6	0.7
Other Goods & Services	518.7	515.0	484.7	0.7	7.0
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	263.2	265.1	243.3	-0.7	8.2
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	133	556	188	-76.1	-29.3
Valuation	\$48,666,000	\$61,781,000	\$55,638,000	-21.2	-12.5
Single Family Homes	103	134	151	-23.1	-31.8
Valuation	\$45,907,000	\$40,946,000	\$51,856,000	12.1	-11.5
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	11	7	22	57.1	-50.0
Valuation	\$2,111,000	\$2,339,000	\$4,179,000	-9.7	-49.5
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	28	433	57	-93.5	-50.9
Valuation	\$4,812,000	\$24,991,000	\$9,737,000	-80.7	-50.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	24	22	15	9.1	60.0

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

In November 2022, Teton County had the highest unemployment rate in the state (3.8%) while Weston County had the lowest (2.1%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2021	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2021	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2021	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2021
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	44,872	45,725	45,192	43,408	44,232	43,639	1,464	1,493	1,553	3.3	3.3	3.4
Big Horn	5,080	5,199	5,163	4,917	5,024	4,975	163	175	188	3.2	3.4	3.6
Fremont	19,037	18,961	19,056	18,399	18,299	18,400	638	662	656	3.4	3.5	3.4
Hot Springs	2,292	2,272	2,219	2,238	2,213	2,152	54	59	67	2.4	2.6	3.0
Park	14,666	15,452	14,771	14,176	14,986	14,253	490	466	518	3.3	3.0	3.5
Washakie	3,797	3,841	3,983	3,678	3,710	3,859	119	131	124	3.1	3.4	3.1
NORTHEAST	50,580	50,319	50,016	49,136	48,819	48,324	1,444	1,500	1,692	2.9	3.0	3.4
Campbell	22,948	22,455	22,339	22,270	21,737	21,476	678	718	863	3.0	3.2	3.9
Crook	3,721	3,904	3,692	3,630	3,805	3,591	91	99	101	2.4	2.5	2.7
Johnson	4,138	4,245	4,144	4,011	4,122	4,007	127	123	137	3.1	2.9	3.3
Sheridan	15,914	15,896	16,050	15,448	15,420	15,553	466	476	497	2.9	3.0	3.1
Weston	3,859	3,819	3,791	3,777	3,735	3,697	82	84	94	2.1	2.2	2.5
SOUTHWEST	56,743	57,887	56,045	54,741	56,017	53,855	2,002	1,870	2,190	3.5	3.2	3.9
Lincoln	9,606	9,682	9,410	9,322	9,410	9,129	284	272	281	3.0	2.8	3.0
Sublette	3,767	3,888	3,897	3,633	3,748	3,735	134	140	162	3.6	3.6	4.2
Sweetwater	19,602	19,228	19,693	18,891	18,481	18,895	711	747	798	3.6	3.9	4.1
Teton	14,864	16,339	14,263	14,294	15,923	13,648	570	416	615	3.8	2.5	4.3
Uinta	8,904	8,750	8,782	8,601	8,455	8,448	303	295	334	3.4	3.4	3.8
SOUTHEAST	84,324	82,869	84,320	81,960	80,379	81,908	2,364	2,490	2,412	2.8	3.0	2.9
Albany	21,756	21,278	21,750	21,195	20,687	21,206	561	591	544	2.6	2.8	2.5
Goshen	6,314	6,450	6,377	6,151	6,276	6,200	163	174	177	2.6	2.7	2.8
Laramie	50,747	49,486	50,620	49,272	47,930	49,097	1,475	1,556	1,523	2.9	3.1	3.0
Niobrara	1,175	1,228	1,210	1,141	1,198	1,179	34	30	31	2.9	2.4	2.6
Platte	4,332	4,427	4,363	4,201	4,288	4,226	131	139	137	3.0	3.1	3.1
CENTRAL	54,275	53,366	55,222	52,453	51,473	52,964	1,822	1,893	2,258	3.4	3.5	4.1
Carbon	7,296	7,502	7,762	7,050	7,249	7,520	246	253	242	3.4	3.4	3.1
Converse	7,612	7,554	7,607	7,434	7,356	7,347	178	198	260	2.3	2.6	3.4
Natrona	39,367	38,310	39,853	37,969	36,868	38,097	1,398	1,442	1,756	3.6	3.8	4.4
STATEWIDE	290,792	290,167	290,796	281,696	280,921	280,690	9,096	9,246	10,106	3.1	3.2	3.5
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.6	3.5	4.0
U.S.										3.4	3.4	3.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.7	4.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2022. Run Date 12/2022.

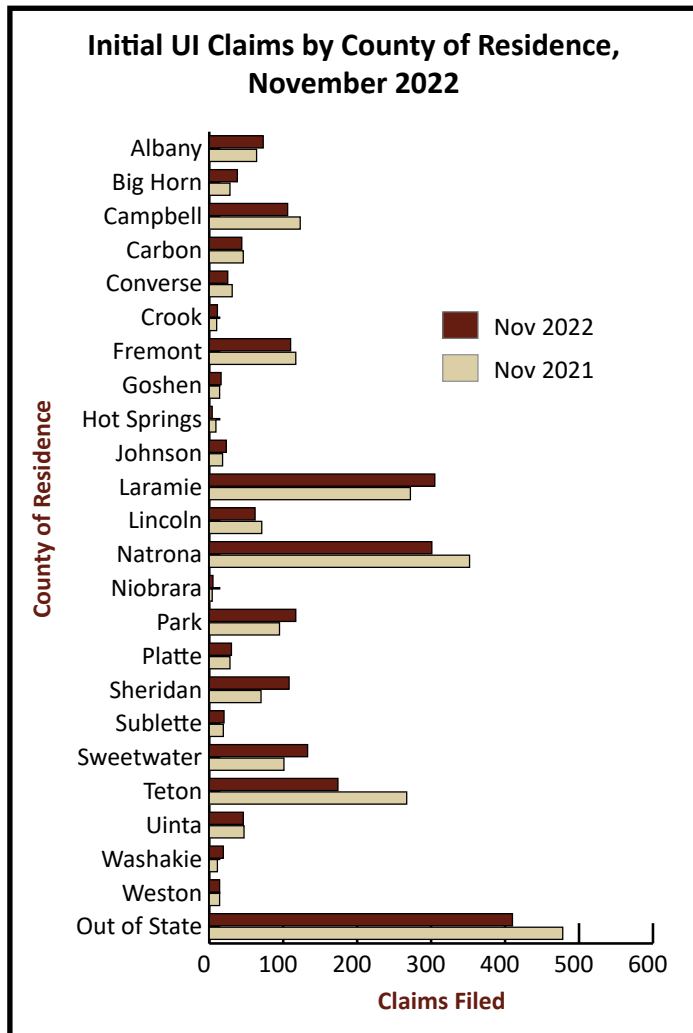
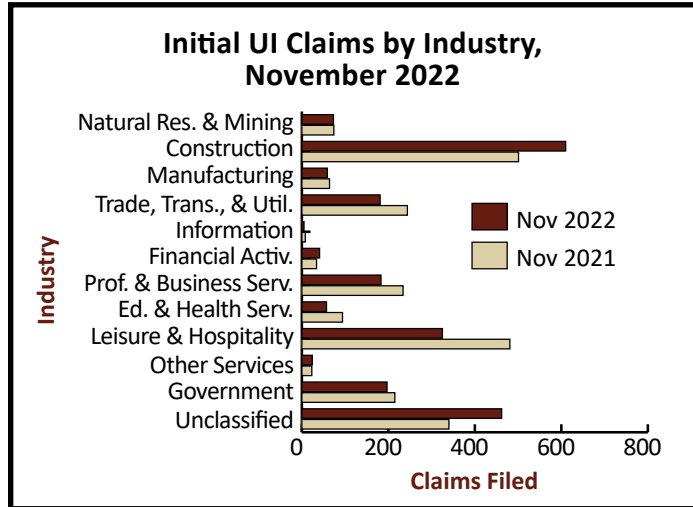
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 2,223 initial claims in November 2022, down from 2,319 in November 2021 (-96, or -4.1%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Nov 22	Oct 22	Nov 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	2,223	1,763	2,319	26.1	-4.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	743	362	640	105.2	16.1
Natural Resources & Mining	73	42	74	73.8	-1.4
Mining	50	33	64	51.5	-21.9
Construction	610	261	501	133.7	21.8
Manufacturing	59	58	64	1.7	-7.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	819	927	1,122	-11.7	-27.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	181	158	244	14.6	-25.8
Wholesale Trade	25	15	41	66.7	-39.0
Retail Trade	94	99	119	-5.1	-21.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62	43	84	44.2	-26.2
Information	5	9	8	-44.4	-37.5
Financial Activities	41	36	34	13.9	20.6
Professional & Business Services	183	129	234	41.9	-21.8
Educational & Health Services	57	62	94	-8.1	-39.4
Leisure & Hospitality	325	497	481	-34.6	-32.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	24	32	23	-25.0	4.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	197	181	215	8.8	-8.4
Federal Government	124	105	138	18.1	-10.1
State Government	13	15	16	-13.3	-18.8
Local Government	58	61	60	-4.9	-3.3
Local Education	9	10	9	-10.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	462	291	340	58.8	35.9
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	305	172	272	77.3	12.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	142	50	97	184.0	46.4
Construction	135	48	81	181.3	66.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	88	81	119	8.6	-26.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	32	23	38	39.1	-15.8
Financial Activities	6	9	6	-33.3	0.0
Professional & Business Services	25	24	42	4.2	-40.5
Educational & Health Services	7	11	11	-36.4	-36.4
Leisure & Hospitality	10	4	15	150.0	-33.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	6	8	100.0	50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	62	33	47	87.9	31.9
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	301	167	352	80.2	-14.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	114	56	113	103.6	0.9
Construction	97	40	85	142.5	14.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	117	76	185	53.9	-36.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	40	22	59	81.8	-32.2
Financial Activities	9	3	12	200.0	-25.0
Professional & Business Services	28	12	44	133.3	-36.4
Educational & Health Services	11	15	28	-26.7	-60.7
Leisure & Hospitality	22	8	36	175.0	-38.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	6	9	0.0	-33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	62	28	44	121.4	40.9

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

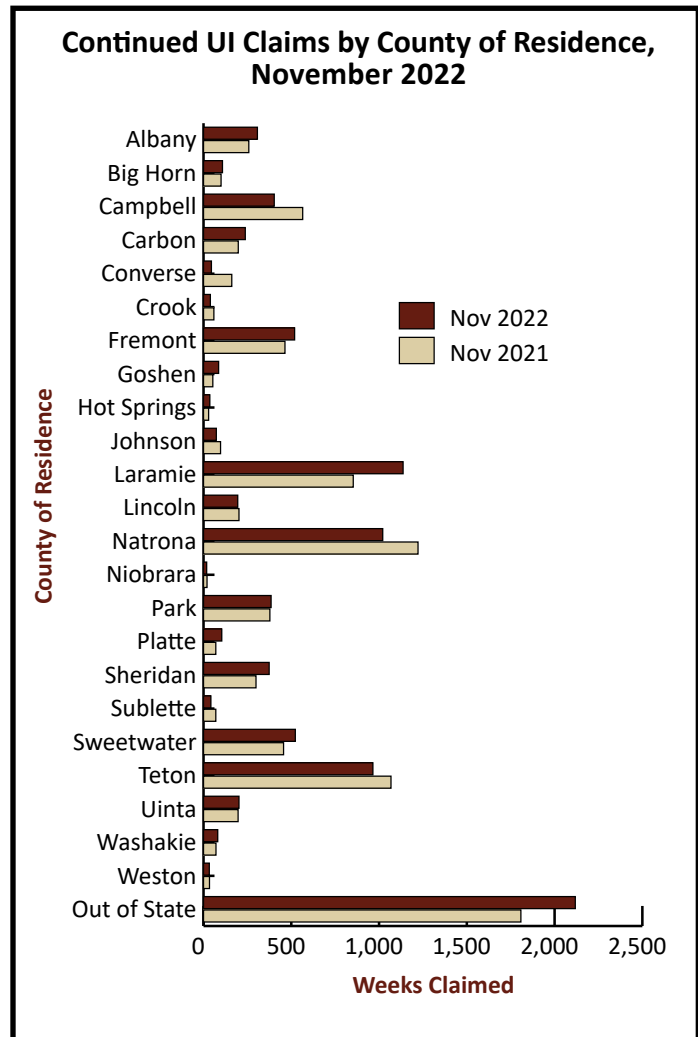
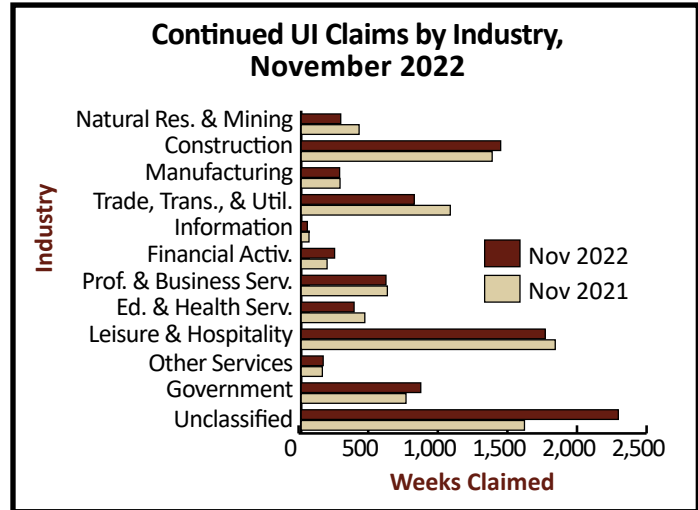
The full UI claims report for November 2022 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/1122_UI.pdf.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Total continued weeks claimed increased from prior-year levels in November 2022 marking the first over-the-year increase in continued claims since March 2021.

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Nov 22	Oct 22	Nov 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	9,130	5,746	8,795	58.9	3.8
Total Unique Claimants	2,789	2,146	3,168	30.0	-12.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,993	1,121	2,068	77.8	-3.6
Natural Resources & Mining	284	180	416	57.8	-31.7
Mining	244	165	339	47.9	-28.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	12	21	76	-42.9	-84.2
Construction	1,433	770	1,372	86.1	4.4
Manufacturing	276	169	279	63.3	-1.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,999	2,613	4,368	53.0	-8.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	812	691	1,071	17.5	-24.2
Wholesale Trade	123	102	256	20.6	-52.0
Retail Trade	467	418	531	11.7	-12.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	220	169	283	30.2	-22.3
Information	44	44	56	0.0	-21.4
Financial Activities	240	208	186	15.4	29.0
Professional & Business Services	609	428	619	42.3	-1.6
Educational & Health Services	380	378	457	0.5	-16.8
Leisure & Hospitality	1,753	749	1,825	134.0	-3.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	158	111	152	42.3	3.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	859	516	753	66.5	14.1
Federal Government	391	106	346	268.9	13.0
State Government	93	76	76	22.4	22.4
Local Government	374	333	330	12.3	13.3
Local Education	83	125	94	-33.6	-11.7
UNCLASSIFIED	2,278	1,496	1,604	52.3	42.0
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,137	904	853	25.8	33.3
Total Unique Claimants	372	316	329	17.7	13.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	314	189	225	66.1	39.6
Construction	277	153	181	81.0	53.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	474	456	412	3.9	15.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	162	164	149	-1.2	8.7
Financial Activities	39	40	33	-2.5	18.2
Professional & Business Services	117	125	127	-6.4	-7.9
Educational & Health Services	79	76	43	3.9	83.7
Leisure & Hospitality	36	28	22	28.6	63.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	51	43	49	18.6	4.1
UNCLASSIFIED	297	215	165	38.1	80.0
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,021	744	1,222	37.2	-16.4
Total Unique Claimants	320	274	464	16.8	-31.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	255	119	292	114.3	-12.7
Construction	162	68	215	138.2	-24.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	452	409	624	10.5	-27.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	117	109	250	7.3	-53.2
Financial Activities	45	31	28	45.2	60.7
Professional & Business Services	90	73	80	23.3	12.5
Services					
Educational & Health Services	79	83	127	-4.8	-37.8
Leisure & Hospitality	63	54	103	16.7	-38.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	41	38	63	7.9	-34.9
UNCLASSIFIED	271	177	241	53.1	12.4



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

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Services, Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
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