

TRENDS

2022Q1 Quarterly Update

Wyoming Employment Grows for Fourth Consecutive Quarter

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

This article provides an overview of Wyoming’s employment and wages in first quarter 2022, as the state saw over-the-year increases in employment and wages for the fourth 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 added nearly 7,000 new jobs and more than \$450 million in total wages from first quarter 2021 (2021Q1) to first quarter 2022 (2022Q1) as the state continued to recover from its most recent economic downturn (see Table 1). Although average monthly employment and total wages increased from prior-year levels for the last four consecutive quarters, Wyoming has not yet returned to pre-pandemic employment levels.

This article compares data from 2022Q1 to data from the prior year at the industry and county levels. In addition, this article also compares current employment and wages to pre-pandemic years. This analysis

helps provide a better understanding of how different industries and counties are recovering from economic disruptions

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2021Q1 and 2022Q1

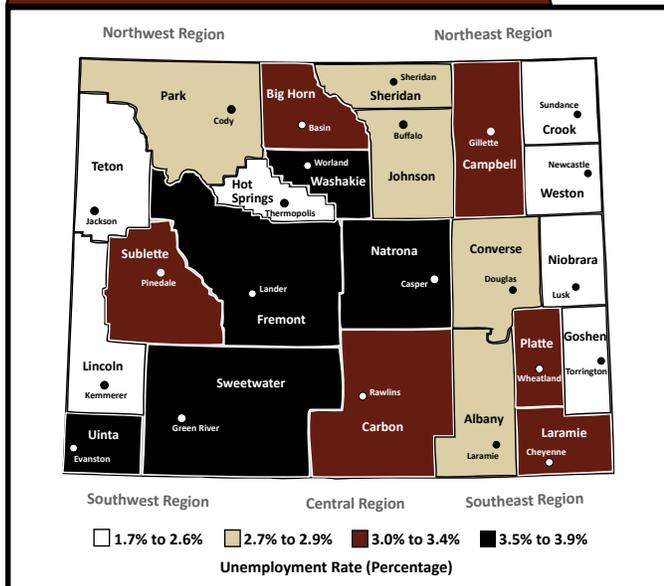
	2022Q1	2021Q1	Change, 2021Q1-2022Q1	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	262,447	255,457	6,990	2.7
Total Wages	\$3.6 Billion	\$3.2 Billion	\$450.6 Million	14.3
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,059	\$952	\$107	11.2

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/4/22.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming had 14 growing industries in 2022Q1, which accounted for 18.9% of all industries and 23.0% of the state's total employment. ... page 19
- From 2001Q1 to 2022Q1, Wyoming's repair & maintenance industry added 434 jobs, a 15.2% increase. ... page 21

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

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 2022Q1 are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/22Q1_QCEW/toc.htm.

Introduction

Wyoming’s average monthly employment in 2022Q1 was 262,447, an increase of 6,990 jobs (2.7%) compared to 2021Q1 (see Table 2, page 4). Total wages

increased from \$3.2 billion to \$3.6 billion over the year (\$450.6 million, or 14.3%) while the state's average weekly wage increased from \$952 to \$1,059 (\$107, or 11.2%).

Since 2009, Wyoming has endured three periods of *economic downturn*, defined by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW (see Figure 1 and Figure 2, page 5). The two prior downturns occurred from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.

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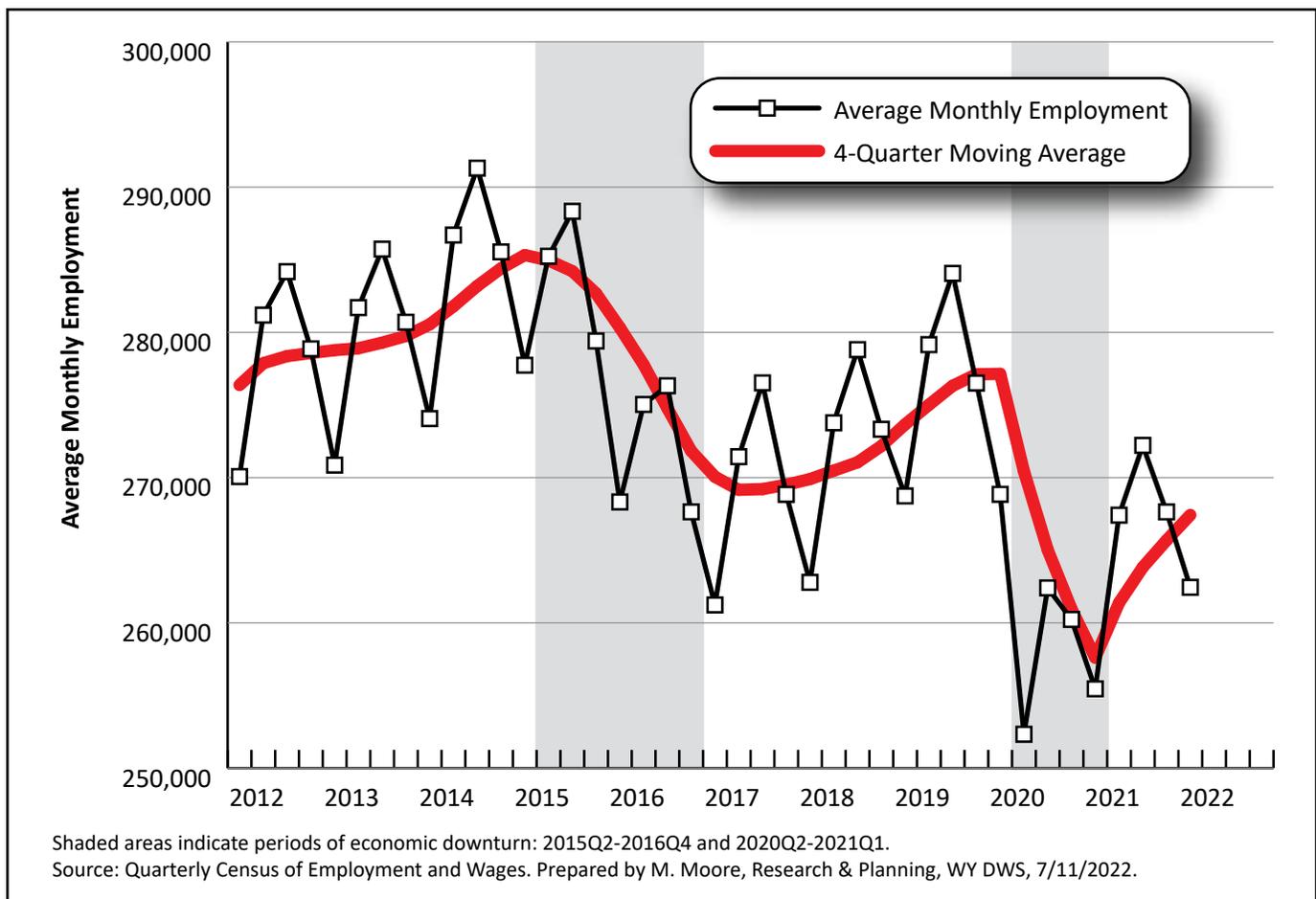


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

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	%		\$	%		\$	%
2012Q1	270,073	6,517	2.5	\$2,991.2	\$222.2	8.0	\$852	\$44	5.4
2012Q2	281,190	6,023	2.2	\$3,074.2	\$140.7	4.8	\$841	\$21	2.6
2012Q3	284,180	1,949	0.7	\$3,060.1	\$6.2	0.2	\$828	-\$4	-0.5
2012Q4	278,868	853	0.3	\$3,293.4	\$127.7	4.0	\$908	\$33	3.7
2013Q1	270,861	788	0.3	\$3,024.2	\$32.9	1.1	\$859	\$7	0.8
2013Q2	281,708	518	0.2	\$3,093.2	\$18.9	0.6	\$845	\$4	0.4
2013Q3	285,730	1,550	0.5	\$3,119.3	\$59.1	1.9	\$840	\$11	1.4
2013Q4	280,701	1,833	0.7	\$3,344.4	\$50.9	1.5	\$916	\$8	0.9
2014Q1	274,063	3,202	1.2	\$3,124.2	\$100.0	3.3	\$877	\$18	2.1
2014Q2	286,699	4,991	1.8	\$3,243.7	\$150.5	4.9	\$870	\$26	3.0
2014Q3	291,309	5,579	2.0	\$3,317.6	\$198.4	6.4	\$876	\$36	4.3
2014Q4	285,540	4,839	1.7	\$3,536.9	\$192.5	5.8	\$953	\$36	4.0
2015Q1	277,738	3,675	1.3	\$3,221.1	\$96.8	3.1	\$892	\$15	1.7
2015Q2	285,239	-1,460	-0.5	\$3,219.5	-\$24.1	-0.7	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015Q3	288,335	-2,974	-1.0	\$3,242.2	-\$75.5	-2.3	\$865	-\$11	-1.3
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016Q1	268,325	-9,412	-3.4	\$2,971.2	-\$249.8	-7.8	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6	\$3,035.6	-\$183.9	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2	\$3,107.2	-\$134.9	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017Q1	261,234	-7,091	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$17.6	0.6	\$880	\$28	3.3
2017Q2	271,441	-3,596	-1.3	\$3,089.1	\$53.5	1.8	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,520	197	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.2	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,845	1,203	0.4	\$3,273.7	\$162.3	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.7
2018Q1	262,788	1,554	0.6	\$3,121.6	\$132.8	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,771	2,331	0.9	\$3,205.4	\$116.3	3.8	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,812	2,292	0.8	\$3,277.9	\$159.5	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,327	4,482	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$201.6	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	5,951	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.4	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,383	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$174.3	5.4	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,248	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.7	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,181	1.2	\$3,646.3	\$171.0	4.9	\$1,014	\$36	3.7
2020Q1	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,825	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$33	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1	255,457	-13,392	-5.0	\$3,162.1	-\$189.1	-5.6	\$952	-\$7	-0.7
2021Q2	267,414	15,085	6.0	\$3,429.3	\$265.3	8.4	\$986	\$22	2.3
2021Q3	272,220	9,816	3.7	\$3,519.6	\$318.3	9.9	\$995	\$56	6.0
2021Q4	267,639	7,404	2.8	\$3,976.3	\$388.4	10.8	\$1,143	\$82	7.8
2022Q1(p)	262,447	6,990	2.7	\$3,612.7	\$450.6	14.3	\$1,059	\$107	11.2

(p)Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by C. Toups, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/15/22.

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

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

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 3)

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

Wyoming has yet to return to pre-pandemic employment levels. The state's average monthly employment of 262,447 in 2022Q1 represented approximately 6,300 fewer jobs compared to 2019Q1 and 2020Q1. However, as noted by Bullard

(2022) and discussed later in this article, some industries have exceeded pre-pandemic employment levels.

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.

Employment and wages at the two-digit sector level are shown in Table 3 (see page 6). Nearly all private industries showed substantial over-the-year gains in employment, including leisure &

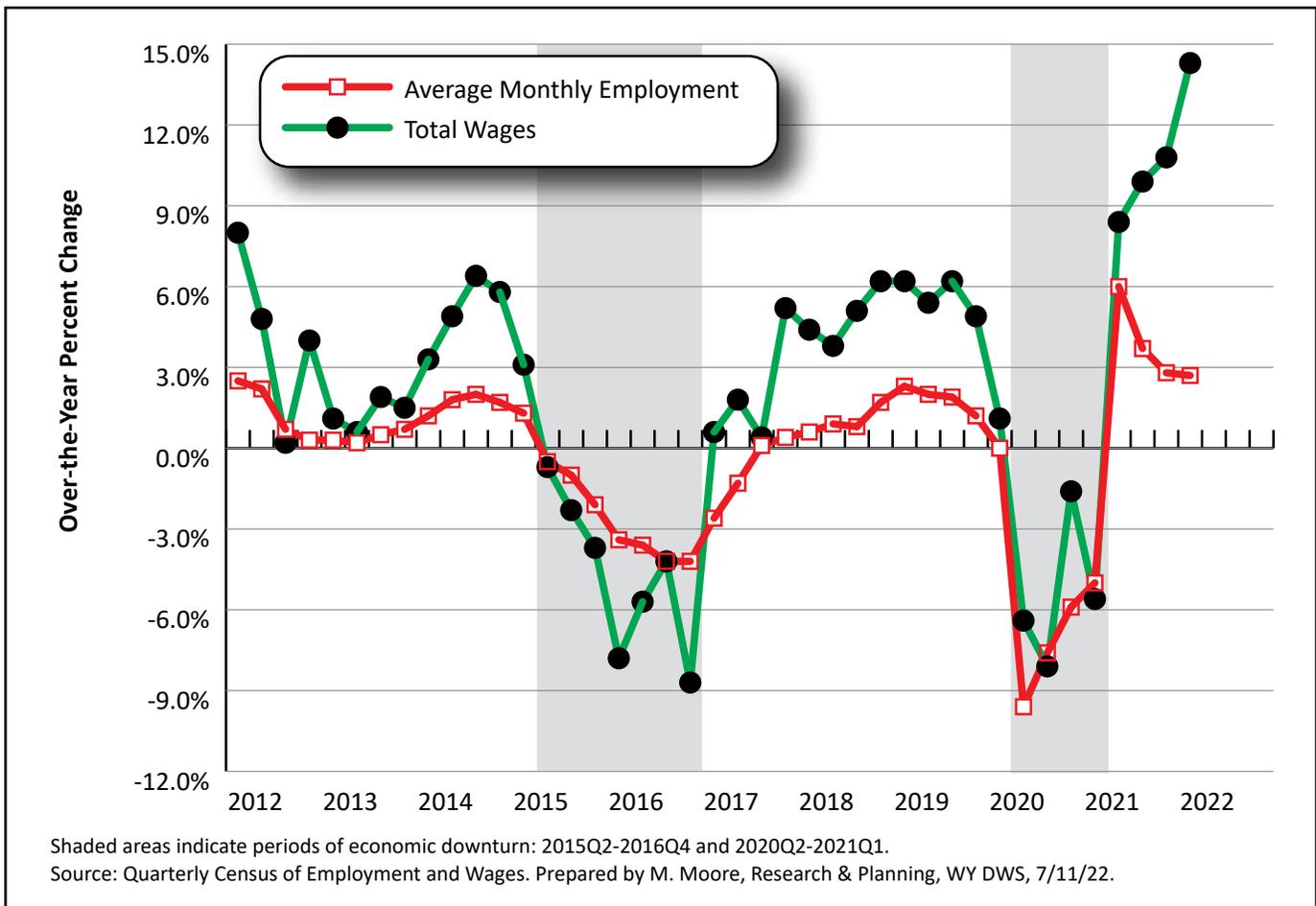


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

hospitality (2,721, or 8.5%), mining, including oil & gas (1,322, or 9.3%), retail trade (944, or 3.3%), professional & business services (884, or 4.8%), and construction (689, or 3.8%). Over-the-year job losses were seen in health care & social assistance (-249, or -1.0%) and agriculture (-97, or -4.0%). In addition, total government lost 545 jobs (-0.8%), with decreases seen in the state (-317, or -2.6%), federal (-114, or -1.6%), and local (-114, or -0.3%) government levels.

Average weekly wages have increased substantially from pre-pandemic levels in nearly all industries. As shown in Figure 3

on page 7, in 2022Q1 the private industries with the highest average weekly wages included mining (\$1,919), manufacturing (\$1,673), financial activities (\$1,601), and professional & business services (\$1,476). The lowest average weekly wages were found in leisure & hospitality (\$529) and retail trade (\$674). Federal government had a higher average wage (\$1,360) than state (\$1,118) and local (\$941) government.

This article focuses on four private industry sectors that showed substantial employment and wage growth over the year: mining, construction, professional & business services, and leisure &

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2021Q1-2022Q1

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q1	2021Q1	Change N	Change %	2022Q1	2021Q1	Change \$	Change %
Ownership - Total		262,447	255,457	6,990	2.7	\$3,612.7	\$3,162.1	\$450.6	14.3
Ownership - Private		198,608	191,073	7,535	3.9	\$2,765.5	\$2,332.5	\$433.0	18.6
11	Agriculture	2,334	2,431	-97	-4.0	\$22.5	\$21.8	\$0.7	3.2
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	15,538	14,216	1,322	9.3	\$387.6	\$329.7	\$57.9	17.6
23	Construction	18,991	18,302	689	3.8	\$260.6	\$230.8	\$29.8	12.9
31-33	Manufacturing	9,848	9,463	385	4.1	\$214.1	\$162.4	\$51.8	31.9
42, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,561	19,576	-15	-0.1	\$335.7	\$301.0	\$34.7	11.5
44-45	Retail Trade	29,785	28,841	944	3.3	\$260.8	\$225.1	\$35.7	15.8
51	Information	2,997	2,908	89	3.1	\$49.2	\$41.0	\$8.2	20.1
52-53	Financial Activities	11,320	10,877	443	4.1	\$235.6	\$201.7	\$33.9	16.8
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	19,328	18,443	884	4.8	\$370.9	\$280.5	\$90.4	32.2
61	Educational Services	2,072	1,825	248	13.6	\$18.9	\$17.6	\$1.3	7.3
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,268	25,517	-249	-1.0	\$296.3	\$276.3	\$20.0	7.2
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	34,653	31,932	2,721	8.5	\$238.2	\$177.6	\$60.5	34.1
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,758	6,635	123	1.9	\$71.6	\$64.5	\$7.2	11.1
99	Unclassified	154	107	47	43.8	\$3.4	\$2.5	\$1.0	38.9
Total Government		63,839	64,384	-545	-0.8	\$847.2	\$829.6	\$17.6	2.1
Federal Government		7,117	7,231	-114	-1.6	\$125.8	\$122.7	\$3.2	2.6
State Government		12,000	12,317	-317	-2.6	\$174.4	\$176.6	-\$2.2	-1.2
Local Government		44,722	44,836	-114	-0.3	\$546.9	\$530.3	\$16.6	3.1
61	Educational Services	22,909	22,995	-86	-0.4	\$252.2	\$248.3	\$3.9	1.6
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,765	8,906	-141	-1.6	\$147.5	\$143.5	\$4.0	2.8

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/15/22.

hospitality. More detailed tables are included for these four industries that show data for selected subsectors (three-digit), industry groups (four-digit), and detailed national industries (six-digit).

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Mining (which includes coal, oil, and natural gas) is a “major economic engine of the Wyoming economy, both in direct employment and all industries that stem from this activity” (Manning, 2016). Historically, the mining sector has been a driver of Wyoming’s economic health.

Employment in mining increased from 14,216 in 2021Q1 to 15,538 in 2022Q1 (see Table 4, page 8). This marked the third consecutive quarter of job growth for Wyoming's mining sector. However, employment in mining remains much lower compared to pre-pandemic levels. Figures 4 and 5 (see page 9) illustrate the substantial drop in average monthly employment and total wages in mining during the two most recent economic downturns. Employment in Wyoming's mining sector dropped to historically low levels in 2020.

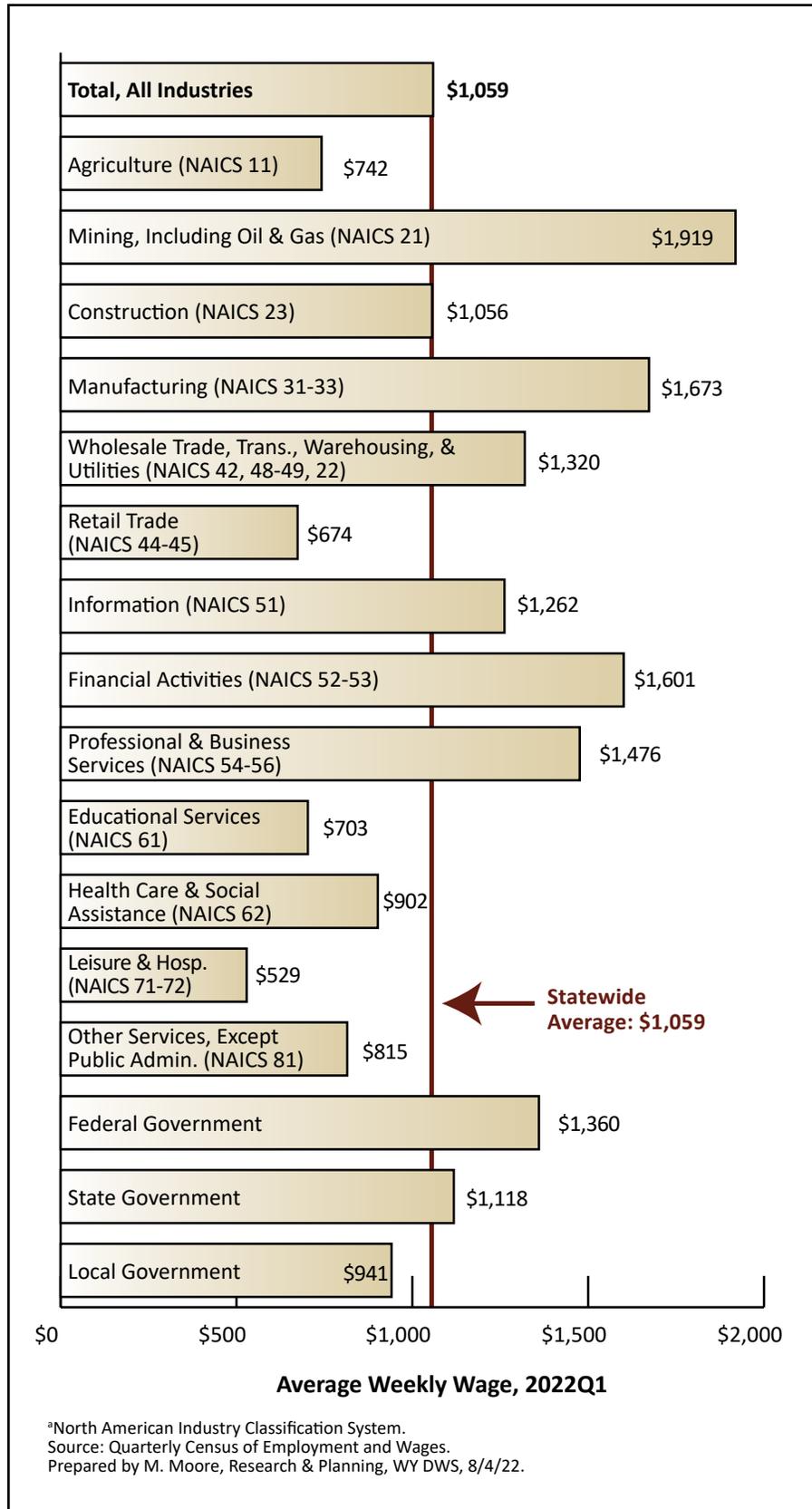


Figure 3: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2022Q1

The greatest job gains in mining were found in the support activities for mining subsector (see Table 4). This sector is comprised of businesses "primarily providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas," such as drilling oil and gas wells (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022).

Average monthly employment in support activities for mining was 5,982 in 2022Q1, up 1,098 jobs (22.5%) compared to 2021Q1. The majority of these jobs

were found in support activities for oil & gas operations (756 new jobs, or 18.4%) and drilling oil & gas wells (345 new jobs, or 67.0%).

Employment in mining, except oil & gas increased from 7,093 to 7,333 (240, or 3.4%). In particular, Wyoming's coal mining industry added 179 jobs, a 4.1% increase. This marked the greatest over-the-year increase in coal mining employment since 2015Q2 (Research & Planning, 2022). Employment in the oil & gas extraction subsector decreased slightly over the year, from 2,239 to 2,222 (-16, or -0.7%).

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), 2021Q1 and 2022Q1

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q1	2021Q1	N	%	2022Q1	2021Q1	\$	%
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	15,538	14,216	1,322	9.3	\$387.6	\$329.7	\$57.9	17.6
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,222	2,239	-16	-0.7	\$83.8	\$77.4	\$6.3	8.1
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	855	933	-78	-8.4	\$33.6	\$28.1	\$5.5	19.5
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,367	1,306	62	4.7	\$50.1	\$49.3	\$0.8	1.6
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas**	7,333	7,093	240	3.4	\$190.4	\$169.0	\$21.4	12.7
2121	Coal Mining	4,592	4,413	179	4.1	\$118.8	\$106.5	\$12.3	11.6
2122	Metal Ore Mining	96	97	-1	-1.0	\$1.9	\$2.2	-\$0.3	-14.2
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,645	2,583	62	2.4	\$69.7	\$60.2	\$9.4	15.6
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	16	16	0	0.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.0	-9.1
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	238	221	18	8.0	\$3.8	\$2.8	\$0.9	33.0
213	Support Activities For Mining	5,982	4,885	1,098	22.5	\$113.5	\$83.3	\$30.2	36.3
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	861	515	345	67.0	\$18.4	\$10.9	\$7.5	69.3
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	4,872	4,116	756	18.4	\$90.9	\$68.6	\$22.3	32.6
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	152	153	-1	-0.4	\$2.1	\$2.0	\$0.1	4.2
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	48	44	4	8.3	\$1.5	\$1.2	\$0.3	23.3
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals	49	56	-6	-11.4	\$0.6	\$0.6	-\$0.1	-8.9

**Some change may be due to 2022 NAICS code changes.

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/4/22.

Total wages in mining increased from \$329.7 million in 2021Q1 to \$387.6 million in 2022Q1 (\$57.9 million, or 17.6%).

Mining contributed 5.9% of all jobs and 10.7% of total wages in Wyoming in 2022Q1. In comparison, in 2015Q1, just prior to the start of the previous economic downturn (2015Q2-2016Q4) mining

contributed 9.6% of the state’s total employment (one in 10 jobs) and 19.0% of total wages (\$1 of every \$5 in payroll; Research & Planning, 2022).

Construction (NAICS 23)

Average monthly employment in Wyoming's construction sector increased

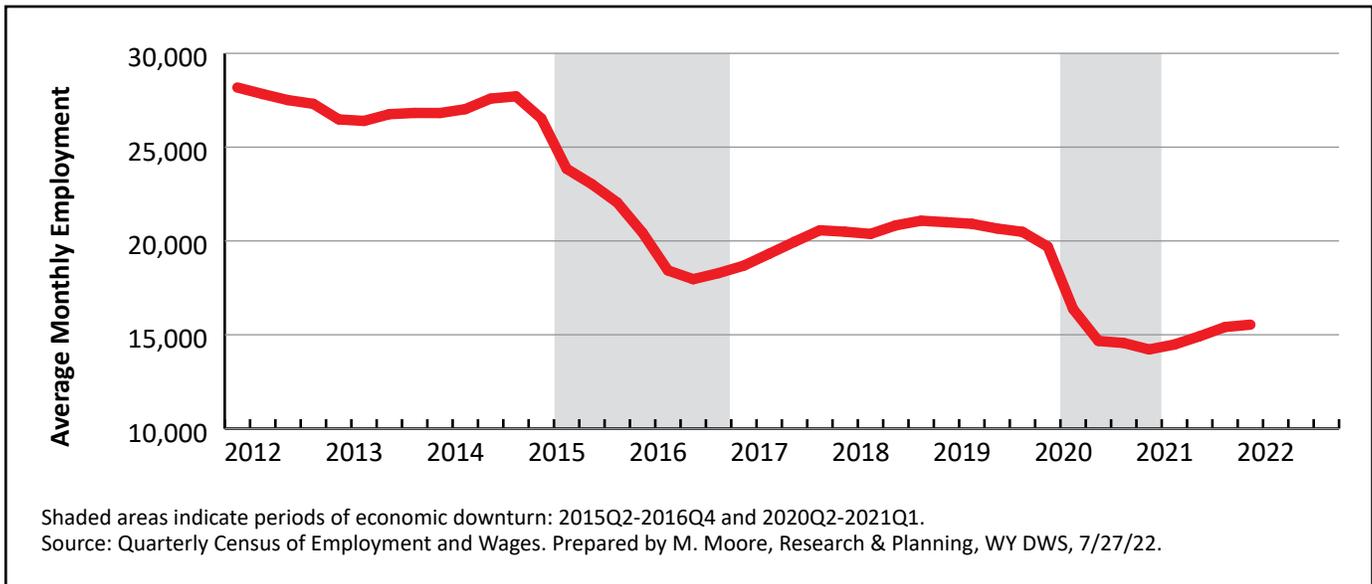


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

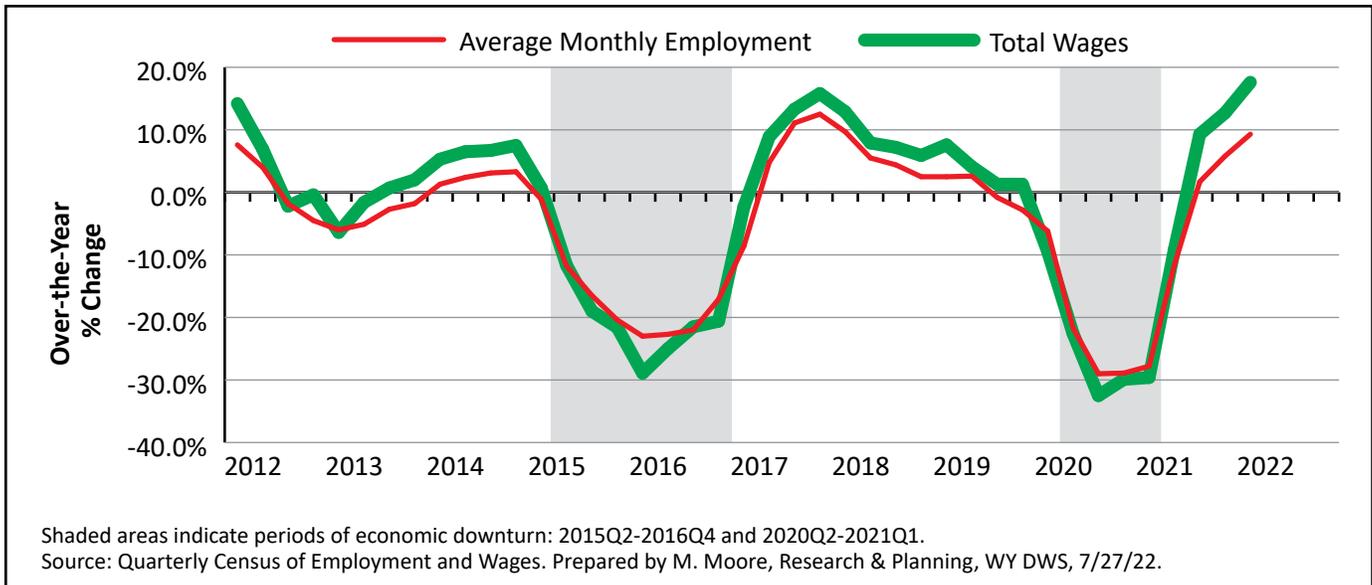


Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

from 18,302 in 2021Q1 to 18,991 in 2022Q1 (689 jobs, or 3.8%; see Table 5). Construction employment is typically at its lowest point of the year during first quarter.

Over-the-year job growth continued in Wyoming's construction sector for the fourth consecutive quarter in 2022Q1 (see Figures 6 and 7, page 11). Prior to the pandemic, construction experienced substantial growth driven by temporary oil & gas pipeline construction jobs.

Over-the-year job growth was seen to some degree in all three construction subsectors in 2022Q1. Specialty trade contractors added 578 jobs (5.7%),

construction of buildings grew by 97 jobs (2.4%), and heavy & civil engineering construction increased by 14 jobs (0.3%). In particular, the building equipment contractors industry showed substantial growth with 492 new jobs, a 10.6% increase.

Total wages in construction increased from \$230.8 million to \$260.6 million (\$29.8 million, or 12.9%). The greatest total wage growth was seen in specialty trade contractors (\$17.7 million, or 15.0%), followed by construction of buildings (\$6.5 million, or 12.8%).

Construction accounted for 7.2% of all jobs and total wages in 2022Q1, virtually

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Construction (NAICS 23) by Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2021Q1 & 2022Q1

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q1	2021Q1	Over-the-Year Change		2022Q1	2021Q1	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
23	Construction	18,991	18,302	689	3.8	\$260.6	\$230.8	\$29.8	12.9
236	Construction of Buildings	4,152	4,055	97	2.4	\$57.3	\$50.8	\$6.5	12.8
2361	Residential Building Construction	3,055	2,953	102	3.5	\$37.1	\$33.0	\$4.2	12.7
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,097	1,102	-5	-0.4	\$20.2	\$17.8	\$2.3	13.1
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	4,069	4,056	14	0.3	\$67.5	\$62.0	\$5.6	9.0
2371	Utility System Construction	2,520	2,591	-71	-2.7	\$43.5	\$41.3	\$2.2	5.3
2372	Land Subdivision	35	30	5	16.7	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.1	20.9
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,210	1,204	6	0.5	\$18.2	\$16.6	\$1.6	9.5
2379	Other Heavy Construction	304	231	73	31.7	\$5.4	\$3.7	\$1.7	47.3
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	10,769	10,192	578	5.7	\$135.8	\$118.1	\$17.7	15.0
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,259	2,202	57	2.6	\$25.2	\$22.2	\$2.9	13.1
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	5,142	4,650	492	10.6	\$73.2	\$59.5	\$13.6	22.9
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,273	1,270	3	0.2	\$12.7	\$12.3	\$0.4	3.2
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,095	2,070	26	1.2	\$24.7	\$24.0	\$0.7	3.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/4/22.

unchanged during most quarters over the last 20 years (Research & Planning, 2022).

Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56)

Professional & business services is a supersector comprised of three sectors: professional & technical services

(NAICS 54), management of companies & enterprises (NAICS 55), and administrative & waste services (NAICS 56).

Average monthly employment increased from 18,443 in 2021Q1 to 19,328 in 2022Q1 (884, or 4.8%; see Table 6, page 12). This marked the fifth consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth for this industry. Prior

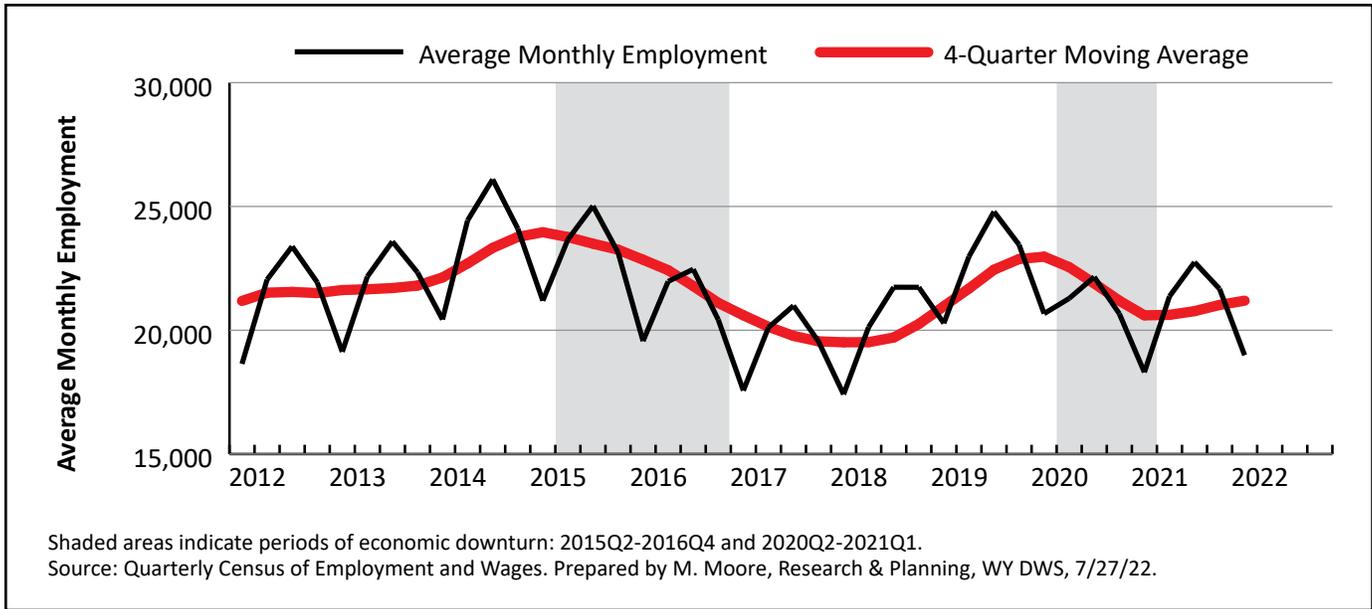


Figure 6: Average Monthly Employment in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

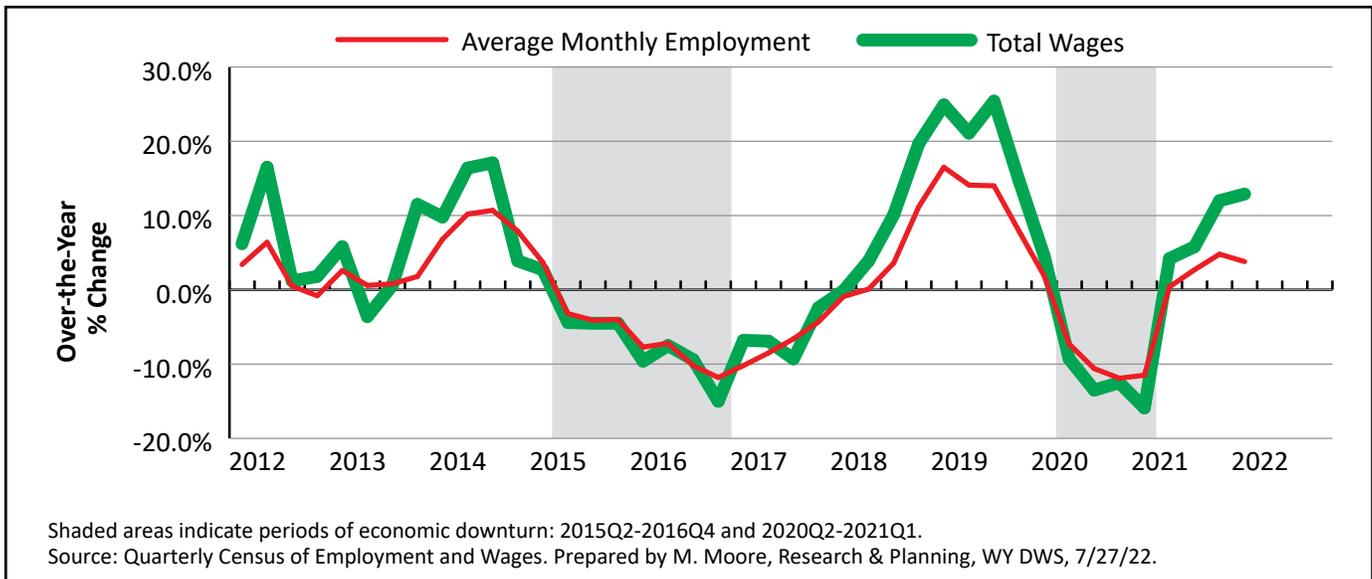


Figure 7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

to the pandemic, professional & business services showed steady growth for 11 consecutive quarters, or nearly three years, from 2017Q2 to 2019Q4 (see Figures 8 and

9, page 13). Employment in professional & business services has reached historical highs since the end of the most recent downturn (Research & Planning, 2022).

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2021Q1 & 2022Q1

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q1	2021Q1	N	%	2022Q1	2021Q1	\$	%
54-56	Professional & Business Services	19,328	18,443	884	4.8	\$370.9	\$280.5	\$90.4	32.2
54	Professional & Technical Services	10,143	9,524	619	6.5	\$201.7	\$164.5	\$37.2	22.6
5411	Legal Services	1,399	1,400	-1	0.0	\$21.1	\$20.3	\$0.8	4.0
5412	Accounting & Bookkeeping Svcs.	1,487	1,405	82	5.9	\$19.0	\$17.8	\$1.2	7.0
5413	Architectural & Engineering Svcs.	2,215	2,117	98	4.6	\$38.7	\$33.5	\$5.2	15.5
5414	Specialized Design Services	120	118	2	1.7	\$2.9	\$3.2	-\$0.2	-7.7
5415	Computer Systems Design & Related Services	1,288	1,016	272	26.8	\$49.9	\$28.4	\$21.5	75.7
5416	Management & Technical Consulting Services	1,682	1,663	19	1.1	\$43.3	\$38.5	\$4.8	12.6
5417	Scientific Research & Development Services	300	276	24	8.7	\$5.8	\$5.9	-\$0.1	-1.5
5418	Advertising, PR, & Related Svcs.	287	254	32	12.7	\$4.7	\$3.8	\$0.9	23.5
5419	Other Professional & Technical Services	1,365	1,275	90	7.1	\$16.2	\$13.1	\$3.0	23.0
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	893	771	122	15.8	\$76.2	\$37.7	\$38.5	102.2
56	Admin. & Waste Services	8,292	8,149	143	1.8	\$93.0	\$78.3	\$14.7	18.7
561	Admin. & Support Services	7,519	7,429	90	1.2	\$82.4	\$70.0	\$12.4	17.7
5611	Office Admin. Services	435	338	97	28.7	\$13.6	\$10.8	\$2.8	25.4
5612	Facilities Support Services	122	119	4	3.1	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$0.0	4.6
5613	Employment Services	2,425	2,448	-24	-1.0	\$31.7	\$24.6	\$7.1	28.8
5614	Business Support Services	529	490	39	8.0	\$5.6	\$4.8	\$0.8	17.6
5615	Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services	97	77	20	26.4	\$1.3	\$0.9	\$0.4	40.8
5616	Investigation & Security Svcs.	632	638	-6	-1.0	\$6.2	\$6.0	\$0.1	2.4
5617	Svcs. To Buildings & Dwellings	2,884	2,965	-81	-2.7	\$20.1	\$19.2	\$0.8	4.4
5619	Other Support Services	394	354	41	11.5	\$3.0	\$2.7	\$0.3	12.6
562	Waste Management & Remediation Services	773	720	53	7.4	\$10.6	\$8.3	\$2.3	27.1
5621	Waste Collection	370	373	-2	-0.6	\$4.9	\$4.2	\$0.7	17.0
5622	Waste Treatment & Disposal	93	90	3	3.3	\$1.4	\$1.3	\$0.2	12.7
5629	Remediation & Other Waste Services	310	258	53	20.4	\$4.3	\$2.9	\$1.4	48.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/4/22.

Job growth was seen in all three sectors in 2022Q1, with the greatest increase found in professional & technical services (619 jobs, or 6.5%). This sector includes such activities as legal services, accounting & bookkeeping services, scientific research & development, and more.

Management of companies & enterprises added 122 jobs, a 15.8% increase.

Administrative & waste services added 143 jobs, an increase of 1.8%. Within this sector, the largest increases were seen in office administrative services (97, or

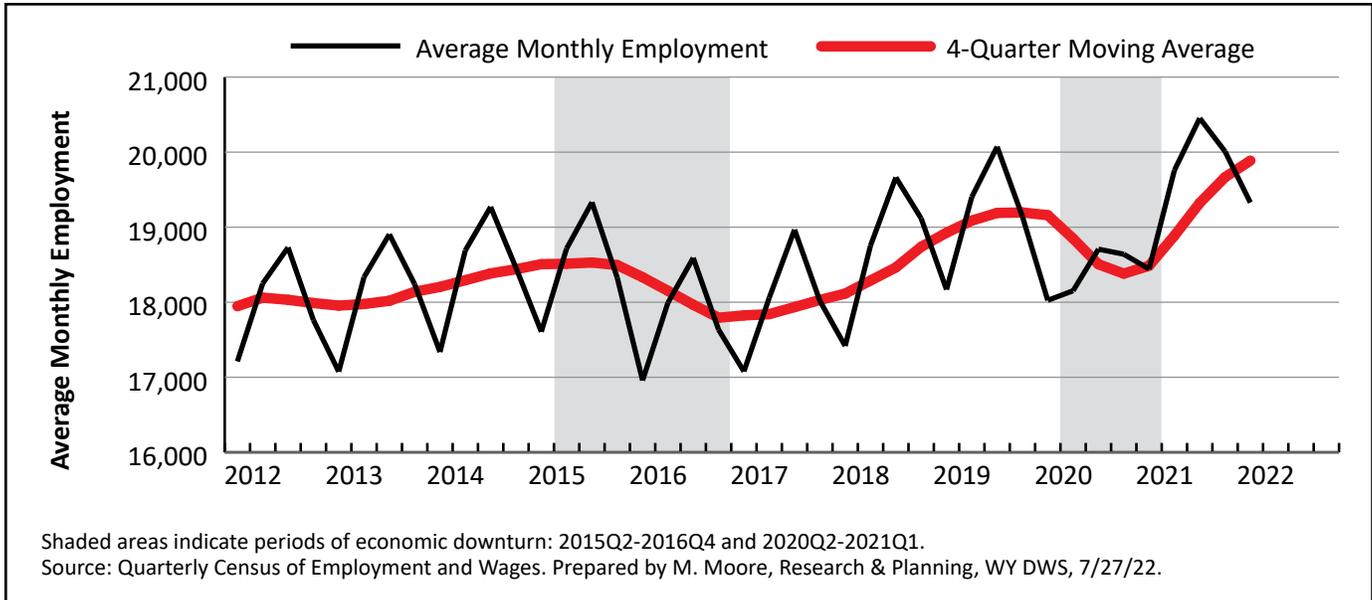


Figure 8: Average Monthly Employment in Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

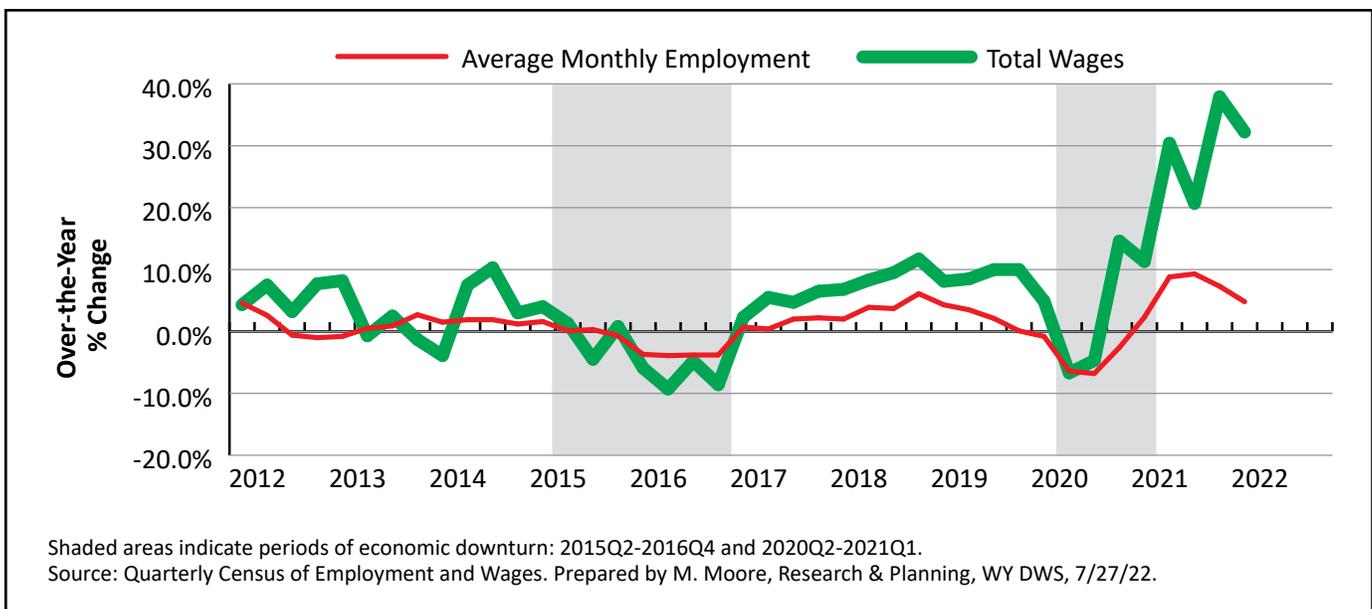


Figure 9: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q1

28.7%) and remediation & other waste services (53, or 20.4%).

Total wages in professional & business services increased from \$280.5 million to \$370.9 million (\$90.4 million, or 32.2%). As shown in Figure 9, total wages in professional & business services have increased substantially over each of the last seven quarters.

Professional & business services accounted for 7.4% of all jobs and 10.3% of the state's total wages in 2022Q1, more

wages than any other private sector except mining. This industry has contributed an increasing percentage of Wyoming's employment and wages over the last few years; for example 10 years ago in 2012Q1, professional & business services contributed 17,211 jobs (6.4% of the state total) and \$210.1 million in total wages (7.0% of the state total; Research & Planning, 2022).

Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72)

The leisure & hospitality supersector is comprised of two sectors: arts, entertainment,

Table 7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2021Q1 & 2022Q1

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q1	2021Q1	Over-the-Year Change N	Over-the-Year Change %	2022Q1	2021Q1	Over-the-Year Change \$	Over-the-Year Change %
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	34,653	31,932	2,721	8.5	\$238.2	\$177.6	\$60.5	34.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,445	3,100	345	11.1	\$22.0	\$17.9	\$4.0	22.5
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	421	356	65	18.4	\$3.6	\$2.6	\$1.0	36.3
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	302	310	-8	-2.6	\$3.0	\$2.9	\$0.0	1.6
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	2,722	2,434	288	11.8	\$15.4	\$12.3	\$3.0	24.6
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	29	25	4	14.5	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	24.9
7132	Gambling Industries	248	172	77	44.7	\$1.7	\$1.0	\$0.7	68.0
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,445	2,237	207	9.3	\$13.6	\$11.2	\$2.3	20.6
72	Accommodation & Food Services	31,208	28,832	2,376	8.2	\$216.2	\$159.7	\$56.5	35.4
721	Accommodation	10,219	9,332	887	9.5	\$110.7	\$68.9	\$41.8	60.7
7211	Traveler Accommodation	9,461	8,587	874	10.2	\$102.6	\$61.7	\$40.9	66.3
7212	RV Parks & Recreational Camps	624	603	21	3.4	\$6.3	\$5.4	\$0.9	17.2
7213	Rooming & Boarding Houses	134	141	-8	-5.4	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$0.0	-1.6
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	20,989	19,500	1,489	7.6	\$105.5	\$90.8	\$14.7	16.1
7223	Special Food Services	520	395	125	31.6	\$3.9	\$2.3	\$1.7	74.3
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,930	1,879	51	2.7	\$9.8	\$8.5	\$1.2	14.6
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	18,539	17,225	1,313	7.6	\$91.8	\$80.0	\$11.7	14.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/4/22.

& recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation & food services (NAICS 72; see Table 7).

During the pandemic and most recent downturn, leisure & hospitality employment dropped to a 20-year low (Moore, 2021) as this industry lost more

jobs than any other. Since then, leisure & hospitality has added more jobs than any industry during each of the last four quarters (Research & Planning, 2022). The average monthly employment of 34,653 was higher than in any other first quarter dating back to at least 2001Q1.

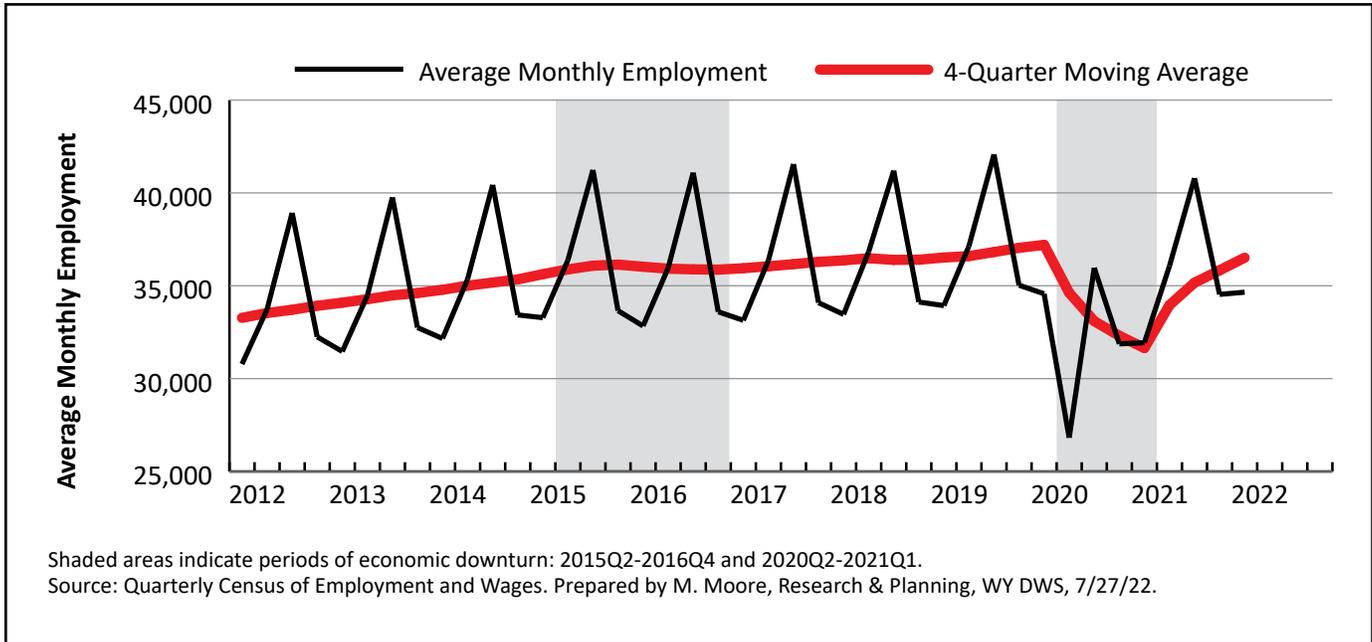


Figure 10: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2022Q1

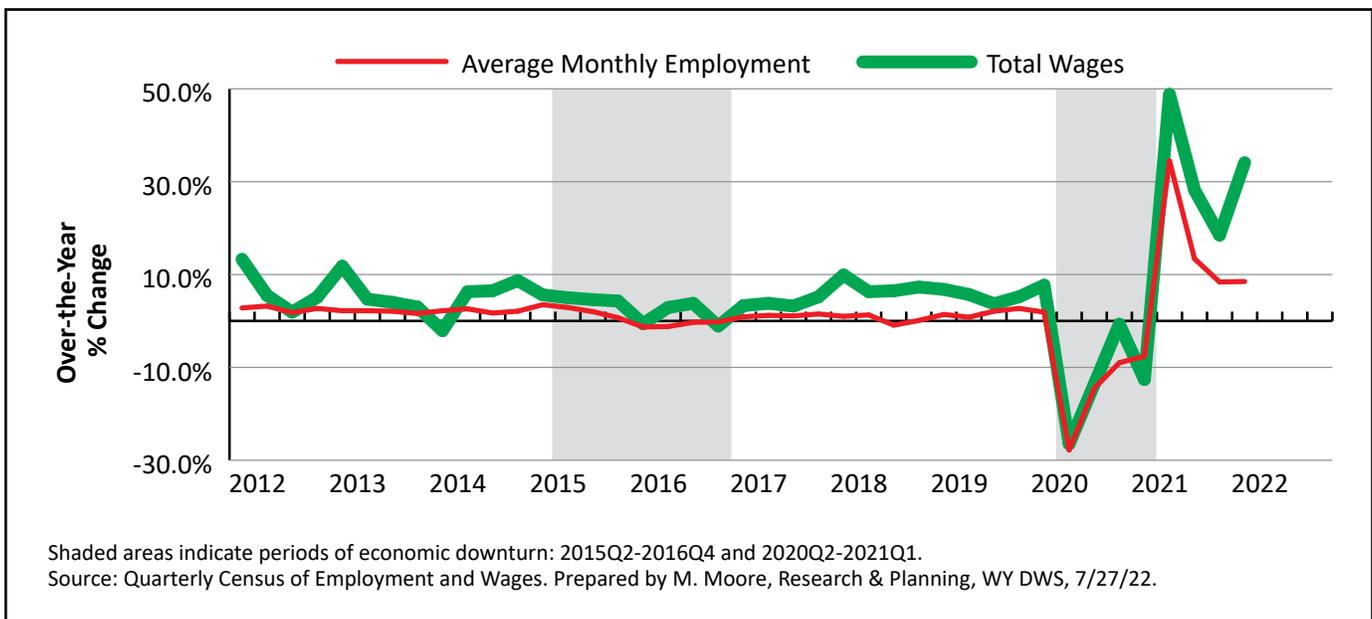


Figure 11: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) Wyoming, 2011Q1-2022Q1

The greatest increase in employment within leisure & hospitality was seen in food services & drinking places (1,489 jobs, or 7.6%), followed by accommodation (887, or 9.5%) and amusements, gambling, & recreation (288, or 11.8%).

Total wages in leisure & hospitality increased from \$177.6 million in 2021Q1 to \$238.2 million in 2022Q1 (\$60.5 million, or 34.1%).

Leisure & hospitality accounted for 13.2% of all jobs in 2021Q4, but only 6.6% of the state's total wages. This

discrepancy is due in large part to the number of lower paying jobs in leisure & hospitality. In 2022Q1, the average weekly wage in leisure & hospitality of \$529 was almost exactly half the statewide average wage of \$1,059.

County

All but six counties experienced over the-year job gains in 2022Q1 (see Table 8), with the greatest increases seen in Teton (1,445 jobs, or 7.3%), Natrona (1,380, or

Table 8: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2021Q1 & 2022Q1

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2022Q1	2021Q1	Over-the-Year Change		2022Q1	2021Q1	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%			\$	%
Total	262,447	255,457	6,990	2.7	\$3,612.7	\$3,162.1	\$450.6	14.3
Albany	16,306	15,557	750	4.8	\$180.1	\$166.3	\$13.9	8.3
Big Horn	3,899	3,977	-78	-2.0	\$42.3	\$39.6	\$2.7	6.7
Campbell	23,318	22,384	934	4.2	\$361.8	\$313.9	\$47.9	15.3
Carbon	6,132	6,423	-292	-4.5	\$117.6	\$88.5	\$29.0	32.8
Converse	5,982	5,581	400	7.2	\$84.0	\$71.4	\$12.6	17.6
Crook	2,424	2,302	122	5.3	\$28.3	\$25.7	\$2.5	9.9
Fremont	14,838	14,495	342	2.4	\$169.5	\$156.6	\$13.0	8.3
Goshen	3,981	4,013	-32	-0.8	\$40.8	\$39.2	\$1.6	4.1
Hot Springs	1,894	1,850	44	2.4	\$19.6	\$17.9	\$1.8	9.8
Johnson	3,078	3,004	74	2.5	\$32.0	\$30.8	\$1.2	3.8
Laramie	45,780	45,098	682	1.5	\$614.0	\$547.3	\$66.8	12.2
Lincoln	6,647	6,569	79	1.2	\$90.3	\$85.0	\$5.3	6.2
Natrona	36,806	35,425	1,380	3.9	\$485.1	\$421.7	\$63.4	15.0
Niobrara	838	847	-9	-1.1	\$8.7	\$7.9	\$0.8	10.7
Park	12,535	12,370	165	1.3	\$141.9	\$134.7	\$7.2	5.3
Platte	3,284	3,310	-25	-0.8	\$37.2	\$35.4	\$1.7	4.9
Sheridan	13,297	12,973	325	2.5	\$160.5	\$145.0	\$15.5	10.7
Sublette	3,555	3,442	113	3.3	\$53.1	\$48.8	\$4.4	9.0
Sweetwater	19,491	19,495	-4	0.0	\$297.5	\$271.2	\$26.3	9.7
Teton	21,215	19,771	1,445	7.3	\$422.5	\$322.4	\$100.1	31.0
Uinta	7,739	7,717	21	0.3	\$84.6	\$79.3	\$5.3	6.6
Washakie	3,385	3,435	-51	-1.5	\$38.8	\$37.3	\$1.5	4.1
Weston	2,254	2,252	2	0.1	\$25.4	\$23.1	\$2.3	10.2
Nonclassified ^a	3,770	3,167	603	19.0	\$77.0	\$53.0	\$24.0	45.2

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/4/22.

3.9%), Campbell (934, or 4.2%), Albany (750, or 4.8%), and Laramie (682, or 1.5%) counties. The greatest job losses were seen in Carbon (-292, or -4.5%), Big Horn (-78, or -2.0%), and Washakie (-51, or -1.5%) counties.

(\$63.4 million, or 15.0%), Campbell (\$47.9 million, or 15.3%), and Carbon (\$29.0 million, or 32.8%) counties.

Pre-Pandemic Levels

Total wages increased in each county over the year. The greatest increases were seen in Teton (\$100.1 million, or 31.0%), Laramie (\$66.8 million, or 12.2%), Natrona

As previously mentioned, Wyoming has not returned to pre-pandemic employment levels despite recent job gains. The state's average

monthly employment of 262,447 in 2022Q1 remained 2.3% lower (-6,292 jobs) than the 268,739 in 2019Q1.

However, an article in the August 2022 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* demonstrated how employment in several industries recently surpassed pre-pandemic levels (Bullard, 2022). For example, Bullard observed based on data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program that leisure & hospitality lost 11,700 jobs (-31.5%) from March 2020 to April 2020. Employment began to rebound by May 2020, and by April 2022, "employment exceeded pre-pandemic levels by a sizeable margin."

Table 9 compares average monthly employment from 2022Q1 to pre-pandemic employment from 2019Q1. Industries with higher employment in 2022Q1 included retail trade (1,539 more jobs, or 5.4%), professional & business services (1,158, or 6.4%), leisure & hospitality (723, or 2.1%), and financial activities (255, or 2.3%).

In several other industries, however, employment remained substantially lower compared to 2019Q1; these industries included

Table 9: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2019Q1 & 2022Q1

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment			
		2022Q1	2019Q1	Difference, 2019Q1-2022Q1	
				N	%
Ownership - Total		262,447	268,739	-6,292	-2.3
Ownership - Private		198,608	203,570	-4,962	-2.4
11	Agriculture	2,334	2,501	-167	-6.7
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	15,538	20,997	-5,459	-26.0
23	Construction	18,991	20,283	-1,293	-6.4
31	Manufacturing	9,848	9,986	-138	-1.4
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,561	20,746	-1,185	-5.7
44-45	Retail Trade	29,785	28,246	1,539	5.4
51	Information	2,997	3,430	-432	-12.6
52-53	Financial Activities	11,320	11,065	255	2.3
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	19,328	18,169	1,158	6.4
61	Educational Services	2,072	1,730	343	19.8
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,268	25,455	-187	-0.7
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	34,653	33,930	723	2.1
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,758	7,002	-244	-3.5
Total Government		63,839	65,169	-1,329	-2.0
Federal Government		7,117	7,082	35	0.5
State Government		12,000	12,299	-299	-2.4
Local Government		44,722	45,787	-1,065	-2.3
61	Educational Services	22,909	23,768	-860	-3.6
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,765	8,599	166	1.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/4/22.

mining (-5,459, or -26.0%), construction (-1,293, or -6.4%), and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (-1,185, or -5.7%). In the August 2022 *Trends* article, Bullard explained that Wyoming's wholesale trade and transportation & warehousing sectors are closely tied to the state's energy sector, which helps explain the lower employment in those industries.

As shown in Table 10, nine of Wyoming's 23 counties had higher average monthly employment in 2022Q1 than

in 2019Q1; these included Albany (947 more jobs, or 6.2%), Teton (847, or 4.2%), Lincoln (392, or 6.3%), Sheridan (254, or 1.9%), and Park (199, or 1.6%) counties. Employment in the remaining 14 counties remained lower than 2019Q1 employment. For example, Sweetwater County had 2,626 fewer jobs (-11.9%), followed by Natrona (-1,438, or -3.8%), Campbell (-1,301, or -5.3%), and Converse (-803, or -11.8%) counties.

Conclusion

Wyoming experienced its fourth consecutive quarter of over-the-year job gains in 2022Q1, as the state added nearly 7,000 jobs, a 2.7% increase. Total wages increased by \$450.6 million, or 14.3%. While employment lagged behind pre-pandemic levels overall, several industries exceeded their 2019Q1 employment, including retail trade, professional & business services, leisure & hospitality, and financial activities.

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 2022Q2 will be released on November 4, 2022, with a feature article planned for the January 2023 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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Table 10: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q1 & 2022Q1

County	2022Q1	2019Q1	Difference, 2019Q1-2022Q1	
			N	%
Total	262,447	268,739	-6,292	-2.3
Albany	16,306	15,359	947	6.2
Big Horn	3,899	3,832	67	1.7
Campbell	23,318	24,619	-1,301	-5.3
Carbon	6,132	6,594	-463	-7.0
Converse	5,982	6,785	-803	-11.8
Crook	2,424	2,328	96	4.1
Fremont	14,838	14,884	-46	-0.3
Goshen	3,981	4,169	-188	-4.5
Hot Springs	1,894	1,825	69	3.8
Johnson	3,078	3,066	11	0.4
Laramie	45,780	46,086	-306	-0.7
Lincoln	6,647	6,255	392	6.3
Natrona	36,806	38,244	-1,438	-3.8
Niobrara	838	872	-34	-3.9
Park	12,535	12,336	199	1.6
Platte	3,284	3,649	-364	-10.0
Sheridan	13,297	13,044	254	1.9
Sublette	3,555	3,815	-260	-6.8
Sweetwater	19,491	22,118	-2,626	-11.9
Teton	21,215	20,368	847	4.2
Uinta	7,739	8,133	-394	-4.8
Washakie	3,385	3,456	-72	-2.1
Weston	2,254	2,316	-62	-2.7
Nonclassified ^a	3,770	4,586	-816	-17.8

^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, 8/4/22.

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Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2022Q1

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. At the time of this publication, data were available from second quarter 2001 (2001Q2) to first quarter 2022 (2022Q1).

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 2020Q4 to 2021Q4 and subsequently from 2022Q2 to 2021Q4 were included in the respective tables in this article. Only subsectors with

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Wyoming Growing and Declining Industries Report, First Quarter 2022

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/22Q1/2022Q1.htm

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.

The tables included in this article include the name of the growing or declining industry, average job growth or loss for 2021Q4 and 2022Q1, the average

change, and the average weekly wage. The full tables from which these were excerpted are available in HTML and PDF format at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/22Q1/2022Q1.htm.

Wyoming had 14 growing industries in 2022Q1 (see Table 1). Examples of growing industries included computer & electronic product manufacturing (49.1% average growth rate), support activities for mining (26.2%), motion picture & sound recording industries (22.5%), plastics & rubber products manufacturing (19.8%), and miscellaneous manufacturing (19.4%).

There were four declining industries in 2022Q1: petroleum & coal products manufacturing (-9.9%), nursing & residential care facilities (-8.4%), private households (-8.0%), and national security & international affairs (-6.3%).

Wyoming's 14 growing industries accounted for 18.9% of all industries and 23.0% of the state's total employment. The four declining industries made up 5.4% of all industries and 3.0% of the state's total employment.

Table 1: Growing Industries in Wyoming, First Quarter 2022

Subsector (3-Digit NAICS ^a)	Average Job Growth	Average % Change	Average Weekly Wage
Support Activities for Mining (213)	1,241	26.2	\$1,459
Food Manufacturing (311)	84	10.1	\$686
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing (326)	64	19.8	\$853
Primary Metal Manufacturing (331)	15	12.8	\$1,327
Machinery Manufacturing (333)	43	7.0	\$1,187
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing (334)	104	49.1	\$1,039
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (339)	27	19.4	\$748
Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries (512)	66	22.5	\$434
Rental & Leasing Services (532)	106	7.3	\$1,071
Professional & Technical Services (541)	709	7.4	\$1,528
Management of Companies & Enterprises (551)	147	19.3	\$6,568
Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation (713)	254	9.8	\$433
Accommodation (721)	1,140	12.1	\$827
Food Services & Drinking Places (722)	1,382	7.0	\$387
Total	5,419	10.6	\$940

Includes both public & privately owned firms.

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/24/22.

Table 2: Declining Industries in Wyoming, First Quarter 2022

Subsector (3-Digit NAICS ^a)	Average Job Loss	Average % Change	Average Weekly Wage
Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing (324)	-118	-9.9	\$5,726
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (623)	-421	-8.4	\$755
Private Households (814)	-25	-8.0	\$723
National Security & International Affairs (928)	-84	-6.3	\$1,209
Total	-646	-8.2	\$1,559

Includes both public & privately owned firms.

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/24/22.

Industry Spotlight: Repair & Maintenance (NAICS 811)

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 repair & maintenance subsector, which is given the NAICS code 811. Industries that fall into the NAICS 811 category include general automotive repair, specialized automotive repair, car washes, electronic & precision equipment repair & maintenance, commercial & industrial machinery & equipment repair & maintenance, home & garden equipment repair & maintenance,

Table 1: Total Payroll, Average Monthly Employment, Average Weekly Wage, and Number of Businesses for Private Repair & Maintenance (NAICS^a 811) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2022Q1

Year/ Quarter	Number of Business Locations			Average Monthly Employment			Total Wages (in Millions)			Average Weekly Wage		
	N	Over-the-Year Change		N	Over-the-Year Change		\$	Over-the-Year Change		\$	Over-the-Year Change	
	N	N	%	N	N	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
2001Q1	707			2,861			\$18.0			\$484		
2002Q1	714	7	1.0	3,152	291	10.2	\$21.3	\$3.3	18.5	\$521	\$37	7.6
2003Q1	697	-17	-2.4	3,031	-121	-3.8	\$20.5	-\$0.8	-3.8	\$521	\$0	0.0
2004Q1	700	3	0.4	2,948	-83	-2.7	\$19.9	-\$0.6	-3.1	\$519	-\$2	-0.4
2005Q1	712	12	1.7	3,026	78	2.6	\$21.6	\$1.7	8.5	\$549	\$30	5.8
2006Q1	728	16	2.2	3,378	352	11.6	\$28.6	\$7.0	32.5	\$651	\$102	18.6
2007Q1	733	5	0.7	3,946	568	16.8	\$39.8	\$11.2	39.1	\$775	\$124	19.0
2008Q1	743	10	1.4	3,999	53	1.3	\$41.2	\$1.4	3.5	\$792	\$17	2.2
2009Q1	748	5	0.7	4,095	96	2.4	\$42.5	\$1.3	3.1	\$798	\$6	0.8
2010Q1	728	-20	-2.7	3,584	-511	-12.5	\$35.8	-\$6.7	-15.8	\$767	-\$31	-3.9
2011Q1	734	6	0.8	3,818	234	6.5	\$41.0	\$5.2	14.6	\$825	\$58	7.6
2012Q1	735	1	0.1	4,128	310	8.1	\$47.2	\$6.2	15.2	\$879	\$54	6.5
2013Q1	733	-2	-0.3	4,096	-32	-0.8	\$46.5	-\$0.7	-1.5	\$873	-\$6	-0.7
2014Q1	732	-1	-0.1	3,692	-404	-9.9	\$40.1	-\$6.3	-13.6	\$836	-\$37	-4.2
2015Q1	728	-4	-0.5	3,678	-14	-0.4	\$41.1	\$1.0	2.5	\$861	\$25	3.0
2016Q1	711	-17	-2.3	3,323	-355	-9.7	\$34.8	-\$6.3	-15.4	\$806	-\$55	-6.4
2017Q1	690	-21	-3.0	3,138	-185	-5.6	\$33.4	-\$1.4	-4.0	\$819	\$13	1.6
2018Q1	691	1	0.1	3,229	91	2.9	\$37.5	\$4.1	12.3	\$894	\$75	9.2
2019Q1	695	4	0.6	3,250	20	0.6	\$39.4	\$1.9	5.1	\$934	\$40	4.5
2020Q1	721	26	3.7	3,351	101	3.1	\$41.1	\$1.6	4.1	\$943	\$9	1.0
2021Q1	720	-1	-0.1	3,143	-208	-6.2	\$36.8	-\$4.3	-10.4	\$900	-\$43	-4.5
2022Q1 ^b	730	10	1.4	3,295	152	4.8	\$41.3	\$4.5	12.2	\$964	\$64	7.1
Change, 2001Q1-2021Q1		23	3.3		434	15.2		\$23.3	129.4		\$480	99.3

^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, 8/24/22.

appliance repair & maintenance, re-upholstery & furniture repair, and footwear & leather goods repair.

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 85 quarters worth of data were observed from first quarter 2001 (2001Q1) to first quarter 2022 (2022Q1). A total of 85 quarters were examined for the research presented in this article. The numbers come from private establishments so local 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.

Total Wages

The majority of quarters (49) reviewed showed an over-the-year increase in total

wages, while 32 quarters had a decrease. The largest over-the-year increase was \$15.3 million (40.1%) in 2010Q3, while the greatest over-the-year decrease was \$8.3 million (-19.1%) in 2016Q3.

From 2001Q1 to 2022Q1, total payroll rose from approximately \$18.0 million to \$41.3 million (\$23.3 million, or 129.4%).

Average Monthly Employment

Average monthly employment in repair & maintenance was largest in 2012Q3 at 4,345 and lowest at 2,861 in 2001Q1. The greatest over-the-year increase in employment was 673 (21.2%) in 2006Q4, while the largest decrease was 511 (-12.5%) in 2010Q1.

Repair & maintenance does not have the same seasonal changes in employment seen in many other industries in Wyoming. For example, statewide average monthly

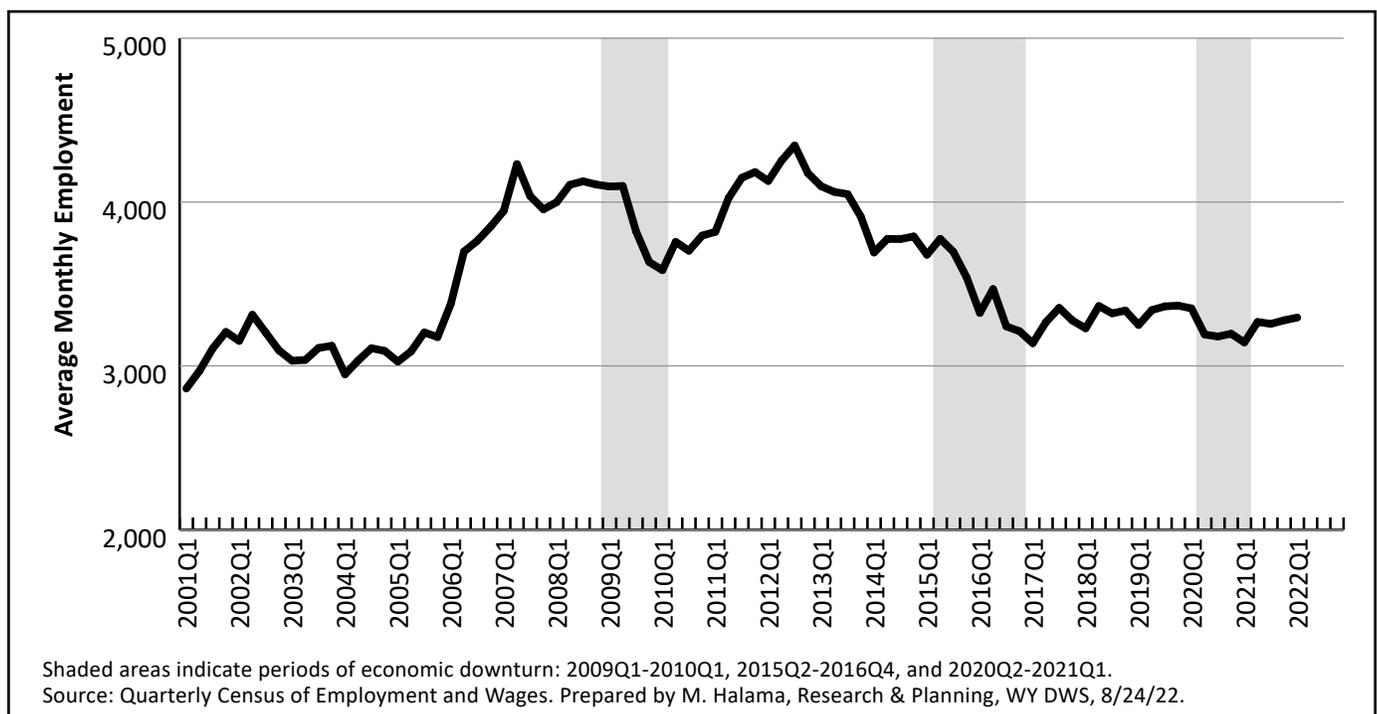


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Private Maintenance & Repair (NAICS 811) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2022Q1

employment tends to increase during the summer months in second and third quarters and decrease during first and fourth quarters. As illustrated in Figure 1, repair & maintenance employment has remained relatively flat since 2015.

From 2001Q1 to 2022Q1, average monthly employment in repair & maintenance increased from 2,861 to 3,295 (434 jobs, or 15.2%).

Average Weekly Wage

The average weekly wage for repair & maintenance was lower than the statewide average wage during 46 of the quarters examined. The statewide average wage has been greater than the repair & maintenance average wage during each of the last nine quarters.

From 2001Q1 to 2022Q1, the average weekly wage for repair & maintenance

increased from \$484 to \$964, an increase of \$480, or 99.3%. In contrast, the statewide average weekly wage increased from \$522 to \$1,059 (\$537, or 103.0%).

Number of Business Locations

The number of Unemployment Insurance-covered businesses in repair & maintenance increased from 707 in 2001Q1 to 730 in 2022Q1, an increase of 23, or 3.3%. The number of businesses peaked at 748 in 2009Q1 and was lowest at 690 in 2017Q1. The number of businesses in repair & maintenance has steadily increased over the last five years.

Conclusion

Repair & maintenance has experienced many of the same ups and downs as the rest of Wyoming’s economy, but overall employment and wages both increased from 2001Q1 to 2022Q1.

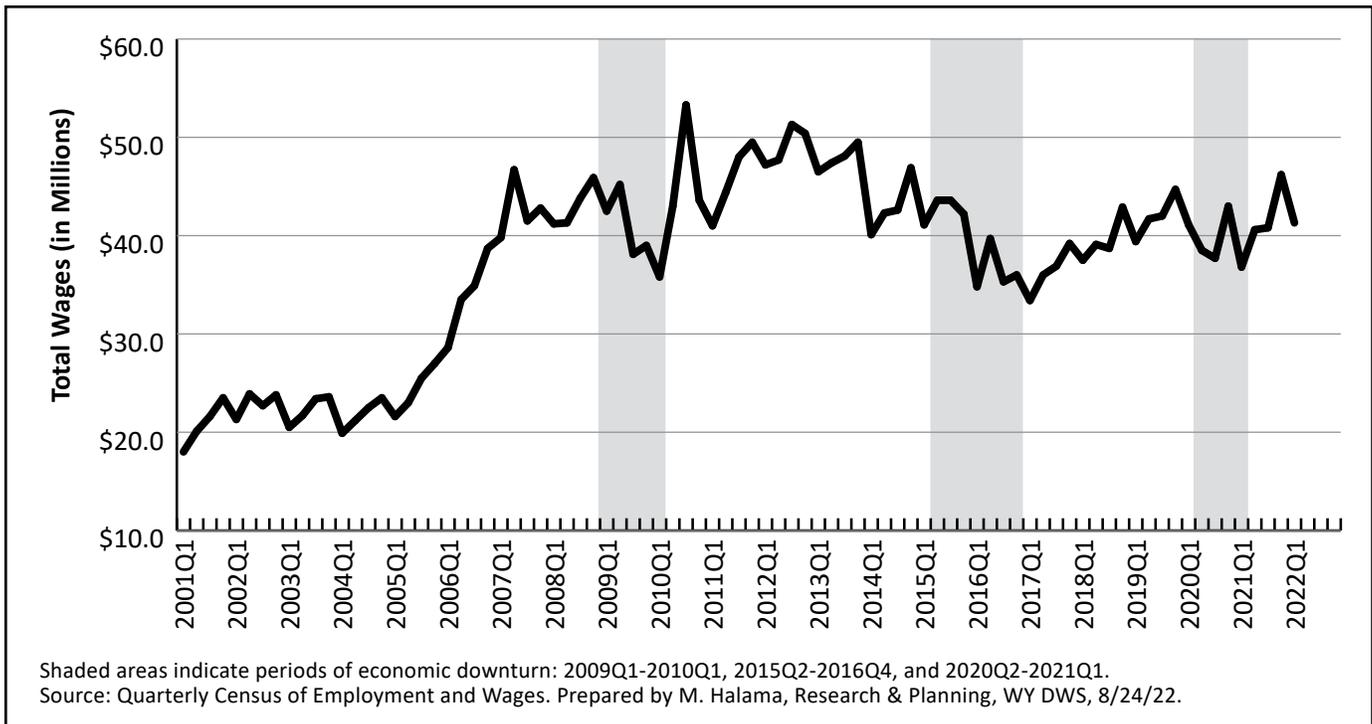


Figure 2: Total Wages in Private Repair & Maintenance (NAICS 811) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2022Q1

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2021

In 2021Q4, the highest turnover rates were found in leisure & hospitality (50.3%), construction (40.0%), and agriculture (34.8%).

Sector	Major Industry	Transactions ^b Rates	(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Con- tinuous Employ- ment	Total	Rate ^a	
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions	196	483	287	696	983	2,211	3,390	34.8	1.0
		Rates	5.8	14.2	8.5	20.5	29.0	65.2	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,638	2,509	871	2,246	3,117	11,964	16,719	28.4	6.0
		Rates	9.8	15.0	5.2	13.4	18.6	71.6	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	2,687	5,426	2,739	5,399	8,138	16,224	27,049	40.0	2.1
		Rates	9.9	20.1	10.1	20.0	30.1	60.0	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,076	1,612	536	1,160	1,696	8,691	11,463	24.2	2.2
		Rates	9.4	14.1	4.7	10.1	14.8	75.8	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,497	3,950	1,453	2,729	4,182	17,883	24,562	27.2	2.5
		Rates	10.2	16.1	5.9	11.1	17.0	72.8	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,561	8,562	3,001	5,469	8,470	23,382	37,413	37.5	1.7
		Rates	14.9	22.9	8.0	14.6	22.6	62.5	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	343	447	104	340	444	3,094	3,881	20.3	-0.1
		Rates	8.8	11.5	2.7	8.8	11.4	79.7	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,090	1,509	419	1,581	2,000	9,774	12,864	24.0	2.8
		Rates	8.5	11.7	3.3	12.3	15.5	76.0	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,112	5,135	2,023	4,155	6,178	15,600	24,890	37.3	-1.9
		Rates	12.5	20.6	8.1	16.7	24.8	62.7	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,612	3,544	932	1,829	2,761	23,478	28,851	18.6	3.1
		Rates	9.1	12.3	3.2	6.3	9.6	81.4	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,447	4,654	1,207	5,321	6,528	30,258	40,233	24.8	3.3
		Rates	8.6	11.6	3.0	13.2	16.2	75.2	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,099	12,944	4,845	11,761	16,606	24,377	49,082	50.3	3.2
		Rates	16.5	26.4	9.9	24.0	33.8	49.7	100.0		
Other Services	Transactions	824	1,244	420	1,125	1,545	5,727	8,096	29.3	-0.6	
	Rates	10.2	15.4	5.2	13.9	19.1	70.7	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,085	1,524	439	1,344	1,783	16,890	19,758	14.5	1.0	
	Rates	5.5	7.7	2.2	6.8	9.0	85.5	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	95	130	35	56	91	139	325	57.2	-10.6	
	Rates	29.2	40.0	10.8	17.2	28.0	42.8	100.0			
Total	Transactions	34,362	53,673	19,311	45,211	64,522	209,692	308,576	32.0	2.6	
	Rates	11.1	17.4	6.3	14.7	20.9	68.0	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, 8/15/22.

Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.1% in August 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 3.0% in July to 3.1% in August. Despite this slight increase, Wyoming’s unemployment rate is much lower than its year-ago level of 4.3% and lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.7%.

From July to August, most county unemployment rates increased slightly. The largest increases occurred in Crook (up from 2.2% to 3.5%), Carbon (up from 2.7% to 3.1%), Natrona (up from 3.6% to 3.9%), and Niobrara (up from 2.2% to 2.5%) counties.

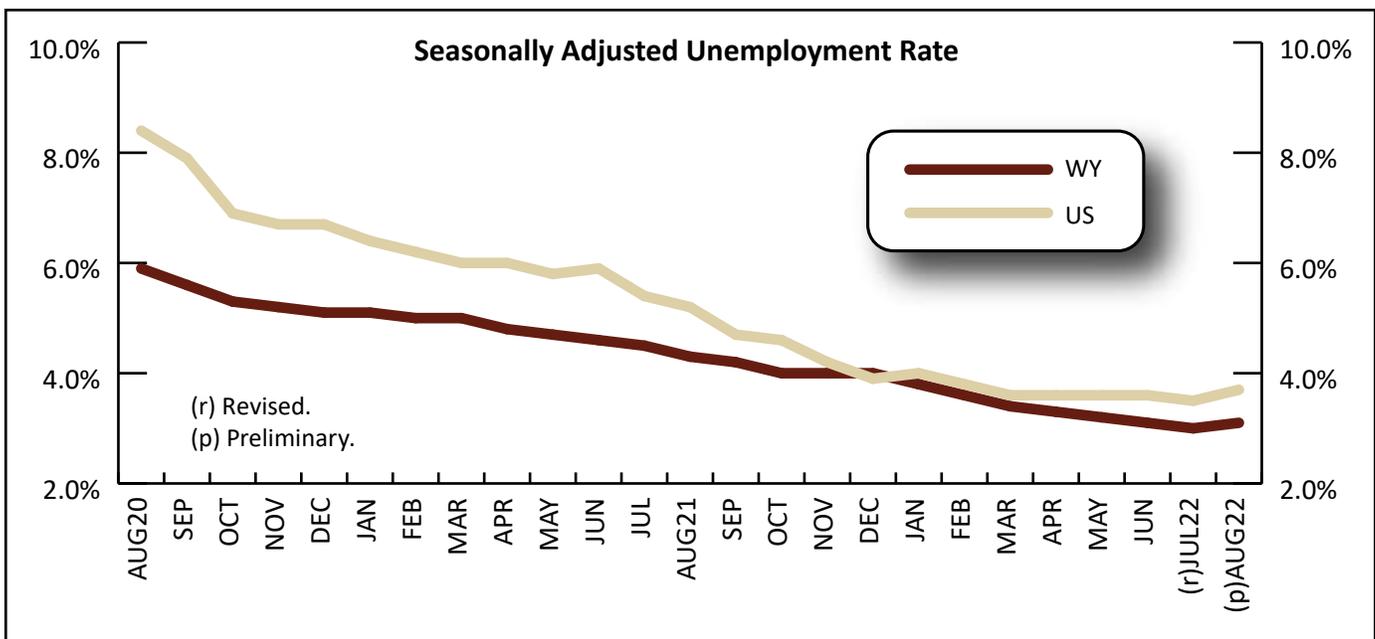
From August 2021 to August 2022, unemployment rates fell in most counties.

The largest decreases were seen in Natrona (down from 5.4% to 3.9%), Campbell (down from 4.8% to 3.3%), Converse (down from 4.1% to 2.8%), Sublette (down from 4.6% to 3.4%), and Sweetwater (down from 5.0% to 3.9%) counties. Since unemployment rates were elevated during 2021, the decreases this year reflect a return to more normal levels.

In August, the highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona and Sweetwater counties (both at 3.9%). Teton County posted the lowest unemployment rate at 1.7%. It was followed by Weston County at 2.2% and Niobrara and Goshen counties (both at 2.5%).

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 284,000 in August 2021 to 292,100 in August 2022, an increase of 8,100 jobs (2.9%). 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, August 2022

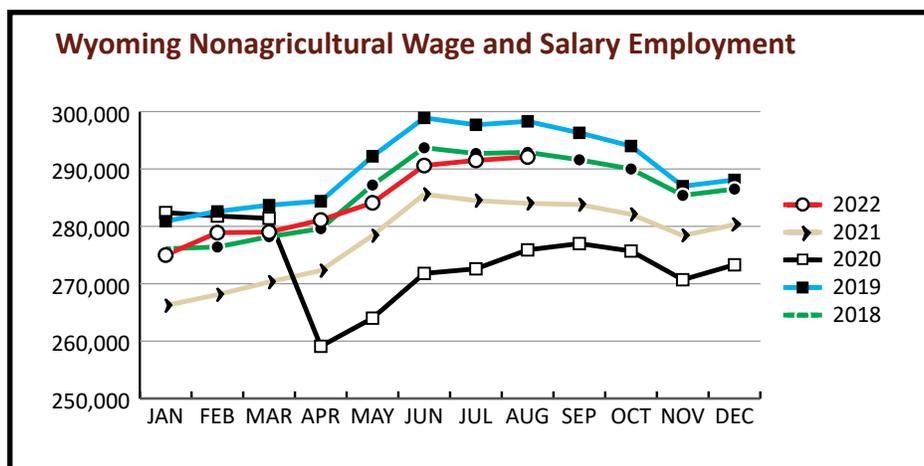
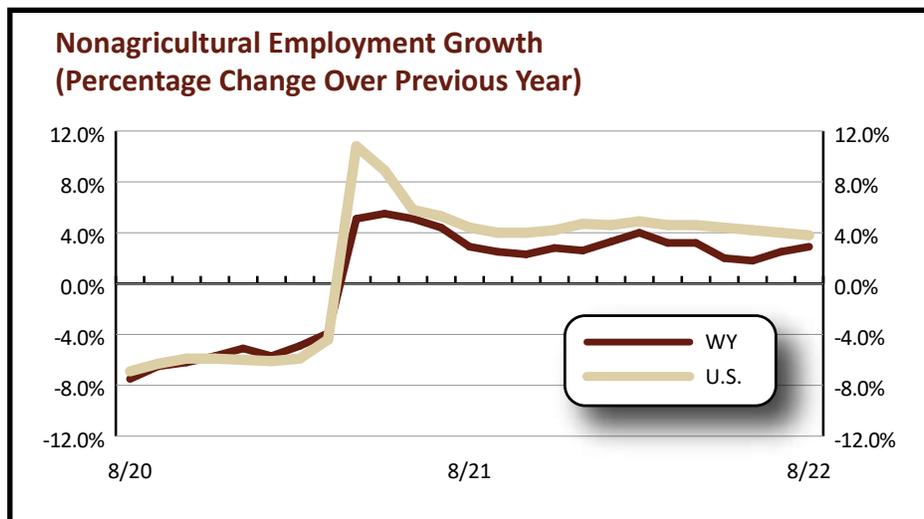
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	292,100	293,127	1,027	0.4%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,400	16,441	41	0.2%
Construction	23,200	23,779	579	2.4%
Manufacturing	9,900	10,194	294	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	7,500	7,617	117	1.5%
Retail Trade	30,500	31,561	1,061	3.4%
Transportation & Utilities	14,000	14,113	113	0.8%
Information	3,000	3,100	100	3.2%
Financial Activities	11,300	11,713	413	3.5%
Professional & Business Services	21,700	21,154	-546	-2.6%
Educational & Health Services	29,100	28,436	-664	-2.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	43,900	43,556	-344	-0.8%
Other Services	16,900	16,222	-678	-4.2%
Government	64,700	65,241	541	0.8%

Internal Estimates were run in August 2022 and based on QCEW data through March 2022.

State Unemployment Rates August 2022 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
District of Columbia	5.1
New York	4.7
Alaska	4.6
Delaware	4.5
Illinois	4.5
Nevada	4.4
New Mexico	4.4
Maryland	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.2
California	4.1
Connecticut	4.1
Hawaii	4.1
Michigan	4.1
Texas	4.1
New Jersey	4.0
Ohio	4.0
West Virginia	3.9
Kentucky	3.8
Oregon	3.7
United States	3.7
Washington	3.7
Massachusetts	3.6
Mississippi	3.6
Arizona	3.5
Louisiana	3.5
North Carolina	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Colorado	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Maine	3.1
Oklahoma	3.1
South Carolina	3.1
Wisconsin	3.1
Wyoming	3.1
Georgia	2.8
Indiana	2.8
Montana	2.8
Rhode Island	2.8
Florida	2.7
Idaho	2.7
Alabama	2.6
Iowa	2.6
Virginia	2.6
Kansas	2.5
Missouri	2.5
North Dakota	2.3
South Dakota	2.3
Nebraska	2.1
Vermont	2.1
New Hampshire	2.0
Utah	2.0
Minnesota	1.9



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 22	Jul 22	Aug 21	Jul 22	Aug 22
	Aug 22	Jul 22	Aug 21	Aug 22	Aug 21
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.0	24.6	23.4	1.6	6.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.8	20.6	19.1	1.0	8.9
GOODS PRODUCING	8.5	8.4	7.1	1.2	19.7
Natural Resources & Mining	5.8	5.7	4.8	1.8	20.8
Construction	2.2	2.2	1.8	0.0	22.2
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.5	16.2	16.3	1.9	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0
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	1.7	1.6	1.5	6.2	13.3
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.2	4.0	4.3	5.0	-2.3

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 22	Jul 22	Aug 21	Jul 22	Aug 22
	Aug 22	Jul 22	Aug 21	Aug 22	Aug 21
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.9	20.2	20.4	3.5	2.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.7	16.5	16.2	1.2	3.1
GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	5.9	5.8	1.7	3.4
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	-3.0
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.3	7.1	15.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.9	14.3	14.6	4.2	2.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.1	1.0	9.1	20.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.2	3.7	4.2	13.5	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 22	Jul 22	Aug 21	Jul 22	Aug 22
	Aug 22	Jul 22	Aug 21	Aug 22	Aug 21
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.8	26.0	24.2	-0.8	6.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.2	23.4	21.5	-0.9	7.9
GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	7.1
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	12.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	22.8	23.0	21.4	-0.9	6.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	10.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Professional & Business Services	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	10.7	10.9	9.7	-1.8	10.3
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-3.7

State Unemployment Rates August 2022 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.0
District of Columbia	5.3
Nevada	5.2
New York	4.9
Illinois	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.8
Delaware	4.6
Maryland	4.4
New Mexico	4.4
Connecticut	4.3
Ohio	4.3
Oregon	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Arizona	4.2
Texas	4.2
California	4.1
Washington	4.1
Michigan	4.0
North Carolina	3.9
Rhode Island	3.9
Louisiana	3.8
Mississippi	3.8
United States	3.8
Kentucky	3.7
New Jersey	3.7
Hawaii	3.6
Alaska	3.5
Arkansas	3.5
Massachusetts	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Oklahoma	3.4
Colorado	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
South Carolina	3.2
Virginia	3.2
Georgia	3.1
Indiana	3.1
Kansas	3.1
Wyoming	3.1
Missouri	3.0
Alabama	2.9
Iowa	2.9
Maine	2.9
Florida	2.8
Idaho	2.7
Montana	2.6
South Dakota	2.4
New Hampshire	2.3
Nebraska	2.2
North Dakota	2.2
Minnesota	2.1
Utah	2.1
Vermont	2.0

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

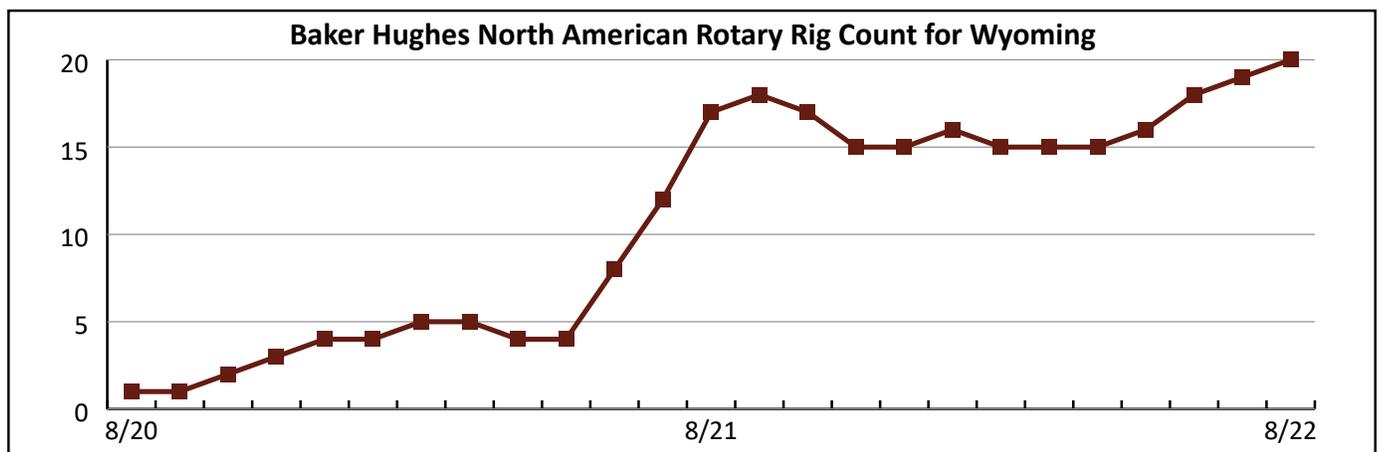
Benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell 25.7% from August 2021 to August 2022.

	Aug 2022 (p)	Jul 2022 (r)	Aug 2021 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	292,100	291,500	284,000	0.2	2.9
Wyoming State Government	13,800	13,600	13,600	1.5	1.5
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,300	48,500	47,700	-0.4	1.3
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,000	38,200	37,600	-0.5	1.1
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,485,000	7,572,000	6,783,000	-1.1	10.3
As a percent of all workers	4.7%	4.8%	4.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	337,000	472,000	367,000	-28.6	-8.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,060,000	4,084,000	4,385,000	-0.6	-7.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	5,882	5,307	8,309	10.8	-29.2
Benefits Paid	\$2,488,624	\$2,223,395	\$3,350,863	11.9	-25.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$423.09	\$418.96	\$403.28	1.0	4.9
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	296.2	296.3	273.6	0.0	8.3
Food & Beverages	308.6	306.3	278.2	0.7	10.9
Housing	304.5	302.3	282.4	0.7	7.8
Apparel	127.3	125.2	121.2	1.7	5.1
Transportation	270.3	279.0	238.3	-3.1	13.4
Medical Care	553.4	549.6	525.2	0.7	5.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	131.4	131.1	126.2	0.3	4.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.7	143.2	143.0	0.4	0.5
Other Goods & Services	510.9	507.2	479.0	0.7	6.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	269.1	272.1	233.4	-1.1	15.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	399	289	277	38.1	44.0
Valuation	\$97,639,000	\$62,887,000	\$80,726,000	55.3	21.0
Single Family Homes	182	167	155	9.0	17.4
Valuation	\$69,827,000	\$47,795,000	\$66,651,000	46.1	4.8
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	16	15	20	6.7	-20.0
Valuation	\$3,302,000	\$2,947,000	\$4,655,000	12.0	-29.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	212	136	142	55.9	49.3
Valuation	\$27,755,000	\$19,848,000	\$20,302,000	39.8	36.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	20	19	17	5.3	17.6

(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 August, the highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona and Sweetwater counties (both at 3.9%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2021	Aug 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2021	Aug 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2021	Aug 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2021
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	46,565	47,081	47,232	45,077	45,617	45,491	1,488	1,464	1,741	3.2	3.1	3.7
Big Horn	5,298	5,476	5,422	5,117	5,298	5,222	181	178	200	3.4	3.3	3.7
Fremont	18,694	18,479	18,931	18,025	17,814	18,147	669	665	784	3.6	3.6	4.1
Hot Springs	2,253	2,285	2,237	2,194	2,231	2,164	59	54	73	2.6	2.4	3.3
Park	16,507	16,928	16,679	16,061	16,490	16,139	446	438	540	2.7	2.6	3.2
Washakie	3,813	3,913	3,963	3,680	3,784	3,819	133	129	144	3.5	3.3	3.6
NORTHEAST	49,590	49,966	49,795	48,072	48,538	47,815	1,518	1,428	1,980	3.1	2.9	4.0
Campbell	21,588	21,412	21,468	20,865	20,712	20,446	723	700	1,022	3.3	3.3	4.8
Crook	4,006	4,154	4,077	3,864	4,064	3,954	142	90	123	3.5	2.2	3.0
Johnson	4,340	4,504	4,359	4,218	4,389	4,210	122	115	149	2.8	2.6	3.4
Sheridan	16,011	16,266	16,153	15,561	15,824	15,572	450	442	581	2.8	2.7	3.6
Weston	3,645	3,630	3,738	3,564	3,549	3,633	81	81	105	2.2	2.2	2.8
SOUTHWEST	58,738	58,402	58,986	57,025	56,758	56,775	1,713	1,644	2,211	2.9	2.8	3.7
Lincoln	9,527	9,577	9,527	9,275	9,329	9,219	252	248	308	2.6	2.6	3.2
Sublette	3,986	4,132	4,193	3,851	4,001	4,000	135	131	193	3.4	3.2	4.6
Sweetwater	18,678	18,104	18,961	17,958	17,410	18,018	720	694	943	3.9	3.8	5.0
Teton	17,910	18,115	17,581	17,607	17,820	17,191	303	295	390	1.7	1.6	2.2
Uinta	8,637	8,474	8,724	8,334	8,198	8,347	303	276	377	3.5	3.3	4.3
SOUTHEAST	81,887	81,598	81,081	79,501	79,325	78,279	2,386	2,273	2,802	2.9	2.8	3.5
Albany	20,526	19,995	19,739	19,969	19,452	19,082	557	543	657	2.7	2.7	3.3
Goshen	6,322	6,564	6,664	6,166	6,406	6,461	156	158	203	2.5	2.4	3.0
Laramie	49,489	49,235	48,885	47,985	47,829	47,142	1,504	1,406	1,743	3.0	2.9	3.6
Niobrara	1,222	1,290	1,288	1,191	1,262	1,249	31	28	39	2.5	2.2	3.0
Platte	4,328	4,514	4,505	4,190	4,376	4,345	138	138	160	3.2	3.1	3.6
CENTRAL	53,463	53,479	54,176	51,534	51,674	51,522	1,929	1,805	2,654	3.6	3.4	4.9
Carbon	7,679	7,738	8,323	7,440	7,527	8,050	239	211	273	3.1	2.7	3.3
Converse	7,446	7,460	7,421	7,238	7,253	7,120	208	207	301	2.8	2.8	4.1
Natrona	38,338	38,281	38,432	36,856	36,894	36,352	1,482	1,387	2,080	3.9	3.6	5.4
STATEWIDE	290,243	290,526	291,269	281,208	281,911	279,881	9,035	8,615	11,388	3.1	3.0	3.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.1	3.0	4.3
U.S.										3.8	3.8	5.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.5	5.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2022. Run Date 09/2022.

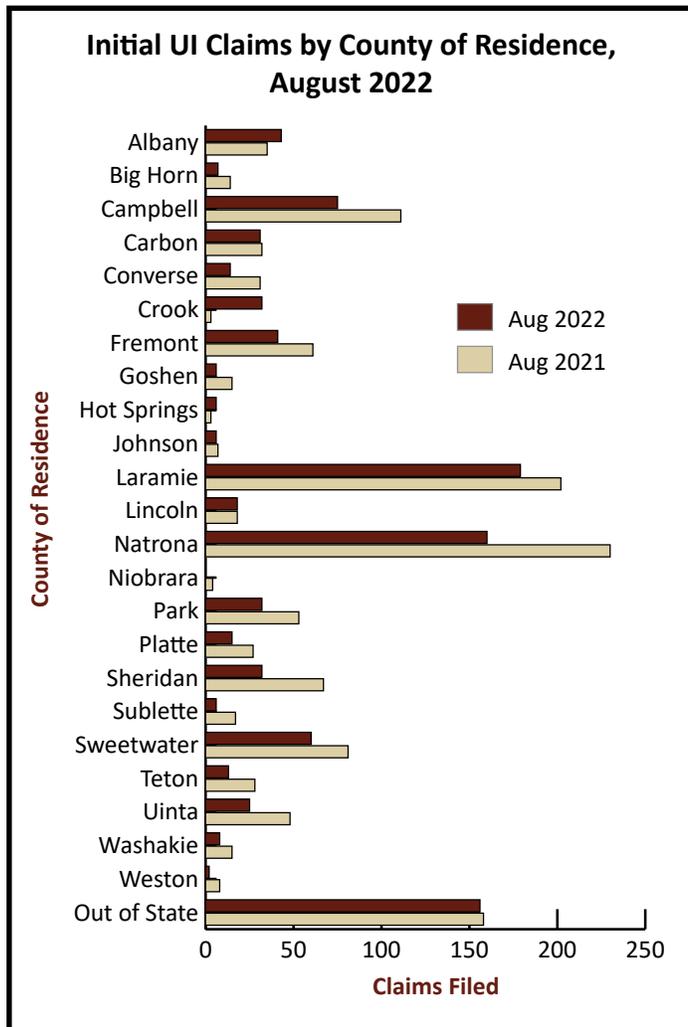
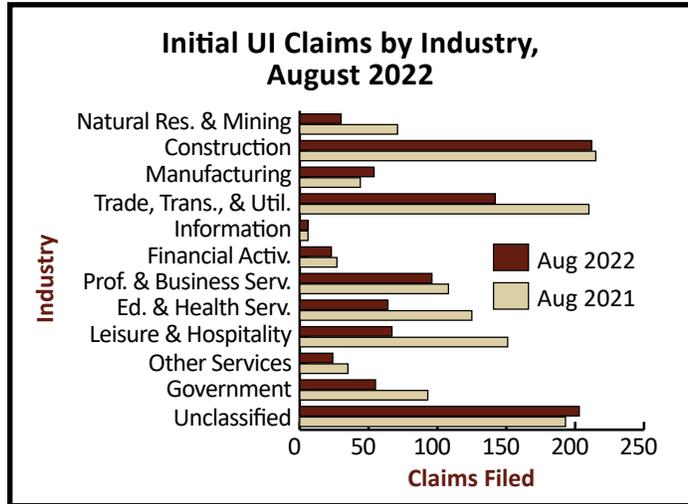
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 980 initial claims in August 2022, down from 1,282 in August 2021 (-302, or -23.6%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Aug 22	Jul 22	Aug 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	980	981	1,282	-0.1	-23.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	297	290	331	2.4	-10.3
Natural Resources & Mining	30	57	71	-47.4	-57.7
Mining	26	53	58	-50.9	-55.2
Construction	212	176	215	20.5	-1.4
Manufacturing	54	56	44	-3.6	22.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	424	424	664	0.0	-36.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	142	124	210	14.5	-32.4
Wholesale Trade	15	19	31	-21.1	-51.6
Retail Trade	89	83	122	7.2	-27.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	37	21	56	76.2	-33.9
Information	6	7	6	-14.3	0.0
Financial Activities	23	22	27	4.5	-14.8
Professional & Business Services	96	88	108	9.1	-11.1
Educational & Health Services	64	80	125	-20.0	-48.8
Leisure & Hospitality	67	83	151	-19.3	-55.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	24	17	35	41.2	-31.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	55	90	93	-38.9	-40.9
Federal Government	7	10	20	-30.0	-65.0
State Government	5	16	6	-68.8	-16.7
Local Government	42	63	66	-33.3	-36.4
Local Education	14	25	21	-44.0	-33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	203	176	193	15.3	5.2
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	179	167	202	7.2	-11.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	58	46	45	26.1	28.9
Construction	51	38	36	34.2	41.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	80	83	116	-3.6	-31.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	21	30	29	-30.0	-27.6
Financial Activities	0	4	6	-100.0	-100.0
Professional & Business Services	31	20	41	55.0	-24.4
Educational & Health Services	12	11	18	9.1	-33.3
Leisure & Hospitality	9	11	16	-18.2	-43.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	14	15	-78.6	-80.0
UNCLASSIFIED	36	23	24	56.5	50.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	160	133	230	-20.3	-30.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	40	37	43	8.1	-7.0
Construction	25	19	24	31.6	4.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	90	70	150	28.6	-40
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	29	20	43	45.0	-32.6
Financial Activities	6	6	3	0.0	100.0
Professional & Business Services	17	10	17	70.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	14	11	40	27.3	-65.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10	11	35	-9.1	-71.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	7	4	14.3	100.0
UNCLASSIFIED	20	17	32	17.6	-37.5

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.

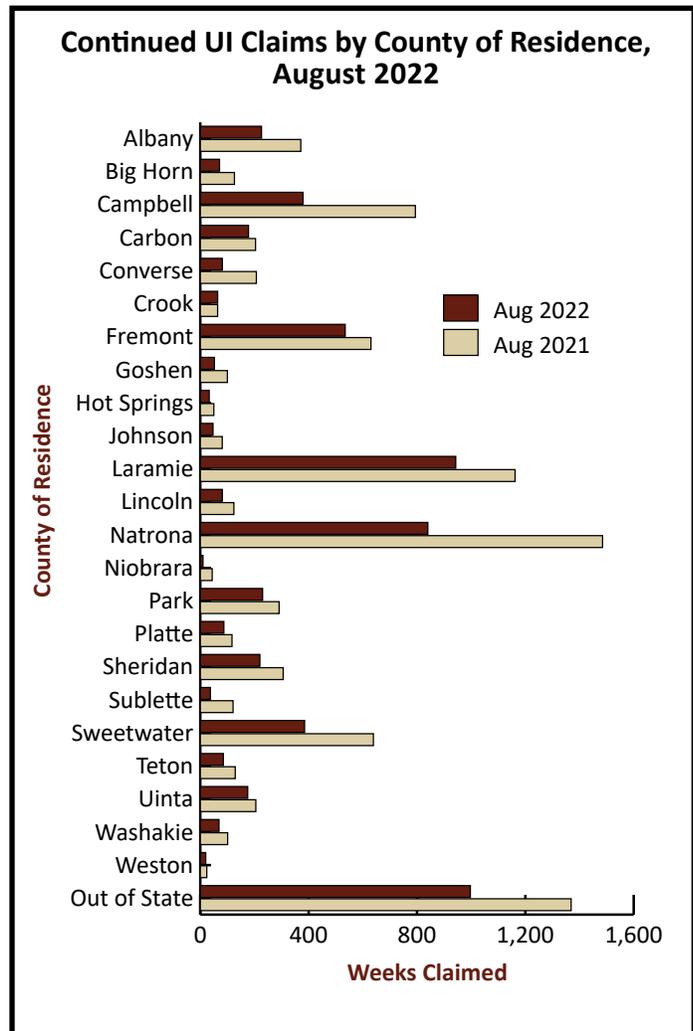
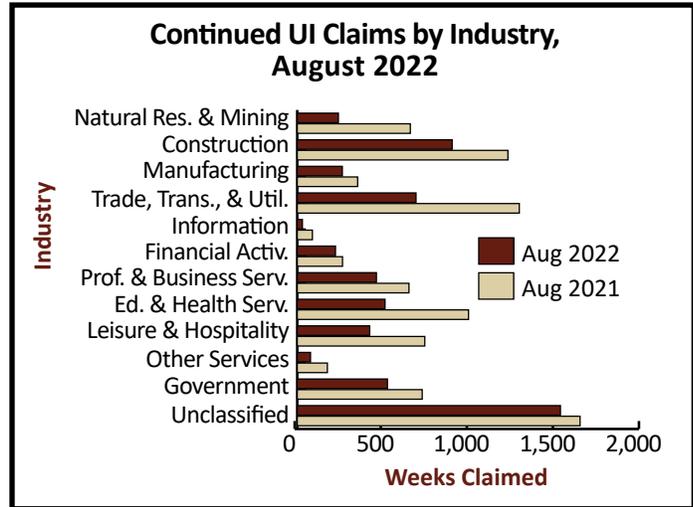
The full UI claims report for August 2022 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0822_UI.pdf.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Total continued weeks claimed decreased from 8,807 in August 2021 to 5,870 in August 2022 (-2,937, or -33.3%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Aug 22	Jul 22	Aug 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	5,870	6,351	8,807	-7.6	-33.3
Total Unique Claimants	1,805	2,119	2,869	-14.8	-37.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,402	1,562	2,233	-10.2	-37.2
Natural Resources & Mining	239	287	657	-16.7	-63.6
Mining	221	263	610	-16.0	-63.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	34	32	85	6.3	-51.0
Construction	900	1,044	1,224	-13.8	-26.5
Manufacturing	262	229	351	14.4	-25.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,413	2,703	4,204	-10.7	-42.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	690	710	1,290	-2.8	-46.5
Wholesale Trade	114	107	294	6.5	-61.2
Retail Trade	400	409	646	-2.2	-38.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	174	193	349	-9.8	-50.1
Information	30	23	88	30.4	-65.9
Financial Activities	222	226	263	-1.8	-15.6
Professional & Business Services	460	445	649	3.4	-29.1
Educational & Health Services	510	668	995	-23.7	-48.7
Leisure & Hospitality	421	507	741	-17.0	-43.2
Other Services, except Public Admin.	77	120	175	-35.8	-56.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	524	626	726	-16.3	-27.8
Federal Government	30	32	81	-6.3	-63.0
State Government	69	54	67	27.8	3.0
Local Government	425	540	578	-21.3	-26.5
Local Education	221	317	202	-30.3	9.4
UNCLASSIFIED	1,529	1,459	1,643	4.8	-6.9
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	943	911	1,162	3.5	-18.8
Total Unique Claimants	290	320	394	-9.4	-26.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	206	169	195	21.9	5.6
Construction	164	129	129	27.1	27.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	477	500	650	-4.6	-26.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	136	159	214	-14.5	-36.4
Financial Activities	48	66	40	-27.3	20.0
Professional & Business Services	138	108	127	27.8	8.7
Educational & Health Services	79	75	122	5.3	-35.2
Leisure & Hospitality	62	70	103	-11.4	-39.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	54	69	85	-21.7	-36.5
UNCLASSIFIED	206	172	230	19.8	-10.4
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	840	867	1,485	-3.1	-43.4
Total Unique Claimants	258	286	487	-9.8	-47.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	156	169	290	-7.7	-46.2
Construction	81	94	151	-13.8	-46.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	471	501	912	-6.0	-48.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	121	110	347	10.0	-65.1
Financial Activities	47	54	53	-13.0	-11.3
Professional & Business Services	87	85	84	2.4	3.6
Educational & Health Services	118	133	206	-11.3	-42.7
Leisure & Hospitality	68	79	160	-13.9	-57.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	37	30	94	23.3	-60.6
UNCLASSIFIED	174	165	188	5.5	-7.4



^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.

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

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