

TRENDS

New Wyoming Residents: Where They Came From and Where They Are Working

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

This article analyzes which states had individuals who relocated to Wyoming in 2023 and the industries in which they found employment. To accomplish this, Research & Planning looked at individuals who surrendered an out-of-state driver's license and obtained a Wyoming driver's license in 2023. Results show that the majority of those that relocated to Wyoming for employment were from Colorado, Florida, Texas, Montana, and Arizona. The top industries of employment were educational services, health care & social assistance, retail trade, accommodation & food services, and construction.

According to the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division (EAD) and population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Wyoming's population grew by an estimated 2,428 individuals from 2022 to 2023 (Liu, 2023). Census estimates are limited in what information is available about these new residents, leaving many questions unanswered: Who are these individuals? Where did they come from? What are their demographics? Where are they working?

The research presented in this article from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of

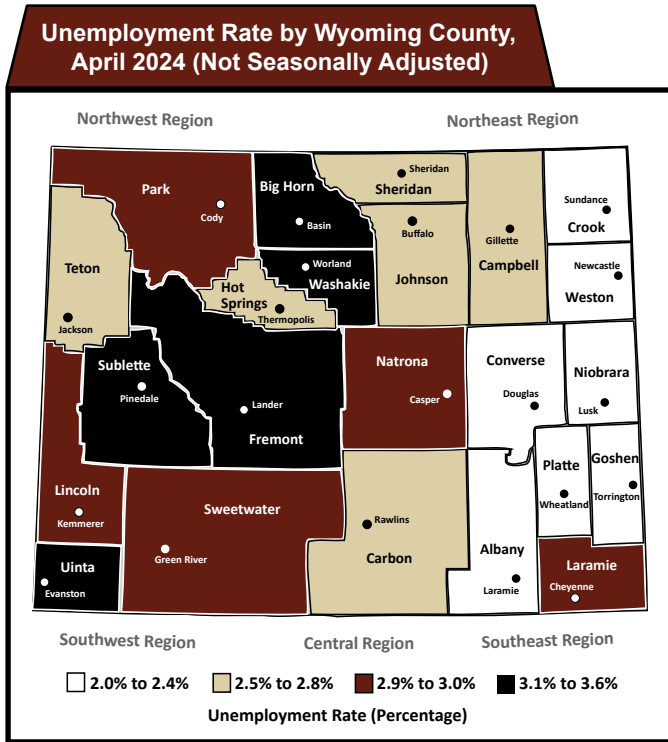
Workforce Services aims to answer those questions by exploring the relationship of individuals who obtained a Wyoming driver's license, average annual earnings from 2023, and the state in which they previously resided. This allows R&P to identify both the trends in driver's license attainment and corresponding average annual wages for all age groups.

This article is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the methodology, namely where the data came from and how the information was collected that led

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HIGHLIGHTS

- The *2024 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report* from the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council, is available online now. ... page 10
- Wyoming total nonfarm employment rose by 1.7% from April 2023 to April 2024. ... page 14



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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, Matthew Halama,
Tiffany Horn, and Laura Yetter

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Mission statement available at:
<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf>
ISSN 0512-4409

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to its analysis. The second section deals with the results of the data analysis, while the third part presents some conclusions.

It is important to keep in mind that this research does not include *nonresidents*, or individuals for whom demographic data are not available; these are typically individuals who commute to Wyoming from another state or country for work. Nonresidents also may be individuals who moved to Wyoming for work in 2023 but had not established residency by the end of the year. As

noted by Moore (2024), there were 59,556 nonresidents working in Wyoming at any time during the year in 2024, accounting for 17.0% of all persons with wage records.

Methodology

According to the Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT; 2024), an individual has up to one year after establishing residency to obtain a Wyoming driver's license; in doing so, they must surrender their driver's license from their previous state of residence.

Through an agreement with WYDOT, R&P identified the individuals who obtained a Wyoming driver's license in 2023 and surrendered their previous license. This allowed R&P to determine the states from which these new residents came. Individuals who met these criteria are identified in this article as *relocatees*.

From there, R&P linked data from the driver's license file to its Wage Records (see Box 1) database to determine which of these individuals worked in Wyoming in 2023. R&P collects and maintains quarterly wage record data through the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system from 1992 to present, which covers approximately 92% of Wyoming jobs. Linking these administrative databases allows R&P to identify several variables such as age, gender, wages earned, the number of years and quarters worked, and more. For this article, new resident refers to individuals who surrendered an out-of-state driver's license and obtained a Wyoming driver's license in 2023. This article discusses relocatees with wages in Wyoming in 2023, and those who did not have wages.

Box 1: What are Wage Records?

Wage records represent an individual's wage history based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. UI-covered employment represents more than 90% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment.

As noted by Gosar (1995):

“Wage records are an administrative database used to calculate UI benefits for employees who have been laid-off through no fault of their own. By law, each employer who has covered employees, must submit tax reports to the state showing each employee's wage. The required information on this tax report includes social security number (SSN) for each covered employee, year, quarter, and wages earned in the quarter.”

More detailed methodology for the research presented in this article is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0624/a1_method.htm.

Results

In total, R&P identified 3,653 relocatees in 2023. Of those, 2,464 (67.5%) were found in Wyoming's Wage Records database, while 1,189 (32.5%) were not (see Table 1). It is possible that individuals without wage records were working in a non UI-covered job, or were teleworking with wages in another state.

Relocatees Not Working in Wyoming

Of the 1,189 relocatees without wage records in 2023, 628 (52.8%) were men,

while 561 (47.2%) were women. The average age for these relocatees was 45.0; the average age for female relocatees not working in Wyoming was 45.3, slightly higher than the average age of 44.8 for men.

The largest number of relocatees without wage records (273, or 23.0%) was in the 65 and older age group (see Table 2). These may be individuals who moved from another state to retire in Wyoming. Individuals ages 25-34 (234, or 19.7%), 35-44 (180, or 15.1%), and 45-54 (153, or 12.9%) accounted for approximately half (47.7%) of all relocatees without wage records. There were more men than women in each age group, except for the 55-64 (68 women compared to 63 men) and 35-44 (both 90) age groups.

Relocatees without wage records came from every state in the U.S., with the

Table 1: Number of Relocatees to Wyoming by Gender, 2023

Gender	Wage Records				No Wage Records				Total			
	N	Column %	Row %	Average Age	N	Column %	Row %	Average Age	N	Column %	Row %	Average Age
Women	1,151	46.7	67.2	38.0	561	47.2	32.8	45.3	1,712	46.9	100.0	40.4
Men	1,313	53.3	67.6	37.9	628	52.8	32.4	44.8	1,941	53.1	100.0	40.1
Total	2,464	100.0	67.5	37.9	1,189	100.0	32.5	45.0	3,653	100.0	100.0	40.2

Source: Wyoming Wage Records and WYDOT Driver's License file.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

Table 2: Total Number of Relocatees to Wyoming by Age, 2023

Age Group	Wage Records			No Wage Records			Total		
	N	Column %	Row %	N	Column %	Row %	N	Column %	Row %
15-19	117	4.7	53.9	100	8.4	46.1	217	5.9	100.0
20-24	381	15.5	76.2	119	10.0	23.8	500	13.7	100.0
25-34	690	28.0	74.7	234	19.7	25.3	924	25.3	100.0
35-44	528	21.4	74.6	180	15.1	25.4	708	19.4	100.0
45-54	355	14.4	69.9	153	12.9	30.1	508	13.9	100.0
55-64	259	10.5	66.6	130	10.9	33.4	389	10.6	100.0
65+	134	5.4	32.9	273	23.0	67.1	407	11.1	100.0
Total	2,464	100.0	67.5	1,189	100.0	32.5	3,653	100.0	100.0

Source: Wyoming Wage Records and WYDOT Driver's License File.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

exception of Maine and West Virginia (see Table 3). The five states from which the most relocatees without wage records came were Colorado (144), Texas (110), Florida (102), Utah (71), and Arizona (60). Individuals age 65 and older made up the largest share of relocatees without wage records from Texas, Florida, Utah, and Arizona, while the largest group from Colorado was the 25-34 age group.

The largest groups of those without wage records were 25-34 from Colorado (34), 65 and older from Arizona (26) and Texas (25), and 20-24 from Colorado (24).

The largest age group that came from Colorado was 25-34 (34), Texas was 65+ (25), Florida was 65+ (22), Utah was both 25-34 and 65+ (15), and Arizona was 65+ (26).

Relocatees Working in Wyoming

There were 2,464 individuals who relocated from other states, obtained a Wyoming driver's license, and had wage records in Wyoming in 2023. Of those, 1,313 (53.3%) were men and 1,151 (46.7%) were women (see Table 1, page 4). Relocatees working in Wyoming were younger (37.9) than those not working (45.0) on average. The average ages for male and female relocatees working in Wyoming in 2023 were 37.9 and 38.0, respectively.

The largest numbers of relocatees working in Wyoming were those ages 25-34 (690, or 28.0%), 35-44 (528, or 21.4%), and 20-24 (381, or 15.5%; see Table 2, page 4). When gender and demographics were combined, each age group had more men working than women, with the exception of those ages 55-64 (130 women vs. 129 men).

Every state in the U.S. was represented

Table 3: Number of Relocatees to Wyoming by State of Surrendered Driver's License, 2023

State	Wage Records	No Wage Records	Total
Alaska	27	5	32
Alabama	22	14	36
Arkansas	35	17	52
Arizona	131	60	191
California	12	6	18
Colorado	325	144	469
Connecticut	3	6	9
Delaware	0	3	3
Florida	171	102	273
Georgia	34	27	61
Hawaii	10	11	21
Iowa	12	5	17
Idaho	128	43	171
Illinois	9	16	25
Indiana	17	18	35
Kansas	36	11	47
Kentucky	26	14	40
Louisiana	23	9	32
Massachusetts	7	8	15
Maryland	14	6	20
Maine	3	0	3
Michigan	42	20	62
Minnesota	45	16	61
Missouri	40	22	62
Mississippi	5	6	11
Montana	152	59	211
North Carolina	67	30	97
North Dakota	38	21	59
Nebraska	86	32	118
New Hampshire	8	4	12
New Jersey	4	10	14
New Mexico	43	16	59
Nevada	37	21	58
New York	16	13	29
Ohio	30	20	50
Oklahoma	N/D	N/D	10
Oregon	70	26	96
Pennsylvania	41	20	61
Rhode Island	N/D	N/D	4
South Carolina	41	18	59
South Dakota	111	40	151
Tennessee	61	13	74
Texas	157	110	267
Utah	120	71	191
Virginia	33	24	57
Vermont	9	3	12
Washington	101	36	137
Wisconsin	46	11	57
Total	2,464	1,189	3,653

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Wage Records and WYDOT Driver's License File.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

with relocatees working in Wyoming, with the exception of Delaware and West Virginia (see Table 3, page 5, and Figure 1). The five states with the greatest number of relocatees working in Wyoming were Colorado (325), Florida (171), Texas (157), Montana (152), and Arizona (131; see Table 3). The largest number of relocatees from Colorado were those ages 25-34 (93), 35-44 (70), and 20-24 (67). Relocatees with wage records also included those ages 25-34 from Montana (44), followed by those ages 25-34 and 35-44 from Florida (43 each).

As shown in Table 4 (see page 7), the industries with the largest employment were educational services (348), health care & social assistance (343), retail trade (318), accommodation & food services (292), and construction (163). The industries with the largest average annual wages were management of companies and enterprises

(\$93,137), utilities (\$60,600), mining (\$58,597), wholesale trade (\$43,499), and professional, scientific, & technical services (\$43,213).

Women with wage records were most often found in health care & social assistance (258), educational services (213), accommodation & food services (155), retail trade (146), and public administration (65; see Table 4). The highest paying industries for women were mining (\$59,908), professional, scientific, & technical services (\$40,531), and wholesale trade (\$40,096).

The top five industries that employed men who re-located to Wyoming were retail trade (172), accommodation & food services (137), educational services (135), construction (135), and mining (101). The

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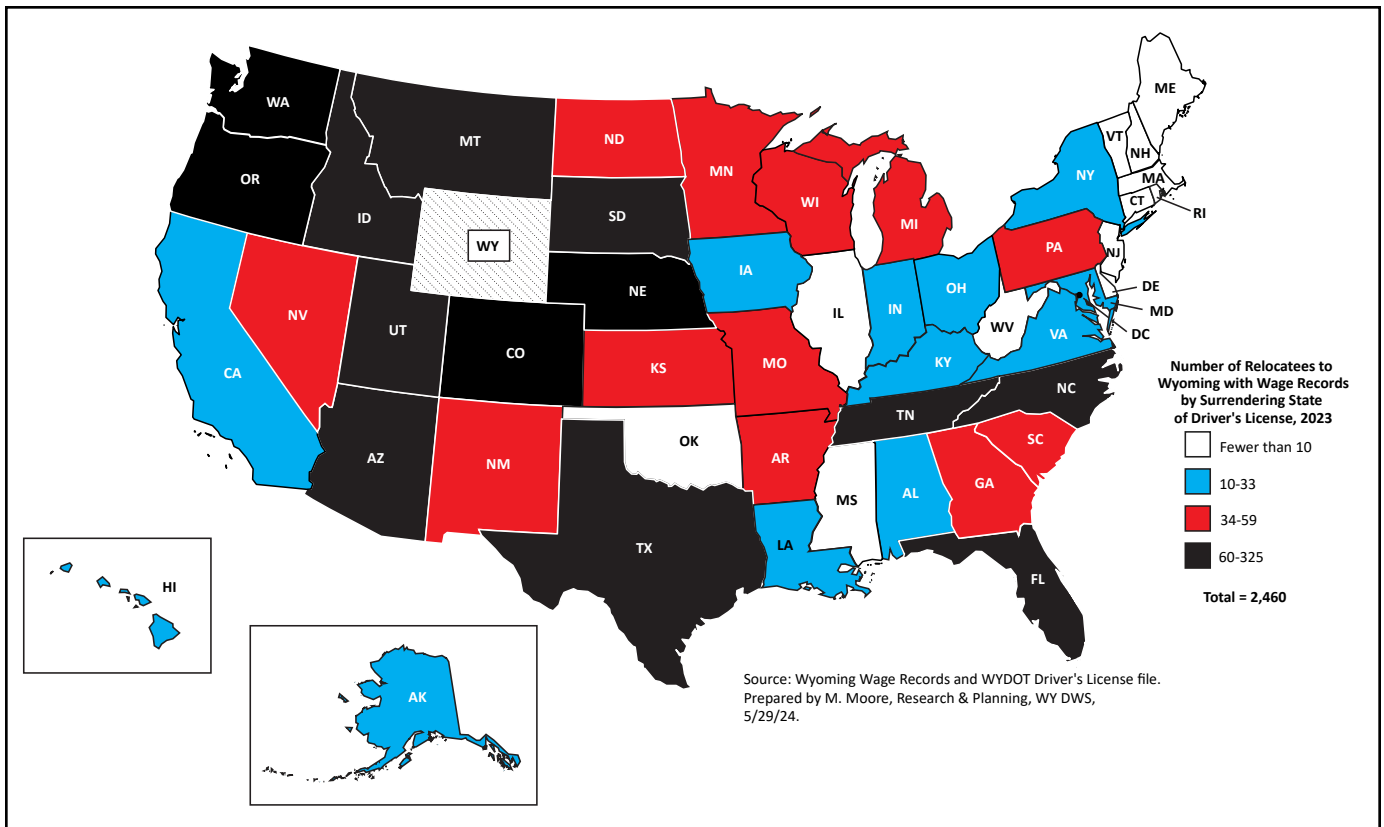


Figure 1: Number of Relocatees to Wyoming with Wage Records by State of Surrendered Driver's License, 2023

Table 4: Number Relocates Working and Average Annual Wage in Wyoming by Industry and Gender, 2023

Industry and NAICS ^a Code	Women				Men				Total			
	N	Column %	Row %	Average Wage	N	Column %	Row %	Average Wage	N	Column %	Row %	Average Wage
Agriculture (11)	3	0.3	18.8	\$12,289	13	1.0	81.3	\$14,361	16	0.6	100.0	\$13,972
Mining, Including Oil & Gas (22)	9	0.8	8.2	\$59,908	101	7.7	91.8	\$58,480	110	4.5	100.0	\$58,597
Utilities (22)	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	22	0.9	100.0	\$60,600
Construction (23)	28	2.4	17.2	\$22,141	135	10.3	82.8	\$38,390	163	6.6	100.0	\$35,599
Manufacturing (31-33)	14	1.2	16.5	\$15,255	71	5.4	83.5	\$34,976	85	3.4	100.0	\$31,728
Wholesale Trade (42)	21	1.8	27.6	\$40,096	55	4.2	72.4	\$44,798	76	3.1	100.0	\$43,499
Retail Trade (44-45)	146	12.7	45.9	\$16,278	172	13.1	54.1	\$22,049	318	12.9	100.0	\$19,400
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	22	1.9	24.7	\$30,927	67	5.1	75.3	\$42,915	89	3.6	100.0	\$39,952
Information (51)	16	1.4	37.2	\$19,424	27	2.1	62.8	\$48,941	43	1.7	100.0	\$37,958
Finance & Insurance (52)	46	4.0	68.7	\$24,447	21	1.6	31.3	\$40,947	67	2.7	100.0	\$29,618
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	15	1.3	50.0	\$19,206	15	1.1	50.0	\$32,805	30	1.2	100.0	\$26,006
Professional & Technical Services (54)	59	5.1	48.0	\$40,531	64	4.9	52.0	\$45,686	123	5.0	100.0	\$43,213
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	6	0.2	100.0	\$93,137
Admin. & Waste Services (56)	42	3.6	43.3	\$33,661	55	4.2	56.7	\$19,720	97	3.9	100.0	\$25,756
Educational Services (61)	213	18.5	61.2	\$27,368	135	10.3	38.8	\$30,873	348	14.1	100.0	\$28,728
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	258	22.4	75.2	\$30,038	85	6.5	24.8	\$65,999	343	13.9	100.0	\$38,950
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	14	1.2	45.2	\$24,271	17	1.3	54.8	\$17,982	31	1.3	100.0	\$20,822
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	155	13.5	53.1	\$13,841	137	10.4	46.9	\$16,845	292	11.9	100.0	\$15,250
Other Services, Except Public Administration (81)	18	1.6	36.0	\$23,243	32	2.4	64.0	\$24,966	50	2.0	100.0	\$24,346
Public Admin. (92)	65	5.6	43.0	\$28,695	86	6.5	57.0	\$41,148	151	6.1	100.0	\$35,788
Unclassified	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	4	0.2	100.0	\$63,564
Total	1,151	100.0	46.7	\$25,794	1,313	100.0	53.3	\$36,514	2,464	100.0	100.0	\$31,507

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Wyoming Wage Records and WYDOT Driver's License File.
 Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

(Text continued from page 6)

highest paying industries for men were health care & social assistance (\$65,999), mining (\$58,480), and information (\$48,941).

not. The opposite was true for relocations ages 65 and older, where nearly seven of every 10 (67.1%) did not have wage records in Wyoming. This supports the idea that older individuals may have re-located to Wyoming to retire.

Conclusions

Among relocations to Wyoming, substantially more had wage records than not (see Figure 2). For most age groups, roughly seven of every 10 had wage records in Wyoming, while three did

Male and female relocations often were found in different industries, though a substantial number of both were found in educational services, accommodation & food services, and retail trade. Male relocations often were found in industries like construction and mining, while female relocations had wages in health care & social assistance and public

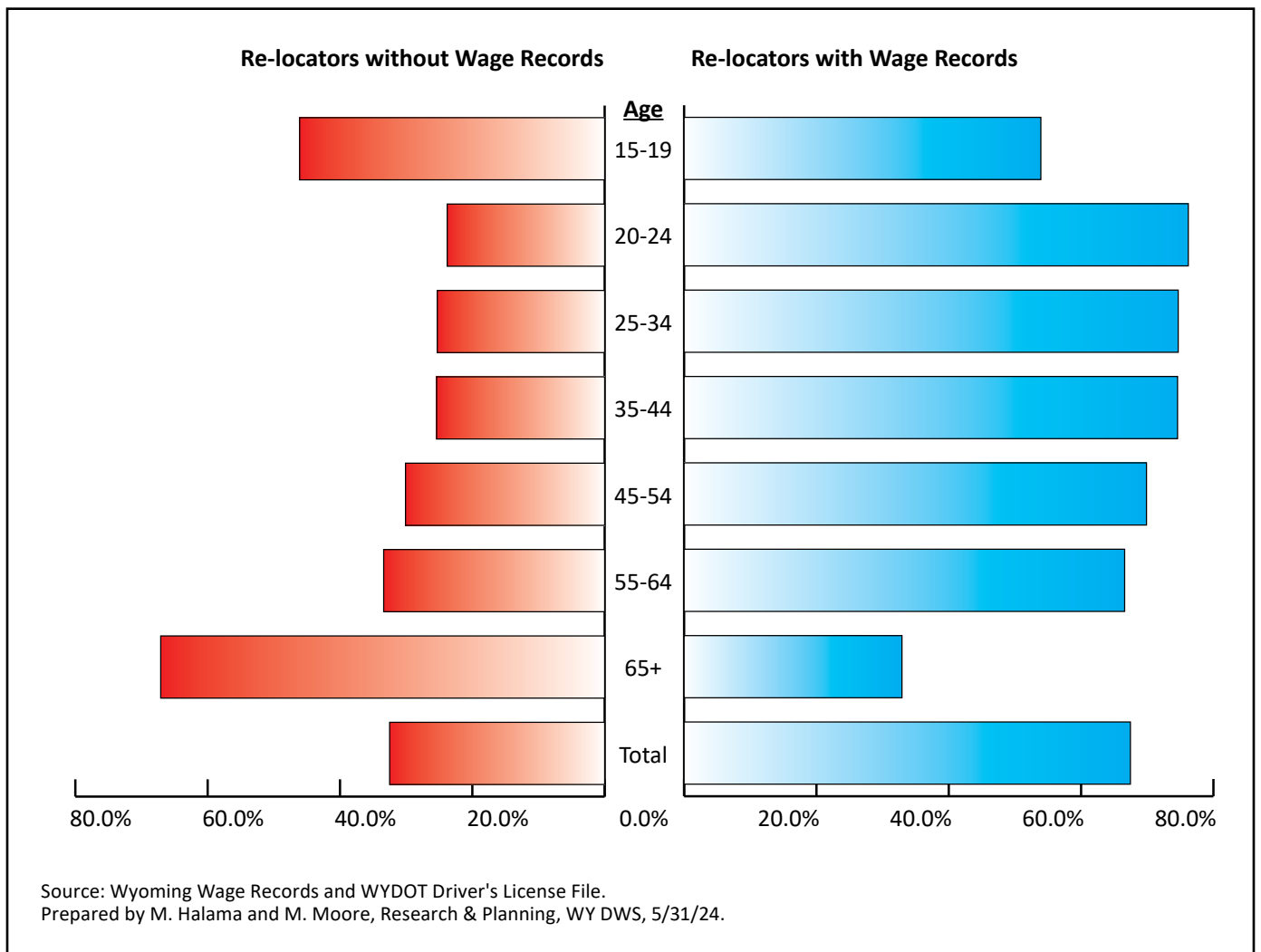


Figure 2: Percentage of Relocates to Wyoming by Age Group With and Without Wage Records, 2023

administration. The industries with the highest average annual wages for relocatees to Wyoming were management of companies & enterprises (\$93,137), utilities (\$60,600), mining (\$58,597), wholesale trade (\$43,499), and professional, scientific, & technical services (\$43,213).

In 2023, the top five

states from which individuals re-located, obtained a Wyoming driver’s license, and found employment in Wyoming were Colorado, Florida, Texas, Montana, and Arizona. This indicates that while some re-location is a function of proximity (such as relocatees from Colorado and Montana), relocatees also move to Wyoming for other reasons.

As shown in Table 5, four industries appeared in the top five industries with the greatest number of relocatees for each of those states: retail trade, educational services, health care & social assistance, and accommodation & food services. Of those four industries, the highest average annual wages were typically found in health care & social assistance. This could be an indication Wyoming is attracting health care workers from other states due to higher wages. This idea is supported by earlier research by R&P, which demonstrated that many health care-related occupations had higher wages in Wyoming than most surrounding states (Glover and Moore, 2019).

In contrast, industries such as retail trade and accommodation & food services had much lower wages. Wyoming has an abundance of jobs in these industries (Research & Planning, 2024), so individuals looking to move to Wyoming may have taken a job in one of these industries while searching for more lucrative opportunities. It is also possible that individuals working in these industries may have moved to

Table 5: Relocatees Working in Wyoming by Top 5 Industries and Previous State of Residence, 2023

	NAICS ^a Code	Title	N	Average Annual Wage
Colorado	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	48	\$51,092
	61	Educational Services	47	\$34,506
	44-45	Retail Trade	44	\$22,129
	72	Accommodation & Food Services	36	\$10,398
	23	Construction	20	\$34,802
	Total		325	\$34,641
Florida	72	Accommodation & Food Services	27	\$21,683
	61	Educational Services	20	\$28,575
	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	19	\$35,576
	44-45	Retail Trade	17	\$13,549
	92	Public Administration	12	\$18,963
	Total		171	\$28,742
Texas	44-45	Retail Trade	17	\$14,683
	61	Educational Services	17	\$37,452
	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	16	\$28,050
	72	Accommodation & Food Services	16	\$6,265
	21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14	\$48,667
	Total		157	\$27,840
Montana	44-45	Retail Trade	29	\$18,018
	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	25	\$41,398
	72	Accommodation & Food Services	16	\$8,873
	61	Educational Services	12	\$35,127
	21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	11	\$86,243
	Total		152	\$32,350
Arizona	61	Educational Services	19	\$24,146
	44-45	Retail Trade	18	\$28,441
	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	17	\$49,968
	72	Accommodation & Food Services	15	\$8,197
	92	Public Administration	13	\$31,631
	Total		131	\$36,311

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Wyoming Wage Records and WYDOT Driver's License File.
 Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

Wyoming with a spouse or other family member who worked in a higher-paying industry, such as mining or construction.

Future articles could expand on this research by looking beyond 2023, and perhaps identify the differences in relocatees in times of economic booms compared to economic downturns.

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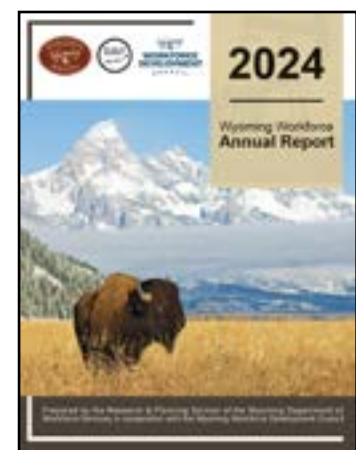
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Now Online: 2024 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

The 2024 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council, provides a wealth of information on

Wyoming's labor market. The new report is available online on at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2024/2024_Annual_Report.pdf.

A limited number of print copies are available by contacting Michael Moore at michael.moore@wyo.gov.



Wyoming Unemployment Low and Stable at 2.8% in April 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 March to April at 2.8%. Wyoming’s unemployment rate also held steady from its year-ago level of 2.8%. In contrast, the U.S. unemployment rate edged upward from March to April, rising from 3.8% to 3.9% and was higher than its April 2023 level of 3.4%.

From March to April, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased. Warmer weather often brings seasonal job gains in construction, professional & business services, retail trade, and other sectors. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Big Horn (down from 4.4% to 3.4%), Park (down from 3.8% to 2.9%), Washakie (down from 4.0% to 3.2%), Sweetwater (down from 3.8% to 3.0%), and Carbon (down from 3.6% to 2.8%)

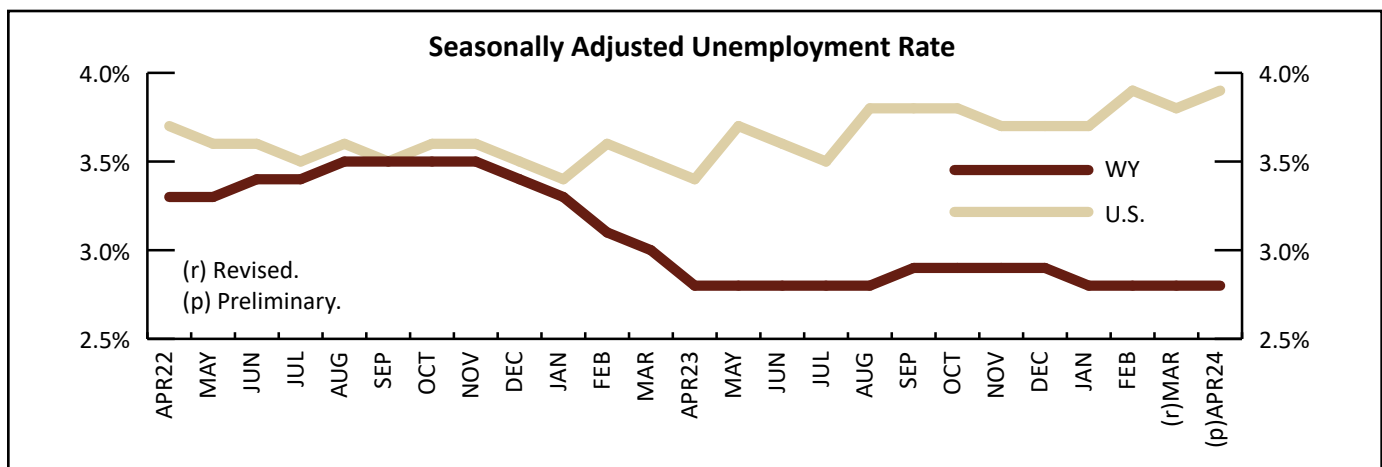
counties. Teton County’s unemployment rate rose from 2.1% in March to 2.6% in April as the end of the ski season gave rise to seasonal job losses.

From April 2023 to April 2024, jobless rates fell in 14 counties, rose slightly in six counties, and remained unchanged in three counties. The largest decreases were found in Teton (down from 3.5% to 2.6%) and Platte (down from 3.0% to 2.4%) counties. Uinta County’s unemployment rate increased from 3.1% to 3.4%.

In April, the lowest unemployment rates were reported in Weston County at 2.0%, Converse County at 2.2%, and Niobrara and Crook counties, each at 2.3%. Sublette County had the highest unemployment rate in the state at 3.6%. It was followed by Big Horn County and Uinta County, each at 3.4%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 285,200 in April 2023 to 290,100 in April 2024, an increase of 4,900 jobs (1.7%).

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, April 2024

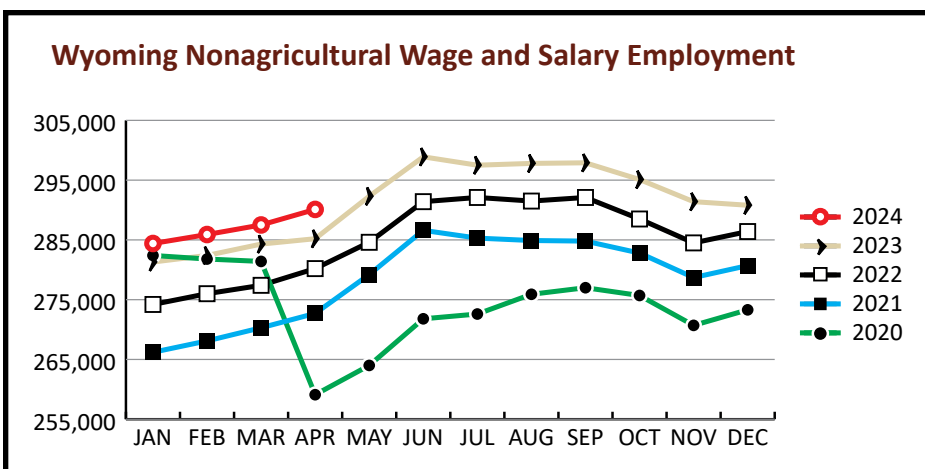
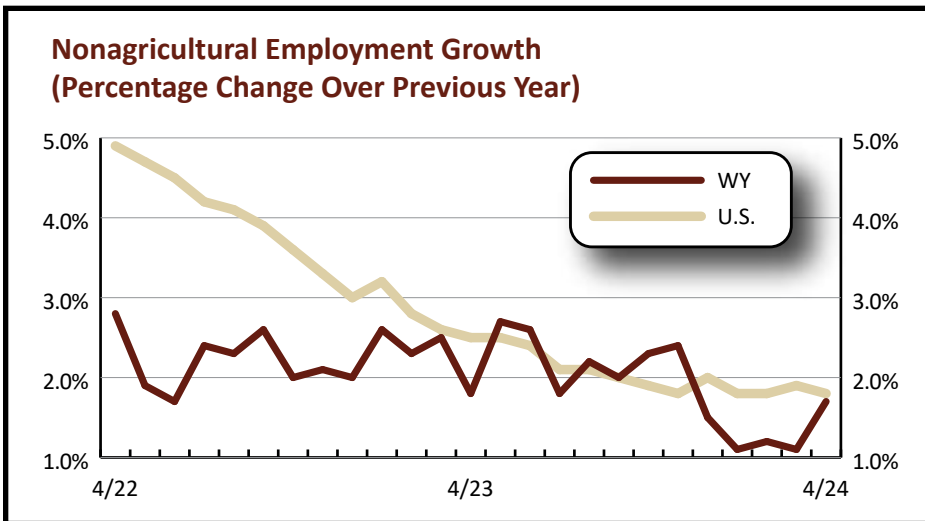
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	288,040	290,100	2,060	0.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,620	16,400	-220	-1.3%
Construction	22,290	22,400	110	0.5%
Manufacturing	10,164	10,500	336	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	8,052	8,000	-52	-0.7%
Retail Trade	29,103	30,000	897	3.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,216	13,900	-316	-2.3%
Information	3,051	3,200	149	4.7%
Financial Activities	11,441	11,500	59	0.5%
Professional & Business Services	21,405	21,300	-105	-0.5%
Educational & Health Services	29,731	29,500	-231	-0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,589	36,500	911	2.5%
Other Services	16,362	15,400	-962	-6.2%
Government	70,016	71,500	1,484	2.1%

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

State Unemployment Rates April 2024 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
California	5.3
District of Columbia	5.2
Nevada	5.1
Illinois	4.8
Washington	4.8
New Jersey	4.7
Alaska	4.6
Kentucky	4.6
Connecticut	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
New York	4.2
Oregon	4.2
Rhode Island	4.1
Ohio	4.0
Texas	4.0
Delaware	3.9
Michigan	3.9
United States	3.9
New Mexico	3.8
Colorado	3.7
Arizona	3.6
Indiana	3.6
North Carolina	3.5
Oklahoma	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Missouri	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.4
Florida	3.3
Idaho	3.3
South Carolina	3.2
Alabama	3.1
Georgia	3.1
Hawaii	3.1
Maine	3.1
Montana	3.1
Tennessee	3.1
Massachusetts	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Iowa	2.8
Kansas	2.8
Mississippi	2.8
Utah	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Wyoming	2.8
Minnesota	2.7
Maryland	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
Nebraska	2.5
Vermont	2.1
North Dakota	2.0
South Dakota	2.0



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

State Unemployment Rates April 2024 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 24	Mar 24	Apr 23	Mar 24	Apr 23
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.2	25.1	25.6	0.4	-1.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.3	20.2	20.8	0.5	-2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	7.9	7.8	8.4	1.3	-6.0
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	-3.4
Construction	1.8	1.7	2.1	5.9	-14.3
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	0.2	0.3	0.3	-33.3	-33.3
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
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	
	Apr 24	Mar 24	Apr 23	Mar 24	Apr 23
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.7	21.4	21.5	1.4	0.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.1	16.8	17.1	1.8	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	6.7	6.5	6.5	3.1	3.1
Natural Resources & Mining	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	6.1
Construction	1.8	1.6	1.8	12.5	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.0	14.9	15.0	0.7	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
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	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 24	Mar 24	Apr 23	Mar 24	Apr 23
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.0	22.7	20.4	-7.5	2.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.1	19.8	17.7	-8.6	2.3
GOODS PRODUCING	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	6.9
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.6	7.4
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.9	19.7	17.5	-9.1	2.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.5	2.7	2.6	-7.4	-3.8
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	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.7
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.6	8.2	6.5	-19.5	1.5
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	5.6
Nevada	5.0
California	4.8
District of Columbia	4.6
Alaska	4.5
Illinois	4.4
Washington	4.4
Kentucky	4.3
Ohio	4.2
New Jersey	4.1
New York	3.9
Michigan	3.8
West Virginia	3.8
Delaware	3.7
Rhode Island	3.7
Oregon	3.6
Connecticut	3.5
Texas	3.5
United States	3.5
Colorado	3.4
Indiana	3.4
Louisiana	3.4
New Mexico	3.3
North Carolina	3.3
Florida	3.2
Idaho	3.2
Missouri	3.2
Arkansas	3.1
Massachusetts	3.1
Oklahoma	3.1
Wisconsin	3.0
Georgia	2.9
Pennsylvania	2.9
South Carolina	2.9
Hawaii	2.8
Maine	2.8
Wyoming	2.8
Kansas	2.7
Maryland	2.7
Minnesota	2.7
Montana	2.7
Tennessee	2.7
Utah	2.7
Alabama	2.6
Arizona	2.6
New Hampshire	2.4
Nebraska	2.3
Vermont	2.3
Virginia	2.3
Iowa	2.2
North Dakota	2.2
South Dakota	2.0
Mississippi	1.8

Economic Indicators

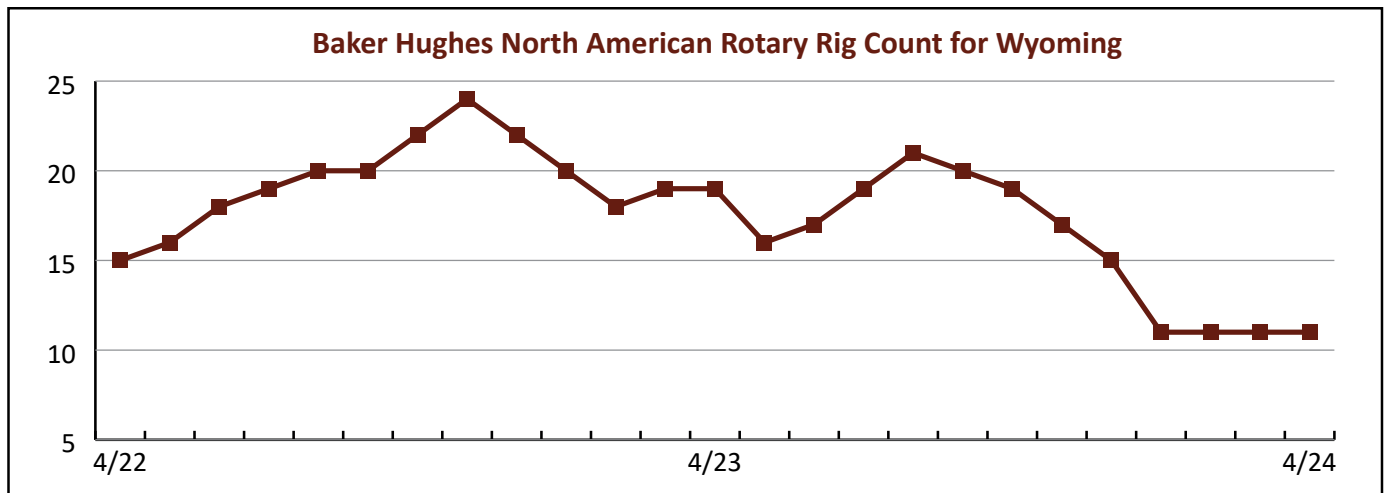
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming total nonfarm employment rose by 1.7% from April 2023 to April 2024.

	Apr 2024 (p)	Mar 2024 (r)	Apr 2023 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	290,100	287,500	285,200	0.9	1.7
Wyoming State Government	15,200	15,100	14,600	0.7	4.1
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,400	48,200	47,900	0.4	1.0
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,200	39,800	39,700	1.0	1.3
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,349,000	8,637,000	7,676,000	-3.3	8.8
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.4%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	380,000	286,000	386,000	32.9	-1.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,267,000	4,422,000	3,692,000	-3.5	15.6
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,917	10,203	8,297	-2.8	19.5
Benefits Paid	\$4,831,686	\$4,941,796	\$3,736,192	-2.2	29.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$487.21	\$484.35	\$450.31	0.6	8.2
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	313.5	312.3	303.4	0.4	3.4
Food & Beverages	326.1	325.5	319.1	0.2	2.2
Housing	331.7	331.2	317.3	0.1	4.5
Apparel	133.5	133.6	131.8	-0.1	1.3
Transportation	276.7	272.5	267.4	1.5	3.5
Medical Care	561.6	559.9	547.2	0.3	2.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	138.4	138.2	136.4	0.2	1.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	146.0	145.8	145.4	0.1	0.4
Other Goods & Services	556.5	553.7	533.7	0.5	4.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	257.2	255.0	256.9	0.9	0.1
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	186	258	129	-27.9	44.2
Valuation	\$113,363,000	\$96,164,000	\$48,101,000	17.9	135.7
Single Family Homes	169	146	111	15.8	52.3
Valuation	\$111,369,000	\$81,959,000	\$46,020,000	35.9	142.0
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	27	13	7	107.7	285.7
Valuation	\$4,633,000	\$2,823,000	\$1,034,000	64.1	348.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	38	73	23	-47.9	65.2
Valuation	\$7,622,000	\$10,083,000	\$5,875,000	-24.4	29.7
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

Weston County, at 2.0%, had the lowest unemployment rate in April 2024.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Apr 2024 (p)	Mar 2024 (r)	Apr 2023 (b)	Apr 2024 (p)	Mar 2024 (r)	Apr 2023 (b)	Apr 2024 (p)	Mar 2024 (r)	Apr 2023 (b)	Apr 2024 (p)	Mar 2024 (r)	Apr 2023 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,460	44,948	45,664	44,073	43,215	44,190	1,387	1,733	1,474	3.1	3.9	3.2
Big Horn	5,195	5,063	5,173	5,020	4,841	5,009	175	222	164	3.4	4.4	3.2
Fremont	19,061	19,098	19,004	18,475	18,371	18,353	586	727	651	3.1	3.8	3.4
Hot Springs	2,255	2,248	2,339	2,194	2,174	2,281	61	74	58	2.7	3.3	2.5
Park	15,153	14,784	15,302	14,710	14,226	14,832	443	558	470	2.9	3.8	3.1
Washakie	3,796	3,755	3,846	3,674	3,603	3,715	122	152	131	3.2	4.0	3.4
NORTHEAST	51,847	51,524	51,952	50,494	49,950	50,608	1,353	1,574	1,344	2.6	3.1	2.6
Campbell	23,618	23,656	23,480	22,959	22,922	22,879	659	734	601	2.8	3.1	2.6
Crook	3,913	3,736	3,942	3,824	3,628	3,850	89	108	92	2.3	2.9	2.3
Johnson	4,253	4,171	4,374	4,132	4,027	4,244	121	144	130	2.8	3.5	3.0
Sheridan	16,191	16,109	16,265	15,786	15,616	15,817	405	493	448	2.5	3.1	2.8
Weston	3,872	3,852	3,891	3,793	3,757	3,818	79	95	73	2.0	2.5	1.9
SOUTHWEST	58,203	59,412	58,521	56,457	57,471	56,591	1,746	1,941	1,930	3.0	3.3	3.3
Lincoln	9,665	9,813	9,503	9,376	9,472	9,210	289	341	293	3.0	3.5	3.1
Sublette	3,829	3,726	3,974	3,693	3,568	3,839	136	158	135	3.6	4.2	3.4
Sweetwater	20,038	20,207	20,190	19,429	19,443	19,526	609	764	664	3.0	3.8	3.3
Teton	15,743	16,669	15,761	15,334	16,314	15,207	409	355	554	2.6	2.1	3.5
Uinta	8,928	8,997	9,093	8,625	8,674	8,809	303	323	284	3.4	3.6	3.1
SOUTHEAST	82,833	82,984	82,632	80,609	80,364	80,387	2,224	2,620	2,245	2.7	3.2	2.7
Albany	22,124	22,234	21,746	21,595	21,594	21,231	529	640	515	2.4	2.9	2.4
Goshen	6,446	6,280	6,665	6,289	6,103	6,500	157	177	165	2.4	2.8	2.5
Laramie	48,771	49,165	48,637	47,365	47,515	47,232	1,406	1,650	1,405	2.9	3.4	2.9
Niobrara	1,178	1,130	1,221	1,151	1,101	1,191	27	29	30	2.3	2.6	2.5
Platte	4,314	4,175	4,363	4,209	4,051	4,233	105	124	130	2.4	3.0	3.0
CENTRAL	53,876	54,021	54,288	52,333	52,165	52,643	1,543	1,856	1,645	2.9	3.4	3.0
Carbon	6,893	6,782	7,165	6,698	6,541	6,945	195	241	220	2.8	3.6	3.1
Converse	7,666	7,641	7,737	7,495	7,425	7,560	171	216	177	2.2	2.8	2.3
Natrona	39,317	39,598	39,386	38,140	38,199	38,138	1,177	1,399	1,248	3.0	3.5	3.2
STATEWIDE	292,218	292,887	293,059	283,966	283,164	284,420	8,252	9,723	8,639	2.8	3.3	2.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										2.8	2.8	2.8
U.S.										3.5	3.9	3.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	3.8	3.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 04/2024. Run Date 05/2024.

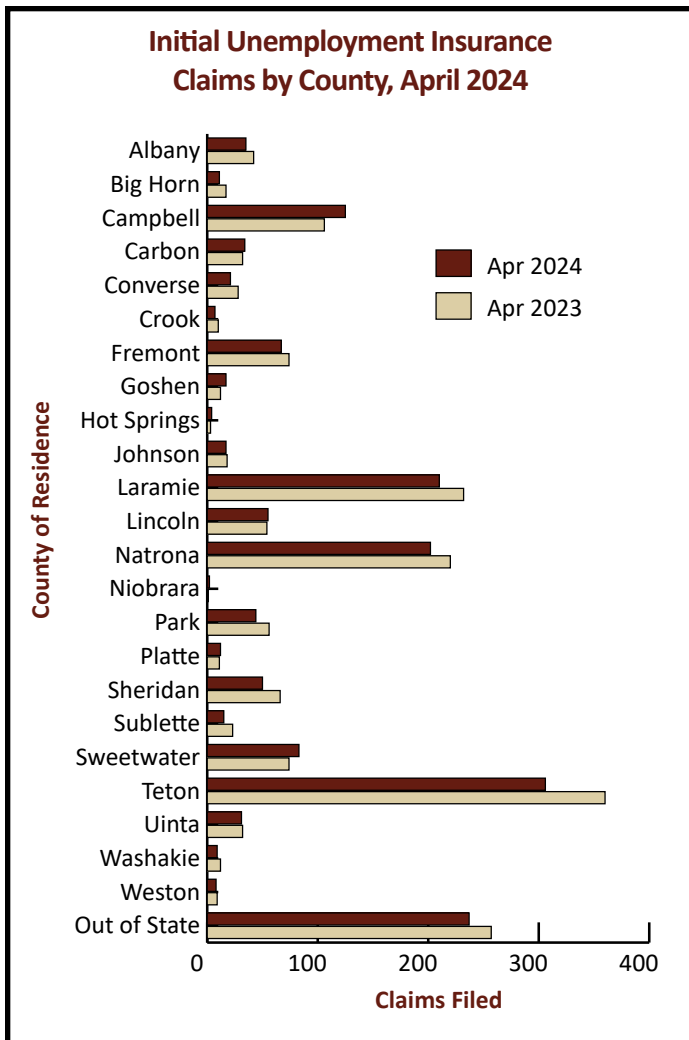
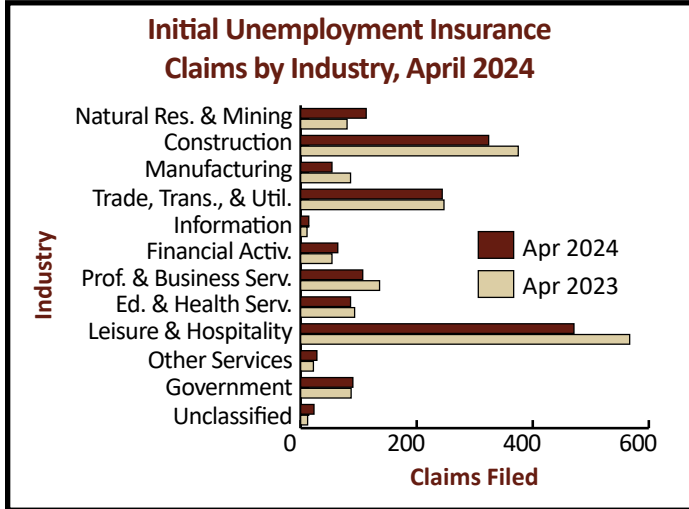
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,624 initial claims in April 2024, 152 (or 8.6%) fewer than April 2023.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Apr 24	Mar 24	Apr 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,624	1,433	1,776	13.3	-8.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	492	534	542	-7.9	-9.2
Natural Resources & Mining	113	100	80	13.0	41.3
Mining	103	96	68	7.3	51.5
Construction	324	365	375	-11.2	-13.6
Manufacturing	54	68	86	-20.6	-37.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,017	752	1,133	35.2	-10.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	244	218	247	11.9	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	25	33	31	-24.2	-19.4
Retail Trade	105	98	126	7.1	-16.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	113	86	89	31.4	27.0
Information	14	16	11	-12.5	27.3
Financial Activities	64	37	54	73.0	18.5
Professional & Business Services	107	110	136	-2.7	-21.3
Educational & Health Services	86	85	93	1.2	-7.5
Leisure & Hospitality	471	255	567	84.7	-16.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	28	28	22	0.0	27.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	90	116	87	-22.4	3.4
Federal Government	17	49	24	-65.3	-29.2
State Government	12	14	11	-14.3	9.1
Local Government	60	53	50	13.2	20.0
Local Education	7	14	9	-50.0	-22.2
UNCLASSIFIED	23	29	12	-20.7	91.7
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	210	207	232	1.4	-9.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	68	81	72	-16.0	-5.6
Construction	61	67	54	-9.0	13.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	123	105	145	17.1	-15.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	47	38	63	23.7	-25.4
Financial Activities	18	7	11	157.1	63.6
Professional & Business Services	20	23	25	-13.0	-20.0
Educational & Health Services	15	15	16	0.0	-6.3
Leisure & Hospitality	11	12	17	-8.3	-35.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	12	10	-33.3	-20.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	202	212	220	-9.8	-2.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	82	83	111	-1.2	-26.1
Construction	49	53	89	-7.5	-44.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	111	117	103	-5.1	7.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	36	40	44	-10.0	-18.2
Financial Activities	14	16	7	-12.5	100.0
Professional & Business Services	17	21	17	-19.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	20	20	23	0.0	-13.0
Leisure & Hospitality	16	14	6	14.3	166.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	10	4	-20.0	100.0

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 April 2024 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0424_UI.pdf.

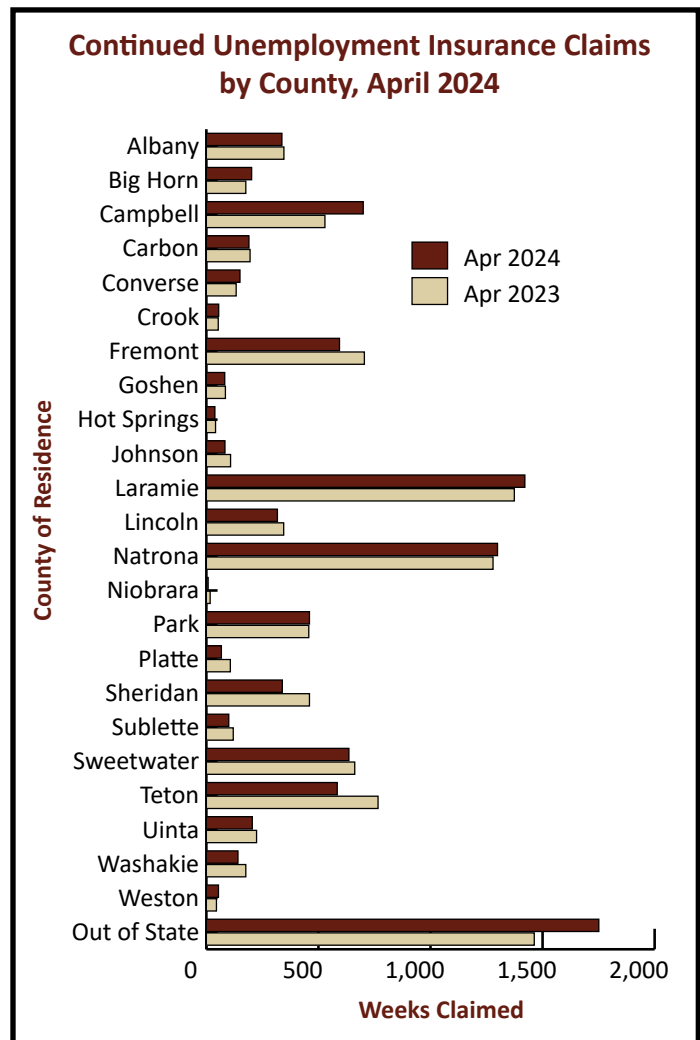
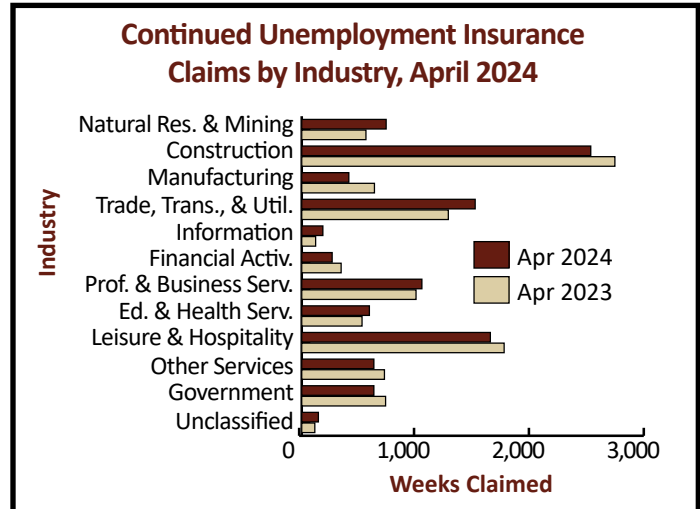
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 9,929 in April 2023 to 9,873 in April 2024 (-56, or -0.6%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Apr 24	Mar 24	Apr 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	9,873	11,649	9,929	-15.2	-0.6
Total Unique Claimants	3,637	3,948	3,795	-7.9	-4.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	3,662	5,116	3,919	-28.4	-6.6
Natural Resources & Mining	735	758	559	-3.0	31.5
Mining	686	694	468	-1.2	46.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	62	57	55	8.8	12.7
Construction	2,516	3,817	2,726	-34.1	-7.7
Manufacturing	410	540	633	-24.1	-35.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,437	5,624	5,164	-3.3	5.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,510	1,568	1,276	-3.7	18.3
Wholesale Trade	233	244	207	-4.5	12.6
Retail Trade	697	688	626	1.3	11.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	579	635	441	-8.8	31.3
Information	184	190	121	-3.2	52.1
Financial Activities	265	247	343	7.3	-22.7
Professional & Business Services	1,046	1,489	995	-29.8	5.1
Educational & Health Services	589	560	525	5.2	12.2
Leisure & Hospitality	1,642	1,355	1,762	21.2	-6.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	199	212	140	-6.1	42.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	628	752	730	-16.5	-14.0
Federal Government	239	325	306	-26.5	-21.9
State Government	94	102	113	-7.8	-16.8
Local Government	295	323	310	-8.7	-4.8
Local Education	46	55	67	-16.4	-31.3
UNCLASSIFIED	145	155	114	-6.5	27.2
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,421	1,753	1,374	-18.9	3.4
Total Unique Claimants	509	594	526	-14.3	-3.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	438	768	522	-43.0	-16.1
Construction	377	701	431	-46.2	-12.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	887	899	770	-1.3	15.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	289	303	254	-4.6	13.8
Financial Activities	68	53	58	28.3	17.2
Professional & Business Services	200	222	156	-9.9	28.2
Educational & Health Services	124	119	129	4.2	-3.9
Leisure & Hospitality	110	99	122	11.1	-9.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	56	58	55	-3.4	1.8
UNCLASSIFIED	38	27	25	40.7	52.0
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,299	1,569	1,279	-17.2	1.6
Total Unique Claimants	471	546	504	-13.7	-6.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	538	697	599	-22.8	-10.2
Construction	357	519	423	-31.2	-15.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	703	812	633	-13.4	11.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	242	233	204	3.9	18.6
Financial Activities	61	70	59	-12.9	3.4
Professional & Business Services	146	205	120	-28.8	21.7
Educational & Health Services	135	138	115	-2.2	17.4
Leisure & Hospitality	74	106	92	-30.2	-19.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	47	50	36	-6.0	30.6
UNCLASSIFIED	9	8	9	12.5	0.0

^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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