

# TRENDS

## An Update on the Demographics of Wyoming's Labor Market

by: *Michael Moore, Research Supervisor*

*Demographics tables published by Research & Planning annually have a wide variety of uses. As illustrated in this article, they can identify trends in the ages of Wyoming workers, help provide a better understanding of the gender wage gap, and more. These demographics tables are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>.*

Each year, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed demographics tables on Wyoming's labor market. These tables provide rich detail not otherwise available.

The data presented in these demographics tables are based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services; these are referred to as *wage records*. UI covered employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment (Bullard, 2015). Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2022 is included in the

summary counts presented in this research. Each individual is counted only once.

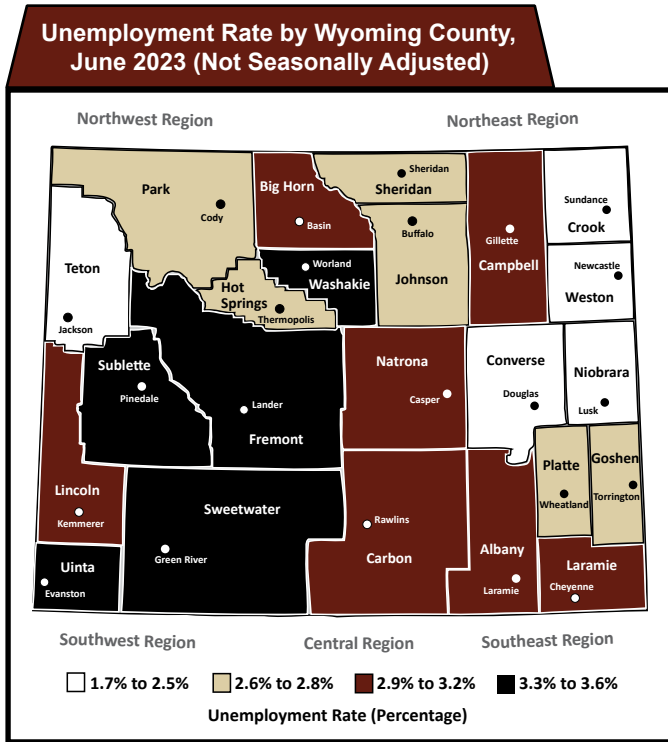
For the research discussed in this article, R&P links wage records to other administrative databases, such as the driver's license file obtained from the Wyoming Department of Transportation. This allows R&P analysts to identify key variables such as gender, age, industry of employment, county of residence and employment, average wages earned, average quarters worked, and more.

R&P's demographics tables provide a wealth of information on the state's labor market. This article provides samples of information found in these tables.

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2021, only 29.2% of Wyoming's population had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 35.0% of those nationally. ... page 9
- Wyoming's total nonfarm employment in June 2023 was 300,900, higher than at any point over the last five years. ... page 12



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

## Economic Trends and Gender

Data for male and female resident workers, along with nonresidents, are included in R&P’s demographics tables. The term *nonresidents* refers to individuals for whom demographic data are not available; these may be individuals who travel to Wyoming for temporary seasonal work, or individuals who moved to Wyoming but had not yet obtained a Wyoming driver’s license or otherwise established residency. This section will focus primarily on resident female and male workers in Wyoming over the last 20 years.

From 2002 to 2022, Wyoming experienced several economic ups and downs (see Figure 1). The state saw rapid

economic expansion from 2005 to 2008, but experienced three separate economic downturns since. R&P has defined an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment and total wages, based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

Each of these recent downturns was preceded by declining energy prices and job losses in Wyoming’s mining sector. The first of these three downturns lasted from first quarter 2009 (2009Q1) to first quarter 2010 (2010Q1) and began during the national Great Recession, which lasted from December 2007 to June 2009 (NBER, 2010). The next downturn lasted from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and resulted from a substantial decline in the demand for and cost of natural resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas. Finally, the most recent

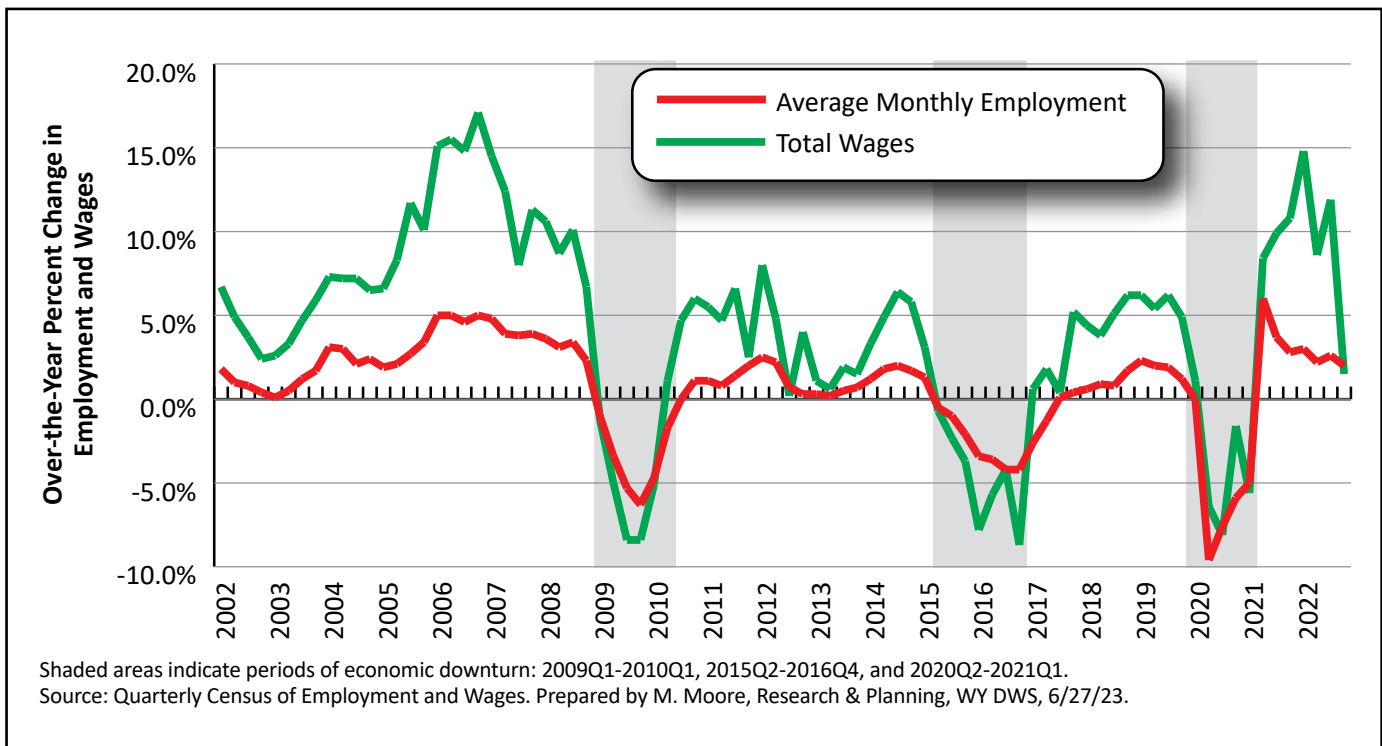


Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2002Q1-2022Q4

**Table 1: Selected Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender, 2002-2022**

Gender				
Gender	2002	2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Residents	287,435	290,383	2,948	1.0
Women	134,017	136,353	2,336	1.7
Men	153,418	154,030	612	0.4
Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>	30,599	56,933	26,334	86.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,034</b>	<b>347,316</b>	<b>29,282</b>	<b>9.2</b>

Age				
Age Group	2002	2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Under 20	29,203	21,529	-7,674	-26.3
20-24	36,695	29,408	-7,287	-19.9
25-34	57,183	60,246	3,063	5.4
35-44	61,822	62,556	734	1.2
45-54	61,959	50,802	-11,157	-18.0
55-64	29,357	44,330	14,973	51.0
65+	8,605	21,185	12,580	146.2
Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>	33,210	57,260	24,050	72.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,034</b>	<b>347,316</b>	<b>29,282</b>	<b>9.2</b>

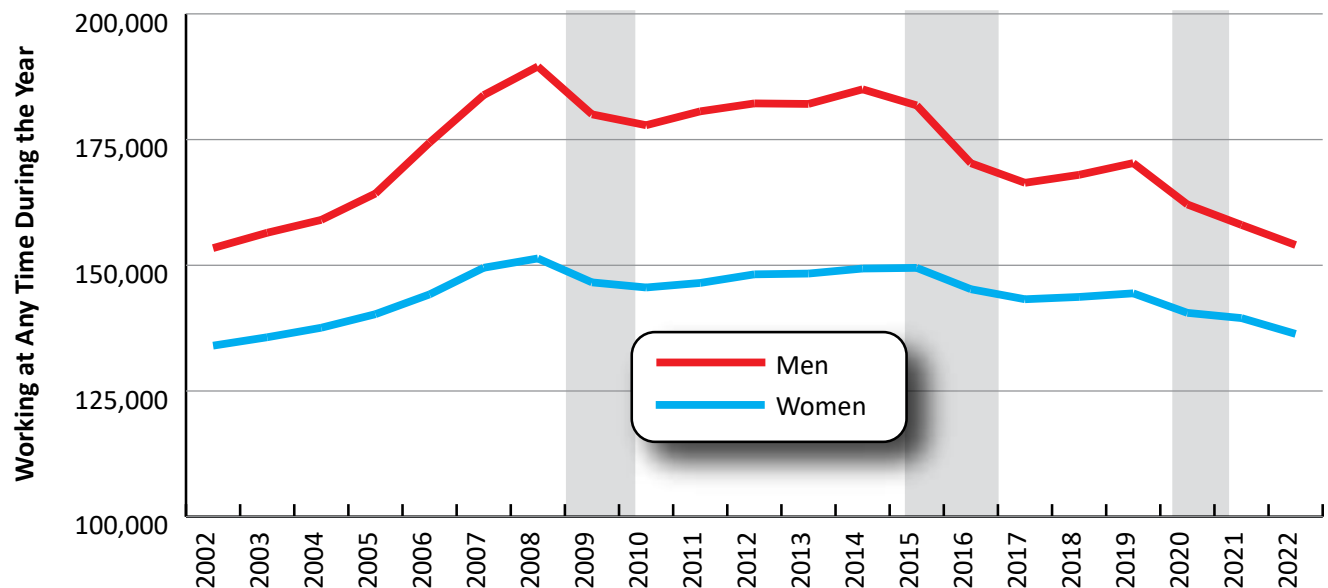
<sup>a</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2022.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/27/23.

economic downturn lasted from 2020Q2 to 2021Q1 and was largely driven by business closures during the COVID-19 pandemic and job losses in Wyoming's mining industry.

Figure 2 illustrates how the economic downturns affected men and women working in the state. During each of the downturns, the decrease in the number of male workers was much greater than the decrease in the number of female workers. This was especially true during the first two downturns, due to the large number of men working in mining jobs that were heavily impacted by the downturns.



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

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2022.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/27/23.

**Figure 2: Total Number of Individuals Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by Gender, 2002-2022**

From 2002 to 2022, the overall number of individuals working in Wyoming at any point during the year increased from 318,034 to 347,316 (an increase of 29,282, or 9.2%; see Table 1, page 4). Wyoming saw a greater increase of women working (2,336, or 1.7%) than men (612, or 0.4%).

## Gender Wage Gap

The demographics tables include average annual wages, which provide for a basic comparison in earnings between men and women working in Wyoming. However, it is important to understand that the earnings discussed in this article are not an apples-to-apples comparison between men and women, as they do not take into account important factors such as occupation, hours worked, experience in a particular job, and others. Occupation data are not collected with wage records, so R&P only has very limited data on a relatively small number of occupations.

Overall, women in Wyoming earned an average annual wage of \$35,857 in 2022, compared to \$54,064 for men. In other words, women earned 66.3% of men’s wages, or 66.3 cents on the dollar. Over the last 20 years, the gender wage gap in Wyoming has narrowed; in 2002, women earned 58.9% of men’s wages (see Table 2). The gender wage gap is widest during periods of growth for Wyoming’s mining industry, and then narrows during economic downturns.

The difference in wages can be explained in part by the industries in which men and women work. In 2022, approximately six out of every 10 women (64.8%) worked in one of four industries: health care & social assistance,

educational services, leisure & hospitality, and retail trade. As shown in Table 3 (see page 6), these are often low-paying industries. In contrast, men are often employed in more diverse and higher-paying industries, such as construction; wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities; and mining, including oil & gas.

At the industry level, women also earned considerably less than men did. In health care & social assistance, for example, the average annual wage for women was \$42,770, approximately half (52.3%) of the

**Table 2: Average Annual Wages for Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by Gender, 2002-2022**

Year	Total	Women	Men	Women's Wages as % of Men's Wages
2002	\$20,802	\$16,231	\$27,554	58.9
2003	\$21,274	\$16,801	\$28,066	59.9
2004	\$22,774	\$17,657	\$29,879	59.1
2005	\$24,247	\$18,608	\$31,774	58.6
2006	\$26,396	\$20,010	\$34,829	57.5
2007	\$28,150	\$21,591	\$36,979	58.4
2008	\$30,075	\$23,089	\$39,382	58.6
2009	\$30,270	\$23,949	\$38,217	62.7
2010	\$31,166	\$24,381	\$39,381	61.9
2011	\$32,252	\$24,818	\$41,094	60.4
2012	\$33,175	\$25,354	\$42,420	59.8
2013	\$33,664	\$25,939	\$43,084	60.2
2014	\$34,713	\$26,557	\$44,826	59.2
2015	\$34,860	\$27,457	\$44,570	61.6
2016	\$34,244	\$27,868	\$43,124	64.6
2017	\$35,447	\$28,450	\$45,049	63.2
2018	\$36,442	\$29,299	\$46,681	62.8
2019	\$37,066	\$30,243	\$47,905	63.1
2020	\$37,333	\$31,406	\$46,994	66.8
2021	\$38,738	\$33,366	\$49,305	67.7
2022	\$41,268	\$35,857	\$54,064	66.3
<b>\$ Change, 2002-2022</b>	<b>\$20,466</b>	<b>\$19,626</b>	<b>\$26,510</b>	
<b>% Change</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>	

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2022. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/27/23.

\$81,771 average annual wage for men. This is likely influenced by the large number of women working in lower-paying jobs as nursing assistants. In leisure & hospitality, which is an industry with lower wages, women were paid 81.6% of men's wages.

Despite the existing gender wage gap, women's wages have grown at a greater rate than men's wages over the last 20 years. The average wage for women in Wyoming increased 120.9% from \$16,231 in 2002 to \$35,857 in 2022 (see Table 2). In contrast, men's wages increased 96.2%, from \$27,554 to \$54,064.

## Age Trends

Wyoming's workforce has gone through many demographic changes over the last

20 years, as illustrated in Figure 3 (see page 7). This section will focus on the changes seen from 2019 to 2022 to understand how the Covid-19 pandemic affected Wyoming's labor market.

The number of persons working in Wyoming decreased for all age groups from 2019 to 2022, with the greatest losses seen in those ages 25-34 (-8,865, or -12.8%) and 55 and older (-6,725, or -9.3%; see Table 4, page 7).

Research & Planning identified several possible reasons for the decline in those ages 25-34 (Moore, 2021), such as the large number of younger workers leaving Wyoming, working in another state, or working gig-type jobs that are not covered by Wyoming UI, and therefore not found in wage records.

The sharp decrease in workers ages 55

**Table 3: Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year and Average Annual Wage by Industry and Gender, 2022**

NAICS Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Average Annual Wage		
		Women		Men		Women	Men	Women's Wages as % of Men's Wages
		N	Column %	N	Column %			
11	Agriculture	852	0.6	2,146	1.4	\$21,933	\$35,060	62.6
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	2,083	1.5	15,872	10.3	\$69,832	\$84,612	82.5
23	Construction	3,218	2.4	21,290	13.8	\$35,493	\$45,814	77.5
31-33	Manufacturing	2,600	1.9	9,376	6.1	\$40,899	\$71,804	57.0
42, 48, -49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4,693	3.4	16,807	10.9	\$41,114	\$66,187	62.1
44-45	Retail Trade	17,508	12.8	17,483	11.4	\$24,154	\$34,318	70.4
51	Information	1,225	0.9	2,089	1.4	\$45,754	\$65,872	69.5
52-53	Financial Activities	7,651	5.6	4,613	3.0	\$50,319	\$86,035	58.5
54-56	Professional & Business Services	10,300	7.6	12,469	8.1	\$41,875	\$58,801	71.2
61	Educational Services	21,540	15.8	10,080	6.5	\$39,109	\$47,929	81.6
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	28,349	20.8	6,970	4.5	\$42,770	\$81,771	52.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	21,058	15.4	17,751	11.5	\$17,247	\$21,256	81.1
81	Other Services	3,303	2.4	4,234	2.7	\$29,692	\$45,048	65.9
92	Public Administration	11,921	8.7	12,808	8.3	\$41,767	\$51,163	81.6
<b>Total, All Industries</b>		<b>136,353</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>154,030</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$35,857</b>	<b>\$54,064</b>	<b>66.3</b>

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2022.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/27/23.

and older since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic likely is the result of many older workers leaving the workforce or retiring during the pandemic. Nationally, Montes, Smith, and Dajon (2022) observed a "retirement boom" in the years since the pandemic, and noted that the share of retired workers was 1.5 percentage points higher in 2022 compared to 2019, prior to the pandemic. Castro (2021) stated that

**Table 4: Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year, 2019 and 2022**

Age	2019	2022	Change, 2019-2022	
			N	%
Under 20	22,014	21,529	-485	-2.2
20-24	32,884	29,408	-3,476	-10.6
25-34	69,111	60,246	-8,865	-12.8
35-44	65,374	62,556	-2,818	-4.3
45-54	52,649	50,802	-1,847	-3.5
55 and Older	72,240	65,515	-6,725	-9.3
Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>	40,543	57,260	16,717	41.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>354,815</b>	<b>347,316</b>	<b>-7,499</b>	<b>-2.1</b>

<sup>a</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.  
 Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2022.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/27/23.

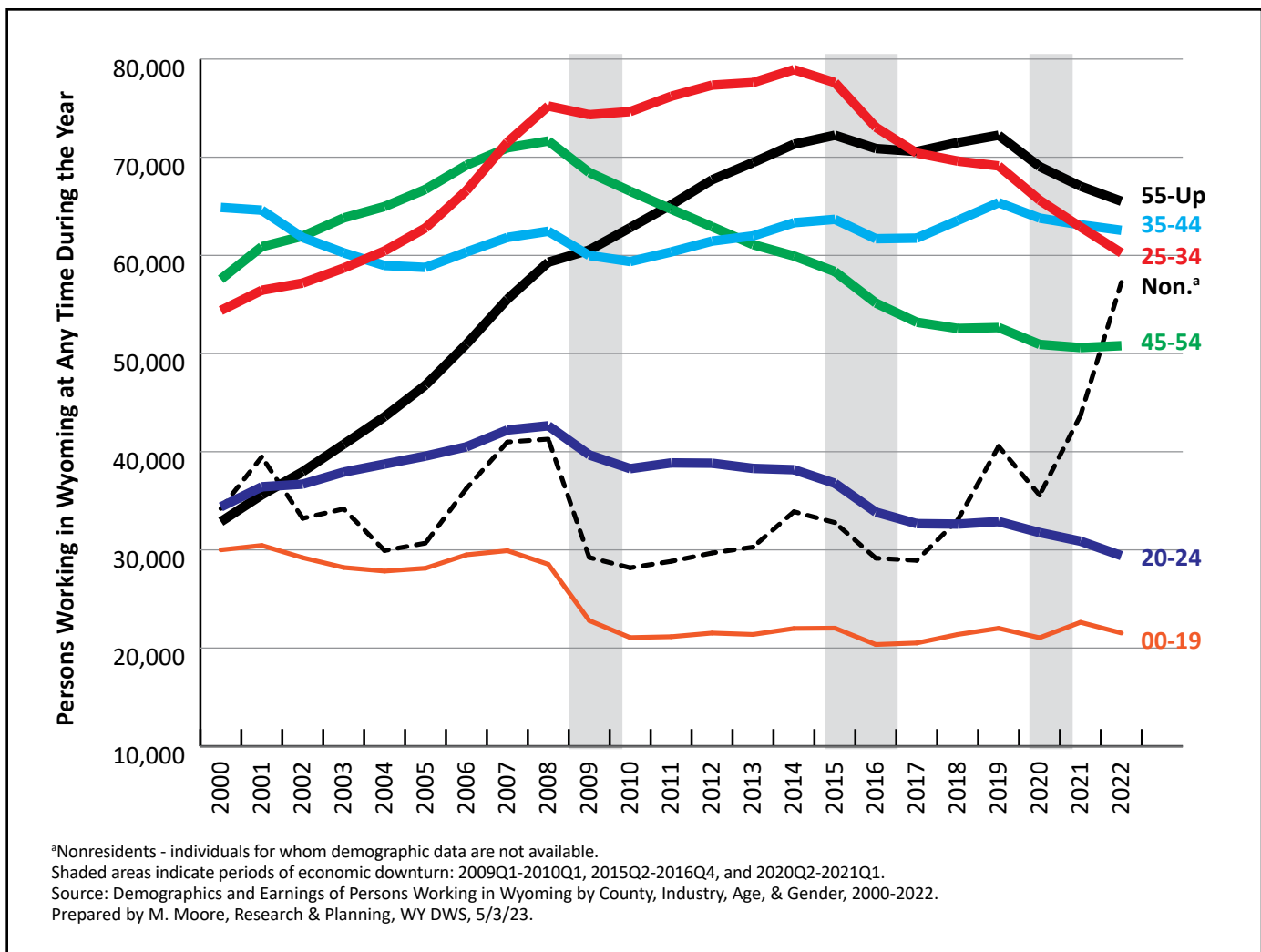


Figure 3: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Age, 2000-2022

as of August 2021, more than 3 million people retired earlier than expected due to the pandemic.

Despite the decline in older workers in recent years, individuals ages 55 and older contributed the largest share of all persons working in Wyoming in 2022. Of the 347,316 people working in Wyoming at any time during the year, nearly one in five (18.9%) was 55 or older (see Table 5).

Older workers made up an even greater proportion of all persons working in some of the Wyoming's more rural and

least populous counties. For example, nearly one in three (30.7%) of the 976 people working in Niobrara County was 55 or older. Other examples of counties where older workers made up greater percentages of the total included Washakie (27.2%), Hot Springs (25.4%), Big Horn (24.5%), and Weston (24.5%) counties.

## Conclusion

The demographics tables published by R&P annually have a wide variety of uses. They can be used to help understand changes in the demographic makeup of Wyoming's labor market, and also to identify trends in ages, annual earnings, and more.

R&P's demographics tables, along with articles, graphics, and more, are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>.

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**Table 5: Persons Ages 55 and Older Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by County, 2022**

County	Total	55 and Older	
		N	%
Albany	21,235	3,249	15.3
Big Horn	5,106	1,250	24.5
Campbell	31,025	5,453	17.6
Carbon	8,502	1,665	19.6
Converse	7,151	1,422	19.9
Crook	3,361	797	23.7
Fremont	19,227	4,293	22.3
Goshen	5,209	1,249	24.0
Hot Springs	2,391	608	25.4
Johnson	4,032	982	24.4
Laramie	58,860	11,418	19.4
Lincoln	9,348	1,833	19.6
Natrona	48,689	9,009	18.5
Niobrara	976	300	30.7
Park	16,394	3,833	23.4
Platte	4,372	1,025	23.4
Sheridan	16,314	3,540	21.7
Sublette	4,970	953	19.2
Sweetwater	26,912	4,405	16.4
Teton	34,180	4,197	12.3
Uinta	10,358	1,870	18.1
Washakie	4,209	1,144	27.2
Weston	2,960	724	24.5
Unclassified	1,535	296	19.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>347,316</b>	<b>65,515</b>	<b>18.9</b>

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2001-2022. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/5/23.



Montes, J., Smith, C., and Dajon, J. (2022). The great retirement boom: The pandemic-era surge in retirements and implications for future labor force participation. Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. Retrieved May 5, 2023, from <https://tinyurl.com/3ze66xpt>

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## Wyoming Again Trails U.S. in Post-Secondary Degrees in 2021

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

Although a larger proportion of Wyoming’s population had at least a high school diploma in 2021 a larger percentage of people in the United States as a whole had a bachelor’s degree or higher. Within the state, a larger proportion of women compared to men had both a high school diploma or higher and a bachelor’s degree or higher.

This article uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2021 American

This article was excerpted from the *2023 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*, available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2023/2023\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2023/2023_Annual_Report.pdf).

Community Survey, which was the most recent data available at the time of publication. Five-year estimates, which

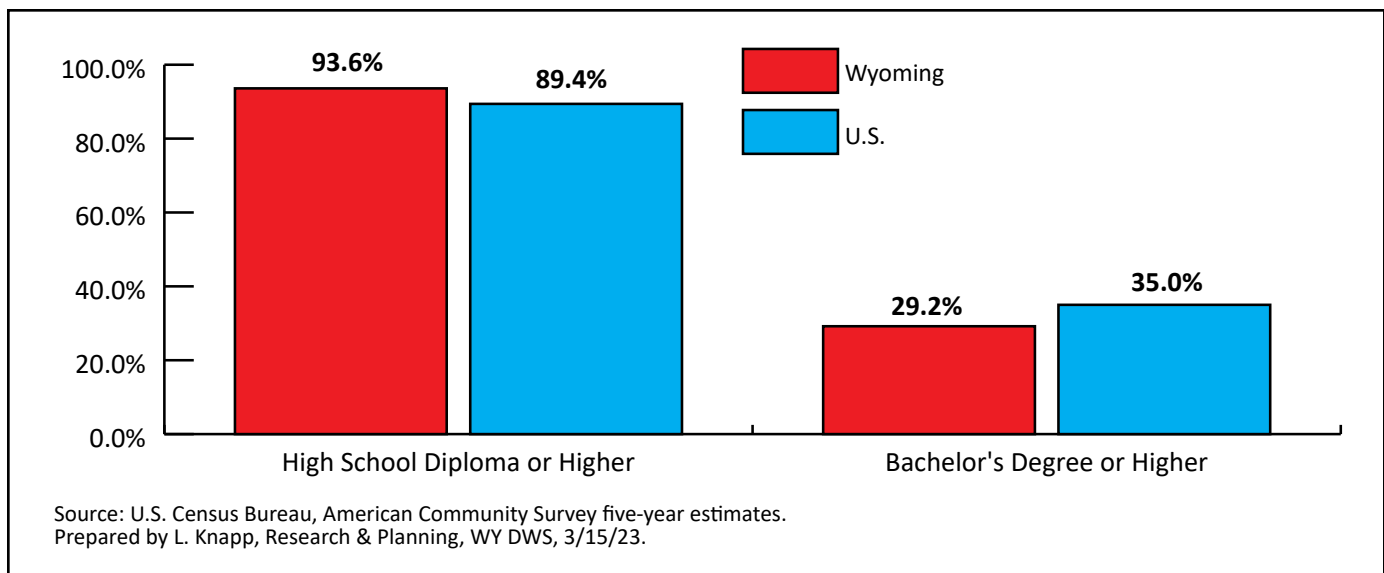


Figure 1: Educational Attainment for Wyoming and U.S. Populations, 2021

are calculated using sample data from the target year and the four preceding years, were used because they are more accurate for areas with smaller populations, such as Wyoming.

The data in this article refer to all persons age 25 or older.

In 2021, 93.6% of Wyoming residents aged 25 or older had at least a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 89.4% of those in the United States as a whole (see Figure 1, page 9, and Table 1). However, only 29.2% of Wyoming's population had a bachelor's degree or

higher, compared to 35.0% of those nationally.

Among Wyoming residents, a larger proportion of women had a high school diploma or equivalent (94.5%) than men (92.7%). Similarly, a larger percentage of women had a bachelor's degree or higher (30.7%) compared to men (27.9%).

A larger proportion of women in Wyoming had an associate's degree (14.2%) compared to men (10.7%), as well as a bachelor's degree (20.1% compared to 17.0%). A nearly equal proportion of men (10.8%) and women (10.6%) held graduate or professional degrees.

**Table 1: Educational Attainment by Gender for Persons ages 25 and Older in Wyoming and the U.S. (2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates)**

	Total		Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Wyoming</b>						
<b>Population 25 Years and Over</b>	<b>395,348</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>201,494</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193,854</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less than 9th Grade	7,224	1.8	4,148	2.1	3,076	1.6
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	18,132	4.6	10,555	5.2	7,577	3.9
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	107,814	27.3	59,956	29.8	47,858	24.7
Some College, No Degree	97,615	24.7	49,232	24.4	48,383	25.0
Associate's Degree	48,945	12.4	21,483	10.7	27,462	14.2
Bachelor's Degree	73,255	18.5	34,291	17.0	38,964	20.1
Graduate or Professional Degree	42,363	10.7	21,829	10.8	20,534	10.6
High School Graduate or Higher	369,992	93.6	186,791	92.7	183,201	94.5
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	115,618	29.2	56,120	27.9	59,498	30.7
<b>U.S.</b>						
<b>Population 25 Years and Over</b>	<b>228,193,464</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111,262,033</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>116,931,431</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less than 9th Grade	10,860,370	4.8	5,498,656	4.9	5,361,714	4.6
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	13,412,111	5.9	7,217,343	6.5	6,194,768	5.3
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	59,996,344	26.3	30,731,986	27.6	29,264,358	25.0
Some College, No Degree	44,048,941	19.3	21,367,303	19.2	22,681,638	19.4
Associate's Degree	19,972,235	8.8	8,718,326	7.8	11,253,909	9.6
Bachelor's Degree	48,482,060	21.2	23,068,721	20.7	25,413,339	21.7
Graduate or Professional Degree	31,421,403	13.8	14,659,698	13.2	16,761,705	14.3
High School Graduate or Higher	203,920,983	89.4	98,546,034	88.6	105,374,949	90.1
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	79,903,463	35.0	37,728,419	33.9	42,175,044	36.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year estimates.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/15/23.

# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.1% in June 2023

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 3.3% in May to 3.1% in June. Wyoming’s unemployment rate is slightly lower than its June 2022 level of 3.4% and lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.6%. From May to June, seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents rose by 1,031 individuals (0.4%) as people went back to work.

At the county level, most unemployment rates increased slightly from May to June. It is not unusual for unemployment rates to increase in June as young people get out of school and start searching for work. The largest increases were seen in Albany (up from 2.4% to 3.1%), Uinta (up from 2.9% to 3.4%), Fremont (up from 3.1% to 3.5%), Goshen (up from 2.4% to 2.8%), Sublette (up from 3.0% to 3.4%), and Sweetwater (up from 3.2% to 3.6%)

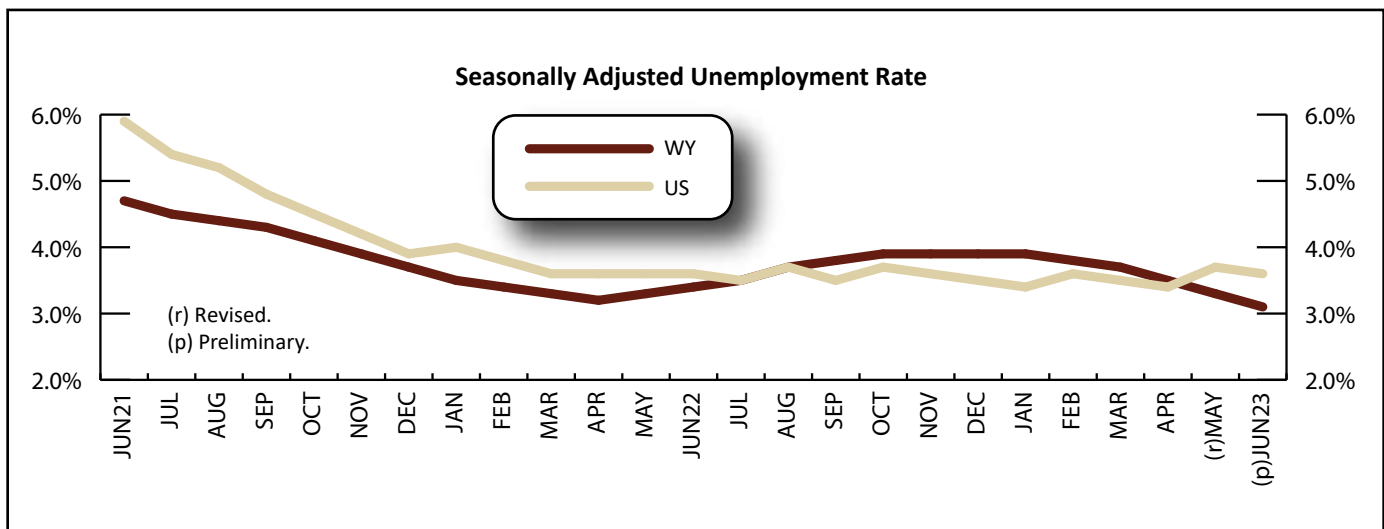
counties. Teton County’s unemployment rate fell from 2.8% in May to 1.7% in June as the summer tourist season got into full swing.

In June, jobless rates were lower than their year-ago levels in every county, suggesting that the state’s labor market is tightening. The largest decreases occurred in Lincoln (down from 4.3% to 2.9%), Big Horn (down from 4.2% to 3.2%), Platte (down from 3.5% to 2.6%), and Natrona (down from 4.1% to 3.2%) counties.

Teton County, at 1.7%, had the lowest unemployment rate in June. It was followed by Niobrara County at 2.0%, Weston County at 2.2%, and Crook County at 2.4%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Sweetwater County at 3.6% and Fremont County at 3.5%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 290,900 in June 2022 to 300,900 in June 2023, an increase of 10,000 jobs (3.4%).

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, June 2023

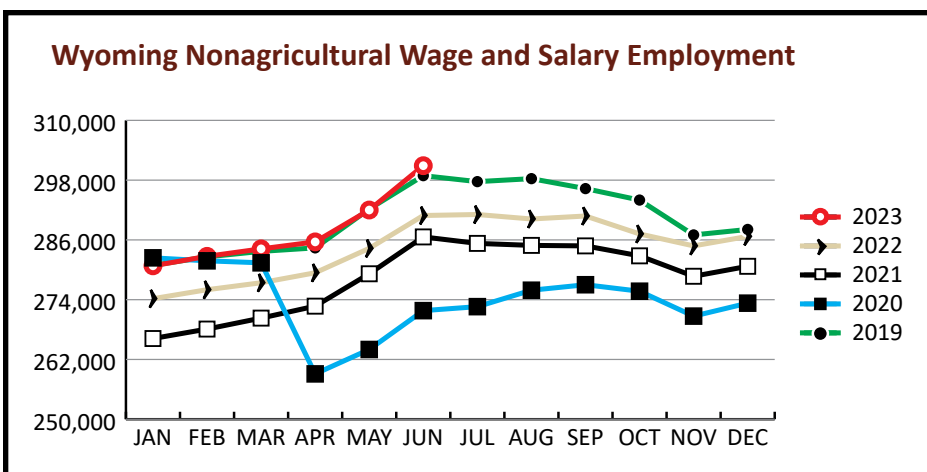
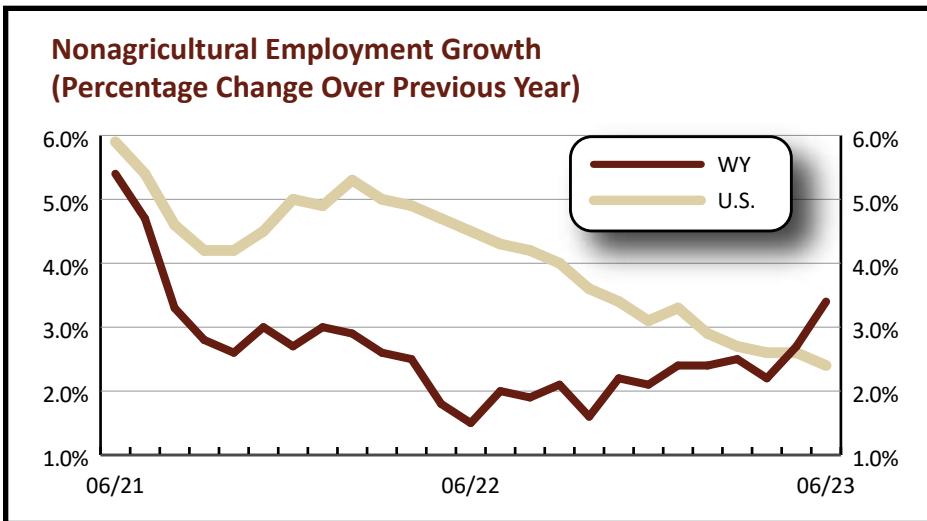
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Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>296,951</b>	<b>300,900</b>	<b>3,949</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	17,224	17,300	76	0.4%
Construction	23,020	23,800	780	3.3%
Manufacturing	10,477	10,700	223	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	8,127	7,400	-727	-9.8%
Retail Trade	30,958	30,900	-58	-0.2%
Transportation & Utilities	14,335	14,500	165	1.1%
Information	3,171	3,200	29	0.9%
Financial Activities	11,808	11,600	-208	-1.8%
Professional & Business Services	21,775	21,900	125	0.6%
Educational & Health Services	28,636	30,200	1,564	5.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	42,657	43,300	643	1.5%
Other Services	16,455	17,100	645	3.8%
Government	68,308	69,000	692	1.0%

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

## State Unemployment Rates June 2023 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.1
Nevada	5.4
District of Columbia	5.1
California	4.6
Delaware	4.2
Texas	4.1
Illinois	4.0
New York	3.9
Kentucky	3.8
Pennsylvania	3.8
Washington	3.8
Alaska	3.7
Connecticut	3.7
New Jersey	3.7
Louisiana	3.6
Michigan	3.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Arizona	3.5
New Mexico	3.5
Oregon	3.5
Ohio	3.4
North Carolina	3.3
West Virginia	3.3
Georgia	3.2
Indiana	3.2
Tennessee	3.2
Mississippi	3.1
South Carolina	3.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Hawaii	3.0
Minnesota	2.9
Rhode Island	2.9
Colorado	2.8
Kansas	2.8
Idaho	2.7
Iowa	2.7
Oklahoma	2.7
Virginia	2.7
Arkansas	2.6
Florida	2.6
Massachusetts	2.6
Missouri	2.6
Wisconsin	2.5
Maine	2.4
Montana	2.4
Utah	2.4
Alabama	2.2
Maryland	2.0
North Dakota	2.0
Nebraska	1.9
Vermont	1.9
New Hampshire	1.8
South Dakota	1.8



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

## State Unemployment Rates June 2023 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.2
Nevada	5.7
District of Columbia	5.5
California	4.9
Illinois	4.5
Kentucky	4.5
New Jersey	4.5
New Mexico	4.5
Arizona	4.4
Delaware	4.4
Louisiana	4.4
Alaska	4.3
New York	4.3
Texas	4.2
Michigan	4.1
Connecticut	4.0
Mississippi	4.0
Ohio	3.8
Pennsylvania	3.8
Tennessee	3.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.8</b>
West Virginia	3.8
Indiana	3.7
North Carolina	3.6
Oregon	3.6
Georgia	3.5
South Carolina	3.5
Minnesota	3.4
Wisconsin	3.4
Colorado	3.3
Hawaii	3.3
Missouri	3.3
Washington	3.3
Arkansas	3.0
Florida	3.0
Iowa	3.0
Kansas	3.0
Oklahoma	3.0
Rhode Island	3.0
Idaho	2.9
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Massachusetts	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Montana	2.7
Utah	2.7
Maine	2.5
Nebraska	2.4
North Dakota	2.3
Vermont	2.1
South Dakota	2.0
New Hampshire	1.8
Maryland	1.7

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 23	May 23	Jun 22	May 23 Jun 23	Jun 22 Jun 23
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	5.8	5.4	3.4	11.1
Construction	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Information	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	50.0
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	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 23	May 23	Jun 22	May 23 Jun 23	Jun 22 Jun 23
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	6.2
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
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	2.5	2.3	2.4	8.7	4.2
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 23	May 23	Jun 22	May 23 Jun 23	Jun 22 Jun 23
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>
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
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.2	2.7	2.9	18.5	10.3
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	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	10.2	7.1	10.0	43.7	2.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>

## Economic Indicators

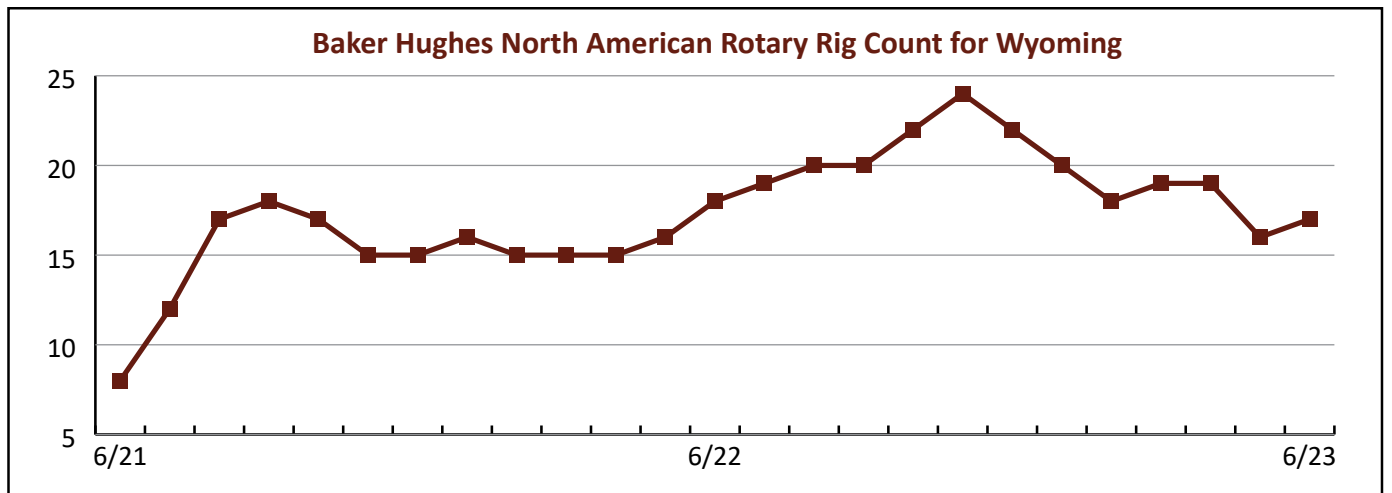
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items rose 3.0% from June 2022 to June 2023. This was its lowest over-the-year increase since March 2021.

	June 2023 (p)	May 2023 (r)	June 2022 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>300,900</b>	<b>292,000</b>	<b>290,900</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Wyoming State Government	13,500	14,600	13,600	-7.5	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,800	48,100	47,200	1.5	3.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,400	39,500	38,800	-0.3	1.5
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,880,000	7,718,000	7,432,000	2.1	6.0
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	320,000	396,000	386,000	-19.2	-17.1
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,403,000	3,535,000	3,838,000	24.6	14.7
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	5,791	7,958	6,540	-27.2	-11.5
Benefits Paid	\$2,552,176	\$3,578,004	\$2,787,396	-28.7	-8.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$440.71	\$449.61	\$426.21	-2.0	3.4
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Items	305.1	304.1	296.3	0.3	3.0
Food & Beverages	320.1	319.8	303.0	0.1	5.7
Housing	320.0	318.2	300.9	0.6	6.3
Apparel	130.5	131.4	126.6	-0.7	3.1
Transportation	270.1	268.9	284.6	0.5	-5.1
Medical Care	547.4	547.4	546.7	0.0	0.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	136.3	136.3	130.7	0.0	4.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	144.9	145.2	143.3	-0.2	1.1
Other Goods & Services	537.4	536.5	505.3	0.2	6.3
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	253.7	253.8	280.3	0.0	-9.5
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	162	183	269	-11.5	-39.8
Valuation	\$89,066,000	\$60,454,000	\$119,091,000	47.3	-25.2
Single Family Homes	147	171	208	-14.0	-29.3
Valuation	\$87,447,000	\$59,007,000	\$110,731,000	48.2	-21.0
Casper MSA <sup>1</sup> Building Permits	8	15	21	-46.7	-61.9
Valuation	\$2,179,000	\$4,772,000	\$3,985,000	-54.3	-45.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	14	26	39	-46.2	-64.1
Valuation	\$3,162,000	\$5,950,000	\$8,900,000	-46.9	-64.5
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-5.6</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate in June at 1.7%, followed by Niobrara County at 2.0%, Weston County at 2.2%, and Crook County at 2.4%.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2023	May 2023	Jun 2022	Jun 2023	May 2023	Jun 2022	Jun 2023	May 2023	Jun 2022	Jun 2023	May 2023	Jun 2022
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>48,437</b>	<b>47,118</b>	<b>47,798</b>	<b>46,931</b>	<b>45,782</b>	<b>45,979</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Big Horn	5,353	5,264	5,439	5,181	5,111	5,213	172	153	226	3.2	2.9	4.2
Fremont	19,617	19,274	19,208	18,930	18,679	18,402	687	595	806	3.5	3.1	4.2
Hot Springs	2,368	2,315	2,349	2,304	2,256	2,279	64	59	70	2.7	2.5	3.0
Park	17,115	16,345	16,852	16,668	15,937	16,296	447	408	556	2.6	2.5	3.3
Washakie	3,984	3,920	3,950	3,848	3,799	3,789	136	121	161	3.4	3.1	4.1
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>52,541</b>	<b>52,052</b>	<b>51,357</b>	<b>51,118</b>	<b>50,762</b>	<b>49,578</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Campbell	23,290	23,078	22,618	22,626	22,488	21,772	664	590	846	2.9	2.6	3.7
Crook	4,126	4,175	4,093	4,029	4,085	3,973	97	90	120	2.4	2.2	2.9
Johnson	4,574	4,411	4,478	4,449	4,292	4,328	125	119	150	2.7	2.7	3.3
Sheridan	16,651	16,485	16,330	16,201	16,067	15,774	450	418	556	2.7	2.5	3.4
Weston	3,900	3,903	3,838	3,813	3,830	3,731	87	73	107	2.2	1.9	2.8
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>62,173</b>	<b>58,978</b>	<b>60,433</b>	<b>60,396</b>	<b>57,234</b>	<b>58,165</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Lincoln	10,283	9,645	10,251	9,984	9,377	9,811	299	268	440	2.9	2.8	4.3
Sublette	4,041	4,012	4,041	3,905	3,893	3,873	136	119	168	3.4	3.0	4.2
Sweetwater	19,852	19,723	19,335	19,144	19,100	18,488	708	623	847	3.6	3.2	4.4
Teton	18,707	16,349	17,932	18,392	15,887	17,495	315	462	437	1.7	2.8	2.4
Uinta	9,290	9,249	8,874	8,971	8,977	8,498	319	272	376	3.4	2.9	4.2
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>83,823</b>	<b>84,404</b>	<b>81,351</b>	<b>81,342</b>	<b>82,194</b>	<b>78,359</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Albany	21,103	22,096	20,185	20,449	21,573	19,416	654	523	769	3.1	2.4	3.8
Goshen	6,592	6,753	6,644	6,406	6,594	6,425	186	159	219	2.8	2.4	3.3
Laramie	50,298	49,675	48,590	48,802	48,290	46,781	1,496	1,385	1,809	3.0	2.8	3.7
Niobrara	1,238	1,260	1,271	1,213	1,234	1,237	25	26	34	2.0	2.1	2.7
Platte	4,592	4,620	4,661	4,472	4,503	4,500	120	117	161	2.6	2.5	3.5
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,540</b>	<b>54,876</b>	<b>54,508</b>	<b>53,837</b>	<b>53,357</b>	<b>52,388</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Carbon	7,650	7,421	7,856	7,428	7,220	7,584	222	201	272	2.9	2.7	3.5
Converse	7,912	7,866	7,644	7,718	7,692	7,399	194	174	245	2.5	2.2	3.2
Natrona	39,978	39,589	39,008	38,691	38,445	37,405	1,287	1,144	1,603	3.2	2.9	4.1
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>302,513</b>	<b>297,422</b>	<b>295,446</b>	<b>293,622</b>	<b>289,326</b>	<b>284,469</b>	<b>8,891</b>	<b>8,096</b>	<b>10,977</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.1	3.3	3.4
U.S. ....										3.8	3.4	3.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.6	3.7	3.6

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2023 Run Date 07/2023.

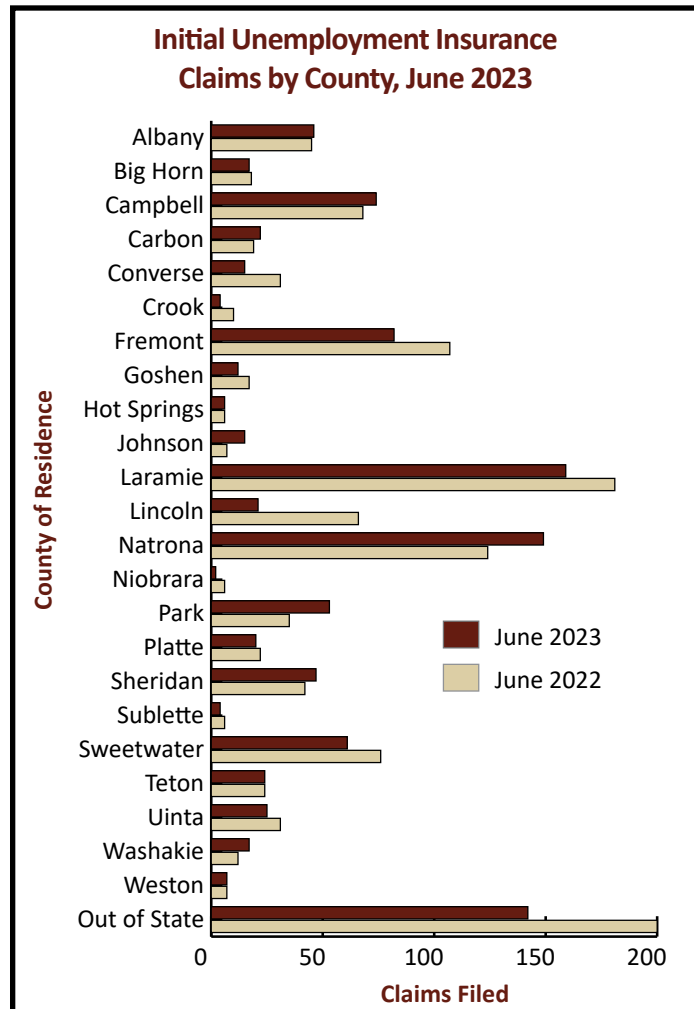
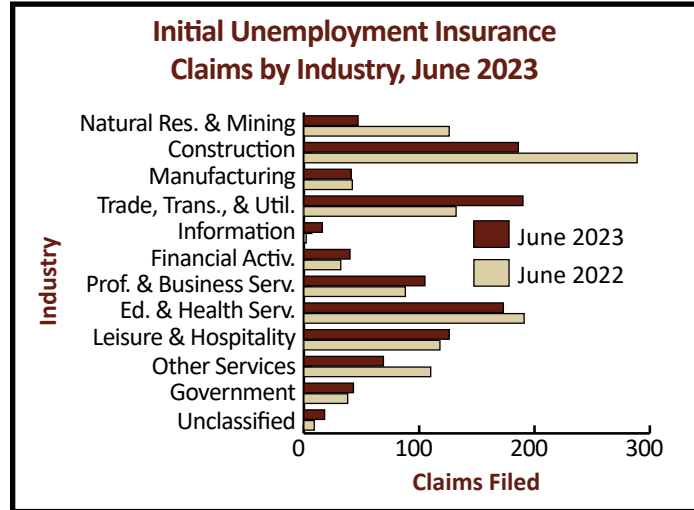
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

*There were 1,039 initial claims in June 2023, down from 1,174 in June 2022 (-135, or -11.5%).*



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 23	May 23	Jun 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Claims Filed	1,039	1,093	1,174	-4.9	-11.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	274	369	458	-25.7	-40.2
Natural Resources & Mining	47	64	126	-26.6	-62.7
Mining	44	60	122	-26.7	-63.9
Construction	186	261	289	-28.7	-35.6
Manufacturing	41	44	42	-6.8	-2.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	677	639	591	5.9	14.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	190	181	132	5.0	43.9
Wholesale Trade	23	29	17	-20.7	35.3
Retail Trade	115	96	84	19.8	36.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	50	56	31	-10.7	61.3
Information	16	12	2	33.3	700.0
Financial Activities	40	35	32	14.3	25.0
Professional & Business Services	105	93	88	12.9	19.3
Educational & Health Services	173	114	191	51.8	-9.4
Leisure & Hospitality	126	174	118	-27.6	6.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	25	27	25	-7.4	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	69	64	110	7.8	-37.3
Federal Government	6	6	6	0.0	0.0
State Government	4	9	8	-55.6	-50.0
Local Government	58	48	96	20.8	-39.6
Local Education	19	20	70	-5.0	-72.9
UNCLASSIFIED	17	19	13	-10.5	30.8
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	159	159	181	0.0	-12.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	27	53	52	-49.1	-48.1
Construction	19	46	45	-58.7	-57.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	123	94	104	30.9	18.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	41	32	34	28.1	20.6
Financial Activities	3	8	7	-62.5	-57.1
Professional & Business Services	35	13	17	169.2	105.9
Educational & Health Services	22	20	20	10.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11	12	17	-8.3	-35.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	8	19	-25.0	-68.4
UNCLASSIFIED					
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	149	157	124	-5.1	20.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	25	46	38	-45.7	-34.2
Construction	10	28	23	-64.3	-56.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	116	104	80	11.5	45.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	40	45	21	-11.1	90.5
Financial Activities	5	N/D	6	N/D	-16.7
Professional & Business Services	10	12	12	-16.7	-16.7
Educational & Health Services	27	13	23	107.7	17.4
Leisure & Hospitality	24	19	12	26.3	100.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	N/D	4	N/D	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED					

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.  
<sup>a</sup>An 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 June 2023 is available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0623\\_UI.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0623_UI.pdf).



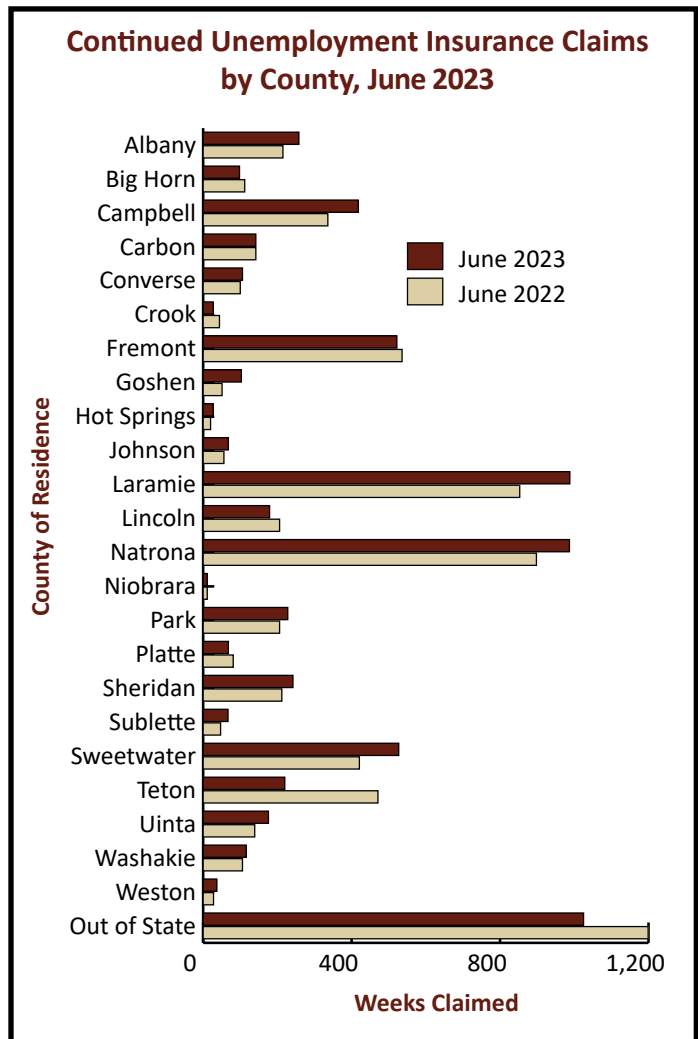
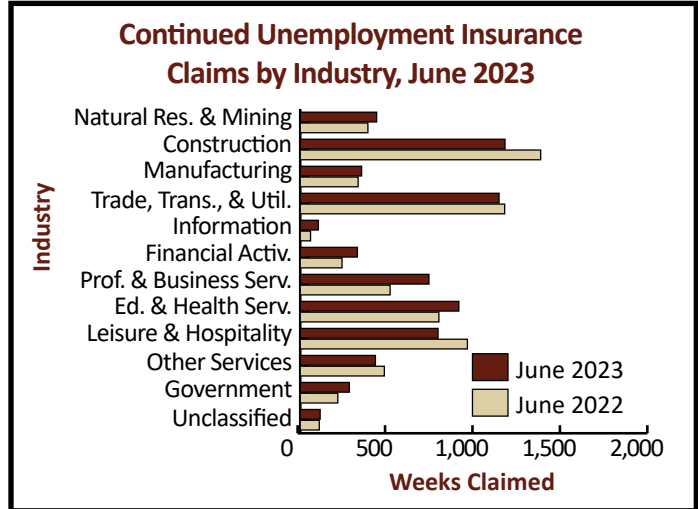
# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 6,524 in June 2022 to 6,673 in June 2023 (149, or 2.3%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 23	May 23	Jun 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	6,673	7,977	6,524	-16.3	2.3
Total Unique Claimants	2,250	2,476	2,022	-9.1	11.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,960	2,384	2,094	-17.8	-6.4
Natural Resources & Mining	437	502	387	-12.9	12.9
Mining	403	454	355	-11.2	13.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	30	57	27	-47.4	11.1
Construction	1,171	1,444	1,375	-18.9	-14.8
Manufacturing	351	438	331	-19.9	6.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,167	4,971	3,888	-16.2	7.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,137	1,233	1,169	-7.8	-2.7
Wholesale Trade	191	182	176	4.9	8.5
Retail Trade	620	662	490	-6.3	26.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	325	387	502	-16.0	-35.3
Information	103	116	59	-11.2	74.6
Financial Activities	327	395	239	-17.2	36.8
Professional & Business Services	736	762	514	-3.4	43.2
Educational & Health Services	907	654	793	38.7	14.4
Leisure & Hospitality	788	1,676	956	-53.0	-17.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	166	133	155	24.8	7.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	430	506	481	-15.0	-10.6
Federal Government	35	89	36	-60.7	-2.8
State Government	57	82	37	-30.5	54.1
Local Government	337	335	407	0.6	-17.2
Local Education	80	73	186	9.6	-57.0
UNCLASSIFIED	114	114	59	0.0	93.2
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	988	1,168	853	-15.4	15.8
Total Unique Claimants	327	353	263	-7.4	24.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	187	273	196	-31.5	-4.6
Construction	142	207	155	-31.4	-8.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	719	791	575	-9.1	25.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	234	264	206	-11.4	13.6
Financial Activities	58	76	51	-23.7	13.7
Professional & Business Services	158	146	115	8.2	37.4
Educational & Health Services	138	144	106	-4.2	30.2
Leisure & Hospitality	69	96	69	-28.1	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	47	60	55	-21.7	-14.5
UNCLASSIFIED	33	42	25	-21.4	32.0
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	987	994	898	-0.7	9.9
Total Unique Claimants	330	308	256	7.1	28.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	221	317	213	-30.3	3.8
Construction	119	199	131	-40.2	-9.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	729	642	644	13.6	13.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	259	202	179	28.2	44.7
Financial Activities	54	64	62	-15.6	-12.9
Professional & Business Services	98	102	105	-3.9	-6.7
Educational & Health Services	181	164	147	10.4	23.1
Leisure & Hospitality	99	84	100	17.9	-1.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18	23	35	-21.7	-48.6
UNCLASSIFIED	17	10	6	70.0	183.3

<sup>a</sup>An 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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