

# TRENDS

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Research &amp; Planning

## The Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce in 2024

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Analyst

*In 2024, more than 350,000 individuals had wages in Wyoming at any time during the year. This article provides information on Wyoming's workforce by age, sex, industry and county of employment, and more.*

Each year, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed demographic tables for the Wyoming workforce. These tables include information about the number of workers, average number of employers worked for, average number of quarters worked, and average annual wages, and are broken out by sex, age group, and nonresident status. This information is available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>.

The data in these tables were calculated by linking the Wyoming Wage Records database to other administrative data. *Wage records* include all individuals working in the state based on data from employer quarterly employment and wage reports that are provided to the

Unemployment Insurance (UI) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

This article contains data for all individuals who worked in the state in 2024, with each individual counted only once. The published demographics data provide general overview of worker characteristics that include wages, industry of work, length of time spent with a particular employer, within an industry, and in the Wyoming workforce, and demographics such as age and sex.

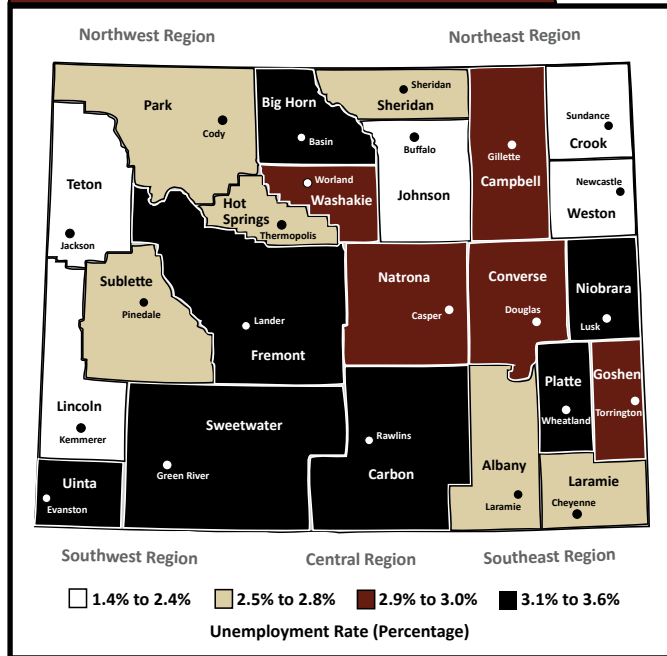
This article focuses specifically on the age and sex characteristics of people working in Wyoming in 2024. Chapter 6 in the *2025 Wyoming*

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. shopping habits have changed substantially over the last 30 years. Since 1992, nonstore retailers (especially ecommerce), have grown exponentially, with more than a 2,000% increase in sales. ... page 7
- Continued Unemployment Insurance claims in construction increased by more than 40% from July 2024 to July 2025. ... page 22

### Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, July 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

*Workforce Annual Report* looks at changes in the demographics over time in Wyoming's workforce, and is available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2025/2025\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf#page=38](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2025/2025_Annual_Report.pdf#page=38).

## County

Overall, as shown in Table 1, 44.2% of Wyoming's workforce in 2024 was male, 39.2% was female, and 16.6% were nonresidents. The term *nonresidents* refers to individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Nonresident workers frequently are individuals who come to Wyoming for seasonal or temporary work from another state or country. Some nonresident workers may move to Wyoming for long-term employment.

Counts are revised each year as demographic data become available. For example, a male may have been a nonresident worker in Wyoming in 2024, but then obtained a Wyoming driver's license in 2025. When R&P updates its demographics data each year, data are backfilled and that person will be counted as a resident male worker.

Overall, 18 of Wyoming's 23 counties had a higher proportion of male workers than female (see Table 1). These included Sweetwater (50.4% male to 39.8% female), Campbell (51.4% male to 39.4% female), and Natrona (48.8% male to 42.6% female) counties.

In comparison, only Niobrara County had a noticeably larger proportion of female workers (51.3%) compared to

males (42.9%). The counties in which nonresidents made up the greatest proportion of workers included Teton (39.0%), Carbon (19.1%), Lincoln (13.5%), and Sublette (13.5%).

Table 2 (see page 4) shows the percentage of persons working in Wyoming by selected age group and county. Albany County, where the University of Wyoming is located, had the largest percentage of workers who were younger than the age of 25 (22.3%).

**Table 1: Persons Working in Wyoming by Sex and County of Residence, 2024**

County	N	% Female	% Male	% Non-resident <sup>a</sup>
Albany	18,913	44.0	47.3	8.8
Big Horn	4,947	42.4	50.8	6.8
Campbell	29,829	39.4	51.4	9.2
Carbon	8,556	37.3	43.7	19.1
Converse	7,037	41.2	49.0	9.8
Crook	3,225	39.8	45.1	15.1
Fremont	19,197	45.6	44.9	9.4
Goshen	4,810	48.0	45.1	6.9
Hot Springs	2,236	47.5	45.7	6.9
Johnson	4,038	44.4	45.8	9.8
Laramie	55,704	44.2	47.1	8.8
Lincoln	9,212	40.6	45.9	13.5
Natrona	47,514	42.6	48.8	8.6
Niobrara	936	51.3	42.9	5.8
Park	15,916	45.5	46.0	8.5
Platte	4,006	44.8	46.8	8.4
Sheridan	16,168	45.0	46.5	8.5
Sublette	5,004	38.0	48.5	13.5
Sweetwater	24,629	39.8	50.4	9.8
Teton	30,577	26.9	34.1	39.0
Uinta	9,773	45.4	43.3	11.3
Washakie	4,044	45.5	48.7	5.8
Weston	3,063	42.4	44.3	13.3
Unknown	22,478	7.7	12.5	79.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>351,812</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>Nonresident refers to individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to other administrative data.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/25.

Some of Wyoming's least populous rural counties had the largest percentage of workers age 65 or older, such as Hot Springs County (10.8%), Niobrara County (12.6%), and Washakie County (11.1%). Teton County had the smallest proportion of both workers under the age of 25 (8.0%) and age 65 or older (4.9%), due in part to the large proportion of nonresident workers in the county.

## Industry

Table 3 (see page 5) shows the proportion of workers in Wyoming in 2024 broken out by sex and industry. Male workers constituted the largest percentage of workers in several industries, including natural resources & mining (73.6%); manufacturing (71.6%); and wholesale trade, transportation, and utilities (70.4%). In comparison, females made up a greater proportion of persons in several other industries, such as educational services (63.7%), health care & social assistance (75.0%), and financial activities (55.3%). Nonresident workers made up approximately one in three workers in both construction (34.2%) and leisure & hospitality (32.6%).

Most industries had a larger concentration of younger workers (those younger than 25) than older workers (those 65 and older; see Table 4, page 5). In particular, at least one in four workers in retail trade (24.3%) and leisure & hospitality (26.9%) were younger than age 25, compared to only 7.7% and 3.9% age 65 or older, respectively. There were nearly equal proportions of workers in these two age groups working in financial activities, where 8.7% of workers were younger than age 25 compared to 8.2%

of workers who were age 65 or older, and in educational services where 8.3% of workers were younger than age 25 compared to 8.1% of workers who were age 65 or older.

## Older and Younger Workers by Sex

Overall, females younger than 25 made up 7.3% of all persons working in Wyoming, while males younger than

**Table 2: Persons Working in Wyoming by Selected Age and County of Residence, 2024**

County	N	% Younger than 25	% 65 or Older	All Other Age Groups
Albany	18,913	22.3	6.2	71.5
Big Horn	4,947	14.7	9.9	75.5
Campbell	29,829	16.5	5.4	78.1
Carbon	8,556	12.9	7.1	80.1
Converse	7,037	15.3	7.2	77.5
Crook	3,225	15.9	9.2	74.9
Fremont	19,197	16.2	8.3	75.6
Goshen	4,810	15.8	10.0	74.1
Hot Springs	2,236	17.7	10.8	71.4
Johnson	4,038	16.5	10.1	73.4
Laramie	55,704	16.1	6.2	77.7
Lincoln	9,212	17.3	7.5	75.2
Natrona	47,514	16.5	6.2	77.2
Niobrara	936	11.8	12.6	75.6
Park	15,916	16.7	10.0	73.5
Platte	4,006	14.8	9.7	75.5
Sheridan	16,168	17.5	8.2	74.3
Sublette	5,004	14.5	7.1	78.5
Sweetwater	24,629	16.4	5.1	78.5
Teton	30,577	8.0	4.9	87.2
Uinta	9,773	17.4	6.4	76.1
Washakie	4,044	16.3	11.1	72.8
Weston	3,063	15.2	8.7	76.1
Unknown	22,478	5.0	1.1	93.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>351,812</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>78.4</b>

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to other administrative data.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/25.



25 made up 10.7%. In addition, females 65 and older made up 3.0% of all persons working, compared to 3.5% of males 65 and older.

At the county level, there was little variation in the proportion of older and younger workers by sex (see Table 5, page 6). For example, the greatest difference among older males and females was in Crook County, where males 65 and older made up 5.3% of all persons working, compared to 3.8% of females 65 and older. Crook County also had the greatest difference between males younger than 25 (9.3%) and females younger than 25 (6.6%). In most counties, females and males made up similar proportions of persons working in these two age groups.

At the industry level, however, greater differences can be seen among younger and older workers by sex (see Table 6, page 6). Males younger than 25 made up a greater proportion than females in industries such as construction (10.8% to 1.2%) and natural resources & mining (7.5% to 1.5%).

Conversely, females

**Table 3: Persons Working in Wyoming by Sex and Industry, 2024**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry Title	N	% Female	% Male	% Non- resident <sup>a</sup>
11, 21	Natural Resources & Mining	23,837	12.4	73.6	14.1
23	Construction	38,308	8.7	57.1	34.2
31-33	Manufacturing	12,993	20.1	71.6	8.2
22, 42, 48-49	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	23,862	20.3	70.4	9.3
44-45	Retail Trade	39,964	43.6	43.5	12.9
51	Information	3,993	40.6	52.8	6.6
52-53	Financial Activities	12,853	55.3	37.2	7.5
54-56	Pro. & Business Svcs.	30,892	35.9	44.7	19.3
61	Educational Services	34,168	63.7	29.4	6.9
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	40,261	75.0	18.5	6.5
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	58,416	36.9	30.6	32.6
81	Other Services Except Public Administration	9,393	38.1	47.3	14.7
92	Public Administration	22,767	43.8	53.0	3.2
	Nonclassified Industry	105	18.1	38.1	43.8
<b>Total, All Industries</b>		<b>351,812</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>

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

<sup>b</sup>Nonresident refers to individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to other administrative data.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/25.

**Table 4: Persons Working in Wyoming by Selected Age Group, 2024**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry Title	N	% Under 25	% 65+	% Other
11, 21	Natural Resources & Mining	23,837	9.1	6.0	85.0
23	Construction	38,308	12.0	4.5	83.5
31-33	Manufacturing	12,993	12.8	5.6	81.7
22, 42, 48-49	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	23,862	8.9	7.3	83.9
44-45	Retail Trade	39,964	24.3	7.7	68.1
51	Information	3,993	11.1	7.5	81.3
52-53	Financial Activities	12,853	8.7	8.2	83.1
54-56	Professional & Business Services	30,892	10.4	7.2	82.4
61	Educational Services	34,168	8.3	8.1	83.6
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	40,261	13.6	6.8	79.6
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	58,416	26.9	3.9	69.4
81	Other Services Except Public Administration	9,393	16.9	7.7	75.2
92	Public Administration	22,767	11.8	8.2	80.2
	Nonclassified Industry	105	2.9	2.9	94.3
<b>Total, All Industries</b>		<b>351,812</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>78.4</b>

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

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to other administrative data.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/25.

**Table 5: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by Sex and Selected Age Group by County of Employment, 2024**

County	N	% Younger than 25		% 65+	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Albany	18,913	11.6	10.7	2.8	3.4
Big Horn	4,947	6.4	8.2	4.4	5.5
Campbell	29,829	7.7	8.8	2.1	3.3
Carbon	8,556	5.9	6.9	3.3	3.8
Converse	7,037	7.4	7.9	3.5	3.8
Crook	3,225	6.6	9.3	3.8	5.3
Fremont	19,197	8.0	8.2	4.1	4.2
Goshen	4,810	7.8	8.0	5.1	4.9
Hot Springs	2,236	8.9	8.9	5.6	5.2
Johnson	4,038	8.0	8.5	4.9	5.2
Laramie	55,704	7.9	8.2	3.0	3.2
Lincoln	9,212	8.5	8.8	3.3	4.2
Natrona	47,514	8.0	8.6	2.8	3.4
Niobrara	936	6.1	5.8	6.9	5.7
Park	15,916	8.1	8.5	4.9	5.0
Platte	4,006	7.2	7.6	5.2	4.5
Sheridan	16,168	8.5	9.0	4.1	4.1
Sublette	5,004	6.7	7.8	3.5	3.6
Sweetwater	24,629	7.8	8.7	2.2	3.0
Teton	30,577	3.8	4.2	2.0	2.8
Uinta	9,773	8.9	8.5	2.9	3.5
Washakie	4,044	8.0	8.3	5.1	6.0
Weston	3,063	7.1	8.1	3.9	4.8
Unknown	22,478	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.7
<b>All</b>	<b>351,812</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to other administrative data.  
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/25.

younger than 25 made up a great proportion than males in industries like health care & social assistance (11.4% to 2.3%) and leisure & hospitality (15.3% to 11.5%).

Less of a difference was seen between the sexes in the 65 and older age group. For example, males made up a greater proportion than females in wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (5.8% to 1.5%), while females made up a greater proportion than males 65 and older in health care & social assistance (5.0% to 1.9%).

**Table 6: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by Sex and Selected Age Group by Industry, 2024**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	County	N	% Younger than 25		% 65+	
			Female	Male	Female	Male
11-21	Natural Resources & Mining	23,837	1.5	7.5	1.3	4.7
23	Construction	38,308	1.2	10.8	0.9	3.6
31-33	Manufacturing	12,993	3.4	9.3	1.5	4.1
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., & Utilities	23,862	2.0	6.8	1.5	5.8
44-45	Retail Trade	39,964	11.8	12.5	4.0	3.7
51	Information	3,993	5.5	5.6	4.2	3.3
52-53	Financial Activities	12,853	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.7
54-56	Professional & Business Services	30,892	4.1	6.3	2.9	4.2
61	Educational Services	34,168	5.1	3.2	5.0	3.2
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	40,261	11.4	2.3	5.0	1.9
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	58,416	15.3	11.5	2.0	1.9
81	Other Services, Except Public Admin.	9,393	7.5	9.5	3.8	4.0
92	Public Administration	22,767	5.5	6.2	3.6	4.7
	Nonclassified	105	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.0
<b>All</b>		<b>351,812</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>

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

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to other administrative data.  
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/25.

# Three Decades of Shifting Spending Patterns in Retail Trade and Food Services

## *An Illustrated History of U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales, 1992-2025*

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

**H**ow have Americans' shopping habits changed over the last 30-plus years? Every month the U.S. Census Bureau publishes estimates of retail and food services sales by subsector. This article reviews changes in retail and food services sales from 1992 to present. Retail and food services sales are broken out by 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes and published at the subsector (3-digit NAICS) level.

Figure 1 shows the total level of retail and food services sales for each month from January 1992 to July 2025. A large part of the upward trend reflects inflation because the data are not adjusted for changes in the price level. Two major downturns can clearly be seen in the data. The first was the Great Recession. Retail and food services sales peaked at \$370.8 billion in November 2007, and then fell to \$322.4 billion in March 2009. It wasn't

until two years later, in March 2011 that sales returned to their pre-recession peak.

The second major downturn was the COVID-19 Pandemic. Retail and food services sales fell sharply from \$515.3 billion in February 2020 to \$401.0 billion in April 2020, but rebounded very quickly. Following the initial rebound, sales continued to grow, and the most recent data for July 2025 show that U.S. consumers spent \$726.3 billion in retail and food services establishments.

Figure 2 (see pages 12-13) provides an illustration of retail and food services sales by subsector for each period discussed in this article. The first bar represents January 1992, when the largest subsectors by sales were motor vehicle & parts dealers (20.5% of total sales), food

(Text continued on page 9)

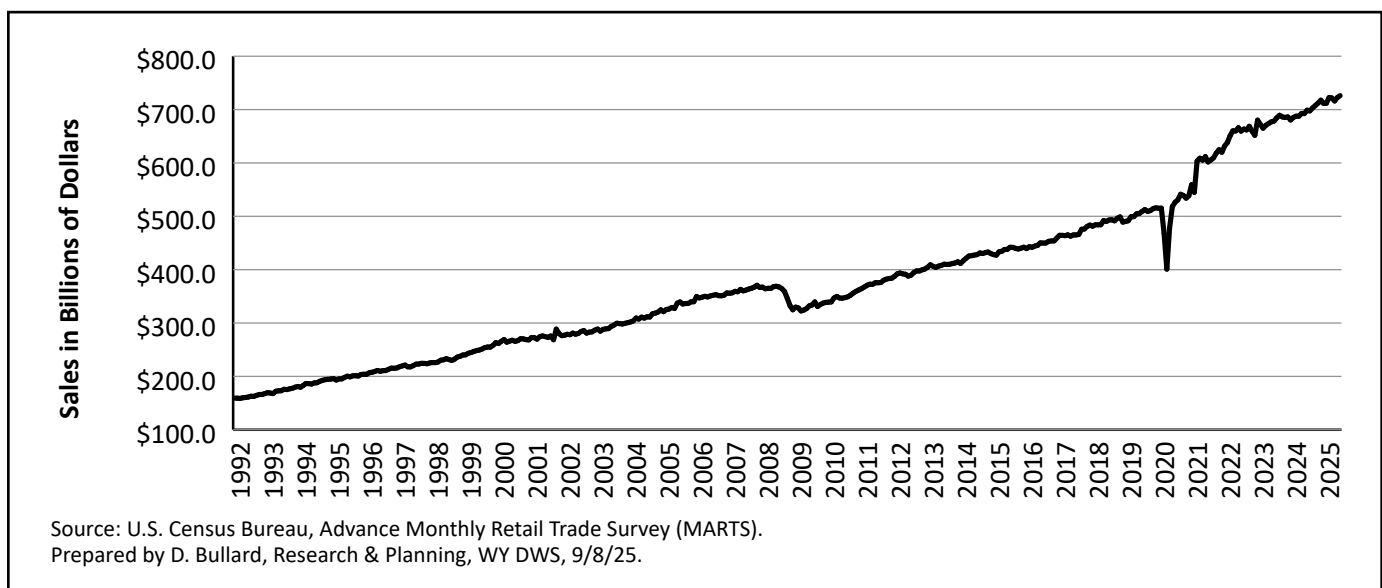


Figure 1: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales, January 1992 to July 2025

**Box 1: Examples of Specific Types of Retailers Includes in Each Subsector by 3-Digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2017) Code****Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers (441)**

- New Car Dealers
- Used Car Dealers
- Auto Parts Stores
- Tire Stores

**Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores (442)**

- Furniture Stores
- Floor Covering Stores
- Mattress Stores
- Office Furniture Stores

**Electronics & Appliance Stores (443)**

- Household Appliance Stores
- Computer Stores
- Camera Shops

**Building Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers (444)**

- Home Centers
- Nurseries
- Paint Stores
- Hardware Stores
- Farm Supply Stores

**Food & Beverage Stores (445)**

- Grocery Stores
- Specialty Food Stores
- Liquor Stores

**Health & Personal Care Stores (446)**

- Drugstores
- Pharmacies
- Cosmetic Stores
- Supplement Stores

**Gasoline Stations (447)**

- Gas Stations
- Truck Stops
- Convenience Stores (that sell gas)

**Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores (448)**

- Clothing Stores
- Shoe Stores
- Jewelry Stores

**Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores (451)**

- Sporting Goods Stores
- Bookstores
- Music Stores
- Game Stores
- Toy Stores

**General Merchandise Stores (452)**

- Department Stores
- Warehouse Clubs
- Supercenters
- Dollar Stores

**Miscellaneous Store Retailers (453)**

- Florists
- Office Supply Stores
- Thrift Stores
- Pet Stores
- Art Dealers

**Nonstore Retailers (454)**

- Ecommerce Retailers
- Web retailers
- Online retailers
- Virtual Stores
- Catalog retailers

**Food Services & Drinking Places (722)**

- Full Service Restaurants
- Fast Food Restaurants
- Food Trucks
- Caterers
- Bars



(Text continued from page 7)

& beverage stores (18.7%), general merchandise stores (12.4%), and food services & drinking places (10.5%). Box 1 (see page 8) provides examples of specific types of stores within each category. For example, the category of general merchandise stores includes department stores, supercenters, warehouse clubs, and dollar stores.

Many commonly purchased items can be found at different types of stores. Groceries, for example, can be purchased at traditional grocery stores (included in food & beverage stores), at supercenters (included in general merchandise stores), or online (included in nonstore retailers). Similarly, clothing can be purchased at clothing stores, or general merchandise stores, or at nonstore retailers. Even while buying the same things, consumers can choose to buy from different outlets, and this helps explain some of the shifts in retail and food services spending.

Prices also affect retail and food services sales. None of the retail and food services sales estimates published by the Census Bureau are adjusted for inflation, so changes in spending at gasoline stations are just as

**Table 1: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales by Subsector in Billions of Dollars, January 1992 and November 2007**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Subsector	Jan 1992	Nov 2007	Change	
				N	%
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	\$32.7	\$74.2	\$41.5	127.0
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	\$4.1	\$8.8	\$4.8	116.4
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	\$3.7	\$9.3	\$5.6	149.4
444	Bldg Mtl & Garden Equip & Supplies Dealers	\$10.7	\$26.4	\$15.7	146.4
445	Food & Beverage Stores	\$29.8	\$45.9	\$16.0	53.7
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	\$7.3	\$19.7	\$12.4	169.5
447	Gasoline Stations	\$12.7	\$41.9	\$29.2	231.0
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$9.5	\$18.3	\$8.8	93.0
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	\$3.1	\$6.7	\$3.6	115.4
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$19.8	\$48.9	\$29.0	146.6
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$3.6	\$8.6	\$5.0	138.3
454	Nonstore Retailers	\$5.4	\$25.4	\$20.0	369.5
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	\$16.8	\$36.8	\$20.0	119.3

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/8/25.

**Table 2: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales by Subsector in Billions of Dollars, November 2007 and March 2009**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Subsector	Nov 2007	Mar 2009	Change	
				N	%
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	\$74.2	\$51.7	-\$22.5	-30.3
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	\$8.8	\$6.9	-\$2.0	-22.6
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	\$9.3	\$8.0	-\$1.4	-14.5
444	Bldg Mtl & Garden Equip & Supplies Dealers	\$26.4	\$22.0	-\$4.4	-16.7
445	Food & Beverage Stores	\$45.9	\$46.2	\$0.3	0.7
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	\$19.7	\$20.7	\$1.0	4.9
447	Gasoline Stations	\$41.9	\$28.7	-\$13.2	-31.4
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$18.3	\$16.0	-\$2.2	-12.1
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	\$6.7	\$6.2	-\$0.5	-7.6
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$48.9	\$48.7	-\$0.1	-0.3
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$8.6	\$7.7	-\$0.9	-10.7
454	Nonstore Retailers	\$25.4	\$23.3	-\$2.1	-8.3
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	\$36.8	\$36.6	-\$0.1	-0.4

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/8/25.

**Table 3: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales by Subsector in Billions of Dollars, March 2009 and February 2020**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Subsector	Mar 09	Feb 2020	Change	
				N	%
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	\$51.7	\$101.5	\$49.7	96.2
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	\$6.9	\$10.0	\$3.2	46.4
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	\$8.0	\$7.2	-\$0.8	-9.6
444	Bldg Mtl & Garden Equip & Supplies Dealers	\$22.0	\$31.8	\$9.9	45.0
445	Food & Beverage Stores	\$46.2	\$64.2	\$18.0	39.0
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	\$20.7	\$29.2	\$8.6	41.5
447	Gasoline Stations	\$28.7	\$41.4	\$12.7	44.0
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$16.0	\$22.0	\$6.0	37.4
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	\$6.2	\$6.4	\$0.2	3.4
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$48.7	\$60.6	\$11.9	24.4
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$7.7	\$10.3	\$2.6	34.2
454	Nonstore Retailers	\$23.3	\$63.3	\$40.0	171.4
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	\$36.6	\$67.4	\$30.7	84.0

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research &amp; Planning, WY DWS, 9/8/25.

likely to reflect changes in gasoline prices as changes in the volume of gasoline sold.

As seen in Figure 1, retail and food service sales rose steadily from 1992 to 2007. The second bar in Figure 2 shows the breakout of retail and food service spending at its pre-recession peak in November 2007. Motor vehicle & parts dealers maintained its spot as the single largest component of retail and food services sales (20.0%). It was followed by general merchandise stores at 13.2%, food & beverage stores at 12.4%, and gasoline stations at 11.3%. Thus, compared to January 1992, sales at general merchandise stores accounted for a larger percentage of overall sales (up from 12.4% to 13.2%), while food & beverage stores accounted for a smaller percentage (down from 18.7% to 12.4%). Gasoline stations rose from 7.9% to 11.3% as the price of fuel increased. Nonstore retailers, which includes internet based stores, rose from 3.4% to 6.9%.

Table 1 (see page 9) compares January 1992 sales to November 2007. In percentage terms, the largest increase in sales occurred at nonstore retailers (up \$20.0 billion, or 369.5%), reflecting the rapid growth of Internet retail. The second largest

**Table 4: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales by Subsector in Billions of Dollars, February 2020 and April 2020**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Subsector	Feb 2020	Apr 2020	Change	
				N	%
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	\$101.5	\$64.3	-\$37.1	-36.6
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	\$10.0	\$3.9	-\$6.1	-61.2
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	\$7.2	\$3.3	-\$3.9	-54.3
444	Bldg Mtl & Garden Equip & Supplies Dealers	\$31.8	\$31.6	-\$0.3	-0.8
445	Food & Beverage Stores	\$64.2	\$70.5	\$6.3	9.8
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	\$29.2	\$26.1	-\$3.1	-10.5
447	Gasoline Stations	\$41.4	\$26.9	-\$14.5	-35.0
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$22.0	\$2.7	-\$19.3	-87.6
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	\$6.4	\$3.5	-\$2.8	-44.6
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$60.6	\$55.8	-\$4.8	-7.9
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$10.3	\$6.3	-\$4.0	-39.1
454	Nonstore Retailers	\$63.3	\$75.3	\$12.0	18.9
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	\$67.4	\$30.7	-\$36.6	-54.4

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research &amp; Planning, WY DWS, 9/8/25.

increase was seen at gasoline stations (up \$29.2 billion, or 231.0%). According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average price of a gallon of gasoline rose from \$1.073 in January 1992 to \$3.069 in November 2007. The smallest increase was at food & beverage stores (\$16.0 billion, or 53.7%).

The third bar in Figure 2 shows the breakout of retail and food service sales at the bottom of the Great Recession. Between November 2007 and March 2009, retail and food services sales fell by \$48.1 billion (13.0%). Comparing November 2007 to March 2009 reveals that Americans were spending a smaller proportion at motor vehicle and parts dealers (down from 20.0% to 16.0%), gasoline stations (down from 11.3% to 8.9%), food services & drinking places (down from 11.3% to 9.9%), and more at general merchandise stores (up from 13.2% to 15.1%) and food & beverage stores (up from 12.4% to 14.3%). In other words, at the depth of the Great Recession, consumer spending was focused more on necessities like groceries, and less on luxuries such as eating out. It also appears that some consumers might have been putting off the purchase of vehicles.

**Table 5: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales by Subsector in Billions of Dollars, April 2020 and July 2025**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Subsector	Apr 2020	Jul 2025	Change	
				N	%
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	\$64.3	\$139.1	\$74.8	116.2
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	\$3.9	\$11.7	\$7.8	200.0
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	\$3.3	\$7.5	\$4.2	128.7
444	Bldg Mtl & Garden Equip & Supplies Dealers	\$31.6	\$39.9	\$8.3	26.3
445	Food & Beverage Stores	\$70.5	\$85.0	\$14.5	20.6
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	\$26.1	\$39.7	\$13.5	51.7
447	Gasoline Stations	\$26.9	\$51.2	\$24.3	90.4
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$2.7	\$26.6	\$23.9	874.2
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	\$3.5	\$8.0	\$4.4	125.4
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$55.8	\$77.4	\$21.5	38.6
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$6.3	\$14.9	\$8.6	136.5
454	Nonstore Retailers	\$75.3	\$127.0	\$51.8	68.8
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	\$30.7	\$98.3	\$67.6	219.9

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/8/25.

**Table 6: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales by Subsector in Billions of Dollars, January 1992 and July 2025**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Subsector	Jan 1992	Jul 2025	Change	
				N	%
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	\$32.7	\$139.1	\$106.4	325.7
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	\$4.1	\$11.7	\$7.6	185.2
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	\$3.7	\$7.5	\$3.8	101.4
444	Bldg Mtl & Garden Equip & Supplies Dealers	\$10.7	\$39.9	\$29.2	272.8
445	Food & Beverage Stores	\$29.8	\$85.0	\$55.2	184.9
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	\$7.3	\$39.7	\$32.3	442.3
447	Gasoline Stations	\$12.7	\$51.2	\$38.6	304.8
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$9.5	\$26.6	\$17.2	181.5
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	\$3.1	\$8.0	\$4.9	156.8
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$19.8	\$77.4	\$57.6	290.6
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$3.6	\$14.9	\$11.3	311.4
454	Nonstore Retailers	\$5.4	\$127.0	\$121.6	2,245.7
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	\$16.8	\$98.3	\$81.5	486.6

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Advance Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MARTS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/8/25.

Table 2 (see page 9) summarizes the data in a different way. In terms of dollars (rather than percentages of the total), during the Great Recession retail and food services sales fell everywhere except two categories: food & beverage stores and health & personal care stores. The largest

decreases were at motor vehicle & parts dealers (-\$22.5 billion, or -30.3%), gasoline stations (-\$13.2 billion, or -31.4%), and building material & garden equipment & supplies dealers (-\$4.4 billion, or -16.7%).

The pre-pandemic peak of retail and food

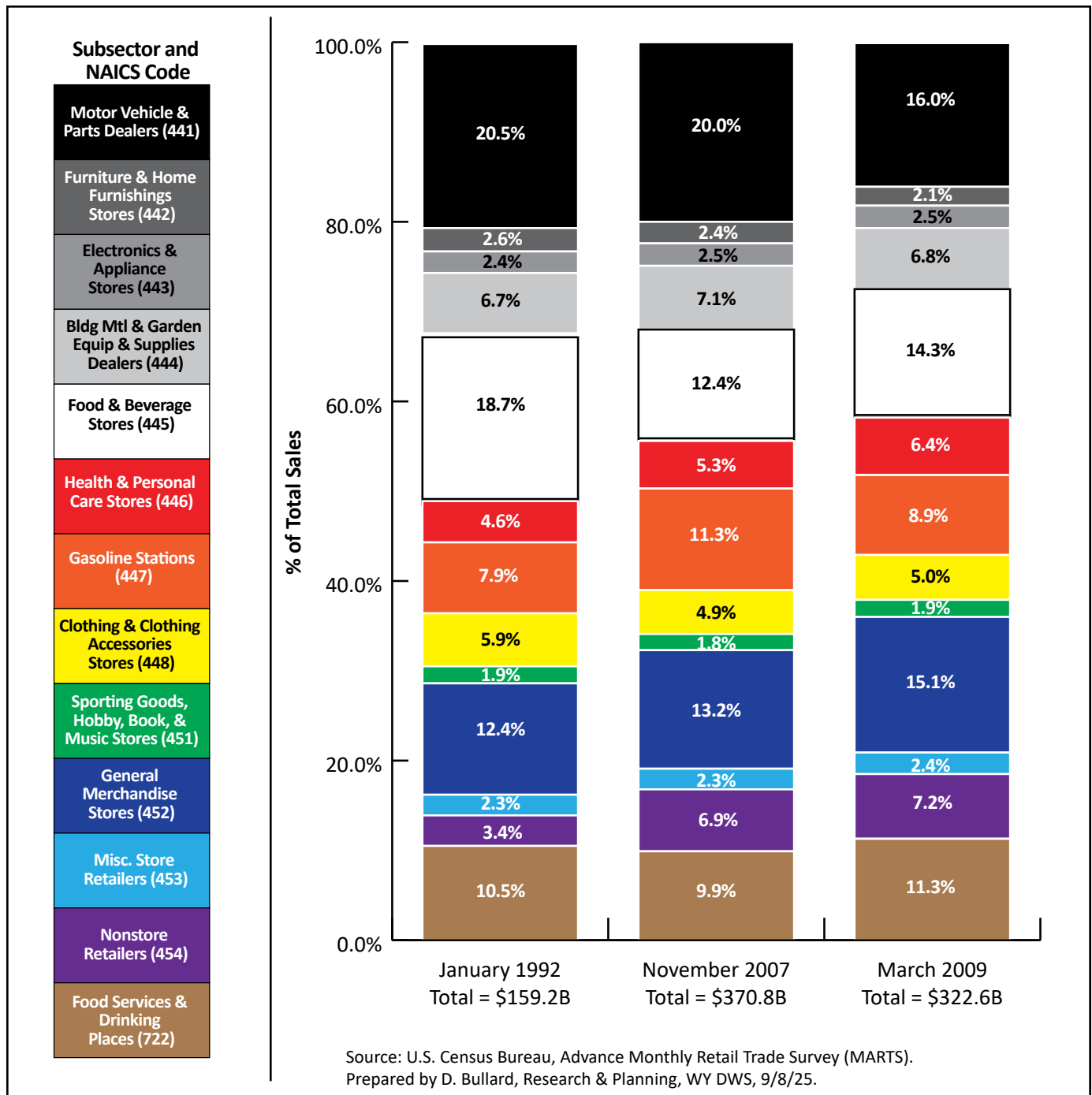


Figure 2: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales by Subsector for Selected Months and Years (continued on page 7)

services sales occurred in February 2020 and is represented by the fourth bar in Figure 2. Motor vehicle & parts dealers rebounded from 16.0% of retail sales to 19.7%, food services & drinking places rebounded from 11.3% to 13.1%, and the real winner was nonstore retailers, which rose from 7.2% to 12.3%.

The growth in spending at nonstore retailers reflects U.S. consumers transitioning to more online purchases. Sales at nonstore retailers rose by \$40.0 billion (171.4%; see Table 3, page 10). That huge increase likely reflected consumers shifting their spending away from electronics & appliance stores (down \$767

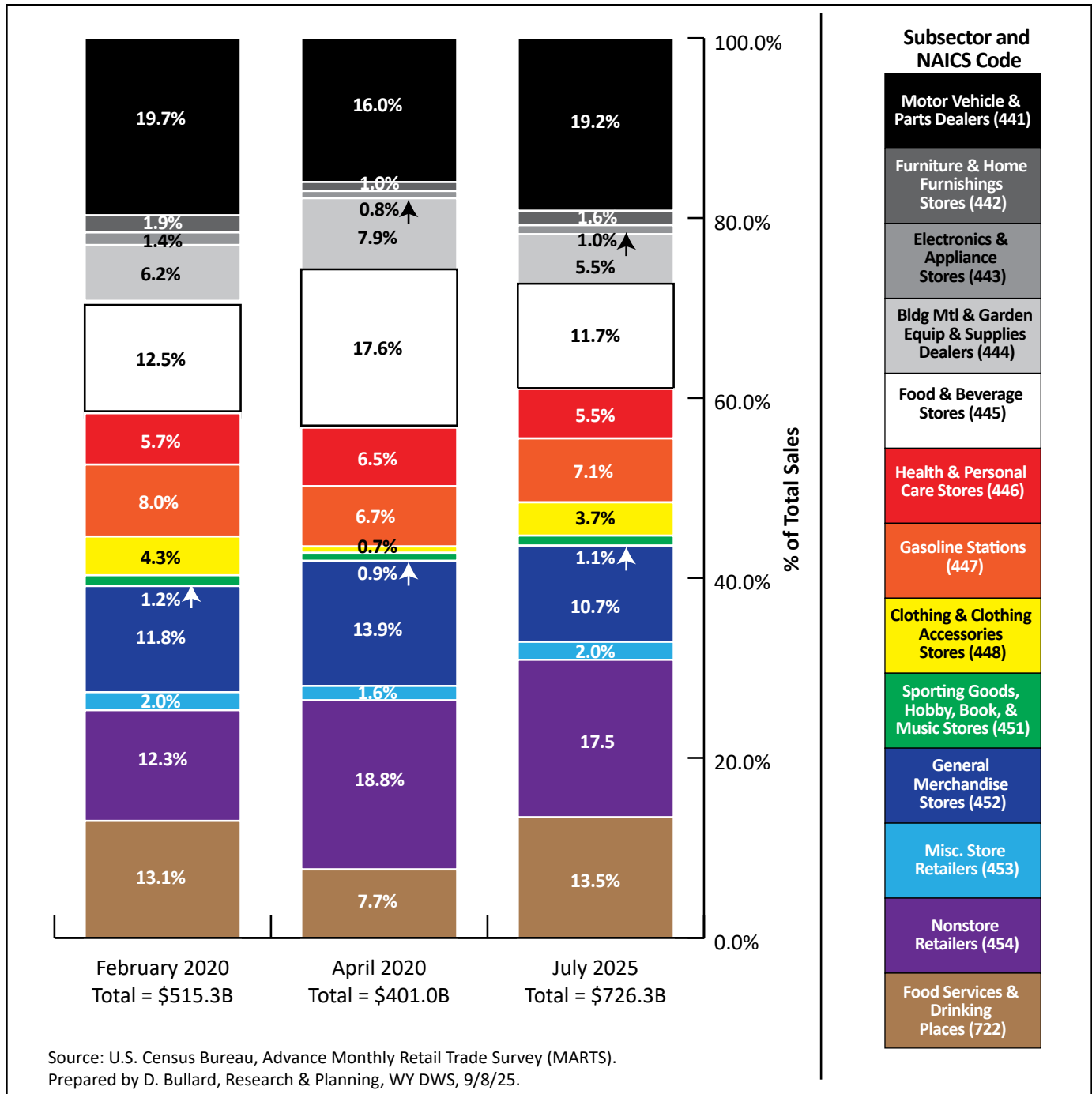


Figure 2: U.S. Retail and Food Services Sales by Subsector for Selected Months and Years (continued from page 6)



million, or 9.6%) and sporting goods, hobby, book, & music stores (up \$210 million, or 3.4%). During this time period (March 2009 to February 2020), the consumer price index rose 21.6%. Therefore, subsectors, such as sporting goods, hobby, book, & music stores, where sales rose less than 21.6% likely saw decreasing sales volumes (after adjusting for inflation).

The fifth bar in Figure 2 shows the pattern of retail and food services sales at the height of the pandemic in April 2020. From February 2020 to April 2020, total retail and food service sales fell \$114.3 billion, or 22.2%. During that two-month period, sales fell in every category except nonstore retailers (up \$12.0 billion, or 18.9%) and food & beverage stores (up \$6.3 billion or 9.8%; see Table 4, page 10).

From February 2020 to April 2020, sales at clothing & clothing accessories stores fell by \$19.3 billion, or 87.6%.

The current situation in retail and food services sales is shown in the sixth and final bar in Figure 2. Motor vehicle & parts dealers accounted for the largest part of retail sales (19.2%) and it was followed by nonstore retailers (17.5%), and food services & drinking places (13.5%). In January 1992, nonstore retailers only made up 3.4% of retail sales.

Table 5 (see page 11) compares the current retail landscape to the height of the pandemic. In percentage terms, the largest sales increase occurred at clothing & clothing accessories stores (\$23.9 billion, or 874.2%). This large increase is partly a function of the very sharp contraction in sales at clothing retailers that occurred during the pandemic. The second largest sales increase was at food services & drinking places (\$67.6 billion, or 219.9%). The smallest percentage increase occurred at food & beverage stores (\$14.5

billion, or 20.6%). As seen in Table 4, food & beverage stores did not see sales decline during the pandemic, so they did not need to make up for any loss.

Table 6 (see page 11) summarizes the changes over the entire time period. By far, the largest percentage increase in sales was at nonstore retailers (up \$121.6 billion, or 2,245.7%). The slowest growth was electronics & appliance stores (\$3.8 billion, or 101.4%); sporting goods, hobby, book & music stores (\$4.9 billion, or 156.8%); and clothing & clothing accessories stores (\$17.2 billion, or 181.5%). It appears that those three categories of retailers were negatively affected by the shift to online retail.

In summary, several important changes have occurred in the U.S. retail and food services sector. First, the growth in nonstore retailers, especially ecommerce, has been dramatic, up over 2,000%. Second, a large part of that growth has come at the expense of electronics & appliance stores; sporting goods, hobby, book, & music stores; and clothing & clothing accessories stores. Third, there has been a shift away from traditional grocery stores (in the food & beverage stores category) towards warehouse clubs and supercenters (in the general merchandise stores category). Finally, U.S. consumers are spending much more on eating out. Food services & drinking places had the second largest percentage increase in sales from 1992 to 2025.

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau publishes “experimental” state retail sales data, starting with January 2019. Instead of dollar values, they publish over-the-year percentage change in retail sales. Reviewing their data for Wyoming reveals that even within the relatively short time frame of January 2019 to May 2025, many values are suppressed which limits the value of the data series.

## Wyoming Unemployment Steady at 3.3% in July 2025

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 held steady from June to July at 3.3%. Wyoming's unemployment rate was unchanged from its July 2024 level and lower than the current U.S. rate of 4.2%.

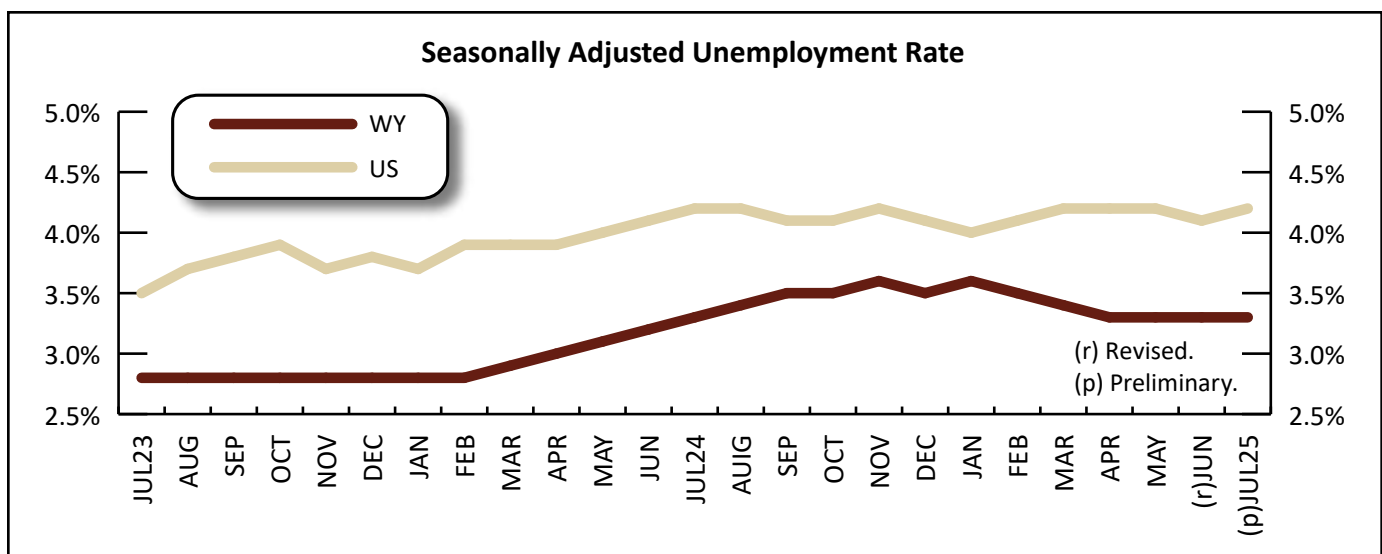
From June to July, county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased. Unemployment rates often fall in July because of seasonal job gains in construction, leisure & hospitality, and professional & business services. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Sheridan (down from 3.6% to 2.5%), Hot Springs (down from 3.9% to 2.8%), Goshen (down from 4.1% to 3.0%), and Carbon (down from 4.4% to 3.3%) counties.

<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.

From July 2024 to July 2025, unemployment rates fell in 19 counties, rose slightly in three counties, and remained unchanged in Goshen County (3.0%). The largest decreases were seen in Weston (down from 3.1% to 2.4%), Laramie (down from 3.4% to 2.8%), Sheridan (down from 3.0% to 2.5%), and Johnson (down from 2.7% to 2.2%) counties. Niobrara County's unemployment rate rose from 2.6% to 3.3%.

In July, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County at 1.4%, Crook County at 2.1%, Lincoln County at 2.2%, and Johnson County at 2.2%. The highest rates were reported in Big Horn County at 3.6%, Fremont County at 3.5%, and Sweetwater County at 3.5%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 299,200 in July 2024 to 301,300 in July 2025, an increase of 2,100 jobs (0.7%).



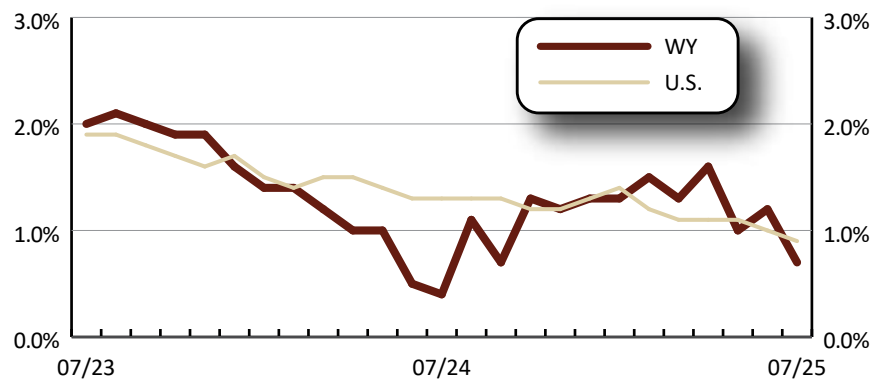
# Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, July 2025

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

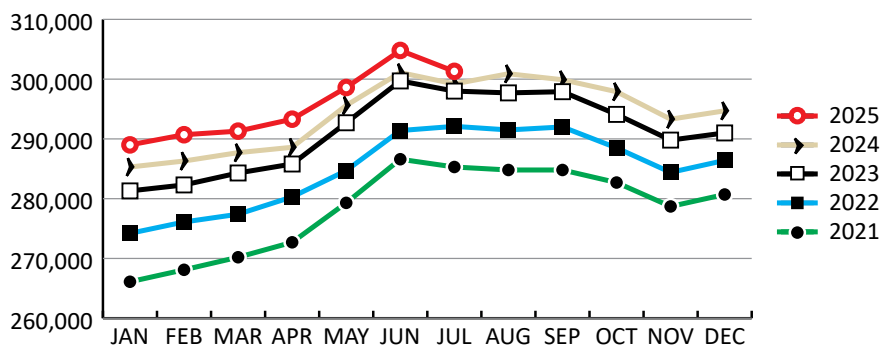
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>303,850</b>	<b>301,300</b>	<b>-2,550</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	15,552	15,000	-552	-3.7%
Construction	26,077	24,400	-1,677	-6.9%
Manufacturing	10,577	10,600	23	0.2%
Wholesale Trade	8,235	7,900	-335	-4.2%
Retail Trade	31,208	31,600	392	1.2%
Transportation & Utilities	14,533	14,400	-133	-0.9%
Information	3,075	3,000	-75	-2.5%
Financial Activities	11,562	11,800	238	2.0%
Professional & Business Services	22,945	23,000	55	0.2%
Educational & Health Services	29,619	29,300	-319	-1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	44,516	45,200	684	1.5%
Other Services	16,859	16,400	-459	-2.8%
Government	69,092	68,700	-392	-0.6%

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in July 2025 and based on QCEW data through December 2024.

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



## Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



## State Unemployment Rates July 2025 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.0
California	5.5
Puerto Rico	5.5
Nevada	5.4
Michigan	5.3
Ohio	5.0
Oregon	5.0
Kentucky	4.9
New Jersey	4.9
Alaska	4.8
Massachusetts	4.8
Rhode Island	4.8
Illinois	4.6
Colorado	4.5
Louisiana	4.5
Washington	4.5
New Mexico	4.2
South Carolina	4.2
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Arizona	4.1
Delaware	4.1
Missouri	4.1
Mississippi	4.0
New York	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Texas	4.0
Connecticut	3.8
Kansas	3.8
Arkansas	3.7
Florida	3.7
Idaho	3.7
Iowa	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
West Virginia	3.7
Indiana	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Virginia	3.6
Minnesota	3.5
Georgia	3.4
Maryland	3.4
Utah	3.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Maine	3.2
New Hampshire	3.1
Oklahoma	3.1
Wisconsin	3.1
Alabama	3.0
Nebraska	3.0
Montana	2.8
Hawaii	2.7
Vermont	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
South Dakota	1.9

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

### State Unemployment Rates July 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Jun 25 Jul 25	Jul 24 Jul 25
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.7	4.7	5.0	0.0	-6.0
Construction	2.5	2.4	2.2	4.2	13.6
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	50.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Jun 25 Jul 25	Jul 24 Jul 25
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-2.2
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	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-2.5</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Jun 25 Jul 25	Jul 24 Jul 25
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	-3.1
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
Leisure & Hospitality	11.9	10.3	11.7	15.5	1.7
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.4
California	6.1
Michigan	6.0
Puerto Rico	5.7
Kentucky	5.6
Nevada	5.6
New Jersey	5.6
Ohio	5.5
Oregon	5.4
New Mexico	5.2
Illinois	4.8
Massachusetts	4.8
Arizona	4.7
Delaware	4.7
Louisiana	4.7
Missouri	4.7
Rhode Island	4.7
South Carolina	4.7
Mississippi	4.6
New York	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Alaska	4.5
Washington	4.5
Kansas	4.4
Tennessee	4.4
Arkansas	4.3
Connecticut	4.2
Indiana	4.2
Texas	4.2
Florida	4.1
Iowa	4.1
West Virginia	4.0
Colorado	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Idaho	3.8
Maryland	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Virginia	3.8
Georgia	3.6
Utah	3.5
Nebraska	3.2
Oklahoma	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
New Hampshire	3.1
Alabama	2.9
Maine	2.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Montana	2.7
Hawaii	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Vermont	2.5
South Dakota	1.9

## Economic Indicators

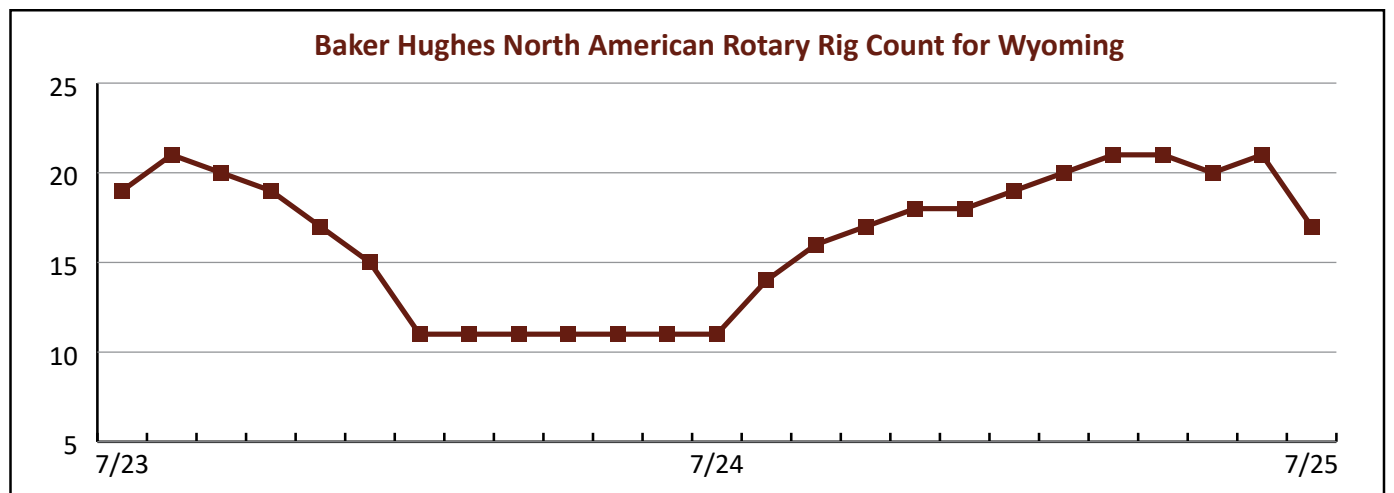
by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

*The number of multiple jobholders in the U.S. fell 1.9% from July 2024 to July 2025.*

	Jul 2025 (p)	Jun 2025 (r)	Jul 2024 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>301,300</b>	<b>304,800</b>	<b>299,200</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Wyoming State Government	14,700	15,100	13,700	-2.6	7.3
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	49,900	49,900	49,000	0.0	1.8
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,800	40,900	40,900	-0.2	-0.2
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,243,000	8,703,000	8,402,000	-5.3	-1.9
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	457,000	654,000	449,000	-30.1	1.8
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,838,000	4,659,000	4,718,000	3.8	2.5
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	8,677	7,182	7,235	20.8	19.9
Benefits Paid	\$4,420,289	\$3,655,505	\$3,537,588	20.9	25.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$509.43	\$508.98	\$475.13	0.1	7.2
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	323.0	322.6	314.5	0.2	2.7
Food & Beverages	337.1	336.6	328.0	0.2	2.8
Housing	348.2	347.6	335.1	0.2	3.9
Apparel	129.2	130.8	129.5	-1.3	-0.2
Transportation	273.5	273.4	273.3	0.0	0.0
Medical Care	583.9	581.0	564.0	0.5	3.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	141.6	141.0	138.3	0.4	2.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	146.7	146.6	146.2	0.1	0.3
Other Goods & Services	582.4	580.5	560.7	0.3	3.9
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	262.5	260.6	257.3	0.7	2.0
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	197	168	188	17.3	4.8
Valuation	\$74,078,000	\$65,243,000	\$70,563,000	13.5	5.0
Single Family Homes	183	153	172	19.6	6.4
Valuation	\$72,307,000	\$63,603,000	\$68,602,000	13.7	5.4
Casper MSA <sup>1</sup> Building Permits	18	17	22	5.9	-18.2
Valuation	\$4,105,000	\$5,220,000	\$3,943,000	-21.4	4.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	38	37	30	2.7	26.7
Valuation	\$6,980,000	\$7,063,000	\$6,277,000	-1.2	11.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>

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

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





## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*From July 2024 to July 2025, unemployment rates fell in 19 counties, rose slightly in three counties, and remained unchanged in Goshen County.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2025 (p)	Jun 2025 (r)	Jul 2024 (b)	Jul 2025 (p)	Jun 2025 (r)	Jul 2024 (b)	Jul 2025 (p)	Jun 2025 (r)	Jul 2024 (b)	Jul 2025 (p)	Jun 2025 (r)	Jul 2024 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>44,585</b>	<b>45,305</b>	<b>45,923</b>	<b>43,199</b>	<b>43,474</b>	<b>44,348</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Big Horn	5,341	5,378	5,349	5,149	5,133	5,146	192	245	203	3.6	4.6	3.8
Fremont	17,442	17,860	17,845	16,831	17,076	17,149	611	784	696	3.5	4.4	3.9
Hot Springs	2,293	2,319	2,359	2,228	2,228	2,290	65	91	69	2.8	3.9	2.9
Park	15,548	15,779	16,200	15,149	15,226	15,730	399	553	470	2.6	3.5	2.9
Washakie	3,961	3,969	4,170	3,842	3,811	4,033	119	158	137	3.0	4.0	3.3
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>51,086</b>	<b>51,490</b>	<b>52,753</b>	<b>49,750</b>	<b>49,691</b>	<b>51,213</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Campbell	23,437	23,669	24,303	22,761	22,800	23,565	676	869	738	2.9	3.7	3.0
Crook	4,033	4,091	4,187	3,950	3,980	4,093	83	111	94	2.1	2.7	2.2
Johnson	4,630	4,621	4,899	4,530	4,482	4,769	100	139	130	2.2	3.0	2.7
Sheridan	15,906	15,959	16,122	15,502	15,387	15,643	404	572	479	2.5	3.6	3.0
Weston	3,080	3,150	3,242	3,007	3,042	3,143	73	108	99	2.4	3.4	3.1
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>63,519</b>	<b>63,007</b>	<b>65,128</b>	<b>61,899</b>	<b>60,835</b>	<b>63,388</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Lincoln	10,723	11,027	11,005	10,490	10,680	10,721	233	347	284	2.2	3.1	2.6
Sublette	4,464	4,504	4,539	4,352	4,346	4,416	112	158	123	2.5	3.5	2.7
Sweetwater	19,448	19,754	20,212	18,767	18,904	19,517	681	850	695	3.5	4.3	3.4
Teton	18,764	17,570	19,200	18,499	17,165	18,889	265	405	311	1.4	2.3	1.6
Uinta	10,120	10,152	10,172	9,791	9,740	9,845	329	412	327	3.3	4.1	3.2
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>79,564</b>	<b>79,740</b>	<b>80,427</b>	<b>77,362</b>	<b>76,769</b>	<b>77,840</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Albany	21,168	21,446	20,853	20,633	20,698	20,242	535	748	611	2.5	3.5	2.9
Goshen	5,538	5,580	5,701	5,373	5,352	5,531	165	228	170	3.0	4.1	3.0
Laramie	48,431	48,166	49,272	47,077	46,363	47,617	1,354	1,803	1,655	2.8	3.7	3.4
Niobrara	879	916	920	850	882	896	29	34	24	3.3	3.7	2.6
Platte	3,548	3,632	3,681	3,429	3,474	3,554	119	158	127	3.4	4.4	3.5
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>54,196</b>	<b>54,075</b>	<b>56,002</b>	<b>52,587</b>	<b>51,992</b>	<b>54,198</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Carbon	6,237	6,347	6,721	6,030	6,070	6,495	207	277	226	3.3	4.4	3.4
Converse	6,644	6,663	6,845	6,450	6,410	6,624	194	253	221	2.9	3.8	3.2
Natrona	41,315	41,065	42,436	40,107	39,512	41,079	1,208	1,553	1,357	2.9	3.8	3.2
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>292,949</b>	<b>293,616</b>	<b>300,232</b>	<b>284,797</b>	<b>282,762</b>	<b>290,986</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>10,854</b>	<b>9,246</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.3	3.3	3.3
U.S. ....										4.6	4.4	4.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.2	4.1	4.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2025. Run Date 08/2025.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

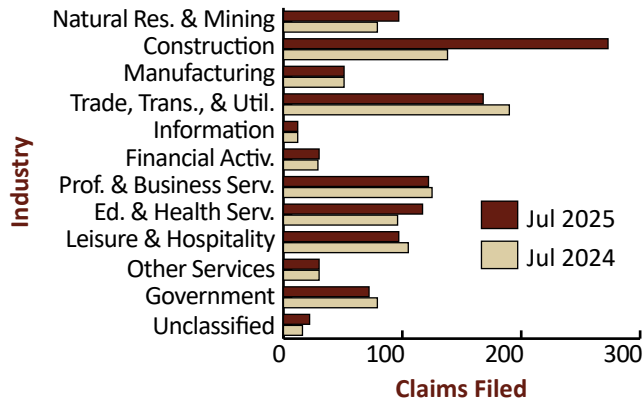
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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

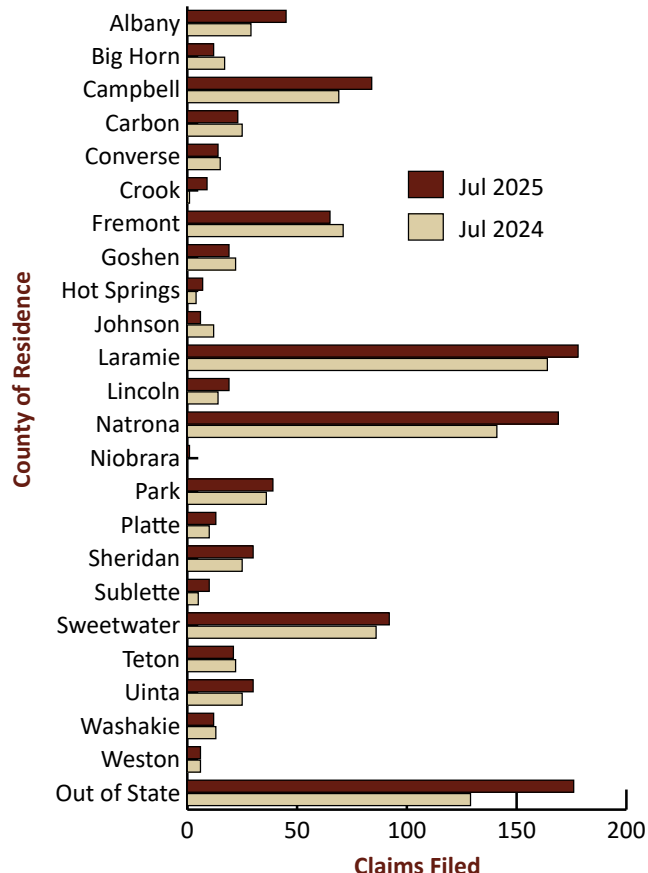
by: **Michael Moore, Research Supervisor**

*There were 1,098 initial claims in July 2025, up from 956 in July 2024 (142, or 14.9%).*

## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2025



## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2025



## Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>57.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	97	85	79	14.1	22.8
Mining	96	77	74	24.7	29.7
Construction	273	312	138	-12.5	97.8
Manufacturing	51	63	51	-19.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	168	173	190	-2.9	-11.6
Wholesale Trade	29	31	32	-6.5	-9.4
Retail Trade	93	79	109	17.7	-14.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	45	62	49	-27.4	-8.2
Information	12	11	12	9.1	0.0
Financial Activities	30	25	29	20.0	3.4
Professional & Business Services	122	103	125	18.4	-2.4
Educational & Health Services	117	182	96	-35.7	21.9
Leisure & Hospitality	97	112	105	-13.4	-7.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	30	41	30	-26.8	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
Federal Government	12	14	9	-14.3	33.3
State Government	8	3	9	166.7	-11.1
Local Government	51	58	60	-12.1	-15.0
Local Education	19	27	12	-29.6	58.3
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>

## Laramie County

<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Construction	40	44	12	-9.1	233.3
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	33	29	36	13.8	-8.3
Financial Activities	6	9	N/D	-33.3	N/D
Professional & Business Services	32	22	48	45.5	-33.3
Educational & Health Services	24	16	16	50.0	50.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11	16	N/D	-31.3	N/D
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>-26.7</b>

## Natrona County

<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>65.6</b>
Construction	31	33	14	-6.1	121.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	39	27	33	44.4	18.2
Financial Activities	4	5	10	-20.0	-60.0
Professional & Business Services	20	12	11	66.7	81.8
Educational & Health Services	13	27	17	-51.9	-23.5
Leisure & Hospitality	15	20	21	-25.0	-28.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>

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 July 2025 is available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0725\\_UI.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0725_UI.pdf).

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

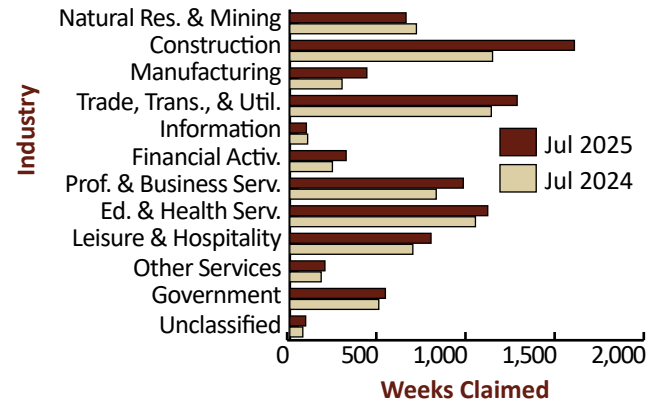
by: **Michael Moore, Research Supervisor**

*The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 6,916 in July 2024 to 8,066 in July 2025 (1,150, or 16.6%).*

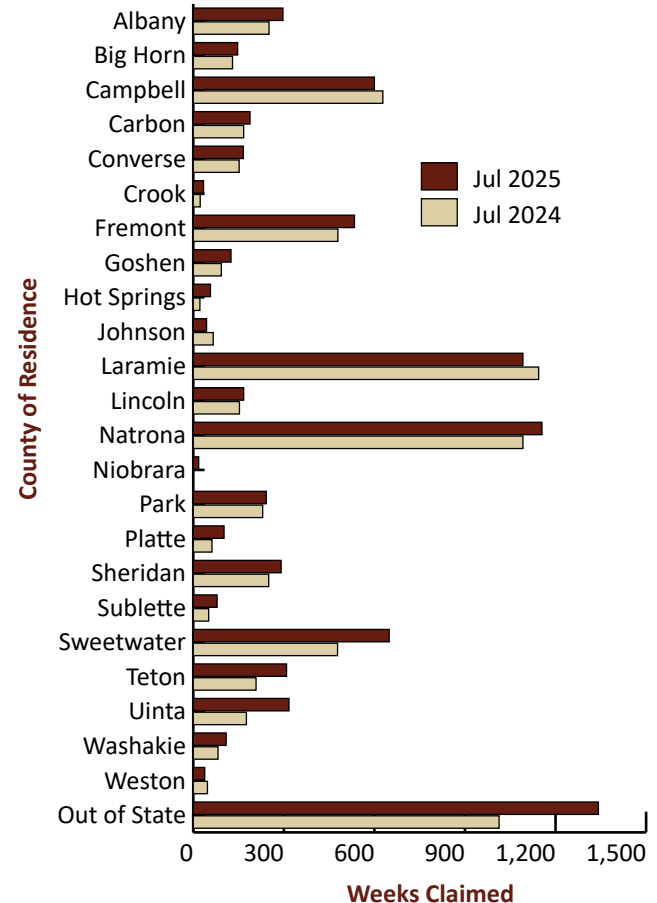
Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 25	Jun 25	Jul 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	8,066	8,128	6,916	-0.8	16.6
Total Unique Claimants	2,272	2,864	2,007	-20.7	13.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,682	2,675	2,142	0.3	25.2
Natural Resources & Mining	652	661	710	-1.4	-8.2
Mining	636	624	666	1.9	-4.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	34	34	57	0.0	-40.4
Construction	1,596	1,557	1,137	2.5	40.4
Manufacturing	432	456	293	-5.3	47.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,759	4,904	4,200	-3.0	13.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,275	1,388	1,130	-8.1	12.8
Wholesale Trade	254	276	196	-8.0	29.6
Retail Trade	609	676	647	-9.9	-5.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	411	436	286	-5.7	43.7
Information	93	107	100	-13.1	-7.0
Financial Activities	316	326	239	-3.1	32.2
Professional & Business Services	973	950	821	2.4	18.5
Educational & Health Services	1,110	1,012	1,041	9.7	6.6
Leisure & Hospitality	792	915	690	-13.4	14.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	197	203	176	-3.0	11.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	536	448	499	19.6	7.4
Federal Government	54	43	51	25.6	5.9
State Government	55	56	70	-1.8	-21.4
Local Government	426	348	378	22.4	12.7
Local Education	122	74	90	64.9	35.6
UNCLASSIFIED	89	99	73	-10.1	21.9
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,085	1,092	1,149	-0.6	-5.6
Total Unique Claimants	323	397	328	-18.6	-1.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	183	227	226	-19.4	-19.0
Construction	146	177	160	-17.5	-8.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	793	777	812	2.1	-2.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	215	234	235	-8.1	-8.5
Financial Activities	89	90	51	-1.1	74.5
Professional & Business Services	206	180	253	14.4	-18.6
Educational & Health Services	131	130	120	0.8	9.2
Leisure & Hospitality	100	95	90	5.3	11.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	75	51	78	47.1	-3.8
UNCLASSIFIED	32	35	32	-8.6	0.0
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,090	1,155	1,073	-5.6	1.6
Total Unique Claimants	312	402	313	-22.4	-0.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	289	352	301	-17.9	-4.0
Construction	123	143	100	-14.0	23.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	773	769	721	0.5	7.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	260	280	204	-7.1	27.5
Financial Activities	49	47	65	4.3	-24.6
Professional & Business Services	126	114	94	10.5	34.0
Educational & Health Services	168	164	229	2.4	-26.6
Leisure & Hospitality	111	111	81	0.0	37.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18	22	50	-18.2	-64.0
UNCLASSIFIED	9	9	0	0.0	N/A

<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.

### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2025



### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2025



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

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