



2024

Wyoming Workforce Annual Report



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

2024 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

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“Your Source for Wyoming Labor Market Information”

Who We Are

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



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Welcome

Dear Reader,

Welcome to the 2024 edition of the *Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*, produced by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council. This report provides an overview of Wyoming's economy and labor market during a period of growth from 2022 to 2023.

Key findings from this year's report include:

- Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by more than 6,300 jobs (2.3%) from 2022 to 2023, and the state returned to pre-pandemic employment levels for the first time (see Chapter 2).
- Wyoming's unemployment rate fell to 2.9%, and the labor force increased by approximately 2,500 people (see Chapter 4).
- The number of Unemployment Insurance benefit recipients reached an all-time low of 10,460 (see Chapter 5).

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

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

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Continued Growth in Wyoming's Labor Market in 2023

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Wyoming's labor market continued to grow in 2023, as the number of jobs finally returned to pre-pandemic levels from 2019.

The *2024 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report* provides a thorough look at Wyoming's labor market in 2024 using a variety of programs and research methods. This report was prepared by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council.

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

R&P maintains numerous administrative databases and conducts several surveys in partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (see Table 1.1, page 5). Different chapters in this publication examine Wyoming's labor market over the last several years from unique perspectives using various datasets. In addition, Chapter 8 provides short-term occupational employment projections, and Chapters 13 and 14 focus on workplace safety.

This report focuses on labor market statistics from recent years since the

economic downturn that was driven by the Covid-19 pandemic and declining energy prices. R&P defines an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decreases in average monthly employment and total wages, based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

Within the last 10 years, Wyoming has experienced two such economic downturns. The downturn that lasted from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to fourth quarter 2016 (2016Q4) resulted from a sharp decline in the demand for and cost of natural resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas. The most recent downturn began in 2020Q2 with the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and lasted four quarters through 2021Q1. Both downturns were preceded by declining energy prices that influenced substantial job losses in Wyoming's mining sector.

From 2022 to 2023, Wyoming added 6,362 jobs (a 2.3% increase) and \$1.1 billion in total wages (a 7.3% increase), according to data from the QCEW (see Chapter 2). The industries with the greatest job growth included construction, professional & business services, mining (including oil & gas), and leisure & hospitality. These four industries accounted for approximately half of all new jobs from 2022 to 2023.

In addition, Wyoming exceeded pre-pandemic employment levels for the first time in 2023. The state had nearly 1,500 more jobs in 2023 compared to 2019, prior to the pandemic.

Wyoming's population grew for the third consecutive year (see Chapter 3). From 2022 to 2023, the state's estimated population increased from 581,629

to 584,057 (2,428, or 0.4%). Notably, Wyoming's northern counties showed most of the greatest population growth, along with Lincoln County.

Table 1.1: Wyoming's Labor Market at a Glance, 2022 and 2023

Chapter	Source	Title	2023	2022	Change, 2022-2023		
					N	%	
2	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)	Average Monthly Employment	278,582	272,220	6,362	2.3	
		Total Wages (in Billions)	\$16.5	\$15.3	\$1.1	7.3	
		Average Annual Wage	\$59,064	\$56,320	\$2,745	4.9	
3	U.S. Census Bureau	Population (Estimated)	584,057	581,629	2,428	0.4	
4	Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)	Labor Force	295,207	292,664	2,543	0.9	
		Employed	286,669	282,615	4,054	1.4	
		Unemployed	8,538	10,049	-1,511	-15.0	
		Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.4	-0.5	-14.7	
5	Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims	Benefit Recipients	10,460	10,597	-137	-1.3	
		Benefit Exhaustees	1,797	1,660	137	8.3	
		Exhaustion Rate	17.2	15.7	1.5	9.6	
		Benefit Expenses (in Millions)	\$45.1	\$41.2	\$3.9	9.6	
6	Wage Records	Total Persons Working	350,219	349,012	1,207	0.3	
		<i>Gender</i>					
		Women	136,529	139,629	-3,100	-2.2	
		Men	154,134	158,163	-4,029	-2.5	
		Nonresidents	59,556	51,220	8,336	16.2	
		<i>Average Annual Wage</i>					
		Women	\$37,986	\$35,656	\$2,330	6.5	
		Men	\$57,574	\$53,781	\$3,793	7.1	
		Nonresidents	\$23,548	\$20,020	\$3,527	17.6	
		Women's Wages as a Percentage of Men's Wages	66.0	66.3	-0.3	-0.5	
		<i>Age</i>					
		<20	22,884	23,862	-978	-4.1	
		20-24	29,302	30,640	-1,338	-4.4	
		25-34	58,810	61,956	-3,146	-5.1	
		35-44	62,812	63,493	-681	-1.1	
		45-54	51,226	51,421	-195	-0.4	
		55-64	43,389	44,760	-1,371	-3.1	
		65+	21,907	21,320	587	2.8	
		Unknown	59,889	51,560	8,329	16.2	
		<i>Average Annual Wage</i>					
		<20	\$8,200	\$7,400	\$800	10.8	
		20-24	\$24,224	\$21,866	\$2,358	10.8	
25-34	\$43,820	\$40,770	\$3,051	7.5			
35-44	\$59,174	\$56,044	\$3,129	5.6			
45-54	\$65,626	\$61,697	\$3,929	6.4			
55-64	\$60,250	\$57,145	\$3,105	5.4			
65+	\$40,213	\$38,109	\$2,104	5.5			
Unknown	\$23,620	\$20,105	\$3,515	17.5			

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/30/24.

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

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

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

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

Types of data R&P collects include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Text continued on page 7)

(Text continued from page 5)

Wyoming's unemployment rate decreased from 3.4% in 2022 to 2.9% in 2023 (see Chapter 4). The state's labor force (the number of employed plus the number of unemployed) increased from 292,664 in 2022 to 295,207 in 2023.

The number of unemployed workers receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits continued to decline in 2023, to a record low of 10,460 (see Chapter 5). However, the total amount of benefits paid increased over the year, as the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services UI division paid a total of \$45.2 million in total benefits, up from \$41.2 million

in 2022. The number of individuals who exhausted their benefits and the exhaustion rate also increased over the year.

R&P publishes detailed demographics tables on an annual basis, the most current of which are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>. Overall, the number of people working in Wyoming at any time during the year increased by 1,207, or 0.3% (see Chapter 6).

Wyoming is projected to add more than 8,000 jobs from 2023 to 2025 (a 3.0% increase), according to the most recent short-term industry and occupational projections (see Chapter 8).

(Text continued from page 6)

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

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

- Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming
- Multiple Jobholders in Wyoming: a Post-Pandemic Update
- The Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Report, 2022
- Wyoming Youth and Populations with Barriers to Employment
- Another Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's High School Seniors into Post-Secondary Education and the Labor Market

Confidentiality is an important part of the

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

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

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

Chapter 2

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Wyoming Adds More Than 6,300 New Jobs in 2023

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Wyoming's job growth continued in 2023, as the state added 6,362 new jobs and \$1.1 billion in total wages compared to 2022 (see Table 2.1).

Fourth quarter 2023 (2023Q4) marked four quarters of consecutive over-the-year job growth, and in 2023 Wyoming exceeded pre-pandemic employment levels from 2019 (see Figure 2.1).

Table 2.1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Annual Wage for Wyoming, 2022 and 2023

	2023	2022	Change, 2022-2023	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	278,582	272,220	6,362	2.3
Total Wages	\$16.5 Billion	\$15.3 Billion	\$1.1 Billion	7.3
Average Annual Wage	\$59,064	\$56,320	\$2,745	4.9

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/19/24.

Nearly all industries experienced over-the-year job growth in 2023, as did 21 of the state's 23 counties.

This chapter provides annual averages for employment and wages at the state, industry, and county levels for Wyoming in 2023. In addition, the chapter takes a close look at four industries: mining (including oil & gas), construction, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality.

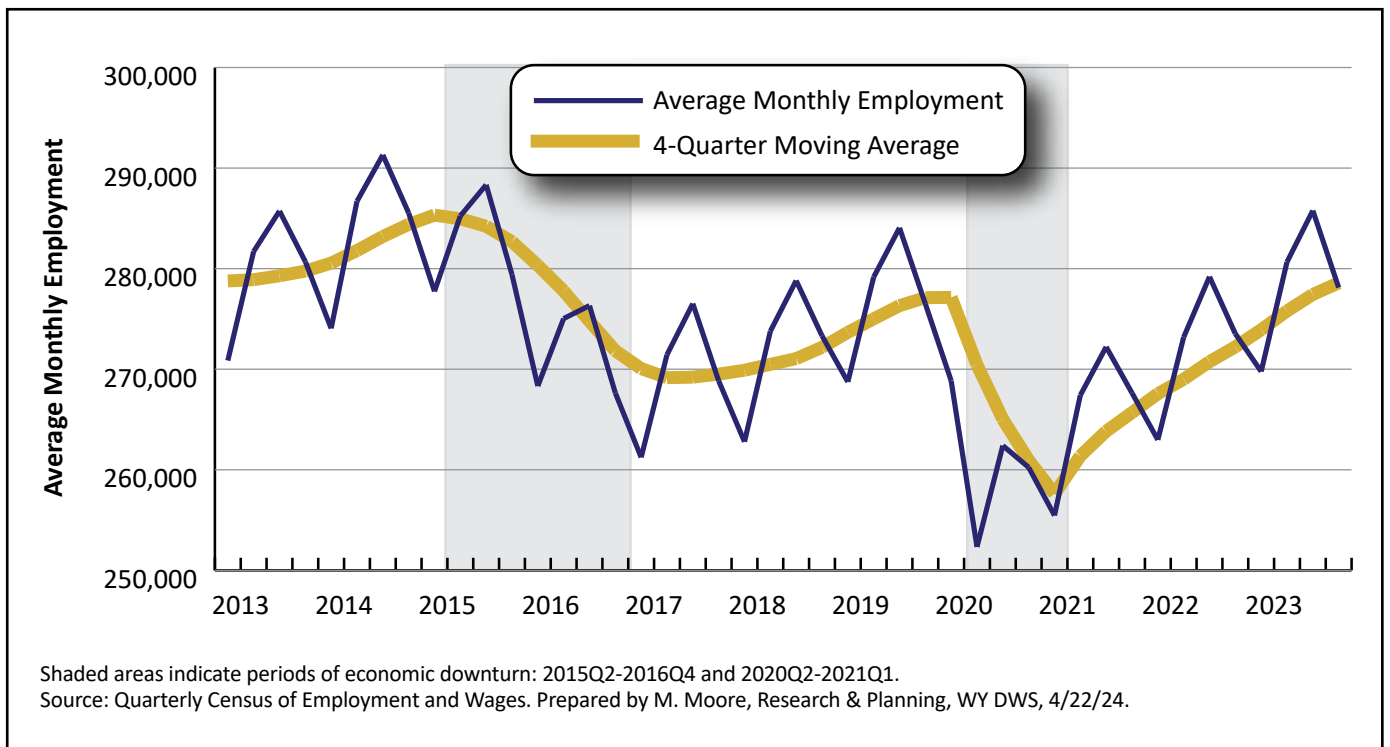


Figure 2.1: Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

Introduction

Employment and wage information in this chapter are based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), a “near-census of employment in the states” (Manning and Saulcy, 2013). The QCEW is based on employers’ quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. More than 90% of wage and salary disbursements are covered by Unemployment Insurance in Wyoming. This chapter includes annual and quarterly data.

Wyoming experienced two periods of economic downturn over the last decade. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services defines an *economic downturn* as a

Find it Online

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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

period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment (the number of jobs worked) and total wages based on data from the QCEW (see Figure 2.2). The economic downturns are marked with shaded boxes in the figures presented in this chapter.

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

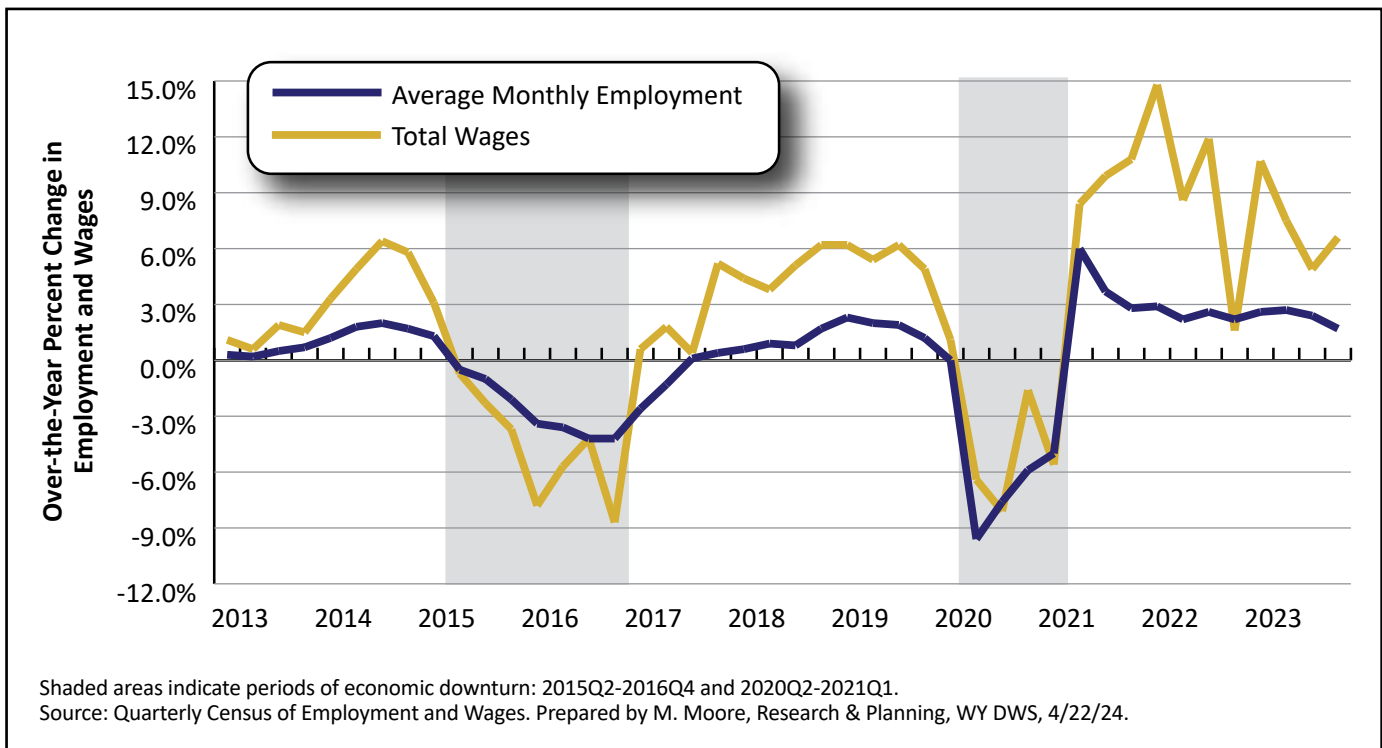


Figure 2.2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

gas (Gallagher, 2016). Both downturns were preceded by declining energy prices (Moore, 2019).

Wyoming experienced unprecedented job losses during the most recent downturn. For example, in 2020Q2 during the start of the pandemic, Wyoming lost a record 26,826 jobs, a decrease of 9.6% from the prior year (Moore, 2021). It took quite some time for Wyoming to return to pre-pandemic employment levels, but Wyoming's 2023 average monthly employment of 278,582 was 0.5% (1,466 jobs) higher compared to 277,115 in 2019.

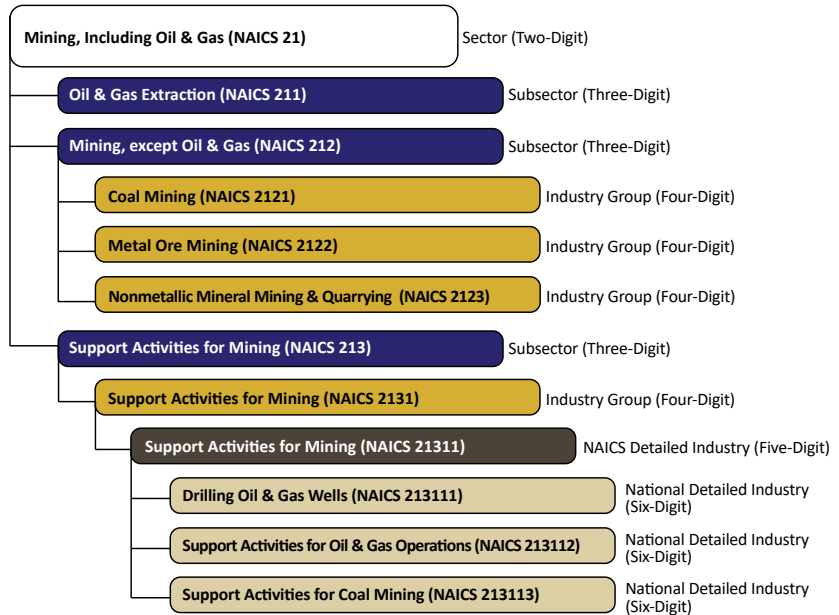
Wyoming's average monthly employment in 2023 was 278,582, up 2.3% (or 6,362 jobs) compared to 2022 (see Table 2.1, page 8). Total wages increased from \$15.3 billion to \$16.5 billion (\$1.1 billion, or 7.3%) and the state's average annual wage increased from \$56,320 to \$59,064 (\$2,745, or 4.9%).

Industry

This chapter primarily discusses industries at the two-digit sector level as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; see Box 2.1).

Box 2.1: North American Industry Classification System Structure

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



Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

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

In addition, Tables 2.3 to 2.6 include more detailed data for mining, construction, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality by selected subsector (three-digit NAICS), industry (four-digit NAICS), and detailed industry (six-digit NAICS). Similar detailed tables for each industry are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2023_QCEW/toc.htm.

Most industries experienced job growth from 2022 to 2023 (see Table 2.2), including construction (1,069 new jobs, or 5.0%), professional & business services (977 new jobs, or 4.7%), mining, including oil & gas (782, or 4.8%), and leisure & hospitality (741, or 2.0%). These four industries accounted for approximately half of all new jobs in 2023. Retail trade

Table 2.2: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming by Industry, 2022-2023

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)				
		2023	2022	Change		2023	2022	Change		
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%	
Private Sector										
	Total	213,364	208,232	5,132	2.5	\$12,571.5	\$11,705.9	\$865.6	7.4	
Goods Producing Industries	11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,750	2,662	89	3.3	\$115.4	\$111.0	\$4.4	4.0
	21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	17,079	16,297	782	4.8	\$1,785.9	\$1,623.9	\$161.9	10.0
	23	Construction	22,330	21,261	1,069	5.0	\$1,502.0	\$1,324.3	\$177.7	13.4
	31-33	Manufacturing	10,428	10,197	231	2.3	\$813.1	\$795.9	\$17.2	2.2
Service Providing Industries	42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,475	19,948	528	2.6	\$1,525.2	\$1,412.3	\$113.0	8.0
	44-45	Retail Trade	30,256	30,378	-121	-0.4	\$1,117.7	\$1,080.7	\$37.0	3.4
	51	Information	3,178	3,112	66	2.1	\$230.1	\$216.9	\$13.2	6.1
	52-53	Financial Activities	11,538	11,507	31	0.3	\$940.3	\$907.3	\$33.0	3.6
	54-56	Professional & Business Services	21,679	20,701	977	4.7	\$1,701.1	\$1,525.8	\$175.3	11.5
	61	Educational Services	2,289	2,102	187	8.9	\$99.3	\$86.3	\$13.0	15.1
	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	25,821	25,476	346	1.4	\$1,340.3	\$1,286.7	\$53.6	4.2
	71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	38,195	37,453	741	2.0	\$1,049.3	\$1,004.9	\$44.4	4.4
	81	Other Services, Except Public Admin.	7,291	7,072	220	3.1	\$346.3	\$322.9	\$23.5	7.3
99	Unclassified	54	67	-14	-20.3	\$5.5	\$7.1	-\$1.5	-21.6	
Government										
	Total	65,218	63,988	1,230	1.9	\$3,882.7	\$3,625.5	\$257.3	7.1	
	Federal Government	7,871	7,565	306	4.0	\$652.8	\$588.1	\$64.7	11.0	
	State Government	12,233	12,050	184	1.5	\$802.9	\$732.4	\$70.5	9.6	
	Local Government	45,114	44,374	740	1.7	\$2,427.0	\$2,304.9	\$122.0	5.3	
61	Local Educational Services	22,211	21,959	252	1.1	\$1,077.0	\$1,034.6	\$42.4	4.1	
62	Local Health Care & Social Assistance	8,911	8,720	191	2.2	\$677.4	\$644.2	\$33.2	5.2	
Total, All Industries										
	Total	278,582	272,220	6,362	2.3	\$16,454.3	\$15,331.3	\$1,122.9	7.3	

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/24.

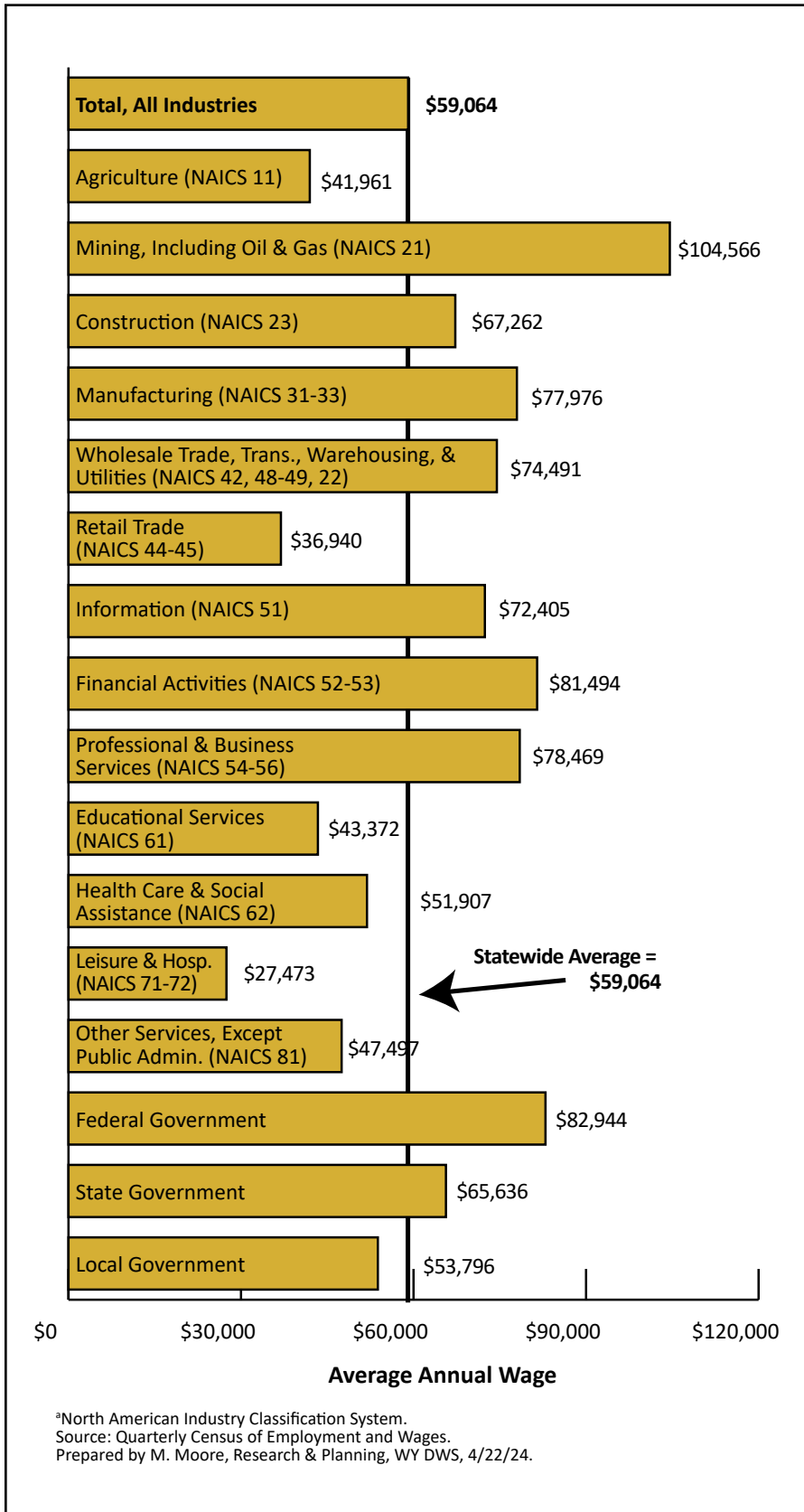


Figure 2.3: Average Annual Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2023

was the only industry with small over-the-year job losses (-121, or -0.4%). Employment in government increased by 1,230 jobs (1.9%), with federal (306, or 4.0%), state (184, or 1.5%), and local (740, or 1.7%) government all adding jobs.

Wyoming's average annual wage for 2023 was \$59,064 (see Figure 2.3). The highest annual wages were found in mining (\$104,566), federal government (\$82,944), financial activities (\$81,494), and professional & business services (\$78,469). The lowest annual wages were found in leisure & hospitality (\$27,473) and retail trade (\$36,940).

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

The mining sector is a major driver of Wyoming's economy. In 2023, mining accounted for 6.1% of all jobs in the state, up slightly from 6.0% in 2022. Mining contributed 10.9% of the state's total payroll in 2023, up from 10.6%. In other words, \$1 of every \$10 of the state's total wages was paid by the mining industry.

The mining industry is made up of three subsectors: oil & gas

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

Average monthly employment in mining increased from 16,297 in 2022 to 17,079 in 2023 (782 jobs, or 4.8%). The largest job gains were seen in support activities for mining (516, or 7.9%), followed by mining, except oil & gas (167, or 2.2%) and oil & gas extraction (100, or 4.5%). Employment in coal mining (4,609) was mostly unchanged.

Table 2.3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages for Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit) in Wyoming, 2022-2023

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2023	2022	Change		2023	2022	Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	17,079	16,297	782	4.8	\$1,785.9	\$1,623.9	\$161.9	10.0
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,321	2,221	100	4.5	\$324.3	\$294.6	\$29.7	10.1
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	874	850	24	2.8	\$122.9	\$118.0	\$4.9	4.1
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,447	1,371	76	5.5	\$201.4	\$176.6	\$24.9	14.1
212	Mining, Exc. Oil & Gas	7,743	7,577	167	2.2	\$816.8	\$766.4	\$50.4	6.6
2121	Coal Mining	4,609	4,630	-21	-0.4	\$472.9	\$454.0	\$18.9	4.2
2122	Metal Ore Mining	115	103	12	11.9	\$11.6	\$10.3	\$1.3	12.9
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	3,019	2,844	175	6.2	\$332.4	\$302.2	\$30.2	10.0
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	15	16	-1	-8.6	\$0.6	\$0.7	-\$0.1	-14.5
212323	Kaolin, Clay, & Ceramic & Refractory Minerals Mining	801	772	29	3.8	\$59.6	\$52.7	\$6.9	13.0
212390	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	1,755	1,726	29	1.7	\$239.4	\$226.8	\$12.6	5.6
213	Support Activities for Mining	7,014	6,499	516	7.9	\$644.7	\$562.9	\$81.8	14.5
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	1,024	1,026	-2	-0.2	\$107.0	\$103.0	\$4.0	3.9
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	5,624	5,165	459	8.9	\$509.5	\$438.0	\$71.5	16.3
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	216	185	31	16.6	\$15.0	\$12.0	\$3.0	25.1
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	91	57	34	58.6	\$9.0	\$6.0	\$3.0	50.0
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals	60	66	-6	-9.4	\$4.1	\$3.8	\$0.3	7.4

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/24.

Total wages in mining grew from \$1.6 billion in 2022 to \$1.8 billion in 2023, an increase of \$161.9 million, or 10.0%.

As shown in Figure 2.4, employment in Wyoming's mining sector has steadily increased since the end of the most recent downturn. However, employment remains substantially lower than pre-

pandemic levels. Mining had 3,685 fewer jobs (-17.7%) in 2023 compared to the 20,764 jobs in 2019. A decade earlier in 2013, the average monthly employment in Wyoming's mining sector was 26,613. In other words, mining lost more than 9,500 jobs over the last 10 years, or approximately one-third of all mining jobs that existed in 2013.

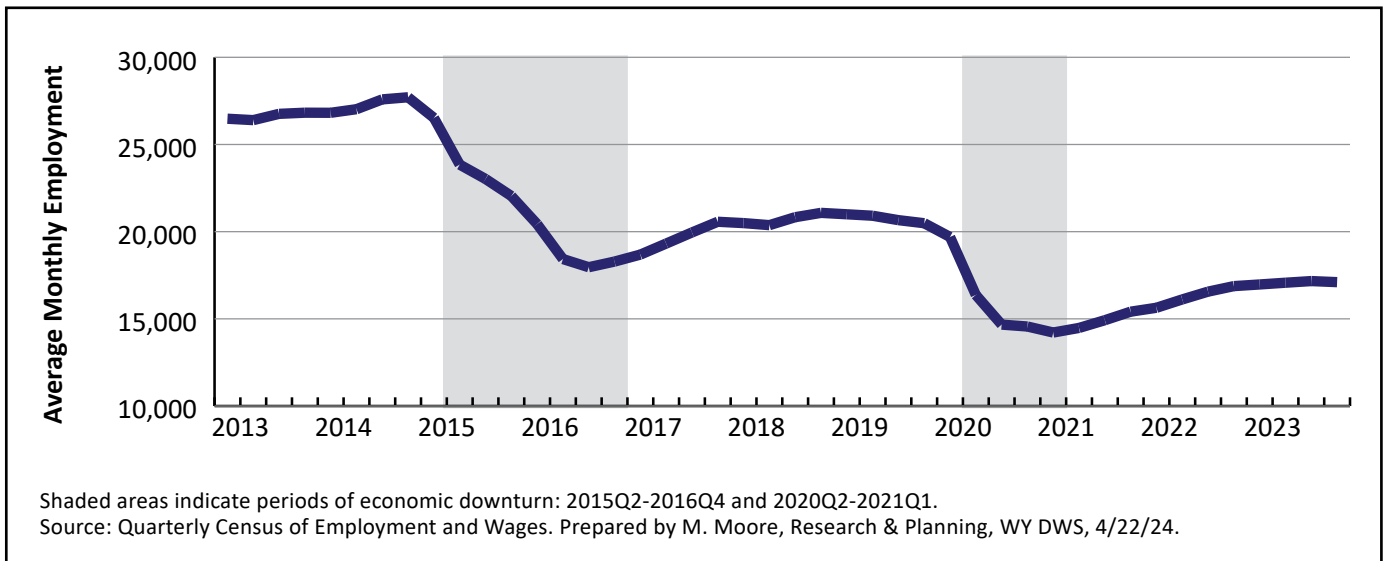


Figure 2.4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

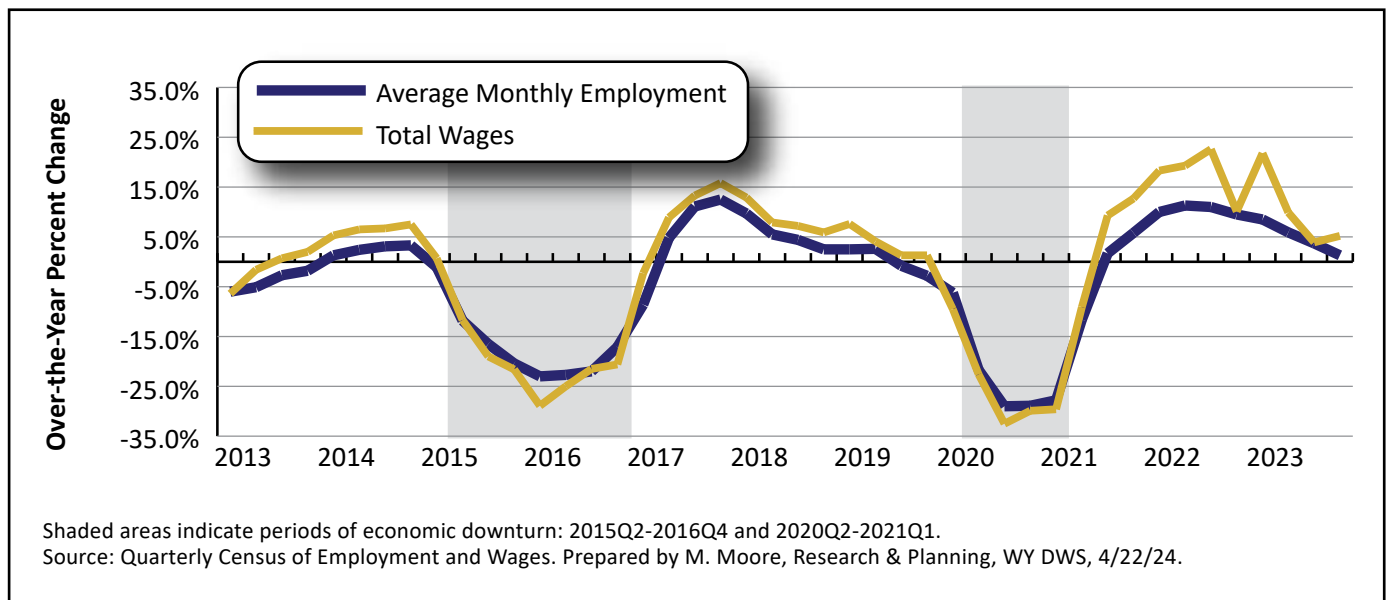


Figure 2.5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

As of 2023Q4, Wyoming's mining sector experienced 10 consecutive quarters of over-the-year employment and wage growth since 2021Q3 (see Figure 2.5, page 14).

Construction (NAICS 23)

Wyoming's construction sector added 1,069 jobs over the year, a 5.0% increase and more jobs than any other industry. In 2023, construction contributed 9.1% of all jobs in Wyoming and 8.6% of the state's total wages.

The construction industry is made

up of three subsectors: construction of buildings (NAICS 236), heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237), and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238; see Table 2.4).

All three subsectors added jobs over the year, with the greatest increases seen in heavy & civil engineering (741 new jobs, or 15.0%). As noted by Bullard (2024), the heavy & civil engineering subsector includes power & communication system construction, including the construction of wind farms, along with oil & gas pipeline construction. Specialty trade contractors added

Table 2.4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Construction (NAICS 23) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2022-2023

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2023	2022	N	%	2023	2022	\$	%
23	Construction	22,330	21,261	1,069	5.0	\$1,502.0	\$1,324.3	\$177.7	13.4
236	Construction of Buildings	4,574	4,477	98	2.2	\$289.8	\$265.6	\$24.2	9.1
2361	Residential Building Construction	3,339	3,314	25	0.7	\$188.2	\$177.0	\$11.2	6.3
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,235	1,162	73	6.3	\$101.6	\$88.7	\$13.0	14.6
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	5,667	4,925	741	15.0	\$452.0	\$372.1	\$80.0	21.5
2371	Utility System Construction	3,807	2,990	817	27.3	\$308.5	\$236.2	\$72.3	30.6
2372	Land Subdivision	59	60	-2	-3.0	\$2.8	\$2.7	\$0.1	3.6
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,447	1,525	-78	-5.1	\$107.6	\$104.0	\$3.6	3.4
2379	Other Heavy Construction	355	350	5	1.3	\$33.1	\$29.2	\$4.0	13.6
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	12,089	11,859	230	1.9	\$760.2	\$686.6	\$73.6	10.7
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,462	2,407	55	2.3	\$142.3	\$126.5	\$15.8	12.5
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	5,654	5,559	95	1.7	\$386.4	\$351.7	\$34.7	9.9
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,380	1,375	5	0.4	\$67.7	\$62.2	\$5.4	8.7
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,593	2,518	75	3.0	\$163.8	\$146.1	\$17.6	12.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/24.

230 jobs (1.9%), while construction of buildings increased by 98 jobs (2.2%).

As illustrated in Figure 2.6, employment in Wyoming's construction sector has risen and fallen multiple times over the last decade. Employment typically peaks during the third quarter of each year in the warm summer months. The

construction sector often adds jobs when there are large-scale projects (such as pipelines or wind farms) and loses jobs when those projects are complete.

Through 2023Q4, average monthly employment and total wages in Wyoming's construction sector increased for 11 consecutive quarters (see Figure 2.7).

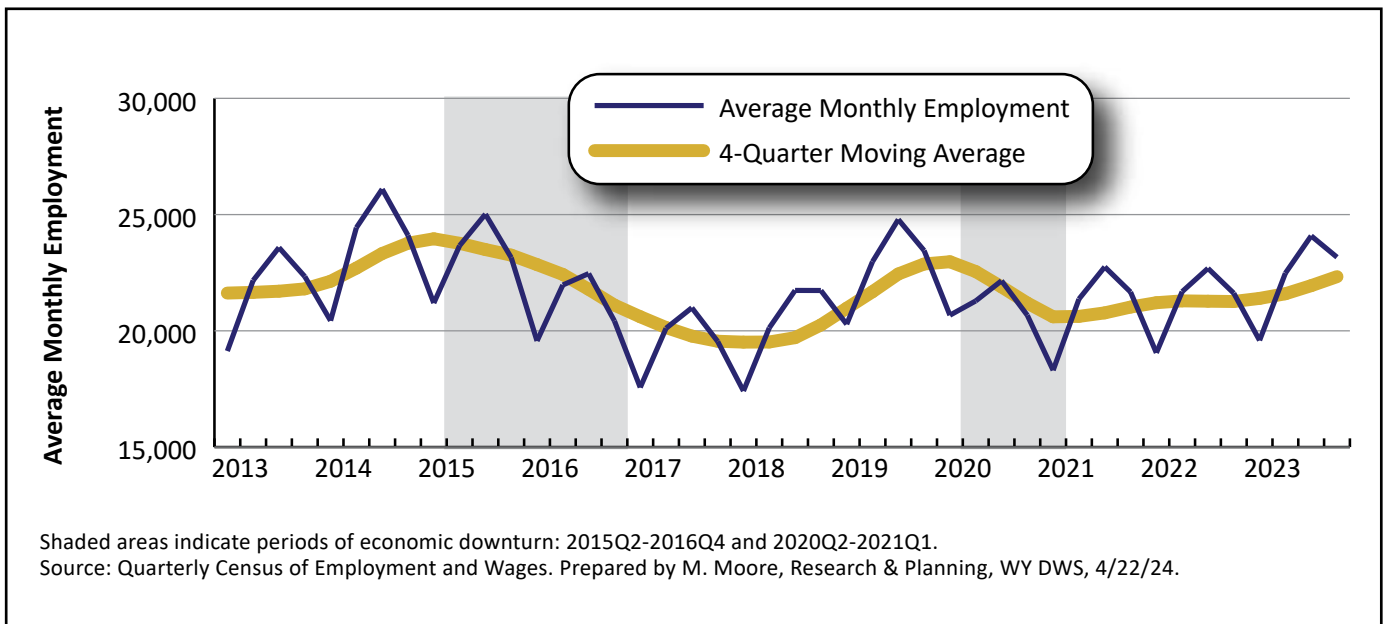


Figure 2.6: Average Monthly Employment in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

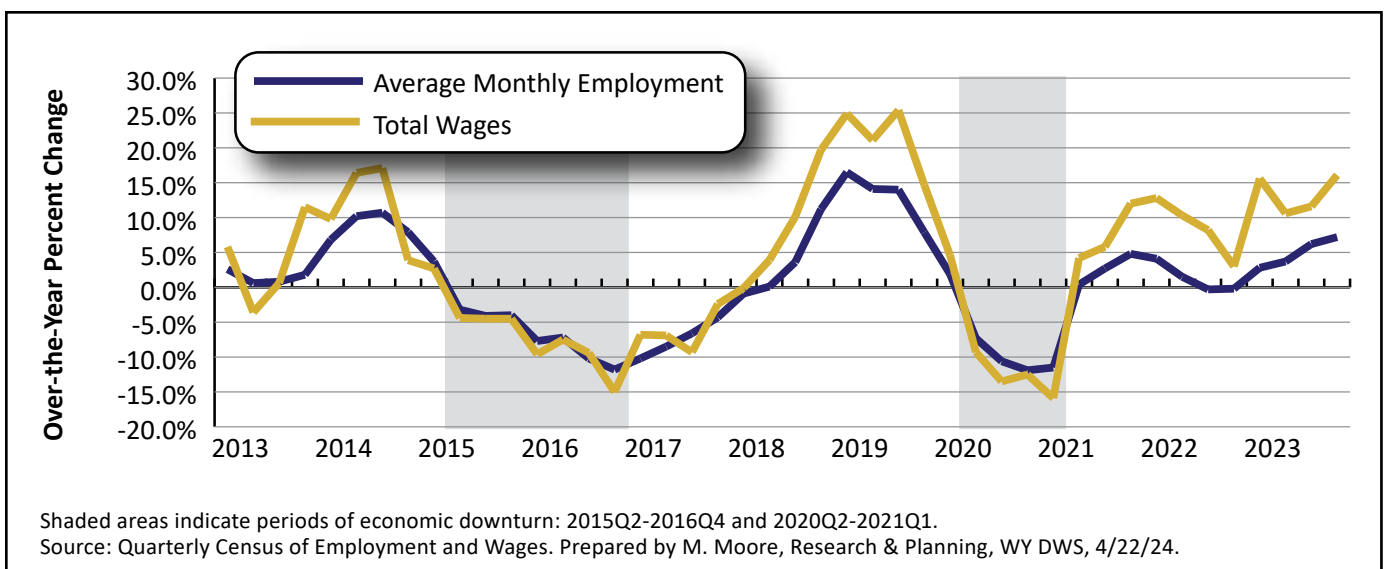


Figure 2.7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56)

Professional & business services is a supersector consisting of three sectors: professional & technical services (NAICS 54), management of companies & enterprises (NAICS 55), and administrative & waste services (NAICS 56).

Professional & business services added 977 new jobs over the year, an increase of 4.7%. The greatest increases were seen in the professional & technical services sector, notably within architectural & engineering services (237 jobs, or 9.9%) and management & technical consulting services (173, or 9.6%). Within the administrative & waste

Table 2.5: 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, 2022-2023

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2023	2022	N	%	2023	2022	\$	%
54-56	Professional & Business Services	21,679	20,701	977	4.7	\$1,701.1	\$1,525.8	\$175.3	11.5
54	Professional & Technical Services	11,199	10,632	567	5.3	\$963.1	\$875.6	\$87.5	10.0
5411	Legal Services	1,401	1,425	-24	-1.7	\$106.6	\$105.7	\$0.9	0.9
5412	Accounting & Bookkeeping Services	1,516	1,458	58	3.9	\$95.1	\$86.2	\$8.9	10.3
5413	Architectural & Engineering Svcs.	2,627	2,390	237	9.9	\$221.8	\$188.2	\$33.5	17.8
5414	Specialized Design Services	130	129	1	0.6	\$17.0	\$16.5	\$0.6	3.5
5415	Computer Systems Design & Related Svcs.	1,464	1,396	68	4.9	\$190.2	\$182.1	\$8.1	4.5
5416	Management & Technical Consulting Services	1,967	1,794	173	9.6	\$208.2	\$180.0	\$28.2	15.6
5417	Scientific Research & Development Svcs.	390	347	43	12.5	\$33.4	\$27.7	\$5.8	20.9
5418	Advertising, PR, & Related Services	337	304	33	10.8	\$19.3	\$18.4	\$0.8	4.4
5419	Other Professional & Technical Svcs.	1,368	1,388	-20	-1.4	\$71.4	\$70.7	\$0.7	1.0
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	1,015	949	66	6.9	\$226.1	\$209.2	\$17.0	8.1
56	Administrative & Waste Services	9,465	9,121	344	3.8	\$511.9	\$441.1	\$70.8	16.1
561	Administrative & Support Services	8,729	8,329	400	4.8	\$469.7	\$395.4	\$74.3	18.8
5611	Office Admin. Svcs.	618	502	116	23.1	\$99.5	\$57.4	\$42.1	73.3
5612	Facilities Support Services	95	86	8	9.8	\$3.7	\$3.1	\$0.6	20.3
5613	Employment Svcs.	2,645	2,508	137	5.5	\$150.5	\$141.2	\$9.4	6.6
5614	Business Support Services	521	548	-27	-4.9	\$33.6	\$27.0	\$6.6	24.4
5615	Travel Arrangement & Reservation Svcs.	118	116	2	1.7	\$9.5	\$6.9	\$2.6	37.8
5616	Investigation & Security Services	662	662	1	0.1	\$29.9	\$27.0	\$3.0	11.0
5617	Svcs. to Buildings & Dwellings	3,513	3,371	141	4.2	\$120.3	\$110.9	\$9.4	8.5
5619	Other Support Svcs.	557	536	21	3.9	\$22.8	\$22.0	\$0.7	3.2
562	Waste Management & Remediation Svcs.	736	792	-55	-7.0	\$42.1	\$45.7	-\$3.5	-7.7
5621	Waste Collection	366	371	-5	-1.3	\$20.0	\$19.7	\$0.3	1.6
5622	Waste Treatment & Disposal	97	95	1	1.5	\$6.8	\$6.3	\$0.5	8.4
5629	Remediation & Other Waste Svcs.	274	326	-52	-15.9	\$15.3	\$19.7	-\$4.4	-22.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/24.

services sector, notable growth was seen in services to buildings & dwellings (141 jobs, or 4.2%) and employment services (137, or 5.5%).

In 2023, professional & business services contributed 7.8% of all jobs in Wyoming and 10.3% of the state's total wages.

As illustrated in Figures 2.8 and 2.9, employment and wages in professional & business services expanded substantially over the last two years, reaching historical highs. Similar to industries like construction and leisure & hospitality, professional & business services also has a seasonal component to its employment, peaking in third quarter.

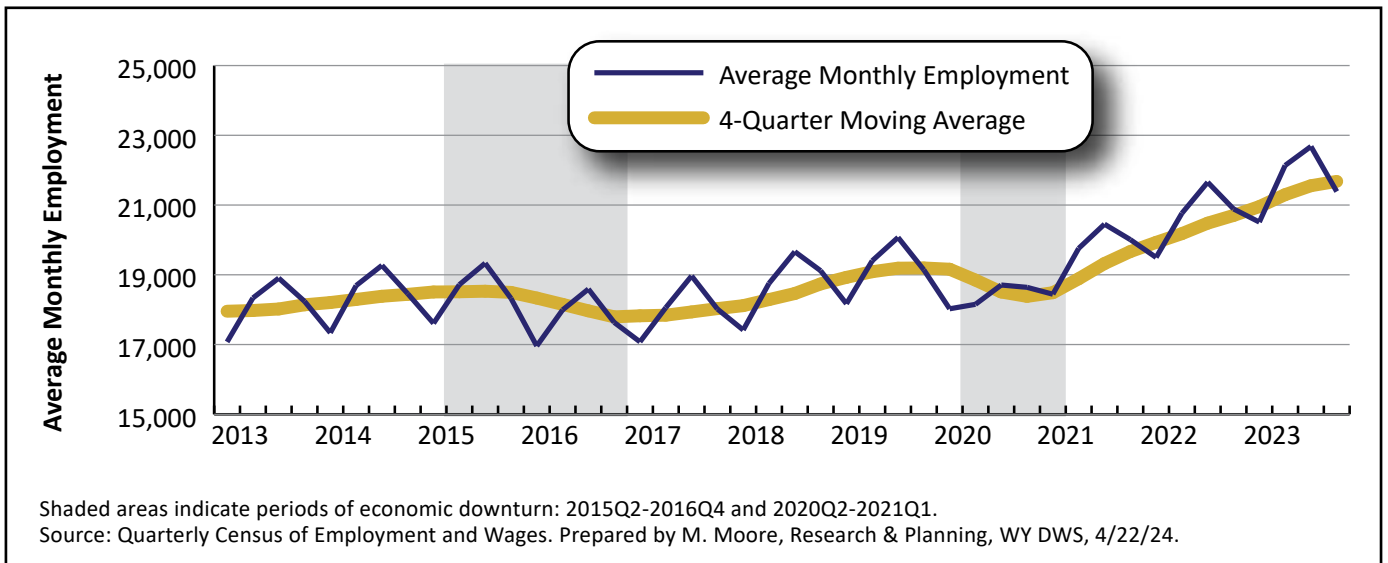


Figure 2.8: Average Monthly Employment in Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

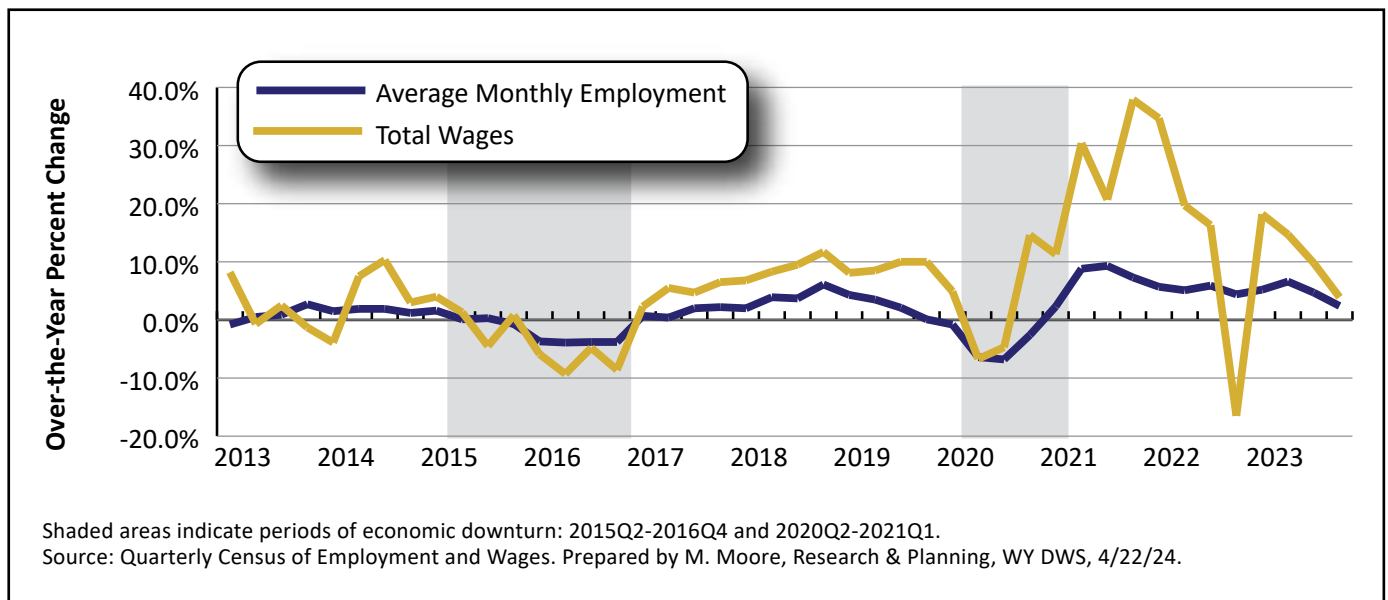


Figure 2.9: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72)

The leisure & hospitality supersector is comprised of two sectors: arts, entertainment, & recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation & food services (NAICS 72; see Table 2.6). Average monthly employment in leisure & hospitality increased from 37,453 in 2022 to 38,195 in 2023 (741 jobs, or 2.0%).

Substantial job gains were seen throughout the accommodation & food services sector, including accommodation

(446, or 3.8%) and food services & drinking places (175, or 0.8%). The arts, entertainment, & recreation sector added 121 jobs (3.1%), most of which were found in amusement, gambling, & recreation (101, or 3.3%). Overall, leisure & hospitality accounted for 13.7% of all jobs in the state in 2023.

Leisure & hospitality had \$1.0 billion in total wages in 2023, up by \$44.4 million (4.4%) over the year. Leisure & hospitality accounted for 6.4% of the state's total wages in 2023.

Table 2.6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2022-2023

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2023	2022	Change		2023	2022	Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	38,195	37,453	741	2.0	\$1,049.3	\$1,004.9	\$44.4	4.4
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	4,056	3,936	121	3.1	\$118.9	\$109.3	\$9.6	8.8
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	521	519	2	0.3	\$18.4	\$17.2	\$1.2	6.9
7111	Performing Arts Companies	133	133	0	0.0	\$3.4	\$3.4	\$0.0	-1.1
7112	Spectator Sports	56	61	-6	-9.0	\$1.9	\$1.4	\$0.5	34.7
7113	Promoters of Performing Arts & Sports	253	240	13	5.4	\$6.3	\$6.1	\$0.3	4.3
7114	Agents & Managers for Public Figures	8	5	3	57.5	\$2.1	\$1.5	\$0.5	35.5
7115	Independent Artists, Writers, & Performers	71	80	-9	-11.0	\$4.8	\$4.8	-\$0.1	-1.2
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	382	364	18	5.0	\$15.0	\$13.6	\$1.4	10.1
7121	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	382	364	18	5.0	\$15.0	\$13.6	\$1.4	10.1
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Rec.	3,153	3,053	101	3.3	\$85.5	\$78.5	\$7.1	9.0
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	29	28	0	1.5	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.0	2.6
7132	Gambling Industries	356	283	74	26.2	\$11.8	\$9.0	\$2.8	31.4
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,768	2,742	26	1.0	\$73.3	\$69.1	\$4.2	6.1
72	Accommodation & Food Services	34,138	33,518	621	1.9	\$930.4	\$895.7	\$34.8	3.9
721	Accommodation	12,161	11,715	446	3.8	\$432.0	\$420.5	\$11.5	2.7
7211	Traveler Accommodation	10,913	10,290	623	6.1	\$383.7	\$360.8	\$22.8	6.3
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	21,978	21,803	175	0.8	\$498.5	\$475.2	\$23.3	4.9
7223	Special Food Svcs.	689	630	59	9.3	\$19.9	\$17.9	\$2.0	11.2
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,932	1,952	-20	-1.0	\$42.2	\$41.5	\$0.7	1.6
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	19,357	19,221	136	0.7	\$436.3	\$415.7	\$20.6	5.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/24.

Wyoming’s leisure & hospitality sector was hit harder than any other industry at the start of the pandemic, and in 2020Q2 lost more than 10,000 jobs over the year, or nearly one-third of all jobs (Research & Planning, 2024a).

strong, consistent growth and recovery since the start of 2021, with 11 consecutive quarters of over-the-year gains in employment and total wages (see Figures 2.10 and 2.11). Leisure & hospitality has surpassed pre-pandemic employment levels, and in 2023Q3 reached an all-time high of 43,256 jobs.

But leisure & hospitality has shown

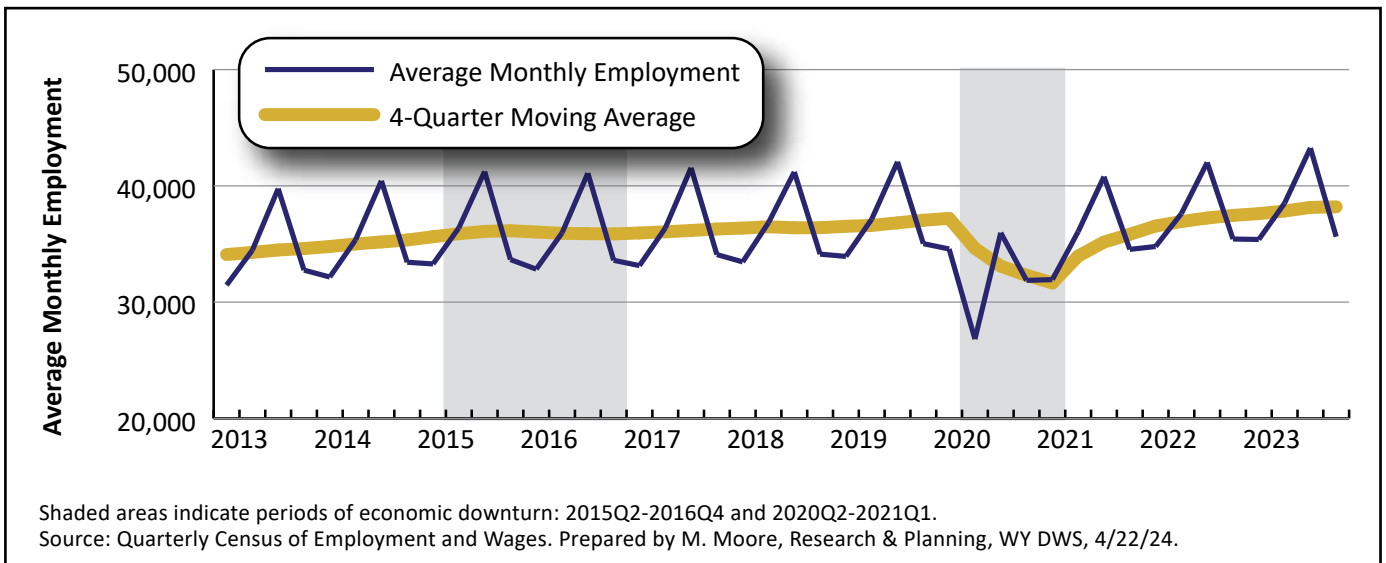


Figure 2.10: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

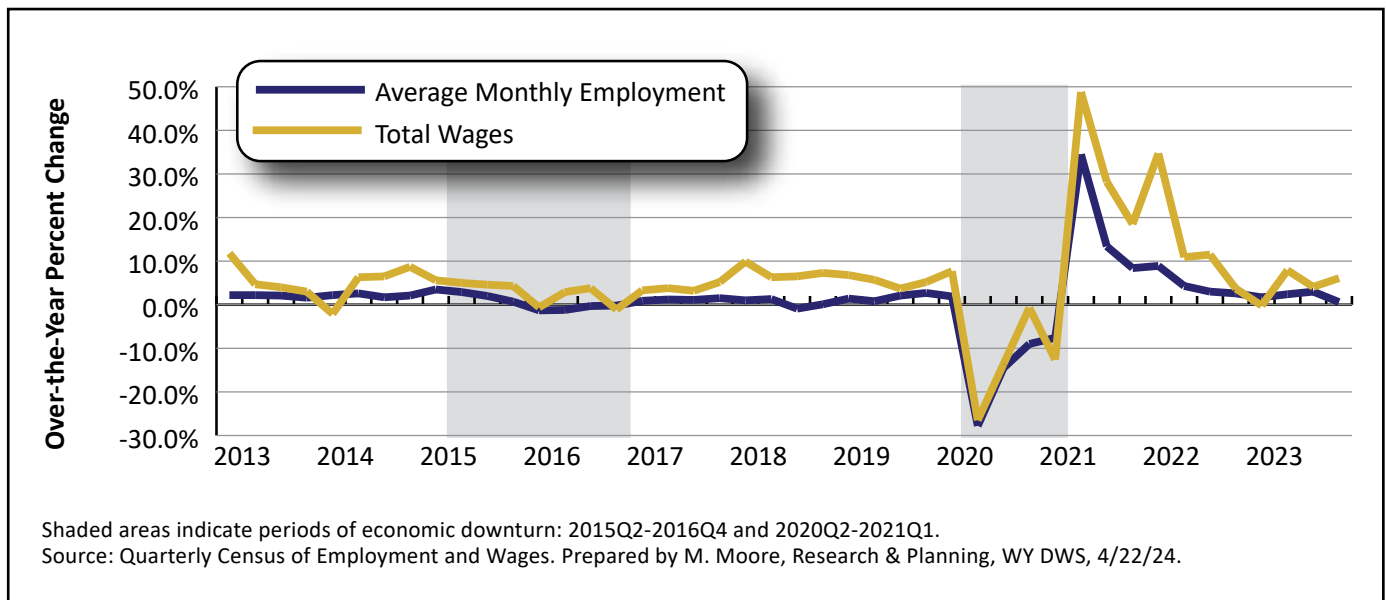


Figure 2.11: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

County

Natrona County added the largest number of jobs over the year (1,246, or 3.3%), followed by Laramie County (1,014, or 2.2%; see Table 2.7). Other counties with substantial job growth included Teton (935, or 4.2%), Campbell (828, or 3.4%), and Sweetwater (520, or 2.6%). The only counties with over-the-year job losses were Carbon (-109, or -17%), Platte (-69, or -2.0%), and Niobrara (-21, or -2.4%).

Job growth in Natrona County was driven by transportation & warehousing,

mining (including oil & gas), and health care & social assistance. In Laramie County, the industries with the greatest job growth included mining (including oil & gas), professional & technical services, and other services, except public administration.

Other areas of notable growth included accommodation & food services in Teton County, construction in Teton County, and mining (including oil & gas) in Campbell County.

The greatest increases in total wages were seen in Laramie (\$204.2 million, or 7.9%), Natrona (\$189.9 million, or 8.9%),

Table 2.7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2022-2023

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2023	2022	Change		2023	2022	Change	
			N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Albany	16,681	16,587	95	0.6	\$844.7	\$787.1	\$57.6	7.3
Big Horn	4,095	4,058	37	0.9	\$207.9	\$193.4	\$14.5	7.5
Campbell	24,933	24,105	828	3.4	\$1,657.2	\$1,531.4	\$125.8	8.2
Carbon	6,420	6,529	-109	-1.7	\$365.6	\$398.9	-\$33.3	-8.4
Converse	6,172	6,139	33	0.5	\$384.9	\$372.1	\$12.8	3.4
Crook	2,626	2,576	50	2.0	\$142.0	\$132.9	\$9.1	6.8
Fremont	15,604	15,280	324	2.1	\$770.4	\$719.8	\$50.6	7.0
Goshen	4,123	4,103	20	0.5	\$186.0	\$176.1	\$9.9	5.6
Hot Springs	1,989	1,977	12	0.6	\$90.9	\$88.3	\$2.5	2.9
Johnson	3,391	3,284	107	3.2	\$156.0	\$143.9	\$12.2	8.5
Laramie	47,454	46,439	1,014	2.2	\$2,787.0	\$2,582.9	\$204.2	7.9
Lincoln	7,053	6,947	106	1.5	\$421.5	\$389.7	\$31.8	8.2
Natrona	39,431	38,184	1,246	3.3	\$2,321.6	\$2,131.7	\$189.9	8.9
Niobrara	817	837	-21	-2.4	\$35.1	\$35.1	\$0.0	-0.1
Park	14,176	13,836	340	2.5	\$700.1	\$650.2	\$49.9	7.7
Platte	3,309	3,378	-69	-2.0	\$167.9	\$166.6	\$1.3	0.8
Sheridan	14,065	13,821	244	1.8	\$760.0	\$716.3	\$43.8	6.1
Sublette	3,823	3,696	127	3.4	\$242.1	\$218.1	\$24.0	11.0
Sweetwater	20,861	20,342	520	2.6	\$1,406.6	\$1,291.6	\$115.0	8.9
Teton	23,418	22,483	935	4.2	\$1,797.3	\$1,666.9	\$130.4	7.8
Uinta	8,226	8,086	140	1.7	\$397.8	\$372.7	\$25.1	6.7
Washakie	3,597	3,511	86	2.5	\$174.7	\$167.6	\$7.1	4.2
Weston	2,408	2,351	58	2.5	\$120.3	\$112.4	\$7.9	7.0
Nonclassified	3,909	3,672	237	6.5	\$316.7	\$285.7	\$31.0	10.8
Total	278,582	272,220	6,362	2.3	\$16,454.3	\$15,331.3	\$1,122.9	7.3

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/24.

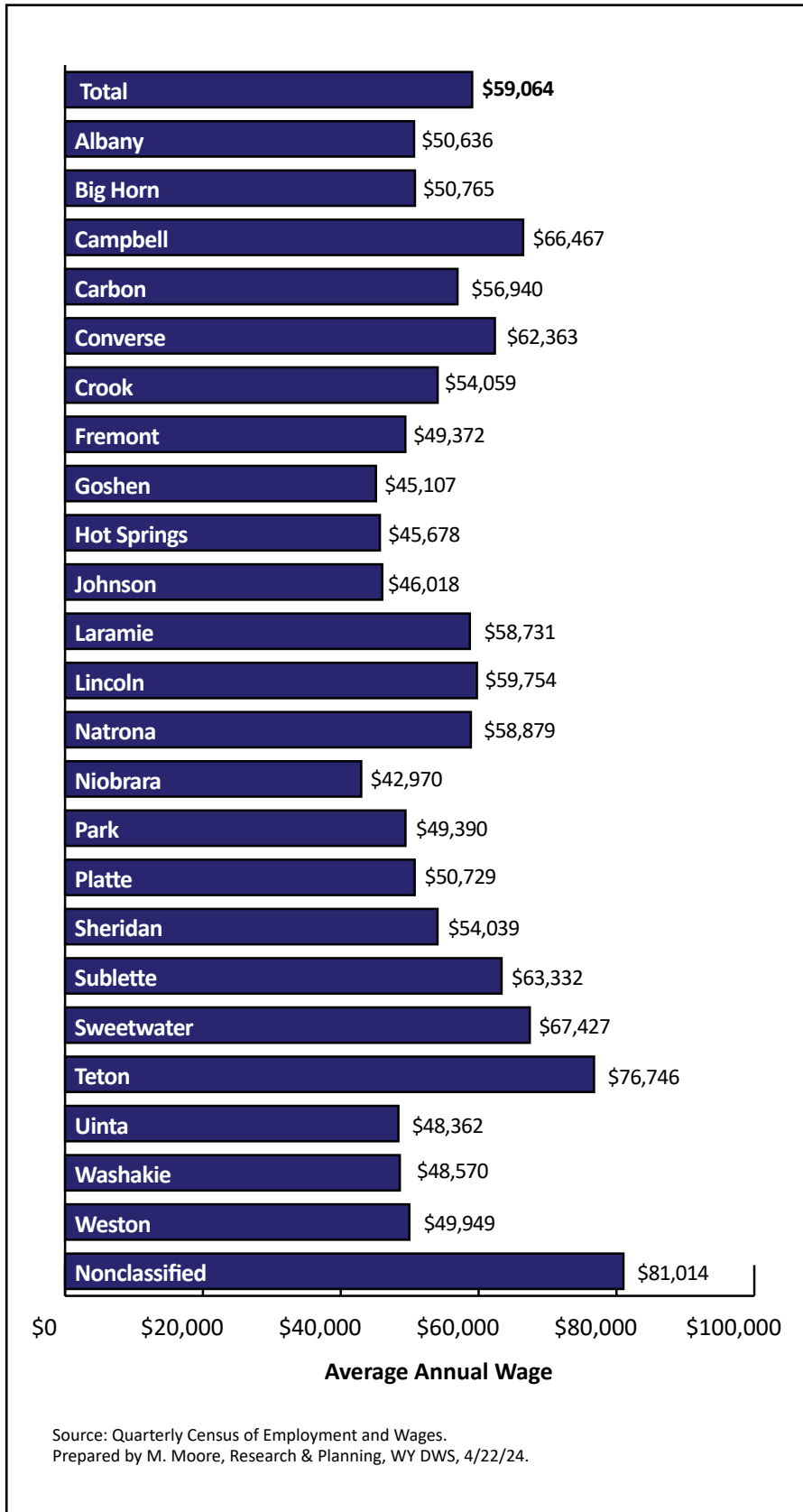


Figure 2.12: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2023

Teton (\$130.4 million, or 7.8%), and Campbell (\$125.8 million, or 8.2%) counties.

As shown in Figure 2.12, Teton County had the highest average annual wage (\$76,746), due in large part to extremely high wages in management of companies & enterprises (Research & Planning, 2024b). Many of the other counties with high annual wages had large concentrations of high-paying mining jobs, including Sweetwater (\$67,427), Campbell (\$66,467), Sublette (\$63,332), and Converse (\$62,363). The lowest wages were found in some of Wyoming's least populous counties, including Niobrara (\$42,970), Goshen (\$45,107), Hot Springs (\$45,678), and Johnson (\$46,018).

Surrounding States

As previously mentioned, Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by 2.3% from 2022 to 2023. All of Wyoming's surrounding states increased by similar rates; for example, Montana and South Dakota both saw 2.2% over-the-year increases, while employment in Idaho increased by 2.7%.

Compared to pre-

pandemic levels, however, Wyoming has recovered at a much slower rate than all surrounding states. Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by 0.5% from 2019 to 2023, while Idaho and Utah saw increases of 12.1% and 11.2%, respectively. Among surrounding states, Nebraska had the lowest growth of 2.6%.

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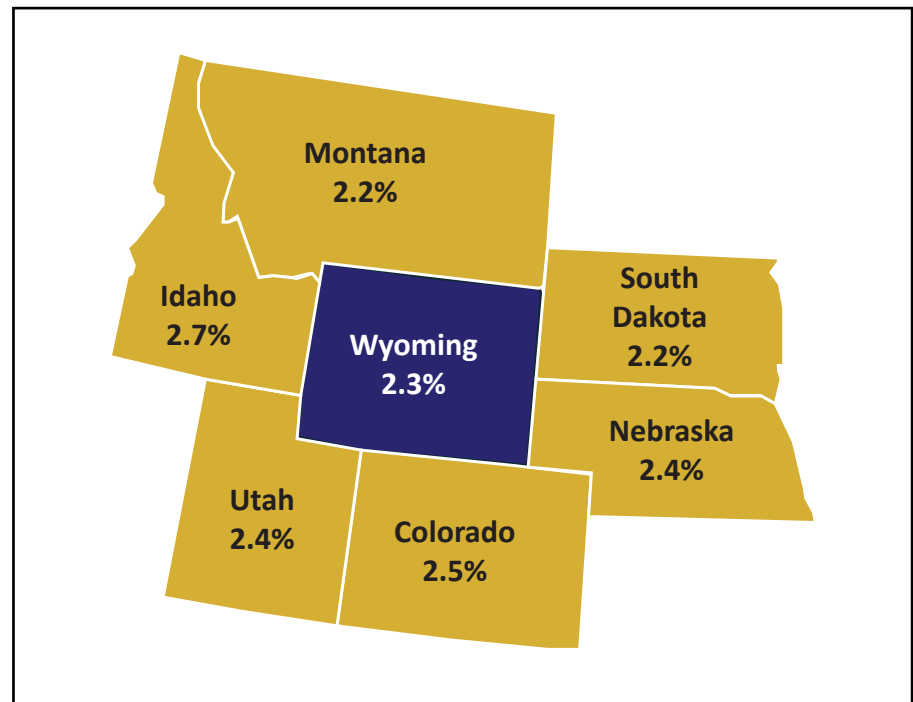


Figure 2.13: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming and Surrounding States, 2022-2023

Chapter 3

Population Estimates

Population Growth Strongest in Wyoming's Northern Counties

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Wyoming's estimated resident population continued to grow over the last year, increasing from 581,629 in 2022 to 584,057 in 2023 (2,428, or 0.4%; see Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1)¹. Over the last decade, Wyoming's population increased by 1,935, or 0.3%.

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

Liu (2023) noted that Wyoming had more births (5,882) than deaths (5,779) in 2023. From 2022 to 2023, Wyoming's net migration was 2,338, meaning that 2,338

more individuals moved to Wyoming than left the state between July 2022 and July 2023.

Table 3.1: Wyoming's Estimated Resident Population and Over-the-Year Change, 2013-2023

Year	Population	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%
2013	582,122	5,817	1.0
2014	582,531	409	0.1
2015	585,613	3,082	0.5
2016	584,215	-1,398	-0.2
2017	578,931	-5,284	-0.9
2018	577,601	-1,330	-0.2
2019	578,759	1,158	0.2
2020	577,664	-1,095	-0.2
2021	579,548	1,884	0.3
2022	581,629	2,081	0.4
2023	584,057	2,428	0.4
Change, 2013-2023		1,935	0.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/12/24.

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

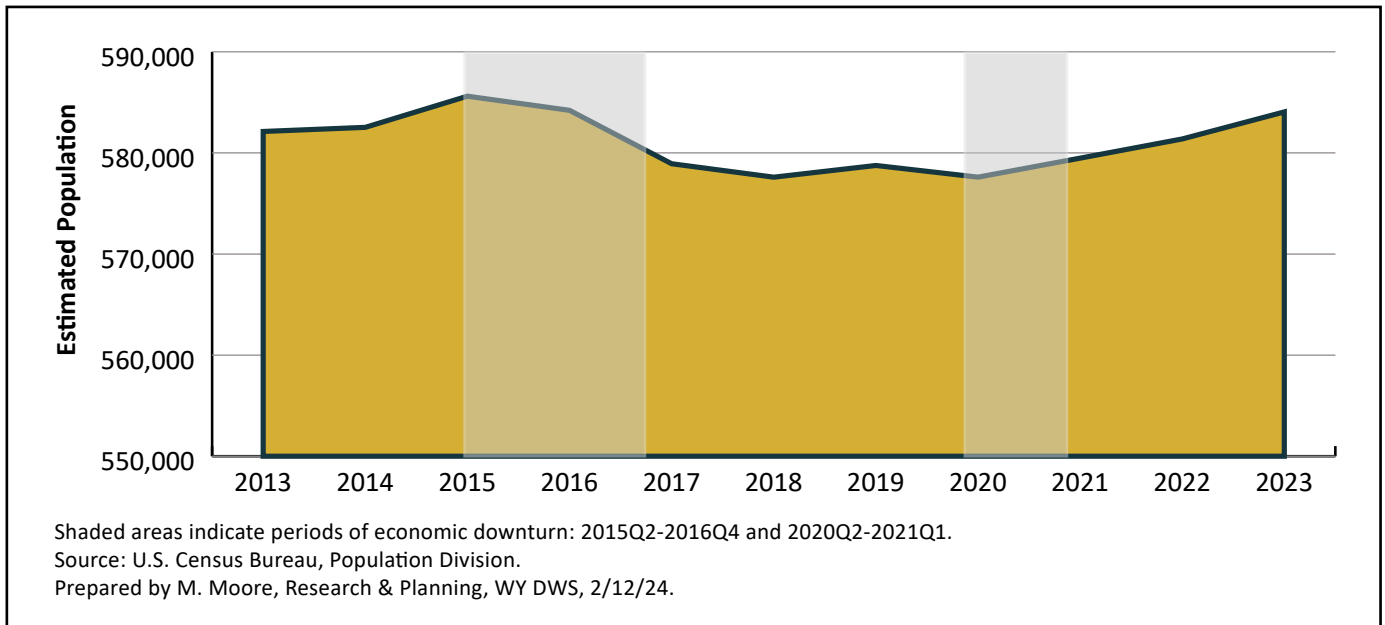


Figure 3.1: Estimated Resident Population of Wyoming, 2013-2023

Wyoming's population decreased each year from 2016 to 2018 during a recent economic downturn (see Chapter 2). However, Wyoming has seen moderate population growth over the last three years, increasing by 6,393 individuals (1.1%) from 2020 to 2023. In 2023, Wyoming's population was at its highest point since 2016 (see Table 3.1, page 24).

As shown in Table 3.2, the counties with the greatest population increases from 2020 to 2023 were Sheridan (1,519, or 4.9%), Lincoln (1,222, or 6.2%), Albany (1,145, or 3.1%), and Park (1,066, or 3.6%). Laramie County's population increased by 254 (0.3%) while Natrona County's population dropped by 358 (0.4%).

Interestingly, the greatest percentage growth in population mostly occurred in Wyoming's northern counties (see Figure 3.2, page 26). Although Lincoln County had the greatest percentage increase of 6.2%, the other counties with the greatest percent growth from 2020 to 2023 were Crook (5.8%), Sheridan (4.9%), Big Horn (4.6%), Park (3.6%), and Johnson (3.4%). The greatest percentage decreases occurred in Niobrara (-4.1%), Sweetwater (-2.2%), Carbon (-1.2%), and Platte (-1.0%) counties.

Wyoming's 1.1% population increase from 2020 to 2023 was slightly higher than the national average of 1.0% (see Figure 3.3, page 26). Many of Wyoming's

Table 3.2: Resident Population Estimates for Wyoming by County as of July 1, 2020-2023

County	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change, 2022-2023		Change, 2020-2023	
					N	%	N	%
Albany	37,112	37,854	38,178	38,257	79	0.2	1,145	3.1
Big Horn	11,484	11,643	11,879	12,018	139	1.2	534	4.6
Campbell	47,147	46,543	47,059	47,498	439	0.9	351	0.7
Carbon	14,509	14,714	14,538	14,334	-204	-1.4	-175	-1.2
Converse	13,746	13,662	13,765	13,809	44	0.3	63	0.5
Crook	7,178	7,308	7,419	7,592	173	2.3	414	5.8
Fremont	39,202	39,416	39,566	39,815	249	0.6	613	1.6
Goshen	12,515	12,568	12,636	12,642	6	0.0	127	1.0
Hot Springs	4,621	4,595	4,623	4,661	38	0.8	40	0.9
Johnson	8,467	8,624	8,719	8,759	40	0.5	292	3.4
Laramie	100,730	100,827	100,781	100,984	203	0.2	254	0.3
Lincoln	19,658	20,173	20,671	20,880	209	1.0	1,222	6.2
Natrona	80,299	79,635	79,523	79,941	418	0.5	-358	-0.4
Niobrara	2,454	2,416	2,348	2,354	6	0.3	-100	-4.1
Park	29,669	30,141	30,505	30,735	230	0.8	1,066	3.6
Platte	8,631	8,677	8,652	8,546	-106	-1.2	-85	-1.0
Sheridan	31,000	31,653	32,035	32,519	484	1.5	1,519	4.9
Sublette	8,736	8,722	8,752	8,969	217	2.5	233	2.7
Sweetwater	42,197	41,626	41,374	41,249	-125	-0.3	-948	-2.2
Teton	23,379	23,605	23,297	23,232	-65	-0.3	-147	-0.6
Uinta	20,457	20,681	20,727	20,745	18	0.1	288	1.4
Washakie	7,657	7,719	7,724	7,710	-14	-0.2	53	0.7
Weston	6,816	6,746	6,858	6,808	-50	-0.7	-8	-0.1
Total	577,664	579,548	581,629	584,057	2,428	0.4	6,393	1.1

Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Wyoming: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/15/24.

neighboring states had the greatest population increases in the nation, including Idaho (6.2%), Montana (4.2%), Utah (4.1%), and South Dakota (3.5%).

References

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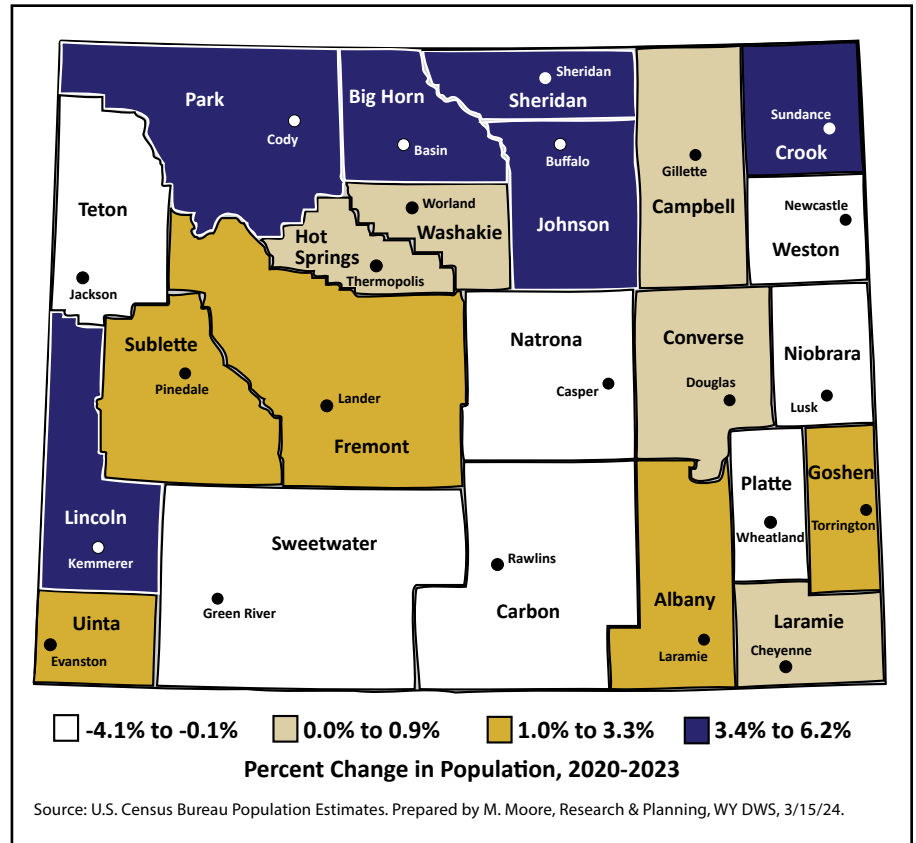


Figure 3.2: Percent Change in Wyoming Population by County as of July 1, 2020-2023

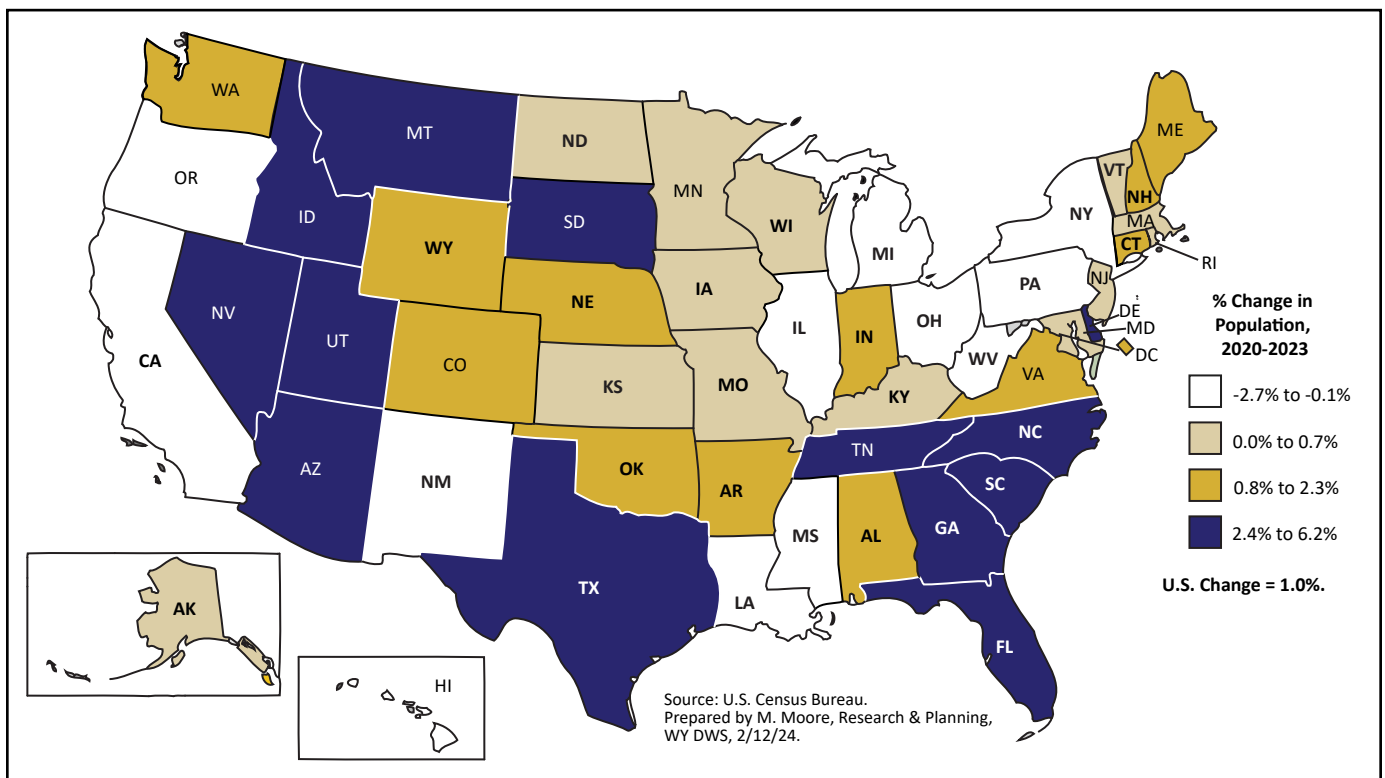


Figure 3.3: Percent Change in Estimated Population by State, 2020-2023

Chapter 4

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Labor Force, Employment Reach 7-Year High in 2023

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Wyoming’s average annual unemployment rate for 2023 was 2.9%, down from 3.4% in 2022 (see Table 4.1). The unemployment rate has continued to decrease since peaking at a 10-year high of 5.9% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and a decrease in energy prices.

Wyoming’s *labor force* (the sum of all employed and unemployed individuals) decreased most years from 2014 to 2021, but increased slightly in 2022 (see Figure 4.1, page 26). In 2023, the labor force was 295,207, up from 292,664 in 2022 (an increase of 2,543, or 0.9%).

The labor force directly

affects the unemployment rate, which is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed by the labor force. If the number of unemployed remains the same but the labor force increases, then the unemployment rate will go down. From 2022 to 2023, the number of unemployed

decreased and the labor force increased, leading to a lower unemployment rate.

The number of people employed in 2023 was 286,669, the highest since 2015 (see Table 4.1). The number of unemployed people was 8,538, the lowest in the last decade.

Table 4.1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2014-2023

Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
2014	302,865	289,694	13,171	4.3	67.3
2015	301,608	288,894	12,714	4.2	66.8
2016	300,546	284,439	16,107	5.4	66.6
2017	293,802	281,164	12,638	4.3	65.9
2018	292,629	280,754	11,875	4.1	65.7
2019	293,997	283,071	10,926	3.7	65.7
2020	293,606	276,367	17,239	5.9	65.3
2021	288,769	275,633	13,136	4.5	63.7
2022	292,664	282,615	10,049	3.4	64.0
2023	295,207	286,669	8,538	2.9	63.9

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/24.

Box 4.1: Calculating the Unemployment Rate

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

Table 4.2: Wyoming Unemployment Rate by County, 2022-2023

County	2023	2022	% Point Change
Albany	2.6	3.0	-0.4
Big Horn	3.3	4.0	-0.7
Campbell	2.7	3.4	-0.7
Carbon	3.0	3.5	-0.5
Converse	2.3	2.9	-0.6
Crook	2.4	2.9	-0.5
Fremont	3.4	3.8	-0.4
Goshen	2.6	2.8	-0.2
Hot Springs	2.6	2.8	-0.2
Johnson	2.8	3.3	-0.5
Laramie	3.0	3.4	-0.4
Lincoln	2.9	3.3	-0.4
Natrona	3.2	3.9	-0.7
Niobrara	2.6	2.8	-0.2
Park	2.9	3.4	-0.5
Platte	2.9	3.4	-0.5
Sheridan	2.7	3.2	-0.5
Sublette	3.3	3.9	-0.6
Sweetwater	3.3	3.9	-0.6
Teton	2.1	2.6	-0.5
Uinta	3.2	3.6	-0.4
Washakie	3.3	3.9	-0.6
Weston	2.1	2.6	-0.5
Total	2.9	3.4	-0.5

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/24.

In 2023, the counties with the lowest unemployment rates were Weston (2.1%), Teton (2.1%), Converse (2.3%), and Crook (2.4%) counties (see Table 4.2). Fremont County had the highest unemployment rate at 3.4%. Big Horn, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Washakie counties all had unemployment rates of 3.3%.

All counties saw a decrease in their average annual unemployment rate from the previous year. The counties that showed the largest decrease in percentage changes were Big Horn, Campbell, and Natrona, all at -0.7%. Two of those three counties are heavily dependent on mining jobs.

The *labor force participation rate* (see Box 4.2, page 29) refers to the population that is either working or actively looking for work, and is also an important indicator of economic health as it provides details on the potential resources available for hire.

Wyoming’s labor force participation

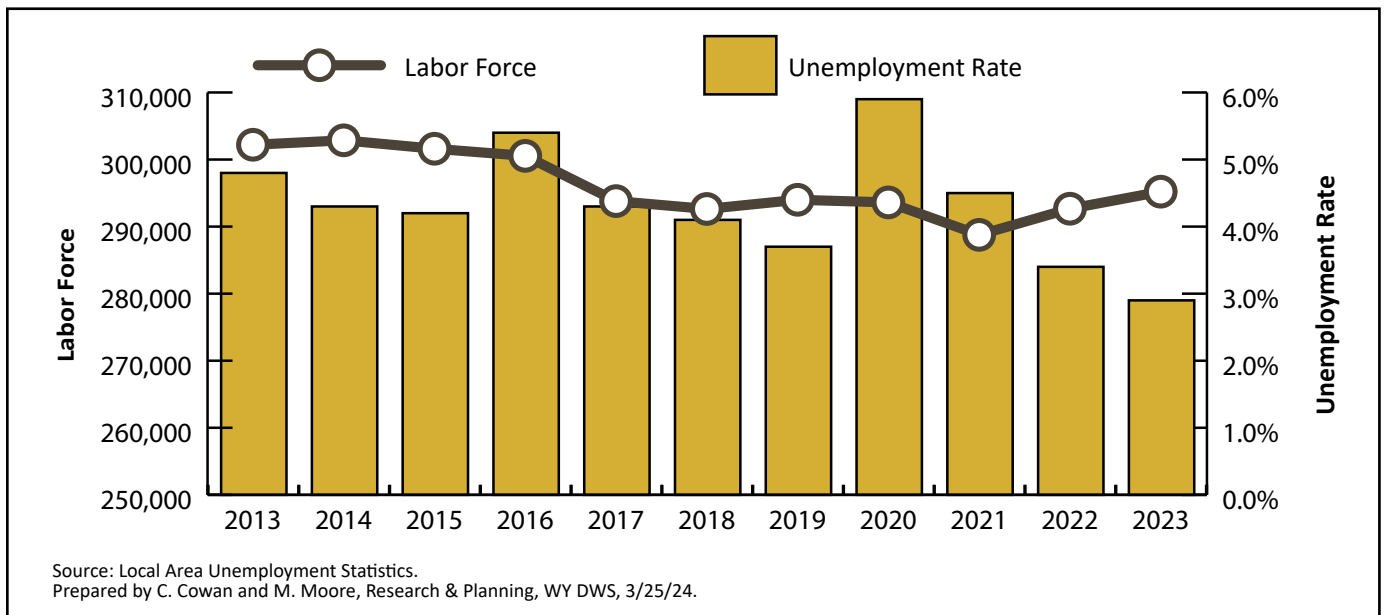


Figure 4.1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2013-2023

rate has declined since reaching a high of 72.2 in 2008 (see Figure 4.2). The labor force participation rate declined slightly from 64.0% in 2022 to 63.9% in 2023 and remained lower than at any other time dating back to at least 1976, the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

The labor force participation rate is an important measure to keep in mind,

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because the unemployment rate may not decline when more people go back to work but fewer people participate in the labor market.

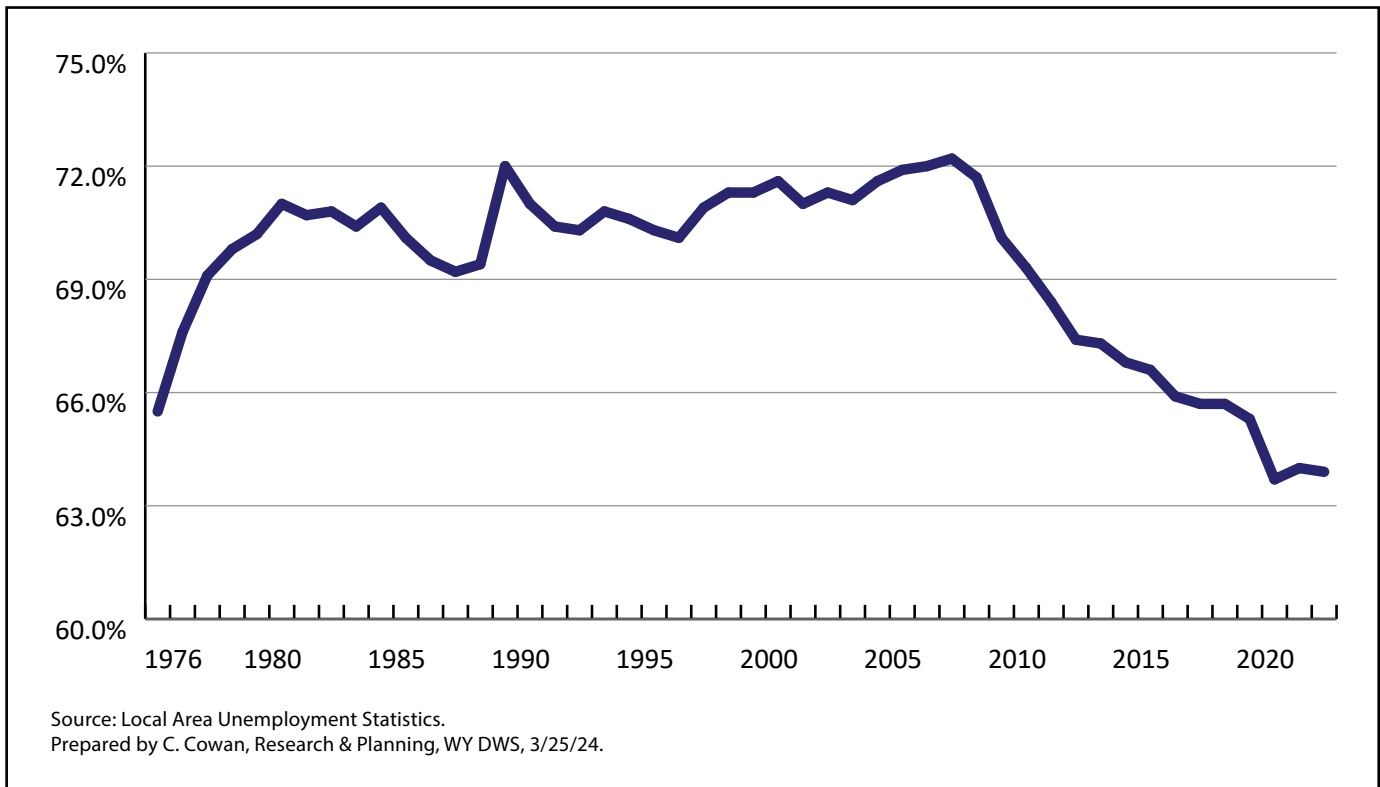


Figure 4.2: Average Annual Labor Force Participation Rate for Wyoming, 1976-2023

Box 4.2: Labor Force Participation Rate

The *labor force participation rate* represents the number of people age 16 and older in the labor force as a percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population. In other words, the participation rate is the percentage of the population that is either working or actively looking for work.

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

Chapter 5

Unemployment Insurance Claims

Wyoming UI Claims, Benefits Paid Remain Low in 2023

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

As discussed throughout this report, Wyoming’s economy improved in 2023, as the state added 6,362 jobs over the year (see Chapter 2). The number of Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants slightly decreased, while the total amount of benefits increased from 2022 to 2023. Both metrics are considerably below pre-pandemic levels. Continuing its trend from last year, the number of benefit recipients was at its lowest since 1997, the first year for which comparable data are available.

This chapter examines selected UI statistics and provides analysis for a better

understanding of Wyoming’s UI claims and how they effect the current economy.

UI Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

In 2023, 10,460 unemployed workers received UI benefits in Wyoming, a decrease of 137 (-1.3%) from 2022 (see Figure 5.1). The number of UI recipients who exhausted their regular benefits increased from 1,660 in 2022 to 1,797 in 2023 (137, or 8.3%). The *exhaustion rate*

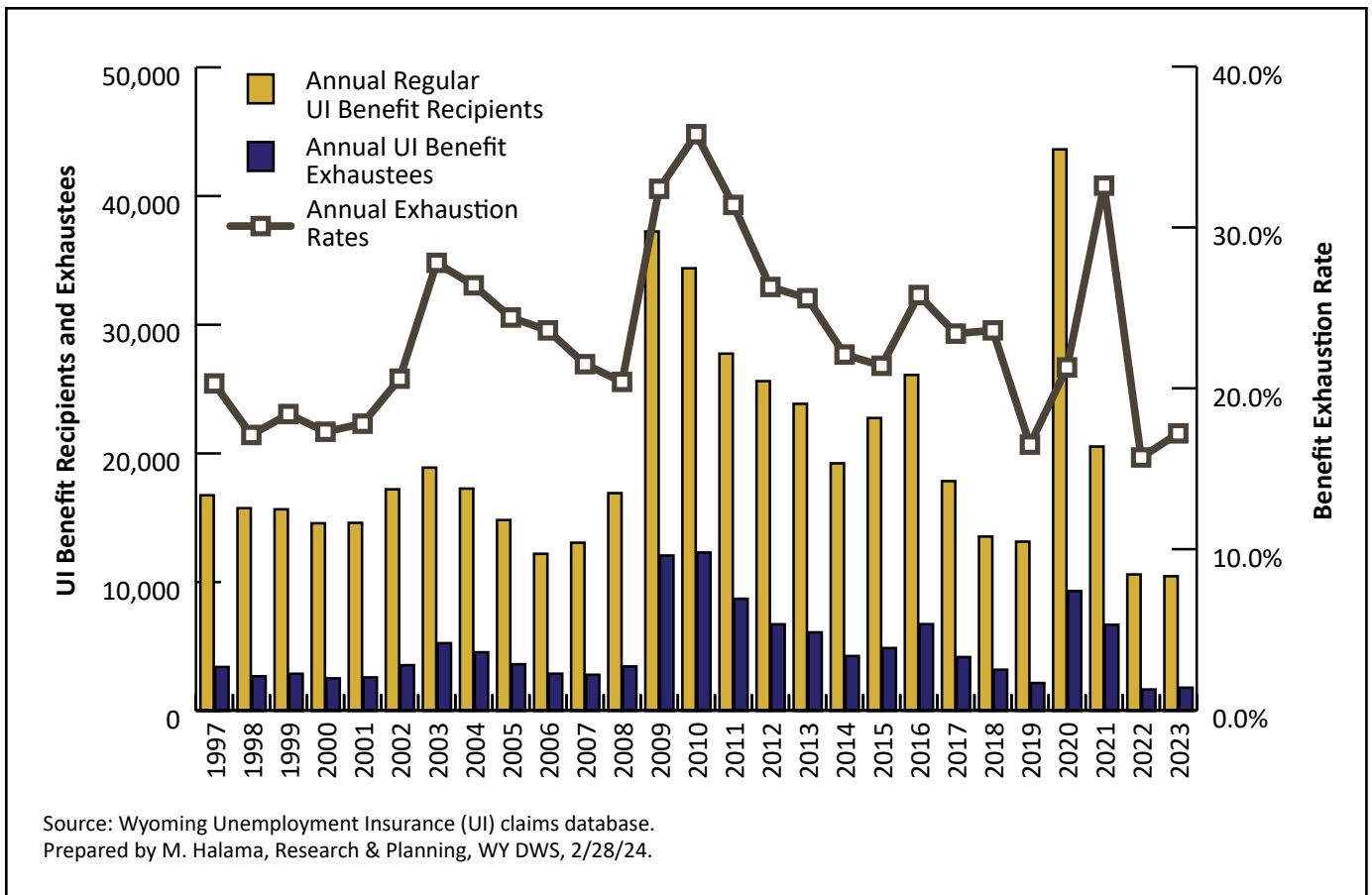


Figure 5.1: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2023

(number of benefit exhaustees divided by the total number of recipients) increased from 15.7% to 17.2%. The increase in the number of exhaustees from last year may indicate it was harder for those who lost jobs to find reemployment.

There were 15 counties in Wyoming that experienced over-the-year decreases in UI recipients,

while eight counties had an increase from 2022 to 2023 (see Table 5.1). The largest over-the-year decreases were seen in Lincoln (-70, or -21.0%), Carbon (-48, or -19.2%), and Campbell (-44, or -7.0%) counties. The largest over-the-year increases were in Laramie (89, or 6.4%), Goshen (32, or 37.6%), and Natrona (31, or 2.2%) counties. The number of out-of-state recipients increased by

five, or 0.3%. Out-of-state benefit recipients made up 18.5% of all benefit recipients in 2023, larger than any single county. Laramie and Natrona counties had the greatest share of UI claimants, with 14.2% and 13.8%, respectively.

At the industry level, construction accounted for over one in four of all UI recipients in 2023 (2,901 claimants, or 27.7%; see Table 5.2, page 32), followed by accommodation & food services (1,501, or 14.3%), health care & social assistance (743, or 7.1%), and administrative & waste services (731, or 7.0%). Out-of-state UI claimants accounted for more than one in four (652, or 22.5%) construction claimants. In addition, out-of-state claimants accounted for more than one in three claimants in both arts, entertainment, & recreation (164, or 38.2%) and accommodation & food services (524, or 34.9%).

A majority of industries saw an increase in UI benefit recipients from 2022 to 2023, while eight industries saw decreases (see Table 5.3, page 33). The largest over-the-year decreases were in construction (-404, or -12.2%), mining (-76, or -13.9%), and educational services (-67, or -29.6%).

Table 5.1: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence of Claimant, 2022 and 2023

County	2022		2023		Change, 2022-23	
	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	%
Albany	347	3.3	341	3.3	-6	-1.7
Big Horn	180	1.7	157	1.5	-23	-12.8
Campbell	628	5.9	584	5.6	-44	-7.0
Carbon	250	2.4	202	1.9	-48	-19.2
Converse	142	1.3	132	1.3	-10	-7.0
Crook	87	0.8	69	0.7	-18	-20.7
Fremont	714	6.7	680	6.5	-34	-4.8
Goshen	85	0.8	117	1.1	32	37.6
Hot Springs	35	0.3	38	0.4	3	8.6
Johnson	123	1.2	119	1.1	-4	-3.3
Laramie	1,397	13.2	1,486	14.2	89	6.4
Lincoln	333	3.1	263	2.5	-70	-21.0
Natrona	1,412	13.3	1,443	13.8	31	2.2
Niobrara	26	0.2	32	0.3	6	23.1
Park	497	4.7	482	4.6	-15	-3.0
Platte	115	1.1	111	1.1	-4	-3.5
Sheridan	454	4.3	466	4.5	12	2.6
Sublette	92	0.9	88	0.8	-4	-4.3
Sweetwater	664	6.3	658	6.3	-6	-0.9
Teton	619	5.8	626	6.0	7	1.1
Uinta	225	2.1	208	2.0	-17	-7.6
Washakie	131	1.2	125	1.2	-6	-4.6
Weston	59	0.6	66	0.6	7	11.9
Out-of-State	1,933	18.2	1,938	18.5	5	0.3
Unclassified	49	0.5	29	0.3	-20	-40.8
Total	10,597	100.0	10,460	100.0	-137	-1.3

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

The largest over-the-year increase was in professional & technical services (89, or 27.9%), followed by information (75, or 115.4%) and retail trade (62, or 9.9%).

Thirteen industries had higher benefit exhaustion rates in 2023 compared to 2022. The highest exhaustion rates in 2023 were in educational services (30.8%), public administration (25.5%), and agriculture (23.2%). The lowest exhaustion rates were in utilities (9.5%), and management of companies & enterprises (11.5%); accommodation & food services and construction both had an exhaustion rate of 14.3%.

The average number of weeks claimed

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Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

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

remained largely unchanged, from 10.4 in 2022 to 10.3 in 2023. Most industries saw slight variations in their average weeks claimed in 2022 and 2023, with the exception of mining (8.6 in 2022 and 10.2 in 2023). In general, higher average weeks claimed usually indicate that benefit recipients from a particular industry had a more difficult time finding new employment.

Wyoming saw a slight over-the-year decrease in UI recipients and average

Table 5.2: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2023

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents		Out-of-State Residents		Total	
		N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	75	91.5	7	8.5	82	0.8
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	391	82.8	81	17.2	472	4.5
22	Utilities	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	0.2
23	Construction	2,249	77.5	652	22.5	2,901	27.7
31-33	Manufacturing	492	94.8	27	5.2	519	5.0
42	Wholesale Trade	190	95.0	10	5.0	200	1.9
44-45	Retail Trade	623	90.7	64	9.3	687	6.6
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	398	88.4	52	11.6	450	4.3
51	Information	125	89.3	15	10.7	140	1.3
52	Finance & Insurance	190	92.2	16	7.8	206	2.0
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	138	92.0	12	8.0	150	1.4
54	Professional & Technical Services	353	86.5	55	13.5	408	3.9
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	21	80.8	5	19.2	26	0.2
56	Administrative & Waste Services	658	90.0	73	10.0	731	7.0
61	Educational Services	134	84.3	25	15.7	159	1.5
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	704	94.8	39	5.2	743	7.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	265	61.8	164	38.2	429	4.1
72	Accommodation & Food Services	977	65.1	524	34.9	1,501	14.3
81	Other Services	174	87.4	25	12.6	199	1.9
92	Public Administration	331	81.9	73	18.1	404	3.9
	Nonclassified	14	43.8	18	56.3	32	0.3
	Total	8,520	81.5	1,940	18.5	10,460	100

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
 N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

weeks claimed, while seeing a large decrease in the average UI exhaustion rate. This indicates that Wyoming’s employment situation has been steady in 2023. One possible area of concern is that some industries saw large increases in UI exhaustion rates from 2022 to 2023, such as educational services (16.4% to 30.8%), mining, including oil & gas (10.6% to 15.9%), and health care & social assistance (15.6% to 18.7%). An increase in exhaustion rate could indicate that those who lost jobs in those particular industries had a harder time finding employment.

Demographics are another key to figuring out what subset of the population are UI recipients. Demographic data are

broken out in Table 5.4 (see page 34) and show that older workers have a higher UI benefit exhaustion rate than younger workers. The exhaustion rate was 13.0% for those ages 25-34, 21.3% for those 55-64 and 32.0% for those 65 and older (see Table 5.4). In addition, women had higher exhaustion rates than men every year since 2001, with the exception of 2020.

A higher pre-layoff wage and longer-term employment would qualify a claimant for more weeks of UI benefits, with a maximum of 26 weeks. In other words, individuals with more eligible weeks of UI benefits had more time to find re-employment, and were less likely to exhaust their benefits than those with fewer weeks of eligibility.

Table 5.3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2022-2023

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Change		Exhaustion Rate		Average Weeks Claimed	
		2022	2023	N	%	2022	2023	2022	2023
11	Agriculture	91	82	-9	-9.9	22.0	23.2	11.0	10.7
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	548	472	-76	-13.9	10.6	15.9	8.6	10.2
22	Utilities	19	21	2	10.5	26.3	9.5	11.4	12.0
23	Construction	3,305	2,901	-404	-12.2	13.9	14.3	9.7	9.7
31-33	Manufacturing	511	519	8	1.6	15.9	17.1	9.1	10.2
42	Wholesale Trade	201	200	-1	-0.5	23.4	17.5	10.8	11.4
44-45	Retail Trade	625	687	62	9.9	17.9	22.1	10.5	11.0
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	423	450	27	6.4	17.3	17.3	11.2	10.2
51	Information	65	140	75	115.4	23.1	15.0	11.7	10.7
52	Finance & Insurance	182	206	24	13.2	18.7	21.4	11.0	11.5
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	115	150	35	30.4	19.1	16.0	11.3	9.9
54	Pro. & Technical Services	319	408	89	27.9	15.7	15.0	10.2	10.3
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Ent.	7	26	19	271.4	14.3	11.5	15.0	10.6
56	Admin. & Waste Services	739	731	-8	-1.1	17.7	20.9	10.1	10.5
61	Educational Services	226	159	-67	-29.6	16.4	30.8	11.2	11.3
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	755	743	-12	-1.6	15.6	18.7	10.8	11.0
71	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	376	429	53	14.1	10.6	18.9	9.9	8.5
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs.	1,442	1,501	59	4.1	12.7	14.3	8.9	8.8
81	Other Services	210	199	-11	-5.2	14.8	18.1	9.6	10.6
92	Public Administration	388	404	16	4.1	13.1	25.5	10.9	10.9
	Nonclassified	50	32	-18	-36.0	100.0	9.4	5.1	7.4
	Total	10,597	10,460	-137	-1.3	15.7	17.2	10.4	10.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

Statewide UI Benefit Expenses

The Unemployment Insurance division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services paid a total of \$45.1 million in UI benefits in 2023, including \$42.6 million from the state UI trust fund and \$2.6 million from other UI funds (see Figure

5.2, page 35). State UI trust fund benefits increased \$3.1 million (8.0%) to \$42.6 million from the \$39.4 million in 2022.

At the industry level (see Table 5.5, page 35), construction had nearly one-third of all UI benefits (\$13.7 million, or 30.4%), followed by accommodation &

(Text continued on page 36)

Table 5.4: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2022 and 2023

Category		2022			2023		
		UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate
Age	16-24	881	85	9.6	836	87	10.4
	25-34	2,504	280	11.2	2,474	322	13.0
	35-44	2,485	365	14.7	2,503	383	15.3
	45-54	1,947	310	15.9	2,003	372	18.6
	55-64	1,958	407	20.8	1,850	394	21.3
	65+	732	213	29.1	746	239	32.0
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	N/A
Gender	Men	6,909	1,008	14.6	6,629	1,021	15.4
	Women	3,598	652	18.1	3,783	776	20.5
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	N/A
Total Base Period Wages ^a	\$0-\$9,999	497	116	23.3	382	97	25.4
	\$10,000-\$19,999	1,692	388	22.9	1,445	411	28.4
	\$20,000-\$29,999	2,108	399	18.9	1,856	397	21.4
	\$30,000-\$39,999	1,922	292	15.2	1,930	335	17.4
	\$40,000-\$49,999	1,469	149	10.1	1,527	190	12.4
	\$50,000-\$59,999	1,003	103	10.3	1,078	117	10.9
	\$60,000+	1,816	213	11.7	2,194	250	11.4
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	N/A
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0-9	12	4	33.3	6	0	0.0
	10-14	901	322	35.7	754	294	39.0
	15-19	1,775	424	23.9	1,620	437	27.0
	20-25	2,902	336	11.6	2,859	448	15.7
	Maximum = 26	4,917	574	11.7	5,173	618	11.9
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	N/A
Number of Employers in Base Period ^a	1	6,040	993	16.4	5,692	984	17.3
	2	2,773	442	15.9	2,851	487	17.1
	3	1,032	140	13.6	1,132	197	17.4
	4	390	52	13.3	445	73	16.4
	5 or More	272	32	11.8	292	56	19.2
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	0.0
Total		10,597	1,660	15.7	10,460	1,797	17.2

^aThe *base period* refers to the earliest four of the five complete calendar quarters before an individual filed a benefits claim.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality. N/A = Not available.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

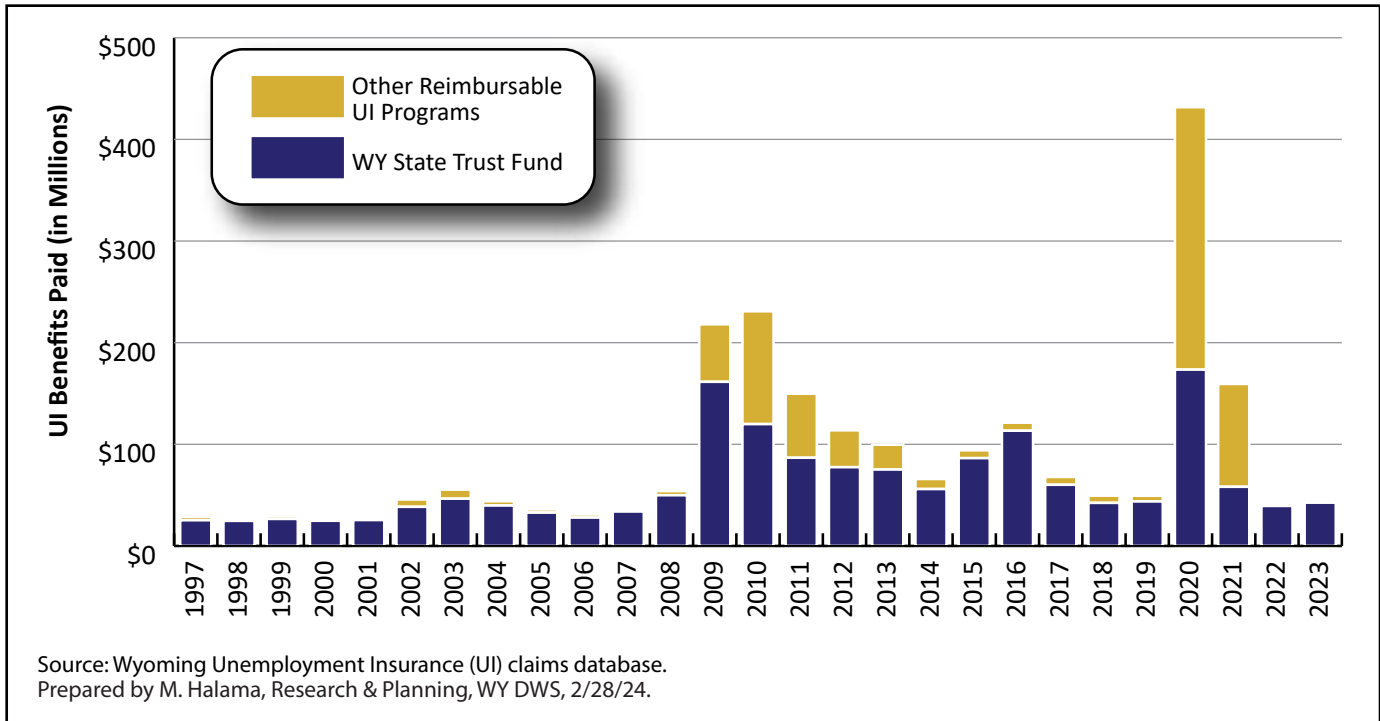


Figure 5.2: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2023

Table 5.5: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses for Wyoming by Industry, 2022-2023

County	2022		2023		Change, 2022-2023	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Agriculture	\$364,514	0.9	\$327,814	0.7	-\$36,700	-10.1
Mining, Including Oil & Gas	\$2,117,747	5.1	\$2,392,719	5.3	\$274,972	13.0
Utilities	\$97,699	0.2	\$123,617	0.3	\$25,918	26.5
Construction	\$14,348,520	34.8	\$13,725,134	30.4	-\$623,386	-4.3
Manufacturing	\$1,899,879	4.6	\$2,295,021	5.1	\$395,142	20.8
Wholesale Trade	\$848,604	2.1	\$962,735	2.1	\$114,131	13.4
Retail Trade	\$1,993,393	4.8	\$2,572,822	5.7	\$579,429	29.1
Transportation & Warehousing	\$1,877,591	4.6	\$1,975,488	4.4	\$97,897	5.2
Information	\$282,475	0.7	\$685,657	1.5	\$403,182	142.7
Finance & Insurance	\$832,764	2.0	\$934,807	2.1	\$102,043	12.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$413,237	1.0	\$616,914	1.4	\$203,677	49.3
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,360,084	3.3	\$1,955,960	4.3	\$595,876	43.8
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$35,695	0.1	\$155,703	0.3	\$120,008	336.2
Administrative & Waste Services	\$2,717,701	6.6	\$3,154,866	7.0	\$437,165	16.1
Educational Services	\$1,049,865	2.5	\$722,278	1.6	-\$327,587	-31.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$2,647,215	6.4	\$3,132,710	6.9	\$485,495	18.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$1,349,098	3.3	\$1,598,194	3.5	\$249,096	18.5
Accommodation & Food Services	\$4,363,734	10.6	\$4,906,787	10.9	\$543,053	12.4
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$772,594	1.9	\$857,529	1.9	\$84,935	11.0
Public Administration	\$1,652,916	4.0	\$1,926,657	4.3	\$273,741	16.6
Nonclassified	\$181,834	0.4	\$120,299	0.3	-\$61,535	-33.8
Total	\$41,207,159	100.0	\$45,143,711	100.0	\$3,936,552	9.6

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

(Text continued from page 34)

food services (\$4.9 million, or 10.9%), and administrative & waste services (\$3.2 million, or 7.0%). Industries that saw large over-the-year decreases include construction (-\$623,386, or -4.3%), educational services (-\$327,587, or -31.2%), and agriculture (-\$36,700, or -10.1%).

Industries that had over-the-year increases in UI benefits include professional & technical services (\$595,876, or 43.8%), retail trade

\$579,429, or 29.1%), and accommodation & food services (\$543,053, or 12.4%).

Unemployment insurance benefit wage replacement refers to how much of an individual’s average weekly wages were covered by UI benefits, and is calculated by dividing the average weekly benefit by the average weekly wage. Wage replacement rates were higher in 2020 and 2021 compared to 2022 and 2023, due to federal Cares Act funding (see Figure 5.3).

The average wage replacement rate across all industries was 38.6% in 2023,

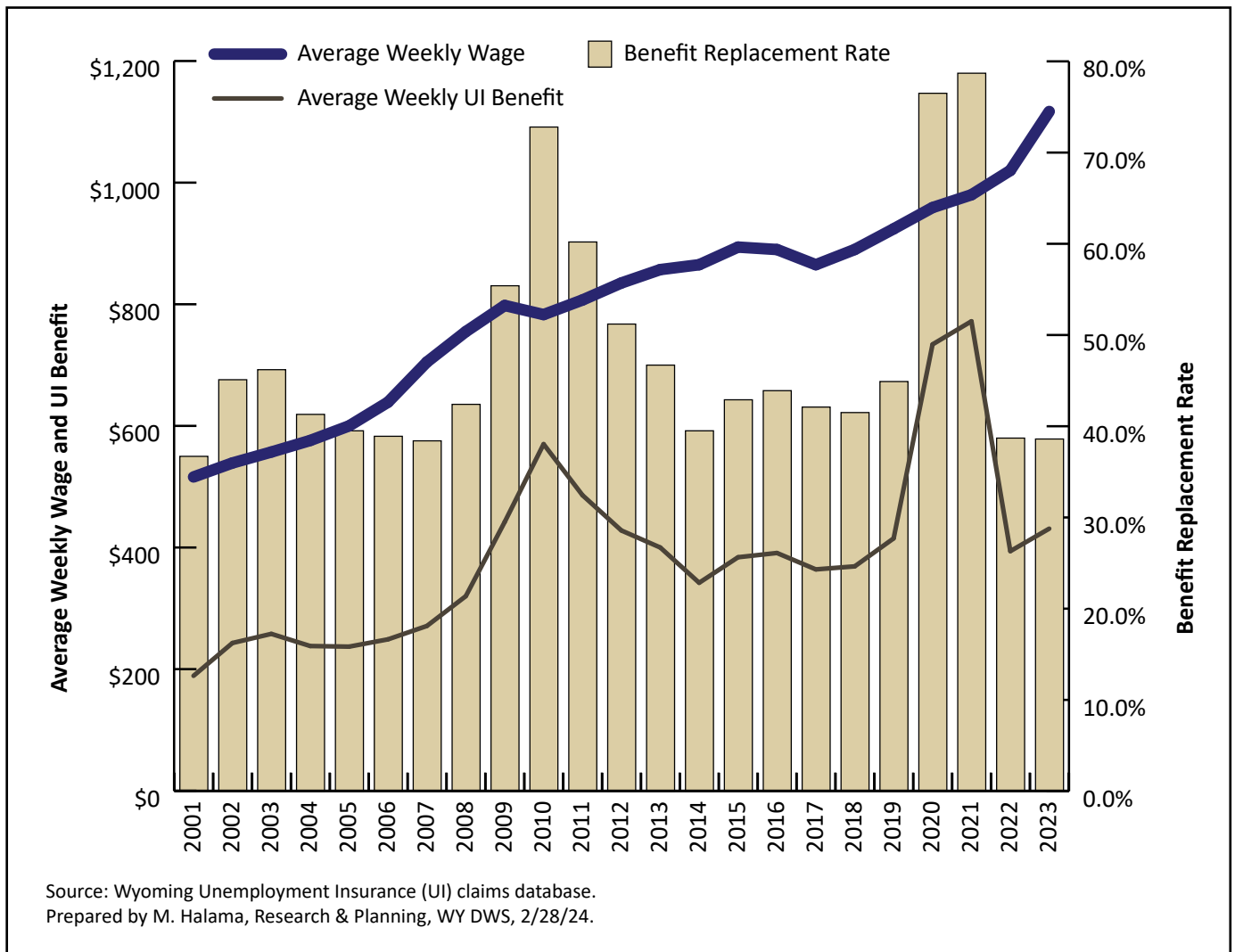


Figure 5.3: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Wage Replacement Rate for Wyoming, 2001-2023

which was the same as 2022, and much lower than the replacement rates of 76.6% and 78.8% in 2020 and 2021 (see Table 5.6). In 2023, accommodation & food services had the lowest average weekly wage of \$527 and the highest wage replacement rate of 70.3%. Industries with lower average weekly wages tend to have higher wage replacement rates, such as arts, entertainment, & recreation (66.1%), and agriculture (48.6%). Industries with higher wages typically had lower wage

replacement rates, such as management of companies & enterprises (11.6%), finance & insurance (22.4%), mining (24.9%), and utilities (24.9%).

Table 5.7 (see page 38) shows UI benefit expenses by county for 2022 and 2023. A majority of counties experienced double-digit percentage increases in UI benefit expenses over the year. The largest increases were seen in Laramie (\$881,314, or 15.9%), Natrona (\$673,973, or 12.8%),

Table 5.6: Average Weekly Wage, Average Weekly Benefit, and Benefit Replacement Rates for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients in Wyoming, 2020-2023

Industry	Average Weekly Wage				Average Weekly Benefit Amount				Average Weekly Wage Replacement Rate (%)			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	701	718	764	768	910	666	365	373	129.9	92.8	47.7	48.6
Mining	\$1,791	\$1,747	\$1,804	\$2,005	\$828	\$1,147	\$447	\$499	46.2	65.7	24.8	24.9
Utilities	\$1,822	\$1,817	\$1,860	\$1,972	\$1,138	\$714	\$452	\$491	62.5	39.3	24.3	24.9
Construction	\$1,103	\$1,088	\$1,120	\$1,242	\$833	\$781	\$449	\$489	75.5	71.7	40.1	39.4
Manufacturing	\$1,322	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$1,444	\$723	\$795	\$408	\$434	54.7	58.8	30.5	30.0
Wholesale Trade	\$1,263	\$1,246	\$1,297	\$1,433	\$782	\$973	\$389	\$421	61.9	78.1	30.0	29.4
Retail Trade	\$578	\$611	\$645	\$708	\$855	\$642	\$304	\$341	147.9	105.1	47.2	48.2
Transportation & Warehousing	\$1,054	\$1,055	\$1,099	\$1,241	\$892	\$819	\$398	\$429	84.7	77.6	36.2	34.5
Information	\$885	\$969	\$1,096	\$1,255	\$825	\$700	\$372	\$460	93.3	72.2	34.0	36.6
Finance & Insurance	\$1,292	\$1,402	\$1,675	\$1,758	\$685	\$671	\$416	\$394	53.0	47.9	24.8	22.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$967	\$949	\$1,007	\$1,075	\$803	\$856	\$318	\$414	83.0	90.2	31.6	38.5
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,316	\$1,414	\$1,488	\$1,585	\$764	\$892	\$417	\$466	58.0	63.1	28.0	29.4
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,940	\$2,732	\$5,509	\$4,870	\$937	\$798	\$340	\$566	48.3	29.2	6.2	11.6
Administrative & Waste Services	\$729	\$729	\$835	\$1,043	\$869	\$767	\$365	\$411	119.2	105.3	43.7	39.5
Educational Svcs.	\$853	\$902	\$913	\$967	\$897	\$688	\$416	\$403	105.1	76.4	45.6	41.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$973	\$1,020	\$1,061	\$1,139	\$824	\$586	\$326	\$384	84.7	57.5	30.7	33.7
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	\$582	\$630	\$634	\$665	\$881	\$716	\$363	\$440	151.4	113.6	57.2	66.1
Accommodation & Food Services	\$424	\$440	\$472	\$527	\$804	\$661	\$341	\$370	189.8	150.1	72.2	70.3
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$744	\$761	\$797	\$882	\$814	\$793	\$384	\$406	109.5	104.2	48.3	46.1
Public Admin.	\$1,015	\$1,044	\$1,054	\$1,161	\$865	\$614	\$389	\$436	85.3	58.9	36.9	37.6
Nonclassified	\$1,856	\$1,745	\$1,815	\$1,877	\$327	\$767	\$716	\$510	17.6	43.9	39.4	27.2
Total	\$959	\$980	\$1,020	\$1,117	\$734	\$772	\$394	\$431	76.6	78.8	38.6	38.6

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

Sweetwater (\$322,033, or 12.0%), and Teton (\$291,369, or 13.4%). The amount of benefits paid to out-of-state recipients increased by \$454,839, or 5.1%.

Among Wyoming counties, Laramie County had the greatest single amount of UI benefits in 2023 (\$6.4 million, or 14.3%), followed by Natrona (\$5.9 million, or 13.2%). Out-of-state UI recipients received \$9.4 million, the largest amount overall.

Conclusion

Wyoming’s UI program saw a slight decrease in the number of benefit recipients, while benefit expenses increased from 2022 to 2023, with most counties and industries experiencing increases. The data discussed in this article show Wyoming’s economy was relatively steady in 2023.

Table 5.7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2022-2023

County	2022		2023		Change, 2022-2023	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Albany	\$1,442,442	3.5	\$1,408,524	3.1	-\$33,918	-2.4
Big Horn	\$710,939	1.7	\$645,134	1.4	-\$65,805	-9.3
Campbell	\$2,125,142	5.2	\$2,370,172	5.3	\$245,030	11.5
Carbon	\$946,329	2.3	\$792,432	1.8	-\$153,897	-16.3
Converse	\$464,918	1.1	\$588,927	1.3	\$124,009	26.7
Crook	\$224,960	0.5	\$216,483	0.5	-\$8,477	-3.8
Fremont	\$2,850,900	6.9	\$3,023,667	6.7	\$172,767	6.1
Goshen	\$280,619	0.7	\$444,740	1.0	\$164,121	58.5
Hot Springs	\$117,513	0.3	\$181,244	0.4	\$63,731	54.2
Johnson	\$408,446	1.0	\$427,541	0.9	\$19,095	4.7
Laramie	\$5,552,088	13.5	\$6,433,402	14.3	\$881,314	15.9
Lincoln	\$1,123,216	2.7	\$1,291,750	2.9	\$168,534	15.0
Natrona	\$5,264,907	12.8	\$5,938,880	13.2	\$673,973	12.8
Niobrara	\$60,749	0.1	\$142,877	0.3	\$82,128	135.2
Park	\$1,735,575	4.2	\$1,900,197	4.2	\$164,622	9.5
Platte	\$388,527	0.9	\$473,947	1.0	\$85,420	22.0
Sheridan	\$1,607,747	3.9	\$1,827,276	4.0	\$219,529	13.7
Sublette	\$345,827	0.8	\$441,912	1.0	\$96,085	27.8
Sweetwater	\$2,681,872	6.5	\$3,003,905	6.7	\$322,033	12.0
Teton	\$2,180,754	5.3	\$2,472,123	5.5	\$291,369	13.4
Uinta	\$867,729	2.1	\$873,032	1.9	\$5,303	0.6
Washakie	\$527,997	1.3	\$508,803	1.1	-\$19,194	-3.6
Weston	\$242,715	0.6	\$273,717	0.6	\$31,002	12.8
Unknown (WY)	\$153,236	0.4	\$106,175	0.2	-\$47,061	-30.7
Out-of-State	\$8,902,012	21.6	\$9,356,851	20.7	\$454,839	5.1
Total	\$41,207,159	100.0	\$45,143,711	100.0	\$3,936,552	9.6

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
 Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

Chapter 6

Demographics of the Workforce

Wyoming Sees Continued Decline in Resident Workers in 2023

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed demographics tables on an annual basis. These tables contain information such as total number of workers, average annual wage, average number of quarters worked, and average number of employers worked for by gender and age group, and presented by county and industry, and are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>.

The total number of persons working in Wyoming increased from 349,012 in 2022 to 350,219 in 2023 (1,207, or 0.3%; see Table 6.1). The number of individuals working in Wyoming is based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services; these are referred to as *wage records*. UI covered employment represents more than 90% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment. Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2023 is included

in the summary counts presented in this research. Each individual is counted only once.

Over the year, Wyoming experienced a decrease in resident female (-3,100, or -2.2%) and male (-4,029, or -2.5%) workers. At the same time, the number of nonresident workers increased from 51,220 to 59,556 — an increase of 8,336 individuals, or 16.3%. The term *nonresidents* refers

to individuals for whom demographic data are not available; these are typically individuals who commute to Wyoming from another state or country for work. Nonresidents also may be individuals who moved to Wyoming for work in 2023 but had not established residency by the end of the year.

Wyoming has seen a steady decrease in resident workers over the last decade.

Table 6.1: Selected Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender, 2022-2023

Gender				
Gender	2023	2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Residents	290,663	297,792	-7,129	-2.4
Women	136,529	139,629	-3,100	-2.2
Men	154,134	158,163	-4,029	-2.5
Nonresidents ^a	59,556	51,220	8,336	16.3
Total	350,219	349,012	1,207	0.3
Age				
Age Group	2023	2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Under 20	22,884	23,862	-978	-4.1
20-24	29,302	30,640	-1,338	-4.4
25-34	58,810	61,956	-3,146	-5.1
35-44	62,812	63,493	-681	-1.1
45-54	51,226	51,421	-195	-0.4
55+	65,296	66,080	-784	-1.2
Nonresidents ^a	59,889	51,560	8,329	16.2
Total	350,219	349,012	1,207	0.3

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

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2001-2023.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/23/24.

The number of resident men working in Wyoming decreased fairly substantially during each of the last two economic downturns (see Figure 6.1). The number of resident female workers also decreased, but not as drastically. In contrast, the number of nonresident workers has increased quite a bit since 2019.

Nonresident workers frequently are individuals who come to Wyoming for seasonal or temporary work. As shown in Table 6.2 (see page 41), nearly one-third of all persons working in leisure & hospitality and construction in 2023 were nonresidents. Once seasonal work or a short-term construction project is completed, nonresident workers return to their home states. Other industries with longer lasting jobs often have a lower percentage of nonresident workers, such as health care & social assistance (7.9%), educational

services (8.2%), financial activities (8.9%) and manufacturing (9.0%).

Nonresident workers also may be individuals who work remotely for a Wyoming employer.

Some nonresident workers may move to Wyoming for long-term employment. Counts are revised each year as demographic data become available. For example, a man may have been a nonresident worker in Wyoming in 2013, but then obtained a Wyoming driver's license in 2014. When R&P updates its demographics data each year, data are backdated and that person will be counted as a resident male worker.

Forthcoming research will attempt to determine how frequently nonresidents stay in Wyoming long enough to establish residency. Preliminary research looked at

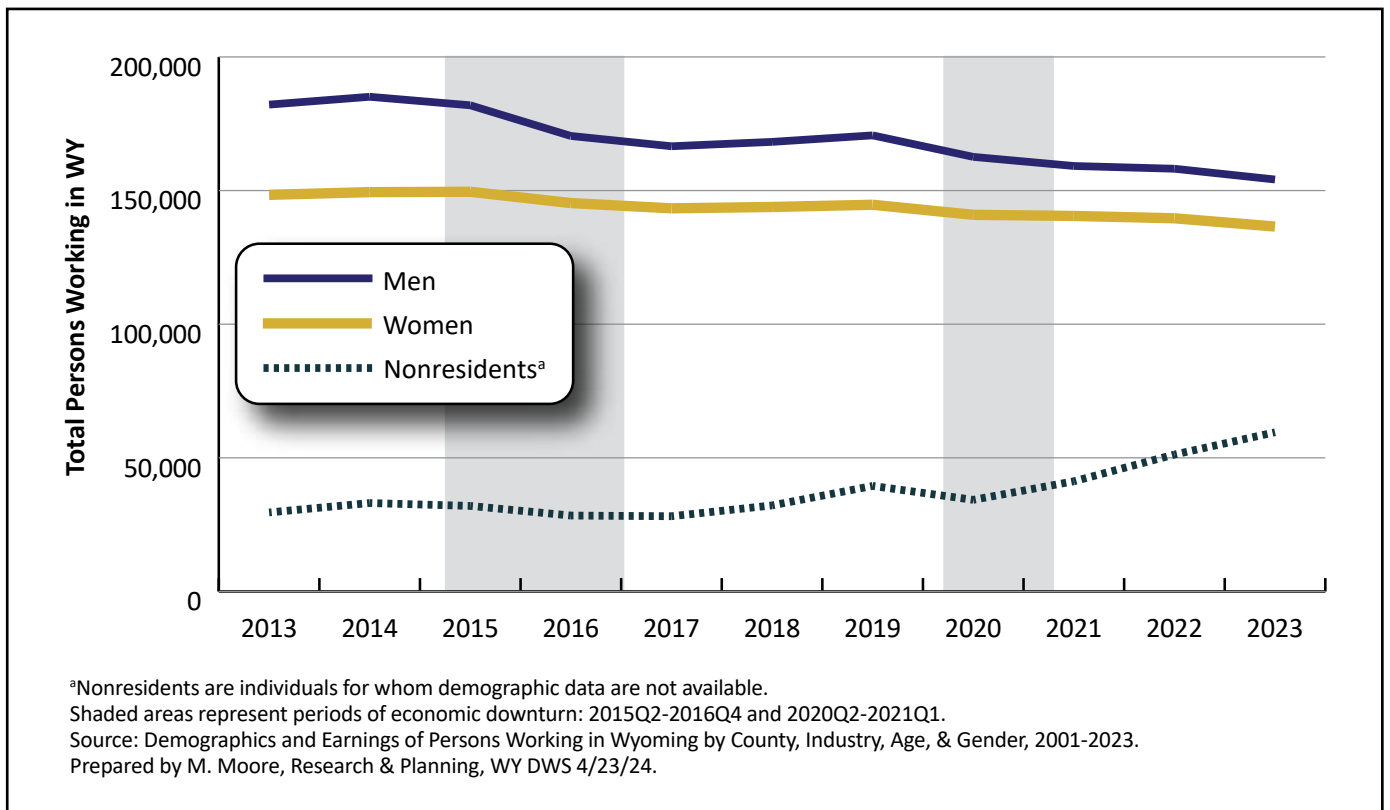


Figure 6.1: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by Gender, 2013-2023

the number of nonresidents working in Wyoming during each year from 2009 to 2018, and how many of those nonresidents R&P was able to determine demographics data for five or 10 years later.

On average, of the nonresidents working in Wyoming each year from 2009 to 2018, R&P was able to identify demographic data for approximately one-third of them within five years. This indicates that approximately one in three nonresidents either stayed in Wyoming long enough to establish residency or collect Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, while the remaining two out of three did not.

As R&P is able to identify more individuals and the data are revised, the originally published number of nonresidents decreases and the number of resident workers increases. For example, when R&P originally published its demographics tables for 2013 in 2014, there were 50,716 nonresident workers. In 2024, the number of nonresident workers in 2013 decreased by 21,153, while the number of resident women and men increased by 7,799 and 11,051, respectively (see Table 6.3).

As shown in Table 6.1

(see page 39), the number of persons working in Wyoming decreased for all age groups among residents from 2022 to 2023, with the greatest losses seen among younger workers ages 25-34 (-3,146, or -5.1%), 20-24 (-1,338,

or -4.4%), and under 20 (-978, or -4.1%). The number of workers 55 and older decreased by 784, or 1.2%.

Figure 6.2 (see page 42) illustrates trends in persons working in Wyoming from

Table 6.2: Total Number of Persons and Nonresidents^a Working at Any Time During the Year by Industry, 2023

NAICS ^b Code	Industry	Total	Nonresidents	
			N	%
11	Agriculture	3,751	757	20.2
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	21,472	3,204	14.9
23	Construction	35,809	11,383	31.8
31-33	Manufacturing	13,085	1,183	9.0
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	24,233	2,557	10.6
44-45	Retail Trade	39,574	5,326	13.5
51	Information	3,600	335	9.3
52-53	Financial Activities	13,286	1,182	8.9
54-56	Professional & Business Services	29,089	6,036	20.8
61	Educational Services	33,576	2,758	8.2
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	38,301	3,014	7.9
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	57,934	19,011	32.8
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	8,818	1,145	13.0
92	Public Administration	27,577	1,649	6.0
Total, All Industries		350,219	59,556	17.0

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

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2001-2023.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/23/24.

Table 6.3: Selected Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by Gender in 2013 by Publication Date

Gender	Year of Publication		N Change
	2024	2014	
Residents	330,552	311,702	18,850
Women	148,395	140,596	7,799
Men	182,157	171,106	11,051
Nonresidents ^a	29,563	50,716	-21,153

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

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2001-2023.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/23/24.

2000 to 2023 by age. Noticeable downward trends can be seen in the 25-34 and 45-54 age groups over the last several years. The demographics of Wyoming's population is likely responsible for some of these trends; for example, a large number of baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) aged out of the 45-54 age group after 2008, with fewer generation X (those born from 1965 to 1980) to replace them. The generations discussed in this article were identified by the Pew Research Center (2021).

The number of Wyoming workers ages 25-34 decreased substantially after the economic downturn of 2015-16. Research & Planning identified several possible reasons

for the decline (Moore, 2021), such as the large number of millennials (those born from 1981 to 1996) moving away, working in another state, or working gig-type jobs that are not covered by Wyoming UI, and therefore not found in wage records.

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

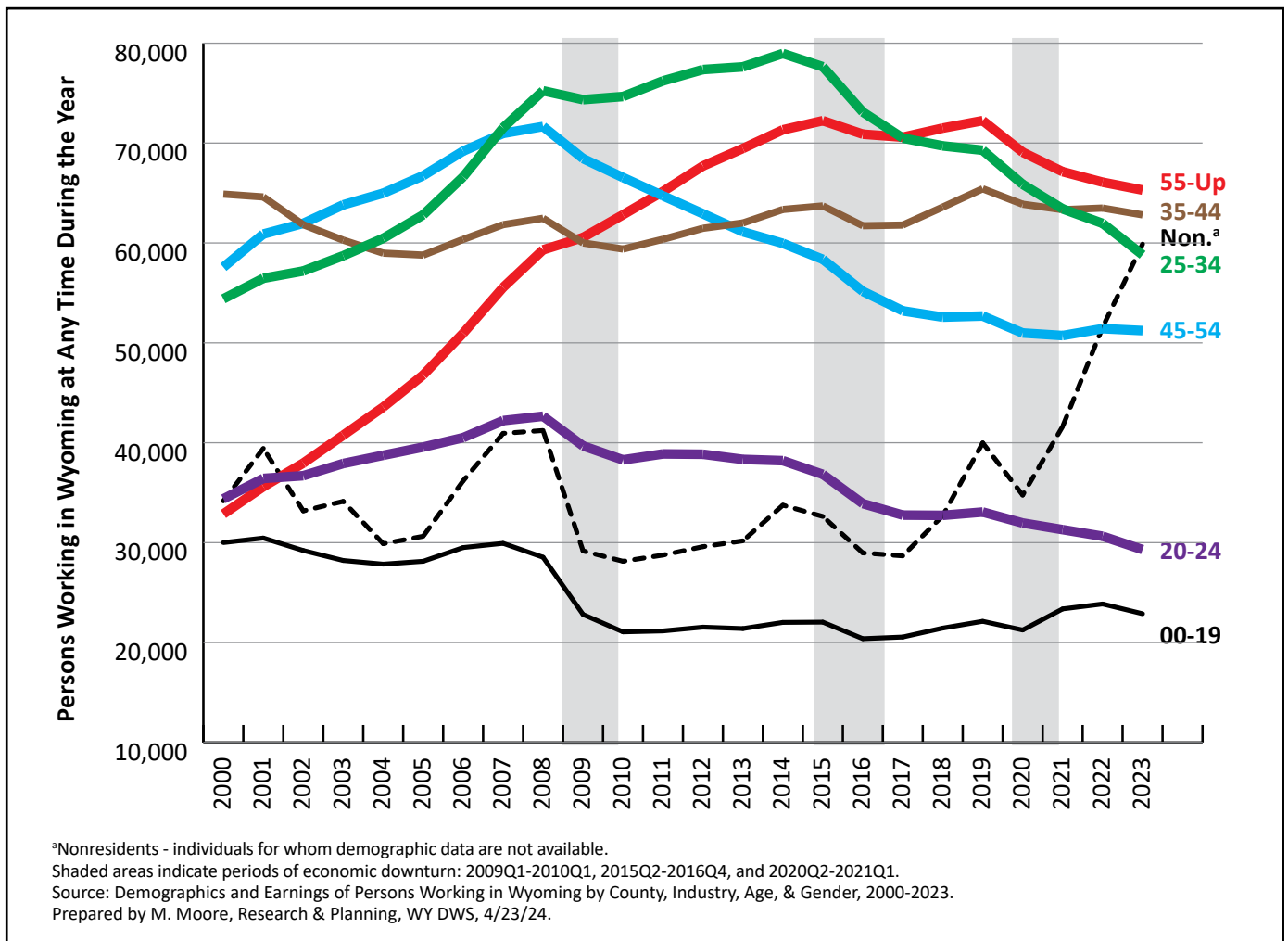


Figure 6.2: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Age, 2000-2023

compared to 2019, prior to the pandemic. Castro (2021) stated that as of August 2021, more than 3 million people retired earlier than expected due to the pandemic.

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

Despite the decline in recent years, individuals ages 55 and older contributed

Table 6.4: Persons Ages 55 and Older Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by County, 2023

County	Total	55 and Older	
		N	%
Albany	19,935	3,069	15.4
Big Horn	5,025	1,237	24.6
Campbell	31,401	5,445	17.3
Carbon	8,281	1,608	19.4
Converse	7,094	1,435	20.2
Crook	3,445	844	24.5
Fremont	19,425	4,235	21.8
Goshen	5,184	1,255	24.2
Hot Springs	2,332	608	26.1
Johnson	4,125	998	24.2
Laramie	61,011	11,662	19.1
Lincoln	9,190	1,812	19.7
Natrona	49,295	8,972	18.2
Niobrara	922	268	29.1
Park	16,313	3,769	23.1
Platte	4,006	1,003	25.0
Sheridan	16,119	3,431	21.3
Sublette	4,922	980	19.9
Sweetwater	27,323	4,407	16.1
Teton	35,135	4,201	12.0
Uinta	10,322	1,842	17.8
Washakie	4,194	1,135	27.1
Weston	2,789	704	25.2
Unclassified	2,431	376	15.5
Total	350,219	65,296	18.6

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2001-2023. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/23/24.

Find it Online

Demographics of the Workforce

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

the largest share of all persons working in Wyoming in 2023. Of the 350,219 people working in Wyoming at any time during the year, nearly one in five (18.6%) were 55 or older (see Table 6.4).

Individuals ages 55 and older make up an even greater proportion of persons working in Wyoming's least populous counties, including Niobrara (29.1%), Washakie (27.1%), Hot Springs (26.1%), Weston (25.2%), and Platte (25.0%).

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Chapter 7

Educational Attainment

Wyoming Again Trails U.S. in Post-Secondary Degrees in 2022

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

In 2022, Wyoming had a larger proportion of people age 25 or older who have at least a high school diploma compared to the U.S. In contrast, the U.S. has a larger proportion of people with a bachelor’s degree or greater. A slightly larger proportion of Wyoming women had at least a high school diploma compared to men, and a larger percentage of women had a bachelor’s degree or greater.

U.S. Census Bureau’s 2022 American Community Survey, which was the most recent data available at the time of publication. Five-year estimates, which are calculated using sample data from the target year and the four preceding years, were used because they are more accurate for areas with smaller populations, such as Wyoming. The data in this chapter refer to all persons age 25 or older.

This chapter uses data from the

As shown in Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1,

Table 7.1: Educational Attainment by Gender for Persons ages 25 and Older in Wyoming and the U.S. (2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

	Total		Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wyoming						
Population 25 Years and Over	391,802	100.0	199,457	100.0	192,345	100.0
Less than 9th Grade	7,316	1.9	4,008	2.0	3,308	1.7
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	16,403	4.2	8,959	4.5	7,444	3.9
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	110,277	28.1	61,838	31.0	48,439	25.2
Some College, No Degree	98,143	25.0	49,445	24.8	48,698	25.3
Associate’s Degree	46,082	11.8	20,567	10.3	25,515	13.3
Bachelor’s Degree	71,313	18.2	33,174	16.6	38,139	19.8
Graduate or Professional Degree	42,268	10.8	21,466	10.8	20,802	10.8
High School Graduate or Higher	368,083	93.9	186,490	93.5	181,593	94.4
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	113,581	29.0	54,640	27.4	58,941	30.6
U.S.						
Population 25 Years and Over	226,600,992	100.0	110,692,454	100.0	115,908,538	100.0
Less than 9th Grade	10,742,781	4.7	5,425,767	4.9	5,317,014	4.6
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	13,856,917	6.1	7,391,769	6.7	6,465,148	5.6
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	59,741,825	26.4	30,567,609	27.6	29,174,216	25.2
Some College, No Degree	44,692,390	19.7	21,693,203	19.6	22,999,187	19.8
Associate’s Degree	19,815,732	8.7	8,684,105	7.8	11,131,627	9.6
Bachelor’s Degree	47,391,673	20.9	22,644,549	20.5	24,747,124	21.4
Graduate or Professional Degree	30,359,674	13.4	14,285,452	12.9	16,074,222	13.9
High School Graduate or Higher	202,001,294	89.1	97,874,918	88.4	104,126,376	89.8
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	77,751,347	34.3	36,930,001	33.4	40,821,346	35.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year estimates.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/15/24.

an estimated 93.9% of Wyoming residents had a high school diploma or greater compared to 89.1% of U.S. However, only 29.0% of Wyoming residents had at least a bachelor’s degree compared to 34.3% of the total U.S. population.

In Wyoming, a slightly larger proportion of women (94.4%) had a high school diploma

or greater compared to men (93.5%; see Figure 7.2). Additionally, a larger proportion of women than men had associate’s degrees (13.3% compared to 10.3%) and bachelor’s degrees (19.8% to 16.6%). An equal proportion of women and men (10.8%) had a graduate or professional degree. Overall, 30.6% of women had at least a bachelor’s degree or greater, compared to 27.4% of men.

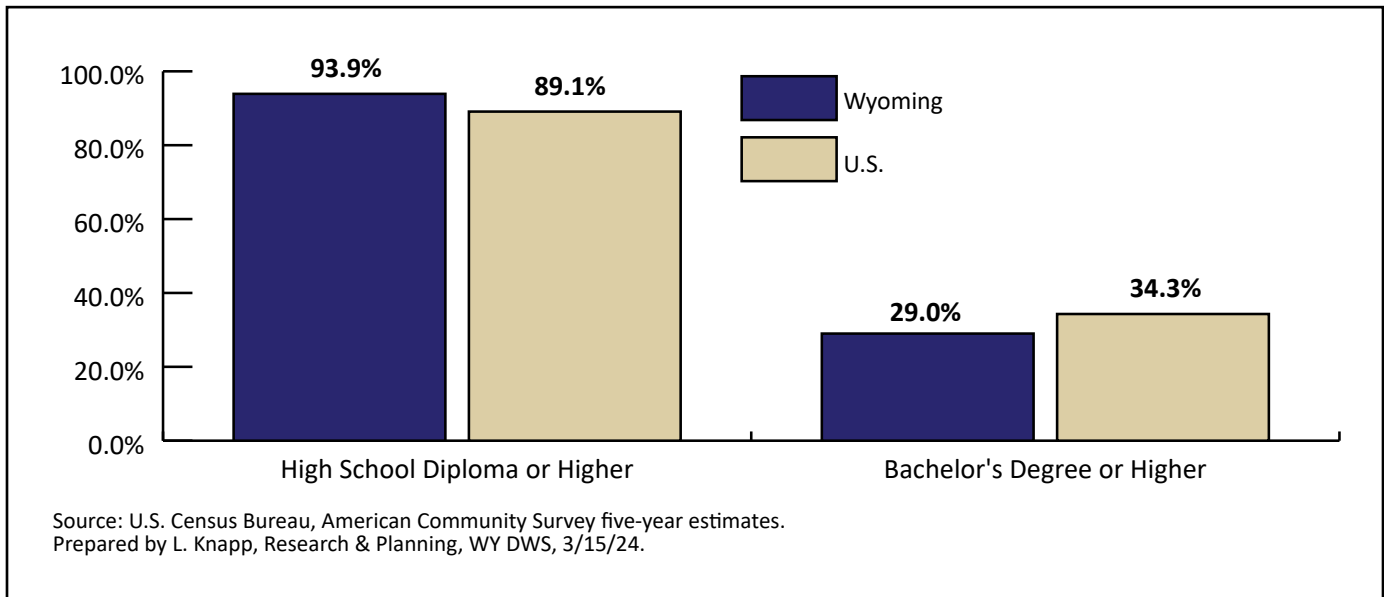


Figure 7.1: Educational Attainment for Wyoming and U.S. Populations, 2022

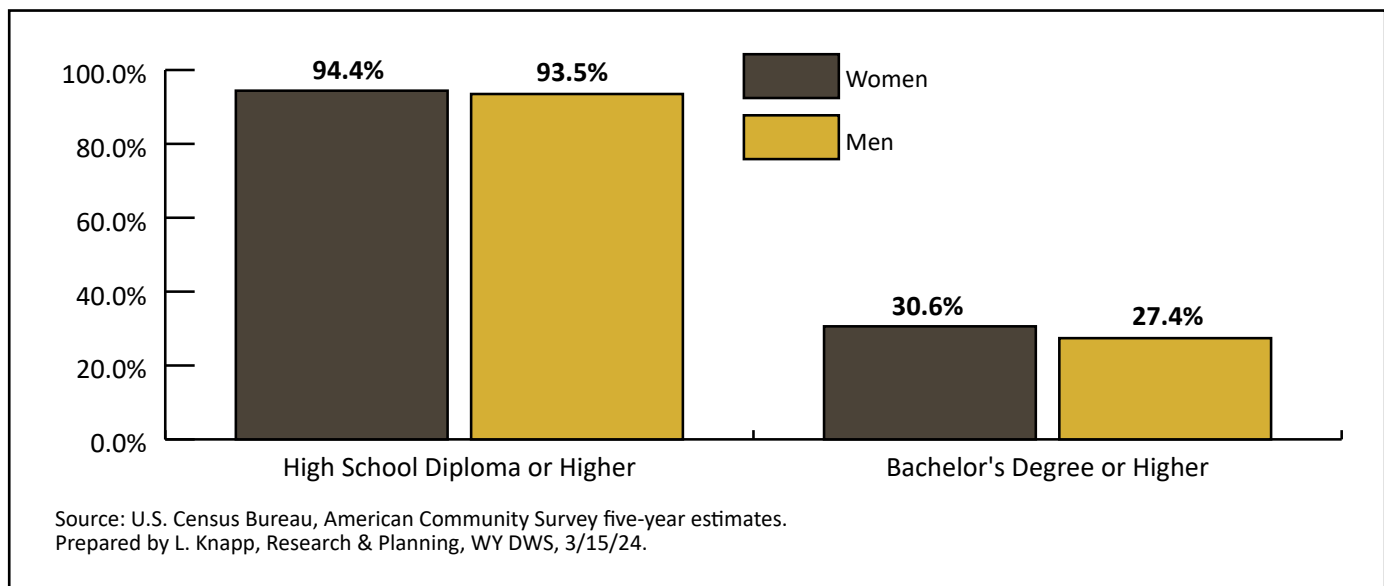


Figure 7.2: Educational Attainment for Wyoming Population by Gender, 2022

Chapter 8

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections

New Short-Term Projections Show Job Growth for Wyoming

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Wyoming is projected to gain more than 8,000 jobs (an increase of 2.9%) from second quarter 2023 (2023Q2) to second quarter 2025 (2025Q2), according to the most recent short-term industry and occupational employment projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

Projections are based on historical trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. While Wyoming has experienced two periods of economic downturn within the last 10 years¹, the projections discussed in this article were prepared during a period of increased employment and wage growth for Wyoming from 2020Q3 to 2023Q3 (see Chapter 2). As noted in Chapter 2, 2023Q4 marked the 11th consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth in Wyoming. It is important to note that projections cannot account for certain factors, such as extreme weather patterns, large-scale government investments, and economic downturns.

R&P publishes short-term projections annually, and long-term projections every other year. The next set of long-term projections, covering 2022-2032, will be published in July 2024.

¹ R&P 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 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The most recent economic downturns occurred from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 and from 2020Q2 to 2021Q1.

Find it Online

Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2023-2025

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

This chapter identifies which industries and occupations are projected to grow over the next two years.

Industry Projections

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, (NAICS). The industry projections are developed at the three-digit NAICS subsector level and then summed to the two-digit major industry sectors; a sample of the NAICS structure is presented in Box 8.1 (see page 48). Some NAICS codes changed in 2022 from the 2017 NAICS codes. This impacted the last 18 months of the base data used in the projections for retail trade and information.

Industry projections at the two-digit sector level are shown in Table 8.1 (see page 47). The more detailed table with projections for three-digit subsectors is available online.

The newest short-term industry projections indicate that Wyoming's total employment will increase from 281,558 in 2023Q2 to 289,646 in 2025Q2, an increase of 8,088 jobs, or 2.9%. All industries are projected to see job growth,

with the largest found in health care & social assistance (1,030, or 3.0%), accommodation & food services (934, or 2.7%), professional, scientific, & technical services (876, or 7.8%), and construction (838, or 3.7%).

Employment in mining (including oil & gas), which drives Wyoming’s economic health, is projected to increase from 17,029 in 2023Q2 to 17,323 in 2025Q2 (294, or 1.7%). It is worth noting that at the three-digit subsector level, employment in the mining, except oil & gas subsector is projected to decline by 63 jobs, or 0.8%.

In addition, minimal growth is projected for the oil & gas extraction subsector (18 jobs, or 0.8%). Overall projected growth in mining is driven by the support activities for mining subsector.

Occupational Projections

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

Table 8.1: Short-Term Industry Employment Projections for Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Code, 2023Q2-2025Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry Name	Base 2023Q2	Projected 2025Q2	Change, 2023-2025	
				N	%
	Total	281,558	289,646	8,088	2.9
11	Agriculture	2,828	2,931	103	3.6
21	Mining	17,029	17,323	294	1.7
22	Utilities	2,350	2,352	2	0.1
23	Construction	22,378	23,216	838	3.7
31-33	Manufacturing	10,333	10,806	473	4.6
42	Wholesale Trade	7,966	8,211	245	3.1
44-45	Retail Trade	30,078	30,564	486	1.6
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,708	13,397	689	5.4
51	Information	3,177	3,376	199	6.3
52	Finance & Insurance	7,334	7,470	136	1.9
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,160	4,252	92	2.2
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	11,252	12,128	876	7.8
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	998	1,044	46	4.6
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	9,763	9,970	207	2.1
61	Educational Services	29,100	29,543	443	1.5
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	33,781	34,811	1,030	3.0
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4,169	4,644	475	11.4
72	Accommodation & Food Services	34,173	35,107	934	2.7
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,306	7,463	157	2.1
	Government	30,675	31,038	363	1.2
	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	6,948	6,985	37	0.5
	State Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,211	8,399	188	2.3
	Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	15,516	15,654	138	0.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2023Q2-2025Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/24.

partnership with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and are updated twice a year. This survey collects wage and salary information for all full- and part-time Wyoming workers in nonfarm industries, subsequently producing occupational employment estimates by metropolitan, nonmetropolitan area, industry, and ownership (Hauf, 2022). These estimates are then combined with the industry projections in the Projections Suite software program to develop occupational projections. Occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

In addition to projected growth openings, occupational projections also include openings due to *transfers* (persons changing occupations) and *exits* (persons leaving the workforce; see Table 8.2, page 49). *Total openings* refers to the sum of growth, transfers, and exits. For most occupations, more openings are due to transfers and exits than actual growth. Occupational projections also include the typical requirements to enter the occupation: education, experience, and training.

8,516 openings due to growth, Wyoming also is projected to have 29,346 openings due to exits and 36,953 due to transfers. Overall, Wyoming is projected to have 74,815 total openings over the next two years. The occupation with the most projected openings due to growth is heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers with 419. In addition, this occupation also is projected to have 626 openings due to exits and 810 openings due to transfers, for a total of 1,855 projected openings.

As mentioned, occupational projections also include the level of education typically required to enter a given occupation. As shown in Figure 8.1 (see page 50), the vast majority of total openings (72.4%) are in occupations requiring a high school diploma or less. Nearly one in 10 total openings (9.5%) are in occupations requiring a postsecondary non-degree award or some college, no degree. Occupations requiring a bachelor’s degree account for 14.0% of total openings. The remaining educational requirements are associate’s degree (1.9%), master’s degree (1.1%), and doctoral or professional degree (1.1%).

Table 8.2 shows that in addition to

The top five occupations by total

Box 8.1: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Industry Sector and Subsector for Construction (NAICS 23) and Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	23	Construction
Subsector (3-Digit)	236	Construction of Buildings
Subsector (3-Digit)	237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
Subsector (3-Digit)	238	Specialty Trade Contractors
Sector (2-Digit)	62	Health Care & Social Assistance
Subsector (3-Digit)	621	Ambulatory Health Care Services
Subsector (3-Digit)	622	Hospitals
Subsector (3-Digit)	623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities
Subsector (3-Digit)	624	Social Assistance

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

projected openings for each educational requirement are presented in Table 8.3 (see page 51).

In occupations with no formal educational credential, the greatest total openings are projected for fast food & counter workers (3,027), retail salespersons (2,780), and cashiers (2,528). For those occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent, the occupations with the greatest projected openings include office clerks, general (1,867), stockers & order filers (1,693), and home health & personal care aides (1,173).

Among occupations requiring a postsecondary non-degree award (such as a certificate) or some college, no degree, the greatest total openings are projected for heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (1,855), bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (1,028), and teaching assistants, except postsecondary (960).

For occupations requiring an associate’s degree, preschool teachers, except special education had the greatest number of total openings with 238, followed by forest & conservation technicians (145) and paralegals & legal assistants (118).

Table 8.2: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Projected Growth Openings, 2023-2025

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2023Q2)	Projected Employment (2025Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings				Requirements
				N	%	Exits ^b	Transfers ^c	Growth	Total ^d	Educational Requirement
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	295,919	304,435	8,516	2.9	29,346	36,953	8,516	74,815	
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,704	7,123	419	6.3	626	810	419	1,855	Postsecondary non-degree award
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,481	7,825	344	4.6	381	822	344	1,547	Bachelor's degree
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,716	8,939	223	2.6	1,159	1,398	223	2,780	No formal educational credential
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	2,978	3,184	206	6.9	420	502	206	1,128	No formal educational credential
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,243	3,436	193	6.0	534	446	193	1,173	High school diploma or equivalent
47-2061	Construction Laborers	4,202	4,384	182	4.3	297	433	182	912	No formal educational credential
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,234	5,380	146	2.8	352	218	146	716	Bachelor's degree
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	3,406	3,528	122	3.6	231	315	122	668	High school diploma or equivalent
35-3011	Bartenders	2,504	2,622	118	4.7	278	598	118	994	No formal educational credential
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	4,136	4,247	111	2.7	369	383	111	863	High school diploma or equivalent

^aStandard Occupational Classification.
^bExits refers to openings due to people leaving the workforce.
^cTransfers refers to openings due to people changing occupations.
^dTotal openings refers to the sum of exits, transfers, and growth.
 N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2023Q2-2025Q2.
 Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/24.

Occupations requiring a bachelor’s degree make up the largest portion among jobs requiring some postsecondary education. General & operations managers has the greatest number of projected total openings (1,547), followed by registered nurses (716) and substitute teachers, short-term (614).

Many of the top occupations requiring a master’s degree were related to health care and education. These include education, guidance, & career counselors & advisors (111), nurse practitioners (86), and librarians & media collections specialists (67).

Finally, among occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree, the greatest projected openings were lawyers (188), postsecondary teachers, all other (74), and physical therapists (66).

Reference

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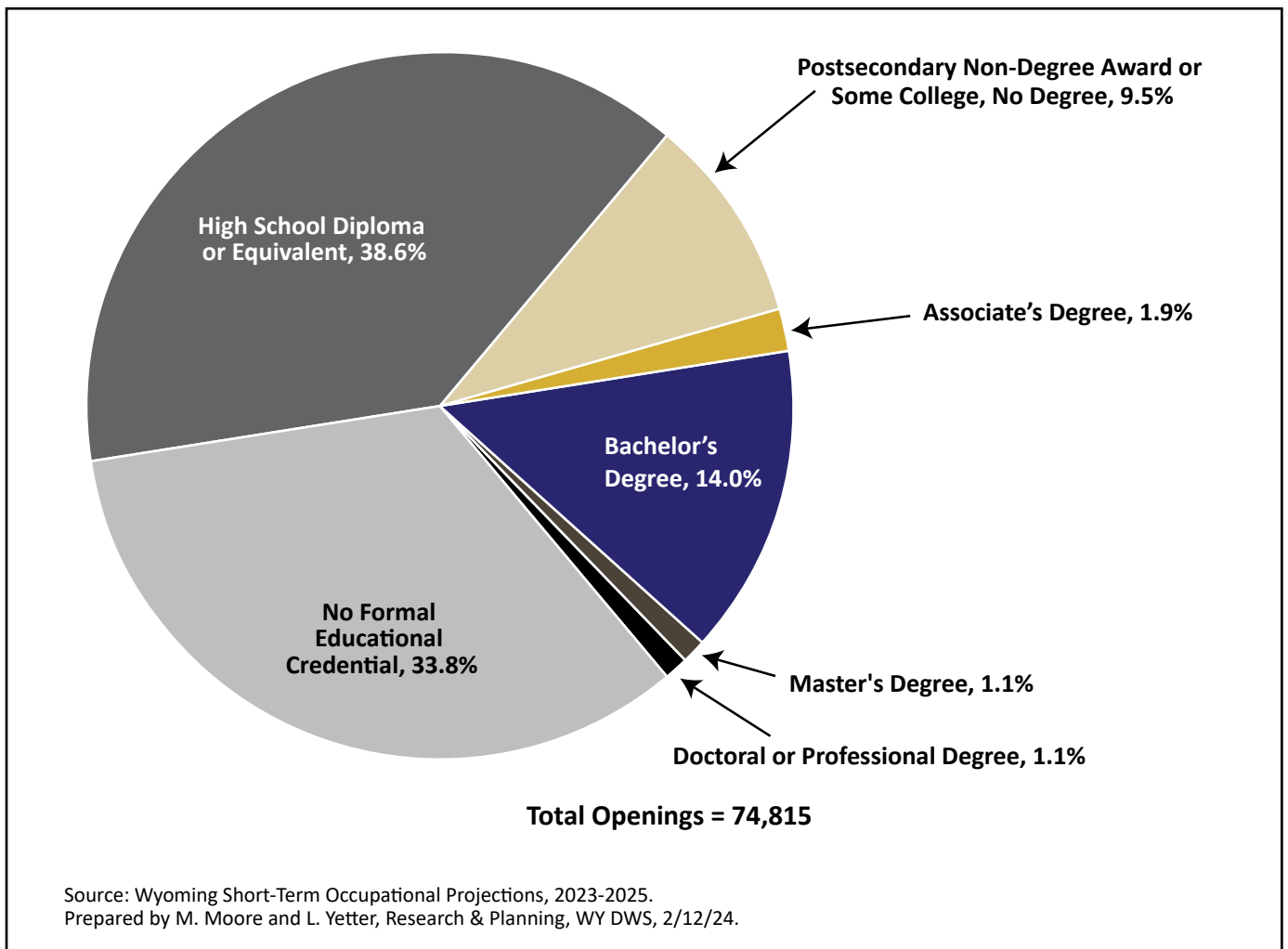


Figure 8.1: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2023-2025

Table 8.3: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2023-2025

SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2023Q2	2025Q2	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
No Formal Educational Credential							
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,413	6,494	1,425	1,521	81	3,027
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,716	8,939	1,159	1,398	223	2,780
41-2011	Cashiers	6,361	6,421	1,229	1,239	60	2,528
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	4,015	4,097	698	980	82	1,760
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,735	4,819	665	664	84	1,413
	Total	74,624	76,816	10,481	12,612	2,192	25,285
High School Diploma or Equivalent							
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,326	7,433	892	868	107	1,867
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	4,917	5,019	618	973	102	1,693
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,243	3,436	534	446	193	1,173
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	4,136	4,247	369	383	111	863
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	2,537	2,599	259	492	62	813
	Total	118,750	121,641	11,284	14,686	2,891	28,861
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,704	7,123	626	810	419	1,855
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	4,018	4,105	527	414	87	1,028
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,844	3,904	442	458	60	960
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	2,739	2,817	352	435	78	865
31-9092	Medical Assistants	974	1,003	93	159	29	281
	Total	27,915	28,849	2,829	3,313	934	7,076
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Exc. Special Education	962	995	90	115	33	238
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	587	590	33	109	3	145
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	428	457	33	56	29	118
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	293	319	21	34	26	81
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	560	562	48	25	2	75
	Total	6,474	6,702	477	731	228	1,436
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,481	7,825	381	822	344	1,547
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,234	5,380	352	218	146	716
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	2,329	2,382	294	267	53	614
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,313	2,417	146	214	104	464
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	2,775	2,817	188	184	42	414
	Total	56,337	58,245	3,547	4,995	1,908	10,450
Master's Degree							
21-1012	Ed., Guidance, & Career Counselors & Advisors	675	690	41	55	15	111
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	474	516	22	22	42	86
25-4022	Librarians & Media Collections Specialists	324	330	36	25	6	67
11-9032	Education Administrators, Kindergarten through Secondary	420	426	23	32	6	61
29-1071	Physician Assistants	356	375	16	20	19	55
	Total	5,041	5,204	325	362	163	850
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,311	1,395	63	41	84	188
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	435	440	39	30	5	74
29-1123	Physical Therapists	575	596	27	18	21	66
29-1051	Pharmacists	521	531	24	15	10	49
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	206	215	19	14	9	42
	Total	6,778	6,978	403	254	200	857
Total, All Occupations							
	Total, All Occupations	295,919	304,435	29,346	36,953	8,516	74,815

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2023-2025.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/12/24.

Wyoming New Business Formation in 2021 and 2022

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

Wyoming experienced unprecedented growth in new business formation in the last two years, with 3,476 new firms in 2021 and 3,761 in 2022 (see Figure 9.1). New businesses grew from 2,571 in 2020 to 3,761 in 2022, an increase of 1,190 new firms, or 46.3%.

One explanation for the historically large increase may be due to teleworking. During the Covid-19 pandemic, companies were more lax in rules regarding office attendance, leading to an increase in employees working from home. If being physically present at

the office is a non-issue as long as the tasks assigned are completed, then a company’s employment pool extends nationwide. This could lead to out-of-state firms hiring employees residing in Wyoming and having to register the business within the state for Unemployment Insurance (UI) purposes.

This chapter includes excerpts from an article originally published in the February 2024 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. That article is available in its entirety at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0224/a1.htm>.

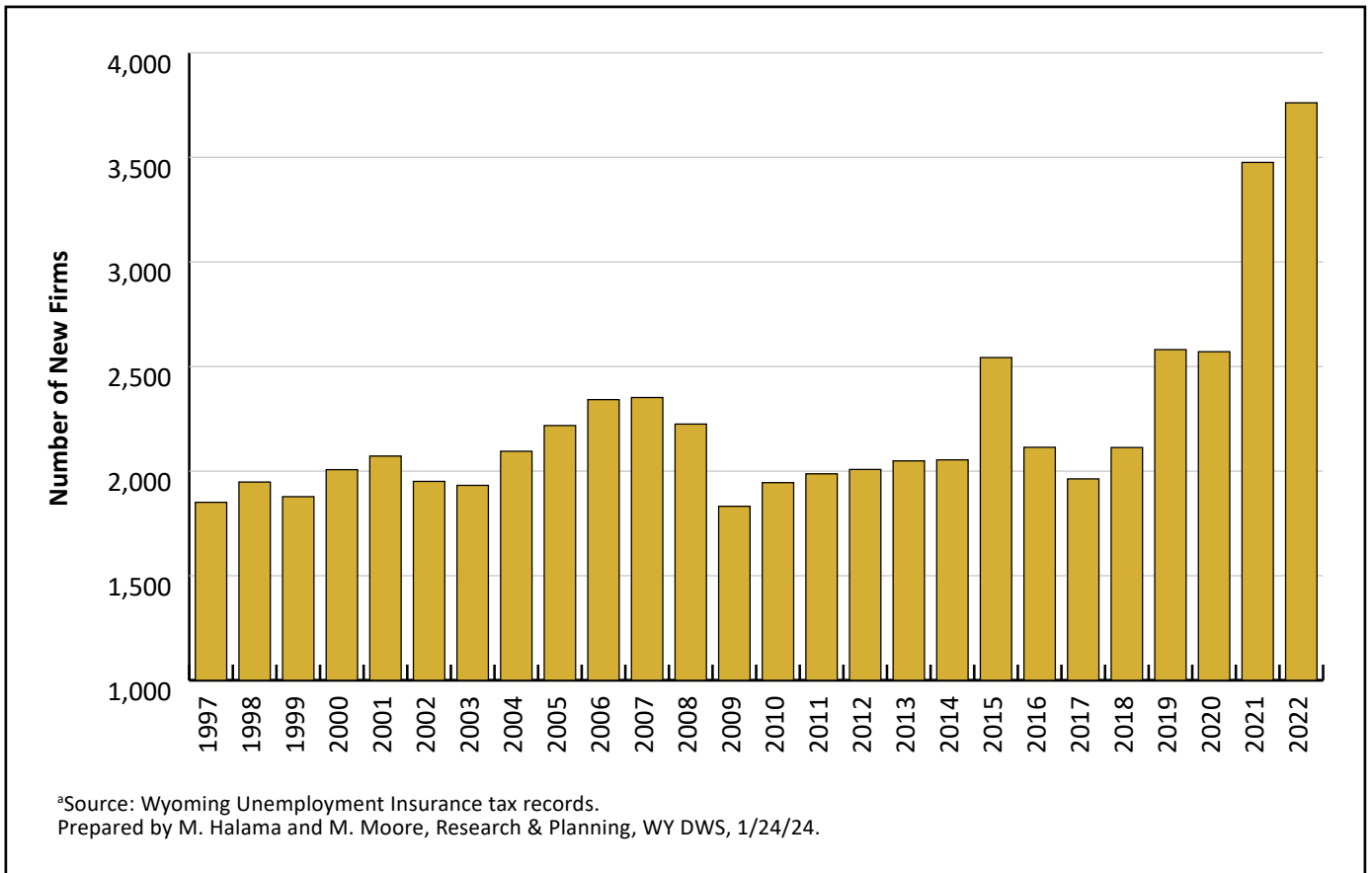


Figure 9.1: Total Number of New Firms in Wyoming, 1997-2022

New firms contributed 11,477 initial jobs in 2021 and 11,571 in 2022, which accounted for 4.3% and 4.2% of the state's average employment, respectively. New businesses also contributed \$518.9 million in total wages in 2021 and \$484.5 million in wages in 2022, accounting for 3.7% and 3.2% of the state's total wages, respectively.

The average new firm size in 2021 was 3.3 employees, which decreased to 3.1 employees for 2022. The average new firm size was largest in 1999 with 4.8 employees and smallest in 2015 with 3.0 employees on average.

In 2022, there were four industries in Wyoming that gained more than 300 new firms: professional & technical services (800 new firms, or 21.3% of the total), administrative & waste services (418, or 11.1%), health care & social assistance (394, or 10.5%), and construction (346, or 9.2%).

Accommodation & food services added the greatest number of new jobs in 2022 (2,149, or 18.6% of the total), followed by health care & social assistance (1,259, or 10.9%) and construction (1,192, or 10.3%).

In 2022, Wyoming's mining sector (including oil & gas) added 73 new firms (1.9% of the total) and 1,161 jobs (10.0%), but also contributed the greatest amount of new wages, with \$125.2 million, or 25.8% of total new wages. Professional & technical services added the second most total wages (\$54.6 million, or 11.3%), followed by construction (\$43.1 million, or 8.9%).

With the exception of 2017, Wyoming's southeast region added the greatest number of new businesses each year

from 2012 to 2022. The southeast region consists of Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara, and Platte counties. More than one-fourth of all new firms in Wyoming (1,070 new firms, or 28.4%) were found in the southeast region in 2022.

In the southeast region, the industries with the most new firms in 2021 and 2022 included professional & technical services, administrative & waste services, health care & social assistance, and construction.

Initial firm size refers to the number of employees a business had upon formation. The vast majority (85.5%) of the new firms that opened in 2021 and 2022 were small-sized, with five or fewer employees. An additional 7.7% had six to 20 employees (medium-sized), while 2.2% had more than 20 employees (large-sized).

The remaining 4.5% had zero employees, or only hired temporary employees for the first two quarters in operation. These firms had an average quarterly employment of zero for both beginning quarters, but their wage data showed that they paid someone during these two quarters.

The similar distribution pattern of firm sizes has been consistent since 1993.

The *Trends* article discussed in this chapter also includes information on business survival in Wyoming. Statewide, more than two-thirds (70.0%) of new firms survived one year after opening and more than one-third (34.9%) were still active after five years. Survival rates tend to get smaller as the number of years in business increase, and vary based on several factors, including industry, location, size, and more.

Chapter 10

Wyoming Benefits Survey

Percentage of Jobs Offered Health Insurance Increases

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

The Wyoming Benefits Survey is used to collect information from state employers about

the benefits they offer their employees. The data from this survey are analyzed in terms of size class (number

of employees), industry, substate region, and as a time series. The results are published annually on Research & Planning’s website at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits.htm>. The data presented in this article are from first quarter 2023 (2023Q1).

Table 10.1: Percent of Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Employer Size Class (Number of Employees), 2023Q1

Benefit	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total
Health Insurance	29.1	31.5	42.5	58.6	83.0	65.4
Paid Sick Leave	19.3	20.5	20.3	25.3	53.6	39.5
Paid Vacation Leave	27.0	37.7	38.6	40.4	62.6	51.0
Retirement Plan	34.3	40.5	54.0	65.0	87.0	71.1

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey data.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/17/24.

Table 10.1 shows the percentage of jobs that were offered selected benefits by employer size class in 2023Q1. Overall, as the business size class increased, the proportion of employees who were offered benefits increased. For example, 29.1% of employees working for businesses with one to four employees were offered health insurance, compared to 42.5% of employees working for companies with 10 to 19 workers and 83.0% of those working for businesses with 50 or more workers.

Table 10.2: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Industry, 2023Q1

Industry	Medical Insurance	Paid Sick Leave	Paid Vacation Leave	Retirement Plan
Natural Resources & Mining	90.2	54.3	70.0	90.1
Construction	53.9	15.3	47.9	60.3
Manufacturing	81.4	45.3	62.1	82.7
Wholesale Trade	80.2	33.6	48.6	83.8
Retail Trade	60.6	25.9	48.4	70.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	81.3	42.2	54.6	84.5
Information	58.6	26.9	32.0	72.7
Financial Activities	68.9	30.8	37.1	73.3
Professional & Business Services	52.3	26.6	40.4	63.9
Educational Services	85.8	70.8	76.6	91.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	70.8	45.3	40.8	82.0
Leisure & Hospitality	26.6	6.6	22.5	28.1
Other Services	40.7	22.6	40.8	49.5
State & Local Gov.	83.2	82.5	81.8	83.6
Total	65.4	39.5	51.0	71.1

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey data.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/17/24.

Similarly, 34.3% of employees working for businesses with one to four employees were offered a retirement plan compared to 65.0% of those working for businesses with 20-49 employees and 87.0% of those working for

businesses with 50 or more employees.

Table 10.2 (see page 54) shows the percentage of employees who were offered selected benefits by the industry they worked in. A large percentage of employees working in natural resources & mining (90.2%), educational services (85.8%), state & local government (83.2%), and transportation, warehousing, & utilities (81.3%) were offered medical insurance.

In comparison, medical insurance was offered to 26.6% of those working in leisure & hospitality, 40.7% in other services, and 53.9% in construction. Similarly, a retirement plan was offered to 90.1% of workers in natural resources & mining, 91.3% of those working in educational services, and 83.6% in state & local government, compared to 28.1% of those in leisure & hospitality and 49.5% of workers in other services.

Table 10.3 shows the proportion of employees who were offered selected benefits during the 20 quarters between 2017Q4 and 2023Q1. When calculating these estimates, R&P combines data from

the target quarter (2023Q1, in this case) and the previous seven quarters, because a larger pool of data ensures more accurate estimates. Benefits data were not collected for the period from 2019Q3 through 2021Q4 because a large number of businesses were closed or operating with limited staff due to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic. Because of this, R&P was unable to calculate estimates for this period, and those quarters were not shown in the table.

The percentage of employees offered medical insurance increased from 61.3% in 2017Q4

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Wyoming Benefits Survey

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

to 65.4% in 2023Q1. The percentage of those offered a retirement plan also increased from 63.9% in 2017Q1 to 71.1% in 2023Q1.

However, the percentage of workers who were offered paid sick leave remained relatively the same between the two time periods, and the proportion of those offered paid vacation leave decreased from 54.6% in 2017Q4 to 51.0% in 2023Q1.

Table 10.3: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Year and Quarter, 2017Q4-2023Q1*

Year and Quarter	Medical Insurance	Paid Sick Leave	Paid Vacation Leave	Retirement Plan
2017Q4	61.3	41.0	54.6	63.9
2018Q1	61.6	40.9	54.0	64.6
2018Q2	61.2	41.1	54.6	64.8
2018Q3	60.7	37.6	52.4	64.2
2018Q4	62.1	39.3	52.9	65.8
2019Q1	62.7	38.9	51.5	66.9
2019Q2	63.3	38.3	50.9	67.7
2022Q1*	65.1	39.3	53.9	71.1
2022Q2	65.6	39.0	55.0	70.9
2022Q3	64.9	37.5	53.0	70.6
2022Q4	65.2	36.9	52.5	71.2
2023Q1	65.4	39.5	51.0	71.1

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

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey data.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/17/24.

Chapter 11

Teleworking in Wyoming

Fewer Teleworkers in Wyoming Compared to Surrounding States

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

Telework, or work at home for pay, refers to those jobs in which employees work at home or from some other remote place for all or some of their weekly hours rather than spending all of their work hours at their physical job location. Although telework as a concept was first introduced in the 1970’s (Gan, 2015), remote work in its current form significantly expanded in 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic. Estimates of the proportion of U.S workers who telework vary based on the data source used for analysis. The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, which used the Real Time Population Survey for its analysis, estimated 35.2% of workers teleworked in May 2020 (Bick, Blandin, and Mertens, 2020). In comparison, data from the U.S. Census Bureau suggested 4.5% of workers in the U.S. teleworked in 2015 and only 3.2% did so in 2000 (Gan, 2015).

In 2022, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) added questions to the Current Population Survey (CPS) regarding worker telework experiences. In particular, the

question, “At any time last week, did you telework or work at home for pay?” was used for this analysis. The CPS is a survey conducted monthly on a randomly chosen sample of the population. The data used for this analysis refer to March 2024, and include responses from those who were at least 16 years old and employed during the survey reference period (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024).

As shown in Table 11.1, approximately 14.4% of workers in Wyoming worked remotely at least some of the time during March 2024, compared to 22.9% of all U.S. workers. Nearly all of the states surrounding Wyoming had a larger percentage of teleworkers, including Colorado (35.7%), Utah (26.2%), and Montana (20.0%). The only exception was South Dakota, where an estimated 13.2% of workers teleworked (see Figure 11.1, page 57).

Table 11.2 (see page 57) shows the proportion of workers who teleworked by gender. A larger percentage of women in

Table 11.1: Number and Percent of Individuals Ages 16 or Older Who Spent Some Time Teleworking in the U.S., Wyoming, and Surrounding States, March 2024

State	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Colorado	1,036,466	35.7	1,862,848	64.3	2,899,314	100.0
Idaho	171,723	18.5	756,775	81.5	928,499	100.0
Montana	108,736	20.0	436,167	80.0	544,902	100.0
Nebraska	161,293	16.1	838,498	83.9	999,791	100.0
South Dakota	62,773	13.2	412,561	86.8	475,333	100.0
Utah	453,591	26.2	1,276,778	73.8	1,730,370	100.0
Wyoming	39,813	14.4	236,491	85.6	276,304	100.0
U.S.	35,817,083	22.9	120,507,429	77.1	156,324,513	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 2024 Current Population Survey.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/13/24.

Wyoming (18.1%) teleworked compared to men (11.4%). As indicated in Table 11.3, the proportion of people who teleworked during at least part of their work week generally increased with age. Only an estimated 3.6% of workers younger than age 25 teleworked, but 15.0% of workers age 45-54 did. Similarly, 18.8% of workers age 55-64 and 26.0% of those age 65 or older teleworked.

References

Bick, A., Blandin, A., & Mertens, K. (2020, June). Work from home after the COVID-19 Outbreak. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas: Dallas, TX. Retrieved June 13, 2024, from <https://tinyurl.com/27rt958u>

Gan, V. (2015, December). The invention of telecommuting. Bloomberg. Retrieved June 13, 2024, from <https://tinyurl.com/mu56wh7e>

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2024, March). Labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey: Concepts and definitions (CPS). Retrieved June 13, 2024, from <https://www.bls.gov/cps/definitions.htm#refweek>

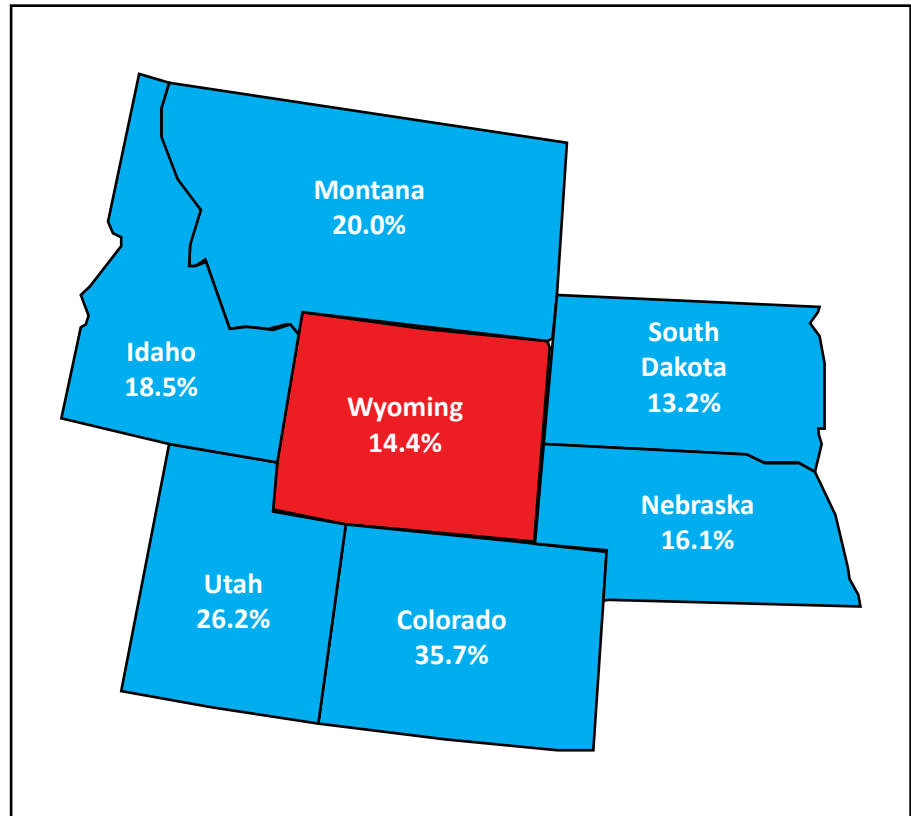


Figure 11.1: Percent of Workers Ages 16+ Teleworking Any Amount for Wyoming and Surrounding States, March 2024

Table 11.2: Number and Percent of Individuals Ages 16 or Older Who Spent Some Time Teleworking in Wyoming by Gender, March 2024

State	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	22,425	18.1	101,334	81.9	123,760	100.0
Male	17,388	11.4	135,157	88.6	152,545	100.0
Total	39,813	14.4	236,491	85.6	276,304	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 2024 Current Population Survey. Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/13/24.

Table 11.3: Number and Percent of Individuals Ages 16 or Older Who Spent Some Time Teleworking in Wyoming by Age Group, March 2024

State	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<25	1,106	3.6	29,359	96.4	30,465	100.0
25-34	5,964	10.0	53,851	90.0	59,814	100.0
35-44	10,766	15.9	57,052	84.1	67,817	100.0
45-54	7,275	15.0	41,200	85.0	48,475	100.0
55-64	8,971	18.8	38,735	81.2	47,706	100.0
65+	5,732	26.0	16,295	74.0	22,027	100.0
Total	39,813	14.4	236,491	85.6	276,304	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 2024 Current Population Survey. Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/13/24.

Chapter 12

Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics

Employment and Wages by Employer Size Class for Private Industries in Wyoming in 2022

by: Deana Hauf, Senior Statistician

In Wyoming in 2022, the majority of private establishments had fewer than 50 employees. In addition, 23.6% of all jobs (or nearly one in four jobs) were in establishments with 20-49 employees.

This chapter uses unpublished May 2022 estimates collected by the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to review the distribution of employment and wages by establishment size for private industries, which does not include any government agencies. The data were analyzed by the distribution of workers in the 22 major occupational groups using

the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system by establishment size. The OEWS program uses the data for nonfarm establishments that file Unemployment Insurance (UI) reports to the state workforce agencies.

More information on the OEWS program is available at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/>. Data for Wyoming are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>.

An *establishment* is defined as a unit that processes goods or provides services, such as a factory, mine, or store. The establishment is generally at a single physical location and is engaged primarily in one type of activity. An

enterprise/company can have multiple establishments or locations. Each location could be analyzed and have its own employment level.

Establishments are classified into one of the following seven employment size class ranges (number of employees): 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-249, and 250 or greater. The size class of each establishment is determined by the OEWS March 2022 employment level.

Wyoming’s total employment for all industries included in the May 2022 OEWS estimates was 268,114, of which 203,350 was in private industry. The median hourly wage for all industries was \$21.85, with private industry being about a dollar less an hour at \$20.75 (see Table 12.1). As mentioned, this study focuses on private industry employment and wages only.

Private establishments with employment of 20-49 had the highest employment of 47,980 (or 23.6% of the total) and the second lowest median hourly

Table 12.1: Private Industry Employment by Size Class, May 2022

Size Class	Employment		Median Wage	
	N	%	Hourly	Annual
<5	27,220	13.4	\$22.52	\$46,842
5 to 9	29,380	14.4	\$19.67	\$40,914
10 to 19	36,830	18.1	\$18.56	\$38,613
20 to 49	47,980	23.6	\$18.60	\$38,696
50 to 99	22,650	11.1	\$19.11	\$39,746
100 to 249	20,670	10.2	\$22.47	\$46,743
250+	18,610	9.2	\$31.63	\$65,788
Total Private	203,350	100.0	\$20.75	\$43,160

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program.
Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/21/23.

wage of \$18.60. Establishments with 10-19 employees had the second highest employment at 36,830 (18.1%) and the lowest overall hourly median wage of \$18.56.

Establishments with 250 or more employees had the lowest overall employment of 18,610 (9.2%) but had the highest hourly median wage of \$31.63. Firms with 100-249 employees had the second lowest employment of 20,670 (10.2%), and this size class had the third highest hourly wage of \$22.47. Establishments with fewer than five employees had the second highest hourly wage of \$22.52 and employment of 27,220 (13.4%).

The 2018 Standard Occupational

Classification (SOC) system is a federal statistical standard used by federal agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, n.d.). There are 22 major occupational groups used in collecting the Wyoming OEWS data. This article discusses the four major occupational groups with the greatest employment, and the one with the smallest employment. For more information on the classification system, please visit https://www.bls.gov/soc/2018/major_groups.htm.

There were four major occupational groups within the private industry that each had approximately 11% of the

Table 12.2: Employment and Median Hourly Wage for Major Standard Occupations Code (SOC) in Wyoming, March 2022

SOC ^a Code	Title Description	Total Employment		
		N	%	Wage
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	203,350	100.0	\$20.75
11-0000	Management Occupations	11,530	5.7	\$40.38
13-0000	Business & Financial Operations Occupations	7,850	3.9	\$32.64
15-0000	Computer & Mathematical Occupations	1,930	0.9	\$36.75
17-0000	Architecture & Engineering Occupations	3,110	1.5	\$38.46
19-0000	Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations	1,620	0.8	\$34.58
21-0000	Community & Social Service Occupations	1,910	0.9	\$20.65
23-0000	Legal Occupations	1,320	0.6	\$28.84
25-0000	Educational Instruction & Library Occupations	2,550	1.3	\$18.11
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	1,790	0.9	\$19.51
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	9,280	4.6	\$35.91
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	6,690	3.3	\$15.94
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	1,080	0.5	\$15.87
35-0000	Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	22,400	11.0	\$12.77
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	7,540	3.7	\$15.00
39-0000	Personal Care & Service Occupations	3,590	1.8	\$13.68
41-0000	Sales & Related Occupations	23,590	11.6	\$14.87
43-0000	Office & Administrative Support Occupations	22,040	10.8	\$17.98
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations	450	0.2	\$15.78
47-0000	Construction & Extraction Occupations	22,900	11.3	\$25.21
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations	14,220	7.0	\$27.99
51-0000	Production Occupations	12,360	6.1	\$25.00
53-0000	Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	23,580	11.6	\$19.67

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

N/A = Not available.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/21/23.

total employment in March 2022 (see Table 12.2): sales & related occupations (11.6%), transportation & material moving occupations (11.6%), construction & extraction occupations (11.3%) and food preparation & serving occupations (11.0%). These four major groups accounted for nearly half (45.5%) of Wyoming’s employment.

Employment and wages for these four occupational groups (along with farming, fishing, & forestry occupations) are presented by employer size class in Table 12.3 and Figure 12.1 (see page 61). The full table with all major occupation groups is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0324/a2_tables.htm#t3.

Sales & related occupations (41-0000) had the highest employment of 23,590, which includes occupations such as retail salesperson, cashiers, counter & rental clerks, and insurance sales agents. Establishments with 10-19 employees had the largest employment with 5,200, followed by those with 20-49 employees with 5,120.

The major occupational group with the second highest employment was in transportation & material moving (53-0000) with 23,580. This group includes occupations such as delivery driver, CDL driver, forklift operator, and material & package handler, along with wellhead, pump, & crane operators. Large establishments with 250 or more employees had the highest employment in transportation & material moving occupations with 5,160, while establishments with 100-249 employees had employment of 3,120. In this occupational group, size is not a good predictor of wages.

Construction & extraction occupations (47-0000) had the third largest employment of 22,900; this includes occupations such as carpenters, roofers, and highway maintenance workers, along with derrick & rotary drilling operators and mining occupations. Employers with 20-49 employees had the greatest employment at 5,030, followed by employers with 10-19 employees with 4,270. The two largest class sizes had hourly wages higher

Table 12.3: Employment and Median Hourly Wage for Selected Major Standard Occupations Code (SOC) by Size Class in Wyoming, March 2022

Size Class ^a	Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations (35-0000)		Sales & Related Occupations (41-0000)		Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations (45-0000)		Construction & Extraction Occupations (47-0000)		Transportation & Material Moving Occupations (53-0000)	
	N	Wage	N	Wage	N	Wage	N	Wage	N	Wage
Total	22,400	\$12.77	23,590	\$14.87	450	\$15.78	22,900	\$25.21	23,580	\$19.67
<5	790	\$11.00	3,230	\$19.75	110	\$15.78	3,130	\$23.33	1,870	\$19.41
5-9	2,200	\$10.97	4,650	\$14.82	90	\$15.52	3,660	\$23.18	2,250	\$21.25
10-19	5,200	\$11.65	5,200	\$13.65	50	\$19.88	4,270	\$23.87	3,210	\$19.25
20-49	8,850	\$13.12	5,120	\$13.87	100	\$12.59	5,030	\$23.96	5,110	\$19.43
50-99	4,130	\$13.25	1,880	\$14.20	60	\$14.78	1,880	\$24.53	2,850	\$18.73
100-249	870	\$16.42	2,200	\$16.20	N/A	N/A	2,140	\$28.47	3,120	\$18.73
250+	360	\$16.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,800	\$37.78	5,160	\$21.83

^aNumber of employees.
 N/A = Not available.
 Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program.
 Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/21/23.

than the median wage for all employees in that occupational group (see Table 12.3).

Food preparation & serving related occupations (35-0000) had the fourth largest employment of 22,400. These include

workers that make and provide food and drinks to customers, including bartenders, cooks, fast food workers, and wait staff. The three size classes in this group that had the highest overall employment were size class 20-49 with 8,850, 10-19 with 5,200,

and size class 50-99 with 4,130. Food preparations & serving related occupations also had the lowest median hourly wage of all occupational groups at \$12.77. Establishments with 20 or more employees had a higher hourly wage and establishments with fewer than 20 employees had a lower hourly wage than all employees in the occupational group (see Table 12.3).

Farming, fishing, & forestry occupations had the lowest employment of all major occupational groups with 450, or 0.2% of Wyoming's total employment. The reason for this is that the OEWS survey excludes the majority of the agricultural sector, with the exception of logging (NAICS 113310), support activities for crop production (NAICS 1151), and support activities for animal production (NAICS 1152). Private households (NAICS 814) also are excluded.

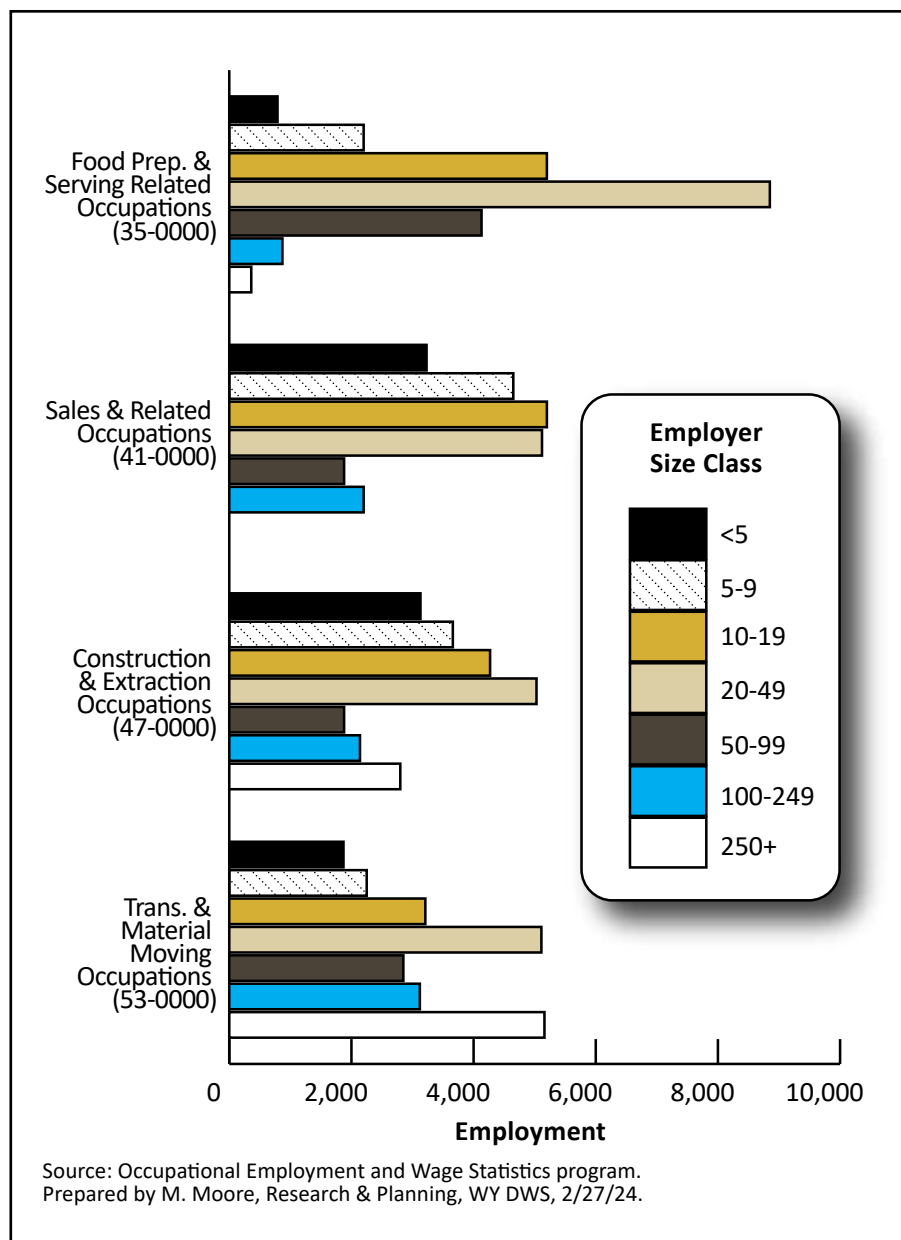


Figure 12.1: Employment for Selected Major Standard Occupations Code (SOC) by Size Class in Wyoming, March 2022

Reference

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (n.d.). Standard Occupational Classification. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://bls.gov/soc/>

Chapter 13

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 34 in 2022

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming rose from 27 in 2021 to 34 in 2022 (an increase of seven deaths, or 25.9%; see Figure 13.1). Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. Workplace fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

Find it Online

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

In 2022, 12 deaths occurred in transportation & warehousing (or 35.3% of all deaths). Eight deaths were reported in natural resources & mining (23.5%). Of those eight, five deaths occurred in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting (14.7%) and three deaths occurred in mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction (8.8%). Construction accounted for three deaths (8.8%) and

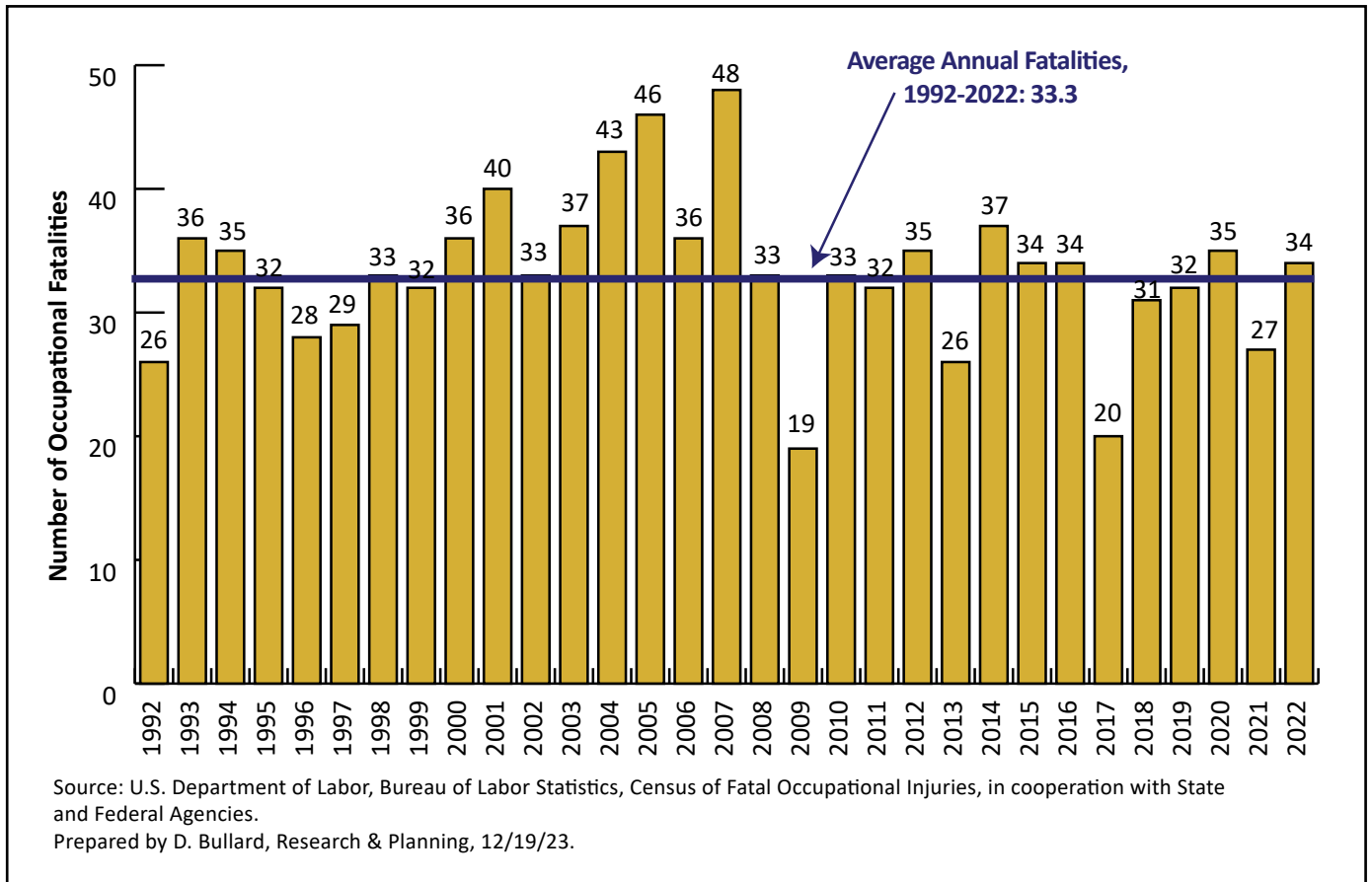


Figure 13.1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2022

government accounted for three deaths (8.8%).

Across all industries, more than half of 2022 workplace deaths (55.9%) were the result of transportation incidents (see Figure 13.2). Transportation incidents include highway crashes, pedestrian vehicular incidents, aircraft incidents, and water vehicle incidents.

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

The CFOI program utilizes a wide variety of data sources, such as OSHA reports, workers' compensation, vital records, coroner's reports, media reports, and police reports of vehicle crashes. Additionally, similar data sources from other states are routinely used

to identify workplace fatalities. For example, a worker fatally injured in a highway incident in Wyoming may be covered by workers' compensation in another state. That information is made available to R&P as part of data sharing agreements between the states and federal government (BLS).

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/overview/cfoi-scope.htm>.

Tables and figures for current and historical CFOI data for Wyoming are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>.

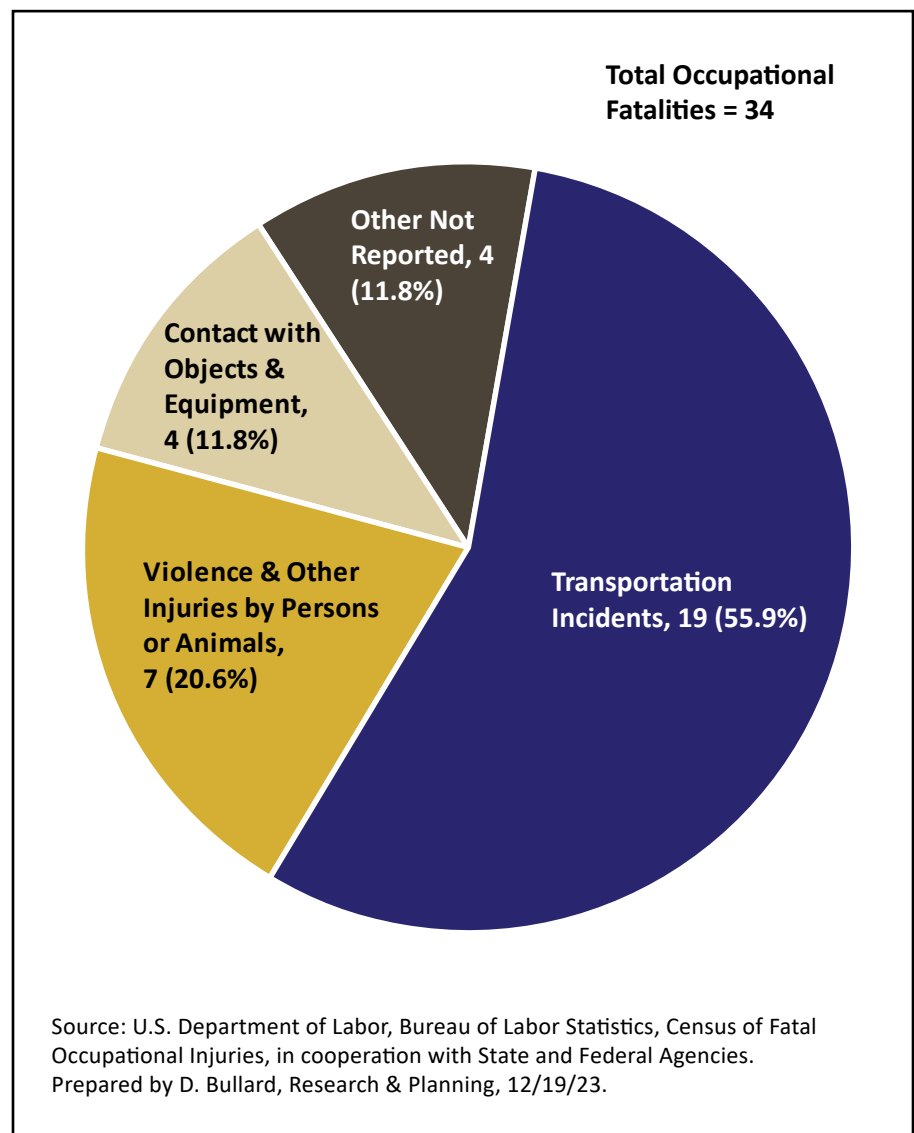


Figure 13.2: Workplace Fatal Injuries by Event or Exposure in Wyoming, All Ownerships, 2022

Chapter 14

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Highlights of the 2022 SOII Survey for Wyoming

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

This chapter summarizes the results from the 2022 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Worker demographics, such as age, gender, and occupation, along with case characteristics of event or exposure, source, and nature of injuries and illnesses are also covered for survey years 2021-2022. An estimated 2,600 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2022, with an incidence rate of 3.0 per 100 workers, excluding farms with fewer than 11 employees. More information is available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

This chapter was excerpted from an article titled, "Results of the 2022 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" in the December 2023 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. That article is available in its entirety at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/1223/a2.htm>.

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

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Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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

case characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work (DAFW) and days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR).

Beginning with survey years 2021-2022, biennial estimates for DAFW and DJTR by detailed case characteristics and worker demographics will be published every two years. The goal of this expansion is to provide a more comprehensive view of how workplace injuries and illnesses are managed.

The data collected for the cases with lost time, which include DAFW and DJTR, can be used by employers and safety awareness groups to focus on prevention. The data are also used by regulatory agencies for tracking injury and illness trends, and to target safety resources.

Incidence rates indicate the number of nonfatal occupational illnesses or injuries per 100 full-time employees. The cases deemed the most serious are those involving days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction. The BLS counts up to a cap of 180 days away from work per case, even though there are cases with more days. Days away from work cases associated with employees who do not require time off from work beyond the day of injury are not included as days

away from work cases. Other recordable cases are also counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses, which are cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid but with no lost time, restricted duty, or job transfer days.

Among the findings from the 2022 SOII for Wyoming are the following:

The incidence rate for the U.S. private sector in 2022 was 2.7 and 3.0 for Wyoming (see Figure 14.1). The public

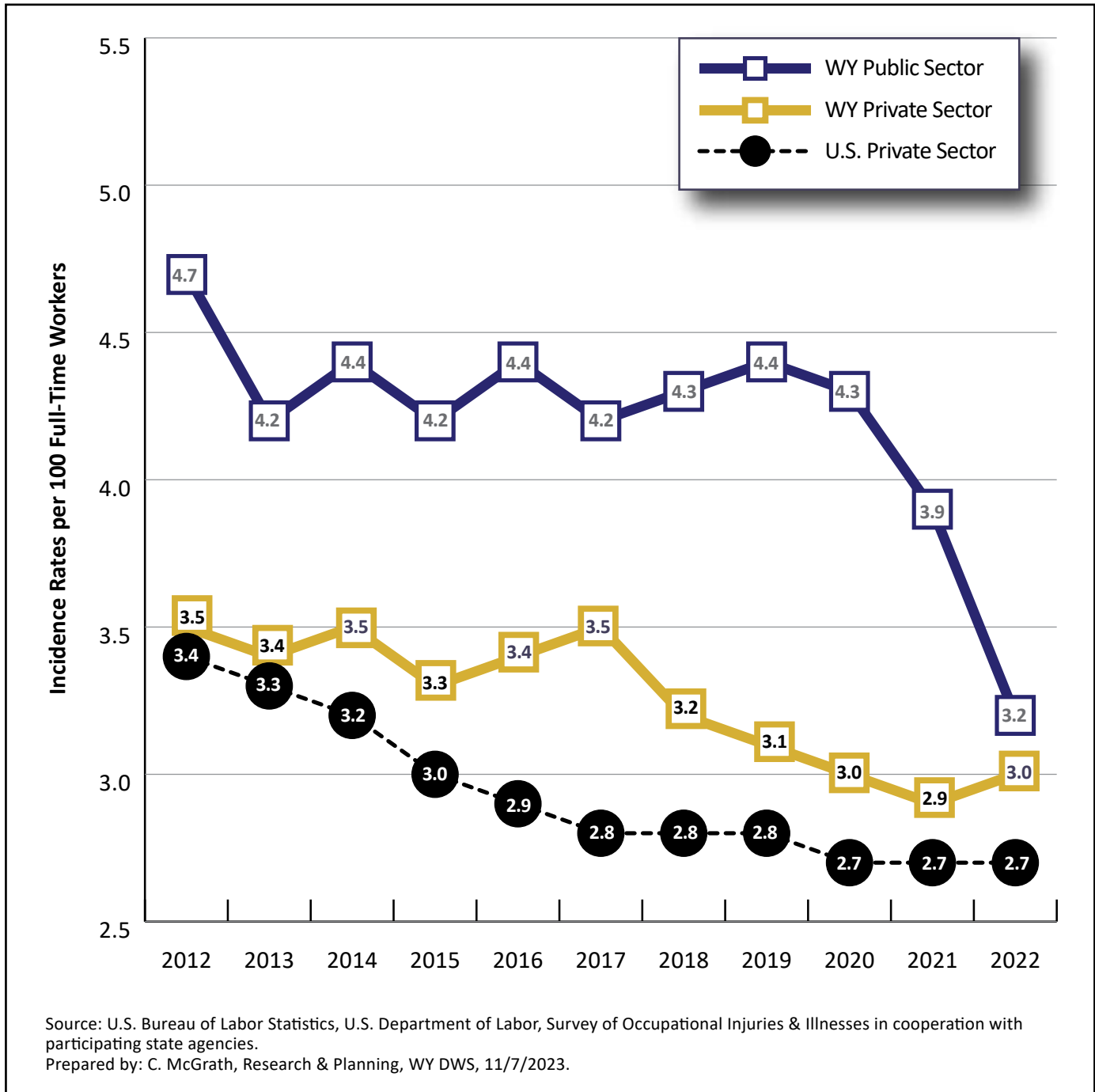


Figure 14.1: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming and the U.S., 2012-2022

sector in Wyoming, which is comprised of state and local government, had an incidence rate of 3.2 in 2022 and 3.9 in 2021.

Females working in service-related occupations had the most recorded number of injuries in 2021-2022 with 920 (see Figure 14.2). Transportation & material moving occupations followed

with 270 injuries and illnesses. Service-related occupations include cooks, servers, maintenance workers, and protective service workers. The major occupational group with the highest number of injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022 for males was construction & extraction with 790. Transportation & material moving occupations followed closely with 760 injuries and illnesses.

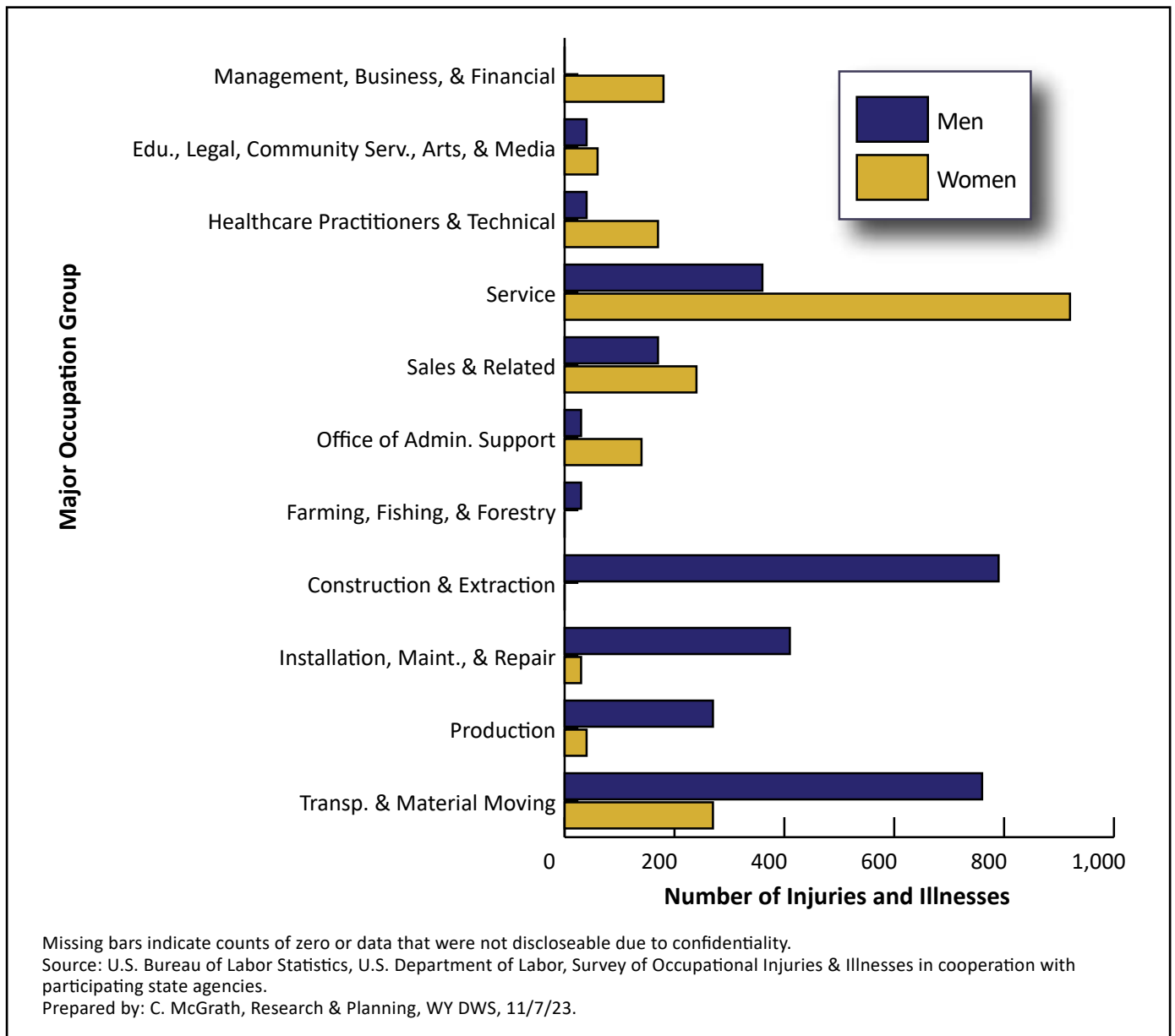


Figure 14.2: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction by Major Occupation and Gender in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Jobs classified under transportation & material moving occupations include motor vehicle operators and transportation workers.

At the occupational level, healthcare support occupations such as nursing assistants and home health aides had lower numbers of injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022 than occupations such as tractor-trailer truck drivers. Transportation & material moving occupations led with 780 injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022, followed by construction & extraction occupations

with 680. Healthcare support occupations such as certified nursing assistants had a total 350 injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022.

The nature of injury or illness refers to the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains. Figure 14.3 shows that in 2021-2022, 26.8% (1,430) of private industry’s 5,340 total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries resulted in sprains, strains, or tears, and 20.8% caused soreness, pain. Fractures accounted for 10.3% of the nature of injury.

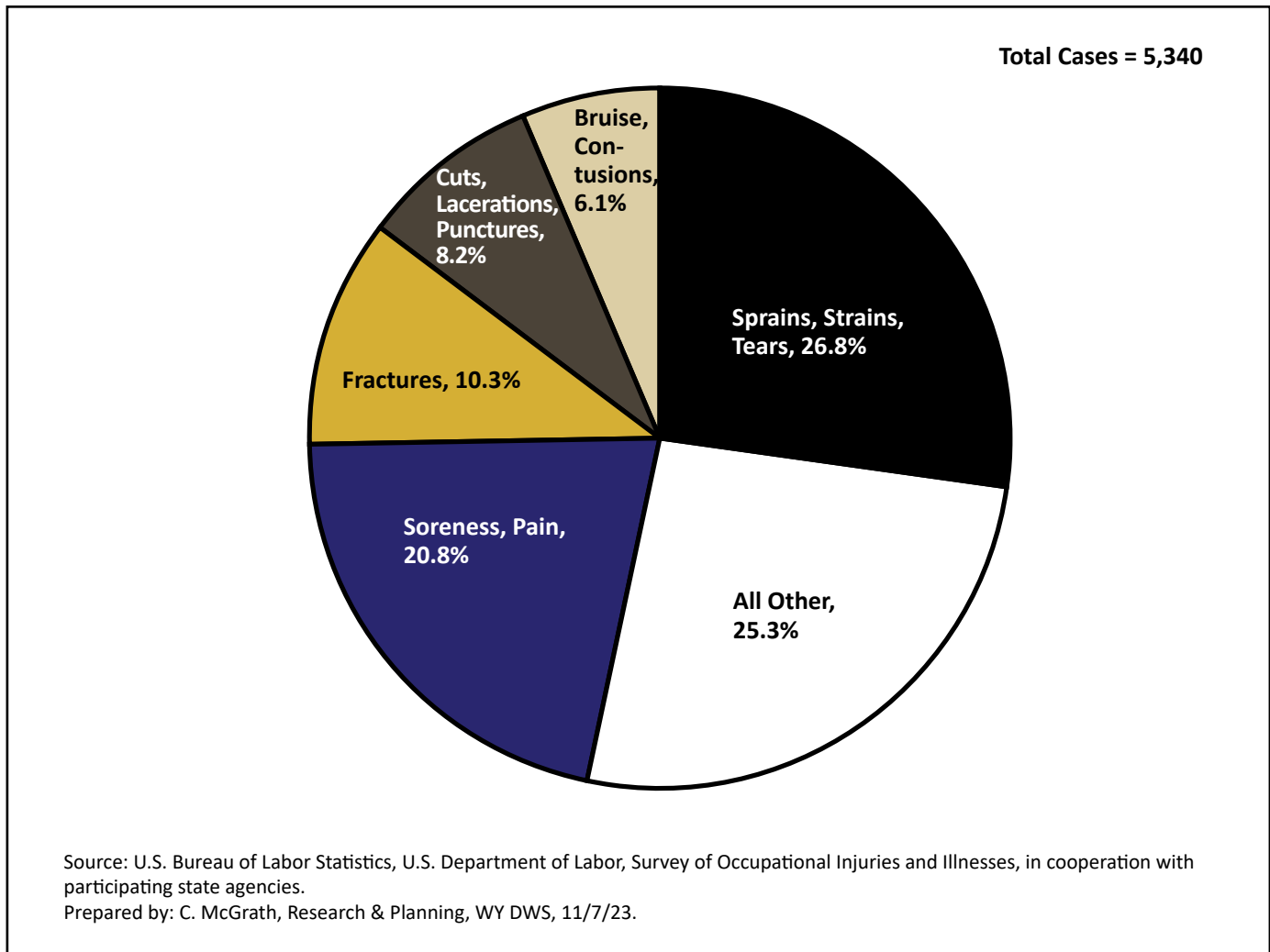


Figure 14.3: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work , Job Transfer, or Restriction, by Nature in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

The event or exposure in a case is the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion. Figure 14.4 shows that in 2021-2022, males and females had the highest number of cases by event or exposure due to overexertion and bodily reaction with 960 and 600, respectively. The next highest event or exposure for males was contact with object, equipment with 920 cases. Falls, slips, trips was the second most for females with 580 cases. An example of an injury or illness that would be produced by overexertion and bodily reaction would

be a job that required excessive amounts of physical exertion such as standing, climbing, kneeling, bending, stepping, etc., which resulted in the injury or illness. Falls, slips, trips is a much broader category and includes falls on the same level, falls and jumps to lower levels; slips, trips on uneven surfaces, a substance, hole, etc. Injuries or illnesses inflicted in contact with object, equipment category are a result of contact between the injured person and the source. Examples would be an employee being cut by a slipping knife or an employee caught under collapsing material.

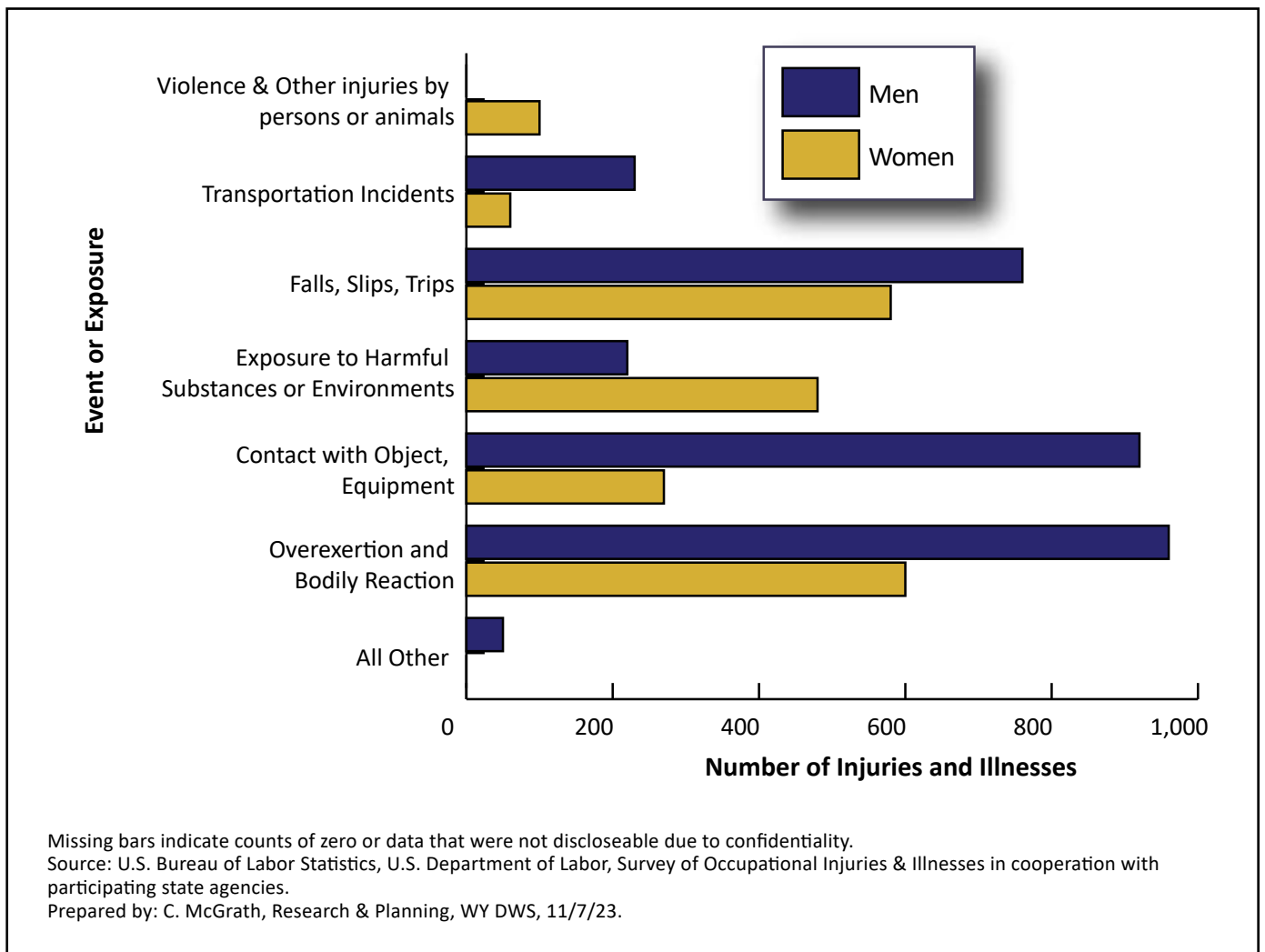


Figure 14.4: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction (Dart) by Event or Exposure and Gender in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Just the Facts

Table 1: Wyoming State Facts

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

Excerpted from *Wyoming 2022 – Just the Facts*, published March 2023 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Full table and references available at http://eadiv.state.wy.us/Wy_facts/Facts2023.pdf.

Table 2: Selected Vital Statistics for Wyoming, 2019-2022

Year	Vital Events ^a				Teenage Birth Rate (per 1,000)		Death Rate (per 100,000)	
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	WY ^a	U.S. ^b	WY ^a	U.S. ^b
2019	6,568	5,122	4,064	2,241	19.4	16.7	884.8	869.7
2020	6,133	5,986	4,012	2,220	18.1	15.4	1,027.9	835.4
2021	6,237	6,574	4,286	2,165	16.0	14.4	1,135.8	879.7
2022	6,054	5,890	4,268	1,945	N/A	13.5	1,013.1	798.8

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

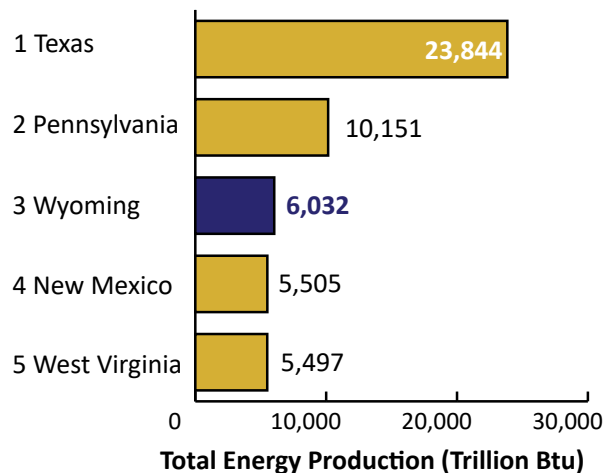
^bSource: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control, 2022.

N/A = Not available as of press time.

Table 3: Wyoming Rank in U.S. in Energy Consumption, Expenditures, Production, Prices, & Environment, 2022

	Wyoming Rank
Consumption	
Total Energy per Capita	4
Expenditures	
Total Energy per Capita	2
Production	
Total Energy	3
Crude Oil	8
Natural Gas	9
Coal	1
Electricity	32
Prices	
Natural Gas	32
Electricity	46
Environment	
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	34

Source: Energy Information Administration. Retrieved from <http://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=WY>. Updated March 25, 2024.



Source: U.S Energy Information Administration. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.eia.gov/state/rankings/#/series/101>.

Figure 1: Ranking of Top 5 Total Energy-Producing States in the U.S., 2021

Just the Facts

	Most Recent Period		
	Year	Value	Rank
Demography			
Total Population	2022	581,381	50
% Male Population	2022	51.2%	3
% Female Population	2022	48.8%	48
% of Population - Under 18 Years Old	2022	22.4%	17
% of Population - 65 Years & Older	2022	18.6%	17
Median Age	2022	39.2	23
Note: Population data are July 1 estimates.			
Weather & Geography			
Total Area (sq. miles)	2020	97,089	9
Water Area (sq. miles)	2020	721	36
Mean Elevation (ft)	2020	6,700	2
% of Land in Rural Areas	2020	99.8%	2
% of Land Owned by the Federal Government	2023	47.1%	6
% of Land Owned by State Government	2023	6.2%	--
Recreation & Tourism			
Land Ownership in Wyoming (million square miles):			
National Park Service	2022	3,744	5
U.S. Forest Service	2022	14,415	9
Bureau of Land Management	2022	28,199	4
Visitors to State Parks & Recreational Areas	2022	5,229,659	--
WY Lodging Sales (millions of dollars)	FY2023	\$886.3	--
Crime & Law Enforcement			
Crimes	2022	10,690	--
Crimes per 100,000 Persons	2022	1,839	--
Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons	2022	201.9	--
Education			
% of Population, 25 yrs. & older, Completed High-School	2022	93.7%	7
% of Population, 25 yrs. & older, with a Bachelor's Degree	2022	29.6%	41
ACT Average Composite Score (range 1-36)	2023	19.0	37
Estimated Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Public Schools	2022/23	12.7	42
Estimated Average Salary of Public School Teachers	2022/23	\$61,437	26
Average Teacher's Salary as % of Average Annual Pay for All Workers	2022	109.1%	3
Health & Social Welfare			
% of Persons Without Health Insurance Coverage	2022	11.5%	4
% of Private Sector Establishments that Offer Health Insurance	2022	40.9%	45
Physicians per 100,000 Persons	2022	214	48
Registered Nurses per 100,000 Persons	2021	872	34
% of Population Enrolled in Medicare	2021	20.3%	27
% of Population Below Poverty Level	2022	11.8%	28
% of Population Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assist. Prog. Benefits ³¹	2022	5.2%	48
Rankings are highest to lowest except where noted.			
*Ranking lowest to highest.			
Excerpted from <i>Wyoming 2022 – Just the Facts</i> , published December 2020 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Full table and references available at http://eadiv.state.wy.us/Wy_facts/Facts2023.pdf			
(Table continued on page 71)			

Just the Facts

(Table continued from page 70)

	Most Recent Period		
	Year	Value	Rank
Housing			
Residential Building Permits	2022	3,004	47
Median Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (\$)	2022	\$292,300	25
Homeownership Rate	2022	75.3%	2
Wyoming's Economy			
Median Household Income	2022	\$70,042	29
Wyoming Annual Inflation Rate	2023Q4	3.8%	--
Employment & Labor			
Average Annual Pay (\$)	2022	\$56,320	39
State Minimum Wage Rate (\$ per hour)	2023	\$7.25	31
Civilian Labor Force	2022	291,756	50
Employed	2022	281,343	50
Unemployed	2022	10,413	47
Unemployment Rate	2022	3.6%	23
Total Non-farm Employment (Jobs)	2022	284,400	50
% of Jobs in Mining	2022	5.7%	1
Tax Environment			
Individual Income Tax Rate	2023	0.0%	50
Corporate Income Tax Rate	2023	0.0%	50
State & Local Sales Tax Rate	2023	5.4%	44
Gasoline Tax Rate (\$/gallon)	2023	\$0.24	38
Cigarette Tax Rate (\$/pack)	2023	\$0.60	43
State & Local Excise Collections Per Capita	FY2020	\$376	46
Estimated Burden of Major Taxes for a 3-Person Family with Income of \$50,000 - Cheyenne	2021	\$3,960	49
Mining, Energy, & the Environment			
Coal Production (millions of short tons)	2022	244.3	1
Natural Gas Production (billions of cubic feet)	2022	1,299	9
Crude Oil Production (millions of barrels)	2022	90.9	8
Trona Production (millions of short tons)	2022	18.5	1
Average Price Paid for WY Coal (\$/short ton)	2022	\$14.60	--
Average Price Paid for Natural Gas (\$/MCF)	2022	\$6.90	--
Average Price Paid for Wyoming Oil (\$/barrel)	2022	\$92.01	--
Average Price Paid for Trona (\$/short ton)	2022	\$163.71	--
% of Electricity Generated Through Renewable Resources	2021	18.2%	15
Toxic Releases: Total Pollution Released (millions of pounds)	2021	16.4	37
Agriculture			
Number of Farms and Ranches	2022	11,900	39
Average Farm Size (acres)	2022	2,395	1
U.S. Agriculture Exports (millions \$)	2021	\$424.0	39

Rankings are highest to lowest except where noted.

*Ranking lowest to highest.

Excerpted from *Wyoming 2022 – Just the Facts*, published December 2020 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Full table and references available at http://eadiv.state.wy.us/Wy_facts/Facts2023.pdf

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