

# TRENDS

## UI Claims Increase Again in 2025, but Remain Relatively Low

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

*Even though Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims and the amount of benefits paid increased from 2024 to 2025, UI claims remained lower than pre-pandemic levels.*

Wyoming job growth slowed in 2025, with employment levels falling below prior-year levels during the last two quarters (see Figure 1).

The number of individuals receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits increased for the second consecutive year, but remained below

pre-pandemic levels dating back to at least 1997, the first year for which comparable data are available (see Figure 2, page 3). The total amount of benefits paid increased for the third consecutive year.

This article examines selected UI statistics and provides analysis for a better understanding of Wyoming’s UI claims and how they affect the current economy. Weekly, monthly, and annual UI claims data are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm>.

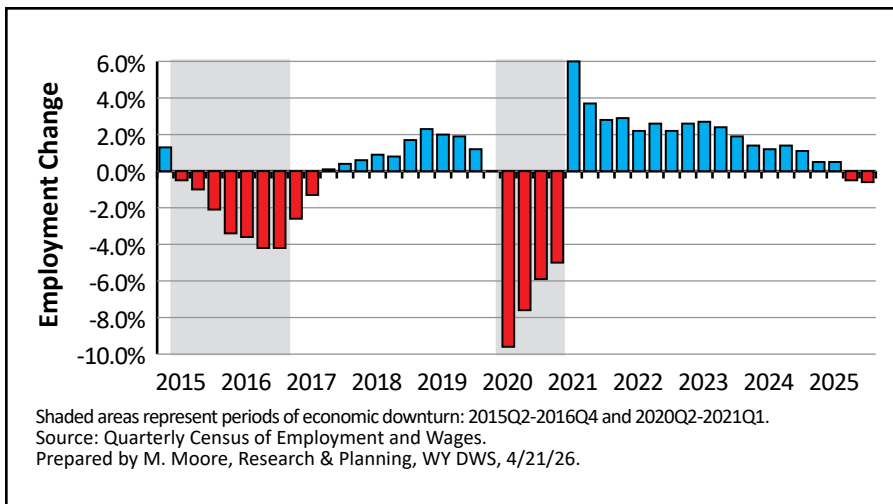
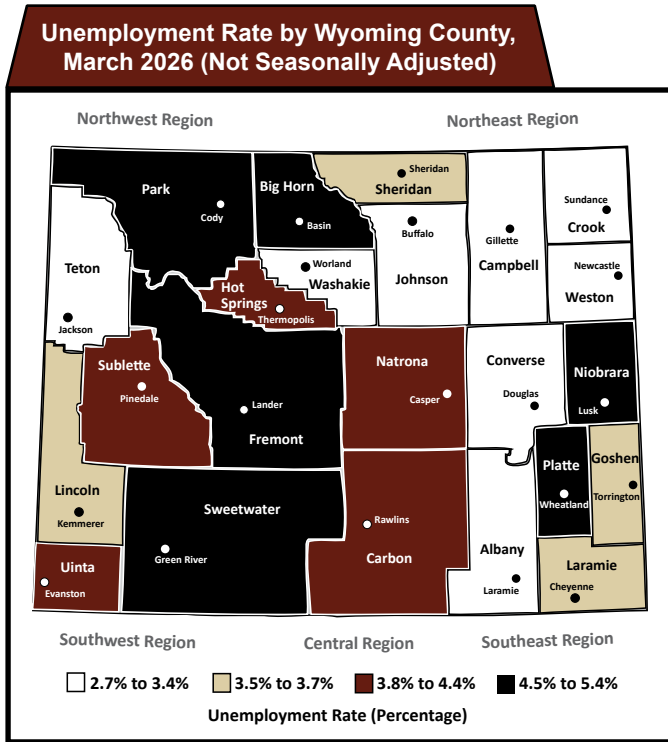


Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, 2014Q1-2025Q4

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items rose 3.3% from March 2025 to March 2026. ... page 16
- The total number of continued Unemployment Insurance (UI) weeks claimed in Wyoming decreased from prior-year levels for the second consecutive month in March 2026. Previously, continued claims increased over the year from May 2024 to January 2026. ... page 19



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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## UI Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

In 2025, 11,753 unemployed workers received UI benefits in Wyoming, an increase of 781 (7.1%) from 2024 (see Figure 2). The number of UI recipients who exhausted their regular benefits increased from 1,982 in 2024 to 2,078 in 2025 (96, or 4.8%). The *exhaustion rate* (number of benefit exhaustees divided by the total number of recipients) decreased from 18.1% to 17.7%.

Two counties in Wyoming experienced over-the-year decreases in UI recipients,

while 20 counties had an increase from 2024 to 2025 (see Table 1, page 4). Lincoln County was unchanged. The largest over-the-year increases were in Sweetwater (130, or 17.7%), Campbell (87, or 12.2%), and Fremont (74, or 11.1%) counties. The over-the-year decreases were seen in Weston (-4, or -5.0%) and Johnson (-3, or -3.0%) counties.

The number of out-of-state UI benefit recipients increased from 2,051 to 2,216 (an increase of 165, or 8.0%). Out-of-state benefit recipients made up 18.9% of all benefit recipients in 2025 (nearly one in five), larger than any single county. Laramie and Natrona counties accounted for the greatest share of UI recipients with 13.6% and 13.0%, respectively.

At the industry level, construction

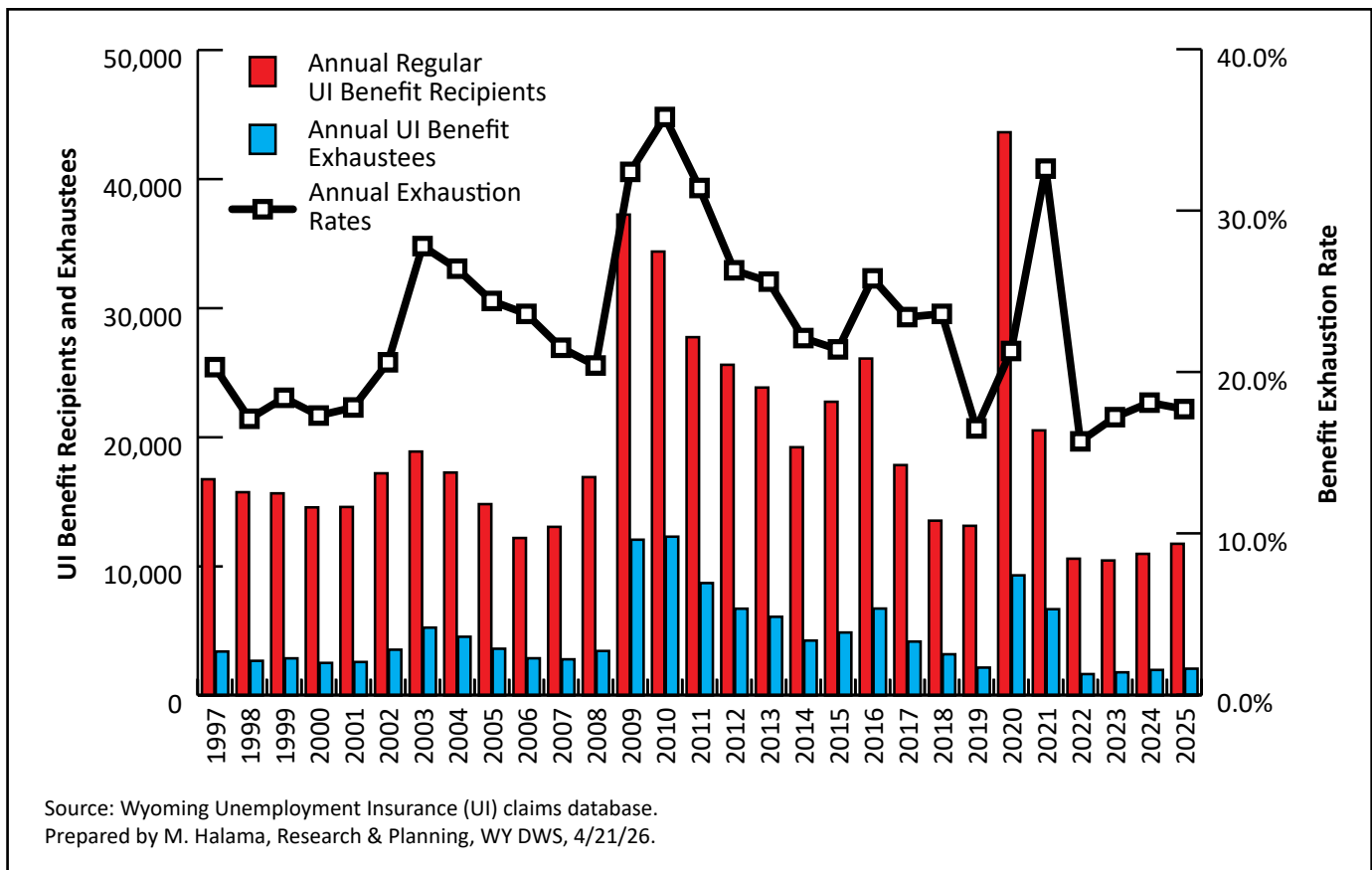


Figure 2: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2025

accounted for more than one in four of all UI recipients in 2025 (3,166, or 26.9%; see Table 2, page 5). This was followed by accommodation & food services (1,561, or 13.3%), administrative & waste services (852, or 7.2%), and health care & social assistance (836, or 7.1%). Construction also accounted for the largest number of out-of-state UI recipients (720, or 22.7%), followed by accommodation & food services (559, or 35.8%), and arts, entertainment, & recreation (190, or 35.1%).

From 2024 to 2025, most industries saw increases in benefit recipients (see Table 3, page 6). The largest over-the-year increase was in construction (334, or 11.8%), followed by public administration (72, or 18.8%), and arts, entertainment, & recreation (69 or 14.6%). The largest over-the-year decreases were in information (-20 or -14.4%), finance & insurance (-11 or -7.1%), and accommodation & food services (-10 or -0.6%).

Twelve industries had higher benefit exhaustion rates in 2025 compared to 2024. The highest exhaustion rates in 2025 were in utilities

(33.3%), management of companies & enterprises (28.6%), and information (26.1%). The lowest exhaustion rates were in construction (12.9%), other services (except public administration; 15.1%), and accommodation & food services (15.7%).

The average number of weeks claimed increased slightly, from 10.1 in 2024 to 10.4 in 2025. In general,

the industries that had the highest exhaustion rates also had the largest numbers of weeks claimed, including utilities (15.2), management of companies & enterprises (13.0), finance & insurance (12.3), and information (12.1). In general, higher average weeks claimed and exhaustion rates usually indicate that benefit recipients from a particular industry had a more

**Table 1: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence of Claimant, 2024 and 2025**

County	2025		2024		Change, 2024-25	
	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	%
Albany	404	3.4%	351	3.2%	53	15.1%
Big Horn	182	1.5%	175	1.6%	7	4.0%
Campbell	803	6.8%	716	6.5%	87	12.2%
Carbon	218	1.9%	209	1.9%	9	4.3%
Converse	168	1.4%	157	1.4%	11	7.0%
Crook	87	0.7%	61	0.6%	26	42.6%
Fremont	742	6.3%	668	6.1%	74	11.1%
Goshen	123	1.0%	122	1.1%	1	0.8%
Hot Springs	64	0.5%	39	0.4%	25	64.1%
Johnson	96	0.8%	99	0.9%	-3	-3.0%
Laramie	1,593	13.6%	1,578	14.4%	15	1.0%
Lincoln	281	2.4%	281	2.6%	0	0.0%
Natrona	1,524	13.0%	1,504	13.7%	20	1.3%
Niobrara	28	0.2%	19	0.2%	9	47.4%
Park	510	4.3%	504	4.6%	6	1.2%
Platte	132	1.1%	102	0.9%	30	29.4%
Sheridan	418	3.6%	405	3.7%	13	3.2%
Sublette	123	1.0%	99	0.9%	24	24.2%
Sweetwater	865	7.4%	735	6.7%	130	17.7%
Teton	645	5.5%	628	5.7%	17	2.7%
Uinta	285	2.4%	218	2.0%	67	30.7%
Washakie	124	1.1%	118	1.1%	6	5.1%
Weston	76	0.6%	80	0.7%	-4	-5.0%
Out-of-State	2,216	18.9%	2,051	18.7%	165	8.0%
Unclassified	46	0.4%	53	0.5%	-7	-13.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/21/26.

difficult time finding new employment after job losses. In contrast, UI benefit recipients from industries with lower exhaustion rates and fewer weeks claimed — such as construction and accommodation & food services — had an easier time finding work.

Table 4 (see page 7) provides further insight on which subsets of the population receive UI benefits. In general, older workers tend to have a higher UI benefit exhaustion rate than younger workers. For example, individuals ages 65 and older had the highest benefit exhaustion rate of 32.4% in 2025, compared to lower exhaustion rates for individuals 16-24 (11.2%), 25-34 (13.2%), 35-44 (16.8%), 45-

54 (19.2%), and 55-64 (21.2%). This is also illustrated in Figure 3 (see page 6).

In addition, Table 4 shows that 20.3% of females exhausted their benefits in 2025, compared to 16.4% of males. Females had higher exhaustion rates than males each year dating back to 2001, with the exception of 2020 (Halama, 2024).

A higher pre-layoff wage and longer-term employment would qualify a claimant for more weeks of UI benefits, with a maximum of 26 weeks. In other words, individuals with more eligible weeks of UI benefits had more time to find re-employment, and

(Text continued on page 7)

**Table 2: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2025**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents		Out-of-State Recipients		Total	
		N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	50	78.1	14	21.9	64	0.5
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	610	83.7	119	16.3	729	6.2
22	Utilities	14	93.3	1	6.7	15	0.1
23	Construction	2,446	77.3	720	22.7	3,166	26.9
31-33	Manufacturing	516	94.2	32	5.8	548	4.7
42	Wholesale Trade	276	92.9	21	7.1	297	2.5
44-45	Retail Trade	665	90.4	71	9.6	736	6.3
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	450	88.6	58	11.4	508	4.3
51	Information	109	91.6	10	8.4	119	1.0
52	Finance & Insurance	132	92.3	11	7.7	143	1.2
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	131	90.3	14	9.7	145	1.2
54	Professional & Technical Services	412	80.3	101	19.7	513	4.4
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	0.2
56	Administrative & Waste Services	741	87.0	111	13.0	852	7.2
61	Educational Services	191	91.4	18	8.6	209	1.8
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	779	93.2	57	6.8	836	7.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	352	64.9	190	35.1	542	4.6
72	Accommodation & Food Services	1,002	64.2	559	35.8	1,561	13.3
81	Other Services	223	88.8	28	11.2	251	2.1
92	Public Administration	391	86.1	63	13.9	454	3.9
	Nonclassified	32	72.7	12	27.3	44	0.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,536</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

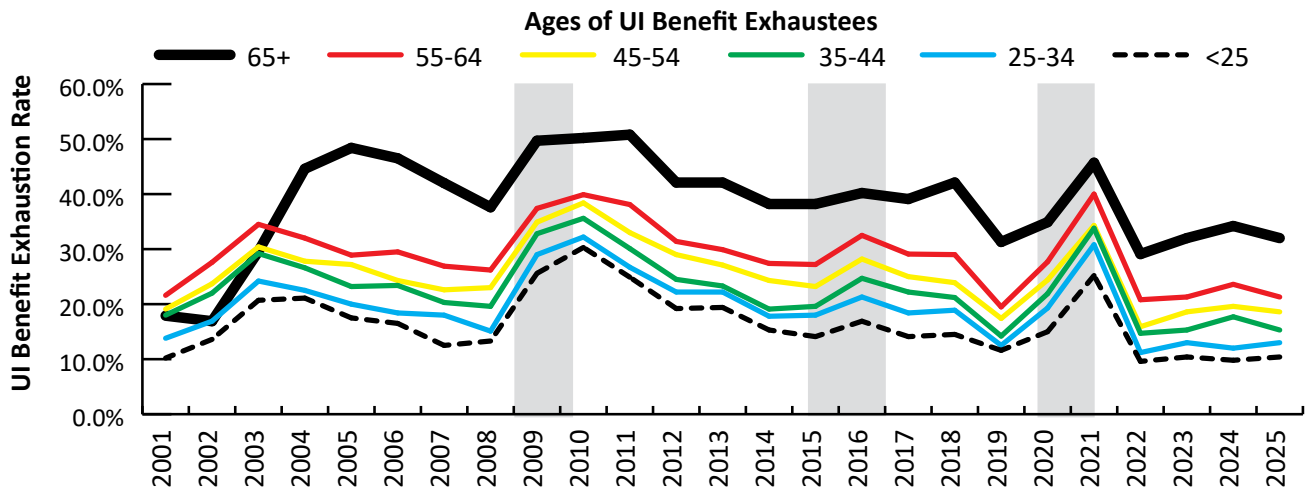
N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/26/26.

Table 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2024-2025

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Change		Exhaustion Rate		Average Weeks Claimed	
		2025	2024	N	%	2025	2024	2025	2024
11	Agriculture	64	73	-9	-12.3	18.8	26.0	10.8	10.4
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	729	696	33	4.7	17.8	13.2	11.0	10.0
22	Utilities	15	24	-9	-37.5	33.3	20.8	15.2	11.3
23	Construction	3,166	2,832	334	11.8	12.9	15.9	9.8	9.6
31-33	Manufacturing	548	491	57	11.6	19.7	18.9	10.8	9.9
42	Wholesale Trade	297	261	36	13.8	20.9	19.9	10.9	10.6
44-45	Retail Trade	736	709	27	3.8	24.3	22.4	11.5	11.5
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	508	476	32	6.7	17.3	17.6	10.5	10.3
51	Information	119	139	-20	-14.4	26.1	24.5	12.1	11.7
52	Finance & Insurance	143	154	-11	-7.1	23.1	18.2	12.3	11.1
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	145	135	10	7.4	23.4	23.7	11.6	11.1
54	Pro. & Technical Services	513	496	17	3.4	20.7	20.0	11.7	10.2
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Ent.	21	17	4	23.5	28.6	17.6	13.0	10.5
56	Admin. & Waste Services	852	797	55	6.9	21.1	19.2	11.0	10.4
61	Educational Services	209	161	48	29.8	22.0	23.0	11.1	11.7
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	836	819	17	2.1	19.0	19.5	11.2	10.9
71	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	542	473	69	14.6	16.8	16.1	8.5	8.7
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs.	1,561	1,571	-10	-0.6	15.7	16.9	9.5	9.3
81	Other Services	251	235	16	6.8	15.1	22.1	9.7	10.4
92	Public Administration	454	382	72	18.8	24.7	23.0	10.4	10.8
	Nonclassified	44	31	13	41.9	11.4	6.5	7.6	7.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.  
 Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/21/26.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2-2021Q1.  
 Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/21/26.

Figure 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Age, 2001-2025

(Text continued from page 5)

were less likely to exhaust their benefits than those with fewer weeks of eligibility. For example, 13.7% of recipients who were eligible for the maximum 26 weeks exhausted their benefits, compared to 40.0% of those eligible for 10-14 weeks and 29.1% of those eligible for 15-19 weeks. Similarly, 12.8% of those who earned

\$60,000 or more before they were laid off exhausted their benefits, compared to 25.9% of those who made between \$10,000 and \$19,999 per year.

### Statewide UI Benefit Expenses

In 2025, UI benefit recipients in

**Table 4: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2024 and 2025**

Category		2025			2024		
		UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate
Age	16-24	1,053	118	11.2	938	92	9.8
	25-34	2,734	361	13.2	2,547	305	12.0
	35-44	2,762	464	16.8	2,615	462	17.7
	45-54	2,328	448	19.2	2,133	418	19.6
	55-64	2,041	432	21.2	1,901	449	23.6
	65+	788	255	32.4	749	256	34.2
	Unknown	47	0	N/A	89	0	N/A
Sex	Male	7,598	1,244	16.4	6,979	1,157	16.6
	Female	4,108	834	20.3	3,904	825	21.1
	Unknown	47	0	N/A	89	0	N/A
Total Base Period Wages <sup>a</sup>	\$0-\$9,999	252	73	29.0	320	78	24.4
	\$10,000-\$19,999	1,182	306	25.9	1,220	346	28.4
	\$20,000-\$29,999	1,779	409	23.0	1,884	422	22.4
	\$30,000-\$39,999	1,961	395	20.1	1,845	365	19.8
	\$40,000-\$49,999	1,713	268	15.6	1,609	235	14.6
	\$50,000-\$59,999	1,381	186	13.5	1,219	160	13.1
	\$60,000+	3,438	441	12.8	2,786	376	13.5
	Unknown	47	0	N/A	89	0	N/A
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0-9	5	0	0.0	9	3	33.3
	10-14	772	309	40.0	766	284	37.1
	15-19	1,556	453	29.1	1,584	469	29.6
	20-25	3,037	448	14.8	2,779	448	16.1
	Maximum = 26	6,336	868	13.7	5,745	778	13.5
	Unknown	47	0	N/A	89	0	N/A
Number of Employers in Base Period <sup>a</sup>	1	6,766	1,167	17.2	6,040	1,102	18.2
	2	3,078	574	18.6	2,956	544	18.4
	3	1,168	208	17.8	1,160	215	18.5
	4	434	78	18.0	438	66	15.1
	5 or More	259	51	19.7	289	55	19.0
	Unknown	48	0	0.0	89	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,753</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>18.1</b>

<sup>a</sup>The *base period* refers to the earliest four of the five complete calendar quarters before an individual filed a benefits claim. N/A = Not available.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/21/26.

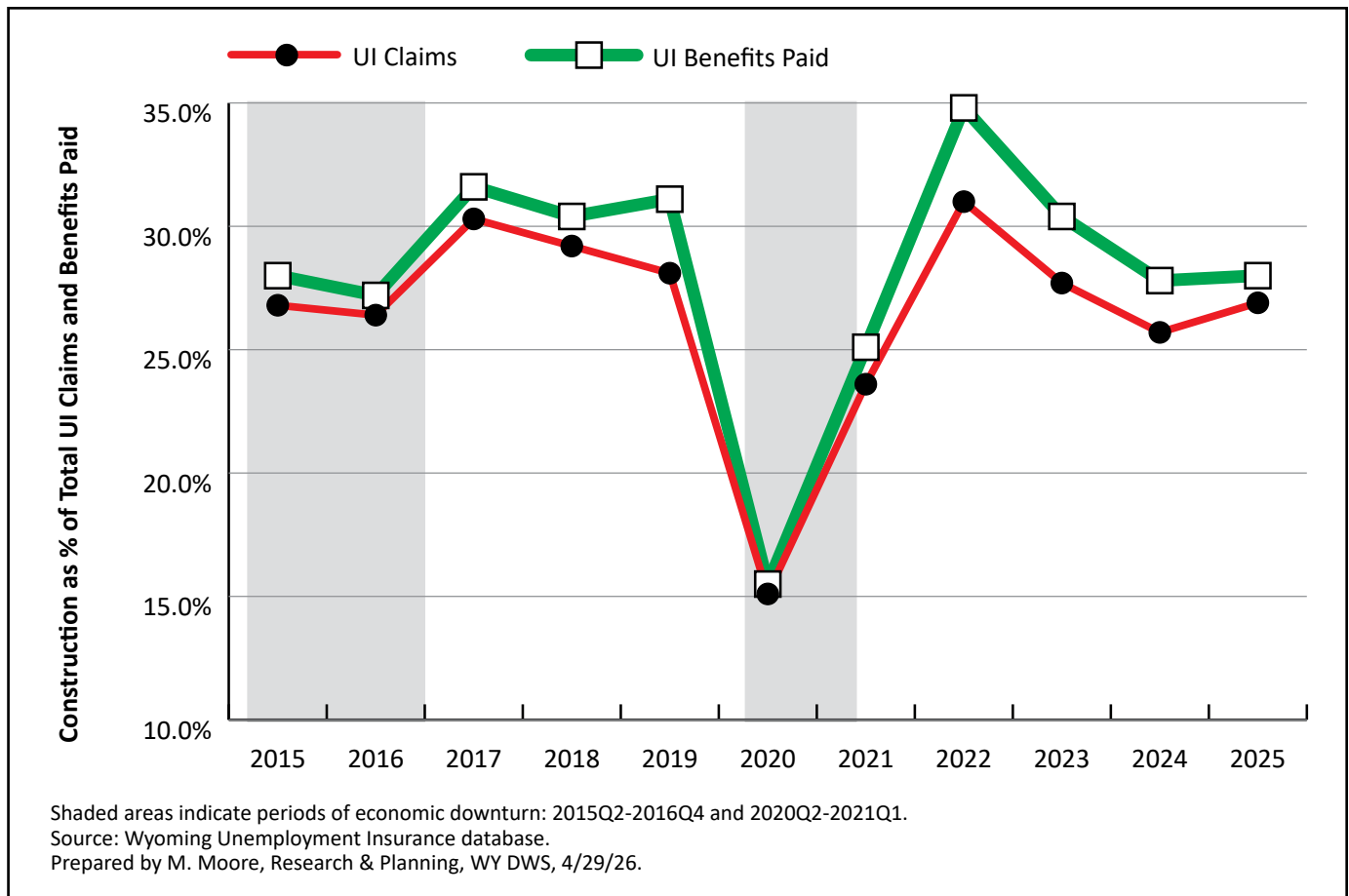
Wyoming were paid a total of \$59.5 million, including \$56.2 million from the state UI trust fund and \$3.3 million from other UI funds (see Figure 5, page 9). Total benefits paid increased from \$51.7 million in 2024, an increase of \$7.8 million, or 15.1%.

At the industry level, construction accounted for more than one-fourth of all benefits paid (\$16.7 million, or 28.0%; see Table 5, page 9). This was followed by accommodation & food services (\$6.3 million, or 10.6%); mining, including oil & gas (\$4.5 million, or 7.6%); administrative & waste services (\$4.4 million, or 7.4%); and health care & social assistance (\$3.8 million, or 6.4%).

Industries that saw large over-the-year increases in UI benefits paid included construction (\$2.3 million, or 16.3%), manufacturing (\$856,185, or 38.9%), and mining (\$749,315, or 20.0%).

Construction usually accounts for approximately 28% of all UI claimants and benefits paid annually in Wyoming (see Figure 4), more than any other industry. Since 1997, the only exception was 2020, when leisure & hospitality lost a record number of jobs due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Moore, 2021) and surpassed construction in both the number of claims and total benefits paid.

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**Figure 4: Construction (NAICS 23) as a Percentage of the Total Number of Unemployment Insurance Claims and Total Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 2015-2025**

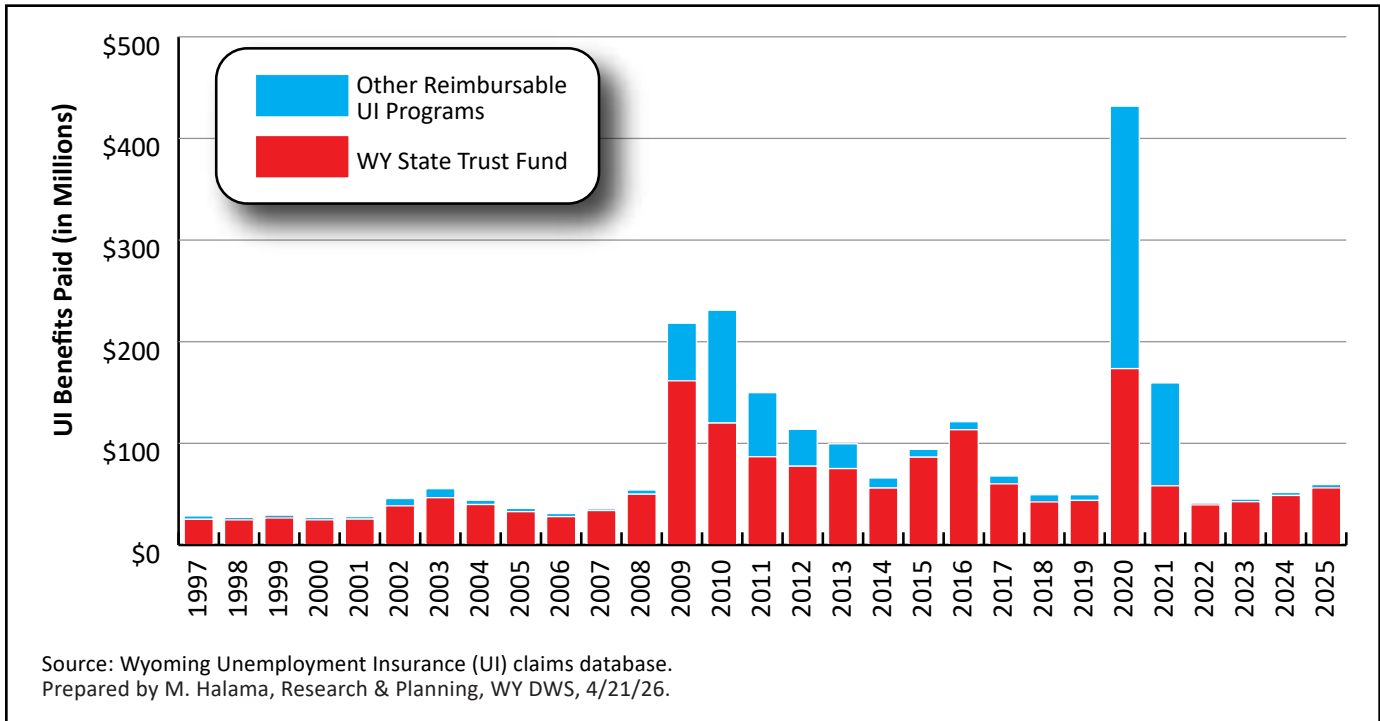


Figure 5: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2025

County	2025		2024		Change, 2024-2025	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Agriculture	\$320,310	0.5	\$351,132	0.7	-\$30,822	-8.8
Mining, Including Oil & Gas	\$4,502,056	7.6	\$3,752,741	7.3	\$749,315	20.0
Utilities	\$113,062	0.2	\$138,877	0.3	-\$25,815	-18.6
Construction	\$16,677,788	28.0	\$14,345,755	27.8	\$2,332,033	16.3
Manufacturing	\$3,056,869	5.1	\$2,200,684	4.3	\$856,185	38.9
Wholesale Trade	\$1,639,895	2.8	\$1,324,876	2.6	\$315,019	23.8
Retail Trade	\$3,258,545	5.5	\$3,109,364	6.0	\$149,181	4.8
Transportation & Warehousing	\$2,670,066	4.5	\$2,388,144	4.6	\$281,922	11.8
Information	\$740,709	1.2	\$880,249	1.7	-\$139,540	-15.9
Finance & Insurance	\$893,133	1.5	\$761,978	1.5	\$131,155	17.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$784,811	1.3	\$673,330	1.3	\$111,481	16.6
Professional & Technical Services	\$3,210,800	5.4	\$2,501,271	4.8	\$709,529	28.4
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$138,923	0.2	\$106,930	0.2	\$31,993	29.9
Administrative & Waste Services	\$4,376,430	7.4	\$3,750,336	7.3	\$626,094	16.7
Educational Services	\$1,035,245	1.7	\$832,824	1.6	\$202,421	24.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$3,831,937	6.4	\$3,630,063	7.0	\$201,874	5.6
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$2,291,792	3.9	\$1,915,745	3.7	\$376,047	19.6
Accommodation & Food Services	\$6,316,435	10.6	\$5,891,109	11.4	\$425,326	7.2
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$1,111,213	1.9	\$1,028,209	2.0	\$83,004	8.1
Public Administration	\$2,329,486	3.9	\$1,961,963	3.8	\$367,523	18.7
Nonclassified	\$171,694	0.3	\$120,539	0.2	\$51,155	42.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,471,199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$51,666,119</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$7,805,080</b>	<b>15.1</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.  
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/21/26.

(Text continued from page 8)

*Unemployment insurance benefit wage replacement* refers to how much of an individual’s average weekly wages were covered by UI benefits, and is calculated by dividing the average weekly benefit by the average weekly wage from the QCEW. Wage replacement rates were higher than usual in 2020 and 2021, due to federal Cares Act funding (Halama, 2024). The average wage replacement rate across all industries was 39.9% in 2025, up slightly over the last few years but consistent with past years excluding periods of economic downturn (see Figure 6).

In general, industries with low wages tend to have higher wage replacement rates. In 2025, accommodation & food services had the lowest average weekly wage of \$562 and the highest wage replacement rate of 75.5% (see Table 6). Other industries with high wage replacement rates included arts, entertainment, & recreation (65.9%); retail trade (51.8%); and agriculture (51.7%).

Industries with higher wages typically had lower wage replacement rates, such as management of companies & enterprises (12.6%), utilities (22.5%), finance & insurance (24.0%), and mining (26.6%). As previously mentioned, construction

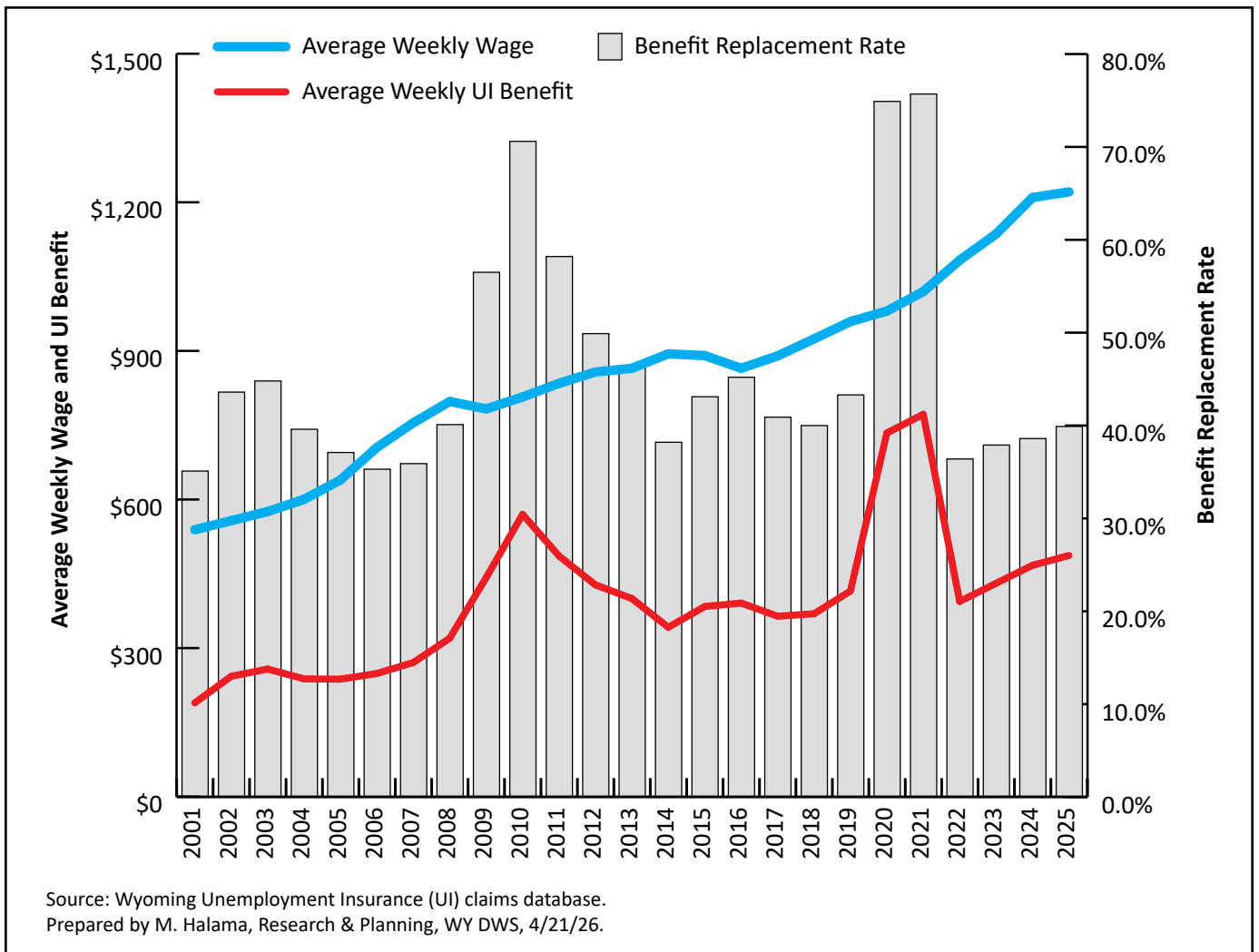


Figure 6: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Wage Replacement Rate for Wyoming, 2001-2025

had the largest number of UI benefit recipients in 2025 (3,166); the average wage replacement rate in this industry was 38.2%, or just over one-third of the average weekly wage of \$1,415.

Table 7 (see page 12) shows UI benefit expenses by county for 2024 and 2025. Most counties experienced double-digit percentage increases in benefits paid from 2024 to 2025. Out-of-state recipients saw the largest increase (\$2.1 million, or 20.7%), followed by Sweetwater (\$1.0 million, or 28.7%), Campbell (\$629,017, or 18.8%), Uinta (\$577,442, or 52.9%), and Natrona (\$567,458, or 8.1%) counties. Johnson County had the only over-the-year decrease among all counties (-\$60,612, or -14.3%).

Approximately \$1 of every \$5 of all

benefit expenses were paid to out-of-state claimants (\$12.5 million, or 21.0%), more than any single Wyoming county. Laramie County had the greatest single amount of UI benefits paid in 2025 (\$7.9 million, or 13.3%), followed by Natrona (\$7.5 million, or 12.7%), Sweetwater (\$4.6 million, or 7.8%) and Campbell (\$4.0 million, or 6.7%) counties.

### Conclusion

Wyoming saw a 7.1% over-the-year increase in UI benefit recipients from 2024 to 2025, as well as a 15.1% increase in benefits paid. In addition, the average exhaustion rate decreased from 18.1% to 17.7%, and the average number of weeks claimed increased

**Table 6: Average Weekly Wage, Average Weekly Benefit, and Benefit Replacement Rates for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients in Wyoming by Industry, 2024-2025**

Industry	Average Weekly Wage		Weekly Benefit Amount		Wage Replacement Rate	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Agriculture	\$901	\$862	\$466	\$463	51.7	56.9
Mining	\$2,103	\$2,044	\$559	\$538	26.6	26.7
Utilities	\$2,207	\$2,125	\$496	\$514	22.5	25.5
Construction	\$1,415	\$1,364	\$540	\$526	38.2	40.7
Manufacturing	\$1,585	\$1,520	\$518	\$454	32.7	30.3
Wholesale Trade	\$1,574	\$1,517	\$506	\$478	32.1	32.5
Retail Trade	\$745	\$728	\$386	\$382	51.8	53.8
Transportation & Warehousing	\$1,403	\$1,362	\$499	\$488	35.6	39.0
Information	\$1,489	\$1,407	\$514	\$542	34.5	42.2
Finance & Insurance	\$2,118	\$1,903	\$508	\$446	24.0	24.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$1,216	\$1,153	\$468	\$449	38.5	40.2
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,832	\$2,334	\$536	\$495	29.3	29.9
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$4,063	\$4,223	\$511	\$601	12.6	14.0
Administrative & Waste Services	\$1,119	\$1,245	\$467	\$454	41.7	43.8
Educational Svcs.	\$1,021	\$993	\$445	\$440	43.6	45.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$1,230	\$1,192	\$409	\$406	33.2	35.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$750	\$734	\$495	\$466	65.9	67.7
Accommodation & Food Services	\$562	\$547	\$425	\$402	75.5	76.2
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$994	\$947	\$456	\$423	45.8	46.8
Public Administration	\$1,284	\$1,243	\$492	\$475	38.3	40.3
Nonclassified	\$1,998	\$1,561	\$513	\$555	25.6	28.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,221</b>	<b>\$1,210</b>	<b>\$487</b>	<b>\$467</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>41.1</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.  
 Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/21/26.

from 10.1 to 10.4. Some industries saw relatively large increases in UI exhaustion rates, such as utilities (20.8% to 33.3%), management of companies & enterprises (17.6% to 28.6%), and mining (13.2% to 17.8%); this could indicate that those who lost employment had a harder time finding re-employment in their respective industries.

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Halama, M. (2024, June). Chapter 5: Unemployment Insurance claims. 2024

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Moore, M. (2021, January). 2020Q2 quarterly update: Covid-19 pandemic forces historic job losses in 2020Q2. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 58(1). Research & Planning, WY DWS. Retrieved April 29, 2026, from <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0121/0121.pdf>

**Table 7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2024-2025**

County	2025		2024		Change, 2024-2025	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Albany	\$1,969,313	3.3	\$1,468,185	2.8	\$501,128	34.1
Big Horn	\$888,033	1.5	\$826,579	1.6	\$61,454	7.4
Campbell	\$3,979,423	6.7	\$3,350,406	6.5	\$629,017	18.8
Carbon	\$1,147,229	1.9	\$1,037,703	2.0	\$109,526	10.6
Converse	\$853,478	1.4	\$773,918	1.5	\$79,560	10.3
Crook	\$401,479	0.7	\$227,872	0.4	\$173,607	76.2
Fremont	\$3,605,422	6.1	\$3,264,663	6.3	\$340,759	10.4
Goshen	\$537,786	0.9	\$442,093	0.9	\$95,693	21.6
Hot Springs	\$293,670	0.5	\$208,778	0.4	\$84,892	40.7
Johnson	\$361,922	0.6	\$422,534	0.8	-\$60,612	-14.3
Laramie	\$7,886,223	13.3	\$7,431,370	14.4	\$454,853	6.1
Lincoln	\$1,476,473	2.5	\$1,407,033	2.7	\$69,440	4.9
Natrona	\$7,533,979	12.7	\$6,966,521	13.5	\$567,458	8.1
Niobrara	\$161,885	0.3	\$73,554	0.1	\$88,331	120.1
Park	\$2,290,594	3.9	\$2,130,471	4.1	\$160,123	7.5
Platte	\$594,079	1.0	\$455,140	0.9	\$138,939	30.5
Sheridan	\$1,894,671	3.2	\$1,857,864	3.6	\$36,807	2.0
Sublette	\$709,469	1.2	\$488,676	0.9	\$220,793	45.2
Sweetwater	\$4,629,634	7.8	\$3,597,677	7.0	\$1,031,957	28.7
Teton	\$2,982,783	5.0	\$2,741,738	5.3	\$241,045	8.8
Uinta	\$1,669,887	2.8	\$1,092,445	2.1	\$577,442	52.9
Washakie	\$546,256	0.9	\$514,742	1.0	\$31,514	6.1
Weston	\$392,837	0.7	\$353,034	0.7	\$39,803	11.3
Unknown (WY)	\$193,094	0.3	\$203,031	0.4	-\$9,937	-4.9
Out-of-State	\$12,471,580	21.0	\$10,330,092	20.0	\$2,141,488	20.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,471,199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$51,666,119</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$7,805,080</b>	<b>15.1</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/21/26.

# Wyoming Unemployment Rate Steady at 3.6% in March 2026

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate remained unchanged from February to March at 3.6%. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was higher than its year-ago level of 3.2%, but lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 4.3%.

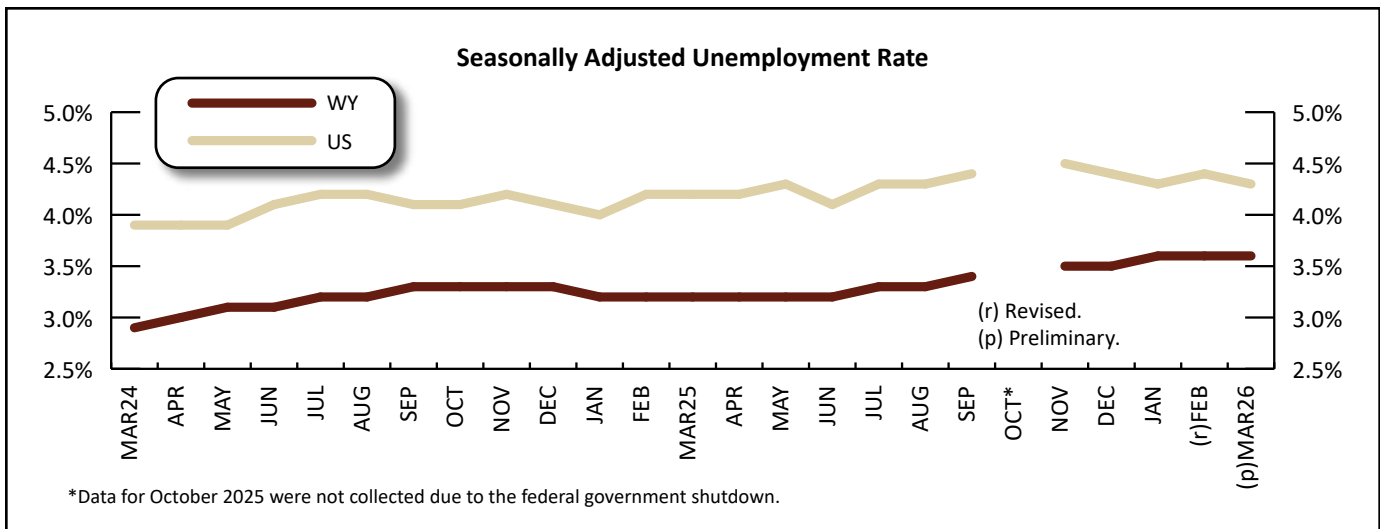
From February to March, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell slightly. County unemployment rates often fall in March as warmer weather brings seasonal job gains in construction, professional & business services, and government. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Fremont (down from 5.7% to 4.6%), Big Horn (down from 5.6% to 4.6%), and Carbon (down from 5.2% to 4.4%) counties. Unemployment rose slightly in Hot Springs County (up from 4.1% to 4.3%).

Compared to a year earlier, jobless rates rose in 15 counties, fell in seven counties, and held steady in Park County. The largest increases were reported in Niobrara (up from 4.4% to 5.4%), Sweetwater (up from 4.0% to 4.6%), and Hot Springs (up from 3.8% to 4.3%) counties. Unemployment rates fell in Washakie (down from 3.8% to 3.4%), Campbell (down from 3.7% to 3.4%), and Weston (down from 3.6% to 3.3%) counties.

In March 2026, the highest unemployment rates were found in Niobrara County at 5.4% and Sweetwater, Platte, Park, Fremont, and Big Horn counties, each at 4.6%. The lowest unemployment rates occurred in Albany and Teton counties, each at 2.7%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 288,200 in March 2025 to 289,600 in March 2026, an increase of 1,400 jobs (0.5%).

<sup>1</sup> 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, March 2026

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

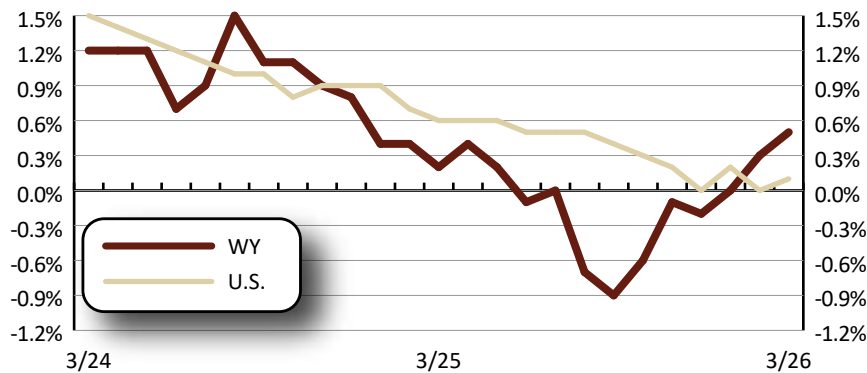
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>287,782</b>	<b>289,600</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	14,688	15,100	412	2.7%
Construction	20,618	22,500	1,882	8.4%
Manufacturing	10,353	10,300	-53	-0.5%
Wholesale Trade	7,937	7,900	-37	-0.5%
Retail Trade	29,473	29,500	27	0.1%
Transportation & Utilities	14,640	14,000	-640	-4.6%
Information	2,981	2,900	-81	-2.8%
Financial Activities	11,254	11,700	446	3.8%
Professional & Business Services	21,032	21,000	-32	-0.2%
Educational & Health Services	30,128	30,500	372	1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,398	35,900	502	1.4%
Other Services	16,316	16,000	-316	-2.0%
Government	72,964	72,300	-664	-0.9%

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

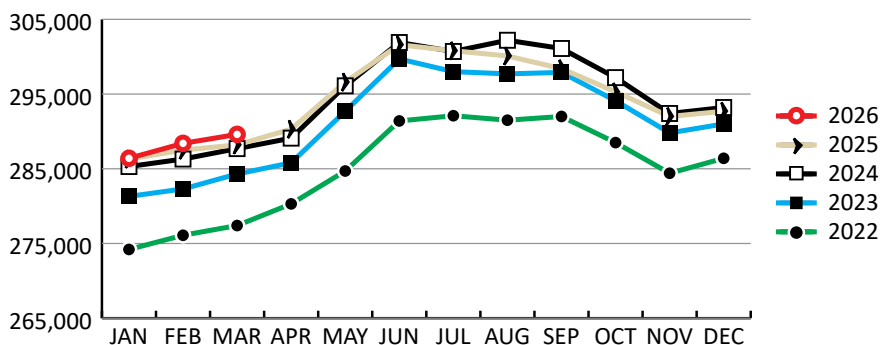
## State Unemployment Rates March 2026 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.3
Puerto Rico	5.6
Delaware	5.4
California	5.3
Nevada	5.3
Oregon	5.2
Illinois	5.1
Washington	5.1
Michigan	5.0
New Jersey	4.9
South Carolina	4.9
Connecticut	4.8
New Mexico	4.8
Alaska	4.7
Arizona	4.7
Florida	4.7
Massachusetts	4.7
Rhode Island	4.7
New York	4.6
Minnesota	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Louisiana	4.4
Arkansas	4.3
Maryland	4.3
Texas	4.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Kentucky	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Ohio	4.1
Colorado	3.9
Kansas	3.9
Missouri	3.9
Oklahoma	3.9
Mississippi	3.8
Utah	3.8
Virginia	3.8
North Carolina	3.7
Idaho	3.6
Montana	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Georgia	3.5
Wisconsin	3.5
Indiana	3.3
Iowa	3.3
Maine	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
New Hampshire	3.1
Alabama	2.7
Vermont	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
Hawaii	2.4
South Dakota	2.3

### Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



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

### State Unemployment Rates March 2026 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Feb 26	Mar 25
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.4	0.5	25.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9
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	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Feb 26	Mar 25
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	-2.3
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	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Feb 26	Mar 25
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
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
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
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	2.3	0.0	4.3
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.6	8.8	8.0	-2.3	7.5
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	5.7
Puerto Rico	5.4
Oregon	5.3
California	5.2
Illinois	5.2
Connecticut	5.1
Delaware	5.1
Michigan	5.1
Nevada	5.1
Washington	5.1
Minnesota	4.9
Rhode Island	4.9
Alaska	4.8
New Jersey	4.7
Kentucky	4.6
Massachusetts	4.6
Louisiana	4.5
Arizona	4.4
Florida	4.4
Maryland	4.4
New York	4.4
New Mexico	4.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Arkansas	4.2
Missouri	4.2
South Carolina	4.2
West Virginia	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.1
Texas	4.1
Idaho	4.0
Montana	4.0
Ohio	4.0
Wisconsin	4.0
Colorado	3.8
Kansas	3.8
Mississippi	3.8
Utah	3.8
Virginia	3.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Indiana	3.6
Oklahoma	3.6
North Carolina	3.5
Georgia	3.3
Iowa	3.3
Maine	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Nebraska	3.0
New Hampshire	3.0
Alabama	2.8
North Dakota	2.8
Vermont	2.6
Hawaii	2.3
South Dakota	2.2

## Economic Indicators

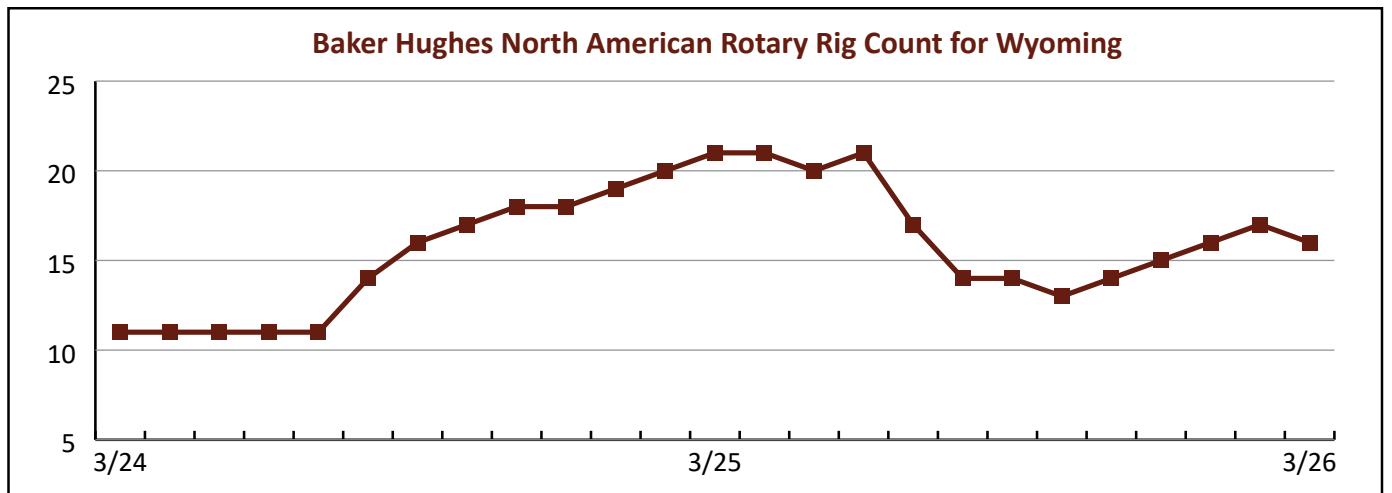
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items rose 3.3% from March 2025 to March 2026.

	Mar 2026 (p)	Feb 2026 (r)	Mar 2025 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>289,600</b>	<b>288,400</b>	<b>288,200</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Wyoming State Government	15,700	15,500	15,600	1.3	0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,500	48,200	49,300	0.6	-1.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,600	39,600	40,300	0.0	-1.7
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,513,000	8,510,000	9,132,000	0.0	-6.8
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	468,000	352,000	458,000	33.0	2.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,616,000	4,627,000	4,900,000	-0.2	-5.8
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	12,887	12,380	11,228	4.1	14.8
Benefits Paid	\$6,857,992	\$6,585,464	\$5,657,136	4.1	21.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$532.16	\$531.94	\$503.84	0.0	5.6
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	330.2	326.8	319.8	1.0	3.3
Food & Beverages	343.7	343.4	334.9	0.1	2.6
Housing	355.1	353.7	343.5	0.4	3.4
Apparel	138.6	136.1	134.1	1.8	3.4
Transportation	283.4	269.6	270.1	5.1	5.0
Medical Care	592.3	592.6	574.7	-0.1	3.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	143.9	144.0	140.7	-0.1	2.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	146.7	146.5	146.6	0.1	0.0
Other Goods & Services	596.4	598.2	574.8	-0.3	3.8
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	274.1	269.3	258.5	1.8	6.0
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	164	92	153	78.3	7.2
Valuation	67,185,000	49,244,000	\$52,646,000	36.4	27.6
Single Family Homes	124	90	140	37.8	-11.4
Valuation	59,547,000	48,944,000	\$51,143,000	21.7	16.4
Casper MSA <sup>1</sup> Building Permits	15	7	16	114.3	-6.3
Valuation	4,260,000	4,317,000	\$3,101,000	-1.3	37.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	52	21	20	147.6	160.0
Valuation	8,942,000	5,003,000	\$4,420,000	78.7	102.3
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-23.8</b>

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

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



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

In March, the lowest unemployment rates occurred in Albany and Teton counties, each at 2.7%.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Mar 2026 (p)	Feb 2026 (r)	Mar 2025 (b)	Mar 2026 (p)	Feb 2026 (r)	Mar 2025 (b)	Mar 2026 (p)	Feb 2026 (r)	Mar 2025 (b)	Mar 2026 (p)	Feb 2026 (r)	Mar 2025 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>41,059</b>	<b>41,096</b>	<b>41,757</b>	<b>39,207</b>	<b>38,960</b>	<b>39,903</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Big Horn	4,912	4,894	5,013	4,686	4,618	4,779	226	276	234	4.6	5.6	4.7
Fremont	16,941	16,977	17,340	16,154	16,013	16,559	787	964	781	4.6	5.7	4.5
Hot Springs	2,134	2,122	2,183	2,042	2,036	2,101	92	86	82	4.3	4.1	3.8
Park	13,372	13,383	13,429	12,751	12,723	12,816	621	660	613	4.6	4.9	4.6
Washakie	3,700	3,720	3,792	3,574	3,570	3,648	126	150	144	3.4	4.0	3.8
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,276</b>	<b>50,252</b>	<b>50,601</b>	<b>48,542</b>	<b>48,275</b>	<b>48,765</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Campbell	23,674	23,681	23,955	22,861	22,760	23,077	813	921	878	3.4	3.9	3.7
Crook	3,628	3,629	3,705	3,506	3,485	3,575	122	144	130	3.4	4.0	3.5
Johnson	4,033	4,017	4,128	3,897	3,857	3,999	136	160	129	3.4	4.0	3.1
Sheridan	15,935	15,927	15,742	15,372	15,296	15,155	563	631	587	3.5	4.0	3.7
Weston	3,006	2,998	3,071	2,906	2,877	2,959	100	121	112	3.3	4.0	3.6
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>59,964</b>	<b>60,314</b>	<b>60,778</b>	<b>57,681</b>	<b>57,770</b>	<b>58,670</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Lincoln	10,415	10,433	10,450	10,033	10,003	10,083	382	430	367	3.7	4.1	3.5
Sublette	4,081	4,135	4,184	3,906	3,952	4,010	175	183	174	4.3	4.4	4.2
Sweetwater	19,875	19,937	20,228	18,951	18,882	19,424	924	1,055	804	4.6	5.3	4.0
Teton	15,685	15,891	15,764	15,261	15,451	15,375	424	440	389	2.7	2.8	2.5
Uinta	9,908	9,918	10,152	9,530	9,482	9,778	378	436	374	3.8	4.4	3.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>80,527</b>	<b>80,706</b>	<b>81,915</b>	<b>77,727</b>	<b>77,490</b>	<b>79,124</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Albany	22,768	22,849	22,812	22,151	22,090	22,171	617	759	641	2.7	3.3	2.8
Goshen	5,242	5,225	5,371	5,058	5,011	5,197	184	214	174	3.5	4.1	3.2
Laramie	48,269	48,414	49,378	46,471	46,395	47,591	1,798	2,019	1,787	3.7	4.2	3.6
Niobrara	798	784	839	755	741	802	43	43	37	5.4	5.5	4.4
Platte	3,450	3,434	3,515	3,292	3,253	3,363	158	181	152	4.6	5.3	4.3
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>53,675</b>	<b>53,912</b>	<b>54,334</b>	<b>51,638</b>	<b>51,582</b>	<b>52,348</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Carbon	5,843	5,878	5,860	5,587	5,570	5,608	256	308	252	4.4	5.2	4.3
Converse	6,563	6,577	6,519	6,341	6,326	6,309	222	251	210	3.4	3.8	3.2
Natrona	41,269	41,457	41,955	39,710	39,686	40,431	1,559	1,771	1,524	3.8	4.3	3.6
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>285,503</b>	<b>286,281</b>	<b>289,383</b>	<b>274,795</b>	<b>274,080</b>	<b>278,810</b>	<b>10,708</b>	<b>12,201</b>	<b>10,573</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.6	3.6	3.2
U.S. ....										4.3	4.7	4.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.3	4.4	4.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2026. Run Date 04/2026.

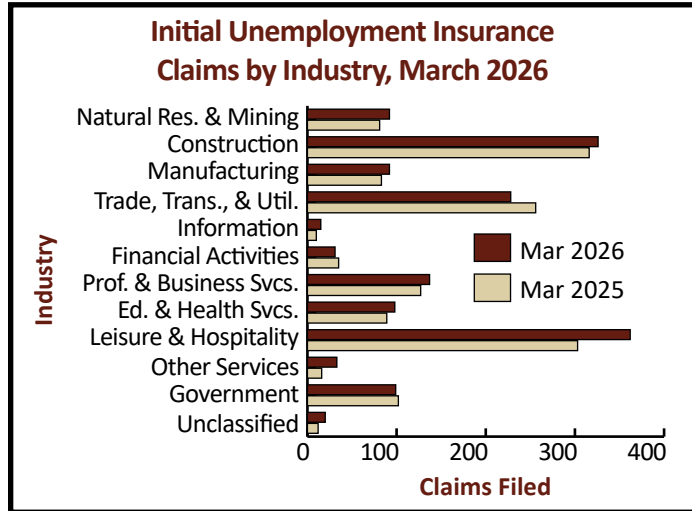
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

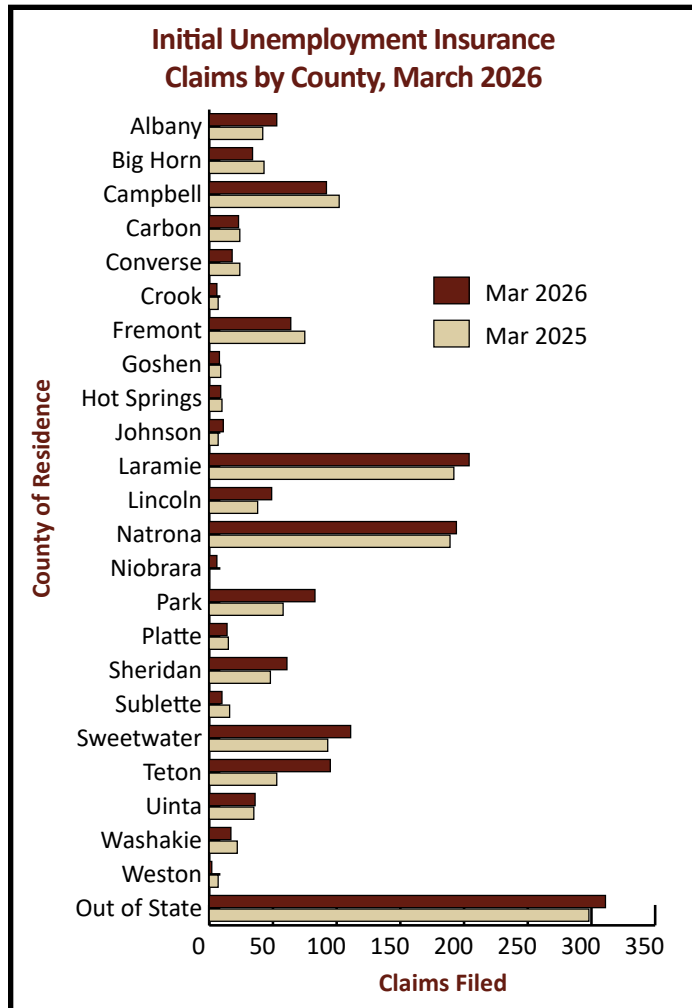
# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

There were 1,538 initial claims in March 2026, up 102 (or 7.1%) from March 2025.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Claims Filed	1,538	1,503	1,436	2.3	7.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	510	688	480	-25.9	6.3
Natural Resources & Mining	92	93	81	-1.1	13.6
Mining	82	86	74	-4.7	10.8
Construction	326	527	316	-38.1	3.2
Manufacturing	92	68	83	35.3	10.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	907	684	840	32.6	8.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	228	215	256	6.0	-10.9
Wholesale Trade	41	29	38	41.4	7.9
Retail Trade	115	107	112	7.5	2.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	71	79	105	-10.1	-32.4
Information	15	7	10	114.3	50.0
Financial Activities	31	44	35	-29.5	-11.4
Professional & Business Services	137	160	127	-14.4	7.9
Educational & Health Services	98	76	89	28.9	10.1
Leisure & Hospitality	362	145	303	149.7	19.5
Other Services, except Public Admin.	33	34	16	-2.9	106.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	99	109	102	-9.2	-2.9
Federal Government	30	33	44	-9.1	-31.8
State Government	11	12	9	-8.3	22.2
Local Government	57	62	48	-8.1	18.8
Local Education	18	17	10	5.9	80.0
UNCLASSIFIED	20	21	12	-4.8	66.7



<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	204	261	192	-21.8	6.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	79	120	68	-34.2	16.2
Construction	70	106	61	-34.0	14.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	103	117	109	-12.0	-5.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	33	36	34	-8.3	-2.9
Financial Activities	7	8	12	-12.5	-41.7
Professional & Business Services	25	29	23	-13.8	8.7
Educational & Health Services	11	17	16	-35.3	-31.3
Leisure & Hospitality	9	18	12	-50.0	-25.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17	17	11	0.0	54.5
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	194	250	189	-22.4	2.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	71	115	77	-38.3	-7.8
Construction	48	92	58	-47.8	-17.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	116	125	106	-7.2	9.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	43	38	53	13.2	-18.9
Financial Activities	8	11	7	-27.3	14.3
Professional & Business Services	16	22	14	-27.3	14.3
Educational & Health Services	28	19	15	47.4	86.7
Leisure & Hospitality	12	17	14	-29.4	-14.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4	6	5	-33.3	-20.0

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.  
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

The full UI claims report for March 2026 is available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0326\\_UI.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0326_UI.pdf).

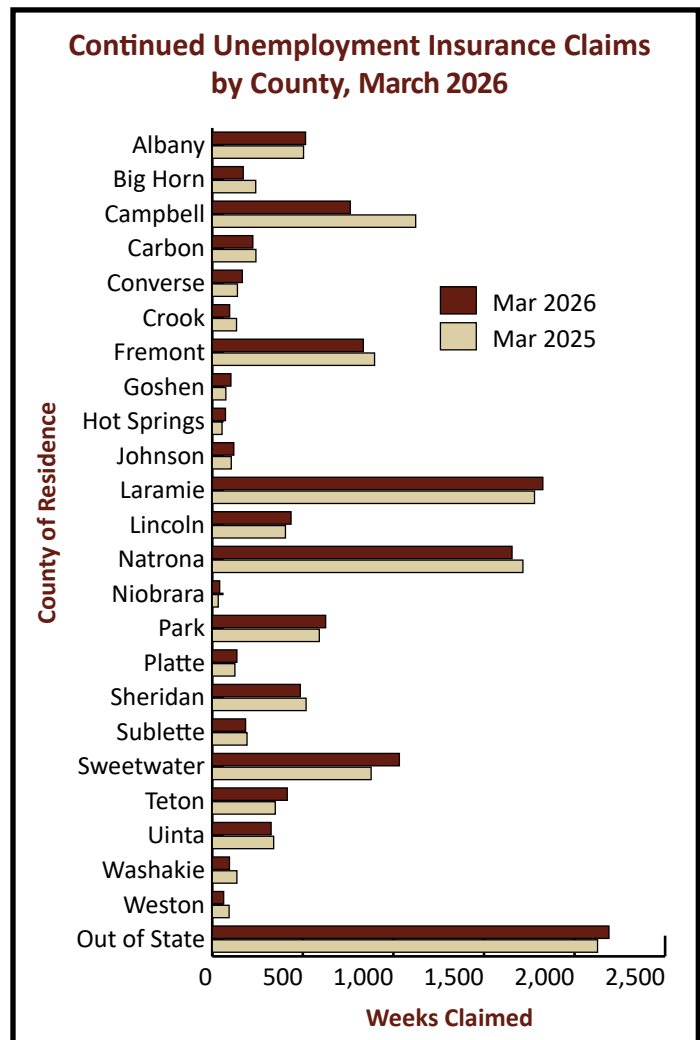
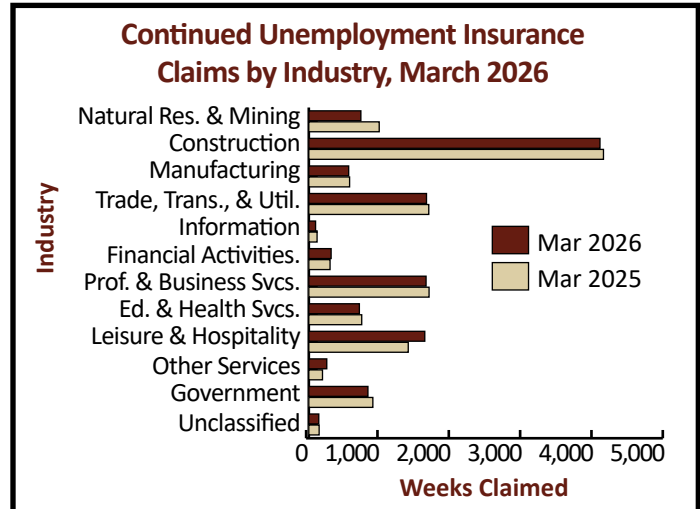
# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

*The total number of continued weeks claimed in Wyoming decreased from prior-year levels for the second consecutive month in March 2026.*

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Mar 26	Feb 26	Mar 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	12,634	14,134	12,849	-10.6	-1.7
Total Unique Claimants	4,288	4,516	4,349	-5.0	-1.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,372	6,306	5,691	-14.8	-5.6
Natural Resources & Mining	730	760	987	-3.9	-26.0
Mining	658	667	889	-1.3	-26.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	51	57	40	-10.5	27.5
Construction	4,082	4,951	4,131	-17.6	-1.2
Manufacturing	559	594	572	-5.9	-2.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,292	6,773	6,113	-7.1	2.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,650	1,873	1,682	-11.9	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	302	327	291	-7.6	3.8
Retail Trade	729	830	766	-12.2	-4.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	619	715	624	-13.4	-0.8
Information	95	88	116	8.0	-18.1
Financial Activities	313	352	298	-11.1	5.0
Professional & Business Services	1,644	1,926	1,686	-14.6	-2.5
Educational & Health Services	709	701	742	1.1	-4.4
Leisure & Hospitality	1,626	1,554	1,394	4.6	16.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	252	274	192	-8.0	31.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	829	897	898	-7.6	-7.7
Federal Government	303	371	503	-18.3	-39.8
State Government	102	113	75	-9.7	36.0
Local Government	423	412	319	2.7	32.6
Local Education	87	70	49	24.3	77.6
UNCLASSIFIED	140	156	145	-10.3	-3.4
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,825	1,979	1,779	-7.8	2.6
Total Unique Claimants	619	660	621	-6.2	-0.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	804	951	748	-15.5	7.5
Construction	753	893	674	-15.7	11.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	887	911	904	-2.6	-1.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	243	248	266	-2.0	-8.6
Financial Activities	64	87	72	-26.4	-11.1
Professional & Business Services	211	225	207	-6.2	1.9
Educational & Health Services	184	164	169	12.2	8.9
Leisure & Hospitality	128	122	120	4.9	6.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	96	81	86	18.5	11.6
UNCLASSIFIED	36	35	40	2.9	-10.0
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,655	1,956	1,715	-15.4	-3.5
Total Unique Claimants	570	644	575	-11.5	-0.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	760	937	755	-18.9	0.7
Construction	522	687	558	-24.0	-6.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	832	943	916	-11.8	-9.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	230	284	335	-19.0	-31.3
Financial Activities	57	44	64	29.5	-10.9
Professional & Business Services	210	258	243	-18.6	-13.6
Educational & Health Services	140	155	100	-9.7	40.0
Leisure & Hospitality	106	125	128	-15.2	-17.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46	55	37	-16.4	24.3
UNCLASSIFIED	15	19	5	-21.1	200.0

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



**Wyoming Department of Workforce  
Services, Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602**

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