

TRENDS

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease to 37 in 2024

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming decreased from 45 in 2023 to 37 in 2024 (a decrease of eight deaths, or 17.8%; see Figure 1, page 3).

Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. Workplace fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

In 2024, 11 deaths occurred in natural resources & mining (or 29.7% of all deaths). Of those 11, six deaths were reported in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting, and five deaths occurred in mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction. Transportation & warehousing accounted

for eight deaths (21.6%) and construction accounted for six deaths (16.2%).

Across all industries, more than half of 2024 workplace deaths (51.4%) were the result of transportation incidents. Transportation incidents include highway crashes, pedestrian vehicular incidents, aircraft incidents, and water vehicle incidents.

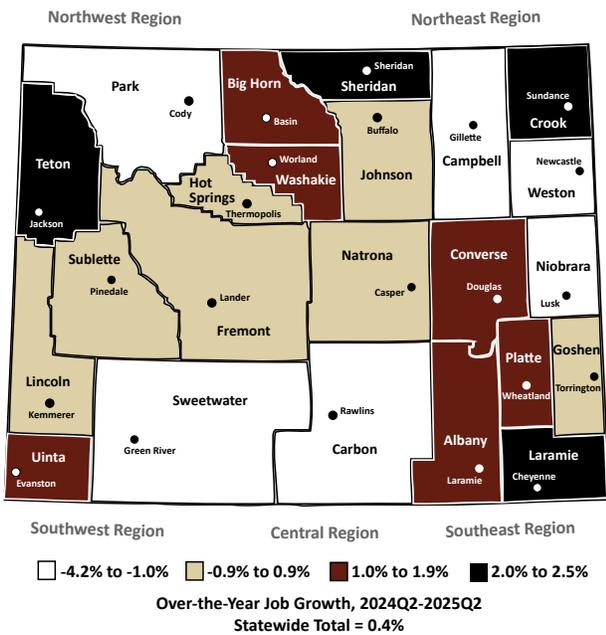
The fatality counts featured in this release are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of Research & Planning and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology. In addition to regular wage and salary employees, CFOI counts include volunteer workers and self-

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's average monthly employment increased from 283,944 in 2024Q2 to 285,003 in 2025Q2. This marked the second consecutive quarter of over-the-year job growth of just 0.4%. ... page 4
- Wyoming had eight growing industries and four declining industries in 2025Q2. Much of the growth was concentrated in the state's transportation & warehousing sector. ... page 15

Over-the-Year Job Growth in Wyoming by County, Second Quarter 2025



Read more about this topic in the article on page 4.

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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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employed individuals. The CFOI program utilizes a wide variety of data sources, such as OSHA reports, workers' compensation, vital records, coroner's reports, media reports, and police reports of vehicle crashes. Additionally, similar data sources from other states are routinely used to identify workplace fatalities. For example, a worker fatally injured in a highway incident in Wyoming may be covered by workers' compensation in another state. That information is made available to R&P as part of data sharing agreements between the states and federal government (BLS).

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/overview/cfoi-scope.htm>. Tables and figures for Wyoming are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>.

Selected Statistics for Occupational Fatalities in Wyoming, 2024

Total fatalities: 37

Event or exposure

- Transportation incidents: 19
- Fall, slips, trips: 5
- Exposure to harmful substances, environments: 4
- Contact incidents: 4

By selected industry

- Mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction: 11
- Construction: 6
- Transportation & warehousing: 8

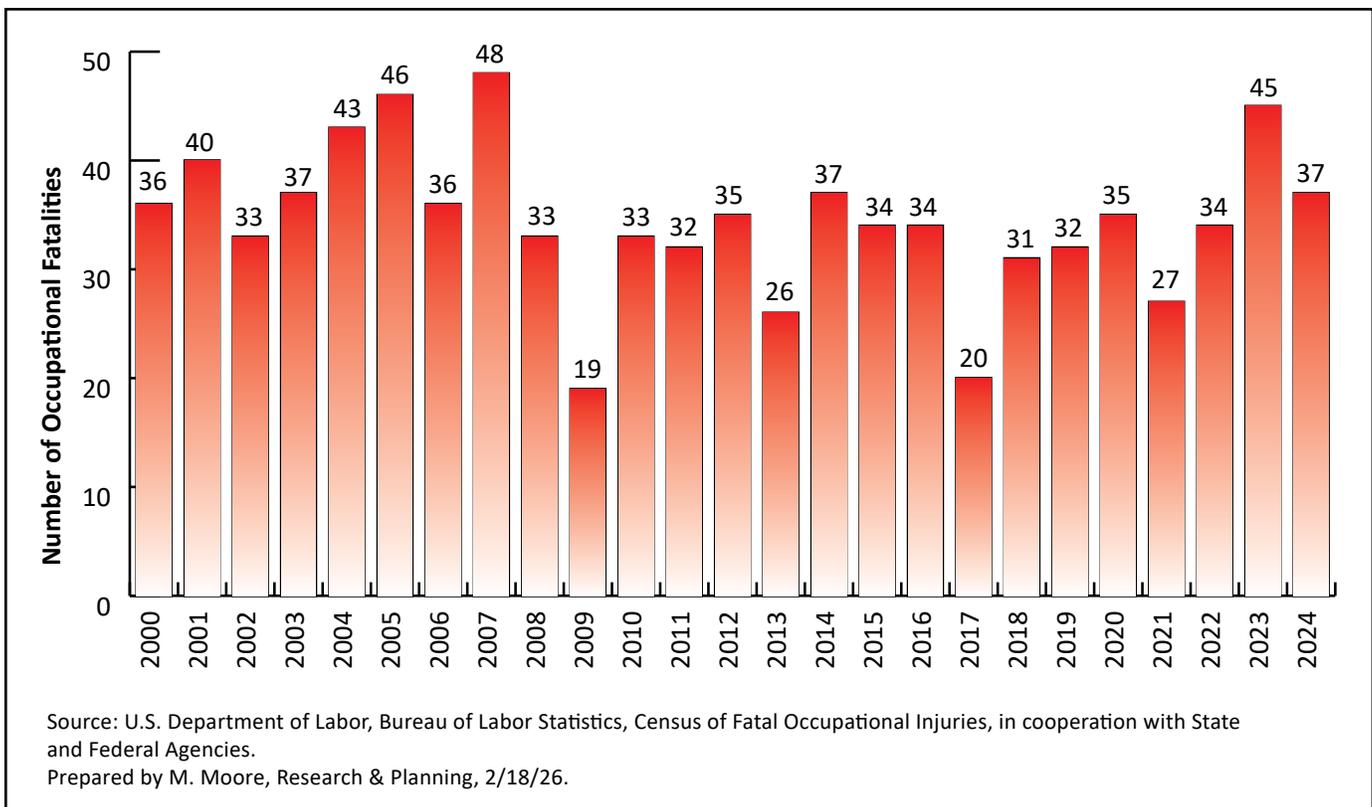


Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 2000-2024

2025Q2 Quarterly Update

Minimal Job Growth Continues, Led by Construction

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

For the second consecutive quarter, Wyoming’s average monthly employment increased 0.4% over the year in second quarter 2025 (2025Q2; see Table 1). The over-the-year job growth of just 0.4% in each of the first two quarters of 2025 marked the slowest back-to-back job growth dating back to 2017Q3 and 2017Q4, when Wyoming was recovering from a lengthy economic downturn. Despite the slow growth, 2025Q2 marked the highest second quarter employment in Wyoming since 2015Q2 (see Figure 1).

employment and wages at the county and industry levels for 2025Q2 in Wyoming.

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2024Q2 and 2025Q2

	2025Q2	2024Q2	Change, 2024Q2-2025Q2	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	285,003	283,944	1,059	0.4
Total Wages	\$4.4 Billion	\$4.2 Billion	\$126.5 Million	3.0
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,174	\$1,144	\$30	2.6

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/16/26.

This article looks at quarterly

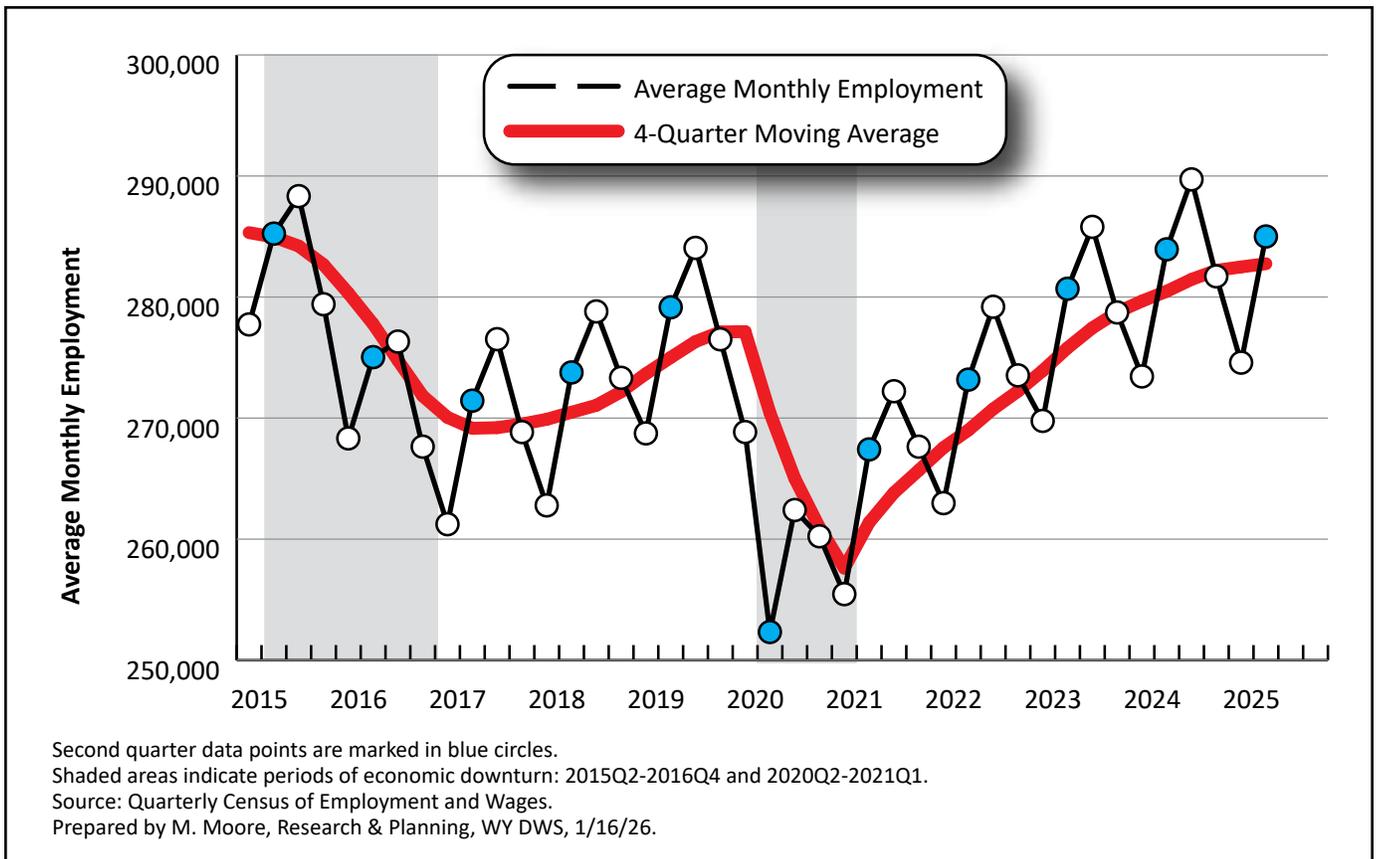


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q2

The data discussed in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Data from 2025Q2 are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/25Q2_QCEW/toc.htm.

Introduction

Wyoming’s average monthly employment in 2025Q2 was 285,003, an increase of 1,059 jobs (0.4%) compared to 2024Q2 (see Table 2, page 6). The state had \$4.4 billion in total wages, up \$126.5 million (3.0%) over the year. Wyoming’s average weekly wage increased from \$1,144 to \$1,174 (\$30, or 2.6%).

The shaded areas in the figures in this article represent periods of economic downturn. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has defined an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decreases in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW. Wyoming has endured three such economic downturns since 2009: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1 (see Figure 2). Wyoming’s most recent downturn was influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the

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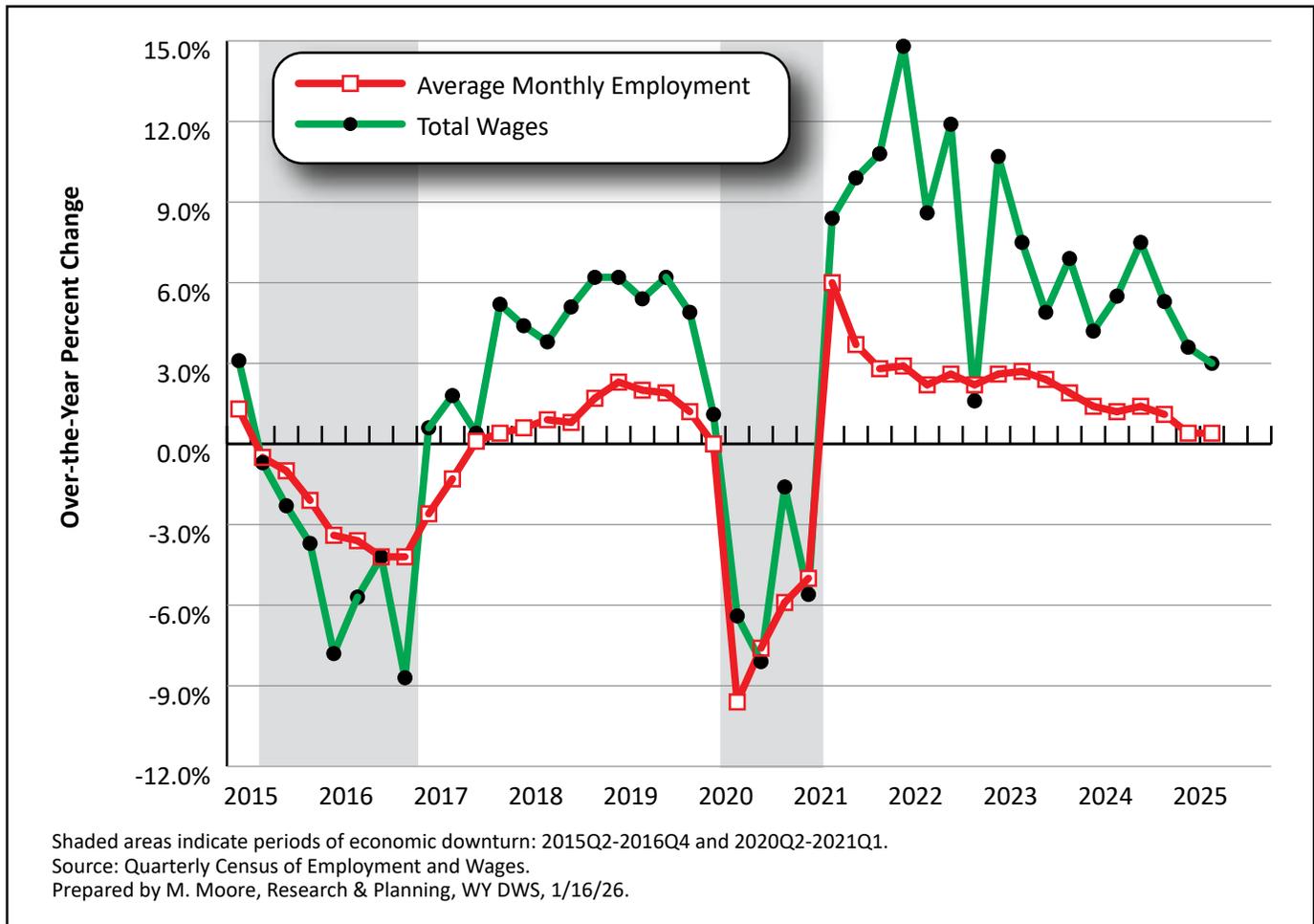


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q2

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2015Q2-2025Q2

Year/ Quarter	Average Monthly Employment	Over-the-Year Change		Total Wages (in Millions)	Over-the-Year Change		Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%		\$	%		\$	%
2015Q2	285,239	-1,460	-0.5	\$3,219.5	-\$24.1	-0.7	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015Q3	288,335	-2,974	-1.0	\$3,242.2	-\$75.5	-2.3	\$865	-\$11	-1.3
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016Q1	268,325	-9,412	-3.4	\$2,971.2	-\$249.8	-7.8	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6	\$3,035.6	-\$183.9	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2	\$3,107.2	-\$134.9	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017Q1	261,234	-7,091	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$17.6	0.6	\$880	\$28	3.3
2017Q2	271,441	-3,596	-1.3	\$3,089.1	\$53.5	1.8	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,520	197	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.2	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,845	1,203	0.4	\$3,273.7	\$162.3	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.7
2018Q1	262,788	1,554	0.6	\$3,121.6	\$132.8	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,771	2,331	0.9	\$3,205.4	\$116.3	3.8	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,812	2,292	0.8	\$3,277.9	\$159.5	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,327	4,482	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$201.6	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	5,951	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.4	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,383	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$174.3	5.4	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,248	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.7	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,181	1.2	\$3,646.3	\$171.0	4.9	\$1,014	\$36	3.7
2020Q1	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,825	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$33	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1	255,457	-13,392	-5.0	\$3,162.1	-\$189.1	-5.6	\$952	-\$7	-0.7
2021Q2	267,414	15,085	6.0	\$3,429.3	\$265.3	8.4	\$986	\$22	2.3
2021Q3	272,220	9,816	3.7	\$3,519.6	\$318.3	9.9	\$995	\$56	6.0
2021Q4	267,639	7,404	2.8	\$3,976.3	\$388.4	10.8	\$1,143	\$82	7.8
2022Q1	262,975	7,518	2.9	\$3,629.3	\$467.2	14.8	\$1,062	\$109	11.5
2022Q2	273,178	5,764	2.2	\$3,723.4	\$294.1	8.6	\$1,048	\$62	6.3
2022Q3	279,197	6,977	2.6	\$3,937.5	\$417.9	11.9	\$1,085	\$90	9.1
2022Q4	273,530	5,891	2.2	\$4,041.2	\$64.9	1.6	\$1,136	-\$6	-0.6
2023Q1	269,780	6,805	2.6	\$4,017.3	\$388.0	10.7	\$1,145	\$84	7.9
2023Q2	280,687	7,509	2.7	\$4,001.7	\$278.4	7.5	\$1,097	\$48	4.6
2023Q3	285,799	6,602	2.4	\$4,129.0	\$191.5	4.9	\$1,111	\$26	2.4
2023Q4	278,727	5,197	1.9	\$4,320.7	\$279.5	6.9	\$1,192	\$56	4.9
2024Q1	273,440	3,660	1.4	\$4,185.3	\$168.0	4.2	\$1,177	\$32	2.8
2024Q2	283,944	3,257	1.2	\$4,223.7	\$221.9	5.5	\$1,144	\$48	4.3
2024Q3	289,720	3,920	1.4	\$4,436.7	\$307.7	7.5	\$1,178	\$67	6.0
2024Q4	281,711	2,984	1.1	\$4,549.2	\$228.4	5.3	\$1,242	\$50	4.2
2025Q1	274,488	1,047	0.4	\$4,335.1	\$149.7	3.6	\$1,215	\$37	3.2
2025Q2(p)	285,003	1,059	0.4	\$4,350.1	\$126.5	3.0	\$1,174	\$30	2.6

(p)Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/16/26.

Box 1: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Selected Levels for Construction (NAICS 23)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	23	Construction
Subsector (3-Digit)	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction
Industry Group (4-Digit)	2371	Utility System Construction
Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	23712	Oil & Gas Pipeline & Related Structures Construction
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	237120	Oil & Gas Pipeline & Related Structures Construction

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 5)

prices of and demand for the state’s energy resources. While each downturn had its own unique circumstances, declining energy prices preceded all three (Moore, 2019).

Industry

Industries are organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure for construction (NAICS 23) can be found in Box 1 on page 6. This section of the article primarily discusses statewide

employment and wages at the sector (or two-digit NAICS) level, along with a more detailed focus on Wyoming's mining (including oil & gas) and construction sectors.

As shown in Table 3, the private industries that added the most jobs over the year were construction (363 new jobs, or 1.5%); wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (338, or 1.7%); health care & social assistance (166, or 0.6%); and other services, except public administration (197, or 2.6%). Job gains also were seen in local (466, or 1.0%) and state (333, or 2.6%) government.

Mining (including oil & gas) led all

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2024Q2-2025Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2025Q2	2024Q2	N	%	2025Q2	2024Q2	\$	%
Ownership - Total		285,003	283,944	1,059	0.4	\$4,350.1	\$4,223.7	\$126.5	3.0
Ownership - Private		215,746	215,185	561	0.3	\$3,246.9	\$3,152.1	\$94.8	3.0
11	Agriculture	2,896	2,865	31	1.1	\$29.8	\$28.6	\$1.2	4.3
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	15,716	16,033	-316	-2.0	\$418.8	\$404.7	\$14.1	3.5
23	Construction	24,075	23,711	363	1.5	\$426.4	\$397.0	\$29.4	7.4
31-33	Manufacturing	10,422	10,372	49	0.5	\$211.2	\$197.0	\$14.2	7.2
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,689	20,351	338	1.7	\$402.5	\$379.4	\$23.1	6.1
44-45	Retail Trade	30,236	30,232	4	0.0	\$276.5	\$272.6	\$3.9	1.4
51	Information	3,055	3,031	24	0.8	\$61.7	\$60.3	\$1.5	2.4
52-53	Financial Activities	11,278	11,271	7	0.1	\$240.3	\$211.3	\$29.1	13.8
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	22,425	22,418	7	0.0	\$426.2	\$478.2	-\$52.0	-10.9
61	Educational Services	2,156	2,368	-212	-9.0	\$24.3	\$25.7	-\$1.4	-5.4
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	26,464	26,297	166	0.6	\$358.6	\$346.3	\$12.3	3.6
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	38,537	38,622	-85	-0.2	\$267.1	\$257.4	\$9.7	3.8
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,784	7,586	197	2.6	\$102.8	\$93.2	\$9.6	10.3
99	Unclassified	14	28	-13	-48.2	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.0	4.8
Total Government		69,257	68,759	498	0.7	\$1,103.2	\$1,071.6	\$31.7	3.0
Federal Government		7,958	8,259	-301	-3.6	\$173.1	\$177.4	-\$4.3	-2.4
State Government		13,226	12,893	333	2.6	\$223.1	\$216.1	\$7.0	3.3
Local Government		48,072	47,607	466	1.0	\$707.0	\$678.1	\$28.9	4.3
61	Educational Services	23,175	23,247	-72	-0.3	\$319.4	\$312.4	\$7.0	2.2
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	9,621	9,179	442	4.8	\$184.5	\$174.8	\$9.6	5.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/16/26.

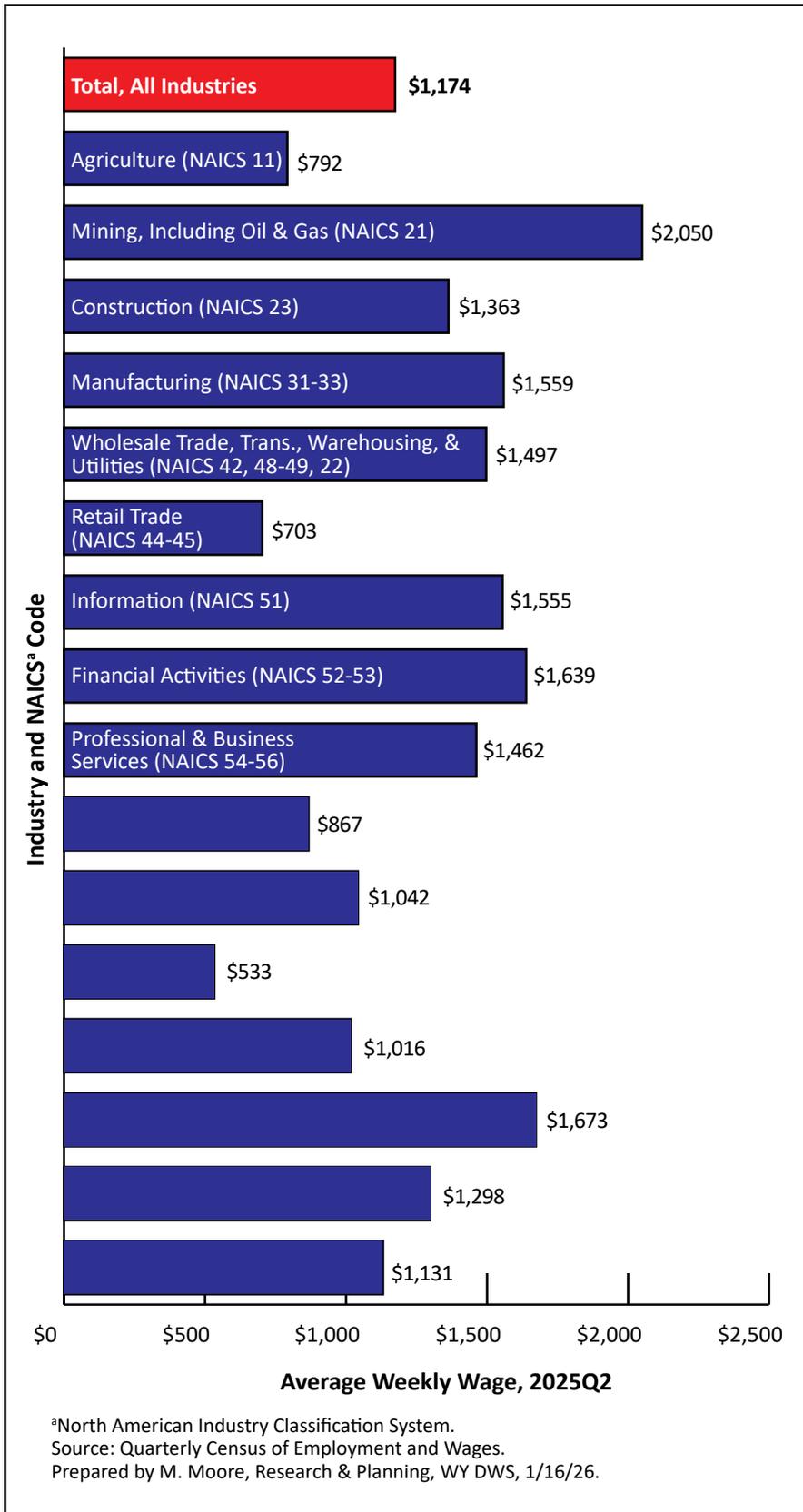


Figure 3: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2025Q2

industries in job losses (-316, or -2.0%), followed by educational services (-212, or -9.0%), and leisure & hospitality -85, or -0.2%). Federal government employment decreased by 301 jobs (-3.6%).

Wyoming's average weekly wage in 2025Q2 was \$1,174 (see Figure 3). The highest wages were seen in mining, including oil & gas (\$2,050); federal government (\$1,673); financial activities (1,639); and manufacturing (\$1,559). The lowest wages were found in leisure & hospitality (\$533) and retail trade (\$703).

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Wyoming's mining sector saw over-the-year job losses for six consecutive quarters from 2024Q1 to 2025Q2 (see Figures 4 and 5, page 9). Throughout 2024, the majority of over-the-year job losses in mining were due to non-economic code changes (Moore, 2024). However, job losses continued in 2025Q1 and 2025Q2 even after those changes were no longer a factor.

Prior to 2024, mining experienced a near three-year period of over-the-year job growth; despite that growth, mining never returned to pre-pandemic employment levels. Figures

4 and 5 show just how substantial the job losses were in mining during each of the past two economic downturns.

The height of employment in Wyoming's mining sector was during the period of rapid economic growth from 2004Q1 to 2008Q4 (Research & Planning, 2026a). The average monthly employment during that period was

25,190, with a peak of 30,372 in 2008Q4. From 2017Q1 to 2020Q1 between the two most recent downturns, the average monthly employment was 20,311, with a peak of 21,078 in 2018Q4. Then in 2021Q1, mining employment fell to a historical low of 14,216. Some job gains were seen following the recent downturn; however, the average monthly employment in mining from 2021Q2 to

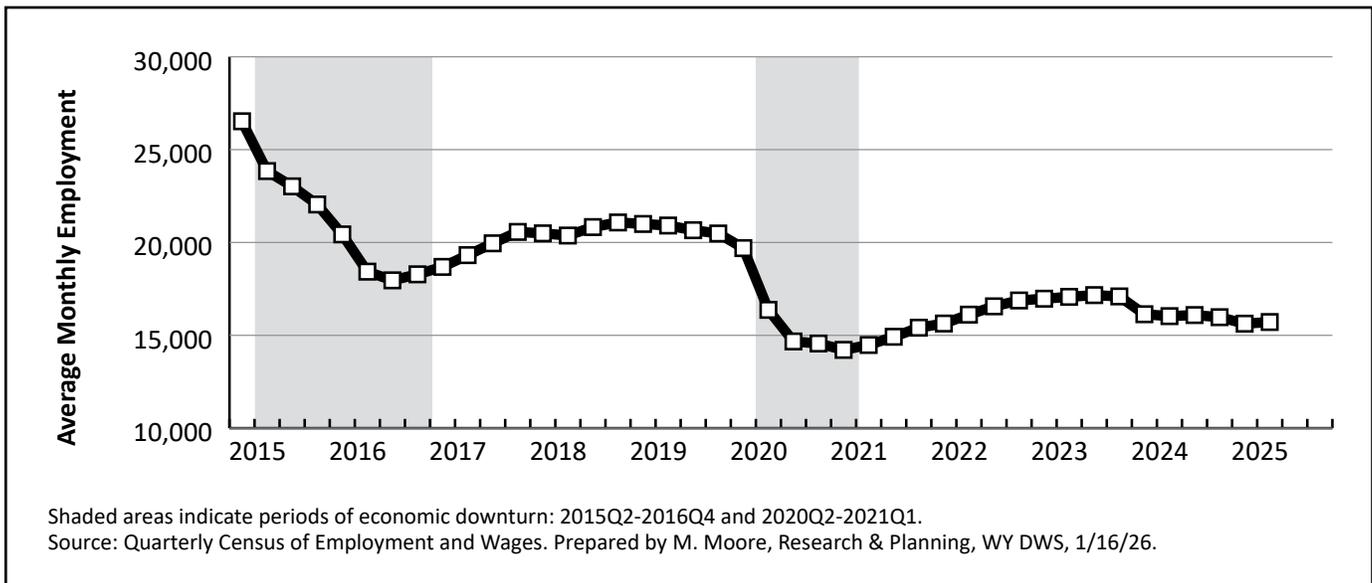


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q2

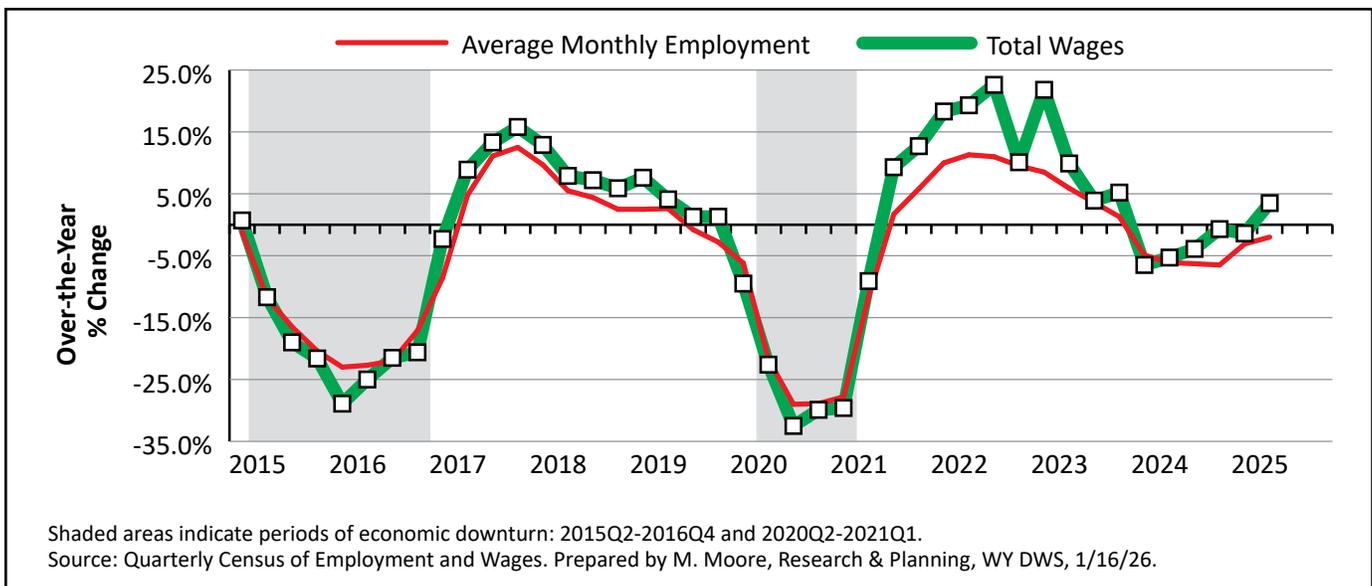


Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q2

2025Q2 was 16,111, with a peak of 17,165 in 2023Q3.

Wyoming's mining sector (NAICS 21) is made up of three subsectors (see Table 4): oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211); mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212); and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). Oil & gas extraction and support activities for mining saw little change from 2024Q2 to 2025Q2 (1.3% and -0.9%, respectively). However, employment in mining (except oil & gas) lost 288 jobs (-4.0%). Most notably, coal mining lost 349 jobs (-9.3%) over the year.

Substantial, prolonged job losses occurred in Wyoming's coal mining industry (NAICS 2121) over the last 15 years. Coal mining employment was at its highest from 2008Q2 to 2012Q3, with an average monthly employment of 6,995 and a peak of 7,147 in 2009Q3 (Research & Planning, 2026a). Since then employment in coal mining has consistently decreased, especially during the 2015-2016 downturn and after. Employment in coal mining fell from its peak of 7,147 in 2009Q3 to a historical low of 3,412 in 2025Q2 — a loss of 3,735 jobs, or 52.3%. In other words,

Table 4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2024Q2 and 2025Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2025Q2	2024Q2	Over-the-Year Change N	Over-the-Year Change %	2025Q2	2024Q2	Over-the-Year Change \$	Over-the-Year Change %
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	15,716	16,033	-316	-2.0	\$418.8	\$404.7	\$14.1	3.5
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,347	2,316	31	1.3	\$78.7	\$75.0	\$3.7	4.9
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	835	866	-31	-3.6	\$26.8	\$28.0	-\$1.2	-4.3
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,512	1,450	62	4.3	\$51.9	\$47.0	\$4.9	10.4
212	Mining (Except Oil & Gas)	6,845	7,133	-288	-4.0	\$189.9	\$184.4	\$5.5	3.0
2121	Coal Mining	3,412	3,761	-349	-9.3	\$88.9	\$88.3	\$0.5	0.6
2122	Metal Ore Mining	203	132	71	54.2	\$6.2	\$3.6	\$2.6	71.5
212290	Other Metal Ore Mining	200	129	71	55.4	\$6.2	\$3.6	\$2.6	72.5
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	3,231	3,240	-10	-0.3	\$94.9	\$92.5	\$2.4	2.6
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	14	15	-1	-6.7	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	-13.1
212323	Kaolin, Clay, & Ceramic & Refractory Minerals Mining	928	899	29	3.2	\$17.1	\$16.3	\$0.8	5.1
212390	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	1,717	1,770	-53	-3.0	\$66.6	\$65.5	\$1.0	1.6
213	Support Activities For Mining	6,524	6,584	-59	-0.9	\$150.2	\$145.3	\$5.0	3.4
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	888	952	-64	-6.7	\$24.4	\$25.8	-\$1.3	-5.1
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	5,161	5,205	-44	-0.8	\$115.2	\$111.4	\$3.8	3.4
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	208	230	-22	-9.6	\$4.0	\$4.3	-\$0.2	-5.7
213114	Support Activities For Metal Mining	195	123	73	59.2	\$5.4	\$2.6	\$2.8	107.3
213115	Support Activities For Nonmetallic Minerals	71	73	-2	-2.7	\$1.1	\$1.3	-\$0.1	-10.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/16/26.

mining lost more than half of its jobs since its 2009Q3 peak.

Mining (including oil & gas) had \$418.8 million in total wages in 2025Q2, up by \$14.1 million (3.5%) compared to 2024Q2.

Over the last decade, mining (including oil & gas) has contributed a shrinking proportion of Wyoming's total jobs and wages. In 2025Q2, mining accounted for 5.5% of all jobs and 9.6% of the state's total wages. Going back to 2015Q2, mining contributed 8.4% of all jobs and 15.7% of total wages.

Construction (NAICS 23)

Since the end of the most recent economic downturn, Wyoming's construction sector has seen steady over-the-year growth in jobs

and total wages (see Figures 6 and 7, page 12). Construction led all sectors in job growth over the year with 363 (1.5%), increasing to 24,075. Total wages grew by \$29.4 million (7.4%; see Table 5). Construction (NAICS 23) comprises three subsectors: construction of buildings (NAICS 236), heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237), and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238).

Employment in the construction of buildings subsector fell to 4,741 (-87, or -1.8%) in 2025Q2. Within this subsector, job gains were seen in nonresidential building construction, while job losses were seen in residential building construction.

Job losses also were seen in the heavy & civil engineering subsector, which fell from 6,380 to 6,082 (-298, or -4.7%) over the year.

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Construction (NAICS 23) by Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit), 2024Q2 and 2025Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2025Q2	2024Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2025Q2	2024Q2	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
23	Construction	24,075	23,711	363	1.5	\$426.4	\$397.0	\$29.4	7.4
236	Construction Of Buildings	4,741	4,828	-87	-1.8	\$79.6	\$76.6	\$3.0	3.9
2361	Residential Building Construction	3,226	3,405	-179	-5.3	\$48.5	\$48.2	\$0.3	0.6
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,515	1,422	93	6.5	\$31.1	\$28.4	\$2.7	9.5
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	6,082	6,380	-298	-4.7	\$126.9	\$126.8	\$0.1	0.1
2371	Utility System Construction	3,902	4,109	-207	-5.0	\$85.2	\$86.1	-\$0.9	-1.1
2372	Land Subdivision	65	69	-4	-6.2	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.0	-5.7
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,815	1,691	124	7.3	\$34.7	\$28.8	\$5.9	20.7
2379	Other Heavy Construction	299	510	-211	-41.4	\$6.3	\$11.2	-\$4.9	-43.9
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	13,252	12,504	748	6.0	\$219.9	\$193.6	\$26.4	13.6
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,809	2,587	222	8.6	\$43.1	\$36.0	\$7.1	19.9
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	6,038	5,741	297	5.2	\$107.1	\$96.1	\$11.0	11.4
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,624	1,517	106	7.0	\$23.4	\$19.5	\$3.9	20.0
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,782	2,659	123	4.6	\$46.3	\$42.0	\$4.3	10.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/16/26.

Employment fell in other heavy construction and utility system construction, but increased in highway, street, & bridge construction.

Overall job growth in construction was driven by the specialty trade contractors subsector, which increased from 12,504 to 13,252 (748, or 6.0%). Employment increased in building equipment contractors, building foundation & exterior contractors, building

finishing contractors, and other specialty trade contractors. Despite job losses in the other subsectors, employment in specialty trade contractors has increased from prior-year levels during each quarter since 2021Q2 (Research & Planning, 2026b).

In 2025Q2, Wyoming's construction sector accounted for 8.4% of all jobs and 9.8% of the state's total wages.

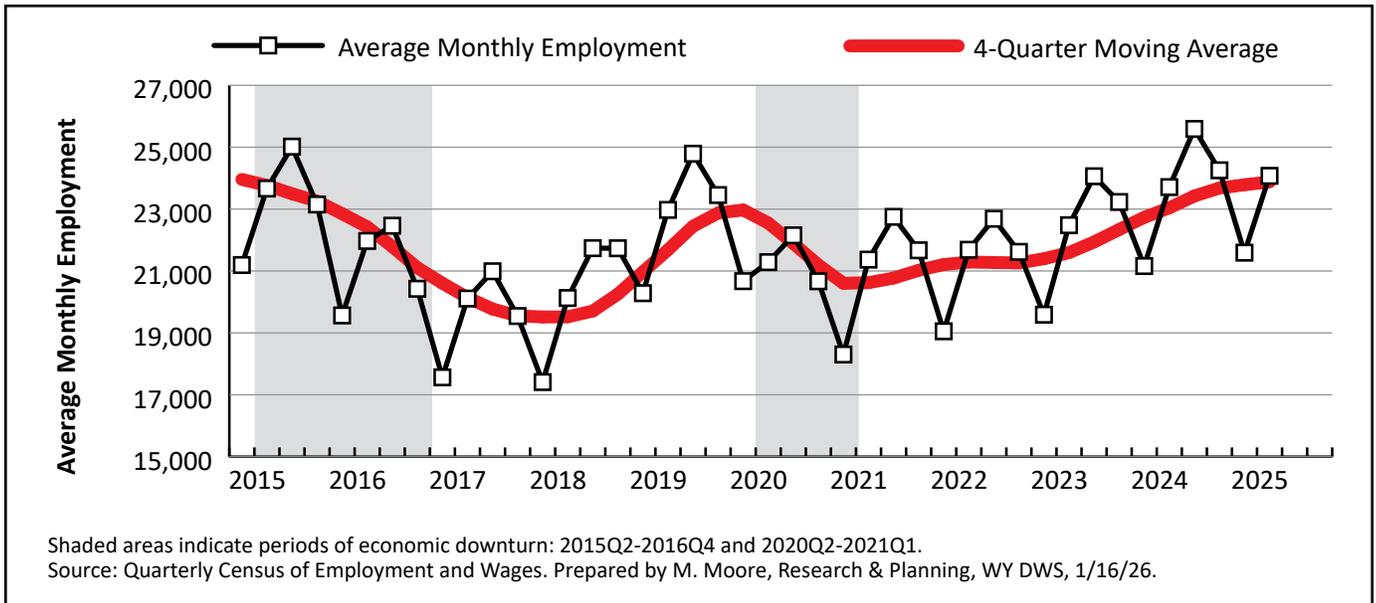


Figure 6: Average Monthly Employment in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q2

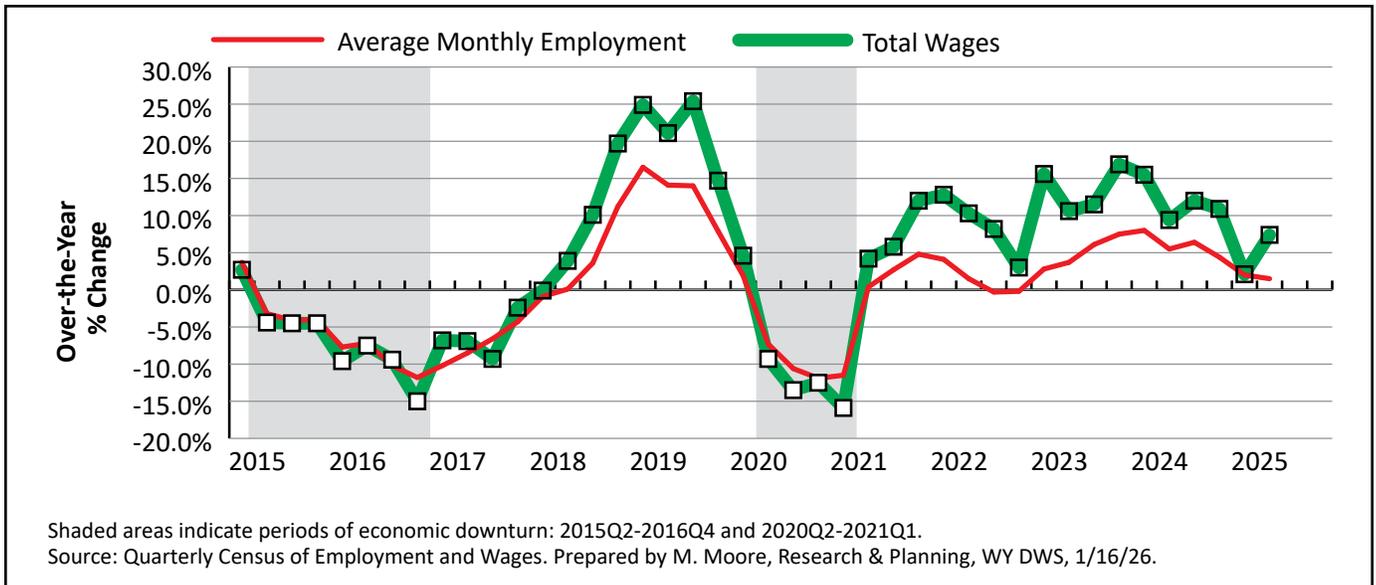


Figure 7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q2

County

Over-the-year job growth occurred in 15 of Wyoming's 23 counties, while job losses were seen in eight (see Table 6). Laramie County added the greatest number of jobs (1,205, or 2.5%), followed by Teton (455, or 2.0%), Sheridan (316, or 2.2%), and Natrona (208, or 0.5%) counties. Notable job losses were seen in Park (-631, or -4.2%), Sweetwater (-476, or -2.3%), Campbell (-277, or -1.1%), Fremont (-140, or -0.9%), and Carbon (-100, or -1.5%).

Nearly all counties saw over-the-year increases in total wages, led by Laramie (\$49.0 million, or 6.9%), Natrona (\$22.4 million, or 3.8%), Campbell (\$19.4 million, or 4.9%), Sheridan (\$18.1 million, or 9.3%), and Sweetwater (\$10.5 million, or 3.0%) counties.

Teton County had the highest average weekly wage (\$1,391), due in part to especially high wages in industries like management of companies & enterprises and financial activities (Research & Planning, 2026b). Many of the other counties with high wages were those

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2024Q2 & 2025Q2

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)				Average Weekly Wage			
	2025Q2	2024Q2	Change		2025Q2	2024Q2	Change		2025Q2	2024Q2	Change	
			N	%			\$	%			\$	%
Total	285,003	283,944	1,059	0.4	\$4,350.1	\$4,223.7	\$126.5	3.0	\$1,215	\$1,177	\$37	3.2
Albany	17,244	17,072	173	1.0	\$228.2	\$220.9	\$7.3	3.3	\$1,024	\$985	\$39	3.9
Big Horn	4,369	4,295	73	1.7	\$58.9	\$55.4	\$3.5	6.3	\$974	\$973	\$2	0.2
Campbell	24,811	25,088	-277	-1.1	\$415.3	\$395.9	\$19.4	4.9	\$1,326	\$1,309	\$18	1.4
Carbon	6,594	6,693	-100	-1.5	\$98.4	\$97.8	\$0.6	0.6	\$1,115	\$1,106	\$9	0.8
Converse	6,462	6,372	89	1.4	\$106.7	\$104.5	\$2.2	2.1	\$1,306	\$1,278	\$28	2.2
Crook	2,825	2,755	70	2.5	\$41.0	\$37.7	\$3.3	8.7	\$1,114	\$1,073	\$42	3.9
Fremont	15,678	15,818	-140	-0.9	\$204.3	\$199.1	\$5.2	2.6	\$968	\$951	\$17	1.8
Goshen	4,158	4,142	15	0.4	\$50.0	\$48.7	\$1.4	2.9	\$912	\$883	\$29	3.3
Hot Springs	1,981	1,978	3	0.1	\$23.6	\$22.2	\$1.3	6.0	\$891	\$866	\$26	3.0
Johnson	3,411	3,439	-28	-0.8	\$42.7	\$40.6	\$2.1	5.1	\$987	\$906	\$81	8.9
Laramie	49,466	48,261	1,205	2.5	\$755.4	\$706.4	\$49.0	6.9	\$1,207	\$1,162	\$45	3.9
Lincoln	7,503	7,480	23	0.3	\$119.6	\$113.9	\$5.7	5.0	\$1,219	\$1,154	\$65	5.6
Natrona	40,297	40,089	208	0.5	\$610.2	\$587.8	\$22.4	3.8	\$1,172	\$1,161	\$11	1.0
Niobrara	818	830	-12	-1.4	\$10.1	\$10.0	\$0.1	0.9	\$861	\$798	\$63	7.9
Park	14,365	14,996	-631	-4.2	\$186.6	\$179.0	\$7.7	4.3	\$1,026	\$1,005	\$21	2.1
Platte	3,415	3,383	32	1.0	\$46.6	\$44.2	\$2.4	5.4	\$1,060	\$1,045	\$15	1.5
Sheridan	14,883	14,567	316	2.2	\$213.0	\$194.9	\$18.1	9.3	\$1,135	\$1,092	\$43	3.9
Sublette	3,896	3,875	21	0.5	\$59.9	\$57.5	\$2.5	4.3	\$1,338	\$1,290	\$48	3.7
Sweetwater	20,419	20,895	-476	-2.3	\$366.0	\$355.5	\$10.5	3.0	\$1,341	\$1,318	\$23	1.7
Teton	23,640	23,185	455	2.0	\$427.5	\$480.1	-\$52.6	-11.0	\$1,753	\$1,626	\$127	7.8
Uinta	8,425	8,285	140	1.7	\$106.7	\$100.0	\$6.7	6.7	\$980	\$953	\$26	2.8
Washakie	3,596	3,561	35	1.0	\$46.2	\$45.4	\$0.8	1.8	\$969	\$948	\$21	2.2
Weston	2,391	2,429	-38	-1.6	\$32.6	\$31.3	\$1.3	4.2	\$1,058	\$1,064	-\$5	-0.5
Nonclassified ^a	4,357	4,455	-99	-2.2	\$100.6	\$94.9	\$5.7	6.0	\$1,838	\$1,724	\$114	6.6

^aThe employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/16/26.

with relatively large numbers of mining-related jobs, such as Sweetwater (\$1,379), Campbell (\$1,288), Converse (\$1,207), and Sublette (\$1,184; see Figure 8). The lowest average weekly wages were found in two of Wyoming's least populous counties: Hot Springs (\$916) and Goshen (\$926).

Conclusion

Second quarter 2025 marked the second consecutive quarter of just 0.4% over-the-year job growth, indicating a slowdown in Wyoming's economy. Preliminary QCEW data for 2025Q3 seem to suggest over-the-year job losses, which would be the first time since 2021Q1. Data for 2025Q3 will be published in May 2026.

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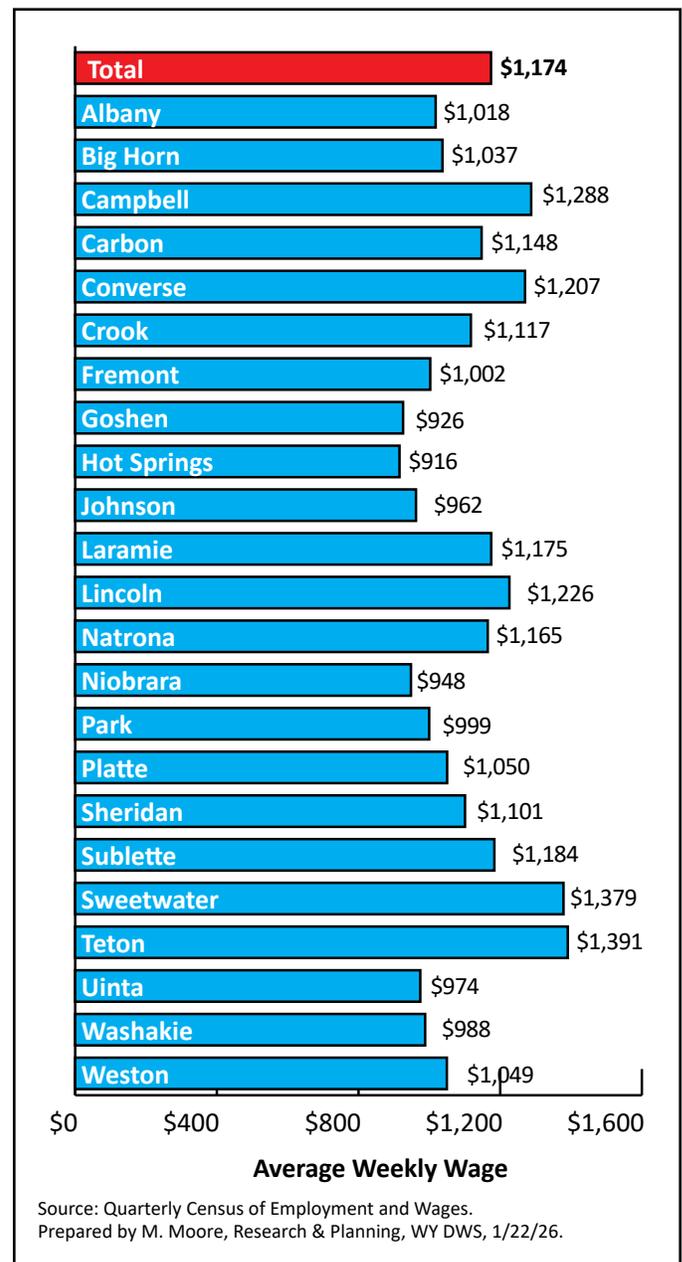


Figure 8: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2025Q2

Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2025Q2

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes quarterly reports on growing and declining industries in Wyoming online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm.

In second quarter 2025 (2025Q2), Wyoming had eight growing industries and four declining industries. This article provides excerpts from the full report for 2025Q2, available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_25Q2.pdf.

Table 1: Growing Industries Report for Wyoming, Second Quarter 2025^a

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		
		2025Q2	2024Q2	Over the Year Change		2025Q1	2024Q1	Over the Year Change		Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
				N	%			N	%	N	% ^c	
Specialty Trade Contractors (238)	Construction (23)	13,252	12,504	748	6.0	12,112	11,519	593	5.1	671	5.6	\$1,277
Food Mfg. (311)	Manufacturing (31-33)	815	733	82	11.2	919	772	147	19.0	115	15.1	\$773
Primary Metal Mfg. (331)	Manufacturing (31-33)	152	122	30	24.6	153	124	29	23.4	30	24.0	\$1,601
Computer & Electronic Product Mfg. (334)	Manufacturing (31-33)	414	359	55	15.3	405	357	48	13.4	52	14.4	\$1,306
Air Transportation (481)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	434	407	27	6.6	415	380	35	9.2	31	7.9	\$1,393
Pipeline Transportation (486)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,002	824	178	21.6	977	826	151	18.3	165	19.9	\$2,262
Support Activities for Transportation (488)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,990	1,790	200	11.2	2,002	1,741	261	15.0	231	13.1	\$1,580
Warehousing & Storage (493)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,961	1,811	150	8.3	2,024	1,834	190	10.4	170	9.3	\$929
Total	Total	20,017	18,547	1,470	7.9	19,005	17,550	1,455	8.3	1,463	8.1	\$1,307

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/10/26.

A *growing* or *declining* industry is defined as an industry's employment level increasing or decreasing for two quarters by 5% or more over the year based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

For example, all industries that grew or declined in employment by at least 5% from 2024Q1 to 2025Q1 and subsequently from 2024Q2 to 2025Q2 were included in the respective tables in this report. Only subsectors with employment of 100 or more are included in the growing and declining industries for Wyoming.

Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For this research, growing and declining industries are determined at the three-digit subsector level.

Wyoming's eight growing industries in 2025Q2 accounted for 9.9% of all industries and 7.0% of the state's total employment. Growing industries included specialty trade contractors, support activities for transportation, warehousing & storage, pipeline transportation, and food manufacturing (see Table 1, page 15).

Wyoming had four declining industries, which made up 4.9% of all industries and 1.3% of total employment. Declining industries included sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, book, & miscellaneous retailers; machinery manufacturing; private households; and furniture & related product manufacturing (see Table 2).

In 2025Q2, the average weekly wage was \$1,307 for growing industries and \$689 for declining industries.

Table 2: Declining Industries for Wyoming, Second Quarter 2025^a

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		Average Weekly Wage
		2025Q2	2024Q2	Over the Year Change		2025Q1	2024Q1	Over the Year Change		Average Change		
				N	%			N	%	N	% ^c	
Machinery Mfg. (333)	Manufacturing (31-33)	620	719	-99	-13.8	606	718	-112	-15.6	-106	-14.7	\$1,239
Furniture & Related Product Mfg. (337)	Manufacturing (31-33)	144	156	-12	-7.7	138	150	-12	-8.0	-12	-7.8	\$836
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, Book, & Misc. Retailers (459)	Retail Trade (44-45)	2,874	3,061	-187	-6.1	2,763	2,955	-192	-6.5	-190	-6.3	\$545
Private Households (814)	Other Services, Except Public Admin. (81)	198	239	-41	-17.2	200	226	-26	-11.5	-34	-14.3	\$950
Total	Total	3,834	4,174	-340	-8.1	3,706	4,047	-341	-8.4	-341	-8.3	\$689

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Growing and Declining Industries Report, Fourth Quarter 2023

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/10/26.

Table 1: Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2025

The number of total hires in professional & business services increased from 6,765 in 2024Q2 to 7,424 in 2025Q2 (659, or 9.7%).

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Con- tinuous Employment	Total		
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	753	968	215	248	463	2,270	3,486	34.9	0.4
		Rates	21.6	27.8	6.2	7.1	13.3	65.1	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,197	1,616	419	1,436	1,855	14,204	17,256	17.7	-1.1
		Rates	6.9	9.4	2.4	8.3	10.7	82.3	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	5,473	8,147	2,674	3,466	6,140	18,410	30,023	38.7	-1.3
		Rates	18.2	27.1	8.9	11.5	20.5	61.3	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,231	1,537	306	920	1,226	9,282	11,739	20.9	0.9
		Rates	10.5	13.1	2.6	7.8	10.4	79.1	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,372	2,969	597	1,994	2,591	17,087	22,050	22.5	-0.6
		Rates	10.8	13.5	2.7	9.0	11.8	77.5	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,740	7,387	1,647	4,562	6,209	25,249	37,198	32.1	-1.3
		Rates	15.4	19.9	4.4	12.3	16.7	67.9	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	393	479	86	345	431	3,067	3,891	21.2	2.4
		Rates	10.1	12.3	2.2	8.9	11.1	78.8	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,138	1,394	256	929	1,185	9,787	12,110	19.2	-1.1
		Rates	9.4	11.5	2.1	7.7	9.8	80.8	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	5,065	7,424	2,359	3,213	5,572	17,943	28,580	37.2	1.9
		Rates	17.7	26.0	8.3	11.2	19.5	62.8	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,215	3,425	1,210	3,822	5,032	26,430	33,677	21.5	0.9
		Rates	6.6	10.2	3.6	11.3	14.9	78.5	100.0		
Health Services	Transactions	4,119	5,100	981	3,945	4,926	31,316	40,361	22.4	0.7	
	Rates	10.2	12.6	2.4	9.8	12.2	77.6	100.0			
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	15,139	19,820	4,681	9,284	13,965	25,787	54,891	53.0	-1.5	
	Rates	27.6	36.1	8.5	16.9	25.4	47.0	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	1,309	1,922	613	1,042	1,655	6,351	9,315	31.8	0.8	
	Rates	14.1	20.6	6.6	11.2	17.8	68.2	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	2,448	2,859	411	1,944	2,355	18,034	22,837	21.0	2.7	
	Rates	10.7	12.5	1.8	8.5	10.3	79.0	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	12	23	11	8	19	14	45	68.9	-3.1	
	Rates	26.7	51.1	24.4	17.8	42.2	31.1	100.0			
Total	Transactions	48,604	65,070	16,466	37,158	53,624	225,231	327,459	31.2	-0.1	
	Rates	14.8	19.9	5.0	11.3	16.4	68.8	100.0			

(H) Hire Only. (B) Both Hire and Exit. (E) Exit Only. (C) Continuous Employment.

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

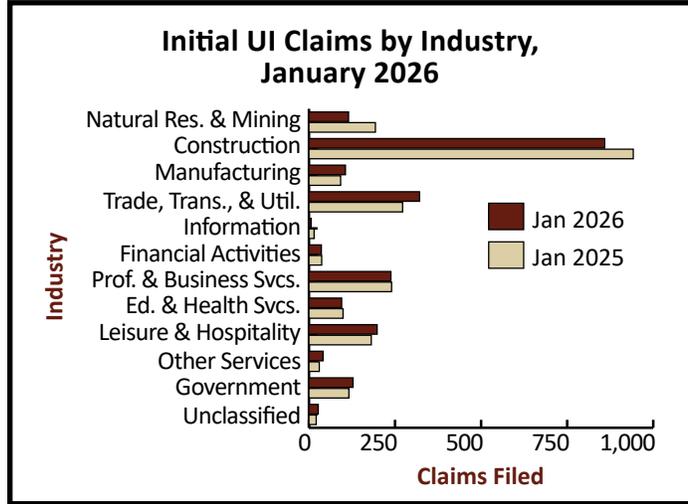
Historical turnover data can be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/23/26.

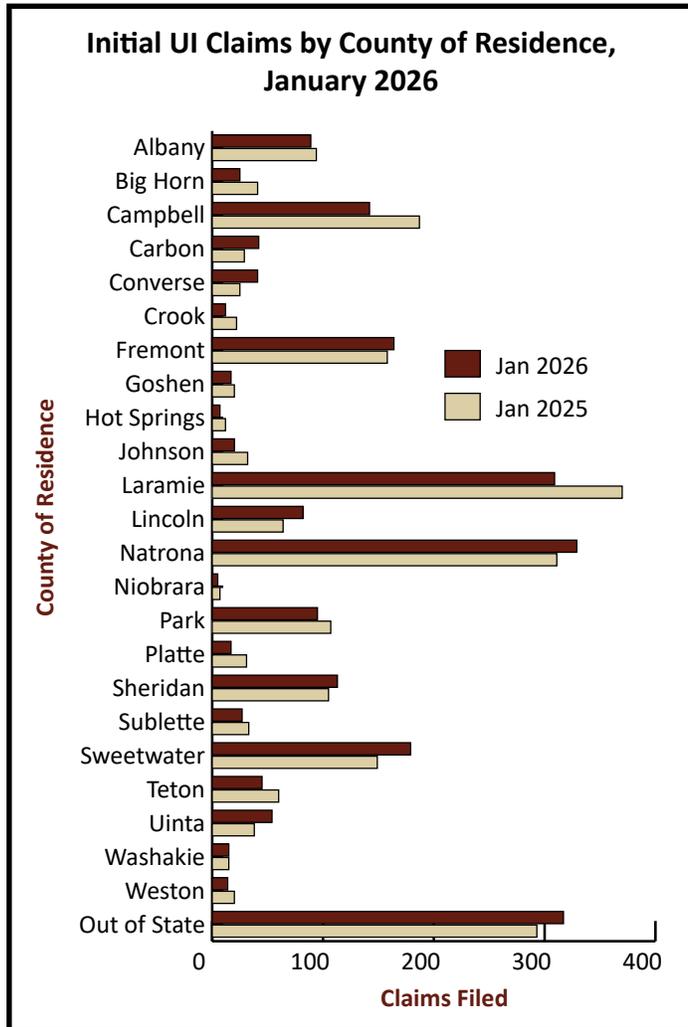
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 2,174 initial claims filed in Wyoming in January 2026, down 71 (or 3.2%) from January 2025.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jan 26	Dec 25	Jan 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	2,174	2,218	2,245	-2.0	-3.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,081	1,165	1,228	-7.2	-12.0
Natural Resources & Mining	115	139	193	-17.3	-40.4
Mining	106	127	174	-16.5	-39.1
Construction	859	956	942	-10.1	-8.8
Manufacturing	106	70	92	51.4	15.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	937	880	878	6.5	6.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	321	233	272	37.8	18.0
Wholesale Trade	44	22	38	100.0	15.8
Retail Trade	148	101	129	46.5	14.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	128	109	105	17.4	21.9
Information	6	9	15	-33.3	-60.0
Financial Activities	36	32	37	12.5	-2.7
Professional & Business Services	238	265	240	-10.2	-0.8
Educational & Health Services	95	88	99	8.0	-4.0
Leisure & Hospitality	198	219	181	-9.6	9.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	41	32	30	28.1	36.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	128	144	116	-11.1	10.3
Federal Government	46	70	53	-34.3	-13.2
State Government	11	18	12	-38.9	-8.3
Local Government	70	56	51	25.0	37.3
Local Education	11	9	11	22.2	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	27	27	21	0.0	28.6



Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	309	349	370	-11.5	-16.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	164	219	216	-25.1	-24.1
Construction	153	196	203	-21.9	-24.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	127	116	138	9.5	-8.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	38	34	40	11.8	-5.0
Financial Activities	11	8	7	37.5	57.1
Professional & Business Services	29	33	34	-12.1	-14.7
Educational & Health Services	22	11	25	100.0	-12.0
Leisure & Hospitality	16	23	19	-30.4	-15.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	12	10	0.0	20.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	329	360	311	-8.6	5.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	156	226	178	-31.0	-12.4
Construction	125	193	151	-35.2	-17.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	162	118	130	37.3	24.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	53	27	38	96.3	39.5
Financial Activities	4	5	6	-20.0	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	47	33	44	42.4	6.8
Educational & Health Services	22	20	13	10.0	69.2
Leisure & Hospitality	27	18	17	50.0	58.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	12	2	-41.7	250.0

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 January 2026 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0126_UI.pdf.

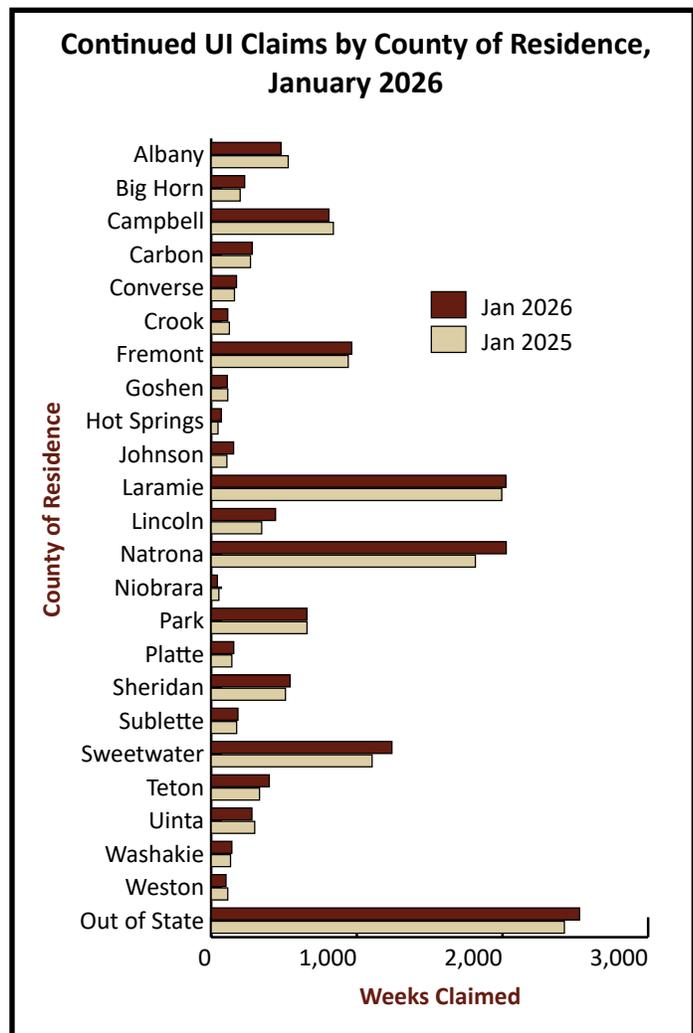
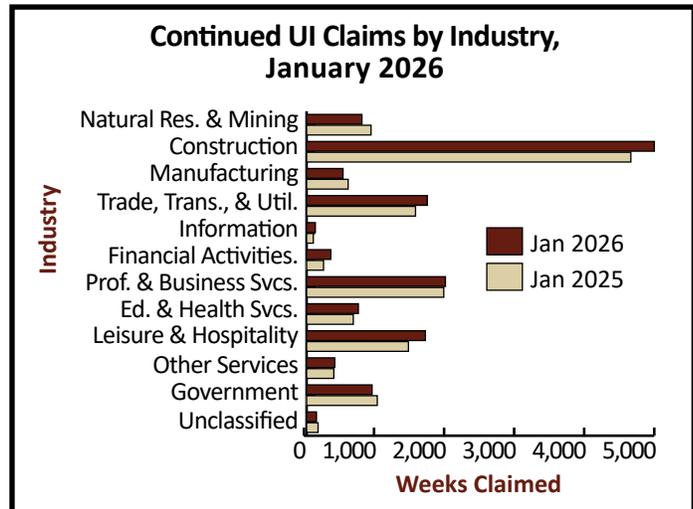
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 13,518 in January 2025 to 14,222 in January 2026 (an increase of 704, or 5.2%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jan 26	Dec 25	Jan 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	14,222	12,228	13,518	16.3	5.2
Total Unique Claimants	4,731	3,749	3,890	26.2	21.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	6,279	4,682	6,143	34.1	2.2
Natural Resources & Mining	794	711	920	11.7	-13.7
Mining	694	634	797	9.5	-12.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	57	57	23	0.0	147.8
Construction	4,964	3,513	4,629	41.3	7.2
Manufacturing	520	457	593	13.8	-12.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,866	6,497	6,200	5.7	10.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,722	1,415	1,555	21.7	10.7
Wholesale Trade	336	292	261	15.1	28.7
Retail Trade	795	737	824	7.9	-3.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	589	385	469	53.0	25.6
Information	125	127	96	-1.6	30.2
Financial Activities	345	276	242	25.0	42.6
Professional & Business Services	1,982	1,611	1,958	23.0	1.2
Educational & Health Services	739	739	667	0.0	10.8
Leisure & Hospitality	1,696	2,109	1,454	-19.6	16.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	255	217	225	17.5	13.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	935	905	1,009	3.3	-7.3
Federal Government	430	418	580	2.9	-25.9
State Government	110	101	96	8.9	14.6
Local Government	394	386	332	2.1	18.7
Local Education	70	76	67	-7.9	4.5
UNCLASSIFIED	141	142	164	-0.7	-14.0
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	2,023	1,736	1,995	16.5	1.4
Total Unique Claimants	661	520	588	27.1	12.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,009	743	973	35.8	3.7
Construction	935	674	884	38.7	5.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	896	868	903	3.2	-0.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	255	242	302	5.4	-15.6
Financial Activities	82	59	57	39.0	43.9
Professional & Business Services	240	238	225	0.8	6.7
Educational & Health Services	140	150	131	-6.7	6.9
Leisure & Hospitality	121	111	113	9.0	7.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	83	87	90	-4.6	-7.8
UNCLASSIFIED	33	36	27	-8.3	22.2
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	2,026	1,642	1,814	23.4	11.7
Total Unique Claimants	698	502	526	39.0	32.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,019	799	874	27.5	16.6
Construction	736	537	710	37.1	3.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	936	792	872	18.2	7.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	257	246	295	4.5	-12.9
Financial Activities	58	56	57	3.6	1.8
Professional & Business Services	234	166	247	41.0	-5.3
Educational & Health Services	164	149	84	10.1	95.2
Leisure & Hospitality	141	109	128	29.4	10.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49	36	52	36.1	-5.8
UNCLASSIFIED	20	14	13	42.9	53.8

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



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