

TRENDS

Past and Projected Growth in Health Care-Related Occupations

by: *Deana Hauf, Senior Statistician*

Long-term occupational employment projections for 2023-2033 were recently published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which outline the 30 fastest growing occupations in the U.S. (BLS, 2024). Many of these occupations also saw continued employment and wage growth in Wyoming over the last 10 years.

In particular, many of the fastest growing occupations nationally are health care related. This article looks at the 12 fastest growing health care-related occupations nationally, and provides employment and wage data for those occupations in Wyoming, in order to provide a better understanding of how these jobs grew over the last decade (see Table 1, page 4). The overall projected growth rate for 2023-2033 is 4.0%; however, many of the occupations discussed in this article are projected to grow at a much greater rate.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes long-term statewide

projections every other year. So while national projections are available for 2023-2033, the most recent long-term projections for Wyoming cover 2022-2032. Long-term statewide projections for 2024-2034 in Wyoming will be published in mid-2026.

From 2013 to 2023, Wyoming's overall employment decreased by 5,000 jobs (1.9%). However, the health care-related occupations discussed in this article all increased or remained unchanged.

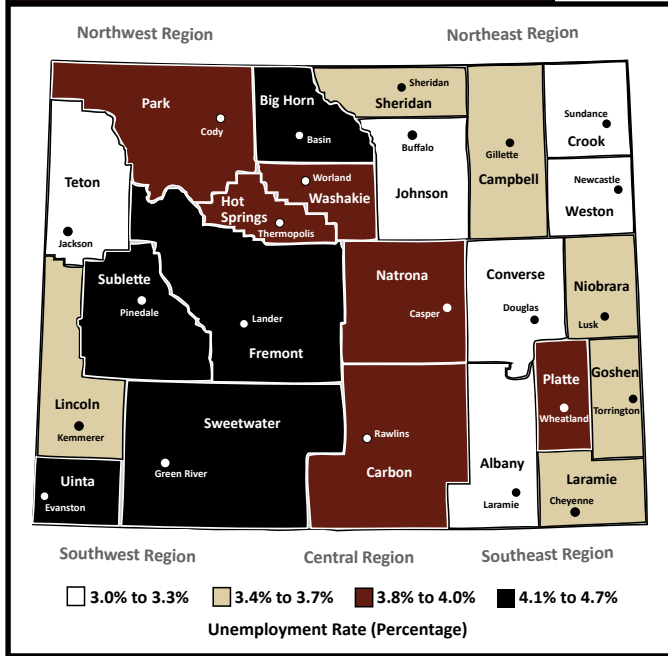
In Wyoming, home health & personal care aides had the greatest employment increase of all 12 health care-related occupations from 2013-2023 (1,010 jobs, or 44.5%). Nationally, this occupation is projected to increase by 20.7% over the next 10 years. Home health & personal care aides had the lowest average wage of all 12 occupations discussed in this article, with \$29,810 in Wyoming and \$33,530 nationally.

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.S. personal savings rate ranged from a low of 1.5% in July 2005 to a high of 32.0% in April 2020. The savings rate generally trended down from the late 1970s to the mid-2000s. ... page 5
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from 15 in December 2023 to 18 in December 2024, a 20.0% increase. ... page 12

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, December 2024 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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(Text continued from page 1)

Home health & personal care aides monitor the condition of people with disabilities or chronic illnesses and help them with daily living activities. Duties typically include the following: assist clients in their daily personal tasks, such as bathing or dressing; perform housekeeping tasks, such as laundry, washing dishes, and vacuuming; help to organize a client's schedule and plan appointments. This occupation typically requires a high school diploma and some training, either on the job or from a training provider.

Medical & health services managers increased by 320 (46.4%) over the past 10 years in Wyoming, and are projected nationally to increase by 28.5% over the next 10 years. This occupation plans, directs, and/or coordinates medical and health services. Individuals working in this occupation may manage an entire facility, a specific clinical area or department, or a medical practice for a group of physicians. The median annual wage for medical & health service managers was the third highest out of the 12 jobs for Wyoming (\$102,210) and nationally (\$110,380). A bachelor's or master's degree is most commonly required to enter this position.

Nurse practitioners increased by 250 jobs (113.6%) over the last 10 years in Wyoming, and this occupation is projected nationally to grow by 46.3% over the next 10 years; this was the highest percentage increase out of all 12 occupations. Nurse practitioners had the second highest median annual wage of \$122,950 in Wyoming and \$126,260 at the national level. Nurse practitioners serve as primary and specialty care providers, delivering advanced nursing services to patients and their families. They assess patients,

determine how to improve or manage a patient's health, and discuss ways to integrate health promotion strategies into a patient's life. Many nurse practitioners work independently, prescribe medications, and order laboratory tests. A master's degree is typically required to enter this occupation.

Physician assistants had the highest median wage out of the 12 occupations in Wyoming at \$136,940, which was also higher than the national annual wage of \$130,020. This occupation had the fourth highest increase in jobs over the last 10 years (80, or 34.8%) in Wyoming and is projected to grow nationally by 28.5%. Physician assistants examine, diagnose, and treat patients under the supervision of a physician. To enter the occupation, physician assistants typically need a master's degree from an accredited program.

Five of the 12 occupations discussed in this article had smaller growth in Wyoming over the last 10 years: veterinary technologists & technicians (60, or 25.0%); health specialties teachers, postsecondary (30, or 16.7%); physical therapist assistants (20, or 16.7%); veterinary assistants & laboratory animal caretakers (20, or 12.5%); and veterinarians (10, or 5.6%). These occupations are all projected to have growth of around 19% nationally, except for physical therapist assistants, for which the projected growth is 25.4%.

Three of the 12 occupations had no growth over the past 10 years in Wyoming, but are projected to grow nationally over the next 10 years. These occupations are nursing instructors & teachers, postsecondary (17.9%); speech-language pathologists (18.4%); and occupational therapy assistants (22.3%).

References

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2024a, August 29). Employment projections: Fastest growing occupations. Retrieved February 7, 2025, from [https://www.](https://www.bls.gov/ooh/home.htm)

[bls.gov/emp/tables/fastest-growing-occupations.htm](https://www.bls.gov/ooh/home.htm)

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2024b, August 29). Educational Outlook Handbook. Retrieved February 7, 2025, from <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/home.htm>

Table 1: Wyoming Employment and Wages (2013-2023) for the Top 12 Health Care-Related Occupations with the Greatest Projected National Growth (2023-2033)

SOC ^b Code	Title	Projected % Change for the U.S., 2023- 2033 ^a	National Median Annual Wage, 2023	WY Employment, 2013-2023				WY Median Annual Wage, 2013-2023			
				2013	2023	Change		2013	2023	Change	
						N	%			\$	%
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	4.0	\$48,060	278,910	273,750	-5,160	-1.9	\$36,990	\$47,250	\$10,260	27.7
11-9111	Medical & Health Services Mgrs.	28.5	\$110,380	690	1,010	320	46.4	\$79,890	\$102,210	\$22,320	27.9
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	18.8	\$105,650	180	210	30	16.7	\$75,115	\$76,960	\$1,845	2.5
25-1072	Nursing Instructors & Teachers, Postsecondary	17.9	\$80,780	150	150	0	0.0	\$57,900	\$69,220	\$11,320	19.6
29-1071	Physician Assistants	28.5	\$130,020	230	310	80	34.8	\$94,415	\$136,940	\$42,525	45.0
29-1127	Speech-Language Pathologists	18.4	\$89,290	270	270	0	0.0	\$66,190	\$80,920	\$14,730	22.3
29-1131	Veterinarians	19.1	\$119,100	180	190	10	5.6	\$71,760	\$97,270	\$25,510	35.5
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	46.3	\$126,260	220	470	250	113.6	\$88,740	\$122,950	\$34,210	38.6
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	19.3	\$43,740	240	300	60	25.0	\$28,140	\$35,840	\$7,700	27.4
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	20.7	\$33,530	2,270	3,280	1,010	44.5	\$24,450	\$29,810	\$5,360	21.9
31-2011	Occupational Therapy Assist.	22.3	\$67,010	60	60	0	0.0	\$45,010	\$57,790	\$12,780	28.4
31-2021	Physical Therapist Assist.	25.4	\$64,080	120	140	20	16.7	\$47,960	\$58,940	\$10,980	22.9
31-9096	Veterinary Assist. & Laboratory Animal Caretakers	19.4	\$36,440	160	180	20	12.5	\$23,870	\$30,030	\$6,160	25.8

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics.

^aSource: Employment Projections program, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^bStandard Occupational Classification.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/27/25.

Why do People Save? Exploring the Personal Savings Rate

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The personal savings rate is an important economic indicator. It represents the percentage of people’s incomes saved (rather than spent) each month. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes this rate as part of its monthly personal income news release. The full name of the data series is “personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.” One reason that personal savings is important is that it allows for capital formation. A higher level of capital formation boosts productivity and economic growth (Kotlikoff, 1993).

Figure 1 shows the U.S. personal savings rate from January 1959 to August

2024. It ranged from a low of 1.5% in July 2005 to a high of 32.0% in April 2020. The savings rate generally trended down from the late 1970s to the mid-2000s.

Several spikes are seen in the series. The largest spike occurred in April 2020, at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. Other notable spikes occurred in May 1975, December 2012, and March 2021.

What could cause people to spend less and save more in a given month? Figure 2 (see page 6) shows the U.S. unemployment rate along with the personal savings rate from January 1959 to August 2024. One reason people might choose to save more is if they believe they will lose their jobs

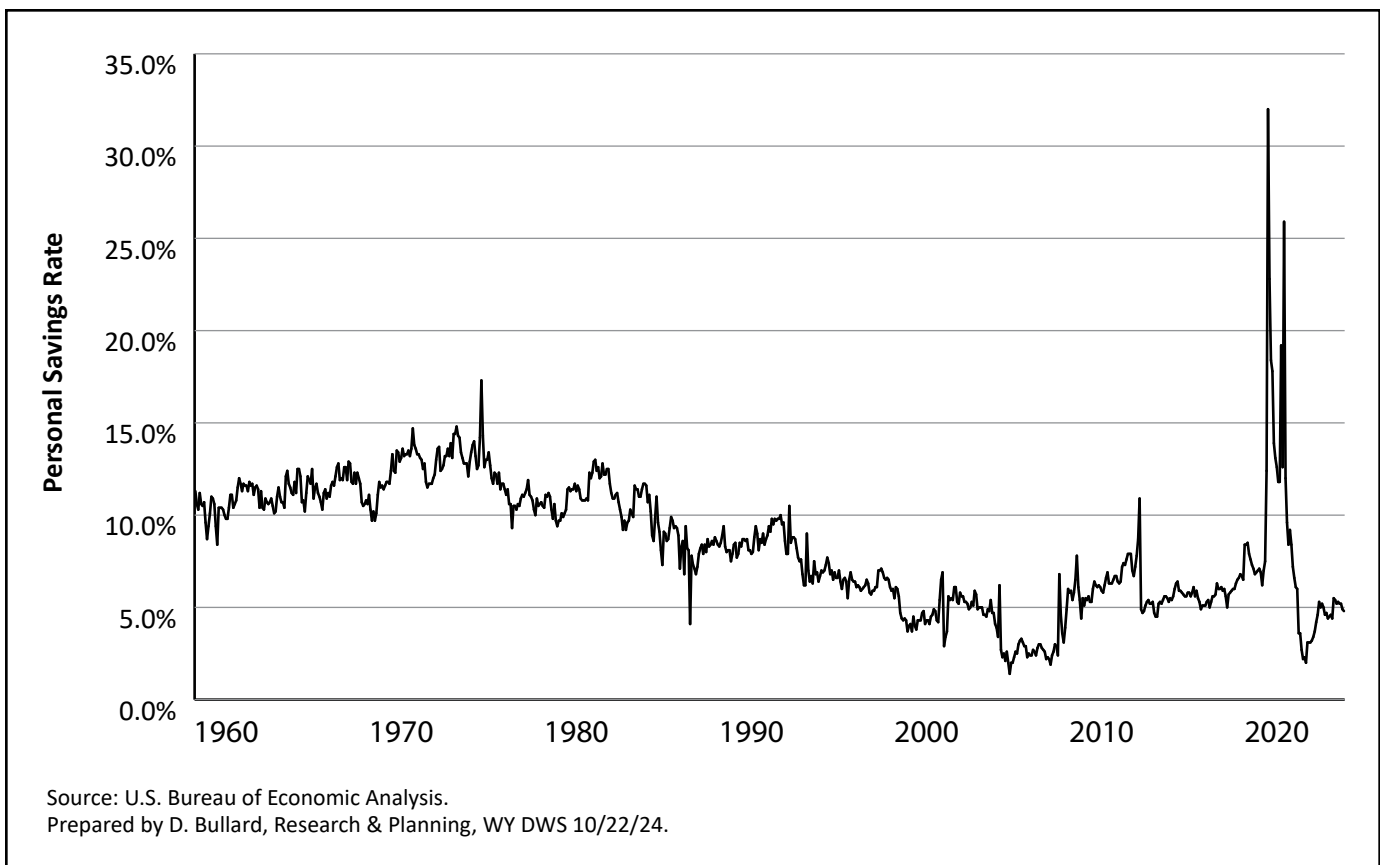


Figure 1: U.S. Personal Savings Rate, January 1959- August 2024

or if they face a high level of economic uncertainty. The sudden increase in savings in May 1975 (17.3%) coincided with a spike in the unemployment rate (9.0%). Similarly, the savings spike in April 2020 (32.0%) coincided with a spike in the unemployment rate (14.8%). The personal savings rate rose sharply in September 2001, likely as a result of the economic uncertainty related to the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Figure 3 (see page 7) is similar to Figure 2, except it is limited to the pre-pandemic period. This allows us to zoom-in and see more detail. In November 1981, the savings rate jumped to 13.0% and the unemployment rate was 8.3%. For the next 12 months, the unemployment rate

continued to increase, until it reached 10.8% in November 1982. In December 1992, the savings rate peaked at 10.5%. Technically, the recession ended in March 1991, but the jobless recovery was not providing much relief from high unemployment (NBER, 2023).

It is important to note, however, that the one-month jumps in savings in January 2021 and March 2021 occurred when the unemployment rate was trending down. In Figure 4 (see page 8), personal current transfer receipts are graphed against the savings rate. Transfer receipts are defined by the BEA (2019) as “payments by business and government to persons for which no current services are performed.” Transfer receipts include

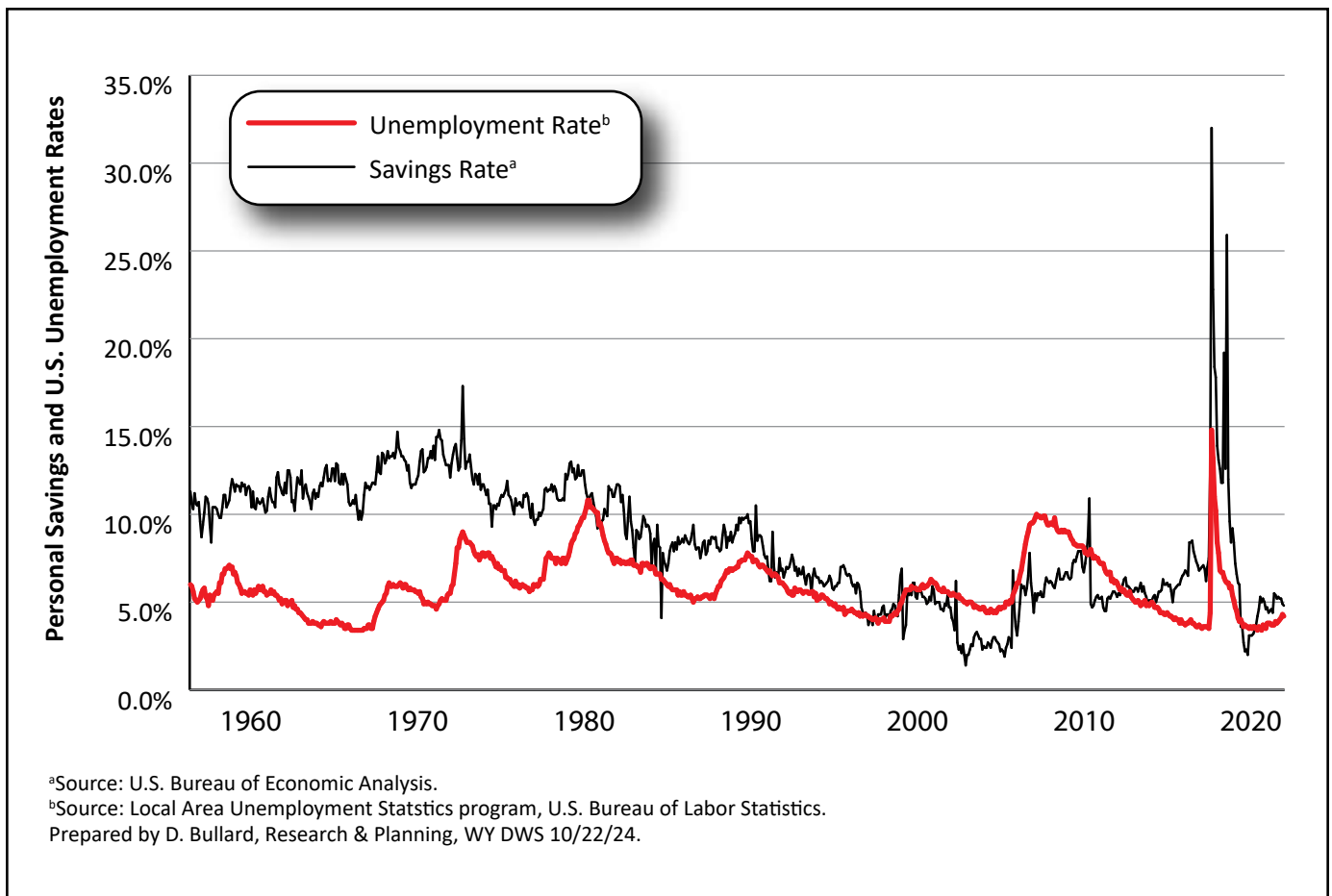


Figure 2: U.S. Personal Savings Rate and U.S. Unemployment Rate, January 1959- August 2024

“social security benefits, medical benefits, veteran’s benefits, and unemployment insurance benefits. They also include stimulus payments to individuals during the pandemic. Sudden increases in transfer receipts are visible in April 2020, January 2021, and March 2021. The data in Figure 4 suggest that when people received large stimulus payments during the pandemic, a lot of money went into savings. Then, the savings rate fell to very low levels during much of 2022.

In order to better understand the relationship between the personal savings rate, the unemployment rate, and personal current transfer receipts, a regression model was developed. To avoid problems with serial correlation, first

differences were taken of each variable. The results of the model are shown in Table 1 (see page 8). According to the model, more than two-thirds (70.4%) of the variation in the personal savings rate can be explained by the unemployment rate and personal current transfer receipts. The coefficients for both of the independent variables are positive and highly significant. This means that, all else equal, a higher unemployment rate will result in a higher personal savings rate, and that higher personal transfer receipts will also result in a higher savings rate.

In summary, the data presented in this article suggest that during times of economic uncertainty, when

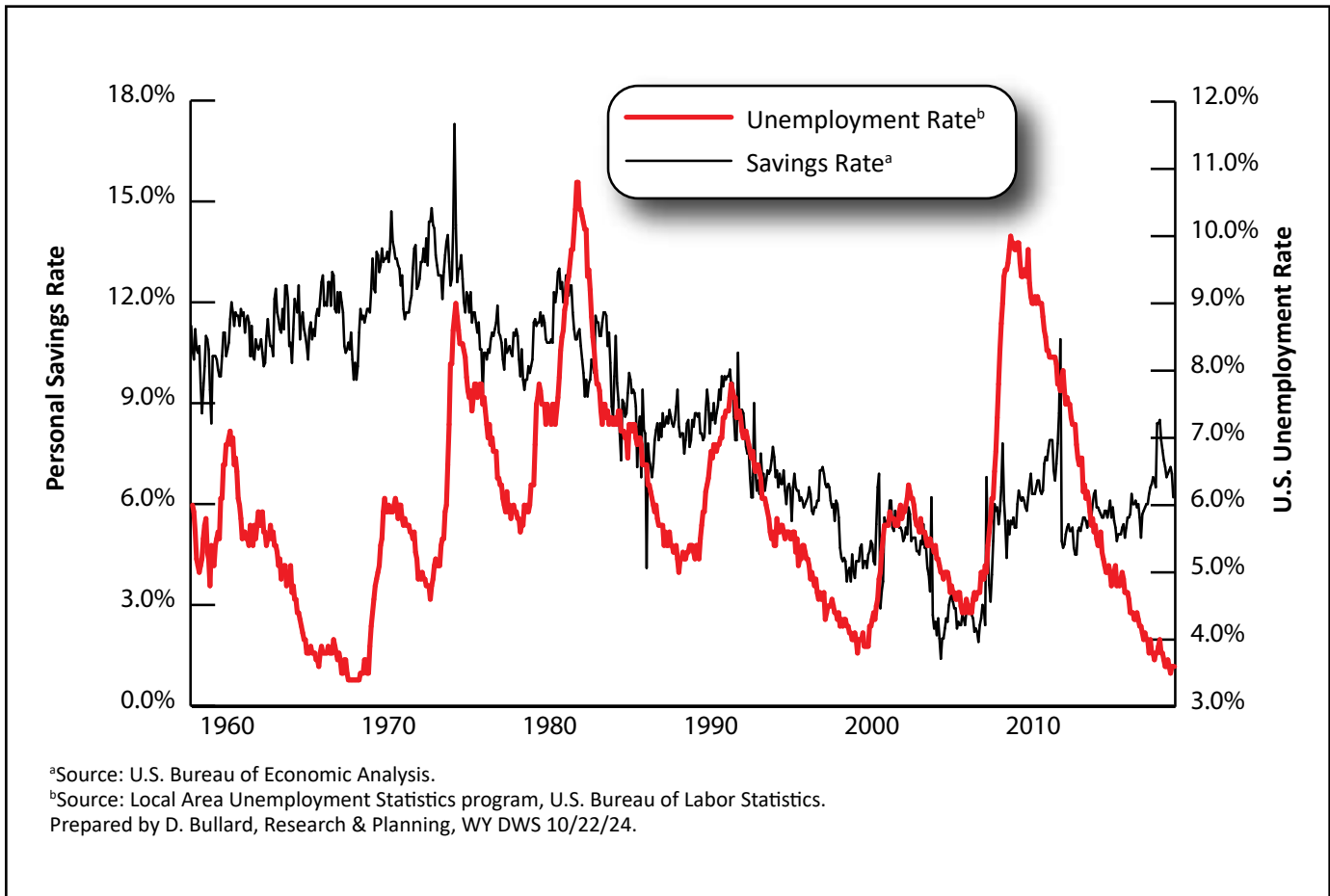


Figure 3: U.S. Personal Savings Rate and U.S. Unemployment Rate, January 1959- December 2019

the unemployment rate is high, people save a larger percentage of their incomes. Additionally, when individuals receive transfer payments (such as pandemic relief stimulus payments), they will tend to save more than they otherwise would.

National Bureau of Economic Research. (2023). U.S. business cycle expansions and contractions. Retrieved October 25, 2024, from <https://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>

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Kotlikoff, L.J. (1993) "Saving" in D.R. Henderson (Ed.), *The Fortune Encyclopedia of Economics*, pages 230-235. Warner Books.

Table 1: Regression Analysis/Predictive Model (R²=.704, N=787, Durbin Watson=2.333)

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Value	Significance
Constant	-0.029	0.026	-1.139	0.255
Transfer Receipts (differenced)	0.004	0.000	33.428	0.000
Unemployment Rate (differenced)	0.647	0.067	9.678	0.000

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/22/24.

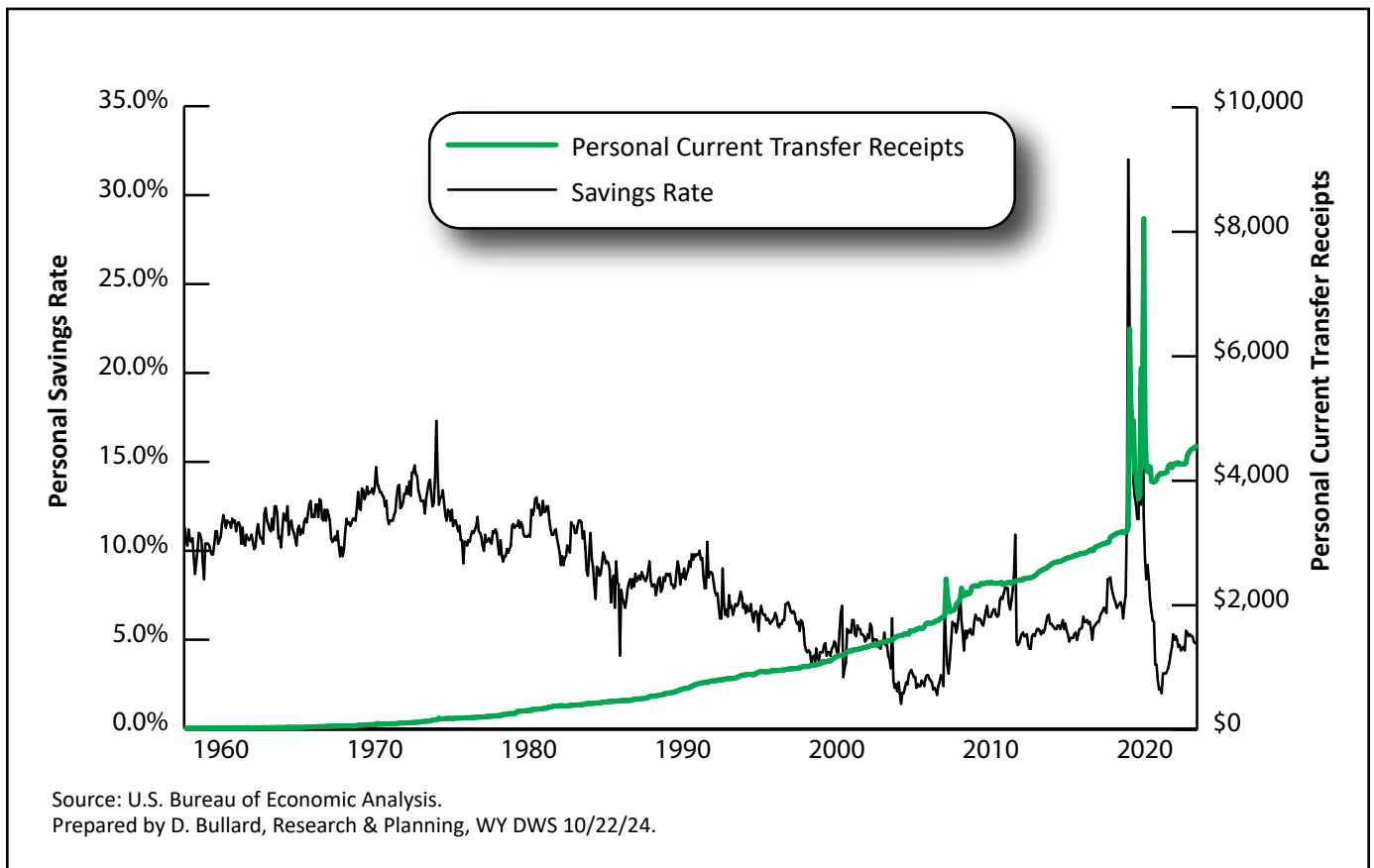


Figure 4: U.S. Personal Savings Rate and Personal Current Transfer Receipts, January 1959- August 2024

Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.5% in December 2024

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate rose from 3.3% in November to 3.5% in December. Wyoming’s unemployment rate has been gradually trending upward for the past few months. It is higher than its December 2023 level of 2.9%, but still remains lower than the current U.S. rate of 4.1%.

From November to December, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased. Jobless rates often rise in December as colder weather brings seasonal job losses in construction and other sectors. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Niobrara (up from 2.6% to 3.6%), Big Horn (up from 3.8% to 4.4%), and Sweetwater (up from 3.7% to 4.3%) counties. Teton County’s unemployment rate fell from 4.3%

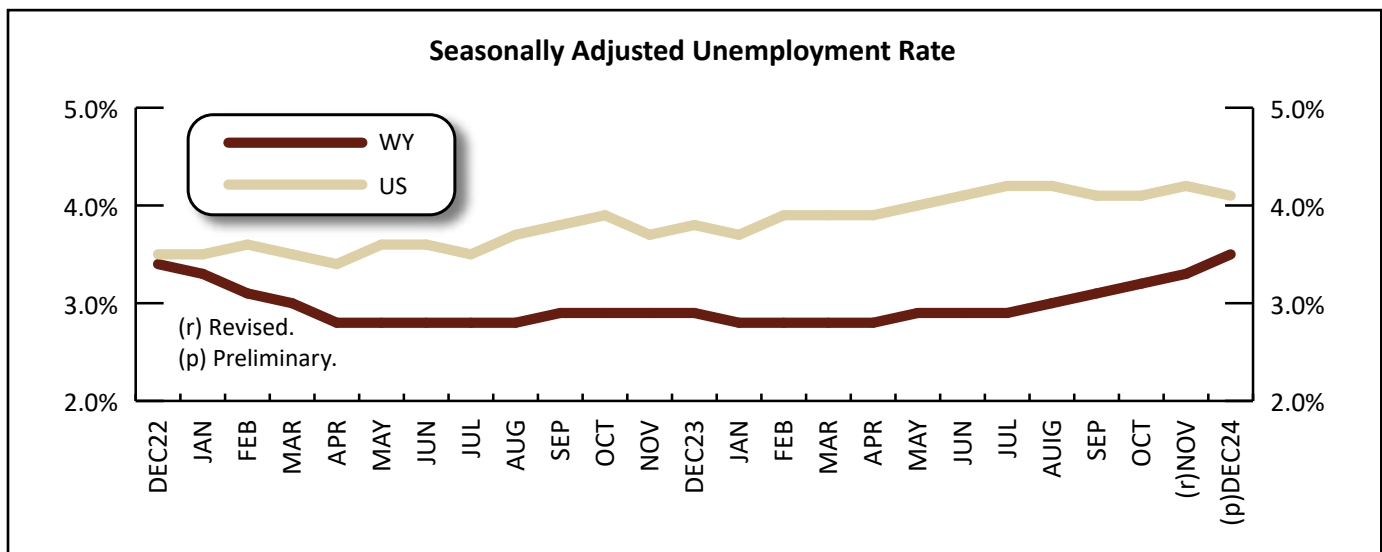
in November to 3.0% in December as the winter tourist season ramped up. Johnson County’s unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.3%.

From December 2023 to December 2024, unemployment rates rose in every county. The largest increases were found in Hot Springs (up from 2.3% to 3.9%), Sublette (up from 3.1% to 4.7%), and Sweetwater (up from 2.9% to 4.3%) counties.

Converse, Teton, and Weston counties tied for the lowest unemployment rate in December, each at 3.0%. The highest unemployment rates were reported in Sublette County at 4.7%, Big Horn County at 4.4%, and Sweetwater County at 4.3%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 290,800 in December 2023 to 295,900 in December 2024, an increase of 5,100 jobs (1.8%).

¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, December 2024

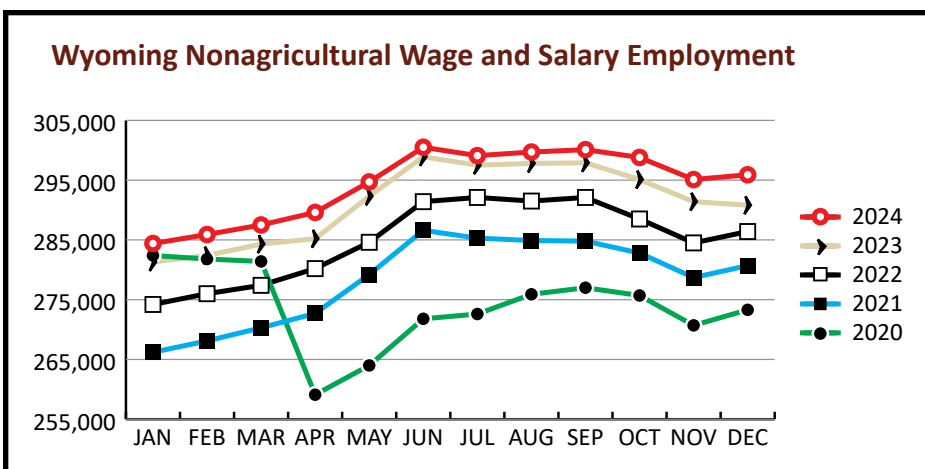
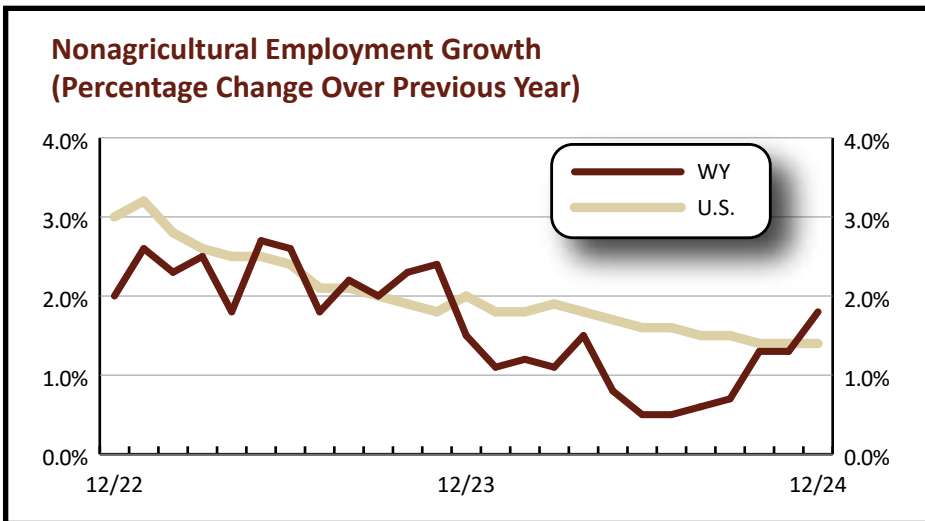
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	293,440	295,900	2,460	0.8%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,750	17,000	250	1.5%
Construction	22,420	23,000	580	2.5%
Manufacturing	10,584	10,700	116	1.1%
Wholesale Trade	8,138	8,100	-38	-0.5%
Retail Trade	30,450	30,800	350	1.1%
Transportation & Utilities	14,053	15,100	1,047	6.9%
Information	2,996	3,200	204	6.4%
Financial Activities	11,413	12,000	587	4.9%
Professional & Business Services	21,675	21,200	-475	-2.2%
Educational & Health Services	30,430	30,700	270	0.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	36,516	37,300	784	2.1%
Other Services	16,464	15,800	-664	-4.2%
Government	71,551	71,000	-551	-0.8%

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in November 2024 and based on QCEW data through June 2024.

State Unemployment Rates December 2024 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Nevada	5.7
California	5.5
District of Columbia	5.5
Puerto Rico	5.4
Illinois	5.2
Kentucky	5.2
Michigan	5.0
Alaska	4.7
South Carolina	4.7
New Jersey	4.6
Rhode Island	4.6
Indiana	4.5
Washington	4.5
Colorado	4.4
Louisiana	4.4
New Mexico	4.4
New York	4.4
Ohio	4.4
Texas	4.2
West Virginia	4.2
Massachusetts	4.1
Oregon	4.1
United States	4.1
Arizona	3.8
Idaho	3.8
Delaware	3.7
Georgia	3.7
Missouri	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
Kansas	3.6
Pennsylvania	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Utah	3.5
Wyoming	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Florida	3.4
Alabama	3.3
Minnesota	3.3
Mississippi	3.3
Oklahoma	3.3
Iowa	3.2
Maine	3.2
Maryland	3.1
Montana	3.1
Connecticut	3.0
Hawaii	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
Nebraska	2.8
New Hampshire	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
Vermont	2.4
South Dakota	1.9



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

State Unemployment Rates December 2024 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 24	Nov 24	Dec 23	Nov 24 Dec 24	Dec 23 Dec 24
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.7	25.8	25.9	-0.4	-0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.5	20.6	21.0	-0.5	-2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	7.7	7.8	8.2	-1.3	-6.1
Natural Resources & Mining	5.1	5.1	5.6	0.0	-8.9
Construction	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.0	18.0	17.7	0.0	1.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	6.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 24	Nov 24	Dec 23	Nov 24 Dec 24	Dec 23 Dec 24
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.6	21.7	21.5	-0.5	0.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.0	17.1	17.0	-0.6	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	6.3	6.4	6.3	-1.6	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.3	15.3	15.2	0.0	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 24	Nov 24	Dec 23	Nov 24 Dec 24	Dec 23 Dec 24
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.0	20.7	22.7	11.1	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.1	17.8	19.9	12.9	1.0
GOODS PRODUCING	3.2	3.3	3.1	-3.0	3.2
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	3.0	3.1	2.9	-3.2	3.4
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.8	17.4	19.6	13.8	1.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	2.6	2.8	7.7	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.1	6.0	8.1	35.0	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	3.6

State	Unemp. Rate
Nevada	5.6
Puerto Rico	5.4
California	5.2
Kentucky	5.1
District of Columbia	5.0
Michigan	5.0
Alaska	4.7
Colorado	4.5
Illinois	4.3
Oregon	4.3
Washington	4.3
Massachusetts	4.2
New Jersey	4.2
Ohio	4.2
Rhode Island	4.2
Louisiana	4.1
New York	4.1
Indiana	4.0
South Carolina	4.0
New Mexico	3.9
United States	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Texas	3.7
Wyoming	3.7
Maine	3.6
West Virginia	3.6
Arizona	3.5
Mississippi	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Georgia	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
Kansas	3.3
Pennsylvania	3.3
Alabama	3.2
Delaware	3.2
Missouri	3.2
Florida	3.1
Iowa	3.0
Montana	3.0
Oklahoma	3.0
Utah	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Hawaii	2.8
Connecticut	2.7
Maryland	2.7
Minnesota	2.7
New Hampshire	2.7
Nebraska	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
Vermont	2.5
Virginia	2.5
South Dakota	2.0

Economic Indicators

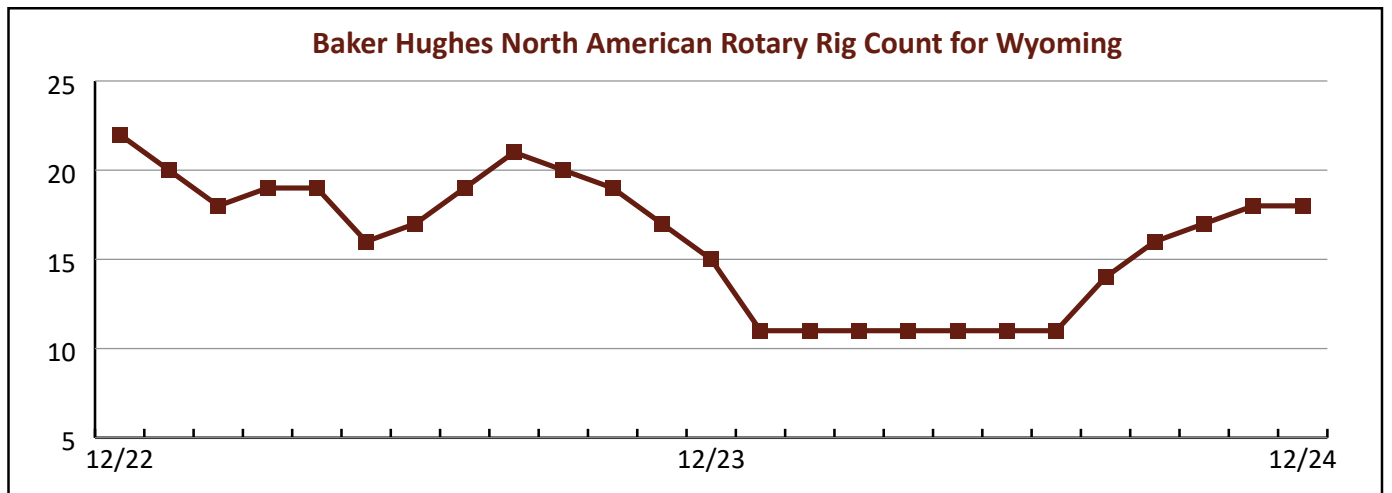
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from 15 in December 2023 to 18 in December 2024, a 20.0% increase.

	Dec 2024 (p)	Nov 2024 (r)	Dec 2023 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	295,900	295,200	290,800	0.2	1.8
Wyoming State Government	15,300	15,300	14,800	0.0	3.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	49,300	49,200	48,500	0.2	1.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,900	40,900	40,200	0.0	1.7
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,607,000	8,716,000	8,696,000	-1.3	-1.0
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	491,000	427,000	350,000	15.0	40.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,461,000	4,325,000	4,324,000	3.1	3.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	11,449	8,361	8,796	36.9	30.2
Benefits Paid	\$5,627,973	\$4,090,581	\$4,172,834	37.6	34.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$491.57	\$489.25	\$474.40	0.5	3.6
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	315.6	315.5	306.7	0.0	2.9
Food & Beverages	330.8	330.3	322.9	0.2	2.4
Housing	338.9	338.0	325.6	0.2	4.1
Apparel	127.4	129.5	125.8	-1.7	1.2
Transportation	267.6	268.5	263.4	-0.3	1.6
Medical Care	569.2	568.8	553.5	0.1	2.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	138.3	138.3	136.8	0.0	1.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	145.7	145.8	144.8	-0.1	0.6
Other Goods & Services	564.6	566.7	546.8	-0.4	3.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	253.5	253.2	249.9	0.2	1.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	221	122	104	81.1	112.5
Valuation	\$56,510,000	\$41,685,000	\$44,085,000	35.6	28.2
Single Family Homes	99	101	61	-2.0	62.3
Valuation	\$38,844,000	\$39,113,000	\$39,071,000	-0.7	-0.6
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	120	8	7	1400.0	1,614.3
Valuation	\$19,182,000	\$2,157,000	\$2,311,000	789.3	730.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	27	24	45	12.5	-40.0
Valuation	\$5,460,000	\$5,091,000	\$6,910,000	7.2	-21.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	18	18	15	0.0	20.0

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From November to December, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Dec 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2023
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	45,170	45,519	44,549	43,328	43,833	43,258	1,842	1,686	1,291	4.1	3.7	2.9
Big Horn	5,085	5,132	4,980	4,862	4,935	4,813	223	197	167	4.4	3.8	3.4
Fremont	18,962	19,218	18,712	18,170	18,486	18,158	792	732	554	4.2	3.8	3.0
Hot Springs	2,229	2,240	2,284	2,141	2,164	2,232	88	76	52	3.9	3.4	2.3
Park	15,161	15,190	14,821	14,571	14,640	14,403	590	550	418	3.9	3.6	2.8
Washakie	3,733	3,739	3,752	3,584	3,608	3,652	149	131	100	4.0	3.5	2.7
NORTHEAST	51,084	51,608	50,900	49,351	49,972	49,693	1,733	1,636	1,207	3.4	3.2	2.4
Campbell	23,044	23,314	23,112	22,246	22,561	22,565	798	753	547	3.5	3.2	2.4
Crook	3,758	3,798	3,710	3,637	3,691	3,622	121	107	88	3.2	2.8	2.4
Johnson	4,135	4,214	4,192	3,997	4,073	4,082	138	141	110	3.3	3.3	2.6
Sheridan	16,332	16,424	16,013	15,771	15,896	15,634	561	528	379	3.4	3.2	2.4
Weston	3,815	3,858	3,873	3,700	3,751	3,790	115	107	83	3.0	2.8	2.1
SOUTHWEST	59,824	59,007	59,748	57,550	56,697	58,183	2,274	2,310	1,565	3.8	3.9	2.6
Lincoln	10,005	9,936	9,618	9,651	9,609	9,363	354	327	255	3.5	3.3	2.7
Sublette	3,753	3,844	3,816	3,578	3,672	3,697	175	172	119	4.7	4.5	3.1
Sweetwater	20,136	20,337	20,230	19,275	19,582	19,641	861	755	589	4.3	3.7	2.9
Teton	16,839	15,704	17,112	16,336	15,022	16,772	503	682	340	3.0	4.3	2.0
Uinta	9,091	9,186	8,972	8,710	8,812	8,710	381	374	262	4.2	4.1	2.9
SOUTHEAST	83,680	84,405	81,825	80,731	81,576	79,729	2,949	2,829	2,096	3.5	3.4	2.6
Albany	22,362	22,639	21,705	21,665	21,973	21,222	697	666	483	3.1	2.9	2.2
Goshen	6,170	6,209	6,233	5,953	6,001	6,089	217	208	144	3.5	3.3	2.3
Laramie	49,857	50,259	48,693	48,030	48,484	47,360	1,827	1,775	1,333	3.7	3.5	2.7
Niobrara	1,111	1,114	1,102	1,071	1,085	1,077	40	29	25	3.6	2.6	2.3
Platte	4,180	4,184	4,092	4,012	4,033	3,981	168	151	111	4.0	3.6	2.7
CENTRAL	54,967	55,543	53,603	52,882	53,587	52,138	2,085	1,956	1,465	3.8	3.5	2.7
Carbon	6,930	7,084	6,860	6,653	6,821	6,669	277	263	191	4.0	3.7	2.8
Converse	7,943	8,006	7,561	7,708	7,798	7,398	235	208	163	3.0	2.6	2.2
Natrona	40,094	40,453	39,182	38,521	38,968	38,071	1,573	1,485	1,111	3.9	3.7	2.8
STATEWIDE	294,724	296,078	290,624	283,841	285,661	283,000	10,883	10,417	7,624	3.7	3.5	2.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.5	3.3	2.9
U.S.										3.8	4.0	3.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.2	3.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 04/2024. Run Date 1/2025.

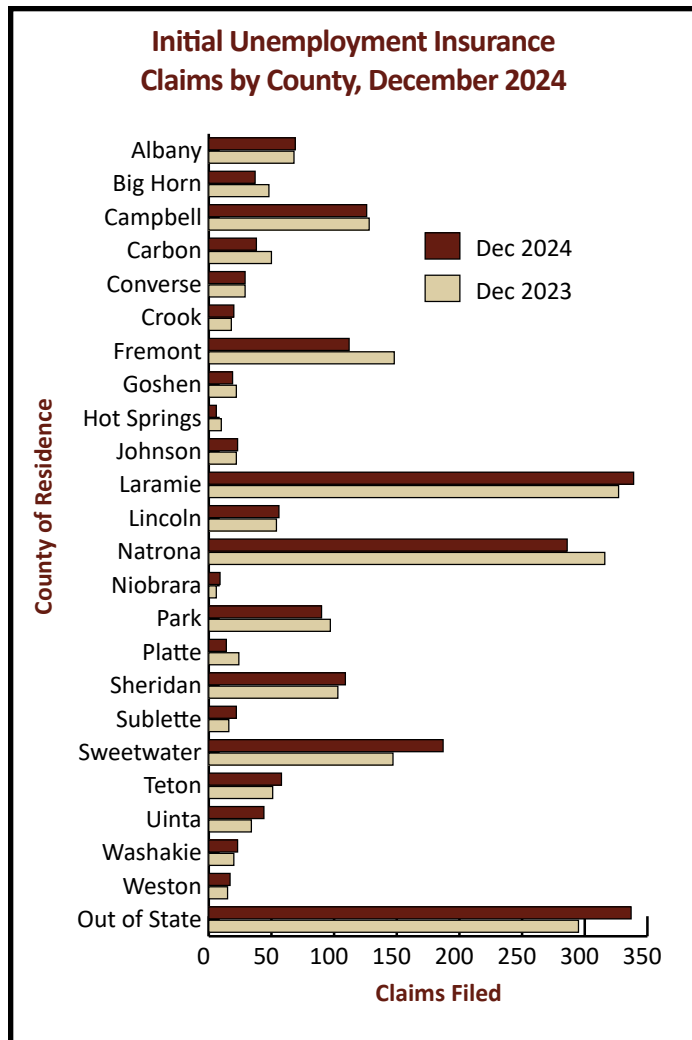
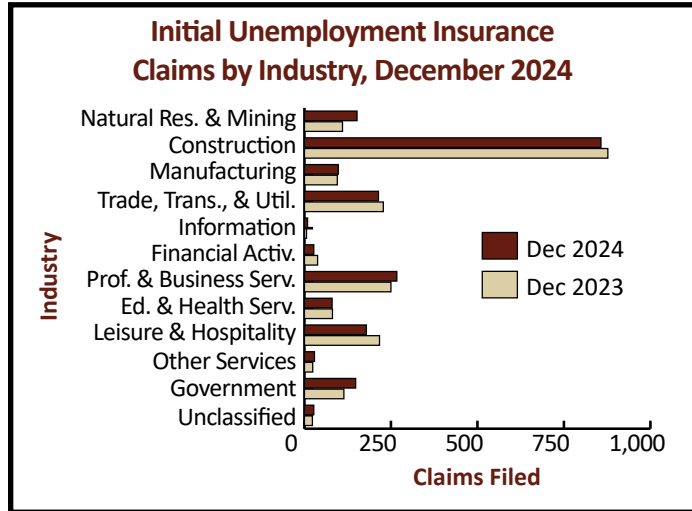
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 2,091 initial claims in December 2024, up 22 (1.1%) from December 2023.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Dec 24	Nov 24	Dec 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	2,091	2,056	2,069	1.7	1.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,108	723	1,083	53.3	2.3
Natural Resources & Mining	152	86	110	76.7	38.2
Mining	130	69	95	88.4	36.8
Construction	857	579	877	48.0	-2.3
Manufacturing	98	57	95	71.9	3.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	807	1,121	847	-28.0	-4.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	214	238	228	-10.1	-6.1
Wholesale Trade	33	37	33	-10.8	0.0
Retail Trade	99	130	112	-23.8	-11.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	81	69	82	17.4	-1.2
Information	9	6	6	50.0	50.0
Financial Activities	27	40	38	-32.5	-28.9
Professional & Business Services	267	283	250	-5.7	6.8
Educational & Health Services	80	83	81	-3.6	-1.2
Leisure & Hospitality	179	437	217	-59.0	-17.5
Other Services, except Public Admin.	29	32	24	-9.4	20.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
Federal Government	148	186	114	-20.4	29.8
State Government	92	138	59	-33.3	55.9
Local Government	12	5	12	140.0	0.0
Local Education	43	42	42	2.4	2.4
Local Education	14	7	9	100.0	55.6
UNCLASSIFIED	27	25	23	8.0	17.4
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	339	242	327	40.1	3.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	188	99	189	89.9	-0.5
Construction	175	90	176	94.4	-0.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	134	132	128	1.5	4.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	44	40	53	10.0	-17.0
Financial Activities	6	4	9	50.0	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	45	47	29	-4.3	55.2
Educational & Health Services	17	10	16	70.0	6.3
Leisure & Hospitality	14	10	14	40.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	9	8	33.3	50.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	286	221	316	29.4	-9.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	155	106	172	46.2	-9.9
Construction	129	85	142	51.8	-9.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	117	107	133	9.3	-12.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	37	40	32	-7.5	15.6
Financial Activities	7	8	6	-12.5	16.7
Professional & Business Services	22	24	46	-8.3	-52.2
Educational & Health Services	14	15	18	-6.7	-22.2
Leisure & Hospitality	24	14	23	71.4	4.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	10	4	8	150.0	25.0

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

The full UI claims report for December 2024 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/1224_UI.pdf.

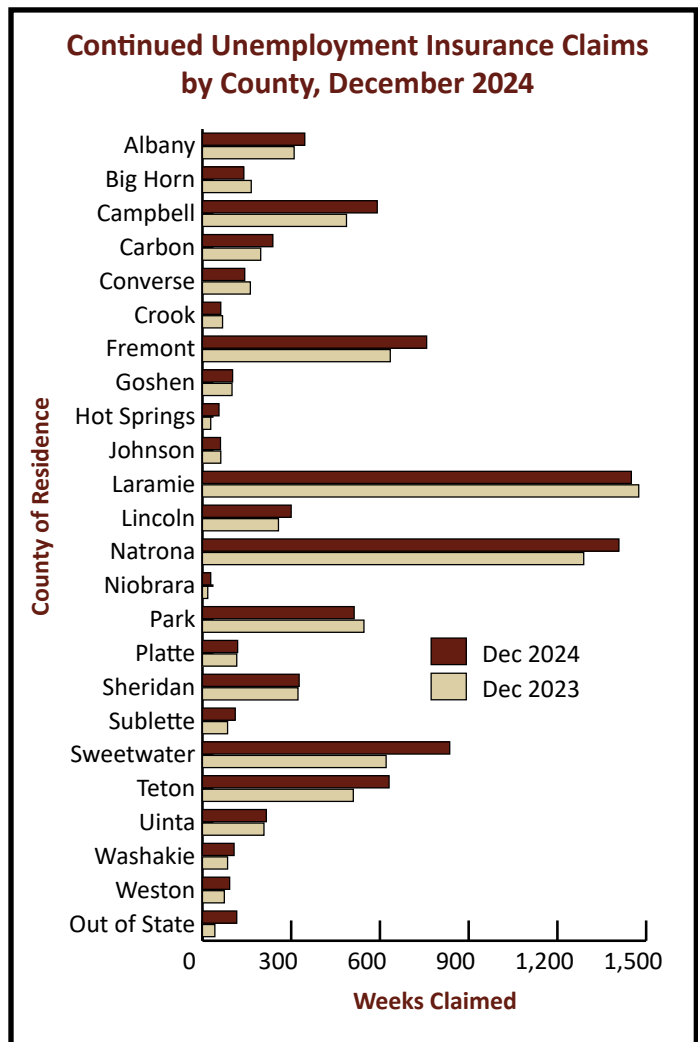
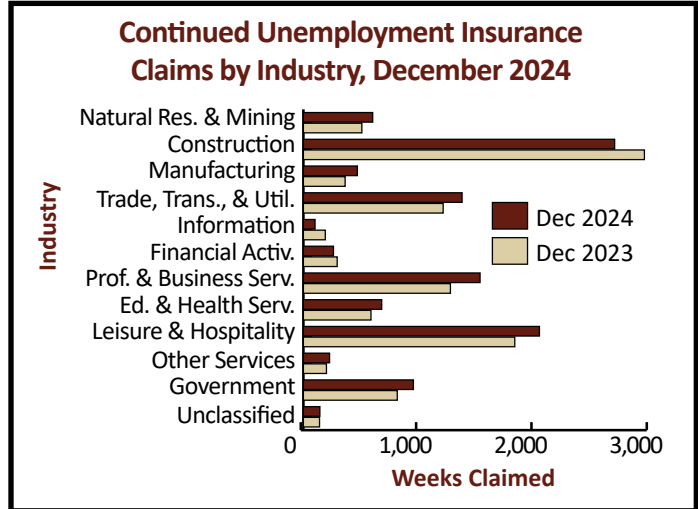
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 10,374 in December 2023 to 11,096 in December 2024 (722, or 7.0%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Dec 24	Nov 24	Dec 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	11,096	9,931	10,374	11.7	7.0
Total Unique Claimants	4,033	3,533	3,735	14.2	8.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	3,770	2,449	3,827	53.9	-1.5
Natural Resources & Mining	601	449	507	33.9	18.5
Mining	522	411	403	27.0	29.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	20	15	35	33.3	-42.9
Construction	2,699	1,588	2,957	70.0	-8.7
Manufacturing	468	412	362	13.6	29.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,227	6,640	5,592	-6.2	11.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,376	1,252	1,212	9.9	13.5
Wholesale Trade	264	234	166	12.8	59.0
Retail Trade	773	690	622	12.0	24.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	338	326	423	3.7	-20.1
Information	101	89	190	13.5	-46.8
Financial Activities	261	251	293	4.0	-10.9
Professional & Business Services	1,532	1,121	1,275	36.7	20.2
Educational & Health Services	679	710	586	-4.4	15.9
Leisure & Hospitality	2,047	2,982	1,833	-31.4	11.7
Other Services, except Public Admin.	227	232	200	-2.2	13.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	954	725	814	31.6	17.2
Federal Government	557	331	464	68.3	20.0
State Government	102	89	85	14.6	20.0
Local Government	294	304	264	-3.3	11.4
Local Education	57	55	49	3.6	16.3
UNCLASSIFIED	143	116	140	23.3	2.1
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,450	1,201	1,475	20.7	-1.7
Total Unique Claimants	528	454	533	16.3	-0.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	548	321	567	70.7	-3.4
Construction	460	239	488	92.5	-5.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	802	783	833	2.4	-3.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	269	255	254	5.5	5.9
Financial Activities	54	48	63	12.5	-14.3
Professional & Business Services	194	194	216	0.0	-10.2
Educational & Health Services	100	113	124	-11.5	-19.4
Leisure & Hospitality	109	109	59	0.0	84.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	84	79	53	6.3	58.5
UNCLASSIFIED	15	17	21	-11.8	-28.6
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,408	1,216	1,289	15.8	9.2
Total Unique Claimants	490	442	475	10.9	3.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	525	400	495	31.3	6.1
Construction	368	251	365	46.6	0.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	817	776	720	5.3	13.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	265	256	171	3.5	55.0
Financial Activities	64	50	60	28.0	6.7
Professional & Business Services	180	156	162	15.4	11.1
Educational & Health Services	128	117	130	9.4	-1.5
Leisure & Hospitality	109	113	138	-3.5	-21.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46	27	54	70.4	-14.8
UNCLASSIFIED	19	12	18	58.3	5.6

^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.



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