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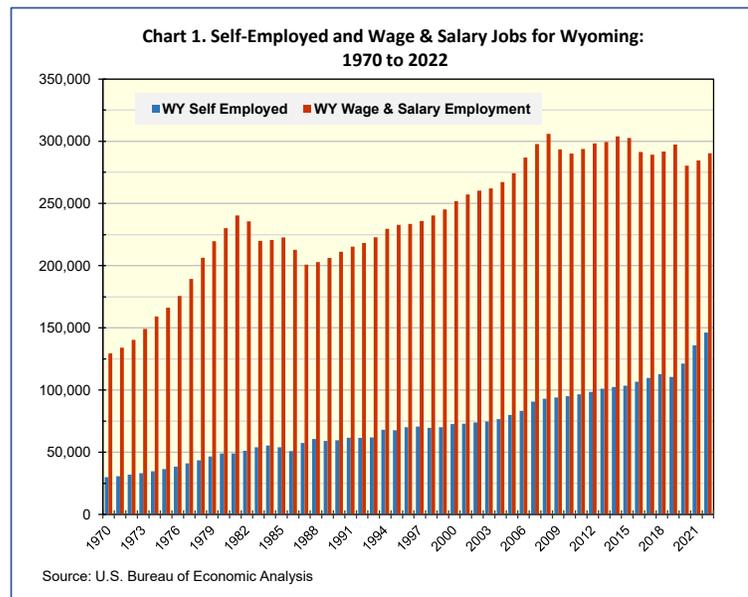
Tuesday, January 30, 2024

Contact: Dr. Wenlin Liu, Chief Economist

WYOMING LEADS THE COUNTRY IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT

CHEYENNE – Just over one-third of Wyoming’s 436,564 full-time and part-time jobs in 2022 were self-employed, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates. This proportion was the highest in the U.S. (see Table 1). BEA self-employment includes the number of sole proprietorships (based on Schedule C, IRS Form 1040) and the tabulation of individual general partners (reported on Schedule B, IRS Form 1065). Similar to the wage and salary employment, self-employment also measures jobs – as opposed to workers – on a full-time and part-time basis.

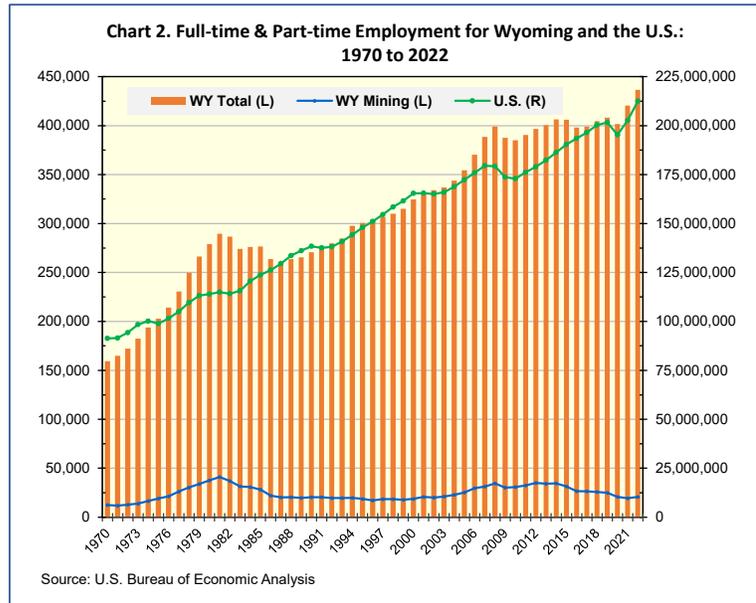
Nationally, the share of self-employment was 25.6 percent. Florida (31.1%), Montana (29.5%), and Texas (29.3%) were the only other states that exceeded 29.0 percent. On the other hand, District of Columbia (13.9%) had the lowest percentage of self-employed, followed by West Virginia (20.3%), Wisconsin (20.5%), and Indiana (20.7%). Over time, the growth rate for self-employed was much faster than wage and salary employment. For example, in the past 50 years, between 1972 and 2022, wage and salary employment just doubled, while self-employment more than quadrupled in both the U.S. and Wyoming. Particularly, after the COVID-19 pandemic started, self-employed jobs sped up dramatically. From 2019 to 2022, self-employment in the state grew 32.2 percent, compared to a decline of 2.4 percent for wage and salary employment (see Chart 1). “Many individuals turned to self-employment as a result of job losses and economic uncertainty, and many people started their own businesses or pursued freelance work due to changes in labor market,” said Dr. Wenlin Liu, Chief Economist with the State of Wyoming, Economic Analysis Division. “A number of professionals and contractors may have taken advantage of telework capabilities and migrated to less populated and lower cost areas.”



The BEA estimate covers all counties in the U.S., and also includes industries (see Table 2). In Wyoming, real estate and rental and leasing (North American Industry Classification System 53, called NAICS 53) showed the highest proportion of self-employed jobs with 87.6 percent, followed by finance and insurance (NAICS 52), at 77.8%, and farm (73.2%). “In general, characteristics or nature of the industry and market demand greatly influence the number of self-employed in a specific sector,” Liu continued.

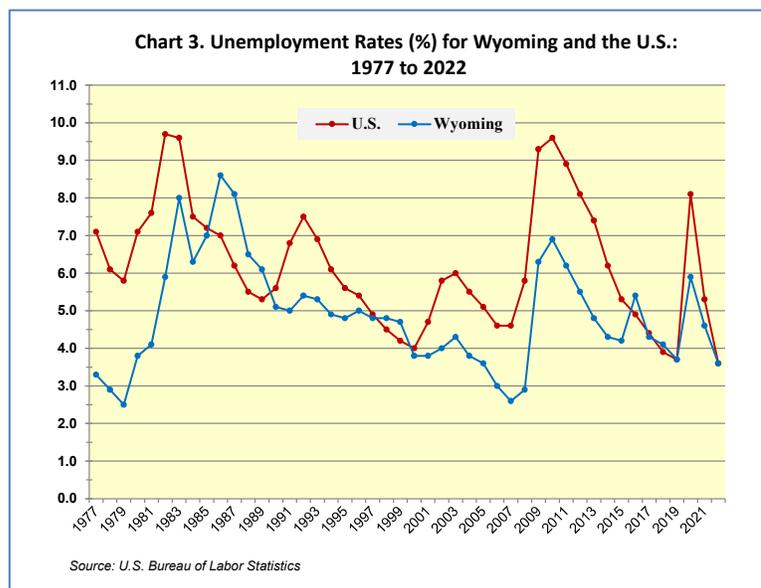
Across the state, as Table 3 shows, Sheridan County had the highest percent of self-employed jobs (50.4%) in the state, followed by Johnson’s 47.4 percent. Crook (42.9%), Lincoln (41.7%), Niobrara (42.1%), and Teton (41.9%) counties also demonstrated larger shares. On the contrary, Sweetwater County had the smallest proportion where only 19.6 percent of jobs were self-employed. Albany, Campbell, and Carbon counties also displayed lower number of self-employment, around 26.0 percent, respectively in 2022. “Existence or scarcity of big employers in local economies plays a large role in the percentage,” Liu commented.

The U.S. employment trend since 1970 has been characterized by various economic and social developments (see Chart 2). The composition of the labor force has shifted as industrial structure changed, with a decline in manufacturing jobs and a rise in service-based and technology-related employment. The 1970s and 1980s saw significant periods of economic expansion and employment growth. The 1990s and the very early 2000s experienced periods of astonishing performance, leading to job growth in sectors such as technology, finance, and healthcare. However, 2000s were marked by economic downturns, including the dot-com bubble burst in the early 2000s and the 2008 financial crisis, which led to job losses and increased unemployment.



In recent years, there has been a gradual recovery in employment levels following the financial crisis, with the unemployment rate declining and job creation in emerging industries such as health care, digital technology, and renewable energy. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a sharp increase in unemployment, but there has been a quick subsequent recovery as the economy has reopened (see Chart 3).

Historically, as Chart 2 indicates, Wyoming’s energy driven economic trend was generally not on the same trajectory as the expansion path in the U.S., it’s much more volatile. This high volatility was mostly caused by the fluctuations in mineral demand and prices. In 1970s and early 1980s, the state experienced an economic boom due to the expansion of the mining industry, particularly petroleum mining which was spurred by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil embargo. It led to a substantial increase in employment and prosperity. However, the subsequent mid-1980s bust in the oil industry resulted in job losses, out-migration, and economic challenges.

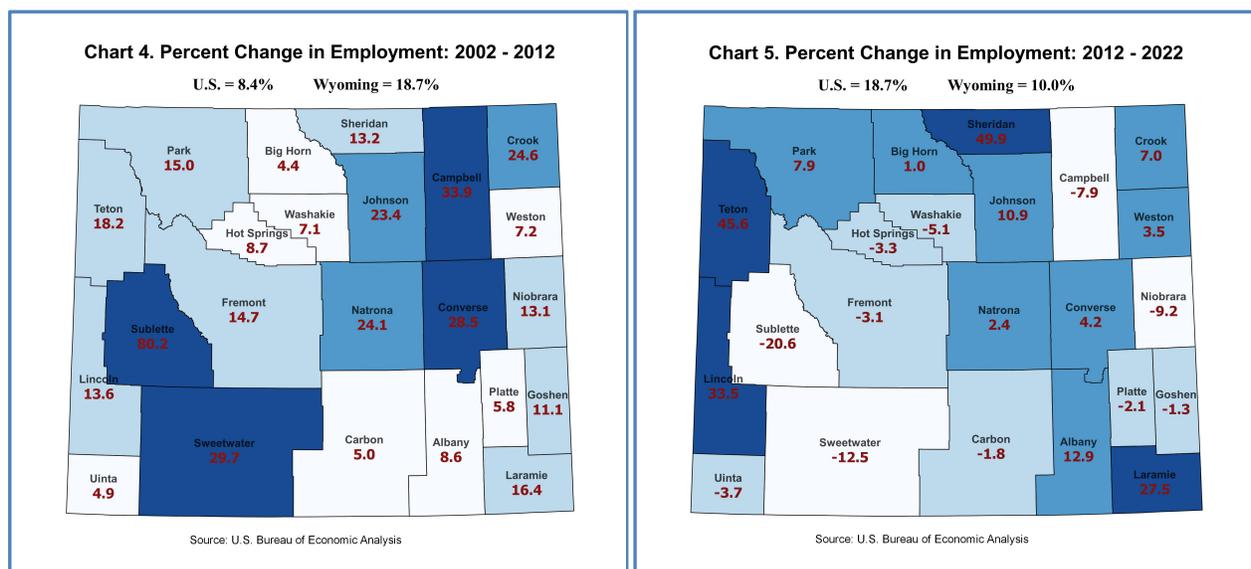


After a period of gradual recovery in the 1990s and early 2000s, which was accompanied by continued decline in oil production, but moderate increases in coal and natural gas exploration, Wyoming underwent

another short round of speedy expansion from 2004 to 2008, mainly attributed to the price surge of natural gas (mostly coalbed methane). Since then, the state has faced three more periods of downturns, the post-financial crisis in 2009 and 2010, slump of energy prices in 2015 to 2017, and the pandemic induced decline in 2020. Meanwhile, both coal and natural gas industries have been suffering steady contractions, while oil drilling has become the mainstay in the state’s mineral extraction mix.

Despite the large scale rise and fall, Wyoming’s total full-time and part-time employment (wage and salary plus self-employed) increased faster than the U.S. average over the past 50 years (see Chart 2). Even during the past twenty year period, between 2002 and 2022, the growth rate in the state (30.7%) was still slightly higher than the country as a whole (28.7%). Yet, total employment in the state only increased 10.0 percent, a much slower rate than the U.S. as a whole (18.7%) from 2012 to 2022. Further, Wyoming was one of few states, including Alaska, Louisiana, North Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia, where the wage and salary jobs in 2022 were still lower than 10 years ago. However, as employment in the mining industry (-40.9%) and government sector (-3.3%) shrunk, and service sectors such as financial activities, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality continued to expand during the recent decade, the state’s economic structure has become more diversified (see Table 2). Chart 6 illustrates employment distribution by industry for the U.S. and Wyoming, while Chart 7 demonstrates the comparison between 2012 and 2022 for the state. This diversification should help mitigate the impact of fluctuations in the mining industry and will contribute to a more stable employment landscape. “Economic diversity is often considered as a way to achieve economic stability,” Liu said. “A diversified economy is seen as more robust, and may be more capable of enduring and bouncing back from major unfavorable changes in any sector.” However, the state’s economy remains heavily dependent on the extraction and production of natural resources, making it susceptible to the variability in global commodity prices.

Regionally, counties with the most energy extraction and/or service activities in their economies demonstrated speedy employment growth between 2002 and 2012, led by Sublette (80.2%), and followed by Campbell (33.9%), Sweetwater (29.7%), and Converse (28.5%). On the contrary, from 2012 to 2022, counties without much mineral extraction saw the largest job expansions such as Sheridan (49.9%), Teton (45.6%), Lincoln (33.5%), and Laramie (27.5%), while energy dependent counties suffered the most declines. The lone exception is Converse County, where explosive oil development started in the early 2010s, and most of the state’s drilling occurred in recent years. Most importantly, the county’s oil production set a new record and accounted for nearly 40 percent of all Wyoming oil output in 2022. As a result, job loss in Converse’s mining industry (-15.0%) was much less than the statewide decline, and the total employment managed to grow slightly during the recent decade (see Chart 4 and 5).



The complete figures and methodology are available on the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) website, <https://www.bea.gov/>

Table 1. Full-time and Part-time Employment (number of jobs) by State

Geography	2002			2012			2022			2022	% Change 2012-2022		
	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed	% of Self Employed	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed
United States	165,095,100	136,301,000	28,794,100	178,979,700	139,619,000	39,360,700	212,442,000	158,015,000	54,427,000	25.6	18.7	13.2	38.3
Alabama	2,364,829	1,971,266	393,563	2,503,656	1,963,894	539,762	2,869,931	2,154,012	715,919	24.9	14.6	9.7	32.6
Alaska	402,192	319,550	82,642	459,282	364,975	94,307	457,687	349,180	108,507	23.7	-0.3	-4.3	15.1
Arizona	2,847,070	2,356,047	491,023	3,295,532	2,558,391	737,141	4,287,595	3,206,670	1,080,925	25.2	30.1	25.3	46.6
Arkansas	1,478,920	1,203,324	275,596	1,565,109	1,229,571	335,538	1,755,536	1,331,331	424,205	24.2	12.2	8.3	26.4
California	19,358,251	15,641,630	3,716,621	20,666,919	15,713,617	4,953,302	25,300,974	18,814,316	6,486,658	25.6	22.4	19.7	31.0
Colorado	2,916,933	2,304,850	612,083	3,262,912	2,436,992	825,920	4,187,944	3,003,053	1,184,891	28.3	28.3	23.2	43.5
Connecticut	2,117,721	1,737,580	380,141	2,223,243	1,704,875	518,368	2,391,946	1,728,113	663,833	27.8	7.6	1.4	28.1
Delaware	500,634	431,368	69,266	534,253	433,054	101,199	651,224	482,138	169,086	26.0	21.9	11.3	67.1
District of Columbia	757,395	703,506	53,889	834,391	749,232	85,159	904,759	778,627	126,132	13.9	8.4	3.9	48.1
Florida	9,055,665	7,515,491	1,540,174	10,249,034	7,760,905	2,488,129	14,227,252	9,798,386	4,428,866	31.1	38.8	26.3	78.0
Georgia	4,858,410	4,075,568	782,842	5,384,734	4,123,207	1,261,527	6,971,461	4,988,559	1,982,902	28.4	29.5	21.0	57.2
Hawaii	757,694	631,010	126,684	849,130	680,809	168,321	903,622	686,760	216,862	24.0	6.4	0.9	28.8
Idaho	791,317	612,915	178,402	883,162	652,210	230,952	1,190,624	865,816	324,808	27.3	34.8	32.8	40.6
Illinois	7,217,677	6,082,004	1,135,673	7,434,721	5,922,945	1,511,776	8,094,358	6,190,308	1,904,050	23.5	8.9	4.5	25.9
Indiana	3,553,197	2,996,529	556,668	3,642,274	2,976,544	665,730	4,140,665	3,281,893	858,772	20.7	13.7	10.3	29.0
Iowa	1,879,738	1,507,629	372,109	1,993,406	1,570,558	422,848	2,113,995	1,627,793	486,202	23.0	6.0	3.6	15.0
Kansas	1,746,039	1,410,924	335,115	1,841,411	1,433,052	408,359	1,982,258	1,502,382	479,876	24.2	7.6	4.8	17.5
Kentucky	2,263,400	1,864,868	398,532	2,389,067	1,908,668	480,399	2,658,979	2,062,126	596,853	22.4	11.3	8.0	24.2
Louisiana	2,399,210	2,001,038	398,172	2,601,173	2,016,937	584,236	2,784,711	2,001,020	783,691	28.1	7.1	-0.8	34.1
Maine	790,595	626,292	164,303	796,939	611,798	185,141	877,326	651,797	225,529	25.7	10.1	6.5	21.8
Maryland	3,156,623	2,616,658	539,965	3,438,930	2,683,747	755,183	3,886,891	2,823,994	1,062,897	27.3	13.0	5.2	40.7
Massachusetts	4,021,523	3,386,238	635,285	4,253,382	3,420,760	832,622	5,002,244	3,779,020	1,223,224	24.5	17.6	10.5	46.9
Michigan	5,466,125	4,584,879	881,246	5,234,356	4,101,129	1,133,227	5,864,009	4,454,417	1,409,592	24.0	12.0	8.6	24.4
Minnesota	3,337,728	2,739,503	598,225	3,505,288	2,789,531	715,757	3,844,786	2,992,223	852,563	22.2	9.7	7.3	19.1
Mississippi	1,454,782	1,204,053	250,729	1,519,741	1,174,647	345,094	1,674,142	1,226,196	447,946	26.8	10.2	4.4	29.8
Missouri	3,437,481	2,810,274	627,207	3,528,185	2,776,689	751,496	3,934,395	2,997,480	936,915	23.8	11.5	8.0	24.7

Table 1. Full-time and Part-time Employment (number of jobs) by State

Geography	2002			2012			2022			2022 % of Self Employed	% Change 2012-2022		
	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed		Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed
Montana	564,636	417,740	146,896	633,197	460,263	172,934	746,194	526,075	220,119	29.5	17.8	14.3	27.3
Nebraska	1,165,998	945,686	220,312	1,251,331	988,873	262,458	1,372,111	1,051,451	320,660	23.4	9.7	6.3	22.2
Nevada	1,299,544	1,085,052	214,492	1,519,210	1,179,616	339,594	2,061,871	1,528,778	533,093	25.9	35.7	29.6	57.0
New Hampshire	788,485	635,884	152,601	824,378	640,437	183,941	933,022	700,357	232,665	24.9	13.2	9.4	26.5
New Jersey	4,791,997	4,050,550	741,447	5,053,885	3,937,660	1,116,225	5,905,843	4,307,291	1,598,552	27.1	16.9	9.4	43.2
New Mexico	984,383	801,308	183,075	1,067,145	839,254	227,891	1,139,488	878,478	261,010	22.9	6.8	4.7	14.5
New York	10,348,481	8,660,767	1,687,714	11,433,058	8,932,953	2,500,105	12,892,046	9,601,792	3,290,254	25.5	12.8	7.5	31.6
North Carolina	4,842,001	4,048,079	793,922	5,356,134	4,241,742	1,114,392	6,602,041	5,011,689	1,590,352	24.1	23.3	18.2	42.7
North Dakota	442,530	345,905	96,625	567,381	447,225	120,156	587,819	446,727	141,092	24.0	3.6	-0.1	17.4
Ohio	6,640,234	5,613,882	1,026,352	6,605,925	5,316,412	1,289,513	7,305,177	5,632,510	1,672,667	22.9	10.6	5.9	29.7
Oklahoma	1,987,636	1,556,541	431,095	2,211,969	1,657,454	554,515	2,412,886	1,743,257	669,629	27.8	9.1	5.2	20.8
Oregon	2,062,116	1,646,862	415,254	2,219,981	1,717,538	502,443	2,658,285	2,008,171	650,114	24.5	19.7	16.9	29.4
Pennsylvania	6,887,062	5,839,601	1,047,461	7,284,595	5,907,998	1,376,597	7,978,320	6,194,150	1,784,170	22.4	9.5	4.8	29.6
Rhode Island	588,125	498,814	89,311	592,954	477,448	115,506	668,802	511,841	156,961	23.5	12.8	7.2	35.9
South Carolina	2,248,075	1,908,114	339,961	2,453,323	1,947,206	506,117	3,067,127	2,307,528	759,599	24.8	25.0	18.5	50.1
South Dakota	509,549	395,488	114,061	574,997	435,060	139,937	647,960	475,287	172,673	26.6	12.7	9.2	23.4
Tennessee	3,408,736	2,762,431	646,305	3,635,172	2,806,409	828,763	4,506,394	3,305,841	1,200,553	26.6	24.0	17.8	44.9
Texas	12,291,965	9,863,975	2,427,990	15,095,946	11,358,594	3,737,352	19,631,436	13,887,510	5,743,926	29.3	30.0	22.3	53.7
Utah	1,395,308	1,125,873	269,435	1,706,044	1,303,978	402,066	2,367,996	1,759,886	608,110	25.7	38.8	35.0	51.2
Vermont	405,648	316,143	89,505	421,870	318,185	103,685	436,306	316,746	119,560	27.4	3.4	-0.5	15.3
Virginia	4,421,728	3,746,524	675,204	4,856,833	3,926,456	930,377	5,599,585	4,255,727	1,343,858	24.0	15.3	8.4	44.4
Washington	3,489,176	2,865,981	623,195	3,909,118	3,129,288	779,830	4,815,623	3,750,100	1,065,523	22.1	23.2	19.8	36.6
West Virginia	871,215	725,998	145,217	918,958	751,059	167,899	890,610	709,777	180,833	20.3	-3.1	-5.5	7.7
Wisconsin	3,395,194	2,848,588	546,606	3,499,342	2,840,864	658,478	3,819,180	3,036,037	783,143	20.5	9.1	6.9	18.9
Wyoming	334,129	260,220	73,909	396,724	298,291	98,433	436,564	290,384	146,180	33.5	10.0	-2.7	48.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 2. Full-time and Part-time Employment (number of jobs) by Industry for Wyoming

Description	2002			2012			2022			2022 % of Self Employed	% Change 2012-2022		
	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed	Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed		Total	Wage & Salary	Self Employed
Total employment (number of jobs)	334,129	260,220	73,909	396,724	298,291	98,433	436,564	290,384	146,180	33.5	10.0	-2.7	48.5
Farm employment	13,168	3,618	9,550	13,959	3,710	10,249	14,283	3,828	10,455	73.2	2.3	3.2	2.0
Nonfarm employment	320,961	256,602	64,359	382,765	294,581	88,184	422,281	286,556	135,725	32.1	10.3	-2.7	53.9
Private nonfarm employment	254,632	190,273	64,359	307,074	218,890	88,184	349,057	213,332	135,725	38.9	13.7	-2.5	53.9
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	2,896	1,115	1,781	2,896	1,099	1,797	3,462	1,142	2,320	67.0	19.5	3.9	29.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	20,126	17,766	2,360	35,164	27,525	7,639	20,789	16,001	4,788	23.0	-40.9	-41.9	-37.3
Utilities	(D)	(D)	NA	2,555	2,471	84	2,551	2,337	214	8.4	-0.2	-5.4	154.8
Construction	(D)	(D)	NA	29,301	22,128	7,173	30,141	21,769	8,372	27.8	2.9	-1.6	16.7
Manufacturing	(D)	(D)	NA	11,277	9,362	1,915	12,408	10,123	2,285	18.4	10.0	8.1	19.3
Wholesale trade	7,777	7,073	704	10,130	9,194	936	9,396	7,778	1,618	17.2	-7.2	-15.4	72.9
Retail trade	38,831	30,546	8,285	37,866	29,675	8,191	39,902	30,123	9,779	24.5	5.4	1.5	19.4
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	NA	14,897	12,247	2,650	17,567	11,562	6,005	34.2	17.9	-5.6	126.6
Information	(D)	(D)	NA	4,760	3,916	844	4,905	3,074	1,831	37.3	3.0	-21.5	116.9
Finance and insurance	10,989	6,768	4,221	16,065	7,095	8,970	35,536	7,904	27,632	77.8	121.2	11.4	208.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	12,068	3,543	8,525	20,285	4,151	16,134	34,015	4,219	29,796	87.6	67.7	1.6	84.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	13,829	7,644	6,185	16,745	9,303	7,442	21,334	10,702	10,632	49.8	27.4	15.0	42.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,008	805	203	1,288	956	332	2,656	947	1,709	64.3	106.2	-0.9	414.8
Adm. and support & waste mgnt. & remediation services	11,701	7,505	4,196	12,614	7,906	4,708	15,081	9,172	5,909	39.2	19.6	16.0	25.5
Educational services	2,606	1,622	984	3,438	2,030	1,408	4,744	2,563	2,181	46.0	38.0	26.3	54.9
Health care and social assistance	23,273	18,403	4,870	29,068	24,102	4,966	30,888	25,854	5,034	16.3	6.3	7.3	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5,714	2,547	3,167	6,866	2,849	4,017	8,566	3,990	4,576	53.4	24.8	40.0	13.9
Accommodation and food services	29,982	28,004	1,978	33,447	31,229	2,218	36,520	33,732	2,788	7.6	9.2	8.0	25.7
Other services (except gov't and gov't enterprises)	(D)	(D)	NA	18,412	11,652	6,760	18,596	10,340	8,256	44.4	1.0	-11.3	22.1
Government and government enterprises	66,329	66,329	0	75,691	75,691	0	73,224	73,224	0	0.0	-3.3	-3.3	NA
Federal civilian	7,556	7,556	0	7,549	7,549	0	7,586	7,586	0	0.0	0.5	0.5	NA
Military	6,069	6,069	0	6,160	6,160	0	6,264	6,264	0	0.0	1.7	1.7	NA
State and local	52,704	52,704	0	61,982	61,982	0	59,374	59,374	0	0.0	-4.2	-4.2	NA
State government	14,261	14,261	0	16,006	16,006	0	14,279	14,279	0	0.0	-10.8	-10.8	NA
Local government	38,443	38,443	0	45,976	45,976	0	45,095	45,095	0	0.0	-1.9	-1.9	NA

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(NA) Not available.

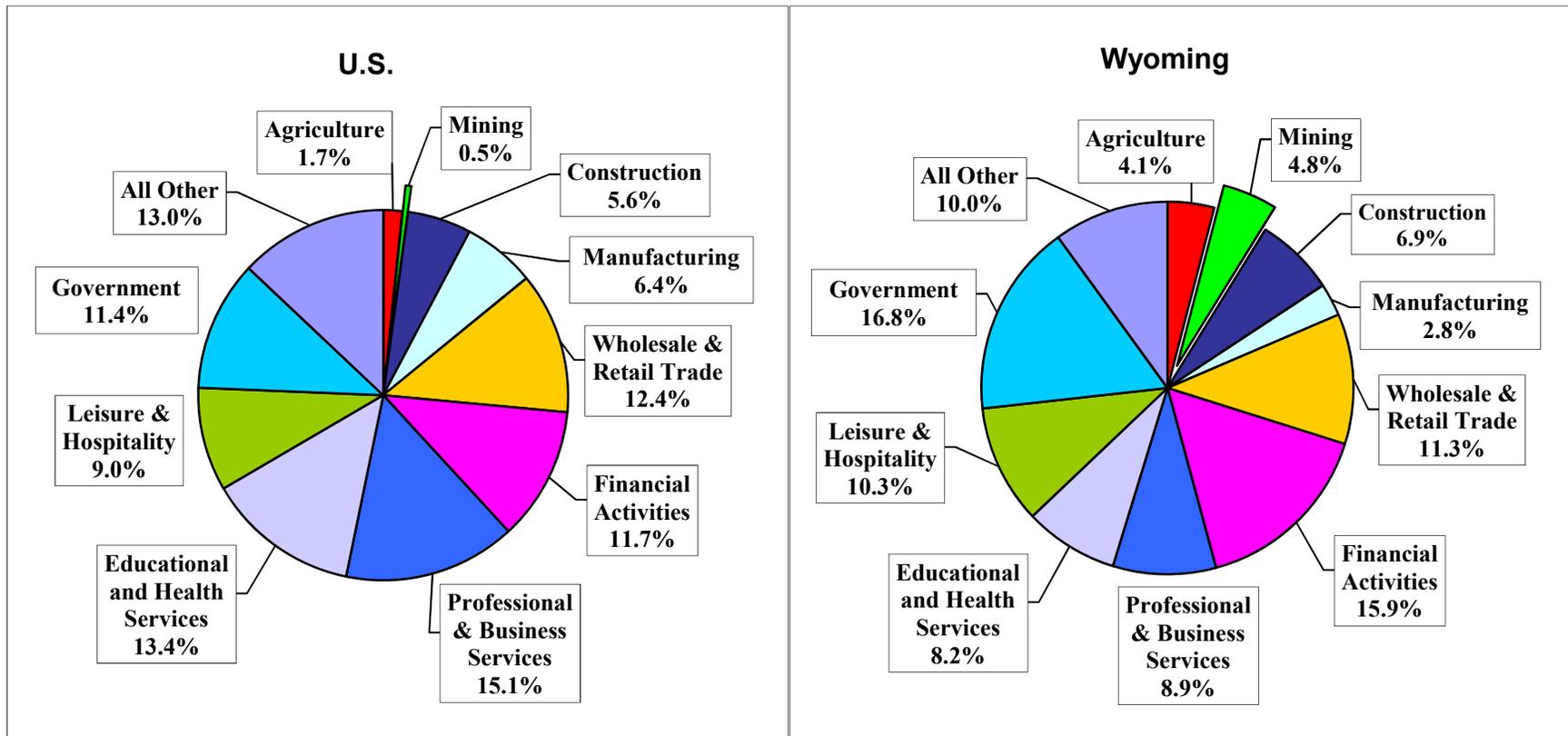
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 3. Full-time and Part-time Employment (number of jobs) by County

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Wyoming	334,129	260,220	73,909	396,724	298,291	98,433	436,564	290,384	146,180	33.5	10.0	-2.7	48.5
Albany	21,181	17,478	3,703	22,992	18,356	4,636	25,956	19,447	6,509	25.1	12.9	5.9	40.4
Big Horn	6,514	4,726	1,788	6,799	4,694	2,105	6,864	4,504	2,360	34.4	1.0	-4.0	12.1
Campbell	27,594	22,853	4,741	36,951	29,745	7,206	34,026	25,506	8,520	25.0	-7.9	-14.3	18.2
Carbon	9,315	6,978	2,337	9,782	7,423	2,359	9,606	6,996	2,610	27.2	-1.8	-5.8	10.6
Converse	6,893	5,089	1,804	8,855	6,485	2,370	9,229	6,531	2,698	29.2	4.2	0.7	13.8
Crook	3,601	2,234	1,367	4,486	2,624	1,862	4,802	2,744	2,058	42.9	7.0	4.6	10.5
Fremont	21,586	16,169	5,417	24,766	18,119	6,647	23,995	16,478	7,517	31.3	-3.1	-9.1	13.1
Goshen	6,762	4,652	2,110	7,512	5,120	2,392	7,411	4,600	2,811	37.9	-1.3	-10.2	17.5
Hot Springs	2,977	2,104	873	3,236	2,293	943	3,129	2,088	1,041	33.3	-3.3	-8.9	10.4
Johnson	4,957	3,219	1,738	6,116	3,597	2,519	6,781	3,567	3,214	47.4	10.9	-0.8	27.6
Laramie	54,637	45,090	9,547	63,572	50,297	13,275	81,027	52,672	28,355	35.0	27.5	4.7	113.6
Lincoln	8,426	6,021	2,405	9,576	6,127	3,449	12,788	7,455	5,333	41.7	33.5	21.7	54.6
Natrona	44,732	35,776	8,956	55,502	43,213	12,289	56,808	40,338	16,470	29.0	2.4	-6.7	34.0
Niobrara	1,631	987	644	1,845	1,088	757	1,676	970	706	42.1	-9.2	-10.8	-6.7
Park	18,300	13,355	4,945	21,037	14,739	6,298	22,708	14,548	8,160	35.9	7.9	-1.3	29.6
Platte	5,446	3,696	1,750	5,761	3,770	1,991	5,638	3,723	1,915	34.0	-2.1	-1.2	-3.8
Sheridan	17,440	12,742	4,698	19,739	13,751	5,988	29,580	14,675	14,905	50.4	49.9	6.7	148.9
Sublette	4,490	2,903	1,587	8,092	5,986	2,106	6,425	3,991	2,434	37.9	-20.6	-33.3	15.6
Sweetwater	23,650	20,273	3,377	30,679	26,315	4,364	26,840	21,579	5,261	19.6	-12.5	-18.0	20.6
Teton	23,136	17,783	5,353	27,343	18,094	9,249	39,800	23,119	16,681	41.9	45.6	27.8	80.4
Uinta	12,050	9,662	2,388	12,641	9,760	2,881	12,175	8,621	3,554	29.2	-3.7	-11.7	23.4
Washakie	5,148	3,948	1,200	5,516	4,177	1,339	5,235	3,689	1,546	29.5	-5.1	-11.7	15.5
Weston	3,663	2,482	1,181	3,926	2,518	1,408	4,065	2,543	1,522	37.4	3.5	1.0	8.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

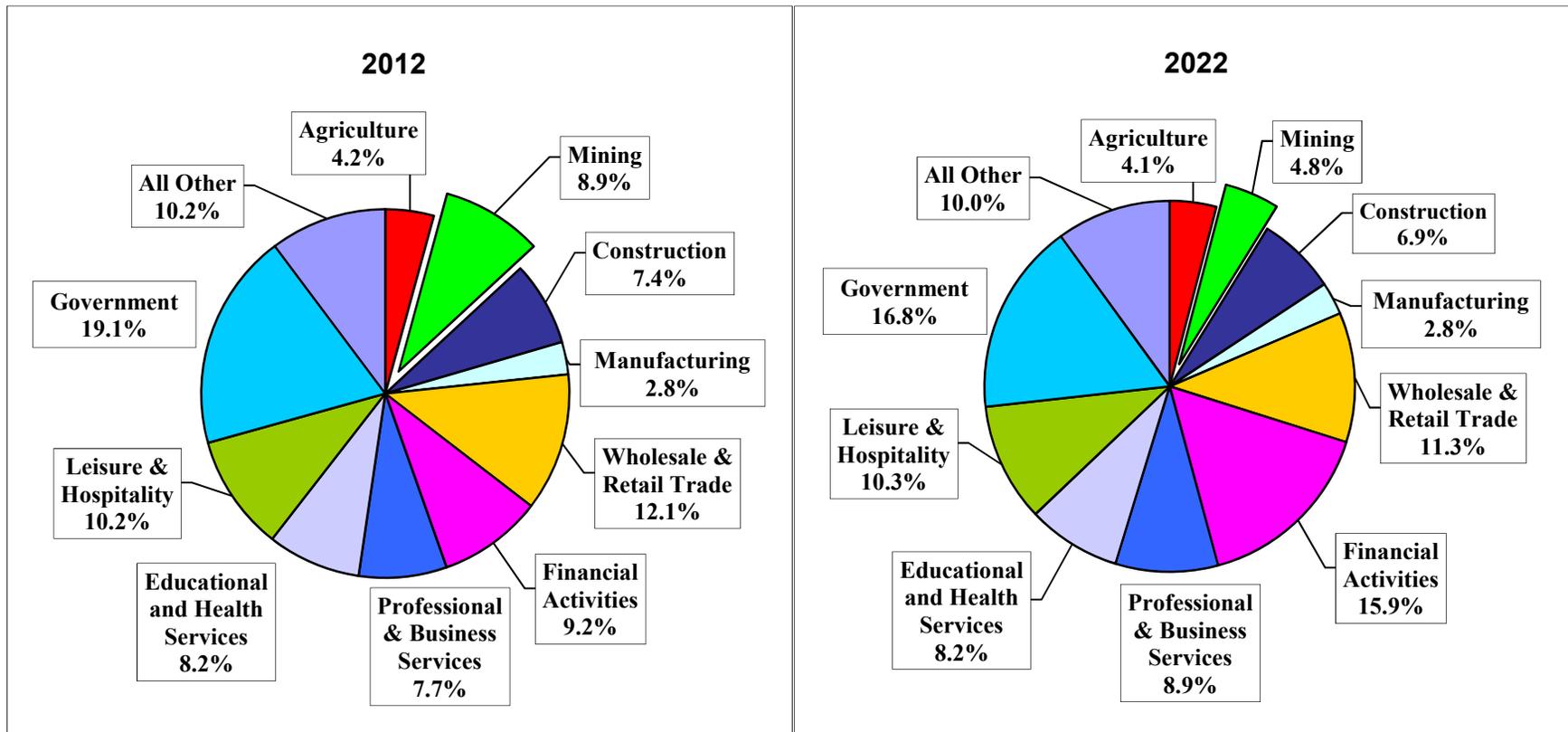
Chart 6. Employment by Industry for Wyoming and U.S.: 2022



Note: Employment includes full time and part time wage and salary jobs, and self-employment

- **Agriculture** includes farm, forestry, fishing, hunting, and related services
 - **Mining** includes oil & gas extraction
 - **Financial Activities** includes finance and insurance (NAICS 52) and real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)
 - **Professional and Business Services** includes professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS 54), management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 55), and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS 56)
 - **Educational and Health Services** includes private education services (NAICS 61) and health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)
 - **Leisure and Hospitality** includes Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation and food services (NAICS 72)
 - **All Other** includes utilities (NAICS 22), transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48 & 49), information (NAICS 51), and Other services (NAICS 81)
 - **Government** includes military, public education, and public hospitals
- NAICS = North American Industry Classification System

Chart 7. Employment by Industry for Wyoming: 2012 and 2022



Note: Employment includes full time and part time wage and salary jobs, and self-employment

- **Agriculture** includes farm, forestry, fishing, hunting, and related services
 - **Mining** includes oil & gas extraction
 - **Financial Activities** includes finance and insurance (NAICS 52) and real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)
 - **Professional and Business Services** includes professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS 54), management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 55), and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS 56)
 - **Educational and Health Services** includes private education services (NAICS 61) and health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)
 - **Leisure and Hospitality** includes arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation and food services (NAICS 72)
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 - **Government** includes military, public education, and public hospitals
- NAICS = North American Industry Classification System