

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

Wyoming Unemployment Claims Drop to Historic Lows in 2022

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Wyoming saw a substantial drop in Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit recipients and benefit expenses in 2022, as both fell below pre-pandemic levels. The number of benefit recipients dropped to its lowest count since at least 1997, the first year for which comparable data are available.

Wyoming continued to recover from its most recent economic downturn in 2022. Current data from the Quarterly Census of

Employment and Wages (QCEW) show that the state's Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment increased from prior-year levels during

the first three quarters of 2022 (see Figure 1), the most recent data available at the time this article was published. In addition, the number of UI claimants and the total amount of benefits continued to decrease, and both fell below pre-pandemic levels.

This article examines selected UI statistics and provides additional information for a better understanding of Wyoming's current economy. Weekly, monthly, and annual UI claims data

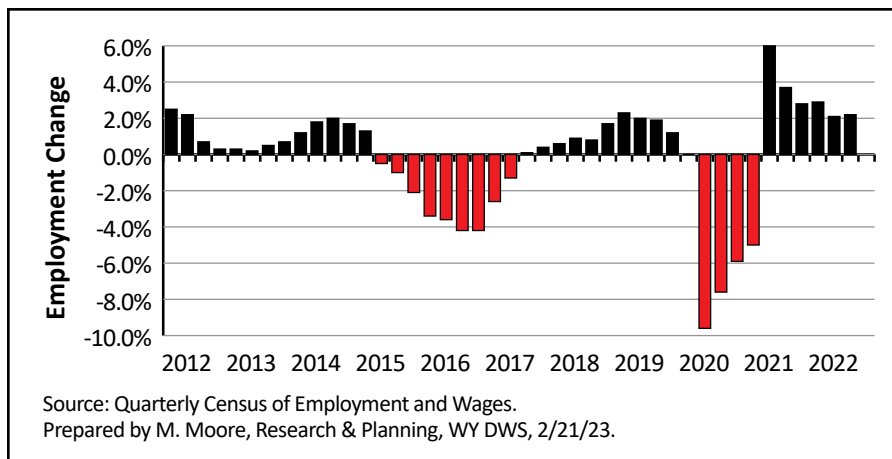


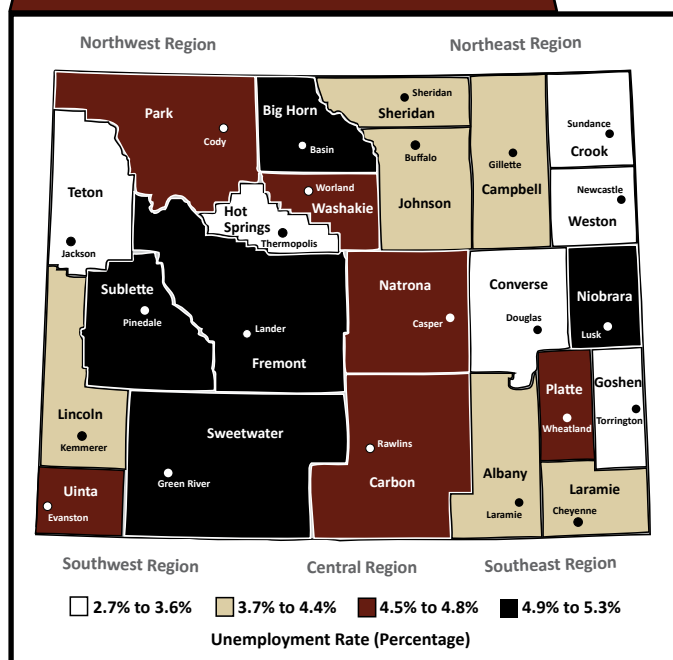
Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q3

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's seasonally adjusted hire rate of 5.6% was the second highest in the nation in December 2022. ... page 12
- The number of building permits issued for new single family homes in Wyoming in January 2023 decreased 56.9% from a year earlier. ... page 16

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, January 2023 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Robin Sessions Cooley,
Director

Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760

Casper, WY 82602-2760
dws-researchplanning@wyo.gov
307-473-3807

Tony Glover, Manager

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

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

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month:

David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Tiffany Horn,
Sherry Wen, and Laura Yetter

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are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm>.

UI Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

A total of 10,597 unemployed workers received UI benefits in Wyoming in 2022, a decrease of nearly half (-48.4%) of the 20,536 recipients in 2021 (see Figure 2). The number of UI benefit recipients in 2022 was below pre-pandemic levels, such as 13,144 in 2019. The number of UI recipients who exhausted their regular benefits also decreased substantially, from 6,686 in 2021 to 1,660 in 2022 (-5,026, or

-75.2%). The exhaustion rate (number of benefit exhaustees divided by the total number of recipients) also decreased, from 32.6% to 15.7%. The smaller number of exhaustees and the lower exhaustion rate usually indicates a better economic situation for people to find jobs.

Each of Wyoming's 23 counties experienced double-digit percentage decreases in UI recipients from 2021 to 2022 (see Table 1, page 4). Natrona County had the largest numeric decrease (-2,226, or -61.2%), followed by Laramie (-1,039, or -42.7%) and Campbell (-970, or -60.7%) counties. The number of out-of-state recipients decreased by 1,577, or 44.9%. Out-of-state benefit recipients made up 18.2% of all benefit recipients in 2022, larger than any single county. Wyoming's

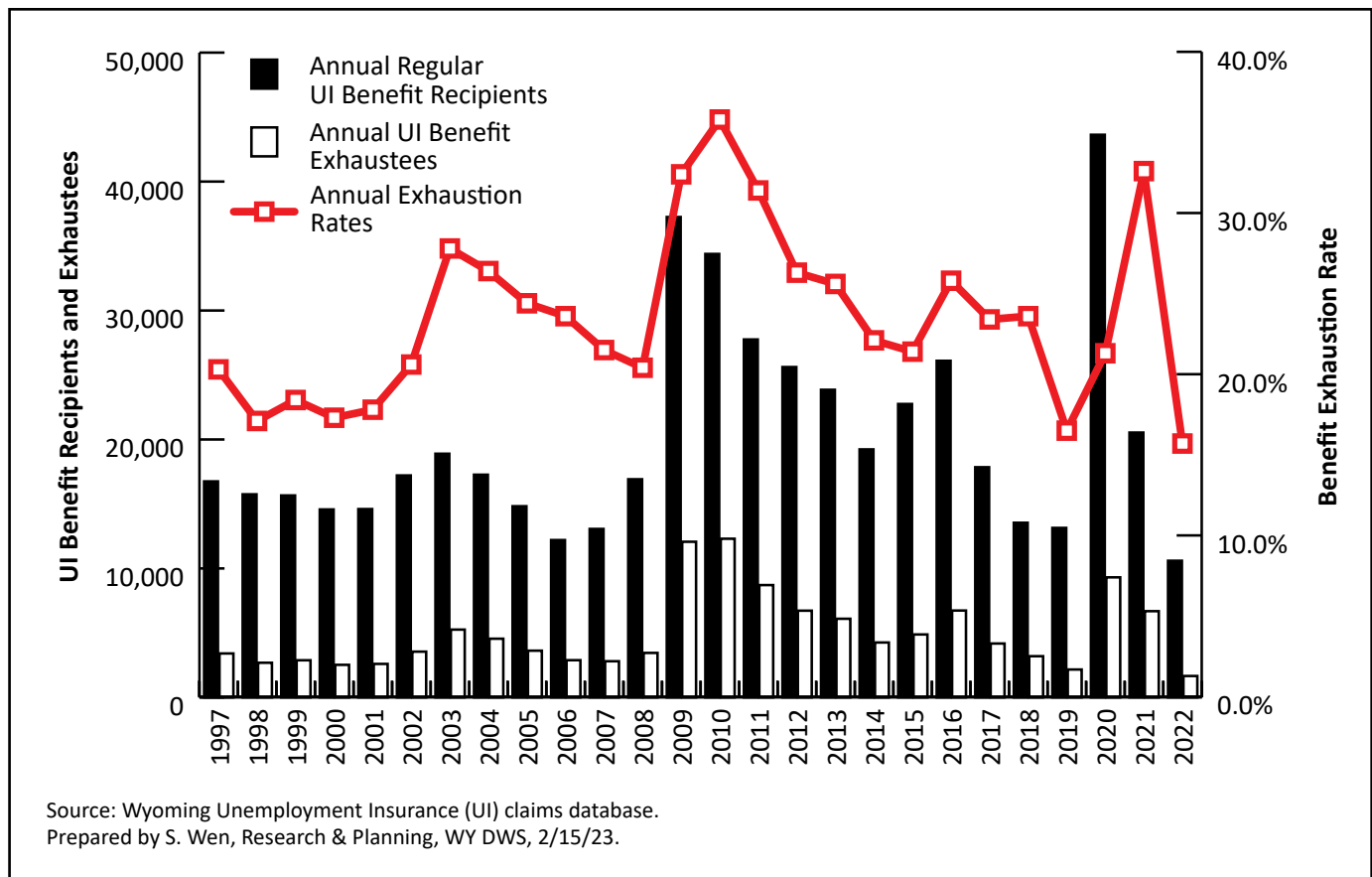


Figure 2: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2022

most populous counties also had the greatest share of UI claimants (Natrona with 13.3% and Laramie with 13.2%).

At the industry level, construction accounted for nearly one-third of all UI recipients in 2022 (3,305 claimants, or 31.2%; see Table 2, page 5), followed by accommodation & food services (1,442, or 13.6%) health care &

social assistance (755, or 7.1%), and administrative & waste services (739, or 7.0%). Table 2 also shows that construction had the largest number of out-of-state recipients (760, or 39.3% of the total), followed by accommodation & food services (456, or 23.6%) and arts, entertainment, & recreation (149, or 7.7%).

All industries showed a double-digit percentage

decrease in UI recipients from 2021 to 2022, with the exception of finance & insurance (-11, or -5.7%; see Table 3, page 6). The greatest over-the-year decreases were found in construction (-1,809, or -35.4%), accommodation & food services (-1,389, or -49.1%), and mining, including oil & gas (-1,345, or -71.1%).

All industries also experienced a lower exhaustion rate in 2022 compared to 2021. The highest exhaustion rates for 2022 were found in utilities (26.3%), wholesale trade (23.4%), and information (23.1%). The lowest exhaustion rates were found in mining and arts, entertainment, & recreation, with 10.6% of benefit recipients exhausting their benefits in each industry.

The average number of weeks claimed remained largely unchanged, from 10.1 in 2021 to 9.9 in 2022. Most industries had slightly different average weeks claimed in 2021 and 2022, with the exception of management of companies & enterprises (7.9 in 2021 and 15.0 in 2022). In general, higher average weeks claimed usually indicate that benefit recipients from a

Table 1: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence of Claimant, 2021 and 2022

County	2021		2022		Change, 2021-22	
	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	%
Albany	605	2.9	347	3.3	-258	-42.6
Big Horn	298	1.5	180	1.7	-118	-39.6
Campbell	1,598	7.8	628	5.9	-970	-60.7
Carbon	390	1.9	250	2.4	-140	-35.9
Converse	529	2.6	142	1.3	-387	-73.2
Crook	129	0.6	87	0.8	-42	-32.6
Fremont	1,167	5.7	714	6.7	-453	-38.8
Goshen	171	0.8	85	0.8	-86	-50.3
Hot Springs	95	0.5	35	0.3	-60	-63.2
Johnson	214	1.0	123	1.2	-91	-42.5
Laramie	2,436	11.9	1,397	13.2	-1,039	-42.7
Lincoln	428	2.1	333	3.1	-95	-22.2
Natrona	3,638	17.7	1,412	13.3	-2,226	-61.2
Niobrara	45	0.2	26	0.2	-19	-42.2
Park	766	3.7	497	4.7	-269	-35.1
Platte	200	1.0	115	1.1	-85	-42.5
Sheridan	729	3.5	454	4.3	-275	-37.7
Sublette	282	1.4	92	0.9	-190	-67.4
Sweetwater	1,450	7.1	664	6.3	-786	-54.2
Teton	952	4.6	619	5.8	-333	-35.0
Uinta	508	2.5	225	2.1	-283	-55.7
Washakie	200	1.0	131	1.2	-69	-34.5
Weston	120	0.6	59	0.6	-61	-50.8
Out-of-State	3,510	17.1	1,933	18.2	-1,577	-44.9
Unclassified	76	0.4	49	0.5	-27	-35.5
Total	20,536	100.0	10,597	100.0	-9,939	-48.4

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

particular industry had a more difficult time finding new employment.

To summarize, the double-digit percentage decrease seen in all counties and most industries, combined with a lower exhaustion rate for all industries, may indicate that Wyoming's employment situation continued to improve in 2022.

Some trends have been observed in different demographics of Wyoming's labor market over the years. For example, data consistently show that older workers have higher exhaustion rates (see Figure 3, page 6), indicating that older unemployed workers generally have a more difficult time finding re-employment than younger workers. For

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example, the exhaustion rate for workers ages 25-34 was 11.2%, compared to 20.8% for those ages 55-64 and 29.1% for those ages 65 or older (see Table 4, page 7).

Table 4 also shows that individuals with higher wages before they were laid off also had lower UI exhaustion rates. A higher pre-layoff wage and longer-term employment would qualify a claimant

(Text continued on page 7)

Table 2: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2022

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents		Out-of-State Residents		Total	
		N	Column %	N	Column %	N	Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	85	1.0	6	0.3	91	0.9
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	466	5.4	82	4.2	548	5.2
22	Utilities	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	19	0.2
23	Construction	2,545	29.4	760	39.3	3,305	31.2
31-33	Manufacturing	480	5.5	31	1.6	511	4.8
42	Wholesale Trade	187	2.2	14	0.7	201	1.9
44-45	Retail Trade	564	6.5	61	3.2	625	5.9
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	366	4.2	57	2.9	423	4.0
51	Information	60	0.7	5	0.3	65	0.6
52	Finance & Insurance	174	2.0	8	0.4	182	1.7
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	108	1.2	7	0.4	115	1.1
54	Professional & Technical Services	264	3.0	55	2.8	319	3.0
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	7	0.1
56	Administrative & Waste Services	667	7.7	72	3.7	739	7.0
61	Educational Services	206	2.4	20	1.0	226	2.1
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	719	8.3	36	1.9	755	7.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	227	2.6	149	7.7	376	3.5
72	Accommodation & Food Services	986	11.4	456	23.6	1,442	13.6
81	Other Services	181	2.1	29	1.5	210	2.0
92	Public Administration	314	3.6	74	3.8	388	3.7
	Nonclassified	40	0.5	10	0.5	50	0.5
Total		8,664	100.0	1,933	100.0	10,597	100.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

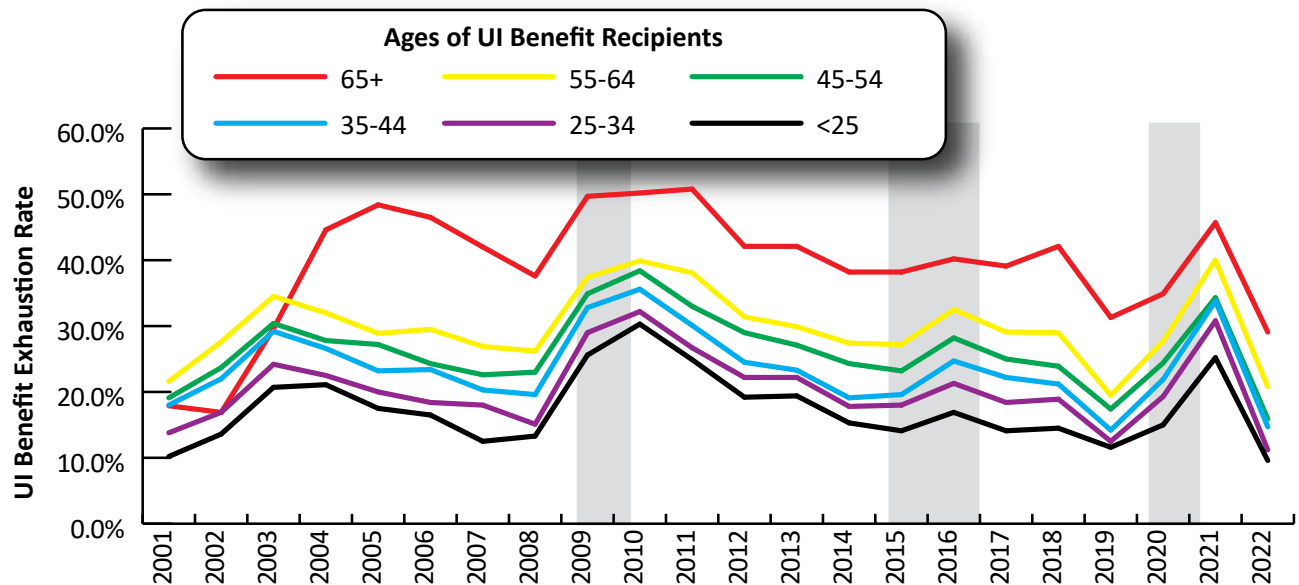
Table 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2021-2022

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Change		Exhaustion Rate		Average Weeks Claimed	
		2021	2022	N	%	2021	2022	2021	2022
11	Agriculture	142	91	-51	-35.9	23.2	22.0	10.1	11.0
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	1,893	548	-1,345	-71.1	50.7	10.6	8.8	8.6
22	Utilities	31	19	-12	-38.7	32.3	26.3	12.8	11.4
23	Construction	5,114	3,305	-1,809	-35.4	25.2	13.9	10.3	9.7
31-33	Manufacturing	886	511	-375	-42.3	32.8	15.9	9.7	9.1
42	Wholesale Trade	623	201	-422	-67.7	51.7	23.4	9.8	10.8
44-45	Retail Trade	1,244	625	-619	-49.8	37.2	17.9	11.0	10.5
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	919	423	-496	-54.0	33.6	17.3	10.4	11.2
51	Information	143	65	-78	-54.5	35.7	23.1	11.9	11.7
52	Finance & Insurance	193	182	-11	-5.7	28.0	18.7	10.7	11.0
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	303	115	-188	-62.0	47.5	19.1	10.3	11.3
54	Pro. & Technical Services	713	319	-394	-55.3	37.9	15.7	10.0	10.2
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Ent.	15	7	-8	-53.3	33.3	14.3	7.9	15.0
56	Admin. & Waste Services	1,237	739	-498	-40.3	31.7	17.7	9.7	10.1
61	Educational Services	395	226	-169	-42.8	34.4	16.4	9.9	11.2
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	1,408	755	-653	-46.4	29.6	15.6	10.8	10.8
71	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	514	376	-138	-26.8	18.7	10.6	9.0	9.9
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs.	2,831	1,442	-1,389	-49.1	29.7	12.7	8.8	8.9
81	Other Services	456	210	-246	-53.9	36.2	14.8	9.4	9.6
92	Public Administration	593	388	-205	-34.6	25.6	13.1	13.2	10.9
	Nonclassified	883	50	-833	-94.3	32.4	100.0	11.7	5.1
Total		20,536	10,597	-9,939	-48.4	32.6	15.7	10.1	9.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.



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

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/23.

Figure 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Age, 2001-2022

(Text continued from page 5)

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

Statewide UI Benefits Expenses

The Unemployment Insurance division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services paid a total of \$41.2 million in UI

(Text continued on page 9)

Table 4: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2021 and 2022

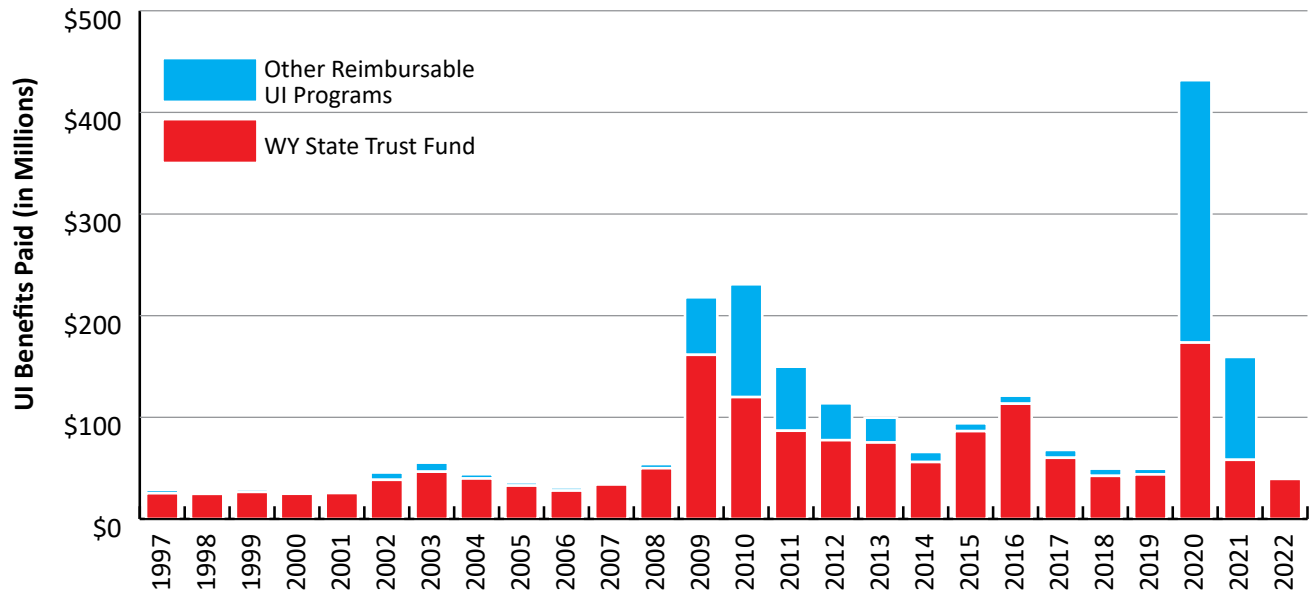
Category		2021			2022		
		UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate
Age	16-24	1,484	374	25.2	881	85	9.6
	25-34	4,587	1,414	30.8	2,504	280	11.2
	35-44	4,632	1,564	33.8	2,485	365	14.7
	45-54	3,578	1,229	34.3	1,947	310	15.9
	55-64	3,687	1,475	40.0	1,958	407	20.8
	65+	1,379	630	45.7	732	213	29.1
	Unknown	1,189	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A
Gender	Men	12,757	4,349	34.1	6,909	1,008	14.6
	Women	6,590	2,337	35.5	3,598	652	18.1
	Unknown	1,189	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A
Total Base Period Wages ^a	\$0-\$9,999	4,467	3,262	73.0	497	116	23.3
	\$10,000-\$19,999	2,797	759	27.1	1,692	388	22.9
	\$20,000-\$29,999	3,002	728	24.3	2,108	399	18.9
	\$30,000-\$39,999	2,673	576	21.5	1,922	292	15.2
	\$40,000-\$49,999	2,036	406	19.9	1,469	149	10.1
	\$50,000-\$59,999	1,456	283	19.4	1,003	103	10.3
	\$60,000+	2,916	672	23.0	1,816	213	11.7
	Unknown	1,189	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0-9	3,302	2,957	89.6	12	4	33.3
	10-14	1,489	519	34.9	901	322	35.7
	15-19	2,793	758	27.1	1,775	424	23.9
	20-25	4,171	826	19.8	2,902	336	11.6
	Maximum = 26	7,592	1,626	21.4	4,917	574	11.7
	Unknown	1,189	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A
Number of Employers in Base Period ^a	1	9,456	2,136	22.6	6,040	993	16.4
	2	4,251	970	22.8	2,773	442	15.9
	3	1,593	412	25.9	1,032	140	13.6
	4	572	151	26.4	390	52	13.3
	5 or More	353	87	24.6	272	32	11.8
	Unknown	4,311	2,930	68.0	90	1	1.1
Total		20,536	6,686	32.6	10,597	1,660	15.7

^aThe *base period* refers to the earliest four of the five complete calendar quarters before an individual filed a benefits claim.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality. N/A = Not available.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

Figure 4: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2022

Table 5: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses for Wyoming by Industry, 2021-2022

County	2021		2022		Change, 2021-2022	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Agriculture	\$959,773	0.6	\$364,514	0.9	-\$595,259	-62.0
Mining, Including Oil & Gas	\$19,133,218	12.0	\$2,117,747	5.1	-\$17,015,471	-88.9
Utilities	\$284,168	0.2	\$97,699	0.2	-\$186,469	-65.6
Construction	\$41,180,790	25.8	\$14,348,520	34.8	-\$26,832,270	-65.2
Manufacturing	\$6,860,146	4.3	\$1,899,879	4.6	-\$4,960,267	-72.3
Wholesale Trade	\$5,942,817	3.7	\$848,604	2.1	-\$5,094,213	-85.7
Retail Trade	\$8,806,737	5.5	\$1,993,393	4.8	-\$6,813,344	-77.4
Transportation & Warehousing	\$7,830,440	4.9	\$1,877,591	4.6	-\$5,952,849	-76.0
Information	\$1,188,700	0.7	\$282,475	0.7	-\$906,225	-76.2
Finance & Insurance	\$1,390,912	0.9	\$832,764	2.0	-\$558,148	-40.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$2,659,495	1.7	\$413,237	1.0	-\$2,246,258	-84.5
Professional & Technical Services	\$6,366,645	4.0	\$1,360,084	3.3	-\$5,006,561	-78.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$94,936	0.1	\$35,695	0.1	-\$59,241	-62.4
Administrative & Waste Services	\$9,164,471	5.7	\$2,717,701	6.6	-\$6,446,770	-70.3
Educational Services	\$2,699,387	1.7	\$1,049,865	2.5	-\$1,649,522	-61.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$8,891,816	5.6	\$2,647,215	6.4	-\$6,244,601	-70.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$3,312,888	2.1	\$1,349,098	3.3	-\$1,963,790	-59.3
Accommodation & Food Services	\$16,559,272	10.4	\$4,363,734	10.6	-\$12,195,538	-73.6
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$3,393,380	2.1	\$772,594	1.9	-\$2,620,786	-77.2
Public Administration	\$4,813,945	3.0	\$1,652,916	4.0	-\$3,161,029	-65.7
Nonclassified	\$7,917,216	5.0	\$181,834	0.4	-\$7,735,382	-97.7
Total	\$159,451,152	100.0	\$41,207,159	100.0	-\$118,243,993	-74.2

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

(Text continued from page 7)

benefits in 2022, including \$39.4 million from the state UI trust fund and \$1.8 million from other UI funds (see Figure 4, page 8). Looking just at the state UI trust fund, UI benefit expenses decreased \$18.8 million (32.3%) from the \$58.2 million in 2021. In addition, the \$39.4 million in benefits paid from the state UI trust fund was below pre-pandemic levels and the lowest since 2007.

At the industry level, more than one-third of total benefits were paid to those who worked in construction (\$14.3 million, or 34.8%), followed by accommodation & food services (\$4.4 million, or 10.6%) and administrative & waste services (\$2.7 million, or 6.6%; see Table 5, page 8). All industries showed large over-the-year decreases in benefit expenses, with

most being cut by at least half compared to 2021. The largest decrease was in construction (-\$26.8 million, or -65.2%), followed by mining (-\$17.0 million, or -88.9%) and accommodation & food services (-\$12.2 million, or -73.6%).

Unemployment insurance benefit wage replacement refers to how much of an individual's average weekly wages were covered by UI benefits, and is calculated by dividing the average weekly benefit by the average weekly wage. Due to federal CARES Act funding, wage replacement rates were much higher in 2020 and 2021 compared to 2022 (see Figure 5). The average wage replacement rate across all industries was 38.7%, down substantially from 76.5% in 2020 and 78.7% in 2021, and even lower than the 44.9% in 2019 prior to the pandemic (see Table 6, page 10).

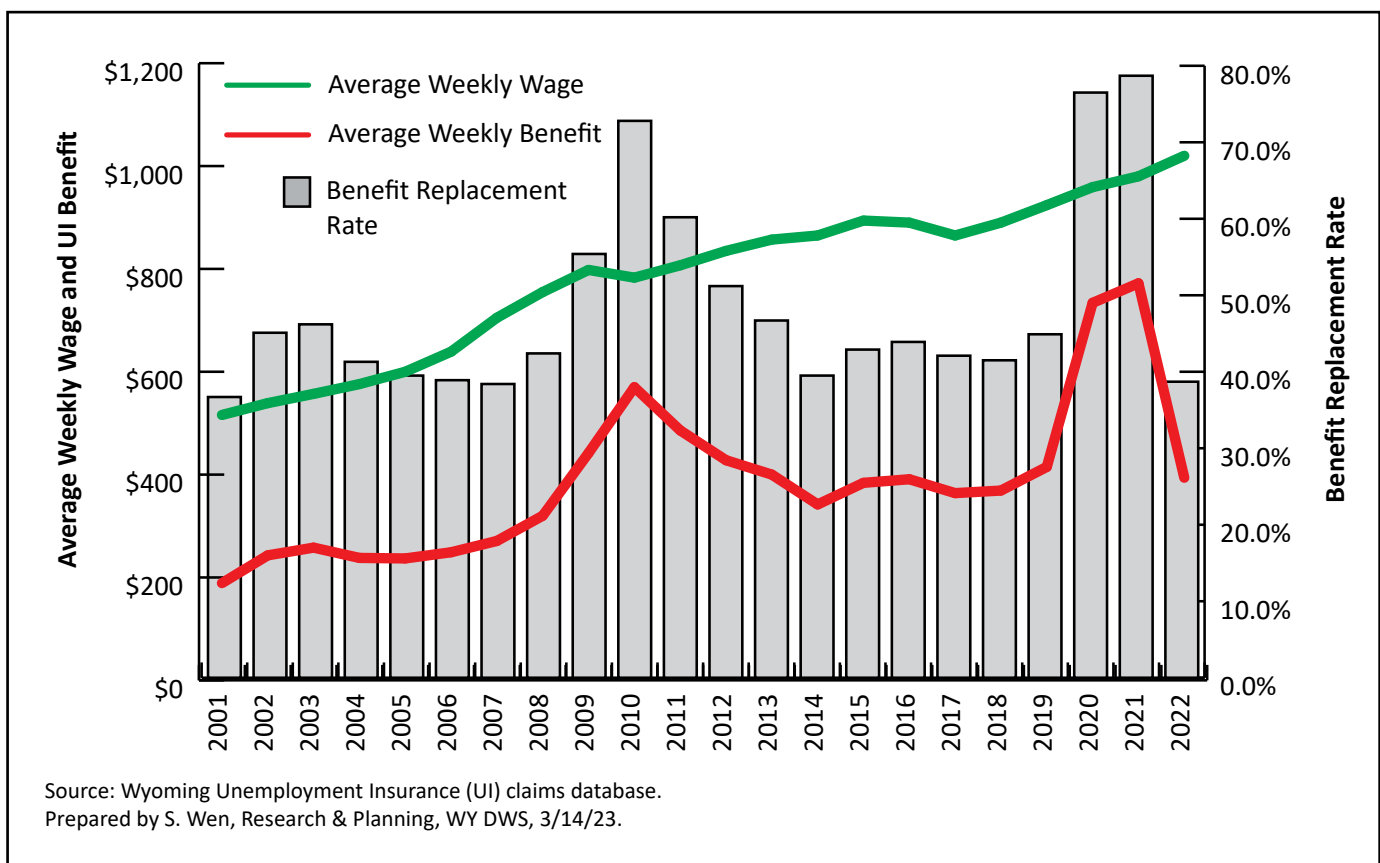


Figure 5: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Wage Replacement Rate for Wyoming, 2001-2022

Historically, higher paying industries had a lower replacement rate, while lower paying industries had a higher rate. In 2022, accommodation & food services had the lowest average weekly wage of \$424 and the highest wage replacement rate of 72.2%. Other industries with higher wage replacement rates included arts, entertainment, & recreation (57.2%) and other services, except public

administration (48.3%). Industries with higher wages typically had lower wage replacement rates, such as management of companies & enterprises (6.2%), utilities (24.3%), mining (24.8%).

Table 7 (see page 11) shows UI benefit expenses by county for 2021 and 2022. All counties experienced double-digit percentage decreases in UI benefit expenses over the

Table 6: Average Weekly Wage, Average Weekly Benefit, and Benefit Replacement Rates for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients in Wyoming, 2020-2022

Industry	Average Weekly Wage				Average Weekly Benefit Amount				Average Weekly Wage Replacement Rate (%)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture	\$693	\$701	\$718	\$764	\$450	\$910	\$666	\$365	64.9	129.9	92.8	47.7
Mining	\$1,735	\$1,791	\$1,747	\$1,804	\$481	\$828	\$1,147	\$447	27.7	46.2	65.7	24.8
Utilities	\$1,772	\$1,822	\$1,817	\$1,860	\$498	\$1,138	\$714	\$452	28.1	62.5	39.3	24.3
Construction	\$1,029	\$1,103	\$1,088	\$1,120	\$521	\$833	\$781	\$449	50.7	75.5	71.7	40.1
Manufacturing	\$1,290	\$1,322	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$386	\$723	\$795	\$408	30.0	54.7	58.8	30.5
Wholesale Trade	\$1,224	\$1,263	\$1,246	\$1,297	\$460	\$782	\$973	\$389	37.6	61.9	78.1	30.0
Retail Trade	\$559	\$578	\$611	\$645	\$382	\$855	\$642	\$304	68.4	147.9	105.1	47.2
Transportation & Warehousing	\$1,013	\$1,054	\$1,055	\$1,099	\$484	\$892	\$819	\$398	47.8	84.7	77.6	36.2
Information	\$857	\$885	\$969	\$1,096	\$384	\$825	\$700	\$372	44.7	93.3	72.2	34.0
Finance & Insurance	\$1,208	\$1,292	\$1,402	\$1,675	\$481	\$685	\$671	\$416	39.8	53.0	47.9	24.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$935	\$967	\$949	\$1,007	\$458	\$803	\$856	\$318	49.0	83.0	90.2	31.6
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,233	\$1,316	\$1,414	\$1,488	\$431	\$764	\$892	\$417	34.9	58.0	63.1	28.0
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,987	\$1,940	\$2,732	\$5,509	\$378	\$937	\$798	\$340	19.0	48.3	29.2	6.2
Administrative & Waste Services	\$689	\$729	\$729	\$835	\$429	\$869	\$767	\$365	62.3	119.2	105.3	43.7
Educational Services	\$841	\$853	\$902	\$913	\$610	\$897	\$688	\$416	72.5	105.1	76.4	45.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$940	\$973	\$1,020	\$1,061	\$396	\$824	\$586	\$326	42.1	84.7	57.5	30.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$570	\$582	\$630	\$634	\$410	\$881	\$716	\$363	71.9	151.4	113.6	57.2
Accommodation & Food Services	\$409	\$424	\$440	\$472	\$394	\$804	\$661	\$341	96.3	189.8	150.1	72.2
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$705	\$744	\$761	\$797	\$466	\$814	\$793	\$384	66.1	109.5	104.2	48.3
Public Administration	\$1,007	\$1,015	\$1,044	\$1,054	\$448	\$865	\$614	\$389	44.5	85.3	58.9	36.9
Nonclassified	\$1,226	\$1,856	\$1,745	\$1,815	\$167	\$327	\$767	\$716	13.6	17.6	43.9	39.4
Total	\$924	\$959	\$980	\$1,020	\$415	\$734	\$772	\$394	44.9	76.5	78.7	38.7

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

year. The largest decreases were seen in Natrona (-\$24.9 million, or -82.5%), Laramie (-\$11.8 million, or -68.1), and Campbell (-\$11.3 million, or -84.1%). The amount of benefits paid to out-of-state recipients decreased by \$20.6 million, or 69.9%.

Unemployed workers in Laramie County collected the largest share of UI benefits in 2022 (\$5.6 million, or 13.5% of the total), followed by Natrona (\$5.3 million, or 12.8%). Out-of-state UI recipients collected \$8.9 million, the largest share of benefits paid.

Conclusion

Wyoming's UI program saw large decreases in both the number of recipients and benefit expenses from 2021 to 2022, with most industries and counties experiencing double-digit percentage decreases. The data discussed in this article may indicate that Wyoming's economy continued to recover in 2022 from the state's most recent economic downturn.

Table 7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2021-2022

County	2021		2022		Change, 2021-2022	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Albany	\$4,225,025	2.6	\$1,442,442	3.5	-\$2,782,583	-65.9
Big Horn	\$2,112,121	1.3	\$710,939	1.7	-\$1,401,182	-66.3
Campbell	\$13,388,186	8.4	\$2,125,142	5.2	-\$11,263,044	-84.1
Carbon	\$2,953,739	1.9	\$946,329	2.3	-\$2,007,410	-68.0
Converse	\$4,240,538	2.7	\$464,918	1.1	-\$3,775,620	-89.0
Crook	\$959,685	0.6	\$224,960	0.5	-\$734,725	-76.6
Fremont	\$9,146,826	5.7	\$2,850,900	6.9	-\$6,295,926	-68.8
Goshen	\$1,086,085	0.7	\$280,619	0.7	-\$805,466	-74.2
Hot Springs	\$762,860	0.5	\$117,513	0.3	-\$645,347	-84.6
Johnson	\$1,769,708	1.1	\$408,446	1.0	-\$1,361,262	-76.9
Laramie	\$17,383,595	10.9	\$5,552,088	13.5	-\$11,831,507	-68.1
Lincoln	\$2,842,963	1.8	\$1,123,216	2.7	-\$1,719,747	-60.5
Natrona	\$30,129,917	18.9	\$5,264,907	12.8	-\$24,865,010	-82.5
Niobrara	\$351,374	0.2	\$60,749	0.1	-\$290,625	-82.7
Park	\$5,491,242	3.4	\$1,735,575	4.2	-\$3,755,667	-68.4
Platte	\$1,442,723	0.9	\$388,527	0.9	-\$1,054,196	-73.1
Sheridan	\$4,943,222	3.1	\$1,607,747	3.9	-\$3,335,475	-67.5
Sublette	\$2,533,487	1.6	\$345,827	0.8	-\$2,187,660	-86.3
Sweetwater	\$11,929,393	7.5	\$2,681,872	6.5	-\$9,247,521	-77.5
Teton	\$5,328,417	3.3	\$2,180,754	5.3	-\$3,147,663	-59.1
Uinta	\$3,986,574	2.5	\$867,729	2.1	-\$3,118,845	-78.2
Washakie	\$1,414,865	0.9	\$527,997	1.3	-\$886,868	-62.7
Weston	\$1,005,656	0.6	\$242,715	0.6	-\$762,941	-75.9
Unknown (WY)	\$487,842	0.3	\$153,236	0.4	-\$334,606	-68.6
Out-of-State	\$29,535,109	18.5	\$8,902,012	21.6	-\$20,633,097	-69.9
Total	\$159,451,152	100.0	\$41,207,159	100.0	-\$118,243,993	-74.2

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

JOLTS Data: Wyoming Has Second Largest Hire Rate in U.S.

Wyoming had the second greatest hire rate in the country in December 2022, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). Wyoming's seasonally adjusted hire rate was 5.6%, second only to Alaska with 6.2%. For comparison, the national hire rate was 4.0%, and most of Wyoming's surrounding states had hire rates in the 4.0% to 4.3% range (see Figure 1).

The BLS (2017) defines hires as “all additions to the payroll during the month.” Essentially, 5.6% of all people working in Wyoming in December 2022 were hired that month.

Wyoming had an estimated 16,000 hires in December 2022, up from 14,000 in

December 2021 but still below the 18,000 in December 2019 prior to the pandemic.

JOLTS survey data also show that Wyoming had 22,000 job openings in December, and the ratio of unemployed persons to job openings was 0.5. In other words, Wyoming had approximately twice as many job openings as unemployed individuals. JOLTS data are available at <https://www.bls.gov/jlt/>.

Reference

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2017, April 11). Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. Retrieved March 1, 2023, from <https://www.bls.gov/jlt/jltdef.htm>

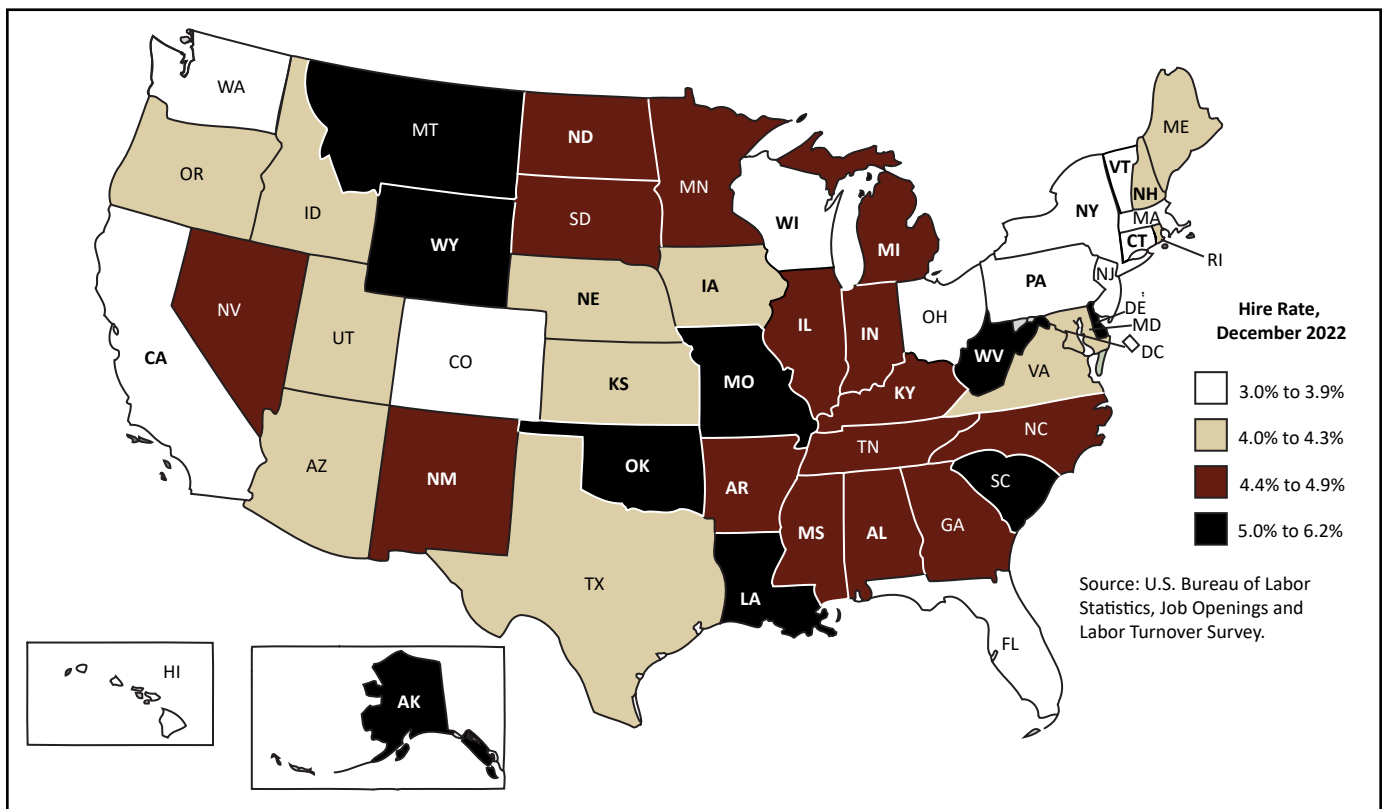


Figure 1: Hire Rates by State, December 2022

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 3.9% in January 2023

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported today that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate remained unchanged from December to January at 3.9%. Wyoming has recently completed a comprehensive annual revision of its unemployment data. The new data show that Wyoming's unemployment rate hit a low point of 3.2% in April 2022 and then increased modestly to 3.9% in October 2022. Wyoming's unemployment rate remained stable at 3.9% from October 2022 to January 2023.

From December to January, county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased. Unemployment rates usually rise in January because of seasonal job losses in construction, retail trade, professional & business services, and government. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Niobrara (up from 3.5% to 4.9%), Fremont (up from 3.9% to 5.2%),

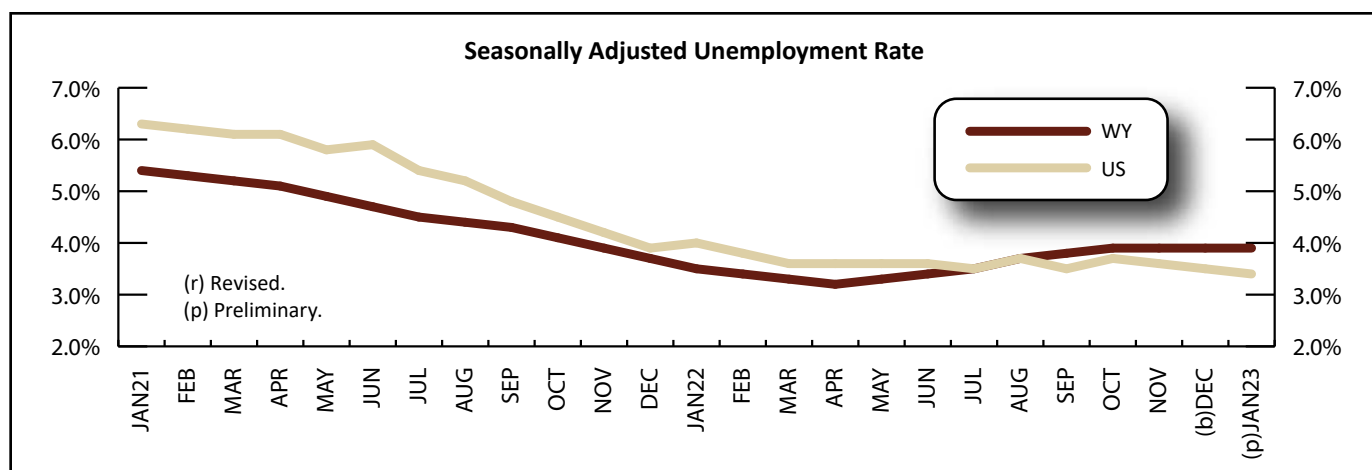
Big Horn (up from 4.1% to 5.2%), and Sweetwater (up from 4.2% to 5.3%) counties.

From January 2022 to January 2023, unemployment rates rose in 13 counties, fell in nine counties, and remained unchanged in Crook County (3.6%). The largest increases were seen in Niobrara (up from 3.7% to 4.9%), Platte (up from 3.9% to 4.5%), and Lincoln (up from 3.9% to 4.4%) counties. Unemployment rates fell in Converse (down from 3.9% to 3.3%), Natrona (down from 5.1% to 4.6%), and Campbell (down from 4.4% to 4.0%) counties.

Teton County reported the lowest unemployment rate in January at 2.7%. It was followed by Weston County at 2.9% and Converse County at 3.3%. The highest rates were found in Sweetwater County at 5.3%, Big Horn County at 5.2%, and Fremont County at 5.2%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 274,200 in January 2022 to 280,900 in January 2023, an increase of 6,700 jobs (2.4%).

¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



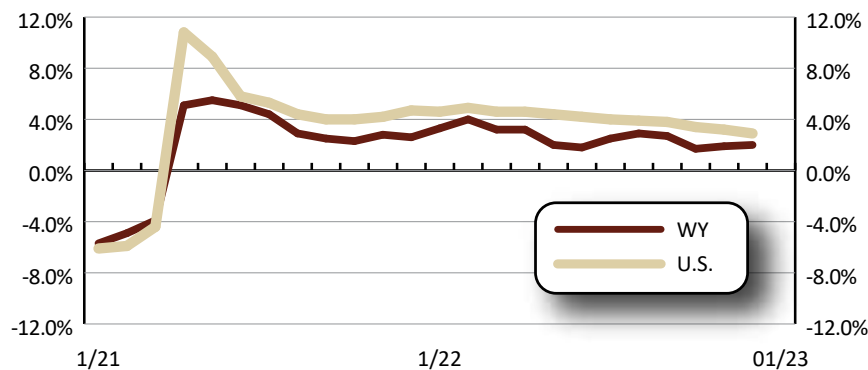
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, January 2023

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

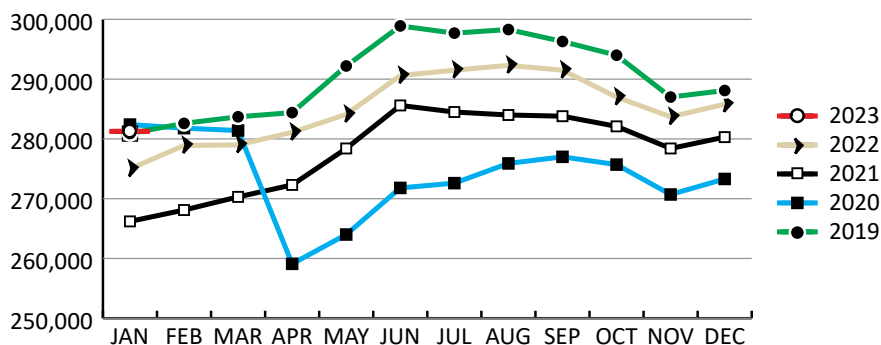
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	280,521	280,900	379	0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,855	16,900	45	0.3%
Construction	19,013	19,500	487	2.5%
Manufacturing	10,397	10,500	103	1.0%
Wholesale Trade	7,884	7,500	-384	-5.1%
Retail Trade	30,000	29,800	-200	-0.7%
Transportation & Utilities	14,434	14,200	-234	-1.6%
Information	3,103	3,100	-3	-0.1%
Financial Activities	11,470	11,700	230	2.0%
Professional & Business Services	19,841	19,900	59	0.3%
Educational & Health Services	29,177	29,600	423	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,770	35,700	-70	-0.2%
Other Services	15,975	15,700	-275	-1.8%
Government	66,602	66,800	198	0.3%

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

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates January 2023 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.0
Nevada	5.5
Oregon	4.8
Delaware	4.6
Washington	4.6
Illinois	4.5
District of Columbia	4.4
Michigan	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
California	4.2
New York	4.2
Ohio	4.0
Connecticut	3.9
Kentucky	3.9
Mississippi	3.9
Texas	3.9
West Virginia	3.9
Wyoming	3.9
Alaska	3.8
Arizona	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Hawaii	3.6
Massachusetts	3.6
United States	3.6
Louisiana	3.5
New Mexico	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
New Jersey	3.4
South Carolina	3.2
Virginia	3.2
Georgia	3.1
Indiana	3.1
Oklahoma	3.1
Rhode Island	3.1
Iowa	3.0
Maryland	3.0
Kansas	2.9
Maine	2.9
Minnesota	2.9
Vermont	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Colorado	2.8
New Hampshire	2.8
Idaho	2.7
Missouri	2.7
Alabama	2.6
Florida	2.6
Montana	2.5
Nebraska	2.5
Utah	2.4
North Dakota	2.1
South Dakota	2.1

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

State Unemployment Rates January 2023 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.7
Nevada	5.6
Washington	5.1
Oregon	5.0
District of Columbia	4.9
Michigan	4.8
Delaware	4.7
Illinois	4.7
California	4.6
New York	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.5
Alaska	4.4
Wyoming	4.3
Connecticut	4.2
Kentucky	4.2
Texas	4.2
West Virginia	4.2
Massachusetts	4.1
Ohio	4.1
New Jersey	4.0
New Mexico	3.9
United States	3.9
North Carolina	3.7
Arkansas	3.6
Louisiana	3.6
Iowa	3.5
Mississippi	3.5
Rhode Island	3.5
South Carolina	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Georgia	3.4
Indiana	3.4
Arizona	3.3
Minnesota	3.3
Oklahoma	3.2
Virginia	3.2
Hawaii	3.1
Idaho	3.1
New Hampshire	3.1
Colorado	3.0
Maryland	3.0
Montana	3.0
Kansas	2.9
Maine	2.8
Missouri	2.8
Vermont	2.8
Wisconsin	2.7
Alabama	2.6
Florida	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Utah	2.6
Nebraska	2.2
South Dakota	2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 23	Dec 22	Jan 22	Dec 22 Jan 23	Jan 22 Jan 23
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.6	24.9	23.8	-1.2	3.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.0	20.3	19.2	-1.5	4.2
GOODS PRODUCING	7.8	8.0	7.4	-2.5	5.4
Natural Resources & Mining	5.7	5.7	5.2	0.0	9.6
Construction	1.6	1.8	1.7	-11.1	-5.9
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.8	16.9	16.4	-0.6	2.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.3	5.0	-1.9	4.0
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	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 23	Dec 22	Jan 22	Dec 22 Jan 23	Jan 22 Jan 23
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.6	21.2	20.3	-2.8	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.3	16.8	16.0	-3.0	1.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6.2	6.3	5.6	-1.6	10.7
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	6.5
Construction	1.5	1.6	1.3	-6.3	15.4
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.4	14.9	14.7	-3.4	-2.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.5	4.4	-2.2	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	-16.7	-16.7
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.1	1.1	-9.1	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.4	4.3	-2.3	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 23	Dec 22	Jan 22	Dec 22 Jan 23	Jan 22 Jan 23
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.9	22.7	21.2	0.9	8.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.1	19.9	18.6	1.0	8.1
GOODS PRODUCING	2.9	3.0	2.6	-3.3	11.5
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.7	2.8	2.4	-3.6	12.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	20.0	19.7	18.6	1.5	7.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	2.9	2.6	-3.4	7.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	8.6	8.0	7.8	7.5	10.3
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7

Economic Indicators

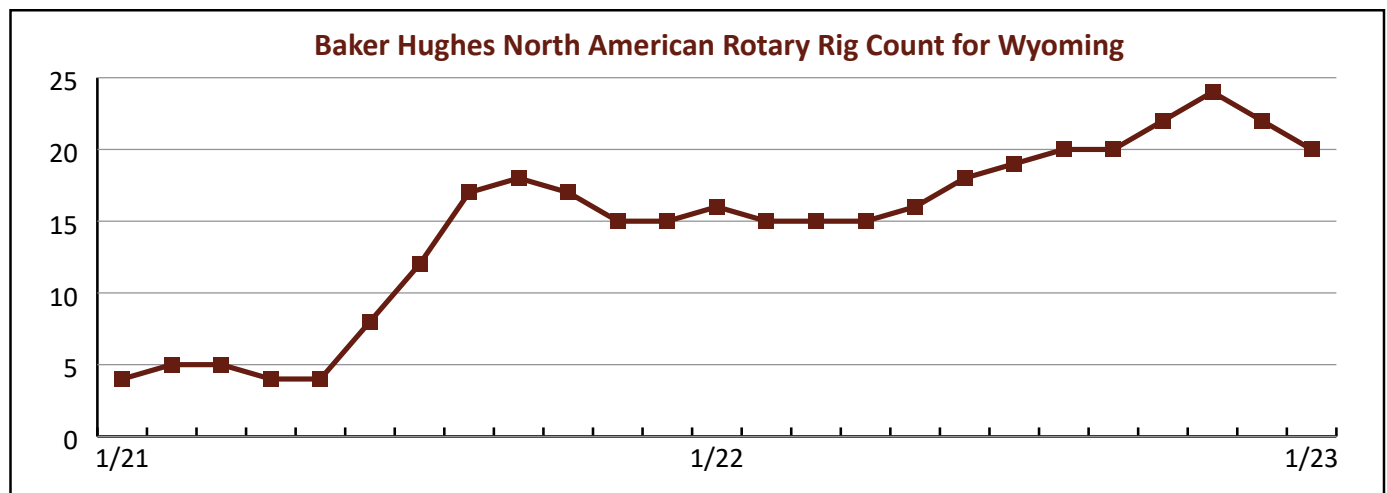
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of building permits issued for new single family homes in Wyoming decreased 56.9% from a year earlier.

	Jan 2023 (p)	Dec 2022 (r)	Jan 2022 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	280,900	286,700	274,200	-2.0	2.4
Wyoming State Government	13,900	14,300	14,000	-2.8	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,900	48,000	46,700	-2.3	0.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,400	39,100	37,100	-1.8	3.5
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,877,000	8,140,000	7,337,000	-3.2	7.4
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	5.1%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	349,000	421,000	422,000	-17.1	-17.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,498,000	3,991,000	4,176,000	12.7	7.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	12,971	9,451	11,072	37.2	17.2
Benefits Paid	\$5,839,242	\$4,164,320	\$4,745,189	40.2	23.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$450.18	\$440.62	\$428.58	2.2	5.0
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	299.2	296.8	281.1	0.8	6.4
Food & Beverages	316.7	314.5	288.3	0.7	9.9
Housing	313.7	310.7	289.9	1.0	8.2
Apparel	127.9	124.6	124.1	2.6	3.1
Transportation	257.9	256.0	248.4	0.7	3.8
Medical Care	551.4	551.0	535.0	0.1	3.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	134.1	133.2	127.9	0.7	4.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	145.3	144.9	143.9	0.3	1.0
Other Goods & Services	521.4	518.1	490.9	0.6	6.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	259.9	257.9	246.5	0.8	5.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	68	82	151	-17.1	-55.0
Valuation	\$23,750,000	\$65,518,000	\$78,258,000	-63.8	-69.7
Single Family Homes	59	73	137	-19.2	-56.9
Valuation	\$21,280,000	\$64,109,000	\$76,321,000	-66.8	-72.1
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	2	9	21	-77.8	-90.5
Valuation	\$520,000	\$1,660,000	\$5,727,000	-68.7	-90.9
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	5	9	38	-44.4	-86.8
Valuation	\$953,000	\$1,804,000	\$9,221,000	-47.2	-89.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	20	22	16	-9.1	25.0

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From December to January, county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jan 2023	Dec 2022	Jan 2022	Jan 2023	Dec 2022	Jan 2022	Jan 2023	Dec 2022	Jan 2022	Jan 2023	Dec 2022	Jan 2022
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	45,097	44,384	44,378	42,885	42,665	42,283	2,212	1,719	2,095	4.9	3.9	4.7
Big Horn	5,020	4,971	5,086	4,761	4,769	4,818	259	202	268	5.2	4.1	5.3
Fremont	19,164	18,754	18,679	18,168	18,029	17,786	996	725	893	5.2	3.9	4.8
Hot Springs	2,317	2,280	2,244	2,237	2,209	2,164	80	71	80	3.5	3.1	3.6
Park	14,740	14,571	14,552	14,048	13,999	13,878	692	572	674	4.7	3.9	4.6
Washakie	3,856	3,808	3,817	3,671	3,659	3,637	185	149	180	4.8	3.9	4.7
NORTHEAST	51,604	50,844	49,543	49,543	49,158	47,476	2,061	1,686	2,067	4.0	3.3	4.2
Campbell	23,467	23,041	22,212	22,535	22,296	21,229	932	745	983	4.0	3.2	4.4
Crook	3,785	3,720	3,713	3,649	3,606	3,581	136	114	132	3.6	3.1	3.6
Johnson	4,155	4,125	4,132	3,977	3,971	3,949	178	154	183	4.3	3.7	4.4
Sheridan	16,348	16,150	15,777	15,645	15,574	15,125	703	576	652	4.3	3.6	4.1
Weston	3,849	3,808	3,709	3,737	3,711	3,592	112	97	117	2.9	2.5	3.2
SOUTHWEST	59,957	58,843	57,220	57,391	56,749	54,831	2,566	2,094	2,389	4.3	3.6	4.2
Lincoln	9,830	9,604	9,368	9,393	9,270	9,002	437	334	366	4.4	3.5	3.9
Sublette	3,776	3,741	3,775	3,582	3,581	3,579	194	160	196	5.1	4.3	5.2
Sweetwater	20,105	19,815	19,362	19,049	18,979	18,361	1,056	836	1,001	5.3	4.2	5.2
Teton	17,163	16,670	15,969	16,696	16,253	15,548	467	417	421	2.7	2.5	2.6
Uinta	9,083	9,013	8,746	8,671	8,666	8,341	412	347	405	4.5	3.8	4.6
SOUTHEAST	84,425	83,555	81,917	80,987	80,693	78,753	3,438	2,862	3,164	4.1	3.4	3.9
Albany	21,754	21,912	20,942	20,920	21,225	20,221	834	687	721	3.8	3.1	3.4
Goshen	6,429	6,382	6,304	6,200	6,184	6,090	229	198	214	3.6	3.1	3.4
Laramie	50,683	49,825	49,104	48,563	48,054	47,092	2,120	1,771	2,012	4.2	3.6	4.1
Niobrara	1,192	1,156	1,210	1,133	1,116	1,165	59	40	45	4.9	3.5	3.7
Platte	4,367	4,280	4,357	4,171	4,114	4,185	196	166	172	4.5	3.9	3.9
CENTRAL	55,378	54,502	53,399	52,933	52,488	50,798	2,445	2,014	2,601	4.4	3.7	4.9
Carbon	7,110	7,010	7,162	6,766	6,720	6,825	344	290	337	4.8	4.1	4.7
Converse	7,799	7,661	7,602	7,542	7,450	7,305	257	211	297	3.3	2.8	3.9
Natrona	40,469	39,831	38,635	38,625	38,318	36,668	1,844	1,513	1,967	4.6	3.8	5.1
STATEWIDE	296,459	292,126	286,456	283,737	281,752	274,140	12,722	10,374	12,316	4.3	3.6	4.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	3.9	3.5
U.S.										3.9	3.3	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.4	3.5	4.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2023. Run Date 02/2023.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

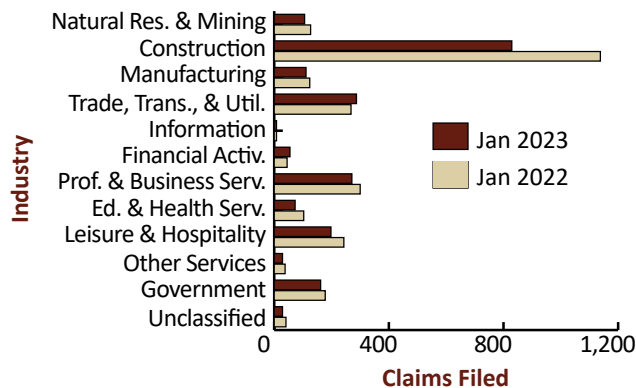
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

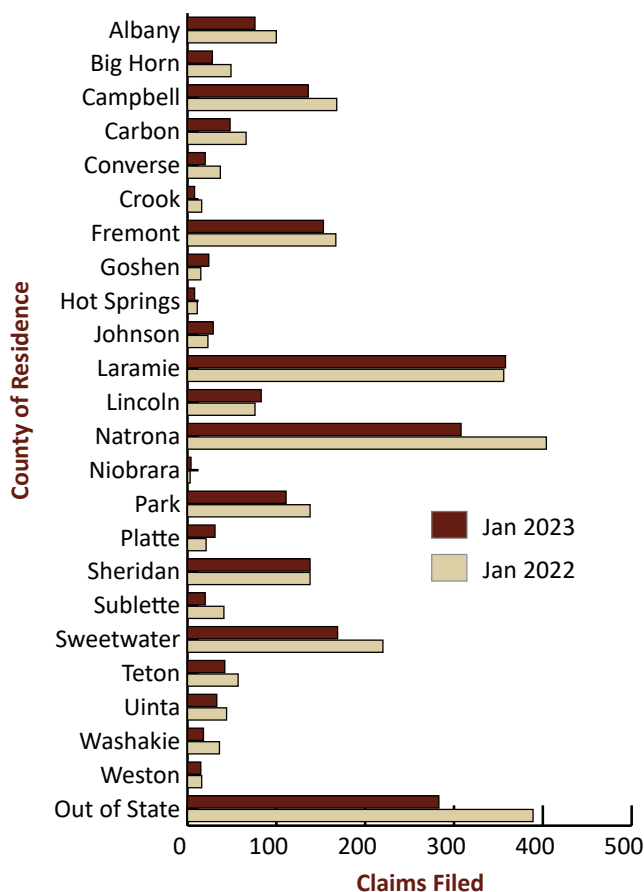
by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

There were 2,162 initial claims in January 2023, down 17.5% from January 2022 and 22.3% compared to January 2020 prior to the pandemic.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, January 2023



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, January 2023



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jan 23	Dec 22	Jan 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	2,162	2,291	2,620	-5.6	-17.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,046	1,375	1,391	-23.9	-24.8
Natural Resources & Mining	106	98	127	8.2	-16.5
Mining	85	76	106	11.8	-19.8
Construction	829	1,111	1,138	-25.4	-27.2
Manufacturing	111	165	124	-32.7	-10.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	924	759	1,009	21.7	-8.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	287	208	268	38.0	7.1
Wholesale Trade	48	30	38	60.0	26.3
Retail Trade	137	100	136	37.0	0.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	101	77	93	31.2	8.6
Information	8	9	8	-11.1	0.0
Financial Activities	55	36	45	52.8	22.2
Professional & Business Services	271	234	300	15.8	-9.7
Educational & Health Services	73	59	103	23.7	-29.1
Leisure & Hospitality	198	184	243	7.6	-18.5
Other Services, except Public Admin.	29	25	38	16.0	-23.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	162	132	178	22.7	-9.0
Federal Government	79	74	92	6.8	-14.1
State Government	21	8	16	162.5	31.3
Local Government	61	48	70	27.1	-12.9
Local Education	14	11	12	27.3	16.7
UNCLASSIFIED	29	23	41	26.1	-29.3
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	358	353	356	1.4	0.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	190	246	206	-22.8	-7.8
Construction	178	226	195	-21.2	-8.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	148	99	133	49.5	11.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	60	33	38	81.8	57.9
Financial Activities	9	N/D	7	N/D	28.6
Professional & Business Services	37	32	42	15.6	-11.9
Educational & Health Services	8	10	24	-20.0	-66.7
Leisure & Hospitality	23	12	14	91.7	64.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	5	11	120.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	7	N/D	4	N/D	75.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	308	333	404	-7.5	-23.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	141	201	186	-29.9	-24.2
Construction	115	172	161	-33.1	-28.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	158	121	200	30.6	-21.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	49	35	49	40.0	0.0
Financial Activities	8	4	14	100.0	-42.9
Professional & Business Services	50	40	66	25.0	-24.2
Educational & Health Services	20	11	20	81.8	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	23	21	40	9.5	-42.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	N/D	6	11	N/D	N/D
UNCLASSIFIED	N/D	4	6	N/D	N/D

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

The full UI claims report for January 2023 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0123_UI.pdf.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

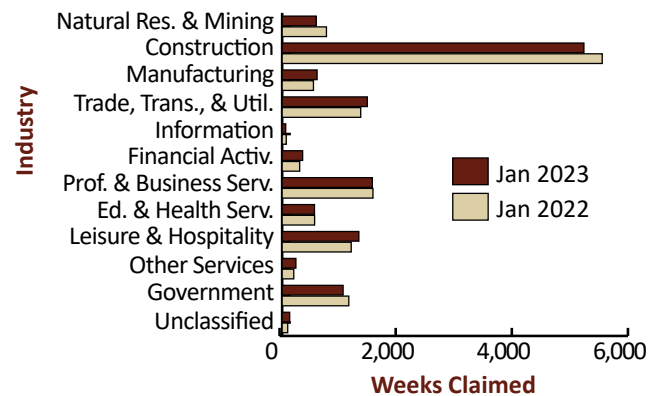
by: **Laura Yetter, Senior Economist**

Wyoming had 13,120 continued weeks claimed in January 2023, down 1.3% over the year. The number of unique claimants decreased from 4,432 to 4,306 (-126, or -2.8%).

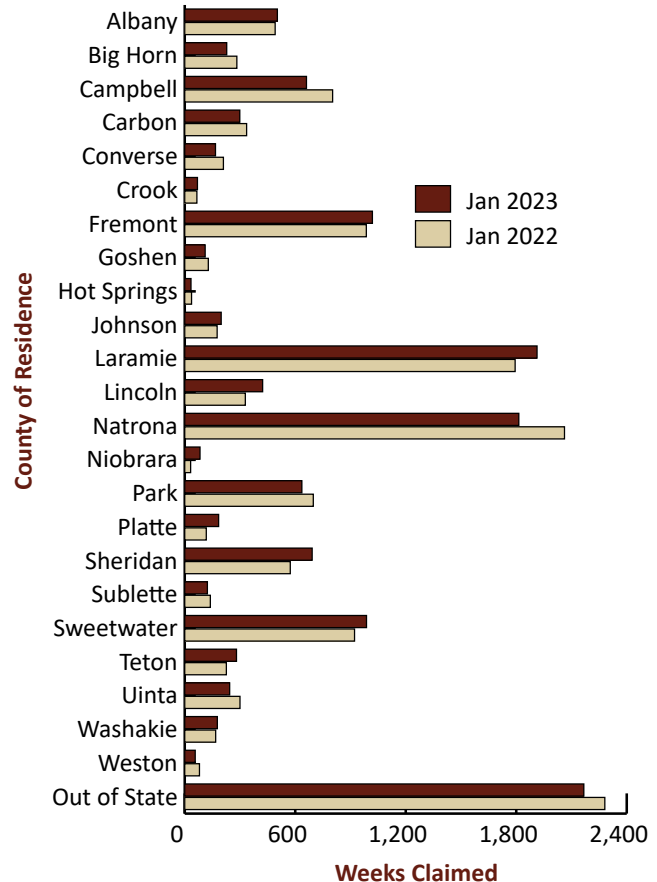
Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jan 23	Dec 22	Jan 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	13,120	11,344	13,299	15.7	-1.3
Total Unique Claimants	4,306	3,976	4,432	8.3	-2.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	6,386	5,049	6,814	26.5	-6.3
Natural Resources & Mining	586	490	763	19.6	-23.2
Mining	425	370	578	14.9	-26.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	42	38	55	10.5	-23.6
Construction	5,197	4,076	5,512	27.5	-5.7
Manufacturing	602	482	539	24.9	11.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,553	5,139	5,240	8.1	6.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,467	1,260	1,353	16.4	8.4
Wholesale Trade	188	189	232	-0.5	-19.0
Retail Trade	779	693	627	12.4	24.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	500	376	492	33.0	1.6
Information	61	60	71	1.7	-14.1
Financial Activities	353	338	302	4.4	16.9
Professional & Business Services	1,553	1,227	1,564	26.6	-0.7
Educational & Health Services	557	529	559	5.3	-0.4
Leisure & Hospitality	1,321	1,524	1,189	-13.3	11.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	237	199	200	19.1	18.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,050	1,037	1,148	1.3	-8.5
Federal Government	555	528	673	5.1	-17.5
State Government	108	106	100	1.9	8.0
Local Government	386	402	374	-4.0	3.2
Local Education	81	105	69	-22.9	17.4
UNCLASSIFIED	130	117	96	11.1	35.4
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,913	1,634	1,794	17.1	6.6
Total Unique Claimants	613	554	604	10.6	1.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,092	908	1,074	20.3	1.7
Construction	1,033	859	999	20.3	3.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	754	648	654	16.4	15.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	273	221	204	23.5	33.8
Financial Activities	46	44	40	4.5	15.0
Professional & Business Services	211	182	220	15.9	-4.1
Educational & Health Services	89	100	90	-11.0	-1.1
Leisure & Hospitality	90	58	64	55.2	40.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48	53	59	-9.4	-18.6
UNCLASSIFIED	18	24	5	-25.0	260.0
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,814	1,484	2,062	22.2	-12
Total Unique Claimants	610	507	707	20.3	-13.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	833	641	936	30.0	-11.0
Construction	681	504	812	35.1	-16.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	900	781	1,055	15.2	-14.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	271	224	287	21.0	-5.6
Financial Activities	70	75	86	-6.7	-18.6
Professional & Business Services	231	181	303	27.6	-23.8
Educational & Health Services	128	108	126	18.5	1.6
Leisure & Hospitality	126	125	188	0.8	-33.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	71	54	58	31.5	22.4
UNCLASSIFIED	8	6	11	33.3	-27.3

^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.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, January 2023



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, January 2023



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
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