

TRENDS

2023Q4 Quarterly Update

Construction Drives Wyoming Employment Growth

by: *Michael Moore, Research Supervisor*

This article provides an overview of Wyoming’s employment and wages in fourth quarter 2023 at the county and industry levels. Employment and wages from 2023Q4 are compared to data from 2022Q4 and 2019Q4. In addition, this article provides a detailed look into Wyoming’s construction sector in order to gain a better understanding of where growth occurred.

Wyoming added nearly 4,600 jobs and \$265.8 million in total wages over the year in fourth quarter 2023 (2023Q4; see Table 1). This marked the 11th consecutive quarter (nearly three years) of over-the-year job growth. Average monthly employment was also about 1,600 jobs higher compared to 2019Q4 prior to the pandemic.

This article looks at quarterly employment and wages at the county and industry levels for 2023Q4, in order to determine areas of job growth over the year and prior to the pandemic. Also, this article provides a detailed discussion on Wyoming's construction sector, which led all industries in job gains.

The data discussed in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2022Q4 and 2023Q4

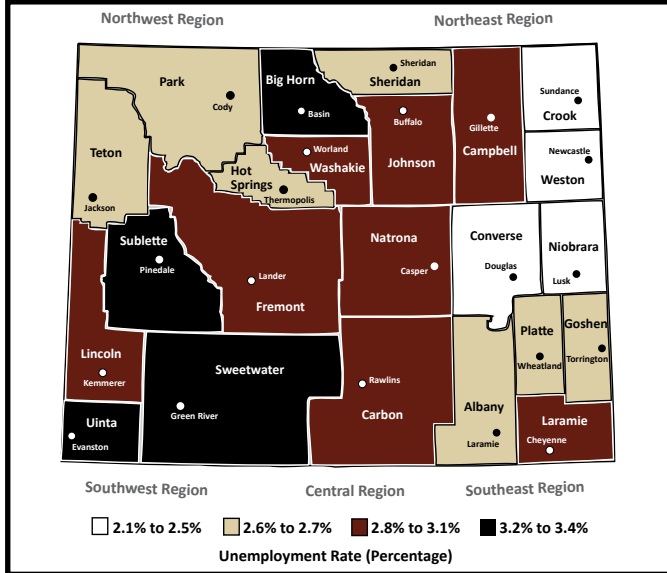
	2023Q4	2022Q4	Change, 2022Q4-2023Q4	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	278,125	273,530	4,594	1.7
Total Wages	\$4.3 Billion	\$4.0 Billion	\$265.8 Million	6.6
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,191	\$1,136	\$55	4.8

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/14/24.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming had four growing industries in 2023Q4, led by heavy & civil engineering construction ... page 18
- Leisure & hospitality was responsible for approximately one in four total hires in 2023Q3, with 15,943 total hires. ... page 20

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



IN THIS ISSUE

2023Q4 Quarterly Update: Construction Drives Wyoming Employment Growth. 1

Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2023Q4 18

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2023. 20

Wyoming Unemployment Rises Slightly to 2.9% in May 2024. 21

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning’s Internal Estimates, May 2024 22

State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted). 22

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 23

State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted). 23

Economic Indicators 24

County Unemployment Rates 25

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims 26

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims 27

Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

and Wages (QCEW). Data from 2023Q4 are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/23Q4_QCEW/toc.htm.

Introduction

Wyoming’s average monthly employment in 2023Q4 was 278,125, an increase of 4,594 jobs (1.7%) compared to 2022Q4 (see Table 2, page 4). The state had \$4.3 billion in total wages, up \$265.8 million (6.6%) over the year. Wyoming’s average weekly wage increased from \$1,136 to \$1,191 (\$55, or 4.8%).

Wyoming employment typically increases from first quarter to second, before peaking

in third quarter and then dropping in fourth quarter (see Figure 1). The shaded areas in the figures in this article represent periods of economic downturn. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has defined an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decreases in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW. Wyoming has endured three such economic downturns since 2009: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1 (see Figure 2, page 5). Wyoming’s most recent downturn was influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for the state’s energy resources. While each downturn had its own unique

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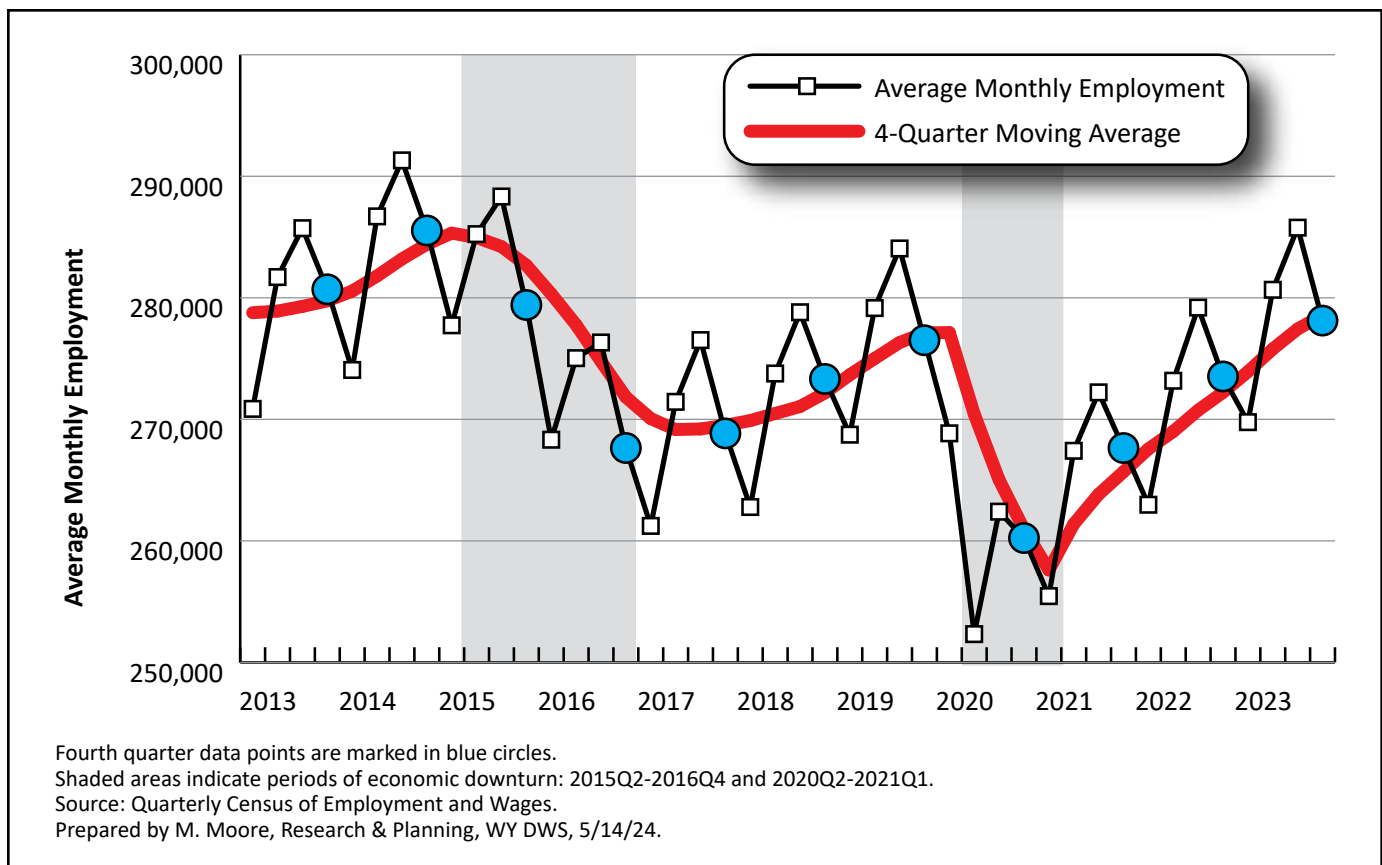


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2013Q4-2023Q4

Year/ Quarter	Average Monthly Employment	Over-the-Year Change		Total Wages (in Millions)	Over-the-Year Change		Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%		\$	%		\$	%
2013Q4	280,701	1,833	0.7	\$3,344.4	\$50.9	1.5	\$916	\$8	0.9
2014Q1	274,063	3,202	1.2	\$3,124.2	\$100.0	3.3	\$877	\$18	2.1
2014Q2	286,699	4,991	1.8	\$3,243.7	\$150.5	4.9	\$870	\$26	3.0
2014Q3	291,309	5,579	2.0	\$3,317.6	\$198.4	6.4	\$876	\$36	4.3
2014Q4	285,540	4,839	1.7	\$3,536.9	\$192.5	5.8	\$953	\$36	4.0
2015Q1	277,738	3,675	1.3	\$3,221.1	\$96.8	3.1	\$892	\$15	1.7
2015Q2	285,239	-1,460	-0.5	\$3,219.5	-\$24.1	-0.7	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015Q3	288,335	-2,974	-1.0	\$3,242.2	-\$75.5	-2.3	\$865	-\$11	-1.3
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016Q1	268,325	-9,412	-3.4	\$2,971.2	-\$249.8	-7.8	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6	\$3,035.6	-\$183.9	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2	\$3,107.2	-\$134.9	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017Q1	261,234	-7,091	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$17.6	0.6	\$880	\$28	3.3
2017Q2	271,441	-3,596	-1.3	\$3,089.1	\$53.5	1.8	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,520	197	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.2	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,845	1,203	0.4	\$3,273.7	\$162.3	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.7
2018Q1	262,788	1,554	0.6	\$3,121.6	\$132.8	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,771	2,331	0.9	\$3,205.4	\$116.3	3.8	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,812	2,292	0.8	\$3,277.9	\$159.5	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,327	4,482	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$201.6	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	5,951	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.4	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,383	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$174.3	5.4	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,248	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.7	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,181	1.2	\$3,646.3	\$171.0	4.9	\$1,014	\$36	3.7
2020Q1	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,825	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$33	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1	255,457	-13,392	-5.0	\$3,162.1	-\$189.1	-5.6	\$952	-\$7	-0.7
2021Q2	267,414	15,085	6.0	\$3,429.3	\$265.3	8.4	\$986	\$22	2.3
2021Q3	272,220	9,816	3.7	\$3,519.6	\$318.3	9.9	\$995	\$56	6.0
2021Q4	267,639	7,404	2.8	\$3,976.3	\$388.4	10.8	\$1,143	\$82	7.8
2022Q1	262,975	7,518	2.9	\$3,629.3	\$467.2	14.8	\$1,062	\$109	11.5
2022Q2	273,178	5,764	2.2	\$3,723.4	\$294.1	8.6	\$1,048	\$62	6.3
2022Q3	279,197	6,977	2.6	\$3,937.5	\$417.9	11.9	\$1,085	\$90	9.1
2022Q4	273,530	5,891	2.2	\$4,041.2	\$64.9	1.6	\$1,136	-\$6	-0.6
2023Q1	269,770	6,795	2.6	\$4,017.0	\$387.7	10.7	\$1,145	\$84	7.9
2023Q2	280,661	7,483	2.7	\$4,001.4	\$278.0	7.5	\$1,097	\$48	4.6
2023Q3	285,772	6,574	2.4	\$4,128.8	\$191.3	4.9	\$1,111	\$27	2.4
2023Q4(p)	278,125	4,594	1.7	\$4,307.0	\$265.8	6.6	\$1,191	\$55	4.8

(p)Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/14/24.

Box 1: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Selected Levels for Mining (NAICS 21)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	21	Mining
Subsector (3-Digit)	212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas
Industry Group (4-Digit)	2121	Coal Mining
Detailed Industry (4-Digit)	2122	Metal Ore Mining
National Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	21229	Other Metal Ore Mining
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	212291	Uranium-Radium-Vandaleium Ore Mining

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 3)

circumstances, declining energy prices preceded all three (Moore, 2019).

As illustrated in Figure 2, 2023Q4 marked the 11th consecutive quarter over-the-year growth in employment and wages in Wyoming. In addition, 2023Q4 was also the fourth consecutive quarter during which Wyoming surpassed pre-pandemic levels from 2019.

Now Online

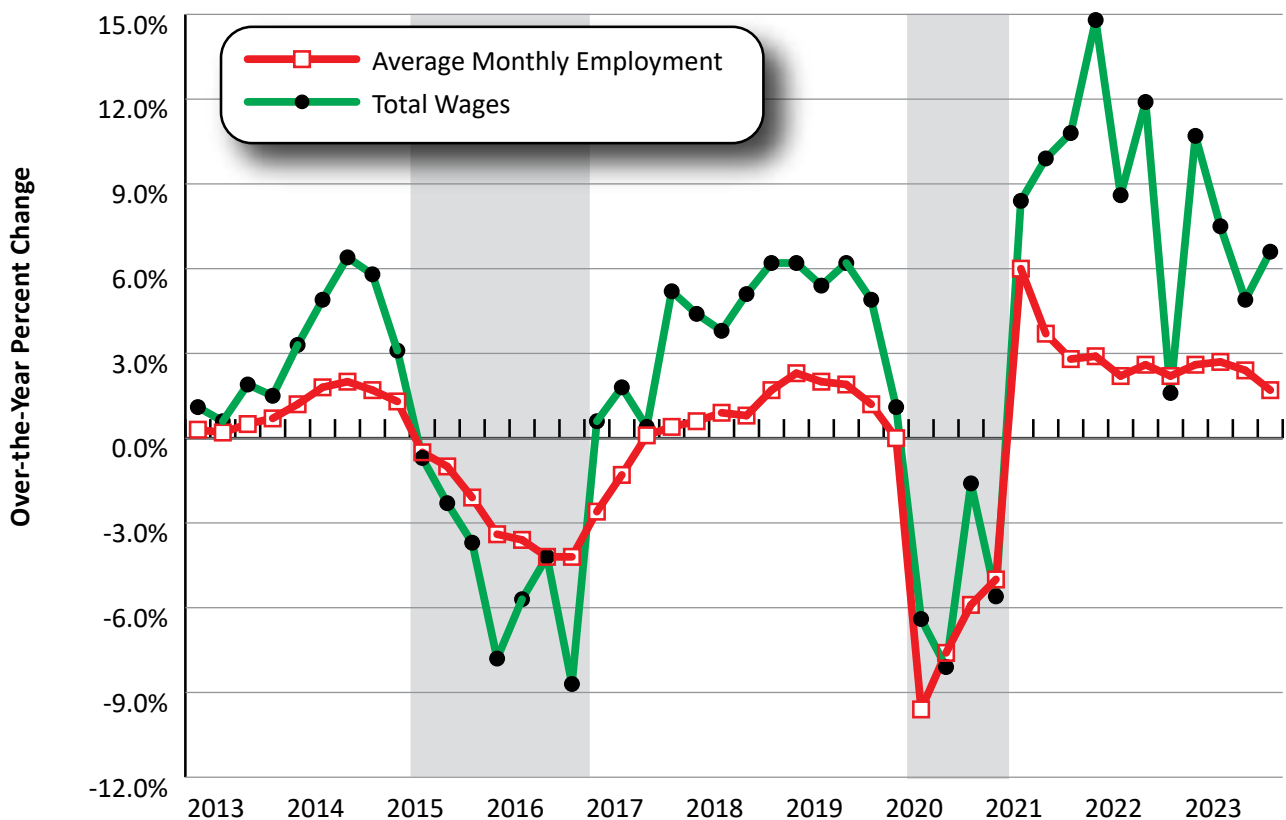
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Statistics for Wyoming, 2023Q4

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/23Q4_QCEW/toc.htm

American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure for mining (NAICS 21) can be found in Box 1 on page 4. This section of the article primarily discusses statewide employment and wages at the sector (or two-digit NAICS) level.

Industry

Industries are organized by the North



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/14/24.

Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

As shown in Table 3, most industries added jobs and total wages over the year. The greatest job growth was seen in construction (1,548, or 7.2%), followed by government (1,324, or 2.0%), professional & business services (498, or 2.4%), health care & social assistance (299, or 1.2%), and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (269, or 1.3%).

Wyoming's mining industry, which drives the state's economy, added 228 jobs, or 1.3%.

This marked the 10th consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth in mining; however, it should be noted that 2023Q4 also marked the first time that employment decreased from the prior quarter since 2021Q1 (Research & Planning, 2024a). This is a situation worth monitoring, as mining also saw an increase in initial Unemployment Insurance claims during the first few months of 2024 (Research & Planning, 2024b).

Local government (including schools

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2022Q4-2023Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2023Q4	2022Q4	Change		2023Q4	2022Q4	Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Ownership - Total		278,125	273,530	4,594	1.7	\$4,307.0	\$4,041.2	\$265.8	6.6
Ownership - Private		211,666	208,396	3,270	1.6	\$3,303.7	\$3,102.0	\$201.6	6.5
11	Agriculture	2,730	2,653	77	2.9	\$33.1	\$32.7	\$0.4	1.3
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	17,105	16,877	228	1.3	\$450.9	\$428.6	\$22.3	5.2
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,339	2,278	61	2.7	\$79.9	\$75.7	\$4.1	5.5
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,674	7,628	45	0.6	\$199.4	\$190.5	\$8.9	4.7
213	Support Activities For Mining	7,092	6,971	121	1.7	\$171.6	\$162.3	\$9.3	5.7
23	Construction	23,166	21,618	1,548	7.2	\$432.6	\$372.6	\$59.9	16.1
31-33	Manufacturing	10,494	10,534	-40	-0.4	\$226.4	\$209.6	\$16.8	8.0
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,566	20,297	269	1.3	\$404.0	\$376.1	\$27.9	7.4
44-45	Retail Trade	30,408	30,366	43	0.1	\$284.3	\$274.2	\$10.1	3.7
51	Information	3,118	3,137	-18	-0.6	\$60.3	\$57.0	\$3.2	5.7
52-53	Financial Activities	11,454	11,576	-122	-1.1	\$258.4	\$249.2	\$9.3	3.7
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	21,387	20,889	498	2.4	\$425.8	\$409.7	\$16.1	3.9
61	Educational Services	2,325	2,194	131	6.0	\$26.0	\$23.6	\$2.4	10.2
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,940	25,641	299	1.2	\$359.4	\$345.6	\$13.8	4.0
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	35,625	35,426	199	0.6	\$248.8	\$234.6	\$14.2	6.1
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,295	7,118	176	2.5	\$92.3	\$86.7	\$5.6	6.5
99	Unclassified	54	71	-18	-24.8	\$1.5	\$1.9	-\$0.4	-19.2
Total Government		66,458	65,134	1,324	2.0	\$1,003.3	\$939.2	\$64.2	6.8
Federal Government		7,811	7,420	391	5.3	\$168.2	\$148.1	\$20.1	13.5
State Government		12,395	11,929	465	3.9	\$206.8	\$188.0	\$18.8	10.0
Local Government		46,252	45,784	468	1.0	\$628.4	\$603.0	\$25.4	4.2
61	Educational Services	23,520	23,338	182	0.8	\$284.8	\$272.3	\$12.5	4.6
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,966	8,818	148	1.7	\$169.6	\$168.8	\$0.8	0.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/24/24.

and hospitals) accounted for the largest share (16.6%) of Wyoming's total employment, followed by leisure & hospitality (12.8%), retail trade (10.9%), private health care & social assistance (9.3%), and construction (8.3%). The mining sector (including oil & gas) contributed 6.2% of the state's total jobs.

Wyoming had a record \$4.3 billion in total wages in 2023Q4, an over-the-year increase of \$265.8 million, or 6.6%. The greatest over-the-year increases were seen in construction (\$59.9 million, or 16.1%); wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (\$27.9 million, or 7.4%); local government (\$25.4 million, or 4.2%); and mining (\$22.3 million, or 5.2%).

Local government contributed the greatest share (14.6%) of all wages, followed by mining (10.5%), construction (10.0%), and professional & business services (9.9%).

Wyoming's average weekly wage in 2023Q4 was \$1,191 (see Figure 3). Average wages typically peak in fourth quarter, due to end-of-the-year bonuses and other factors. The highest wages were seen in mining, including oil & gas (\$2,028), financial activities (\$1,693), manufacturing

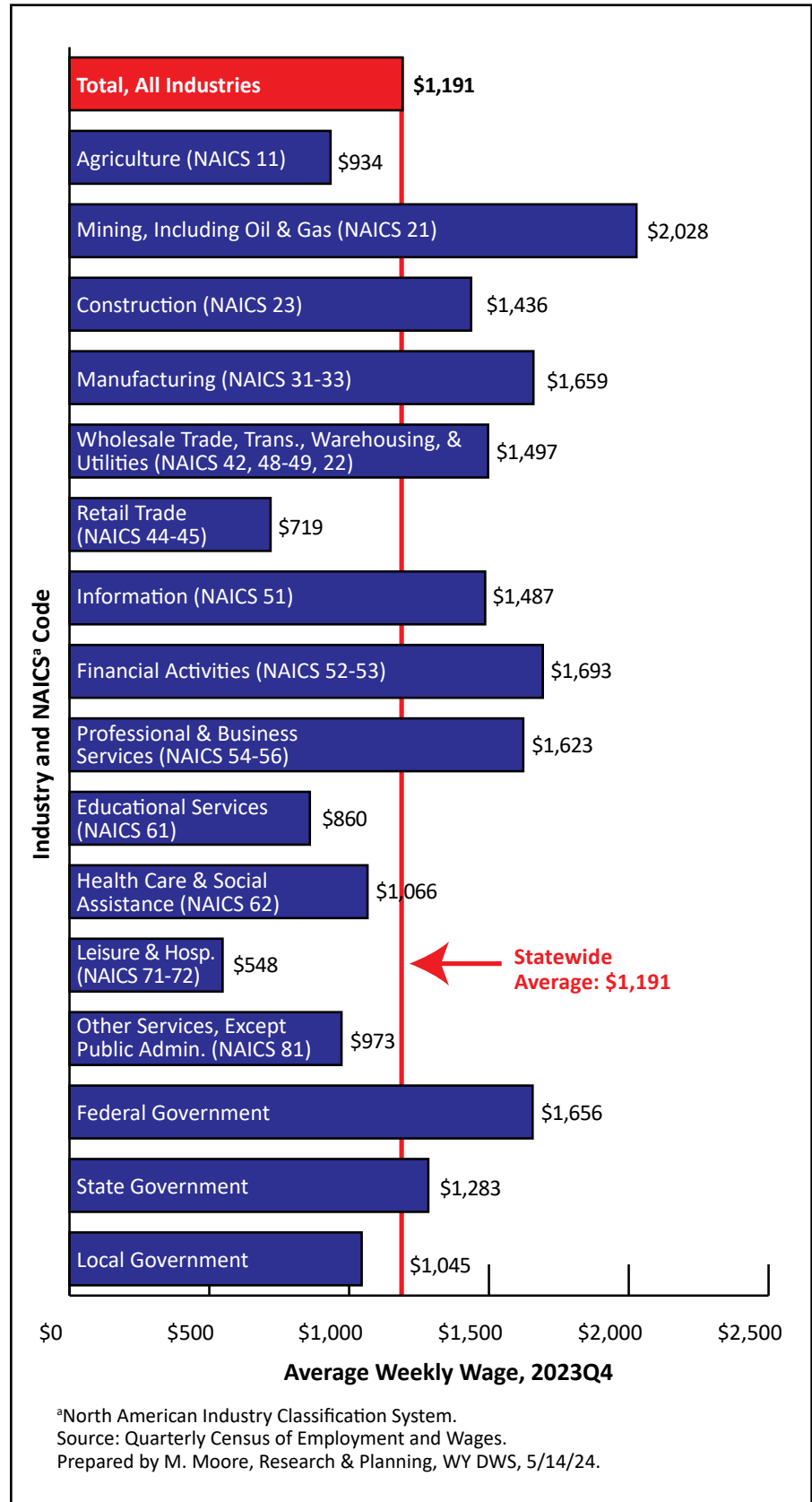


Figure 3: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2023Q4

(\$1,659), federal government (\$1,656), and professional & business services (\$1,623). The lowest wages were found in leisure & hospitality (\$548) and retail trade (\$719).

As previously mentioned, Wyoming's average monthly employment of 278,125 in 2023Q4 was 1,617 jobs (0.6%) higher compared to 2019Q4 prior to the pandemic. As seen in Table 4, some industries exceeded pre-pandemic employment levels, while others still continue to lag behind. Industries that added jobs compared to 2019Q4 include

professional & business services (2,246 jobs, or 11.7%), retail trade (1,480, or 5.1%), leisure & hospitality (596, or 1.7%), and private educational services (530, or 29.5%).

Wyoming's mining sector had 3,379 fewer jobs (-16.5%) in 2023Q4 compared to pre-pandemic employment in 2019Q4. Other industries that were lower than their pre-pandemic job numbers include wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (-491, or -2.3%); construction (-288, or -1.2%); and information (-266, or -7.9%).

Table 4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2019Q4-2023Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2023Q4	2019Q4	N	%	2023Q4	2019Q4	\$	%
	Ownership - Total	278,125	276,508	1,617	0.6	\$4,307.0	\$3,646.3	\$660.7	18.1
	Ownership - Private	211,666	210,318	1,349	0.6	\$3,303.7	\$2,784.3	\$519.4	18.7
11	Agriculture	2,730	2,654	76	2.9	\$33.1	\$28.8	\$4.3	15.1
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	17,105	20,484	-3,379	-16.5	\$450.9	\$492.8	-\$41.9	-8.5
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,339	2,869	-530	-18.5	\$79.9	\$84.9	-\$5.0	-5.9
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,674	7,784	-110	-1.4	\$199.4	\$192.2	\$7.2	3.8
213	Support Activities For Mining	7,092	9,831	-2,738	-27.9	\$171.6	\$215.7	-\$44.1	-20.5
23	Construction	23,166	23,454	-288	-1.2	\$432.6	\$369.2	\$63.3	17.2
31-33	Manufacturing	10,494	10,106	388	3.8	\$226.4	\$179.0	\$47.3	26.4
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,566	21,057	-491	-2.3	\$404.0	\$356.4	\$47.6	13.3
44-45	Retail Trade	30,408	28,928	1,480	5.1	\$284.3	\$228.0	\$56.3	24.7
51	Information	3,118	3,385	-266	-7.9	\$60.3	\$42.2	\$18.1	42.8
52-53	Financial Activities	11,454	11,239	216	1.9	\$258.4	\$184.5	\$73.9	40.1
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	21,387	19,141	2,246	11.7	\$425.8	\$310.5	\$115.3	37.1
61	Educational Services	2,325	1,795	530	29.5	\$26.0	\$15.5	\$10.5	67.3
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,940	25,839	101	0.4	\$359.4	\$309.2	\$50.3	16.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	35,625	35,029	596	1.7	\$248.8	\$192.3	\$56.5	29.4
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,295	7,135	159	2.2	\$92.3	\$74.1	\$18.2	24.6
	Total Government	66,458	66,190	268	0.4	\$1,003.3	\$862.0	\$141.4	16.4
	Federal Government	7,811	7,334	477	6.5	\$168.2	\$135.0	\$33.2	24.6
	State Government	12,395	12,345	49	0.4	\$206.8	\$179.4	\$27.3	15.2
	Local Government	46,252	46,511	-258	-0.6	\$628.4	\$547.5	\$80.9	14.8
61	Educational Services	23,520	24,139	-619	-2.6	\$284.8	\$256.4	\$28.4	11.1
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,966	8,795	171	1.9	\$169.6	\$145.5	\$24.1	16.6

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/24/24.

County

Over-the-year job growth occurred in 16 of Wyoming's 23 counties (see Table 5). Laramie County added the greatest number of jobs (990, or 2.1%), followed by Natrona (677, or 1.7%), Campbell (603, or 2.5%), Teton (584, or 2.7%), and Sweetwater (403, or 1.9%) counties. Six counties lost jobs over the year, including Uinta (-115, or -1.4%), Carbon (-95, or -1.5%), and Converse (-64, or -1.0%) counties.

The counties with the greatest over-the-year growth in total wages were Laramie (\$58.5 million, or 8.7%), Natrona (\$46.5 million, or 7.9%), Sweetwater (\$26.7 million, or 8.0%), and Campbell (\$26.0 million, or 6.5%). Hot Springs County (-\$565,348, or -2.3%) was the only county with a decline in total wages.

Teton County had the highest average weekly wage in 2023Q4 (\$1,561), due in large part to high weekly wages in industries such as management of companies & enterprises (\$8,242) and finance & insurance (\$7,166). Many

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2022Q4 & 2023Q4

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)				Average Weekly Wage			
	2023Q4	2022Q4	Change		2023Q4	2022Q4	Change		2023Q4	2022Q4	Change	
			N	%			\$	%			\$	%
Total	278,125	273,530	4,594	1.7	\$4,307.0	\$4,041.2	\$265.8	6.6	\$1,191	\$1,136	\$55	4.8
Albany	16,867	16,783	84	0.5	\$216.6	\$205.4	\$11.3	5.5	\$988	\$941	\$47	5.0
Big Horn	4,175	4,034	140	3.5	\$56.7	\$52.6	\$4.1	7.9	\$1,045	\$1,002	\$43	4.2
Campbell	25,165	24,562	603	2.5	\$426.6	\$400.6	\$26.0	6.5	\$1,304	\$1,255	\$50	3.9
Carbon	6,317	6,412	-95	-1.5	\$100.7	\$100.6	\$0.2	0.2	\$1,226	\$1,206	\$20	1.7
Converse	6,202	6,266	-64	-1.0	\$103.4	\$101.3	\$2.1	2.1	\$1,283	\$1,244	\$39	3.2
Crook	2,667	2,596	72	2.8	\$36.9	\$34.2	\$2.8	8.1	\$1,065	\$1,013	\$52	5.2
Fremont	15,751	15,431	320	2.1	\$205.4	\$191.0	\$14.4	7.6	\$1,003	\$952	\$51	5.4
Goshen	4,147	4,174	-27	-0.7	\$48.7	\$46.1	\$2.6	5.6	\$903	\$849	\$54	6.3
Hot Springs	1,937	1,975	-38	-1.9	\$23.8	\$24.4	-\$0.6	-2.3	\$945	\$949	-\$4	-0.4
Johnson	3,337	3,301	36	1.1	\$42.4	\$39.5	\$2.8	7.2	\$976	\$921	\$56	6.0
Laramie	47,751	46,761	990	2.1	\$731.7	\$673.1	\$58.5	8.7	\$1,179	\$1,107	\$71	6.4
Lincoln	7,123	6,950	172	2.5	\$113.9	\$104.1	\$9.8	9.4	\$1,230	\$1,152	\$78	6.8
Natrona	39,582	38,905	677	1.7	\$632.1	\$585.6	\$46.5	7.9	\$1,228	\$1,158	\$71	6.1
Niobrara	824	832	-8	-1.0	\$9.1	\$8.9	\$0.1	1.6	\$846	\$825	\$22	2.6
Park	13,626	13,453	174	1.3	\$180.4	\$171.8	\$8.6	5.0	\$1,018	\$982	\$36	3.7
Platte	3,354	3,366	-12	-0.4	\$43.4	\$42.5	\$0.9	2.2	\$996	\$971	\$25	2.6
Sheridan	14,079	13,903	176	1.3	\$203.2	\$190.8	\$12.4	6.5	\$1,110	\$1,056	\$54	5.2
Sublette	3,801	3,726	75	2.0	\$60.3	\$56.7	\$3.6	6.4	\$1,221	\$1,170	\$50	4.3
Sweetwater	21,096	20,692	403	1.9	\$362.0	\$335.3	\$26.7	8.0	\$1,320	\$1,246	\$73	5.9
Teton	21,960	21,376	584	2.7	\$445.5	\$434.4	\$11.2	2.6	\$1,561	\$1,563	-\$2	-0.2
Uinta	8,257	8,372	-115	-1.4	\$103.1	\$98.4	\$4.8	4.9	\$961	\$904	\$57	6.3
Washakie	3,641	3,573	68	1.9	\$47.0	\$44.6	\$2.4	5.4	\$994	\$961	\$33	3.5
Weston	2,443	2,399	43	1.8	\$31.3	\$29.6	\$1.7	5.7	\$986	\$950	\$36	3.8
Nonclassified ^a	4,025	3,689	337	9.1	\$82.6	\$69.8	\$12.8	18.4	\$1,579	\$1,455	\$123	8.5

^aThe employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/24.

of the other counties with the highest weekly wages were those with greater concentrations of high-paying mining jobs, such as Sweetwater (\$1,320), Campbell (\$1,304), and Converse (\$1,283).

As shown in Table 6, Teton County saw the greatest job growth from 2019Q4 to 2023Q4, as average monthly employment increased from 19,785 to 21,960 (2,175, or 11.0%). Teton County experienced substantial job growth across a variety of industries during that period, including construction, leisure & hospitality, and professional & business services. Albany County added

996 jobs from 2019Q4 to 2023Q4, with job growth driven by professional & business services, educational services, and leisure & hospitality. Converse County lost 1,512 jobs over this period, due in large part to the completion of large scale construction projects.

A Detailed Look at Wyoming's Construction Industry

As previously mentioned, Wyoming's construction sector added the greatest

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q4 & 2023Q4

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2023Q4	2019Q4	Change		2023Q4	2019Q4	Change	
			N	%			\$	%
Total	278,125	276,508	1,617	0.6	\$4,307.0	\$3,646.3	\$660.7	18.1
Albany	16,867	15,871	996	6.3	\$216.6	\$170.3	\$46.4	27.2
Big Horn	4,175	4,169	6	0.1	\$56.7	\$44.7	\$12.0	27.0
Campbell	25,165	25,424	-259	-1.0	\$426.6	\$403.0	\$23.7	5.9
Carbon	6,317	6,934	-617	-8.9	\$100.7	\$88.7	\$12.0	13.6
Converse	6,202	7,714	-1,512	-19.6	\$103.4	\$123.4	-\$19.9	-16.2
Crook	2,667	2,479	188	7.6	\$36.9	\$29.7	\$7.2	24.4
Fremont	15,751	15,305	446	2.9	\$205.4	\$171.2	\$34.2	20.0
Goshen	4,147	4,162	-15	-0.4	\$48.7	\$42.0	\$6.6	15.8
Hot Springs	1,937	1,866	71	3.8	\$23.8	\$19.1	\$4.7	24.7
Johnson	3,337	3,153	185	5.9	\$42.4	\$32.8	\$9.5	29.0
Laramie	47,751	47,432	319	0.7	\$731.7	\$607.3	\$124.4	20.5
Lincoln	7,123	6,590	533	8.1	\$113.9	\$82.0	\$31.9	38.9
Natrona	39,582	39,585	-3	0.0	\$632.1	\$549.4	\$82.6	15.0
Niobrara	824	847	-23	-2.7	\$9.1	\$8.1	\$1.0	12.0
Park	13,626	13,178	448	3.4	\$180.4	\$149.0	\$31.4	21.0
Platte	3,354	3,438	-84	-2.4	\$43.4	\$40.7	\$2.7	6.8
Sheridan	14,079	13,465	614	4.6	\$203.2	\$158.7	\$44.5	28.0
Sublette	3,801	3,936	-135	-3.4	\$60.3	\$56.1	\$4.3	7.6
Sweetwater	21,096	22,016	-920	-4.2	\$362.0	\$339.1	\$22.8	6.7
Teton	21,960	19,785	2,175	11.0	\$445.5	\$288.0	\$157.6	54.7
Uinta	8,257	8,305	-48	-0.6	\$103.1	\$89.7	\$13.5	15.0
Washakie	3,641	3,532	108	3.1	\$47.0	\$39.6	\$7.5	18.8
Weston	2,443	2,372	71	3.0	\$31.3	\$26.3	\$5.0	19.2
Nonclassified ^a	4,025	4,951	-926	-18.7	\$82.6	\$87.5	-\$4.9	-5.6

^aThe employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/15/24.

number of jobs from 2022Q4 to 2023Q4. This section takes an in-depth look at the construction industry, from the subsector to the detailed industry level, to identify particular areas of job growth. In addition, this section looks at construction by sub-state region to determine where growth is occurring around the state.

Construction comprises three subsectors: construction of buildings (NAICS 236), heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237), and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238). Employment in the construction of buildings subsector increased from 4,535 in 2022Q4 to 4,622 in 2023Q4 (88 jobs, or 1.9%; see Table 7). Within this

subsector, the greatest growth was seen in nonresidential building construction, particularly commercial building construction (129 new jobs, or 13.3%)

Heavy & civil engineering construction added more than 1,400 jobs, as employment increased from 5,040 to 6,461. This is the subsector that adds temporary jobs when large-scale projects begin, such as oil & gas pipeline construction and water & sewer system construction. When projects are completed, these temporary jobs go away.

Finally, specialty trade contractors accounts for the greatest number of

(Text continued on page 13)

Table 7: Average Monthly Employment in Private Industry Construction (NAICS 23) by Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Selected Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2022Q4 and 2023Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	2023Q4	2022Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%
23	Construction	23,166	21,618	1,548	7.2
236	Construction of Buildings	4,622	4,535	88	1.9
2361	Residential Building Construction	3,331	3,348	-17	-0.5
236115	New Single-Family General Contractors	1,950	1,945	5	0.3
236116	New Multifamily General Contractors	44	35	9	26.9
236117	New Housing For-Sale Builders	157	171	-14	-8.0
236118	Residential Remodelers	1,179	1,197	-18	-1.5
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,292	1,187	105	8.8
236210	Industrial Building Construction	190	214	-25	-11.5
236220	Commercial Building Construction	1,102	973	129	13.3
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	6,461	5,040	1,422	28.2
2371	Utility System Construction	4,474	3,195	1,278	40.0
237110	Water & Sewer System Construction	488	385	103	26.7
237120	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction	2,308	1,939	369	19.1
237130	Power & Comm. System Construction	1,678	872	806	92.5
2372	Land Subdivision	46	44	2	4.5
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,510	1,477	32	2.2
2379	Other Heavy Construction	432	323	109	33.7

^aPreliminary.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract Date: April 2024.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/12/24.

(Table continued on page 12)

(Table continued from page 11)

Table 7: Average Monthly Employment in Private Industry Construction (NAICS 23) by Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Selected Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2022Q4 and 2023Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	2023Q4	2022Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	12,082	12,044	38	0.3
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,489	2,365	124	5.2
238111	Residential Poured Foundation Contractors	453	458	-5	-1.2
238112	Nonresidential Poured Foundation Contractors	273	244	29	11.8
238131	Residential Framing Contractors	163	135	28	20.7
238132	Nonresidential Framing Contractors	28	13	15	118.4
238141	Residential Masonry Contractors	314	273	41	15.0
238142	Nonresidential Masonry Contractors	112	111	1	0.9
238151	Residential Glass & Glazing Contractors	38	42	-4	-9.6
238152	Nonresidential Glass & Glazing Contractors	64	65	-1	-1.5
238161	Residential Roofing Contractors	338	304	34	11.2
238162	Nonresidential Roofing Contractors	96	103	-7	-7.1
238191	Other Residential Exterior Contractors	10	7	2	31.9
238192	Other Nonresidential Exterior Contractors	312	313	-1	-0.3
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	5,518	5,708	-190	-3.3
238211	Residential Electrical Contractors	878	851	27	3.2
238212	Nonresidential Electrical Contractors	1,803	1,732	71	4.1
238221	Residential Plumbing & Hvac Contractors	1,292	1,269	23	1.8
238222	Nonresidential Plumbing & Hvac Contractors	1,018	984	33	3.4
238291	Other Residential Equipment Contractors	33	28	5	17.6
238292	Other Nonresidential Equipment Contractors	495	844	-349	-41.4
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,378	1,341	37	2.8
238311	Residential Drywall Contractors	307	291	16	5.5
238312	Nonresidential Drywall Contractors	89	83	6	7.7
238321	Residential Painting Contractors	344	350	-5	-1.5
238322	Nonresidential Painting Contractors	95	91	4	4.8
238331	Residential Flooring Contractors	66	72	-6	-7.9
238332	Nonresidential Flooring Contractors	19	13	6	43.6
238341	Residential Tile & Terrazzo Contractors	58	53	5	10.1
238342	Nonresidential Tile & Terrazzo Contractors	19	16	3	21.3
238351	Residential Finish Carpentry Contractors	254	249	5	2.0
238352	Nonresidential Finish Carpentry Contractors	44	50	-6	-12.7
238391	Other Residential Finishing Contractors	62	52	10	20.0
238392	Other Nonresidential Finishing Contractors	21	23	-2	-8.8
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,697	2,630	67	2.6
238911	Residential Site Preparation Contractors	583	569	15	2.6
238912	Nonresidential Site Preparation Contractors	1,145	1,028	117	11.4
238991	All Other Residential Trade Contractors	305	323	-18	-5.7
238992	All Other Nonresidential Trade Contractors	663	709	-46	-6.5

^aPreliminary.^bNorth American Industry Classification System

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract Date: April 2024.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/12/24.

(Text continued from page 11)

jobs in the construction industry, with 12,082 in 2023Q4. Overall, this subsector experienced little change over the year, adding just 38 jobs, a 0.3% increase. However, much more activity takes place within the detailed industries of this subsector. For example, building foundation & exterior contractors added 124 jobs (5.2%), with growth in areas such as residential masonry contractors, residential roofing contractors, and nonresidential poured foundation contractors, among others. In contrast, building equipment contractors lost 190 jobs, with especially prominent job losses in other nonresidential equipment contractors.

averages to show the differences in employment in the three construction subsectors over the last 10 years. Employment in construction of buildings remained relatively flat, with steady increases since the end of the most recent economic downturn. Heavy & civil engineering construction shows the greatest fluctuation, with a noticeable increase in 2018 and 2019. Finally, employment in specialty trade contractors has fluctuated, with consistent growth over the last two years.

This section discusses construction employment by sub-state region. As illustrated in Figure 5 (see page 14), Wyoming is divided into two metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in Casper and Cheyenne, along with four other substate regions. The region

Figure 4 uses four-quarter moving

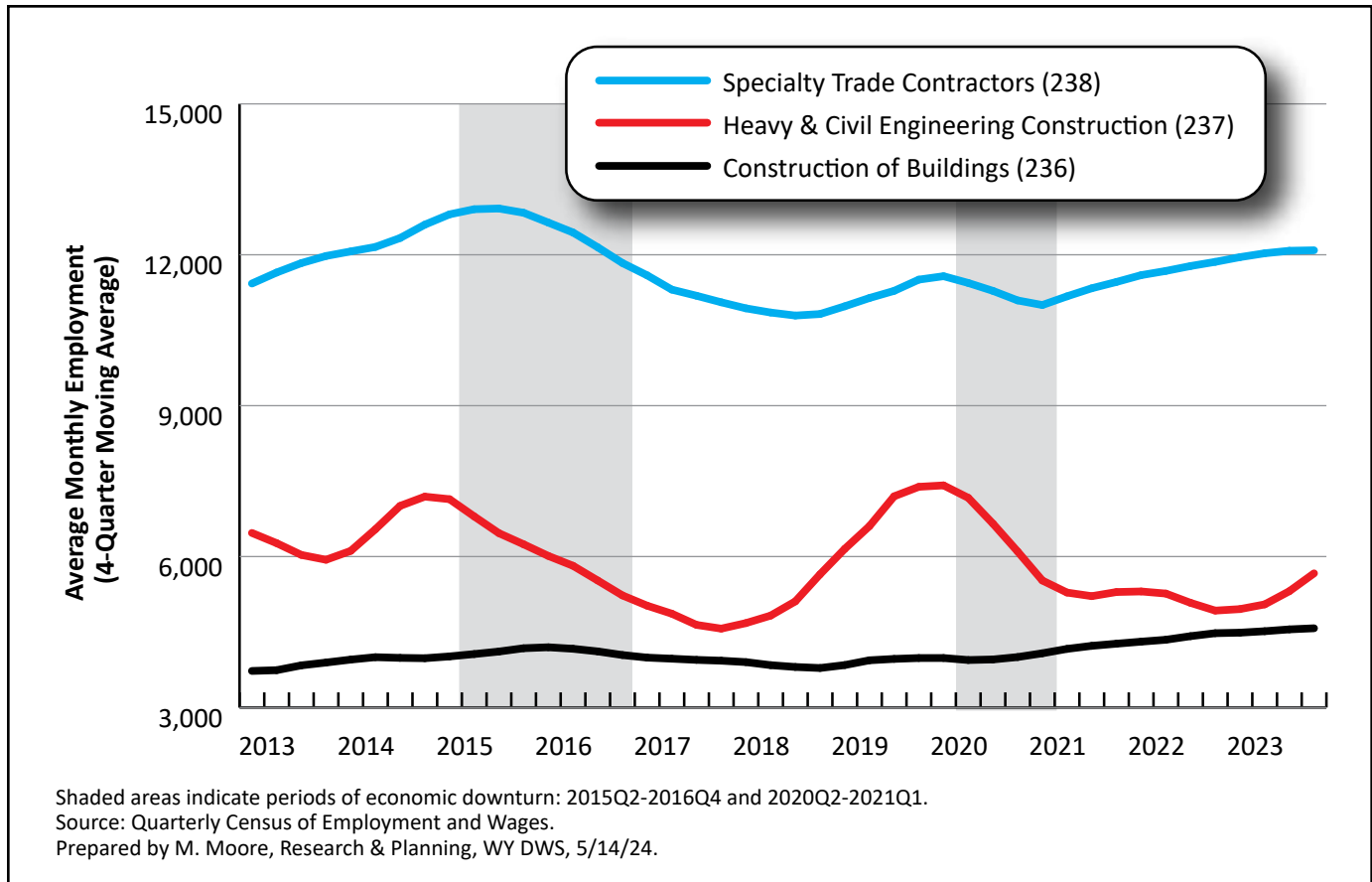
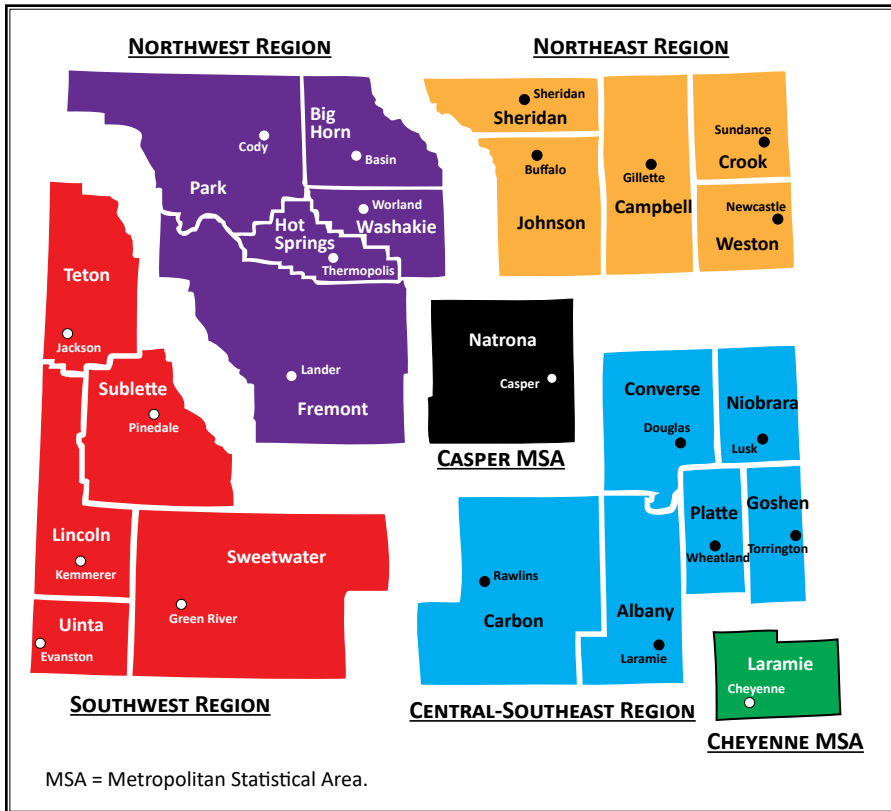


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment (4-Quarter Moving Average) in Construction (NAICS 23) by Subsector (3-Digit NAICS) in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4



labeled as *other* refers to employers with jobs spread across several areas.

Over the last 10 years, Wyoming's southwest region has led all other regions in construction employment (see Figure 6). This is consistent with recent research by Halama (2024), who noted that the southwest region led all others in new business formation, particularly new construction businesses. The southwest region includes Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties, and has seen particularly strong construction growth since the end of the most recent

Figure 5: Map of Wyoming's Substate Regions

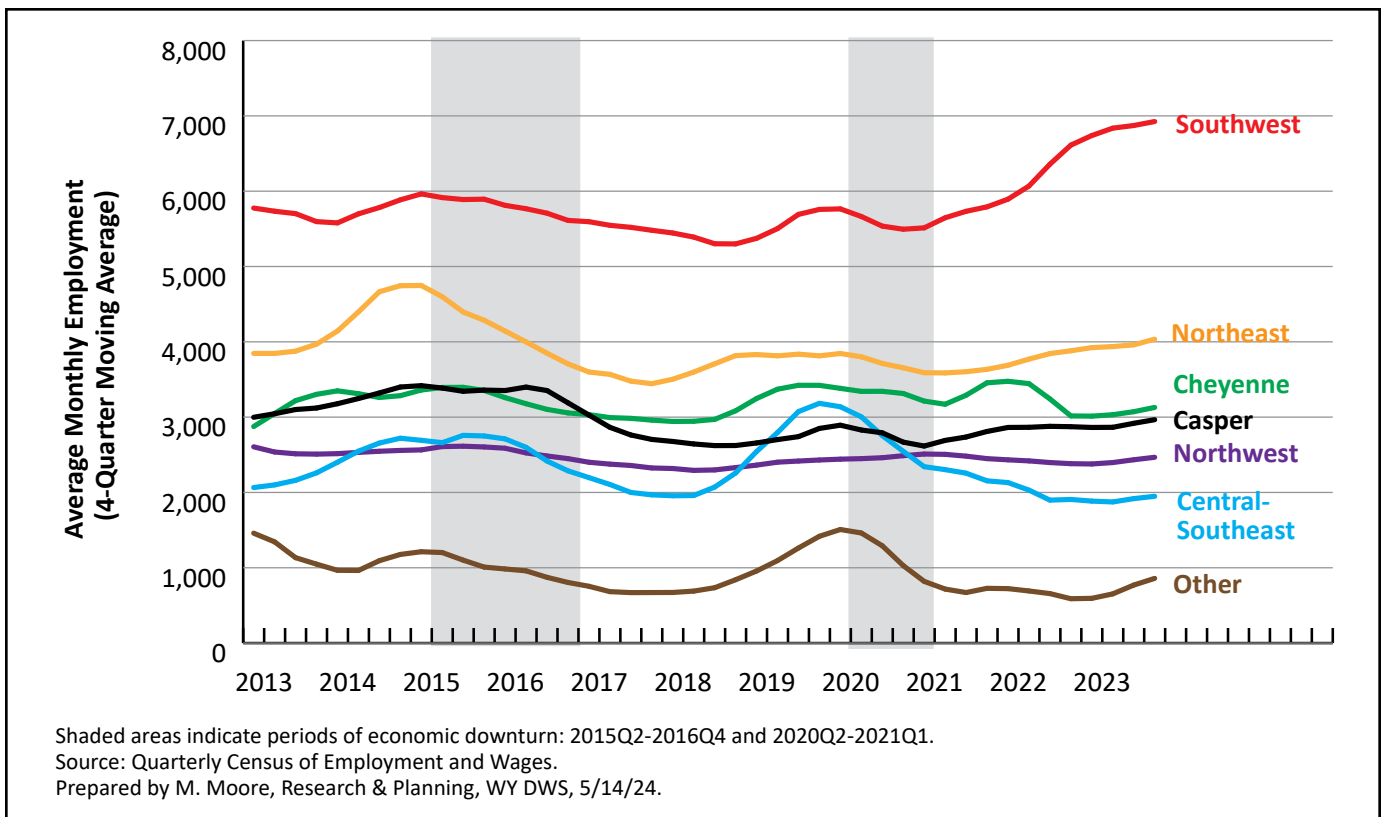


Figure 6: Average Monthly Employment (4-Quarter Moving Average) in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming by Sub-State Region, 2013Q1-2023Q4

economic downturn, and from 2022Q4 to 2023Q4 added 209 new construction jobs (see Table 8). Strong job growth was particularly seen in heavy & civil engineering construction (243 jobs, or 14.6%).

Construction employment in the northeast region peaked prior to the

2015-2016 economic downturn. While employment has not returned to those levels, the northeast region added the greatest number of construction jobs over the year (303, or a 7.8% increase) of all regions. The northeast region includes Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, and Weston counties.

Table 8: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) by Subsector (3-Digit NAICS) and Sub-State Region, 2022Q4-2023Q4

Sub-State Region	NAICS ^a Code	Title	2023Q4	2022Q4	Change	
					N	%
Casper MSA ^b	23	Construction	3,086	2,894	192	6.6
	236	Construction of Buildings	334	342	-8	-2.3
	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	920	630	290	46.0
	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	1,833	1,922	-90	-4.7
Cheyenne MSA ^b	23	Construction	3,258	3,027	231	7.6
	236	Construction of Buildings	480	498	-18	-3.6
	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	837	638	200	31.3
	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	1,940	1,891	49	2.6
Central-Southeast	23	Construction	2,062	1,936	126	6.5
	236	Construction of Buildings	524	413	111	26.9
	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	455	418	37	8.9
	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	1,082	1,105	-22	-2.0
Northeast	23	Construction	4,193	3,890	303	7.8
	236	Construction of Buildings	791	752	39	5.2
	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1,122	973	149	15.4
	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	2,280	2,165	114	5.3
Northwest	23	Construction	2,499	2,367	133	5.6
	236	Construction of Buildings	602	609	-7	-1.1
	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	524	413	112	27.1
	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	1,373	1,345	28	2.1
Southwest	23	Construction	7,094	6,884	209	3.0
	236	Construction of Buildings	1,817	1,784	33	1.9
	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1,904	1,661	243	14.6
	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	3,372	3,439	-67	-2.0
Other	23	Construction	974	619	355	57.3
	236	Construction of Buildings	74	136	-63	-46.0
	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	698	307	391	127.2
	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	202	176	26	15.0
Total	23	Construction	23,166	21,618	1,548	7.2
	236	Construction of Buildings	4,622	4,535	88	1.9
	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	6,461	5,040	1,422	28.2
	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	12,082	12,044	38	0.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bMetropolitan Statistical Area.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, 5/15/24.

While most regions saw the greatest job growth in heavy & civil engineering construction, most of the construction job growth in the central-southeast region was in construction of buildings (111 new jobs, or a 26.9% increase). The central-southeast region is made up of Albany, Carbon, Converse, Goshen, Niobrara, and Platte counties.

Job Growth in Surrounding States

As previously mentioned, Wyoming returned to pre-pandemic employment levels in 2023. However, it is worth noting that Wyoming continues to lag behind surrounding states when it comes to post-pandemic job growth. Annual QCEW data show that Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by just 0.5% from 2019 to 2023 (see Figure 7). However, states like Idaho and Utah saw employment increases of 12.1% and 11.2%, respectively.

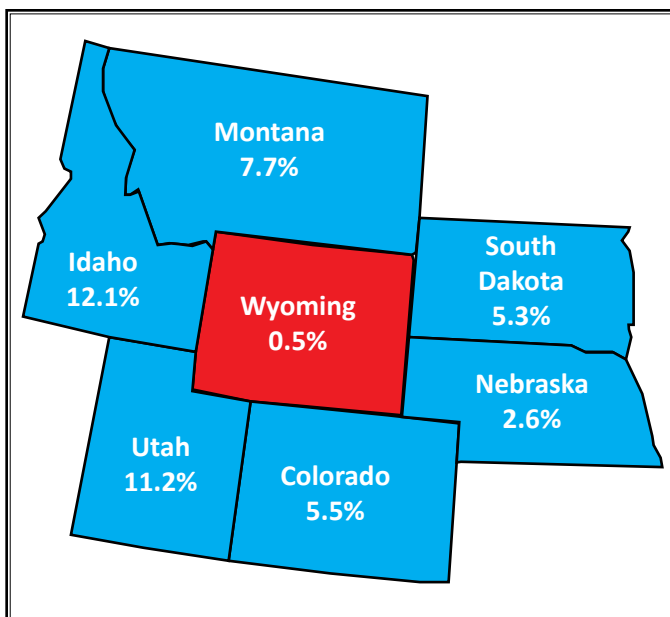


Figure 7: Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment for Wyoming and Surrounding States, 2019-2023

Part of the discrepancy lies in the fact that Wyoming's mining sector lost nearly 3,700 jobs from 2019 to 2023. In contrast, Idaho has seen substantial growth for most industries, most notably construction, health care & social assistance, and professional, scientific, & technical services (Moore, 2024). Utah saw a substantial increase in those same industries, along with job growth in manufacturing and accommodation & food services.

Conclusion

Fourth quarter 2023 marked the 11th consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth for Wyoming, as the state added nearly 4,600 jobs and \$265.8 million in total wages. Particularly strong job growth continued for construction, which added more than 1,500 jobs and \$59.9 million in total wages. Other industries with over-the-year job growth included professional & business services, health care & social assistance, and mining, including oil & gas.

Fourth quarter 2023 was also the fourth consecutive quarter in which Wyoming returned to pre-pandemic employment levels from 2019. However, Wyoming continues to lag behind its neighboring states in recovering from pandemic job losses.

Quarterly employment and wage data for Wyoming from the QCEW are available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm. Data for first quarter 2024 will be released on August 9, 2024, with a feature article planned for the October 2024 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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New from R&P: 2023 Annual Employment and Wage Data

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published 2023 annual employment and wage data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2023_QCEW/toc.htm.

The annual data are similar to the quarterly QCEW data published by R&P, with data available at the county and industry levels. In addition, Table 3 (see the sample table for Teton County) shows the top five industries of employment for each county.

Sample Table 3: Top 5 Industries for Teton County by Total Covered Employment, 2023

Ownership	NAICS ^a Code	Industry Title	Units	Total Covered Employment	Total Wages	Average Annual Wage
Total	0	Ownership - Total	2,963	23,418	\$1,797,256,971	\$76,746
Private	72	Accommodation & Food Services	183	7,688	\$340,359,768	\$44,271
Private	23	Construction	388	2,827	\$207,727,862	\$73,493
Private	44	Retail Trade	219	2,155	\$114,327,234	\$53,060
Private	54	Professional & Technical Services	588	1,326	\$196,560,108	\$148,198
Private	56	Administrative & Waste Services	232	1,152	\$102,886,091	\$89,311

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/12/24.

Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2023Q4

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes quarterly reports on growing and declining industries in Wyoming online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm.

This article provides excerpts and selected data from the full report for fourth quarter 2023 (2023Q4), which is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_23Q4.pdf.

A *growing* or *declining* industry is defined as an industry's employment level increasing or decreasing for two quarters by 5% or more over the year based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment

and Wages. For example, all industries that grew or declined in employment by at least 5% from 2022Q3 to 2023Q3 and subsequently from 2022Q4 to 2023Q4 were included in the respective tables in this article. Only subsectors with employment of 100 or more are included in the growing and declining industries for Wyoming.

Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For this research, growing and declining industries are determined at the three-digit subsector level.

As shown in Table 1, Wyoming had four growing industries in 2023Q4, accounting for 4.9% of all industries and 3.6% of the

Table 1: Selected Growing Industries for Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2023^a

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		
		2023Q4	2022Q4	Over the Year Change		2023Q3	2022Q3	Over the Year Change		Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
				N	%			N	%	N	%	
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (237)	Construction (23)	6,462	5,040	1,422	28.2	6,459	5,409	1,050	19.4	1,236	23.8	\$1,701
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Mfg. (335)	Manufacturing (31-33)	472	401	71	17.7	447	386	61	15.8	66	16.8	\$1,474
Management of Companies & Enterprises (551)	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	1,039	981	58	5.9	1,036	981	55	5.6	57	5.8	\$2,530
Membership Associations & Organizations (813)	Other Services, Except Public Admin. (81)	1,982	1,814	168	9.3	2,097	1,978	119	6.0	144	7.6	\$891
Total	Total	9,954	8,235	1,719	20.9	10,038	8,753	1,285	14.7	1,502	17.8	\$1,616

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Growing and Declining Industries Report, Fourth Quarter 2023

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/25/24.

state's total employment (see Table 2). Heavy & civil engineering construction showed the greatest growth of the four growing industries, increasing by an average of 1,236 jobs, or 23.8%. The other growing industries were membership associations & organizations (144, or 7.6%), electrical equipment & appliance manufacturing (66, or 16.8%), and management of companies & enterprises (57, or 5.8%).

There were five declining industries in 2023Q4 (see Table 3). The greatest decline was seen in furniture, home furnishings, electronics, & appliance retailers, with an average loss of 96 jobs, or 7.0%. The remaining declining industries were petroleum & coal products manufacturing

(-84, or -8.1%), private households (-29, or -10.7%), furniture & related product manufacturing (-27, or -14.5%), and miscellaneous manufacturing (-25, or -12.8%).

Table 2: Distribution of Sectors and Employment by Growing/Declining Status in Wyoming, 2023Q4

Status	Subsectors (3-Digit NAICS)		Employment		Average Weekly Wage
	N	%	N	%	
Growing	4	4.9	9,955	3.6	\$1,615
Declining	5	6.2	2,774	1.0	\$1,803
Stable	72	88.9	264,953	95.4	\$1,167
Total	81	100.0	277,682	100.0	\$1,190

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/25/24.

Table 3: Declining Industries for Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2023^a

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)		Over the Year Change		Employment (Prior Quarter)		Over the Year Change		Growing Industries		Average Weekly Wage
		2023Q4	2022Q4	N	%	2023Q3	2022Q3	N	%	N	%	
Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing (324)	Manufacturing (31-33)	937	1,026	-89	-8.7	964	1,042	-78	-7.5	-84	-8.1	\$3,527
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing (337)	Manufacturing (31-33)	151	179	-28	-15.6	169	195	-26	-13.3	-27	-14.5	\$768
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (339)	Manufacturing (31-33)	172	192	-20	-10.4	167	197	-30	-15.2	-25	-12.8	\$891
Furniture, Home Furnishings, Electronics, & Appliance Retailers (449)	Retail Trade (44-45)	1,281	1,370	-89	-6.5	1,274	1,376	-102	-7.4	-96	-7.0	\$956
Private Households (814)	Other Services, Except Public Admin. (81)	233	267	-34	-12.7	250	274	-24	-8.8	-29	-10.7	\$876
Total	Total	2,772	3,033	-261	-8.6	2,822	3,084	-262	-8.5	-262	-8.6	\$1,804

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Growing and Declining Industries Report, Fourth Quarter 2023

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/25/24.

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2023

Leisure & hospitality was responsible for approximately one in four total hires in 2023Q3, with 15,943 total hires.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate ^a	
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	325	529	204	593	797	2,488	3,610	31.1	-0.4
		Rates	9.0	14.7	5.7	16.4	22.1	68.9	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,677	2,435	758	1,821	2,579	14,677	18,933	22.5	-2.8
		Rates	8.9	12.9	4.0	9.6	13.6	77.5	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	4,537	7,162	2,625	4,533	7,158	18,572	30,267	38.6	-0.4
		Rates	15.0	23.7	8.7	15.0	23.6	61.4	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,097	1,500	403	1,255	1,658	9,657	12,412	22.2	-3.9
		Rates	8.8	12.1	3.2	10.1	13.4	77.8	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,048	2,889	841	2,364	3,205	17,023	22,276	23.6	-1.1
		Rates	9.2	13.0	3.8	10.6	14.4	76.4	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,294	7,698	2,404	5,901	8,305	25,152	38,751	35.1	-2.6
		Rates	13.7	19.9	6.2	15.2	21.4	64.9	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	256	344	88	379	467	3,304	4,027	18.0	-6.2
		Rates	6.4	8.5	2.2	9.4	11.6	82.0	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,049	1,477	428	1,391	1,819	9,852	12,720	22.5	0.3
		Rates	8.2	11.6	3.4	10.9	14.3	77.5	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,467	5,793	2,326	4,090	6,416	17,539	27,422	36.0	-2.5
		Rates	12.6	21.1	8.5	14.9	23.4	64.0	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	3,477	5,223	1,746	2,164	3,910	25,122	32,509	22.7	-2.3
		Rates	10.7	16.1	5.4	6.7	12.0	77.3	100.0		
Health Services	Transactions	4,243	5,410	1,167	5,054	6,221	29,565	40,029	26.1	0.8	
	Rates	10.6	13.5	2.9	12.6	15.5	73.9	100.0			
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,851	15,943	7,092	12,929	20,021	29,309	58,181	49.6	-2.2	
	Rates	15.2	27.4	12.2	22.2	34.4	50.4	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	933	1,609	676	1,249	1,925	6,119	8,977	31.8	-1.9	
	Rates	10.4	17.9	7.5	13.9	21.4	68.2	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,379	2,062	683	2,039	2,722	18,134	22,235	18.4	-0.9	
	Rates	6.2	9.3	3.1	9.2	12.2	81.6	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	228	333	105	98	203	194	625	69.0	9.5	
	Rates	36.5	53.3	16.8	15.7	32.5	31.0	100.0			
Total	Transactions	38,861	60,407	21,546	45,860	67,406	226,707	332,974	31.9	-1.5	
	Rates	11.7	18.1	6.5	13.8	20.2	68.1	100.0			

(H) Hire Only. (B) Both Hire and Exit. (E) Exit Only. (C) Continuous Employment.

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

Historical turnover data can be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/16/24.

Wyoming Unemployment Rises Slightly to 2.9% in May 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 slightly from 2.8% in April to 2.9% in May. Wyoming’s unemployment rate remained within the narrow range of 2.8% to 3.0% for 15 months. The U.S. unemployment rate of 4.0% in May was much higher than Wyoming’s rate.

From April to May, most unemployment rates increased slightly. This reflects a modest departure from the normal seasonal pattern for May. The largest increases were found in Carbon (up from 2.8% to 3.1%) and Sweetwater (up from 3.0% to 3.3%) counties, while unemployment fell in Washakie (down from 3.2% to 3.0%), Sublette (down from 3.6% to 3.4%), Park (down from 2.9% to

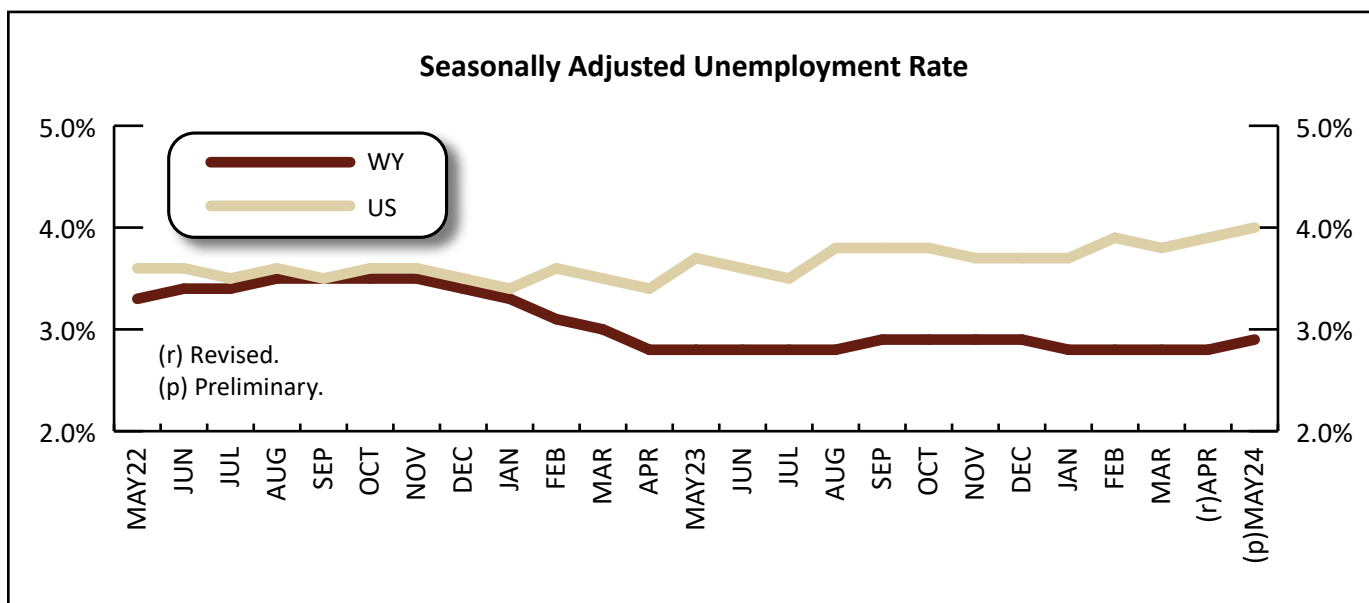
2.7%), Niobrara (down from 2.3% to 2.1%), and Lincoln (down from 3.0% to 2.8%) counties.

From May 2023 to May 2024, unemployment rates rose in 19 counties, remained unchanged in three counties, and fell slightly in Teton County (down from 2.7% to 2.6%). The largest increases occurred in Big Horn (up from 2.8% to 3.4%) and Sublette (up from 2.8% to 3.4%) counties.

The highest unemployment rates in May were found in Big Horn, Sublette, and Uinta counties (each at 3.4%). The lowest unemployment rate was reported in Niobrara County at 2.1%. It was followed by Weston and Crook counties (each at 2.3%).

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 292,300 in May 2023 to 295,200 in May 2024, an increase of 2,900 jobs (1.0%).

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, May 2024

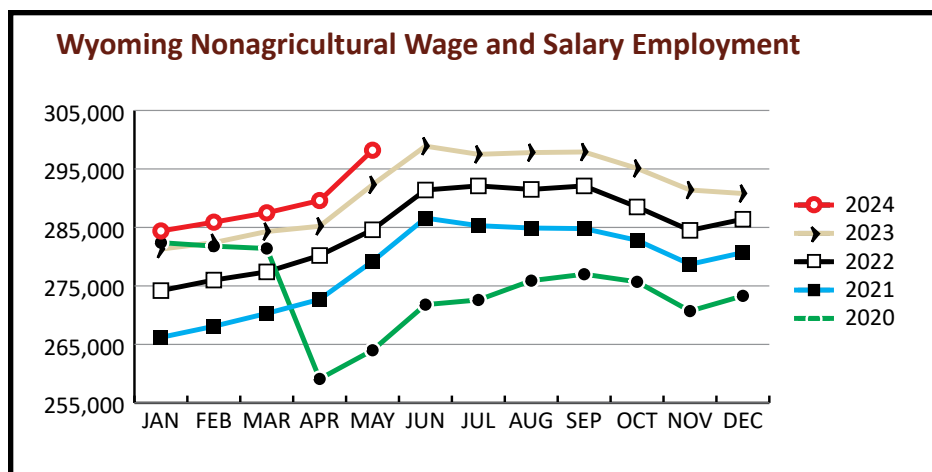
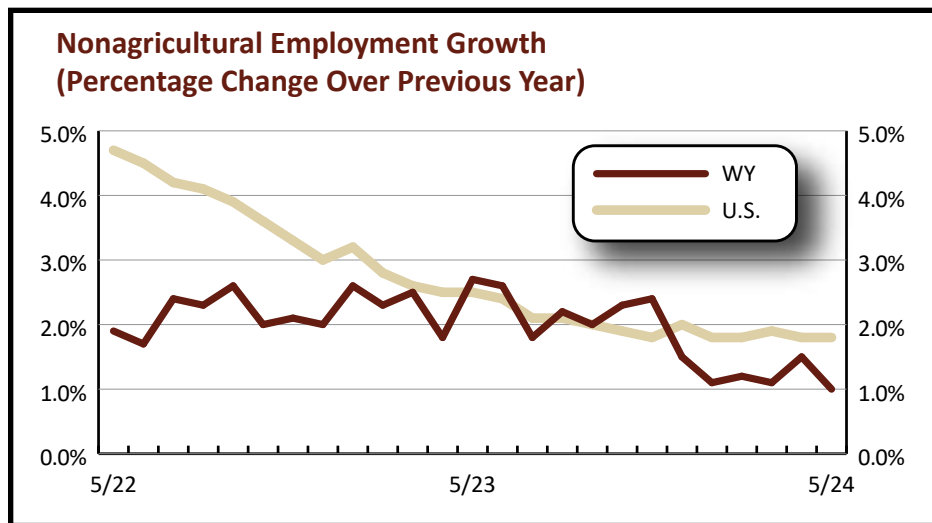
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	295,116	295,200	84	0.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,727	16,800	73	0.4%
Construction	23,795	23,000	-795	-3.5%
Manufacturing	10,190	10,600	410	3.9%
Wholesale Trade	8,104	7,900	-204	-2.6%
Retail Trade	29,957	30,200	243	0.8%
Transportation & Utilities	14,302	14,100	-202	-1.4%
Information	3,085	3,100	15	0.5%
Financial Activities	11,530	11,500	-30	-0.3%
Professional & Business Services	21,989	21,600	-389	-1.8%
Educational & Health Services	29,778	29,700	-78	-0.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	38,350	38,700	350	0.9%
Other Services	16,513	15,500	-1,013	-6.5%
Government	70,796	72,500	1,704	2.4%

Internal Estimates were run in May 2024 and based on QCEW data through December 2023.

State Unemployment Rates May 2024 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
District of Columbia	5.3
California	5.2
Nevada	5.1
Illinois	4.9
Washington	4.9
Kentucky	4.6
New Jersey	4.6
Alaska	4.5
Connecticut	4.3
Rhode Island	4.3
New York	4.2
Ohio	4.2
Oregon	4.2
West Virginia	4.2
Louisiana	4.1
Texas	4.0
United States	4.0
Delaware	3.9
Michigan	3.9
Colorado	3.8
New Mexico	3.8
Indiana	3.7
North Carolina	3.6
Missouri	3.5
Oklahoma	3.5
Arizona	3.4
Arkansas	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.4
South Carolina	3.4
Florida	3.3
Idaho	3.3
Georgia	3.2
Montana	3.1
Alabama	3.0
Hawaii	3.0
Maine	3.0
Massachusetts	3.0
Tennessee	3.0
Kansas	2.9
Utah	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Wyoming	2.9
Iowa	2.8
Minnesota	2.8
Mississippi	2.8
Maryland	2.7
Virginia	2.7
Nebraska	2.5
New Hampshire	2.5
Vermont	2.1
North Dakota	2.0
South Dakota	2.0



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 24	Apr 24	May 23	May 24	May 24
				Apr 24	May 23
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.6	25.2	25.8	1.6	-0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.6	20.3	20.9	1.5	-1.4
GOODS PRODUCING	7.9	7.9	8.4	0.0	-6.0
Natural Resources & Mining	5.5	5.6	5.8	-1.8	-5.2
Construction	1.9	1.8	2.1	5.6	-9.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.7	17.3	17.4	2.3	1.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.3	5.2	5.2	1.9	1.9
Information	0.3	0.2	0.3	50.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
GOVERNMENT	5.0	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 24	Apr 24	May 23	May 24	May 24
				Apr 24	May 23
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.6	21.7	21.7	-0.5	-0.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.1	17.1	17.2	0.0	-0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	6.6	6.7	6.5	-1.5	1.5
Natural Resources & Mining	3.4	3.5	3.3	-2.9	3.0
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.0	15.0	15.2	0.0	-1.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.6	4.5	-2.2	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 24	Apr 24	May 23	May 24	May 24
				Apr 24	May 23
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.4	21.0	22.0	6.7	1.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.4	18.1	19.1	7.2	1.6
GOODS PRODUCING	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	6.7
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.4	7.1
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.2	17.9	19.0	7.3	1.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.5	2.7	8.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.7	2.5	2.7	8.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	7.4	6.6	7.4	12.1	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4

State Unemployment Rates May 2024 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.5
District of Columbia	5.4
Nevada	5.4
Illinois	4.8
Ohio	4.6
Washington	4.6
California	4.5
Kentucky	4.5
New Jersey	4.5
Rhode Island	4.4
Alaska	4.3
New York	4.2
Connecticut	4.1
Michigan	4.1
New Mexico	4.0
Colorado	3.9
Delaware	3.9
Indiana	3.9
Missouri	3.9
Massachusetts	3.8
Texas	3.8
West Virginia	3.8
Oregon	3.7
United States	3.7
Louisiana	3.6
Oklahoma	3.6
South Carolina	3.6
North Carolina	3.5
Georgia	3.4
Arkansas	3.3
Arizona	3.2
Idaho	3.2
Pennsylvania	3.2
Utah	3.2
Kansas	3.1
Florida	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
Mississippi	2.9
Montana	2.9
Wyoming	2.9
Tennessee	2.8
Iowa	2.7
Maine	2.7
Minnesota	2.7
Nebraska	2.6
Virginia	2.6
Alabama	2.4
Hawaii	2.4
Maryland	2.3
New Hampshire	2.0
North Dakota	2.0
Vermont	2.0
South Dakota	1.9

Economic Indicators

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

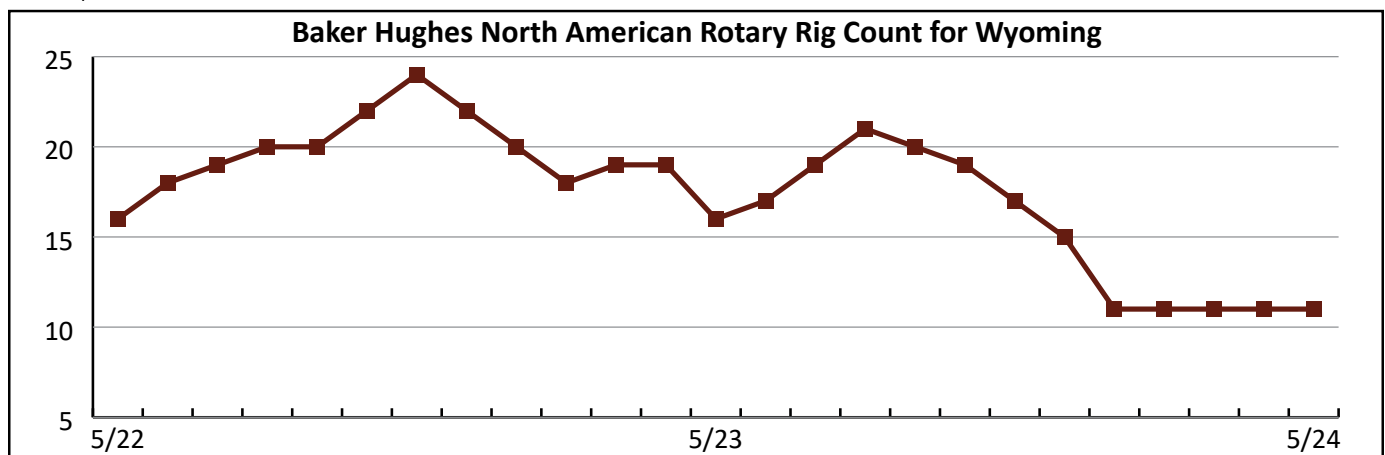
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items rose 3.3% from May 2023 to May 2024.

	May 2024 (p)	Apr 2024 (r)	May 2023 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	295,200	289,600	292,300	1.9	1.0
Wyoming State Government	15,300	15,200	14,800	0.7	3.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	49,000	48,500	47,900	1.0	2.3
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,600	40,400	40,300	0.5	0.7
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,352,000	8,349,000	7,718,000	0.0	8.2
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.2%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	445,000	380,000	396,000	17.1	12.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,217,000	4,267,000	3,535,000	-1.2	19.3
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	7,208	9,917	7,958	-27.3	-9.4
Benefits Paid	\$3,516,979	\$4,831,686	\$3,578,004	-27.2	-1.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$488.13	\$487.21	\$449.61	0.2	8.6
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	314.1	313.5	304.1	0.2	3.3
Food & Beverages	326.5	326.1	319.8	0.1	2.1
Housing	332.8	331.7	318.2	0.3	4.6
Apparel	132.4	133.5	131.4	-0.8	0.8
Transportation	276.6	276.7	268.9	0.0	2.9
Medical Care	564.2	561.6	547.4	0.5	3.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	138.1	138.4	136.3	-0.2	1.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	146.0	146.0	145.2	-0.1	0.5
Other Goods & Services	556.8	556.5	536.5	0.1	3.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	255.0	257.2	253.7	-0.8	0.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	229	186	183	23.1	25.1
Valuation	\$63,288,000	\$113,363,000	\$60,454,000	-44.2	4.7
Single Family Homes	186	169	171	10.1	8.8
Valuation	\$58,225,000	\$111,369,000	\$59,007,000	-47.7	-1.3
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	18	27	15	-33.3	20.0
Valuation	\$2,557,000	\$4,633,000	\$4,772,000	-44.8	-46.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	41	38	26	7.9	57.7
Valuation	\$7,554,000	\$7,622,000	\$5,950,000	-0.9	27.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	11	11	16	0.0	-31.3

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

Most counties saw their unemployment rates increase slightly from May 2023 to May 2024. Teton County was the exception. Its unemployment rate fell from 2.7% to 2.6%.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	May 2024	Apr 2024	May 2023	May 2024	Apr 2024	May 2023	May 2024	Apr 2024	May 2023	May 2024	Apr 2024	May 2023
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	46,403	45,448	46,806	45,048	44,065	45,519	1,355	1,383	1,287	2.9	3.0	2.7
Big Horn	5,287	5,194	5,265	5,108	5,019	5,118	179	175	147	3.4	3.4	2.8
Fremont	18,992	19,058	19,088	18,416	18,472	18,514	576	586	574	3.0	3.1	3.0
Hot Springs	2,246	2,253	2,338	2,186	2,194	2,281	60	59	57	2.7	2.6	2.4
Park	16,090	15,147	16,273	15,662	14,707	15,880	428	440	393	2.7	2.9	2.4
Washakie	3,788	3,796	3,842	3,676	3,673	3,726	112	123	116	3.0	3.2	3.0
NORTHEAST	51,632	51,829	51,975	50,227	50,484	50,734	1,405	1,345	1,241	2.7	2.6	2.4
Campbell	23,174	23,615	23,203	22,502	22,954	22,635	672	661	568	2.9	2.8	2.4
Crook	4,066	3,912	4,132	3,974	3,824	4,045	92	88	87	2.3	2.2	2.1
Johnson	4,377	4,248	4,497	4,255	4,131	4,383	122	117	114	2.8	2.8	2.5
Sheridan	16,157	16,182	16,284	15,726	15,783	15,882	431	399	402	2.7	2.5	2.5
Weston	3,858	3,872	3,859	3,770	3,792	3,789	88	80	70	2.3	2.1	1.8
SOUTHWEST	58,510	58,182	59,263	56,739	56,448	57,581	1,771	1,734	1,682	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lincoln	9,718	9,665	9,663	9,449	9,375	9,405	269	290	258	2.8	3.0	2.7
Sublette	3,936	3,829	4,086	3,803	3,693	3,970	133	136	116	3.4	3.6	2.8
Sweetwater	19,644	20,034	19,927	19,002	19,425	19,326	642	609	601	3.3	3.0	3.0
Teton	16,329	15,741	16,405	15,902	15,331	15,960	427	410	445	2.6	2.6	2.7
Uinta	8,883	8,913	9,182	8,583	8,624	8,920	300	289	262	3.4	3.2	2.9
SOUTHEAST	81,556	82,816	81,684	79,188	80,582	79,554	2,368	2,234	2,130	2.9	2.7	2.6
Albany	21,569	22,123	21,397	21,014	21,591	20,895	555	532	502	2.6	2.4	2.3
Goshen	6,469	6,446	6,676	6,304	6,288	6,523	165	158	153	2.6	2.5	2.3
Laramie	47,941	48,756	47,964	46,431	47,344	46,627	1,510	1,412	1,337	3.1	2.9	2.8
Niobrara	1,214	1,178	1,240	1,188	1,151	1,215	26	27	25	2.1	2.3	2.0
Platte	4,363	4,313	4,407	4,251	4,208	4,294	112	105	113	2.6	2.4	2.6
CENTRAL	53,446	53,889	54,212	51,823	52,338	52,750	1,623	1,551	1,462	3.0	2.9	2.7
Carbon	7,089	6,893	7,564	6,872	6,697	7,370	217	196	194	3.1	2.8	2.6
Converse	7,606	7,667	7,655	7,415	7,493	7,487	191	174	168	2.5	2.3	2.2
Natrona	38,751	39,329	38,993	37,536	38,148	37,893	1,215	1,181	1,100	3.1	3.0	2.8
STATEWIDE	291,548	292,163	293,940	283,026	283,916	286,138	8,522	8,247	7,802	2.9	2.8	2.7
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										2.9	2.8	2.8
U.S.										3.7	3.5	3.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.0	3.9	3.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 04/2024. Run Date 06/2024.

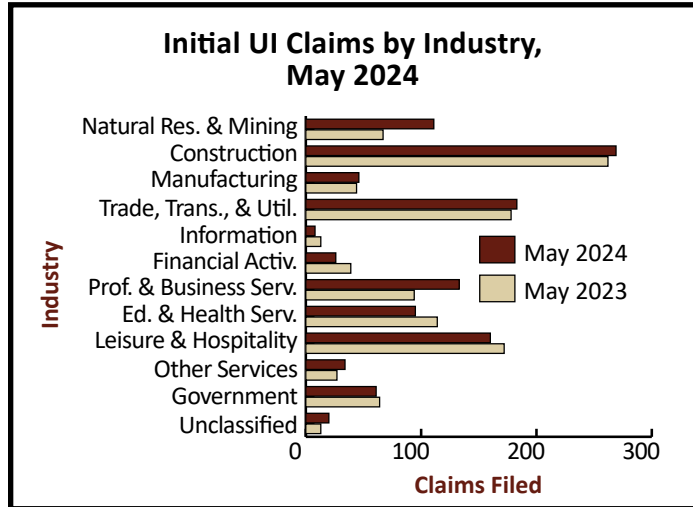
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

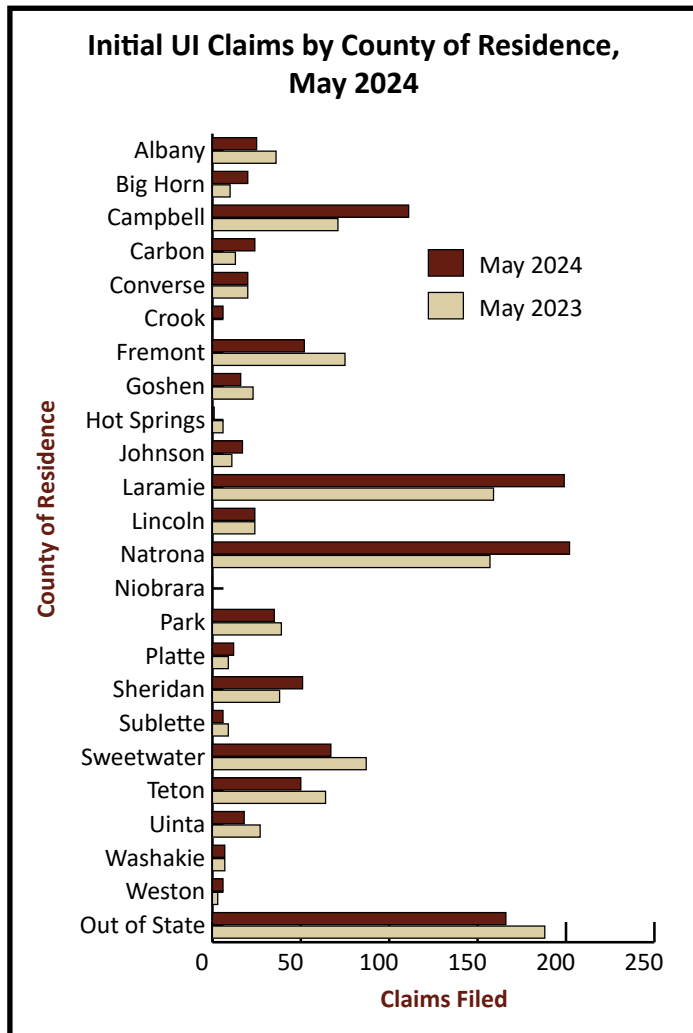
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,155 initial claims in May 2024, an increase of 62 claims (5.7%) over the year. This increase was driven by a 62.5% increase in initial claims in mining.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	May 24	Apr 24	May 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,155	1,624	1,093	-28.9	5.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	427	492	374	-13.2	14.2
Natural Resources & Mining	111	112	67	-0.9	65.7
Mining	104	102	64	2.0	62.5
Construction	269	325	262	-17.2	2.7
Manufacturing	46	54	44	-14.8	4.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	643	1,017	640	-36.8	0.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	183	244	178	-25.0	2.8
Wholesale Trade	25	25	29	0.0	-13.8
Retail Trade	96	105	95	-8.6	1.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	60	113	53	-46.9	13.2
Information	8	14	13	-42.9	-38.5
Financial Activities	26	64	39	-59.4	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	133	107	94	24.3	41.5
Educational & Health Services	95	86	114	10.5	-16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	161	471	172	-65.8	-6.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	34	28	27	21.4	25.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	63	90	64	-30.0	-1.6
Federal Government	11	17	6	-35.3	83.3
State Government	12	12	9	0.0	33.3
Local Government	38	60	48	-36.7	-20.8
Local Education	12	7	20	71.4	-40.0
UNCLASSIFIED	20	23	13	-13.0	53.8



Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	200	210	159	-4.8	25.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	59	68	54	-13.2	9.3
Construction	43	61	47	-29.5	-8.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	129	123	93	4.9	38.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	38	47	31	-19.1	22.6
Financial Activities	5	18	10	-72.2	-50.0
Professional & Business Services	50	20	12	150.0	316.7
Educational & Health Services	15	15	21	0.0	-28.6
Leisure & Hospitality	12	11	12	9.1	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	8	8	37.5	37.5
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	202	202	157	0.0	28.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	77	82	45	-6.1	71.1
Construction	47	50	27	-6.0	74.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	116	111	106	4.5	9.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	32	36	47	-11.1	-31.9
Financial Activities	8	14	8	-42.9	0.0
Professional & Business Services	16	17	12	-5.9	33.3
Educational & Health Services	24	20	14	20.0	71.4
Leisure & Hospitality	22	16	19	37.5	15.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	8	1	-25.0	500.0

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 May 2024 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0524_UI.pdf.

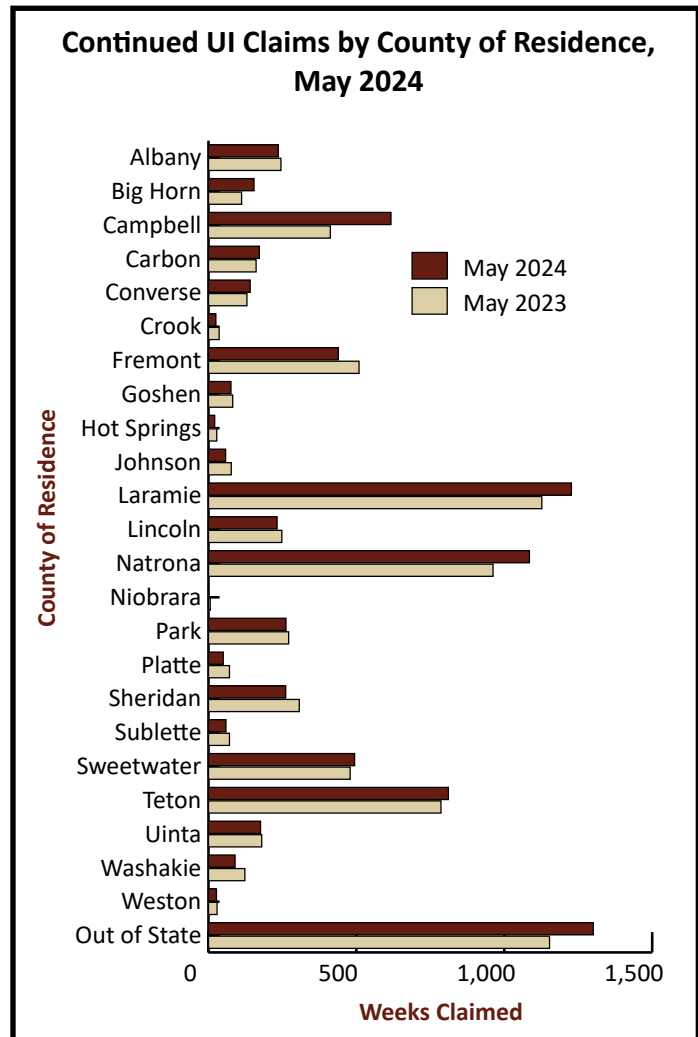
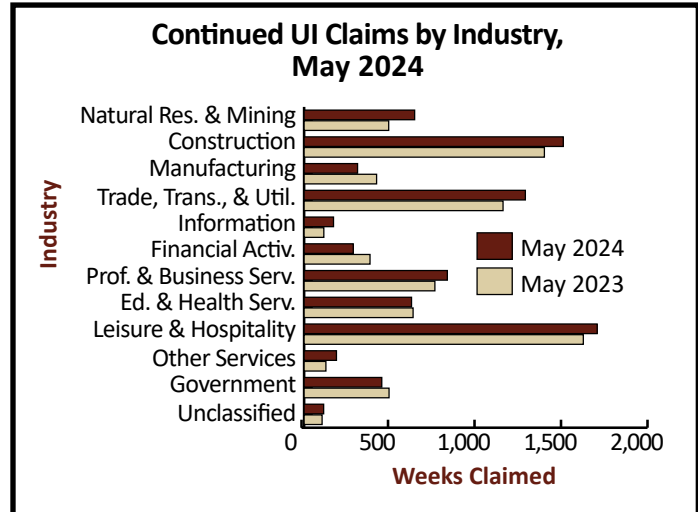
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 7,668 in May 2023 to 8,077 in May 2024 (409, or 5.3%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	May 24	Apr 24	May 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	8,077	9,873	7,668	-18.2	5.3
Total Unique Claimants	2,578	3,637	2,476	-29.1	4.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,446	3,662	2,298	-33.2	6.4
Natural Resources & Mining	639	733	489	-12.8	30.7
Mining	600	685	440	-12.4	36.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	60	62	52	-3.2	15.4
Construction	1,498	2,517	1,389	-40.5	7.8
Manufacturing	309	410	419	-24.6	-26.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,067	5,438	4,773	-6.8	6.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,279	1,505	1,150	-15.0	11.2
Wholesale Trade	206	238	172	-13.4	19.8
Retail Trade	609	697	605	-12.6	0.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	464	570	372	-18.6	24.7
Information	170	184	114	-7.6	49.1
Financial Activities	284	265	381	7.2	-25.5
Professional & Business Services	828	1,051	756	-21.2	9.5
Educational & Health Services	621	589	630	5.4	-1.4
Leisure & Hospitality	1,694	1,643	1,614	3.1	5.0
Other Services, except Public Admin.	187	199	126	-6.0	48.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	449	628	491	-28.5	-8.6
Federal Government	90	239	84	-62.3	7.1
State Government	71	94	81	-24.5	-12.3
Local Government	286	295	325	-3.1	-12.0
Local Education	38	46	68	-17.4	-44.1
UNCLASSIFIED	113	143	104	-21.0	8.7
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,227	1,421	1,127	-13.7	8.9
Total Unique Claimants	372	509	353	-26.9	5.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	264	438	255	-39.7	3.5
Construction	219	377	193	-41.9	13.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	863	887	775	-2.7	11.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	245	289	255	-15.2	-3.9
Financial Activities	76	68	77	11.8	-1.3
Professional & Business Services	217	200	147	8.5	47.6
Educational & Health Services	116	124	138	-6.5	-15.9
Leisure & Hospitality	107	110	93	-2.7	15.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50	56	58	-10.7	-13.8
UNCLASSIFIED	49	38	38	28.9	28.9
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,085	1,299	962	-16.5	12.8
Total Unique Claimants	353	471	308	-25.1	14.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	372	538	309	-30.9	20.4
Construction	199	358	188	-44.4	5.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	665	703	621	-5.4	7.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	217	238	196	-8.8	10.7
Financial Activities	61	61	64	0.0	-4.7
Professional & Business Services	124	150	99	-17.3	25.3
Educational & Health Services	143	135	158	5.9	-9.5
Leisure & Hospitality	76	74	81	2.7	-6.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	41	47	22	-12.8	86.4
UNCLASSIFIED	6	9	9	-33.3	-33.3

^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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