

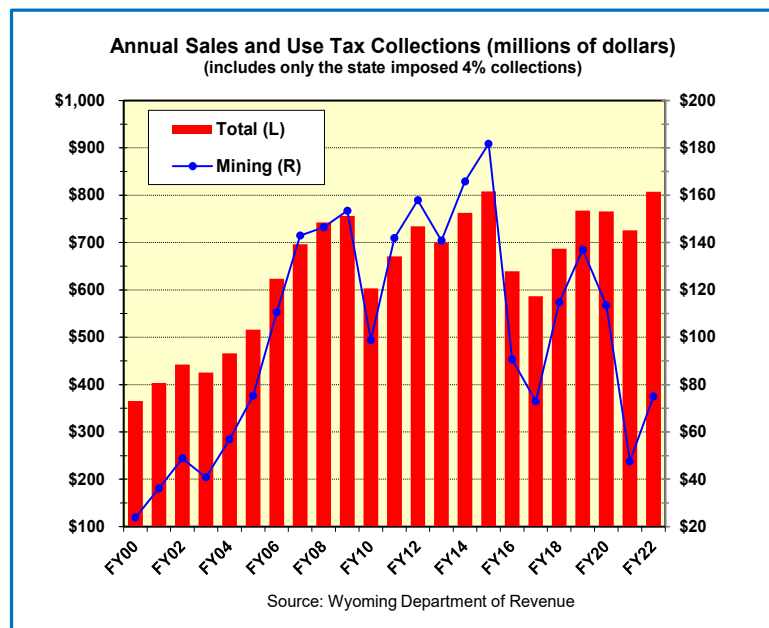
**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

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**LODGING TAX COLLECTIONS INCREASED 47 PERCENT IN FY 2022**

**CHEYENNE** -- Total sales and use tax collections in fiscal year (FY) 2022 rebounded at a strong pace, according to the State of Wyoming, Economic Analysis Division’s annual publication “Wyoming Sales, Use, and Lodging Tax Revenue Report.” Total sales and use tax collections for FY 2022, reached \$1,077.2 million, an increase of 10.1 percent from the previous year. The state-imposed 4% tax collection grew 11.3%, in stark contrast to a 5.2% decline the previous year. “With the strong rebound, the amount of total sales and use taxes for fiscal year 2022, nearly reached the record level of fiscal year 2015,” said Dr. Wenlin Liu, Chief Economist with the Economic Analysis Division. “However, it’s still 19.1 percent less if measured in inflation-adjusted dollars.” Because locally imposed optional taxes often change during a fiscal year, an accurate comparison should only include the state-imposed 4% taxes to reflect changes in taxable sales over time.



The 47<sup>th</sup> edition of the report contains sales and use tax collection information categorized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) super sector. Additionally, the report provides information about sales tax collections for the retail trade sub-sector components as well as for the accommodation and food services sector. Also included in this publication are yearly lodging tax collections by local entity.

The fading of the COVID-19 pandemic, reopening of the economy, and Federal stimulus payments to individuals and businesses all created robust demand for travel & tourism services, food services, and retail goods. It also subsequently (starting in the second quarter of 2021) caused supply chain issues and boosted broad based inflation to the highest rate in 40 years. Additionally, increased prices have caused oil and natural gas activities to rebound at a faster pace since 2021’s first quarter. As a result, retail trade (excluding motor vehicles), the largest industry sector in terms of sales and use tax collections, increased 15.0 percent

between FY 2021 and FY 2022. Leisure & hospitality, another sector that contributes greatly to the sales and use tax collections, increased 30.0 percent. Manufacturing, transportation, and auto & machinery leasing industries that act in tandem with mineral extraction operations, also grew more than 26.0 percent respectively. Mining, Wyoming’s pivotal industry, reversed its trends of FY 2020 and FY 2021, and demonstrated the fastest growth of 57.5 percent due to the rebound in exploration activities. However, the amount collected from this industry remains 34.0 percent lower than FY 2020. Because of the reduced activities in wind power projects, wholesale trade and other services, including commercial machinery maintenance, decreased approximately 24.0 percent respectively. Sales and use taxes from on-line shopping (a sub-sector of retail trade) increased 18.4 percent.

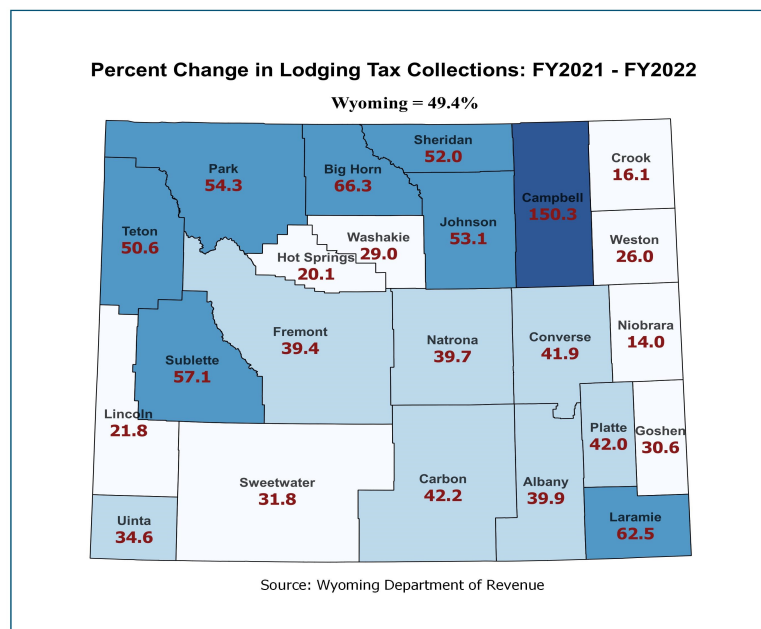
Across the state, year-over-year statewide sales and use tax collections are up in 18 counties, led by Campbell (36.5%), Platte (30.6%), and Teton (29.3%). Johnson and Sublette counties experienced over 20.0 percent increases each. “These counties benefited from either a rebound in mineral activities and/or booming outdoor and recreation tourism in FY 2022,” commented Dr. Liu.

Carbon County (-41.3%) experienced the steepest decline in collections from FY 2021 due to reduced wind energy activities.

Lodging tax collections (excluding the newly imposed statewide lodging taxes), totaled \$28.1 million for fiscal year 2022, up substantially (49.4%) from the \$18.8 million collected the previous year. Without counting the tax rate increase in Campbell County, total lodging taxes still grew 47.0 percent. “Attributing to record breaking outdoor and park visitations, as well as a substantial increase in lodging prices, every county experienced a strong increase in lodging tax collections,” Liu continued.

Because the lodging tax rate changed from 2 to 4 percent on April 1, 2021, collections in Campbell County grew 150.3 percent from fiscal year 2021 to 2022. For all other counties, Big Horn (66.3%) showed the fastest growth followed by Laramie (62.5%). Five other counties, Johnson, Park, Sheridan, Sublette, and Teton also demonstrated over 50.0 percent growth rate each. Teton County, which collects the largest amount of lodging tax (over \$11 million) due to its geographical inclusion of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, saw an increase of 50.6 percent in collections from FY21 to FY22.

The collections from newly imposed (started on January 1, 2021) statewide (3% rate) lodging assessment for Fiscal Year 2022 amounted to \$30.9 million, where Teton County alone contributed \$16.6 million or 53.8 percent. In addition, collections (2% rate) from areas that did not have a local lodging tax before January 2021 were \$0.2 million for Fiscal Year 2022.



The complete report is available online: [http://eadiv.state.wy.us/s&utax/Report\\_FY22.pdf](http://eadiv.state.wy.us/s&utax/Report_FY22.pdf)

TOTAL SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS (\$)	FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022		% Ch FY21-22
	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	4% Taxes
ALBANY	36,951,885	24,560,258	46,580,298	30,963,314	45,357,962	30,153,764	-2.6%
BIG HORN	9,859,118	7,874,375	10,576,099	8,446,077	12,373,354	9,883,454	17.0%
CAMPBELL	143,035,952	114,245,339	102,645,377	81,982,957	140,016,040	111,887,305	36.5%
CARBON	41,371,604	29,315,737	51,991,772	34,533,963	30,450,550	20,256,406	-41.3%
CONVERSE	94,751,860	75,707,745	62,749,858	50,155,332	57,631,254	46,051,138	-8.2%
CROOK	9,299,378	6,541,631	8,498,600	6,588,080	11,116,516	7,398,094	12.3%
FREMONT	36,834,660	29,428,088	40,361,569	31,760,807	45,594,258	33,081,710	4.2%
GOSHEN	10,703,256	8,137,632	11,112,345	8,444,734	12,213,338	9,286,317	10.0%
HOT SPRINGS	6,897,485	4,584,697	6,206,982	4,122,580	7,044,354	4,681,613	13.6%
JOHNSON	13,019,802	8,707,558	12,719,514	8,470,908	15,802,978	10,508,702	24.1%
LARAMIE	151,780,654	100,927,325	170,452,094	113,345,496	173,421,211	125,325,044	10.6%
LINCOLN	21,416,242	17,107,382	26,355,168	21,040,812	29,034,210	23,194,302	10.2%
NATRONA	107,734,203	86,063,682	105,540,994	84,315,103	113,775,060	90,885,384	7.8%
NIOBRARA	5,946,775	3,954,058	2,990,103	2,141,497	2,877,763	1,911,960	-10.7%
PARK	32,799,542	32,779,613	33,658,551	33,648,266	38,224,190	38,217,768	13.6%
PLATTE	15,511,931	10,314,197	13,708,476	9,095,140	17,863,407	11,879,778	30.6%
SHERIDAN	37,750,169	25,095,325	42,159,605	28,021,137	48,671,756	32,355,036	15.5%
SUBLETTE	23,719,252	23,719,252	13,550,204	13,550,204	16,486,663	16,486,663	21.7%
SWEETWATER	79,710,912	63,648,735	68,456,666	54,619,476	77,473,890	61,894,746	13.3%
TETON	99,579,750	64,096,250	109,120,080	70,318,238	141,412,417	90,906,634	29.3%
UINTA	21,195,181	16,934,331	22,474,796	17,951,823	24,186,378	19,321,896	7.6%
WASHAKIE	7,147,937	5,709,231	8,382,030	6,693,036	8,974,575	7,168,559	7.1%
WESTON	9,095,689	6,048,666	8,185,083	5,437,898	7,213,402	4,796,908	-11.8%
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>\$1,016,113,236</b>	<b>\$765,501,106</b>	<b>\$978,476,265</b>	<b>\$725,646,878</b>	<b>\$1,077,215,523</b>	<b>\$807,533,179</b>	<b>11.3%</b>

SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS (\$) BY INDUSTRY	FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022		% Ch FY21-22
	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	4% Taxes
Agr, Fores., Fish., & Hunting	335,505	249,198	317,789	237,157	340,434	252,095	6.3%
Mining	141,911,421	113,476,301	60,470,275	47,585,657	95,262,516	74,939,687	57.5%
Utilities	47,976,728	35,790,679	49,317,340	36,636,665	48,055,088	36,268,698	-1.0%
Construction	20,704,338	15,510,830	16,241,115	11,904,220	18,189,068	13,622,600	14.4%
Manufacturing	30,701,849	23,674,823	23,308,735	17,789,597	29,847,673	23,058,278	29.6%
Wholesale Trade	70,519,329	53,679,077	90,857,462	67,225,788	66,258,522	50,714,454	-24.6%
Retail Trade	376,285,668	280,905,853	396,142,257	293,887,630	451,560,643	338,026,875	15.0%
Transp. & Warehousing	5,593,190	4,120,149	3,714,246	2,721,214	4,701,408	3,489,360	28.2%
Information	18,607,129	13,868,140	17,092,995	12,719,154	15,535,133	11,678,036	-8.2%
Financial Activities*	45,555,105	34,296,240	33,801,432	25,052,897	42,396,819	31,675,389	26.4%
Professional & Busi. Services	7,071,916	5,221,079	7,011,895	5,133,766	8,378,826	6,220,639	21.2%
Edu. & Health Services	641,082	453,835	406,925	294,204	631,805	448,819	52.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	111,801,367	79,572,790	110,383,390	78,006,390	143,393,168	101,401,201	30.0%
Other Services	42,303,192	32,366,001	53,619,289	39,618,974	39,621,127	30,220,774	-23.7%
Public Administration**	96,105,417	72,316,111	115,791,119	86,833,565	113,043,294	85,516,274	-1.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,016,113,236</b>	<b>\$765,501,106</b>	<b>\$978,476,265</b>	<b>\$725,646,878</b>	<b>\$1,077,215,523</b>	<b>\$807,533,179</b>	<b>11.3%</b>

Note: **Total Taxes** include 4% state imposed sales and use taxes and all local optional (up to 2%) taxes, while **4% Taxes** include only the 4% state imposed sales and use taxes.

\* taxes are mostly from automotive, machinery and equipment leasing and rental;

\*\* reflects taxes from automobiles sales.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue

<b>LODGING TAX COLLECTIONS</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>FY 2018</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>% Ch FY21-22</b>
ALBANY	\$865,009	\$941,833	\$980,878	\$949,375	\$922,017	\$1,289,485	39.9%
BIG HORN	\$39,257	\$44,081	\$42,383	\$42,165	\$41,996	\$69,845	66.3%
CAMPBELL	\$384,580	\$422,140	\$478,452	\$465,377	\$364,513	\$912,251	150.3%
CARBON	\$579,091	\$670,657	\$798,943	\$781,238	\$747,187	\$1,062,594	42.2%
CONVERSE	\$176,759	\$259,007	\$383,711	\$403,856	\$206,661	\$293,325	41.9%
CROOK	\$81,115	\$86,530	\$94,267	\$166,702	\$184,492	\$214,159	16.1%
FREMONT	\$699,363	\$734,955	\$742,109	\$737,707	\$736,868	\$1,026,879	39.4%
GOSHEN	\$94,223	\$96,845	\$122,498	\$114,299	\$76,510	\$99,947	30.6%
HOT SPRINGS	\$182,218	\$180,918	\$175,945	\$172,144	\$195,513	\$234,753	20.1%
JOHNSON	\$194,192	\$204,579	\$219,039	\$206,768	\$178,584	\$273,474	53.1%
LARAMIE	\$1,774,587	\$1,954,655	\$2,045,247	\$2,008,003	\$1,572,693	\$2,554,851	62.5%
LINCOLN	\$115,757	\$159,702	\$150,929	\$149,874	\$193,936	\$236,238	21.8%
NATRONA	\$1,492,867	\$1,642,983	\$1,818,142	\$1,818,691	\$1,332,451	\$1,860,874	39.7%
NIOBRARA	\$44,081	\$54,602	\$56,496	\$63,326	\$43,763	\$49,880	14.0%
PARK	\$2,511,746	\$2,823,628	\$3,058,781	\$3,077,460	\$2,236,490	\$3,451,440	54.3%
PLATTE	\$133,217	\$176,767	\$195,196	\$177,934	\$131,961	\$187,344	42.0%
SHERIDAN	\$576,592	\$638,757	\$657,809	\$668,147	\$624,387	\$949,251	52.0%
SUBLETTE	\$170,609	\$306,765	\$289,248	\$240,242	\$215,989	\$339,368	57.1%
SWEETWATER	\$851,169	\$891,296	\$1,009,161	\$1,062,308	\$980,537	\$1,292,539	31.8%
TETON	\$6,395,594	\$7,488,866	\$7,773,725	\$7,541,444	\$7,366,013	\$11,096,775	50.6%
UINTA	\$255,529	\$259,738	\$284,727	\$275,644	\$252,006	\$339,229	34.6%
WASHAKIE	\$102,218	\$102,354	\$99,387	\$88,706	\$105,295	\$135,878	29.0%
WESTON	\$62,594	\$66,229	\$86,341	\$105,302	\$86,524	\$109,055	26.0%
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>\$17,782,368</b>	<b>\$20,207,888</b>	<b>\$21,563,412</b>	<b>\$21,316,712</b>	<b>\$18,796,386</b>	<b>\$28,079,432</b>	<b>49.4%</b>

**For the following counties, lodging tax is imposed only in certain cities or towns, i.e. not on a county-wide basis:**

Big Horn County: Lovell and Greybull only.

Lincoln County: Afton, Cokeville, Diamondville, and Kemmerer only.

Niobrara County: Lusk only.

Sublette County: Pinedale only.

Uinta County: Evanston only.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue