

TRENDS

Teen Drivers in Wyoming: Trends and Wages

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

Although the number of teenage drivers decreased substantially from 2000 to 2010, Wyoming has seen an increase in young drivers over the last few years. This article discusses the changes in Wyoming's teenage population, the number of youth with driver's licenses, and how many earn wages in the state.

In 2014, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services published an article titled, "The Decline in Teen Drivers: What It May Mean for Wyoming" (Moore, 2014). That article identified a long-term trend of fewer teens getting their driver's licenses, and discussed how the decline may affect a variety of different groups such as employers, public safety organizations, and the youth themselves.

Many of these potential consequences remain. For example, employers may be reluctant to hire youths that do not possess driver's licenses because they may not be as reliable as someone with a license. If youths without driver's licenses have a difficult time finding employment, it would hinder their ability to develop soft skills in the workplace. If teen drivers forego their driver's license until they reach

adulthood, society runs the risk of having inexperienced drivers on the road who did not get instruction from a parent or adult who would have normally supervised the teen if they had received a license earlier.

The decline in teen drivers is not unique to Wyoming, and has been discussed nationally. Many news articles rely on national survey data to report trends in teen drivers. Writing for the Associated Press, Fryer (2021) noted how the decline in teen drivers started with millennials (those born from 1981 to 1996) and declined further with Generation Z (those born after 1996; Pew Research Center, 2018). Using Federal Highway Administration data, the author stated that approximately 61% of 18-year-olds had a driver's license, down from 80% in

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming is projected to gain nearly 6,000 new jobs from second quarter 2022 to second quarter 2024 according to new short-term industry and occupational projections. ... page 8
- Benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell 6.6% from March 2022 to March 2023. ... page 20

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1983. The percentage of 16-year-olds with a driver's license during that same period decreased from 46% to 25%.

The literature published by R&P so far has provided a primer on the decline of teen drivers nationally as well as the number of licensed drivers in Wyoming ages 15-19. The new research presented in this article explores how the trend in licensed drivers has progressed since 2016, and also compares wages for teen drivers with a license to those without a license. This article is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the methodology, namely where the data came from, how it was collected that led to its analysis. The second section deals with the results of the data analysis while the third part provides a discussion of the results.

Methodology

R&P collects and maintains quarterly wage record data through the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system from 1992 to present, which covers approximately 92% of Wyoming jobs (Bullard, 2008). For this research, the Wage Records database was linked to the driver's license file provided by the Wyoming Department of Transportation. Linking these two databases allows R&P to identify variables such as age, gender, wages, number of quarters worked, whether a person with wages had a driver's license, and more.

Total population data for youths ages 15-19 living in Wyoming came from the U.S. Census Bureau's American

Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing survey "that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people" (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022). For the purposes of this research, ACS five-year estimates were used to determine population data, including age and gender.

More detailed information about the methodology used in this research is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0523/a1_method.htm.

Results

While Wyoming's 15-19 population decreased over the last decade, the number of teen drivers and those with wages increased (see Figure 1, page 4). In 2010, the estimated population of youths ages 15-19 in Wyoming was 38,736; by 2021, that number had decreased to 37,649 (-1,087, or -2.8%; see Table 1, page 4). The number of licensed teen drivers in Wyoming increased from 30,431 to 30,731 (300, or 1.0%). The number of youth working in Wyoming also increased, from 20,652 to 22,113 (1,461, or 7.1%). In fact, Wyoming had more teen drivers (30,731) and teens working (22,113) in 2021 than any year dating back to 2010.

The percentage of teen drivers and teens working in Wyoming decreased from 2010 to 2012 before mostly increasing in the years after (see Figure 2, page 5). The percentage of teen drivers was calculated by dividing the number of licensed teen drivers in the driver's license file by the Census Bureau's population estimates. For example, in 2021, the 30,731 licensed teen drivers accounted

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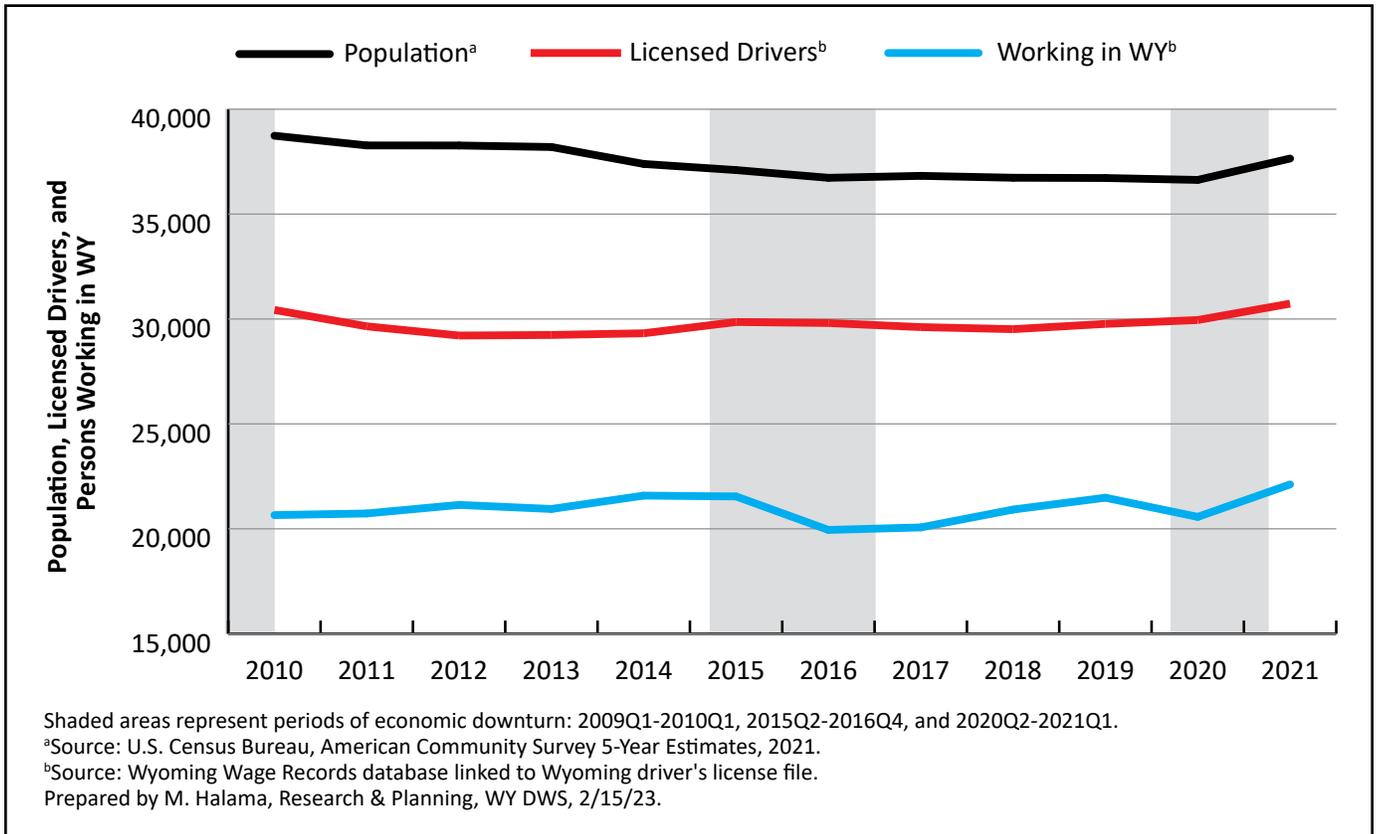


Figure 1: Estimated Youth Population Ages 15-19, Number of Licensed Drivers, and Number Working at Any Time in the Year in Wyoming, 2010-2021

Table 1: Estimated Youth Population Ages 15-19, Number of Licensed Drivers, and Number Working at Any Time in the Year in Wyoming, 2010-2021

Year	Population ^a			Licensed Drivers ^b			Working in Wyoming ^b		
	N	Over-the-Year Change N	%	N	Over-the-Year Change N	%	N	Over-the-Year Change N	%
2010	38,736			30,431			20,652		
2011	38,274	-462	-1.2	29,651	-780	-2.6	20,730	78	0.4
2012	38,271	-3	0.0	29,212	-439	-1.5	21,138	408	2.0
2013	38,199	-72	-0.2	29,239	27	0.1	20,944	-194	-0.9
2014	37,391	-808	-2.1	29,320	81	0.3	21,581	637	3.0
2015	37,099	-292	-0.8	29,857	537	1.8	21,541	-40	-0.2
2016	36,731	-368	-1.0	29,809	-48	-0.2	19,945	-1,596	-7.4
2017	36,824	93	0.3	29,614	-195	-0.7	20,065	120	0.6
2018	36,734	-90	-0.2	29,516	-98	-0.3	20,916	851	4.2
2019	36,721	-13	0.0	29,767	251	0.9	21,480	564	2.7
2020	36,630	-91	-0.2	29,951	184	0.6	20,567	-913	-4.3
2021	37,649	1,019	2.8	30,731	780	2.6	22,113	1,546	7.5
Change, 2010-2021		-1,087	-2.8		300	1.0		1,461	7.1

^aSource: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2021.

^bSource: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to Wyoming driver's license file.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

(Text continued from page 3)

for 81.6% of the population of 37,649. The percentage of teen drivers grew from 78.6% in 2010 to 81.6% in 2021. Similarly, the percentage of teens working was calculated by dividing the number of teens found in Wyoming’s wage records database by the population estimates. In 2021, the 22,113 teens working accounted for 58.7% of the teenage population.

As shown in Table 2 and Figure 3 (see page 6), the majority of teens working in Wyoming also had a driver’s license. Among teens working in Wyoming in 2021, 19,581 (88.5%) had a driver’s license, while 2,532 (11.5%) did not. From 2010 to 2021, the number of youth working in Wyoming with a driver’s license increased by 2,405 (14.0%), while the number working

without a driver’s license decreased by 944 (-27.2%).

The average wages of youths working in Wyoming steadily increased from \$4,860 in 2010 to \$6,824 in 2021 (\$1,964, or 40.4%; see Table 3). This research also found that youth with a driver’s license earned substantially more than those without (see Table 3 and Figure 4, page 7). In 2021, youth with a driver’s license earned \$2,485 more (53.7%) on average than youth without a driver’s license.

Discussion and Conclusion

Previous research by R&P examined teenage driver’s license attainment from 2000-2013 and the potential

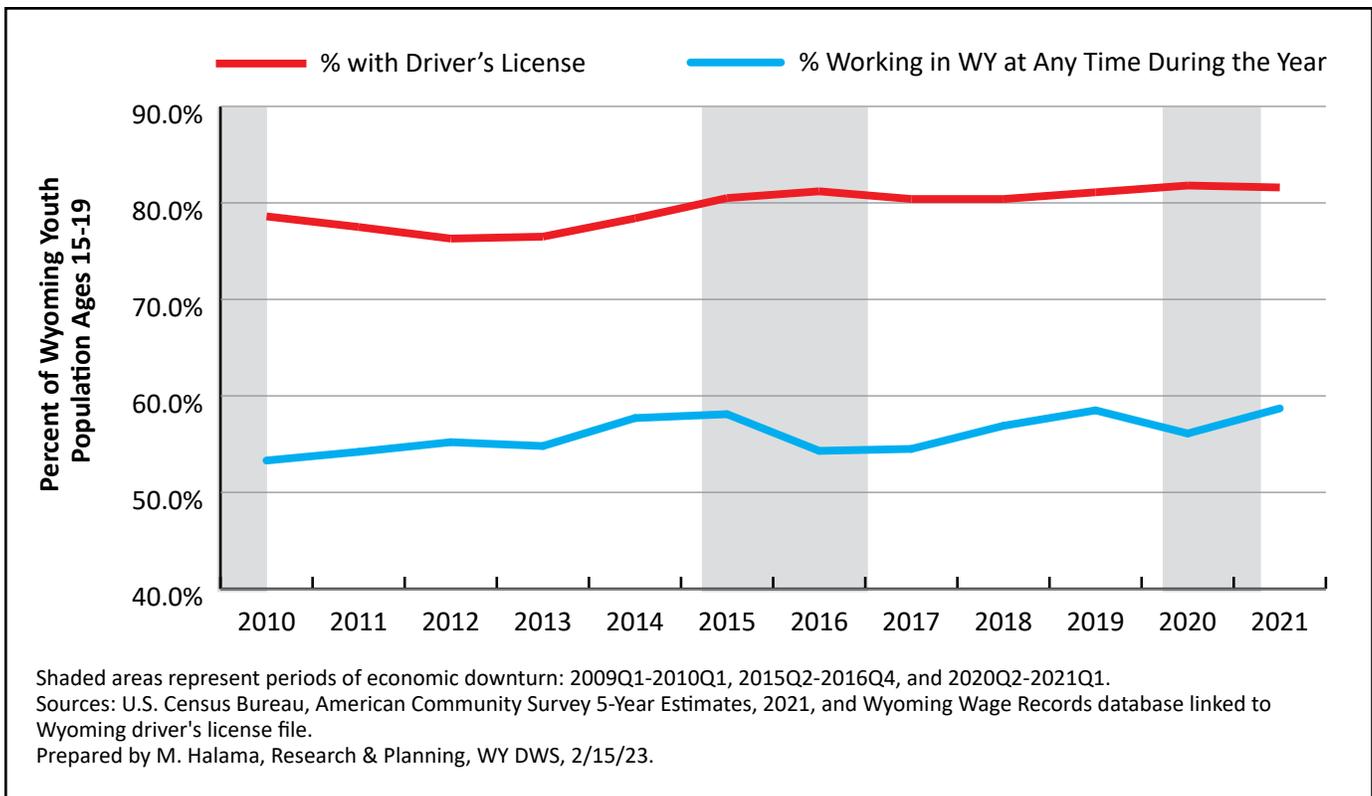


Figure 2: Percent of Wyoming Youth Population Ages 15-19 with Driver's Licenses or Found Working at Any Time During the Year, 2010-2021

consequences of a decline in young drivers. The research presented in this article shows that in the years that followed, the number of licensed teenage drivers increased from 30,431 in 2010 to 30,731 in 2021. In the years in between, however, there have been both increases and decreases in teen drivers.

In addition, the number of youth working in Wyoming increased each year from 2017 to 2021, except for a decrease in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. This increase in teens driving and

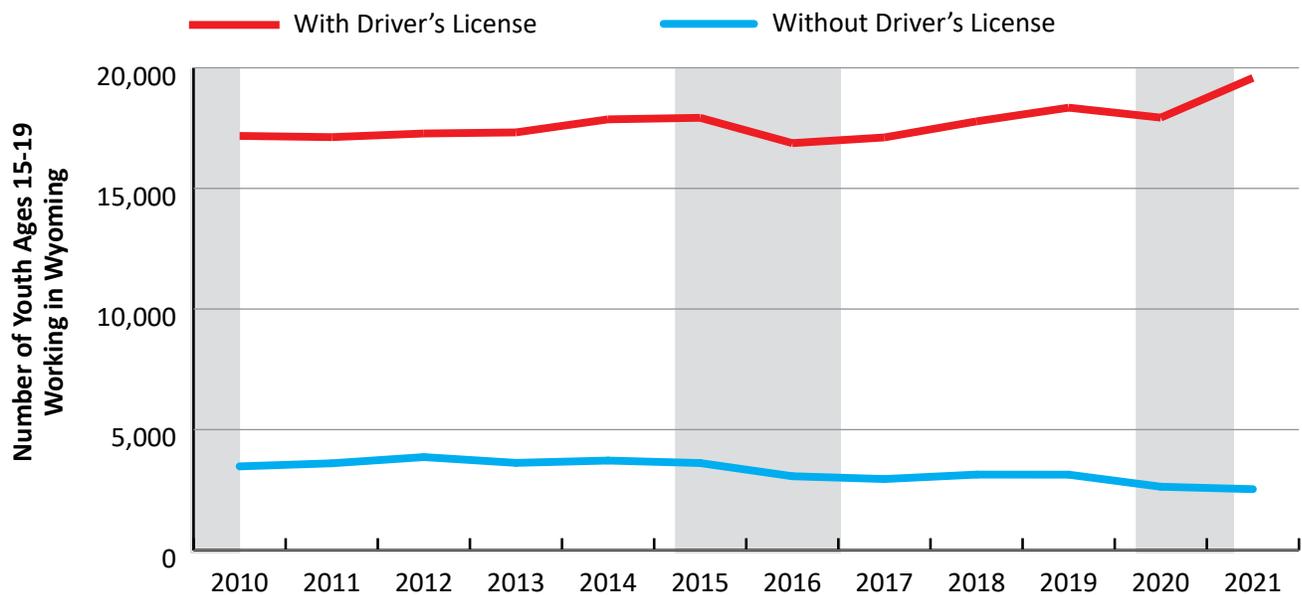
participating in Wyoming’s workforce could help address

some of the potential consequences discussed

Table 2: Total Youth Ages 15-19 Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year With or Without a Driver's License, 2010-2021

Year	Working With a Driver's License		Working Without a Driver's License		Total Working in WY	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2010	17,176	83.2	3,476	16.8	20,652	100.0
2011	17,126	82.6	3,604	17.4	20,730	100.0
2012	17,277	81.7	3,861	18.3	21,138	100.0
2013	17,322	82.7	3,622	17.3	20,944	100.0
2014	17,863	82.8	3,718	17.2	21,581	100.0
2015	17,927	83.2	3,614	16.8	21,541	100.0
2016	16,877	84.6	3,068	15.4	19,945	100.0
2017	17,113	85.3	2,952	14.7	20,065	100.0
2018	17,780	85.0	3,136	15.0	20,916	100.0
2019	18,347	85.4	3,133	14.6	21,480	100.0
2020	17,934	87.2	2,633	12.8	20,567	100.0
2021	19,581	88.5	2,532	11.5	22,113	100.0
Change, 2010-2021	2,405	14.0	-944	-27.2	1,461	7.1

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to Wyoming driver's license file. Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.



Shaded areas represent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2-2021Q1. Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to Wyoming driver's license file. Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

Figure 3 : Number of Wyoming Youth Ages 15-19 Found Working at Any Time During the Year With or Without a Driver's License, 2010-2021

in the introduction of this article. For example, teens who are able to drive and work at a younger age have more of an opportunity to develop soft skills at their jobs, such as showing up to work on time and communicating with coworkers.

Finally, during every year that wage and driver's license data were collected, teens with driver's licenses earned higher average nominal wages. Teens with driver's licenses may have more opportunities in terms of the type of job worked and the hours they are available to work.

Table 3: Average Annual Wages for Youth Ages 15-19 Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year With or Without a Driver's License, 2010-2021

Year	Total Youth Working in Wyoming	Working With a Driver's License	Working Without a Driver's License	Difference	
				\$	%
2010	\$4,860	\$4,992	\$4,208	\$783	18.6
2011	\$4,953	\$5,155	\$3,994	\$1,162	29.1
2012	\$5,065	\$5,315	\$3,949	\$1,366	34.6
2013	\$5,066	\$5,286	\$4,010	\$1,276	31.8
2014	\$5,319	\$5,629	\$3,829	\$1,799	47.0
2015	\$5,382	\$5,674	\$3,931	\$1,743	44.3
2016	\$5,215	\$5,407	\$4,159	\$1,248	30.0
2017	\$5,528	\$5,653	\$4,800	\$853	17.8
2018	\$6,001	\$6,138	\$5,224	\$914	17.5
2019	\$6,387	\$6,511	\$5,661	\$851	15.0
2020	\$6,609	\$6,798	\$5,321	\$1,477	27.8
2021	\$6,824	\$7,108	\$4,624	\$2,485	53.7
N Change, 2010-2021	\$1,964	\$2,117	\$415		
\$ Change, 2010-2021	40.4	42.4	9.9		

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to Wyoming driver's license file. Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

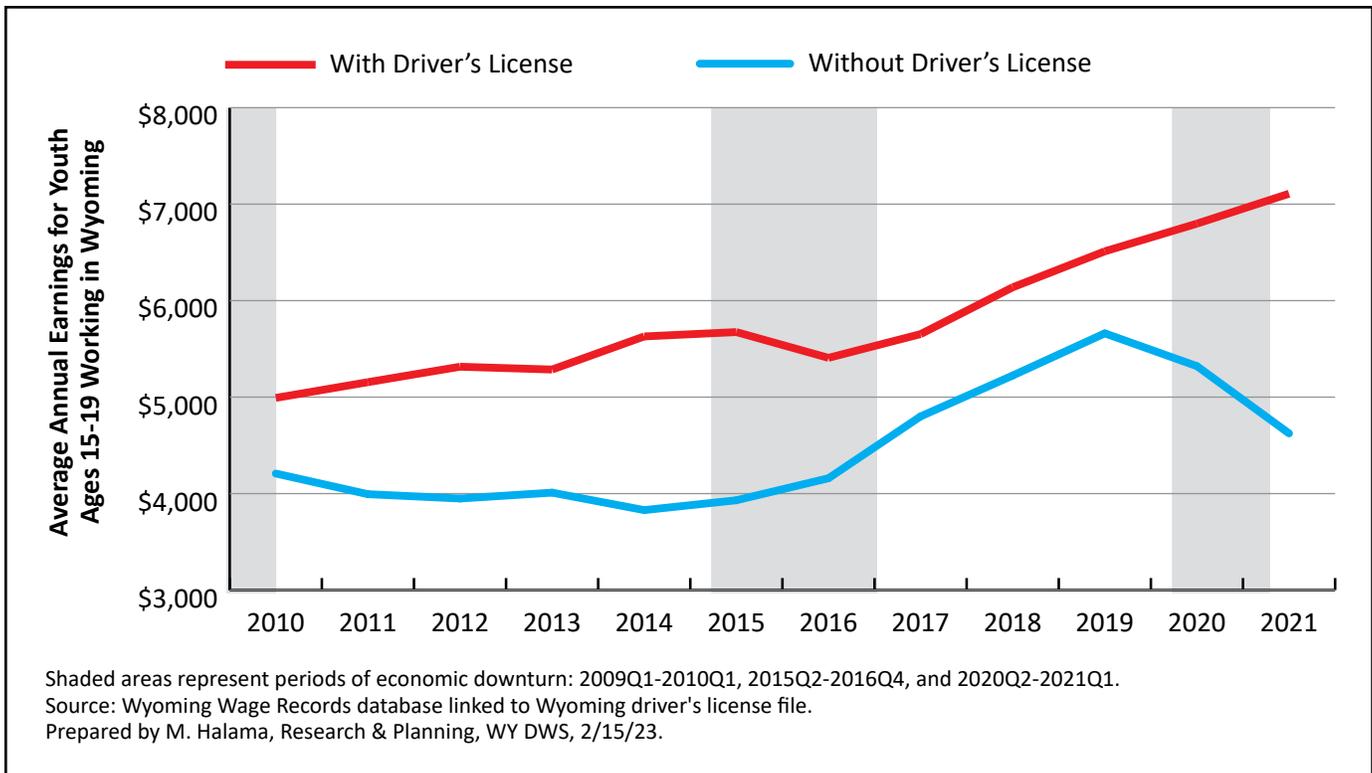


Figure 4: Average Annual Earnings for Youth Ages 15-19 Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year With or Without a Driver's License, 2010-2021

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New Short-Term Projections Show Continued Job Growth

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Wyoming is projected to gain nearly 6,000 new jobs from second quarter 2022 (2022Q2) to second quarter 2024 (2024Q2), according to the newest short-term industry and occupational projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This is a 2.1% increase in the number of jobs in Wyoming.

Projections are based on historical trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. Wyoming experienced three periods of economic downturn over the last 13 years: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1. An *economic downturn* is defined by R&P as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

Now Online

Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2022-2024

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2023/WY_ST_Projections_2022-2024.htm

The projections discussed in this article were prepared during a period of increased employment and wage growth for Wyoming. As the state recovered from the most recent economic downturn, over-the-year job growth in 2022 was seen in most industries, most notably mining and leisure & hospitality (Moore, 2023).

The mining sector drives Wyoming's overall economic health. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (2023) reported that oil regularly topped \$100 per barrel during the spring and summer of 2022; in 2022Q2, which includes those

months, Wyoming's mining sector added nearly 1,600 jobs compared to the prior year, an increase of 11.0% (Moore, 2022). The short-term projections discussed in this report show a projected increase of nearly 1,500 jobs in mining from 2022 to 2024.

Industry Projections

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, (NAICS). The industry projections

are developed at the three-digit NAICS subsector level and then summed to the two-digit major industries shown in Table 1. The full industry projections table with three-digit NAICS subsectors are available online.

Short-term industry projections indicate that Wyoming's employment is expected to increase from 274,224 in 2022Q2 to 279,997 in 2024Q2, an increase of 5,773 jobs, or 2.1%. At the two-digit sector level, the largest increases in employment are projected for mining, including oil & gas (1,466, or 9.1%), health care & social

Table 1: Short-Term Industry Employment Projections for Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Code, 2022Q2-2024Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry Name	Base 2022Q2	Projected 2024Q2	Change, 2022-2024	
				N	%
	Total	274,224	279,997	5,773	2.1
11	Agriculture	2,777	2,811	34	1.2
21	Mining	16,073	17,539	1,466	9.1
22	Utilities	2,300	2,253	-47	-2.0
23	Construction	21,572	22,079	507	2.4
31-33	Manufacturing	10,071	10,110	39	0.4
42	Wholesale Trade	7,685	8,010	325	4.2
44-45	Retail Trade	30,219	30,269	50	0.2
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,604	12,599	-5	0.0
51	Information	3,038	3,050	12	0.4
52	Finance & Insurance	7,387	7,580	193	2.6
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,039	4,146	107	2.6
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	10,514	11,330	816	7.8
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	932	1,007	75	8.0
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	9,072	9,317	245	2.7
61	Educational Services	28,492	28,733	241	0.8
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	32,991	33,879	888	2.7
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3,977	4,101	124	3.1
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,564	34,269	705	2.1
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,069	7,076	7	0.1
	Government	29,848	29,839	-9	0.0
	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	6,644	6,653	9	0.1
	State Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,212	8,193	-19	-0.2
	Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	14,992	14,993	1	0.0

^a North American Industry Classification System.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/17/23.

assistance (888, or 2.7%), and professional, scientific, & technical services (816, or 7.8%). The only notable projected decreases in private sector employment is found in utilities (-47, or -2.0%). Total government employment is projected to remain largely unchanged (-9, or 0.0%).

Occupational Projections

Staffing patterns from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program were used for occupational projections. These staffing patterns are prepared in partnership with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and are updated twice a year. This survey collects wage and salary information for all full- and part-time Wyoming workers in nonfarm industries, subsequently producing occupational employment estimates by metropolitan, non-metropolitan area, industry, and ownership (Hauf, 2022). These estimates are then combined with the industry projections in the Projections Suite software program to cross-reference industry and occupational codes by the occupational job projection.

Occupations are assigned using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Occupational projections are prepared at the major group (two-digit), minor group (three-digit), and detailed occupation (six-digit) levels. For example, Box 1 shows a sample of the structure for building & grounds cleaning & maintenance occupations, which has the major group (two-digit) code of 37-0000. Within this major group are three minor groups (three-digit), one of which is building cleaning & pest control workers (SOC 37-2000). Within that minor group are several detailed occupations, including maids & housekeeping cleaners (SOC 37-2012) and pest control workers (SOC 37-2021).

In addition to growth or decline, short-term occupational projections also take into consideration anticipated openings due to workers exiting the workforce (*exits*) or changing occupations (*transfers*) from 2022Q2 to 2024Q2. *Total openings* are the sum of projected growth or decline in the number of jobs in a given occupation, plus the number of exits and transfers.

Projected growth or decline is a small

Box 1: Sample of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System for Selected Groups

Level	SOC Code	Title
Major Group (2-Digit)	37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations
Minor Group (3-Digit)	37-1000	Supervisors of Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping & Janitorial Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Landscaping, Lawn Service, & Groundskeeping Workers
Minor Group (3-Digit)	37-2000	Building Cleaning & Pest Control Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2021	Pest Control Workers
Minor Group (3-Digit)	37-3000	Grounds Maintenance Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-3011	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2012	Pesticide Handlers, Sprayers, & Applicators, Vegetation
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2013	Tree Trimmers & Pruners

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

component of total openings. In addition to the nearly 6,000 job openings due to growth, Wyoming is projected to have 28,840 openings due to exits and 39,884 openings due to transfers, or 74,636 total openings (see Table 2).

The 10 occupations with the greatest number of projected growth openings for Wyoming are shown in Table 2. Roustabouts, oil & gas is projected to add the greatest number of jobs (362, or 21.4%), followed by heavy & tractor-trailer

truck drivers (274, or 4.2%), general & operations managers (251, or 3.9%), and service unit operators, oil & gas (217, or 20.1%). Of the 10 occupations with the greatest number of projected growth openings, only three (heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers, general & operations managers, and registered nurses) require some education beyond a high school diploma.

In contrast, Table 3 (see page 12) shows the 10 occupations with the greatest

Table 2: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Projected Growth Openings, 2022-2024

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2022Q2)	Projected Employment (2024Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings				Requirements		
				N	%	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total	Education	Ex-perience	Training
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	288,794	294,706	5,912	2.1	28,840	39,884	5,912	74,636			
47-5071	Roustabouts, Oil & Gas	1,689	2,051	362	21.4	94	333	362	789	No formal education	None	Moderate OJT ^b
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,597	6,871	274	4.2	626	953	274	1,853	Post-secondary non-degree	None	Short-term OJT ^b
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	6,420	6,671	251	3.9	301	834	251	1,386	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
47-5013	Service Unit Operators, Oil & Gas	1,081	1,298	217	20.1	60	212	217	489	No formal education	None	Moderate OJT ^b
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	3,011	3,197	186	6.2	202	374	186	762	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	2,729	2,888	159	5.8	388	474	159	1,021	No formal education	Less than 5 years	Moderate OJT ^b
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,831	7,968	137	1.8	997	994	137	2,128	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
47-2061	Construction Laborers	3,876	3,987	111	2.9	279	488	111	878	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,931	2,031	100	5.2	140	204	100	444	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term OJT ^b
29-1141	Registered Nurses	4,826	4,913	87	1.8	312	242	87	641	Bachelor's degree	None	None

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bOn-the-job training.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/27/23.

number of total projected openings. Many of these are relatively lower paying occupations with higher rates of turnover, such as fast food & counter workers (3,028 total openings), retail salespersons (2,551), cashiers (2,318), and waiters & waitresses (1,668). Eight of these occupations require no education beyond a high school diploma.

Of the 74,636 total projected openings, the majority require a high school

diploma or less (see Table 4 and Figure 1, page 13). Jobs requiring no formal education make up 32.6% of all projected openings, while those requiring a high school diploma account for 39.8%, resulting in a combined 72.4%. In other words, jobs requiring some postsecondary education account for slightly over one-fourth (27.6%) of all projected openings. Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree

(Text continued on page 14)

Table 3: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Total Projected Openings, 2022-2024

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2022Q2)	Projected Employment (2024Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings				Requirements		
				N	%	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total	Education	Ex-perience	Training
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	288,794	294,706	5,912	2.1	28,840	39,884	5,912	74,636			
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,937	6,961	24	0.4	1,507	1,497	24	3,028	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,672	8,699	27	0.3	1,116	1,408	27	2,551	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
41-2011	Cashiers	6,272	6,232	-40	-0.6	1,201	1,157	-40	2,318	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,831	7,968	137	1.8	997	994	137	2,128	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,597	6,871	274	4.2	626	953	274	1,853	Post-secondary non-degree	None	Short-term OJT ^b
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	3,983	4,027	44	1.1	678	946	44	1,668	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	4,348	4,424	76	1.8	562	932	76	1,570	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,789	4,848	59	1.2	669	676	59	1,404	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	6,420	6,671	251	3.9	301	834	251	1,386	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,529	3,686	157	4.5	585	505	157	1,247	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bOn-the-job training.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/17/23.

Table 4: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections by Educational Requirement for Wyoming, 2022-2024

Required Education	Base Employment (2022Q2)	Projected Employment (2024Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings			Total Projected Openings	
			N	%	Exits	Transfers	Growth	N	Column %
Total, All Occupations	288,794	294,706	5,912	2.0	28,840	39,884	5,912	74,636	100.0
No Formal Educational Credential	78,577	79,957	1,380	1.8	10,859	13,715	1,380	25,954	32.6
High School Diploma or Equivalent	124,071	125,962	1,891	1.5	11,933	17,755	1,891	31,579	39.8
Postsecondary Certificate or Some College, No Degree	27,544	28,189	645	2.3	2,834	3,655	645	7,134	9.6
Associate's Degree	6,611	6,821	210	3.2	487	828	210	1,525	2.0
Bachelor's Degree	53,023	54,398	1,375	2.6	3,285	5,473	1,375	10,133	13.6
Master's Degree	5,001	5,134	133	2.7	349	428	133	910	1.2
Doctoral or Professional Degree	6,484	6,669	185	2.9	382	302	185	869	1.2

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.
 Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/30/23.

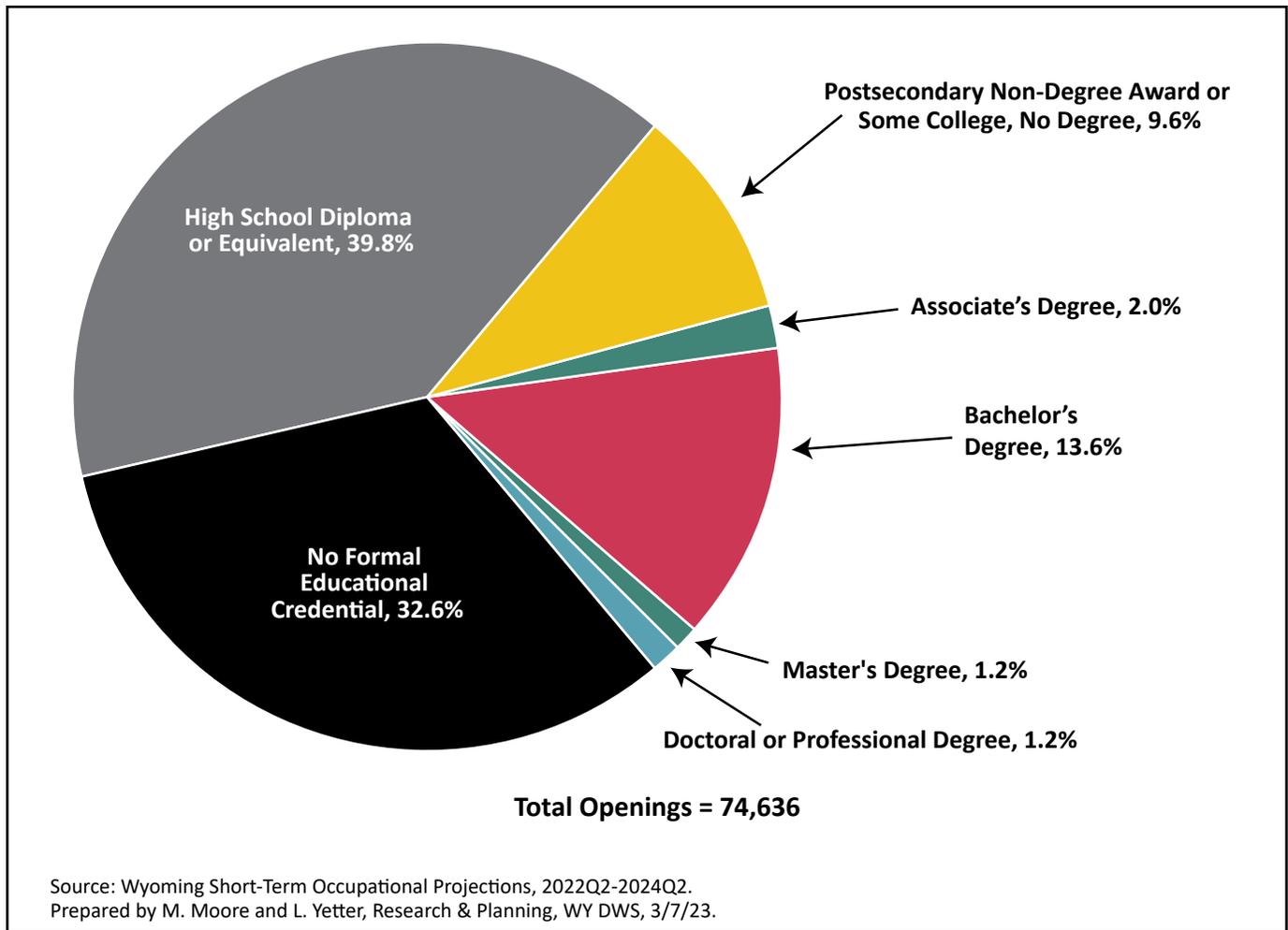


Figure 1: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2022-2024

(Text continued from page 12)

account for 13.6% of the total projected openings.

Table 5 shows the top five occupations by total projected openings for each educational requirement. Occupations with no formal educational requirement make up approximately one in three (32.6%) total job openings. The greatest projected openings in this group include fast food & counter workers (3,028), retail salespersons (2,551), and cashiers (2,318).

Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent account for the largest proportion of total openings (39.8%). The greatest projected growth can be seen in occupations such as office clerks, general (2,128), stockers & order fillers (1,570), and home health & personal care aides (1,247).

Occupations requiring a post-secondary non-degree award or some college, no degree, make up approximately one in 10 (9.6%) total projected openings. Of the 7,132 projected openings in this

Table 5: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2022-2024

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2022Q2	2024Q2	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
No Formal Educational Credential							
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,937	6,961	1,507	1,497	24	3,028
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,672	8,699	1,116	1,408	27	2,551
41-2011	Cashiers	6,272	6,232	1,201	1,157	-40	2,318
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	3,983	4,027	678	946	44	1,668
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,789	4,848	669	676	59	1,404
Occupations with No Formal Educational Requirement		78,577	79,957	10,859	13,715	1,380	25,954
High School Diploma or Equivalent							
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,831	7,968	997	994	137	2,128
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	4,348	4,424	562	932	76	1,570
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,529	3,686	585	505	157	1,247
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	4,081	4,156	293	544	75	912
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	2,663	2,705	271	568	42	881
Occupations Requiring a High School Diploma or Equivalent		124,071	125,962	11,933	17,755	1,891	31,579
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,597	6,871	626	953	274	1,853
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3,926	4,010	532	445	84	1,061
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	2,782	2,831	367	475	49	891
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,620	3,650	433	414	30	877
31-9092	Medical Assistants	981	1,021	92	185	40	317
Occupations Requiring a Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree		27,544	28,189	2,834	3,655	645	7,134

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.

Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/30/23.

(Table continued on page 15)

group, approximately one in four (1,853) are heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers. Other occupations requiring a post-

secondary certificate or some college that have relatively large numbers of total projected openings include bookkeeping,

(Table continued from page 14)

Table 5: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2022-2024

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2022Q2	2024Q2	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	946	961	88	116	15	219
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	602	603	32	116	1	149
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	507	540	44	69	33	146
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	350	382	24	47	32	103
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	552	568	47	25	16	88
Occupations Requiring an Associate's Degree		6,611	6,821	487	828	210	1,525
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	6,420	6,671	301	834	251	1,386
29-1141	Registered Nurses	4,826	4,913	312	242	87	641
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	2,575	2,620	318	273	45	636
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,178	2,258	135	246	80	461
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,530	2,551	171	197	21	389
Occupations Requiring a Bachelor's Degree		53,023	54,398	3,285	5,473	1,375	10,133
Master's Degree							
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, & Career Counselors & Advisors	690	699	44	70	9	123
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	413	454	20	25	41	86
11-9032	Education Administrators, Kindergarten through Secondary	432	436	24	40	4	68
25-4022	Librarians & Media Collections Specialists	329	331	39	26	2	67
21-1023	Mental Health & Substance Abuse Social Workers	282	291	29	23	9	61
Occupations Requiring a Master's Degree		5,001	5,134	349	428	133	910
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,206	1,273	62	53	67	182
29-1123	Physical Therapists	596	626	30	24	30	84
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	384	386	35	29	2	66
29-1051	Pharmacists	528	534	23	19	6	48
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	189	196	17	15	7	39
Occupations Requiring a Doctoral or Professional Degree		6,484	6,669	382	302	185	869
Total, All Occupations							
Total, All Occupations		288,794	294,706	28,840	39,884	5,912	74,636

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.

Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/30/23.

accounting, & auditing clerks (1,061) and nursing assistants (891).

The occupations requiring an associate's degree account for 2.0% of total projected openings. The occupations with the greatest number of projected openings are preschool teachers, except special education (219), forest & conservation technicians (149), and paralegals & legal assistants (146).

Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree make up the greatest proportion of all occupations that require some post-secondary education, and account for 13.6% of all projected openings. General & operations managers show the greatest number of projected openings (1,386), followed by registered nurses (641) and short-term substitute teachers (636).

Occupations requiring a master's degree account for 1.2% of total projected openings. The occupations with the greatest projected openings are educational, guidance, school, & vocational counselors (123), followed by nurse practitioners (86) and education administrators, kindergarten through secondary (68).

Finally, occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree represent the fewest projected openings (869) of all educational groups and make up 1.2% of all projected openings. Lawyers have the greatest number of projected openings (182), followed by physical therapists (84) and post-secondary teachers, all other (66).

Conclusion

Based on recent historical trends, Wyoming is projected to add approximately

6,000 new jobs from 2022 to 2024, an increase of 2.1%.

Current and historical long- and short-term industry and occupational projections for Wyoming are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

Long-term projections for Wyoming by sub-state region will be published in June.

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Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.7% in March 2023

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 fell from 3.8% in February to 3.7% in March.

Wyoming’s unemployment rate was higher than its March 2022 level of 3.3% and slightly higher than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 3.5%. From February to March, seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents rose by 1,467 individuals (0.5%) as people returned to work. Additionally, the state’s labor force, which is comprised of employed and unemployed individuals, rose by 7,027 people, or 2.4% from March 2022 to March 2023.

From February to March, most county unemployment rates remained fairly stable. Niobrara County’s unemployment rate fell from 4.7% to 3.5%. Notable increases in unemployment were seen

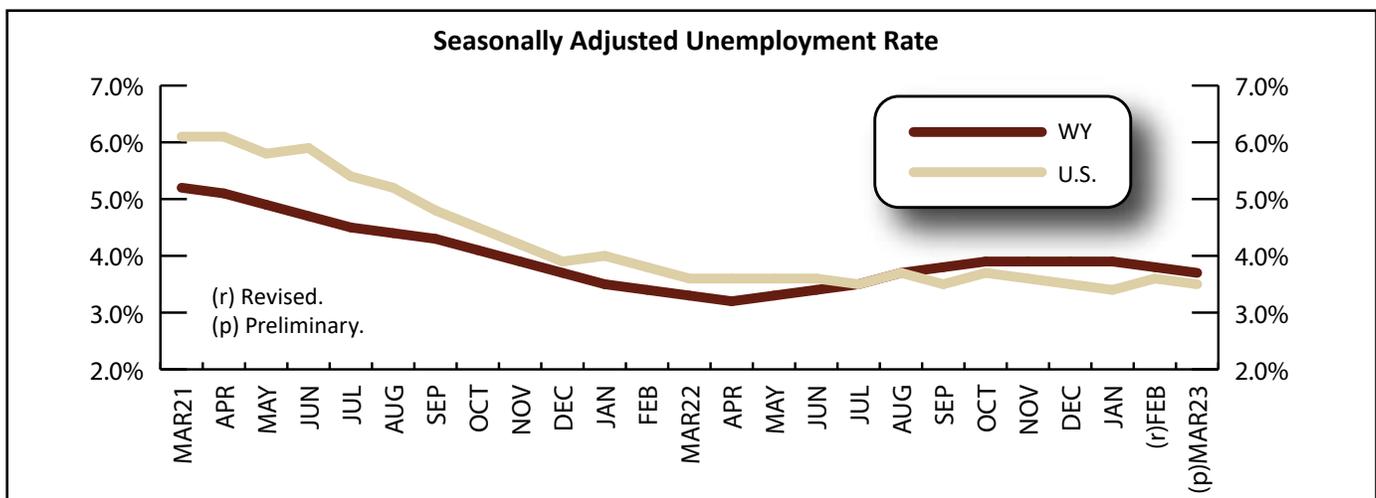
in Washakie (up from 4.6% to 5.8%), Hot Springs (up from 3.2% to 3.8%), Converse (up from 2.8% to 3.2%), and Sweetwater (up from 4.7% to 5.1%) counties.

From March 2022 to March 2023, unemployment rates rose in 20 counties and fell in three counties. The largest increases occurred in Washakie (up from 4.4% to 5.8%) and Carbon (up from 3.7% to 4.5%) counties. Jobless rates fell in Weston (down from 3.2% to 2.7%), Campbell (down from 3.9% to 3.6%), and Converse (down from 3.4% to 3.2%) counties.

In March, Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate at 2.6%. It was followed by Weston County at 2.7% and Converse County at 3.2%. The highest unemployment rates were reported in Washakie County at 5.8%, Sweetwater County at 5.1%, and Fremont County at 4.9%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 277,400 in March 2022 to 284,100 in March 2023, an increase of 6,700 jobs (2.4%).

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, March 2023

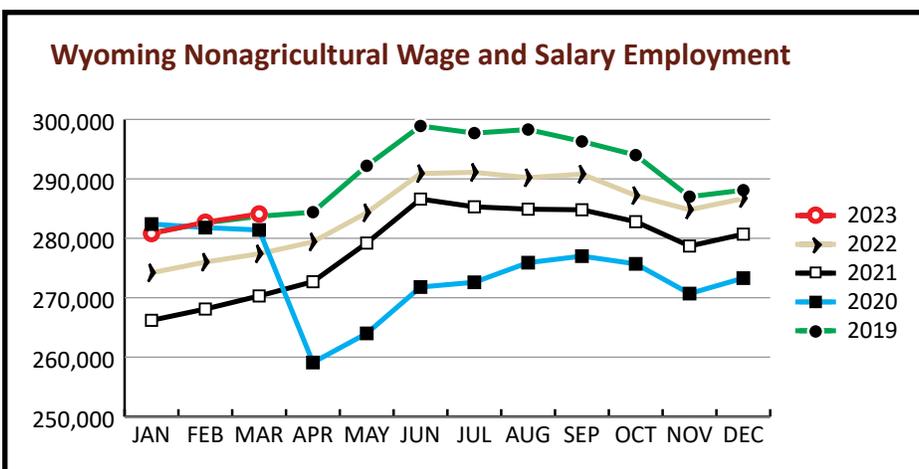
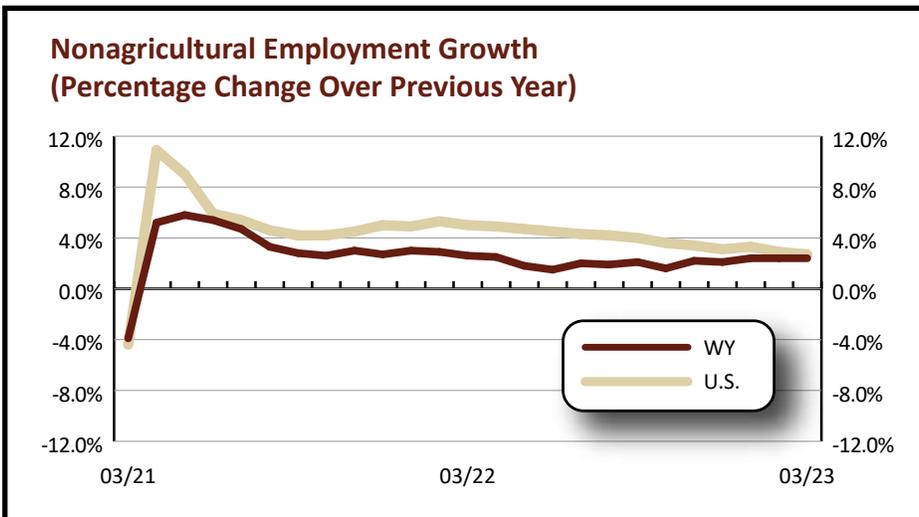
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	283,107	284,100	993	0.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,730	16,300	-430	-2.6%
Construction	19,400	20,200	800	4.0%
Manufacturing	10,330	10,500	170	1.6%
Wholesale Trade	7,991	7,500	-491	-6.5%
Retail Trade	30,000	29,900	-100	-0.3%
Transportation & Utilities	14,398	14,300	-98	-0.7%
Information	3,084	3,100	16	0.5%
Financial Activities	11,508	11,600	92	0.8%
Professional & Business Services	20,122	20,000	-122	-0.6%
Educational & Health Services	29,350	30,200	850	2.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,786	35,700	-86	-0.2%
Other Services	16,120	16,000	-120	-0.8%
Government	68,288	68,800	512	0.7%

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in February 2023 and based on QCEW data through September 2022.

State Unemployment Rates March 2023 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.0
Nevada	5.5
District of Columbia	4.8
Washington	4.5
California	4.4
Delaware	4.4
Illinois	4.4
Oregon	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.2
Michigan	4.1
New York	4.1
Connecticut	4.0
Texas	4.0
Kentucky	3.8
Ohio	3.8
Alaska	3.7
Wyoming	3.7
Louisiana	3.6
Arizona	3.5
Hawaii	3.5
Massachusetts	3.5
Mississippi	3.5
New Jersey	3.5
New Mexico	3.5
North Carolina	3.5
United States	3.5
Tennessee	3.4
West Virginia	3.4
South Carolina	3.2
Virginia	3.2
Georgia	3.1
Indiana	3.1
Rhode Island	3.1
Arkansas	3.0
Oklahoma	3.0
Kansas	2.9
Colorado	2.8
Iowa	2.8
Minnesota	2.8
Maryland	2.7
Vermont	2.7
Florida	2.6
Idaho	2.6
Maine	2.6
Missouri	2.5
Wisconsin	2.5
New Hampshire	2.4
Utah	2.4
Alabama	2.3
Montana	2.3
Nebraska	2.1
North Dakota	2.1
South Dakota	1.9



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates March 2023 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
Nevada	5.4
District of Columbia	5.1
California	4.8
Connecticut	4.3
Delaware	4.3
Illinois	4.3
Texas	4.2
Washington	4.2
Michigan	4.1
Wyoming	4.1
Alaska	4.0
New York	4.0
Ohio	4.0
Massachusetts	3.9
Kentucky	3.8
New Jersey	3.8
Oregon	3.7
Pennsylvania	3.7
Rhode Island	3.6
United States	3.6
West Virginia	3.6
Indiana	3.5
North Carolina	3.5
South Carolina	3.4
Georgia	3.3
Louisiana	3.3
Arizona	3.2
Hawaii	3.1
Idaho	3.1
Minnesota	3.1
Mississippi	3.1
New Mexico	3.1
Tennessee	3.1
Iowa	3.0
Kansas	3.0
Maine	2.9
Oklahoma	2.9
Montana	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Colorado	2.7
Missouri	2.7
Arkansas	2.6
Florida	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
Wisconsin	2.5
Utah	2.4
Vermont	2.4
Maryland	2.3
New Hampshire	2.2
Nebraska	2.0
Alabama	1.9
South Dakota	1.8

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 23	Feb 23	Mar 22	Feb 23 Mar 23	Mar 22 Mar 23
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.6	24.4	24.1	0.8	2.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.0	19.8	19.5	1.0	2.6
GOODS PRODUCING	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	2.6
Natural Resources & Mining	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	7.5
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.0	-11.1
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.8	16.6	16.5	1.2	1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.0	4.0
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	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 23	Feb 23	Mar 22	Feb 23 Mar 23	Mar 22 Mar 23
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.7	20.6	20.3	0.5	2.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.2	16.2	15.9	0.0	1.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	6.9
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.5	14.4	14.5	0.7	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 23	Feb 23	Mar 22	Feb 23 Mar 23	Mar 22 Mar 23
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.5	22.7	21.1	-0.9	6.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.7	19.9	18.5	-1.0	6.5
GOODS PRODUCING	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.4
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	8.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.6	19.8	18.4	-1.0	6.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
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	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.3	8.4	7.6	-1.2	9.2
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7

Economic Indicators

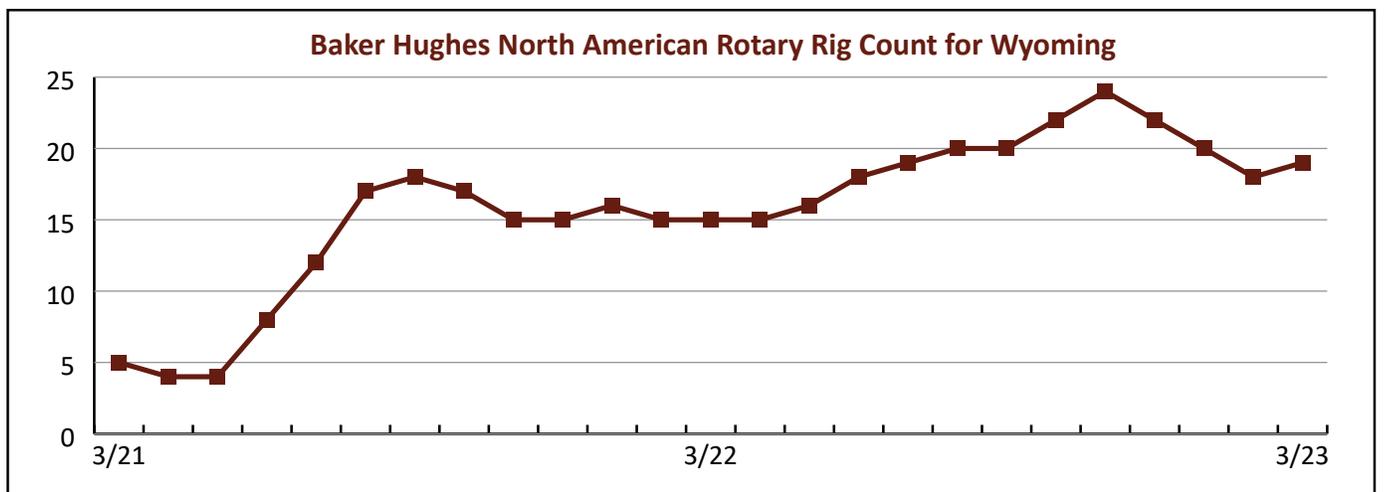
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell 6.6% from March 2022 to March 2023.

	Mar 2023 (p)	Feb 2023 (r)	Mar 2022 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	284,100	282,700	277,400	0.5	2.4
Wyoming State Government	14,500	14,100	14,500	2.8	0.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,200	47,100	46,700	0.2	1.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,800	38,600	37,700	0.5	2.9
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,137,000	8,041,000	7,496,000	1.2	8.6
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	303,000	361,000	330,000	-16.1	-8.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,205,000	4,285,000	4,266,000	-1.9	-1.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	10,571	11,212	11,872	-5.7	-11.0
Benefits Paid	\$4,775,593	\$5,047,539	\$5,113,868	-5.4	-6.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$451.76	\$450.19	\$430.75	0.3	4.9
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	301.8	300.8	287.5	0.3	5.0
Food & Beverages	318.3	318.1	294.1	0.1	8.3
Housing	316.5	315.4	293.6	0.3	7.8
Apparel	133.1	132.0	128.9	0.8	3.3
Transportation	262.0	259.7	264.5	0.9	-1.0
Medical Care	547.8	549.5	539.7	-0.3	1.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	135.7	135.5	129.4	0.1	4.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	145.5	145.4	143.5	0.1	1.4
Other Goods & Services	528.8	526.2	498.5	0.5	6.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	257.0	258.7	260.0	-0.6	-1.2
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	157	77	239	103.9	-34.3
Valuation	\$62,402,000	\$29,420,000	\$94,132,000	112.1	-33.7
Single Family Homes	111	71	228	56.3	-51.3
Valuation	\$56,012,000	\$28,967,000	\$92,849,000	93.4	-39.7
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	6	5	18	20.0	-66.7
Valuation	\$1,879,000	\$1,069,000	\$4,368,000	75.8	-57.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	45	14	49	221.4	-8.2
Valuation	\$7,160,000	\$3,097,000	\$10,851,000	131.2	-34.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	19	18	15	5.6	26.7

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From February to March, most county unemployment rates remained fairly stable.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Mar 2023 (p)	Feb 2023 (r)	Mar 2022 (b)	Mar 2023 (p)	Feb 2023 (r)	Mar 2022 (b)	Mar 2023 (p)	Feb 2023 (r)	Mar 2022 (b)	Mar 2023 (p)	Feb 2023 (r)	Mar 2022 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,632	45,053	44,678	43,425	42,965	42,787	2,207	2,088	1,891	4.8	4.6	4.2
Big Horn	5,089	4,992	5,146	4,844	4,755	4,903	245	237	243	4.8	4.7	4.7
Fremont	19,383	19,184	18,790	18,428	18,232	17,986	955	952	804	4.9	5.0	4.3
Hot Springs	2,343	2,308	2,261	2,253	2,235	2,190	90	73	71	3.8	3.2	3.1
Park	14,934	14,748	14,667	14,241	14,099	14,060	693	649	607	4.6	4.4	4.1
Washakie	3,883	3,821	3,814	3,659	3,644	3,648	224	177	166	5.8	4.6	4.4
NORTHEAST	52,216	51,622	50,376	50,255	49,726	48,517	1,961	1,896	1,859	3.8	3.7	3.7
Campbell	23,602	23,418	22,475	22,745	22,583	21,592	857	835	883	3.6	3.6	3.9
Crook	3,891	3,820	3,851	3,755	3,694	3,727	136	126	124	3.5	3.3	3.2
Johnson	4,225	4,152	4,179	4,043	3,982	4,018	182	170	161	4.3	4.1	3.9
Sheridan	16,632	16,389	16,076	15,951	15,732	15,506	681	657	570	4.1	4.0	3.5
Weston	3,866	3,843	3,795	3,761	3,735	3,674	105	108	121	2.7	2.8	3.2
SOUTHWEST	60,156	59,636	57,322	57,668	57,302	55,264	2,488	2,334	2,058	4.1	3.9	3.6
Lincoln	9,857	9,786	9,397	9,438	9,379	9,062	419	407	335	4.3	4.2	3.6
Sublette	3,837	3,804	3,854	3,651	3,620	3,674	186	184	180	4.8	4.8	4.7
Sweetwater	20,211	19,945	19,438	19,189	19,009	18,591	1,022	936	847	5.1	4.7	4.4
Teton	17,098	17,050	15,878	16,650	16,629	15,514	448	421	364	2.6	2.5	2.3
Uinta	9,153	9,051	8,755	8,740	8,665	8,423	413	386	332	4.5	4.3	3.8
SOUTHEAST	85,444	84,878	83,079	82,252	81,699	80,291	3,192	3,179	2,788	3.7	3.7	3.4
Albany	22,638	22,384	21,745	21,878	21,621	21,086	760	763	659	3.4	3.4	3.0
Goshen	6,624	6,530	6,513	6,402	6,314	6,317	222	216	196	3.4	3.3	3.0
Laramie	50,530	50,394	49,143	48,542	48,426	47,399	1,988	1,968	1,744	3.9	3.9	3.5
Niobrara	1,205	1,202	1,223	1,163	1,145	1,189	42	57	34	3.5	4.7	2.8
Platte	4,447	4,368	4,455	4,267	4,193	4,300	180	175	155	4.0	4.0	3.5
CENTRAL	55,726	55,235	53,831	53,331	52,974	51,623	2,395	2,261	2,208	4.3	4.1	4.1
Carbon	7,151	7,057	7,253	6,831	6,744	6,984	320	313	269	4.5	4.4	3.7
Converse	7,839	7,756	7,612	7,592	7,535	7,356	247	221	256	3.2	2.8	3.4
Natrona	40,736	40,422	38,966	38,908	38,695	37,283	1,828	1,727	1,683	4.5	4.3	4.3
STATEWIDE	299,173	296,422	289,284	286,929	284,664	278,481	12,244	11,758	10,803	4.1	4.0	3.7
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.8	3.3
U.S.										3.6	3.9	3.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.5	3.6	3.6

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2023 Run Date 04/2023.

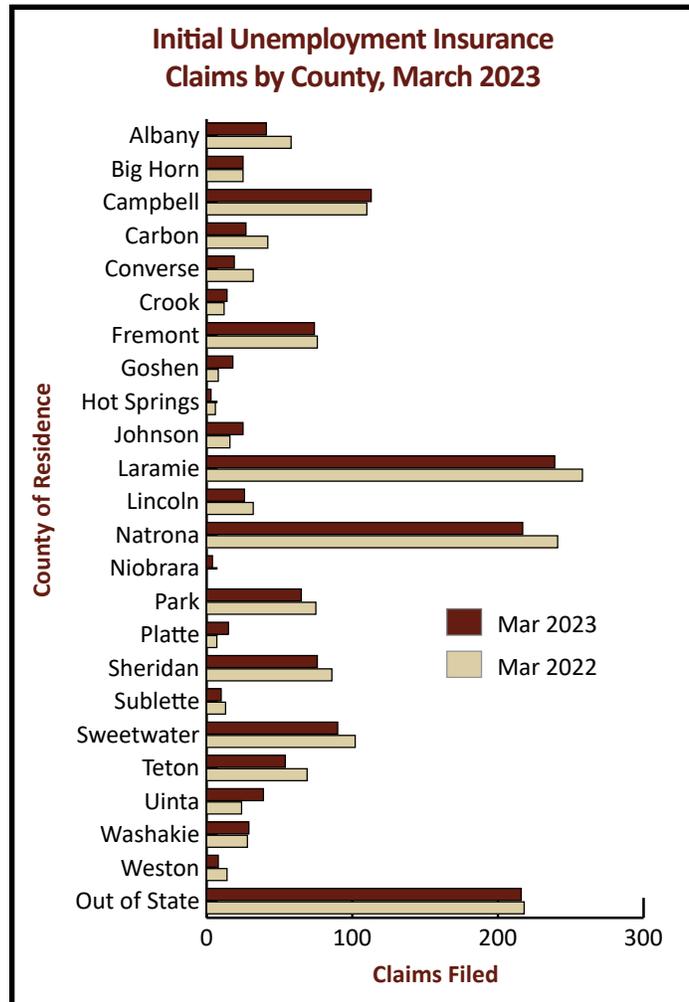
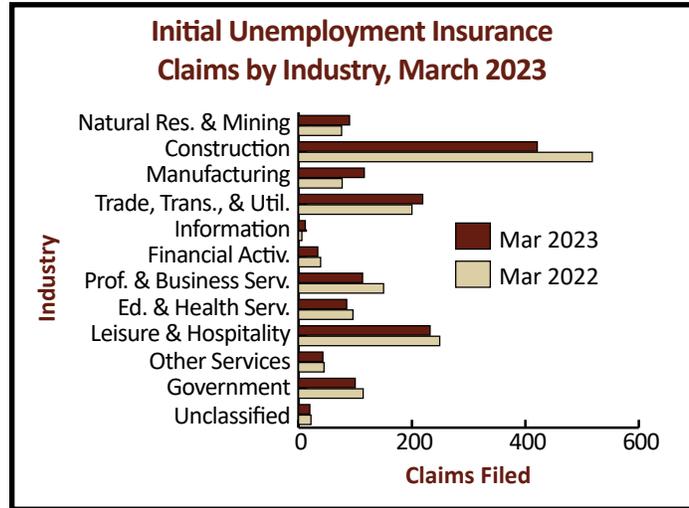
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,469 initial claims in March 2023, down 6.8% from March 2022.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Mar 23	Feb 23	Mar 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,469	1,741	1,576	-15.6	-6.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	627	943	672	-33.5	-6.7
Natural Resources & Mining	90	128	76	-29.7	18.4
Mining	84	112	66	-25.0	27.3
Construction	421	679	518	-38.0	-18.7
Manufacturing	116	135	77	-14.1	50.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	720	672	767	7.1	-6.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	219	218	200	0.5	9.5
Wholesale Trade	32	23	27	39.1	18.5
Retail Trade	90	100	95	-10.0	-5.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	96	94	77	2.1	24.7
Information	12	17	6	-29.4	100.0
Financial Activities	34	42	39	-19.0	-12.8
Professional & Business Services	113	162	150	-30.2	-24.7
Educational & Health Services	85	76	96	11.8	-11.5
Leisure & Hospitality	232	124	249	87.1	-6.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	22	30	23	-26.7	-4.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	100	90	114	11.1	-12.3
Federal Government	41	32	52	28.1	-21.2
State Government	17	14	6	21.4	183.3
Local Government	41	44	54	-6.8	-24.1
Local Education	9	8	11	12.5	-18.2
UNCLASSIFIED	20	34	22	-41.2	-9.1
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	239	289	258	-17.3	-7.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	95	147	137	-35.4	-30.7
Construction	78	110	121	-29.1	-35.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	135	127	109	6.3	23.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	42	43	29	-2.3	44.8
Financial Activities	8	6	12	33.3	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	32	37	27	-13.5	18.5
Educational & Health Services	25	14	20	78.6	25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	23	15	11	53.3	109.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	7	9	0.0	-22.2
UNCLASSIFIED	0	6	2	-100.0	-100.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	217	256	241	-15.2	-10.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	108	139	109	-22.3	-0.9
Construction	65	116	96	-44.0	-32.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	100	107	122	-6.5	-18.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	31	27	37	14.8	-16.2
Financial Activities	5	7	7	-28.6	-28.6
Professional & Business Services	19	30	34	-36.7	-44.1
Educational & Health Services	22	15	14	46.7	57.1
Leisure & Hospitality	15	17	23	-11.8	-34.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	3	6	100.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	1	6	2	-83.3	-50.0

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 March 2023 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0323_UI.pdf.

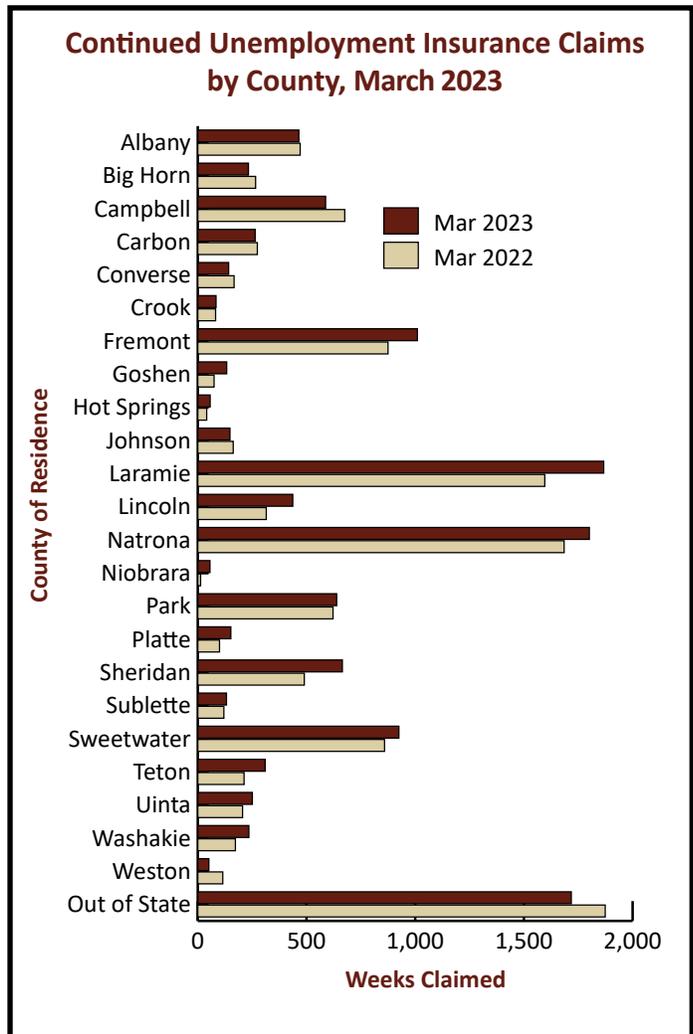
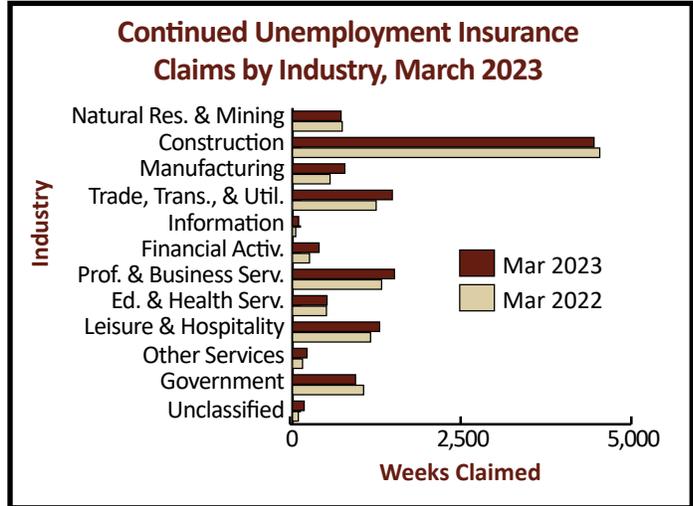
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 12,419 total continued weeks claimed in March, 7.8% higher over the year.

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Mar 23	Feb 23	Mar 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	12,419	13,345	11,522	-6.9	7.8
Total Unique Claimants	3,474	4,222	3,376	-17.7	2.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,894	6,421	5,779	-8.2	2.0
Natural Resources & Mining	711	660	728	7.7	-2.3
Mining	577	477	600	21.0	-3.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	53	55	50	-3.6	6.0
Construction	4,416	5,107	4,500	-13.5	-1.9
Manufacturing	766	653	550	17.3	39.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,429	5,731	4,615	-5.3	17.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,462	1,568	1,225	-6.8	19.3
Wholesale Trade	226	251	201	-10.0	12.4
Retail Trade	735	814	521	-9.7	41.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	500	503	502	-0.6	-0.4
Information	90	71	47	26.8	91.5
Financial Activities	389	391	249	-0.5	56.2
Professional & Business Services	1,492	1,707	1,305	-12.6	14.3
Educational & Health Services	505	536	497	-5.8	1.6
Leisure & Hospitality	1,275	1,214	1,143	5.0	11.5
Other Services, except Public Admin.	212	241	147	-12.0	44.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	923	1,058	1,041	-12.8	-11.3
Federal Government	444	548	578	-19.0	-23.2
State Government	109	110	78	-0.9	39.7
Local Government	369	399	384	-7.5	-3.9
Local Education	75	62	82	21.0	-8.5
UNCLASSIFIED	171	133	85	28.6	101.2
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,867	2,000	1,596	-6.7	17.0
Total Unique Claimants	537	651	488	-17.5	10.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	966	1,133	951	-14.7	1.6
Construction	870	1,051	883	-17.2	-1.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	796	785	563	1.4	41.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	241	277	168	-13.0	43.5
Financial Activities	32	43	44	-25.6	-27.3
Professional & Business Services	232	242	173	-4.1	34.1
Educational & Health Services	127	85	71	49.4	78.9
Leisure & Hospitality	116	100	75	16.0	54.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	64	55	58	16.4	10.3
UNCLASSIFIED	39	25	23	56.0	69.6
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,801	1,933	1,685	-6.8	6.9
Total Unique Claimants	501	600	491	-16.5	2.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	856	861	776	-0.6	10.3
Construction	647	702	656	-7.8	-1.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	892	1,006	855	-11.3	4.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	264	309	246	-14.6	7.3
Financial Activities	93	87	58	6.9	60.3
Professional & Business Services	222	268	272	-17.2	-18.4
Educational & Health Services	112	134	100	-16.4	12.0
Leisure & Hospitality	132	134	134	-1.5	-1.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	40	59	49	-32.2	-18.4
UNCLASSIFIED	11	5	3	120.0	266.7

^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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