

TRENDS

2022Q3 Quarterly Update

Wyoming Adds Nearly 6,000 Jobs, \$397 Million in Total Wages

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

This article provides an overview of Wyoming’s employment and wages in third quarter 2022, as the state saw over-the-year increases in employment and wages for the sixth 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 6,000 jobs and \$396.7 million in total wages over the year in third quarter 2022 (2022Q3) as the state continued to recover from its most recent economic downturn (see Table 1). While total employment has not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels, 2022Q3 marked the sixth consecutive quarter of over-the-year growth in employment and total wages.

This article compares data from 2022Q3 to data from the prior year at the county and industry levels in order to obtain a better understanding of how different industries and counties are recovering from economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and job losses in the energy sector.

The data in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Data from 2022Q3 are

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2021Q3 and 2022Q3

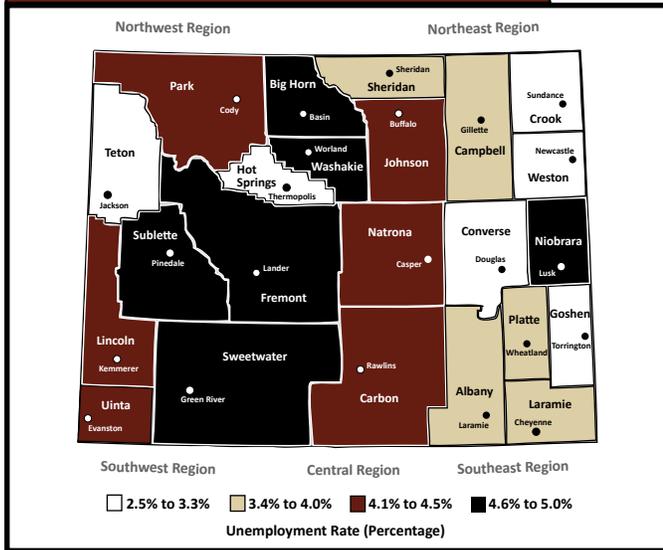
	2022Q3	2021Q3	Change, 2021Q3-2022Q3	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	278,175	272,220	5,955	2.2
Total Wages	\$3.9 Billion	\$3.5 Billion	\$396.7 Million	11.3
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,083	\$995	\$88	8.9

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/23.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming had 16 growing industries in third quarter 2022, which accounted for 16.2% of the state's total employment. ... page 16
- Wyoming's total nonfarm employment increased by 2.5% from February 2022 to February 2023. ... page 22

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, February 2023 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/22Q3_QCEW/toc.htm.

Introduction

Wyoming’s average monthly employment in 2022Q3 was 278,175, an increase of 5,955 jobs (2.2%) compared to 2021Q3 (see Table 2, page 4). Total wages increased from \$3.5 billion to \$3.9 billion over the year (\$396.7 million, or 11.3%) while the state’s average weekly wage increased from \$995 to \$1,083 (\$88, or 8.9%). Wyoming employment tends to peak during the third quarter (see Figure 1), as

the warm summer months bring more jobs in industries such as construction and leisure & hospitality.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has defined an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decreases in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW (see Figure 2, page 5). Wyoming has endured three such economic downturns since 2009: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1. Wyoming’s most recent downturn was influenced by the COVID-19

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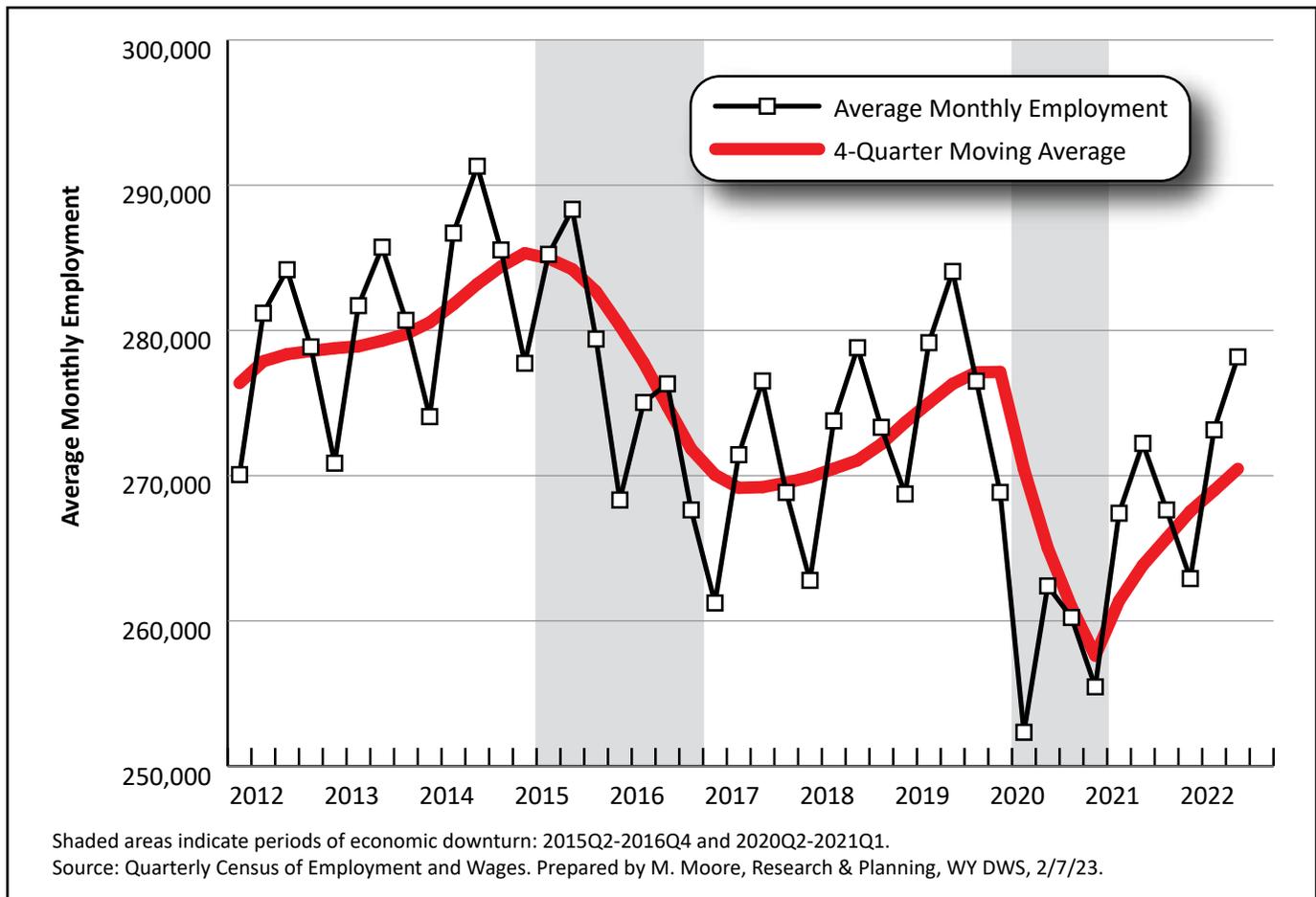


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q3

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2012Q3-2022Q3

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	%		\$	%		\$	%
2012Q3	284,180	1,949	0.7	\$3,060.1	\$6.2	0.2	\$828	-\$4	-0.5
2012Q4	278,868	853	0.3	\$3,293.4	\$127.7	4.0	\$908	\$33	3.7
2013Q1	270,861	788	0.3	\$3,024.2	\$32.9	1.1	\$859	\$7	0.8
2013Q2	281,708	518	0.2	\$3,093.2	\$18.9	0.6	\$845	\$4	0.4
2013Q3	285,730	1,550	0.5	\$3,119.3	\$59.1	1.9	\$840	\$11	1.4
2013Q4	280,701	1,833	0.7	\$3,344.4	\$50.9	1.5	\$916	\$8	0.9
2014Q1	274,063	3,202	1.2	\$3,124.2	\$100.0	3.3	\$877	\$18	2.1
2014Q2	286,699	4,991	1.8	\$3,243.7	\$150.5	4.9	\$870	\$26	3.0
2014Q3	291,309	5,579	2.0	\$3,317.6	\$198.4	6.4	\$876	\$36	4.3
2014Q4	285,540	4,839	1.7	\$3,536.9	\$192.5	5.8	\$953	\$36	4.0
2015Q1	277,738	3,675	1.3	\$3,221.1	\$96.8	3.1	\$892	\$15	1.7
2015Q2	285,239	-1,460	-0.5	\$3,219.5	-\$24.1	-0.7	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015Q3	288,335	-2,974	-1.0	\$3,242.2	-\$75.5	-2.3	\$865	-\$11	-1.3
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016Q1	268,325	-9,412	-3.4	\$2,971.2	-\$249.8	-7.8	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6	\$3,035.6	-\$183.9	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2	\$3,107.2	-\$134.9	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017Q1	261,234	-7,091	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$17.6	0.6	\$880	\$28	3.3
2017Q2	271,441	-3,596	-1.3	\$3,089.1	\$53.5	1.8	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,520	197	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.2	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,845	1,203	0.4	\$3,273.7	\$162.3	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.7
2018Q1	262,788	1,554	0.6	\$3,121.6	\$132.8	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,771	2,331	0.9	\$3,205.4	\$116.3	3.8	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,812	2,292	0.8	\$3,277.9	\$159.5	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,327	4,482	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$201.6	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	5,951	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.4	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,383	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$174.3	5.4	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,248	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.7	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,181	1.2	\$3,646.3	\$171.0	4.9	\$1,014	\$36	3.7
2020Q1	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,825	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$33	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1	255,457	-13,392	-5.0	\$3,162.1	-\$189.1	-5.6	\$952	-\$7	-0.7
2021Q2	267,414	15,085	6.0	\$3,429.3	\$265.3	8.4	\$986	\$22	2.3
2021Q3	272,220	9,816	3.7	\$3,519.6	\$318.3	9.9	\$995	\$56	6.0
2021Q4	267,639	7,404	2.8	\$3,976.3	\$388.4	10.8	\$1,143	\$82	7.8
2022Q1	262,912	7,455	2.9	\$3,628.5	\$466.4	14.7	\$1,062	\$109	11.5
2022Q2	273,153	5,739	2.1	\$3,721.3	\$291.9	8.5	\$1,048	\$61	6.2
2022Q3(p)	278,175	5,955	2.2	\$3,916.3	\$396.7	11.3	\$1,083	\$88	8.9

(p)Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by C. Toups, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/23.

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)

pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for the state’s energy resources. While each downturn had its own unique circumstances, declining energy prices preceded all three (Moore, 2019).

As previously mentioned, Wyoming has not returned to pre-pandemic employment levels. In 2022Q3, Wyoming had 5,885 fewer jobs (-2.1%) compared to 2019Q3 (see Table 2, page 4).

Now Online

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Statistics for Wyoming, 2022Q3

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/22Q3_QCEW/toc.htm

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.

Industry

Industries are organized by the North

Table 3 (see page 6) shows employment and wages at the two-digit sector level. Most industries showed substantial over-the-year employment gains, led by mining,

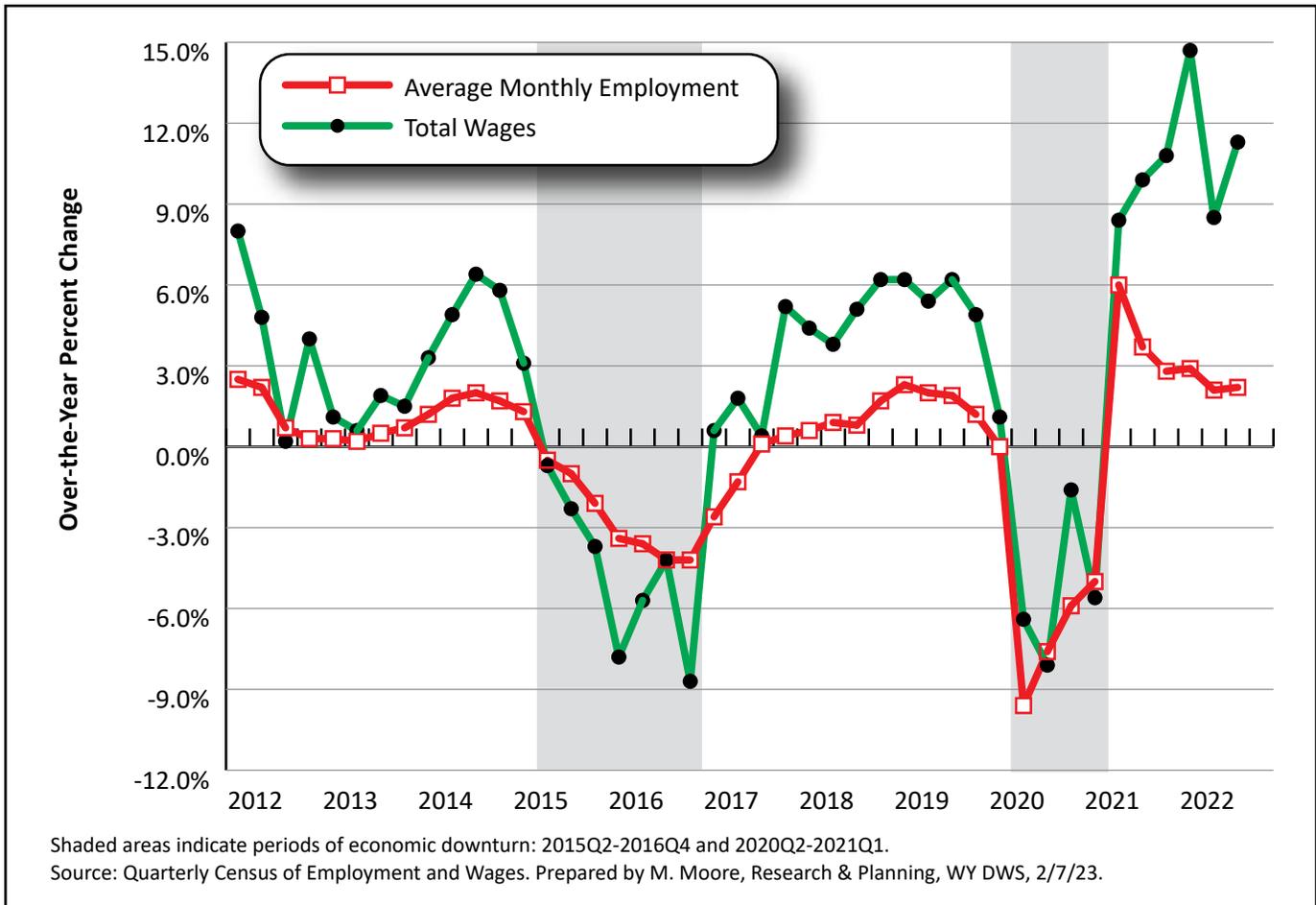


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q3

including oil & gas (1,574 more jobs, or 10.5%) and leisure & hospitality (1,232, or 3.0%). In fact, mining and leisure & hospitality accounted for nearly half (47.1%) of the 5,955 new jobs over the year. Other industries with substantial over-the-year job growth included professional & business services (838, or 4.1%), retail trade (721, or 2.4%), and manufacturing (393, or 3.9%). Job losses were seen in state government (-283, or -2.3%), construction (-212, or -0.9%), federal government (-93, or -1.1%), and agriculture (-70, or -2.3%).

Across all industries, Wyoming's

average weekly wage in 2022Q3 was \$1,083 (see Figure 3, page 7). The highest weekly wages were found in mining, including oil & gas (\$1,931), federal government (\$1,508), manufacturing (\$1,442), and information (\$1,411). The industries with the lowest weekly wages were leisure & hospitality (\$553), retail trade (\$709), and agriculture (\$771).

This article includes detailed employment and wage information for Wyoming's mining and manufacturing sectors. Table 4 (see page 8) and Table 5 (see page 11) provide detailed information for selected subsectors (three-digit),

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2021Q3-2022Q3

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q3	2021Q3	N	%	2022Q3	2021Q3	\$	%
Ownership - Total		278,175	272,220	5,955	2.2	\$3,916.3	\$3,519.6	\$396.7	11.3
Ownership - Private		216,021	210,275	5,745	2.7	\$3,010.8	\$2,674.7	\$336.1	12.6
11	Agriculture	2,897	2,967	-70	-2.3	\$29.0	\$28.1	\$0.9	3.2
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	16,496	14,922	1,574	10.5	\$414.2	\$339.8	\$74.4	21.9
23	Construction	22,538	22,750	-212	-0.9	\$359.9	\$335.6	\$24.3	7.3
31-33	Manufacturing	10,365	9,972	393	3.9	\$194.4	\$166.9	\$27.5	16.5
42, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,129	19,766	364	1.8	\$364.5	\$325.3	\$39.2	12.0
44-45	Retail Trade	30,802	30,081	721	2.4	\$284.0	\$258.3	\$25.7	9.9
51	Information	3,131	3,001	130	4.3	\$57.4	\$44.8	\$12.6	28.1
52-53	Financial Activities	11,578	11,294	284	2.5	\$207.0	\$191.4	\$15.6	8.2
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	21,290	20,452	838	4.1	\$360.3	\$315.2	\$45.1	14.3
61	Educational Services	2,013	1,787	226	12.6	\$22.7	\$19.4	\$3.3	16.8
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,458	25,274	184	0.7	\$329.7	\$302.3	\$27.4	9.1
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	42,024	40,792	1,232	3.0	\$301.9	\$270.2	\$31.7	11.7
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,220	7,076	144	2.0	\$83.8	\$74.0	\$9.7	13.1
99	Unclassified	80	143	-62	-43.7	\$2.0	\$3.3	-\$1.3	-39.7
Total Government		62,153	61,945	208	0.3	\$905.5	\$844.9	\$60.6	7.2
Federal Government		8,064	8,157	-93	-1.1	\$158.1	\$141.0	\$17.1	12.1
State Government		12,152	12,436	-283	-2.3	\$189.4	\$180.7	\$8.6	4.8
Local Government		41,936	41,352	584	1.4	\$558.0	\$523.2	\$34.8	6.7
61	Educational Services	18,813	18,518	295	1.6	\$219.5	\$206.1	\$13.4	6.5
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,699	8,687	12	0.1	\$172.2	\$158.6	\$13.6	8.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/23.

industry groups (four-digit), and detailed national industries (six-digit) in mining and manufacturing, respectively. Figures 4-7 (see pages 9-10) illustrate employment and wage trends in mining and manufacturing over the last 10 years.

Similar tables and figures are available for each industry at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW_OTY/toc.htm.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Wyoming's mining sector (NAICS 21) is comprised of three subsectors (see Table 4, page 8): oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212), and support activities for mining (NAICS 213).

Overall, Wyoming's mining sector added 1,574 jobs from 2021Q3 to 2022Q3, an increase of 10.5%. Of the three subsectors, the greatest over-the-year job increases in 2022Q3 were found in support activities for mining (1,146 new jobs, or 20.5%). Within this subsector, the largest job growth occurred in support activities for oil & gas operations (808, or 17.9%) and drilling oil & gas wells (293, or 36.3%).

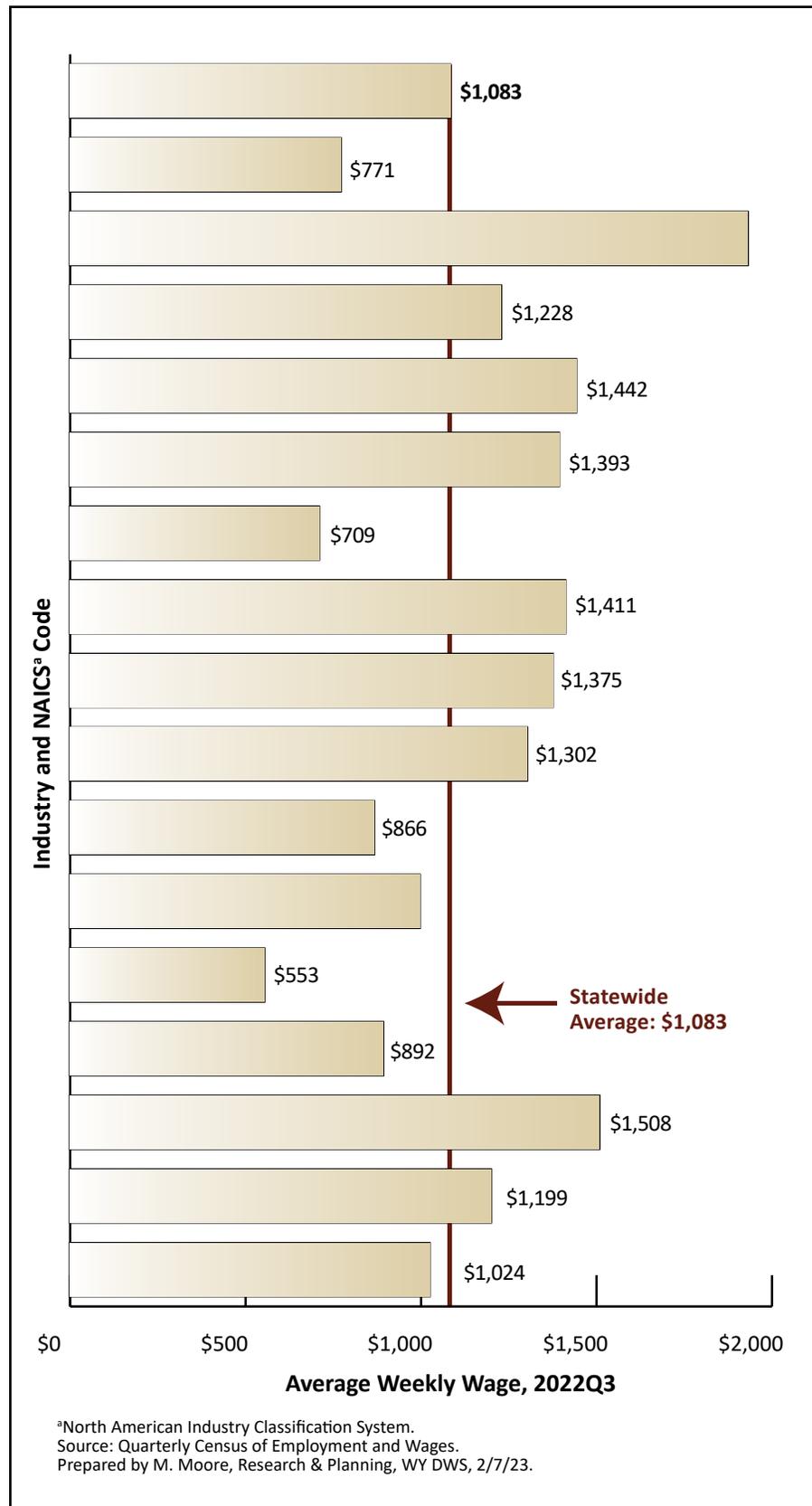


Figure 3: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2022Q3

Mining, except oil & gas added 416 new jobs over the year, an increase of 5.8%. This subsector includes coal mining, which added 283 new jobs, an increase of 6.5%. In fact, 2022Q3 marked the third consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth in coal mining. The last time coal mining experienced three quarters of over-the-year job growth was from 2017Q3 to 2018Q1. As noted by Moore (2023), employment in coal mining steadily decreased over the last 10

years, though some job gains were seen in recent quarters.

Oil & gas extraction increased slightly from 2,221 in 2021Q3 to 2,233 in 2022Q3 (12 jobs, or 0.6%).

As previously mentioned, Wyoming's recent downturns were preceded by declining energy prices and driven by job losses in mining (see Figures 4 and 5,

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), 2021Q3 and 2022Q3

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q3	2021Q3	N	%	2022Q3	2021Q3	\$	%
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	16,496	14,922	1,574	10.5	\$414.2	\$339.8	\$74.4	21.9
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,233	2,221	12	0.6	\$69.2	\$65.3	\$3.9	6.0
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	852	947	-95	-10.0	\$27.8	\$25.9	\$1.9	7.3
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,381	1,274	107	8.4	\$41.4	\$39.4	\$2.0	5.1
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,531	7,115	416	5.8	\$191.5	\$167.5	\$24.1	14.4
2121	Coal Mining	4,617	4,334	283	6.5	\$114.1	\$99.7	\$14.3	14.4
2122	Metal Ore Mining	102	95	6	6.7	\$3.1	\$2.7	\$0.5	18.3
212290	Other Metal Ore Mining	99	95	3	3.5	\$3.1	\$2.7	\$0.5	17.4
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,812	2,686	126	4.7	\$74.3	\$65.1	\$9.2	14.2
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	16	17	-1	-5.8	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	-5.3
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	279	274	5	1.9	\$4.8	\$4.7	\$0.2	3.6
212323	Kaolin, Clay, & Ceramic & Refractory Minerals Mining	773	600	173	28.8	\$13.7	\$9.2	\$4.5	49.1
212390	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	1,705	1,698	7	0.4	\$54.9	\$49.6	\$5.3	10.7
213	Support Activities for Mining	6,733	5,587	1,146	20.5	\$153.4	\$107.0	\$46.5	43.4
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	1,101	808	293	36.3	\$28.5	\$17.7	\$10.9	61.4
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	5,315	4,507	808	17.9	\$118.9	\$84.6	\$34.3	40.5
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	174	143	31	21.9	\$3.3	\$2.1	\$1.2	57.5
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	60	48	12	25.7	\$1.4	\$1.2	\$0.2	13.9
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals	82	81	1	1.6	\$1.3	\$1.4	\$0.0	-3.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/23.

page 9). Regarding the economic downturn that lasted from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, Gallagher (2016) noted the “substantial decline in the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal.” During that downturn, Wyoming lost approximately

one-third of its mining jobs as employment fell from 26,527 in 2015Q1 just prior to the downturn to 17,961 in 2016Q3 (-8,566 jobs, or -32.3%).

Mining then experienced moderate job growth from 2017 to 2019; however,

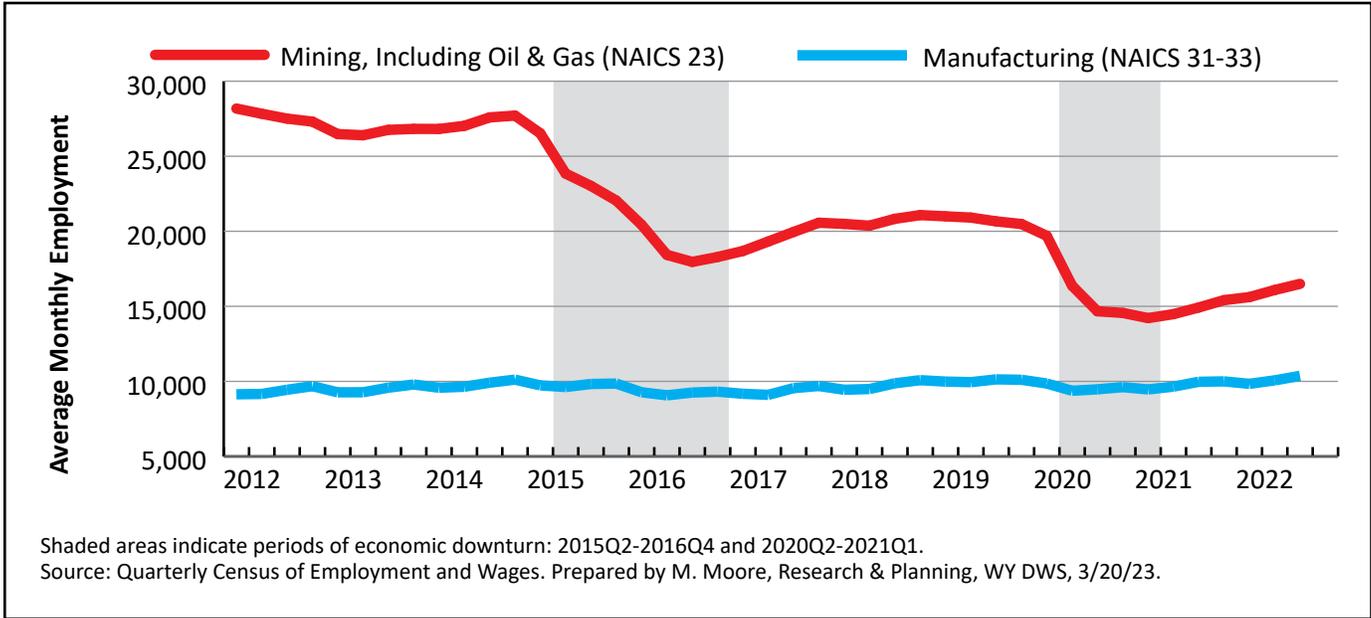


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining (NAICS 21) and Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q3

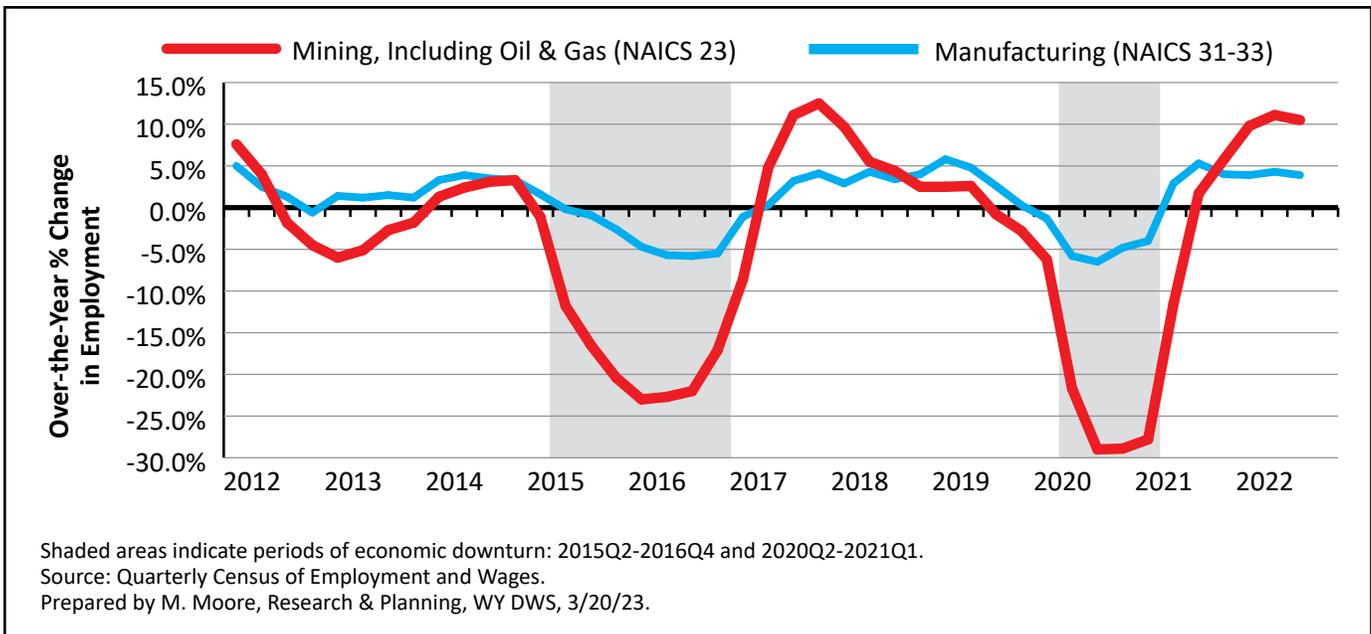


Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining (NAICS 21) and Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q3

job losses in mining preceded the COVID-19 pandemic by three quarters, and employment fell to a decade low of 14,216 in 2021Q1. Mining continued losing jobs through 2021Q2, but as of 2022Q3 has seen over-the-year job growth for five consecutive quarters. However, mining employment has not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Mining has historically contributed more wages to the statewide total than any other industry. For example, Bullard (2015) noted that in 2015Q1, mining paid 19.0% of the state's total wages, or approximately \$1 of every \$5 of total payroll. But as illustrated in Figure 6, total wages in mining have decreased substantially since the 2015-2016 economic downturn. Total

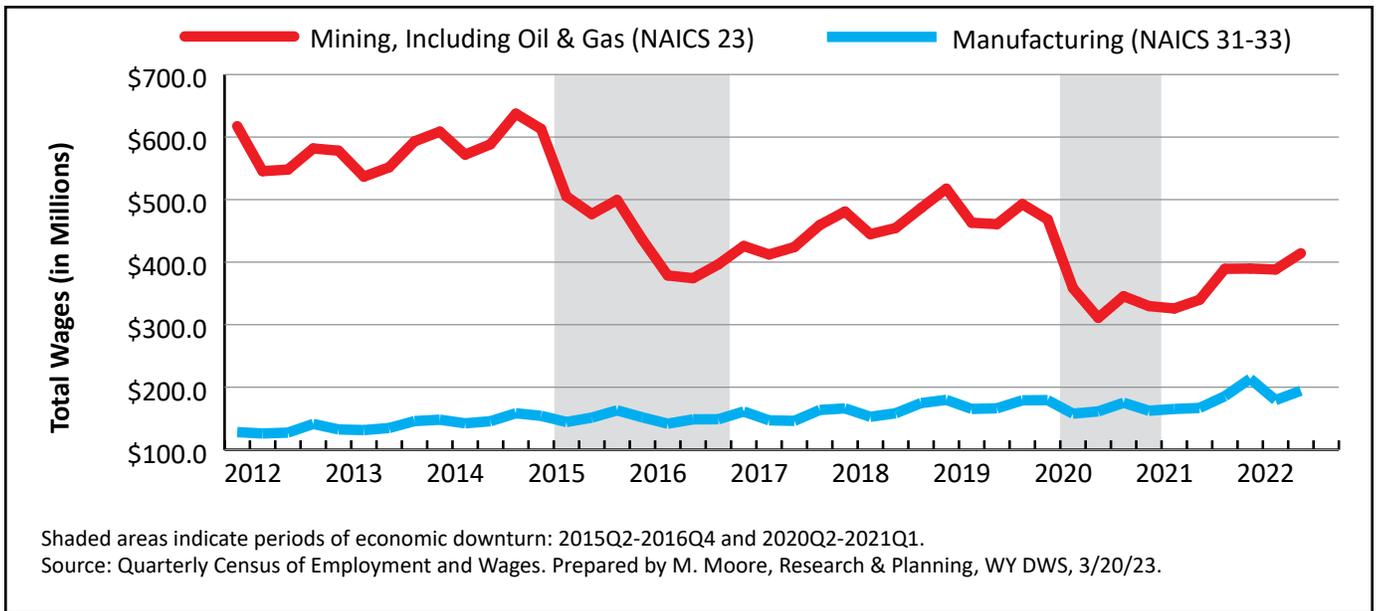


Figure 6: Total Wages in Mining (NAICS 21) and Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q3

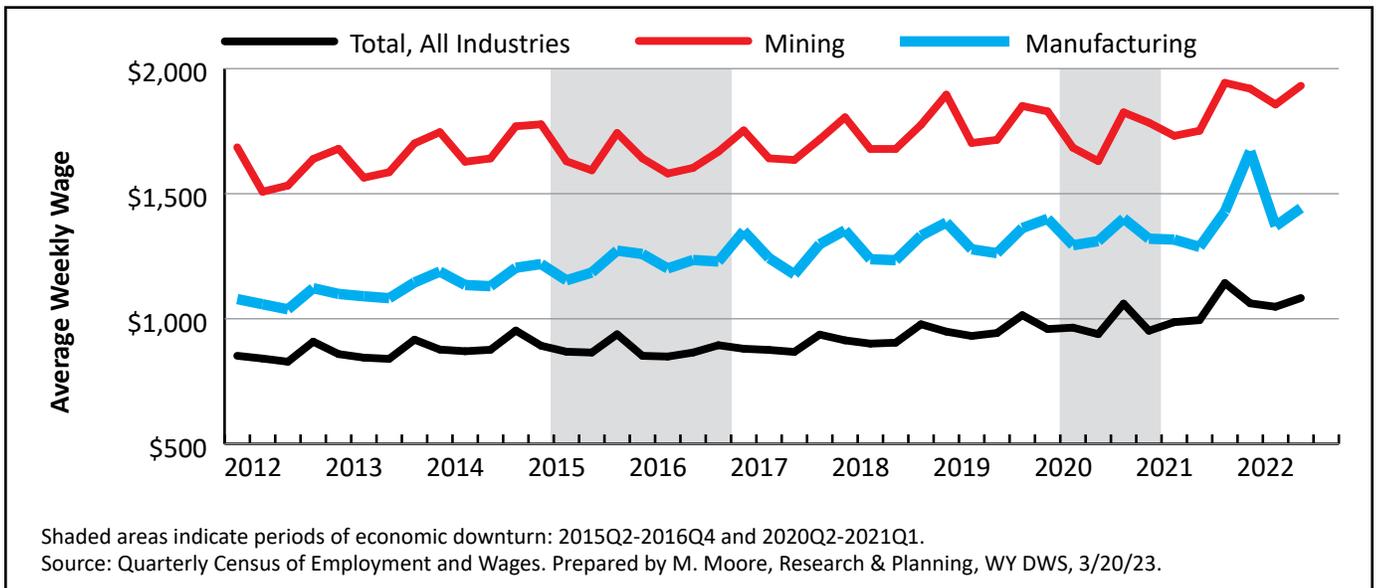


Figure 7: Average Weekly Wage in Mining (NAICS 21), Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33), and Total Industries in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q3

wages peaked at \$637.4 million in 2014Q4, and fell to a decade low of \$310.8 million in 2020Q3. In 2022Q3, mining contributed 10.6% to the state's total wages, or approximately \$1 of every \$10 of total payroll.

As previously mentioned, mining had the highest average weekly wage of all industries in 2022Q3 (\$1,931 compared to \$1,083 across all industries). High wages in mining have remained constant over the last decade (see Figure 7, page 10).

Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)

The manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33) is comprised of nearly 20 subsectors (see Table 5). In Wyoming, the subsectors with the highest average monthly employment in 2022Q3 were fabricated metal product manufacturing (1,797), chemical manufacturing (1,763), and petroleum & coal products manufacturing (1,041). Many of the manufacturing subsectors directly support Wyoming's mining industry.

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) by Subsector (3-Digit NAICS), 2021Q3 and 2022Q3

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2022Q3	2021Q3	N	%	2022Q3	2021Q3	\$	%
31-33	Manufacturing	10,365	9,972	393	3.9	\$194.4	\$166.9	\$27.5	16.5
311	Food Mfg.	820	819	1	0.1	\$7.2	\$7.2	\$0.0	0.3
312	Beverage & Tobacco Product Mfg.	550	564	-14	-2.4	\$6.1	\$5.4	\$0.7	13.2
314	Textile Product Mills	169	186	-17	-9.3	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$0.0	1.6
316	Leather & Allied Product Mfg.	37	35	2	5.7	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.1	22.8
321	Wood Product Mfg.	494	503	-8	-1.7	\$6.5	\$7.0	-\$0.5	-7.6
323	Printing & Related Support Activities	195	209	-14	-6.6	\$1.5	\$1.8	-\$0.3	-18.8
324	Petroleum & Coal Products Mfg.	1,041	1,135	-94	-8.3	\$32.4	\$32.8	-\$0.4	-1.2
325	Chemical Mfg.	1,763	1,594	169	10.6	\$49.2	\$40.0	\$9.2	23.1
326	Plastics & Rubber Products Mfg.	374	357	16	4.6	\$5.0	\$4.3	\$0.7	17.2
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg.	926	929	-3	-0.4	\$17.2	\$15.0	\$2.2	14.6
331	Primary Metal Mfg.	138	117	21	17.9	\$8.4	\$2.1	\$6.3	294.0
332	Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.	1,797	1,630	168	10.3	\$29.4	\$23.7	\$5.7	23.9
333	Machinery Mfg.	679	631	48	7.6	\$10.7	\$9.4	\$1.2	13.2
334	Computer & Electronic Product Mfg.	350	307	43	13.9	\$5.4	\$4.3	\$1.1	26.9
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component Mfg.	385	347	39	11.2	\$5.8	\$5.2	\$0.6	11.2
336	Transportation Equipment Mfg.	217	233	-16	-6.7	\$3.5	\$3.4	\$0.1	3.7
337	Furniture & Related Product Mfg.	194	189	5	2.7	\$1.8	\$1.5	\$0.3	18.1
339	Miscellaneous Mfg.	195	161	34	21.2	\$2.0	\$1.5	\$0.4	27.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

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

The full table for manufacturing in Wyoming in 2022Q3 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/22Q3_QCEW/t35.htm.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/23.

Manufacturing employment increased from 9,972 in 2021Q3 to 10,365 in 2022Q3 (393 new jobs, or 3.9%). At the subsector level, the greatest increases were seen in chemical manufacturing (169 new jobs, or 10.6%) and fabricated metal product manufacturing (168, or 10.3%).

As of 2022Q3, Wyoming's manufacturing sector experienced six consecutive quarters of over-the-year job growth. As illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 (see page 9), manufacturing has not historically seen the rapid expansions

and contractions as the mining industry. For example, Wyoming's mining sector lost more than 5,000 jobs (or 26.5% of the total) during the most recent downturn from 2020Q1 to 2021Q1. In contrast, manufacturing lost just over 200 jobs, or 2.1%.

In 2022Q3, manufacturing had \$194.4 million in total wages, or 5.0% of the state's total wages. The average weekly wage for manufacturing was \$1,442, higher than the statewide average of \$1,083 and the second highest of all private industries behind mining.

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2021Q3 & 2022Q3

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2022Q3	2021Q3	Over-the-Year Change		2022Q3	2021Q3	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%			\$	%
Total	278,175	272,220	5,955	2.2	\$3,916.3	\$3,519.6	\$396.7	8.3
Albany	16,535	16,192	342	2.1	\$202.0	\$185.5	\$16.5	7.5
Big Horn	4,134	4,200	-66	-1.6	\$49.0	\$45.4	\$3.6	3.2
Campbell	24,177	22,885	1,292	5.6	\$393.2	\$334.0	\$59.2	15.6
Carbon	6,763	7,390	-627	-8.5	\$89.8	\$94.1	-\$4.3	-7.2
Converse	6,183	5,875	308	5.2	\$92.4	\$83.4	\$9.0	9.5
Crook	2,628	2,547	81	3.2	\$36.1	\$30.6	\$5.5	11.5
Fremont	15,361	15,201	160	1.1	\$180.2	\$165.5	\$14.7	5.9
Goshen	4,084	4,054	30	0.7	\$44.1	\$41.6	\$2.5	6.0
Hot Springs	2,005	1,922	83	4.3	\$22.6	\$20.2	\$2.4	12.7
Johnson	3,375	3,307	68	2.0	\$36.4	\$33.3	\$3.0	3.9
Laramie	46,599	47,040	-442	-0.9	\$667.9	\$629.0	\$39.0	3.8
Lincoln	7,019	6,850	170	2.5	\$99.5	\$89.0	\$10.5	-4.2
Natrona	38,678	37,241	1,437	3.9	\$545.3	\$474.9	\$70.4	11.6
Niobrara	809	838	-29	-3.5	\$8.1	\$8.2	\$0.0	2.5
Park	14,997	14,885	112	0.8	\$178.8	\$159.1	\$19.7	6.5
Platte	3,352	3,338	14	0.4	\$41.7	\$38.0	\$3.7	14.5
Sheridan	14,119	13,737	382	2.8	\$185.9	\$163.8	\$22.1	10.4
Sublette	3,810	3,831	-21	-0.6	\$55.9	\$49.4	\$6.4	10.5
Sweetwater	20,413	19,741	672	3.4	\$329.4	\$289.9	\$39.5	5.5
Teton	25,454	23,872	1,581	6.6	\$415.4	\$377.9	\$37.5	13.0
Uinta	8,152	7,858	295	3.7	\$98.5	\$83.2	\$15.3	4.2
Washakie	3,536	3,592	-56	-1.6	\$42.6	\$41.3	\$1.3	2.5
Weston	2,327	2,284	43	1.9	\$28.4	\$24.2	\$4.1	12.9
Nonclassified ^a	3,666	3,540	127	3.6	\$73.2	\$58.2	\$15.1	35.5

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/23.

County

All but six of Wyoming's 23 counties experienced over-the-year job growth in 2022Q3 (see Table 6, page 12). The counties with the greatest increases in average monthly employment included Teton (1,581, or 6.6%), Natrona (1,437, or 3.9%), Campbell (1,292, or 5.6%), and Sweetwater (672, or 3.4%) counties. The greatest job losses were seen in

Carbon (-627, or -8.5%) and Laramie (-442, or -0.9%) counties. Approximately two-thirds of Carbon County's job losses were in construction (Research & Planning, 2023a). In Laramie County, job growth in industries like manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail trade were offset by substantial job losses in construction (Research & Planning, 2023b).

All but two counties (Carbon and Lincoln) saw

over-the-year growth in total wages, with the greatest increases found in Natrona (\$70.4 million, or 11.6%), Campbell (\$59.2 million, or 15.6%), Sweetwater (\$39.5 million, or 5.5%), and Laramie (\$39.0 million, or 3.8%) counties.

Pre-Pandemic Levels

Wyoming has not returned to pre-pandemic employment levels, despite six consecutive quarters of over-the-year growth. In 2022Q3, Wyoming had 5,885 fewer jobs compared to 2019Q3 (-2.1%; see Table 7).

Industries that were noticeably lower than their pre-pandemic employment levels in 2022Q3 included mining (-4,165, or -20.2%), construction (-2,252, or -9.1%), and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (-1,006, or -4.8%).

Some industries have surpassed their pre-pandemic employment levels, such as retail trade (1,253, or 4.2%), professional & business services (1,218, or 6.1%), educational services (372, or 22.6%), and manufacturing (231, or 2.3%).

Table 7: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2019Q3-2022Q3

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment			
		2022Q3	2019Q3	N	%
Ownership - Total		278,175	284,060	-5,885	-2.1
Ownership - Private		216,021	220,834	-4,814	-2.2
11	Agriculture	2,897	2,975	-78	-2.6
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	16,496	20,661	-4,165	-20.2
23	Construction	22,538	24,790	-2,252	-9.1
31-33	Manufacturing	10,365	10,133	231	2.3
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,129	21,135	-1,006	-4.8
44-45	Retail Trade	30,802	29,549	1,253	4.2
51	Information	3,131	3,434	-303	-8.8
52-53	Financial Activities	11,578	11,297	281	2.5
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	21,290	20,072	1,218	6.1
61	Educational Services	2,013	1,641	372	22.6
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,458	25,622	-164	-0.6
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	42,024	42,070	-46	-0.1
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,220	7,400	-181	-2.4
Total Government		62,153	63,226	-1,073	-1.7
Federal Government		8,064	8,107	-42	-0.5
State Government		12,152	12,637	-485	-3.8
Local Government		41,936	42,482	-545	-1.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/23.

Approximately half (11, or 47.8%) of Wyoming's 23 counties surpassed their pre-pandemic average monthly employment in 2022Q3 (see Table 8 and Figure 8, page 15). Teton County, for example, had 908 more jobs (3.7%) in 2022Q3 than in 2019Q3. Other counties that surpassed their employment levels from 2019Q3 included Albany (828, or 5.3%), Sheridan (497, or 3.6%), and Lincoln (439, or 6.7%). Counties with fewer jobs in 2022Q3 compared to 2019Q3 included Sweetwater (-1,959, or -8.8%), Converse (-1,462, or -19.1%), and Campbell (-1,057, or -4.2%).

Table 8: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q3 & 2022Q3

County	Average Monthly Employment		Change	
	2022Q3	2019Q3	N	%
Total	278,175	284,060	-5,885	-2.1
Albany	16,535	15,707	828	5.3
Big Horn	4,134	4,275	-141	-3.3
Campbell	24,177	25,234	-1,057	-4.2
Carbon	6,763	7,585	-822	-10.8
Converse	6,183	7,644	-1,462	-19.1
Crook	2,628	2,516	112	4.5
Fremont	15,361	15,311	50	0.3
Goshen	4,084	4,078	7	0.2
Hot Springs	2,005	1,882	123	6.5
Johnson	3,375	3,367	8	0.2
Laramie	46,599	47,013	-414	-0.9
Lincoln	7,019	6,581	439	6.7
Natrona	38,678	39,478	-800	-2.0
Niobrara	809	858	-49	-5.7
Park	14,997	15,154	-157	-1.0
Platte	3,352	3,436	-84	-2.4
Sheridan	14,119	13,622	497	3.6
Sublette	3,810	4,147	-337	-8.1
Sweetwater	20,413	22,372	-1,959	-8.8
Teton	25,454	24,546	908	3.7
Uinta	8,152	8,324	-171	-2.1
Washakie	3,536	3,518	18	0.5
Weston	2,327	2,310	17	0.8
Nonclassified ^a	3,666	5,103	-1,436	-28.1

^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, 2/7/23.

Conclusion

Wyoming added nearly 6,000 jobs and close to \$400 million in total wages from 2021Q3 to 2022Q3, marking the state's sixth consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth. The industries that added the most jobs included mining, leisure & hospitality, professional & business services, and retail trade.

Wyoming's total employment has not returned to pre-pandemic levels. However, some industries have seen an increase in the number of jobs since the start of the pandemic, including retail trade, professional & business services, educational services, and manufacturing, among others.

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 2022Q4 will be released on May 5, 2023, with a feature article planned for the July 2023 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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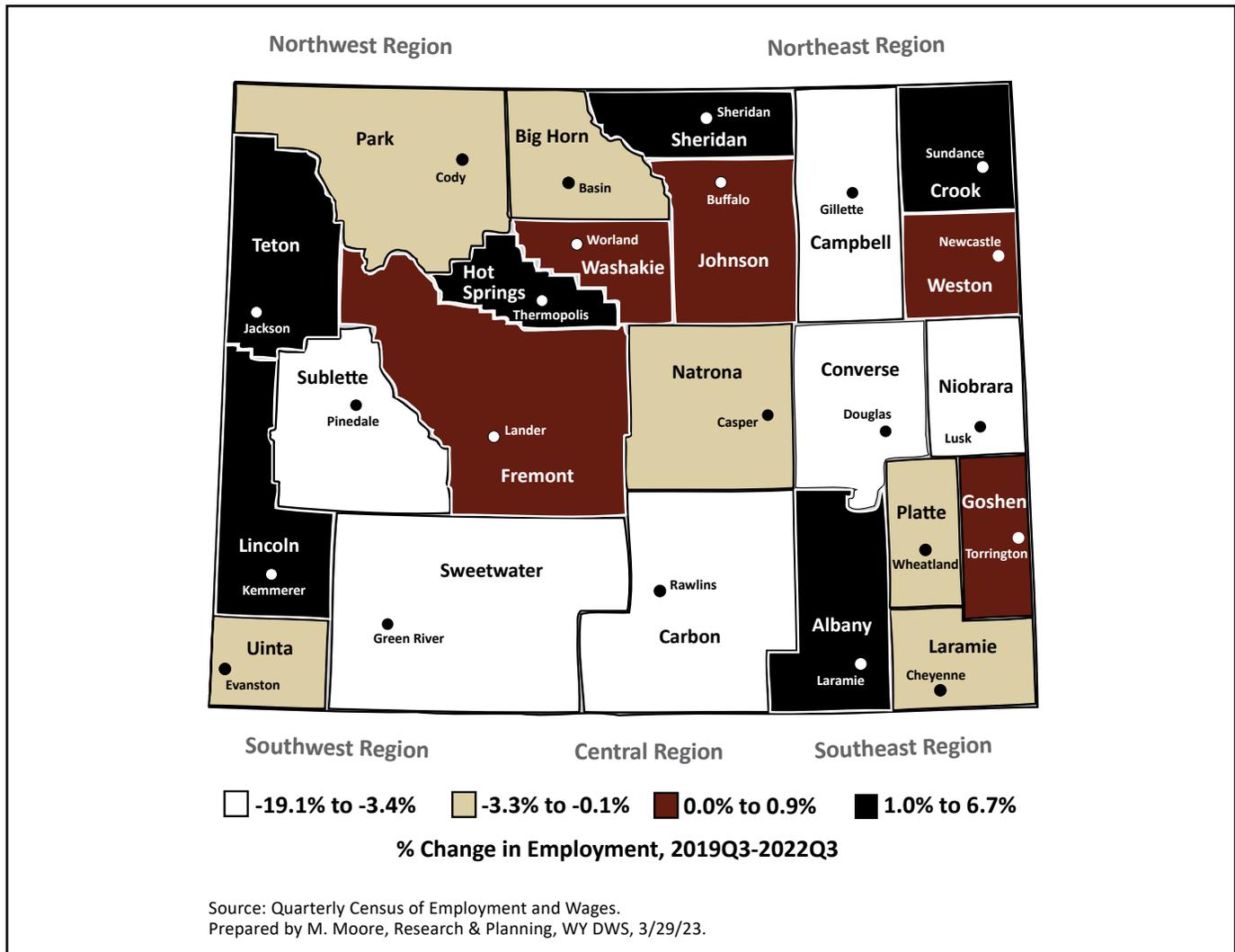


Figure 8: Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q3-2022Q3

Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2022Q3

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes quarterly reports on growing and declining industries in Wyoming online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm. The most recent report available is for third quarter 2022 (2022Q3).

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 2021Q2 to 2022Q2 and subsequently from 2021Q3 to 2022Q3 were included in the respective tables in this article. Only subsectors with employment of 100 or more are included in the growing and declining industries for Wyoming.

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

Wyoming had 16 growing industries in 2022Q3 (see Table 1), which accounted for 21.9% of all industries and 16.2% of the state's total employment. Examples of growing industries included support activities for mining (20.5% average change), miscellaneous manufacturing (26.3%), computer & electronic product manufacturing (20.7%), motion picture & sound recording industries (20.6%), and repair & maintenance (5.6%).

There were nine declining industries in 2022Q3, which made up 12.3% of all industries and 2.1% of the state's total employment.

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

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		
		2022Q3	2021Q3	Over-the-Year Change		2022Q2	2021Q2	Over-the-Year Change		Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
				N	%			N	%	N	% ^c	
Mining, Except Oil & Gas (212)	Mining (21)	7,531	7,115	416	5.8	7,620	7,067	553	7.8	485	6.8	\$1,957
Support Activities for Mining (213)	Mining (21)	6,733	5,587	1,146	20.5	6,275	5,207	1,068	20.5	1,107	20.5	\$1,753
Chemical Manufacturing (325)	Manufacturing (31-33)	1,763	1,594	169	10.6	1,702	1,571	131	8.3	150	9.5	\$2,145
Primary Metal Manufacturing (331)	Manufacturing (31-33)	139	118	21	17.8	128	114	14	12.3	18	15.0	\$4,668

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/31/23.

(Table continued on page 17)

(Table continued from page 16)

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

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		
		2022Q3	2021Q3	Over-the-Year Change		2022Q2	2021Q2	Over-the-Year Change		Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
				N	%			N	%	N	% ^c	
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg. (332)	Manufac- turing (31- 33)	1,798	1,630	168	10.3	1,766	1,629	137	8.4	153	9.4	\$1,259
Machinery Manufacturing (333)	Manufac- turing (31- 33)	679	631	48	7.6	668	627	41	6.5	45	7.1	\$1,209
Computer & Electronic Product Mfg. (334)	Manufac- turing (31- 33)	350	308	42	13.6	341	267	74	27.7	58	20.7	\$1,185
Electrical Equip- ment & Appliance Mfg. (335)	Manufac- turing (31- 33)	387	347	40	11.5	381	354	27	7.6	34	9.6	\$1,155
Miscellaneous Mfg. (339)	Manufac- turing (31-33)	195	161	34	21.1	192	146	46	31.5	40	26.3	\$778
Merchant Whole- salers, Durable Goods (423)	Wholesale Trade (42)	4,884	4,512	372	8.2	4,757	4,523	234	5.2	303	6.7	\$1,492
Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries (512)	Information (51)	409	368	41	11.1	403	310	93	30.0	67	20.6	\$406
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Investments (523)	Finance & Insurance (52)	717	638	79	12.4	700	633	67	10.6	73	11.5	\$2,867
Professional & Technical Services (541)	Professional & Technical Services (54)	10,861	10,266	595	5.8	10,752	10,061	691	6.9	643	6.3	\$1,507
Management of Companies & Enterprises (551)	Mgmt. of Companies & Enter- prises (55)	975	882	93	10.5	931	834	97	11.6	95	11.1	\$2,585
Waste Management & Remediation Services (562)	Admin. & Waste Services (56)	890	846	44	5.2	932	843	89	10.6	67	7.9	\$1,090
Repair & Maintenance (811)	Other Services, Except Public Admin. (81)	3,664	3,472	192	5.5	3,755	3,551	204	5.7	198	5.6	\$1,050
Total	Total	41,969	38,469	3,500	9.1	41,297	37,731	3,566	9.5	3,533	9.3	\$1,627

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/31/23.

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2022

The turnover rate of 31.6% in Wyoming's manufacturing sector was up considerably from 21.3% in second quarter 2021.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total		
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	727	956	229	290	519	2,145	3,391	36.7	0.1
		Rates	21.4	28.2	6.8	8.6	15.3	63.3	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	2,007	2,866	859	1,574	2,433	13,594	18,034	24.6	3.4
		Rates	11.1	15.9	4.8	8.7	13.5	75.4	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	5,420	8,599	3,179	3,214	6,393	16,239	28,052	42.1	0.2
		Rates	19.3	30.7	11.3	11.5	22.8	57.9	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	2,181	2,554	373	1,269	1,642	8,276	12,099	31.6	10.3
		Rates	18.0	21.1	3.1	10.5	13.6	68.4	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,543	3,398	855	2,232	3,087	16,845	22,475	25.1	2.5
		Rates	11.3	15.1	3.8	9.9	13.7	74.9	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	6,254	8,552	2,298	5,622	7,920	24,465	38,639	36.7	0.3
		Rates	16.2	22.1	5.9	14.6	20.5	63.3	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	470	550	80	359	439	3,034	3,943	23.1	1.4
		Rates	11.9	13.9	2.0	9.1	11.1	76.9	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,407	1,900	493	1,301	1,794	9,644	12,845	24.9	2.1
		Rates	11.0	14.8	3.8	10.1	14.0	75.1	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	4,637	6,599	1,962	3,393	5,355	15,662	25,654	38.9	-1.4
		Rates	18.1	25.7	7.6	13.2	20.9	61.1	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,248	3,379	1,131	4,088	5,219	25,156	32,623	22.9	1.8
		Rates	6.9	10.4	3.5	12.5	16.0	77.1	100.0		
Health Services	Transactions	4,010	5,093	1,083	3,905	4,988	29,579	38,577	23.3	-0.3	
	Rates	10.4	13.2	2.8	10.1	12.9	76.7	100.0			
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	15,664	21,299	5,635	9,859	15,494	23,817	54,975	56.7	-1.0	
	Rates	28.5	38.7	10.3	17.9	28.2	43.3	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	1,312	1,860	548	1,027	1,575	5,678	8,565	33.7	2.0	
	Rates	15.3	21.7	6.4	12.0	18.4	66.3	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	2,504	2,879	375	1,860	2,235	16,913	21,652	21.9	3.5	
	Rates	11.6	13.3	1.7	8.6	10.3	78.1	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	324	443	119	95	214	223	761	70.7	9.8	
	Rates	42.6	58.2	15.6	12.5	28.1	29.3	100.0			
Total	Transactions	51,708	70,927	19,219	40,088	59,307	211,270	322,285	34.4	1.1	
	Rates	16.0	22.0	6.0	12.4	18.4	65.6	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, 4/6/23.

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.8% in February 2023

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 fell from 3.9% in January to 3.8% in February. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was slightly higher than the current U.S. rate of 3.6% and higher than its February 2022 level of 3.4%. From January to February, seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents rose by 1,180 people (0.4%) suggesting that people were going back to work.

From January to February, unemployment rates fell in every county. Unemployment often decreases in February, as seasonal job gains occur in various sectors. Large decreases in unemployment were seen in Sweetwater (down from 5.3% to 4.7%), Platte (down from 4.5% to 4.0%), Albany (down from 3.8% to 3.4%), Big Horn (down from 5.2% to 4.8%), Campbell (down from 4.0% to 3.6%), Carbon (down from 4.8% to 4.4%),

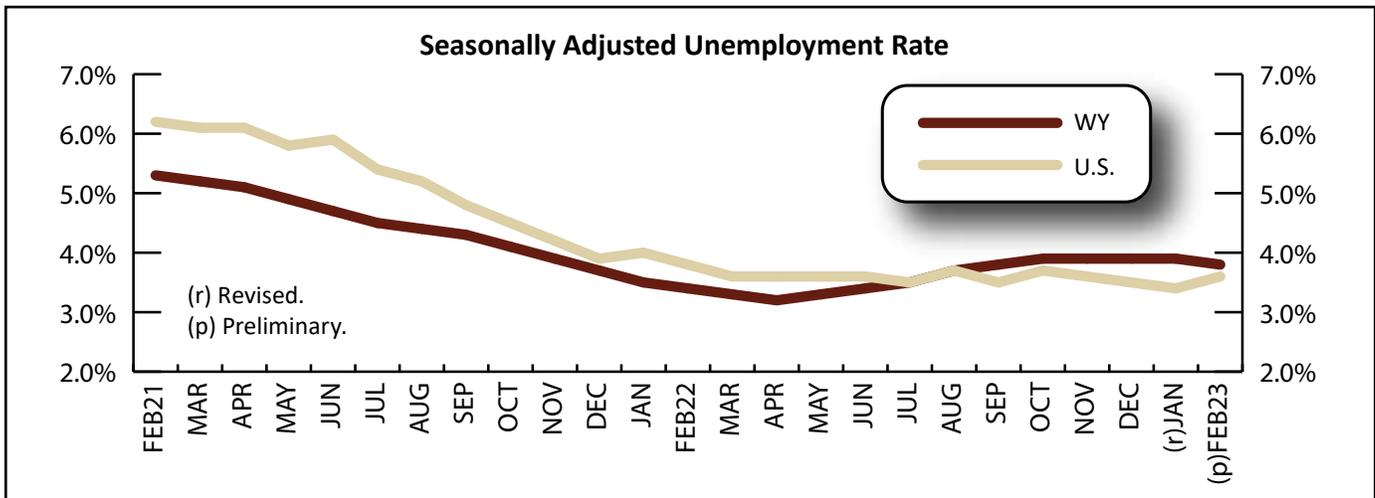
and Converse (down from 3.3% to 2.9%) counties.

From February 2022 to February 2023, unemployment rates rose in 15 counties, fell in five counties, and remained unchanged in three counties. The largest increases occurred in Niobrara (up from 2.7% to 4.7%), Lincoln (up from 3.5% to 4.1%), and Fremont (up from 4.4% to 5.0%) counties. Notable declines in unemployment were seen in Converse (down from 3.5% to 2.9%) and Campbell (down from 4.0% to 3.6%) counties.

Fremont County had the highest unemployment rate in February at 5.0%. It was followed by Sublette County and Big Horn County, each at 4.8%. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County at 2.5%, Weston County at 2.8%, and Converse County at 2.9%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 276,000 in February 2022 to 283,000 in February 2023, an increase of 7,000 jobs (2.5%).

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, February 2023

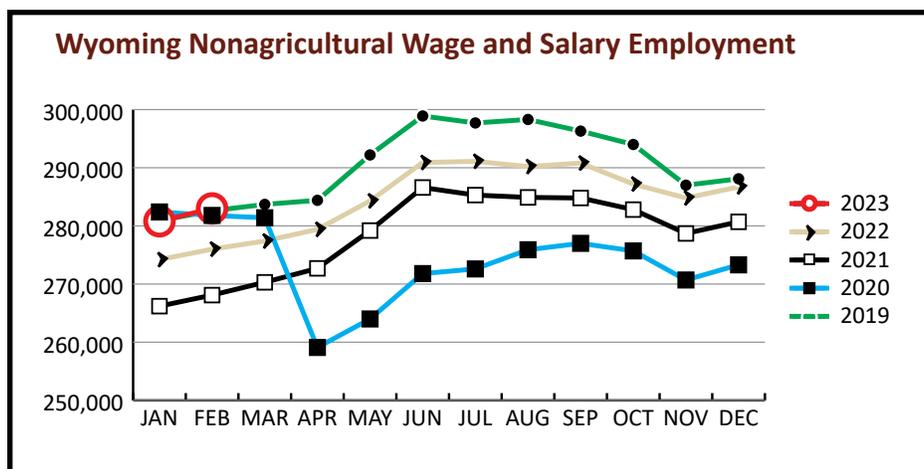
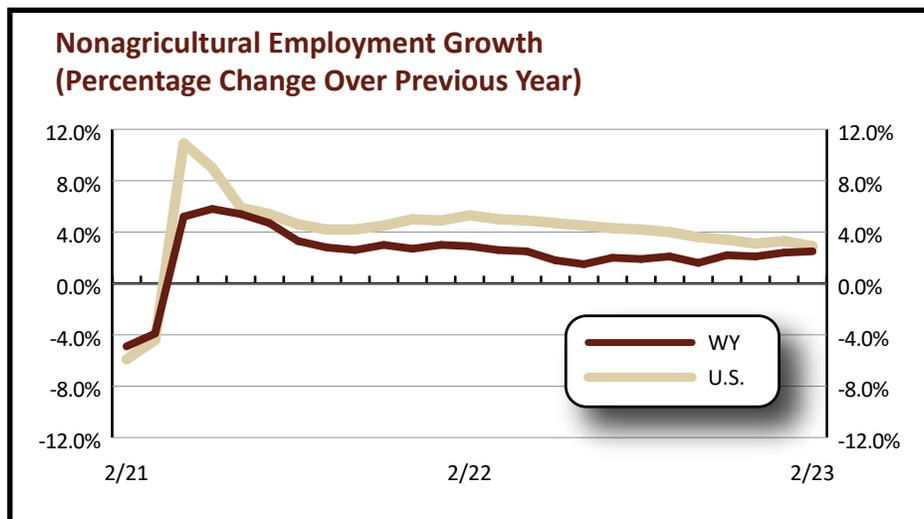
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	281,567	283,000	1,433	0.5%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,751	16,300	-451	-2.8%
Construction	18,823	19,400	577	3.0%
Manufacturing	10,307	10,600	293	2.8%
Wholesale Trade	7,916	7,500	-416	-5.5%
Retail Trade	30,000	30,100	100	0.3%
Transportation & Utilities	14,383	14,100	-283	-2.0%
Information	3,086	3,100	14	0.5%
Financial Activities	11,466	11,800	334	2.8%
Professional & Business Services	19,952	20,000	48	0.2%
Educational & Health Services	29,285	29,900	615	2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,711	36,000	289	0.8%
Other Services	16,029	16,000	-29	-0.2%
Government	67,858	68,200	342	0.5%

Internal Estimates were run in February 2023 and based on QCEW data through September 2022.

State Unemployment Rates February 2023 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.0
Nevada	5.5
District of Columbia	4.7
Oregon	4.7
Delaware	4.6
Washington	4.6
Illinois	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.4
California	4.3
Michigan	4.3
New York	4.2
Connecticut	4.0
Texas	4.0
Kentucky	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Alaska	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Arizona	3.7
Massachusetts	3.7
Mississippi	3.7
West Virginia	3.7
Hawaii	3.6
Louisiana	3.6
New Mexico	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
United States	3.6
New Jersey	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Arkansas	3.2
South Carolina	3.2
Virginia	3.2
Georgia	3.1
Indiana	3.1
Rhode Island	3.1
Minnesota	3.0
Oklahoma	3.0
Colorado	2.9
Iowa	2.9
Kansas	2.9
Maryland	2.9
Maine	2.8
Vermont	2.8
New Hampshire	2.7
Wisconsin	2.7
Florida	2.6
Idaho	2.6
Missouri	2.6
Alabama	2.5
Montana	2.4
Utah	2.4
Nebraska	2.3
North Dakota	2.1
South Dakota	2.1



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 23	Jan 23	Feb 22	Feb 23 Jan 23	Feb 23 Feb 22
	CAMPBELL COUNTY				
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.4	24.6	24.1	-0.8	1.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.8	20.0	19.4	-1.0	2.1
GOODS PRODUCING	7.8	7.8	7.4	0.0	5.4
Natural Resources & Mining	5.7	5.7	5.2	0.0	9.6
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.6	16.8	16.7	-1.2	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.2	5.1	-1.9	0.0
Information	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	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	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 23	Jan 23	Feb 22	Feb 23 Jan 23	Feb 23 Feb 22
	SWEETWATER COUNTY				
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.6	20.6	20.2	0.0	2.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.2	16.3	15.8	-0.6	2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	8.8
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.0	15.4
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.4	14.4	14.5	0.0	-0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.4	4.3	-2.3	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.3	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 23	Jan 23	Feb 22	Feb 23 Jan 23	Feb 23 Feb 22
	TETON COUNTY				
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.7	22.9	21.3	-0.9	6.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.9	20.1	18.6	-1.0	7.0
GOODS PRODUCING	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.4
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	8.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.8	20.0	18.6	-1.0	6.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	8.4	8.6	7.7	-2.3	9.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7

State Unemployment Rates February 2023 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.9
Nevada	5.7
Washington	5.0
District of Columbia	4.9
California	4.8
Connecticut	4.6
Delaware	4.6
Michigan	4.6
Oregon	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.6
Alaska	4.5
Illinois	4.5
Kentucky	4.5
New York	4.5
Texas	4.5
Massachusetts	4.2
Ohio	4.2
New Jersey	4.1
Wyoming	4.0
New Mexico	3.9
Rhode Island	3.9
United States	3.9
South Carolina	3.7
West Virginia	3.7
Minnesota	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Indiana	3.5
Louisiana	3.5
Georgia	3.3
Iowa	3.3
Arizona	3.2
Colorado	3.2
Hawaii	3.2
Idaho	3.2
Kansas	3.2
Mississippi	3.2
Maine	3.1
Oklahoma	3.1
Maryland	3.0
Arkansas	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Montana	2.8
Vermont	2.8
Wisconsin	2.8
Missouri	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Utah	2.6
Florida	2.5
South Dakota	2.5
Alabama	2.4
New Hampshire	2.4
Nebraska	2.2

Economic Indicators

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

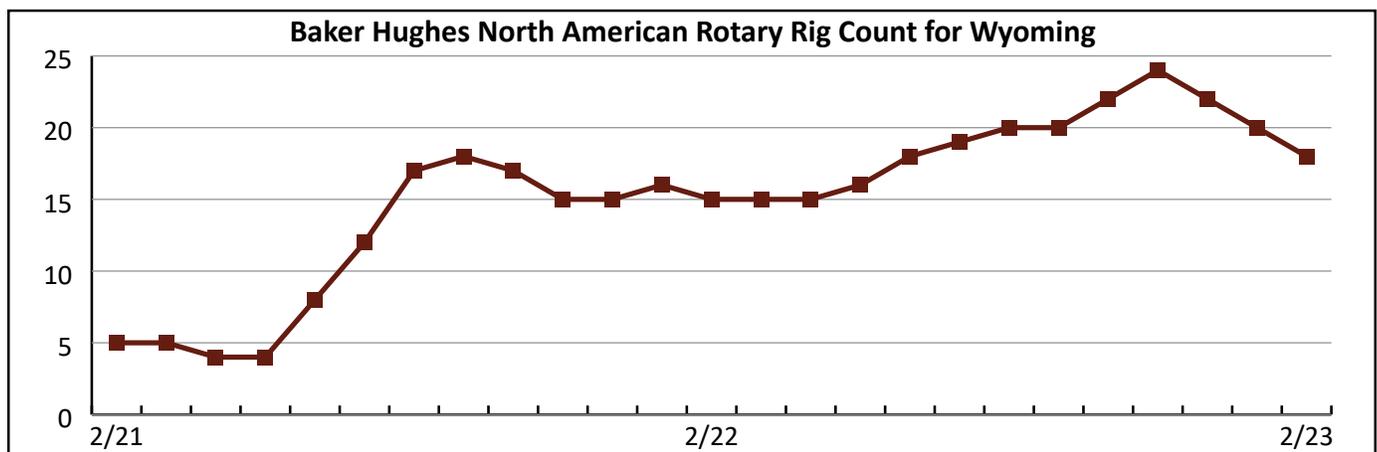
Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 2.5% from February 2022 to February 2023.

	Feb 2023 (p)	Jan 2023 (r)	Feb 2022 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	283,000	280,800	276,000	0.8	2.5
Wyoming State Government	14,100	13,900	14,200	1.4	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,200	46,900	46,700	0.6	1.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,600	38,400	37,200	0.5	3.8
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,041,000	7,877,000	7,557,000	2.1	6.4
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	361,000	349,000	393,000	3.4	-8.1
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,285,000	4,498,000	4,349,000	-4.7	-1.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	11,212	12,971	10,732	-13.6	4.5
Benefits Paid	\$5,047,539	\$5,839,242	\$4,601,200	-13.6	9.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$450.19	\$450.18	\$428.74	0.0	5.0
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	300.8	299.2	283.7	0.6	6.0
Food & Beverages	318.1	316.7	291.2	0.4	9.2
Housing	315.4	313.7	291.5	0.5	8.2
Apparel	132.0	127.9	127.9	3.3	3.3
Transportation	259.7	257.9	253.2	0.7	2.6
Medical Care	549.5	551.4	536.9	-0.4	2.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	135.5	134.1	129.1	1.1	5.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	145.4	145.3	143.9	0.0	1.0
Other Goods & Services	526.2	521.4	496.0	0.9	6.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	258.7	259.9	252.7	-0.5	2.4
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	77	68	244	13.2	-68.4
Valuation	\$29,420,000	\$23,750,000	\$81,048,000	23.9	-63.7
Single Family Homes	71	59	178	20.3	-60.1
Valuation	\$28,967,000	\$21,280,000	\$73,338,000	36.1	-60.5
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	5	2	18	150.0	-72.2
Valuation	\$1,069,000	\$520,000	\$3,455,000	105.6	-69.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	14	5	105	180.0	-86.7
Valuation	\$3,097,000	\$953,000	\$7,000,000	225.0	-55.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	18	20	15	-10.0	20.0

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

From January to February, unemployment rates fell in every county.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2023	Jan 2023	Feb 2022	Feb 2023	Jan 2023	Feb 2022	Feb 2023	Jan 2023	Feb 2022	Feb 2023	Jan 2023	Feb 2022
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	45,054	45,098	44,473	42,961	42,887	42,535	2,093	2,211	1,938	4.6	4.9	4.4
Big Horn	4,992	5,021	5,104	4,754	4,761	4,849	238	260	255	4.8	5.2	5.0
Fremont	19,185	19,165	18,690	18,231	18,170	17,873	954	995	817	5.0	5.2	4.4
Hot Springs	2,308	2,317	2,237	2,235	2,237	2,170	73	80	67	3.2	3.5	3.0
Park	14,749	14,739	14,624	14,098	14,048	13,987	651	691	637	4.4	4.7	4.4
Washakie	3,820	3,856	3,818	3,643	3,671	3,656	177	185	162	4.6	4.8	4.2
NORTHEAST	51,622	51,606	49,724	49,723	49,547	47,855	1,899	2,059	1,869	3.7	4.0	3.8
Campbell	23,419	23,467	22,206	22,582	22,537	21,323	837	930	883	3.6	4.0	4.0
Crook	3,819	3,785	3,800	3,693	3,649	3,679	126	136	121	3.3	3.6	3.2
Johnson	4,152	4,156	4,154	3,982	3,978	3,983	170	178	171	4.1	4.3	4.1
Sheridan	16,389	16,349	15,846	15,731	15,646	15,264	658	703	582	4.0	4.3	3.7
Weston	3,843	3,849	3,718	3,735	3,737	3,606	108	112	112	2.8	2.9	3.0
SOUTHWEST	59,632	59,960	56,975	57,298	57,394	54,828	2,334	2,566	2,147	3.9	4.3	3.8
Lincoln	9,785	9,829	9,296	9,379	9,393	8,966	406	436	330	4.1	4.4	3.5
Sublette	3,803	3,776	3,839	3,619	3,582	3,662	184	194	177	4.8	5.1	4.6
Sweetwater	19,944	20,108	19,255	19,008	19,050	18,357	936	1,058	898	4.7	5.3	4.7
Teton	17,050	17,163	15,880	16,628	16,697	15,495	422	466	385	2.5	2.7	2.4
Uinta	9,050	9,084	8,705	8,664	8,672	8,348	386	412	357	4.3	4.5	4.1
SOUTHEAST	84,881	84,386	82,596	81,704	80,951	79,683	3,177	3,435	2,913	3.7	4.1	3.5
Albany	22,382	21,755	21,541	21,620	20,922	20,872	762	833	669	3.4	3.8	3.1
Goshen	6,529	6,429	6,505	6,313	6,200	6,300	216	229	205	3.3	3.6	3.2
Laramie	50,399	50,644	48,914	48,433	48,525	47,074	1,966	2,119	1,840	3.9	4.2	3.8
Niobrara	1,202	1,192	1,223	1,145	1,133	1,190	57	59	33	4.7	4.9	2.7
Platte	4,369	4,366	4,413	4,193	4,171	4,247	176	195	166	4.0	4.5	3.8
CENTRAL	55,293	55,400	53,056	53,027	52,958	50,772	2,266	2,442	2,284	4.1	4.4	4.3
Carbon	7,057	7,111	7,104	6,743	6,767	6,819	314	344	285	4.4	4.8	4.0
Converse	7,758	7,801	7,552	7,536	7,543	7,287	222	258	265	2.9	3.3	3.5
Natrona	40,478	40,488	38,400	38,748	38,648	36,666	1,730	1,840	1,734	4.3	4.5	4.5
STATEWIDE	296,482	296,449	286,831	284,714	283,736	275,675	11,768	12,713	11,156	4.0	4.3	3.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.8	3.9	3.4
U.S.										3.9	3.9	4.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.6	3.4	3.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2023. Run Date 03/2023.

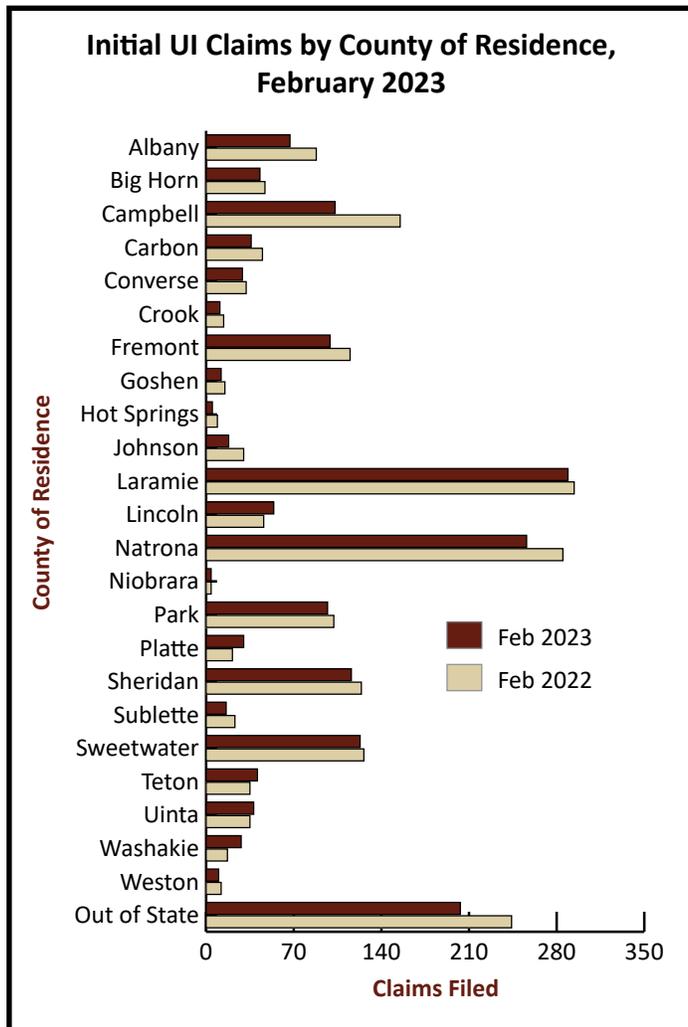
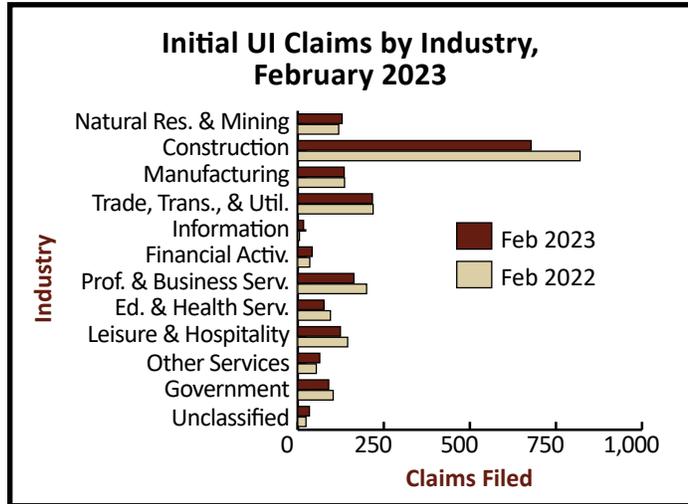
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,741 initial claims in February 2023, down from 1,935 in February 2022 (-194, or -10.0%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Feb 23	Jan 23	Feb 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,741	2,163	1,935	-19.5	-10.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	943	1,046	1,076	-9.8	-12.4
Natural Resources & Mining	129	105	119	22.9	8.4
Mining	113	84	110	34.5	2.7
Construction	678	830	820	-18.3	-17.3
Manufacturing	135	111	136	21.6	-0.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	672	926	730	-27.4	-7.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	217	289	219	-24.9	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	23	50	22	-54.0	4.5
Retail Trade	100	137	100	-27.0	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	93	100	96	-7.0	-3.1
Information	17	8	5	112.5	240.0
Financial Activities	42	55	35	-23.6	20.0
Professional & Business Services	163	272	200	-40.1	-18.5
Educational & Health Services	76	73	95	4.1	-20.0
Leisure & Hospitality	124	198	145	-37.4	-14.5
Other Services, except Public Admin.	30	29	29	3.4	3.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	90	162	103	-44.4	-12.6
Federal Government	32	79	37	-59.5	-13.5
State Government	14	21	17	-33.3	-17.6
Local Government	44	61	48	-27.9	-8.3
Local Education	8	14	7	-42.9	14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	34	28	24	21.4	41.7
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	289	358	294	-19.3	-1.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	146	190	165	-23.2	-11.5
Construction	109	178	146	-38.8	-25.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	128	148	106	-13.5	20.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	43	60	32	-28.3	34.4
Financial Activities	6	9	11	-33.3	-45.5
Professional & Business Services	38	37	25	2.7	52.0
Educational & Health Services	14	8	14	75.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	15	23	17	-34.8	-11.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	11	16	-36.4	-56.3
UNCLASSIFIED	6	7	6	-14.3	0.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	256	308	285	-16.9	-10.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	139	141	160	-1.4	-13.1
Construction	116	115	137	0.9	-15.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	107	158	119	-32.3	-10.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	27	49	29	-44.9	-6.9
Financial Activities	7	8	0	-12.5	700.0
Professional & Business Services	30	50	37	-40.0	-18.9
Educational & Health Services	15	20	24	-25.0	-37.5
Leisure & Hospitality	17	23	20	-26.1	-15.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	6	3	-50.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	62	28	44	121.4	40.9

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

The full UI claims report for February 2023 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0223_UI.pdf.

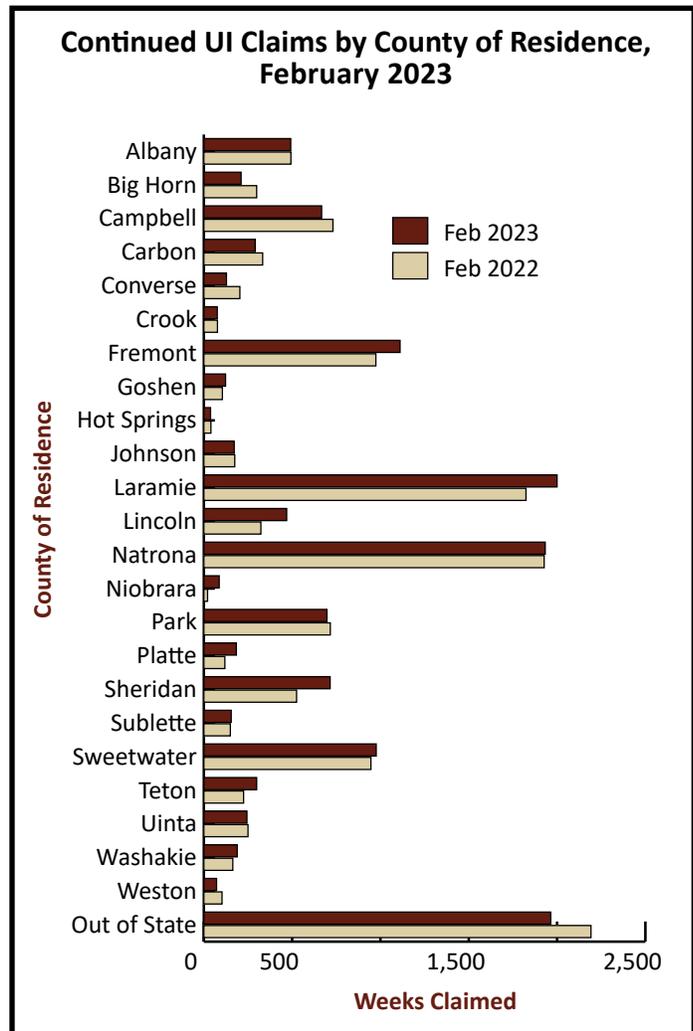
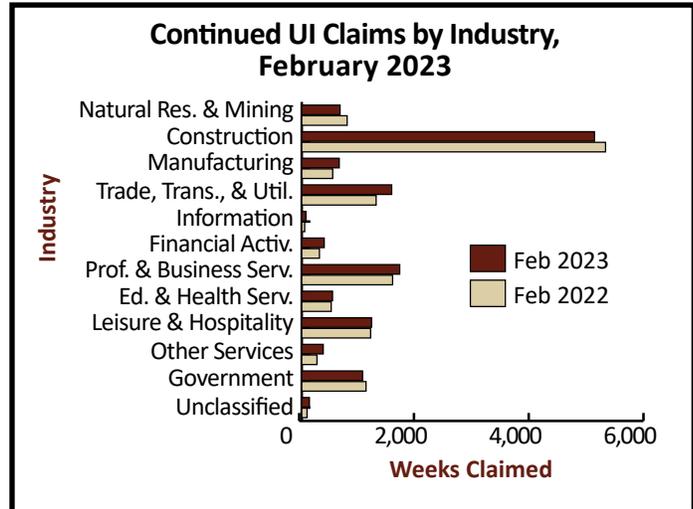
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Total continued weeks claimed increased from prior-year levels by 2.9% in February 2023.

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Feb 23	Jan 23	Feb 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	13,345	13,120	12,965	1.7	2.9
Total Unique Claimants	4,222	4,306	4,202	-2.0	0.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	6,422	6,386	6,624	0.6	-3.0
Natural Resources & Mining	667	585	791	14.0	-15.7
Mining	484	424	614	14.2	-21.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	55	41	49	34.1	12.2
Construction	5,100	5,198	5,294	-1.9	-3.7
Manufacturing	653	602	539	8.5	21.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,730	5,559	5,127	3.1	11.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,567	1,467	1,296	6.8	20.9
Wholesale Trade	251	190	219	32.1	14.6
Retail Trade	814	779	565	4.5	44.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	502	497	512	1.0	-2.0
Information	71	61	51	16.4	39.2
Financial Activities	391	353	308	10.8	26.9
Professional & Business Services	1,707	1,555	1,583	9.8	7.8
Educational & Health Services	536	557	513	-3.8	4.5
Leisure & Hospitality	1,214	1,326	1,200	-8.4	1.2
Other Services, except Public Admin.	241	237	173	1.7	39.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,058	1,050	1,120	0.8	-5.5
Federal Government	548	555	657	-1.3	-16.6
State Government	110	108	92	1.9	19.6
Local Government	399	386	371	3.4	7.5
Local Education	62	81	76	-23.5	-18.4
UNCLASSIFIED	133	124	92	7.3	44.6
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	2,000	1,913	1,824	4.5	9.6
Total Unique Claimants	651	613	601	6.2	8.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,133	1,092	1,078	3.8	5.1
Construction	1,051	1,033	1,012	1.7	3.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	785	754	658	4.1	19.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	277	273	184	1.5	50.5
Financial Activities	43	46	38	-6.5	13.2
Professional & Business Services	242	211	237	14.7	2.1
Educational & Health Services	85	89	93	-4.5	-8.6
Leisure & Hospitality	100	90	71	11.1	40.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	55	48	62	14.6	-11.3
UNCLASSIFIED	25	18	24	38.9	4.2
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,933	1,814	1,927	6.6	0.3
Total Unique Claimants	600	610	621	-1.6	-3.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	861	833	925	3.4	-6.9
Construction	698	681	781	2.5	-10.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,006	904	942	11.3	6.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	309	271	256	14.0	20.7
Financial Activities	87	70	94	24.3	-7.4
Professional & Business Services	268	231	298	16.0	-10.1
Educational & Health Services	134	128	76	4.7	76.3
Leisure & Hospitality	134	130	166	3.1	-19.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	59	71	54	-16.9	9.3
UNCLASSIFIED	5	4	5	25.0	0.0

^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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