

TRENDS

Pandemic Job Losses and Recovery in Wyoming: A Sector-by-Sector Review

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Using Current Employment Statistics (CES) data, this article identifies which industry sectors have returned to pre-pandemic employment levels, and which still lag behind.

The coronavirus pandemic caused large job losses throughout the U.S. and in other parts of the world. Wyoming's economy was not immune to these disruptions. The Cowboy State saw its total nonfarm employment fall sharply in April and May 2020. Since that time, total employment has mostly recovered.

This article uses seasonally adjusted Current Employment Statistics (CES) data to examine Wyoming employment, sector by sector, from January 2017 to April 2022. Employment in some sectors, including retail trade, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality, has fully recovered and now exceeds pre-pandemic levels. In other sectors, however, employment remains well below pre-pandemic levels. Natural resources & mining, wholesale trade, and government

were among the key sectors that had not fully recovered as of April 2022.

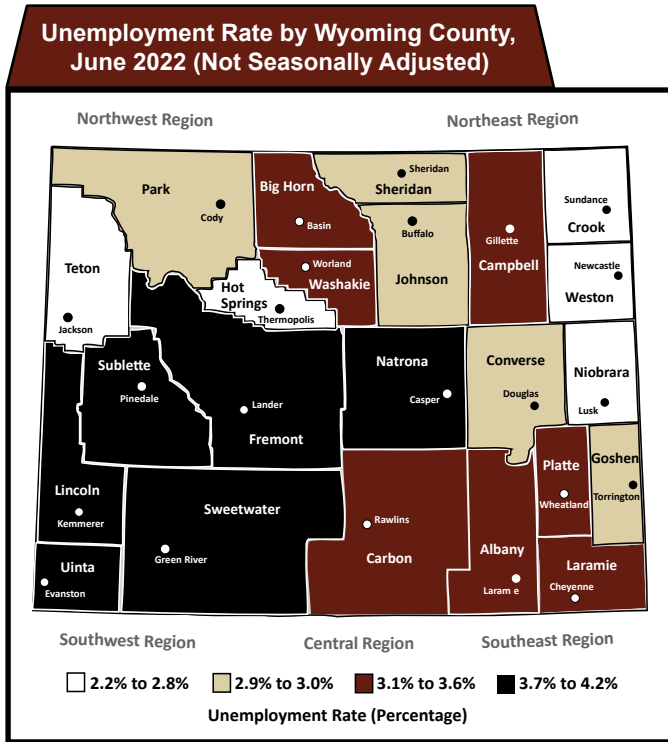
As the saying goes, a picture is worth a thousand words. The figures included in this article show that the pandemic affected each sector differently in the timing and the magnitude of job losses as well as the timing and strength of recovery.

Figure 1 (see page 3) shows that total nonfarm employment reached a peak of 291,700 jobs in August 2019. Then, employment trended downward for several months before falling precipitously in April 2020. Between March and April 2020, 24,300 jobs (-8.4%) were lost. In May 2020, employment fell by another 1,400 jobs.

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming is projected to add more than 40,000 new jobs over the next 10 years, according to the newest long-term industry and occupational employment projections from R&P. ... page 10
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming increased from 16 in May to 18 in June. ... page 22



IN THIS ISSUE

Pandemic Job Losses and Recovery in Wyoming: A Sector-by-Sector Review 1

Long-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2020-2030 10

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.1% in June 2022. 19

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning’s Internal Estimates, June 2022 20

State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted). 20

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 21

State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted). 21

Economic Indicators 22

County Unemployment Rates 23

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims 24

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims 25

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(Text continued from page 1)

From March to May, there was a net loss of 25,700 jobs. In June 2020, the state started adding jobs, and by April 2022, Wyoming had gained back 23,300 jobs, or 90.7% of the jobs that were lost.

Employment in natural resources & mining (including oil & gas) peaked at 21,400 jobs in June 2019 (see Figure 2). Employment trended slowly downward for several months, and then between

March 2020 and January 2021, fell by 5,400 jobs (-27.6%). What is unusual about natural resources & mining, and different from total nonfarm, is that the job losses continued for several months. Since January 2021, employment has increased by 1,600 jobs. Despite rapidly rising energy prices, Wyoming's rig count remains stubbornly low, reaching 18 rigs the week of June 3 (Baker Hughes, 2022).

Construction employment fell from 22,900 in March 2020 to 20,700 in April

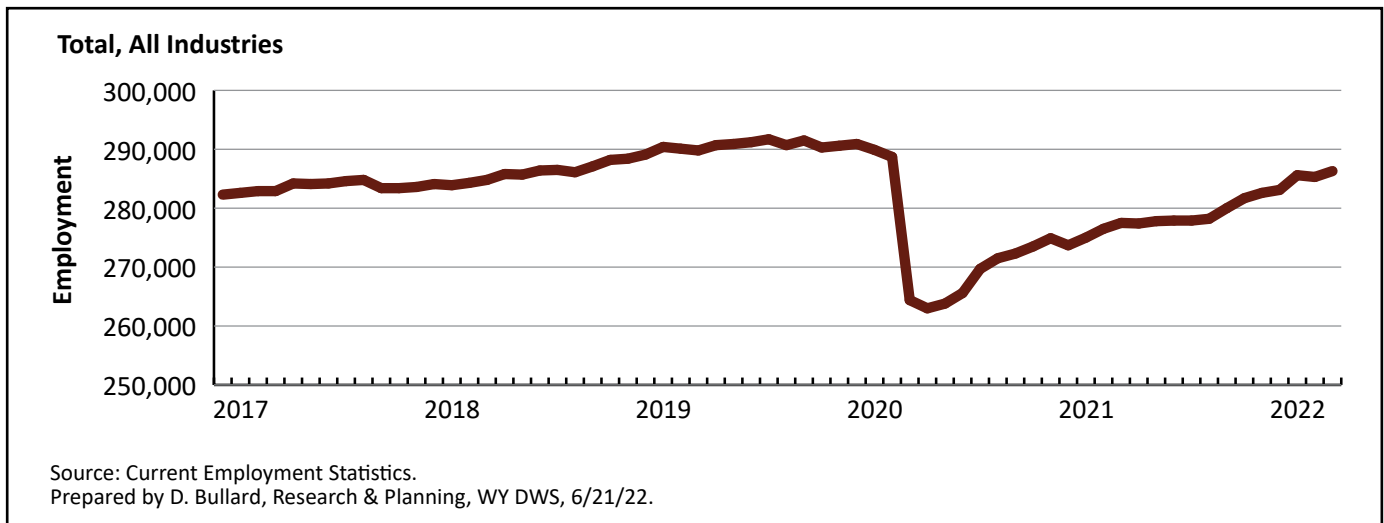


Figure 1: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

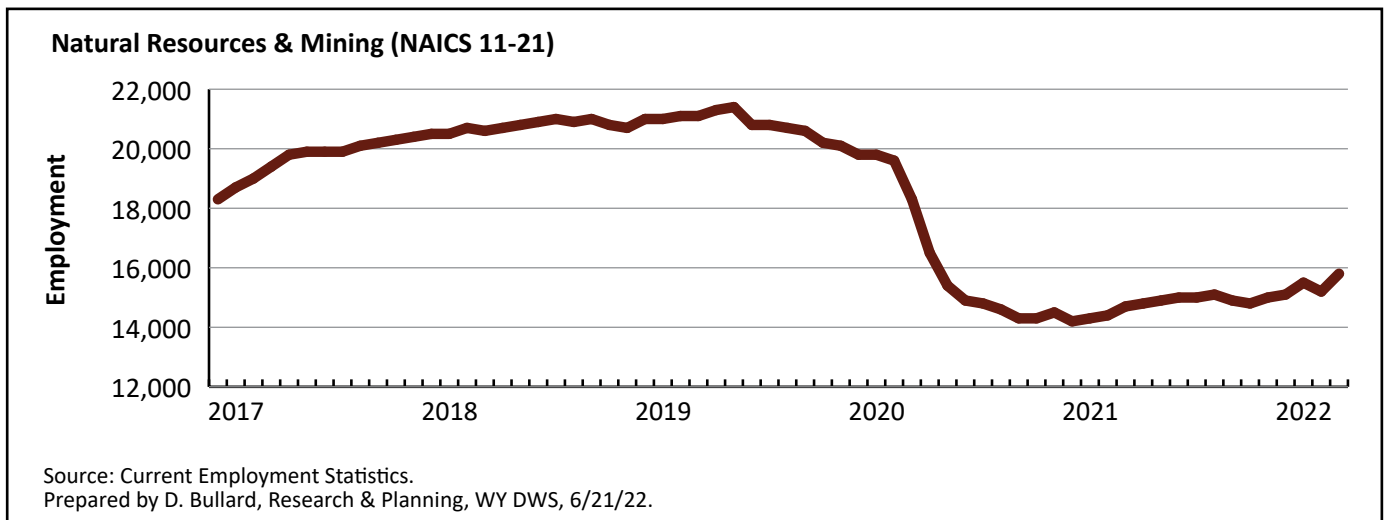


Figure 2: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Natural Resources & Mining Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

2020, a decrease of 2,200 jobs (-9.6%; see Figure 3). During 2021, construction employment steadily rose and in April 2022, employment (23,200) was slightly higher than in March 2020.

As illustrated in Figure 4, Wyoming’s manufacturing employment hit a peak of 10,200 jobs in February 2019. From March 2020 to July 2020, employment fell by 600 jobs (-6.1%). Since that time, job growth has been mixed and employment has not fully returned to levels seen in 2019.

Wyoming’s wholesale trade sector lost 900 jobs between March 2020 and July 2020 (-11.0%; see Figure 5, page 5). Recovery has been very slow. Historically, Wyoming’s wholesale trade sector has been closely tied to the state’s energy industry (Bullard, 2007). Therefore, with very slow growth in natural resources & mining, it is not surprising to see slow growth in wholesale trade.

Figure 6 (see page 5) shows that while the retail trade sector experienced steep job losses, falling from 28,900 in March

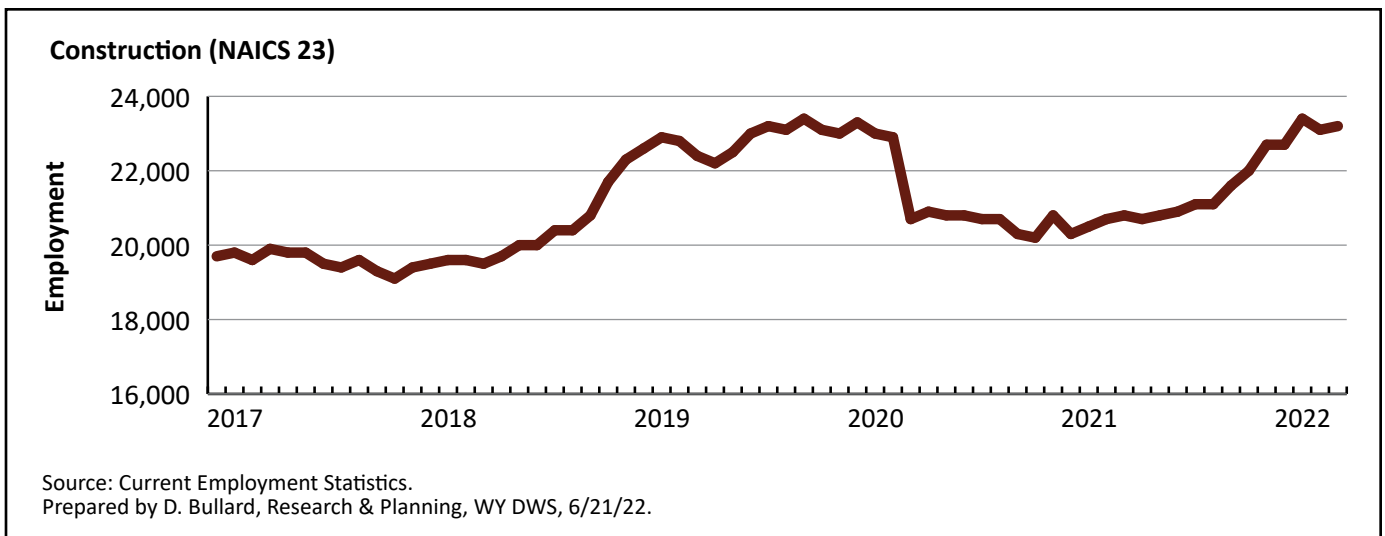


Figure 3: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Construction Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

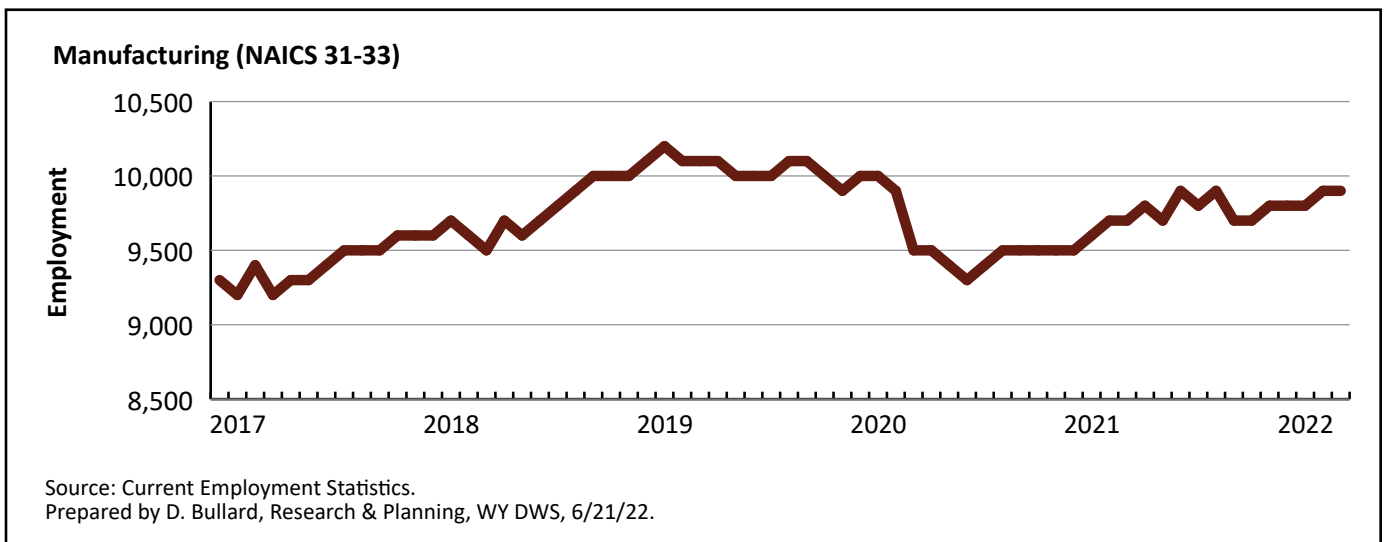


Figure 4: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Manufacturing Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

2020 to 26,700 in April 2020, it rebounded very quickly, returning to its pre-pandemic level by August 2020. Retail employment grew to 30,500 jobs in April 2022. The solid job growth in retail trade highlights it as a bright spot in Wyoming's economy.

Employment in transportation, warehousing, & utilities peaked in June 2019 at 14,900 jobs (see Figure 7, page 6). The number of jobs trended downward until hitting a low point of 13,700 jobs in July 2020. This sector includes trucking, air transportation, oil & gas pipelines,

and distribution centers. The April 2022 employment level of 13,900 represents a gain of only 200 jobs from the low point reached in July 2020. Since part of Wyoming's trucking industry supports the oil & gas sector, the low level of employment in transportation may reflect the relatively low level of oil & gas activity in the state.

The information sector includes such activities as radio and television broadcasting, telecommunications, newspaper publishing, and movie theaters.

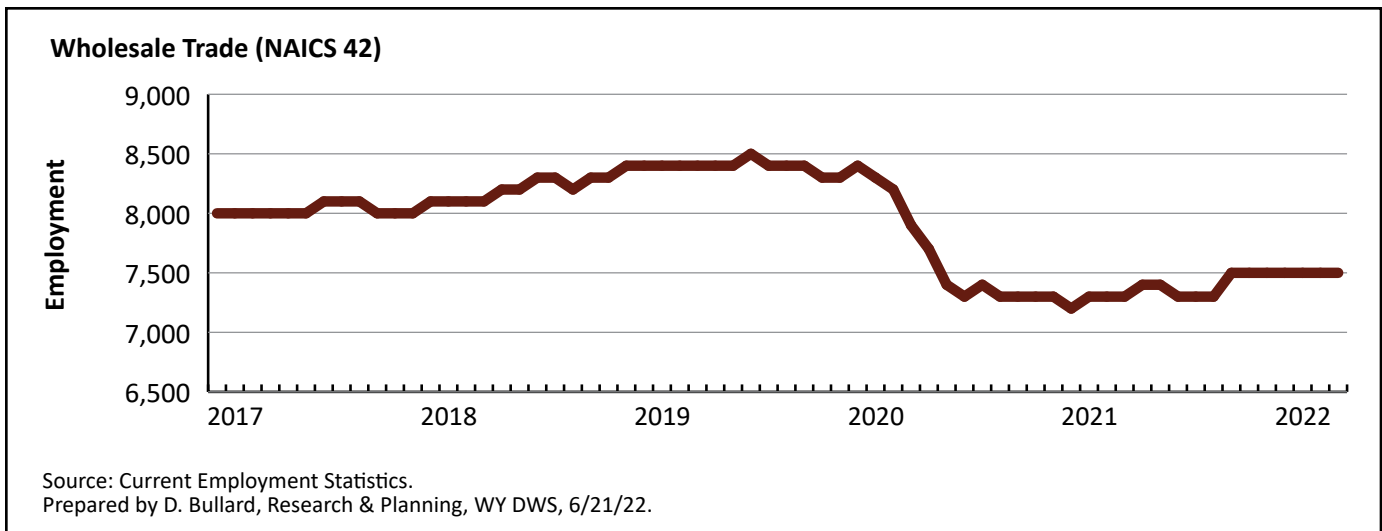


Figure 5: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Wholesale Trade Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

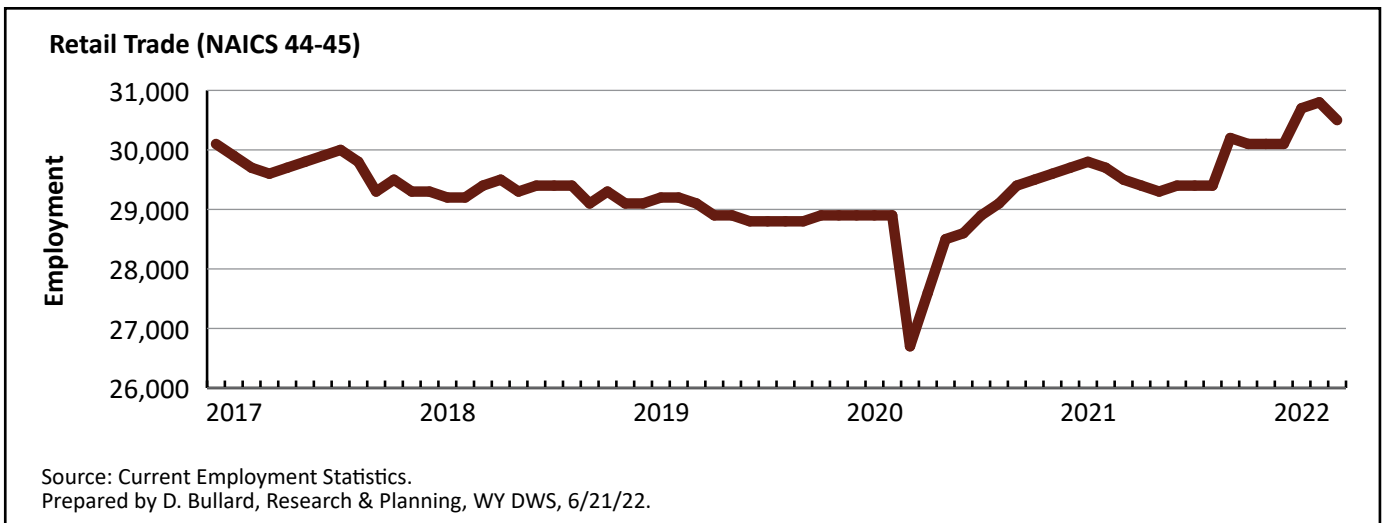


Figure 6: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Retail Trade Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

Figure 8 shows that employment was trending downward before the pandemic struck. Then, from March to April 2020, employment fell by 300 jobs (-9.4%). There is little evidence of a meaningful job recovery in this sector.

Figure 9 (see page 7) shows that the financial activities sector lost 400 jobs (-3.6%) from March to April 2020. Those jobs gradually returned and in April 2022, there were 11,300 jobs in financial activities. April 2022's employment level was 100 jobs higher than March 2020.

Employment in professional & business services fell by 1,000 jobs (-5.3%) from March to April 2020 (see Figure 10, page 7). Employment recovered relatively quickly and by December 2020, all of the job losses had been reversed. This sector then continued to add jobs in 2021 and early 2022.

Figure 11 (see page 8) shows that education & health services employment declined steeply from March to April 2020, falling by 1,700 jobs (-5.9%). Employment rebounded rapidly for about five months, but later, it seems that employment plateaued

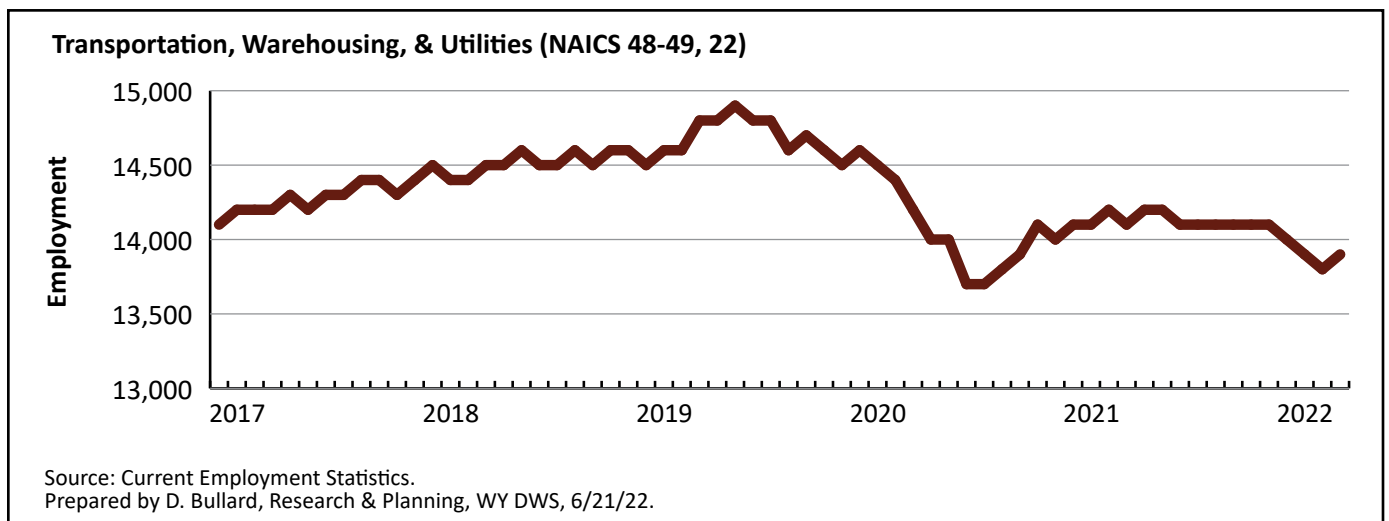


Figure 7: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

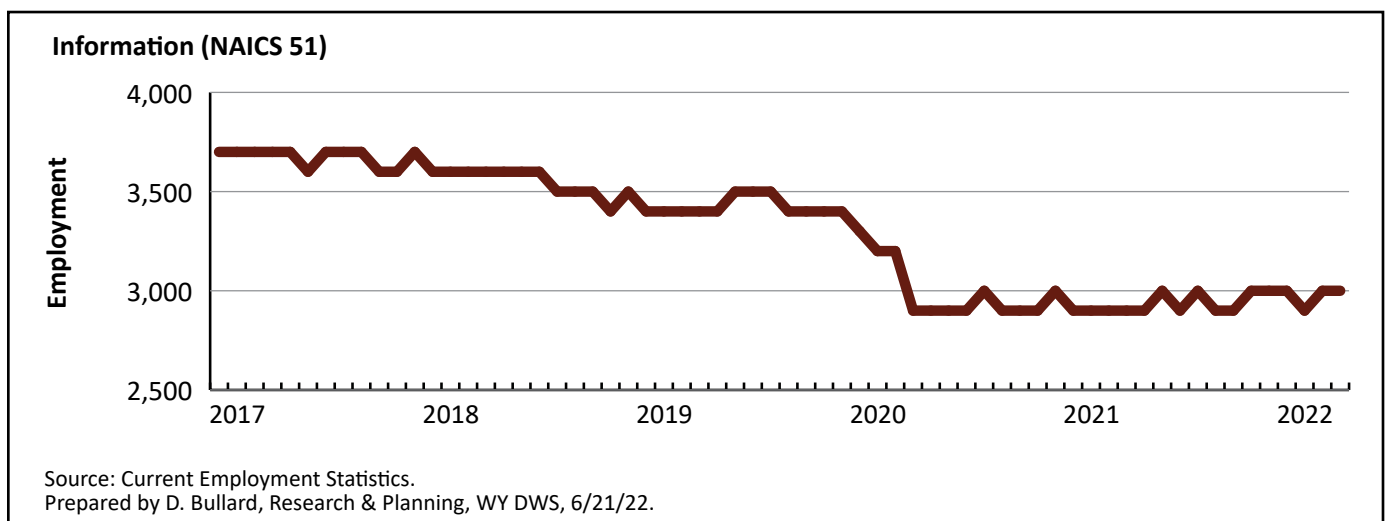


Figure 8: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Information Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

at a level slightly lower than what prevailed before the pandemic. In April 2022, there were 28,600 jobs, which is just lower than the 28,700 jobs that existed in March 2020. Perhaps labor supply issues have been especially difficult for health care employers to overcome. Breaking this sector out into educational services and health care & social assistance reveals that from March 2020 to April 2022, educational services added 200 jobs, while health care & social assistance lost 300 jobs.

Of all the sectors, the largest job losses

occurred in leisure & hospitality (see Figure 12, page 8). Between March 2020 and April 2020, employment fell from 37,200 to 25,500, a decrease of 11,700 jobs (-31.5%). Then, almost immediately, in May 2020, employment began to rebound. While the pace of job growth slowed some during late 2021, by April 2022, employment exceeded pre-pandemic levels by a sizeable margin.

The other services sector includes a wide range of employers, from auto repair shops to charitable organizations and beauty salons. Figure 13 (see page 9) shows

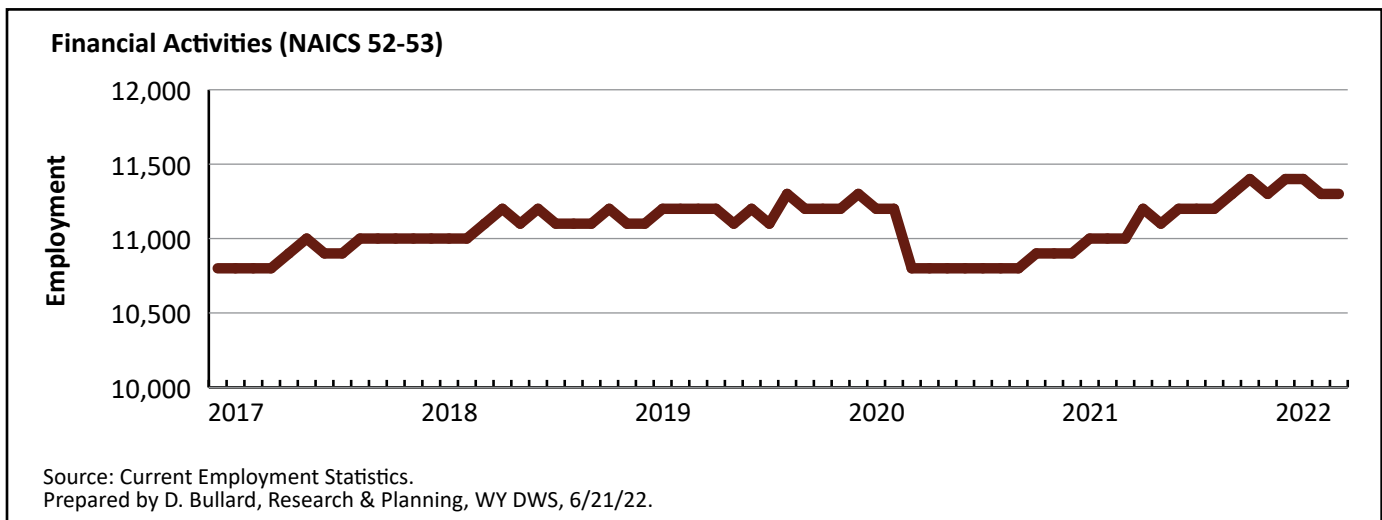


Figure 9: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Financial Activities Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

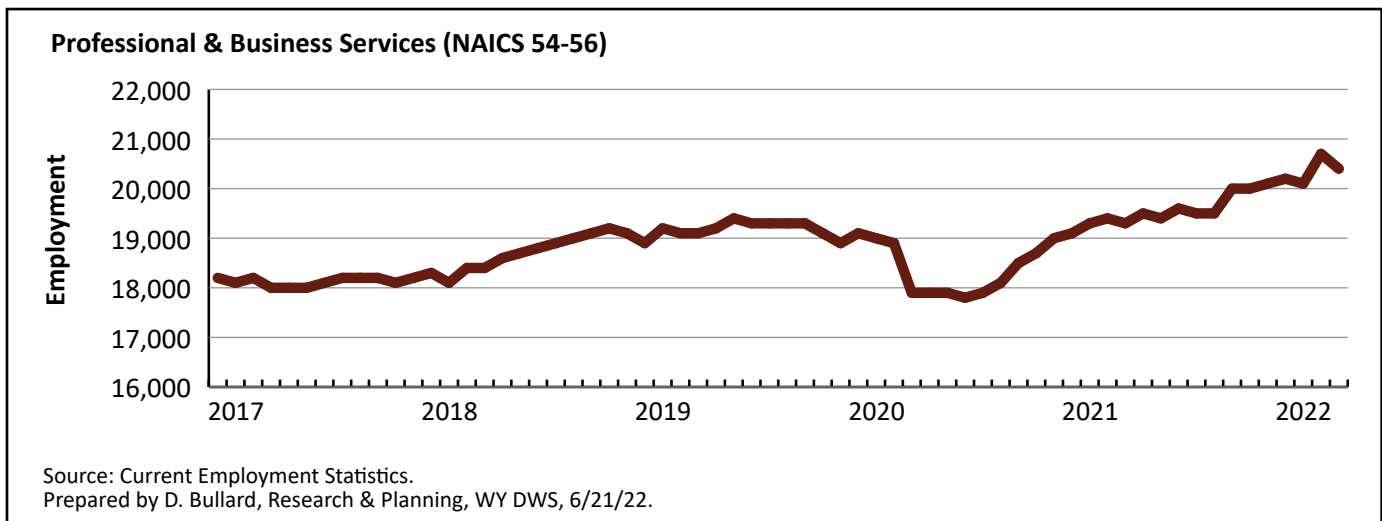


Figure 10: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Professional & Business Services Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

that this sector lost 800 jobs (-4.9%) from March to April 2020. Several months later, employment rose by 800 jobs over a short two-month period (January and February 2022). By April 2022, other services had 300 more jobs than in March 2020.

Government employment is shown in Figure 14 (see page 9). This sector saw employment fall from 69,300 jobs in March 2020 to 65,200 jobs in June 2020, a decrease of 4,100 jobs (-5.9%). In April 2022, employment stood at 67,000 jobs, which represents a large decline from pre-pandemic

levels. This sector includes all levels of government (federal, state, and local). It also includes public schools, public colleges, and public hospitals. From March 2020 to April 2022, the largest job losses occurred in local government, where employment fell by 1,400 jobs.

Conclusion

In April 2020, employment fell in every major sector of Wyoming’s economy.

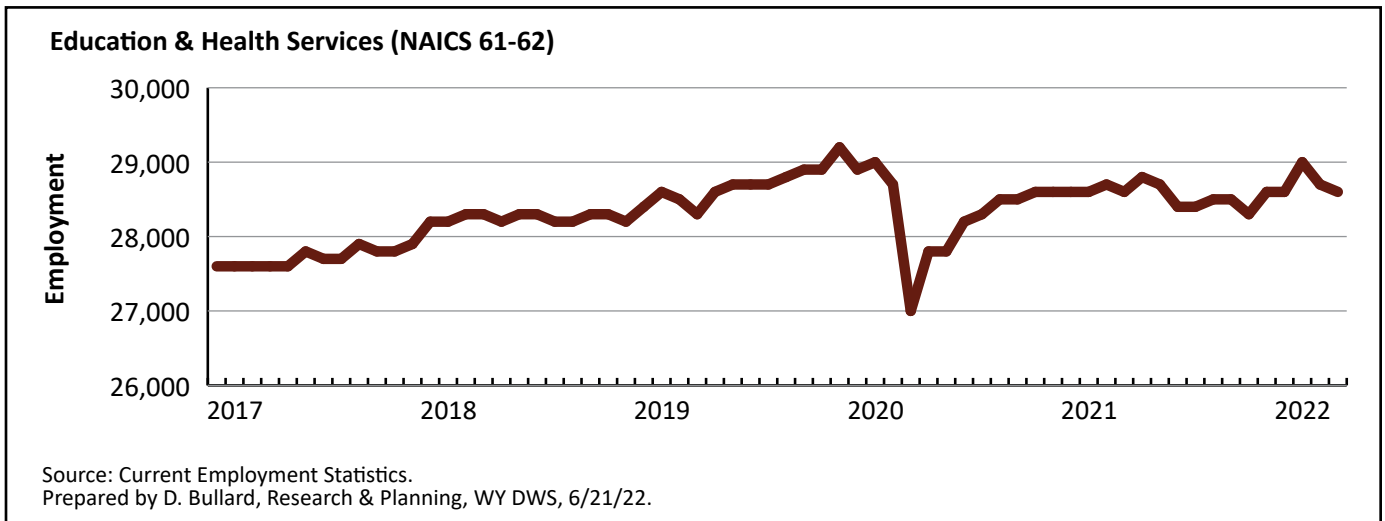


Figure 11: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Education & Health Services Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

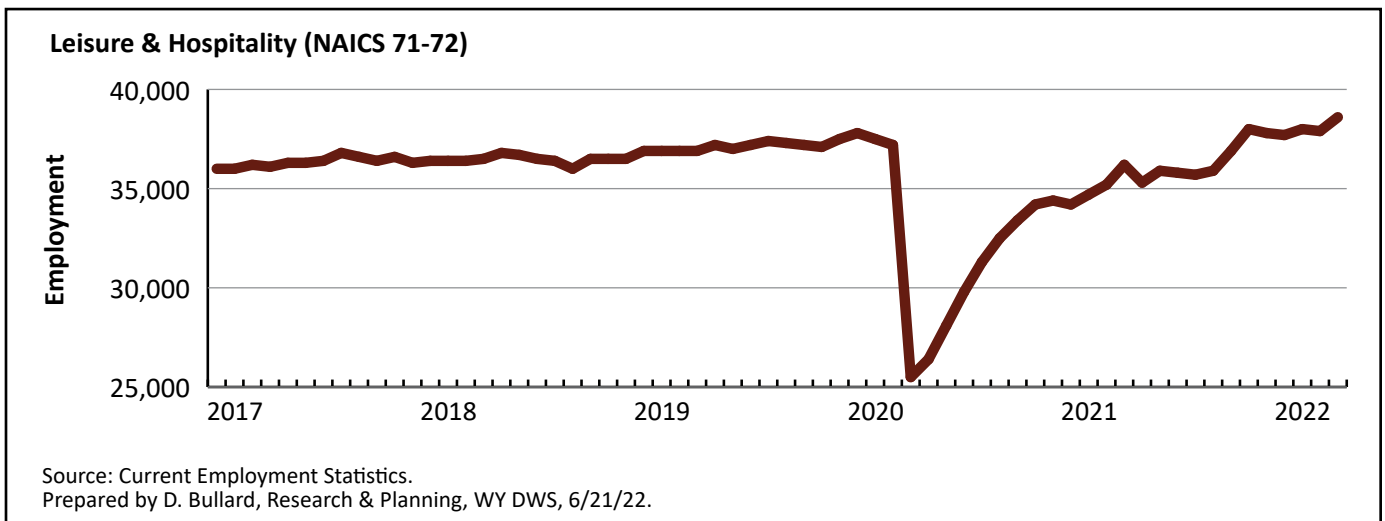


Figure 12: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Leisure & Hospitality Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

Some sectors saw relatively modest job losses, while others, like retail trade and leisure & hospitality, saw very large losses. The pace of job recovery has varied widely across the different sectors. Sectors where employment has exceeded pre-pandemic levels include leisure & hospitality, professional & business services, and retail trade. Job recovery has been especially slow in natural resources & mining and in related sectors, such as wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, & utilities.

References

Bullard, D. (2007, April). A regression model of Wyoming employment in merchant wholesalers, durable goods. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 44(4) Retrieved June 8, 2022 from <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0407/a4.htm>

Baker Hughes, (2022, June). North American Rotary Rig Count retrieved June 8, 2022 from <https://tinyurl.com/232w65c7>

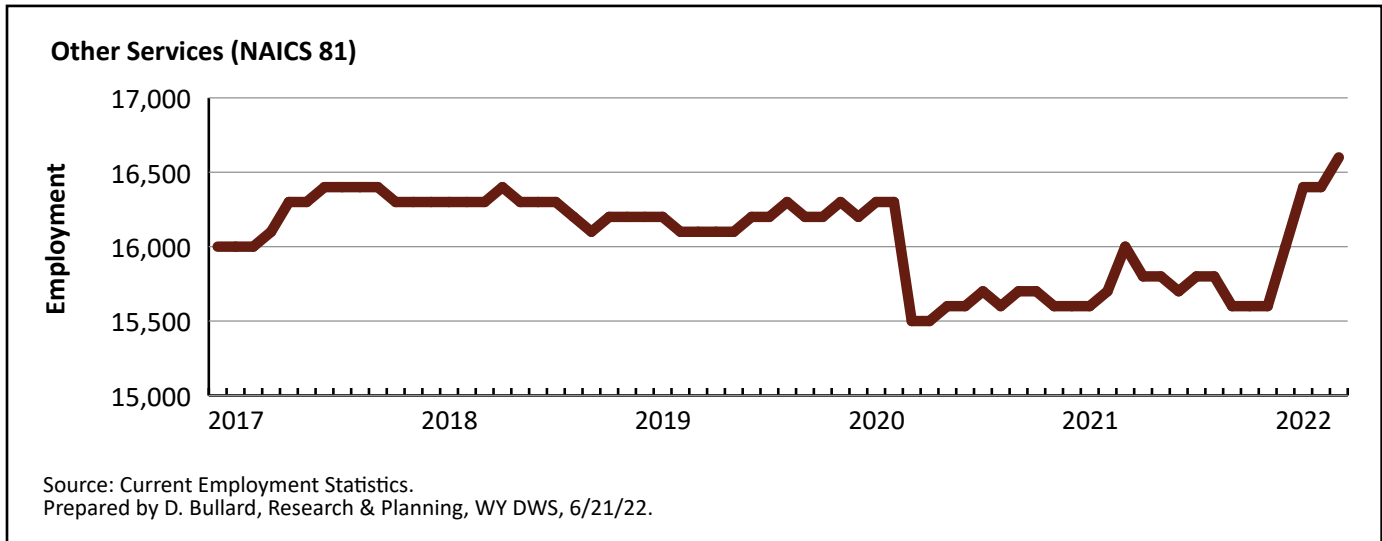


Figure 13: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Other Services Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

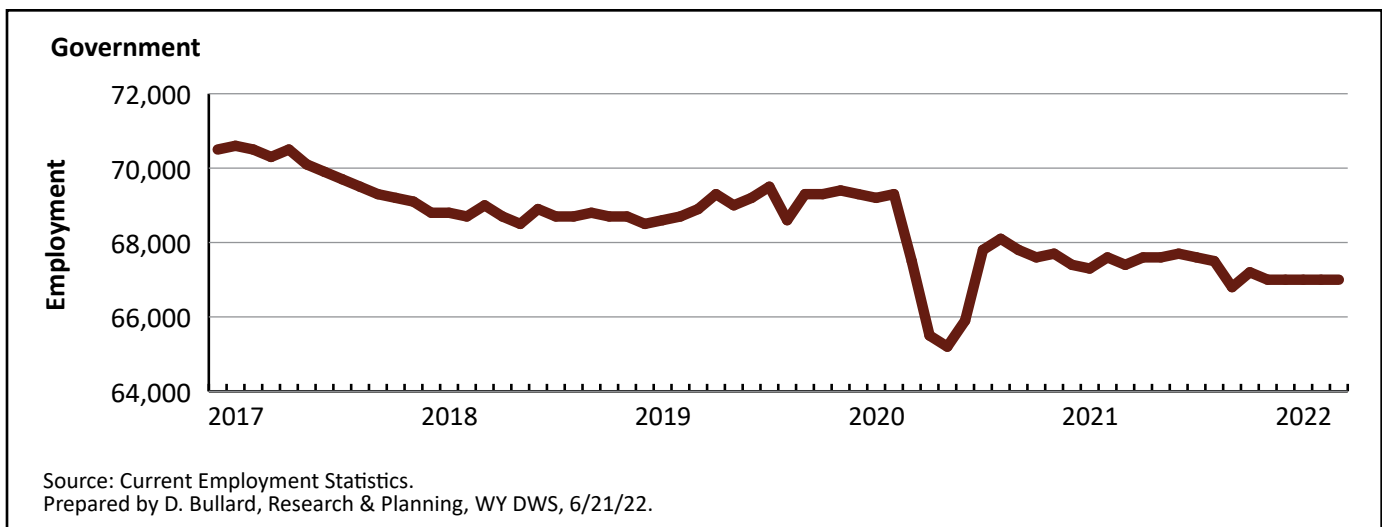


Figure 14: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Government Employment, January 2017 to April 2022

Long-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2020-2030

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Wyoming is projected to add more than 40,000 new jobs over the next 10 years, according to the newest long-term industry and occupational employment projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This marks an increase of 15.0% from 2020 to 2030. On average, Wyoming is projected to add more than 4,000 jobs each year from 2020 to 2030.

R&P publishes long-term industry and occupational employment projections for Wyoming every year. Long-term projections of Wyoming's sub-state regions are published during the odd years, while the entire state projections are published during even years.

Projections are based on historic trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions such as prices of oil & natural gas, building permits, mortgage rates, and coal production. Projections cannot account for certain factors, such as extreme weather patterns, large-scale government investments, and economic downturns. For example, projections run prior to 2020 could not have accounted for the COVID-19 pandemic.

For the most current projections, R&P used annual data from 2000 to 2020, with greater weight given to more recent years in the projection analysis. The most recent year of these projections given the heaviest weight was 2020, the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The complete 2020-2030 long-term projections are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>, along with prior projections, articles, and more.

Now Online

Long-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2020-2030

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2022/WY_LT_Projections_2020-2030.htm

Industry Projections

Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The long-term industry projections for 2020-2030 were prepared at the NAICS three-digit subsector level, and the estimates were then rolled up to the two-digit sector level. Wyoming's employment is projected to grow from 262,630 jobs in 2020 to 303,044 in 2030, an increase of 40,414 jobs, or 15.4%.

As an example, projections for Wyoming's mining sector were developed for the three subsectors: oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212), and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). These estimates then were rolled up to produce projections for the sector of mining, including oil & gas (NAICS 21). Overall, mining is projected to grow from 16,312 in 2020 to 17,870 in 2030 (1,558 jobs, or 9.6%). Employment is projected to increase by 36.6% for the support activities for mining subsector and decline in the other two subsectors.

At the two-digit sector level, most industries are projected to experience substantial job growth from 2020 to 2030 (see Table 1). The greatest projected

growth (8,801 jobs, or 30.3%) is found in accommodation & food services (NAICS 72). This large increase is due to the recovery from the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic and continued projected growth. Other industries with substantial projected growth include construction (5,555, or 26.2%), health care & social assistance (5,334, or 16.1%), professional, scientific, & technical services (3,120, or 33.2%), and retail trade (3,012, or 10.5%). Wyoming’s utilities sector is the only private industry projected to see a

decrease in jobs from 2020 to 2030 (-174, or -7.2%).

Employment in government is projected to increase from 30,109 to 30,825 (716, or 2.4%). Local government (excluding education & hospitals) is projected to add 815 jobs (5.6%), while federal government is projected to add 148 (2.2%). Employment in state government (excluding education & hospitals) is projected to decrease by 247 (-2.8%).

Table 1: Long-Term Industry Employment Projections for Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Code, 2020-2030

NAICS ^a Code	Industry Name	Base 2020	Projected 2030	Change, 2020-2030	
				N	%
	Total	262,630	303,044	40,414	15.4
11	Agriculture	4,784	5,242	448	9.6
21	Mining	16,312	17,870	1,558	9.6
22	Utilities	2,420	2,246	-174	-7.2
23	Construction	21,181	26,736	5,555	26.2
31-33	Manufacturing	9,572	9,923	351	3.7
42	Wholesale Trade	7,660	8,219	559	7.3
44-45	Retail Trade	28,669	31,681	3,012	10.5
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,642	15,502	2,860	22.6
51	Information	3,007	3,019	12	0.4
52	Finance & Insurance	6,982	7,897	915	13.1
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,926	4,131	205	5.2
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	9,409	12,529	3,120	33.2
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	732	1,088	356	48.6
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	8,222	10,194	1,972	24.0
61	Educational Services	26,853	29,686	2,833	10.6
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	33,117	38,451	5,334	16.1
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3,260	4,304	1,044	32.0
72	Accommodation & Food Services	29,035	37,836	8,801	30.3
81	Other Services (except Government)	6,758	7,695	937	13.9
	Government	30,109	30,825	716	2.4
	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	6,775	6,923	148	2.2
	State Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,677	8,430	-247	-2.8
	Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	14,657	15,472	815	5.6

^a North American Industry Classification System.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2020-2030.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/20/22.

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 (Hauf, 2022). 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.

In addition to projected growth openings, occupational projections

Table 2: Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Projected Growth Openings, 2020-2030

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2020)	Projected Employment (2030)	Change (Growth)			Types of Openings			Requirements		
				N	%	Annual N	Exits	Transfers	Total ^c	Education	Ex-perience	Training
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	277,769	319,459	41,690	15.0	4,169	128,957	202,603	373,250			
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,284	8,956	1,672	23.0	167	3,325	5,506	10,503	Post-secondary non-degree award	None	Short-term OJT ^b
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	2,811	4,170	1,359	48.3	136	2,054	2,988	6,401	No formal education	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term OJT ^b
47-2061	Construction Laborers	4,120	5,434	1,314	31.9	131	1,412	3,226	5,952	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,748	5,021	1,273	34.0	127	2,807	2,483	6,563	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	3,817	5,087	1,270	33.3	127	2,534	4,342	8,146	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,428	4,558	1,130	33.0	113	2,712	2,569	6,411	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	7,924	8,999	1,075	13.6	108	4,731	6,989	12,795	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,261	7,126	865	13.8	86	6,490	7,076	14,431	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	4,348	5,164	816	18.8	82	3,492	5,679	9,987	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	4,595	5,405	810	17.6	81	999	3,100	4,909	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bOn-the-job training.

^cTotal = Growth + Exits + Transfers.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2020-2030.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/20/22.

also include openings due to *transfers* (persons changing jobs) and *exits* (persons leaving the workforce; see Table 2, page 12). *Total openings* refers to the sum of growth, transfers, and exits (BLS, 2021). Annual growth openings were calculated by dividing the projected growth by 10. Occupational projections also include the typical requirements to enter the occupation: education, experience, and training.

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 1 shows long-term projections 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).

Over the next 10 years, the greatest job growth is projected to be seen in heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers, with 1,672 new jobs (or 167 per year), an increase of 23.0% (see Table 2, page 12). Other occupations with high projected job growth include cooks, restaurant (1,359, or 48.3%), construction laborers (1,314, or 31.9%), and home health & personal care aides (1,273, or 34.0%).

Table 3 (see page 14) shows the 10 occupations with the greatest total projected openings from 2020 to 2030. As previously mentioned, total openings are the sum of growth, exits, and transfers. Many of the top occupations in Table 3 are occupations with substantial growth openings in exits and transfers leading to high turnover rates, including fast food & counter workers (14,431 total openings), retail salespersons (12,795), cashiers (10,959), heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (10,503), and waiters & waitresses (9,987).

Occupational projections also include the typical education required to enter a specific occupation. As shown in Table 4 and Figure 1 (see page 15),

Box 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.

the vast majority of the state's 373,250 total openings are projected to be in occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent (38.9% of all openings) or no formal educational credential (34.3%). In other words, nearly three of every four (73.2%) total job openings will be in occupations that require no education beyond high school. Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree account for 13.4% of total projected openings, and occupations requiring a

postsecondary non-degree award or some college, no degree make up 8.9%.

Table 5 (see pages 16-17) shows the top five occupations with the greatest number of total projected job openings for each educational requirement. Occupations with no formal educational requirement are projected to have 128,001 total openings from 2020 to 2030. The

(Text continued on page 16)

Table 3: Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Total Projected Openings, 2020-2030

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2020)	Projected Employment (2030)	Change (Growth)			Types of Openings			Requirements		
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35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,261	7,126	865	13.8	86	6,490	7,076	14,431	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	7,924	8,999	1,075	13.6	108	4,731	6,989	12,795	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
41-2011	Cashiers	5,828	6,049	221	3.8	22	5,052	5,686	10,959	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,284	8,956	1,672	23.0	167	3,325	5,506	10,503	Post-secondary non-degree award	None	Short-term OJT ^b
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	4,348	5,164	816	18.8	82	3,492	5,679	9,987	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,412	7,925	513	6.9	51	4,185	4,547	9,245	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	3,817	5,087	1,270	33.3	127	2,534	4,342	8,146	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,779	5,424	645	13.5	64	3,184	3,576	7,405	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,748	5,021	1,273	34.0	127	2,807	2,483	6,563	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,428	4,558	1,130	33.0	113	2,712	2,569	6,411	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bOn-the-job training.

^cTotal = Growth + Exits + Transfers.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2020-2030.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/20/22.

Table 4: Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections by Educational Requirement for Wyoming, 2020-2030

Required Education	Base Employment (2020)	Projected Employment (2030)	Change (Growth)			Types of Openings			
			N	Row %	Annual N	Exits	Transfers	Total Projected Openings	
								N	Column %
No Formal Educational Credential	71,473	84,579	13,106	18.3	1,311	47,066	67,829	128,001	34.3
High School Diploma or Equivalent	112,242	126,837	14,595	13.0	1,460	48,785	81,783	145,163	38.9
Postsecondary Certificate or Some College, No Degree	26,623	30,540	3,917	14.7	392	12,430	16,943	33,290	8.9
Associate's Degree	6,274	7,236	962	15.3	96	2,128	4,148	7,238	1.9
Bachelor's Degree	50,083	57,467	7,384	14.7	738	15,157	27,659	50,200	13.4
Master's Degree	4,454	5,219	765	17.2	77	1,475	2,303	4,543	1.2
Doctoral or Professional Degree	6,620	7,581	961	14.5	96	1,916	1,938	4,815	1.3
Total	277,769	319,459	41,690	15.0	4,169	128,957	202,603	373,250	100.0

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2020-2030.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/8/22.

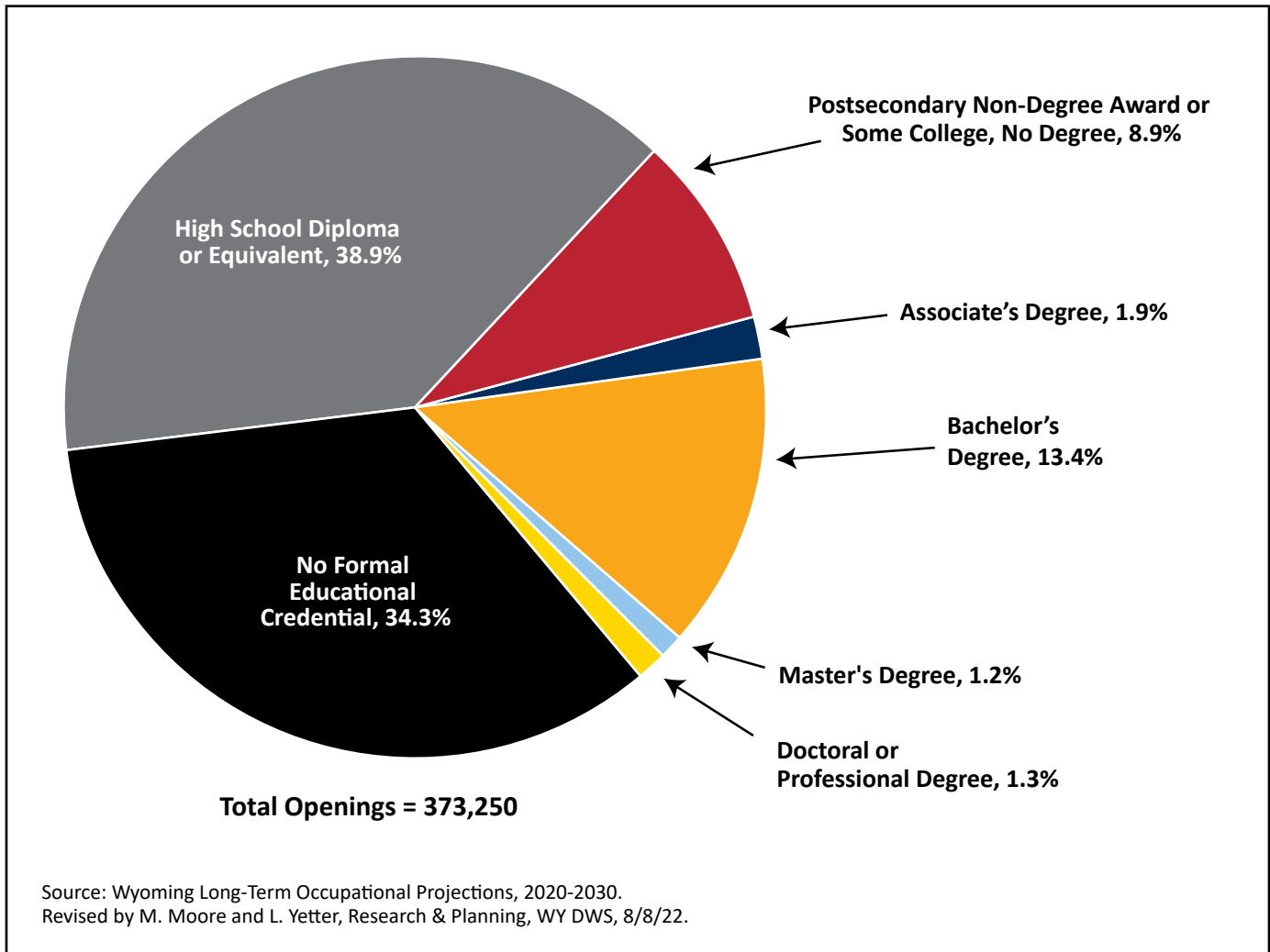


Figure 1: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2020-2030

(Text continued from page 14)

occupations with the greatest number of total openings in this group are fast food & counter workers (14,431), retail salespersons (12,795), and cashiers (10,959).

Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent account for the largest proportion of total openings

(38.3%, or more one-third). The greatest projected openings can be seen in occupations such as office clerks, general (9,245), stockers & order filers (8,146), and home health & personal care aides (6,563).

Occupations requiring a post-secondary non-degree award or some

(Text continued on page 18)

Table 5: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2020-2030

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2020	2030	Growth	Exits	Transfers	Total
No Formal Educational Credential							
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,261	7,126	865	6,490	7,076	14,431
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	7,924	8,999	1,075	4,731	6,989	12,795
41-2011	Cashiers	5,828	6,049	221	5,052	5,686	10,959
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	4,348	5,164	816	3,492	5,679	9,987
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,779	5,424	645	3,184	3,576	7,405
Occupations with No Formal Educational Requirement		71,473	84,579	13,106	47,066	67,829	128,001
High School Diploma or Equivalent							
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,412	7,925	513	4,185	4,547	9,245
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	3,817	5,087	1,270	2,534	4,342	8,146
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,748	5,021	1,273	2,807	2,483	6,563
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,895	4,339	444	1,347	2,951	4,742
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	3,362	4,096	734	1,314	2,175	4,223
Occupations Requiring a High School Diploma or Equivalent		112,242	126,837	14,595	48,785	81,783	145,163
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,284	8,956	1,672	3,325	5,506	10,503
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	2,857	3,163	306	1,927	1,704	3,937
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3,091	3,322	231	1,879	1,637	3,747
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,348	3,706	358	1,578	1,648	3,584
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	1,644	1,710	66	498	1,138	1,702
Occupations Requiring a Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree		26,623	30,540	3,917	12,430	16,943	33,290

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2020-2030.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/20/22. Revised by M. Moore 8/8/22.

(Table continued on page 17)

(Table continued from page 16)

Table 5: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2020-2030

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2020	2030	Growth	Exits	Transfers	Total
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	635	756	121	285	406	812
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	638	662	24	174	610	808
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	518	669	151	230	401	782
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	532	594	62	202	141	405
29-2034	Radiologic Technologists	428	476	48	123	194	365
Occupations Requiring an Associate's Degree		6,274	7,236	962	2,128	4,148	7,238
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	4,595	5,405	810	999	3,100	4,909
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	2,638	3,042	404	1,695	1,522	3,621
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,077	5,630	553	1,428	1,347	3,328
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,059	2,430	371	626	1,330	2,327
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,354	2,590	236	759	991	1,986
Occupations Requiring a Bachelor's Degree		50,083	57,467	7,384	15,157	27,659	50,200
Master's Degree							
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, & Vocational Counselors	639	728	89	222	405	716
25-4022	Librarians & Media Collections Specialists	458	496	38	235	208	481
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	347	536	189	92	138	419
21-1023	Mental Health & Substance Abuse Social Workers	283	333	50	86	195	331
11-9032	Education Admin., Elementary & Secondary School	364	402	38	95	178	311
Occupations Requiring a Master's Degree		4,454	5,219	765	1,475	2,303	4,543
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,063	1,306	243	256	292	791
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	384	416	32	179	187	398
29-1123	Physical Therapists	514	636	122	114	119	355
29-1051	Pharmacists	620	701	81	122	127	330
29-1131	Veterinarians	249	358	109	48	47	204
Occupations Requiring a Doctoral or Professional Degree		6,620	7,581	961	1,916	1,938	4,815
Total, All Occupations							
Total, All Occupations		277,769	319,459	41,690	128,957	202,603	373,250

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2020-2030.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/20/22. Revised by M. Moore 8/8/22.

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections for Wyoming<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>

(Text continued from page 16)

college, no degree, make up 8.9% of total projected openings. Of the 33,290 projected openings in this group, approximately one in three (10,503) 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 nursing assistants (3,937), bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (3,747) and teaching assistants, except postsecondary (3,584).

The occupations requiring an associate's degree account for 1.9% of total projected openings. The occupations with the greatest number of projected openings are preschool teachers, except special education (812), forest & conservation technicians (808), and paralegals & legal assistants (782).

Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree make up the greatest proportion of all occupations that require some post-secondary education, and account for 13.4% of all projected openings. General & operations managers show the greatest number of projected openings (4,909), followed by short-term substitute teachers (3,621) registered nurses (3,328), and accountants & auditors (2,327).

Occupations requiring a master's degree and those requiring a doctoral or professional degree represent the smallest proportion of total openings for all educational groups (1.2% and 1.3%, respectively). For those jobs requiring a master's degree, the greatest total openings are projected for educational, guidance, school, & vocational counselors (716), librarians & media collections

specialists (481), nurse practitioners (419), mental health & substance abuse social workers (331).

Among occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree, the greatest total projected openings are in lawyers (791), postsecondary teachers, all other (398), physical therapists (355), and pharmacists (330).

Conclusion

Wyoming is projected to add nearly 42,000 new jobs from 2020 to 2030. However, job openings due to growth represent just a fraction of the state's total openings (373,250), which includes openings due to individuals leaving the workforce (exits) or changing jobs (transfers).

Current and historical industry and occupational projections for Wyoming are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

References

- Hauf, D. (2022, March). Occupations with the highest and lowest wages for May 2020. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 59(3). Research & Planning, WY DWS. Retrieved June 29, 2022, from https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/2022_03.pdf
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2021, September 8). Employment projections data definitions. Retrieved June 29, 2022, from <https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/definitions.htm>

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.1% in June 2022

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate decreased from 3.2% in May to 3.1% in June. Wyoming’s unemployment rate peaked at 8.6% in May 2020, and it has been gradually falling since then. The U.S. unemployment rate stood at 3.6% in June, and has remained at that level since March. Unemployment in Wyoming has been lower than the U.S. each month of 2022.

From May to June, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and rose slightly. Unemployment rates sometimes increase in June as young people get out of school and start looking for work. The largest increases occurred in Lincoln (up from 2.9% to 3.7%), Albany (up from 2.5% to 3.1%), Goshen (up from 2.3% to 2.9%), Sweetwater (up from 3.6% to 4.2%), and Uinta (up from 3.3% to 3.9%) counties. Teton County’s unemployment rate fell from 3.3% to 2.2%

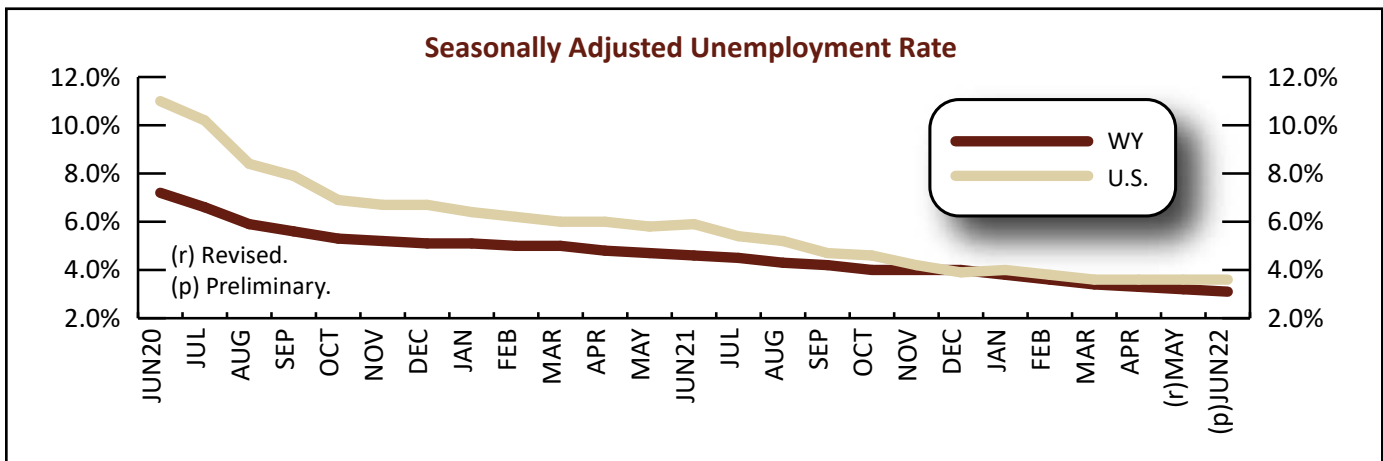
as employers hired for the summer tourist season.

From June 2021 to June 2022, unemployment rates fell in every county. Large decreases were seen in Natrona (down from 6.7% to 4.0%), Converse (down from 5.4% to 2.9%), Campbell (down from 6.1% to 3.6%), and Sublette (down from 6.2% to 3.8%) counties. Unemployment rates were unusually high in 2021 because of the pandemic, and recent decreases reflect a return to more normal levels.

Sweetwater County, at 4.2%, posted the highest unemployment rate in June. It was followed by Natrona County at 4.0% and Uinta County at 3.9%. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County and Niobrara County (both at 2.2%). The next lowest rates were reported in Weston County at 2.5% and Crook County at 2.6%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 285,600 in June 2021 to 291,800 in June 2022, an increase of 6,200 jobs (2.2%). Employment was unusually low in 2021 because of economic disruptions related to the pandemic.

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, June 2022

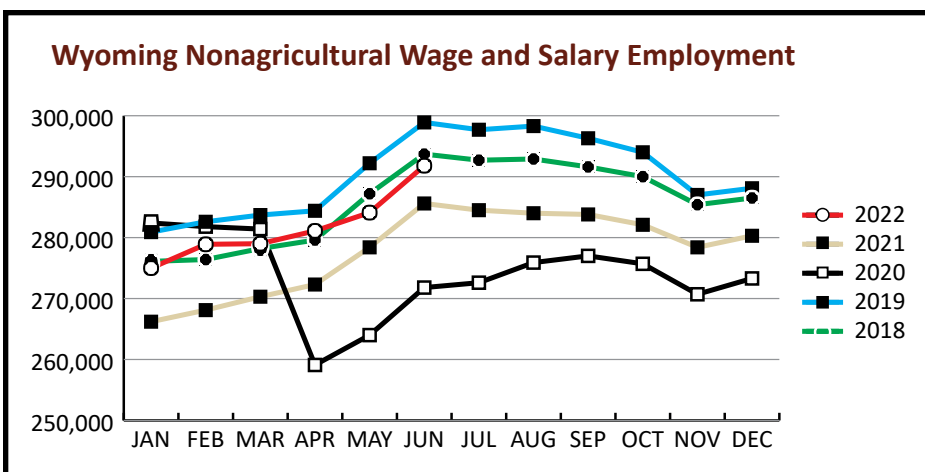
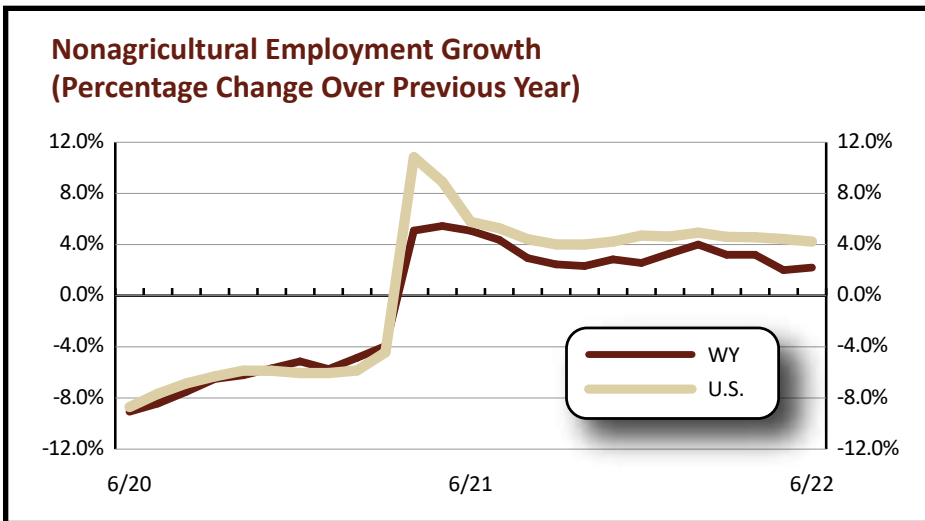
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	291,593	291,800	207	0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,750	16,600	850	5.1%
Construction	23,102	23,300	198	0.8%
Manufacturing	10,038	9,900	-138	-1.4%
Wholesale Trade	7,523	7,400	-123	-1.7%
Retail Trade	31,031	30,600	-431	-1.4%
Transportation & Utilities	14,428	14,000	-428	-3.1%
Information	3,079	3,000	-79	-2.6%
Financial Activities	11,688	11,300	-388	-3.4%
Professional & Business Services	21,060	20,900	-160	-0.8%
Educational & Health Services	28,143	28,500	357	1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	41,829	41,900	71	0.2%
Other Services	16,237	17,200	963	5.6%
Government	67,685	67,200	-485	-0.7%

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

State Unemployment Rates June 2022 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.1
District of Columbia	5.5
New Mexico	4.9
Nevada	4.7
Alaska	4.6
Delaware	4.5
Illinois	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.5
New York	4.4
Hawaii	4.3
Michigan	4.3
California	4.2
Texas	4.1
Connecticut	4.0
Maryland	4.0
New Jersey	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Washington	3.9
Louisiana	3.8
Mississippi	3.8
Kentucky	3.7
Massachusetts	3.7
Oregon	3.6
United States	3.6
West Virginia	3.6
Colorado	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
Arizona	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Arkansas	3.2
South Carolina	3.2
Wyoming	3.1
Maine	3.0
Georgia	2.9
Oklahoma	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Florida	2.8
Missouri	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Rhode Island	2.7
Alabama	2.6
Iowa	2.6
Montana	2.6
Idaho	2.5
North Dakota	2.5
Indiana	2.4
Kansas	2.4
South Dakota	2.3
Vermont	2.2
New Hampshire	2.0
Utah	2.0
Nebraska	1.9
Minnesota	1.8



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates June 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 22	May 22	Jun 21	May 22	Jun 21
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.8	23.4	23.9	1.7	-0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.1	18.8	19.1	1.6	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.2	7.0	7.0	2.9	2.9
Natural Resources & Mining	5.0	4.9	4.6	2.0	8.7
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.9	6.2	-10.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.6	16.4	16.9	1.2	-1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.0	-3.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.6	4.8	2.2	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 22	May 22	Jun 21	May 22	Jun 21
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.0	20.7	20.6	1.4	1.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.7	16.2	16.2	3.1	3.1
GOODS PRODUCING	6.2	6.0	5.8	3.3	6.9
Natural Resources & Mining	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.8	12.1
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	14.7	14.8	0.7	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.5	4.4	-4.4	-2.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 22	May 22	Jun 21	May 22	Jun 21
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.8	21.1	23.5	17.5	5.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.9	18.3	20.7	19.7	5.8
GOODS PRODUCING	2.8	2.6	2.7	7.7	3.7
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Manufacturing	0.3	0.2	0.2	50.0	50.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	22.0	18.5	20.8	18.9	5.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.2	2.7	2.9	18.5	10.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.3	1.4	7.7	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.6	2.4	2.5	8.3	4.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10.0	7.4	9.2	35.1	8.7
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
GOVERNMENT	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
District of Columbia	5.4
Nevada	5.1
New Mexico	5.0
Delaware	4.9
Michigan	4.8
Alaska	4.7
Illinois	4.7
Maryland	4.7
Louisiana	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.6
Mississippi	4.5
Ohio	4.5
New York	4.4
Texas	4.4
Tennessee	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Hawaii	4.2
Kentucky	4.2
Connecticut	4.1
North Carolina	4.1
Arizona	4.0
California	4.0
Washington	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
United States	3.8
Oregon	3.7
Massachusetts	3.5
New Jersey	3.5
Oklahoma	3.5
Wisconsin	3.5
South Carolina	3.4
Wyoming	3.4
Alabama	3.3
Georgia	3.3
Colorado	3.2
Indiana	3.2
Maine	3.0
Florida	2.9
Montana	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Kansas	2.8
Rhode Island	2.8
Idaho	2.7
Iowa	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Nebraska	2.5
Vermont	2.5
Missouri	2.4
South Dakota	2.4
Utah	2.4
Minnesota	2.2
New Hampshire	2.0

Economic Indicators

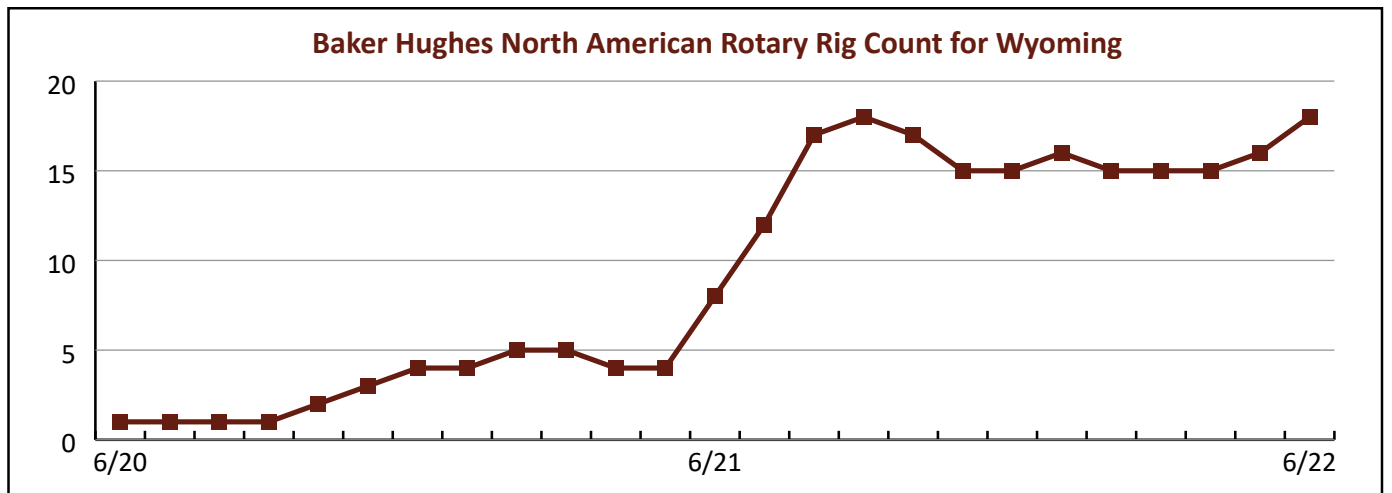
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming increased from 16 in May to 18 in June.

	Jun 2022 (p)	May 2022 (r)	Jun 2021 (b)	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	291,800	284,100	285,600	2.7	2.2
Wyoming State Government	13,600	14,500	13,900	-6.2	-2.2
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,100	47,600	47,400	1.1	1.5
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,400	37,900	37,800	1.3	1.6
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,432,000	7,313,000	6,987,000	1.6	6.4
As a percent of all workers	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	386,000	379,000	631,000	1.8	-38.8
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,838,000	4,115,000	4,837,000	-6.7	-20.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	6,540	6,515	11,987	0.4	-45.4
Benefits Paid	\$2,787,396	\$2,819,087	\$4,788,176	-1.1	-41.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$426.21	\$432.71	\$399.45	-1.5	6.7
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	296.3	292.3	271.7	1.4	9.1
Food & Beverages	303.0	300.1	275.4	1.0	10.0
Housing	300.9	297.9	280.4	1.0	7.3
Apparel	126.6	127.0	120.3	-0.3	5.2
Transportation	284.6	274.3	237.7	3.8	19.7
Medical Care	546.7	543.5	523.0	0.6	4.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	130.7	130.4	124.9	0.2	4.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.3	143.1	142.2	0.2	0.8
Other Goods & Services	505.3	503.0	473.7	0.5	6.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	282.4	273.3	228.9	3.3	23.4
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	269	236	283	14.0	-4.9
Valuation	\$119,091,000	\$133,833,000	\$146,877,000	-11.0	-18.9
Single Family Homes	208	219	202	-5.0	3.0
Valuation	\$110,731,000	\$131,776,000	\$133,869,000	-16.0	-17.3
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	21	15	87	40.0	-75.9
Valuation	\$3,985,000	\$3,054,000	\$15,457,000	30.5	-74.2
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	39	49	44	-20.4	-11.4
Valuation	\$8,900,000	\$12,511,000	\$11,253,000	-28.9	-20.9
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	18	16	8	12.5	125.0

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From June 2021 to June 2022, unemployment rates fell in every county.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2022 (p)	May 2022 (r)	Jun 2021 (b)	Jun 2022 (p)	May 2022 (r)	Jun 2021 (b)	Jun 2022 (p)	May 2022 (r)	Jun 2021 (b)	Jun 2022 (p)	May 2022 (r)	Jun 2021 (b)
NORTHWEST	47,112	46,202	47,726	45,506	44,774	45,478	1,606	1,428	2,248	3.4	3.1	4.7
Big Horn	5,458	5,424	5,536	5,261	5,250	5,274	197	174	262	3.6	3.2	4.7
Fremont	18,832	18,726	19,179	18,116	18,116	18,157	716	610	1,022	3.8	3.3	5.3
Hot Springs	2,256	2,218	2,331	2,195	2,163	2,225	61	55	106	2.7	2.5	4.5
Park	16,639	15,907	16,639	16,150	15,453	15,961	489	454	678	2.9	2.9	4.1
Washakie	3,927	3,927	4,041	3,784	3,792	3,861	143	135	180	3.6	3.4	4.5
NORTHEAST	49,981	49,997	50,539	48,385	48,570	47,956	1,596	1,427	2,583	3.2	2.9	5.1
Campbell	21,543	21,563	22,040	20,762	20,853	20,698	781	710	1,342	3.6	3.3	6.1
Crook	3,997	4,109	4,042	3,894	4,018	3,878	103	91	164	2.6	2.2	4.1
Johnson	4,547	4,433	4,450	4,417	4,318	4,258	130	115	192	2.9	2.6	4.3
Sheridan	16,218	16,166	16,255	15,728	15,739	15,502	490	427	753	3.0	2.6	4.6
Weston	3,676	3,726	3,752	3,584	3,642	3,620	92	84	132	2.5	2.3	3.5
SOUTHWEST	58,631	56,253	59,472	56,608	54,373	56,537	2,023	1,880	2,935	3.5	3.3	4.9
Lincoln	10,025	9,474	9,970	9,651	9,201	9,572	374	273	398	3.7	2.9	4.0
Sublette	3,928	3,961	4,153	3,777	3,824	3,897	151	137	256	3.8	3.5	6.2
Sweetwater	18,735	18,725	19,315	17,952	18,043	18,054	783	682	1,261	4.2	3.6	6.5
Teton	17,334	15,458	17,086	16,952	14,954	16,594	382	504	492	2.2	3.3	2.9
Uinta	8,609	8,635	8,948	8,276	8,351	8,420	333	284	528	3.9	3.3	5.9
SOUTHEAST	82,768	82,497	81,527	80,166	80,284	77,922	2,602	2,213	3,605	3.1	2.7	4.4
Albany	21,386	20,950	19,886	20,729	20,423	19,055	657	527	831	3.1	2.5	4.2
Goshen	6,435	6,725	6,585	6,246	6,572	6,320	189	153	265	2.9	2.3	4.0
Laramie	49,135	48,876	49,076	47,548	47,489	46,820	1,587	1,387	2,256	3.2	2.8	4.6
Niobrara	1,247	1,293	1,292	1,220	1,270	1,239	27	23	53	2.2	1.8	4.1
Platte	4,565	4,653	4,688	4,423	4,530	4,488	142	123	200	3.1	2.6	4.3
CENTRAL	53,966	53,465	55,083	51,952	51,579	51,723	2,014	1,886	3,360	3.7	3.5	6.1
Carbon	7,686	7,520	8,514	7,445	7,306	8,191	241	214	323	3.1	2.8	3.8
Converse	7,685	7,719	7,532	7,459	7,505	7,125	226	214	407	2.9	2.8	5.4
Natrona	38,595	38,226	39,037	37,048	36,768	36,407	1,547	1,458	2,630	4.0	3.8	6.7
STATEWIDE	292,459	288,412	294,347	282,618	279,580	279,615	9,841	8,832	14,732	3.4	3.1	5.0
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.1	3.2	4.6
U.S.										3.8	3.4	6.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.6	3.6	5.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2022 Run Date 07/2022.

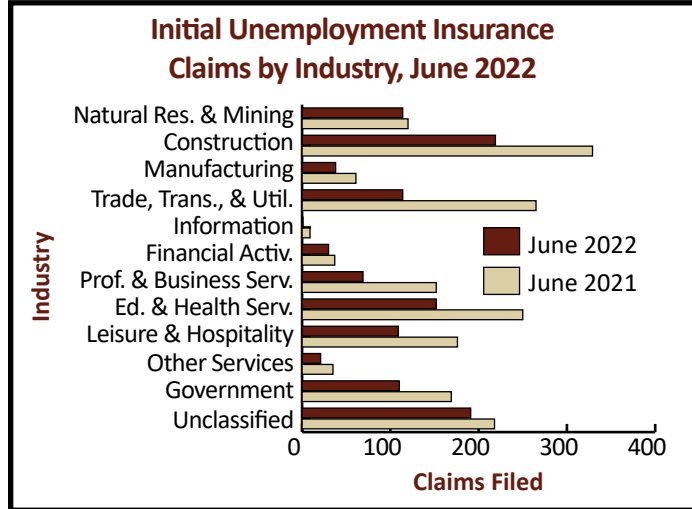
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

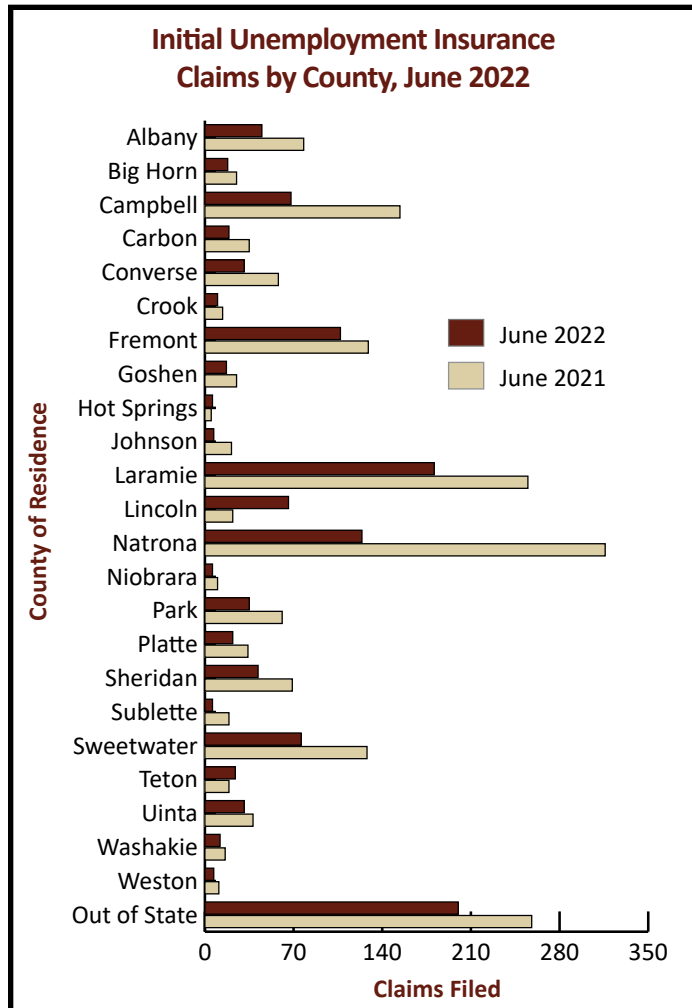
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,174 initial claims in June 2022, down from 1,827 in June 2021 (-653, or -35.7%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 22	May 22	Jun 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,174	1,161	1,827	1.1	-35.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	372	395	511	-5.8	-27.2
Natural Resources & Mining	114	147	120	-22.4	-5.0
Mining	111	146	110	-24.0	0.9
Construction	219	210	329	4.3	-33.4
Manufacturing	N/D	37	61	N/D	N/D
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	499	505	927	-1.2	-46.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	114	129	265	-11.6	-57.0
Wholesale Trade	12	19	54	-36.8	-77.8
Retail Trade	74	68	135	8.8	-45.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	27	42	76	-35.7	-64.5
Information	N/D	5	9	N/D	N/D
Financial Activities	30	40	37	-25.0	-18.9
Professional & Business Services	69	76	152	-9.2	-54.6
Educational & Health Services	152	77	250	97.4	-39.2
Leisure & Hospitality	109	153	176	-28.8	-38.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	21	21	35	0.0	-40.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	110	73	169	50.7	-34.9
Federal Government	6	14	20	-57.1	-70.0
State Government	8	3	15	166.7	-46.7
Local Government	96	56	133	71.4	-27.8
Local Education	70	21	71	233.3	-1.4
UNCLASSIFIED	191	187	218	2.1	-12.4
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	181	161	255	12.4	-29.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	43	47	58	-8.5	-25.9
Construction	36	46	44	-21.7	-18.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	90	85	148	5.9	-39.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	31	32	44	-3.1	-29.5
Financial Activities	7	8	8	-12.5	-12.5
Professional & Business Services	14	20	21	-30.0	-33.3
Educational & Health Services	14	12	36	16.7	-61.1
Leisure & Hospitality	16	7	28	128.6	-42.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	19	4	20	375.0	-5.0
UNCLASSIFIED	29	23	27	26.1	7.4
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	124	165	316	-24.8	-60.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	34	43	92	-20.9	-63.0
Construction	21	31	53	-32.3	-60.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	74	93	185	-20.4	-60.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	18	16	68	12.5	-73.5
Financial Activities	6	6	6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	10	22	32	-54.5	-68.8
Educational & Health Services	22	18	40	22.2	-45.0
Leisure & Hospitality	12	22	28	-45.5	-57.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4	9	13	-55.6	-69.2
UNCLASSIFIED	11	19	25	-42.1	-56.0



N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

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

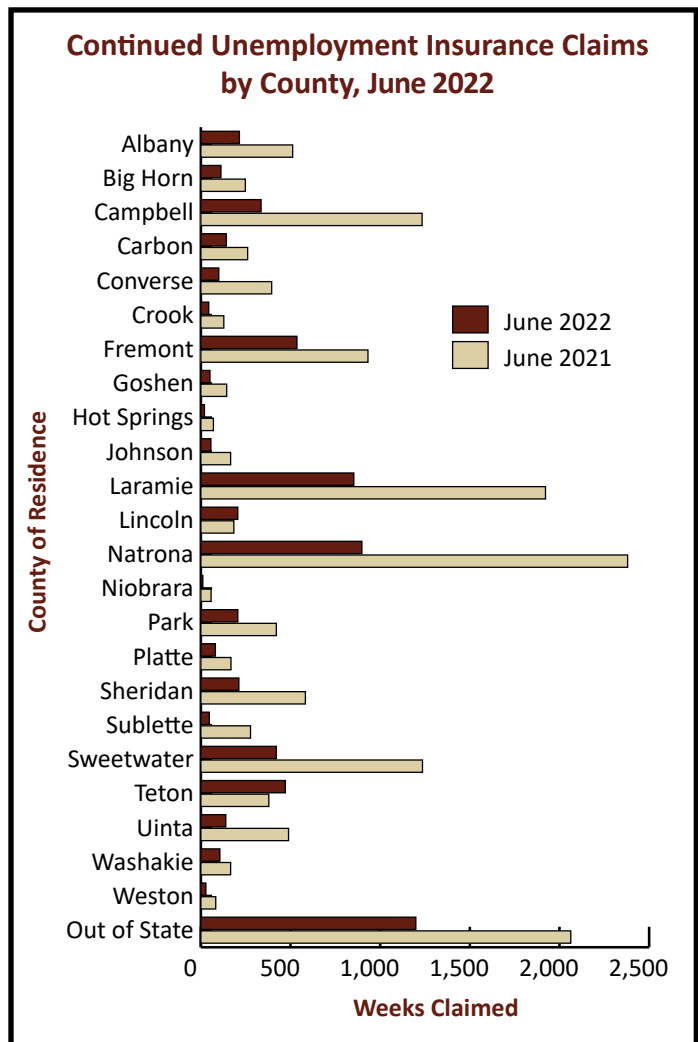
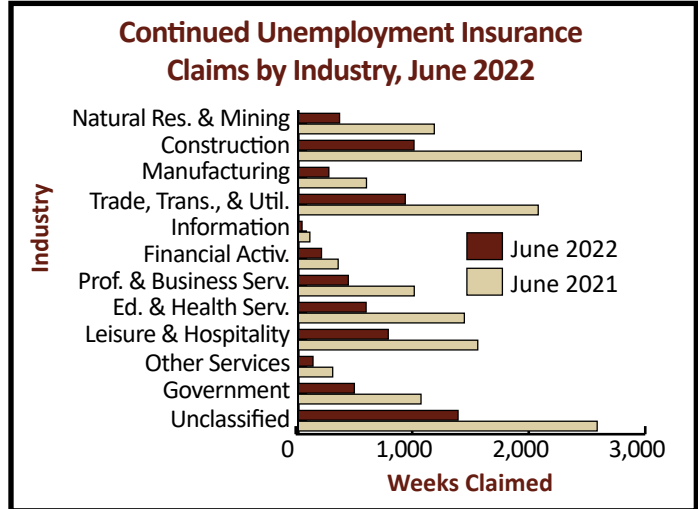
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 14,561 in June 2021 to 6,524 in June 2022 (-8,037, or -55.2%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 22	May 22	Jun 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	6,524	7,752	14,561	-15.8	-55.2
Total Unique Claimants	2,022	2,749	4,692	-26.4	-56.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,609	1,956	4,182	-17.7	-61.5
Natural Resources & Mining	354	429	1,167	-17.5	-69.7
Mining	329	372	1,089	-11.6	-69.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	26	32	158	-18.8	-83.5
Construction	993	1,249	2,429	-20.5	-59.1
Manufacturing	262	277	585	-5.4	-55.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,061	3,685	6,759	-16.9	-54.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	918	1,035	2,059	-11.3	-55.4
Wholesale Trade	125	143	413	-12.6	-69.7
Retail Trade	413	453	1,034	-8.8	-60.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	379	438	611	-13.5	-38.0
Information	32	33	99	-3.0	-67.7
Financial Activities	199	187	342	6.4	-41.8
Professional & Business Services	429	488	995	-12.1	-56.9
Educational & Health Services	582	394	1,425	47.7	-59.2
Leisure & Hospitality	772	1,392	1,540	-44.5	-49.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	126	154	295	-18.2	-57.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	481	521	1,053	-7.7	-54.3
Federal Government	36	132	143	-72.7	-74.8
State Government	37	57	116	-35.1	-68.1
Local Government	407	332	794	22.6	-48.7
Local Education	186	84	285	121.4	-34.7
UNCLASSIFIED	1,371	1,589	2,565	-13.7	-46.5
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	853	894	1,922	-4.6	-55.6
Total Unique Claimants	263	312	602	-15.7	-56.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	148	213	428	-30.5	-65.4
Construction	107	165	290	-35.2	-63.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	517	469	1,033	10.2	-50.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	180	161	339	11.8	-46.9
Financial Activities	46	34	64	35.3	-28.1
Professional & Business Services	101	99	206	2.0	-51.0
Educational & Health Services	93	86	188	8.1	-50.5
Leisure & Hospitality	69	54	174	27.8	-60.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	55	49	143	12.2	-61.5
UNCLASSIFIED	132	161	316	-18.0	-58.2
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	898	1,013	2,380	-11.4	-62.3
Total Unique Claimants	256	345	812	-25.8	-68.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	180	250	564	-28.0	-68.1
Construction	108	167	323	-35.3	-66.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	545	520	1,339	4.8	-59.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	143	174	538	-17.8	-73.4
Financial Activities	54	48	60	12.5	-10.0
Professional & Business Services	96	95	176	1.1	-45.5
Educational & Health Services	128	89	245	43.8	-47.8
Leisure & Hospitality	83	84	226	-1.2	-63.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	35	55	87	-36.4	-59.8
UNCLASSIFIED	137	187	388	-26.7	-64.7

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



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