

TRENDS

Wyoming UI Claims, Benefits Paid Remain Low in 2023

by: Matthew Halama, Senior Economist

Unemployment Insurance claims continued to decline to record lows in 2023, but the total amount of benefits paid increased compared to 2022. In addition, a greater proportion of claimants exhausted their benefits in 2023, perhaps indicating it was harder for those who lost jobs to find reemployment.

Wyoming's economy continued to improve in 2023, as the state's total employment increased from prior-year levels for

11 consecutive quarters as of fourth quarter 2024 (see Figure 1).

With increases in employment came

decreases in the number of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit recipients; however, the total amount of benefits paid increased from 2022 to 2023. Both metrics are considerably below pre-pandemic levels. Continuing its trend from last year, the number of benefit recipients was at its lowest since 1997, the first year for which comparable data are available.

This article examines selected UI statistics and provides analysis for a better understanding of

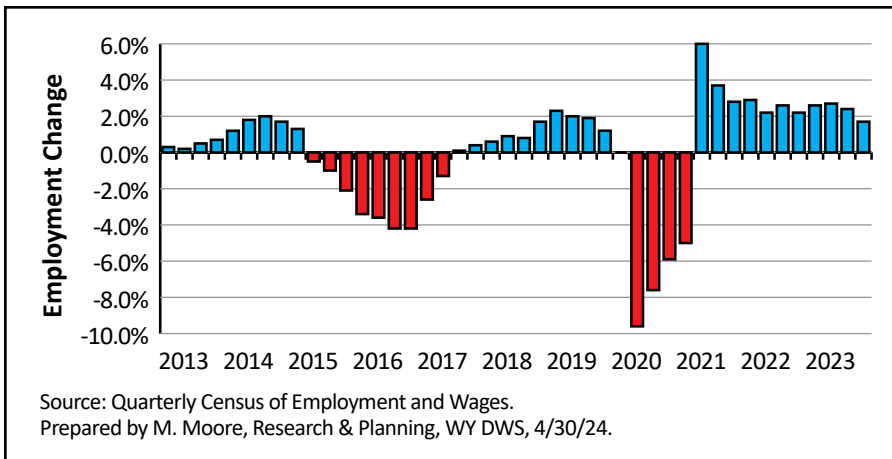


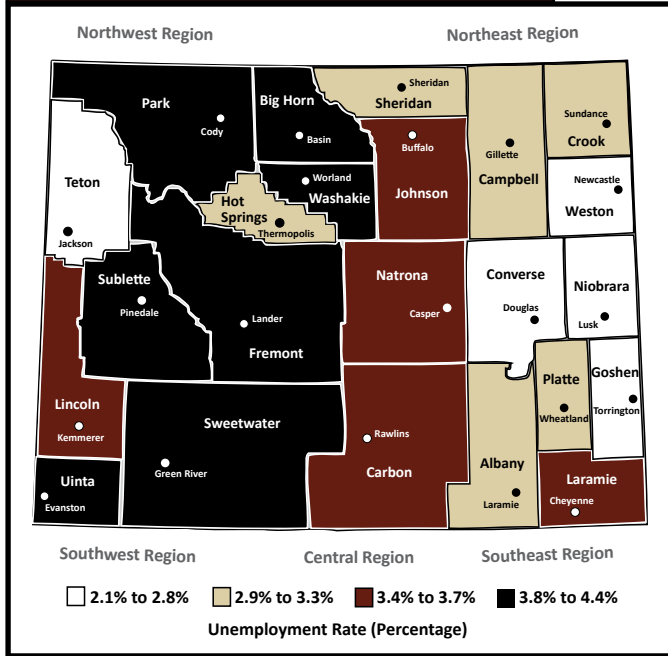
Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, 2013Q1-2023Q4

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- While Wyoming returned to pre-pandemic employment levels in third quarter 2023, the state has continued to lag behind the national average and many surrounding states in terms of job growth since the pandemic. ... page 12
- The number of building permits issued for new single family homes in Wyoming rose 31.5% from a year earlier. ... page 16

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



IN THIS ISSUE

Wyoming UI Claims, Benefits Paid Remain Low in 2023 1

Wyoming Trails Surrounding States in Post-Pandemic Job Growth 12

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 2.8% in March 2024 13

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning’s Internal Estimates, March 2024 14

State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) 14

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 15

State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted) 15

Economic Indicators 16

County Unemployment Rates 17

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims 18

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims 19

Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services,

Elizabeth Gagen, Director

Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602-2760
dws-researchplanning@wyo.gov
307-473-3807

Tony Glover, Manager



Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Jaime Cruz, Matthew Halama, Lisa Knapp, Chris McGrath, Michael Moore, and Laura Yetter

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month: David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Jaime Cruz, Matthew Halama, Tiffany Horn, Michael Moore, and Laura Yetter

© Copyright 2024 by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The U.S. Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.

Department of Workforce Services Nondiscrimination Statement

The Department of Workforce Services does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.

Mission statement available at:
<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf>

ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

Wyoming’s UI claims and how they effect the current economy. Weekly, monthly, and annual UI claims data are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm>.

benefit exhaustees divided by the total number of recipients) increased from 15.7% to 17.2%. The increase in the number of exhaustees from last year may indicate it was harder for those who lost jobs to find reemployment.

UI Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

In 2023, 10,460 unemployed workers received UI benefits in Wyoming, a decrease of 137 (-1.3%) from 2022 (see Figure 2). The number of UI recipients who exhausted their regular benefits increased from 1,660 in 2022 to 1,797 in 2023 (137, or 8.3%). The *exhaustion rate* (number of

There were 15 counties in Wyoming that experienced over-the-year decreases in UI recipients, while eight counties had an increase from 2022 to 2023 (see Table 1, page 4). The largest over-the-year decreases were seen in Lincoln (-70, or -21.0%), Carbon (-48, or -19.2%), and Campbell (-44, or -7.0%) counties. The largest over-the-year increases were in Laramie (89, or 6.4%), Goshen (32, or 37.6%), and Natrona (31, or 2.2%) counties. The number of out-of-state recipients

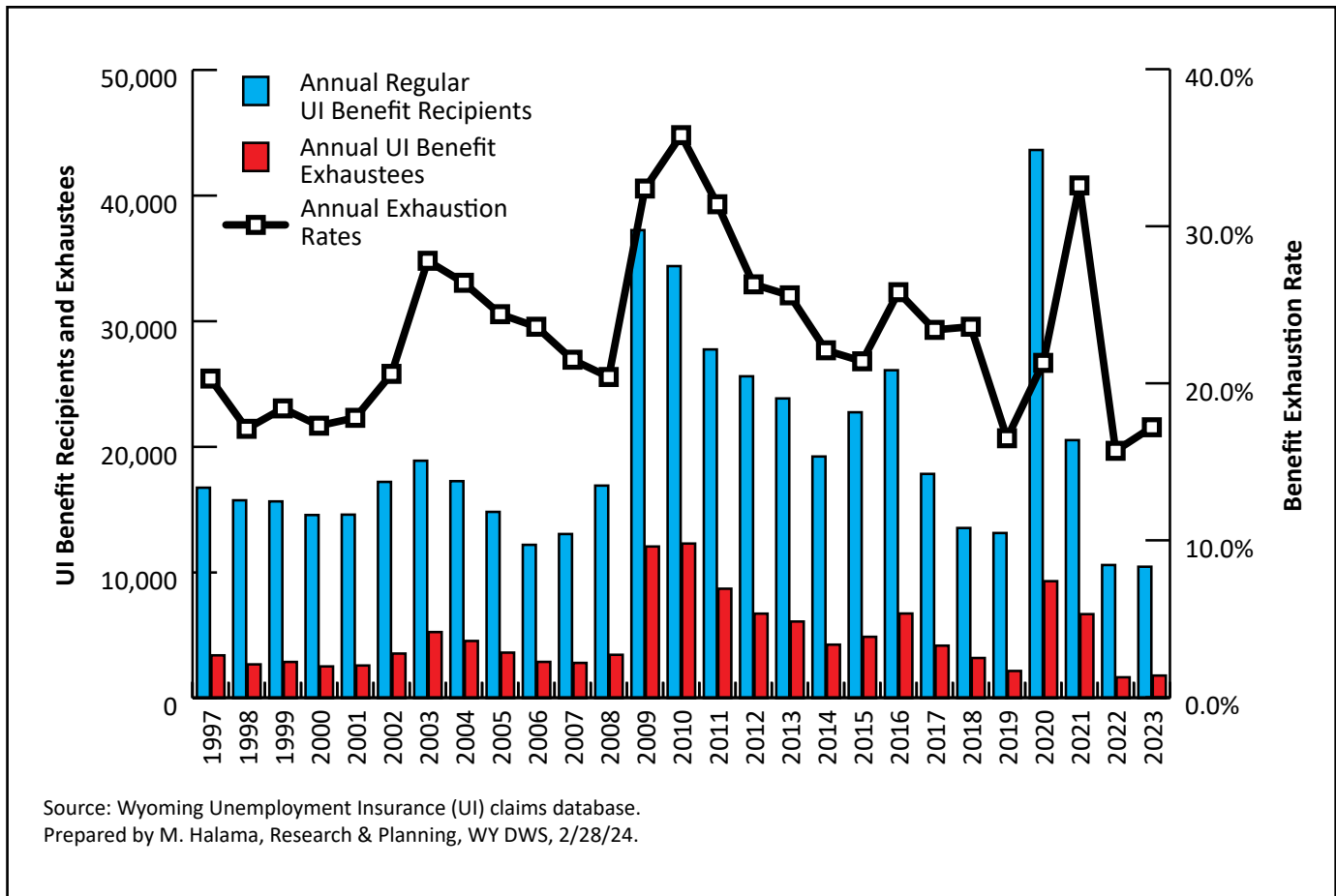


Figure 2: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2023

increased by five, or 0.3%. Out-of-state benefit recipients made up 18.5% of all benefit recipients in 2023, larger than any single county. Laramie and Natrona counties had the greatest share of UI claimants, with 14.2% and 13.8%, respectively.

At the industry level, construction accounted for over one in four UI recipients in 2023 (2,901

claimants, or 27.7%; see Table 2, page 5), followed by accommodation & food services (1,501, or 14.3%), health care & social assistance (743, or 7.1%), and administrative & waste services (731, or 7.0%). Construction also accounted for the largest number of out-of-state UI recipients (652, or 22.5%), followed by accommodation & food services (524, or 34.9%), and arts,

entertainment, & recreation (164, or 38.2%).

The majority of industries saw an increase in UI benefit recipients from 2022 to 2023, while eight industries saw decreases (see Table 3, page 6). The largest over-the-year decreases were in construction (-404, or -12.2%), mining (-76, or -13.9%), and educational services (-67, or -29.6%). The largest over-the-year increase was in professional & technical services (89, or 27.9%), followed by information (75, or 115.4%), and retail trade (62, or 9.9%).

Thirteen industries had higher benefit exhaustion rates in 2023 compared to 2022. The highest exhaustion rates in 2023 were in educational services (30.8%), public administration (25.5%), and agriculture (23.2%). The lowest exhaustion rates in 2023 were in utilities (9.5%) and management of companies & enterprises (11.5%); accommodation & food services and construction both had an exhaustion rate of 14.3%.

The average number of weeks claimed remained largely unchanged, from 10.4 in 2022 to 10.3 in 2023 (see Table 3, page 6). Most

Table 1: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence of Claimant, 2022 and 2023

County	2022		2023		Change, 2022-23	
	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	%
Albany	347	3.3	341	3.3	-6	-1.7
Big Horn	180	1.7	157	1.5	-23	-12.8
Campbell	628	5.9	584	5.6	-44	-7.0
Carbon	250	2.4	202	1.9	-48	-19.2
Converse	142	1.3	132	1.3	-10	-7.0
Crook	87	0.8	69	0.7	-18	-20.7
Fremont	714	6.7	680	6.5	-34	-4.8
Goshen	85	0.8	117	1.1	32	37.6
Hot Springs	35	0.3	38	0.4	3	8.6
Johnson	123	1.2	119	1.1	-4	-3.3
Laramie	1,397	13.2	1,486	14.2	89	6.4
Lincoln	333	3.1	263	2.5	-70	-21.0
Natrona	1,412	13.3	1,443	13.8	31	2.2
Niobrara	26	0.2	32	0.3	6	23.1
Park	497	4.7	482	4.6	-15	-3.0
Platte	115	1.1	111	1.1	-4	-3.5
Sheridan	454	4.3	466	4.5	12	2.6
Sublette	92	0.9	88	0.8	-4	-4.3
Sweetwater	664	6.3	658	6.3	-6	-0.9
Teton	619	5.8	626	6.0	7	1.1
Uinta	225	2.1	208	2.0	-17	-7.6
Washakie	131	1.2	125	1.2	-6	-4.6
Weston	59	0.6	66	0.6	7	11.9
Out-of-State	1,933	18.2	1,938	18.5	5	0.3
Unclassified	49	0.5	29	0.3	-20	-40.8
Total	10,597	100.0	10,460	100.0	-137	-1.3

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

industries saw slight variations in their average weeks claimed in 2022 and 2023, with the exception of mining, including oil & gas (8.6 in 2022 and 10.2 in 2023). In general, higher average weeks claimed usually indicate that benefit recipients from a particular industry had a more difficult time finding new employment.

Wyoming saw a slight over-the-year decrease in UI recipients and average weeks claimed, while seeing a slight increase in the average UI exhaustion rate. This indicates that Wyoming’s employment situation has been steady in 2023. One possible area of concern is that some industries saw large increases in UI exhaustion rates from 2022 to

2023, such as educational services (16.4% to 30.8%), mining, including oil & gas (10.6% to 15.9%), and health care & social assistance (15.6% to 18.7%). An increase in exhaustion rate could indicate that those who lost jobs in those particular industries had a harder time finding employment.

Demographics are another key to identifying which subsets of the population are UI recipients. Demographic data are broken out in Table 4 (see page 7) and show that older workers had a higher UI benefit exhaustion rate than younger workers. The exhaustion rate was 13.0%

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 2: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2023

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents		Out-of-State Residents		Total	
		N	Column %	N	Column %	N	Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	75	91.5	7	8.5	82	0.8
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	391	82.8	81	17.2	472	4.5
22	Utilities	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	0.2
23	Construction	2,249	77.5	652	22.5	2,901	27.7
31-33	Manufacturing	492	94.8	27	5.2	519	5.0
42	Wholesale Trade	190	95.0	10	5.0	200	1.9
44-45	Retail Trade	623	90.7	64	9.3	687	6.6
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	398	88.4	52	11.6	450	4.3
51	Information	125	89.3	15	10.7	140	1.3
52	Finance & Insurance	190	92.2	16	7.8	206	2.0
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	138	92.0	12	8.0	150	1.4
54	Professional & Technical Services	353	86.5	55	13.5	408	3.9
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	21	80.8	5	19.2	26	0.2
56	Administrative & Waste Services	658	90.0	73	10.0	731	7.0
61	Educational Services	134	84.3	25	15.7	159	1.5
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	704	94.8	39	5.2	743	7.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	265	61.8	164	38.2	429	4.1
72	Accommodation & Food Services	977	65.1	524	34.9	1,501	14.3
81	Other Services	174	87.4	25	12.6	199	1.9
92	Public Administration	331	81.9	73	18.1	404	3.9
	Nonclassified	14	43.8	18	56.3	32	0.3
	Total	8,520	81.5	1,940	18.5	10,460	100

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
 N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

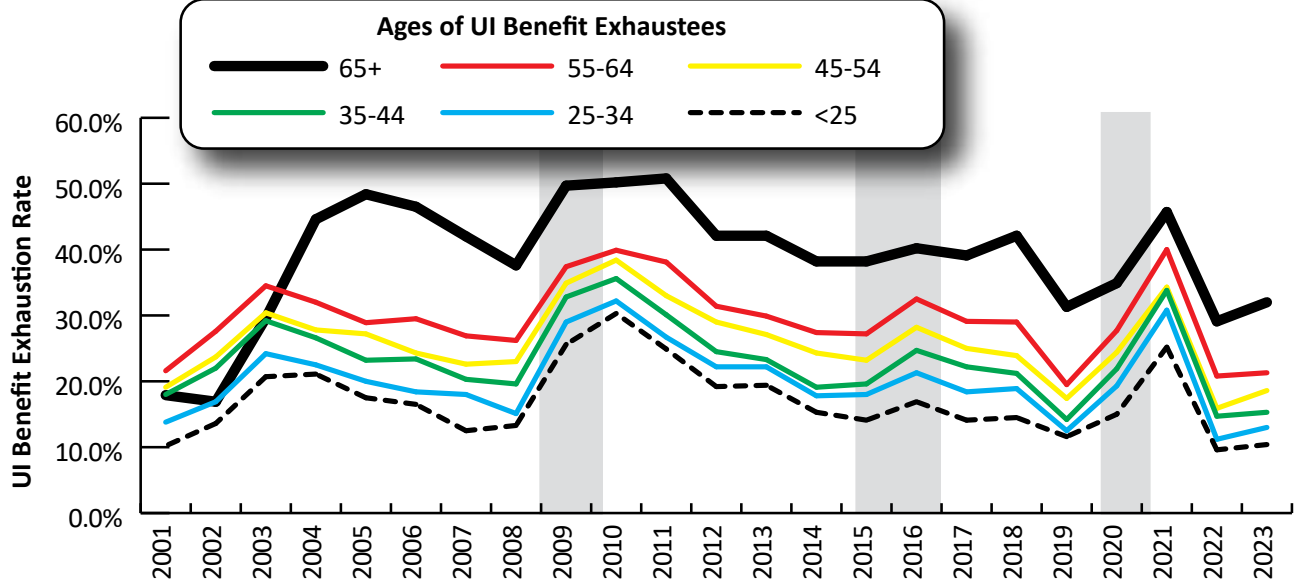
Table 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2022-2023

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Change		Exhaustion Rate		Average Weeks Claimed	
		2022	2023	N	%	2022	2023	2022	2023
11	Agriculture	91	82	-9	-9.9	22.0	23.2	11.0	10.7
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	548	472	-76	-13.9	10.6	15.9	8.6	10.2
22	Utilities	19	21	2	10.5	26.3	9.5	11.4	12.0
23	Construction	3,305	2,901	-404	-12.2	13.9	14.3	9.7	9.7
31-33	Manufacturing	511	519	8	1.6	15.9	17.1	9.1	10.2
42	Wholesale Trade	201	200	-1	-0.5	23.4	17.5	10.8	11.4
44-45	Retail Trade	625	687	62	9.9	17.9	22.1	10.5	11.0
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	423	450	27	6.4	17.3	17.3	11.2	10.2
51	Information	65	140	75	115.4	23.1	15.0	11.7	10.7
52	Finance & Insurance	182	206	24	13.2	18.7	21.4	11.0	11.5
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	115	150	35	30.4	19.1	16.0	11.3	9.9
54	Pro. & Technical Services	319	408	89	27.9	15.7	15.0	10.2	10.3
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Ent.	7	26	19	271.4	14.3	11.5	15.0	10.6
56	Admin. & Waste Services	739	731	-8	-1.1	17.7	20.9	10.1	10.5
61	Educational Services	226	159	-67	-29.6	16.4	30.8	11.2	11.3
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	755	743	-12	-1.6	15.6	18.7	10.8	11.0
71	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	376	429	53	14.1	10.6	18.9	9.9	8.5
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs.	1,442	1,501	59	4.1	12.7	14.3	8.9	8.8
81	Other Services	210	199	-11	-5.2	14.8	18.1	9.6	10.6
92	Public Administration	388	404	16	4.1	13.1	25.5	10.9	10.9
	Nonclassified	50	32	-18	-36.0	100.0	9.4	5.1	7.4
	Total	10,597	10,460	-137	-1.3	15.7	17.2	10.4	10.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

Figure 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Age, 2001-2023

(Text continued from page 6)

for those ages 25-34, 21.3% for those 55-64 and 32.0% for those 65 and older (see Figure 3, page 6, and Table 4). In addition, women had higher exhaustion rates than men every year since 2001, with the exception of 2020.

term employment would qualify a claimant for more weeks of UI benefits, with a maximum of 26 weeks. In other words, individuals with more eligible weeks of UI benefits had more time to find re-employment, and were less likely to exhaust their benefits than those with fewer weeks of eligibility.

A higher pre-layoff wage and longer-

(Text continued on page 9)

Table 4: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2022 and 2023

Category		2022			2023		
		UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate
Age	16-24	881	85	9.6	836	87	10.4
	25-34	2,504	280	11.2	2,474	322	13.0
	35-44	2,485	365	14.7	2,503	383	15.3
	45-54	1,947	310	15.9	2,003	372	18.6
	55-64	1,958	407	20.8	1,850	394	21.3
	65+	732	213	29.1	746	239	32.0
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	N/A
Gender	Men	6,909	1,008	14.6	6,629	1,021	15.4
	Women	3,598	652	18.1	3,783	776	20.5
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	N/A
Total Base Period Wages ^a	\$0-\$9,999	497	116	23.3	382	97	25.4
	\$10,000-\$19,999	1,692	388	22.9	1,445	411	28.4
	\$20,000-\$29,999	2,108	399	18.9	1,856	397	21.4
	\$30,000-\$39,999	1,922	292	15.2	1,930	335	17.4
	\$40,000-\$49,999	1,469	149	10.1	1,527	190	12.4
	\$50,000-\$59,999	1,003	103	10.3	1,078	117	10.9
	\$60,000+	1,816	213	11.7	2,194	250	11.4
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	N/A
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0-9	12	4	33.3	6	0	0.0
	10-14	901	322	35.7	754	294	39.0
	15-19	1,775	424	23.9	1,620	437	27.0
	20-25	2,902	336	11.6	2,859	448	15.7
	Maximum = 26	4,917	574	11.7	5,173	618	11.9
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	N/A
Number of Employers in Base Period ^a	1	6,040	993	16.4	5,692	984	17.3
	2	2,773	442	15.9	2,851	487	17.1
	3	1,032	140	13.6	1,132	197	17.4
	4	390	52	13.3	445	73	16.4
	5 or More	272	32	11.8	292	56	19.2
	Unknown	90	0	N/A	48	0	0.0
Total		10,597	1,660	15.7	10,460	1,797	17.2

^aThe *base period* refers to the earliest four of the five complete calendar quarters before an individual filed a benefits claim. N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality. N/A = Not available.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

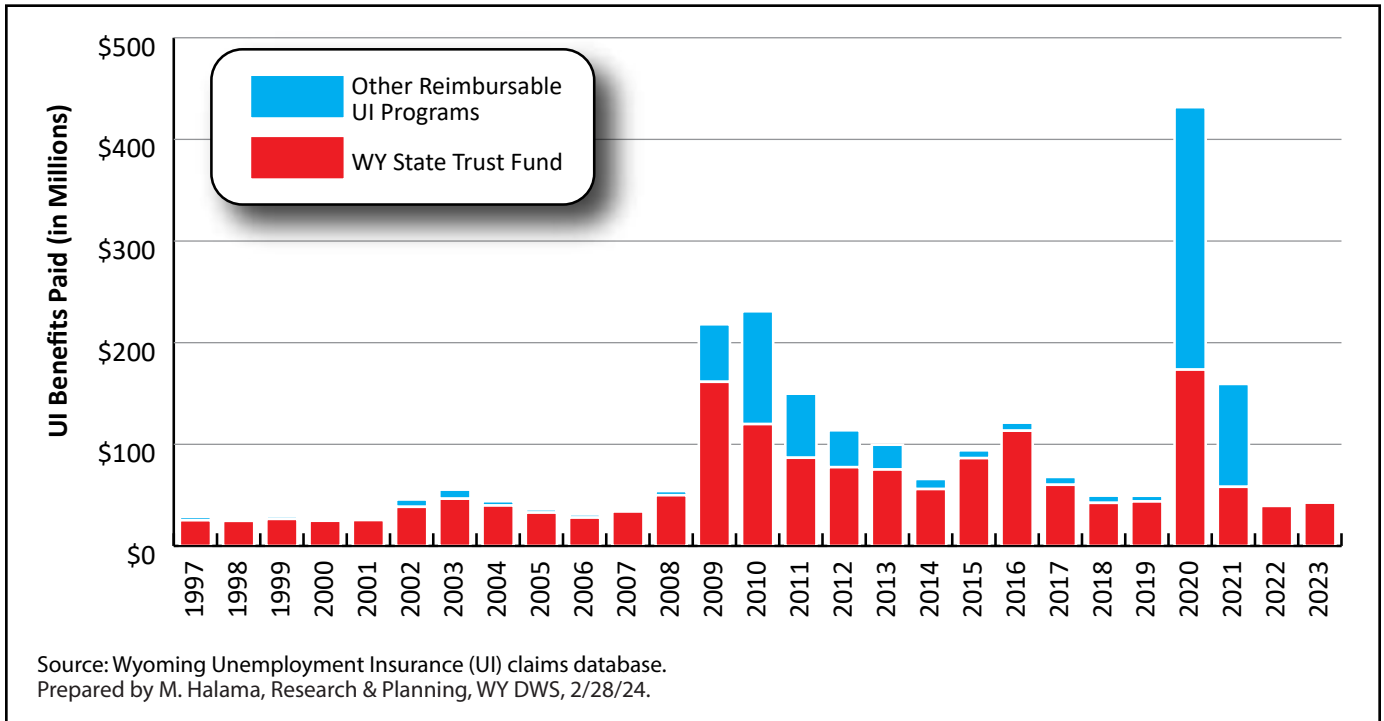


Figure 4: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2023

Table 5: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses for Wyoming by Industry, 2022-2023

County	2022		2023		Change, 2022-2023	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Agriculture	\$364,514	0.9	\$327,814	0.7	-\$36,700	-10.1
Mining, Including Oil & Gas	\$2,117,747	5.1	\$2,392,719	5.3	\$274,972	13.0
Utilities	\$97,699	0.2	\$123,617	0.3	\$25,918	26.5
Construction	\$14,348,520	34.8	\$13,725,134	30.4	-\$623,386	-4.3
Manufacturing	\$1,899,879	4.6	\$2,295,021	5.1	\$395,142	20.8
Wholesale Trade	\$848,604	2.1	\$962,735	2.1	\$114,131	13.4
Retail Trade	\$1,993,393	4.8	\$2,572,822	5.7	\$579,429	29.1
Transportation & Warehousing	\$1,877,591	4.6	\$1,975,488	4.4	\$97,897	5.2
Information	\$282,475	0.7	\$685,657	1.5	\$403,182	142.7
Finance & Insurance	\$832,764	2.0	\$934,807	2.1	\$102,043	12.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$413,237	1.0	\$616,914	1.4	\$203,677	49.3
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,360,084	3.3	\$1,955,960	4.3	\$595,876	43.8
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$35,695	0.1	\$155,703	0.3	\$120,008	336.2
Administrative & Waste Services	\$2,717,701	6.6	\$3,154,866	7.0	\$437,165	16.1
Educational Services	\$1,049,865	2.5	\$722,278	1.6	-\$327,587	-31.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$2,647,215	6.4	\$3,132,710	6.9	\$485,495	18.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$1,349,098	3.3	\$1,598,194	3.5	\$249,096	18.5
Accommodation & Food Services	\$4,363,734	10.6	\$4,906,787	10.9	\$543,053	12.4
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$772,594	1.9	\$857,529	1.9	\$84,935	11.0
Public Administration	\$1,652,916	4.0	\$1,926,657	4.3	\$273,741	16.6
Nonclassified	\$181,834	0.4	\$120,299	0.3	-\$61,535	-33.8
Total	\$41,207,159	100.0	\$45,143,711	100.0	\$3,936,552	9.6

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

(Text continued from page 7)

Statewide UI Benefit Expenses

The Unemployment Insurance division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services paid a total of \$45.1 million in UI benefits in 2023, including \$42.6 million from the state UI trust fund and \$2.6 million from other UI funds (see Figure 4, page 8). State UI trust fund benefits increased \$3.1 million (8.0%) to \$42.6 million from the \$39.4 million in 2022.

At the industry level (see Table 5, page 8), in 2023 construction had nearly one-third of all UI benefits (\$13.7 million, or 30.4%), followed by accommodation &

food services (\$4.9 million, or 10.9%), and administrative & waste services (\$3.2 million, or 7.0%). Industries that saw large over-the-year decreases include construction (-\$623,386, or -4.3%), educational services (-\$327,587, or -31.2%), and agriculture (-\$36,700, or -10.1%).

Industries that had over-the-year increases in UI benefits include professional & technical services (\$595,876, or 43.8%), retail trade (\$579,429, or 29.1%), and accommodation & food services (\$543,053, or 12.4%).

Unemployment insurance benefit wage replacement (see Figure 5) refers to how much of an individual’s average weekly wages were covered by UI benefits, and is calculated by dividing the average weekly

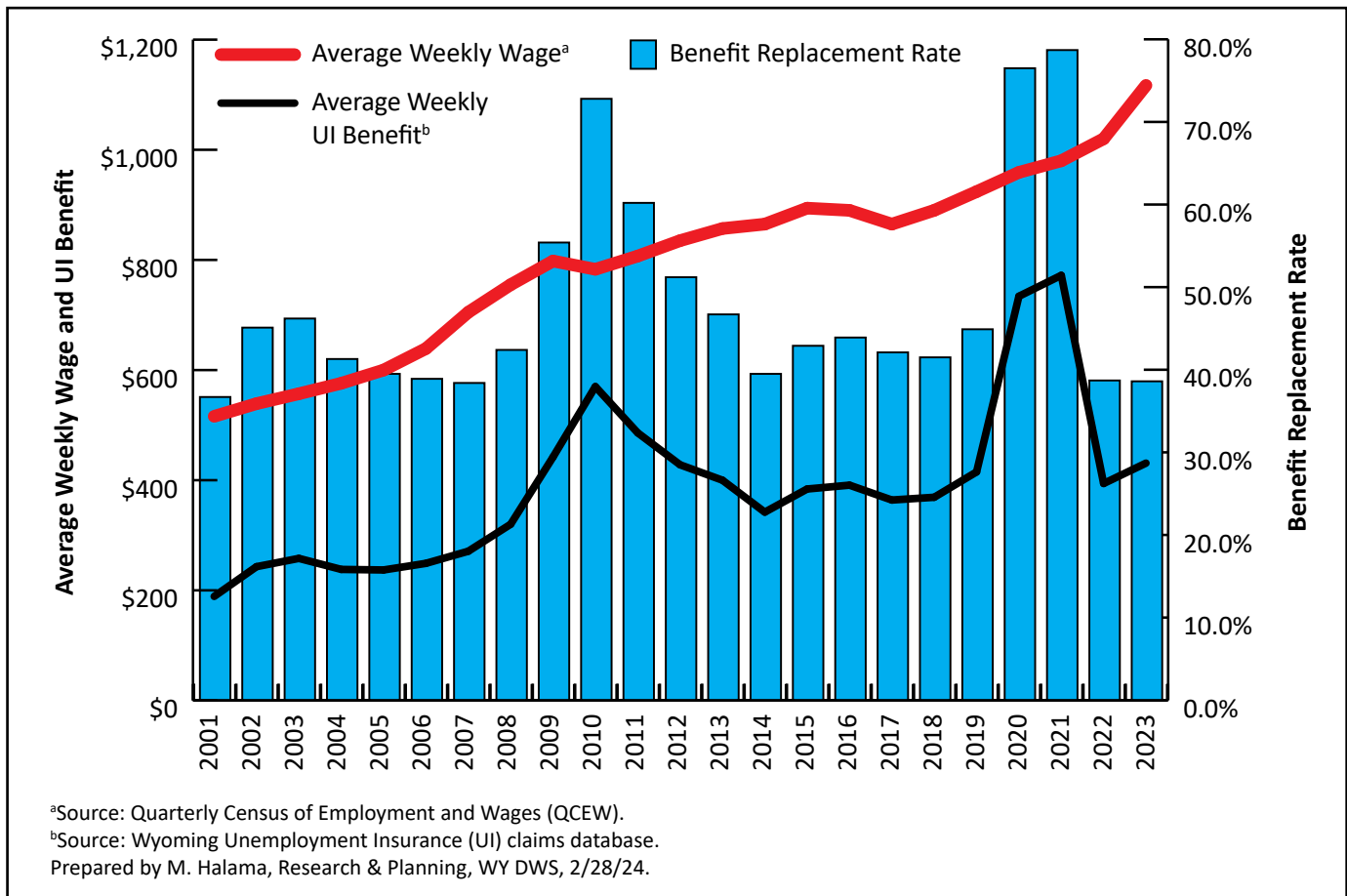


Figure 5: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Wage Replacement Rate for Wyoming, 2001-2023

benefit by the average weekly wage. Wage replacement rates were higher in 2020 and 2021 (76.5% and 78.7%, respectively) compared to 2022 and 2023 (38.7% and 38.6%, respectively) due to federal Cares Act funding.

The average wage replacement rate across all industries was 38.6% in 2023, which was the same as 2022, and much lower than the replacement rates of 76.6% and 78.8% in 2020 and 2021 (see Table 6).

In 2023, accommodation & food services had the lowest average weekly wage of \$527 and the highest wage replacement rate of 70.3%. Industries with lower average weekly wages tend to have higher wage replacement rates, such as arts, entertainment, & recreation (66.1%), and agriculture (48.6%). Industries with higher wages typically had lower wage replacement rates, such as management of companies & enterprises (11.6%), finance & insurance (22.4%), mining (24.9%), and utilities (24.9%).

Table 6: Average Weekly Wage, Average Weekly Benefit, and Benefit Replacement Rates for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients in Wyoming, 2020-2023

Industry	Average Weekly Wage				Average Weekly Benefit Amount				Average Weekly Wage Replacement Rate (%)			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	701	718	764	768	910	666	365	373	129.9	92.8	47.7	48.6
Mining	\$1,791	\$1,747	\$1,804	\$2,005	\$828	\$1,147	\$447	\$499	46.2	65.7	24.8	24.9
Utilities	\$1,822	\$1,817	\$1,860	\$1,972	\$1,138	\$714	\$452	\$491	62.5	39.3	24.3	24.9
Construction	\$1,103	\$1,088	\$1,120	\$1,242	\$833	\$781	\$449	\$489	75.5	71.7	40.1	39.4
Manufacturing	\$1,322	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$1,444	\$723	\$795	\$408	\$434	54.7	58.8	30.5	30.0
Wholesale Trade	\$1,263	\$1,246	\$1,297	\$1,433	\$782	\$973	\$389	\$421	61.9	78.1	30.0	29.4
Retail Trade	\$578	\$611	\$645	\$708	\$855	\$642	\$304	\$341	147.9	105.1	47.2	48.2
Transportation & Warehousing	\$1,054	\$1,055	\$1,099	\$1,241	\$892	\$819	\$398	\$429	84.7	77.6	36.2	34.5
Information	\$885	\$969	\$1,096	\$1,255	\$825	\$700	\$372	\$460	93.3	72.2	34.0	36.6
Finance & Insurance	\$1,292	\$1,402	\$1,675	\$1,758	\$685	\$671	\$416	\$394	53.0	47.9	24.8	22.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$967	\$949	\$1,007	\$1,075	\$803	\$856	\$318	\$414	83.0	90.2	31.6	38.5
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,316	\$1,414	\$1,488	\$1,585	\$764	\$892	\$417	\$466	58.0	63.1	28.0	29.4
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,940	\$2,732	\$5,509	\$4,870	\$937	\$798	\$340	\$566	48.3	29.2	6.2	11.6
Administrative & Waste Services	\$729	\$729	\$835	\$1,043	\$869	\$767	\$365	\$411	119.2	105.3	43.7	39.5
Educational Svcs.	\$853	\$902	\$913	\$967	\$897	\$688	\$416	\$403	105.1	76.4	45.6	41.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$973	\$1,020	\$1,061	\$1,139	\$824	\$586	\$326	\$384	84.7	57.5	30.7	33.7
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	\$582	\$630	\$634	\$665	\$881	\$716	\$363	\$440	151.4	113.6	57.2	66.1
Accommodation & Food Services	\$424	\$440	\$472	\$527	\$804	\$661	\$341	\$370	189.8	150.1	72.2	70.3
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$744	\$761	\$797	\$882	\$814	\$793	\$384	\$406	109.5	104.2	48.3	46.1
Public Admin.	\$1,015	\$1,044	\$1,054	\$1,161	\$865	\$614	\$389	\$436	85.3	58.9	36.9	37.6
Nonclassified	\$1,856	\$1,745	\$1,815	\$1,877	\$327	\$767	\$716	\$510	17.6	43.9	39.4	27.2
Total	\$959	\$980	\$1,020	\$1,117	\$734	\$772	\$394	\$431	76.6	78.8	38.6	38.6

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

Table 7 shows UI benefit expenses by county for 2022 and 2023. A majority of counties experienced double-digit percentage increases in UI benefit expenses over the year. The largest increases were seen in Laramie (\$881,314, or 15.9%), Natrona (\$673,973, or 12.8%), Sweetwater (\$322,033, or 12.0%), and Teton (\$291,369, or 13.4%) counties. The amount of benefits paid to out-of-state recipients increased by \$454,839, or 5.1%.

Among Wyoming counties, Laramie County had the greatest single amount of UI benefits in 2023 (\$6.4 million, or 14.3%), followed by Natrona (\$5.9 million,

or 13.2%). Out-of-state UI recipients received \$9.4 million, the largest amount overall.

Conclusion

Wyoming’s UI program saw a slight decrease in the number of benefit recipients, while benefit expenses increased from 2022 to 2023, with most counties and industries experiencing increases. The data discussed in this article show Wyoming’s economy was relatively steady in 2023.

Table 7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2022-2023

County	2022		2023		Change, 2022-2023	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Albany	\$1,442,442	3.5	\$1,408,524	3.1	-\$33,918	-2.4
Big Horn	\$710,939	1.7	\$645,134	1.4	-\$65,805	-9.3
Campbell	\$2,125,142	5.2	\$2,370,172	5.3	\$245,030	11.5
Carbon	\$946,329	2.3	\$792,432	1.8	-\$153,897	-16.3
Converse	\$464,918	1.1	\$588,927	1.3	\$124,009	26.7
Crook	\$224,960	0.5	\$216,483	0.5	-\$8,477	-3.8
Fremont	\$2,850,900	6.9	\$3,023,667	6.7	\$172,767	6.1
Goshen	\$280,619	0.7	\$444,740	1.0	\$164,121	58.5
Hot Springs	\$117,513	0.3	\$181,244	0.4	\$63,731	54.2
Johnson	\$408,446	1.0	\$427,541	0.9	\$19,095	4.7
Laramie	\$5,552,088	13.5	\$6,433,402	14.3	\$881,314	15.9
Lincoln	\$1,123,216	2.7	\$1,291,750	2.9	\$168,534	15.0
Natrona	\$5,264,907	12.8	\$5,938,880	13.2	\$673,973	12.8
Niobrara	\$60,749	0.1	\$142,877	0.3	\$82,128	135.2
Park	\$1,735,575	4.2	\$1,900,197	4.2	\$164,622	9.5
Platte	\$388,527	0.9	\$473,947	1.0	\$85,420	22.0
Sheridan	\$1,607,747	3.9	\$1,827,276	4.0	\$219,529	13.7
Sublette	\$345,827	0.8	\$441,912	1.0	\$96,085	27.8
Sweetwater	\$2,681,872	6.5	\$3,003,905	6.7	\$322,033	12.0
Teton	\$2,180,754	5.3	\$2,472,123	5.5	\$291,369	13.4
Uinta	\$867,729	2.1	\$873,032	1.9	\$5,303	0.6
Washakie	\$527,997	1.3	\$508,803	1.1	-\$19,194	-3.6
Weston	\$242,715	0.6	\$273,717	0.6	\$31,002	12.8
Unknown (WY)	\$153,236	0.4	\$106,175	0.2	-\$47,061	-30.7
Out-of-State	\$8,902,012	21.6	\$9,356,851	20.7	\$454,839	5.1
Total	\$41,207,159	100.0	\$45,143,711	100.0	\$3,936,552	9.6

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/24.

Wyoming Trails Surrounding States in Post-Pandemic Job Growth

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor, and Jaime Cruz, Multimedia Specialist

Wyoming's average monthly employment was 285,409 in third quarter 2023 (2023Q3), slightly higher than 284,060 in third quarter 2019 (2019Q3) prior to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, Wyoming has continued to lag behind the national average and many surrounding states in terms of job growth since the pandemic.

From 2019Q3 to 2023Q3, Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by 0.5%; in comparison, the national average was a 3.7% increase during that period (see Figure 1). Most of Wyoming's neighboring states experienced substantial job growth; in fact, the two states that showed the

greatest growth during this period were Idaho (12.7%) and Utah (11.5%). Other neighboring states with greater job growth included Montana (8.5%), South Dakota (6.1%), Colorado (4.7%), and Nebraska (2.5%).

While Wyoming's job growth was lower than its neighbors and the national average, nearly a dozen states have not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels. For example, Hawaii's average monthly employment in 2023Q3 was 4.4% lower compared to 2019Q3, as did employment levels for Vermont (-1.5%), Louisiana (-1.4%), Alaska (-1.4%) and Maryland (-1.3%), among others.

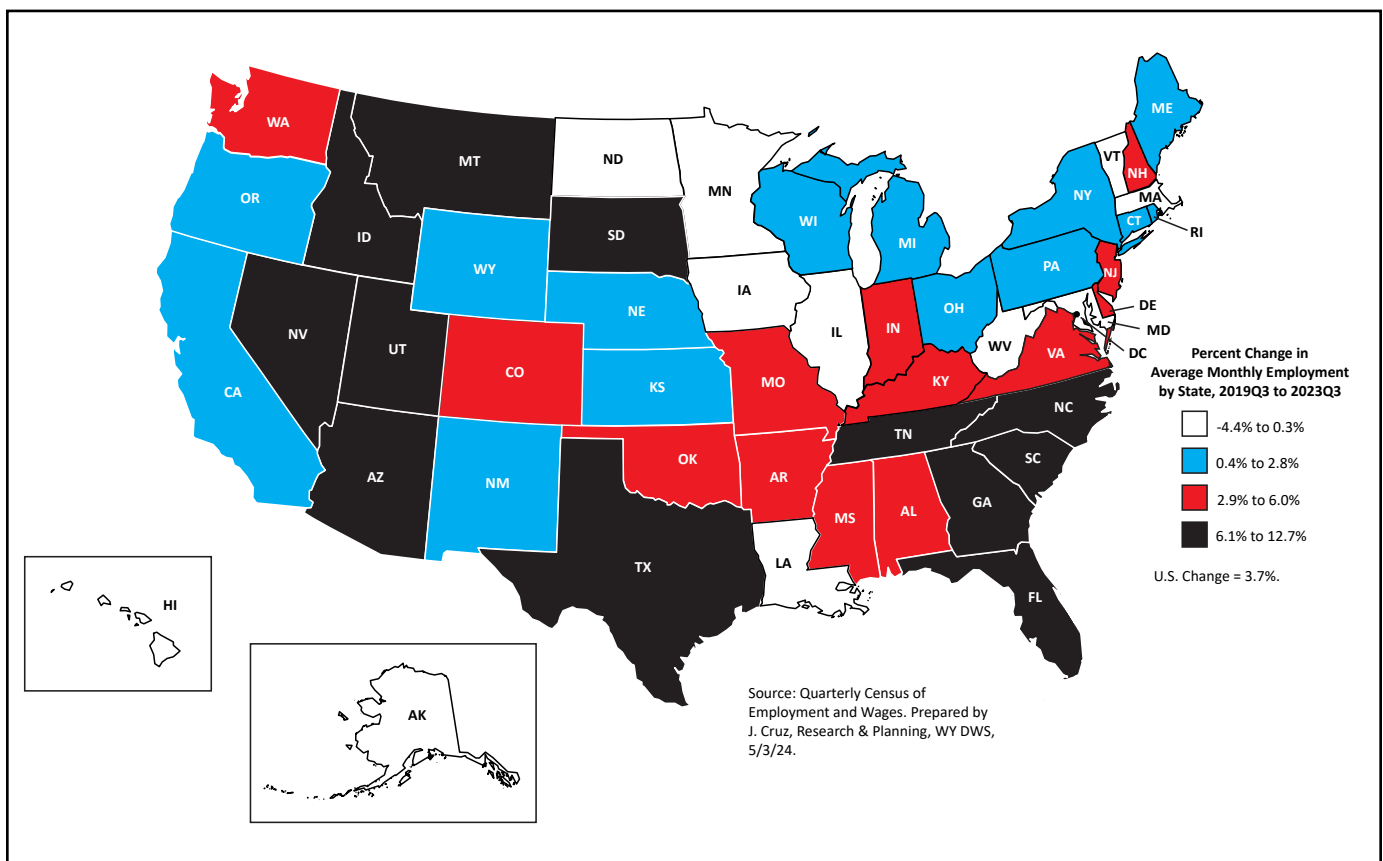


Figure 1: Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment by State, Third Quarter 2019 to Third Quarter 2023

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 2.8% in March 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 remained unchanged from February to March at 2.8%. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was slightly lower than its March 2023 level of 3.0% and much lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 3.8%.

From February to March, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased slightly. Unemployment rates often fall in March as warmer weather brings seasonal job gains in construction, professional & business services, and government. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Washakie (down from 4.5% to 4.1%), Sweetwater (down from 4.2% to 3.8%), Sheridan (down from 3.5% to 3.1%), Hot Springs (down from 3.6% to 3.2%), Goshen

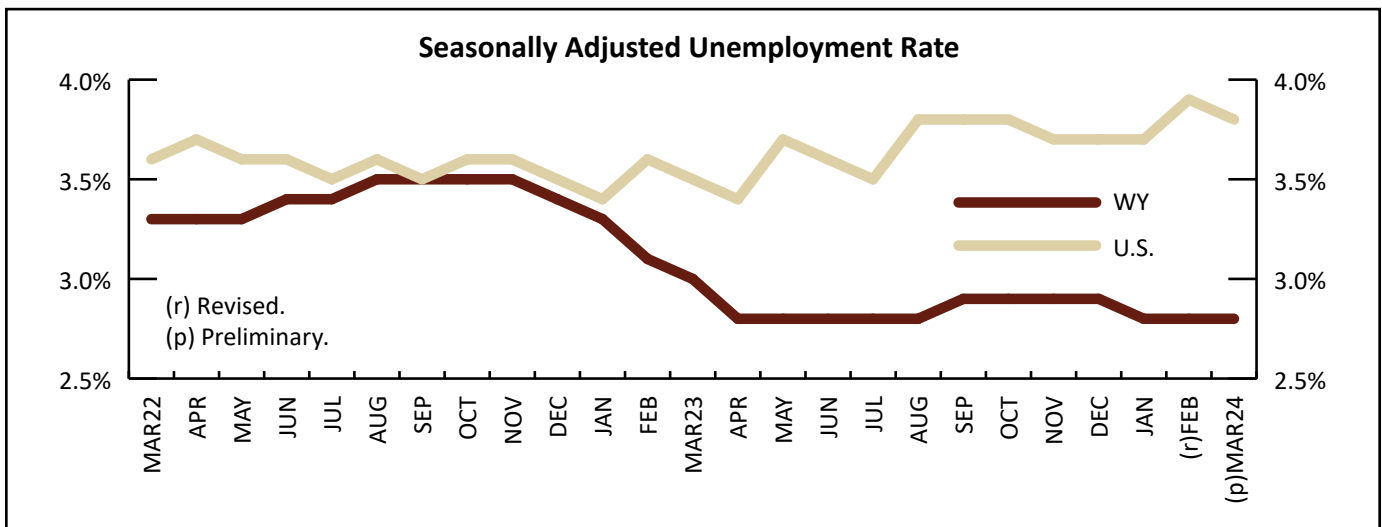
(down from 3.2% to 2.8%), and Fremont (down from 4.2% to 3.8%) counties.

From March 2023 to March 2024, unemployment rates fell in most counties, suggesting a tightening in the state’s labor market. The largest decreases occurred in Washakie (down from 5.0% to 4.1%) and Platte (down from 3.6% to 3.0%) counties. Jobless rates rose slightly in Big Horn (up from 4.2% to 4.4%) and Weston (up from 2.3% to 2.5%) counties.

In March, the highest unemployment rates were found in Big Horn County at 4.4% and Sublette and Washakie counties, each at 4.1%. The lowest unemployment rates were reported in Teton County at 2.1%, Weston County at 2.5%, and Niobrara County at 2.7%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 284,300 in March 2023 to 287,000 in March 2024, an increase of 2,700 jobs (0.9%).

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 2024

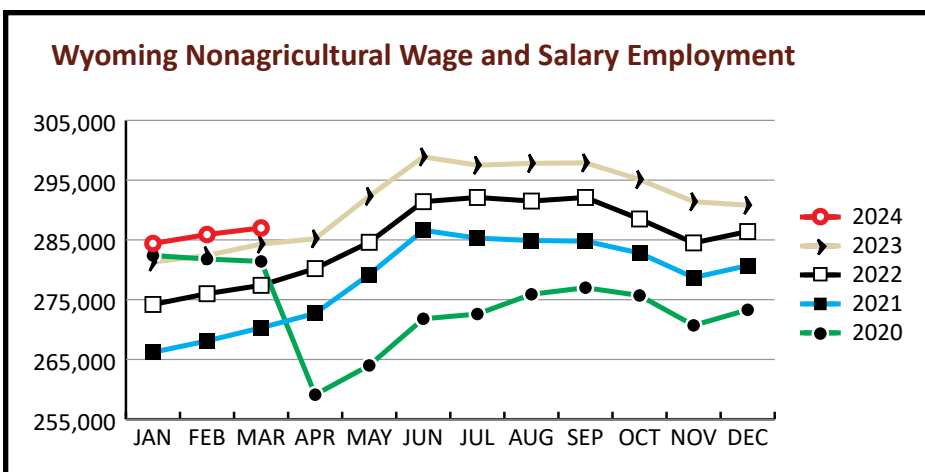
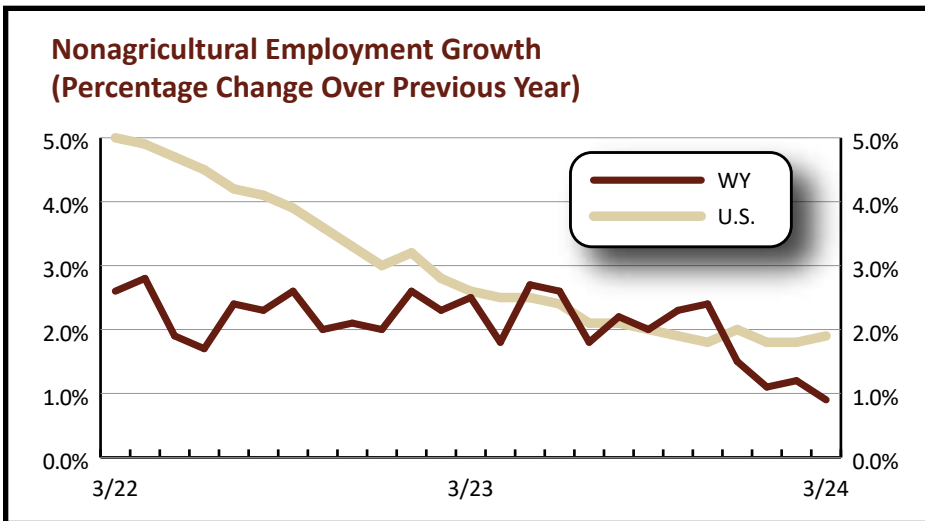
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	286,254	287,000	746	0.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	17,009	16,500	-509	-3.1%
Construction	20,087	21,100	1,013	4.8%
Manufacturing	10,383	10,400	17	0.2%
Wholesale Trade	7,946	7,900	-46	-0.6%
Retail Trade	29,018	29,600	582	2.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,074	14,000	-74	-0.5%
Information	3,148	3,100	-48	-1.5%
Financial Activities	11,418	11,300	-118	-1.0%
Professional & Business Services	21,319	20,800	-519	-2.5%
Educational & Health Services	29,804	29,500	-304	-1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	36,131	36,300	169	0.5%
Other Services	16,205	15,300	-905	-5.9%
Government	69,712	71,200	1,488	2.1%

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

State Unemployment Rates March 2024 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
California	5.3
District of Columbia	5.2
Nevada	5.1
Illinois	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Washington	4.8
Alaska	4.6
Connecticut	4.5
Kentucky	4.5
Louisiana	4.4
New York	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Oregon	4.2
Rhode Island	4.0
Delaware	3.9
Michigan	3.9
Texas	3.9
United States	3.8
Arizona	3.8
New Mexico	3.8
Ohio	3.8
Colorado	3.7
Arkansas	3.5
Indiana	3.5
North Carolina	3.5
Oklahoma	3.5
Pennsylvania	3.4
Idaho	3.3
Maine	3.3
Missouri	3.3
Montana	3.3
Florida	3.2
Tennessee	3.2
Georgia	3.1
Hawaii	3.1
South Carolina	3.1
Alabama	3.0
Mississippi	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
Iowa	2.9
Massachusetts	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Utah	2.8
Wyoming	2.8
Kansas	2.7
Minnesota	2.7
New Hampshire	2.6
Maryland	2.5
Nebraska	2.5
Vermont	2.2
South Dakota	2.1
North Dakota	2.0



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

State Unemployment Rates March 2024 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 24	Feb 24	Mar 23	Feb 24	Mar 23
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	25.1	25.3	0.0	-0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.2	20.2	20.5	0.0	-1.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7.8	7.8	8.1	0.0	-3.7
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	-1.8
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.0	-10.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.3	17.3	17.2	0.0	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
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	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 24	Feb 24	Mar 23	Feb 24	Mar 23
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.4	21.3	21.1	0.5	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.8	16.8	16.7	0.0	0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	3.2
Natural Resources & Mining	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	6.1
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.9	14.8	14.8	0.7	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 24	Feb 24	Mar 23	Feb 24	Mar 23
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.7	22.9	21.8	-0.9	4.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.8	20.0	19.1	-1.0	3.7
GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	7.1
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.7	19.9	19.0	-1.0	3.7
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	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	8.2	8.4	7.9	-2.4	3.8
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	5.7
California	5.3
Kentucky	5.1
Washington	5.1
District of Columbia	5.0
Illinois	5.0
Nevada	4.9
West Virginia	4.9
Alaska	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Louisiana	4.5
Ohio	4.5
Oregon	4.4
Connecticut	4.2
New York	4.2
Rhode Island	4.2
Indiana	4.1
Texas	4.1
Delaware	4.0
Michigan	3.9
United States	3.9
Colorado	3.8
Idaho	3.8
Missouri	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
Massachusetts	3.5
Wisconsin	3.5
Pennsylvania	3.4
South Carolina	3.4
Arkansas	3.3
Florida	3.3
Montana	3.3
Wyoming	3.3
Georgia	3.2
Maine	3.2
Minnesota	3.2
New Mexico	3.2
Oklahoma	3.2
Alabama	3.0
Kansas	3.0
Tennessee	3.0
Arizona	2.9
Iowa	2.9
Maryland	2.9
Hawaii	2.8
New Hampshire	2.8
Utah	2.8
Mississippi	2.6
Nebraska	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Virginia	2.4
Vermont	2.1
South Dakota	2.0

Economic Indicators

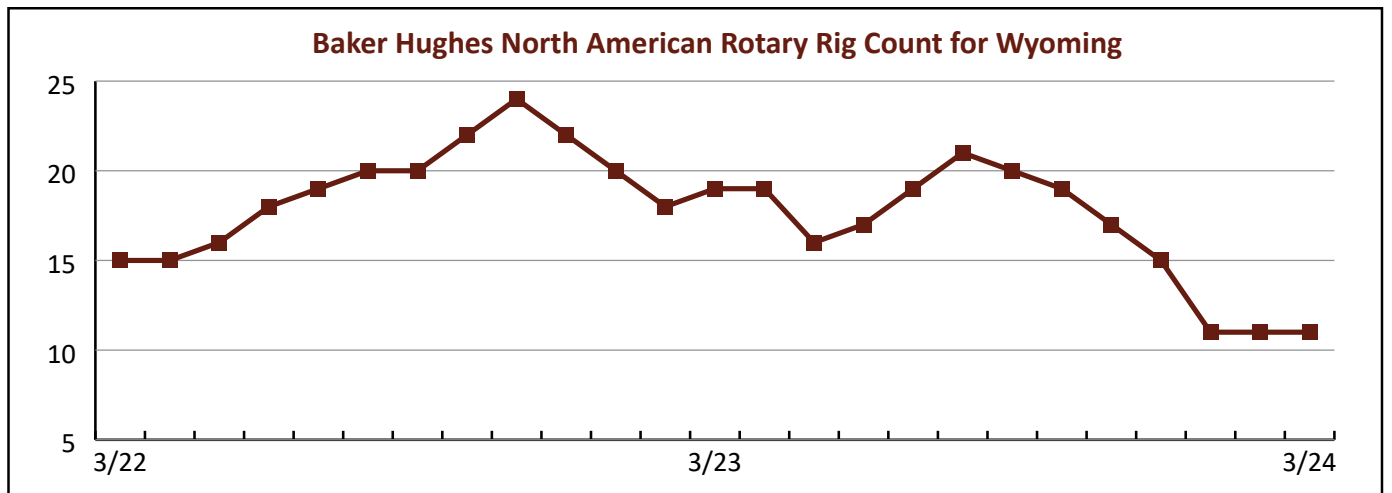
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of building permits issued for new single family homes in Wyoming rose 31.5% from a year earlier.

	Mar 2024 (p)	Feb 2024 (r)	Mar 2023 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	287,000	285,900	284,300	0.4	0.9
Wyoming State Government	15,100	15,000	14,700	0.7	2.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,900	47,800	47,400	0.2	1.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,700	39,600	39,500	0.3	0.5
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,637,000	8,411,000	8,137,000	2.7	6.1
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	286,000	425,000	303,000	-32.7	-5.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,422,000	4,592,000	4,205,000	-3.7	5.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	10,203	11,580	10,571	-11.9	-3.5
Benefits Paid	\$4,941,796	\$5,543,813	\$4,775,593	-10.9	3.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$484.35	\$478.74	\$451.76	1.2	7.2
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	312.3	310.3	301.8	0.6	3.5
Food & Beverages	325.5	325.2	318.3	0.1	2.2
Housing	331.2	329.7	316.5	0.5	4.7
Apparel	133.6	132.0	133.1	1.3	0.4
Transportation	272.5	266.6	262.0	2.2	4.0
Medical Care	559.9	557.2	547.8	0.5	2.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	138.2	138.3	135.7	-0.1	1.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	145.8	146.0	145.5	-0.1	0.2
Other Goods & Services	553.7	551.2	528.8	0.5	4.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	255.1	255.0	257.1	0.1	-0.7
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	258	122	157	111.5	64.3
Valuation	\$96,164,000	\$70,683,000	\$62,402,000	36.0	54.1
Single Family Homes	146	115	111	27.0	31.5
Valuation	\$81,959,000	\$69,983,000	\$56,012,000	17.1	46.3
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	13	7	6	85.7	116.7
Valuation	\$2,823,000	\$2,010,000	\$1,879,000	40.4	50.2
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	73	30	45	143.3	62.2
Valuation	\$10,083,000	\$6,663,000	\$7,160,000	51.3	40.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	11	11	19	0.0	-42.1

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Unemployment rates decreased from their year-ago levels in most counties, suggesting a tightening in the state's labor market.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Mar 2024 (p)	Feb 2024 (r)	Mar 2023 (b)	Mar 2024 (p)	Feb 2024 (r)	Mar 2023 (b)	Mar 2024 (p)	Feb 2024 (r)	Mar 2023 (b)	Mar 2024 (p)	Feb 2024 (r)	Mar 2023 (b)
NORTHWEST	44,982	44,648	45,451	43,240	42,784	43,525	1,742	1,864	1,926	3.9	4.2	4.2
Big Horn	4,998	4,915	5,083	4,776	4,700	4,870	222	215	213	4.4	4.4	4.2
Fremont	19,010	18,851	19,162	18,280	18,051	18,329	730	800	833	3.8	4.2	4.3
Hot Springs	2,310	2,305	2,314	2,236	2,223	2,236	74	82	78	3.2	3.6	3.4
Park	14,912	14,828	15,024	14,350	14,228	14,417	562	600	607	3.8	4.0	4.0
Washakie	3,752	3,749	3,868	3,598	3,582	3,673	154	167	195	4.1	4.5	5.0
NORTHEAST	51,479	51,171	52,136	49,903	49,444	50,428	1,576	1,727	1,708	3.1	3.4	3.3
Campbell	23,498	23,383	23,738	22,770	22,592	22,992	728	791	746	3.1	3.4	3.1
Crook	3,718	3,687	3,821	3,609	3,574	3,702	109	113	119	2.9	3.1	3.1
Johnson	4,196	4,160	4,267	4,049	4,007	4,108	147	153	159	3.5	3.7	3.7
Sheridan	16,192	16,081	16,399	15,695	15,518	15,806	497	563	593	3.1	3.5	3.6
Weston	3,875	3,860	3,911	3,780	3,753	3,820	95	107	91	2.5	2.8	2.3
SOUTHWEST	59,989	59,791	60,058	58,040	57,713	57,896	1,949	2,078	2,162	3.2	3.5	3.6
Lincoln	9,732	9,686	9,752	9,395	9,324	9,387	337	362	365	3.5	3.7	3.7
Sublette	3,812	3,803	3,913	3,654	3,642	3,751	158	161	162	4.1	4.2	4.1
Sweetwater	20,346	20,273	20,418	19,582	19,427	19,530	764	846	888	3.8	4.2	4.3
Teton	17,129	17,115	16,697	16,776	16,756	16,307	353	359	390	2.1	2.1	2.3
Uinta	8,970	8,914	9,278	8,633	8,564	8,921	337	350	357	3.8	3.9	3.8
SOUTHEAST	82,503	82,458	83,578	79,887	79,608	80,792	2,616	2,850	2,786	3.2	3.5	3.3
Albany	22,159	22,111	22,113	21,521	21,446	21,451	638	665	662	2.9	3.0	3.0
Goshen	6,281	6,235	6,602	6,105	6,035	6,407	176	200	195	2.8	3.2	3.0
Laramie	48,843	48,945	49,345	47,196	47,124	47,609	1,647	1,821	1,736	3.4	3.7	3.5
Niobrara	1,120	1,101	1,189	1,090	1,069	1,153	30	32	36	2.7	2.9	3.0
Platte	4,100	4,066	4,329	3,975	3,934	4,172	125	132	157	3.0	3.2	3.6
CENTRAL	53,804	53,659	54,754	51,949	51,685	52,668	1,855	1,974	2,086	3.4	3.7	3.8
Carbon	6,833	6,789	7,055	6,592	6,540	6,776	241	249	279	3.5	3.7	4.0
Converse	7,564	7,537	7,783	7,349	7,314	7,566	215	223	217	2.8	3.0	2.8
Natrona	39,407	39,333	39,916	38,008	37,831	38,326	1,399	1,502	1,590	3.6	3.8	4.0
STATEWIDE	292,755	291,726	295,978	283,018	281,233	285,307	9,737	10,493	10,671	3.3	3.6	3.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										2.8	2.8	3.0
U.S.										3.9	4.2	3.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.8	3.9	3.5

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

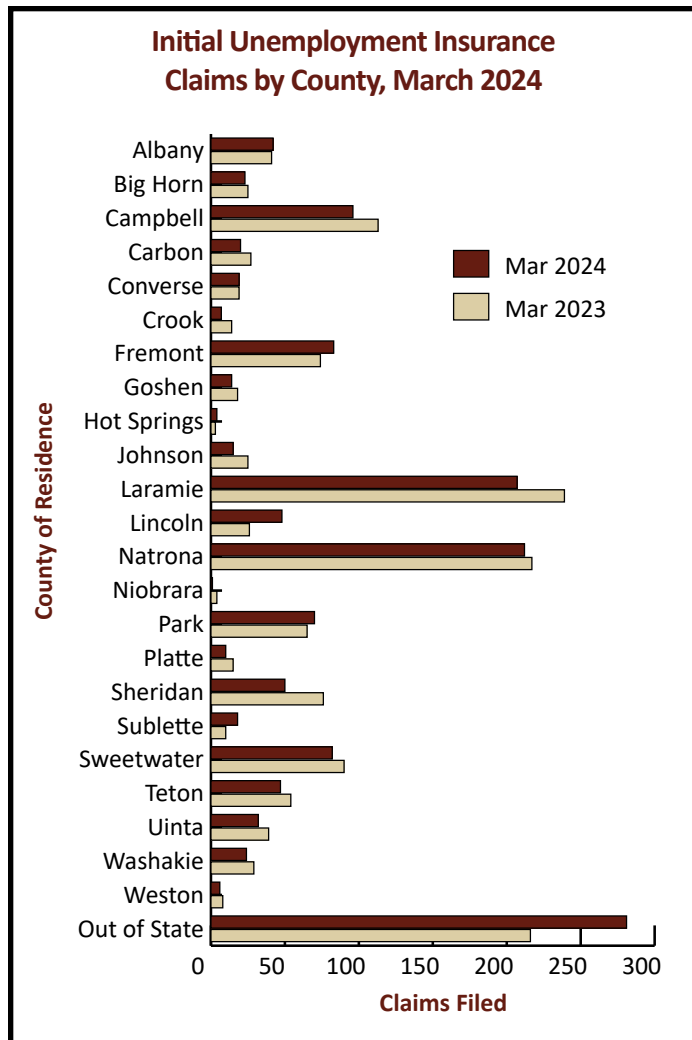
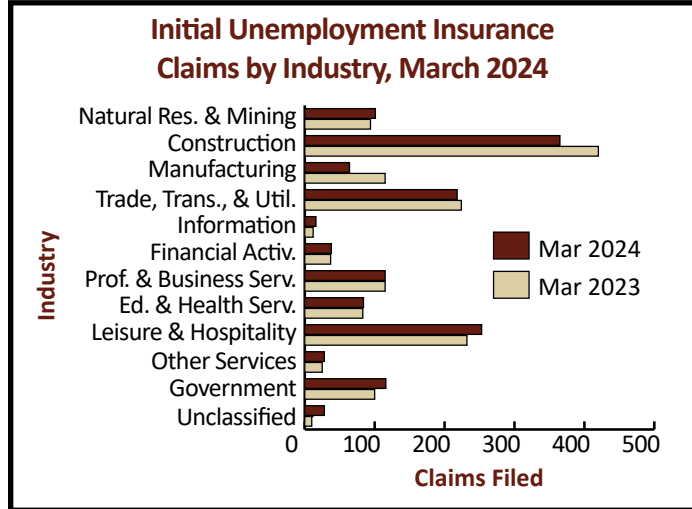
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,433 initial claims in March 2024, down 36 claims (-2.5%) compared to March 2023.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Mar 24	Feb 24	Mar 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,433	1,501	1,469	-4.5	-2.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	532	677	629	-21.4	-15.4
Natural Resources & Mining	101	111	94	-9.0	7.4
Mining	97	94	87	3.2	11.5
Construction	365	474	420	-23.0	-13.1
Manufacturing	64	92	115	-30.4	-44.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	755	727	729	3.9	3.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	218	256	224	-14.8	-2.7
Wholesale Trade	33	32	32	3.1	3.1
Retail Trade	100	110	92	-9.1	8.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	84	113	98	-25.7	-14.3
Information	16	16	12	0.0	33.3
Financial Activities	38	31	37	22.6	2.7
Professional & Business Services	115	169	115	-32.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	84	89	83	-5.6	1.2
Leisure & Hospitality	253	136	232	86.0	9.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	28	27	25	3.7	12.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	116	81	100	43.2	16.0
Federal Government	49	22	41	122.7	19.5
State Government	14	14	17	0.0	-17.6
Local Government	53	44	41	20.5	29.3
Local Education	14	12	9	16.7	55.6
UNCLASSIFIED	28	15	10	86.7	180.0
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	207	266	239	-22.2	-13.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	81	116	94	-30.2	-13.8
Construction	67	103	77	-35.0	-13.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	106	136	136	-22.1	-22.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	40	47	43	-14.9	-7.0
Financial Activities	7	4	9	75.0	-22.2
Professional & Business Services	23	45	30	-48.9	-23.3
Educational & Health Services	16	15	24	6.7	-33.3
Leisure & Hospitality	11	15	24	-26.7	-54.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	11	7	9.1	71.4
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	212	235	217	-9.8	-2.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	84	100	108	-16.0	-22.2
Construction	53	79	65	-32.9	-18.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	115	125	101	-8.0	13.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	38	46	32	-17.4	18.8
Financial Activities	16	11	4	45.5	300.0
Professional & Business Services	22	19	20	15.8	10.0
Educational & Health Services	18	24	21	-25.0	-14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	14	14	15	0.0	-6.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	10	8	6	25.0	66.7

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 2024 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0324_UI.pdf.

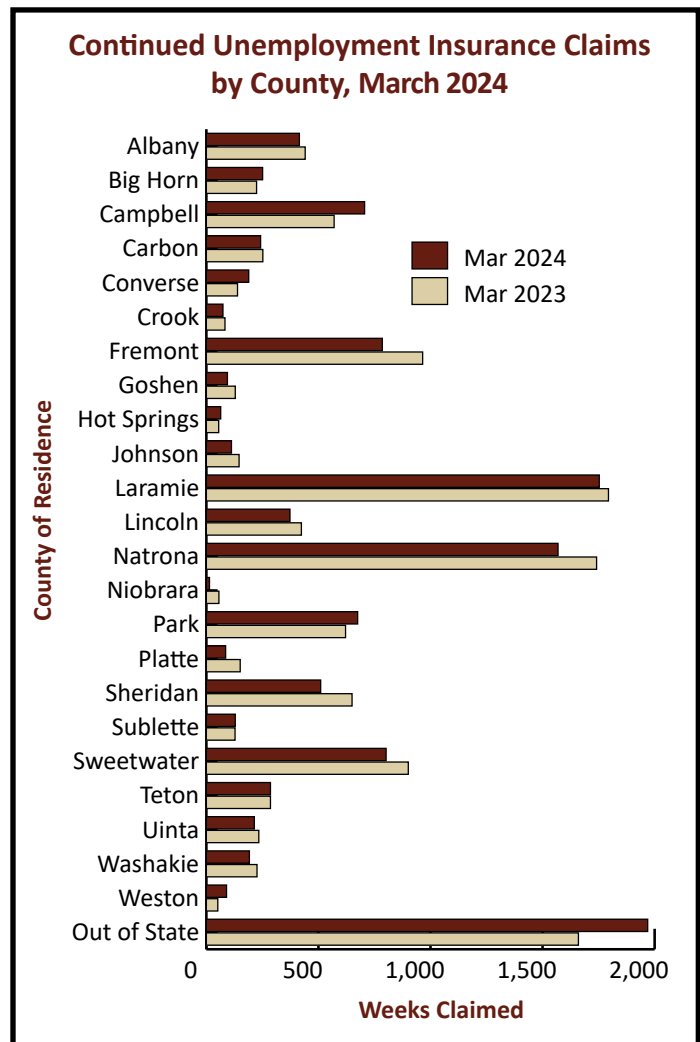
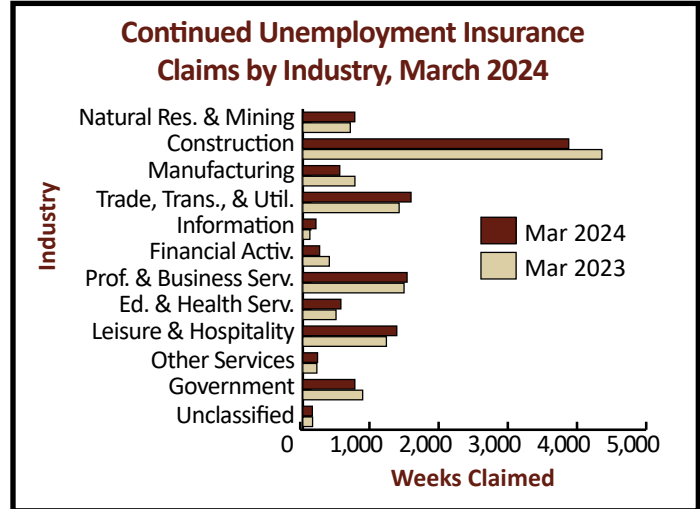
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 11,977 in March 2023 to 11,649 in March 2024 (-328, or -2.7%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Mar 24	Feb 24	Mar 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	11,649	13,208	11,977	-11.8	-2.7
Total Unique Claimants	3,948	4,274	3,474	-7.6	13.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,129	6,062	5,762	-15.4	-11.0
Natural Resources & Mining	751	824	686	-8.9	9.5
Mining	687	719	549	-4.5	25.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	57	54	49	5.6	16.3
Construction	3,843	4,676	4,322	-17.8	-11.1
Manufacturing	534	560	753	-4.6	-29.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,629	6,194	5,234	-9.1	7.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,564	1,618	1,392	-3.3	12.4
Wholesale Trade	248	239	215	3.8	15.3
Retail Trade	700	759	702	-7.8	-0.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	614	619	474	-0.8	29.5
Information	190	187	102	1.6	86.3
Financial Activities	243	289	383	-15.9	-36.6
Professional & Business Services	1,507	1,860	1,463	-19.0	3.0
Educational & Health Services	550	591	480	-6.9	14.6
Leisure & Hospitality	1,358	1,441	1,208	-5.8	12.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	213	205	203	3.9	4.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	752	810	865	-7.2	-13.1
Federal Government	325	377	420	-13.8	-22.6
State Government	102	83	104	22.9	-1.9
Local Government	323	349	339	-7.4	-4.7
Local Education	55	55	62	0.0	-11.3
UNCLASSIFIED	138	141	116	-2.1	19.0
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,753	2,142	1,794	-18.2	-2.3
Total Unique Claimants	594	694	537	-14.4	10.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	777	975	951	-20.3	-18.3
Construction	706	901	856	-21.6	-17.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	896	1,077	758	-16.8	18.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	291	318	217	-8.5	34.1
Financial Activities	57	59	38	-3.4	50.0
Professional & Business Services	227	345	221	-34.2	2.7
Educational & Health Services	115	124	118	-7.3	-2.5
Leisure & Hospitality	98	110	111	-10.9	-11.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	58	59	61	-1.7	-4.9
UNCLASSIFIED	21	30	22	-30.0	-4.5
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,569	1,756	1,741	-10.6	-9.9
Total Unique Claimants	546	571	501	-4.4	9.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	701	773	840	-9.3	-16.5
Construction	525	593	648	-11.5	-19.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	808	925	859	-12.6	-5.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	227	224	252	1.3	-9.9
Financial Activities	61	57	88	7.0	-30.7
Professional & Business Services	214	273	222	-21.6	-3.6
Educational & Health Services	142	154	103	-7.8	37.9
Leisure & Hospitality	103	161	125	-36.0	-17.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50	51	38	-2.0	31.6
UNCLASSIFIED	8	5	3	60.0	166.7

^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.



PRSR STD
US POSTAGE PAID
CASPER WY
PERMIT NO. 100

**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602**

**Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300
Return Service Requested**

[]