

TRENDS

Wyoming's Changing Retail Trade Sector, 2001-2021

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's retail trade industry peaked at 32,168 jobs in 2008 and has experienced ups and downs over the last 20 years. This article looks at changes in Wyoming's retail trade industry by subsector from 2001 to 2021.

Wyoming's retail trade sector has been through a number of changes in the past two decades. Overall employment has moved up and down, and the types of retailers have changed as well. Some of these shifts are the result of expansion and contraction in Wyoming's economy, while others reflect changing tastes or new technology.

This article reviews total retail employment and breaks it down into 12 subsectors. The NAICS¹ 2017 classification system is used throughout this article. All employment data in this article are annual averages. The 20-year change in employment for each subsector is presented in Table 1 at the end of this article (see page 10).

Figure 1 (see page 3) shows that retail employment peaked at 32,168 jobs in 2008. Then, as the state's economy faltered during the Great Recession, the number of retail jobs fell in 2009 and 2010 and hit a low point of 29,195 jobs in 2011. It is hard to overstate the importance of the energy sector to Wyoming's economy, and therefore Figure 1 includes the Baker Hughes rig count for the state. The rig count is the number of oil & gas drilling rigs operating in the state, and can be seen as a measure of energy activity. When the rig count is high, Wyoming's economy tends to do well.

Retail employment seems to follow the

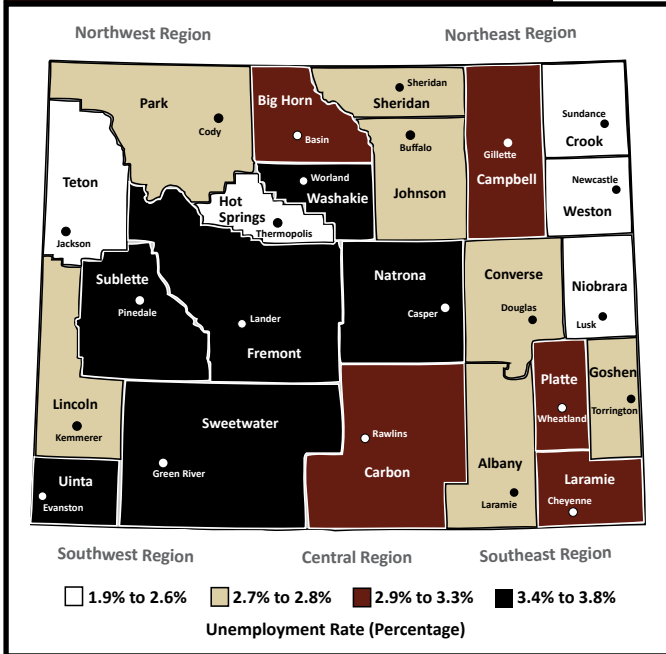
(Text continued on page 3)

¹ North American Industry Classification System.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of building permits issued for new single family homes in Wyoming decreased 14.6% from a year earlier. ... page 14
- The total number of Unemployment Insurance continued weeks claimed decreased from 6,882 in September 2021 to 5,138 in September 2022 (-1,744, or -55.2%).. ... page 17

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, September 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services,

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ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

rig count with a lag. The rig count peaked in 2006, and then retail employment peaked two years later in 2008. The rig count hit a low point in 2009-2010 at 40 rigs, and retail employment reached a low in 2011. The rig count increased to 54 in 2014 and retail employment peaked the following year. Retail employment has also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020, and this is seen clearly in certain subsectors.

After all the ups and downs, total retail employment in Wyoming ended 2021 with 599 fewer jobs (-2.0%) than in 2001. Of the 12 retail subsectors, seven lost jobs, while five added jobs.

Figure 2 (see page 4) shows employment at motor vehicle & parts dealers. This subsector is made up of new and used car dealers, auto parts stores, recreational vehicle dealers, and tire stores. With 4,244 jobs in 2021, this is one of the larger retail subsectors in Wyoming. Similar to total retail trade, employment peaked in 2007 and again in 2015. Motor vehicle & parts dealers gained 115 jobs (2.8%) between 2001 and 2021.

Employment in furniture & home furnishing stores is illustrated in Figure 3 (see page 4). This subsector contains furniture stores, mattress stores, floor covering stores, and kitchenware stores. Employment peaked in 2008 and then decreased. From 2001 to 2021, employment fell by 59 jobs, or 8.0%.

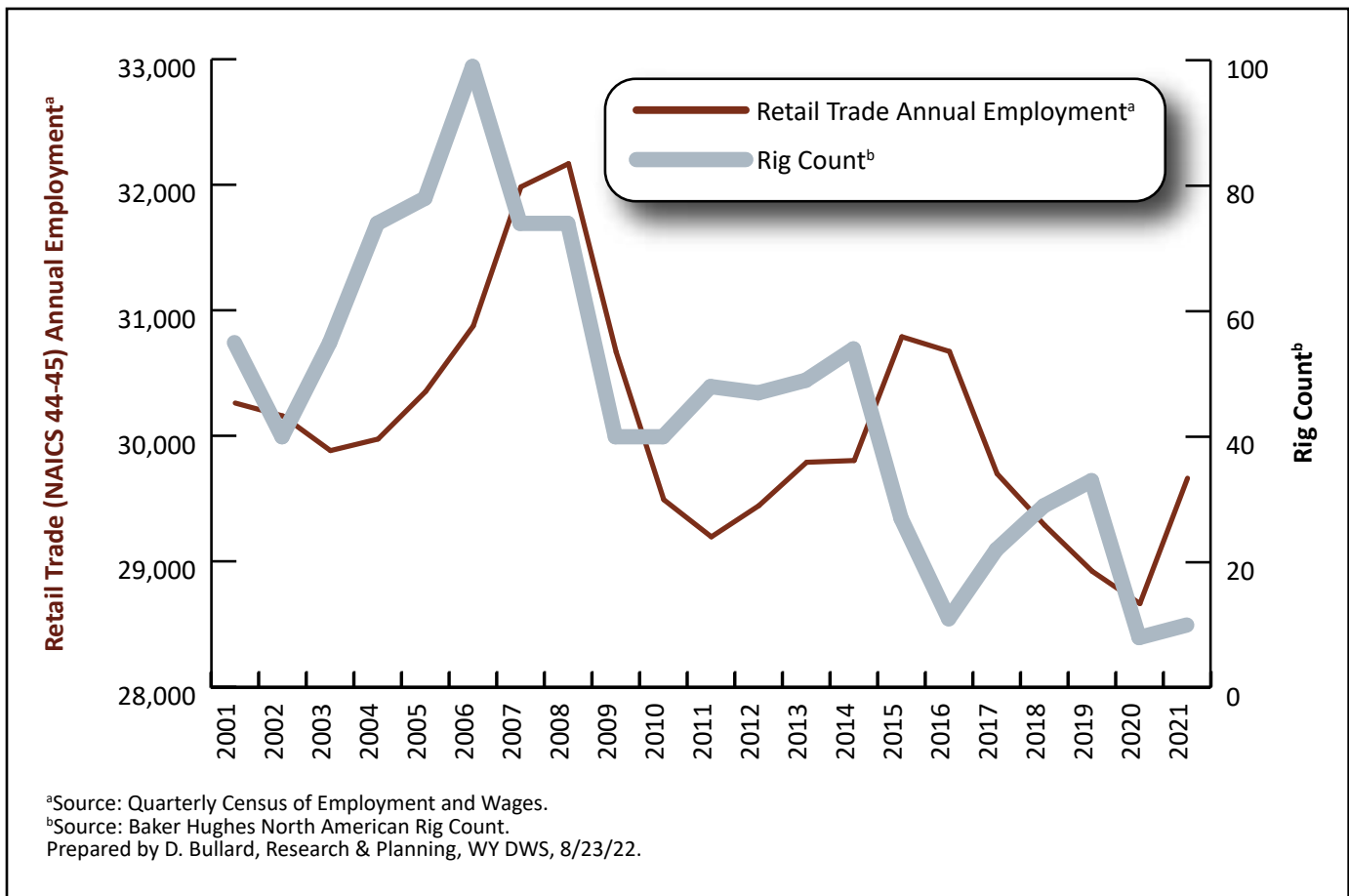


Figure 1: Wyoming Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) Employment and Baker Hughes Rig Count for Wyoming, 2001-2021

Figure 4 (see page 5) shows employment in electronics & appliance stores. This relatively small subsector includes household appliance stores, computer stores, cellular telephone stores, camera stores, and other electronic stores. From 2001 to 2011, employment rose by 430 jobs, and then from 2011 to 2021, employment fell by 359 jobs. This left the subsector with a net gain of 71 jobs (12.1%) from 2001 to 2021. The decreasing employment from 2011 to 2021 could be

the result of consumers buying electronics from online retailers rather than from stores physically located in Wyoming.

Employment in building material & garden supply stores has generally increased over the past two decades, rising from 2,250 jobs in 2001 to 3,760 jobs in 2021 (see Figure 5, page 5). This subsector includes hardware stores, home centers, building material dealers, and nursery, garden & farm supply stores.

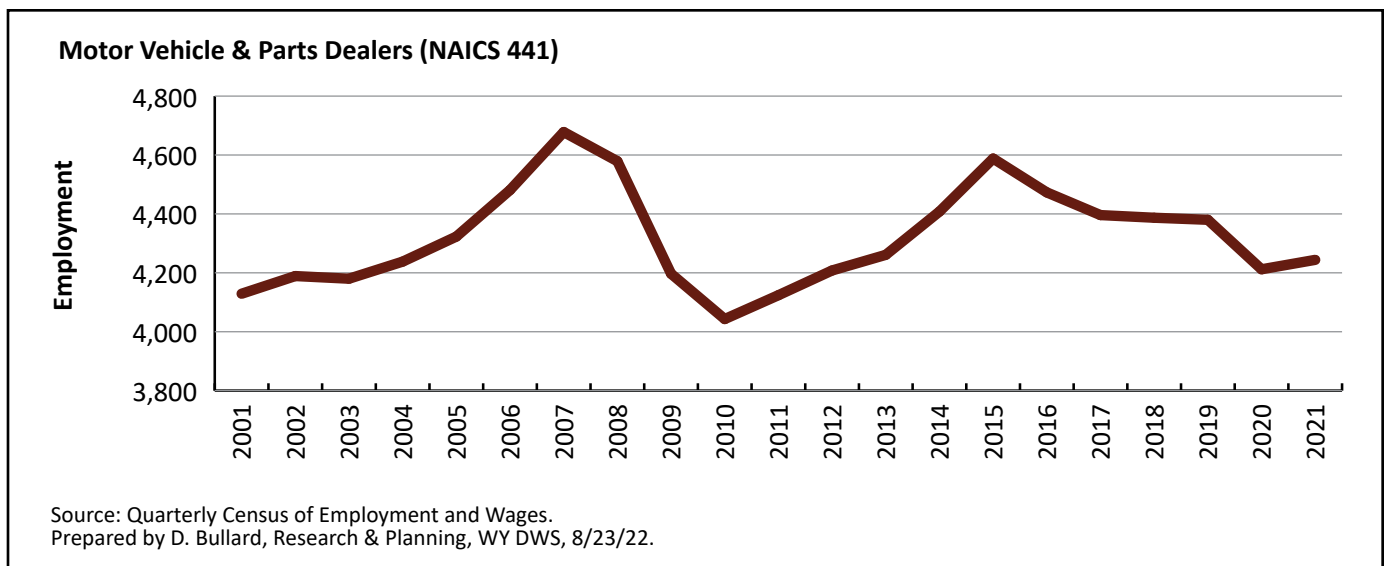


Figure 2: Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers (NAICS 441) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

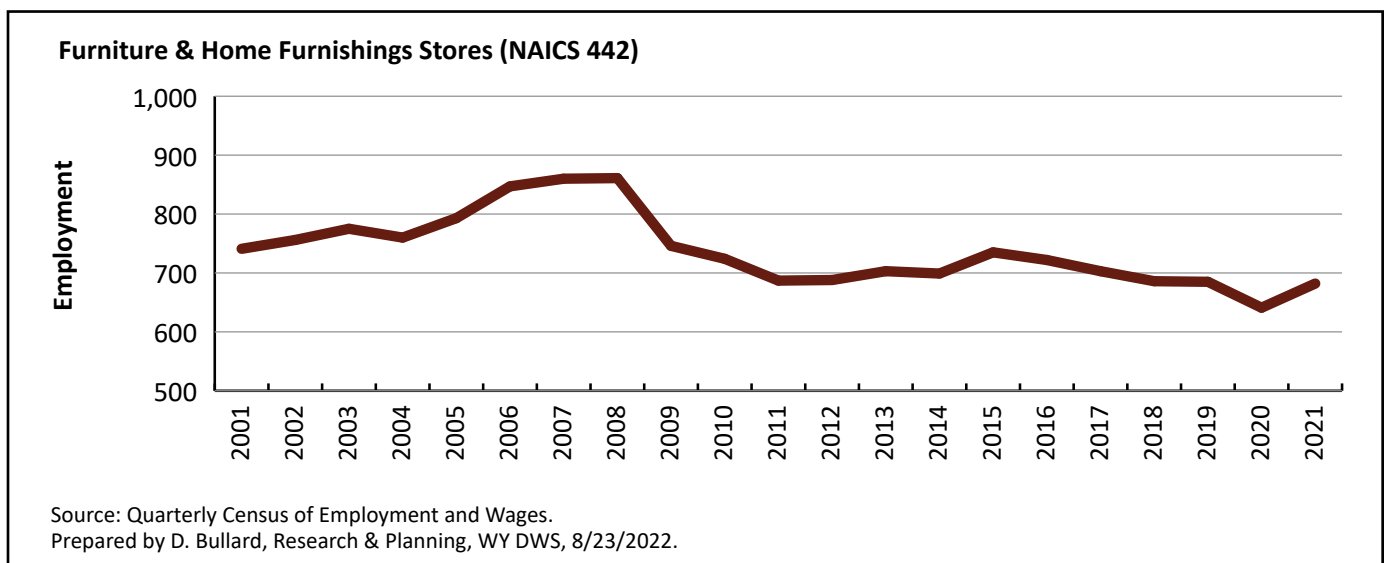


Figure 3: Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

In an environment where total retail employment fell, this subsector clearly stands out. It grew by 1,510 jobs, or 67.1%. Part of its growth in recent years is likely related to the pandemic. While some retail subsectors lost jobs in 2020, building material & garden supply stores continued to add jobs as more people worked on home improvement projects.

stores. From 2001 to 2021, employment fell by 237 jobs, or 4.6%. Supermarkets, grocery stores, liquor stores, and specialty food stores (such as meat markets) are all included in this subsector. Part of the employment decrease in food & beverage stores may be related to growth of supercenters, which stock both groceries and general merchandise. Supercenters are classified in general merchandise stores (see Figure 11, page 8). It is also possible that employment has fallen as

Figure 6 (see page 6) shows employment trends in food & beverage

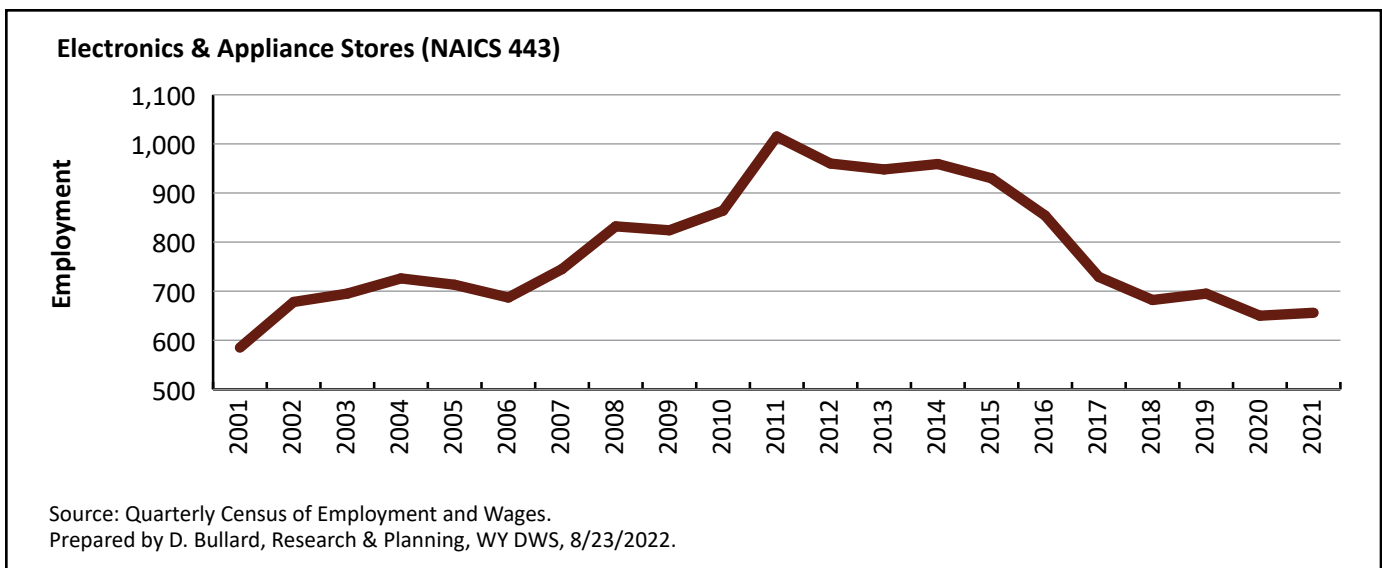


Figure 4: Electronics & Appliance Stores (NAICS 443) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

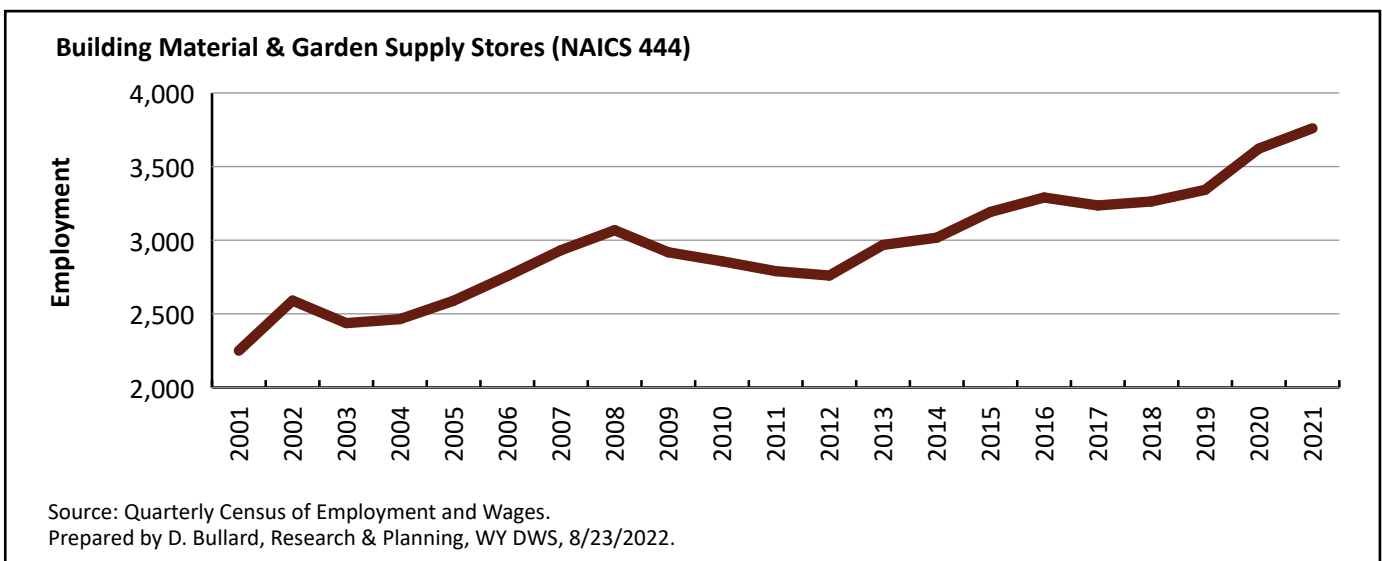


Figure 5: Building Material & Garden Supply Stores (NAICS 444) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

retailers have adopted new technologies, such as self-checkout machines.

that requires more health-related goods and services.

Employment in health & personal care stores rose from 805 jobs in 2001 to 935 jobs in 2021 (an increase of 130 jobs, or 16.1%; see Figure 7). This subsector is made up of pharmacies, drug stores, cosmetic and beauty supply stores, hearing aid stores, and vitamin and supplement stores. Increasing employment may be a function of an aging population

Figure 8 (see page 7) illustrates the general downward trend in employment at gasoline stations in Wyoming. Between 2001 and 2021, employment fell by 608 jobs, or 13.3%. In recent years, gas pumps have appeared both at grocery stores and at warehouse clubs and supercenters. To the extent that consumers are buying gasoline at other types of retailers, the

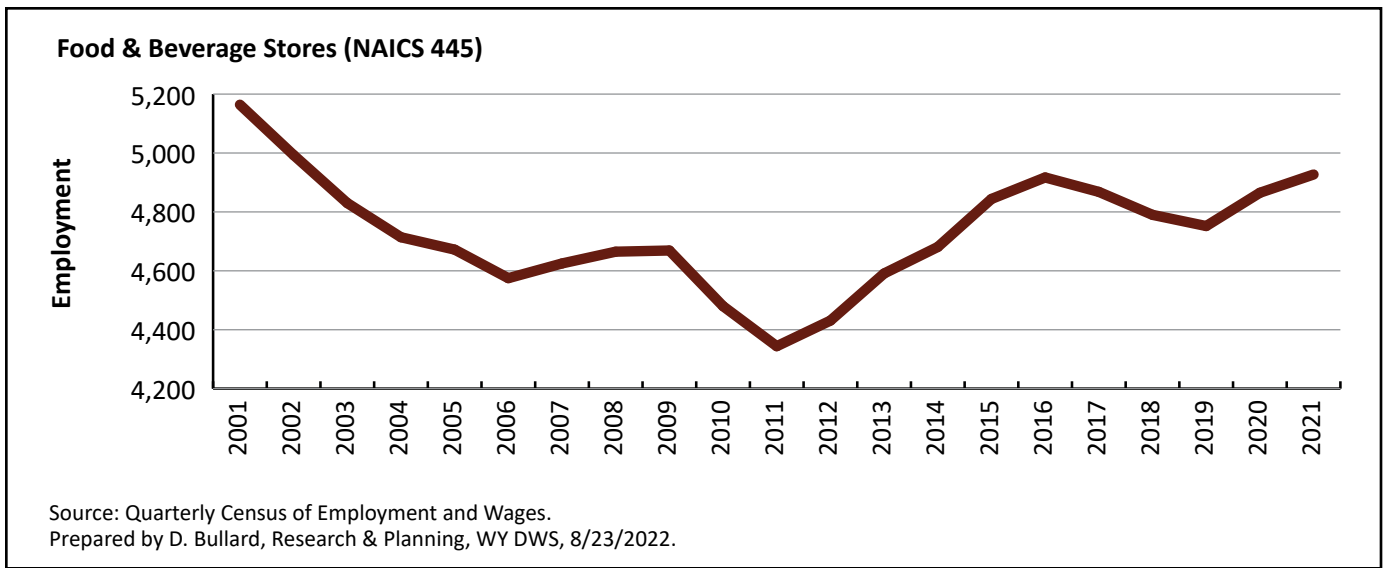


Figure 6: Food & Beverage Stores (NAICS 445) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

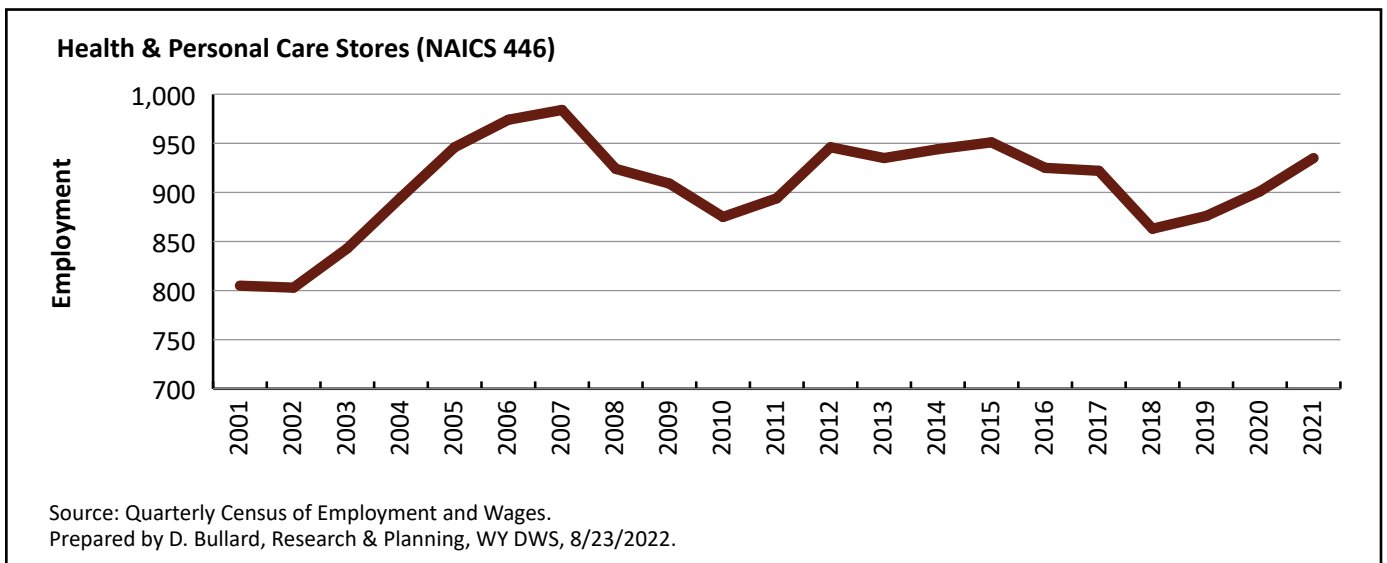


Figure 7: Health & Personal Care Stores (NAICS 446) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

associated employment will be included there as well. In other words, gasoline station employment shown in Figure 8 is for stand-alone gasoline stations only. Employment at gasoline stations that operate as part of grocery stores is reported as grocery store employment and included in Figure 6. Technology that allows consumers to pay at the pump may have had a negative impact on employment at gasoline stations.

Figure 9 shows employment at clothing & clothing accessories stores. Employment at these types of stores hit a peak of 1,526 jobs in 2007 and then fell to a low point of 1,123 jobs in 2020. From 2020 to 2021, employment rose sharply as retailers recovered from pandemic job losses. This subsector is made up of shoe stores, clothing stores, jewelry stores, and luggage stores. From 2001 to 2021, employment fell by 73 jobs, or 5.4%.

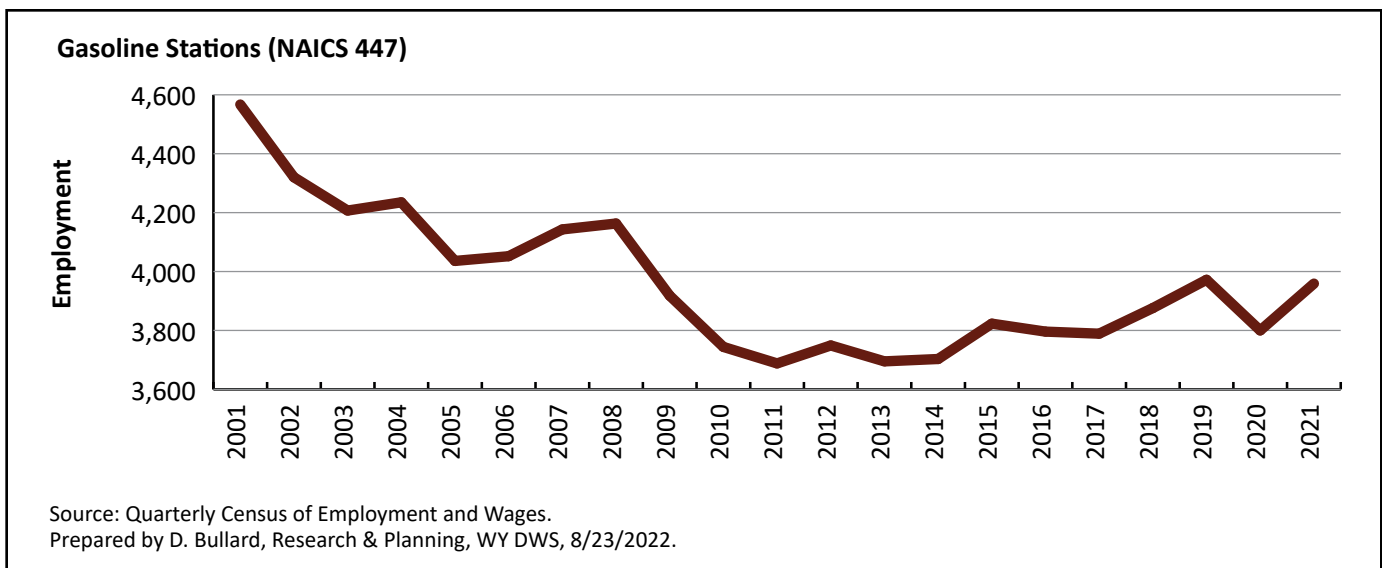


Figure 8: Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

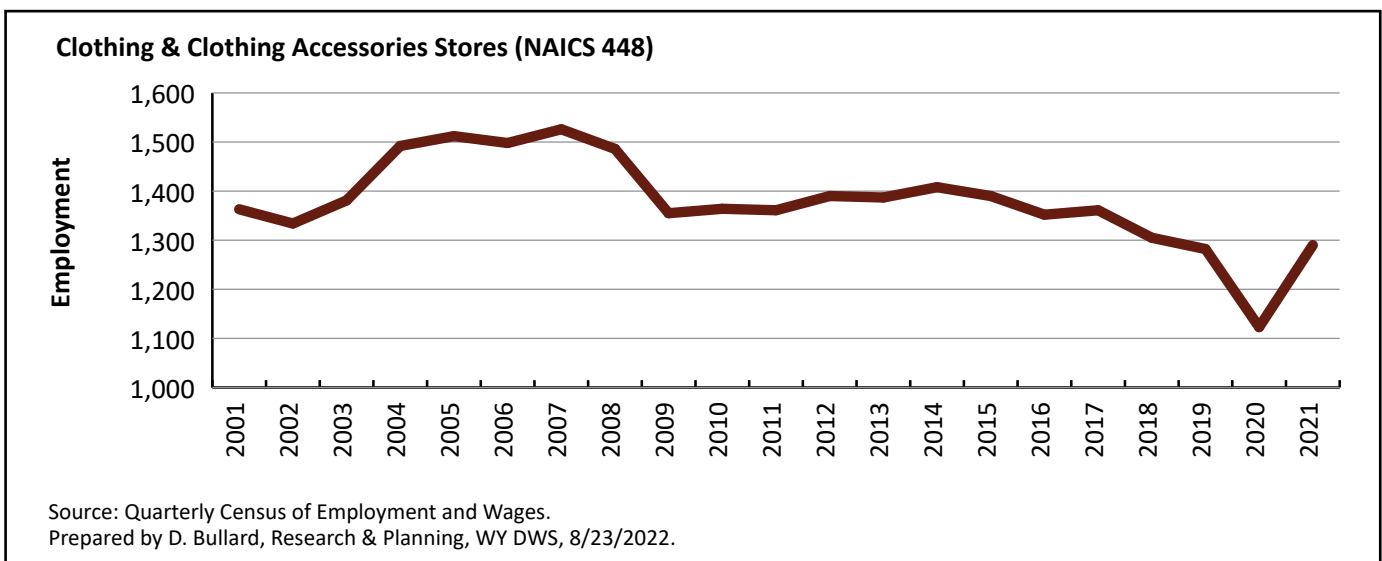


Figure 9: Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

Employment in sports, hobby, musical instrument, & book stores hit high points in 2008 and 2021 (see Figure 10). The sharp increase in 2021 may reflect strong sales of sporting goods during the pandemic. From 2001 to 2021, this subsector gained 174 jobs (13.0%).

Figure 11 shows employment trends at general merchandise stores. This subsector is comprised of department stores, warehouse clubs & supercenters,

dollar stores and other retailers that stock a wide variety of merchandise. It appears that the steep decline in employment from 2016 to 2020 may have been the result of job losses at department stores (NAICS 4522), or the downturn in Wyoming’s coal mining industry. In contrast to the decline in employment seen in Wyoming (down 216 jobs, or 3.7% from 2001 to 2021), national employment in this subsector increased 8.4% over the same period. By their very nature, general merchandise

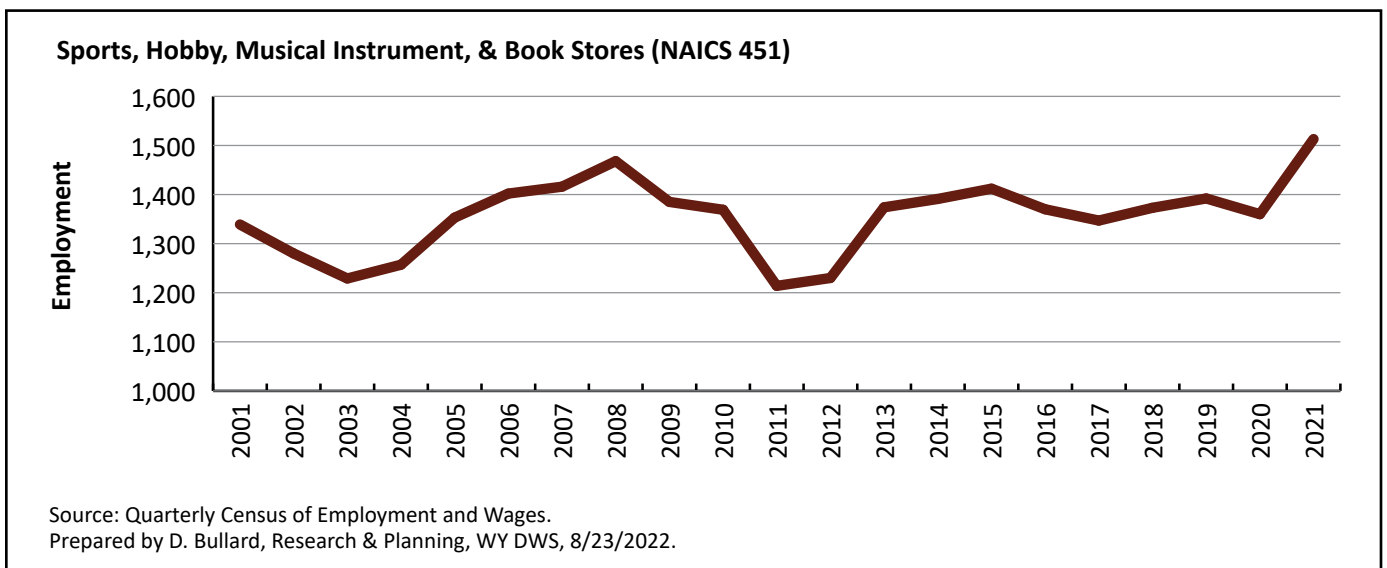


Figure 10: Sports, Hobby, Musical Instrument, & Book Stores (NAICS 451) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

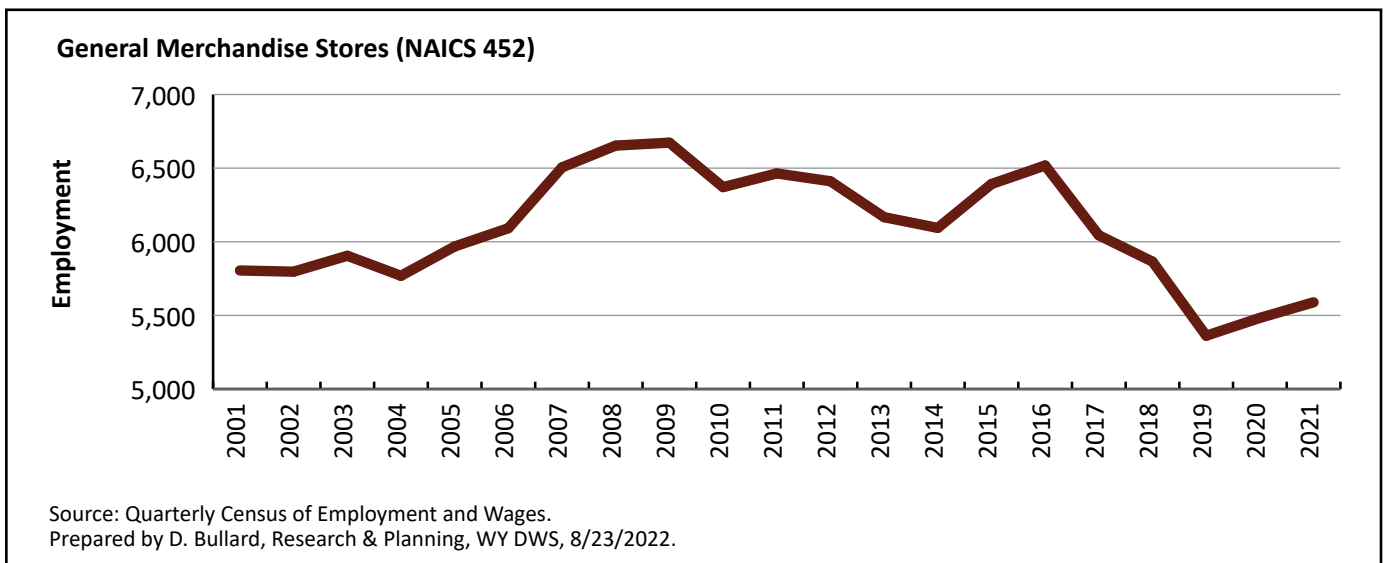


Figure 11: General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

stores compete with many other types of retailers. For example, clothing is sold both at clothing stores and at department stores, food is sold both at grocery stores and at warehouse clubs & supercenters, and electronics are sold both at electronics stores and at warehouse clubs & supercenters.

Miscellaneous store retailers includes office supply stores, pet stores, flower shops, thrift shops, tobacco stores, mobile

home dealers, fireworks stores, and art galleries. From 2001 to 2021, employment decreased by 387 jobs, or 20.6% at these types of stores (see Figure 12).

Figure 13 shows that employment in nonstore retailers fell from 2001 to 2021. This category includes online retailers, catalog retailers, and other types of retailers that do not sell out of a storefront, such as companies that sell goods door-to-door. The decreasing employment

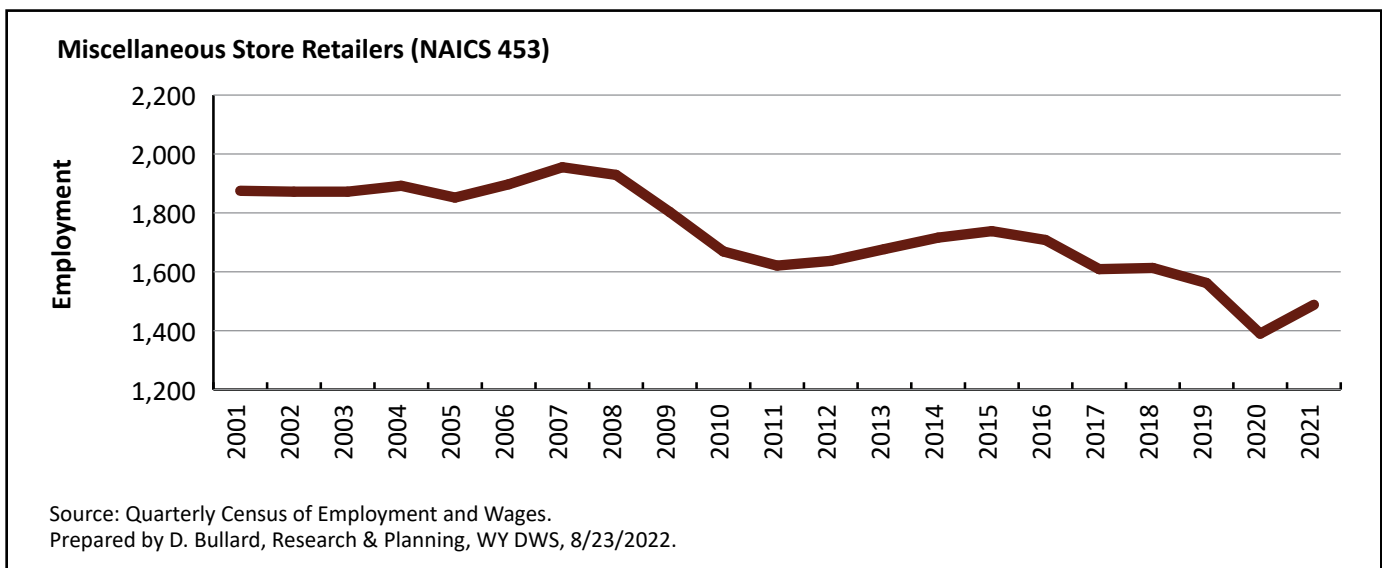


Figure 12: Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

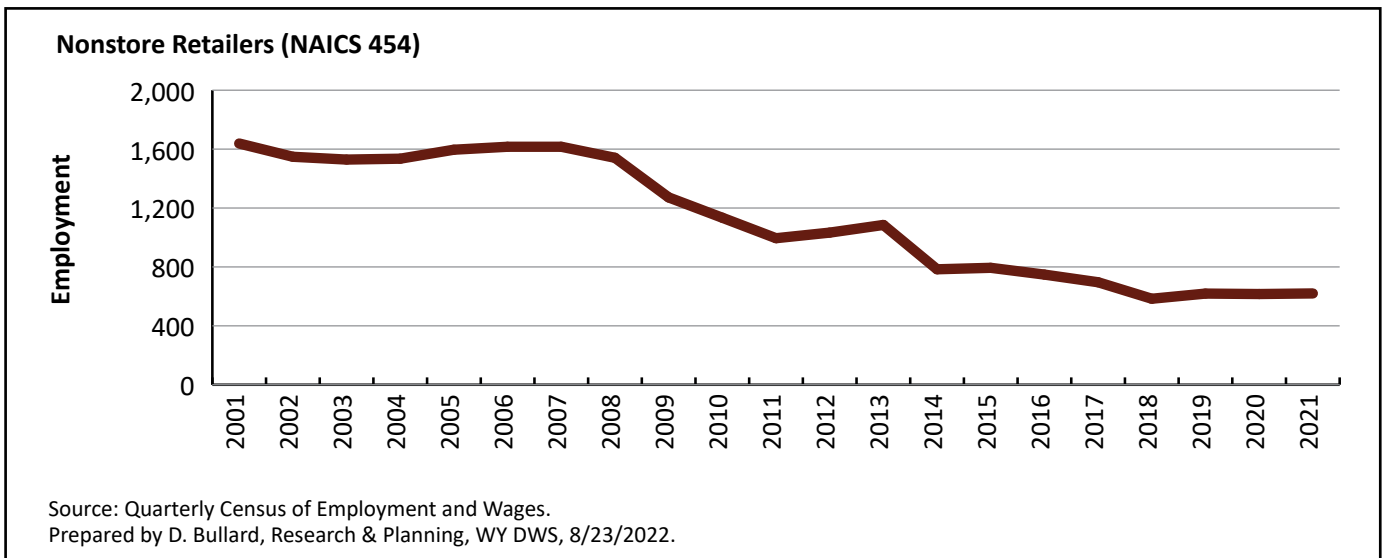


Figure 13: Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454) Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2021

in Wyoming nonstore retailers is in direct contrast to national trends. While Wyoming employment fell by 62.1%, U.S. employment rose by 32.1%. Employment in distribution centers and warehouses operated by online retailers is sometimes classified in warehousing & storage (NAICS 493), which is not a part of the retail trade sector. Incidentally, Wyoming employment in warehousing & storage increased by 1,909 jobs between 2001 and 2021.

Wyoming's retail sector has experienced

both ups and downs in the past two decades with overall employment falling from 2001 to 2021. The building material & garden supply stores subsector added the most jobs, followed by sports, hobby, musical instrument, & book stores; health & personal care stores; and motor vehicle & parts dealers. Large job losses were seen in nonstore retailers, gasoline stations, and miscellaneous store retailers. Some of the decline in retail employment in the state may be related to increasing competition from internet retailers located outside of Wyoming.

Table 1: Average Annual Employment in Retail Trade by Subsector for Wyoming and the U.S., 2001-2021

NAICS ^a Code	Subsector	Wyoming				U.S.			
		2001	2021	N	%	2001	2021	N	%
44-45	Retail Trade	30,261	29,662	-599	-2.0	15,179,753	15,345,787	166,034	1.1
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,129	4,244	115	2.8	1,856,064	1,946,763	90,699	4.9
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	741	682	-59	-8.0	537,966	444,408	-93,558	-17.4
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	585	656	71	12.1	556,650	425,570	-131,080	-23.5
444	Building Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	2,250	3,760	1,510	67.1	1,139,984	1,405,843	265,859	23.3
445	Food & Beverage Stores	5,164	4,927	-237	-4.6	2,938,640	3,110,225	171,585	5.8
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	805	935	130	16.1	938,180	1,026,626	88,446	9.4
447	Gasoline Stations	4,567	3,959	-608	-13.3	919,932	933,342	13,410	1.5
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1,363	1,290	-73	-5.4	1,324,010	1,031,401	-292,609	-22.1
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	1,339	1,513	174	13.0	682,063	523,830	-158,233	-23.2
452	General Merchandise Stores	5,805	5,589	-216	-3.7	2,820,331	3,056,954	236,623	8.4
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1,875	1,488	-387	-20.6	990,730	813,130	-177,600	-17.9
454	Nonstore Retailers	1,638	620	-1,018	-62.1	475,204	627,694	152,490	32.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 08/23/2022.

Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.3% in September 2022

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 3.1% in August to 3.3% in September.

Wyoming’s unemployment rate has stayed in the narrow range of 3.0% to 3.4% in each of the past seven months and is slightly lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.5%. From September 2021 to September 2022, Wyoming’s unemployment rate fell from 4.2% to 3.3%.

From August to September most county unemployment rates changed very little. Jobless rates fell in Crook (down from 3.5% to 2.4%), Platte (down from 3.2% to 2.9%), and Big Horn (down from 3.4% to 3.1%) counties. Slight increases were seen

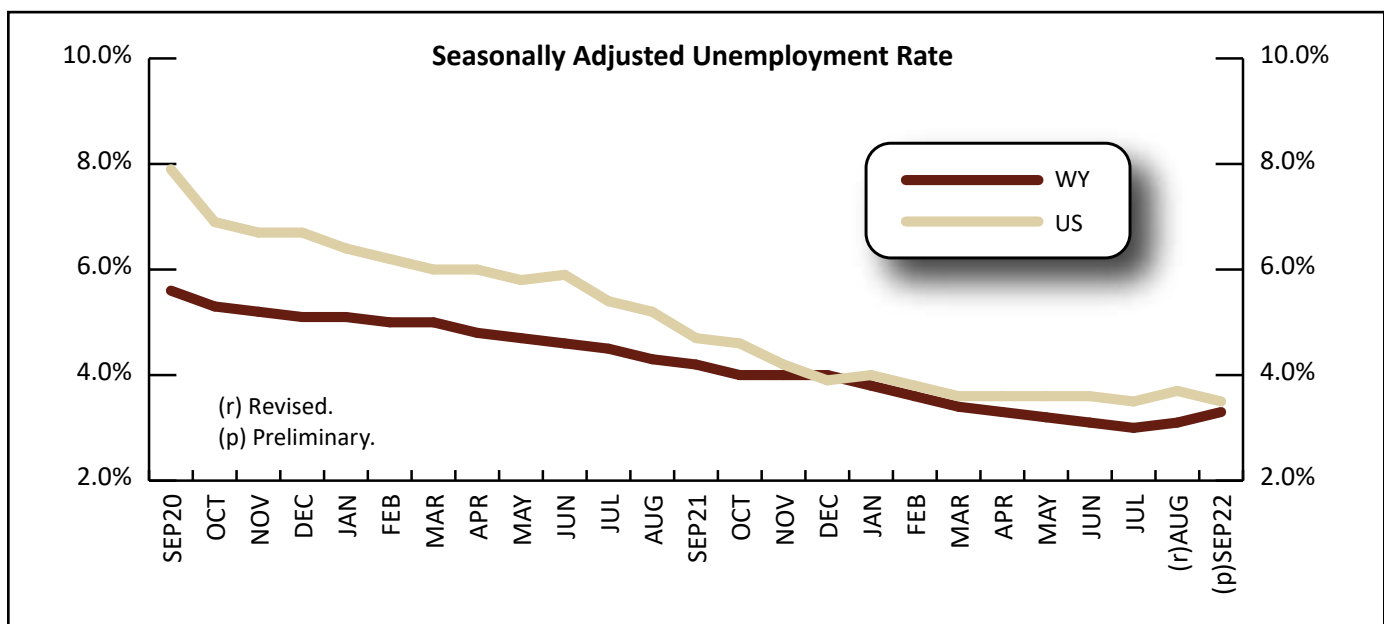
in Goshen County (up from 2.5% to 2.7%) and Teton County (up from 1.7% to 1.9%).

From September 2021 to September 2022, unemployment rates fell in most counties. The largest decreases were seen in Natrona (down from 4.7% to 3.7%), Campbell (down from 4.2% to 3.3%), Sublette (down from 4.2% to 3.4%), and Converse (down from 3.5% to 2.7%) counties.

In September, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County at 1.9% and Weston County at 2.2%. The highest rates were reported in Sweetwater County at 3.8%, Natrona County at 3.7%, and Uinta County at 3.5%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 283,800 in September 2021 to 291,500 in September 2022, an increase of 7,700 jobs (2.7%). Employment was unusually low in 2021 because of economic disruptions related to the pandemic.

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, September 2022

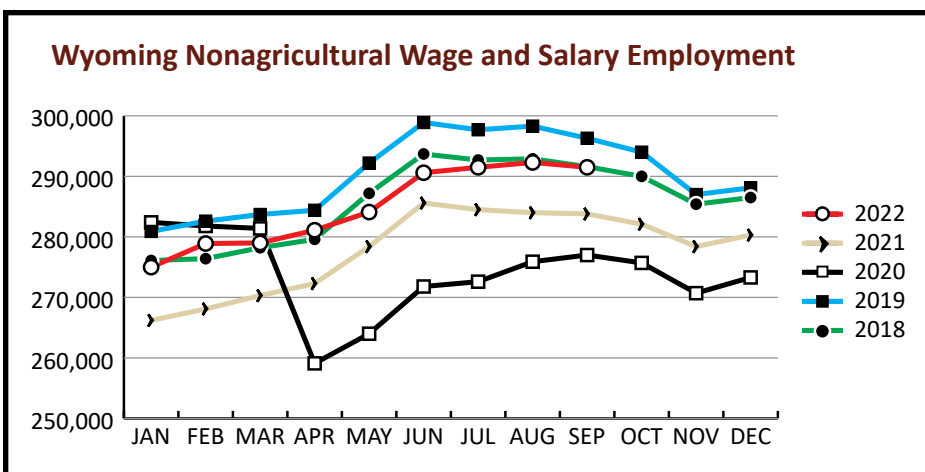
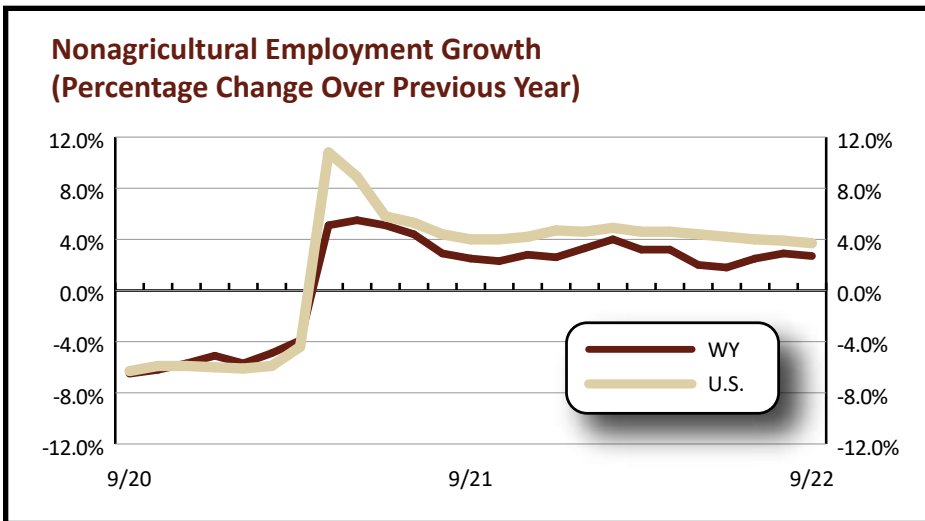
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	292,393	291,500	-893	-0.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,485	16,300	-185	-1.1%
Construction	23,418	23,300	-118	-0.5%
Manufacturing	10,270	10,000	-270	-2.7%
Wholesale Trade	7,564	7,400	-164	-2.2%
Retail Trade	30,957	29,800	-1,157	-3.9%
Transportation & Utilities	14,025	14,000	-25	-0.2%
Information	3,047	3,000	-47	-1.6%
Financial Activities	11,584	11,200	-384	-3.4%
Professional & Business Services	20,727	20,900	173	0.8%
Educational & Health Services	29,107	29,700	593	2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	40,873	41,000	127	0.3%
Other Services	16,068	16,800	732	4.4%
Government	68,268	68,100	-168	-0.2%

Internal Estimates were run in August 2022 and based on QCEW data through March 2022.

State Unemployment Rates September 2022 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	-
District of Columbia	4.7
Illinois	4.5
Alaska	4.4
Nevada	4.4
Delaware	4.3
New York	4.3
New Mexico	4.2
Michigan	4.1
Pennsylvania	4.1
Connecticut	4.0
Maryland	4.0
Ohio	4.0
Texas	4.0
West Virginia	4.0
California	3.9
Kentucky	3.8
Oregon	3.8
Arizona	3.7
Washington	3.7
Mississippi	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
Arkansas	3.5
Hawaii	3.5
United States	3.5
Colorado	3.4
Louisiana	3.4
Massachusetts	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Maine	3.3
New Jersey	3.3
Wyoming	3.3
Oklahoma	3.2
South Carolina	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
Rhode Island	3.1
Montana	2.9
Georgia	2.8
Idaho	2.8
Indiana	2.8
Iowa	2.7
Alabama	2.6
Kansas	2.6
Virginia	2.6
Florida	2.5
Missouri	2.4
South Dakota	2.3
Nebraska	2.2
New Hampshire	2.2
North Dakota	2.2
Utah	2.1
Vermont	2.1
Minnesota	2.0



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

State Unemployment Rates September 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	-
Nevada	4.8
District of Columbia	4.6
New Mexico	4.5
Illinois	4.4
Arizona	4.2
Oregon	4.0
Connecticut	3.9
New York	3.9
Delaware	3.8
Ohio	3.8
Texas	3.8
California	3.7
Maryland	3.7
Michigan	3.7
Mississippi	3.7
Arkansas	3.6
Washington	3.6
Alaska	3.5
Louisiana	3.5
Hawaii	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.4
Kentucky	3.3
North Carolina	3.3
Oklahoma	3.3
Rhode Island	3.3
United States	3.3
Colorado	3.2
Maine	3.2
West Virginia	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
Massachusetts	3.1
Wyoming	3.1
South Carolina	3.0
Tennessee	3.0
New Jersey	2.7
Alabama	2.6
Florida	2.6
Georgia	2.6
Idaho	2.6
Virginia	2.6
Kansas	2.5
Iowa	2.4
New Hampshire	2.4
Montana	2.3
Indiana	2.2
Vermont	2.1
Nebraska	2.0
Utah	1.9
Minnesota	1.8
Missouri	1.8
South Dakota	1.8
North Dakota	1.7

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Sep 22	Aug 22	Sep 21	Total Employment Sep 22 Aug 22	Total Employment Sep 22 Sep 21
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	25.0	23.8	0.4	5.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.6	20.8	19.1	-1.0	7.9
GOODS PRODUCING	8.5	8.5	7.2	0.0	18.1
Natural Resources & Mining	5.8	5.8	4.9	0.0	18.4
Construction	2.2	2.2	1.8	0.0	22.2
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.6	16.5	16.6	0.6	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.1	5.0	-2.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.7	1.5	-5.9	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.2	4.7	7.1	-4.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Sep 22	Aug 22	Sep 21	Total Employment Sep 22 Aug 22	Total Employment Sep 22 Sep 21
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.8	20.9	20.6	-0.5	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.4	16.7	16.2	-1.8	1.2
GOODS PRODUCING	5.9	6.0	5.9	-1.7	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	3.1	3.2	3.3	-3.1	-6.1
Construction	1.6	1.5	1.4	6.7	14.3
Manufacturing	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.9	14.9	14.7	0.0	1.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	4.8
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	1.2	1.1	-8.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Sep 22	Aug 22	Sep 21	Total Employment Sep 22 Aug 22	Total Employment Sep 22 Sep 21
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.1	25.8	22.6	-6.6	6.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.4	23.2	19.9	-7.8	7.5
GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	11.1
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.8	2.8	2.4	0.0	16.7
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	21.1	22.8	19.9	-7.5	6.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.0	3.3	2.7	-9.1	11.1
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Professional & Business Services	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.8	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	9.4	10.7	8.7	-12.1	8.0
Other Services	0.5	0.6	0.5	-16.7	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0

Economic Indicators

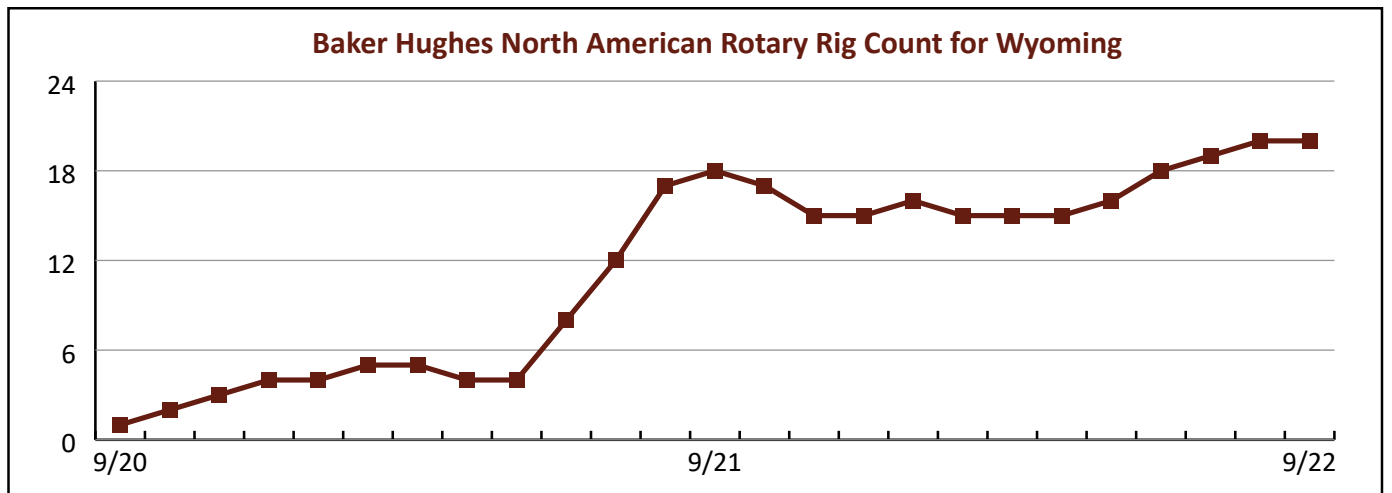
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of building permits issued for new single family homes in Wyoming decreased 14.6% from a year earlier.

	Sep 2022 (p)	Aug 2022 (r)	Sep 2021 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	291,500	292,300	283,800	-0.3	2.7
Wyoming State Government	14,500	13,800	14,700	5.1	-1.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,200	48,600	47,500	-0.8	1.5
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,100	38,100	37,700	0.0	1.1
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,739,000	7,485,000	7,032,000	3.4	10.1
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	462,000	337,000	409,000	37.1	13.0
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,523,000	4,060,000	4,130,000	-13.2	-14.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	4,185	5,882	5,677	-28.9	-26.3
Benefits Paid	\$1,819,998	\$2,488,624	\$2,312,715	-26.9	-21.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$434.89	\$423.09	\$407.38	2.8	6.8
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	296.8	296.2	274.3	0.2	8.2
Food & Beverages	310.7	308.6	280.5	0.7	10.8
Housing	306.5	304.5	283.7	0.7	8.0
Apparel	130.1	127.3	123.4	2.2	5.5
Transportation	266.1	270.3	236.4	-1.6	12.6
Medical Care	556.3	553.4	524.8	0.5	6.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	131.6	131.4	126.4	0.1	4.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	144.1	143.7	143.8	0.3	0.2
Other Goods & Services	512.6	510.9	479.5	0.3	6.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	269.3	269.6	235.7	-0.1	14.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	187	399	187	-53.1	0.0
Valuation	\$80,294,000	\$97,639,000	\$68,221,000	-17.8	17.7
Single Family Homes	140	182	164	-23.1	-14.6
Valuation	\$73,816,000	\$69,827,000	\$65,791,000	5.7	12.2
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	10	16	16	-37.5	-37.5
Valuation	\$1,930,000	\$3,302,000	\$2,910,000	-41.6	-33.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	44	212	46	-79.2	-4.3
Valuation	\$6,957,000	\$27,755,000	\$8,570,000	-74.9	-18.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	20	20	18	0.0	11.1

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From August to September, most county unemployment rates changed very little.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Sep 2022 (p)	Aug 2022 (r)	Sep 2021 (b)	Sep 2022 (p)	Aug 2022 (r)	Sep 2021 (b)	Sep 2022 (p)	Aug 2022 (r)	Sep 2021 (b)	Sep 2022 (p)	Aug 2022 (r)	Sep 2021 (b)
NORTHWEST	46,359	46,543	46,577	44,934	45,051	45,064	1,425	1,492	1,513	3.1	3.2	3.2
Big Horn	5,304	5,295	5,313	5,138	5,114	5,142	166	181	171	3.1	3.4	3.2
Fremont	18,895	18,684	18,942	18,258	18,015	18,271	637	669	671	3.4	3.6	3.5
Hot Springs	2,243	2,251	2,188	2,189	2,192	2,122	54	59	66	2.4	2.6	3.0
Park	16,064	16,502	16,167	15,627	16,052	15,685	437	450	482	2.7	2.7	3.0
Washakie	3,853	3,811	3,967	3,722	3,678	3,844	131	133	123	3.4	3.5	3.1
NORTHEAST	49,904	49,561	49,596	48,439	48,046	47,866	1,465	1,515	1,730	2.9	3.1	3.5
Campbell	21,897	21,575	21,755	21,180	20,854	20,841	717	721	914	3.3	3.3	4.2
Crook	3,910	4,003	3,892	3,818	3,862	3,792	92	141	100	2.4	3.5	2.6
Johnson	4,308	4,337	4,280	4,186	4,215	4,157	122	122	123	2.8	2.8	2.9
Sheridan	16,036	16,003	15,954	15,583	15,553	15,453	453	450	501	2.8	2.8	3.1
Weston	3,753	3,643	3,715	3,672	3,562	3,623	81	81	92	2.2	2.2	2.5
SOUTHWEST	58,525	58,701	57,989	56,781	56,994	56,049	1,744	1,707	1,940	3.0	2.9	3.3
Lincoln	9,761	9,523	9,595	9,488	9,270	9,327	273	253	268	2.8	2.7	2.8
Sublette	3,966	3,984	4,059	3,833	3,849	3,889	133	135	170	3.4	3.4	4.2
Sweetwater	18,984	18,666	19,169	18,268	17,948	18,348	716	718	821	3.8	3.8	4.3
Teton	17,120	17,900	16,580	16,799	17,598	16,236	321	302	344	1.9	1.7	2.1
Uinta	8,694	8,628	8,586	8,393	8,329	8,249	301	299	337	3.5	3.5	3.9
SOUTHEAST	83,302	81,952	82,360	80,854	79,572	79,876	2,448	2,380	2,484	2.9	2.9	3.0
Albany	21,656	20,514	21,101	21,064	19,959	20,556	592	555	545	2.7	2.7	2.6
Goshen	6,330	6,319	6,485	6,160	6,163	6,299	170	156	186	2.7	2.5	2.9
Laramie	49,711	49,572	49,002	48,182	48,072	47,423	1,529	1,500	1,579	3.1	3.0	3.2
Niobrara	1,225	1,221	1,275	1,195	1,190	1,238	30	31	37	2.4	2.5	2.9
Platte	4,380	4,326	4,497	4,253	4,188	4,360	127	138	137	2.9	3.2	3.0
CENTRAL	53,825	53,479	54,003	51,934	51,555	51,691	1,891	1,924	2,312	3.5	3.6	4.3
Carbon	7,681	7,674	8,072	7,433	7,436	7,823	248	238	249	3.2	3.1	3.1
Converse	7,568	7,443	7,471	7,364	7,236	7,210	204	207	261	2.7	2.8	3.5
Natrona	38,576	38,362	38,460	37,137	36,883	36,658	1,439	1,479	1,802	3.7	3.9	4.7
STATEWIDE	291,918	290,235	290,526	282,945	281,216	280,546	8,973	9,019	9,980	3.1	3.1	3.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.3	3.1	4.2
U.S.										3.3	3.8	4.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.5	3.7	4.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2022 Run Date 10/2022.

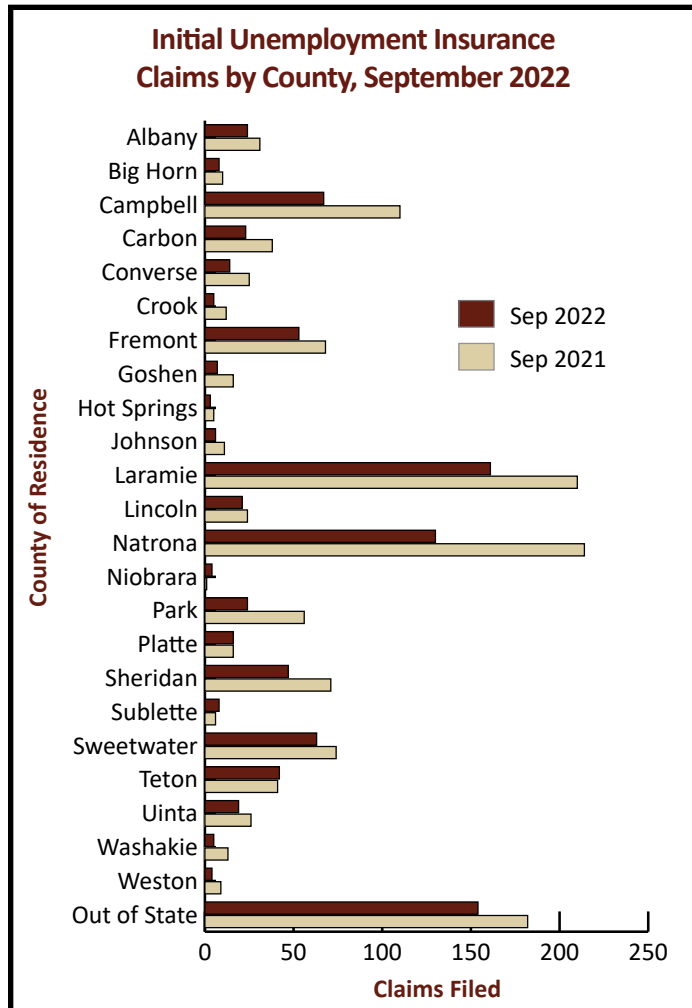
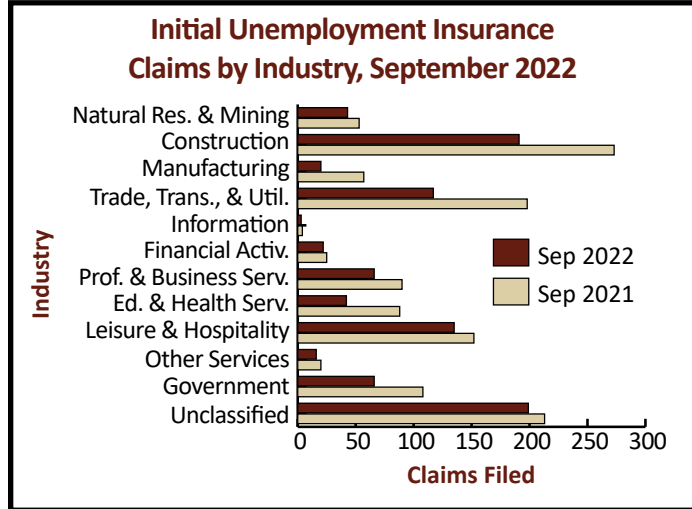
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 924 initial claims in September 2022, down from 1,286 in September 2021 (-362 or -28.1%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Sep 22	Aug 22	Sep 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	924	981	1,286	-5.8	-28.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	255	297	384	-14.1	-33.6
Natural Resources & Mining	43	30	53	43.3	-18.9
Mining	40	26	46	53.8	-13.0
Construction	191	212	273	-9.9	-30.0
Manufacturing	20	54	57	-63.0	-64.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	403	425	580	-5.2	-30.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	117	142	198	-17.6	-40.9
Wholesale Trade	12	15	26	-20.0	-53.8
Retail Trade	67	90	118	-25.6	-43.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	37	37	52	0.0	-28.8
Information	3	6	4	-50.0	-25.0
Financial Activities	22	23	25	-4.3	-12.0
Professional & Business Services	66	96	90	-31.3	-26.7
Educational & Health Services	42	64	88	-34.4	-52.3
Leisure & Hospitality	135	67	152	101.5	-11.2
Other Services, except Public Admin.	16	24	20	-33.3	-20.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	66	55	108	20.0	-38.9
Federal Government	15	7	21	114.3	-28.6
State Government	8	5	11	60.0	-27.3
Local Government	42	42	75	0.0	-44.0
Local Education	18	14	24	28.6	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	199	203	213	-2.0	-6.6
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	161	179	210	-10.1	-23.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	51	58	67	-12.1	-23.9
Construction	47	51	57	-7.8	-17.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	64	80	103	-20.0	-37.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	20	21	34	-4.8	-41.2
Financial Activities	N/D	0	4	N/D	N/D
Professional & Business Services	18	31	30	-41.9	-40.0
Educational & Health Services	N/D	12	21	N/D	N/D
Leisure & Hospitality	9	9	7	0.0	28.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	3	9	166.7	-11.1
UNCLASSIFIED	35	36	30	-2.8	16.7
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	130	160	214	-18.8	-39.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	32	40	64	-20.0	-50.0
Construction	21	25	42	-16.0	-50.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	71	90	111	-21.1	-36.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	28	29	43	-3.4	-34.9
Financial Activities	4	6	6	-33.3	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	10	17	9	-41.2	11.1
Educational & Health Services	7	14	25	-50.0	-72.0
Leisure & Hospitality	16	10	23	60.0	-30.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4	8	9	-50.0	-55.6
UNCLASSIFIED	22	20	29	10.0	-24.1

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 September 2022 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0922_UI.pdf.

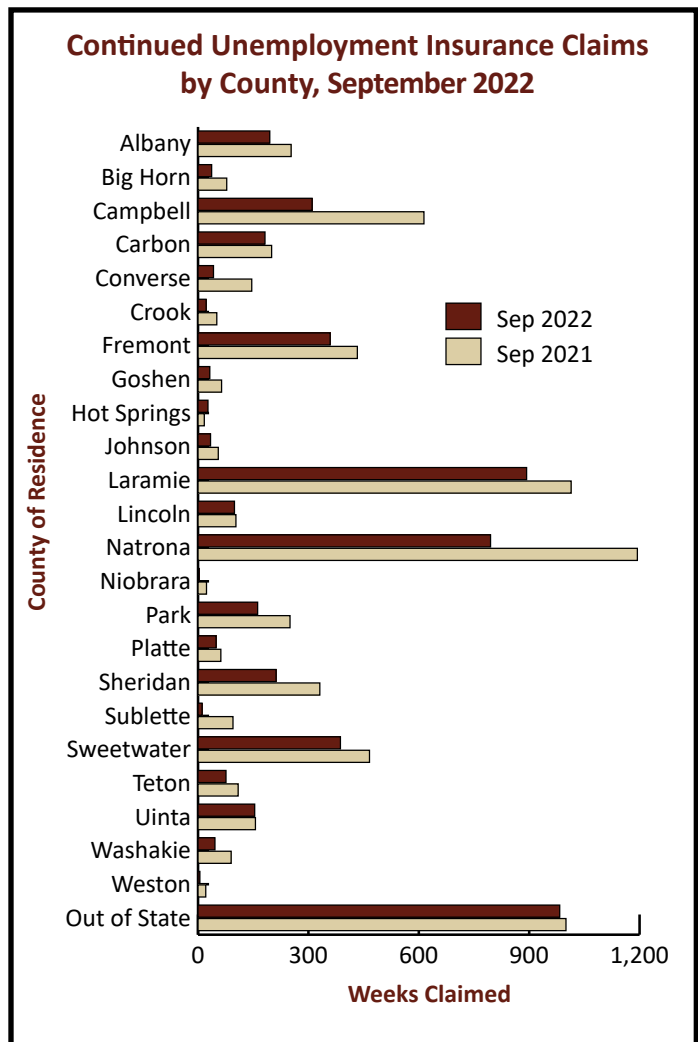
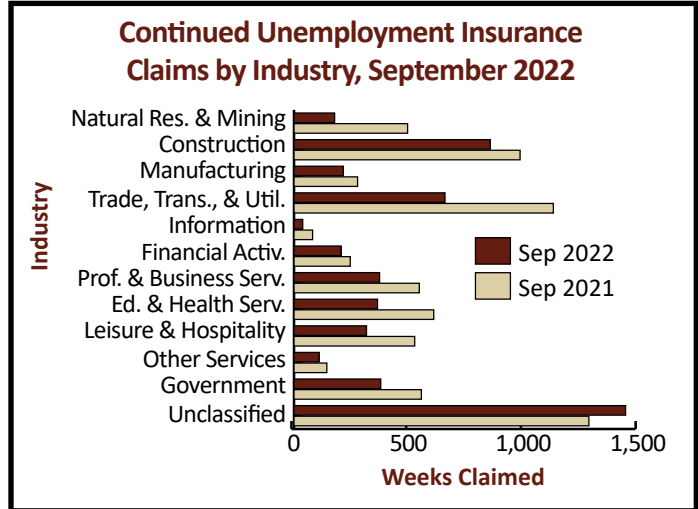
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 6,882 in September 2021 to 5,138 in September 2022 (-1,744, or -55.2%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Sep 22	Aug 22	Sep 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	5,138	5,870	6,882	-15.8	-55.2
Total Unique Claimants	1,767	1,805	2,105	-26.4	-56.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,248	1,402	1,758	-11.0	-29.0
Natural Resources & Mining	177	239	495	-25.9	-64.2
Mining	158	221	447	-28.5	-64.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	25	34	75	-26.5	-66.7
Construction	855	900	985	-5.0	-13.2
Manufacturing	215	262	277	-17.9	-22.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,066	2,413	3,283	-14.4	-37.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	658	690	1,130	-4.6	-41.8
Wholesale Trade	107	114	268	-6.1	-60.1
Retail Trade	401	400	571	0.3	-29.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	149	174	290	-14.4	-48.6
Information	38	30	81	26.7	-53.1
Financial Activities	205	222	245	-7.7	-16.3
Professional & Business Services	373	460	546	-18.9	-31.7
Educational & Health Services	364	510	609	-28.6	-40.2
Leisure & Hospitality	316	421	526	-24.9	-39.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	109	77	143	41.6	-23.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	378	524	555	-27.9	-31.9
Federal Government	19	30	68	-36.7	-72.1
State Government	57	69	47	-17.4	21.3
Local Government	302	425	439	-28.9	-31.2
Local Education	150	221	127	-32.1	18.1
UNCLASSIFIED	1,445	1,529	1,285	-5.5	12.5
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	893	943	1,014	-5.3	-11.9
Total Unique Claimants	305	290	326	5.2	-6.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	227	206	194	10.2	17.0
Construction	172	164	142	4.9	21.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	412	477	542	-13.6	-24.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	139	136	191	2.2	-27.2
Financial Activities	33	48	45	-31.3	-26.7
Professional & Business Services	98	138	125	-29	-21.6
Educational & Health Services	70	79	97	-11.4	-27.8
Leisure & Hospitality	49	62	47	-21.0	4.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	47	54	52	-13.0	-9.6
UNCLASSIFIED	205	206	224	-0.5	-8.5
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	795	840	1,194	-5.4	-33.4
Total Unique Claimants	270	258	376	4.7	-28.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	134	156	250	-14.1	-46.4
Construction	75	81	131	-7.4	-42.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	433	471	714	-8.1	-39.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	128	121	256	5.8	-50.0
Financial Activities	47	47	51	0.0	-7.8
Professional & Business Services	83	87	71	-4.6	16.9
Educational & Health Services	82	118	148	-30.5	-44.6
Leisure & Hospitality	54	68	122	-20.6	-55.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	42	37	68	13.5	-38.2
UNCLASSIFIED	186	174	161	6.9	15.5

^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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