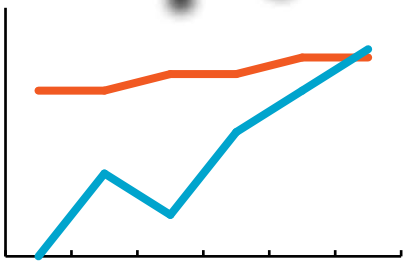
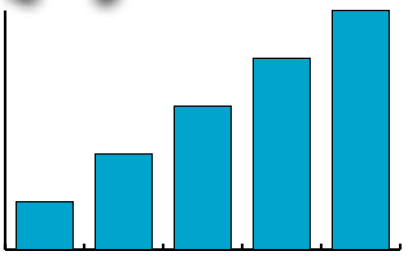
2020 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report





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

2020 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 2020 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 workforce. Highlights from this year's report include:

- Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by 4,752 jobs (1.7%) from 2018 to 2019. Construction added 2,566 jobs (12.7%; see page 12).
- Wyoming's estimated resident population increased slightly for the first time in four years, up 0.2% compared to 2018 (see page 21).
- Wyoming's labor force increased from the previous year for the first time since 2012 (see page 23).
- The number of nonresidents working in Wyoming increased by 24.2%, while the number of residents working decreased by 0.9% (see page 33).

It is important to keep in mind that the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that began in March 2020 are not captured in the majority of the data presented in this report. Chapter 2 provides some discussion on how R&P has responded to customer needs related to the pandemic.

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

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

Chapter 1: Introduction

Wyoming's Labor Market in 2019

by: Michael Moore, Editor

Wyoming's economy experienced moderate growth in 2019, thanks in part to large oil & gas pipeline construction projects. The state's average monthly employment in 2019 was 276,927, up 1.7% (4,752 jobs) over the year. This report from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services provides a wealth of information on Wyoming's labor market.

Chapters 3-7 use data from numerous sources to take a close look at Wyoming's labor market in 2019. Chapter 8 uses short-term projections to gain an understanding of where Wyoming may be heading. Chapters 9-12 look at data from R&P projects. Chapters 13-14 focus on workplace safety, and Chapters 15-16 provide examples of special research that were recently conducted by R&P.

It is important to keep in mind that this publication was produced during the first few months of the COVID-19 pandemic, when very little data were available to show how this event affected Wyoming's labor market. Chapter 2 provides a discussion on how R&P responded to the pandemic, along with Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims data that provide some idea of how many Wyoming workers may have lost jobs in April 2020.

Introduction to the Data

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

Each chapter in this publication provides details from a different program or data source. Each data source can be viewed as a puzzle piece of sorts, and putting all of the pieces together can provide a clear picture of Wyoming's labor market and economy. Table 1.1 (see page 5) provides an overview of some of the data presented in this report.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and wage records are based on employers' quarterly Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax filings. As noted by Bullard (2015), in terms of dollars, UI covered payroll represents approximately 91.5% of all wage and salary disbursements in the state.

The QCEW (see Chapter 3) provides a count of the number of jobs worked. According to data from the QCEW, Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by 4,752 jobs over the year, or 1.7%. Wyoming had $13.8 billion in total wages, an increase of $726.6 million, or 5.6%. The state's average annual wage was $49,857, an increase of $1,799, or 3.7%.

In contrast to the QCEW, *wage records* represent an individual's wage history and provide a count of the number of

people working in Wyoming. As shown in Chapter 7, there were 350,192 individuals working in Wyoming at any time in 2019, an increase of 5,992, or 1.7%. The average annual wage of persons working in Wyoming was $34,614, a decrease of $1,832, or 5.0%.

By linking wage records with several other administrative databases, such

Table 1.1: Wyoming's Labor Market at a Glance, 2018 and 2019

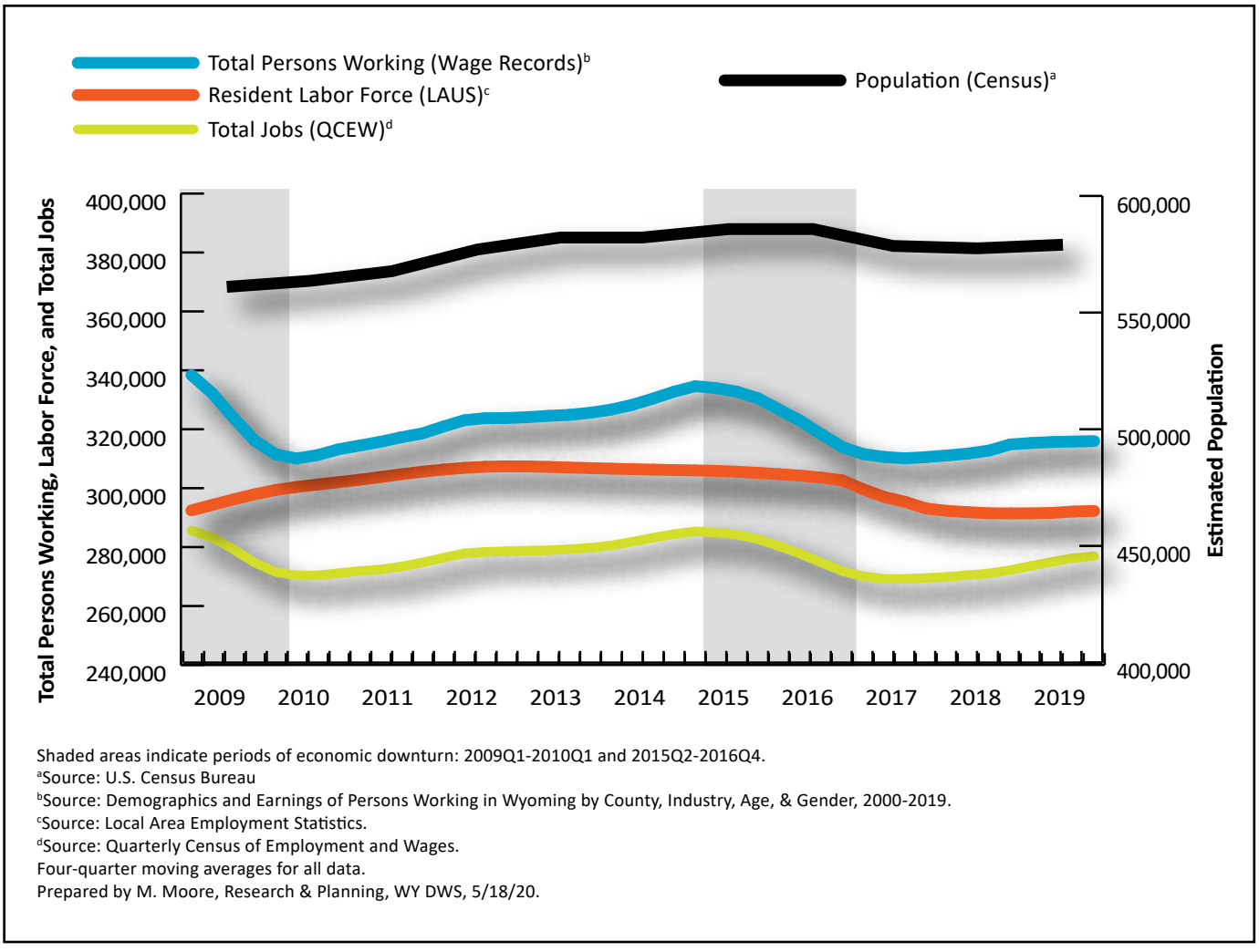
Chapter	Source	Title	2019	2018	Change, 2018-2019 N	Change, 2018-2019 %
3	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)	Average Monthly Employment	276,927	272,175	4,752	1.7
		Total Wages (in Billions)	$13.8	$12.1	$0.70	5.6
		Average Annual Wage	$49,857	$48,058	$1,799	3.7
4	U.S. Census Bureau	Population (Estimated)	578,759	577,601	1,158	0.2
5	Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)	Labor Force	292,258	291,428	830	0.3
		Employed	281,730	280,076	1,654	0.6
		Unemployed	10,528	11,352	-824	-7.3
		Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.9	-0.3	-7.7
6	Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims	Benefit Recipients	13,144	13,543	-399	-2.9
		Benefit Exhaustees	2,163	3,195	-1,032	-32.3
		Exhaustion Rate	16.5	23.6	-7.1	-30.1
		Benefit Expenses (in Millions)	$49.5	$49.5	$0.0	0.0
7	Wage Records	Total Persons Working	350,192	344,200	5,992	1.7
		Gender				
		Women	140,577	142,167	-1,590	-1.1
		Men	164,728	165,887	-1,159	-0.7
		Nonresidents	44,887	36,146	8,741	24.2
		Average Annual Wage	$34,614	$36,445	-$1,832	-5.0
		Women	$29,057	$29,492	-$435	-1.5
		Men	$44,502	$46,939	-$2,437	-5.2
		Nonresidents	$15,729	$15,635	$93	0.6
		Women's Wages as a Percentage of Men's Wages	65.3	62.8	2.5	3.9
		Age				
		<20	20,224	20,669	-445	-2.2
		20-24	31,347	31,706	-359	-1.1
		25-34	66,212	68,443	-2,231	-3.3
		35-44	63,825	63,093	732	1.2
		45-54	51,718	52,312	-594	-1.1
		55-64	50,402	51,158	-756	-1.5
		65+	21,121	20,233	888	4.4
		Average Annual Wage				
		<20	$5,792	$5,749	$43	0.8
		20-24	$16,824	$17,212	-$388	-2.3
		25-34	$33,814	$35,202	-$1,388	-3.9
		35-44	$45,836	$47,864	-$2,028	-4.2
		45-54	$49,377	$50,990	-$1,613	-3.2
		55-64	$47,279	$49,990	-$2,711	-5.4
		65+	$31,154	$32,052	-$898	-2.8

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/18/20.

as a driver's license file obtained from the Wyoming Department of Transportation, R&P is able to identify many characteristics of the state's labor market, including employment and wages by gender and age (see Chapter 7). Wage records are also used to identify commuting patterns (see Chapter 9). For this year's annual report, R&P looked at commuting patterns of Colorado residents working in Wyoming, and vice versa.

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program discussed in Chapter 5 provides estimates on Wyoming's resident labor force, which includes all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older classified as either employed or unemployed (BLS, 2018). In 2019, Wyoming's resident labor force was 292,258, with 281,730 employed and 10,528 unemployed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the state's labor force; in 2019, Wyoming's unemployment rate was 3.6%.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims data provide information on the number of benefit recipients and exhaustees, along with benefit expenses (see Chapter 6). UI



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.
[a]Source: U.S. Census Bureau
[b]Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019.
[c]Source: Local Area Employment Statistics.
[d]Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Four-quarter moving averages for all data.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/18/20.

Figure 1.1: Selected Components of Wyoming's Labor Market, 2009-2019

claims data also include the number of recipients and exhaustees by industry and county, along with selected demographics of benefit recipients such as age, gender, the number of weeks eligible for benefits, and more. In 2019, Wyoming paid $49.5 million in benefit expenses to 13,144 claimants.

For several years R&P has published monthly and annual claims data. As discussed in Chapter 2, April 2020 marked a new one-month high in initial claims (19,199) and continued weeks claimed (66,694). According to comparable data dating back to 1997, the previous one-month highs were 5,975 initial claims in December 2009 and 53,920 continued weeks claimed in January 2010. In response to customer demand during the COVID-19 pandemic, R&P began publishing weekly claims data in March 2020.

Effects of Economic Downturns

The term *economic downturn* as discussed in this publication refers to a 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. Over the last decade, Wyoming has endured two persistent economic downturns: The *previous economic downturn* lasted five quarters from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, while the *most recent economic downturn* lasted seven quarters from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.

Both economic downturns were preceded by declining energy prices (Moore, 2019). Figure 1.1 (see page 6) illustrates how the two economic downturns affected some components of Wyoming's labor market that are presented in Table 1.1, including total persons working, resident labor force, and the number of jobs, and how the state has recovered since. The state's population, total number of persons working, resident labor force, and total number of jobs all decreased by varying degrees during the most recent downturn, and none of those measurements have ever returned to pre-downturn levels.

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Chapter 2: COVID-19 Response

R&P Publishes Weekly Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

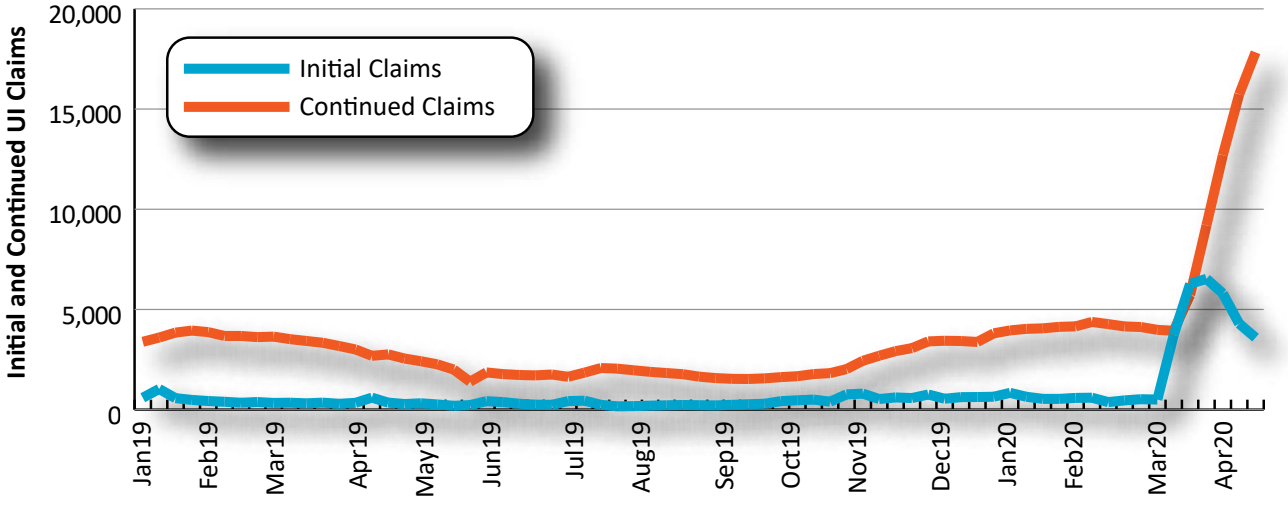
by: Katelynd Faler, Senior Economist, and Michael Moore, Editor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services (DWS) modified several of its regular practices in response to the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020. For example, some R&P staff took time away from their regular duties and projects to assist with the large volume of unemployment claims received by DWS' Unemployment Insurance (UI) division.

In addition, R&P staff fielded many calls from policymakers, the media, social service organizations, employers, and the general public about the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the state's labor market. In March, R&P began publishing weekly UI claims online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/weekly_UI_TOC.htm with accompanying interactive Tableau tables at https://tinyurl.com/y9kqvlky.

Prior to March 2020, R&P provided monthly UI claims reports with overviews of trends in initial and continued claims, with breakouts by industry and county; demographics of benefit recipients, including age, gender, eligibility, wages, and number of employers, were provided annually. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic coinciding with precipitous declines in the price of oil that resulted in skyrocketing unemployment insurance claims around the country, R&P began publishing weekly UI claims data.

This chapter introduces the type of information found in these weekly claims. The data discussed in this chapter are for the seven-day period ending April 18, 2020, and the same week a year earlier. April 2020 marked a new one-month high in initial claims (19,199) and continued weeks claimed (66,694). According to comparable data



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/20/20.

Figure 2.1: Number of Initial and Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims in Wyoming by Week, January 2019 to April 2020

dating back to 1997, the previous one-month highs were 5,736 initial claims in January 2009 and 80,239 continued weeks claimed in October 2010.

Weekly Claims Data

The weekly UI claims updates show how the number of claims have changed from the previous year by county and industry, as well as the age and gender of current claimants. The weekly claims tables also provide the number of employers by county and industry who have had former employees file a claim. Figure 2.1 (see page 8) shows the increase in initial and continued claims from the start of 2019 to the week ending April 18, 2020.

Notably, the number of initial claims filed in Wyoming that week was 4,254 — an increase of 3,903 claims, or 1,112.0% from the same week in 2019. During the same time, the number of employers with claimants increased from 1,408 to 4,726 (3,318, or 235.7%). The number of continued claims increased from 2,758 to 15,735 (12,977, or 470.0%).

Find it Online

Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Weekly, Monthly, and Annually
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm

Table 2.1: Over-the-Year Change in Number of Employers, Initial Claims, and Continued Claims in Wyoming by Selected Industry[a] for the Week Ending April 18, 2020 (2020 Week 16)

	Employers				Initial Claims				Continued Claims			
Industry & NAICS[b] Code	2020 Week 16	2019 Week 16	N Change	% Change	2020 Week 16	2019 Week 16	N Change	% Change	2020 Week 16	2019 Week 16	N Change	% Change
Total	**4,726**	**1,408**	**3,318**	**235.7**	**4,254**	**351**	**3,903**	**1,112.0**	**15,735**	**2,758**	**12,977**	**470.5**
Mining (21)	346	99	247	249.5	512	23	489	2,126.1	1,363	146	1,217	833.6
Trans., Ware., & Utilities (48-49, 22)	210	77	133	172.7	275	15	260	1,733.3	517	122	395	323.8
Construction (23)	778	327	451	137.9	396	66	330	500.0	1,917	626	1,291	206.2
Mfg. (31-33)	138	52	86	165.4	84	16	68	425.0	528	173	355	205.2
Wholesale Trade (42)	161	47	114	242.6	95	6	89	1,483.3	267	58	209	360.3
Retail Trade (44-45)	456	102	354	347.1	327	20	307	1,535.0	1,035	173	862	498.3
Financial Activities (52-53)	164	54	110	203.7	78	10	68	680.0	272	53	219	413.2
Pro. & Business Svcs. (54-56)	477	171	306	178.9	214	22	192	872.7	796	273	523	191.6
Health Care & Social Assist. (62)	583	116	467	402.6	323	12	311	2,591.7	1,513	143	1,370	958.0
Leisure & Hospitality (71-72)	916	195	721	369.7	972	106	866	817.0	4,260	508	3,752	738.6
Public Admin. (92)	59	42	17	40.5	43	7	36	514.3	144	69	75	108.7
Unknown	32	15	17	113.3	581	39	542	1,389.7	2,149	279	1,870	670.3

[a]Industries with data that were not discloseable due to confidentiality were omitted from this table.

[b]North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/6/20.

Leisure & hospitality had the most claimants of any industry in Wyoming, after eating and drinking establishments closed in the interest of public safety (see Table 2.1, page 9). Leisure & hospitality claims increased from 106 a year earlier to 972 (866 claims, or 817.0%). Mining, including oil & gas had the second highest number of claimants as oil prices rapidly declined in April 2020. Initial claims in mining, including oil & gas, grew from 23 to 512 (489 claims, or 2,126.1%).

The counties with the most initial claims were Natrona (770), Laramie (661), Campbell (331), Teton (321), Sweetwater (256), and Fremont (233; see Figure 2.2).

Table 2.2 (see page 11) shows the over-the-year change in the number of employers, initial claims, and continued claims by selected county of residence. Counties that did not meet confidentiality standards (fewer than three individuals or one employer accounting for 80% of all jobs) were omitted from the table. Fremont County had the greatest over-the-year percentage increase (2,018.2%) as initial claims rose from 11 to 233. The number of out-of-state claimants increased from 62 to 608 (546, or 880.6%).

Women accounted for 44.6% of initial claims, while men made up 55.4% of the total (see Figure 2.3, page 11). Over the year, the number of women with

Box 2.1: Definitions

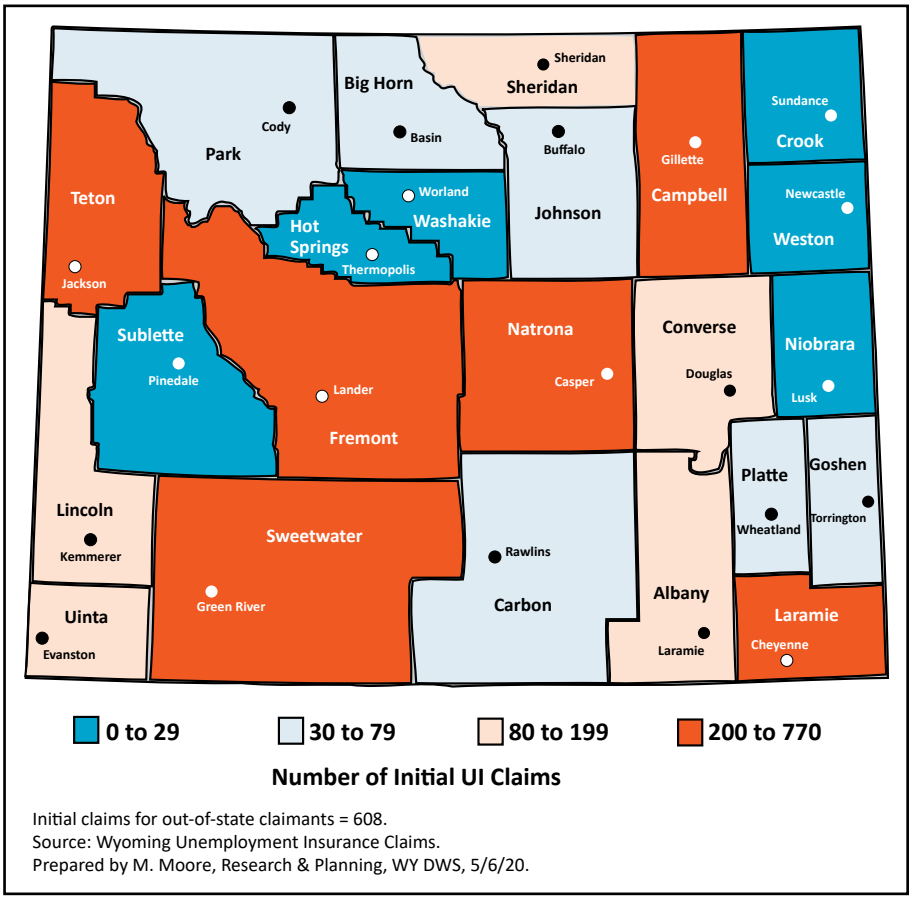
Initial Claim[a]: A claim filed by an unemployed individual after a separation from an employer.

Continued Claim[a]: A person who has already filed an initial claim and who has experienced a week of unemployment then files a continued claim to receive benefits for that week of unemployment.

Employer[b]: A count of distinct Unemployment Insurance accounts with initial and/or continued claims during the week.

[a]Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[b]Source: Research & Planning, WY DWS.

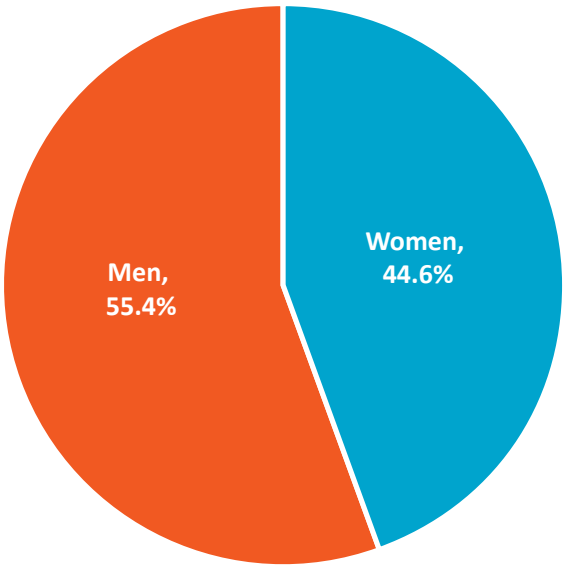


Initial claims for out-of-state claimants = 608.
Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/6/20.

Figure 2.2: Number of Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County of Residence in Wyoming for the Week Ending April 18, 2020

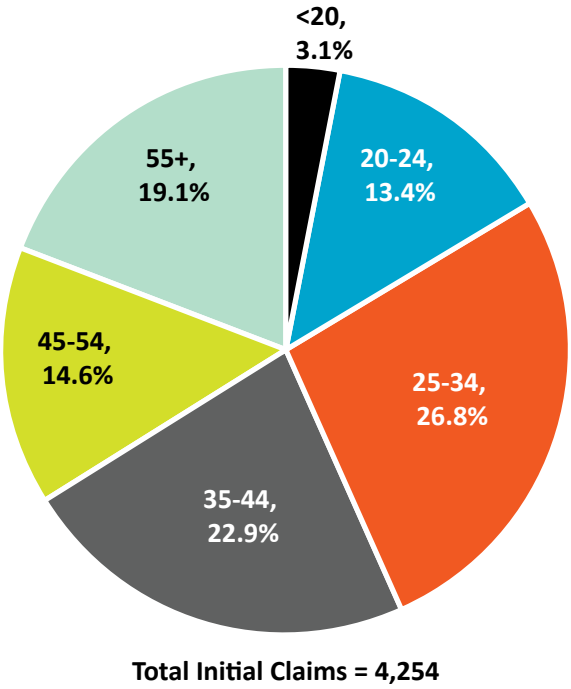
initial claims increased by 1,279.9%, and the number of men with initial claims increased by 1,017.5%. Approximately half (49.7%) of all initial claimants were between the ages of 25 and 44, while approximately one in five (19.1%) were ages 55 or older (see Figure 2.4).

R&P will continue to refine and publish UI claims information based on the public's needs.



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/6/20.

Figure 2.3: Initial Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Wyoming by Gender for the Week Ending April 18, 2020



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/6/20.

Figure 2.4: Initial Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Wyoming by Age Group for the Week Ending April 18, 2020

Table 2.2: Over-the-Year Change in Number of Employers, Initial Claims, and Continued Claims in Wyoming by Selected County[a] for the Week Ending April 18, 2020 (2020 Week 16)

	Employers				Initial Claims				Continued Claims			
County	2020 Week 16	2019 Week 16	N Change	% Change	2020 Week 16	2019 Week 16	N Change	% Change	2020 Week 16	2019 Week 16	N Change	% Change
Total	**4,726**	**1,408**	**3,318**	**235.7**	**4,254**	**351**	**3,903**	**1,112.0**	**15,735**	**2,758**	**12,977**	**470.5**
Campbell	492	109	383	351.4	331	20	311	1,555.0	1,209	135	1,074	795.6
Fremont	371	119	252	211.8	233	11	222	2,018.2	834	171	663	387.7
Laramie	727	211	516	244.5	661	48	613	1,277.1	2,015	338	1,677	496.2
Natrona	1,000	253	747	295.3	770	45	725	1,611.1	2,673	330	2,343	710.0
Park	304	91	213	234.1	140	9	131	1,455.6	656	144	512	355.6
Sheridan	317	91	226	248.4	128	10	118	1,180.0	690	122	568	465.6
Sweetwater	449	140	309	220.7	256	27	229	848.1	1,109	200	909	454.5
Teton	409	98	311	317.3	321	70	251	358.6	1,503	263	1,240	471.5
Uinta	203	55	148	269.1	106	10	96	960.0	355	74	281	379.7
Other State	702	193	509	263.7	608	62	546	880.6	2,116	452	1,664	368.1

[a]Counties with data that were not discloseable due to confidentiality were omitted from this table.
Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/6/20.

Chapter 3: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Construction Drives Wyoming Job Growth in 2019

by: Michael Moore, Editor

Wyoming experienced over-the-year growth in both jobs and wages in 2019, as the state's average monthly employment increased by 1.7%, while total wages increased by 5.6%. After a sustained period of job losses that lasted from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) through second quarter 2017 (2017Q2), Wyoming employment increased from prior year levels during each quarter from 2017Q3 to 2019Q4 (see Figure 3.1).

This chapter provides information on employment and wages at the state, industry, and county levels.

Table 3.1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Annual Wage for Wyoming, 2018 and 2019

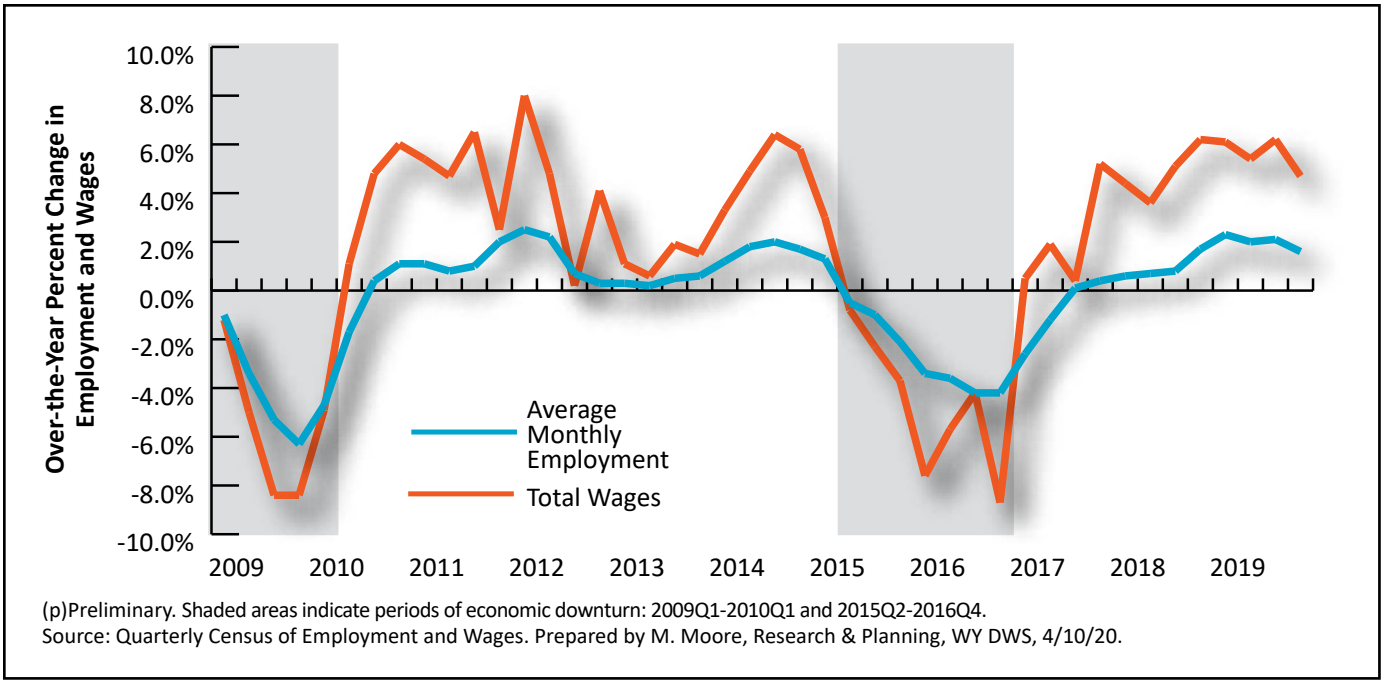
	2019	2018	Change, 2018-2019 N	Change, 2018-2019 %
Average Monthly Employment	276,927	272,175	4,752	1.7
Total Wages	$13.8 Billion	$13.1 Billion	$726.6 Million	5.6
Average Annual Wage	$49,857	$48,058	$1,799	3.7

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/20.

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



(p)Preliminary. Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/10/20.

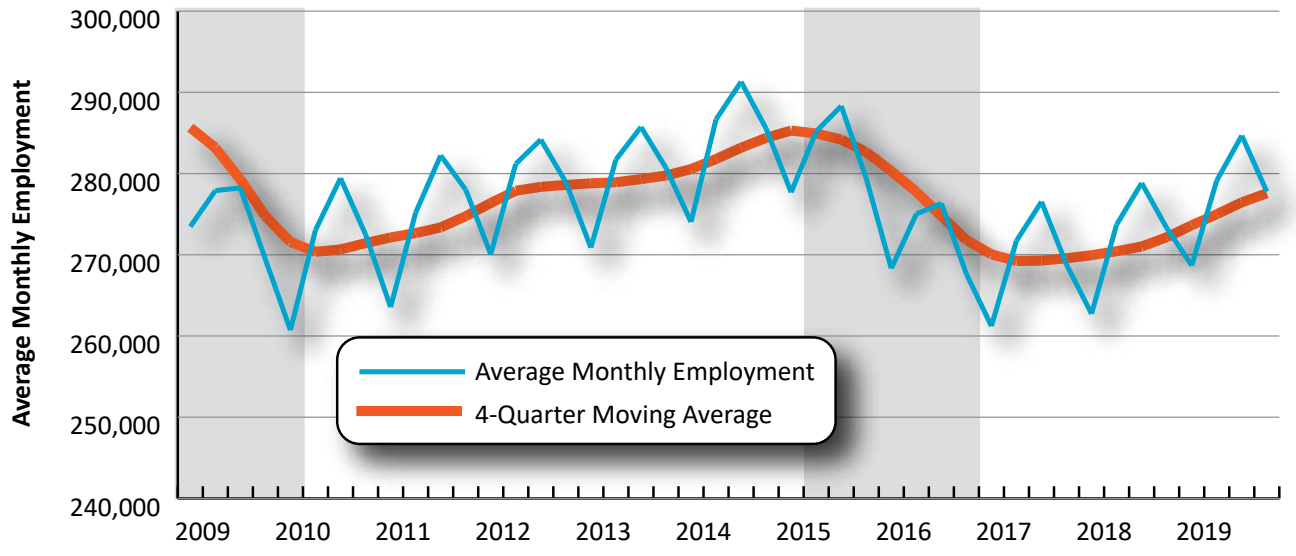
Figure 3.1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q4

employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Approximately 91% of wage and salary employment is covered by Unemployment Insurance in Wyoming. This chapter includes annual and quarterly data through 2019Q4, the most recent quarter for which data were available at the time of this publication.

Wyoming's recent economic downturns are discussed throughout this publication; for the purposes of this report, *economic downturn* refers to a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment (the number of jobs worked) and total wages according to data from the QCEW. Over the last 10 years, Wyoming experienced two such periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4. Wyoming's *previous downturn* coincided with the national Great Recession and began in 2009Q1. The state's *most recent downturn* began in 2015Q2 due to a decline in the prices of and demand for coal, oil, and natural gas.

Over-the-year job losses continued in Wyoming from 2015Q2 through 2017Q2. Employment then increased at an average rate of 0.5% from 2017Q3 to 2018Q3, then increased to an average rate of 1.9% from 2018Q4 to 2019Q4. However, Wyoming employment in 2019 was still noticeably lower than pre-downturn levels (see Figure 3.2).

As shown in Table 3.1 (see page 12), Wyoming's average monthly employment in 2019 was 276,927, up from 272,175 in 2018 (4,752 jobs, or 1.7%). Total wages increased from $13.1 billion to $13.8 billion ($726.6 million, or 5.6%) and the state's average annual wage increased from $48,058 to $49,857 ($1,799, or 3.7%).



(p)Preliminary. Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/20.

Figure 3.2: Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q4

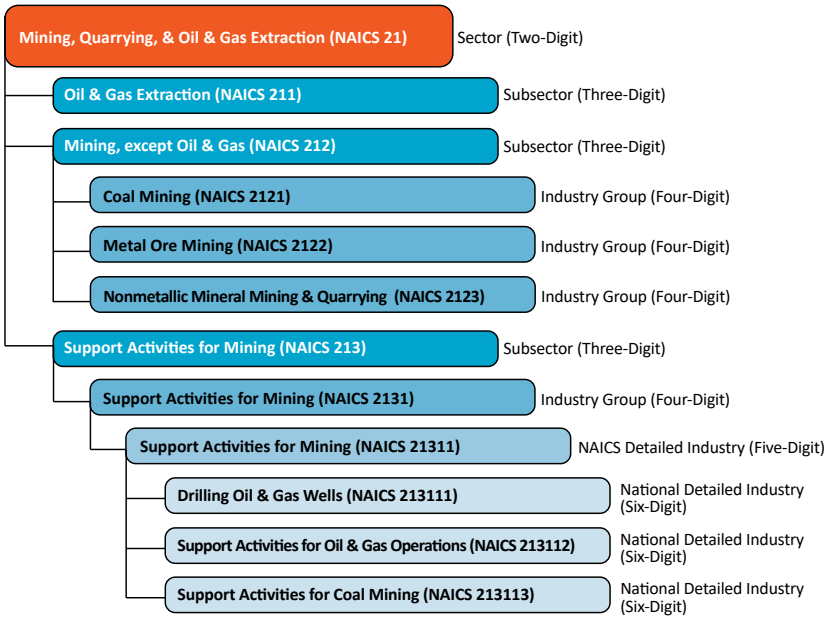
Industry

This chapter primarily discusses industries at the two-digit sector level as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; see Box 3.1). Tables 3.3 and 3.4 provide more detailed information on mining, including oil & gas (NAICS 21) and construction (NAICS 23), respectively, including data by selected subsector (three-digit NAICS), industry (four-digit NAICS), and detailed industry (six-digit NAICS). Similar detailed tables are available for each industry online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2019_QCEW/toc.htm.

Table 3.2 (see page 15) shows average monthly employment for Wyoming by industry. Employment increased from prior-year levels in six industry sectors, decreased in four, and remained largely unchanged (less than 1.0%) in three. The greatest increase was seen in construction (2,566 jobs, or 12.7%), followed by leisure & hospitality (613, or 1.7%), wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (445, or 2.2%), and professional & business services (430, or 2.3%). The greatest job losses were seen in retail trade (-402, or -1.4%), followed by information (-131, or -3.7%), and other services, except public administration (-91, or -1.2%).

Box 3.1: 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)

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Wyoming's economy is driven in large part by the mining industry, which is made up of three subsectors: oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212), and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). Table 3.3 (see page 16) shows employment 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).

Overall, mining employment remained largely unchanged, from 20,693 in 2018 to 20,715 in 2019 (22 jobs, or 0.1%). Employment decreased in oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211; -101, or -3.3%) and mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212; -259,

Table 3.2: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming by Industry, 2018 and 2019

	NAICS[a] Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment		Change		Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)		Change	
			2019	2018	N	%	2019	2018	$	%
Private Sector										
		Total	**211,529**	**207,338**	**4,191**	**2.0**	**$10,473.0**	**$9,831.3**	**$641.7**	**6.5**
Goods Producing Industries	11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,761	2,795	-34	-1.2	$100.1	$100.5	-$0.4	-0.4
	21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	20,715	20,693	22	0.1	$1,931.3	$1,866.7	$64.6	3.5
	23	Construction	22,819	20,253	2,566	12.7	$1,306.4	$1,084.6	$221.8	20.5
	31-33	Manufacturing	10,052	9,721	332	3.4	$689.9	$651.9	$38.1	5.8
Service Providing Industries	42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,975	20,530	445	2.2	$1,345.8	$1,278.4	$67.3	5.3
	44-45	Retail Trade	28,886	29,288	-402	-1.4	$868.1	$850.6	$17.4	2.0
	51	Information	3,423	3,554	-131	-3.7	$168.0	$168.5	-$0.5	-0.3
	52-53	Financial Activities	11,190	11,124	66	0.6	$680.7	$639.4	$41.3	6.5
	54-56	Professional & Business Services	19,167	18,738	430	2.3	$1,076.7	$988.8	$87.9	8.9
	61	Educational Services	1,703	1,609	94	5.8	$58.5	$53.1	$5.4	10.1
	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	25,599	25,363	236	0.9	$1,146.0	$1,104.2	$41.8	3.8
	71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	37,015	36,402	613	1.7	$814.4	$774.3	$40.1	5.2
	81	Other Services, Except Public Admin.	7,170	7,261	-91	-1.2	$281.7	$269.8	$11.9	4.4
Government										
		Total	**65,398**	**64,837**	**561**	**0.9**	**$3,333.9**	**$3,249.0**	**$84.9**	**2.6**
		Federal Government	7,556	7,520	37	0.5	$517.6	$510.7	$6.8	1.3
		State Government	12,477	12,528	-51	-0.4	$712.4	$699.3	$13.1	1.9
		Local Government	45,365	44,789	576	1.3	$2,103.9	$2,038.9	$65.0	3.2
		Local Educational Services	22,610	22,472	138	0.6	$977.1	$962.6	$14.4	1.5
		Local Health Care & Social Assistance	8,712	8,386	326	3.9	$551.2	$511.7	$39.5	7.7
Total, All Industries										
		Total	**276,927**	**272,175**	**4,752**	**1.7**	**$13,806.8**	**$13,080.2**	**$726.6**	**5.6**

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/19.

or -3.2%). In particular, employment in coal mining (NAICS 2121) fell from 5,381 in 2018 to 5,101 in 2019 (-280, or -5.2%). Support activities for mining (NAICS 213) experienced an increase in employment over the year (382, or 4.0%).

Construction (NAICS 23)

Wyoming's construction industry experienced the greatest over-the-year employment growth of all sectors (2,566 jobs, or 12.7%; see Table 3.4, page 17). Of the 2,566 new jobs in construction, more than half (1,394) were in oil & gas pipeline construction (NAICS 237120). It should be noted that some jobs associated with pipeline construction may be temporary, and employers may fill those jobs with workers who commute from another county or state.

(Text continued on page 18)

Table 3.3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages for Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2018 and 2019

		Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
				Change				Change	
NAICS[a] Code	Title	2019	2018	N	%	2019	2018	$	%
21	**Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction**	**20,715**	**20,693**	**22**	**0.1**	**$1,931.3**	**$1,866.7**	**$64.6**	**3.5**
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,938	3,039	-101	-3.3	$361.6	$345.7	$16.0	4.6
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	1,666	1,699	-33	-1.9	$203.8	$185.8	$18.0	9.7
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,272	1,340	-68	-5.1	$157.9	$159.8	-$2.0	-1.2
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,842	8,101	-259	-3.2	$745.7	$751.5	-$5.8	-0.8
2121	Coal Mining	5,101	5,381	-280	-5.2	$479.0	$491.4	-$12.5	-2.5
2122	Metal Ore Mining	104	131	-28	-21.0	$10.1	$13.7	-$3.6	-26.4
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,638	2,589	49	1.9	$256.6	$246.3	$10.3	4.2
213	Support Activities For Mining	9,936	9,554	382	4.0	$824.0	$769.5	$54.4	7.1
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	1,669	1,596	73	4.6	$155.7	$147.2	$8.5	5.8
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	7,940	7,598	341	4.5	$645.8	$598.4	$47.4	7.9
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	193	220	-27	-12.3	$11.4	$13.0	-$1.5	-11.9
213114	Support Activities For Metal Mining	73	88	-15	-17.3	$6.8	$7.5	-$0.7	-9.1
213115	Support Activities For Nonmetallic Minerals	61	51	10	20.1	$4.2	$3.5	$0.8	21.9

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/20.

Find it Online

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm

2018-2019 Employment and Wages by Industry and County
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW/2019_annual.htm

Table 3.4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages for Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2018 and 2019

		Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
				Over-the-Year Change				Over-the-Year Change	
NAICS[a] Code	Title	2019	2018	N	%	2019	2018	$	%
23	**Construction**	**22,819**	**20,253**	**2,566**	**12.7**	**$1,306.4**	**$1,084.6**	**$221.8**	**20.5**
236	Construction of Buildings	3,972	3,784	188	5.0	$202.7	$182.9	$19.8	10.8
2361	Residential Building Construction	2,629	2,486	144	5.8	$119.0	$106.9	$12.1	11.3
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,343	1,299	44	3.4	$83.7	$76.0	$7.7	10.2
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	7,344	5,647	1,697	30.0	$498.5	$363.4	$135.1	37.2
2371	Utility System Construction	5,417	3,783	1,635	43.2	$380.6	$255.3	$125.3	49.1
237110	Water & Sewer System Construction	388	402	-14	-3.6	$20.4	$20.6	-$0.2	-1.2
237120	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction	3,955	2,561	1,394	54.4	$280.7	$174.6	$106.0	60.7
237130	Power & Communication System Construction	1,074	819	255	31.1	$79.5	$60.0	$19.5	32.5
2372	Land Subdivision	46	54	-8	-15.1	$1.4	$1.9	-$0.5	-28.3
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,594	1,544	49	3.2	$95.9	$90.6	$5.3	5.9
2379	Other Heavy Construction	288	266	21	7.9	$20.6	$15.6	$5.0	32.2
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	11,503	10,822	681	6.3	$605.2	$538.3	$66.9	12.4
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,488	2,306	182	7.9	$120.3	$101.2	$19.1	18.9
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	4,899	4,492	407	9.1	$284.0	$243.8	$40.2	16.5
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,354	1,353	1	0.0	$52.4	$50.9	$1.5	2.9
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,763	2,671	92	3.4	$148.5	$142.4	$6.1	4.3

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/20.

(Text continued from page 16)

Specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238) increased by 681 (6.3%), while construction of buildings (NAICS 236) increased by 188 (5.0%).

County

Table 3.5 shows average monthly employment and total wages for Wyoming by county of employment. Employment increased in 11 of Wyoming's 23 counties (1.0% or greater), with the greatest job growth seen in Converse (1,389, or 23.3%), Laramie (761, or 1.7%), and Natrona (596, or 1.5%) counties. The greatest decreases were seen in some of Wyoming's least populous counties, such as Goshen (-156, or -3.6%), Sublette (-127, or -3.1%), and Washakie (-99, or -2.7%) counties.

Converse County experienced the greatest increase in average monthly employment (23.3%) and total wages (35.1%) of all Wyoming counties. Much of the growth in Converse County came from the construction sector, particularly heavy & civil engineering construction,

Table 3.5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2018-2019

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
			Change				Change	
County	2019	2018	N	%	2019	2018	$	%
Albany	15,645	15,530	115	0.7	$655.8	$633.3	$22.4	3.5
Big Horn	4,122	4,018	104	2.6	$169.0	$163.9	$5.1	3.1
Campbell	25,159	24,785	374	1.5	$1,496.0	$1,431.4	$64.6	4.5
Carbon	7,036	6,875	161	2.3	$350.9	$336.4	$14.5	4.3
Converse	7,341	5,952	1,389	23.3	$431.1	$319.1	$112.0	35.1
Crook	2,468	2,429	39	1.6	$112.9	$107.1	$5.8	5.4
Fremont	15,224	15,159	65	0.4	$642.1	$625.3	$16.8	2.7
Goshen	4,149	4,306	-156	-3.6	$161.0	$161.4	-$0.4	-0.2
Hot Springs	1,856	1,885	-28	-1.5	$71.4	$70.7	$0.7	0.9
Johnson	3,225	3,240	-15	-0.5	$125.6	$127.3	-$1.8	-1.4
Laramie	46,776	46,016	761	1.7	$2,278.4	$2,169.3	$109.1	5.0
Lincoln	6,496	6,317	180	2.8	$315.8	$295.9	$19.9	6.7
Natrona	39,101	38,506	596	1.5	$2,032.3	$1,933.2	$99.1	5.1
Niobrara	864	891	-27	-3.0	$32.5	$31.9	$0.6	1.9
Park	13,734	13,729	5	0.0	$574.1	$557.2	$16.8	3.0
Platte	3,563	3,611	-48	-1.3	$170.2	$169.3	$1.0	0.6
Sheridan	13,452	13,317	135	1.0	$589.7	$559.2	$30.5	5.5
Sublette	3,974	4,101	-127	-3.1	$223.3	$232.4	-$9.1	-3.9
Sweetwater	22,295	22,275	21	0.1	$1,343.9	$1,310.8	$33.1	2.5
Teton	21,417	20,959	458	2.2	$1,104.7	$1,009.5	$95.2	9.4
Uinta	8,280	8,218	62	0.8	$347.9	$334.3	$13.6	4.1
Washakie	3,519	3,618	-99	-2.7	$149.7	$147.7	$2.0	1.3
Weston	2,343	2,269	74	3.3	$99.9	$92.9	$7.0	7.5
Nonclassified	4,888	4,172	716	17.2	$328.6	$260.5	$68.1	26.1
Total	**276,927**	**272,175**	**4,752**	**1.7**	**$13,806.8**	**$13,080.2**	**$726.6**	**5.6**

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/20.

which includes pipeline construction (see Table 3.6). As previously mentioned, construction accounted for approximately half (47.8%) of all new jobs statewide. By comparison, construction accounted for 60.0% of all new jobs in Converse County. Of the 834 new jobs in construction in Converse County, nearly all (801) were in heavy & civil engineering construction.

Job Growth in Surrounding States

From 2018Q4 to 2019Q3, Wyoming's average rate of job growth was 1.9%, fairly similar to the national average (1.4%) and neighboring states like Colorado (2.3%) and

Table 3.6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages for Converse County, Wyoming, by Industry, 2018 and 2019

		Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
				Change				Change	
NAICS[a] Code	Title	2019	2018	N	%	2019	2018	$	%
0	**Ownership - Total**	**7,341**	**5,952**	**1,389**	**23.3**	**$431.1**	**$319.1**	**$112.0**	**35.1**
0	**Ownership - Private**	**5,762**	**4,432**	**1,330**	**30.0**	**$345.6**	**$241.0**	**$104.6**	**43.4**
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	157	154	3	1.6	$7.5	$6.7	$0.8	12.8
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	1,430	1,198	232	19.4	$116.1	$97.4	$18.7	19.2
23	Construction	1,290	455	834	183.3	$88.4	$27.4	$61.0	222.3
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1,078	277	801	289.1	$78.6	$19.3	$59.3	307.5
31-33	Manufacturing	126	124	2	2.0	$6.0	$6.4	-$0.3	-5.3
42	Wholesale Trade	52	44	8	18.4	$3.0	$2.2	$0.8	37.0
44-45	Retail Trade	467	447	20	4.5	$11.8	$11.0	$0.8	7.5
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	308	235	73	31.0	$23.1	$15.5	$7.6	48.7
51	Information	50	50	-1	-1.0	$1.3	$1.4	-$0.1	-3.7
52-53	Financial Activities	189	187	2	1.3	$8.6	$8.0	$0.6	7.2
54	Professional & Technical Services	185	122	63	51.6	$14.0	$6.8	$7.1	104.6
56	Administrative & Waste Services	310	221	89	40.3	$19.3	$12.6	$6.8	53.9
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	292	291	1	0.5	$10.3	$9.8	$0.5	5.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	534	504	30	6.0	$9.0	$7.8	$1.2	14.7
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	138	162	-24	-14.9	$5.1	$6.1	-$0.9	-15.2
	Government	**1,579**	**1,520**	**59**	**3.9**	**$85.5**	**$78.1**	**$7.4**	**9.5**
	Federal	60	61	-1	-1.8	$3.5	$3.7	-$0.2	-6.0
	State	130	130	0	0.0	$7.0	$7.0	$0.1	1.1
	Local	1,389	1,329	60	4.5	$75.0	$67.4	$7.5	11.2

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/20.

Montana (1.3%). However, as illustrated in Figure 3.3, Wyoming endured an extended period of job losses from 2015 to 2017. In other words, surrounding states like Colorado, Idaho, and Montana have experienced years of job growth, while Wyoming is still recovering from more than two years of over-the-year job losses.

Chapter 4 discusses how Wyoming's population decreased in recent years before a small over-the-year increase in 2019. Figure 3.3 provides additional context for the decline of Wyoming's population from 2016 to 2018: as Wyoming lost jobs during those years, jobseekers likely migrated to neighboring states with growing employment, such as Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and Montana.

Wyoming added nearly 5,000 new jobs from 2018 to 2019, an increase of 2.0%. However, it is important to keep in mind that many of these jobs were in pipeline construction and were very likely temporary. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic of early 2020 has not yet been captured in data collected by R&P, so its effects on the job market are not yet fully understood.

Reference

Manning, P., and Saulcy, S. (2013, March). *Wyoming Benefits Survey 2012*. Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Retrieved March 26, 2019, from https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits2012/benefits.pdf

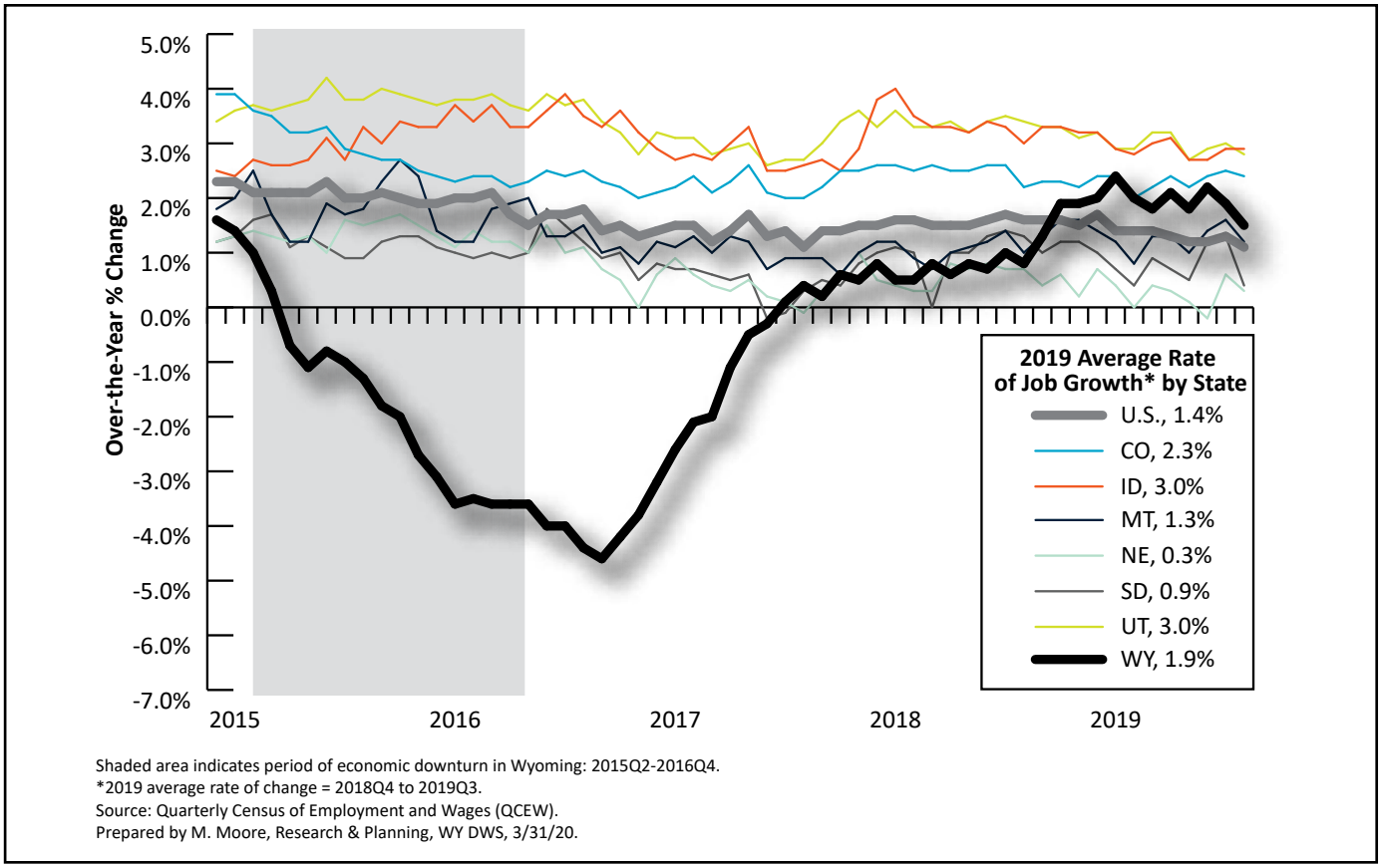


Figure 3.3: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, Surrounding States, and the U.S., January 2015 to September 2019

Chapter 4: Population Estimates

Wyoming Sees Small Population Increase in 2019

by: Michael Moore, Editor

Wyoming's resident population increased from prior-year levels in 2019, bringing an end to a population decrease that had persisted for three consecutive years.

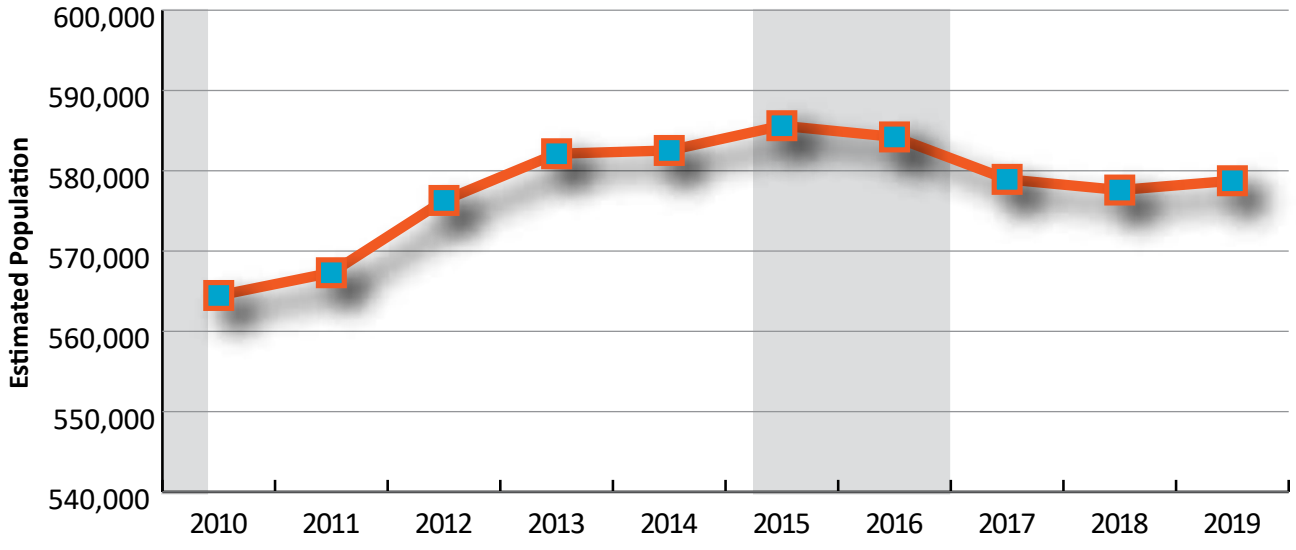
The state's estimated resident population in 2019 was 578,579, up from 577,601 in 2018 — an increase of 1,158, or 0.2% (see Table 4.1). Since 2010, Wyoming's population grew each year and peaked in 2015 at 585,613 (see Figure 4.1). From 2010 to 2019, Wyoming's population increased by 15,133, or 2.6%.

Liu (2020) noted that there are two factors that 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). The population growth from 2010 to

Table 4.1: Wyoming's Estimated Resident Population and Over-the-Year Change, 2010-2019

Year	Population	Over-the-Year Change N	Over-the-Year Change %
2010	563,626	3,775	0.7
2011	567,299	3,673	0.7
2012	576,305	9,006	1.6
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
Change, 2010-2019		**15,133**	**2.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/20.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/20.

Figure 4.1: Estimated Resident Population of Wyoming, 2010-2019

2019 was driven by natural growth, as the number of births (67,998) was greater than the number of deaths (43,326). Wyoming's net migration, however, was -10,143, meaning that more people left the state than moved into it. This migration change is consistent with earlier findings from R&P, which showed that relatively large numbers of younger workers left the state from 2014 to 2018 (Moore, 2019).

Table 4.2 shows population growth in 11 of Wyoming's 23 counties from 2018 to 2019. The fastest growing county was Lincoln (2.0%), followed by Crook (1.9%) and Converse (1.2%). Wyoming's most populous counties had the greatest numerical increase, including Natrona (683) and Laramie (635).

Liu (2020) noted that some of Wyoming's least populous and rural counties had the greatest population decrease over the year, due to the large proportion of older people. The counties that lost residents at the greatest rates were Hot Springs (-3.4%), Niobrara (-1.8%), and Platte (-1.4%). Sweetwater County had the greatest numerical decrease (-515), followed by Fremont County (-300).

Find it Online

Wyoming and County Profiles
http://eadiv.state.wy.us/demog_data/County_Profile.html

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Moore, M. (2019, August). Changes in Wyoming's workforce demographics: 2014-2018. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 56*(8). Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Retrieved March 26, 2020, from https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0819/0819.pdf

Table 4.2: Resident Population Estimates for Wyoming by County, 2018-2019

County	2018	2019	Over-the-Year Change N	Over-the-Year Change %
Albany	38,728	38,880	152	0.4
Big Horn	11,877	11,790	-87	-0.7
Campbell	46,299	46,341	42	0.1
Carbon	14,879	14,800	-79	-0.5
Converse	13,658	13,822	164	1.2
Crook	7,445	7,584	139	1.9
Fremont	39,561	39,261	-300	-0.8
Goshen	13,292	13,211	-81	-0.6
Hot Springs	4,568	4,413	-155	-3.4
Johnson	8,446	8,445	-1	0.0
Laramie	98,865	99,500	635	0.6
Lincoln	19,445	19,830	385	2.0
Natrona	79,175	79,858	683	0.9
Niobrara	2,400	2,356	-44	-1.8
Park	29,210	29,194	-16	-0.1
Platte	8,516	8,393	-123	-1.4
Sheridan	30,219	30,485	266	0.9
Sublette	9,798	9,831	33	0.3
Sweetwater	42,858	42,343	-515	-1.2
Teton	23,269	23,464	195	0.8
Uinta	20,292	20,226	-66	-0.3
Washakie	7,877	7,805	-72	-0.9
Weston	6,924	6,927	3	0.0
Total	**577,601**	**578,759**	**1,158**	**0.2**

Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/26/20.

Chapter 5: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Wyoming Labor Force Increases in 2019

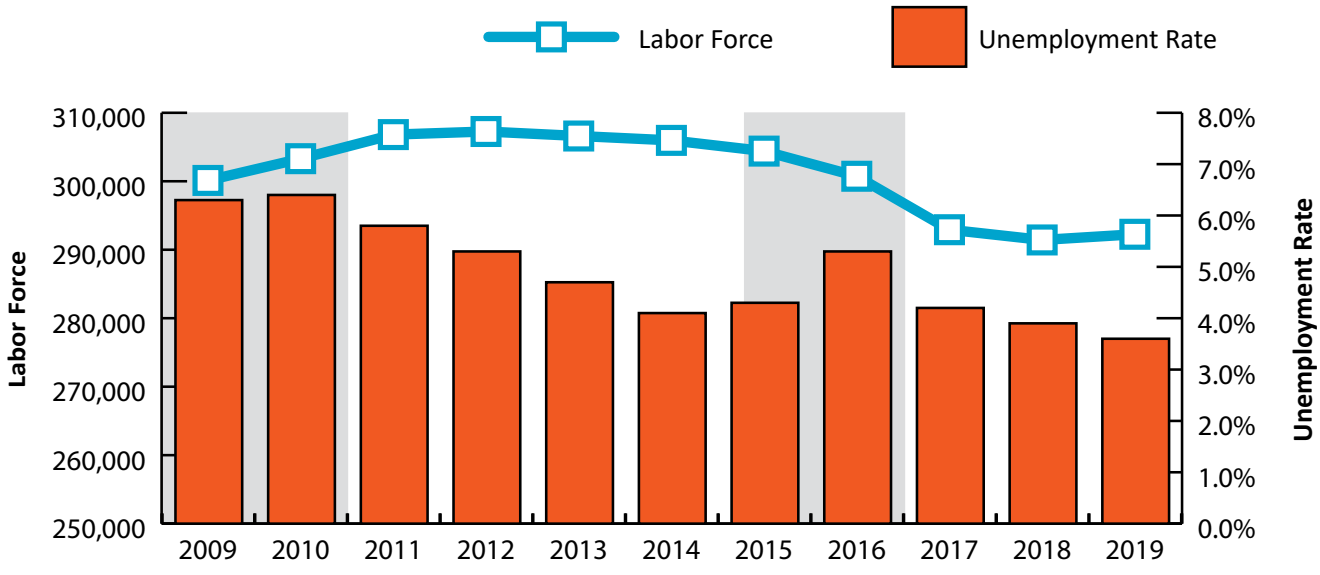
by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Wyoming's average annual unemployment rate for 2019 was 3.6%, down from 3.9% in 2018 (see Table 5.1). The unemployment rate declined from a recent high of 6.4% in 2010 to 4.1% in 2014. In 2015, the unemployment rate increased to 4.3% after large layoffs in Wyoming's energy sector. It continued to increase to 5.3% in 2016. The decline in the unemployment rate that began in 2017 was associated with a large decline in the labor force that continued in 2018 (see Figure 5.1). The labor force in Wyoming steadily declined from a high of 307,267 in 2012 to 291,428

Table 5.1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2009-2019

Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
2009	300,120	281,150	18,970	6.3
2010	303,297	283,744	19,553	6.4
2011	306,815	289,019	17,796	5.8
2012	307,267	290,932	16,335	5.3
2013	306,608	292,131	14,477	4.7
2014	305,970	293,302	12,668	4.1
2015	304,403	291,295	13,108	4.3
2016	300,732	284,681	16,051	5.3
2017	292,923	280,689	12,234	4.2
2018	291,428	280,076	11,352	3.9
2019	292,258	281,730	10,528	3.6

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.

Figure 5.1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2009-2019

in 2018. In 2019, Wyoming finally saw a small increase in the labor force to 292,258.

In 2019, the lowest average annual unemployment rates were found in Niobrara (2.7%), Teton (2.7%), and Converse (2.7%) counties (see Table 5.2). Fremont (4.4%), Sublette (4.4%) and Big Horn (4.2%) counties had the highest average annual unemployment rates. Of Wyoming's 23 counties, 18 saw a decline in their average annual unemployment rate from the previous year. The three counties that showed the largest decreases in their average annual unemployment rate from 2017 to 2018 were Converse (-0.8%), Natrona (-0.6%), and Fremont (-0.6%) counties. The unemployment rate increased in Goshen (0.4%), Sublette (0.3%) and Crook (0.1%) and remained unchanged in Hot Springs and Niobrara counties.

The labor force contracted in all counties except Sublette, Teton, and Platte from the previous year.

Table 5.2: Wyoming Unemployment Rate by County, 2018-2019

County	2018	2019	% Point Change
Albany	3.2	3.1	-0.1
Big Horn	4.5	4.2	-0.3
Campbell	3.9	3.7	-0.2
Carbon	3.6	3.3	-0.3
Converse	3.5	2.7	-0.8
Crook	3.1	3.2	0.1
Fremont	5.0	4.4	-0.6
Goshen	3.2	3.6	0.4
Hot Springs	3.5	3.5	0.0
Johnson	3.8	3.6	-0.2
Laramie	3.7	3.5	-0.2
Lincoln	3.7	3.3	-0.4
Natrona	4.5	3.9	-0.6
Niobrara	2.7	2.7	0.0
Park	4.2	4.0	-0.2
Platte	3.6	3.4	-0.2
Sheridan	3.9	3.5	-0.4
Sublette	4.1	4.4	0.3
Sweetwater	4.0	3.9	-0.1
Teton	2.9	2.7	-0.2
Uinta	4.2	3.9	-0.3
Washakie	4.1	3.9	-0.2
Weston	3.3	2.9	-0.4
Total	3.9	3.6	-0.3

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.

Find it Online

Local Area Unemployment Statistics
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/LAUS.htm

Box 5.1: 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 his job in Wyoming and moves out of state, he is not included in Wyoming's unemployment rate, but in the state to which he moved.

Chapter 6: Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

UI Benefit Exhaustion Rate Drops to Historic Low in 2019

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

The total number of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit recipients in Wyoming decreased from 2018 to 2019, continuing a downward trend. The UI benefit exhaustion rate also decreased substantially, and reached a historical low level of 16.5% in 2019.

UI Benefit Recipients

Statewide, a total of 13,144 unemployed workers received UI benefits in 2019, down 2.9% from the 13,543 in 2018 (see Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1, page 26). Also, far fewer UI recipients exhausted their eligible regular UI benefits, as the number dropped from 3,195 in 2018 to 2,163 in 2019, a decrease of 1,032, or 32.3%. The exhaustion rate of 16.5% was the lowest since 1997, the first year for which data are available. The exhaustion rate is calculated by dividing the number of individuals who exhausted their benefits (2,163 in 2019) by the total number of claimants (13,144). The lower number of UI claimants could mean that fewer people lost jobs in 2019 and needed to collect UI benefits as their temporary financial support. The large reduction in the number of exhaustees and exhaustion rate may indicate that job opportunities improved from 2018 to 2019; this seems consistent with changes in average employment, which increased 1.6% from fiscal year 2018 to 2019.

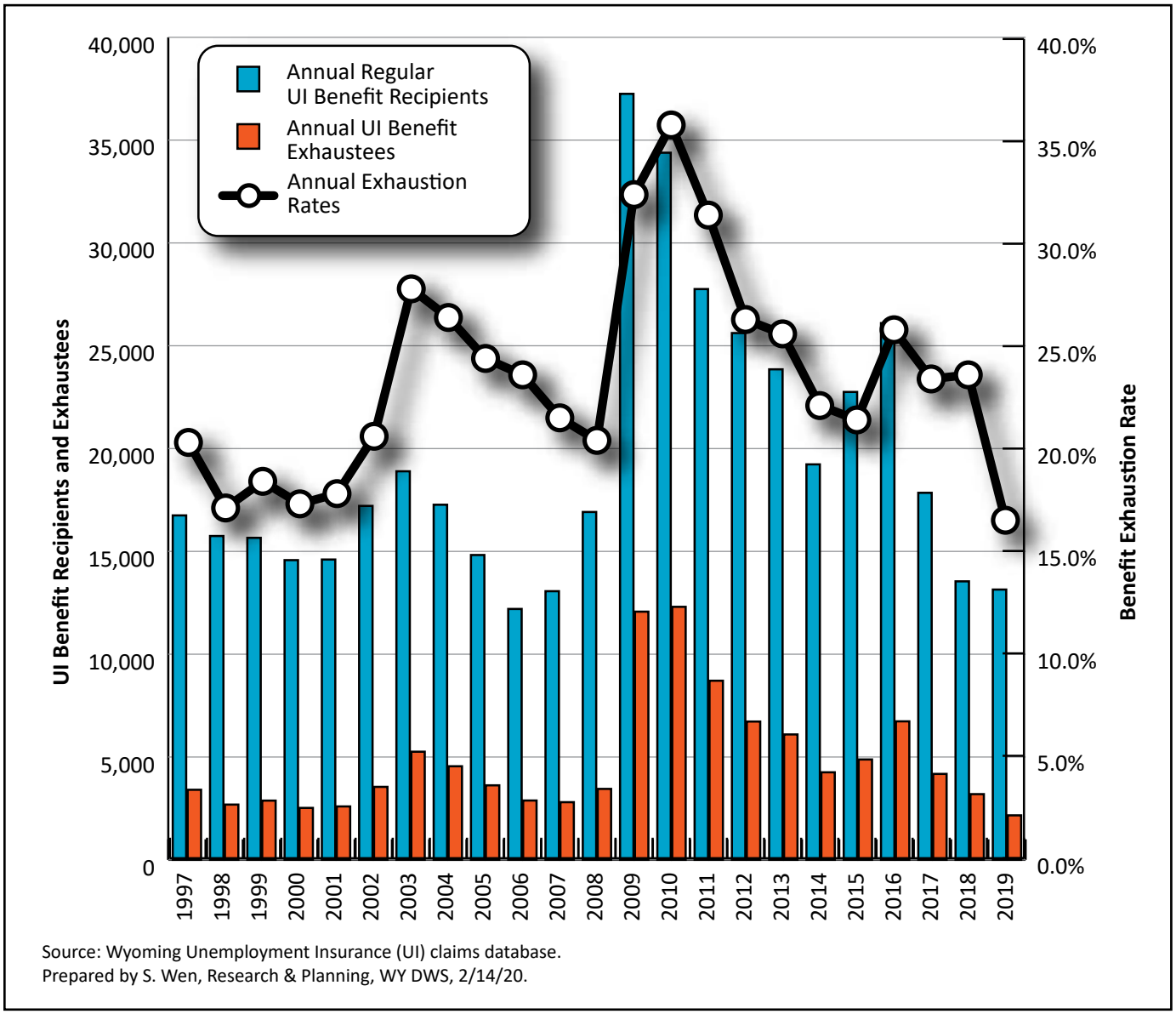
Table 6.1: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees in Wyoming, 1997-2019[a]

	Total Recipients			Exhaustees			
		Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change		
Year	N	N	%	N	N	%	Benefit Exhaustion Rate[b]
1997	16,750			3,407			20.3
1998	15,748	-1,002	-6.0	2,687	-720	-21.1	17.1
1999	15,660	-88	-0.6	2,880	193	7.2	18.4
2000	14,575	-1,085	-6.9	2,525	-355	-12.3	17.3
2001	14,604	29	0.2	2,597	72	2.9	17.8
2002	17,211	2,607	17.9	3,548	951	36.6	20.6
2003	18,896	1,685	9.8	5,258	1,710	48.2	27.8
2004	17,269	-1,627	-8.6	4,551	-707	-13.4	26.4
2005	14,824	-2,445	-14.2	3,623	-928	-20.4	24.4
2006	12,201	-2,623	-17.7	2,885	-738	-20.4	23.6
2007	13,064	863	7.1	2,804	-81	-2.8	21.5
2008	16,916	3,852	29.5	3,450	646	23.0	20.4
2009	37,251	20,335	120.2	12,069	8,619	249.8	32.4
2010	34,388	-2,863	-7.7	12,304	235	1.9	35.8
2011	27,756	-6,632	-19.3	8,710	-3,594	-29.2	31.4
2012	25,617	-2,139	-7.7	6,725	-1,985	-22.8	26.3
2013	23,854	-1,763	-6.9	6,098	-627	-9.3	25.6
2014	19,232	-4,622	-19.4	4,257	-1,841	-30.2	22.1
2015	22,753	3,521	18.3	4,880	623	14.6	21.4
2016	26,101	3,348	14.7	6,735	1,855	38.0	25.8
2017	17,849	-8,252	-31.6	4,178	-2,557	-38.0	23.4
2018	13,543	-4,306	-24.1	3,195	-983	-23.5	23.6
2019	13,144	-399	-2.9	2,163	-1,032	-32.3	16.5

[a]1997 is the first year for which UI claims data are available.
[b]The exhaustion rate is calculated by dividing the number of exhaustees by the total number of benefit recipients.
Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance statistics, Research & Planning, WY DWS.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

Seventeen of Wyoming's 23 counties experienced a decrease in UI recipients over the year (see Table 6.2, page 27). The counties with the greatest decreases were Laramie (-198, or -11.0%), Sheridan (-116, or -17.9%), and Albany (-106, or -23.1%) counties. Increases were seen in six counties, led by Campbell (184, or 21.9%) and Sweetwater (66, or 8.3%). The number of out-of-state claimants increased by 49, or 2.0%. Out-of-state claimants also accounted for the greatest share of all claimants in 2019, (2,450, or 18.6%) followed by Natrona (1,762, or 13.4%) and Laramie (1,598, or 12.2%) counties.

At the industry level, more than one in four claims (3,701, or 28.2%) were from construction (see Table 6.3, page 28). Accommodation & food services contributed 1,743 claims (13.3%), followed by mining (1,288, or 9.8%), administrative & waste services (865, or 6.6%), and health care & social assistance (718, or 5.5%). Table



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/14/20.

Figure 6.1: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2019

6.3 also shows that more than one-third (622, or 35.7%) of UI recipients from accommodation & food services were out-of-state claimants, and nearly half (338, or 43.1%) of claimants in a nonclassified industry were from out of state as well.

Over the year, the number of UI recipients decreased in most industries (see Table 6.4, page 29). The greatest decrease was seen in public administration (-378, or -48.0%), followed by construction (-266, or -6.7%) and accommodation & food services (-256, or -12.8%). Increases were seen in five industries, including mining (634, or 96.9%) and nonclassified (489, or 165.8%). The increase in mining claims was due in part to the temporary closure of the Belle Ayr and Eagle Butte coal mines in July when owner Blackjewel LLC declared bankruptcy (Erickson, 2019).

Table 6.2: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence for Claimant, 2018 and 2019

	2019		2018		Change, 2018-2019	
County	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	Row %
Albany	353	2.7	459	3.4	-106	-23.1
Big Horn	196	1.5	240	1.8	-44	-18.3
Campbell	1,024	7.8	840	6.2	184	21.9
Carbon	236	1.8	274	2.0	-38	-13.9
Converse	185	1.4	197	1.5	-12	-6.1
Crook	118	0.9	87	0.6	31	35.6
Fremont	935	7.1	943	7.0	-8	-0.8
Goshen	173	1.3	164	1.2	9	5.5
Hot Springs	76	0.6	81	0.6	-5	-6.2
Johnson	165	1.3	166	1.2	-1	-0.6
Laramie	1,598	12.2	1,796	13.3	-198	-11.0
Lincoln	251	1.9	275	2.0	-24	-8.7
Natrona	1,762	13.4	1,846	13.6	-84	-4.6
Niobrara	23	0.2	21	0.2	2	9.5
Park	676	5.1	712	5.3	-36	-5.1
Platte	142	1.1	156	1.2	-14	-9.0
Sheridan	532	4.1	648	4.8	-116	-17.9
Sublette	169	1.3	128	0.9	41	32.0
Sweetwater	858	6.5	792	5.8	66	8.3
Teton	648	4.9	696	5.1	-48	-6.9
Uinta	272	2.1	319	2.4	-47	-14.7
Washakie	170	1.3	176	1.3	-6	-3.4
Weston	71	0.5	97	0.7	-26	-26.8
Out-of-State	2,450	18.6	2,401	17.7	49	2.0
Unclassified	61	0.5	29	0.2	32	110.3
Total	**13,144**	**100.0**	**13,543**	**100.0**	**-399**	**-2.9**

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

Find it Online

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm

In terms of UI exhaustions, mining had the lowest rate in 2019 (8.2%), while management of companies & enterprises had the highest (42.9%), followed by utilities (38.1%). In summary, mining experienced a large increase in UI recipients in 2019, but had the lowest exhaustion rate among all industries. This indicates that most of the unemployed workers in mining were reemployed in a shorter period than other industries.

Benefit Exhaustions

Some demographic trends of UI recipients and their relationship with the UI exhaustion rates seem more consistent over the years (see Table 6.5, page 30). For example, the data

show that 31.3% of claimants ages 65 or older exhausted their benefits, compared to 12.5% of claimants ages 25-34 and 14.2% of claimants ages 35-44. This indicates that in general, older unemployed workers had more difficulty finding reemployment than younger individuals in Wyoming. Table 6.5 also shows that women (19.9%) were more likely to have exhausted their UI benefits than men (14.8%).

Individuals with higher wages before their layoffs had lower exhaustion rates. Among individuals who made $60,000 or more, 8.6% exhausted their benefits. By comparison, the exhaustion rate for individuals who made $20,000-$29,999 was 20.5%. A higher pre-layoff wage makes an individual qualify for more weeks of UI benefit. The maximum number of weeks an individual may collect UI benefits in Wyoming is 26. More weeks of benefits allows individuals more time to find a job before they exhaust their benefits, which likely contributes to the lower exhaustion rate for those with higher pre-layoff wages.

Statewide UI Benefit Expenses

In 2019, the UI division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services paid a total of $49.5 million in UI benefits to unemployed workers. This was essentially unchanged from 2018, and marked the

Table 6.3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2019

NAICS[a] Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents N	Wyoming Residents Row %	Out-of-State Residents N	Out-of-State Residents Row %	Total N	Total Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	109	85.8	18	14.2	127	1.0
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	1,082	84.0	206	16.0	1,288	9.8
22	Utilities	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	0.2
23	Construction	2,961	80.0	740	20.0	3,701	28.2
31-33	Manufacturing	561	92.6	45	7.4	606	4.6
42	Wholesale Trade	251	93.7	17	6.3	268	2.0
44-45	Retail Trade	681	91.9	60	8.1	741	5.6
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	463	86.1	75	13.9	538	4.1
51	Information	112	92.6	9	7.4	121	0.9
52	Finance & Insurance	87	94.6	5	5.4	92	0.7
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	116	89.9	13	10.1	129	1.0
54	Professional & Technical Services	323	76.2	101	23.8	424	3.2
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	2	28.6	5	71.4	7	0.1
56	Administrative & Waste Services	783	90.5	82	9.5	865	6.6
61	Educational Services	154	89.5	18	10.5	172	1.3
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	689	96.0	29	4.0	718	5.5
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	136	89.5	16	10.5	152	1.2
72	Accommodation & Food Services	1,121	64.3	622	35.7	1,743	13.3
81	Other Services	208	87.4	30	12.6	238	1.8
92	Public Administration	389	95.1	20	4.9	409	3.1
	Nonclassified	446	56.9	338	43.1	784	6.0
	Total	**10,694**	**81.4**	**2,450**	**18.6**	**13,144**	**100**

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

second lowest level since 2008 (see Figure 6.3, page 31). Wyoming's UI benefit expenses declined continuously from 2010 to 2014 after the peak level in 2010 ($231.0 million), which was during the state's previous economic downturn that followed the nation's great recession. Total benefits paid increased during the most recent economic downturn in 2015 and 2016, and then decreased again in 2017 and 2018.

Nearly one-third (31.1%, or $15.4 million) of total UI benefits in 2019 were paid to those who worked in construction industry (see Table 6.6, page 31). Claimants from accommodation & food services collected 10.7%, or $5.3 million, followed by those from mining with 8.9%, or $4.4 million. Over the year, 14 industries showed a decrease in UI benefit expenses, while seven industries showed an increase. Claims for the nonclassified industry increased by $1.7 million (157.0%), followed by mining ($1.7 million, or 61.8%). In contrast, the total amount of benefits paid to claimants from public administration decreased by $1.4 million (-45.5%), with over-the-year decreases also seen in industries such as accommodation & food services (-$575,602, or -9.8%) and retail trade (-$573,663 million, or -18.3%).

Table 6.7 (see page 32) shows Wyoming UI benefit expenses by county for 2018 and 2019. Fifteen of the state's 23 counties experienced a decrease in total benefits paid over the year, with the greatest decreases seen in Laramie (-$821,390,

Table 6.4: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2018-2019

NAICS[a] Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Change		Exhaustion Rate	
		2019	2018	N	%	2018	2019
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	127	156	-29	-18.6	26.9	21.3
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	1,288	654	634	96.9	17.3	8.2
22	Utilities	21	29	-8	-27.6	27.6	38.1
23	Construction	3,701	3,967	-266	-6.7	18.0	12.9
31-33	Manufacturing	606	566	40	7.1	21.4	18.5
42	Wholesale Trade	268	265	3	1.1	27.9	19.0
44-45	Retail Trade	741	906	-165	-18.2	31.6	22.1
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	538	546	-8	-1.5	20.9	13.9
51	Information	121	124	-3	-2.4	32.3	28.1
52	Finance & Insurance	92	161	-69	-42.9	36.6	19.6
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	129	162	-33	-20.4	32.7	29.5
54	Professional & Technical Services	424	366	58	15.8	24.3	16.3
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	7	14	-7	-50.0	35.7	42.9
56	Administrative & Waste Services	865	937	-72	-7.7	27.5	23.2
61	Educational Services	172	272	-100	-36.8	36.4	21.5
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	718	858	-140	-16.3	27.5	18.2
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	152	197	-45	-22.8	30.5	21.7
72	Accommodation & Food Services	1,743	1,999	-256	-12.8	22.2	17.2
81	Other Services	238	282	-44	-15.6	28.7	24.4
92	Public Administration	409	787	-378	-48.0	28.7	22.7
	Nonclassified	784	295	489	165.8	25.4	16.3
	Total	**13,144**	**13,543**	**-399**	**-2.9**	**23.6**	**16.5**

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

or -12.7%), Sheridan (-$322,106, or -14.0%), and Albany (-$303,548, or -18.2%) counties. Of the eight counties that experienced an increase in benefit expenses, the greatest increases were seen in Campbell ($554,951, or 18.4%) and Sweetwater ($546,101, or 19.2%) counties. A total of $10.8 million in UI benefits were paid to out-of-state claimants, or 21.9% of all benefits and an over-the-year increase of $1.1 million, or 10.9%. The two counties that accounted for the greatest proportion of total benefit expenses in 2019 were Natrona ($6.3 million, or 12.8%) and Laramie ($5.6 million, or 11.4%).

Conclusion

Total UI benefit expenses remained largely unchanged from 2018 to 2019 and were at the lowest level since 2007. The number of UI benefit recipients decreased

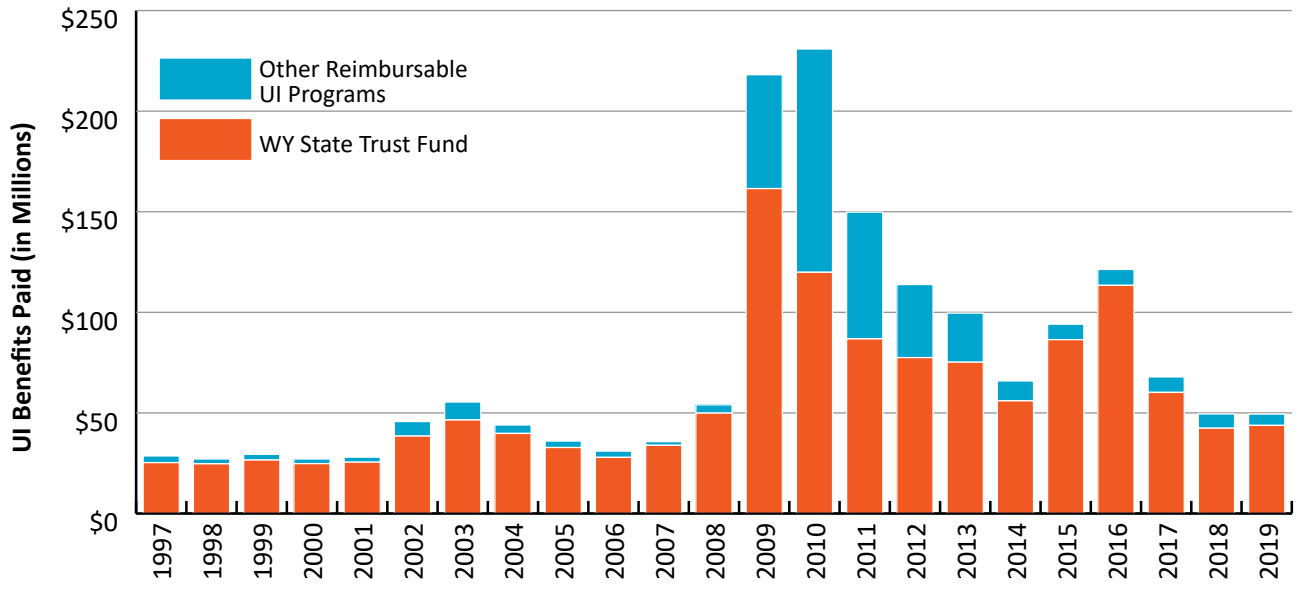
(Text continued on page 32)

Table 6.5: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2018 and 2019

		2019			2018		
Category		UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate
Age	16-24	811	94	11.6	997	145	14.5
	25-34	3,093	387	12.5	3,223	610	18.9
	35-44	3,035	431	14.2	2,912	616	21.2
	45-54	2,663	463	17.4	2,765	660	23.9
	55-64	2,722	531	19.5	2,821	817	29.0
	65+	820	257	31.3	825	347	42.1
Gender	Men	8,825	1,302	14.8	8,952	1,876	21.0
	Women	4,319	861	19.9	4,591	1,319	28.7
Total Base Period Wages[a]	$0-$9,999	713	200	28.1	1,037	363	35.0
	$10,000-$19,999	2,378	598	25.1	2,858	948	33.2
	$20,000-$29,999	2,641	541	20.5	2,932	785	26.8
	$30,000-$39,999	2,148	321	14.9	2,403	462	19.2
	$40,000-$49,999	1,703	173	10.2	1,666	244	14.6
	$50,000-$59,999	1,146	122	10.6	1,042	138	13.2
	$60,000+	2,415	208	8.6	1,605	255	15.9
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0-9	6	N/D	N/D	81	7	8.6
	10-14	975	368	37.7	1,314	652	49.6
	15-19	2,046	568	27.8	2,250	770	34.2
	20-25	3,296	476	14.4	3,776	737	19.5
	Maximum = 26	6,821	750	11.0	6,122	1,029	16.8
Number of Employers in Base Period[a]	1	7,261	1,154	15.9	7,158	1,631	22.8
	2	3,403	588	17.3	3,620	891	24.6
	3	1,475	248	16.8	1,545	389	25.2
	4	609	105	17.2	691	163	23.6
	5 or More	395	68	17.2	516	121	23.4
	Unknown	0	0	0.0	13	0	0.0
Total		**13,144**	**2,163**	**16.5**	**13,543**	**3,195**	**23.6**

[a]The *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.
Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/14/20.

Figure 6.3: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2018

Table 6.6: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses for Wyoming by Industry, 2018-2019

	2019		2018		Change, 2018-2019	
County	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	$	Row %
Agriculture	$475,025	1.0	$447,099	0.9	$27,926	6.2
Mining	$4,388,026	8.9	$2,712,042	5.5	$1,675,984	61.8
Utilities	$114,027	0.2	$139,911	0.3	-$25,884	-18.5
Construction	$15,388,334	31.1	$15,016,474	30.4	$371,860	2.5
Manufacturing	$2,115,536	4.3	$1,908,579	3.9	$206,957	10.8
Wholesale Trade	$1,058,910	2.1	$1,161,547	2.3	-$102,637	-8.8
Retail Trade	$2,560,758	5.2	$3,134,421	6.3	-$573,663	-18.3
Transportation & Warehousing	$1,984,139	4.0	$2,063,682	4.2	-$79,543	-3.9
Information	$479,496	1.0	$490,971	1.0	-$11,475	-2.3
Finance & Insurance	$459,297	0.9	$684,335	1.4	-$225,038	-32.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	$596,827	1.2	$705,191	1.4	-$108,364	-15.4
Professional & Technical Services	$1,607,181	3.2	$1,244,969	2.5	$362,212	29.1
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	$41,540	0.1	$27,909	0.1	$13,631	48.8
Administrative & Waste Services	$3,375,917	6.8	$3,599,390	7.3	-$223,473	-6.2
Educational Services	$883,338	1.8	$1,065,467	2.2	-$182,129	-17.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	$2,568,985	5.2	$3,047,306	6.2	-$478,321	-15.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	$561,317	1.1	$797,664	1.6	-$236,347	-29.6
Accommodation & Food Services	$5,316,695	10.7	$5,892,298	11.9	-$575,603	-9.8
Other Services (except Public Administration)	$988,206	2.0	$1,067,011	2.2	-$78,805	-7.4
Public Administration	$1,728,901	3.5	$3,170,066	6.4	-$1,441,165	-45.5
Nonclassified	$2,783,235	5.6	$1,082,976	2.2	$1,700,259	157.0
Total	**$49,475,690**	**100.0**	**$49,459,308**	**100.0**	**$16,382**	**0.0**

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

(Text continued from page 30)

slightly (-2.9%) over the year, and the UI benefit exhaustion rate decreased substantially from 23.6% in 2018 to 16.5% in 2019. The data presented in this article indicate that there were fewer layoffs statewide, and more job opportunities were available compared to the previous year. The decreases in the number of UI benefit recipients and total benefits paid are consistent with growth in UI-covered employment, indicating that the state's economy continued to improve in 2019.

The data discussed in this article are available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm. That page also includes monthly UI claims reports and statistics.

Reference

Erickson, C. (2019, July 1). Wyoming coal mines close, send 700 workers home after bankruptcy filing. *Casper-Star Tribune*. Retrieved February 28, 2020, from https://tinyurl.com/y5ye3gvj

Table 6.7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2018-2019

	2019		2018		Change, 2018-2019	
County	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	$	Row %
Albany	$1,362,808	2.8	$1,666,356	3.4	-$303,548	-18.2
Big Horn	$756,804	1.5	$839,119	1.7	-$82,315	-9.8
Campbell	$3,569,010	7.2	$3,014,059	6.1	$554,951	18.4
Carbon	$916,716	1.9	$990,371	2.0	-$73,655	-7.4
Converse	$687,125	1.4	$794,108	1.6	-$106,983	-13.5
Crook	$316,156	0.6	$254,967	0.5	$61,189	24.0
Fremont	$3,471,809	7.0	$3,483,244	7.0	-$11,435	-0.3
Goshen	$716,997	1.4	$543,877	1.1	$173,120	31.8
Hot Springs	$238,580	0.5	$197,666	0.4	$40,914	20.7
Johnson	$543,342	1.1	$573,264	1.2	-$29,922	-5.2
Laramie	$5,636,145	11.4	$6,457,535	13.1	-$821,390	-12.7
Lincoln	$919,378	1.9	$1,055,681	2.1	-$136,303	-12.9
Natrona	$6,347,534	12.8	$6,544,974	13.2	-$197,440	-3.0
Niobrara	$68,058	0.1	$44,298	0.1	$23,760	53.6
Park	$2,330,927	4.7	$2,456,032	5.0	-$125,105	-5.1
Platte	$522,737	1.1	$512,580	1.0	$10,157	2.0
Sheridan	$1,973,324	4.0	$2,295,430	4.6	-$322,106	-14.0
Sublette	$685,866	1.4	$470,223	1.0	$215,643	45.9
Sweetwater	$3,384,527	6.8	$2,838,426	5.7	$546,101	19.2
Teton	$2,272,692	4.6	$2,397,386	4.8	-$124,694	-5.2
Uinta	$1,015,870	2.1	$1,225,468	2.5	-$209,598	-17.1
Washakie	$492,891	1.0	$647,495	1.3	-$154,604	-23.9
Weston	$295,824	0.6	$311,631	0.6	-$15,807	-5.1
Unknown (WY)	$128,040	0.3	$82,124	0.2	$45,916	55.9
Out-of-State	$10,822,530	21.9	$9,762,994	19.7	$1,059,536	10.9
Total	**$49,475,690**	**100.0**	**$49,459,308**	**100.0**	**$16,382**	**0.0**

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

Chapter 7: Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce

Increase of Nonresident Workers Continues in 2019

by: Michael Moore, Editor

The total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time increased by 1.7% from 2018 to 2019 as the number of nonresident workers increased by nearly 9,000, or 24.2% (see Table 7.1). 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. The number of resident workers decreased by 0.9%, marking the fourth time the number of resident workers has decreased from prior-year levels in the last five years.

This chapter provides information on selected demographics of persons working in Wyoming at any time in 2019, such as age and gender. Full tables that include age, gender, total number working, average annual wages, average quarters worked, and average number of employers at both the industry and county levels will be published at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

From 2018 to 2019, Wyoming saw a decline in the number of resident men and women working in the state at any time during the year. There were 140,577 women working in Wyoming, down 1,590 (-1.1%) over the year, and 164,728 men, down 1,159 (-0.7%) over the year.

The number of persons working in Wyoming at any time decreased for most age groups from 2018 to 2019, with the greatest losses seen in those ages 25-34 (-2,231, or -3.3%), younger than 25 (-804, or -1.5%), and 45-54 (-594, or -1.1%; see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Selected Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender, 2018-2019

Gender

			Over-the-Year Change	
Gender	**2019**	**2018**	**N**	**%**
Residents	305,305	308,054	-2,749	-0.9
Women	140,577	142,167	-1,590	-1.1
Men	164,728	165,887	-1,159	-0.7
Nonresidents[a]	44,887	36,146	8,741	24.2
Total	**350,192**	**344,200**	**5,992**	**1.7**

Age

			Over-the-Year Change	
Age Group	**2019**	**2018**	**N**	**%**
<25	51,571	52,375	-804	-1.5
25-34	66,212	68,443	-2,231	-3.3
35-44	63,825	63,093	732	1.2
45-54	51,718	52,312	-594	-1.1
55+	71,523	71,391	132	0.2
Nonresidents[a]	45,343	36,586	8,757	23.9
Total	**350,192**	**344,200**	**5,992**	**1.7**

[a]Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.
Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/20/20.

Find it Online

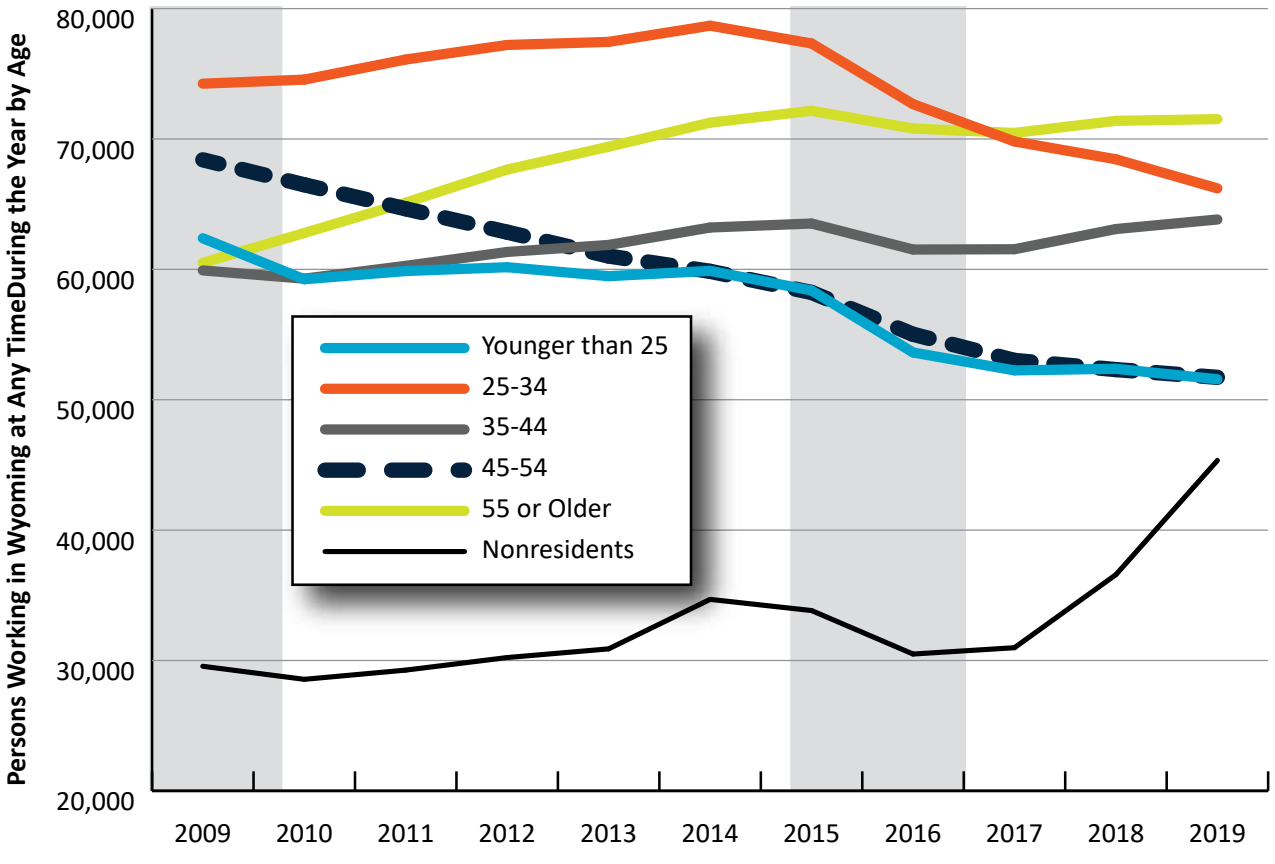
Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender

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

Over-the-year increases were seen in those ages 35-44 (732, or 1.2%) and 55 or older (132, or 0.2%).

Figure 7.1 shows several notable trends in the number of persons working in Wyoming by age group from 2009 to 2019. Prior to 2017, the largest number of workers had been in the 25-34 age group. However, that particular age group has declined substantially since 2014. Other noticeable decreases can be seen in individuals younger than 25 and those ages 45-54. The most notable increases in recent years have been seen in nonresidents, with increases also seen in those ages 35-44 and 55 or older.

The trends illustrated in Figure 7.1 and the impacts of Wyoming's recent economic downturn discussed in Chapters 1 and 3 may help explain the increases in nonresidents working in Wyoming. As noted in Chapter 3, Wyoming's job market contracted from 2015 well into 2018, while surrounding states like Colorado, Idaho, and Utah experienced steady job growth. As shown in Figure 7.1, a large number of Wyoming resident workers left the state's workforce in recent years, particularly those younger than 25 and ages 25-34. As Wyoming's economy recovered in 2018 and 2019, employers who were adding jobs may have had fewer opportunities to hire in-state workers and turned to out-of-state workers to fill those jobs instead.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.
Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019. Research & Planning, WY DWS.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/17/20.

Figure 7.1: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Age, 2009-2019

Figure 7.1 also shows that in 2018 and 2019, there were more individuals ages 55 or older working in Wyoming than any other age group. The increase in older workers can be attributed to the large number of baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) moving into the 55 or older age group in recent years, and the fact that more individuals are working beyond the traditional retirement age of 65.

As mentioned in Chapter 3, Wyoming's recent job growth was mostly driven by the construction sector. This may have also contributed to the increase in nonresidents working in Wyoming, as the construction sector has historically employed a relatively large number of out-of-state workers, often on a temporary basis. Table 7.2 shows that 28.8% of all persons working in construction in 2019 were nonresidents. Other industries with large proportions of nonresident workers included leisure & hospitality (24.8%) and professional & business services (16.3%).

Individuals ages 55 or older made up approximately one in five (20.4%) of all persons working in Wyoming in 2019. Table 7.2 shows that several industries had an even higher proportion of older workers, including agriculture (27.8%), public administration (27.0%), educational services

Table 7.2: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by Industry and Age, 2019

		Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55 or Older		Non-residents[b]		Total	
NAICS[a] Code	Industry	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	539	14.5	618	16.6	517	13.9	442	11.9	1,035	27.8	566	15.2	3,717	100.0
21	Mining	1,776	6.8	5,718	22.0	6,448	24.8	4,242	16.3	5,057	19.5	2,718	10.5	25,959	100.0
23	Construction	4,429	11.1	6,810	17.0	6,332	15.8	4,919	12.3	5,975	14.9	11,519	28.8	39,984	100.0
31-33	Manufacturing	1,327	10.9	2,639	21.7	2,640	21.7	2,115	17.4	2,712	22.3	751	6.2	12,184	100.0
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,334	9.1	4,929	19.2	5,547	21.6	4,536	17.7	6,499	25.3	1,798	7.0	25,643	100.0
44-45	Retail Trade	8,506	23.6	6,738	18.7	5,303	14.7	4,569	12.7	7,691	21.3	3,294	9.1	36,101	100.0
51	Information	608	15.5	787	20.1	756	19.3	676	17.3	852	21.8	237	6.1	3,916	100.0
52-53	Financial Activities	1,230	9.2	2,772	20.8	2,797	21.0	2,332	17.5	3,333	25.0	848	6.4	13,312	100.0
54-56	Professional & Business Services	3,038	11.4	4,988	18.7	4,698	17.7	3,852	14.5	5,681	21.4	4,350	16.3	26,607	100.0
61	Educational Services	3,029	9.1	5,675	17.0	7,565	22.6	6,597	19.7	8,910	26.7	1,650	4.9	33,426	100.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	4,686	12.7	8,376	22.8	7,611	20.7	6,113	16.6	8,044	21.9	1,973	5.4	36,803	100.0
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	15,103	27.3	9,477	17.1	6,387	11.5	4,586	8.3	6,143	11.1	13,719	24.8	55,415	100.0
81	Other Services	1,364	15.6	1,635	18.7	1,521	17.4	1,247	14.3	1,929	22.1	1,046	12.0	8,742	100.0
92	Public Administration	3,600	12.7	5,040	17.8	5,695	20.1	5,481	19.4	7,641	27.0	865	3.1	28,322	100.0
	Total, All Industries	**51,571**	**14.7**	**66,212**	**18.9**	**63,825**	**18.2**	**51,718**	**14.8**	**71,523**	**20.4**	**45,343**	**12.9**	**350,192**	**100.0**

[a]North American Industry Classification System.

[b]Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/20/20.

(26.7%), and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (25.3%).

As discussed in Chapter 3, Converse County added the greatest number of jobs from 2018 to 2019. Table 7.3 shows that 22.8% of all individuals working in Converse County in 2019 were nonresidents, indicating that Converse County employers likely turned to out-of-state workers to keep up with job growth. Teton County had the greatest number (10,805) and proportion (33.8%) of nonresidents in 2019. A sizable portion of Teton County's jobs are found in leisure & hospitality, which is an industry that often employs a large number of nonresident workers on a seasonal basis.

Many of Wyoming's least populous counties had large proportions of workers 55 or older. In Niobrara County, for example, which had a population of 2,400 in 2019 (see Chapter 4), approximately one in three persons working at any time (32.0%) was age 55 or older (see Table 7.3). Other counties with large proportions of older workers included Washakie (30.1%), Hot Springs (27.3%), and Weston (26.2%). The number of older workers in these smaller counties could pose problems in coming years as they retire and there are fewer younger workers to take their places.

Table 7.3: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by County of Employment and Age, 2019

	Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55 or Older		Non-residents[b]		Total	
County	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Albany	4,523	23.5	4,326	22.5	3,054	15.9	2,337	12.1	3,262	16.9	1,763	9.2	19,265	100.0
Big Horn	788	15.3	887	17.2	952	18.5	829	16.1	1,332	25.9	364	7.1	5,152	100.0
Campbell	4,569	14.6	6,503	20.7	6,632	21.2	4,827	15.4	6,139	19.6	2,677	8.5	31,347	100.0
Carbon	1,174	12.5	1,634	17.5	1,550	16.6	1,275	13.6	2,002	21.4	1,726	18.4	9,361	100.0
Converse	1,316	12.8	1,715	16.7	1,658	16.2	1,410	13.8	1,819	17.7	2,333	22.8	10,251	100.0
Crook	447	14.9	442	14.7	480	16.0	461	15.3	765	25.4	413	13.7	3,008	100.0
Fremont	2,662	14.2	3,545	18.8	3,475	18.5	2,978	15.8	4,572	24.3	1,577	8.4	18,809	100.0
Goshen	767	15.1	904	17.7	898	17.6	802	15.7	1,310	25.7	412	8.1	5,093	100.0
Hot Springs	359	15.9	383	16.9	407	18.0	348	15.4	618	27.3	147	6.5	2,262	100.0
Johnson	589	14.9	679	17.2	701	17.7	639	16.2	1,008	25.5	336	8.5	3,952	100.0
Laramie	9,189	15.5	12,074	20.3	10,891	18.3	9,336	15.7	12,021	20.3	5,844	9.8	59,355	100.0
Lincoln	1,257	15.2	1,216	14.7	1,569	19.0	1,324	16.0	1,837	22.2	1,068	12.9	8,271	100.0
Natrona	7,745	15.5	10,325	20.6	9,944	19.9	7,581	15.1	9,902	19.8	4,551	9.1	50,048	100.0
Niobrara	129	13.5	143	15.0	160	16.7	157	16.4	306	32.0	61	6.4	956	100.0
Park	2,447	14.9	2,725	16.6	2,639	16.0	2,380	14.5	4,213	25.6	2,040	12.4	16,444	100.0
Platte	633	12.5	824	16.3	810	16.0	866	17.1	1,203	23.7	734	14.5	5,070	100.0
Sheridan	2,527	16.0	2,879	18.2	2,921	18.5	2,447	15.5	3,651	23.1	1,378	8.7	15,803	100.0
Sublette	674	12.7	941	17.7	1,056	19.9	826	15.6	1,103	20.8	703	13.3	5,303	100.0
Sweetwater	4,175	14.5	5,361	18.7	5,854	20.4	4,303	15.0	5,300	18.4	3,745	13.0	28,738	100.0
Teton	2,697	8.4	5,511	17.2	4,592	14.4	3,654	11.4	4,714	14.7	10,805	33.8	31,973	100.0
Uinta	1,720	16.5	1,778	17.0	2,024	19.4	1,575	15.1	2,085	20.0	1,253	12.0	10,435	100.0
Washakie	612	14.9	620	15.1	744	18.2	687	16.8	1,234	30.1	199	4.9	4,096	100.0
Weston	426	15.2	529	18.9	495	17.7	419	14.9	734	26.2	201	7.2	2,804	100.0
Unknown	**146**	**6.1**	**268**	**11.2**	**319**	**13.3**	**257**	**10.7**	**393**	**16.4**	**1,013**	**42.3**	**2,396**	**100.0**
Total	**51,571**	**14.7**	**66,212**	**18.9**	**63,825**	**18.2**	**51,718**	**14.8**	**71,523**	**20.4**	**45,343**	**12.9**	**350,192**	**100.0**

[a]Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.
Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/20/20.

Chapter 8: Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections

Wyoming Projected to Add Nearly 3,000 New Jobs by 2021

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist, and Michael Moore, Editor

Wyoming is projected to add nearly 3,000 new jobs from second quarter 2019 (2019Q2) to second quarter 2021 (2021Q2), according to the most recent short-term industry and occupational projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This represents a 1.0% growth in the number of jobs in Wyoming.

Projections are based on historic trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. As mentioned earlier in this publication, Wyoming experienced two periods of economic downturn over the last decade: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4. An *economic downturn* is defined by R&P as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW. As discussed in Chapter 3, total wages and average monthly employment both increased from prior-year levels during each quarter from 2017Q3 to 2019Q4. The projections discussed in this chapter were prepared during a period of moderate employment and wage growth for Wyoming, and as such the latest short-term projections indicate moderate growth over the next two years.

It is important to understand that projections cannot account for certain factors, such as the coronavirus pandemic, which forced the closures of schools and business and the cancellation of public events in mid-March 2020 (Klamann, 2020). These projections were completed in February 2020 before the start of the coronavirus pandemic in the U.S. and Wyoming, which led to job losses in practically all sectors of the economy with record unemployment insurance claims.

Find it Online

Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2019-2021
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm

In addition, the decrease in oil demand and rapid increase in supply has caused oil prices to drop precipitously. On April 20, 2020, WTI May contracts closed at a record low of -$37.63 a barrel, marking the first negative values for oil in history (Reinicke, 2020). If prices remain low, the losses in the mining sector will be even larger than the projections discussed in this chapter. In contrast, the last round of short-term projections were produced for 2018-2020 in February 2019, when market conditions were much more favorable (Manning, 2019).

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 industries shown in Table 8.1 (see page 38).

Short-term industry projections

indicate that Wyoming's employment is expected to grow by 2,728 jobs (1.0%) from 2019Q2 to 2021Q2.

At the two-digit sector level, the largest job growth is projected in professional, scientific, & technical services (NAICS 54; 903 jobs, or 9.1%), followed by accommodation & food services (NAICS 72; 705, or 2.1%), health care & social assistance (NAICS 62; 342, or 1.0%), transportation & warehousing (NAICS 48-49; 293, or 2.2%), and construction (NAICS 23; 261, or 1.1%).

The largest job losses are expected to be in mining (NAICS 21; -419, or -2.0%), and information (NAICS 51; -118, or -3.5%).

Table 8.1: Short-Term Industry Projections for Wyoming, 2019Q2-2021Q2

NAICS[a] Code	Industry	Base 2019Q2	Proj 2021Q2	Change, 2019Q2-2021Q2 N	Change, 2019Q2-2021Q2 %
	Total	**280,811**	**283,539**	**2,728**	**1.0**
11	Agriculture	2,888	2,988	100	3.5
21	Mining	20,811	20,392	-419	-2.0
22	Utilities	2,455	2,398	-57	-2.3
23	Construction	23,124	23,385	261	1.1
31-33	Manufacturing	9,940	10,258	318	3.2
42	Wholesale Trade	8,429	8,518	89	1.1
44-45	Retail Trade	28,937	28,863	-74	-0.3
48-49	Trans. & Warehousing	13,201	13,494	293	2.2
51	Information	3,389	3,271	-118	-3.5
52	Finance & Insurance	6,912	6,992	80	1.2
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,207	4,290	83	2.0
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	9,934	10,837	903	9.1
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	860	854	-6	-0.7
56	Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Svcs.	8,517	8,649	132	1.5
61	Educational Services	28,899	28,896	-3	0.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	33,294	33,636	342	1.0
71	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	3,713	3,834	121	3.3
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,357	34,062	705	2.1
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,184	7,152	-32	-0.4
	Government	30,760	30,770	10	0.0

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Prepared by P. Manning, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS, 4/22/20.
Source: Wyoming Short-Term Projections, 2019-2021.

Occupational Projections

Occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. In addition to job growth, short-term occupational projections also show anticipated openings due to workers exiting the workforce (*exits*) or changing occupations (*transfers*) from 2019Q2 to 2021Q2. *Total openings* are the sum of projected growth or decline in the number of jobs in a given occupation, plus the number of exits and transfers. In almost all occupations, the total number of job openings is largely dictated by the number of workers leaving the workforce and the number of workers changing occupations.

The projected growth or decline is generally a small component of total openings. For example, across all occupations, total growth (2,976 jobs) is a small portion of total openings (72,589; see Table 8.2, page 39). Total projected openings

is a combination of growth (2,976), exits (26,193), and transfers (43,420).

Table 8.2 shows the 10 occupations with the greatest projected growth in Wyoming from 2019Q2 to 2021Q2. The occupation with the greatest projected growth is combined food preparation & serving workers, including fast food (174 new jobs, or 3.1%), followed by personal care aides (163, or 6.4%) and heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (150, or 2.1%).

Of the 10 occupations with the greatest projected growth, only three require more than a high school diploma. For example, heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers requires a post-secondary non-degree award and general & operations managers requires a bachelor's degree.

As shown in Figure 8.1 (see page 40), 74.2% of the 72,589 total projected openings require a high school diploma or less. Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree made up 12.8% of the total, followed by postsecondary non-degree awards (8.6%), master's, doctoral, or professional degree (2.3%), and associate's degree (2.1%). In other words, of the 72,589 total projected openings from 2019Q2 to 2021Q2, approximately one-fourth (25.8%) require some education beyond a high school diploma.

Table 8.2: Employment for the 10 Occupations with the Greatest Projected Growth, 2019Q2-2021Q2

SOC[a] Code	Title	Employment		Change (Growth)		Openings Due to:				Educational Requirement
		2019Q2	2021Q2	N	%	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total	
00-0000	**Total, All Occupations**	**299,533**	**302,509**	**2,976**	**1.0**	**26,193**	**43,420**	**2,976**	**72,589**	
35-3021	Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	5,540	5,714	174	3.1	897	1,107	174	2,178	No formal educational credential
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	2,555	2,718	163	6.4	390	345	163	898	High school diploma
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,300	7,450	150	2.1	607	1,070	150	1,827	Post-secondary non-degree award
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	3,163	3,295	132	4.2	343	571	132	1,046	No formal educational credential
11-1021	General & Operations Mgrs.	5,493	5,585	92	1.7	232	730	92	1,054	Bachelor's degree
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	3,601	3,681	80	2.2	255	451	80	786	High school diploma
47-2031	Carpenters	3,822	3,897	75	2.0	241	557	75	873	High school diploma
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	5,045	5,112	67	1.3	705	1,245	67	2,017	No formal educational credential
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,922	4,983	61	1.2	606	699	61	1,366	No formal educational credential
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,062	2,119	57	2.8	118	272	57	447	Bachelor's degree

[a]Standard Occupational Classification.
Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2019Q2-2021Q2.
Prepared by P. Manning and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/11/20.

Table 8.3 (see page 41) shows the top five occupations by total projected openings for each educational requirement. Among occupations requiring a postsecondary non-degree award or some college, no degree, 1,827 total openings are projected for heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers, followed by nursing assistants (789) and bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (785).

For occupations requiring an associate's degree, the greatest number of total projected openings is for preschool teachers, except special education (180), followed by paralegals & legal assistants (158) and forest & conservation technicians (152).

General & operations managers is projected to have the greatest number of total openings (1,054) among jobs requiring a bachelor's degree, followed by registered nurses (602) and substitute teachers (573).

Finally, among occupations requiring an advanced degree, the greatest number of projected total openings is for lawyers (162), followed by educational, guidance, school, & vocational counselors (140).

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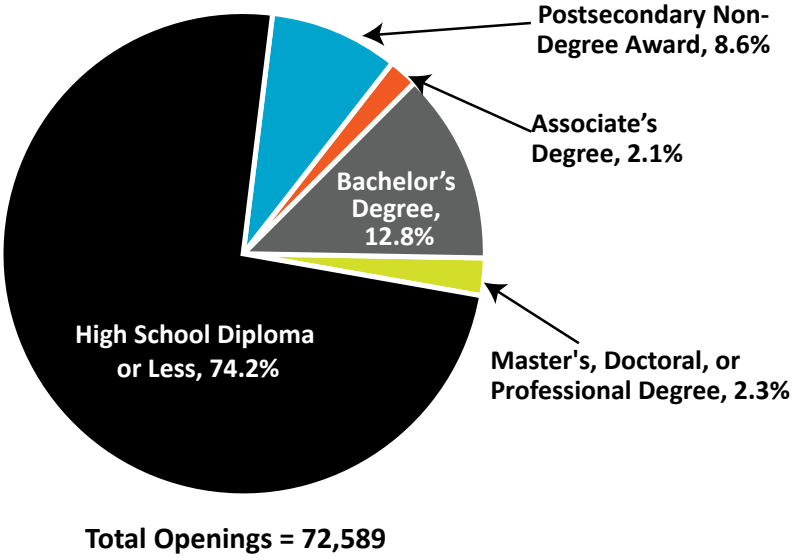

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2019Q2-2021Q2. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/12/20.

Figure 8.1: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2019-2021

Table 8.3: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2019-2021

SOC[a] Code	Occupation	Employment 2019Q2	Employment 2021Q2	Openings Due to: Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
High School Diploma or Less							
41-2011	Cashiers	6,748	6,733	1,203	1,340	-15	2,528
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,247	8,254	948	1,462	7	2,417
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,540	5,714	897	1,107	174	2,178
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	5,045	5,112	705	1,245	67	2,017
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,889	7,883	882	1,006	-6	1,882
	Occupations Requiring a High School Diploma or Less	**201,666**	**203,430**	**19,741**	**32,356**	**1,764**	**53,861**
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,300	7,450	607	1,070	150	1,827
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	3,416	3,437	368	400	21	789
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Account., & Audit. Clerks	3,316	3,327	404	370	11	785
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	3,590	3,595	381	376	5	762
49-3023	Automotive Service Tech. & Mechanics	1,676	1,650	90	234	-26	298
	Occupations Requiring a Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree	**28,258**	**28,493**	**2,499**	**3,533**	**235**	**6,267**
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	836	847	67	102	11	180
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	541	581	37	81	40	158
19-4093	Forest & Conservation Technicians	630	633	34	115	3	152
19-4031	Chemical Technicians	390	407	15	64	17	96
17-3011	Architectural & Civil Drafters	270	285	18	39	15	72
	Occupations Requiring an Associate's Degree	**7,135**	**7,284**	**439**	**913**	**149**	**1,501**
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	5,493	5,585	232	730	92	1,054
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,141	5,191	287	265	50	602
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	2,504	2,506	289	282	2	573
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,062	2,119	118	272	57	447
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,577	2,578	160	220	1	381
	Occupations Requiring a Bachelor's Degree	**51,242**	**51,905**	**2,900**	**5,746**	**663**	**9,309**
Master's, Doctoral, or Professional Degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,060	1,117	47	58	57	162
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, & Vocational Counselors	644	651	42	91	7	140
25-4021	Librarians	360	363	39	33	3	75
11-9032	Education Administrators, Elementary & Secondary School	423	424	22	44	1	67
19-3031	Clinical, Counseling, & School Psych.	435	438	19	42	3	64
	Occupations Requiring a Master's, Doctoral, or Professional Degree	**11,232**	**11,397**	**614**	**872**	**165**	**1,651**
Total, All Occupations							
	Total, All Occupations	**299,533**	**302,509**	**26,193**	**43,420**	**2,976**	**72,589**

[a]Standard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2019Q2-2021Q2.

Prepared by P. Manning and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/11/20.

Chapter 9: Commuting

An Introduction to Colorado-Wyoming Commuting Patterns

by: Aubrey Kofoed, Research Analyst

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes interstate and intercounty commuting data on a quarterly basis. This article discusses residents of Colorado's Front Range who traveled to Wyoming for work from first quarter 2013 (2013Q1) to second quarter 2019 (2019Q1) as an example of the type of research that can be done with these commuting data.

During the period discussed in this article, residents from 53 of Colorado's 64 counties commuted to Wyoming for work. The majority of those commuters came from the Colorado Front Range, which is considered a megaregion of 17 counties[1], defined as "interlocking economic systems, shared natural resources, and ecosystems, and common transportation" (Hagler, 2009). For the purposes of this article, *Colorado commuting* refers to the group of commuters with a resident state of Colorado regardless of the resident county, and *Front Range commuting* refers to commuters with a resident state of Colorado and a resident county in the Front Range. From 2013Q1 to 2019Q2, commuting from the Front Range accounted for 88.5% of the total commuting from Colorado (see Table 9.1).

As shown in Figure 9.1 (see page 43), commuting from Colorado peaked at 11,824 in 2015Q3, the second quarter of the most recent economic downturn (see Chapter 1). During 2017, Wyoming employment, Colorado commuting, and Front Range commuting all experienced minor over-the-year increases. But as Wyoming's employment increased during 2018 and 2019, Colorado commuting and

Table 9.1: Interstate Commuting Between Colorado and Wyoming, 2013Q1-2019Q2

	Colorado to Wyoming			
Year/ Quarter	Total	Front Range	Front Range as % of Total Colorado	Wyoming to Colorado
2013Q1	7,848	6,941	88.4	5,835
2013Q2	9,314	8,238	88.4	5,525
2013Q3	10,079	8,894	88.2	5,989
2013Q4	9,396	8,213	87.4	5,844
2014Q1	9,205	7,997	86.9	5,619
2014Q2	10,600	9,084	85.7	6,636
2014Q3	11,645	9,996	85.8	6,456
2014Q4	11,195	9,635	86.1	6,364
2015Q1	10,332	8,953	86.7	5,934
2015Q2	11,087	9,735	87.8	5,967
2015Q3	11,824	10,452	88.4	6,420
2015Q4	10,993	9,673	88.0	6,303
2016Q1	9,249	8,289	89.6	5,850
2016Q2	10,142	9,170	90.4	6,218
2016Q3	10,489	9,487	90.4	6,623
2016Q4	9,803	8,844	90.2	6,502
2017Q1	9,299	8,368	90.0	6,268
2017Q2	10,638	9,488	89.2	6,905
2017Q3	10,904	9,747	89.4	7,165
2017Q4	10,268	9,128	88.9	7,019
2018Q1	9,298	8,356	89.9	6,414
2018Q2	9,852	8,785	89.2	6,953
2018Q3	9,663	8,627	89.3	6,953
2018Q4	8,899	7,945	89.3	6,515
2019Q1	7,197	6,473	89.9	6,532
2019Q2	7,071	6,311	89.3	6,824
Average	**9,857**	**8,724**	**88.5**	**6,371**

Source: Wyoming Commuting Patterns, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Prepared by A. Kofoed, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/3/20.

1 Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Elbert, Fremont, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer, Park, Pueblo, Teller, and Weld counties make up the Colorado Front Range (Hagler, 2019).

Front Range commuting both continued to decline, and in 2019Q2 reached record lows of 7,071 and 6,311, respectively.

Wyoming residents sometimes travel to Colorado to earn wages as well. The trend of Wyoming residents commuting to Colorado resembles the trend of Colorado and Front Range commuting, but more closely follows the trend of overall Wyoming employment. The number of commuters from Wyoming to Colorado reached its highest point of 6,420 in 2015Q3, the second quarter of the most recent economic downturn. The number of commuters from Wyoming to Colorado has increased over the last few years, as Colorado's economy continued to show strong job growth (see Chapter 3).

A feature article on this topic, including discussions on wages and possible reasons for commuting, will be published in a forthcoming issue of Wyoming Labor Force Trends.

Find it Online

Commuting Patterns
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.htm

Wyoming-Colorado Commuting Data and Graphics
https://tinyurl.com/yxyxy8fk

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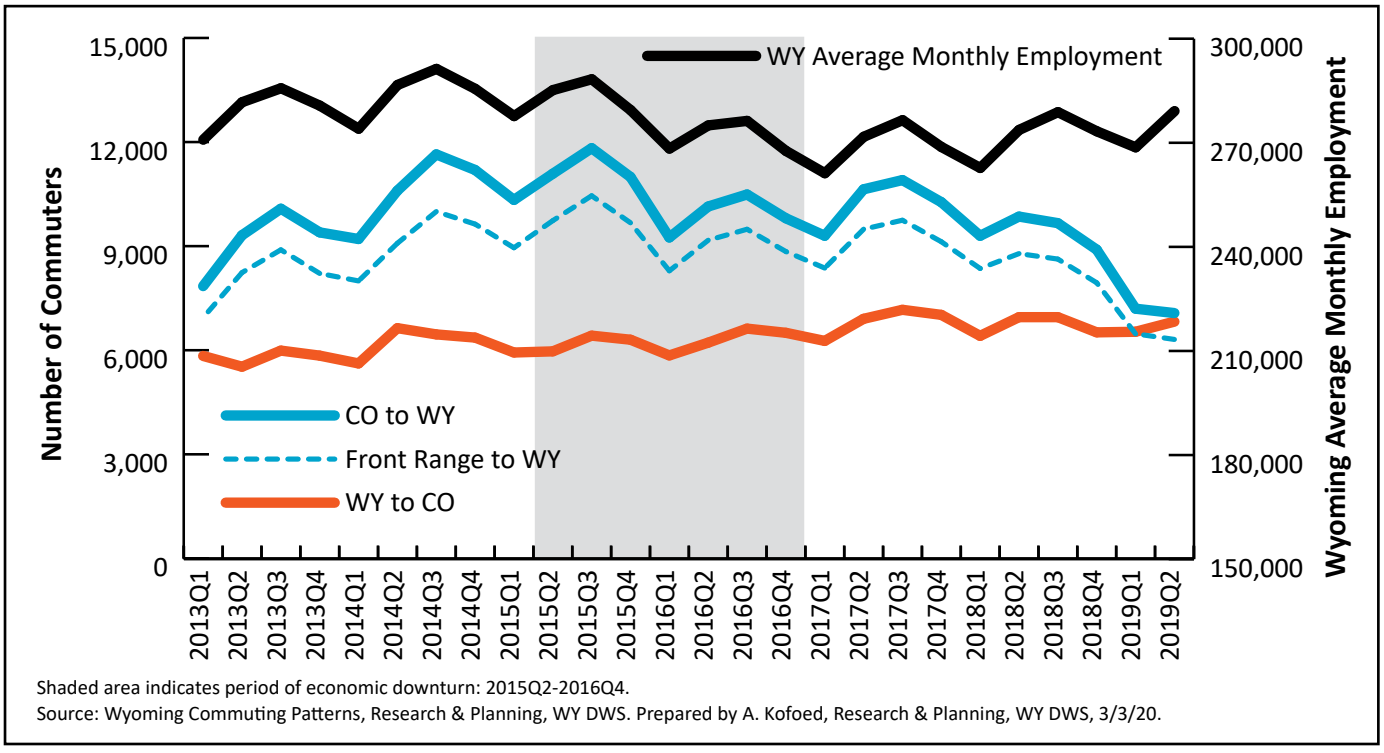


Shaded area indicates period of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4.
Source: Wyoming Commuting Patterns, Research & Planning, WY DWS. Prepared by A. Kofoed, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/3/20.

Figure 9.1: Colorado and Wyoming Commuters and Average Monthly Employment for Wyoming, 2013Q1-2019Q2

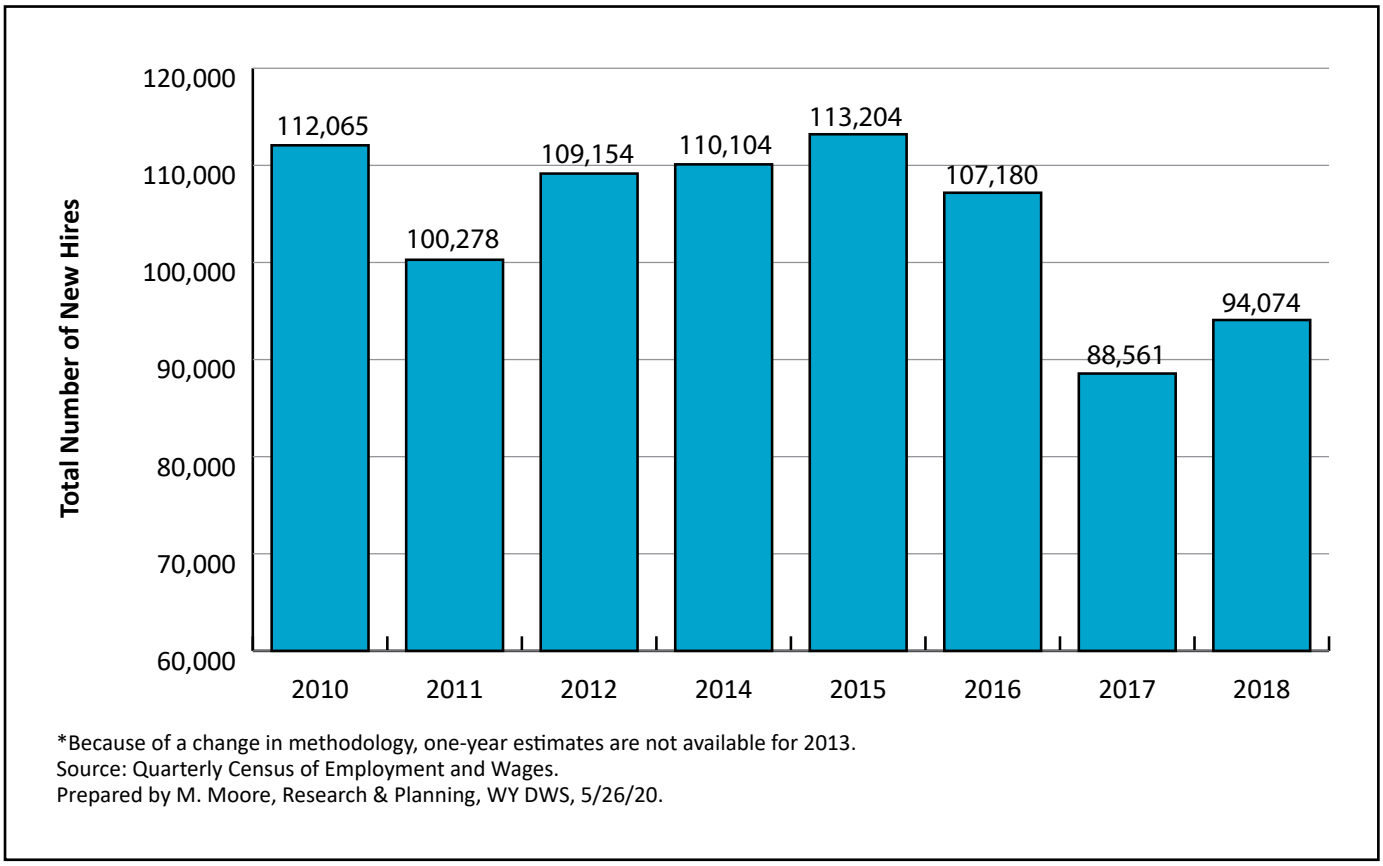
Chapter 10: New Hires

Wyoming Employers Add More than 90,000 New Hires in 2018

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

The Wyoming Job Skills Survey, also called the *New Hires Survey*, is conducted quarterly by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. The purpose of this survey is to collect information about jobs filled in the state, such as occupation, typical job duties, wages and benefits, license and certification requirements, and necessary job skills. This survey is based on a randomly selected sample of *new hires*, or individuals who started working for an employer for whom he or she had not worked in the past. This article examines the characteristics of new hires in the 10 occupations with the largest number of new hires in 2018. To see data for all occupations, please visit https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm.

There were 94,074 new hires in 2018 overall (see Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1, page 45). The largest number of those worked as retail salespersons (4,793), followed by truck drivers, heavy & tractor trailer (3,890), waiters & waitresses (3,677), and combined food preparation & serving workers, including fast food (3,537). The median hourly wage for all new hires



*Because of a change in methodology, one-year estimates are not available for 2013.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/26/20.

Figure 10.1: Total Number of New Hires in Wyoming, 2010-2018

was $12.50. Among new hires in the 10 largest occupations, truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer had a median wage of $20.00 per hour and construction laborers had a median wage of $15.00 per hour. In comparison, bartenders had a median wage of $8.00 per hour, and the median wage for cashiers was $9.50 per hour.

Table 10.1 shows selected characteristics for new hires. Overall, slightly more than half of new hires (50.5%) were hired for full-time jobs, over half (54.6%) were men, and more than one-fourth (27.3%) were ages 25-34. The occupations with the largest proportion of full-time workers included truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer (81.6%) and construction laborers (71.5%), while 89.5% of waiters & waitresses and 89.2% of bartenders were hired for part-time jobs.

Men composed the largest proportion of new hires among construction laborers (95.2%), truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer (88.6%), and landscaping & groundskeeping workers (77.5%). In comparison, 77.1% of office clerks, general, 71.5% of waiters & waitresses, and 65.8% of bartenders were women.

Table 10.1: Selected Characteristics of Top 10 Most Frequently Occurring Occupations for New Hires in Wyoming, 2018

		Occupation and SOC[a] Code					
Selected Characteristics	Title	Total All Occupations (00-0000)	Retail Salespersons (41-2031)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer (53-3032)	Waiters & Waitresses (35-3031)	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Inc (35-3021)	Construction Laborers (47-2061)
Employment and Wages	N	94,074	4,793	3,890	3,677	3,537	3,478
	Median Wage	$12.50	$10.00	$20.00	$4.25	$8.50	$15.00
Work Status	Full-Time	50.5	41.9	81.6	8.2	6.8	71.5
	Part-Time	41.6	55.0	13.0	89.5	83.6	15.7
	Temp or Sub	6.7	2.0	5.2	2.3	7.1	8.3
Gender (%)	Women	45.4	57.5	11.4	71.5	56.9	4.8
	Men	54.6	42.5	88.6	28.5	43.1	95.2
Age (%)	16-19	13.6	20.4	3.1	24.4	44.3	15.0
	20-24	18.4	23.8	9.5	26.4	19.5	23.4
	25-34	27.3	27.1	25.0	28.5	13.1	27.0
	35-44	17.0	14.2	22.4	7.9	7.4	15.3
	45-54	13.3	6.5	20.3	7.1	8.6	10.9
	55-64	7.5	5.5	14.4	4.2	3.9	5.7
	65+	2.3	2.0	5.2	0.2	0.7	2.8
	Age Unknown	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.0
% of Employers Who Identified Selected Job Skills as Important	Service Orientation	77.5	99.4	68.9	95.3	94.5	52.3
	Critical Thinking	79.0	71.7	87.2	72.3	66.3	79.5
	Reading Comprehension	63.5	64.0	72.0	63.6	56.1	49.0
	Technology Design	34.8	38.8	41.9	16.3	13.1	27.2
	Operation and Control	53.5	35.6	94.0	26.1	53.1	60.7

[a]Standard Occupational Classification.
Source: Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/21/20.

(Table continued on page 46)

The largest proportion of new hires were ages 25-34 in nearly every one of the 10 largest occupations. Truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer had the highest proportion of workers ages 55-64 (14.4%), while waiters & waitresses had the largest proportion of those ages 20-24 (26.4%).

The New Hires Survey contains five questions where employers can rate the level of importance of a selection of jobs skills in terms of performing a job's duties and activities. Table 10.1 shows the proportion of employers who marked each skill as important. In all, 79.0% of employers indicated critical thinking was important and 77.5% stated service orientation was important, but only 34.8% considered technology design was important. Among the 10 largest occupations, nearly all employers indicated service orientation was important for retail salespersons (99.4%), cashiers (96.7%), and bartenders (97.2%).

In comparison, 94.0% of employers thought operation & control was important for truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer, 89.0% thought reading comprehension was important for office clerks, general, and 79.5% stated critical thinking was important for construction laborers.

Table 10.1: Selected Characteristics of Top 10 Most Frequently Occurring Occupations for New Hires in Wyoming, 2018

(Table continued from page 45)

		Occupation and SOC[a] Code				
Selected Characteristics	Title	Cashiers (41-2011)	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers (37-3011)	Bartenders (35-3011)	Cooks, Restaurant (35-2014)	Office Clerks, General (43-9061)
Employment and Wages	N	3,208	3,020	2,990	2,543	2,327
	Median Wage	$9.50	$13.00	$8.00	$10.00	$14.00
Work Status	Full-Time	20.1	38.9	7.6	23.0	53.8
	Part-Time	77.0	27.1	89.2	76.1	40.1
	Temp or Sub	1.5	33.0	3.0	0.9	6.1
Gender (%)	Women	59.0	22.5	65.8	35.1	77.1
	Men	41.0	77.5	34.2	64.9	22.9
Age (%)	16-19	19.9	24.6	13.6	18.0	6.6
	20-24	21.3	13.3	19.1	21.5	16.5
	25-34	21.7	25.2	49.6	25.3	24.6
	35-44	17.4	8.7	8.0	18.3	23.1
	45-54	13.5	10.4	8.8	10.1	12.8
	55-64	4.2	10.3	0.6	3.5	12.6
	65+	1.8	4.7	0.2	3.3	3.6
	Age Unknown	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of Employers Who Identified Selected Job Skills as Important	Service Orientation	96.7	56.7	97.2	65.3	81.2
	Critical Thinking	69.7	67.7	70.5	63.7	80.8
	Reading Comprehension	64.3	32.2	31.0	37.9	89.0
	Technology Design	24.8	17.4	26.6	19.7	39.3
	Operation and Control	38.1	57.4	29.0	46.4	38.4

[a]Standard Occupational Classification.
Source: Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/21/20.

Chapter 11: Wyoming Benefits Survey

Percent of Workers Offered Medical Insurance Continues Decline

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

The Wyoming Benefits Survey is used to collect information from state businesses about the benefits offered to their employees. The data from this survey are analyzed in terms of employer size class, industry, substate region, and as a time series. The results are published annually on Research & Planning's website.

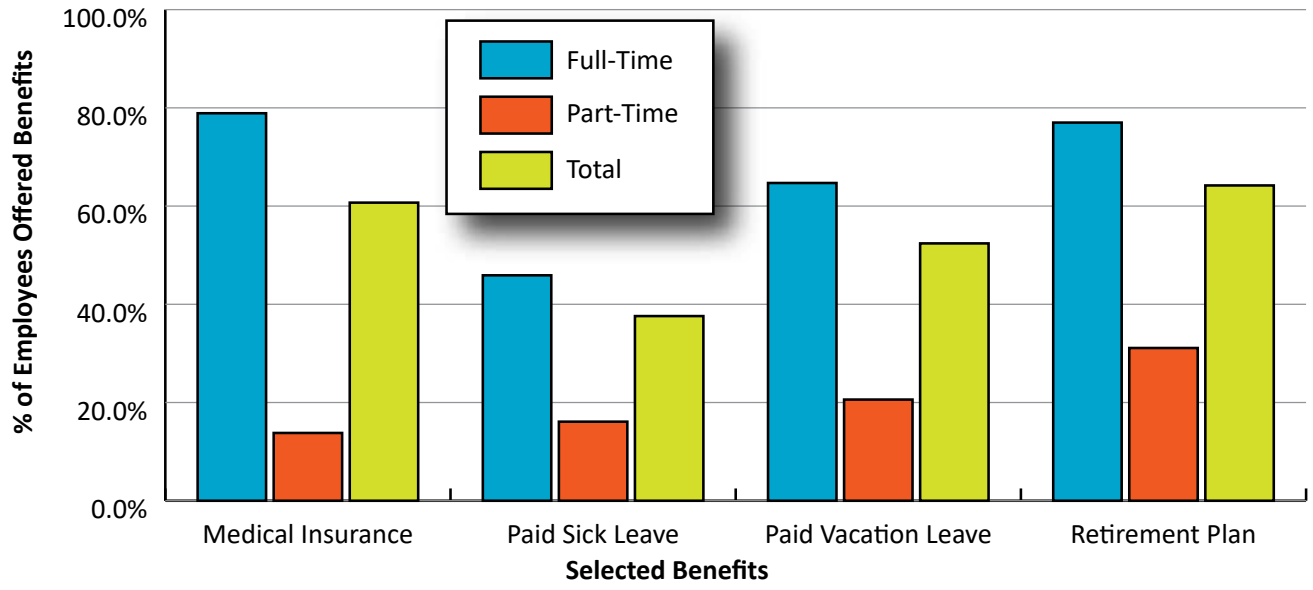
Typically, a larger proportion of full-time employees were offered benefits than part-time employees (see Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1). In 2018Q3, 78.9% of full-time employees were offered medical insurance, 45.9% were offered sick leave, 64.7% were offered paid vacation leave, and 77.0% were offered access to a retirement plan. In comparison, 13.8% of part-time employees were offered medical insurance, 16.1% were offered paid sick leave, 20.6% were offered paid vacation leave, and 31.1% were offered access to a retirement plan.

The percentage of employees offered benefits varies by *employer size class*, or how many employees a company has, in

Table 11.1: Percent of Full- and Part-Time Employees Offered Selected Benefits in Wyoming, 2018Q3

Benefit	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Medical Insurance	78.9	13.8	60.7
Paid Sick Leave	45.9	16.1	37.6
Paid Vacation Leave	64.7	20.6	52.4
Retirement Plan	77.0	31.1	64.2

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.



Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/30/20.

Figure 11.1: Percent of Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Full- and Part-Time Jobs, 2018Q3

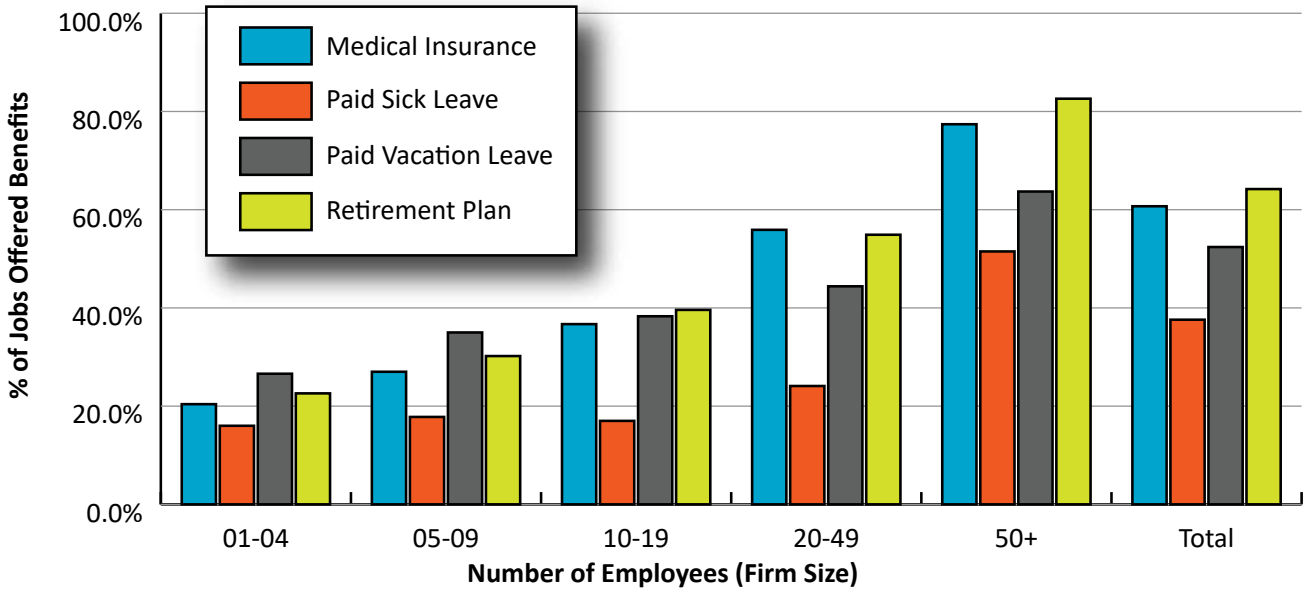
2018Q3. Overall, a larger proportion of employees working for larger employers were offered benefits (see Table 11.2 and Figure 11.2). For example, 77.4% of those working for companies with 50 or more employees were offered medical insurance, compared to 36.7% of those working for companies with 10 to 19 employees and 20.4% of those working for companies with fewer than five employees. Similarly, 82.6% of employees working for companies with more than 50 employees were offered retirement plans while 39.6% of those working for companies with 10 to 19 employees and 22.6% of those working for companies with fewer than five employees were offered the benefit.

Figure 11.3 (see page 49) and Table 11.3 (see page 50) show the proportion of employees offered benefits by the industry they work in. A large proportion of employees working in natural resources & mining (91.4%), education (81.9%), manufacturing (80.6%), and state & local government (78.2%) were offered medical insurance. Similarly, 88.0% of employees working in natural resources & mining, 86.1% of those working in education, 84.1% of those working in state & local government, and 80.1% of those working in manufacturing were offered retirement plans. In contrast, only 23.4%

Table 11.2: Percent of Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Employer Size Class, 2018Q3

	Number of Employees					
Benefit	01-04	05-09	10-19	20-49	50+	Total
Medical Insurance	20.4	27.0	36.7	55.9	77.4	60.7
Paid Sick Leave	16.0	17.8	17.0	24.1	51.5	37.6
Paid Vacation Leave	26.6	35.0	38.3	44.4	63.7	52.4
Retirement Plan	22.6	30.2	39.6	54.9	82.6	64.2

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.

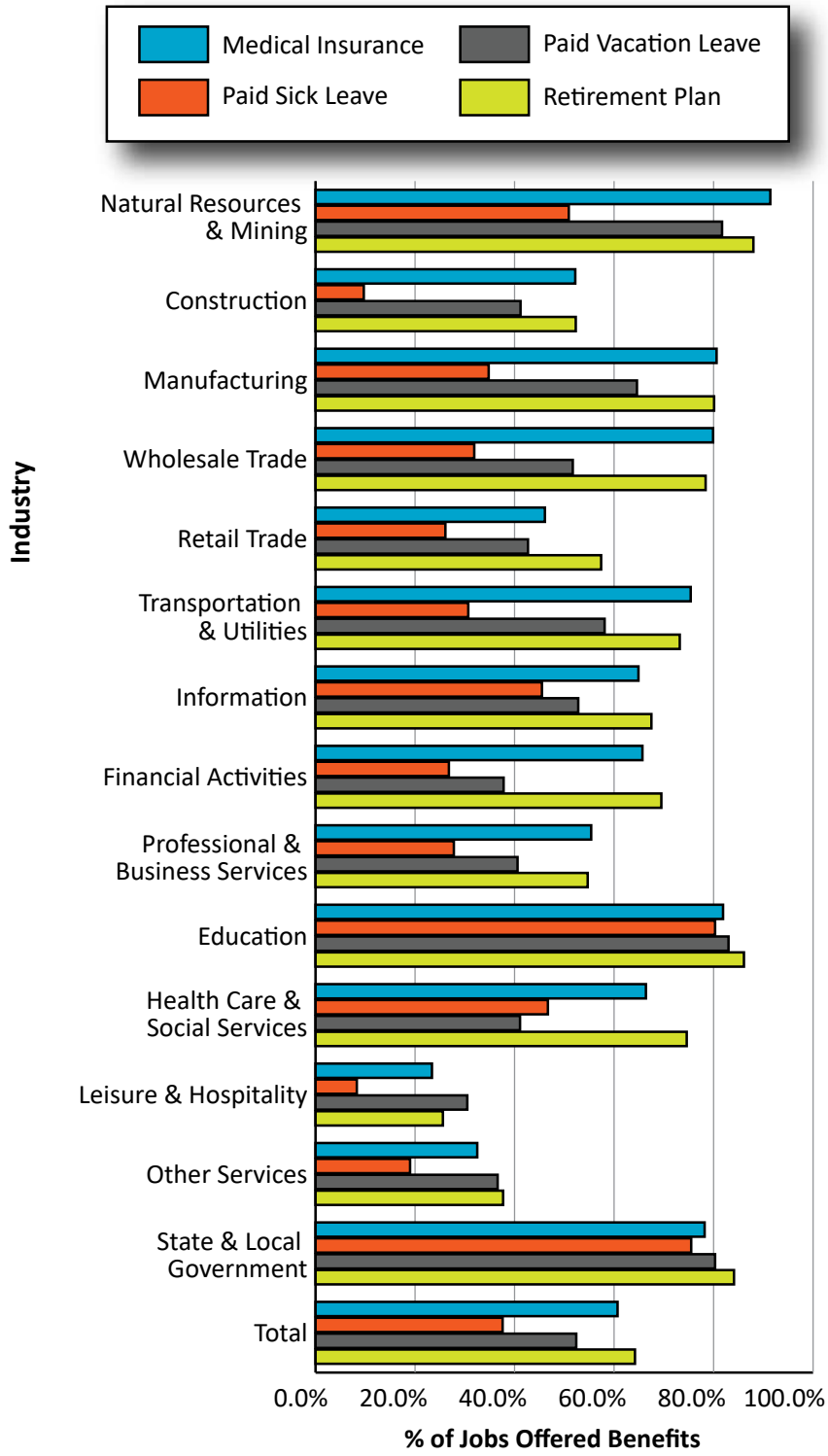


Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.

Figure 11.2: Percent of Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Employer Size Class, 2018Q3

of workers in leisure & hospitality and 46.1% of those in retail trade were offered medical insurance while only 25.6% of workers in leisure & hospitality and 37.7% of those in other services were offered retirement plans.

Table 11.4 and Figure 11.4 (see page 50) show the proportion of employees offered selected benefits during the 20 quarters between 2013Q4 and 2018Q3. The proportion of employees offered medical insurance declined from 67.8% in 2013Q4 to 60.7% in 2018Q3. In 2013Q4, 67.2% of employees were offered retirement plans but that decreased to 64.2% of employees in 2018Q3. Although 42.7% of employees were offered paid sick leave in 2013Q4, only 37.6% were offered the benefit in 2018Q3. Similarly, 58.9% of employees were offered paid vacation leave in 2013Q4 compared to 52.4% in 2018Q3.



Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.

Figure 11.3: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Industry, 2018Q3

Find it Online

Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits/benefits_2018.pdf

Table 11.3: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Industry, 2018Q3

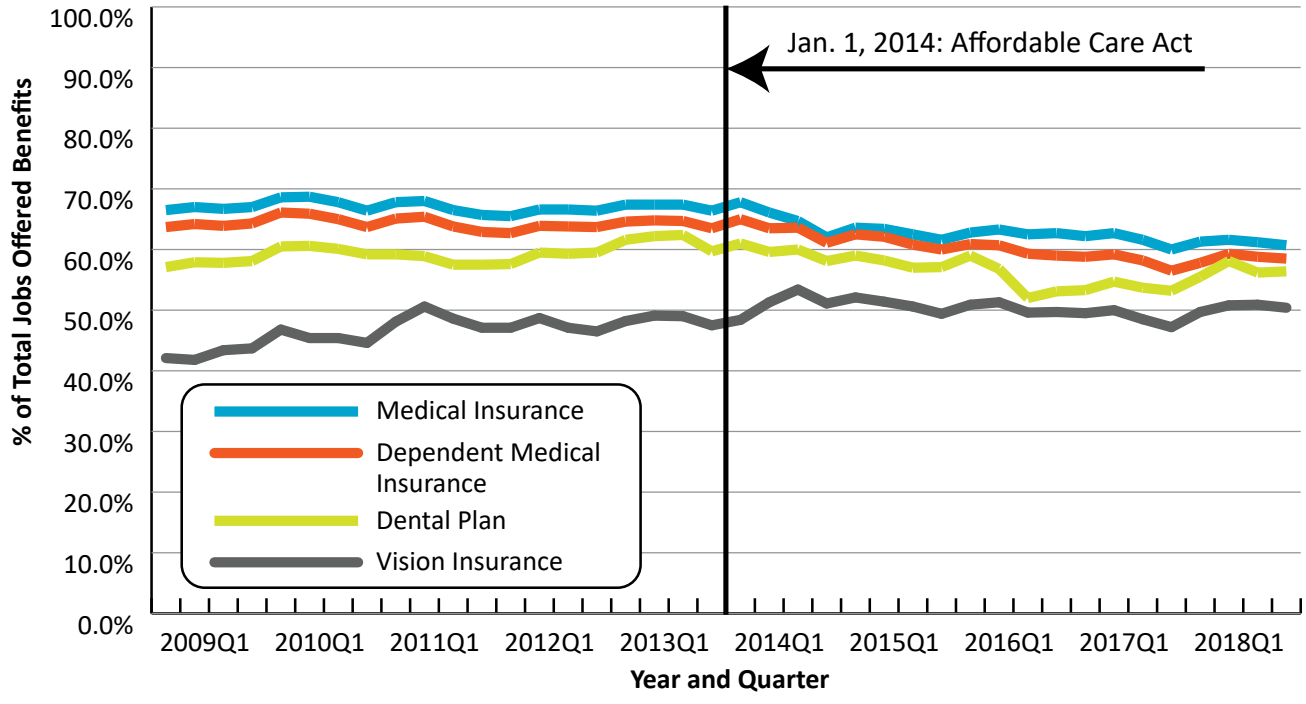
Industry	Medical Insurance	Paid Sick Leave	Paid Vacation Leave	Retirement Plan
Natural Resources & Mining	91.4	50.9	81.7	88.0
Construction	52.2	9.7	41.2	52.3
Manufacturing	80.6	34.8	64.6	80.1
Wholesale Trade	79.9	31.9	51.7	78.4
Retail Trade	46.1	26.1	42.7	57.4
Trans. & Utilities	75.4	30.7	58.1	73.2
Information	64.9	45.5	52.8	67.5
Financial Activities	65.7	26.8	37.8	69.5
Professional & Business Services	55.4	27.8	40.6	54.7
Education	81.9	80.3	83.0	86.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	66.4	46.7	41.1	74.6
Leisure & Hospitality	23.4	8.3	30.5	25.6
Other Services	32.5	19.0	36.6	37.7
State & Local Government	78.2	75.5	80.3	84.1
Total	**60.7**	**37.6**	**52.4**	**64.2**

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.

Table 11.4: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Year and Quarter, 2013Q4-2018Q3

Year and Quarter	Medical Insurance	Paid Sick Leave	Paid Vacation Leave	Retirement Plan
2013Q4	67.8	42.7	58.9	67.2
2014Q1	66.1	39.2	57.0	66.8
2014Q2	64.7	44.8	61.3	64.2
2014Q3	62.0	44.1	60.5	61.4
2014Q4	63.6	42.9	58.7	63.2
2015Q1	63.4	43.0	58.7	63.9
2015Q2	62.5	42.1	56.7	63.5
2015Q3	61.6	41.2	56.3	62.4
2015Q4	62.8	41.8	57.4	61.1
2016Q1	63.3	42.9	57.4	62.0
2016Q2	62.5	39.9	54.2	62.4
2016Q3	62.7	39.8	54.1	64.3
2016Q4	62.2	40.5	53.9	63.7
2017Q1	62.7	41.2	55.1	63.8
2017Q2	61.6	40.0	54.9	62.8
2017Q3	60.0	38.7	53.5	61.8
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

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/20.



Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2018.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/30/19.

Figure 11.4: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Medical Benefits, 2008Q4-2018Q3

Chapter 12: Licensed Occupations in Wyoming

R&P Offers Licensed Occupation Directory and Dashboards

by: Michael Moore, Editor

Research & Planning's *Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming 2019* provides detailed information about license requirements and related information for occupations required to have a license by the state of Wyoming. There are 97 occupations in Wyoming that require a license. Forty-five licensing boards oversee the administration and enforcement of these licenses. *The Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming 2019* is available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dir_lic/lic-occs-2019.pdf.

The licensed occupations directory includes average employment and wages for each occupation, contact information for schools and each licensing board, job descriptions for each occupation, additional resources related to each occupation, and more.

Table 12.1 provides examples of the types of information available in the licensed occupations directory. Registered nurses must graduate from a licensing-board approved nursing program, pass a national nursing licensure examination, and meet continued competency requirements. Most Wyoming community colleges and the University of Wyoming have registered nursing programs. Registered nurses must be licensed by the Wyoming State Board of Nursing.

In addition to the directory, R&P recently published comprehensive dashboards for each licensed occupation in Wyoming. These

Table 12.1: Selected Licensing Requirements and Related Information for Registered Nurses (SOC 29-1141) in Wyoming

Wages	
Entry Hourly Wage	$27.35
Average Hourly Wage	$32.94
Requirements	
1. Graduate from licensing-board approved nursing program.	
2. Pass a national nursing licensure examination.	
3. Meet continued competency requirement.	
Schools Located in Wyoming	
Casper College	
Central Wyoming College	
Laramie County Community College	
Northern Wyoming Community College District	
Northwest College	
University of Wyoming	
Western Wyoming College	
License	
Registered nurses must be licensed by the Wyoming State Board of Nursing.	
Fees	
Licensing by Endorsement (Out of State)	$135
Licensing by Examination	$130
Renewal (Every Even Year)	$110
Background Check	$60
Multi-State Licensure Application Processing	$25
Temporary Permit (exam or endorsement)	$25

Source: Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming 2019.

Find it Online

Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dir_lic/lic-occs-2019.pdf

Wyoming Licensed Occupation Dashboards, 2019
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dashboard/licOcc2019.htm

dashboards can be found at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dashboard/licOcc2019.htm. These dashboards include such information as:

- Total employment in Wyoming
- Mean wage
- Employment by industry
- Employment by region
- Number of new hires
- Percentage of new hires offered selected benefits
- New hires by gender and age
- Short-term projected employment (Wyoming and surrounding states)
- Requirements
- Job description
- Restrictions
- Schools located in Wyoming
- License required
- Examination
- Fees
- Licensing agency
- Additional sources of information

On the main dashboard site, there are four dropdown menus (see Figure 12.1). Occupations can be looked up by alphabetical listing or numerically by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code by using either of the first two dropdown menus.

The third dropdown menu provides links to detailed occupation reports on the O*NET website, which is a source of occupational information developed under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Labor/Employment and Training Administration (USDOL/ETA) through a grant to the North Carolina Department of Commerce. The O*NET database contains hundreds of standardized and occupation-specific descriptors on almost 1,000 occupations covering the entire U.S. economy.

The fourth dropdown provides links to compare wages for an occupation in the United States, Wyoming, and where available, average wages for sub-state areas, via the USDOL's Career Onestop site. Wage information comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program.

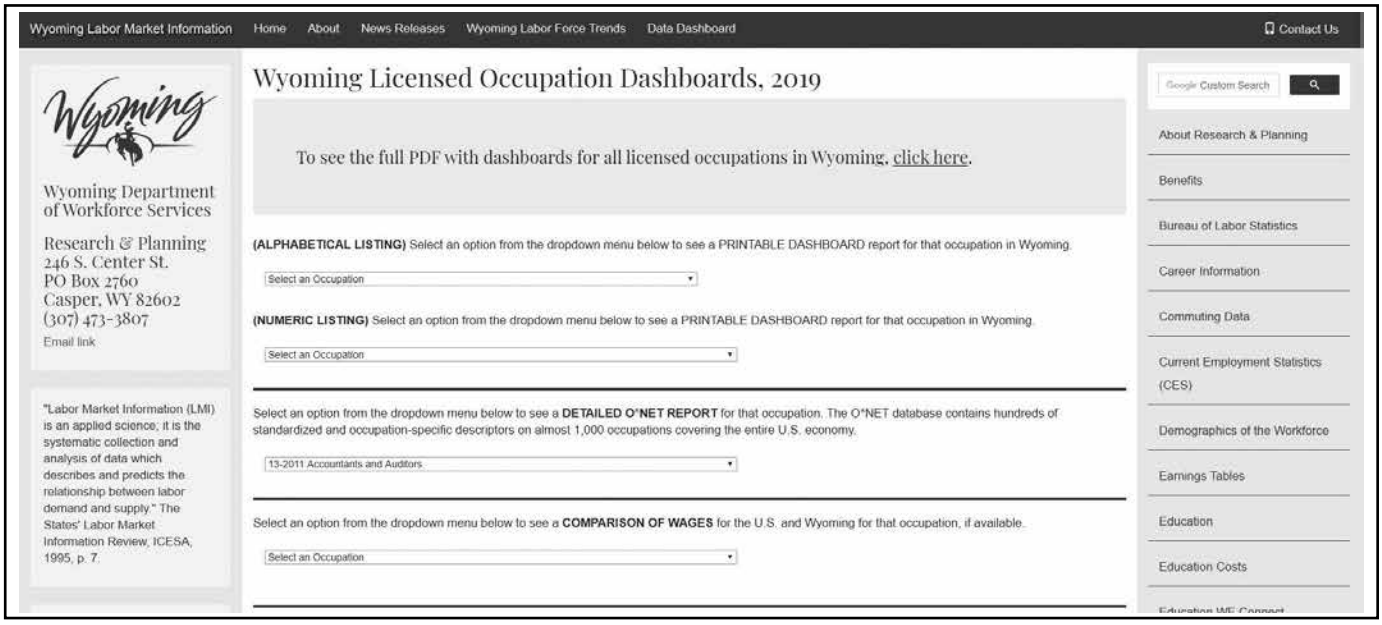


Figure 12.1: Wyoming Licensed Occupation Dashboards Dropdown Menus

Chapter 13: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 31 in 2018

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

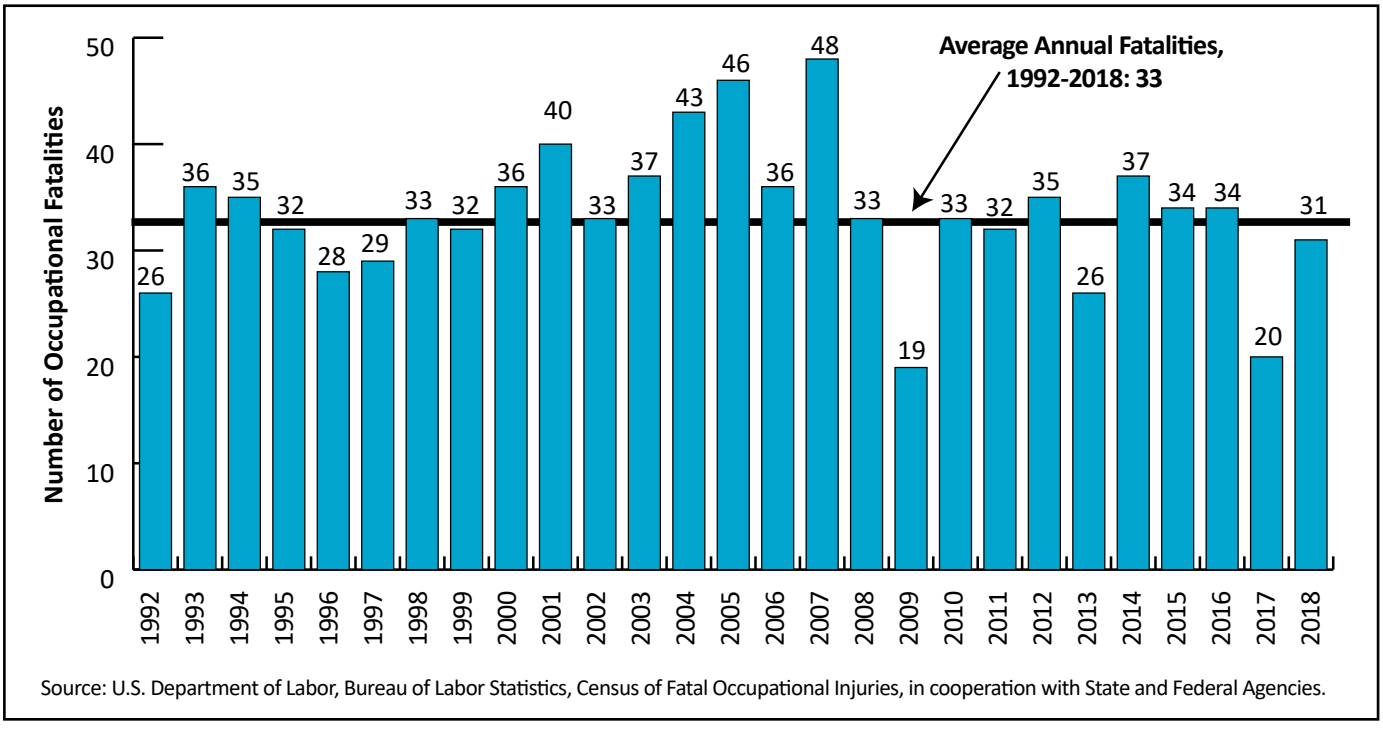
The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming rose from 20 in 2017 to 31 in 2018, an increase of 11 deaths, or 55.0%, according to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (see Figure 13.1). From 1992 to 2018, there were an average of 33 occupational fatalities each year, making 2018's count of 31 deaths slightly lower than average. 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. Occupational 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 2018, nine deaths occurred in trade, transportation, & utilities (or 29.0% of all deaths; see Table 13.1, page 54). Six deaths were reported in leisure & hospitality (19.4%) and five deaths were reported in construction (16.1%). Four deaths were seen in agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting (12.9%), while three deaths occurred in mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction (9.7%).

Across all industries, the majority of 2018 deaths (61.3%) were the result of transportation incidents. From 2003



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.

Figure 13.1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2018

Table 13.1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2018

Industry	N	%
Total	**31**	**100.0**
Private Industry	31	100.0
Goods Producing	12	38.7
Nat. Resources & Mining	7	22.6
Agriculture	4	12.9
Mining, Inc. Oil & Gas	3	9.7
Construction	5	16.1
Service Providing	19	61.3
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	9	29.0
Trans. & Warehousing	7	22.6
Leisure & Hospitality	6	19.4
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	4	12.9

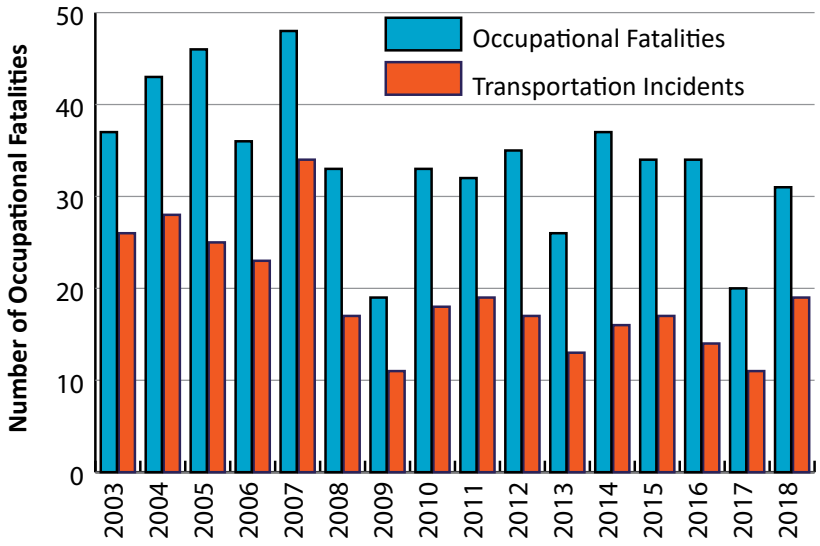
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

to 2018, transportation incidents made up 56.6% of all workplace deaths (see Figure 13.2). Transportation incidents include highway crashes as well as incidents involving aircraft and other vehicles.

The majority of fatal occupational injuries were in wage & salary employees (23), while the remaining eight were self-employed. The 31 fatal injuries consisted of 27 men and four women. Eight of the fatalities were individuals ages 55-64, followed by those ages 25-34 (seven), 45-54 (six), and 35-44 (five). Three fatalities were individuals 65 or older.

The fatality counts featured in this release are compiled by the CFOI program (a joint effort of R&P and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or BLS) and may not match those from other programs, such as data published by Wyoming's State Occupational Epidemiologist. One major reason for differences is that CFOI is a national program with data being collected for all 50 states. States regularly share information in order to obtain the most complete counts of workplace fatalities. The State Occupational Epidemiologist Program and the CFOI program complement each other with their two different goals: the State-run program allows for a more detailed look at workplace deaths, while the CFOI program allows for the collection of national data across states. Reports from the State Occupational Epidemiologist are available at http://wyomingworkforce.org/data/epidemiology/.

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit https://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.
From 2003 to 2010 transportation incidents are based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). From 2011 to 2017 transportation incidents are based on OIICS 2.01. Due to substantial differences between OIICS 2.01 and the original OIICS structure, data for transportation incidents from 2011 forward should not be compared to prior years.
Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Figure 13.2: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Transportation Incidents, 2003-2018

Chapter 14: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged in 2018

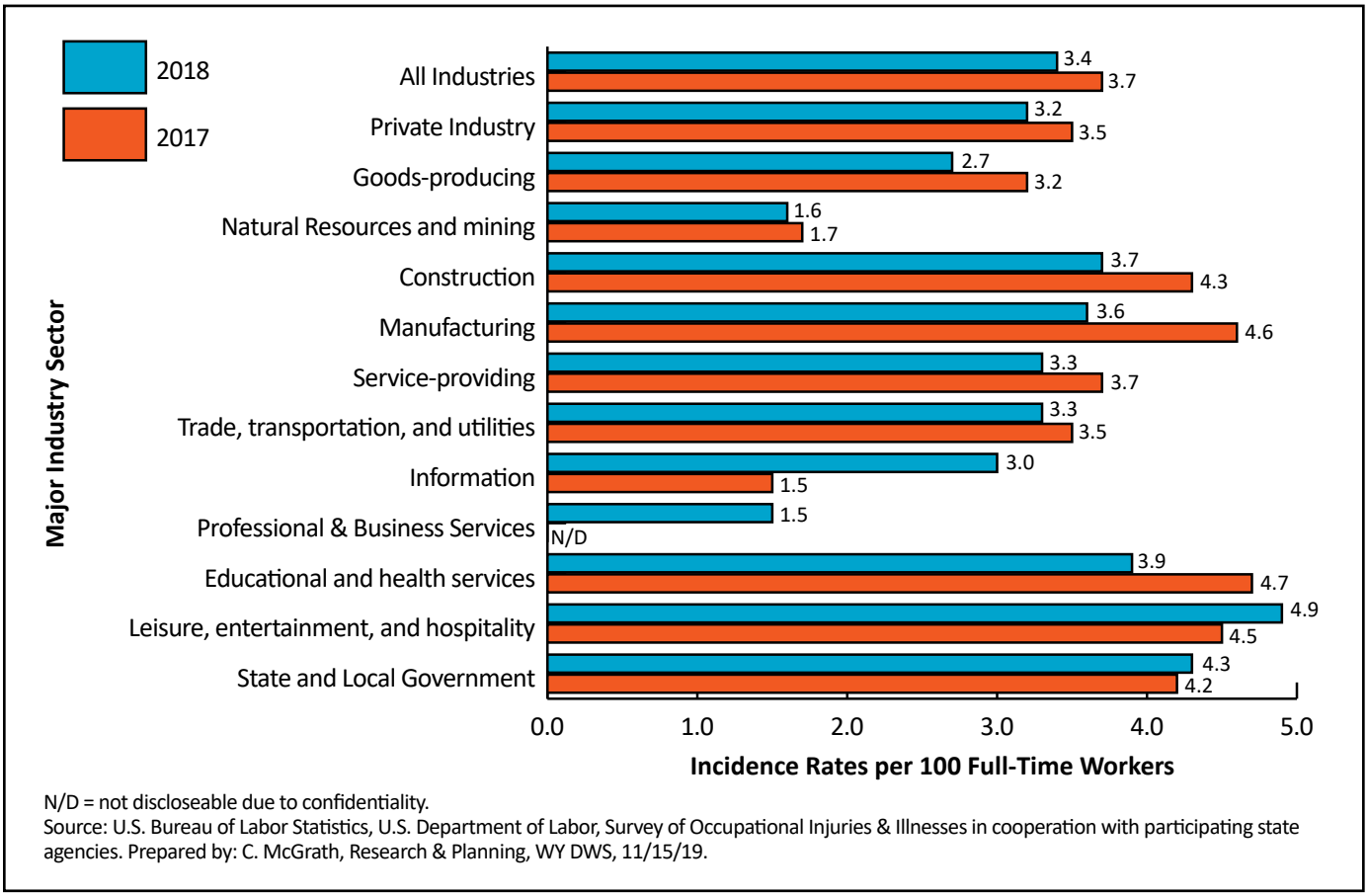
by: Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician

Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all industries in 2018 was 3.4, compared to 3.7 in 2017, according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services conducts the SOII for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) annually as part of a nationwide data collection effort.

Find it Online

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm

Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Within private industry, Wyoming's goods-



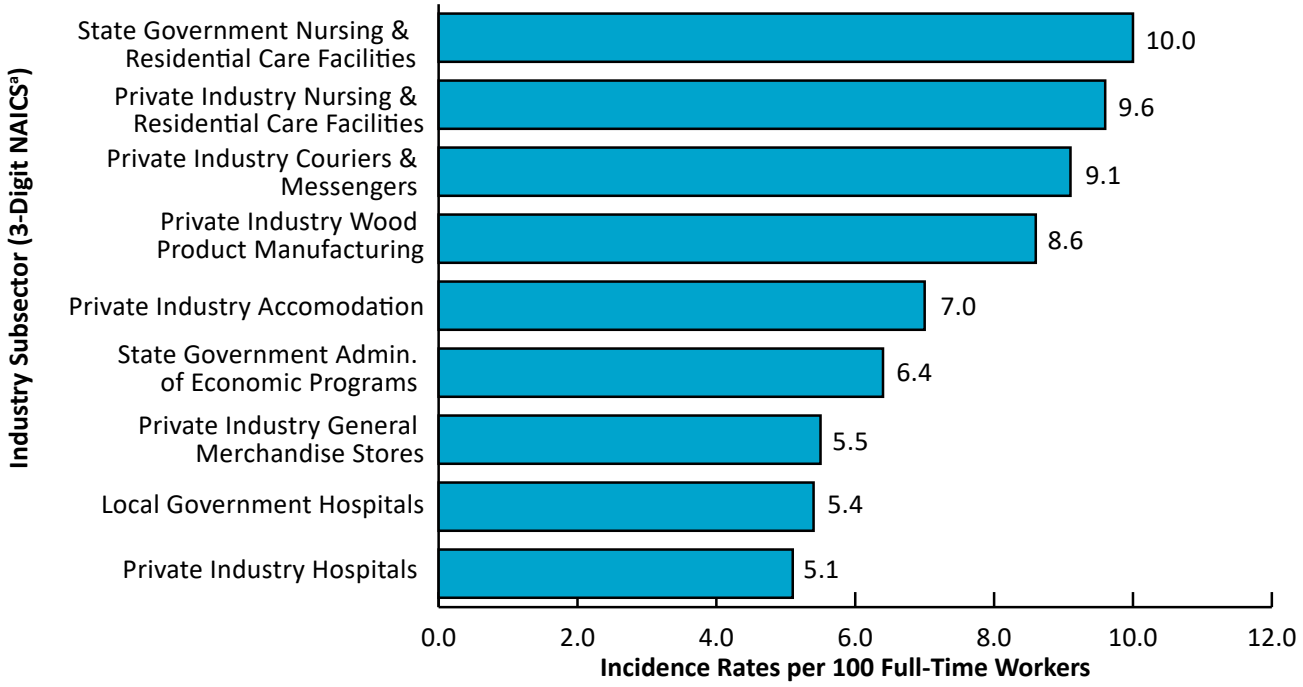
N/D = not discloseable due to confidentiality.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies. Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/15/19.

Figure 14.1: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry in Wyoming, 2017 and 2018

producing sectors had an incidence rate of 2.7, compared to 3.2 in 2017 (see Figure 14.1, page 55). Incidence rates in goods-producing sectors in 2018 ranged from 1.6 in natural resources & mining to 3.7 in construction. Manufacturing had an incidence rate of 3.6 in 2018, compared to 4.6 in 2017. The service-providing sectors — such as trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities, and educational & health services — had an incidence rate of 3.3 in 2018 compared to 3.7 in 2017. Incidence rates in service-providing sectors in 2018 varied from 1.5 in professional and business services to 4.9 in leisure, entertainment, and hospitality (see Figure 14.1).

At the NAICS three-digit subsector level in Wyoming, state government nursing and residential care facilities had an incidence rate of 10.0 (see Figure 14.2), followed by private industry nursing and residential care facilities (9.6) and private industry couriers and messengers (9.1).

These estimates are all recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses which include days away from work cases, days of job transfer or restriction cases, and other recordable cases. For example, Wyoming had an estimated 2,020 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2018. Non-recordable cases include, but are not limited to, first aid cases, such as an adhesive strip on a cut, or a water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object. For further information on recordable and non-recordable cases, visit https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm.



[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/15/19.

Figure 14.2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector in Wyoming and the U.S., 2018

Chapter 15: Special Study

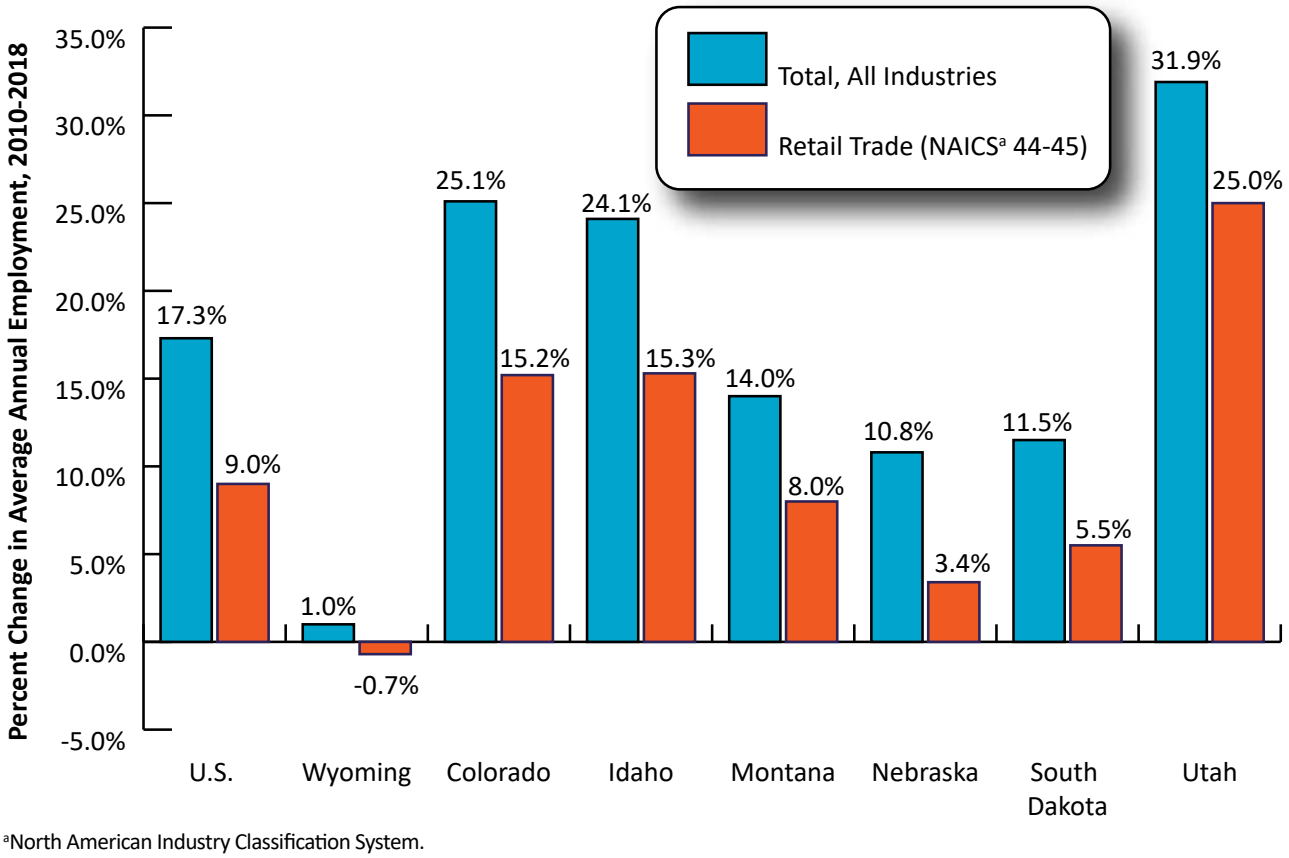
Wyoming's Changing Retail Trade Industry

by: Katelynd Faler, Senior Economist

Nationally, the retail trade industry made up about 12.7% of private sector jobs in 2018, according to data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The retail trade industry generally supported an even greater share of jobs in the region, including Wyoming and its border states. However, employment growth in Wyoming's retail trade industry has been slower than average both regionally and nationally, and regional growth in retail trade subsectors has varied widely.

This chapter provides an overview of the retail trade sector, which is given the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code of 44-45. See Chapter 3 for more information on the NAICS structure of sectors and subsectors.

When the Great Recession ended in June 2009, the national economy made a slow recovery from 2010 to 2018, but Wyoming's economy has followed a path driven by natural resource prices (Moore,



[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by K. Faler, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/15/20.

Figure 15.1: Percent Change in Average Annual Employment by State, 2010-2018

2020). Wyoming has seen two economic downturns (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4; see Chapter 3), which suppressed much of the overall growth experienced by Wyoming's border states since the end of the Great Recession. For example, where private annual average employment across all industries increased 1.0% in Wyoming from 2010 to 2018, the number of national jobs increased by 17.3%. Regionally, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah grew much faster than the national average, with growth of 24.1%, 25.1%, and 31.9%, respectively; these trends are reflected in the retail trade industry (see Figure 15.1, page 57).

Wyoming was the only state in the region to have a decline in average annual private retail trade jobs from 2010 to 2018 (-0.7%), as well as declines in annual average inflation adjusted wages for retail trade jobs (-0.5%). Within each retail trade subsector, Wyoming was typically the slowest growing state in the region or the fastest declining state in the region for changes in establishments, employment, and inflation-adjusted average annual pay. Average annual wages in 2018 for each retail trade subsector were often lower than most other states in the region, if not the lowest. The average annual wage for the 29,280 retail trade jobs in Wyoming in 2018 was $29,042 (see Table 15.1).

Wyoming's highest paying retail trade subsector in 2018 was motor vehicle & parts dealers, which had an annual average wage of $44,700 (see Table 15.1.). Wages for this subsector were lower in Wyoming than the annual average in all border states, and lower than the national average annual pay of $50,447 in 2018. With average annual employment in Wyoming of 4,386 in 2018, motor vehicle & parts dealers was Wyoming's third largest subsector, accounting for 15.0%

Table 15.1: Employment and Wages for Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) in Wyoming by Subsector, 2010-2018

		Average Annual Employment		Change			
NAICS[a] Code	Title	2018	2010	N	%	Average Annual Wage, 2018	Subsector Employment as % of Sector, 2018
0	**Total, All Industries (Private Sector)**	**207,280**	**205,226**	**2,054**	**1.0**	**$47,422**	
44-45	Retail Trade	29,280	29,491	-211	-0.7	$29,042	
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,386	4,043	343	8.5	$44,700	15.0
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	682	724	-42	-5.8	$31,214	2.3
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	683	864	-181	-20.9	$37,184	2.3
444	Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	3,263	2,857	406	14.2	$30,850	11.1
445	Food & Beverage Stores	4,791	4,480	311	6.9	$25,719	16.4
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	862	875	-13	-1.5	$36,029	2.9
447	Gasoline Stations	3,874	3,744	130	3.5	$22,520	13.2
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1,305	1,364	-59	-4.3	$20,990	4.5
451	Sports, Hobby, Music Instrument, Book Stores	1,373	1,369	4	0.3	$19,417	4.7
452	General Merchandise Stores	5,865	6,371	-506	-7.9	$25,496	20.0
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1,611	1,669	-58	-3.5	$22,592	5.5
454	Nonstore Retailers	584	1,134	-550	-48.5	$43,502	2.0

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by K. Faler, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/15/20.

of Wyoming's retail trade jobs, behind general merchandise stores and food & beverage stores. Although 24 motor vehicle and parts dealers establishments closed in Wyoming between 2010 and 2018, there was a statewide employment growth of 8.5% (343 jobs).

The nonstore retailers subsector, which includes electronic shopping, also grew substantially nationally and regionally. This subsector also offered relatively high wages for the retail trade industry, with average annual wages of $70,250 nationally and $43,502 in Wyoming in 2018. Average annual employment in 2018 at nonstore retailers was 584 in Wyoming, the fewest jobs of any retail trade subsector in Wyoming, constituting 2.0% of retail trade. Wyoming nonstore retailer employment fell 48.5% from 2010 to 2018, in sharp contrast to Utah, where nonstore retailer employment grew 137.4% and made up 11.7% of private retail trade employment.

The largest retail trade subsector by employment nationally and across much of the region is general merchandise stores, which includes department stores, warehouse clubs, and other general merchandise retailers. Wyoming's general merchandise store subsector was the largest subsector by employment in 2018 with 5,865 jobs, or 20.0% of private retail trade employment, despite a loss of 7.9% of general merchandise store jobs between 2010 and 2018. Several other states in the region also saw declines in general merchandise store employment, including South Dakota (-5.5%), Nebraska (-5.1%), and Montana (-2.5%), in contrast to the national growth of 3.9%. The number of general merchandise establishments increased by 21.2% nationally, almost double the average growth of establishments across all industries of 11.9%. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in 2014 that big box stores will continue to face pressure from nonstore retailers in the coming years, and will likely experience a shift in occupational structure as brick-and-mortar general merchandise stores engage with e-commerce demand (Rieley, 2014).

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in first quarter 2020 (2020Q1), future changes in retail trade are uncertain. Nonstore retailers and general merchandise stores will likely fare differently than the already contracting subsector of sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores, and trends will also likely vary by state depending on health advisories. However, reflection of these changes in the QCEW will not likely be apparent until data for 2020Q1 are available in the fall of 2020.

This chapter was excerpted from a feature article that will be published in a forthcoming issue of Wyoming Labor Force Trends.

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Chapter 16: Special Study

Tracking Coal Miners Into the Labor Force After Job Losses

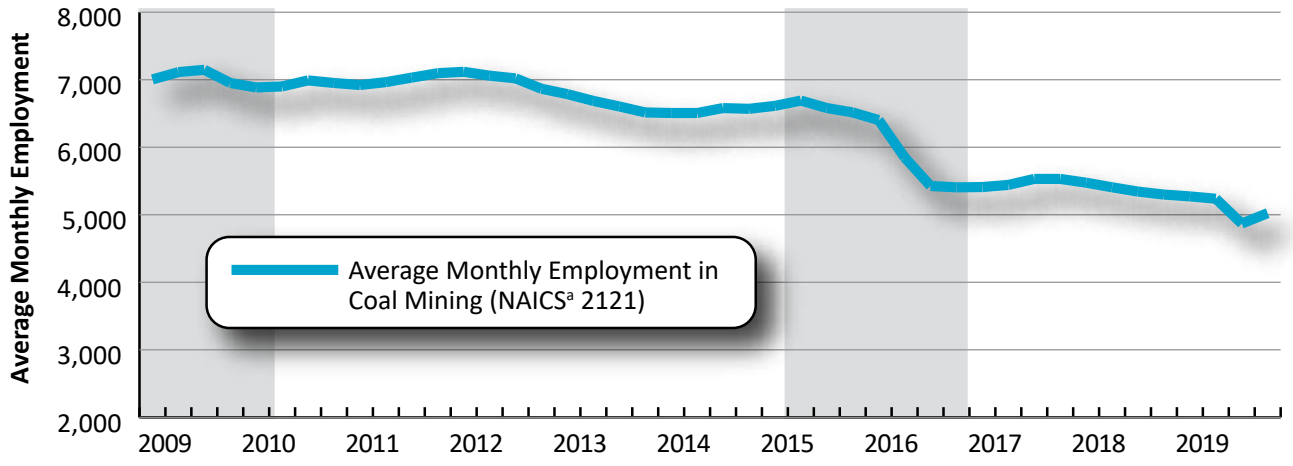
by: Matthew Halama, Senior Economist, and Michael Moore, Editor

As national and global demand for coal has lessened, employment in Wyoming's coal industry has declined. This was especially visible during the state's most recent economic downturn, which lasted from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to fourth quarter 2016 (2016Q4; see Chapter 3). As noted by Gallagher (2016), that economic downturn was influenced in large part by "substantial decline in the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal."

Average monthly employment in coal mining (NAICS 2121) decreased from 6,691 in 2015Q2 to 5,410 in 2017Q1, a loss of 1,281 jobs, or 19.1% (see Figure 16.1). In other words, Wyoming lost approximately one of every five coal mining jobs during that period. Beginning in 2017Q3, coal mining employment remained relatively flat for several more quarters.

A recent study from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services attempted to provide as many details as possible about those who lost jobs in coal mining during the most recent economic downturn, such as age, gender, and earnings; reemployment after job loss; which states and industries attracted those who lost jobs in coal mining; and more.

This chapter presents some highlights from that research; a feature article on the study will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.



[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/20/20.

Figure 16.1: Average Monthly Employment in Coal Mining (NAICS 2121) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q4

Continuous Coal Mining Workers

This article focuses on *continuous workers*, which in this instance refers to individuals with wages in coal mining for at least four consecutive quarters. Specifically, this chapter looks at continuous workers from two periods: 2014Q3 to 2015Q3 (*pre-downturn*) and 2016Q3 to 2017Q2 (*post-downturn*). There were 5,773 continuous workers in the four quarters before the downturn, with 4,186 (72.5%) still continuously employed in coal mining after the downturn from 2016Q3-2017Q3 (see Table 16.1). An additional 438 were employed in coal mining post-downturn, but not continuously, meaning they worked part of that period.

Who Were They?

This research indicated that continuous workers in coal mining tended to be older individuals with considerable experience in their industry and earned high wages. The average age for continuous pre-downturn workers in coal mining was 45.4, and 28.7% of all continuous pre-downturn workers were ages 55 or older. These individuals had an average of 36.1 quarters of employment with their current employer and 45.1 quarters worked within

Table 16.1: Selected Characteristics and Employment Status of Continuous Coal Mining (NAICS[a] 2121) Workers Before (2014Q3-2015Q2) and After (2016Q3-2017Q2) Wyoming's Most Recent Economic Downturn

				Employment Status, 2016Q3-2017Q2					
			Coal Mining Workers with Continuous Employment, 2014Q3-2015Q2	Working in Coal Mining (Continuous)	Working in Coal Mining (Non-Continuous)	Working in Another Industry in WY	Working in a Partner State[b]	Not Working in WY or Partner State	Total Leavers
Total		**N**	**5,773**	**4,186**	**438**	**463**	**173**	**511**	**1,587**
Gender	Women	N	634	436	39	65	19	74	197
		%	11.0	10.4	8.9	14.0	11.0	14.5	12.4
	Men	N	5,036	3,667	391	398	149	431	1,370
		%	87.2	87.6	89.3	86.0	86.1	84.3	86.3
	Unknown	N	104	83	8	0	5	6	21
		%	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.0	2.9	1.2	1.3
Age		Average Age	45.4	46.9	50.0	44.4	44.5	50.8	
	55 or Older	N	1,656	1,185	190	118	43	258	610
		%	28.7	28.3	43.4	25.5	24.9	50.5	38.4
Experience (in Quarters)		With Employer	36.1	42.4	40.1	12.3		38.2	
		Within Industry	45.1	54.0	49.8	17.6		48.8	
Wages		Average Annual	$85,191	$89,170	$34,721	$38,798	$38,534	N/A	N/A

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
[b]States with which Wyoming has data-sharing agreements: AK, CO, ID, MT, NE, NM, OH, OK, SD, TX, & UT.
Source: Custom extract from Wyoming Wage Records linked to other administrative databases.
Prepared by M. Halama and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/21/20.

the industry. The average annual wage for continuous pre-downturn workers in coal mining was $85,191.

Men made up 87.2% (5,036) of continuous pre-downturn workers, while women made up 11.0% (634). Gender was unknown for the remaining 1.8% (104), indicating that these were likely nonresident workers from another state or country (see Chapter 7).

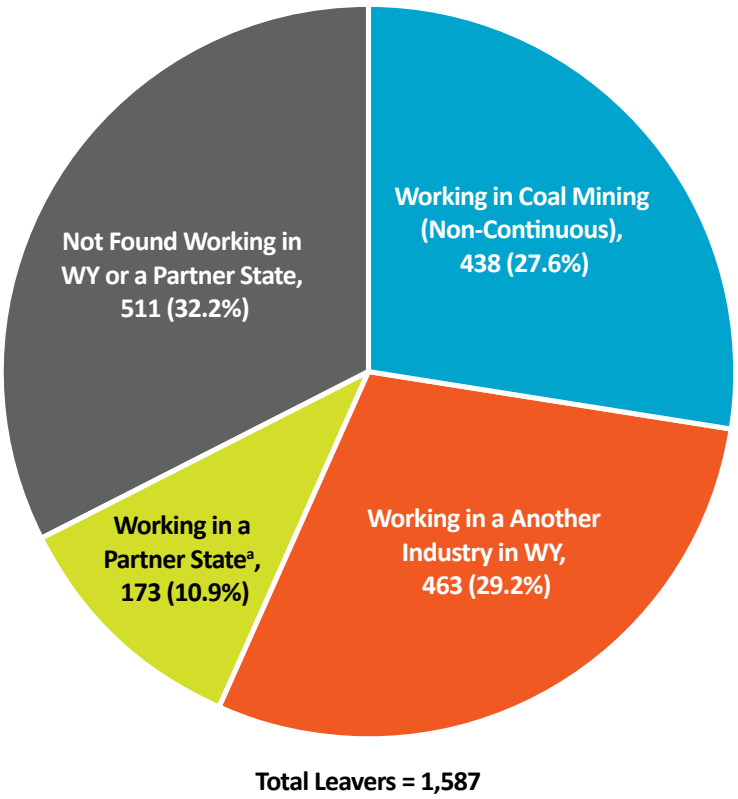
Where Did They Go?

Table 16.1 (see page 61) shows the employment status of the continuously employed coal mining workers at the end of the downturn (2016Q3 to 2017Q2). Of the 5,773 continuous pre-downturn workers, 1,587 were considered *job leavers*, meaning they were not employed in coal mining in all four quarters at the end of the coal mining downturn. These individuals may have left employment in coal mining for any number of reasons, including termination, layoffs, retirement, or exiting the workforce. These individuals may have been rehired by a coal mining employer at a later date.

Each of the 1,587 coal mining leavers fit into one of four categories (see Figure 16.1):

- Non-continuous coal mining employment (438, or 27.6%). These individuals worked in coal mining but not for the entire four-quarter period.
- Working in another industry in Wyoming (463, or 29.2%).
- Working in a partner state[1] (173, or 10.9%).
- Not found working in Wyoming or a partner state (511, or 32.2%).

The 463 individuals found working in another industry in Wyoming had an average annual wage of $42,813, noticeably



[a]States with which Research & Planning has data-sharing agreements: AK, CO, ID, MT, NE, NM, OH, OK, SD, TX, & UT.
Source: Custom extract from Wyoming Wage Records linked to other administrative databases.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/21/20.

Figure 16.1: Employment Status of Wyoming Coal Mining Job Leavers, 2016Q3-2017Q2

1 Partner states are those 11 states with which Research & Planning has data-sharing agreements: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

lower than the average annual wage of $85,191 for individuals continuously employed in coal mining. The largest numbers of former coal mining workers were found in administrative & support & waste management & remediation services (73), construction (60), and mining, excluding coal mining (48; see Table 16.2).

An additional 173 job leavers were found working in a partner state, with an average annual wage of $38,534. Table 16.3 shows the states that attracted the largest numbers of Wyoming coal mining job leavers were South Dakota (78), Colorado (35), and Montana (28).

The final 511 job leavers could not be found working in Wyoming or a partner state after leaving coal mining. These individuals had an average age of 50.8, and approximately half (50.5%, or 258) were 55 or older. These individuals may have retired, left the labor market, or moved to another state with which R&P does not have a data-sharing agreement.

Further findings from this research will be published in a forthcoming issue of Wyoming Labor Force Trends.

Table 16.2: Continuous Wyoming Coal Mining (NAICS[a] 2121) Workers from 2014Q3-2015Q2 Found Working in Another Industry in Wyoming at Any Time, 2016Q3-2017Q2

NAICS[a] Code	Industry	N	Column %	Average Age	Average Annual Wage
	Total, All Industries	**463**	**100.0**	**44.4**	**$42,813**
11	Agriculture	6	1.3	46.2	$22,278
21	Mining	48	10.4	41.8	$64,610
22	Utilities	18	3.9	44.4	$66,893
23	Construction	60	13.0	41.9	$35,030
31-33	Manufacturing	26	5.6	41.2	$62,976
42	Wholesale Trade	35	7.6	41.0	$53,961
44-45	Retail Trade	25	5.4	48.8	$20,719
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	24	5.2	44.9	$25,630
51	Information	3	0.6	38.3	$27,389
52	Finance & Insurance	6	1.3	42.0	$47,619
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	7	1.5	39.1	$26,626
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	4	0.9	44.3	$72,221
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Ent.	40	8.6	43.0	$87,236
56	Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	73	15.8	45.6	$25,353
61	Educational Services	18	3.9	50.7	$34,666
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	11	2.4	49.3	$25,170
71	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	7	1.5	55.3	$11,018
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs.	9	1.9	50.7	$1,817
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	11	2.4	48.1	$22,437
92	Public Administration	32	6.9	45.5	$37,435

[a]North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Custom extract from Wyoming Wage Records linked to other administrative databases.

Prepared by M. Halama and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/21/20.

Table 16.3: Continuous Wyoming Coal Mining (NAICS[a] 2121) Workers from 2014Q3-2015Q2 Found Working in Partner State[b] at Any Time, 2016Q3-2017Q2

State	N	Column %	Average Age	Average Annual Wage
Colorado	35	20.2	44.6	$56,658
Montana	28	16.2	43.0	$36,879
Nebraska	9	5.2	41.0	$28,515
New Mexico	4	2.3	45.3	$12,152
Ohio	3	1.7	52.7	$47,666
South Dakota	78	45.1	45.7	$32,826
Texas	16	9.2	41.9	$40,125
Total	**173**	**100.0**	**44.5**	**$38,534**

[a]North American Industry Classification System.

[b]States with which Research & Planning has data-sharing agreements: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

Source: Custom extract from Wyoming Wage Records linked to other administrative databases.

Prepared by M. Halama and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/21/20.

Just the Facts

State Capital	Cheyenne
Governor	Governor Mark Gordon, 33rd Governor, Assumed Office Jan. 7, 2019 – Cheyenne
Most Liveable State – National Ranking[1]	8th in 2019 | 15th in 2018
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	Devil's Tower - Established September 24, 1906
Admitted to Statehood - Date & Rank	July 10, 1890 – 44th State

Excerpted from *Wyoming 2019 – Just the Facts*, published May 12, 2018, by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Prepared by Amy Bittner, Senior Economist. See page 67 for footnotes.

Table 2: Selected Vital Statistics for Wyoming, 2014-2018

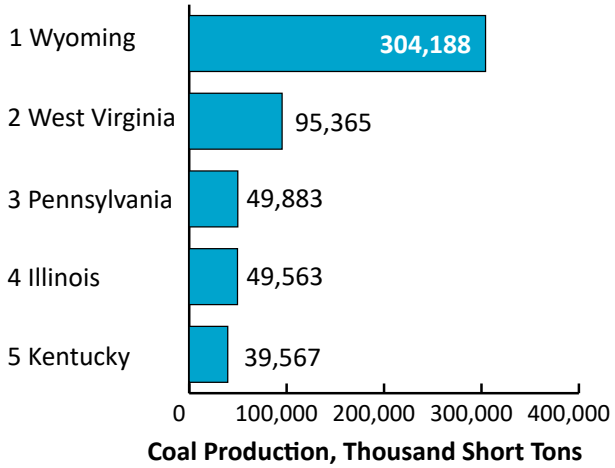
	Vital Events				Teenage Birth Rate (per 1,000)		Death Rate (per 100,000)	
Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	WY	U.S.	WY	U.S.
2014	7,693	4,633	4,476	2,443	30.6	24.2	793	823.7
2015	7,716	4,744	4,306	2,434	27.8	22.3	809	828.0
2016	7,384	4,706	4,145	2,462	26.2	20.3	804	844.0
2017	6,904	4,767	4,133	2,300	24.6	18.8	823	863.8
2018	6,549	5,070	4,124	2,170	20.7	Not Available	879	Not Available

Excerpted from Vital Statistics Services - 2018 Annual Report, published September 24, 2019, by the Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services. Prepared by Beaudoin, G., and Storey, M.

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

	Wyoming Rank
Consumption	
Total Energy per Capita	2
Expenditures	
Total Energy per Capita	1
Production	
Total Energy	3
Crude Oil	8
Natural Gas	8
Coal	1
Electricity	33
Prices	
Natural Gas	38
Electricity	37
Environment	
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	31

Source: Energy Information Administration. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=WY. Updated March 26, 2020.



Source: U.S Energy Information Administration. Retrieved March 26, 2020, from http://www.eia.gov/state/rankings/#/series/48

Figure 1: Ranking of Top 5 Coal-Producing States in the U.S., 2018

Just the Facts

	Most Recent Period		
	Year	Value	Rank
Demography			
Total Population[2]	2019	578,759	50
Total Male Population[2]	2018	294,534	50
Total Female Population[2]	2018	282,203	50
% of Population - Under 18 Years Old[2]	2018	23.3%	14
% of Population - 65 Years & Older[2]	2018	16.5%	24
Median Age[2]	2018	38.0	33
Note: Population data are July 1 estimates.			
Weather & Geography			
Total Area (sq. miles)[2]	2010	97,813	10
Water Area (sq. miles)[2]	2010	720	37
Mean Elevation (ft)[5]*	2019	6,700	2
% of Land in Rural Areas[5]*	2010	99.8%	2
% of Land Owned by the Federal Government[5]*	2019	47.5%	6
% of Land Owned by State Government[5]*	2019	6.2%	--
Recreation & Tourism			
Land Ownership in Wyoming (million square miles):			
National Park Service[7]	2018	3,744	5
U.S. Forest Service[8]	2018	14,400	10
Bureau of Land Management[9]	2017	27,341	4
Visitors to State Parks & Recreational Areas[10]	2018	4,344,720	--
WY Lodging Sales (millions of dollars)[11]	FY2018	$649.6	--
Crime & Law Enforcement			
Crimes[14]	2017	11,980	49
Crimes per 100,000 Persons[14]	2017	2,068	39
Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons[14]	2017	237.5	41
Education			
% of Population, 25 yrs. & older, completed high-school[4]	2018	93.3%	4
% of Population, 25 yrs. & older, with a Bachelor's Degree[4]	2018	26.9%	43
ACT Average Composite Score (range 1-36)[17]	2018	20.0	35
Estimated Average Salary of Public School Teachers ($)[19]	2018	$58,578	14
Average Teacher's Salary as % of Average Annual Pay for All Workers[18]	2017	126.2%	2
Health & Social Welfare			
% of Persons Without Health Insurance Coverage[4]	2018	10.5%	11
% of Private Sector Establishments that Offer Health Insurance[23]	2017	39.4%	44
% of Population Enrolled in Medicare[27]	2017	17.6%	33
Housing			
Residential Building Permits[2]	2018	1,812	48
Median Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units ($)[4]	2018	$230,500	25

Prepared by Michael Moore, Editor.
Rankings are highest to lowest except where noted.
*Ranking lowest to highest.
Excerpted from Wyoming 2019 – Just the Facts, published November 2019 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Prepared by Amy Bittner, Senior Economist.
See footnotes, page 67.

(Table continued on page 66)

Just the Facts

(Table continued from page 65)

	Most Recent Period		
	Year	Value	Rank
Homeownership Rate[2]	2018	71.1%	9
Wyoming's Economy			
Median Household Income[4]	2018	$61,584	21
Employment & Labor			
Average Annual Pay ($)[38]	2018	$48,062	33
State Minimum Wage Rate ($ per hour)[39]	2019	$7.25	30
Civilian Labor Force[40]	2018	289,574	50
Employed[40]	2018	277,820	50
Unemployed[40]	2018	11,754	48
Unemployment Rate[38,40] *	2018	4.1%	31
Total Non-farm Employment (Jobs)[38,40]	2018	285,500	50
% of Jobs in Mining[38,40]	2018	7.2%	1
Tax Environment			
Individual Income Tax Rate[32, 41]	2019	0.0%	50
Corporate Income Tax Rate[32, 41]	2019	0.0%	48
State Sales Tax Rate[32, 41]	2019	4.0%	44
Gasoline Tax Rate ($/gallon)[32, 41]	2019	$0.24	34
Cigarette Tax Rate ($/pack)[32, 41]	2019	$0.60	43
State & Local General Sales Tax Collections Per Capita[32, 41]	FY2016	$371	46
Estimated Burden of Major Taxes for a 3-Person Family with Income of $50,000 - Cheyenne[42]	2017	$2,537	50
Mining, Energy & the Environment			
Coal Production (millions of short tons)[43]	2018	304.2	1
Natural Gas Production (billions of cubic feet)[44, 45]	2017	1.8	8
Crude Oil Production (millions of barrels)[44, 45]	2017	75.6	8
Trona Production (millions of short tons)[43]	2018	17.4	1
% of Electricity Generated Through Renewable Resources[45]	2017	11.8%	25
Toxic Releases: Total Pollution Released (millions of pounds)[46]	2017	20.1	34
Agriculture			
Number of Farms and Ranches[50]	2018	11,900	39
Average Farm Size (acres)[50]	2018	2,437	1
U.S. Agriculture Exports (millions $)[51]	2017	$304.3	40

Prepared by Michael Moore, Editor.
Rankings are highest to lowest except where noted.
*Ranking lowest to highest.
Excerpted from Wyoming 2019 – Just the Facts, published November 2019 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Prepared by Amy Bittner, Senior Economist.
See footnotes, page 67.

Just the Facts - Footnotes

[1]CQ Press, State Rankings.
[2]U.S. Census Bureau.
[3]Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)/National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).
[4]U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates.
[5]U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey.
[7]U.S. National Park Service.
[8]U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[9]U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
[10]Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites, and Trails.
[11]Wyoming Economic Analysis Division using data from WY Dept. of Revenue
[14]CQ Press using data from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
[17]The American College Testing Program.
[18]CQ Press using data from National Education Association, Washington D.C.
[19]National Education Association (NEA), Washington D.C.
[23]U.S. Department of HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research & Quality.
[27]U.S. Department of HHS, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.
[32]Wyoming Department of Revenue.
[38]U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).
[39]U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment Standards Administration.
[40]Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning.
[41]Tax Foundation.
[42]Government of the District of Columbia, Tax Rates and Tax Burdens publication. Compares the largest city in each state. Major taxes include state income, property, sales, and auto.
[43]Wyoming State Inspector of Mines & Toxics Info.Mgmt.
[44]Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission.
[45]U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
[46]U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution, Prevention & Toxics Info. Mgmt.
[50]USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).
[51]USDA, Economic Research Service.

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