

TRENDS

Wyoming Projected to Add Over 6,000 Jobs from 2025-2027

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The latest short-term industry and occupational employment projections show continued growth across most industries and many occupations over the next two years. These projections were completed during a period of economic growth, as Wyoming experienced over-the-year job growth for 17 consecutive quarters as of second quarter 2025.

Wyoming is projected to gain more than 6,000 new jobs from second quarter 2025 (2025Q2) to second quarter 2027 (2027Q2), according to the newest short-term industry and occupational projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This is a 2.1% increase in the number of jobs in Wyoming. The full projections discussed in this article are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2026/WY_ST_Projections_2025-2027.htm.

Projections are based on historical trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. Wyoming experienced three periods of economic downturn over the last 15 years: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1.

An *economic downturn* is defined by R&P as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

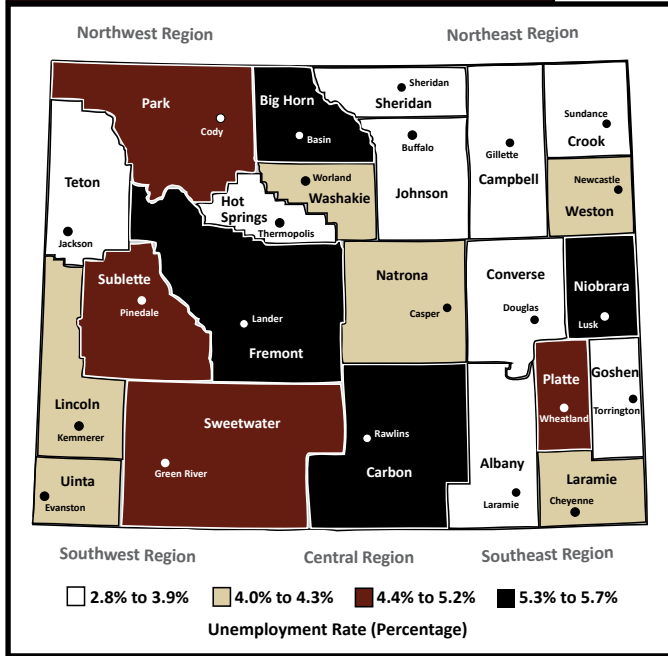
The projections discussed in this article were prepared during a period of increased employment and wage growth for Wyoming; as noted by Moore (2026), 2025Q2 marked the 17th consecutive quarter (or more than four years) of over-the-year job growth. However, Moore also noted that job growth slowed in recent quarters, and the over-the-year job growth of just 0.4% in each of the first two quarters of 2025 marked the slowest

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HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 2,800 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2024, with an incidence rate of 2.5 per 100 workers. ... page 11
- Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 900 jobs, or 0.3% from February 2025 to February 2026. ... page 22

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, February 2026 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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(Text continued from page 1)

back-to-back job growth dating back to 2017Q3 and 2017Q4, when Wyoming was recovering from a lengthy economic downturn (see Figure 1).

Accordingly, the short-term projections discussed in this article also indicate smaller projected job growth compared to the 2024-2026 short-term projections published in 2025 (Yetter). The 2024-2026 projections were prepared during a period of stronger job growth for Wyoming, and indicated that Wyoming would add approximately 8,000 jobs in that two-year period, an increase of 2.8%.

Industry Projections

Industries are classified according to

the North American Industry Classification System, (NAICS). The industry projections are developed at the three-digit NAICS subsector level and then summed to the two-digit major industries shown in Table 1 (see page 4). The full industry projections table with three-digit NAICS subsectors can be found in the projections publication online.

Short-term industry projections indicate that Wyoming’s employment is expected to increase by 2.1%, or 6,102 jobs. Construction is projected to see the greatest job growth, adding 1,313 jobs (5.5%). This is followed by health care & social assistance (1,008, or 2.9%), accommodation & food services (800, or 2.4%), and retail trade (651, or 2.2%).

While nearly all industries are projected to add jobs over the next

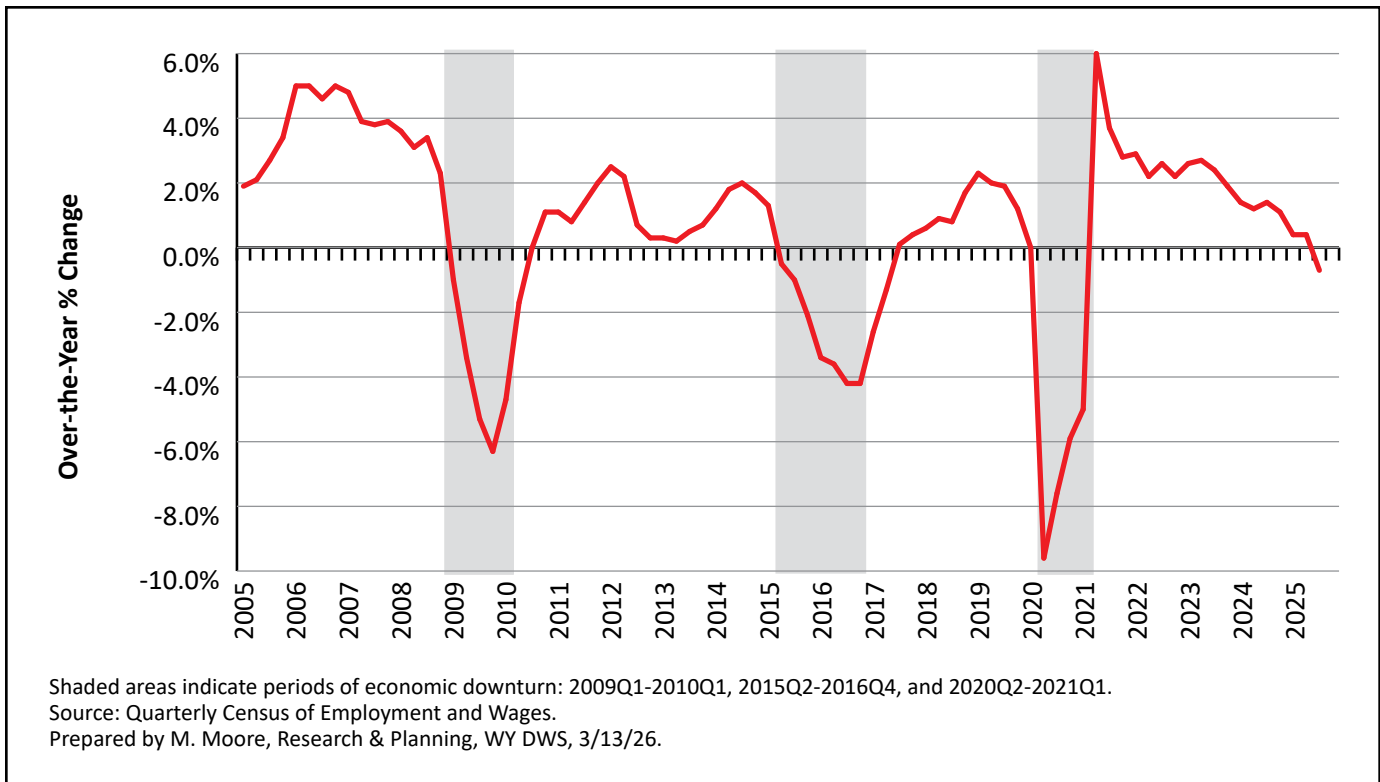


Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2005Q1-2025Q3

two years, Wyoming's mining sector is projected to lose 133 jobs (-0.8%). The job losses in mining are notable because this industry drives Wyoming's economy.

As previously mentioned, projections are developed based on recent historical trends, and Wyoming's mining sector saw six consecutive quarters of over-the-year job losses from 2024Q1 to 2025Q2 (Research & Planning, 2026). As noted by Moore (2024), some of those job losses in 2024 were due to non-economic code changes.

Occupational Projections

Occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The 2025-2027 short-term projections include occupational projections tables for each two-digit major group and by educational requirement.

The newest short-term occupational projections show Wyoming employment increasing by 6,547 jobs. This is slightly

Table 1: Short-Term Industry Employment Projections for Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Code, 2025Q2-2027Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry Name	Base 2025Q2	Projected 2027Q2	Change, 2025-2027	
				N	%
	Total	285,750	291,852	6,102	2.1
11	Agriculture	2,860	2,964	104	3.6
21	Mining	15,682	15,549	-133	-0.8
22	Utilities	2,366	2,376	10	0.4
23	Construction	24,009	25,322	1,313	5.5
31-33	Manufacturing	10,392	10,610	218	2.1
42	Wholesale Trade	8,050	8,051	1	0.0
44-45	Retail Trade	30,182	30,833	651	2.2
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,888	13,090	202	1.6
51	Information	3,044	3,123	79	2.6
52	Finance & Insurance	7,165	7,232	67	0.9
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,045	4,168	123	3.0
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	11,387	11,543	156	1.4
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	960	984	24	2.5
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	9,921	10,256	335	3.4
61	Educational Services	29,417	29,836	419	1.4
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	34,446	35,454	1,008	2.9
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4,643	4,820	177	3.8
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,806	34,606	800	2.4
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,772	7,956	184	2.4
	Government	32,715	33,079	364	1.1
	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	6,985	7,037	52	0.7
	State Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,780	8,883	103	1.2
	Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	16,950	17,159	209	1.2

^a North American Industry Classification System.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2025Q2-2027Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.

higher than the projected growth at the industry level, due to differences in the methodology. One key difference is that the industry projections are limited to wage and salary jobs, while the occupational projections also include estimates of the number of self-employed. The percent change of 2.1% is the same for both industry and occupational projections.

In addition to growth or decline, short-term occupational projections also take into consideration anticipated openings

due to workers exiting the workforce (*exits*) or changing occupations (*transfers*) from 2025Q2 to 2027Q2. *Total openings* are the sum of projected growth or decline in the number of jobs in a given occupation, plus the number of exits and transfers.

Projected growth or decline is a small component of total openings. In addition to approximately 6,500 job openings due to growth, Wyoming is projected to have 29,030 openings due to exits and 36,891 openings due to transfers, or 72,468 total openings (see Table 2).

Table 2: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Total Projected Openings, 2025-2027

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2025Q2)	Projected Employment (2027Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings				Requirements		
				N	%	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total	Education	Ex-perience	Training
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	302,159	308,706	6,547	2.1	29,030	36,891	6,547	72,468			
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,943	7,110	167	2.4	1,447	1,717	167	3,331	No Formal Education	None	Short-term OJT
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	9,465	9,701	236	2.5	1,277	1,445	236	2,958	No Formal Education	None	Short-term OJT
41-2011	Cashiers	5,473	5,546	73	1.3	1,078	1,030	73	2,181	No Formal Education	None	Short-term OJT
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,157	7,206	49	0.7	841	845	49	1,735	High School Diploma Or Equivalent	None	Short-term OJT
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	4,829	5,019	190	3.9	655	879	190	1,724	No Formal Education	None	Short-term OJT
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	3,886	3,942	56	1.4	645	901	56	1,602	No Formal Education	None	Short-term OJT
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,940	7,106	166	2.4	618	791	166	1,575	Postsecondary Non-Degree Award	None	Short-term OJT
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	5,096	5,210	114	2.2	728	717	114	1,559	No Formal Education	None	Short-term OJT
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,221	7,411	190	2.6	339	788	190	1,317	Bachelor's Degree	5 years or more	None
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,435	3,592	157	4.6	602	429	157	1,188	High School Diploma Or Equivalent	None	Short-term OJT

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bOn-the-job training.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2025Q2-2027Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.

Table 2 (see page 5) shows the 10 occupations with the greatest number of total projected openings from 2025-2027. Many of these occupations also have the greatest projected growth over the next two years. For example, fast food & counter workers is projected to have 3,331 total openings, 167 of which are due to growth. Many of the occupations in Table 2 are relatively low paying jobs with high turnover that don't require any postsecondary education. The exceptions are heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers, which requires a postsecondary non-degree award, and general & operations managers, which requires a bachelor's degree.

As shown in Table 3 and Figure 1 (see page 7), nearly three in every four (72.9%) of the 72,468 total projected openings require a high school diploma or less. Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree account for 13.7% of the total projected openings, followed by 9.1% that require a post-secondary non-degree award, or some college, no degree.

Table 4 (see pages 8-9) shows the top five occupations by total projected openings for each type of educational requirement. Occupations with no formal educational requirement make up more than one in three (36.9%) total job openings. The occupations with the greatest projected openings in this group include fast food & counter workers (3,331) retail salespersons (2,958), cashiers (2,181), and stockers & order fillers (1,724).

Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent account for the second largest proportion of total openings (36.0%). The greatest projected openings can be seen in occupations such

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as office clerks, general (1,735); home health & personal care aides (1,188); and maintenance & repair workers, general (882).

Occupations requiring a post-secondary non-degree award or some college, no degree, make up nearly one in 10 (9.1%) total projected openings. Of the 6,587 projected openings in this group, more than one in five (1,575) 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 post-secondary (916); bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (873); and nursing assistants (819).

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 (184); forest & conservation technicians (140), and paralegals & legal assistants (115).

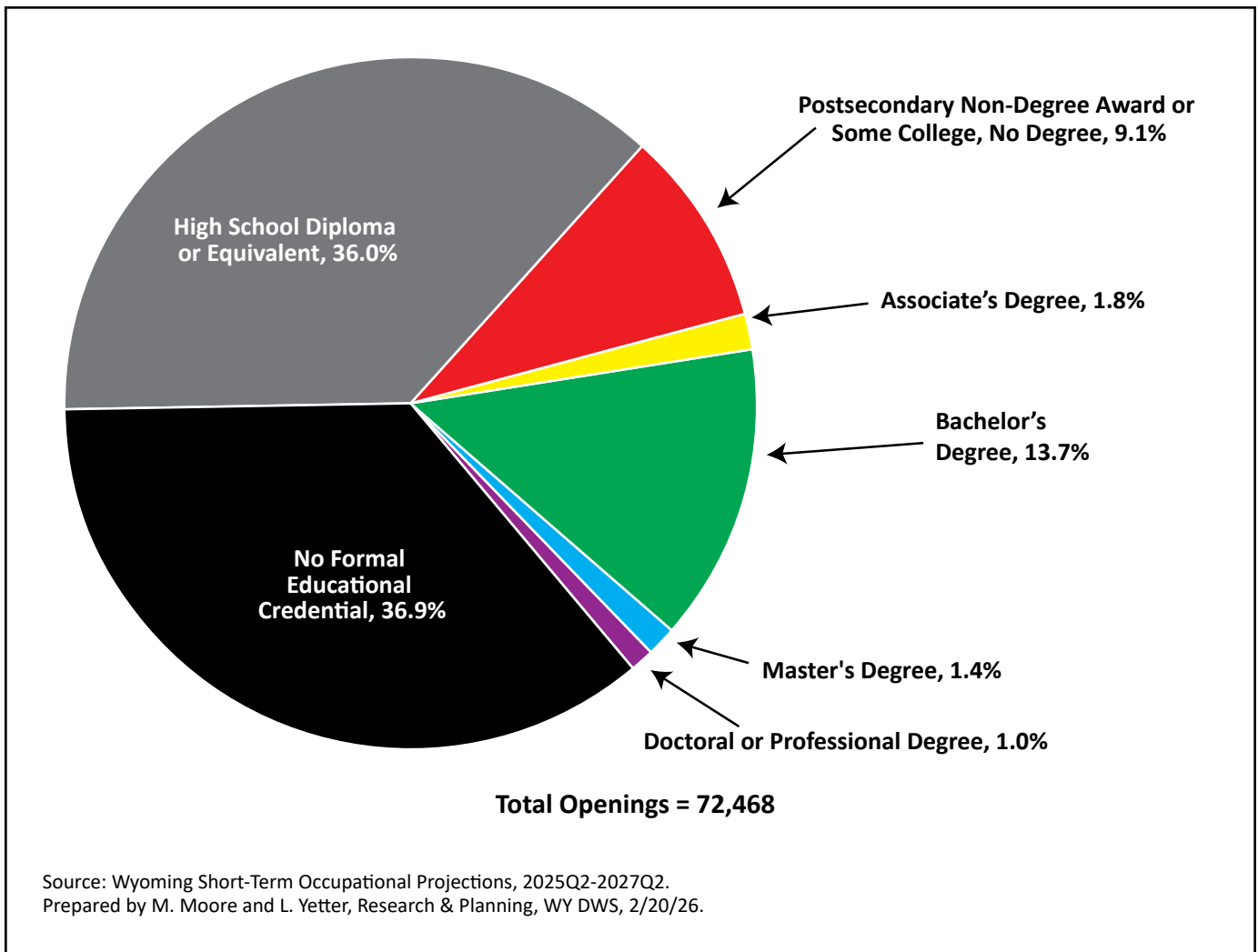
Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree make up the greatest proportion of all occupations that require some post-secondary education, and account for 13.7% of all projected openings. General & operations managers show the greatest number of projected openings (1,317),

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 3: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections by Educational Requirement for Wyoming, 2025-2027

Required Education	Base Employment (2025Q2)	Projected Employment (2027Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings			Total Projected Openings	
			N	%	Exits	Transfers	Growth	N	Column %
Total, All Occupations	302,159	308,706	6,547	2.2	29,030	36,891	6,547	72,468	100.0
No Formal Educational Credential	79,273	81,216	1,943	2.5	10,979	13,172	1,943	26,094	36.0
High School Diploma or Equivalent	117,228	119,481	2,253	1.9	10,627	13,839	2,253	26,719	36.9
Postsecondary Certificate or Some College, No Degree	28,275	28,820	545	1.9	2,760	3,282	545	6,587	9.1
Associate's Degree	6,421	6,551	130	2.0	414	783	130	1,327	1.8
Bachelor's Degree	58,600	59,903	1,303	2.2	3,517	5,138	1,303	9,958	13.7
Master's Degree	5,887	6,096	209	3.6	379	450	209	1,038	1.4
Doctoral or Professional Degree	6,475	6,639	164	2.5	354	227	164	745	1.0

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2025Q2-2027Q2.
 Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.



Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2025Q2-2027Q2.
 Prepared by M. Moore and L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.

Figure 2: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2025-2027

(Text continued from page 6)

followed by registered nurses (683) and short-term substitute teachers (617).

Occupations requiring a master's degree account for 1.4% of total projected openings. The occupations with the greatest projected openings are substance abuse, behavioral disorder, & mental health counselors (192); educational, guidance, school, & vocational counselors (137); nurse

practitioners (84); and librarians & media collections specialists (76).

Finally, occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree represent the fewest projected openings (745) of all educational groups and make up 1.0% of all projected openings. Postsecondary teachers, all other have the greatest number of projected openings (91), followed by lawyers (84), physical therapists (61), and pharmacists (55).

Table 4: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2025-2027

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2025Q2	2027Q2	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
No Formal Educational Credential							
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,943	7,110	1,447	1,717	167	3,331
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	9,465	9,701	1,277	1,445	236	2,958
41-2011	Cashiers	5,473	5,546	1,078	1,030	73	2,181
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	4,829	5,019	655	879	190	1,724
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	3,886	3,942	645	901	56	1,602
Occupations with No Formal Educational Requirement		79,273	81,216	10,979	13,172	1,943	26,094
High School Diploma or Equivalent							
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,157	7,206	841	845	49	1,735
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,435	3,592	602	429	157	1,188
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	4,172	4,273	391	390	101	882
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	4,025	4,091	310	459	66	835
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	2,554	2,615	259	471	61	791
Occupations Requiring a High School Diploma or Equivalent		117,228	119,481	10,627	13,839	2,253	26,719
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,940	7,106	618	791	166	1,575
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,580	3,617	414	465	37	916
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3,726	3,744	480	375	18	873
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	2,766	2,816	369	400	50	819
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	1,778	1,800	115	175	22	312
Occupations Requiring a Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree		28,275	28,820	2,760	3,282	545	6,587

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2025Q2-2027Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.

(Table continued on page 9)

Occupational projections also make it possible to look at job growth openings by the type of training typically required to enter that job. As an example,

Table 5 (see page 10) shows projected openings in Wyoming for occupations that require an apprenticeship. All of these occupations require a high school

(Text continued from page 8)

Table 4: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2025-2027

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			Total
		2025Q2	2027Q2	Exits	Transfers	Growth	
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	742	759	71	96	17	184
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	563	566	26	111	3	140
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	539	542	34	78	3	115
31-2021	Physical Therapist Assistants	213	229	23	39	16	78
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	487	501	37	22	14	73
Occupations Requiring an Associate's Degree		6,421	6,551	414	783	130	1,327
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,221	7,411	339	788	190	1,317
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,301	5,450	303	231	149	683
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	2,422	2,466	287	286	44	617
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,766	2,817	172	232	51	455
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,746	2,774	185	182	28	395
Occupations Requiring a Bachelor's Degree		58,600	59,903	3,517	5,138	1,303	9,958
Master's Degree							
21-1018	Substance Abuse, Behavioral Disorder, & Mental Health Counselors	898	948	61	81	50	192
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, & Career Counselors & Advisors	768	785	52	68	17	137
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	454	497	21	20	43	84
25-4022	Librarians & Media Collections Specialists	376	382	40	30	6	76
29-1071	Physician Assistants	423	447	17	25	24	66
Occupations Requiring a Master's Degree		5,887	6,096	379	450	209	1,038
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	555	566	44	36	11	91
23-1011	Lawyers	1,092	1,107	39	30	15	84
29-1123	Physical Therapists	535	556	23	17	21	61
29-1051	Pharmacists	527	543	25	14	16	55
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	205	215	16	14	10	40
Occupations Requiring a Doctoral or Professional Degree		6,475	6,639	354	227	164	745
Total, All Occupations							
Total, All Occupations		302,159	308,706	29,030	36,891	6,547	72,468

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2025Q2-2027Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.

diploma or equivalent. In total, Wyoming is projected to have 1,897 total openings in occupations requiring an apprenticeship over the next two years. The occupations with the greatest number of total openings are electricians (721), carpenters (595), and plumbers, pipefitters, & steamfitters (297).

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Table 5: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections for Occupations Requiring an Internship in Wyoming, 2025-2027

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employ- ment (2025Q2)	Projected Employ- ment (2027Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings			
				N	%	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
Total, All Occupations		302,159	308,706	6,547	2.2	29,030	36,891	6,547	72,468
Subtotal, Occupations Requiring an Apprenticeship		9,106	9,540	434	4.8	564	899	434	1,897
47-2011	Boilermakers	99	105	6	6.1	9	8	6	23
47-2021	Brickmasons & Blockmasons	292	310	18	6.2	17	26	18	61
47-2022	Stonemasons	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
47-2031	Carpenters	3,362	3,471	109	3.2	194	292	109	595
47-2111	Electricians	3,082	3,261	179	5.8	200	342	179	721
47-2121	Glaziers	56	59	3	5.4	4	5	3	12
47-2132	Insulation Workers, Mechanical	340	362	22	6.5	20	36	22	78
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	1,331	1,407	76	5.7	83	138	76	297
47-2171	Reinforcing Iron & Rebar Workers	54	57	3	5.6	3	5	3	11
47-2211	Sheet Metal Workers	194	205	11	5.7	13	19	11	43
47-2221	Structural Iron & Steel Workers	73	77	4	5.5	4	8	4	16
47-4021	Elevator & Escalator Installers & Repairers	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
49-9044	Millwrights	167	168	1	0.6	14	15	1	30
49-9063	Musical Instrument Repairers & Tuners	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2025Q2-2027Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.

Results of the 2024 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

by: Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician

This article summarizes the results from the 2024 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Worker demographics — such as age, sex, and occupation, along with case characteristics of event or exposure, source, and nature of injuries and illnesses — are also covered for survey years 2023-2024. An estimated 2,800 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2024, with an incidence rate of 2.5 per 100 workers (note: this excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees).

Each year the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as part of a nationwide data collection effort to help measure the effectiveness of governmental efforts to reduce the number of work-related injuries and illnesses. The survey data identify incidence rates of work-related injuries and illnesses at the industry level, as well as detailed case characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction. Beginning with survey years 2021-2022, biennial estimates for days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction by detailed case characteristics and worker demographics are published every two years. The goal of this expansion is to provide a more comprehensive view of how workplace injuries and illnesses are managed.

The data collected for the cases with lost time, which include days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction, can be used by employers and safety awareness groups to focus on prevention. The data are also used by

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Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming

<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>

regulatory agencies for tracking injury and illness trends, and to target safety resources.

Wyoming had an estimated 2,800 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction in private industry in 2024, and 2,600 in 2023.

Background and Methodology

The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses form is a mandatory survey that was sent out in January 2025. Wyoming employers were notified of their required participation in early 2024 and asked to maintain a log and summary of work-related injuries and illnesses using the OSHA 300 form and supplementary record with the 301 form. The data collection periods lasted approximately seven months; after which data and results were reviewed by state, regional,

and national BLS staff and incidence rates were calculated.

Data were reported by employers on the basis of a single incident or occurrence. If an employee experienced more than one nonfatal work-related injury or illness during the calendar year, each incident was reported separately and is referred to as a case. If an incident injured more than one employee, each employee was reported separately on the questionnaire. For a work-related injury/illness to be categorized as a recordable case, it needs to include at least one of the following elements:

- Death
- Days away from work
- Restricted work or transfer to another job
- Medical treatment beyond first aid
- Loss of consciousness
- A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

For additional information, see the OSHA Recordkeeping Rules online at <https://tinyurl.com/cn6ylt>.

Incidence Rates

Incidence rates by industry indicate the number of nonfatal occupational illnesses or injuries per 100 full-time employees. The cases deemed the most serious are those which involve days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction. The

BLS counts up to a cap of 180 days away from work per case, even though there are cases with more days. Days away from work cases associated with employees who do not require time off from work beyond the day of injury are not included as days away from work cases. Other recordable cases are also counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses, which are cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid but with no lost time, restricted duty, or job transfer days.

Figure 1 (see page 13) compares incidence rates for all United States private sector, and Wyoming private and public sectors. Private industry encompasses both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors. The incidence rate for the U.S. private sector in 2024 was 2.3 and 2.5 for Wyoming's private sector. The public sector in Wyoming, which comprises state and local government, had an incidence rate of 3.2 in 2024 and 3.0 in 2023.

Figure 2 (see page 14) shows incidence rates for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector in Wyoming for 2023 and 2024. The total estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all industries, including public, was 2.6 in 2024 whereas the incidence rate in 2023 was 2.8. Wyoming had an incidence rate of 2.5 in private industry in 2024 and an incidence rate of 2.7 in 2023. In 2024, manufacturing had an incidence rate of 2.2, while construction had an incidence rate of 1.8. In service-providing sectors, educational and health services had an incidence rate of 3.8 in 2024 and 3.7 in 2023. Leisure and hospitality had an incidence rate of 3.5 in 2024 compared to 3.8 in 2023.

Table 1 (see page 15) displays the number of nonfatal occupational injuries

and illnesses involving days away from work by worker occupation in 2023-2024. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had 140 injuries and illnesses, followed by laborers and freight, stock, and material movers with 120. Nursing assistants and personal care aides, both health care-related occupations, had 100 and 80 injuries and illnesses, respectively. The full table including data by industry is available online.

by major occupation and sex in private industry in 2023 & 2024. The SOII collects occupational information based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes; the SOC system is used by federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories (BLS, 2000).

Females working in private service-related occupations had 720 injuries in 2023-2024. Sales and related occupations

Figure 3 (see page 14) illustrates the number of injuries and illnesses

(Text continued on page 15)

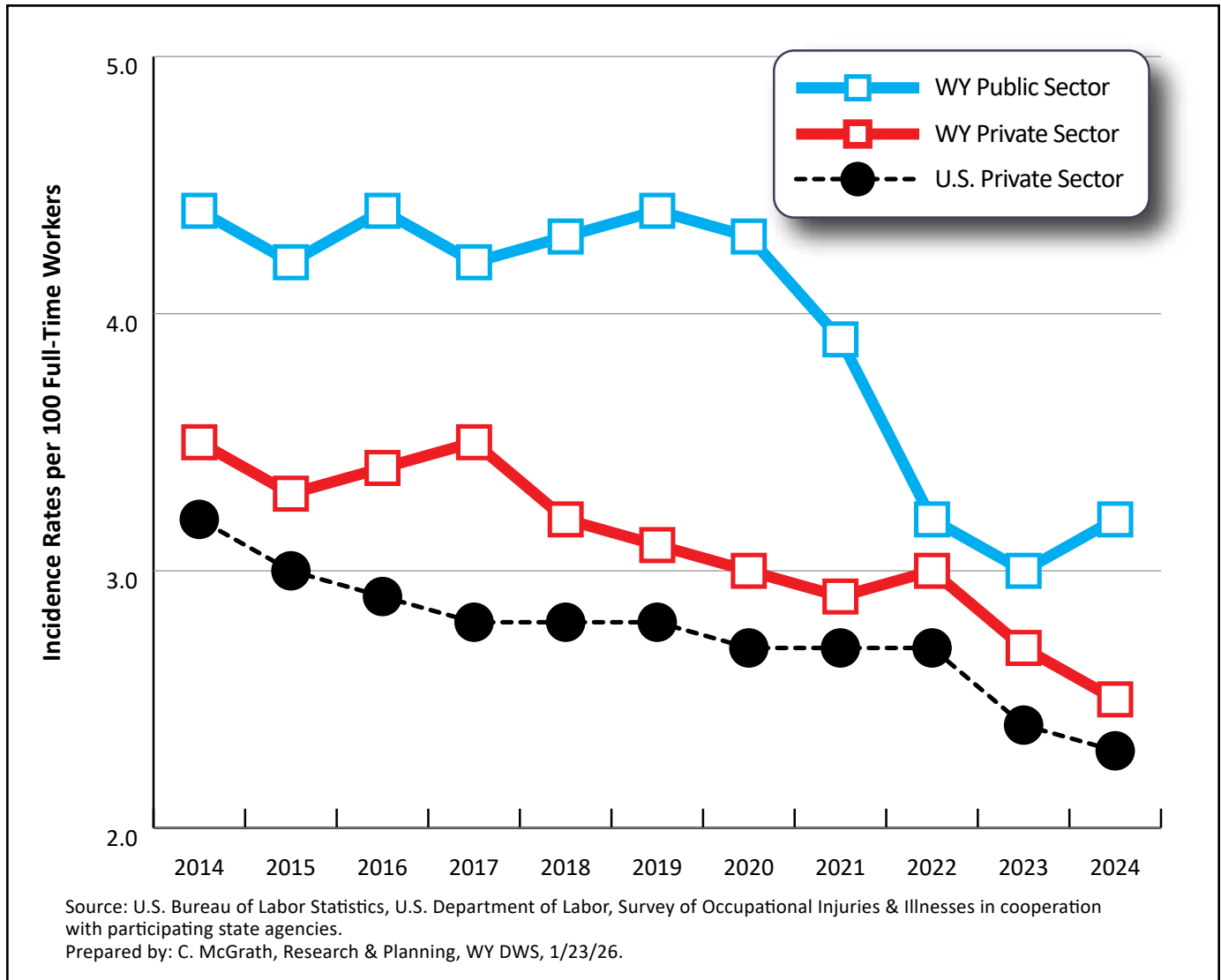


Figure 1: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming and the U.S., 2014-2024

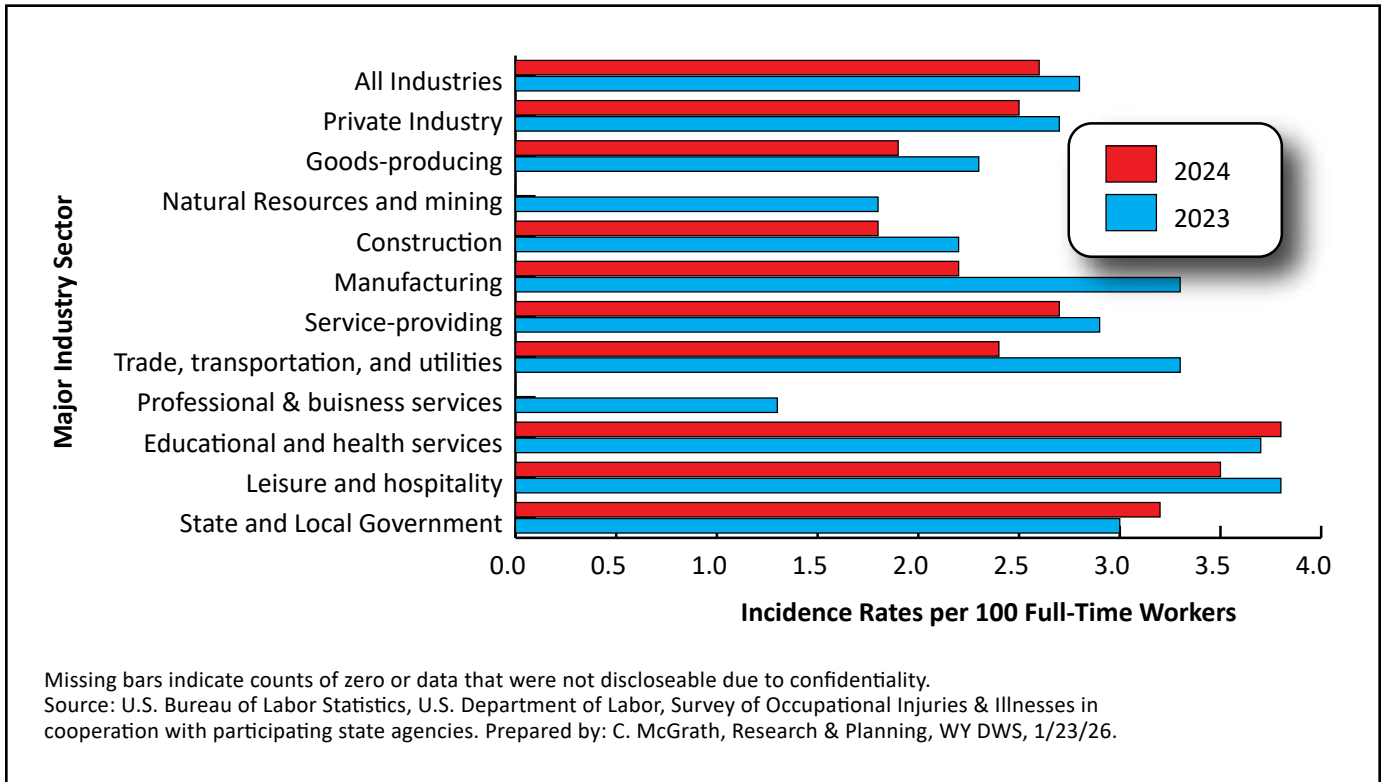


Figure 2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Major Industry Sector in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

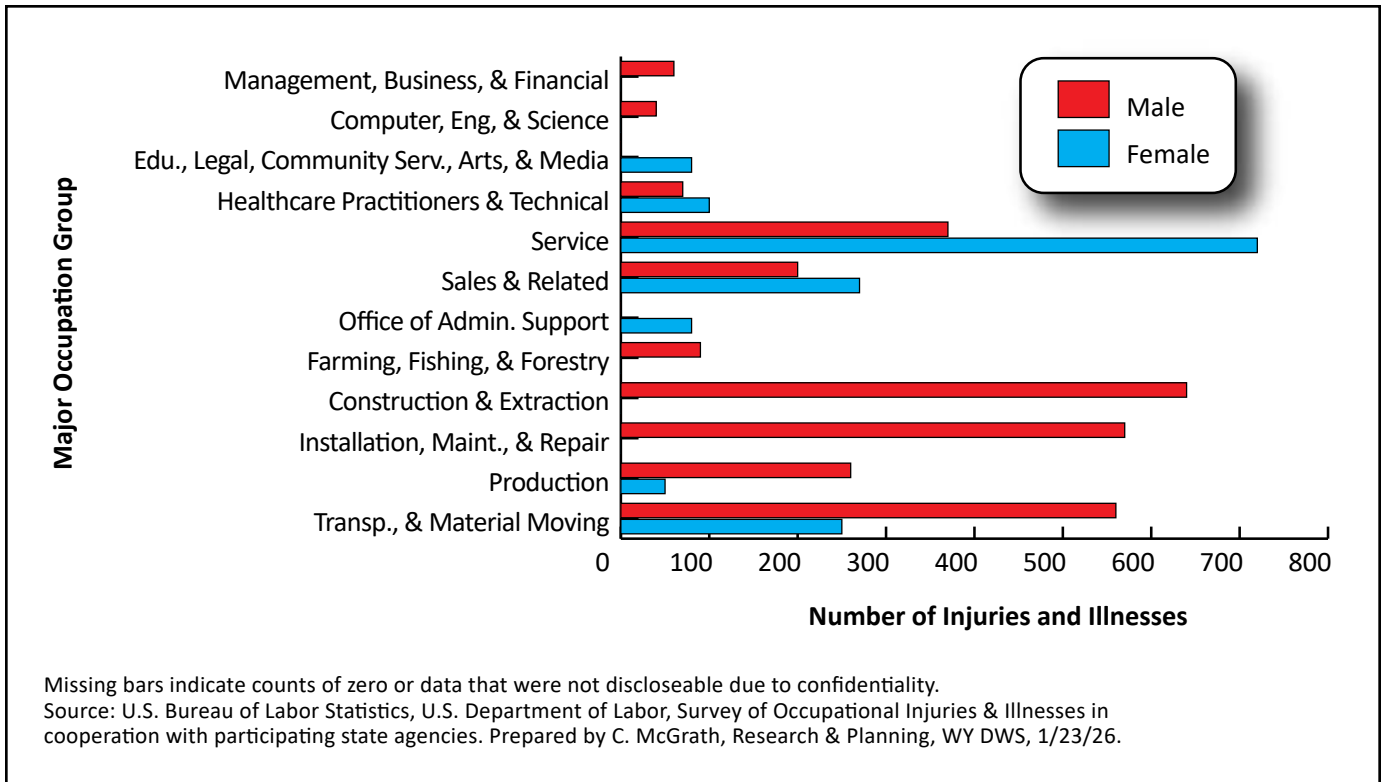


Figure 3: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction by Major Occupation and Sex in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

(Text continued from page 13)

had 270 injuries and illnesses. Service-related occupations include cooks, servers, maintenance workers, and protective service workers. For males, the construction and extraction occupation had 640 injuries and

illnesses in 2023-2024 and installation, maintenance, and repair had 570.

Case Characteristics

Each nonfatal occupational injury and illness is profiled and summarized in four case characteristics: nature of injury or illness, part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure of injury or illness. This detailed examination of each injury or illness helps organizations and those responsible for workplace safety identify and correct hazards in the workplace. It also assists in determining what additional measures or safety training need to be added to improve what is already in place.

The *nature of injury or illness* is the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains (BLS, 2023). Figure 4 shows in 2023-2024, 25.3% (850) of private industry’s 3,450 total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries resulted in sprains, strains, or tears, and 11.6% (400) was due to fractures. Cuts, lacerations, punctures without injury to internal structures accounted for 11.0% of the nature of injury.

The *part of the body* is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye. Figure 5 shows that upper extremities was the part of body most affected in the private sector in 2023-2024, with 1,090 injuries, or 31.6% of the total 3,450 cases. The category titled *upper extremities* includes the elbow, arm, wrist, fingers, hand, and shoulder. *Lower extremities*, which include legs, feet, toes,

(Text continued on page 17)

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work^a by Selected Worker Occupations in Private Industry^b in Wyoming, 2023-2024

Occupation	N
Total	3,450
Heavy and tractor-trailer drivers	140
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	120
Nursing assistants	100
Light truck drivers	100
Retail salespersons	100
Personal care aides	80
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	70
Stockers and order fillers	70
First line supervisors of food preparation & serving workers	50
Fast food & counter workers	50
Cooks, restaurant	50
Registered nurses	40
Driver/sales workers	40
Electricians	40
Food preparation workers	40
Self-enrichment teachers	30
Welders, cutters, solderers, & brazers	30
Bus & truck mechanics & diesel engine specialists	30
Roustabouts, oil & gas	30
Operating engineers & other construction equip operators	30
Cashiers	30
Landscaping & groundskeeping workers	30
Dishwashers	30
Cooks, institution & cafeteria	30
Coaches & scouts	30

^aDays-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

^bExcludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 9, 2026.

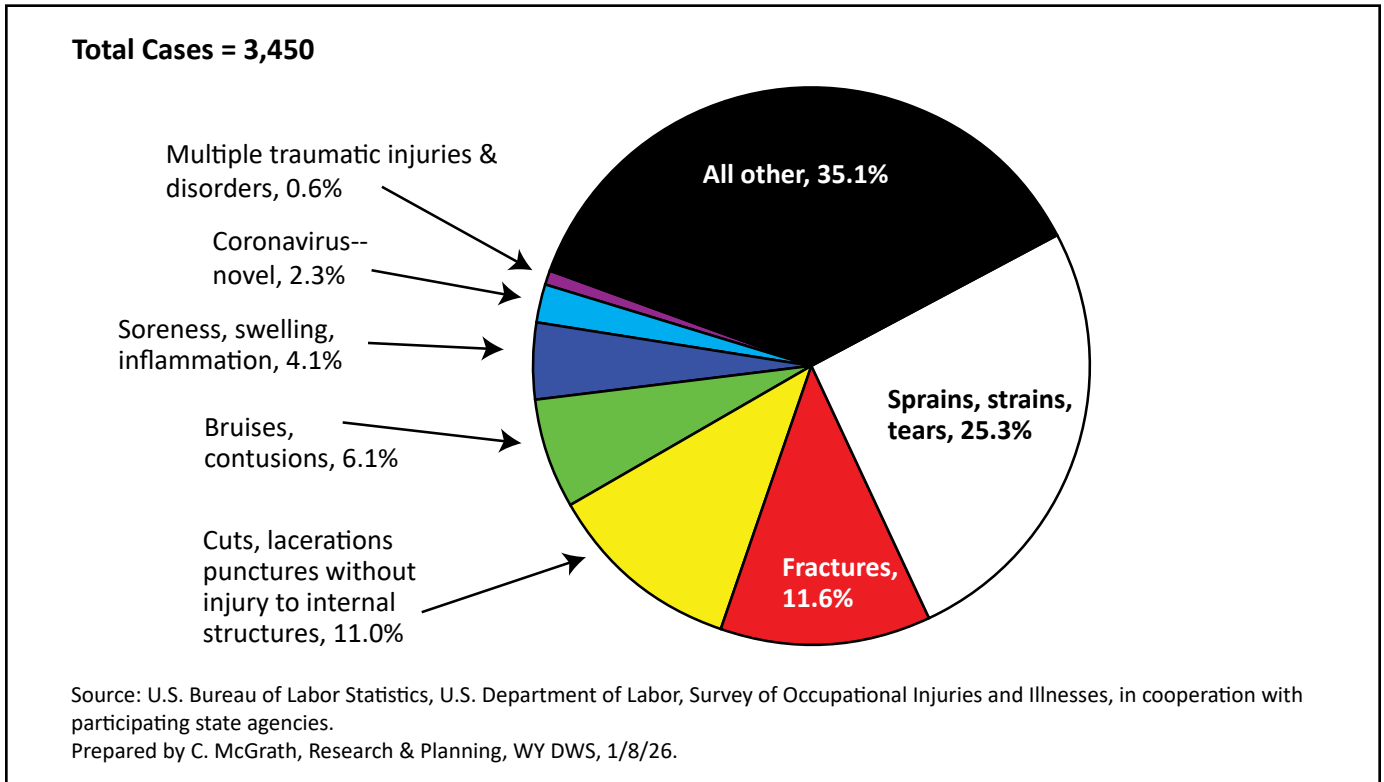


Figure 4: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, by Nature in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

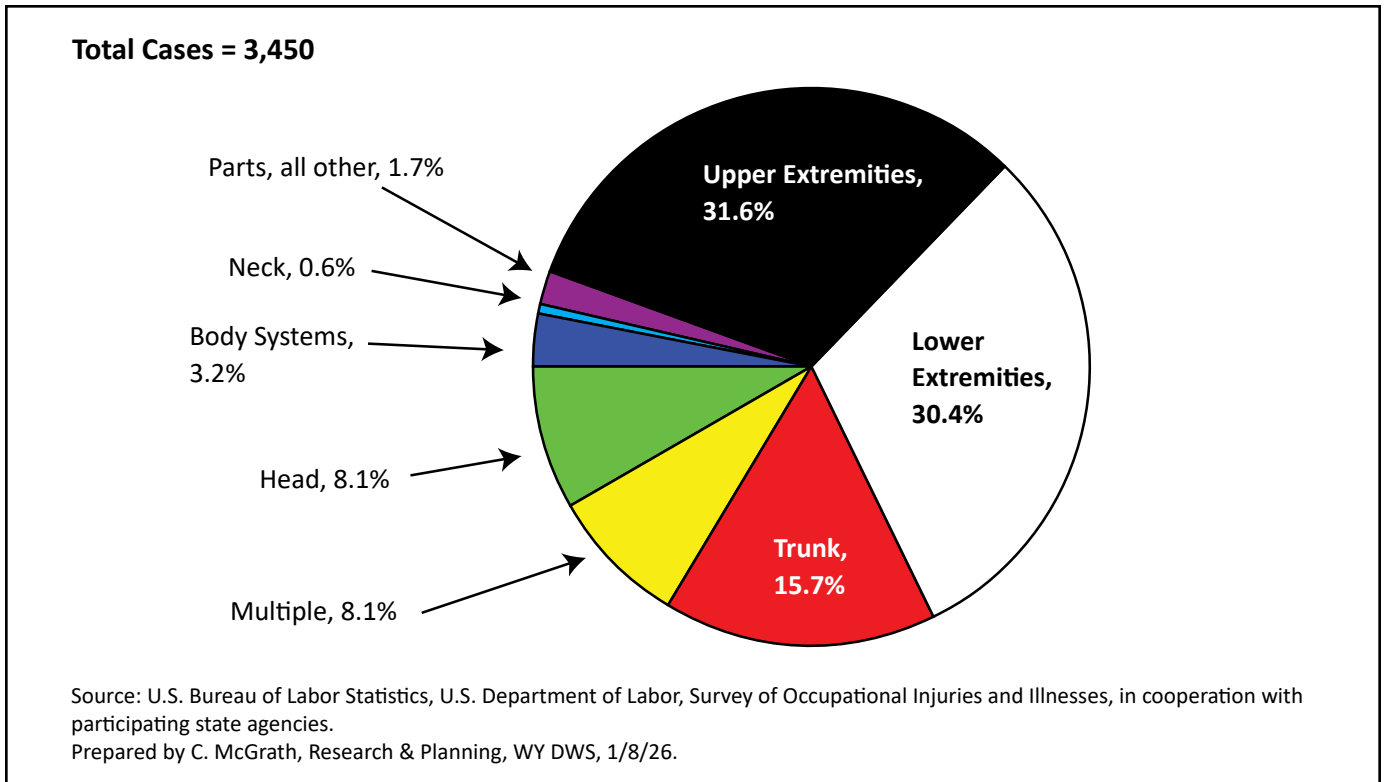


Figure 5: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, by Part of Body in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

(Text continued from page 15)

ankles, and knees, recorded 1,050 (30.4%) injuries in 2023-2024.

The *source* of a nonfatal occupational injury or illness is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery (BLS, 2023). Figure 6 (see page 18) shows the distribution of injuries and illnesses by source for private industry in Wyoming in 2023-2024. Of the 3,450 total cases, ground, travel, and support surfaces was the source for 19.7% (680) of the cases. Parts and materials had 490 cases, or 14.2%. If an employee was injured when slipping on ice in a parking lot or sidewalk, the source would be the parking lot or sidewalk, and would be included in the category ground, travel, and support surfaces.

The *event or exposure* in a case is the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion (BLS, 2023). Figure 7 (see page 18) shows that in 2023-2024, contact incidents (770) was high for cases by event or exposure for males and cases due to falls, slips, trips (430) was high for females. Falls, slips, trips accounted for 550 cases for males and overexertion, repetitive motion, and bodily conditions accounted for 340 for females.

An example of an injury or illness that would be produced by overexertion, repetitive motion, and bodily reaction would be a job that required excessive amounts of physical exertion, such as standing, climbing, kneeling, bending, or stepping, which resulted in the injury or illness. Falls, slips, trips is a much broader category and includes falls on the same level or falls and jumps to lower levels; slips, trips on uneven

surfaces; or a substance, hole, etc. Injuries or illnesses inflicted in contact with object, equipment category are a result of contact between the injured person and the source. Examples would be an employee being cut by a slipping knife or an employee caught under collapsing material.

Summary

From 2023 to 2024, incidence rates of work-related injuries and illnesses in all industries in Wyoming went from 2.8 to 2.6. Overall, males experience work-related injuries and illnesses more than females. This was likely due, in part, to higher ratios of males to females employed in industries with higher incidence rates. More details on 2023-2024 data, as well as further documentation and historical data are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

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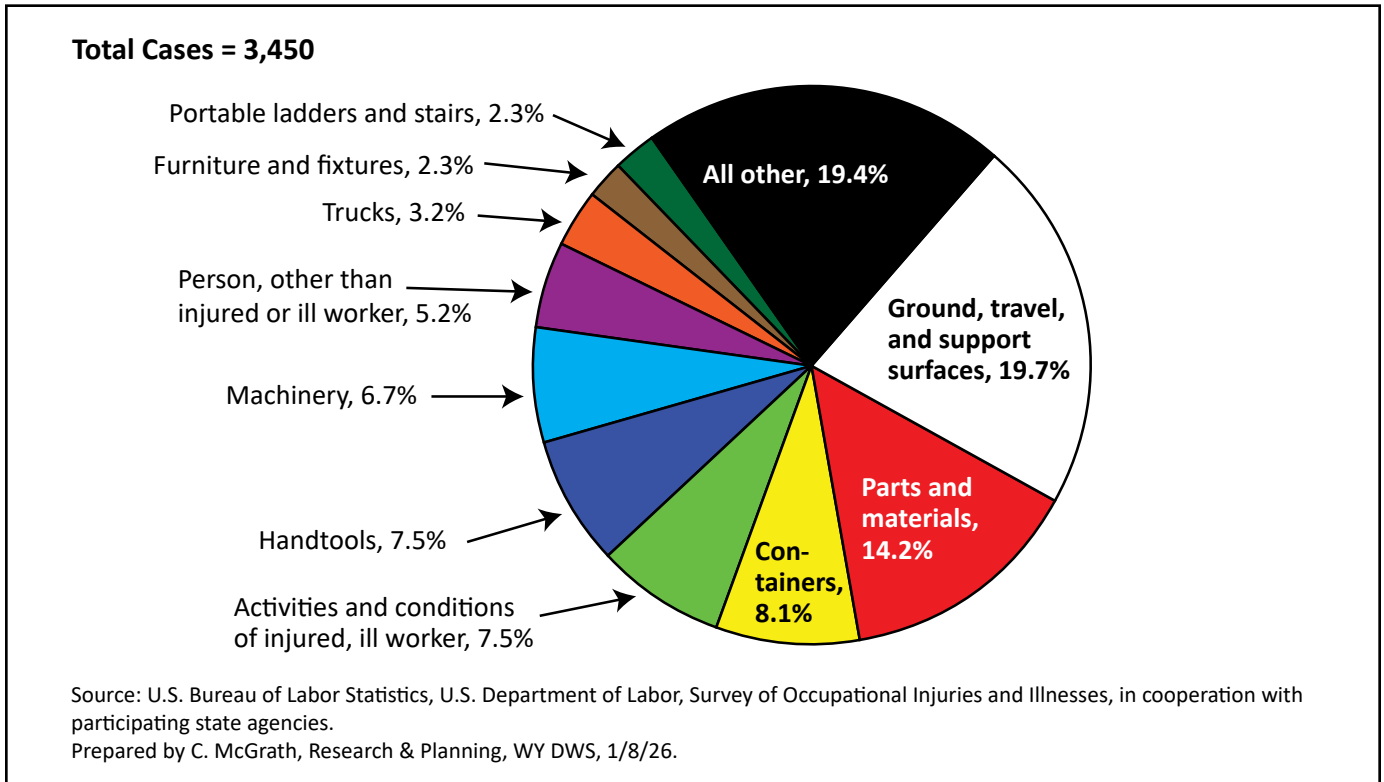


Figure 6: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, by Source in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

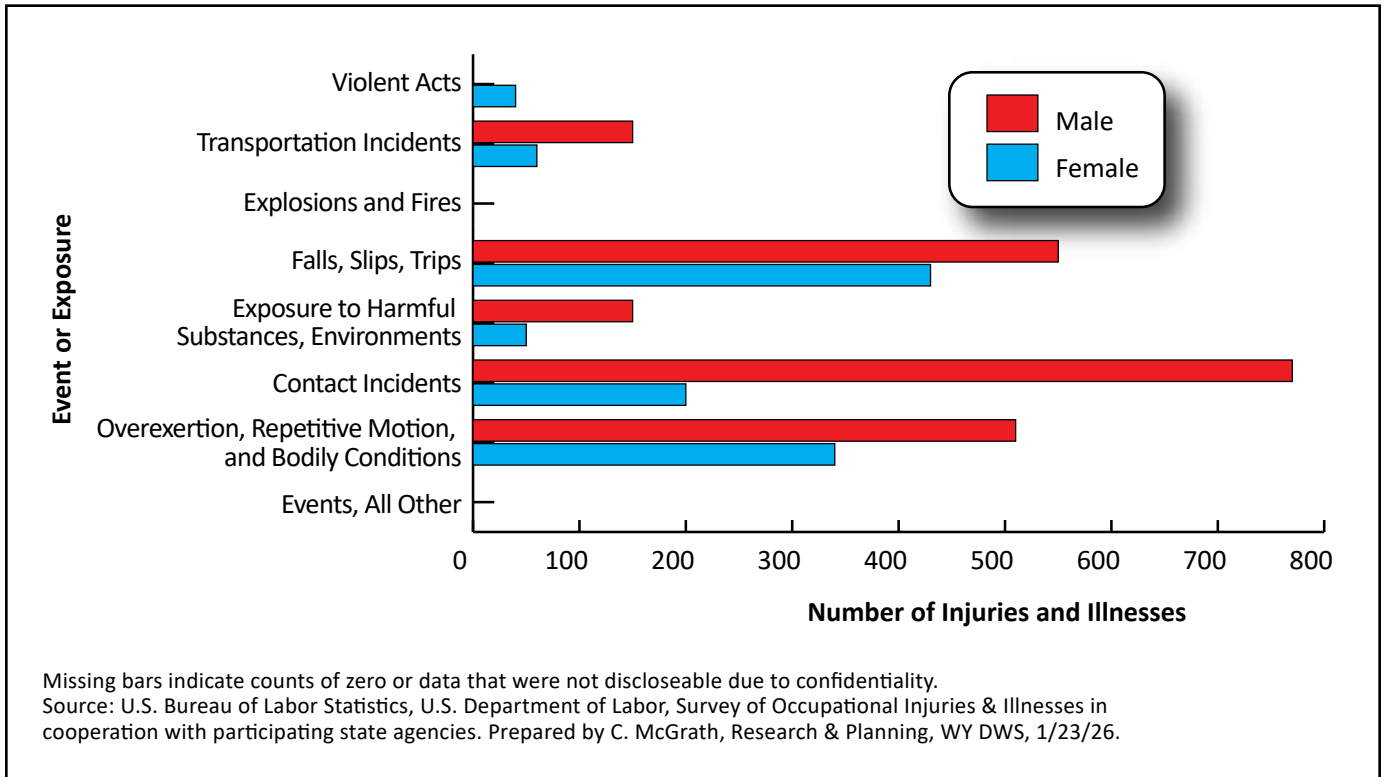


Figure 7: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work by Event or Exposure and Sex in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 3.6% in February 2026

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 January to February at 3.6%. Wyoming’s unemployment rate has been slowly trending upward, but remains much lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.4% in February 2026.

From January to February, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased slightly. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Niobrara (down from 5.9% to 5.3%), Weston (down from 4.5% to 4.0%), and Washakie (down from 4.6% to 4.1%) counties.

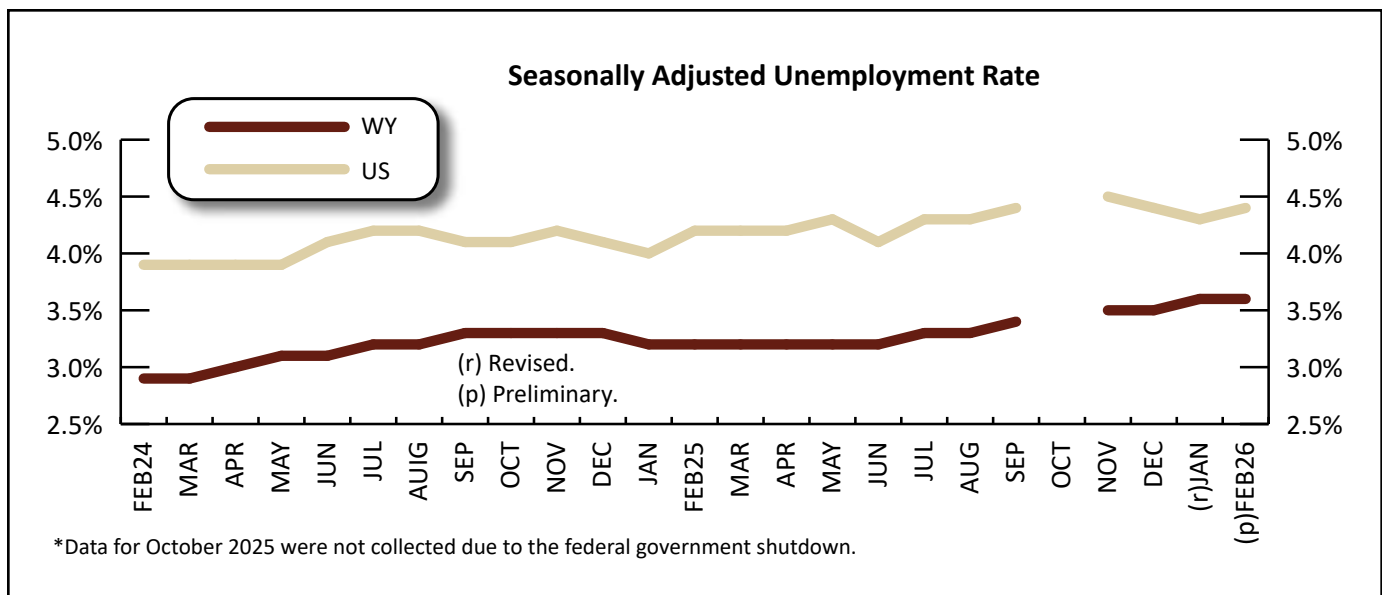
From February 2025 to February 2026, unemployment rates rose in 19 counties,

remained unchanged in two counties, and fell in two counties. The largest increases were reported in Sweetwater (up from 3.9% to 5.2%), Carbon (up from 4.3% to 5.4%), and Fremont (up from 4.7% to 5.6%) counties. Unemployment rates held steady in Campbell (3.9%) and Sheridan (3.9%) counties. Jobless rates fell very slightly in Crook (down from 3.9% to 3.8%) and Park (down from 5.0% to 4.9%) counties.

In February 2026, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County at 2.8%, Albany County at 3.4%, and Crook County at 3.8%. The highest unemployment rates were reported in Big Horn County at 5.7%, Fremont County at 5.6%, and Carbon County at 5.4%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 287,500 in February 2025 to 288,400 in February 2026, an increase of 900 jobs (0.3%).

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, February 2026

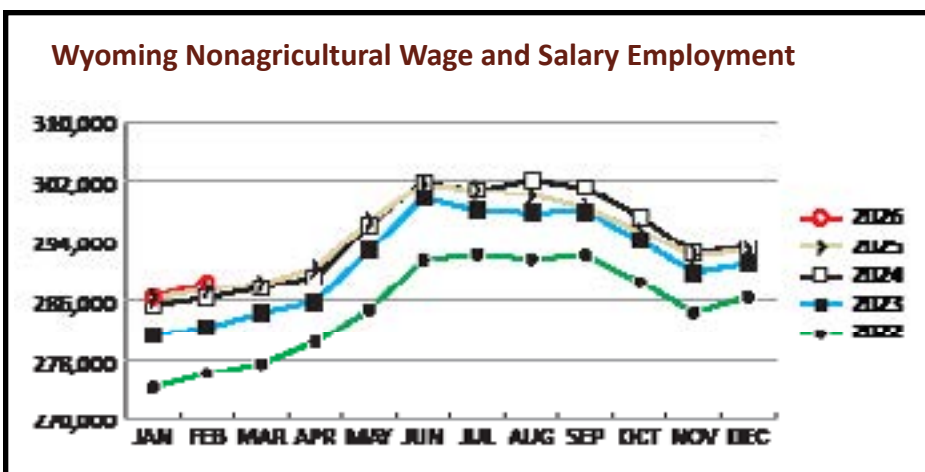
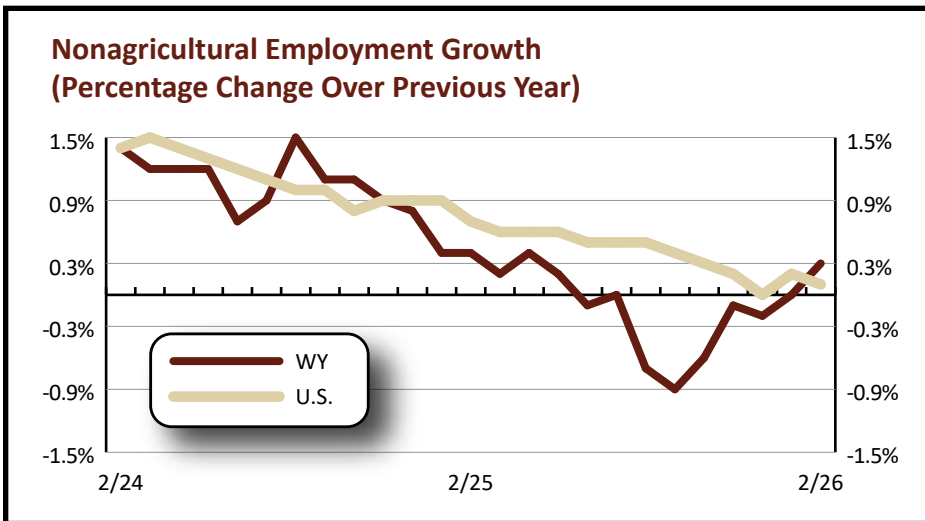
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	286,674	288,400	1,726	0.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	14,769	15,200	431	2.8%
Construction	20,033	22,100	2,067	9.4%
Manufacturing	10,375	10,200	-175	-1.7%
Wholesale Trade	7,946	8,000	54	0.7%
Retail Trade	29,443	30,000	557	1.9%
Transportation & Utilities	14,649	14,000	-649	-4.6%
Information	2,983	3,000	17	0.6%
Financial Activities	11,244	11,500	256	2.2%
Professional & Business Services	20,963	20,700	-263	-1.3%
Educational & Health Services	30,061	30,100	39	0.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,290	35,900	610	1.7%
Other Services	16,216	15,900	-316	-2.0%
Government	72,702	71,800	-902	-1.3%

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in March 2026 and based on QCEW data through September 2025.

State Unemployment Rates February 2026 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.5
Puerto Rico	5.6
California	5.4
Delaware	5.4
Nevada	5.3
Oregon	5.2
New Jersey	5.1
Washington	5.1
Illinois	5.0
Michigan	5.0
South Carolina	5.0
Massachusetts	4.8
Alaska	4.7
Connecticut	4.7
New Mexico	4.7
West Virginia	4.7
Arizona	4.6
Florida	4.6
New York	4.6
Rhode Island	4.6
Minnesota	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
United States	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
Maryland	4.3
Texas	4.3
Kentucky	4.2
Ohio	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Colorado	3.9
Kansas	3.9
Missouri	3.9
Oklahoma	3.9
North Carolina	3.8
Utah	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Mississippi	3.7
Virginia	3.7
Georgia	3.6
Montana	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Wyoming	3.6
Iowa	3.4
Wisconsin	3.4
Indiana	3.3
Maine	3.2
New Hampshire	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Alabama	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Vermont	2.6
Hawaii	2.3
South Dakota	2.3



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

State Unemployment Rates February 2026 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Jan 26	Feb 25
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.6	24.8	24.9	-0.8	-1.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.4	19.6	19.7	-1.0	-1.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7.0	7.2	7.3	-2.8	-4.1
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.7	4.8	-2.1	-4.2
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.4	0.5	0.5	-20.0	-20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.6	17.6	17.6	0.0	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.0	-3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
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	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Jan 26	Feb 25
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.4	20.3	21.0	0.5	-2.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.9	15.9	16.4	0.0	-3.0
GOODS PRODUCING	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	-3.3
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.6	14.5	15.0	0.7	-2.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	-4.4
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.3	-2.2

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Jan 26	Feb 25
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.1	23.2	22.7	-0.4	1.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.2	20.3	19.8	-0.5	2.0
GOODS PRODUCING	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	-3.4
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-3.7
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	20.3	20.4	19.8	-0.5	2.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.8	8.9	8.3	-1.1	6.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.1
Connecticut	5.8
Rhode Island	5.8
Oregon	5.7
Washington	5.7
California	5.5
Delaware	5.5
Illinois	5.5
Nevada	5.5
New Jersey	5.4
Puerto Rico	5.4
South Carolina	5.4
West Virginia	5.4
Michigan	5.3
Minnesota	5.3
Alaska	5.2
New York	5.2
Massachusetts	5.1
New Mexico	5.1
Maryland	4.9
Florida	4.8
Kentucky	4.8
Arizona	4.7
Ohio	4.7
United States	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.6
Louisiana	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
Colorado	4.4
Texas	4.4
Kansas	4.3
Missouri	4.3
Wisconsin	4.3
Wyoming	4.3
Idaho	4.2
Mississippi	4.2
Oklahoma	4.2
Montana	4.1
Utah	4.1
Virginia	3.9
Indiana	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Tennessee	3.8
Maine	3.7
Georgia	3.6
Iowa	3.6
Nebraska	3.5
New Hampshire	3.4
Alabama	3.3
North Dakota	3.1
Vermont	2.9
South Dakota	2.7
Hawaii	2.3

Economic Indicators

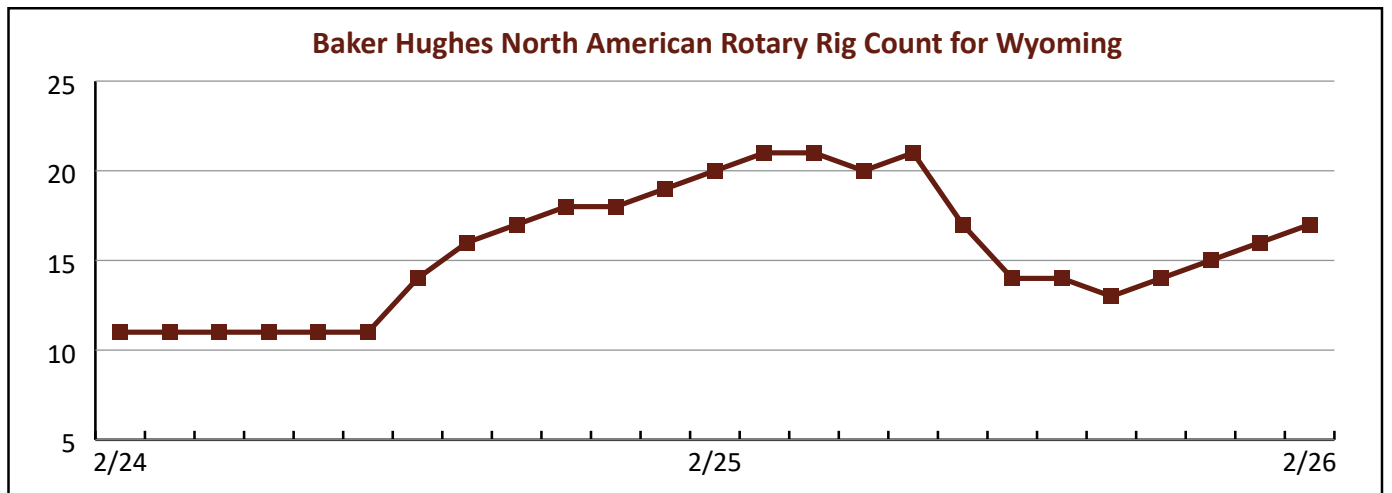
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 900 jobs, or 0.3% from February 2025 to February 2026.

	Feb 2026 (p)	Jan 2026 (r)	Feb 2025 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	288,400	286,400	287,500	0.7	0.3
Wyoming State Government	15,500	14,500	15,500	6.9	0.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,200	48,100	48,900	0.2	-1.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,600	39,500	40,100	0.3	-1.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,510,000	8,577,000	9,036,000	-0.8	-5.8
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.3%	5.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	352,000	509,000	463,000	-30.8	-24.0
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,627,000	5,322,000	5,166,000	-13.1	-10.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	12,380	12,670	12,243	-2.3	1.1
Benefits Paid	\$6,585,464	\$6,706,498	\$6,204,102	-1.8	6.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$531.94	\$529.32	\$506.75	0.5	5.0
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	326.8	325.3	319.1	0.5	2.4
Food & Beverages	343.4	342.1	333.5	0.4	3.0
Housing	353.7	352.5	342.4	0.3	3.3
Apparel	136.1	130.7	132.8	4.2	2.5
Transportation	269.6	267.5	271.0	0.8	-0.5
Medical Care	592.6	590.2	573.3	0.4	3.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	144.0	143.6	140.8	0.2	2.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	146.5	146.9	146.4	-0.2	0.1
Other Goods & Services	598.2	597.4	569.2	0.1	5.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	267.8	262.4	259.5	2.1	3.2
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	N/A	99	139	N/A	N/A
Valuation	N/A	\$39,250,000	\$43,023,000	N/A	N/A
Single Family Homes	N/A	99	97	N/A	N/A
Valuation	N/A	\$39,250,000	\$38,282,000	N/A	N/A
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	N/A	7	16	N/A	N/A
Valuation	N/A	\$3,220,000	\$3,381,000	N/A	N/A
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	N/A	35	58	N/A	N/A
Valuation	N/A	\$5,984,000	\$9,309,000	N/A	N/A
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	17	16	20	6.3	-15.0

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked. Data marked N/A were not available.

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

In February, the highest unemployment rates were found in Big Horn (5.7%), Fremont (5.6%), and Carbon (5.4%) counties. The lowest rates were found in Teton (2.8%), Albany (3.4%), and Crook (3.8%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2026	Jan 2026	Feb 2025	Feb 2026	Jan 2026	Feb 2025	Feb 2026	Jan 2026	Feb 2025	Feb 2026	Jan 2026	Feb 2025
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	41,181	41,416	41,505	39,045	39,184	39,563	2,136	2,232	1,942	5.2	5.4	4.7
Big Horn	4,825	4,889	4,951	4,550	4,611	4,701	275	278	250	5.7	5.7	5.0
Fremont	17,143	17,162	17,204	16,177	16,180	16,395	966	982	809	5.6	5.7	4.7
Hot Springs	2,163	2,191	2,165	2,079	2,096	2,089	84	95	76	3.9	4.3	3.5
Park	13,334	13,386	13,421	12,674	12,682	12,747	660	704	674	4.9	5.3	5.0
Washakie	3,716	3,788	3,764	3,565	3,615	3,631	151	173	133	4.1	4.6	3.5
NORTHEAST	50,044	50,272	50,256	48,080	48,178	48,312	1,964	2,094	1,944	3.9	4.2	3.9
Campbell	23,570	23,646	23,818	22,643	22,680	22,897	927	966	921	3.9	4.1	3.9
Crook	3,642	3,721	3,660	3,503	3,566	3,516	139	155	144	3.8	4.2	3.9
Johnson	4,069	4,156	4,080	3,910	3,982	3,935	159	174	145	3.9	4.2	3.6
Sheridan	15,746	15,706	15,662	15,129	15,044	15,045	617	662	617	3.9	4.2	3.9
Weston	3,017	3,043	3,036	2,895	2,906	2,919	122	137	117	4.0	4.5	3.9
SOUTHWEST	60,557	60,601	60,901	58,025	57,952	58,780	2,532	2,649	2,121	4.2	4.4	3.5
Lincoln	10,365	10,366	10,405	9,937	9,926	10,048	428	440	357	4.1	4.2	3.4
Sublette	4,061	4,074	4,235	3,876	3,872	4,050	185	202	185	4.6	5.0	4.4
Sweetwater	20,082	20,036	20,225	19,037	18,941	19,427	1,045	1,095	798	5.2	5.5	3.9
Teton	15,996	16,079	15,942	15,554	15,602	15,564	442	477	378	2.8	3.0	2.4
Uinta	10,053	10,046	10,094	9,621	9,611	9,691	432	435	403	4.3	4.3	4.0
SOUTHEAST	80,688	79,215	81,319	77,463	75,766	78,437	3,225	3,449	2,882	4.0	4.4	3.5
Albany	22,683	21,432	22,714	21,917	20,608	22,061	766	824	653	3.4	3.8	2.9
Goshen	5,228	5,242	5,335	5,022	5,020	5,145	206	222	190	3.9	4.2	3.6
Laramie	48,520	48,267	48,986	46,491	46,098	47,151	2,029	2,169	1,835	4.2	4.5	3.7
Niobrara	805	826	810	762	777	769	43	49	41	5.3	5.9	5.1
Platte	3,452	3,448	3,474	3,271	3,263	3,311	181	185	163	5.2	5.4	4.7
CENTRAL	53,807	53,818	54,026	51,466	51,373	52,039	2,341	2,445	1,987	4.4	4.5	3.7
Carbon	5,721	5,772	5,843	5,411	5,459	5,591	310	313	252	5.4	5.4	4.3
Converse	6,540	6,594	6,493	6,287	6,332	6,277	253	262	216	3.9	4.0	3.3
Natrona	41,546	41,452	41,690	39,768	39,582	40,171	1,778	1,870	1,519	4.3	4.5	3.6
STATEWIDE	286,281	285,323	288,008	274,080	272,453	277,132	12,201	12,870	10,876	4.3	4.5	3.8
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.6	3.6	3.2
U.S.										4.7	4.7	4.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.4	4.3	4.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 3/2026. Run Date 4/2026.

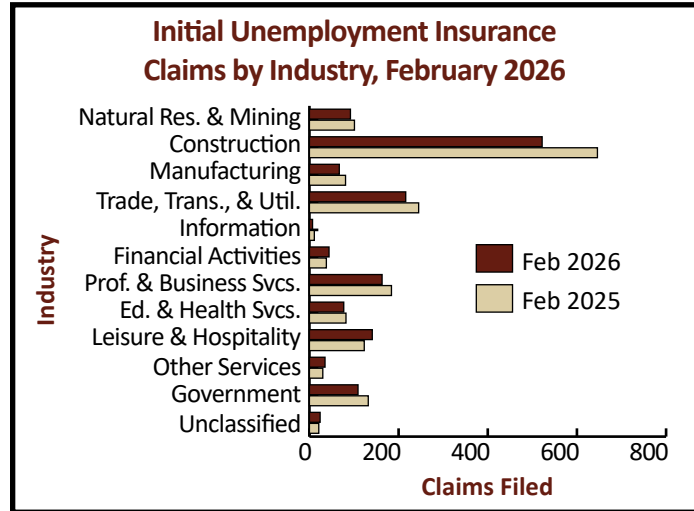
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

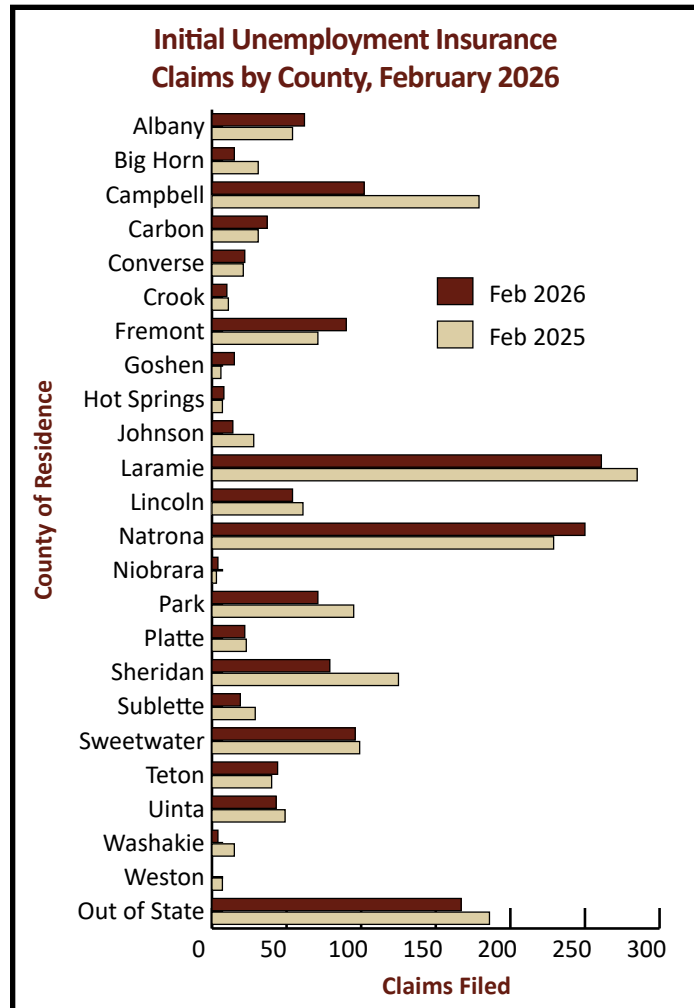
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,503 initial claims in February 2026, down 196 (or 11.5%) from February 2025.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,503	2,174	1,699	-30.9	-11.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	681	1,081	829	-37.0	-17.9
Natural Resources & Mining	92	115	101	-20.0	-8.9
Mining	84	106	92	-20.8	-8.7
Construction	522	859	646	-39.2	-19.2
Manufacturing	67	106	81	-36.8	-17.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	687	937	716	-26.7	-4.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	216	321	245	-32.7	-11.8
Wholesale Trade	29	44	41	-34.1	-29.3
Retail Trade	107	148	98	-27.7	9.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	80	128	106	-37.5	-24.5
Information	7	6	11	16.7	-36.4
Financial Activities	44	36	38	22.2	15.8
Professional & Business Services	163	238	184	-31.5	-11.4
Educational & Health Services	77	95	82	-18.9	-6.1
Leisure & Hospitality	141	198	123	-28.8	14.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	35	41	30	-14.6	16.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	109	128	132	-14.8	-17.4
Federal Government	33	46	82	-28.3	-59.8
State Government	12	11	10	9.1	20.0
Local Government	62	70	38	-11.4	63.2
Local Education	17	11	4	54.5	325.0
UNCLASSIFIED	24	27	21	-11.1	14.3



Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	261	309	285	-15.5	-8.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	119	164	116	-27.4	2.6
Construction	105	153	102	-31.4	2.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	119	127	146	-6.3	-18.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	38	38	35	0.0	8.6
Financial Activities	8	11	7	-27.3	14.3
Professional & Business Services	28	29	54	-3.4	-48.1
Educational & Health Services	17	22	21	-22.7	-19.0
Leisure & Hospitality	17	16	19	6.3	-10.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17	12	17	41.7	0.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	250	329	229	-24.0	9.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	114	156	111	-26.9	2.7
Construction	92	125	89	-26.4	3.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	125	162	111	-22.8	12.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	38	53	35	-28.3	8.6
Financial Activities	11	4	8	175.0	37.5
Professional & Business Services	22	47	25	-53.2	-12.0
Educational & Health Services	20	22	15	-9.1	33.3
Leisure & Hospitality	16	27	17	-40.7	-5.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	7	6	-14.3	0.0

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 February 2026 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0226_UI.pdf.

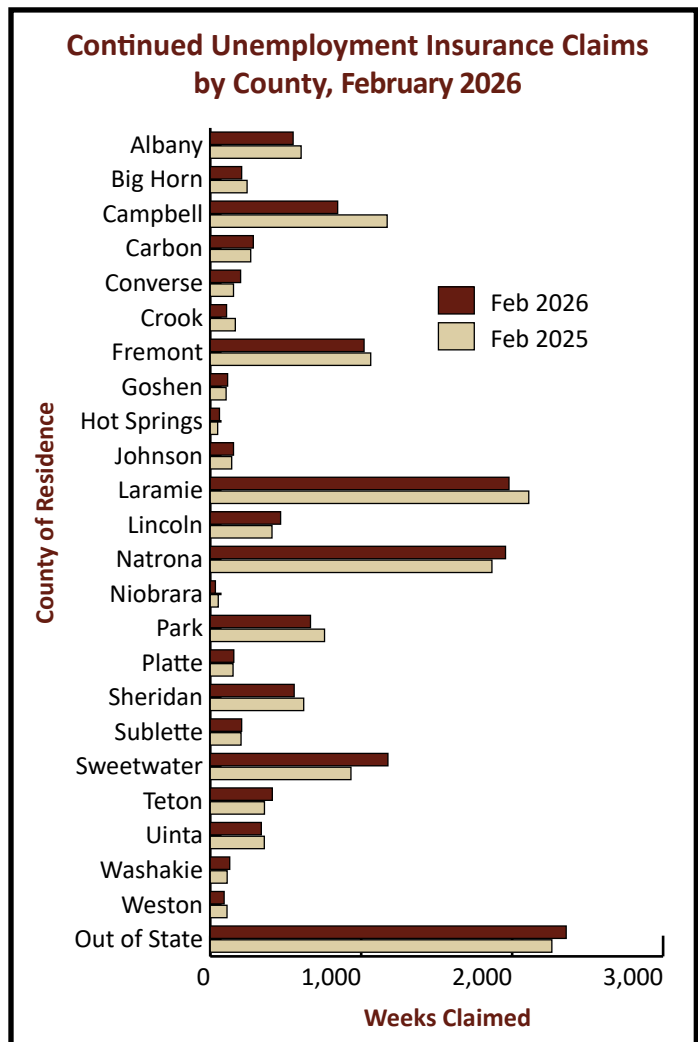
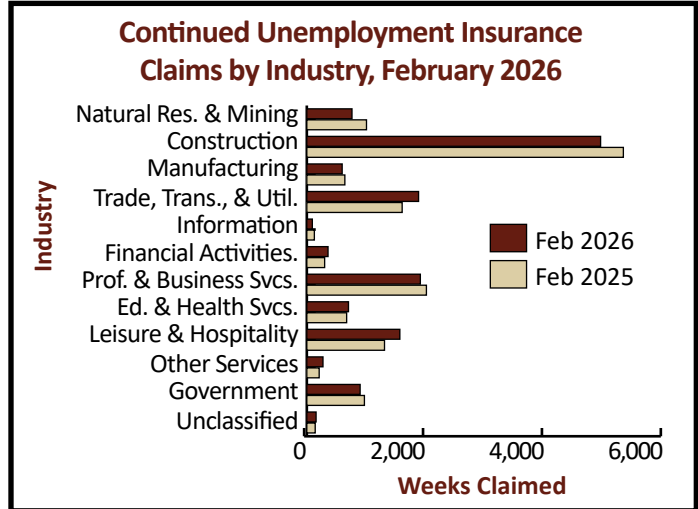
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 14,340 in February 2025 to 14,134 in February 2026 (-206, or -1.4%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Feb 26	Jan 26	Feb 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	14,134	14,222	14,340	-0.6	-1.4
Total Unique Claimants	4,516	4,731	4,654	-4.5	-3.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	6,299	6,279	6,971	0.3	-9.6
Natural Resources & Mining	760	794	1,004	-4.3	-24.3
Mining	667	694	881	-3.9	-24.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	61	57	29	7.0	110.3
Construction	4,942	4,964	5,325	-0.4	-7.2
Manufacturing	595	520	640	14.4	-7.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,780	6,866	6,231	-1.3	8.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,880	1,722	1,604	9.2	17.2
Wholesale Trade	332	336	266	-1.2	24.8
Retail Trade	825	795	805	3.8	2.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	722	589	532	22.6	35.7
Information	93	125	127	-25.6	-26.8
Financial Activities	357	345	300	3.5	19.0
Professional & Business Services	1,910	1,979	2,012	-3.5	-5.1
Educational & Health Services	701	739	670	-5.1	4.6
Leisure & Hospitality	1,565	1,698	1,307	-7.8	19.7
Other Services, except Public Admin.	272	255	208	6.7	30.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	897	935	969	-4.1	-7.4
Federal Government	371	430	543	-13.7	-31.7
State Government	113	110	112	2.7	0.9
Local Government	412	394	313	4.6	31.6
Local Education	70	70	66	0.0	6.1
UNCLASSIFIED	156	141	167	10.6	-6.6
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,979	2,023	2,110	-2.2	-6.2
Total Unique Claimants	660	661	698	-0.2	-5.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	943	1,009	1,042	-6.5	-9.5
Construction	884	935	961	-5.5	-8.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	919	896	942	2.6	-2.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	252	255	280	-1.2	-10.0
Financial Activities	92	82	80	12.2	15.0
Professional & Business Services	228	240	255	-5.0	-10.6
Educational & Health Services	160	140	149	14.3	7.4
Leisure & Hospitality	120	121	102	-0.8	17.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	81	83	94	-2.4	-13.8
UNCLASSIFIED	35	33	31	6.1	12.9
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,956	2,026	1,866	-3.5	4.8
Total Unique Claimants	644	698	609	-7.7	5.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	941	1,019	920	-7.7	2.3
Construction	691	736	736	-6.1	-6.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	939	936	891	0.3	5.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	284	257	295	10.5	-3.7
Financial Activities	44	58	59	-24.1	-25.4
Professional & Business Services	254	232	278	9.5	-8.6
Educational & Health Services	160	164	84	-2.4	90.5
Leisure & Hospitality	125	143	111	-12.6	12.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	55	49	42	12.2	31.0
UNCLASSIFIED	19	20	11	-5.0	72.7

^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
Services, Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602**

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