

TRENDS

New Short-Term Projections Show Continued Job Growth

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The latest short-term industry and occupational employment projections show continued growth across all industries and many occupations over the next two years. These projections were completed during a period of economic growth, as Wyoming experienced over-the-year job growth for 10 consecutive quarters as of third quarter 2023.

Wyoming is projected to gain more than 8,000 jobs (an increase of 2.9%) from second quarter 2023 (2023Q2) to second quarter 2025 (2025Q2), according to the most recent short-term industry and occupational employment projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

Projections are based on historical trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. While Wyoming has experienced two periods of economic downturn within the last 10 years¹, the

¹ R&P 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 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The most recent economic downturns occurred from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 and from 2020Q2 to 2021Q1.

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Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2023-2025

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2024/WY_ST_Projections_2023-2025.htm

projections discussed in this article were prepared during a period of increased employment and wage growth for Wyoming from 2020Q3 to 2023Q3 (Bullard, 2024). As noted by Moore (2024), 2023Q3 marked the 10th consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth in Wyoming. It is important to note that projections cannot account for certain factors, such as extreme weather patterns, large-scale

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HIGHLIGHTS

- In Wyoming in 2022, the majority of private establishments had fewer than 50 employees, and 23.6% of all jobs (or nearly one in four jobs) were in establishments with 20-49 employees. ... page 9
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming dropped to 11 in January 2024, the fewest rigs in the last two years. ... page 16

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government investments, and economic downturns.

R&P publishes short-term projections annually, and long-term projections every other year. The next set of long-term projections, covering 2022-2032, will be published in July.

This article identifies which industries and occupations are projected to grow over the next two years. The full projections are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

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 industry sectors; a sample of the NAICS structure is presented in Box 1. Some NAICS codes changed in 2022 from the 2017 NAICS codes. This impacted the last 18 months of the base data used

in the projections for retail trade and information.

Industry projections at the two-digit sector level are shown in Table 1 (see page 4). The more detailed table with projections for three-digit subsectors is available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

The newest short-term industry projections indicate that Wyoming’s total employment will increase from 281,558 in 2023Q2 to 289,646 in 2025Q2, an increase of 8,088 jobs, or 2.9%. All industries are projected to see job growth, with the largest found in health care & social assistance (1,030, or 3.0%), accommodation & food services (934, or 2.7%), professional, scientific, & technical services (876, or 7.8%), and construction (838, or 3.7%).

Employment in mining (including oil & gas), which drives Wyoming’s economic health, is projected to increase from 17,029 in 2023Q2 to 17,323 in 2025Q2 (294, or 1.7%). It is worth noting that at the three-digit subsector level, employment in the mining, except oil & gas subsector is projected to decline by 63 jobs, or 0.8%. In

Box 1: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Industry Sector and Subsector for Construction (NAICS 23) and Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	23	Construction
Subsector (3-Digit)	236	Construction of Buildings
Subsector (3-Digit)	237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
Subsector (3-Digit)	238	Specialty Trade Contractors
Sector (2-Digit)	62	Health Care & Social Assistance
Subsector (3-Digit)	621	Ambulatory Health Care Services
Subsector (3-Digit)	622	Hospitals
Subsector (3-Digit)	623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities
Subsector (3-Digit)	624	Social Assistance

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

addition, minimal growth is projected the oil & gas extraction subsector (18 jobs, or 0.8%).

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, nonmetropolitan 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 classified using the Standard Occupational Classification, (SOC) system.

Table 1: Short-Term Industry Employment Projections for Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Code, 2023Q2-2025Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry Name	Base 2023Q2	Projected 2025Q2	Change, 2023-2025	
				N	%
	Total	281,558	289,646	8,088	2.9
11	Agriculture	2,828	2,931	103	3.6
21	Mining	17,029	17,323	294	1.7
22	Utilities	2,350	2,352	2	0.1
23	Construction	22,378	23,216	838	3.7
31-33	Manufacturing	10,333	10,806	473	4.6
42	Wholesale Trade	7,966	8,211	245	3.1
44-45	Retail Trade	30,078	30,564	486	1.6
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,708	13,397	689	5.4
51	Information	3,177	3,376	199	6.3
52	Finance & Insurance	7,334	7,470	136	1.9
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,160	4,252	92	2.2
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	11,252	12,128	876	7.8
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	998	1,044	46	4.6
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	9,763	9,970	207	2.1
61	Educational Services	29,100	29,543	443	1.5
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	33,781	34,811	1,030	3.0
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4,169	4,644	475	11.4
72	Accommodation & Food Services	34,173	35,107	934	2.7
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,306	7,463	157	2.1
	Government	30,675	31,038	363	1.2
	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	6,948	6,985	37	0.5
	State Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,211	8,399	188	2.3
	Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	15,516	15,654	138	0.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2023Q2-2025Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/24.

In addition to projected growth openings, occupational projections also include openings due to *transfers* (persons changing occupations) and *exits* (persons leaving the workforce; see Table 2). *Total openings* refers to the sum of growth, transfers, and exits. For most occupations, more openings are due to transfers and exits than actual growth. Occupational projections also include the typical requirements to enter the occupation: education, experience, and training.

Table 2 shows that in addition to 8,516 openings due to growth, Wyoming

also is projected to have 29,346 openings due to exits and 36,953 due to transfers. Overall, Wyoming is projected to have 74,815 total openings over the next two years. The occupation with the most projected openings due to growth is heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers with 419. In addition, this occupation also is projected to have 626 openings due to exits and 810 openings due to transfers, for a total of 1,855 projected openings.

As mentioned, occupational projections also include the level of education typically required to enter a given occupation. As shown in Figure 1 (see page 6), the

Table 2: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Projected Growth Openings, 2023-2025

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2023Q2)	Projected Employment (2025Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings				Requirements
				N	%	Exits ^b	Transfers ^c	Growth	Total ^d	Educational Requirement
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	295,919	304,435	8,516	2.9	29,346	36,953	8,516	74,815	
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,704	7,123	419	6.3	626	810	419	1,855	Postsecondary non-degree award
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,481	7,825	344	4.6	381	822	344	1,547	Bachelor's degree
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,716	8,939	223	2.6	1,159	1,398	223	2,780	No formal educational credential
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	2,978	3,184	206	6.9	420	502	206	1,128	No formal educational credential
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,243	3,436	193	6.0	534	446	193	1,173	High school diploma or equivalent
47-2061	Construction Laborers	4,202	4,384	182	4.3	297	433	182	912	No formal educational credential
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,234	5,380	146	2.8	352	218	146	716	Bachelor's degree
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	3,406	3,528	122	3.6	231	315	122	668	High school diploma or equivalent
35-3011	Bartenders	2,504	2,622	118	4.7	278	598	118	994	No formal educational credential
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	4,136	4,247	111	2.7	369	383	111	863	High school diploma or equivalent

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bExits refers to openings due to people leaving the workforce.

^cTransfers refers to openings due to people changing occupations.

^dTotal openings refers to the sum of exits, transfers, and growth.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2023Q2-2025Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/24.

vast majority of total openings (72.4%) are in occupations requiring a high school diploma or less. Nearly one in 10 total openings (9.5%) are in occupations requiring a postsecondary non-degree award or some college, no degree. Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree account for 14.0% of total openings. The remaining educational requirements are associate's degree (1.9%), master's degree (1.1%), and doctoral or professional degree (1.1%).

The top five occupations by total projected openings for each educational

requirement are presented in Table 3 (see page 7).

In occupations with no formal educational credential, the greatest total openings are projected for fast food & counter workers (3,027), retail salespersons (2,780), and cashiers (2,528). For those occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent, the occupations with the greatest projected openings include office clerks, general (1,867), stockers & order

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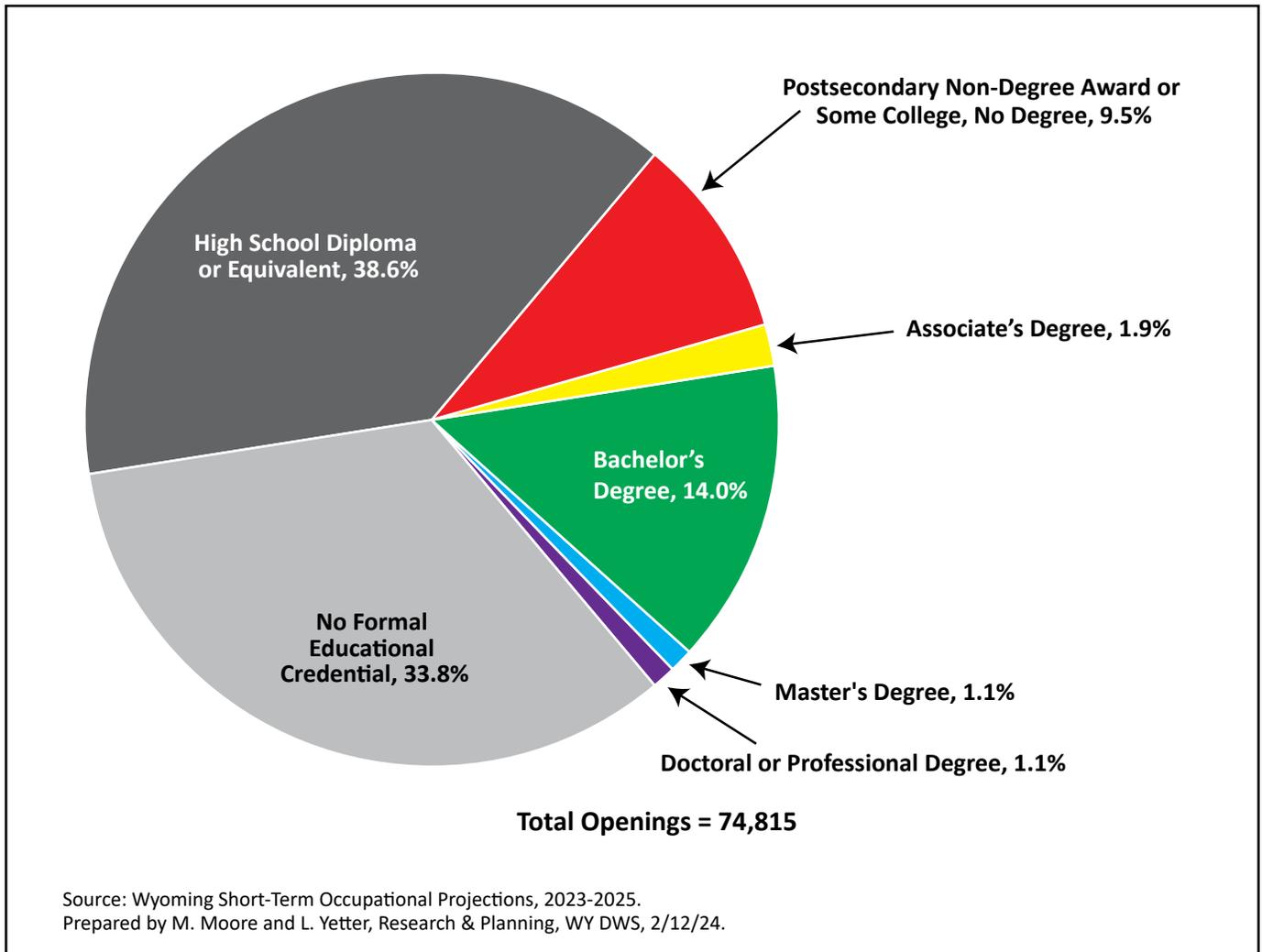


Figure 1: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2023-2025

Table 3: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2023-2025

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2023Q2	2025Q2	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
No Formal Educational Credential							
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,413	6,494	1,425	1,521	81	3,027
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,716	8,939	1,159	1,398	223	2,780
41-2011	Cashiers	6,361	6,421	1,229	1,239	60	2,528
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	4,015	4,097	698	980	82	1,760
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,735	4,819	665	664	84	1,413
	Total	74,624	76,816	10,481	12,612	2,192	25,285
High School Diploma or Equivalent							
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,326	7,433	892	868	107	1,867
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	4,917	5,019	618	973	102	1,693
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,243	3,436	534	446	193	1,173
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	4,136	4,247	369	383	111	863
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	2,537	2,599	259	492	62	813
	Total	118,750	121,641	11,284	14,686	2,891	28,861
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,704	7,123	626	810	419	1,855
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	4,018	4,105	527	414	87	1,028
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,844	3,904	442	458	60	960
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	2,739	2,817	352	435	78	865
31-9092	Medical Assistants	974	1,003	93	159	29	281
	Total	27,915	28,849	2,829	3,313	934	7,076
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Exc. Special Education	962	995	90	115	33	238
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	587	590	33	109	3	145
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	428	457	33	56	29	118
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	293	319	21	34	26	81
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	560	562	48	25	2	75
	Total	6,474	6,702	477	731	228	1,436
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,481	7,825	381	822	344	1,547
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,234	5,380	352	218	146	716
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	2,329	2,382	294	267	53	614
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,313	2,417	146	214	104	464
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	2,775	2,817	188	184	42	414
	Total	56,337	58,245	3,547	4,995	1,908	10,450
Master's Degree							
21-1012	Ed., Guidance, & Career Counselors & Advisors	675	690	41	55	15	111
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	474	516	22	22	42	86
25-4022	Librarians & Media Collections Specialists	324	330	36	25	6	67
11-9032	Education Administrators, Kindergarten through Secondary	420	426	23	32	6	61
29-1071	Physician Assistants	356	375	16	20	19	55
	Total	5,041	5,204	325	362	163	850
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,311	1,395	63	41	84	188
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	435	440	39	30	5	74
29-1123	Physical Therapists	575	596	27	18	21	66
29-1051	Pharmacists	521	531	24	15	10	49
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	206	215	19	14	9	42
	Total	6,778	6,978	403	254	200	857
Total, All Occupations							
	Total, All Occupations	295,919	304,435	29,346	36,953	8,516	74,815

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2023-2025.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/12/24.

(Text continued from page 6)

filers (1,693), and home health & personal care aides (1,173).

Among occupations requiring a postsecondary non-degree award (such as a certificate) or some college, no degree, the greatest total openings are projected for heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (1,855), bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (1,028), and teaching assistants, except postsecondary (960).

For occupations requiring an associate's degree, preschool teachers, except special education had the greatest number of total openings with 238, followed by forest & conservation technicians (145) and paralegals & legal assistants (118).

Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree make up the largest portion among jobs requiring some postsecondary education. General & operations managers has the greatest number of projected total openings (1,547), followed by registered nurses (716) and substitute teachers, short-term (614).

Many of the top occupations requiring a master's degree were related to health care and education. These include education, guidance, & career counselors & advisors (111), nurse practitioners (86), and librarians & media collections specialists (67).

Finally, among occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree, the greatest projected openings were lawyers (188), postsecondary teachers, all other (74), and physical therapists (66).

Wyoming short-term industry and occupational projections for 2023-2025 are available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2024/WY_ST_Projections_2023-2025.htm.

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Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2023-2025

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Employment and Wages by Employer Size Class for Private Industries in Wyoming in 2022

by: Deana Hauf, Senior Statistician

In Wyoming in 2022, the majority of private establishments had fewer than 50 employees. In addition, 23.6% of all jobs (or nearly one in four jobs) were in establishments with 20-49 employees.

This article uses unpublished May 2022 estimates collected by the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to review the distribution of employment and wage by establishment size for private industries, which does not include any government agencies. The data were analyzed by the distribution of workers in the 22 major occupational groups using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system by establishment size. The OEWS program uses the data for nonfarm establishments that file Unemployment Insurance

(UI) reports to the state workforce agencies. More information on the OEWS program is available at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/>.

An establishment is defined as a unit that processes goods or provides services, such as a factory, mine, or store. The establishment is generally at a single physical location and is engaged primarily in one type of activity. An enterprise/company can have multiple establishments or locations. Each location could be analyzed and have its own employment level.

Establishments are classified into one of the following seven employment

size class ranges (number of employees): 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-249, and 250 or greater. The size class of each establishment is determined by the OEWS March 2022 employment level.

Wyoming’s total employment for all industries included in the May 2022 OEWS estimates was 268,114, of which 203,350 was in private industry. The median hourly wage for all industries was \$21.85, with private industry being about a dollar less an hour at \$20.75 (see Table 1). As mentioned, this study focuses on private industry employment and wages only.

Private establishments with employment of 20-49 had the highest employment of 47,980 (or 23.6% of the total) and the second lowest median hourly wage of \$18.60. Establishments with 10-19 employees had the second highest employment at 36,830 (18.1%) and the lowest overall hourly median wage of \$18.56.

Establishments with 250

Table 1: Private Industry Employment by Size Class, March 2022

Size Class	Employment		Median Wage	
	N	%	Hourly	Annual
<5	27,220	13.4	\$22.52	\$46,842
5 to 9	29,380	14.4	\$19.67	\$40,914
10 to 19	36,830	18.1	\$18.56	\$38,613
20 to 49	47,980	23.6	\$18.60	\$38,696
50 to 99	22,650	11.1	\$19.11	\$39,746
100 to 249	20,670	10.2	\$22.47	\$46,743
250+	18,610	9.2	\$31.63	\$65,788
Total Private	203,350	100.0	\$20.75	\$43,160

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program.
Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/21/23.

or more employees had the lowest overall employment of 18,610 (9.2%) but had the highest hourly median wage of \$31.63. Firms with 100-249 employees had the second lowest employment of 20,670 (10.2%), and this size class had the third highest hourly wage of \$22.47. Establishments with fewer than five employees had the second highest hourly wage of \$22.52 and employment of 27,220 (13.4%).

The 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is a federal statistical standard used by federal agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, n.d.).

There are 22 major occupational groups used in collecting the Wyoming OEWS data. This article discusses the four major occupational groups with the greatest employment, and the one with the smallest employment. For more information on the classification system, please visit https://www.bls.gov/soc/2018/major_groups.htm.

There were four major occupational groups within the private industry that each had approximately 11% of the total employment in March 2022 (see Table 2): sales & related occupations (11.6%), transportation & material moving occupations (11.6%), construction & extraction occupations (11.3%) and food preparation & serving occupations (11.0%).

Table 2: Employment and Median Hourly Wage for Major Standard Occupations Code (SOC) in Wyoming, March 2022

SOC ^a Code	Title Description	Total Employment		
		N	%	Wage
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	203,350	100.0	\$20.75
11-0000	Management Occupations	11,530	5.7	\$40.38
13-0000	Business & Financial Operations Occupations	7,850	3.9	\$32.64
15-0000	Computer & Mathematical Occupations	1,930	0.9	\$36.75
17-0000	Architecture & Engineering Occupations	3,110	1.5	\$38.46
19-0000	Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations	1,620	0.8	\$34.58
21-0000	Community & Social Service Occupations	1,910	0.9	\$20.65
23-0000	Legal Occupations	1,320	0.6	\$28.84
25-0000	Educational Instruction & Library Occupations	2,550	1.3	\$18.11
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	1,790	0.9	\$19.51
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	9,280	4.6	\$35.91
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	6,690	3.3	\$15.94
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	1,080	0.5	\$15.87
35-0000	Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	22,400	11.0	\$12.77
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	7,540	3.7	\$15.00
39-0000	Personal Care & Service Occupations	3,590	1.8	\$13.68
41-0000	Sales & Related Occupations	23,590	11.6	\$14.87
43-0000	Office & Administrative Support Occupations	22,040	10.8	\$17.98
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations	450	0.2	\$15.78
47-0000	Construction & Extraction Occupations	22,900	11.3	\$25.21
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations	14,220	7.0	\$27.99
51-0000	Production Occupations	12,360	6.1	\$25.00
53-0000	Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	23,580	11.6	\$19.67

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

N/A = Not available.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/21/23.

These four major groups accounted for nearly half (45.5%) of Wyoming’s employment.

Employment and wages for these four occupational groups (along with farming, fishing, & forestry occupations) are presented by employer size class in Table 3. The full table with major occupation groups is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0324/a2_tables.htm.

Sales & related occupations (41-0000) had the highest employment of 23,590, which includes occupations such as retail salesperson, cashiers, counter & rental clerks, and insurance sales agents. Establishments with 10-19 employees had the largest employment with 5,200, followed by those with 20-49 employees with 5,120.

The major occupational group with the second highest employment was in transportation & material moving (53-0000) with 23,580. This group includes occupations such as delivery driver, CDL driver, forklift operator, and material & package handler,

along with wellhead, pump, & crane operators. Large establishments with 250 or more employees had the highest employment in transportation & material moving occupations with 5,160, while establishments with 100-249 employees had employment of 3,120. In this occupational group, size is not a good predictor of wages.

Construction & extraction occupations (47-0000) had the third largest employment of 22,900; this includes occupations such as carpenters, roofers, and highway maintenance workers, along with derrick & rotary drilling operators and mining occupations. Employers with 20-49 employees had the greatest employment at 5,030, followed by employers with 10-19 employees with 4,270. The two largest class sizes had hourly wages higher than the median wage for all employees in that occupational group (see Table 3).

Food preparation & serving related occupations (35-0000) had the fourth largest employment of 22,400. These include workers that make and provide

Table 3: Employment and Median Hourly Wage for Selected Major Standard Occupations Code (SOC) by Size Class in Wyoming, March 2022

Size Class ^a	Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations (35-0000)		Sales & Related Occupations (41-0000)		Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations (45-0000)		Construction & Extraction Occupations (47-0000)		Transportation & Material Moving Occupations (53-0000)	
	N	Wage	N	Wage	N	Wage	N	Wage	N	Wage
Total	22,400	\$12.77	23,590	\$14.87	450	\$15.78	22,900	\$25.21	23,580	\$19.67
<5	790	\$11.00	3,230	\$19.75	110	\$15.78	3,130	\$23.33	1,870	\$19.41
5-9	2,200	\$10.97	4,650	\$14.82	90	\$15.52	3,660	\$23.18	2,250	\$21.25
10-19	5,200	\$11.65	5,200	\$13.65	50	\$19.88	4,270	\$23.87	3,210	\$19.25
20-49	8,850	\$13.12	5,120	\$13.87	100	\$12.59	5,030	\$23.96	5,110	\$19.43
50-99	4,130	\$13.25	1,880	\$14.20	60	\$14.78	1,880	\$24.53	2,850	\$18.73
100-249	870	\$16.42	2,200	\$16.20	N/A	N/A	2,140	\$28.47	3,120	\$18.73
250+	360	\$16.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,800	\$37.78	5,160	\$21.83

^aNumber of employees.

N/A = Not available.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/21/23.

food and drinks to customers, including bartenders, cooks, fast food workers, and wait staff. The three size classes in this group that had the highest overall employment were size class 20-49 with 8,850, 10-19 with 5,200, and size class 50-99 with 4,130. Food preparations & serving related occupations also had the lowest median hourly wage of all occupational groups at \$12.77. Establishments with 20 or more employees had a higher hourly wage and establishments with fewer than 20 employees had a lower hourly wage than all employees in the occupational group (see Table 3).

Farming, fishing, & forestry occupations had the lowest employment of all major occupational groups with 450, or 0.2% of Wyoming’s total employment. The reason for this is that the OEWS survey excludes the majority of the agricultural sector, with the exception of logging (NAICS 113310), support activities for crop production (NAICS 1151), and support activities for animal production (NAICS 1152). Private households (NAICS 814) also are excluded. The second lowest occupational group was protective

service occupations with 1,080 or 0.5% of the total. Protective service occupations include police & sheriff patrol officers and firefighters. Most protective service occupations are in government establishments, which were not included in this research.

Reference

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (n.d.). Standard Occupational Classification. Retrieved February 23, 2024, from <https://bls.gov/soc/>

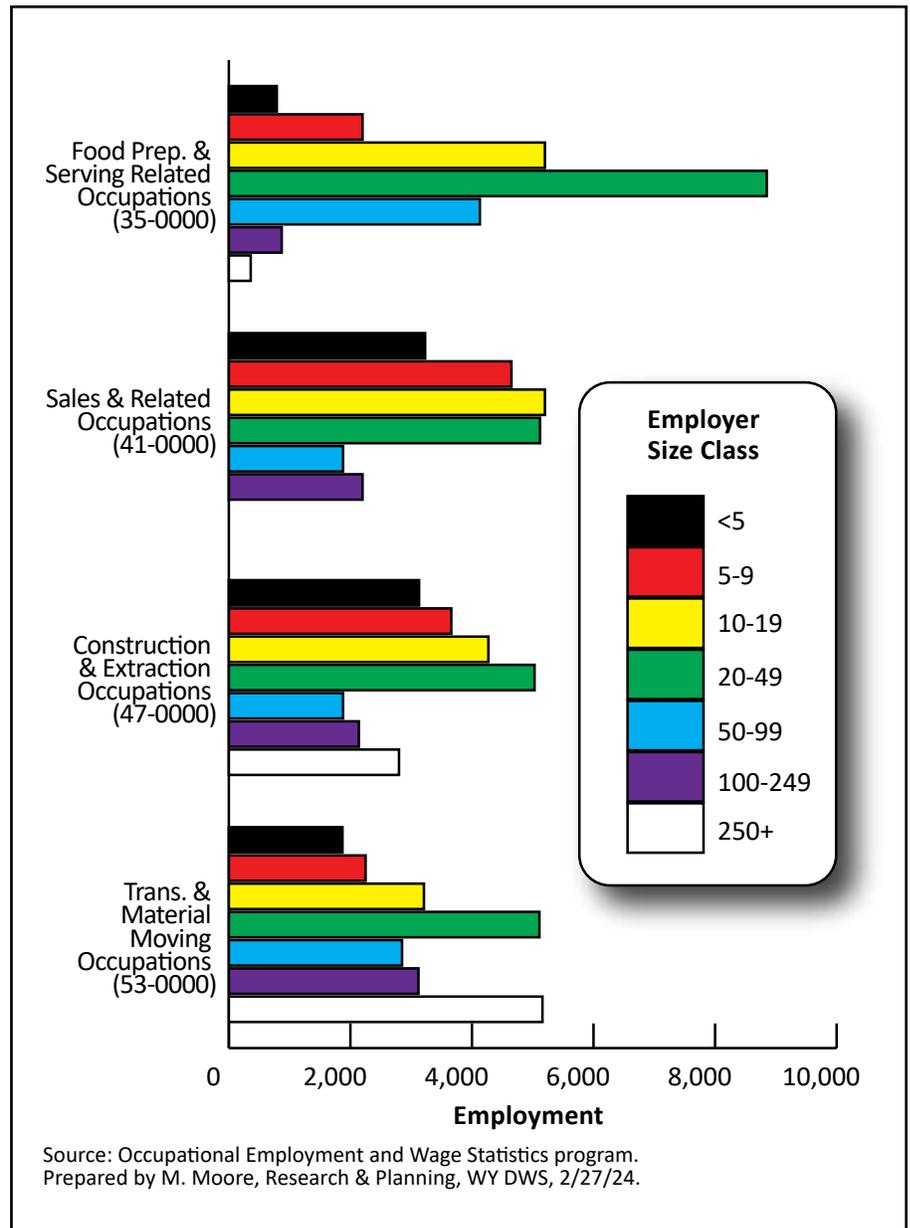


Figure 1: Employment for Selected Major Standard Occupations Code (SOC) by Size Class in Wyoming, March 2022

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 2.8% in January 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 fell from 2.9% in December 2023 to 2.8% in January 2024. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was lower than its January 2023 level of 3.3% and much lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.7%.

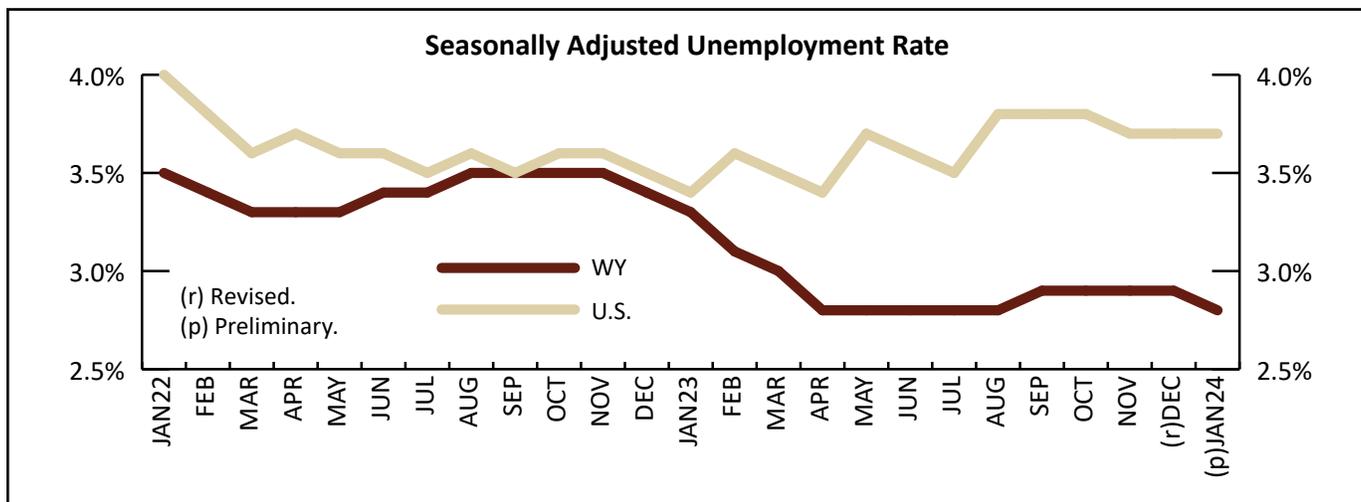
From December to January, unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased in every county. Jobless rates usually rise in January as seasonal job losses are seen in many sectors, including construction, retail trade, government, professional & business services, and transportation, warehousing, & utilities. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Big Horn (up from 3.4% to 4.8%), Johnson (up from 2.6% to 4.0%), Fremont (up from 3.0% to 4.3%), Park (up from 2.8% to 4.1%), and Sweetwater (up from 2.9% to 4.2%) counties.

From January 2023 to January 2024, unemployment rates fell in 16 counties, remained unchanged in five counties and rose slightly in two counties. The largest decreases occurred in Niobrara (down from 4.8% to 3.5%), Carbon (down from 4.5% to 3.6%), Sweetwater (down from 4.9% to 4.2%), Sheridan (down from 4.1% to 3.5%), and Fremont (down from 4.9% to 4.3%) counties. Unemployment increased very slightly in Goshen (up from 3.3% to 3.4%) and Johnson (up from 3.9% to 4.0%) counties.

Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate in January at 2.2%. It was followed by Weston County at 2.7% and Converse County at 3.1%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Big Horn County at 4.8%, Fremont County at 4.3%, and Sublette County at 4.3%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 281,300 in January 2023 to 285,200 in January 2024, an increase of 3,900 jobs (1.4%).

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, January 2024

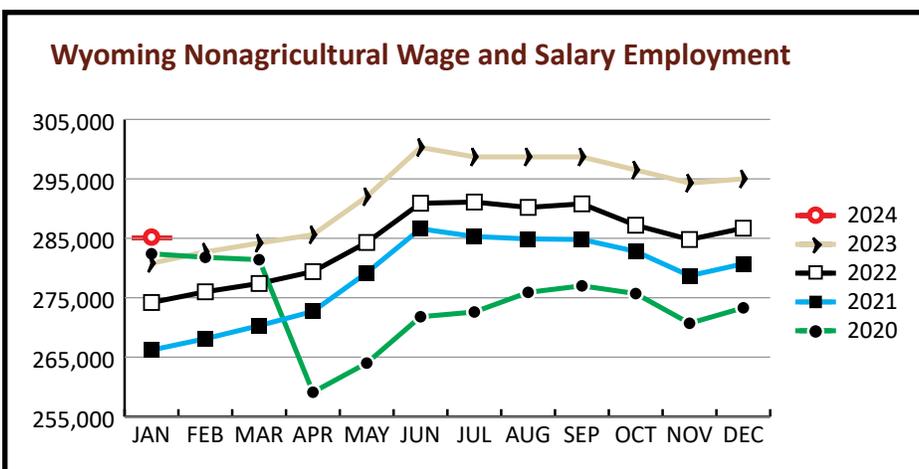
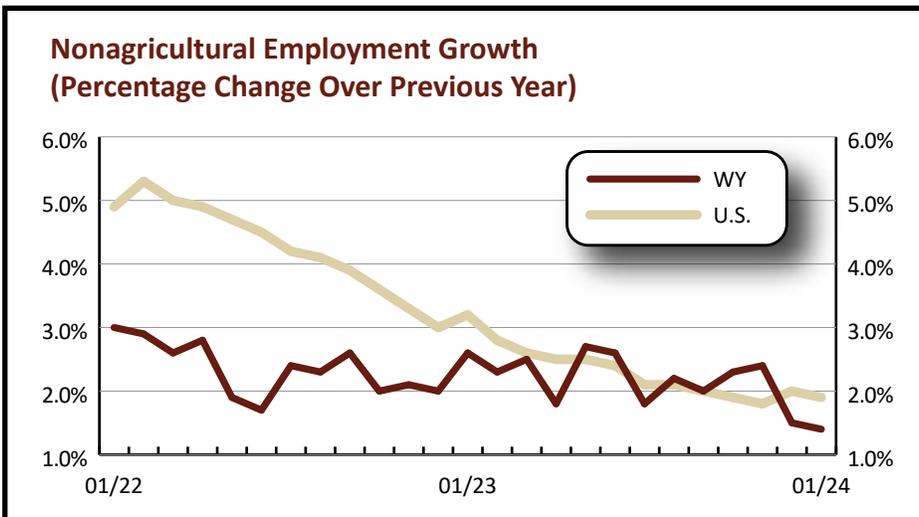
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	284,267	285,200	933	0.3
Natural Resources & Mining	17,219	16,400	-819	-5.0
Construction	19,688	21,000	1,312	6.2
Manufacturing	10,498	10,500	2	0.0
Wholesale Trade	7,886	7,900	14	0.2
Retail Trade	29,385	29,500	115	0.4
Transportation & Utilities	14,110	14,200	90	0.6
Information	3,152	3,200	48	1.5
Financial Activities	11,382	11,300	-82	-0.7
Professional & Business Services	21,078	20,400	-678	-3.3
Educational & Health Services	29,532	29,500	-32	-0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	36,196	36,700	504	1.4
Other Services	16,060	15,100	-960	-6.4
Government	68,081	69,500	1,419	2.0

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in February 2024 and based on QCEW data through September 2023.

State Unemployment Rates January 2024 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.7
Nevada	5.3
California	5.2
District of Columbia	5.0
New Jersey	4.8
Illinois	4.7
Alaska	4.6
Washington	4.6
New York	4.5
Connecticut	4.4
Kentucky	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Arizona	4.2
Delaware	4.1
Louisiana	4.1
Oregon	4.1
Michigan	4.0
New Mexico	4.0
Texas	3.9
United States	3.9
Arkansas	3.7
Ohio	3.7
Rhode Island	3.6
Indiana	3.5
North Carolina	3.5
Oklahoma	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Colorado	3.4
Maine	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.4
Idaho	3.3
Missouri	3.3
Montana	3.3
Mississippi	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
Florida	3.1
Georgia	3.1
Hawaii	3.1
Iowa	3.0
Massachusetts	3.0
South Carolina	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Alabama	2.9
Utah	2.8
Wyoming	2.8
Minnesota	2.7
Kansas	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
Nebraska	2.5
Maryland	2.3
Vermont	2.3
South Dakota	2.1
North Dakota	1.9



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

State Unemployment Rates January 2024 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 24	Dec 23	Jan 23	Dec 23 Jan 24	Jan 23 Jan 24
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	25.6	24.9	-2.0	0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.2	20.7	20.2	-2.4	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.9	8.1	8.0	-2.5	-1.3
Natural Resources & Mining	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.7	1.9	1.8	-10.5	-5.6
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.2	17.5	16.9	-1.7	1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.3	5.2	-1.9	0.0
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	4.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 24	Dec 23	Jan 23	Dec 23 Jan 24	Jan 23 Jan 24
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.2	21.8	20.8	-2.8	1.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.8	17.3	16.5	-2.9	1.8
GOODS PRODUCING	6.5	6.6	6.2	-1.5	4.8
Natural Resources & Mining	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	6.1
Construction	1.6	1.7	1.5	-5.9	6.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.7	15.2	14.6	-3.3	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.5	4.4	-2.2	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.6	0.5	-16.7	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	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.5	4.3	-2.2	2.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 24	Dec 23	Jan 23	Dec 23 Jan 24	Jan 23 Jan 24
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.0	22.9	22.0	0.4	4.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.1	20.0	19.3	0.5	4.1
GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.1	2.8	-3.2	7.1
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.8	2.9	2.6	-3.4	7.7
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	20.0	19.8	19.2	1.0	4.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	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	2.4	2.5	2.3	-4.0	4.3
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	8.5	8.2	8.1	3.7	4.9
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.4

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
California	5.7
Washington	5.4
Alaska	5.2
District of Columbia	5.2
Nevada	5.2
New Jersey	5.2
Illinois	5.1
Connecticut	5.0
Oregon	4.9
Kentucky	4.8
West Virginia	4.7
Rhode Island	4.6
New York	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
Delaware	4.2
Ohio	4.2
United States	4.2
New Mexico	4.1
Texas	4.1
Idaho	4.0
Michigan	4.0
Montana	4.0
Arkansas	3.9
Arizona	3.8
Colorado	3.8
Indiana	3.8
Maine	3.8
Missouri	3.8
Oklahoma	3.7
Wyoming	3.7
Iowa	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
Massachusetts	3.5
Pennsylvania	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Alabama	3.4
Mississippi	3.4
South Carolina	3.4
Minnesota	3.3
Florida	3.1
Georgia	3.1
Hawaii	3.1
Utah	3.0
Kansas	2.8
Maryland	2.8
Wisconsin	2.8
Nebraska	2.7
Vermont	2.7
Virginia	2.7
New Hampshire	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
South Dakota	2.2

Economic Indicators

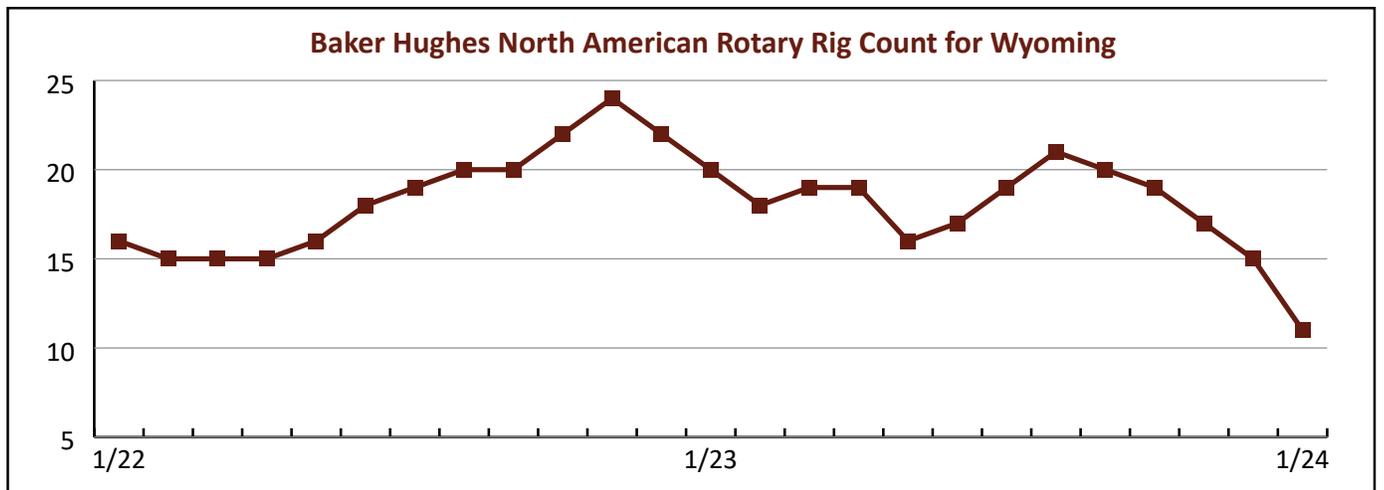
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 1.4% from January 2023 to January 2024.

	Jan 2024 (p)	Dec 2023 (r)	Jan 2023 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	285,200	290,800	281,300	-1.9	1.4
Wyoming State Government	14,600	14,800	14,000	-1.4	4.3
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,700	48,500	47,000	-1.6	1.5
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,500	40,200	38,900	-1.7	1.5
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,133,000	8,696,000	7,877,000	-6.5	3.2
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.4%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	466,000	350,000	349,000	33.1	33.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,874,000	4,324,000	4,498,000	12.7	8.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	13,964	8,796	12,971	58.8	7.7
Benefits Paid	\$6,766,809	\$4,172,834	\$5,839,242	62.2	15.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$484.59	\$474.40	\$450.18	2.1	7.6
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	308.4	306.7	299.2	0.5	3.1
Food & Beverages	324.8	322.9	316.7	0.6	2.6
Housing	328.2	325.6	313.7	0.8	4.6
Apparel	127.9	125.8	127.9	1.7	0.1
Transportation	262.1	263.4	257.9	-0.5	1.6
Medical Care	557.2	553.5	551.4	0.7	1.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	137.8	136.8	134.1	0.7	2.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	145.4	144.8	145.3	0.4	0.0
Other Goods & Services	551.1	546.8	521.4	0.8	5.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	250.7	249.8	260.2	0.4	-3.7
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	130	104	68	25.0	91.2
Valuation	\$66,788,000	\$44,085,000	\$23,750,000	51.5	181.2
Single Family Homes	87	61	59	42.6	47.5
Valuation	\$60,828,000	\$39,071,000	\$21,280,000	55.7	185.8
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	6	7	2	-14.3	200.0
Valuation	\$3,227,000	\$2,311,000	\$520,000	39.6	520.6
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	25	45	5	-44.4	400.0
Valuation	\$4,003,000	\$6,910,000	\$953,000	-42.1	320.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	11	15	20	-26.7	-45.0

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Big Horn County posted the highest unemployment rate in January, at 4.8%. Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate, at 2.2%.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jan 2024	Dec 2023	Jan 2023	Jan 2024	Dec 2023	Jan 2023	Jan 2024	Dec 2023	Jan 2023	Jan 2024	Dec 2023	Jan 2023
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	44,149	44,549	45,453	42,300	43,258	43,375	1,849	1,291	2,078	4.2	2.9	4.6
Big Horn	4,897	4,980	5,092	4,660	4,813	4,848	237	167	244	4.8	3.4	4.8
Fremont	18,642	18,712	19,036	17,842	18,158	18,099	800	554	937	4.3	3.0	4.9
Hot Springs	2,287	2,284	2,359	2,214	2,232	2,284	73	52	75	3.2	2.3	3.2
Park	14,608	14,821	14,995	14,014	14,403	14,347	594	418	648	4.1	2.8	4.3
Washakie	3,715	3,752	3,971	3,570	3,652	3,797	145	100	174	3.9	2.7	4.4
NORTHEAST	50,636	50,900	51,687	48,901	49,693	49,752	1,735	1,207	1,935	3.4	2.4	3.7
Campbell	23,208	23,112	23,548	22,420	22,565	22,674	788	547	874	3.4	2.4	3.7
Crook	3,622	3,710	3,727	3,500	3,622	3,599	122	88	128	3.4	2.4	3.4
Johnson	4,124	4,192	4,283	3,959	4,082	4,116	165	110	167	4.0	2.6	3.9
Sheridan	15,844	16,013	16,234	15,288	15,634	15,573	556	379	661	3.5	2.4	4.1
Weston	3,838	3,873	3,895	3,734	3,790	3,790	104	83	105	2.7	2.1	2.7
SOUTHWEST	59,452	59,748	59,795	57,349	58,183	57,392	2,103	1,565	2,403	3.5	2.6	4.0
Lincoln	9,627	9,618	9,733	9,262	9,363	9,325	365	255	408	3.8	2.7	4.2
Sublette	3,714	3,816	3,856	3,556	3,697	3,674	158	119	182	4.3	3.1	4.7
Sweetwater	20,197	20,230	20,198	19,354	19,641	19,206	843	589	992	4.2	2.9	4.9
Teton	17,022	17,112	16,754	16,644	16,772	16,318	378	340	436	2.2	2.0	2.6
Uinta	8,892	8,972	9,254	8,533	8,710	8,869	359	262	385	4.0	2.9	4.2
SOUTHEAST	81,633	81,825	82,706	78,707	79,729	79,484	2,926	2,096	3,222	3.6	2.6	3.9
Albany	21,503	21,705	21,378	20,824	21,222	20,599	679	483	779	3.2	2.2	3.6
Goshen	6,108	6,233	6,539	5,900	6,089	6,326	208	144	213	3.4	2.3	3.3
Laramie	48,922	48,693	49,159	47,064	47,360	47,169	1,858	1,333	1,990	3.8	2.7	4.0
Niobrara	1,080	1,102	1,175	1,042	1,077	1,119	38	25	56	3.5	2.3	4.8
Platte	4,020	4,092	4,455	3,877	3,981	4,271	143	111	184	3.6	2.7	4.1
CENTRAL	53,456	53,603	54,679	51,441	52,138	52,388	2,015	1,465	2,291	3.8	2.7	4.2
Carbon	6,764	6,860	7,165	6,518	6,669	6,844	246	191	321	3.6	2.8	4.5
Converse	7,524	7,561	7,864	7,290	7,398	7,621	234	163	243	3.1	2.2	3.1
Natrona	39,168	39,182	39,650	37,633	38,071	37,923	1,535	1,111	1,727	3.9	2.8	4.4
STATEWIDE	289,326	290,624	294,324	278,698	283,000	282,393	10,628	7,624	11,931	3.7	2.6	4.1
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										2.8	2.9	3.3
U.S.										4.1	3.5	3.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.7	3.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2024. Run Date 02/2024.

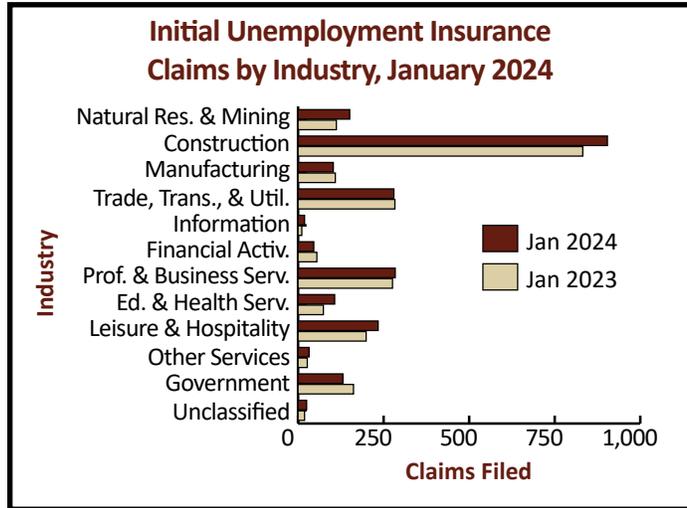
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

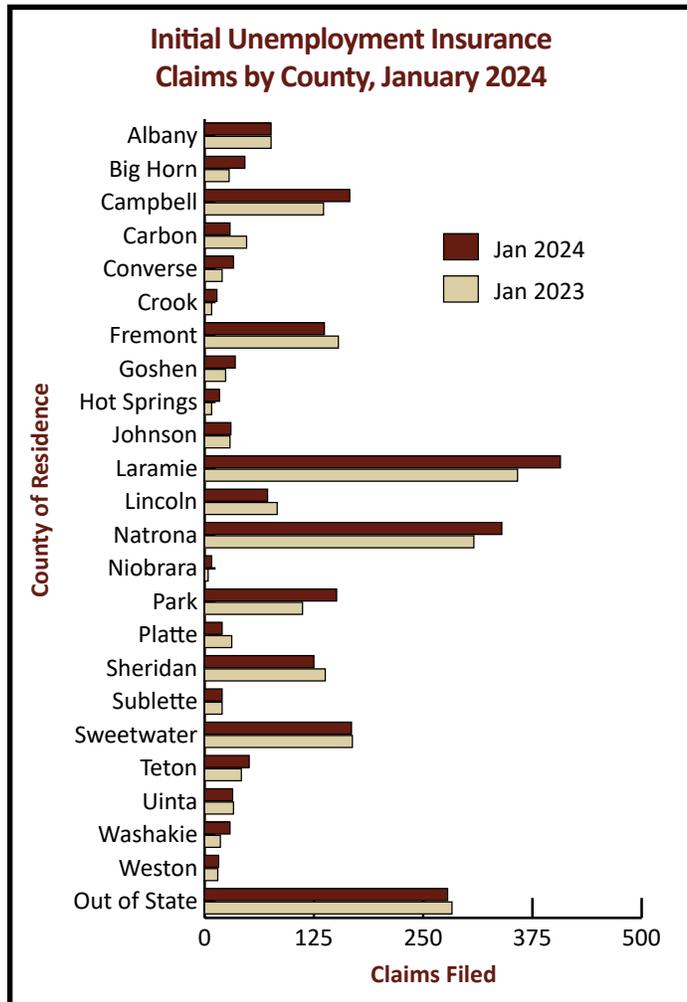
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

There were 2,320 initial claims in January 2024, an increase of 157 (7.3%) compared to January 2023. This was the single largest over-the-year increase in initial claims since 2021.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jan 24	Dec 23	Jan 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	2,320	2,069	2,163	12.1	7.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,158	1,083	1,054	6.9	9.9
Natural Resources & Mining	151	111	112	36.0	34.8
Mining	139	96	93	44.8	49.5
Construction	904	877	832	3.1	8.7
Manufacturing	103	94	109	9.6	-5.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,004	845	927	18.8	8.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	280	229	283	22.3	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	46	34	46	35.3	0.0
Retail Trade	127	112	137	13.4	-7.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	106	82	99	29.3	7.1
Information	19	6	11	216.7	72.7
Financial Activities	46	38	55	21.1	-16.4
Professional & Business Services	284	248	276	14.5	2.9
Educational & Health Services	107	79	74	35.4	44.6
Leisure & Hospitality	234	218	199	7.3	17.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	32	23	27	39.1	18.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	131	114	162	14.9	-19.1
Federal Government	58	59	79	-1.7	-26.6
State Government	10	12	21	-16.7	-52.4
Local Government	62	42	61	47.6	1.6
Local Education	12	9	14	33.3	-14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	25	25	19	0.0	31.6



Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	407	327	358	24.5	13.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	213	190	191	12.1	11.5
Construction	190	177	178	7.3	6.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	172	127	150	35.4	14.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	48	50	59	-4.0	-18.6
Financial Activities	6	9	9	-33.3	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	58	29	38	100.0	52.6
Educational & Health Services	19	16	8	18.8	137.5
Leisure & Hospitality	26	15	23	73.3	13.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14	8	11	75.0	27.3

Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	340	316	308	7.6	10.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	159	173	141	-8.1	12.8
Construction	127	142	116	-10.6	9.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	176	132	158	33.3	11.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	39	32	50	21.9	-22.0
Financial Activities	13	6	7	116.7	85.7
Professional & Business Services	55	45	51	22.2	7.8
Educational & Health Services	25	18	20	38.9	25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	31	23	22	34.8	40.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	8	6	-62.5	-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 January 2024 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0124_UI.pdf.

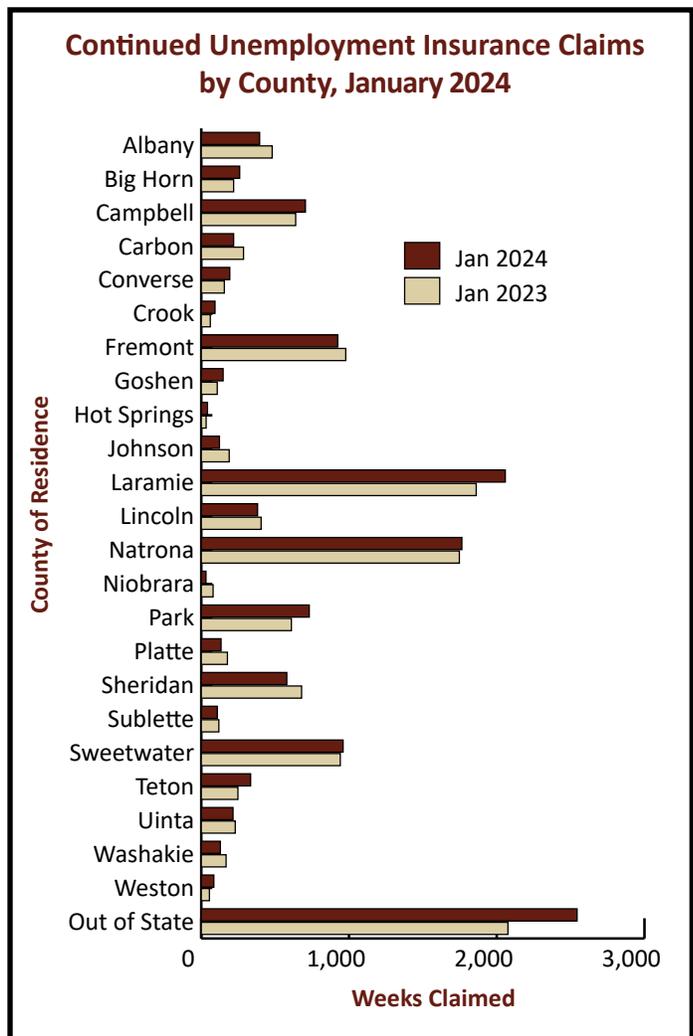
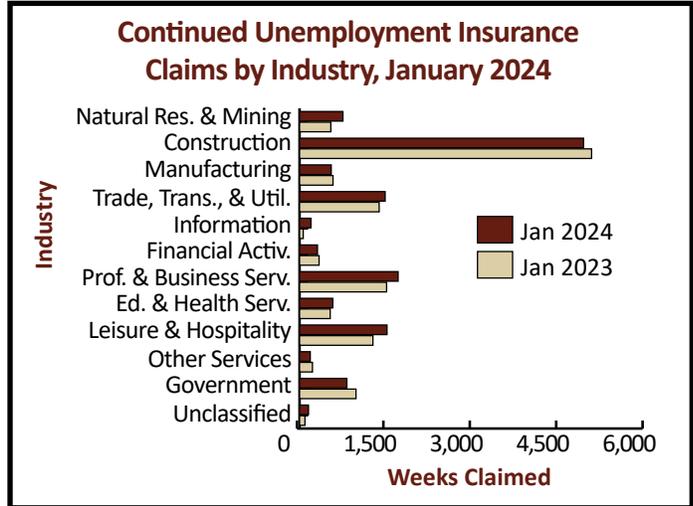
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 12,597 in January 2023 to 13,200 in January 2024 (603, or 4.8%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jan 24	Dec 23	Jan 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	13,200	10,374	12,597	27.2	4.8
Total Unique Claimants	3,796	3,735	4,306	1.6	-11.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	6,234	3,829	6,195	62.8	0.6
Natural Resources & Mining	753	506	543	48.8	38.7
Mining	637	407	390	56.5	63.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	36	35	38	2.9	-5.3
Construction	4,930	2,973	5,070	65.8	-2.8
Manufacturing	550	349	581	57.6	-5.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,988	5,587	5,326	7.2	12.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,486	1,210	1,382	22.8	7.5
Wholesale Trade	208	168	182	23.8	14.3
Retail Trade	741	618	746	19.9	-0.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	536	423	452	26.7	18.6
Information	197	189	64	4.2	207.8
Financial Activities	311	293	339	6.1	-8.3
Professional & Business Services	1,711	1,278	1,511	33.9	13.2
Educational & Health Services	576	584	532	-1.4	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	1,518	1,832	1,274	-17.1	19.2
Other Services, except Public Admin.	186	199	221	-6.5	-15.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	821	814	980	0.9	-16.2
Federal Government	416	464	513	-10.3	-18.9
State Government	87	85	100	2.4	-13.0
Local Government	317	264	366	20.1	-13.4
Local Education	54	49	74	10.2	-27.0
UNCLASSIFIED	155	142	94	9.2	64.9
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	2,058	1,475	1,861	39.5	10.6
Total Unique Claimants	601	533	613	12.8	-2.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,021	571	1,076	78.8	-5.1
Construction	916	492	1,013	86.2	-9.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	956	824	724	16.0	32.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	310	250	253	24.0	22.5
Financial Activities	64	63	43	1.6	48.8
Professional & Business Services	263	214	205	22.9	28.3
Educational & Health Services	114	121	85	-5.8	34.1
Leisure & Hospitality	80	64	94	25.0	-14.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	51	53	46	-3.8	10.9
UNCLASSIFIED	27	25	15	8.0	80.0
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,764	1,289	1,747	36.9	1.0
Total Unique Claimants	532	475	610	12.0	-12.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	801	492	808	62.8	-0.9
Construction	654	365	684	79.2	-4.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	889	724	866	22.8	2.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	206	171	260	20.5	-20.8
Financial Activities	62	60	70	3.3	-11.4
Professional & Business Services	274	165	219	66.1	25.1
Educational & Health Services	134	130	124	3.1	8.1
Leisure & Hospitality	171	138	120	23.9	42.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	55	54	68	1.9	-19.1
UNCLASSIFIED	18	18	4	0.0	350.0

^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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