

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

New Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections Wyoming Projected to Add 35,000 Jobs in the Next 10 Years

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The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes long-term industry and occupational employment projections for Wyoming every year. The newest long-term projections cover the 10-year period from 2022 to 2032 and are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

Wyoming is projected to add approximately 35,000 new jobs over the next 10 years, according to the newest long-term industry and occupational employment projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This marks an increase of approximately 12% from 2022 to 2032. On average, Wyoming is projected to add more than 3,000 jobs each year during that 10-year period.

Projections are based on historic trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions such as oil & natural gas prices, building permits, mortgage rates, and coal production. Projections cannot account for certain factors, such as extreme weather patterns, large-scale

government investments, and economic downturns. For example, projections run prior to 2020 could not have accounted for the COVID-19 pandemic.

The complete 2022-2032 long-term projections are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>, along with prior projections, articles, and more.

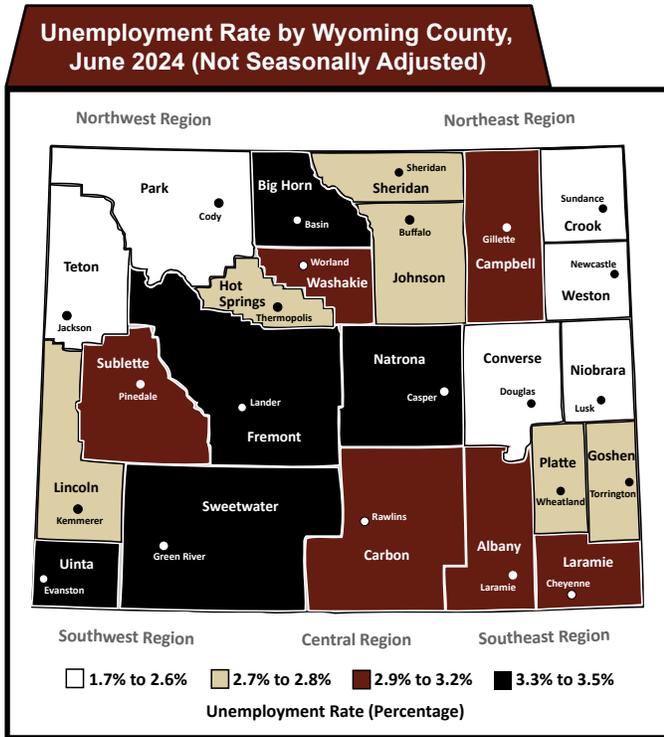
Industry Projections

Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The long-term industry

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's two Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Casper and Cheyenne, are similar in size but have very different economies. A new article looks at historical and recent employment data ... page 12
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 17 in June 2023 to 11 in June 2024. ... page 20



IN THIS ISSUE

- Wyoming Projected to Add 35,000 Jobs in the Next 10 Years 1
- Updated Datasets from Research & Planning 11
- Examining Differences Between Wyoming’s Two Metropolitan Areas: Casper and Cheyenne 12
- Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 2.9% in June 2024 17
- Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning’s Internal Estimates, June 2024. 18
- State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) 18
- Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 19
- State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted). 19
- Economic Indicators 20
- County Unemployment Rates 21
- Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims 22
- Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims 23

Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

projections for 2022-2032 were prepared at the NAICS three-digit subsector level, and the estimates were then rolled up to the two-digit sector level presented in Table 1.

As an example, projections for Wyoming’s construction sector were developed for three subsectors: construction of buildings (NAICS 236), heavy & civil engineering construction

(NAICS 237), and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 237). These estimates then were rolled up to produce projections for the construction sector (NAICS 23). As a result, construction is projected to grow from 21,237 in 2022 to 25,205 in 2032 (3,968 jobs, or 18.7%). Employment is projected to increase substantially for all three subsectors.

Overall, long-term industry projections show that Wyoming’s employment is projected to grow from 274,118 in 2022 to

Table 1: Long-Term Industry Employment Projections for Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Code, 2022-2032

NAICS ^a Code	Industry Name	Base 2022	Projected 2032	Change, 2022-2032	
				N	%
	Total	274,118	307,365	33,247	12.1
11	Agriculture	2,675	3,167	492	18.4
21	Mining	16,272	16,589	317	1.9
22	Utilities	2,305	2,297	-8	-0.3
23	Construction	21,237	25,205	3,968	18.7
31-33	Manufacturing	10,201	11,541	1,340	13.1
42	Wholesale Trade	7,736	8,767	1,031	13.3
44-45	Retail Trade	30,337	32,528	2,191	7.2
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,710	15,378	2,668	21.0
51	Information	3,105	3,065	-40	-1.3
52	Finance & Insurance	7,404	7,926	522	7.1
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,091	4,643	552	13.5
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	10,611	12,717	2,106	19.8
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	950	1,263	313	32.9
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	9,054	11,498	2,444	27.0
61	Educational Services	27,629	30,421	2,792	10.1
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	33,617	38,238	4,621	13.7
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3,933	4,823	890	22.6
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,479	38,832	5,353	16.0
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,061	7,658	597	8.5
	Government	29,711	30,809	1,098	3.7
	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	6,548	6,766	218	3.3
	State Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,188	8,240	52	0.6
	Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	14,975	15,803	828	5.5

^a North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022-2032.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

307,365 in 2032, an increase of 33,247 jobs, or 12.1%.

Projections are displayed at the two-digit sector level in Table 1 (see page 3). Accommodation & food services has the greatest projected job growth of 5,353 new jobs, or 16.0%. Other industries with substantial projected growth include health care & social assistance (4,621, or 13.7%), construction (3,968, or 18.7%), and transportation & warehousing (2,668, or 21.0%). Wyoming's mining sector is projected to add 317 jobs (1.9%), as employment growth in mining slowed in recent quarters. The only industries projected to lose jobs are information (-40, or -1.3%) and utilities (-8, or -0.3%).

Employment in government is projected to increase from 29,711 to 30,809 (1,098, or 3.7%). Local government (excluding education & hospitals) is projected to see the greatest growth of 828 new jobs, or 5.5%.

Occupational Projections

Staffing patterns from the Occupational

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

In addition to projected growth openings, occupational projections also include openings due to *transfers* (persons changing occupations) and *exits* (persons leaving the workforce; see Table 2, page 5). *Total openings* refers to the sum of growth, transfers, and exits (BLS, 2023). Annual growth openings were calculated by dividing the projected growth by 10. Occupational projections also include the typical requirements to enter the occupation: education, experience, and training.

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

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Occupations are assigned using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Occupational projections are prepared at the major group (two-digit), minor group (three-digit), and detailed occupation (six-digit) levels. For example, Box 1 on page 4 shows the SOC coding structure for building & grounds cleaning & maintenance occupations, which has the major group (two-digit) code of 37-0000. Within this major group are

three minor groups (three-digit), one of which is building cleaning & pest control workers (SOC 37-2000). Within that minor group are several detailed occupations, including maids & housekeeping cleaners (SOC 37-2012) and pest control workers (SOC 37-2021).

Table 2 shows the top 10 occupations with the greatest number of projected growth openings from 2022 to 2032.

Table 2: Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Projected Growth Openings, 2022-2032

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2022)	Projected Employment (2032)	Change (Growth)			Types of Openings			Requirements		
				N	%	Annual N	Exits	Transfers	Total ^c	Education	Ex-perience	Training
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	292,580	328,313	35,733	12.2	3,573	152,531	191,206	379,470			
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,221	8,466	1,245	17.2	125	1,953	4,213	7,411	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,577	7,752	1,175	17.9	118	3,243	4,197	8,615	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	5,004	6,139	1,135	22.7	114	3,466	5,454	10,055	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	2,932	3,903	971	33.1	97	2,331	2,786	6,088	No formal education	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term OJT ^b
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,255	4,211	956	29.4	96	2,986	2,490	6,432	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
47-2061	Construction Laborers	3,976	4,788	812	20.4	81	1,514	2,211	4,537	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,844	9,624	780	8.8	78	6,061	7,311	14,152	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-3054	Taxi Drivers	1,126	1,877	751	66.7	75	762	710	2,223	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,331	7,018	687	10.9	69	7,371	7,867	15,925	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,509	5,179	670	14.9	67	3,373	3,368	7,411	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bOn-the-job training.

^cTotal = Growth + Exits + Transfers.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022-2032.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

General & operations managers are projected to see the greatest growth, with 1,245 new jobs, or 17.2% growth. This is an occupation that typically requires a bachelor's degree and five years or more of experience. Other occupations with strong projected job growth include heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (1,175, or 17.9%), stockers & order fillers (1,135, or 22.7%), and cooks, restaurant (971, or 33.1%).

In contrast, Table 3 shows the 10 occupations with the greatest total projected openings from 2022 to 2032. As previously mentioned, total openings are the sum of growth, exits, and transfers. Many of the top occupations in Table 3 are occupations with substantial growth openings in exits and transfers related to high turnover rates, including fast food & counter workers (15,925 total openings), retail salespersons (14,152), cashiers

Table 3: Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Total Projected Openings, 2022-2032

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2022)	Projected Employment (2032)	Change (Growth)			Types of Openings			Requirements		
				N	%	Annual N	Exits	Transfers	Total ^c	Education	Ex-perience	Training
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	292,580	328,313	35,733	12.2	3,573	152,531	191,206	379,470			
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,331	7,018	687	10.9	69	7,371	7,867	15,925	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,844	9,624	780	8.8	78	6,061	7,311	14,152	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
41-2011	Cashiers	6,346	6,373	27	0.4	3	6,117	6,163	12,307	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	5,004	6,139	1,135	22.7	114	3,466	5,454	10,055	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	3,952	4,250	298	7.5	30	3,528	4,956	8,782	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,092	7,291	199	2.8	20	4,346	4,228	8,773	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,577	7,752	1,175	17.9	118	3,243	4,197	8,615	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Short-term OJT ^b
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,221	8,466	1,245	17.2	125	1,953	4,213	7,411	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,509	5,179	670	14.9	67	3,373	3,368	7,411	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,804	4,427	623	16.4	62	3,065	2,763	6,451	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bOn-the-job training.

^cTotal = Growth + Exits + Transfers.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022-2032.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

Wyoming Industry and Occupational Employment Projections Home<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>**Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022-2032**https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2024/WY_LT_Projections_2022-2032.htm

(12,307), stockers & order fillers (10,055), waiters & waitresses (8,782), office clerks (8,773), and heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (8,615). The majority of the occupations in Table 3 require no formal education, or a high school diploma or equivalent.

As shown in Table 4 and Figure 1 (see page 8), the majority of the state's 379,470 total openings are projected to be in occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent (39.0% of all openings) or no formal educational credential (34.4%). In other words, nearly three of every four (73.4%) total job openings will be in occupations that require no education beyond high school. Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree account for 13.4% of total projected openings, and occupations requiring a postsecondary non-degree award or some college, no degree make up 9.1%. The remaining education levels are associate's degree (1.8%), master's degree (1.2%), and doctoral or professional degree (1.1%).

Table 5 (see pages 9-10) shows the top five occupations with the greatest number of total projected job openings for each educational requirement. Occupations with no formal educational requirement are projected to have 130,470 total openings from 2022 to 2032. The occupations with the greatest number of total openings in this group are fast food & counter workers (15,925), retail salespersons (14,152), and cashiers (12,307).

Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent account for the largest proportion of total openings (39.0%, or more than one-third). The greatest projected openings can be seen in occupations such as stockers & order fillers (10,055), office clerks, general (8,773), and home health & personal care aides (6,432).

Occupations requiring a post-secondary non-degree award or some college, no degree, make up 9.1% of total projected openings. Of the 34,500 projected openings in this group, approximately one in four (8,678) are heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers. Other occupations requiring a post-secondary certificate or some college that have relatively large numbers of total projected openings include teaching assistants, except postsecondary (4,810); bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (4,859); and nursing assistants (4,378).

The occupations requiring an associate's degree account for 1.8% of total projected openings. The occupations with the greatest number of projected openings are preschool teachers, except special education (1,105); forest & conservation technicians (695); and paralegals & legal assistants (490).

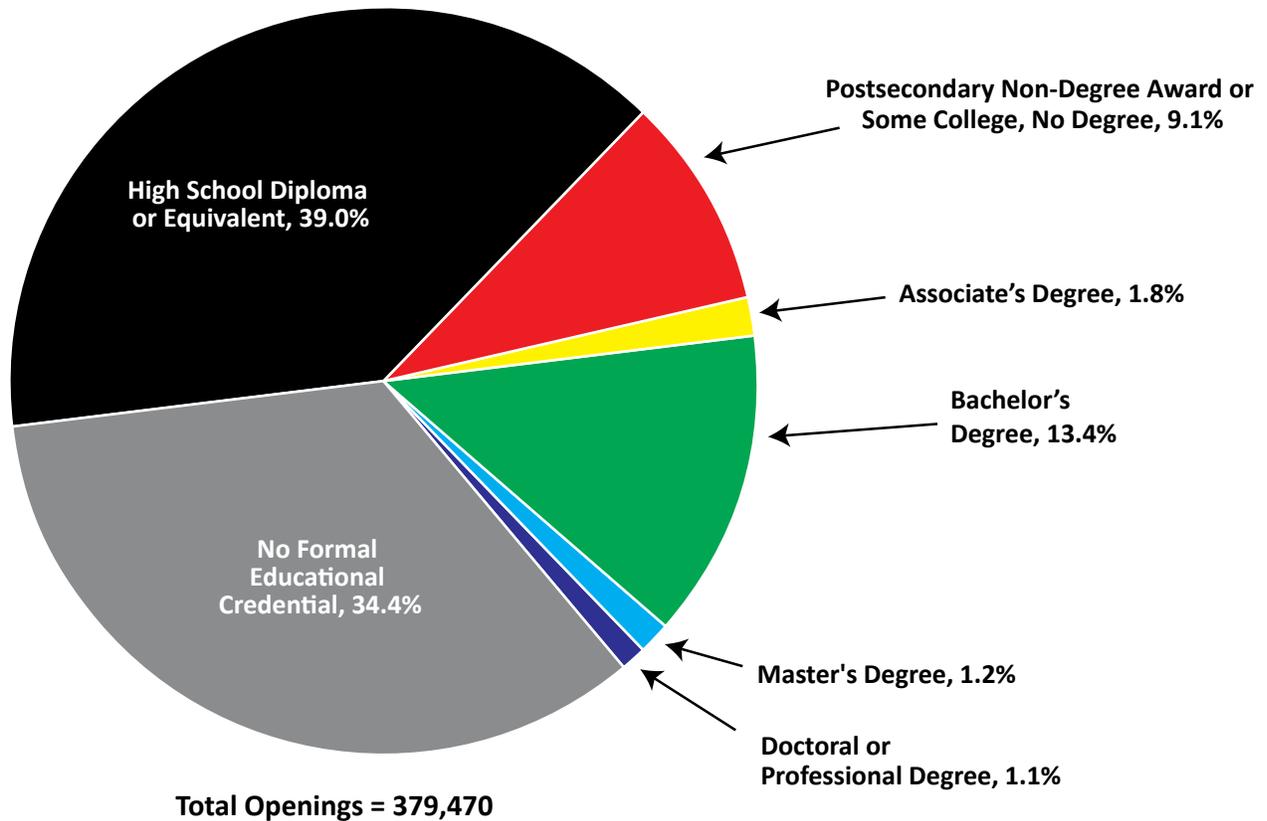
Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree make up the greatest proportion of all occupations that require some post-secondary education, and account for

(Text continued on page 9)

Table 4: Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections by Educational Requirement for Wyoming, 2022-2032

Required Education	Base Employment (2022)	Projected Employment (2032)	Change (Growth)			Types of Openings			
			N	Row %	Annual N	Exits	Transfers	Total Projected Openings	
								N	Column %
No Formal Educational Credential	74,432	84,199	9,767	13.1	977	54,691	66,012	130,470	34.4
High School Diploma or Equivalent	118,488	131,142	12,654	10.7	1,265	59,226	76,019	147,899	39.0
Postsecondary Certificate or Some College, No Degree	27,287	30,505	3,218	11.8	322	14,387	16,895	34,500	9.1
Associate's Degree	6,325	7,050	725	11.5	73	2,413	3,693	6,831	1.8
Bachelor's Degree	54,549	62,044	7,495	13.7	750	18,058	25,399	50,952	13.4
Master's Degree	4,898	5,813	915	18.7	92	1,686	1,881	4,482	1.2
Doctoral or Professional Degree	6,601	7,560	959	14.5	96	2,070	1,307	4,336	1.1
Total	292,580	328,313	35,733	12.2	3,573	152,531	191,206	379,470	100.0

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022-2032. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.



Source: Wyoming Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2022-2032. Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

Figure 1: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2022-2032

(Text continued from page 7)

13.4% of all projected openings. General & operations managers show the greatest number of projected openings (7,411), followed by registered nurses (3,536), short-term substitute teachers (3,140), and elementary school teachers, except special education (2,107).

Occupations requiring a master's degree and those requiring a doctoral or professional

degree represent the smallest proportion of total openings for all educational groups (1.2% and 1.1%, respectively). For those jobs requiring a master's degree, the greatest total openings are projected for educational, guidance, school, & vocational counselors (586); nurse practitioners (496); librarians & media collections specialists (330); and education administrators, kindergarten through secondary (318).

(Text continued on page 11)

Table 5: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2022-2032

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2022	2032	Growth	Exits	Transfers	Total
No Formal Educational Credential							
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,331	7,018	687	7,371	7,867	15,925
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,844	9,624	780	6,061	7,311	14,152
41-2011	Cashiers	6,346	6,373	27	6,117	6,163	12,307
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	3,952	4,250	298	3,528	4,956	8,782
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,509	5,179	670	3,373	3,368	7,411
Occupations with No Formal Educational Credential		74,432	84,199	9,767	54,691	66,012	130,470
High School Diploma or Equivalent							
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	5,004	6,139	1,135	3,466	5,454	10,055
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,092	7,291	199	4,346	4,228	8,773
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,255	4,211	956	2,986	2,490	6,432
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	4,026	4,616	590	1,903	1,972	4,465
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	2,496	2,864	368	1,349	2,567	4,284
Occupations Requiring a High School Diploma or Equivalent		118,488	131,142	12,654	59,226	76,019	147,899
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,577	7,752	1,175	3,243	4,197	8,615
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3,926	4,094	168	2,600	2,044	4,812
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,662	3,986	324	2,180	2,261	4,765
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	2,698	3,048	350	1,818	2,249	4,417
31-9092	Medical Assistants	980	1,146	166	499	854	1,519
Occupations Requiring a Postsecondary Certificate or Some College, No Degree		27,287	30,505	3,218	14,387	16,895	34,500

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2022-2032.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

(Table continued on page 10)

(Table continued from page 9)

Table 5: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2022-2032

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2022	2032	Growth	Exits	Transfers	Total
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	946	1,021	75	450	580	1,105
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	550	568	18	158	519	695
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	408	460	52	163	275	490
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	571	617	46	255	130	431
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	276	375	99	112	182	393
Occupations Requiring an Associate's Degree		6,325	7,050	725	2,413	3,693	6,831
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,221	8,466	1,245	1,953	4,213	7,411
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,128	5,742	614	1,804	1,118	3,536
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	2,209	2,527	318	1,478	1,344	3,140
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,630	2,900	270	928	909	2,107
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,244	2,532	288	737	1,081	2,106
Occupations Requiring a Bachelor's Degree		54,549	62,044	7,495	18,058	25,399	50,952
Master's Degree							
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, & Career Counselors & Advisors	642	741	99	208	279	586
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	475	709	234	131	131	496
25-4022	Librarians & Media Collections Specialists	311	340	29	178	123	330
11-9032	Education Administrators, Kindergarten through Secondary	399	441	42	115	161	318
29-1071	Physician Assistants	359	466	107	91	113	311
Occupations Requiring a Master's Degree		4,898	5,813	915	1,686	1,881	4,482
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,249	1,459	210	315	204	729
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	413	468	55	194	149	398
29-1123	Physical Therapists	578	694	116	146	99	361
29-1051	Pharmacists	513	598	85	128	77	290
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	195	255	60	99	76	235
Occupations Requiring a Doctoral or Professional Degree		6,601	7,560	959	2,070	1,307	4,336
Total, All Occupations							
Total, All Occupations		292,580	328,313	35,733	152,531	191,206	379,470

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2022-2032.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/28/24.

(Text continued from page 9)

Among occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree, the greatest total projected openings are in lawyers (729); postsecondary teachers, all other (398); physical therapists (361), and pharmacists (290).

Conclusion

Wyoming is projected to add approximately 35,000 new jobs from 2022 to 2032. However, job openings due to growth represent just a fraction of the state's total openings (379,470), which includes openings due to individuals leaving the workforce (exits) or changing jobs (transfers).

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

References

- Hauf, D. (2022, March). Occupations with the highest and lowest wages for May 2020. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 59(3). Research & Planning, WY DWS. Retrieved July 9, 2024, from https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/2022_03.pdf
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2023, September 6). Employment projections data definitions. Retrieved July 9, 2024, from <https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/definitions.htm>

Updated Datasets from Research & Planning

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently posted updates to the following datasets online:

Current Employment Statistics (CES): Updated with monthly employment data and annual averages for Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County through 2023. <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CES/TOC.htm>

Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS): Statewide, regional, county, and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) data (estimates for Wyoming wages for May 2022 data updated to the March 2024 ECI Employment Cost Index). https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_toc.htm

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS): Monthly and annual civilian labor force estimates for the state of Wyoming. Updated with monthly data and annual averages for Wyoming, its 23 counties, and selected MSAs and cities through June 2024. <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/LAUS/toc.htm>

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW): Employment and wage data for Wyoming by county and industry through first quarter 2024. https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/24Q1_QCEW/toc.htm

Examining Differences between Wyoming's Two Metropolitan Areas: Casper and Cheyenne

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming has two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Casper and Cheyenne. While they are somewhat similar in size, there are significant differences in the economies of these two areas. This article reviews historical patterns of employment and unemployment and compares the sizes of different industries in each area in order to help readers understand key economic forces affecting Casper and Cheyenne.

As defined by the Office of Management and Budget, the Casper MSA consists of Natrona County and the Cheyenne MSA consists of Laramie County (OMB, 2023).

Figure 1 shows total nonfarm employment for Casper and Cheyenne from January 1990 to May 2024. The long-term trend has been positive over the past 34 years as employment has grown in both areas. Casper's employment

rose from 27,600 in January 1990 to a peak of 44,000 jobs in February 2015. Employment then fell to 37,700 jobs in November 2016. Later, both Casper and Cheyenne experienced large job losses related to the pandemic in 2020. Cheyenne's employment fell from 48,400 in January 2020 to 44,000 in April 2020, while Casper's fell from 39,800 in January 2020 to 35,300 in May 2020. Since the pandemic, both have recovered to pre-pandemic levels, but Casper's employment remains well below its February 2015 peak. In contrast, Cheyenne's total employment in May 2024 of 48,900 jobs represents an all-time high.

Unemployment rates for Casper and Cheyenne are shown in Figure 2 (see page 13). Generally, over the past 34 years, Casper has had higher unemployment than Cheyenne. However, there have been exceptions. From April 2003 to March

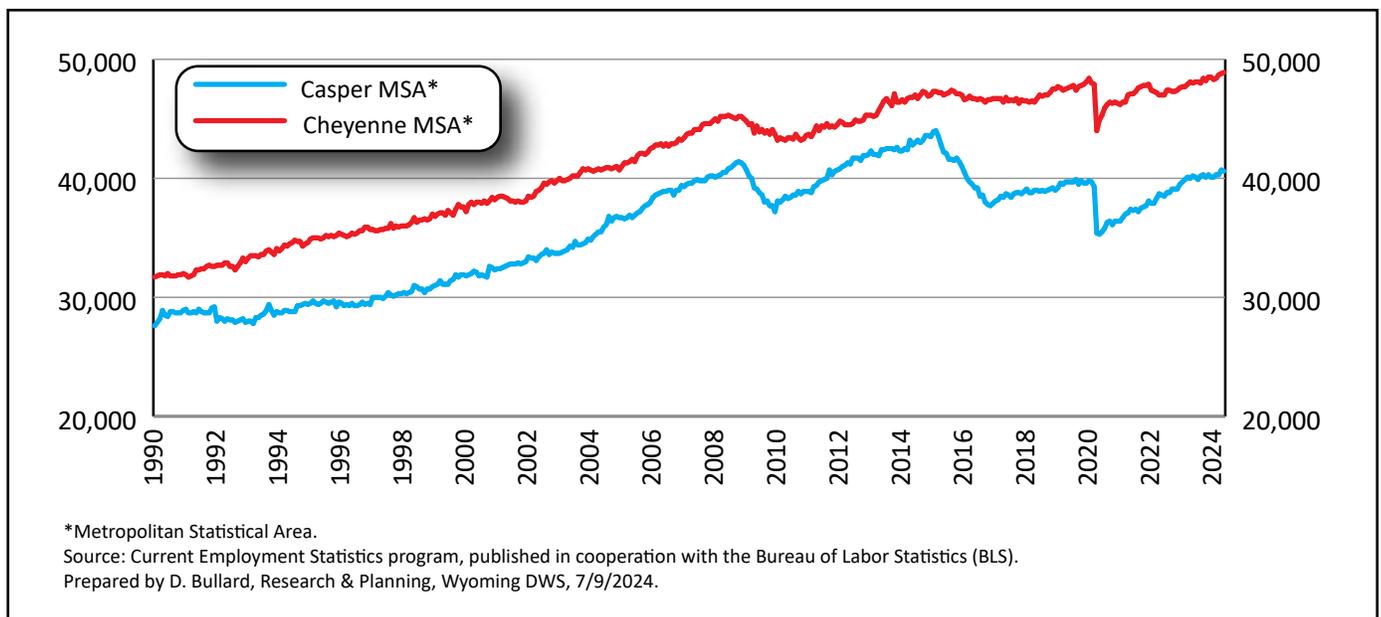


Figure 1: Total Nonfarm Employment in Casper MSA and Cheyenne MSA, January 1990 to May 2024

2009, Casper’s unemployment rate was lower than Cheyenne’s. During this time period, Wyoming’s energy sector was growing rapidly and many Casper-based employers were adding jobs at a brisk pace. Another important divergence in the two series can be seen from 2015 to 2018. There were large layoffs both in oil & gas and in coal mining in 2015 and 2016. This resulted in Casper’s unemployment rate rising much higher than Cheyenne’s. In June 2016, Casper’s unemployment rate was 7.3%, but Cheyenne’s was only 4.2%. The data in Figure 2 suggests that Cheyenne was barely affected by the 2015-2016 layoffs.

Figures 3 through 6 (see pages 14-16) compare employment sector by sector in the two MSAs. This is done in order to better understand which industries are most important to each MSA.

The mining sector (including oil & gas) is much larger in Casper than in Cheyenne (see Figure 3, page 14). In fact, Casper has more than three times as many mining

jobs as Cheyenne. The construction sector is larger in Cheyenne, but the difference is relatively small. Manufacturing is larger in Casper than Cheyenne, with 600 more manufacturing jobs in Casper. A sizeable portion of manufacturing in the Casper area is related to oil & gas and other mining activity.

Figure 4 (see page 14) focuses on the sectors within trade, transportation, & utilities. Casper has twice as many jobs in wholesale trade as Cheyenne does (2,200 jobs compared to 1,100 jobs). Similar to the manufacturing sector, many of the employers in wholesale trade in Casper directly support the energy industry. Cheyenne has more jobs in retail trade than Casper, but the difference is not huge (5,200 jobs in Cheyenne, compared to 4,600 jobs in Casper). One might expect an MSA with a larger population (100,984 compared to 79,941) to support more retail jobs (Economic Analysis Division, 2024). Cheyenne also has more jobs in

(Text continued on page 15)

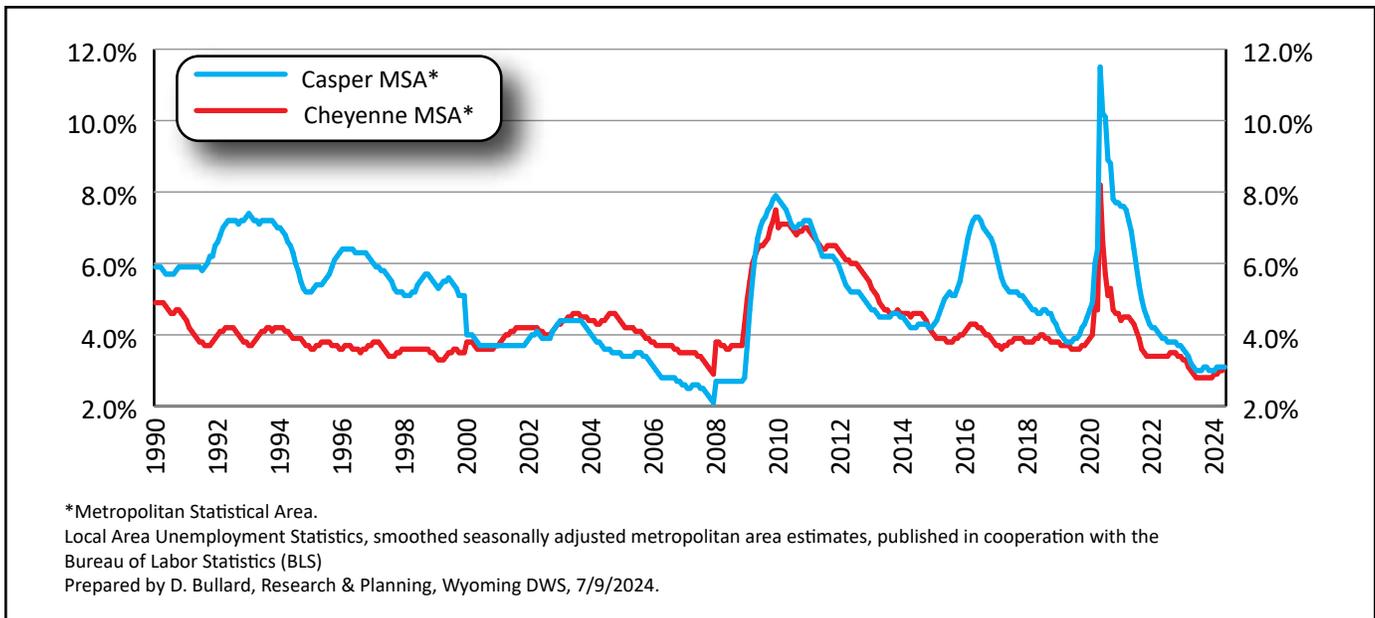


Figure 2: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates for Casper MSA and Cheyenne MSA, January 1990 to May 2024

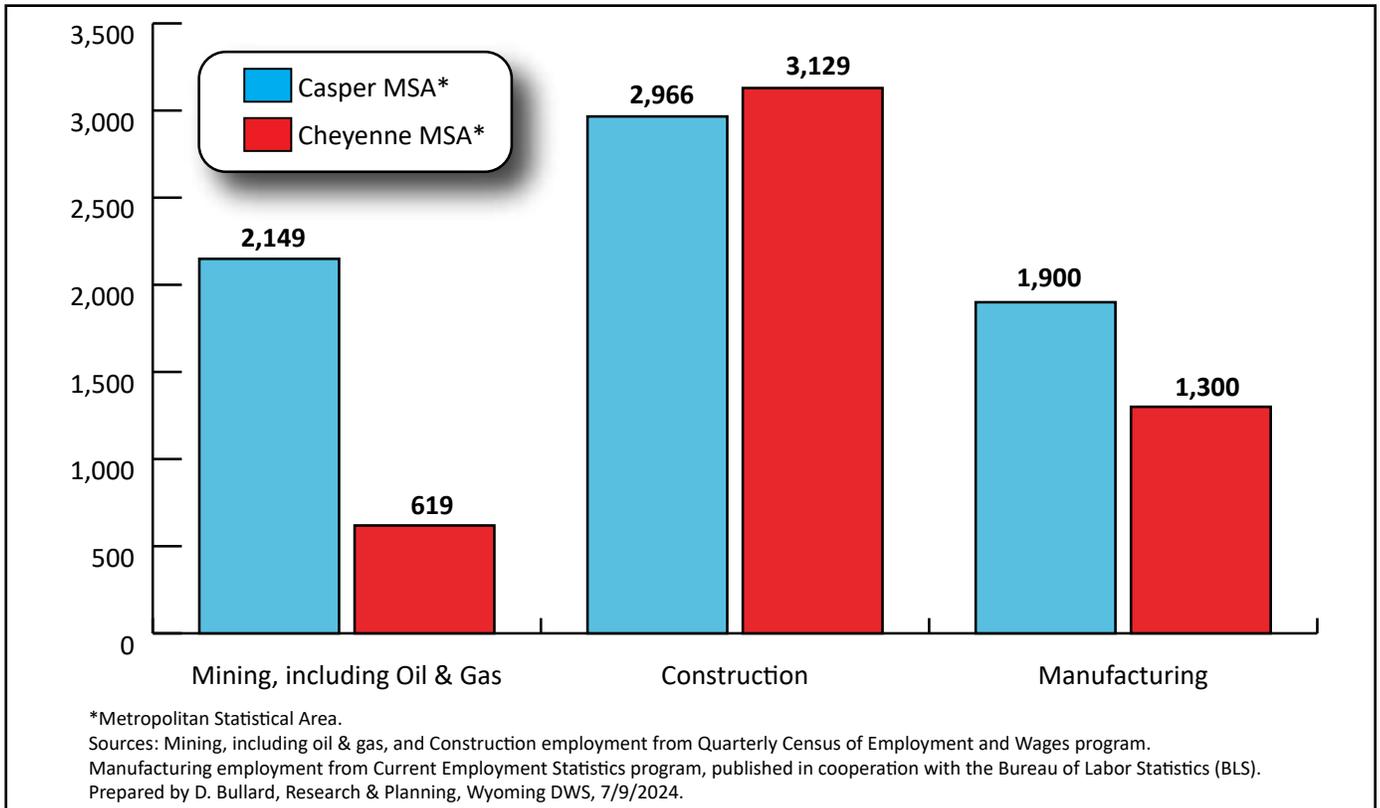


Figure 3: Annual Average Employment by Selected Sector, Casper MSA and Cheyenne MSA, 2023

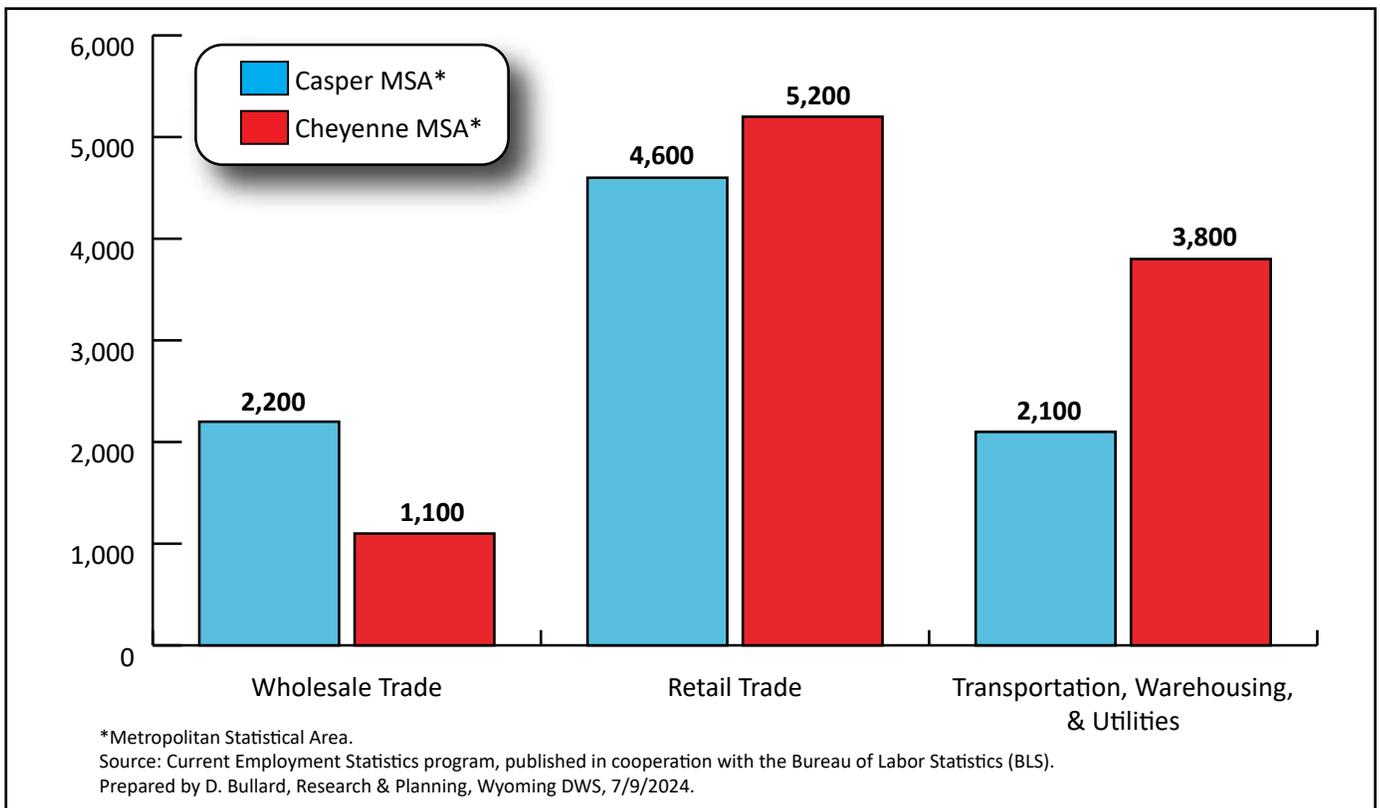


Figure 4: Annual Average Employment by Selected Sector, Casper MSA and Cheyenne MSA, 2023

(Text continued from page 13)

transportation, warehousing, & utilities (3,800 jobs compared to 2,100 jobs). Cheyenne is located at the intersection of I-25 and I-80 and has significant employment in warehousing & storage (1,702 jobs). Cheyenne is also a major hub for railroad traffic.

Employment in selected service-providing sectors is shown in Figure 5. Cheyenne has larger employment in five of the six sectors seen here, although some of the differences are small. One noteworthy difference is that Cheyenne has 4,400 jobs in professional & business services, while Casper only has 3,000. Professional & business services includes a wide range of employers from accounting offices and law firms to landscaping companies and

temporary help services. Some of these businesses in Cheyenne might provide services to the city’s large government sector. The one sector shown in Figure 5 where Casper has more jobs is private sector education & health services (6,200 jobs in Casper compared to 4,700 jobs in Cheyenne).

Figure 6 (see page 16) illustrates government employment in the two MSAs. At every level Cheyenne has much higher government employment than Casper. Cheyenne has four times as many federal government jobs as Casper (2,800 jobs in Cheyenne compared to 700 jobs in Casper). The existence of F.E. Warren Air Force Base helps explain higher federal employment in Cheyenne. There are 3,700 state government jobs in Cheyenne, while only 700 in Casper. This is related to Cheyenne being the state

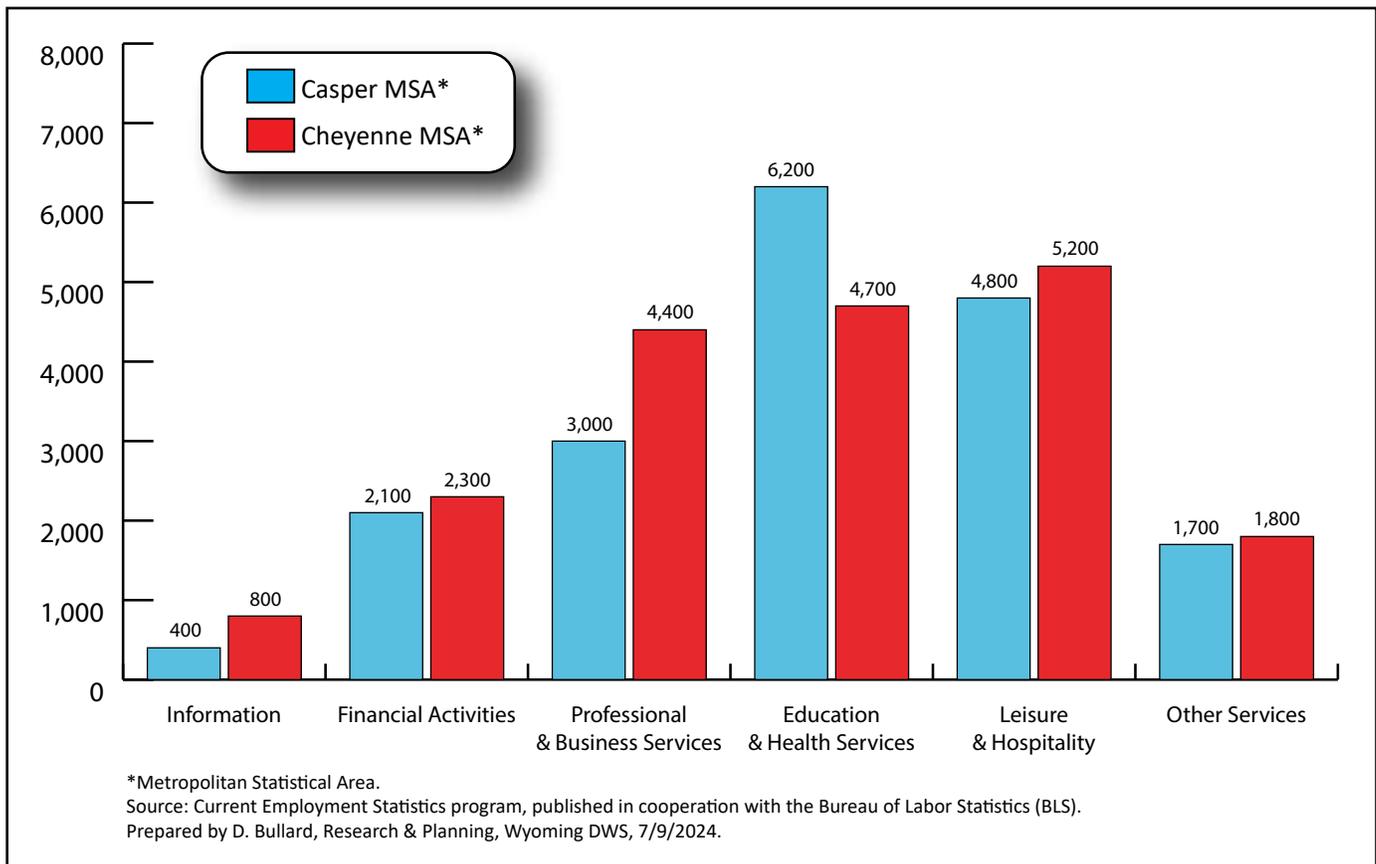


Figure 5: Annual Average Employment by Selected Sector, Casper MSA and Cheyenne MSA, 2023

capital and having many state government agencies headquartered there. Local government is also much larger in Cheyenne, with 7,400 jobs, compared to 4,500 in Casper. Local government includes school districts, public colleges, cities, towns, and counties, and in some cases hospitals.

In summary, Wyoming's two largest cities have very different economies. Cheyenne's economy is tilted heavily towards government, transportation & warehousing, and professional & business services, while Casper's economy is dependent upon the energy sector and related services, such as wholesale trade and manufacturing. In 2015 to 2016, when the energy sector experienced layoffs, Casper's total nonfarm employment fell and

unemployment increased, but Cheyenne's economy remained fairly stable.

References

Liu, W. (2024, March 14). Most Wyoming counties gained residents in 2023. Economic Analysis Division. Retrieved July 9, 2024, from <http://eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/CO-23est.pdf>

Young, S. (2023, July 21). OMB Bulletin 23-01. Office of Management and Budget. Retrieved July 9, 2024, from <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/OMB-Bulletin-23-01.pdf>

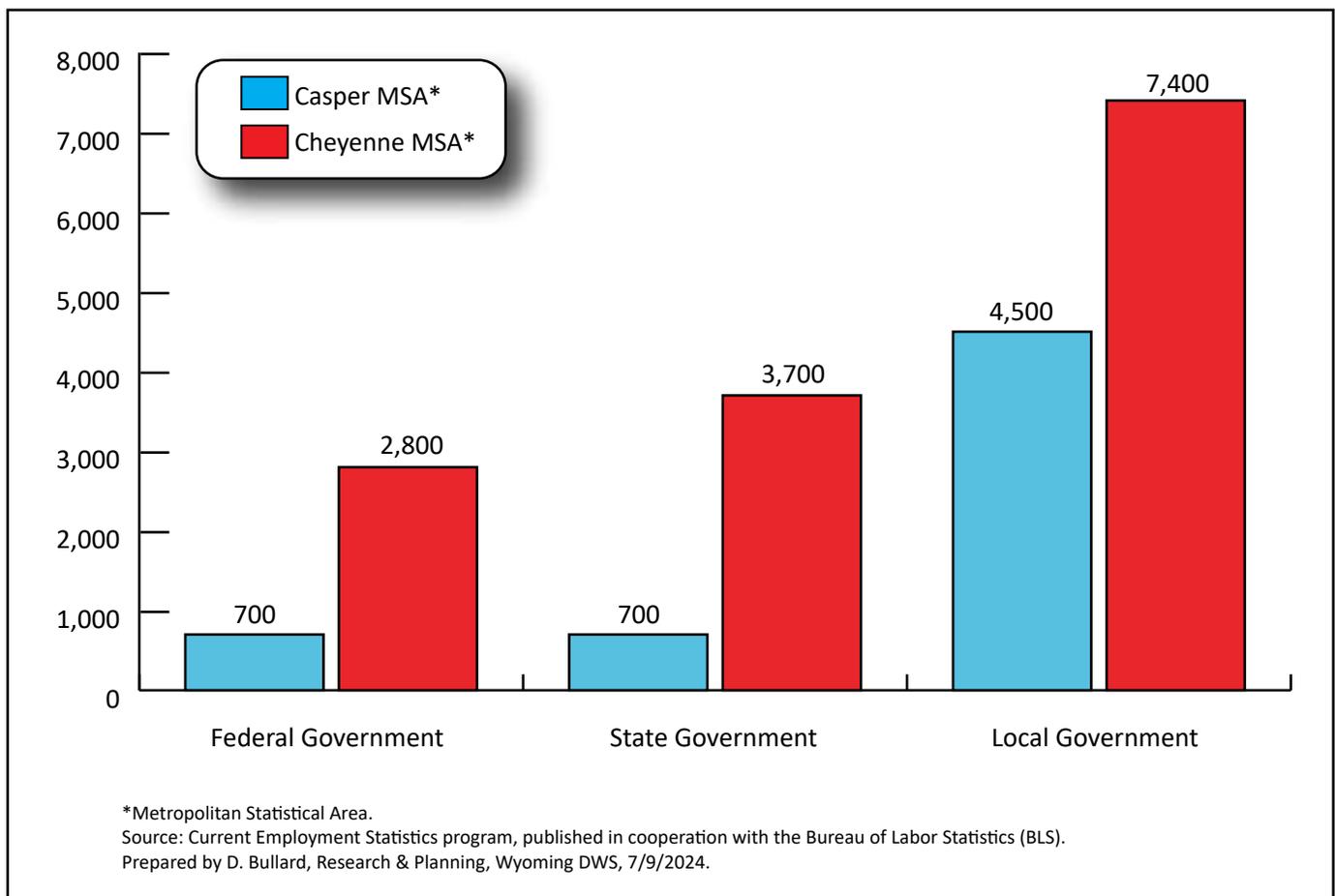


Figure 6: Annual Average Employment by Selected Sector, Casper MSA and Cheyenne MSA, 2023

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 2.9% in June 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 May to June at 2.9%.

Wyoming’s unemployment rate was slightly higher than its June 2023 level of 2.8%, but much lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 4.1%.

From May to June, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased slightly. Sometimes unemployment rates increase in June as young people get out of school and start looking for work. The largest increases occurred in Albany (up from 2.6% to 3.0%), Fremont (up from 3.0% to 3.3%), and Weston (up from 2.3% to 2.6%)

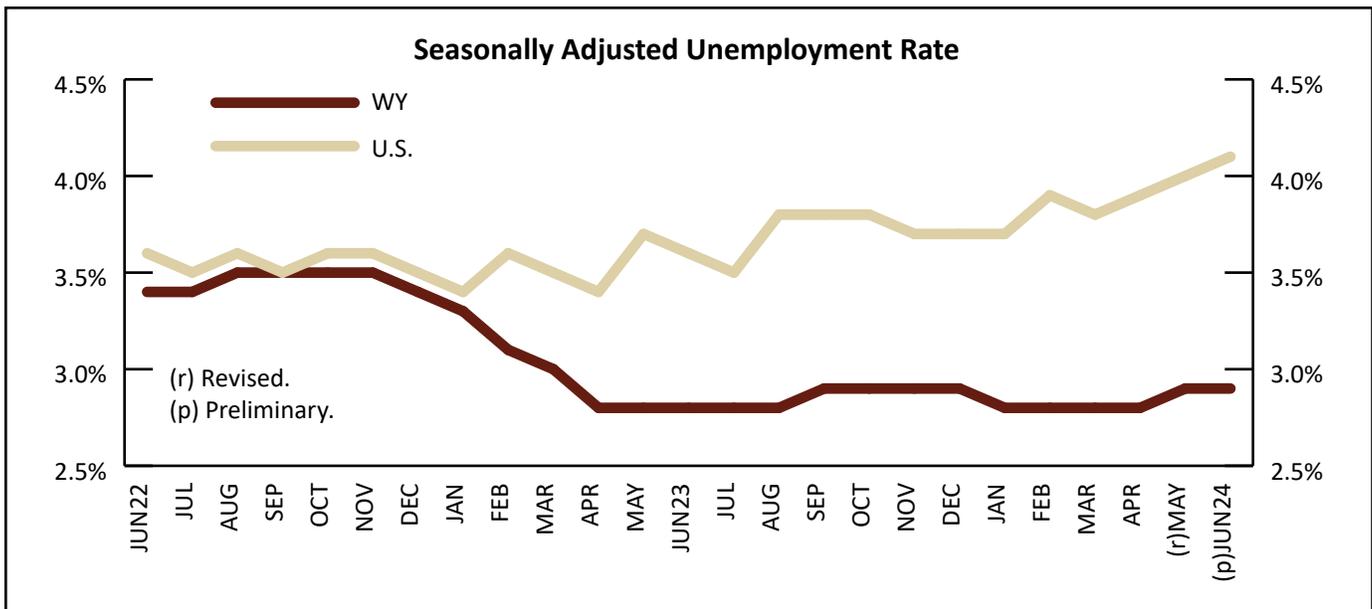
counties. Teton County’s unemployment rate fell from 2.6% to 1.7% as the summer tourist season ramped up.

Most county unemployment rates increased slightly or remained unchanged from year-ago levels. The largest increases were seen in Big Horn (up from 2.9% to 3.4%), Weston (up from 2.1% to 2.6%), and Campbell (up from 2.6% to 3.0%) counties. Washakie County’s unemployment rate fell from 3.3% to 3.2%.

In June, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County at 1.7%, Niobrara County at 2.1%, and Crook County at 2.3%. The highest rates were reported in Uinta County at 3.5%, Big Horn County at 3.4%, and Sweetwater County 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 298,900 in June 2023 to 300,300 in June 2024, an increase of 1,400 jobs (0.5%).

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 2024

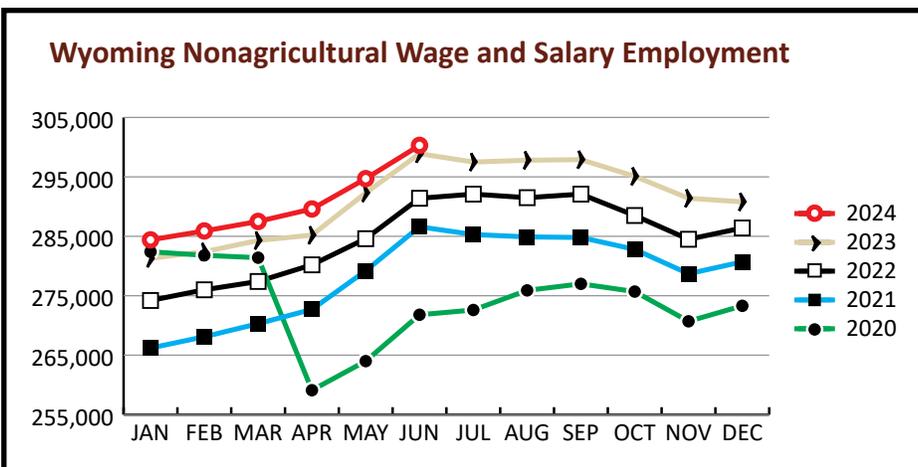
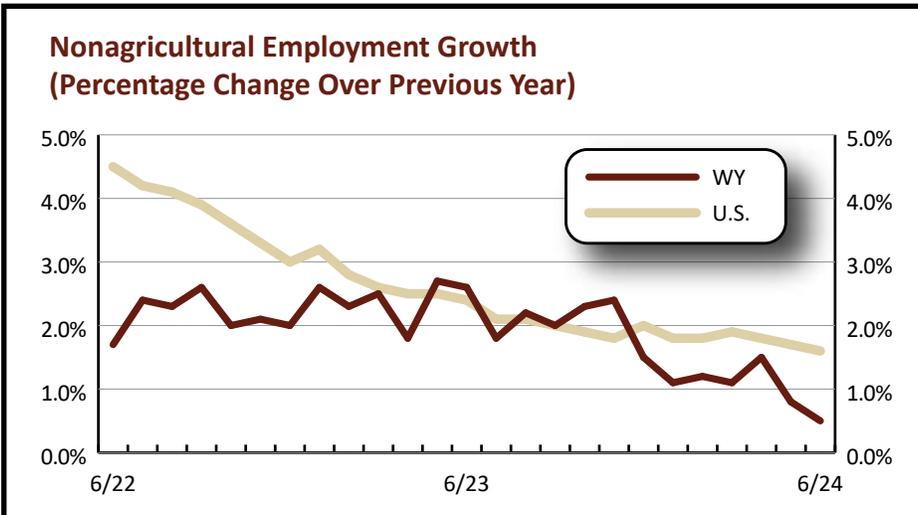
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	302,327	300,300	-2,027	-0.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	17,058	16,600	-458	-2.8%
Construction	24,650	23,300	-1,350	-5.8%
Manufacturing	10,379	10,700	321	3.0%
Wholesale Trade	8,159	8,000	-159	-2.0%
Retail Trade	31,054	30,800	-254	-0.8%
Transportation & Utilities	14,515	14,500	-15	-0.1%
Information	3,140	3,200	60	1.9%
Financial Activities	11,706	11,700	-6	-0.1%
Professional & Business Services	22,562	22,100	-462	-2.1%
Educational & Health Services	29,060	29,000	-60	-0.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	43,680	43,200	-480	-1.1%
Other Services	16,717	15,800	-917	-5.8%
Government	69,647	71,400	1,753	2.5%

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

State Unemployment Rates June 2024 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
District of Columbia	5.4
California	5.2
Nevada	5.2
Illinois	5.0
Washington	4.9
Kentucky	4.6
New Jersey	4.6
Alaska	4.5
Ohio	4.4
Rhode Island	4.3
New York	4.2
Michigan	4.1
Oregon	4.1
United States	4.1
West Virginia	4.1
Delaware	4.0
Louisiana	4.0
Texas	4.0
Connecticut	3.9
New Mexico	3.9
Colorado	3.8
Indiana	3.8
Missouri	3.7
North Carolina	3.6
South Carolina	3.6
Idaho	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.4
Arizona	3.3
Arkansas	3.3
Florida	3.3
Georgia	3.3
Massachusetts	3.2
Kansas	3.1
Montana	3.1
Tennessee	3.0
Utah	3.0
Alabama	2.9
Hawaii	2.9
Minnesota	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Wyoming	2.9
Iowa	2.8
Maine	2.8
Maryland	2.8
Mississippi	2.8
Virginia	2.7
Nebraska	2.6
New Hampshire	2.5
North Dakota	2.1
Vermont	2.1
South Dakota	2.0



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

State Unemployment Rates June 2024 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 24	May 24	Jun 23	May 24 Jun 24	Jun 23 Jun 24
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.0	25.6	25.8	1.6	0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.9	20.6	20.8	1.5	0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	8.1	7.9	8.2	2.5	-1.2
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.5	5.7	1.8	-1.8
Construction	2.0	1.9	2.0	5.3	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.9	17.7	17.6	1.1	1.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	1.9
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	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-3.8
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 24	May 24	Jun 23	May 24 Jun 24	Jun 23 Jun 24
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.8	21.6	21.6	0.9	0.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.5	17.1	17.4	2.3	0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	6.8	6.6	6.8	3.0	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Construction	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	-10.0
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.0	15.0	14.8	0.0	1.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.3	0.0
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	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.5	4.2	-4.4	2.4

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 24	May 24	Jun 23	May 24 Jun 24	Jun 23 Jun 24
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.3	22.4	25.8	17.4	1.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.2	19.4	22.8	19.6	1.8
GOODS PRODUCING	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.5
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	6.9
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	23.0	19.2	22.7	19.8	1.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.1	2.7	3.0	14.8	3.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.9	2.7	2.8	7.4	3.6
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10.4	7.4	10.4	40.5	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.1
Illinois	6.1
Nevada	6.0
Puerto Rico	5.6
California	5.3
Ohio	5.1
Kentucky	5.0
Michigan	5.0
Alaska	4.9
New Jersey	4.8
New Mexico	4.8
Washington	4.7
Delaware	4.6
South Carolina	4.6
Louisiana	4.5
Texas	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Indiana	4.4
New York	4.3
Rhode Island	4.3
United States	4.3
Missouri	4.2
North Carolina	4.1
Colorado	4.0
Georgia	4.0
Massachusetts	4.0
Arizona	3.9
Oregon	3.9
Minnesota	3.8
Arkansas	3.7
Kansas	3.7
Mississippi	3.7
Oklahoma	3.7
Pennsylvania	3.7
Tennessee	3.7
Utah	3.7
Florida	3.5
Idaho	3.5
Montana	3.4
Hawaii	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Maryland	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Iowa	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Wyoming	3.0
Alabama	2.9
Connecticut	2.8
Maine	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
New Hampshire	2.4
South Dakota	2.1
Vermont	2.1

Economic Indicators

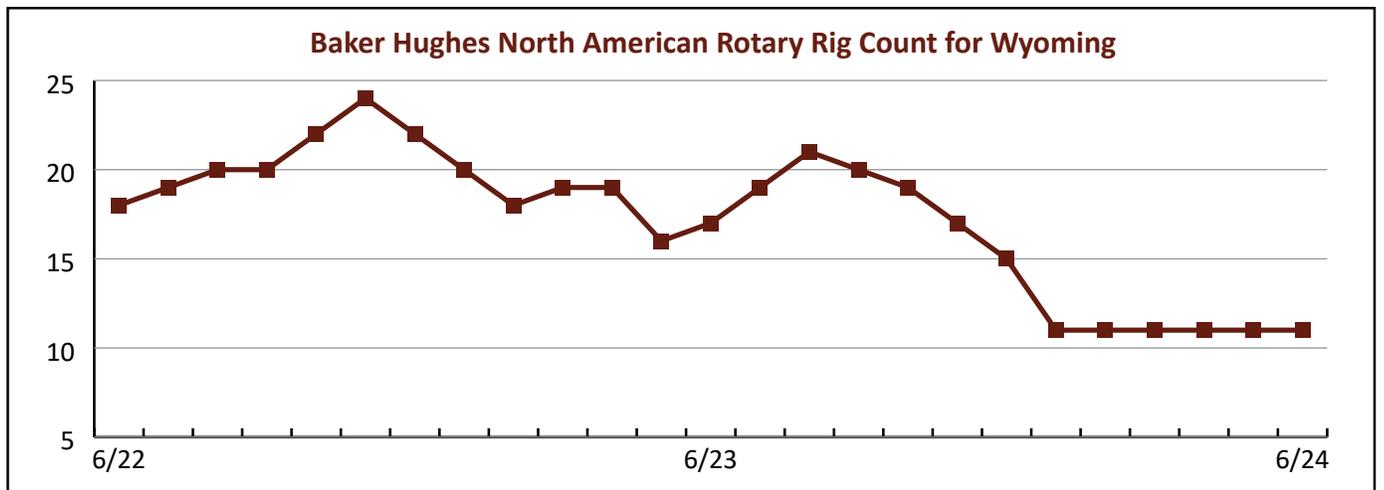
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 17 in June 2023 to 11 in June 2024.

	Jun 2024 (p)	May 2024 (r)	Jun 2023 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	300,300	294,700	298,900	1.9	0.5
Wyoming State Government	14,200	15,300	13,800	-7.2	2.9
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	49,600	49,000	48,600	1.2	2.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,000	40,600	40,700	1.0	0.7
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,194,000	8,352,000	7,880,000	-1.9	4.0
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.2%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	369,000	445,000	320,000	-17.1	15.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,421,000	4,217,000	4,403,000	4.8	0.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	5,997	7,208	5,791	-16.8	3.6
Benefits Paid	\$2,889,993	\$3,516,979	\$2,552,176	-17.8	13.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$481.91	\$488.13	\$440.71	-1.3	9.3
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	314.2	314.1	305.1	0.0	3.0
Food & Beverages	327.1	326.5	320.1	0.2	2.2
Housing	334.1	332.8	320.0	0.4	4.4
Apparel	131.5	132.4	130.5	-0.7	0.8
Transportation	273.6	276.6	270.1	-1.1	1.3
Medical Care	565.3	564.2	547.4	0.2	3.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	138.1	138.1	136.3	0.0	1.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	145.9	146.0	144.9	0.0	0.7
Other Goods & Services	559.7	556.8	537.4	0.5	4.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	255.4	255.1	253.9	0.1	0.6
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	143	229	162	-37.6	-11.7
Valuation	\$53,842,000	\$63,288,000	\$89,066,000	-14.9	-39.5
Single Family Homes	128	186	147	-31.2	-12.9
Valuation	\$51,659,000	\$58,225,000	\$87,447,000	-11.3	-40.9
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	22	18	8	22.2	175.0
Valuation	\$6,690,000	\$2,557,000	\$2,179,000	161.6	207.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	25	41	14	-39.0	78.6
Valuation	\$5,050,000	\$7,554,000	\$3,162,000	-33.1	59.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	11	11	17	0.0	-35.3

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From May to June, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased slightly.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2024	May 2024	Jun 2023	Jun 2024	May 2024	Jun 2023	Jun 2024	May 2024	Jun 2023	Jun 2024	May 2024	Jun 2023
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	48,289	46,403	48,192	46,835	45,053	46,796	1,454	1,350	1,396	3.0	2.9	2.9
Big Horn	5,480	5,287	5,362	5,294	5,109	5,204	186	178	158	3.4	3.4	2.9
Fremont	19,526	18,992	19,541	18,889	18,418	18,906	637	574	635	3.3	3.0	3.2
Hot Springs	2,320	2,245	2,396	2,256	2,186	2,337	64	59	59	2.8	2.6	2.5
Park	17,063	16,091	16,996	16,620	15,664	16,579	443	427	417	2.6	2.7	2.5
Washakie	3,900	3,788	3,897	3,776	3,676	3,770	124	112	127	3.2	3.0	3.3
NORTHEAST	52,793	51,644	52,370	51,306	50,235	51,050	1,487	1,409	1,320	2.8	2.7	2.5
Campbell	23,539	23,175	23,364	22,829	22,505	22,748	710	670	616	3.0	2.9	2.6
Crook	4,159	4,067	4,043	4,063	3,975	3,953	96	92	90	2.3	2.3	2.2
Johnson	4,614	4,377	4,593	4,484	4,256	4,476	130	121	117	2.8	2.8	2.5
Sheridan	16,572	16,165	16,474	16,122	15,729	16,057	450	436	417	2.7	2.7	2.5
Weston	3,909	3,860	3,896	3,808	3,770	3,816	101	90	80	2.6	2.3	2.1
SOUTHWEST	61,847	58,515	62,111	60,131	56,748	60,457	1,716	1,767	1,654	2.8	3.0	2.7
Lincoln	10,372	9,721	10,265	10,092	9,451	9,986	280	270	279	2.7	2.8	2.7
Sublette	4,078	3,937	4,142	3,946	3,804	4,015	132	133	127	3.2	3.4	3.1
Sweetwater	19,842	19,646	20,093	19,171	19,005	19,437	671	641	656	3.4	3.3	3.3
Teton	18,628	16,331	18,553	18,307	15,904	18,258	321	427	295	1.7	2.6	1.6
Uinta	8,927	8,880	9,058	8,615	8,584	8,761	312	296	297	3.5	3.3	3.3
SOUTHEAST	81,769	81,508	80,873	79,293	79,141	78,572	2,476	2,367	2,301	3.0	2.9	2.8
Albany	20,618	21,572	20,291	20,008	21,017	19,685	610	555	606	3.0	2.6	3.0
Goshen	6,487	6,470	6,479	6,314	6,305	6,306	173	165	173	2.7	2.6	2.7
Laramie	49,011	47,888	48,600	47,463	46,379	47,212	1,548	1,509	1,388	3.2	3.2	2.9
Niobrara	1,228	1,214	1,207	1,202	1,188	1,184	26	26	23	2.1	2.1	1.9
Platte	4,425	4,364	4,296	4,306	4,252	4,185	119	112	111	2.7	2.6	2.6
CENTRAL	54,572	53,425	54,902	52,867	51,803	53,322	1,705	1,622	1,580	3.1	3.0	2.9
Carbon	7,413	7,090	7,594	7,191	6,873	7,388	222	217	206	3.0	3.1	2.7
Converse	7,745	7,608	7,704	7,543	7,416	7,523	202	192	181	2.6	2.5	2.3
Natrona	39,414	38,727	39,604	38,133	37,514	38,411	1,281	1,213	1,193	3.3	3.1	3.0
STATEWIDE	299,269	291,496	298,444	290,431	282,981	290,193	8,838	8,515	8,251	3.0	2.9	2.8
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										2.9	2.9	2.8
U.S.										4.3	3.7	3.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.0	3.6

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 04/2024. Run Date 07/2024.

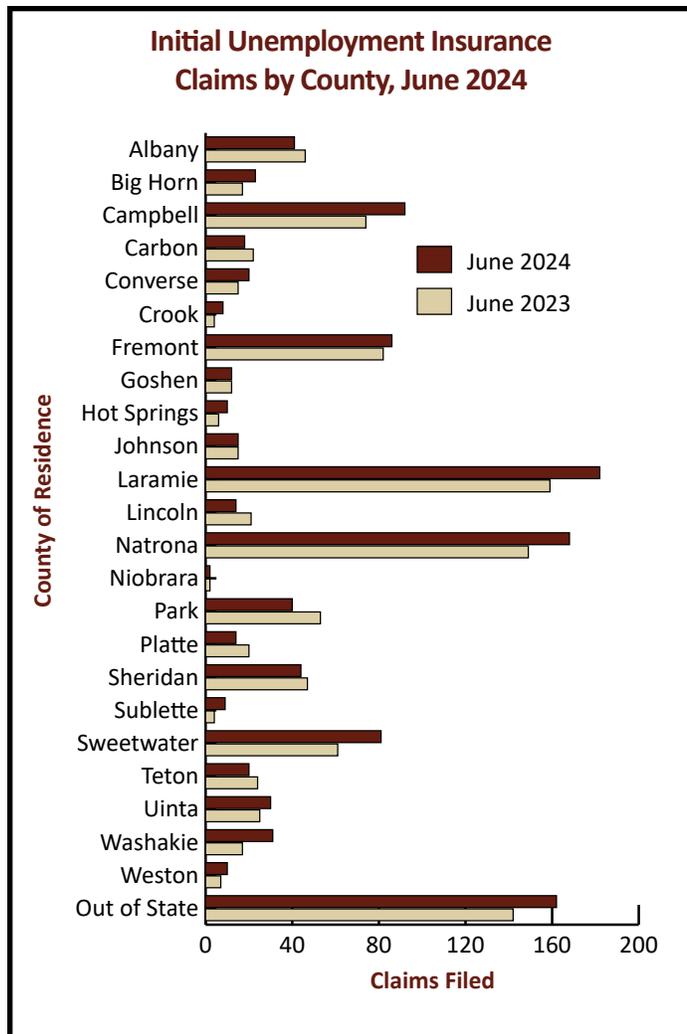
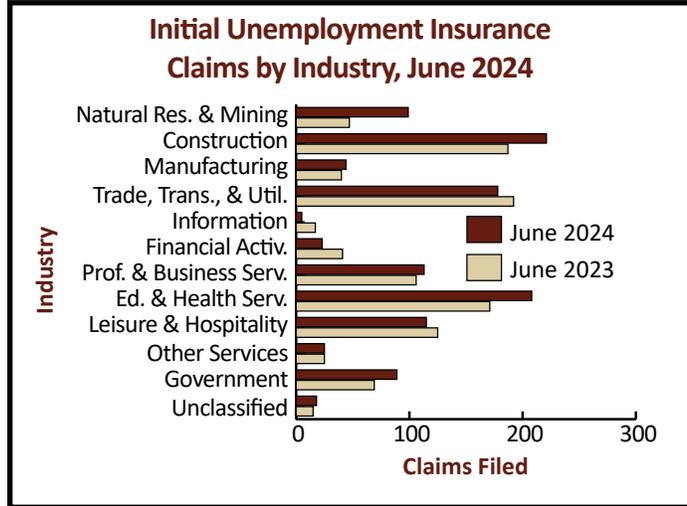
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,146 initial claims in June 2024, up 10.3% over the year. Initial claims are often at their lowest levels during the warm summer months each year.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 24	May 24	Jun 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,146	1,155	1,039	-0.8	10.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	365	430	274	-15.1	33.2
Natural Resources & Mining	99	112	47	-11.6	110.6
Mining	96	105	44	-8.6	118.2
Construction	221	270	187	-18.1	18.2
Manufacturing	44	47	40	-6.4	10.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	672	639	679	5.2	-1.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	178	183	192	-2.7	-7.3
Wholesale Trade	24	25	23	-4.0	4.3
Retail Trade	103	98	119	5.1	-13.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	49	58	49	-15.5	0.0
Information	5	8	17	-37.5	-70.6
Financial Activities	23	26	41	-11.5	-43.9
Professional & Business Services	113	132	106	-14.4	6.6
Educational & Health Services	208	94	171	121.3	21.6
Leisure & Hospitality	115	158	125	-27.2	-8.0
Other Services, except Public Admin.	25	34	25	-26.5	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	89	63	69	41.3	29.0
Federal Government	11	11	6	0.0	83.3
State Government	6	12	4	-50.0	50.0
Local Government	71	38	58	86.8	22.4
Local Education	30	12	19	150.0	57.9
UNCLASSIFIED	18	22	15	-18.2	20.0
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	182	200	159	-9.0	14.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	45	59	27	-23.7	66.7
Construction	31	43	21	-27.9	47.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	124	126	124	-1.6	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	35	35	41	0.0	-14.6
Financial Activities	5	5	4	0.0	25.0
Professional & Business Services	32	50	36	-36.0	-11.1
Educational & Health Services	30	15	21	100.0	42.9
Leisure & Hospitality	16	12	11	33.3	45.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	11	6	-18.2	50.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	168	202	149	-16.8	12.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	55	77	23	-28.6	139.1
Construction	27	47	8	-42.6	237.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	106	116	119	-8.6	-10.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	31	32	41	-3.1	-24.4
Financial Activities	4	8	5	-50.0	-20.0
Professional & Business Services	10	16	12	-37.5	-16.7
Educational & Health Services	44	25	27	76.0	63.0
Leisure & Hospitality	4	20	23	-80.0	-82.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	6	3	0.0	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 June 2024 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0624_UI.pdf.

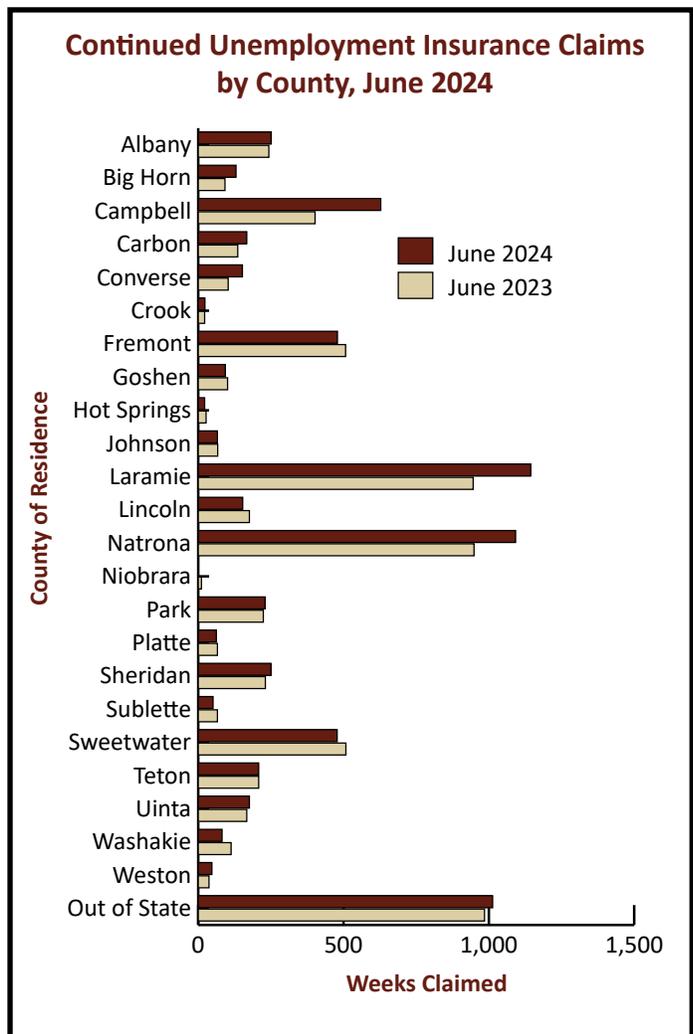
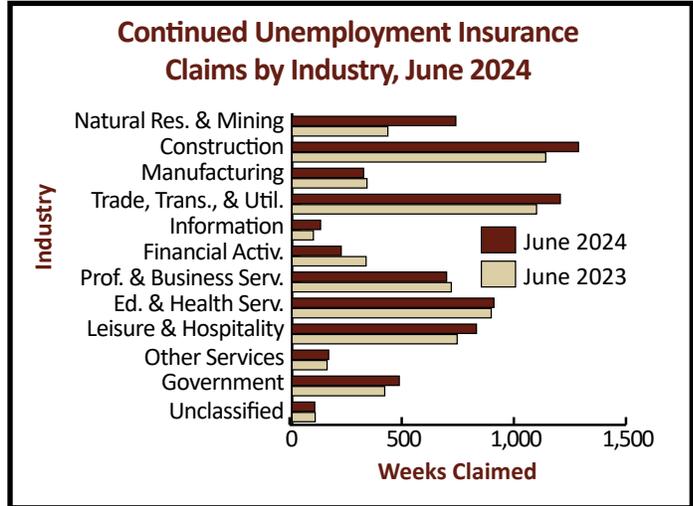
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Continued claims increased by 600 weeks (9.5%) over the year.

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 24	May 24	Jun 23	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	7,027	8,077	6,418	-13.0	9.5
Total Unique Claimants	2,489	2,578	2,250	-3.5	10.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,327	2,447	1,893	-4.9	22.9
Natural Resources & Mining	730	639	427	14.2	71.0
Mining	686	595	394	15.3	74.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	56	60	29	-6.7	93.1
Construction	1,277	1,503	1,131	-15.0	12.9
Manufacturing	319	304	334	4.9	-4.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,119	5,071	4,007	-18.8	2.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,196	1,284	1,090	-6.9	9.7
Wholesale Trade	207	211	184	-1.9	12.5
Retail Trade	638	611	588	4.4	8.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	349	461	317	-24.3	10.1
Information	127	170	95	-25.3	33.7
Financial Activities	219	290	330	-24.5	-33.6
Professional & Business Services	689	829	710	-16.9	-3.0
Educational & Health Services	900	617	888	45.9	1.4
Leisure & Hospitality	822	1,692	736	-51.4	11.7
Other Services, except Public Admin.	163	187	156	-12.8	4.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	478	449	413	6.5	15.7
Federal Government	56	90	32	-37.8	75.0
State Government	74	71	57	4.2	29.8
Local Government	347	286	323	21.3	7.4
Local Education	73	38	77	92.1	-5.2
UNCLASSIFIED	101	109	103	-7.3	-1.9
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,144	1,227	946	-6.8	20.9
Total Unique Claimants	412	372	327	10.8	26.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	271	264	173	2.7	56.6
Construction	204	220	128	-7.3	59.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	772	871	692	-11.4	11.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	246	245	216	0.4	13.9
Financial Activities	53	84	66	-36.9	-19.7
Professional & Business Services	171	217	145	-21.2	17.9
Educational & Health Services	122	116	141	5.2	-13.5
Leisure & Hospitality	106	106	63	0.0	68.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	59	50	47	18.0	25.5
UNCLASSIFIED	40	40	32	0.0	25.0
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,092	1,085	949	0.6	15.1
Total Unique Claimants	375	353	330	6.2	13.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	332	372	208	-10.8	59.6
Construction	120	199	106	-39.7	13.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	706	669	704	5.5	0.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	212	213	256	-0.5	-17.2
Financial Activities	53	61	54	-13.1	-1.9
Professional & Business Services	107	132	96	-18.9	11.5
Educational & Health Services	205	143	174	43.4	17.8
Leisure & Hospitality	89	77	92	15.6	-3.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46	41	18	12.2	155.6
UNCLASSIFIED	6	2	17	200.0	-64.7

^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.



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
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