

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

2025Q4 Quarterly Update

Wyoming Employment Drops Again in Fourth Quarter

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

This article provides an overview of Wyoming's employment and wages in fourth quarter 2025 at the county and industry levels. Despite consecutive quarters of over-the-year job losses, the last two quarters of 2025 are unlikely to mark the start of a new economic downturn.

Wyoming's average monthly employment fell from the prior year in fourth quarter 2025 (2025Q4), marking the second consecutive quarter of minimal over-the-year job losses. Prior to 2025Q3, Wyoming employment had increased over the year for 17 consecutive quarters dating back to 2021Q2 (see Figure 1, page 3, and Figure 2, page 5). Wyoming lost more than 1,400 jobs from 2024Q4 to 2025Q4, a decrease of 0.5% (see Table 1). However, total wages increased by \$177.5 million (3.9%), and the state's average weekly wage increased by \$55, or 4.4%.

Job losses in Wyoming are typically seen during periods of *economic downturn*, which the Research & Planning (R&P)

section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has defined as a period of at least two consecutive quarters

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2024Q4 and 2025Q4

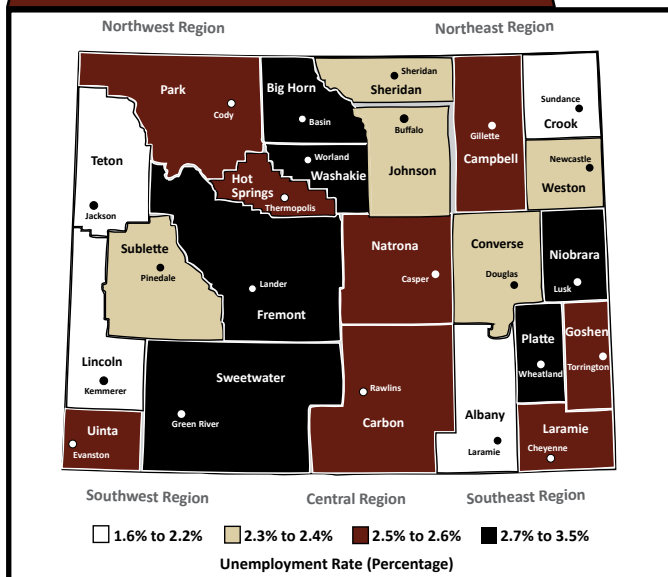
	2025Q4	2024Q4	Change, 2024Q4-2025Q4	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	280,298	281,711	-1,413	-0.5
Total Wages	\$4.7 Billion	\$4.5 Billion	\$177.5 Million	3.9
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,297	\$1,242	\$55	4.4

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming had seven growing industries in 2025Q4, along with seven declining industries. ... page 17
- Wyoming's turnover rate in 2025Q4 was 27.8%, down 0.5% over the year. Leisure & hospitality had the highest turnover rate with 48.7%. ... page 20

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



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(Text continued from page 1)

of over-the-year decreases in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

Wyoming has faced three such economic downturns over the last 16 years: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1 (see Figure 2, page 5). Each downturn was preceded by declining energy prices (Moore, 2021), but all three also had their own unique circumstances. These periods of downturn are indicated by shaded boxes in the figures presented with this article.

Although 2025Q4 marked the second consecutive quarter of over-the-year job losses, this period does not meet the definitions of an economic downturn, since

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Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Statistics for Wyoming, 2025Q4

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/25Q4_QCEW/toc.htm

total wages continued to increase. During each of the previous three downturns, declines in employment and wages began in the same quarter; despite job losses of approximately half a percent in 2025Q3 and 2025Q4, total wages increased by 1.5% and 3.9%, respectively (see Table 2, page 4). Preliminary data for 2026Q1 show this trend continuing, with approximately 715 jobs lost (-0.3%) and an increase of \$243.4 million (5.6%) in total wages.

(Text continued on page 5)

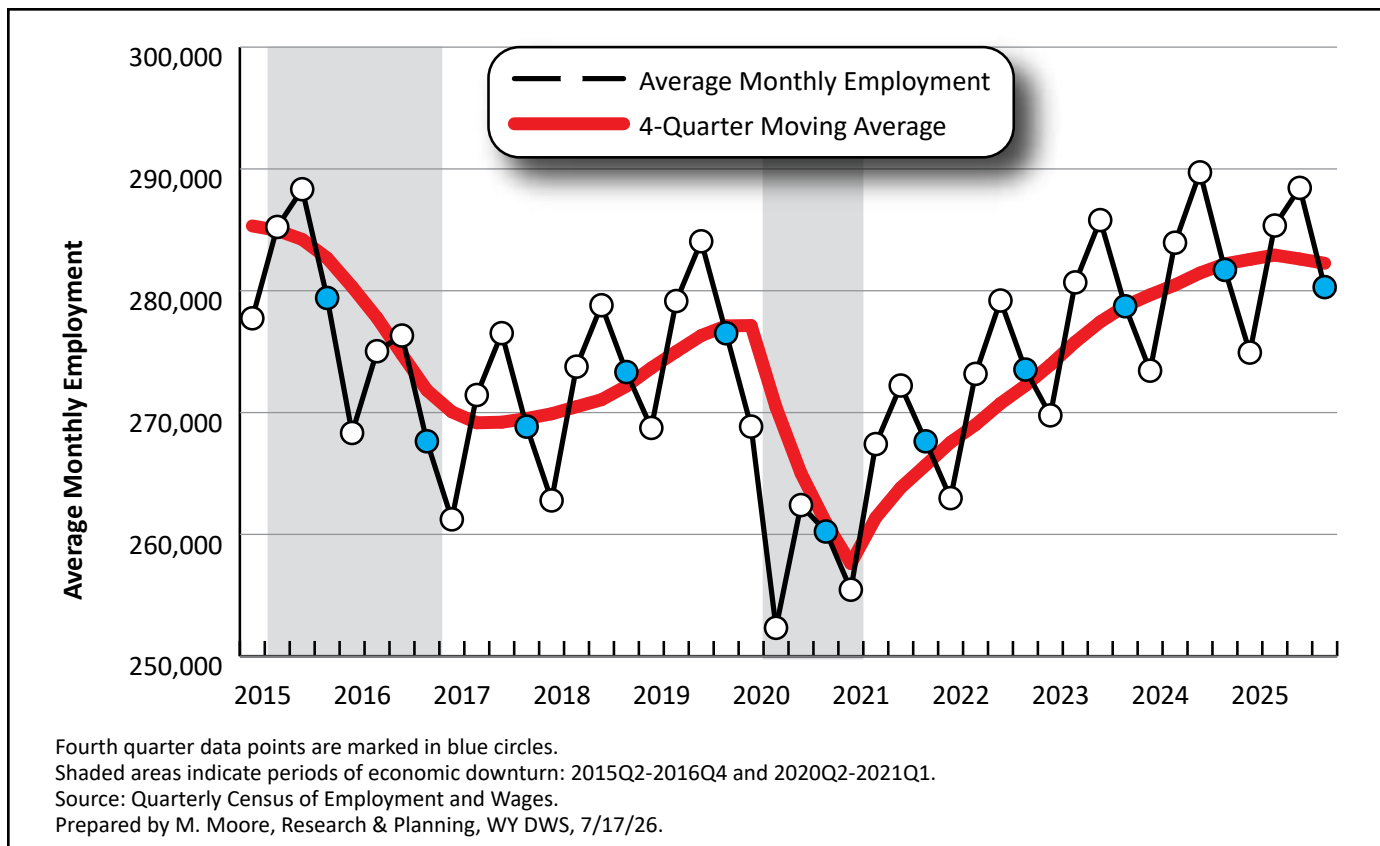


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2015Q4-2025Q4

Year/ Quarter	Average Monthly Employment	Over-the-Year Change		Total Wages (in Millions)	Over-the-Year Change		Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%		\$	%		\$	%
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016Q1	268,325	-9,412	-3.4	\$2,971.2	-\$249.8	-7.8	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6	\$3,035.6	-\$183.9	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2	\$3,107.2	-\$134.9	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017Q1	261,234	-7,091	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$17.6	0.6	\$880	\$28	3.3
2017Q2	271,441	-3,596	-1.3	\$3,089.1	\$53.5	1.8	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,520	197	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.2	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,845	1,203	0.4	\$3,273.7	\$162.3	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.7
2018Q1	262,788	1,554	0.6	\$3,121.6	\$132.8	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,771	2,331	0.9	\$3,205.4	\$116.3	3.8	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,812	2,292	0.8	\$3,277.9	\$159.5	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,327	4,482	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$201.6	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	5,951	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.4	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,383	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$174.3	5.4	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,248	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.7	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,181	1.2	\$3,646.3	\$171.0	4.9	\$1,014	\$36	3.7
2020Q1	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,825	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$33	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1	255,457	-13,392	-5.0	\$3,162.1	-\$189.1	-5.6	\$952	-\$7	-0.7
2021Q2	267,414	15,085	6.0	\$3,429.3	\$265.3	8.4	\$986	\$22	2.3
2021Q3	272,220	9,816	3.7	\$3,519.6	\$318.3	9.9	\$995	\$56	6.0
2021Q4	267,639	7,404	2.8	\$3,976.3	\$388.4	10.8	\$1,143	\$82	7.8
2022Q1	262,975	7,518	2.9	\$3,629.3	\$467.2	14.8	\$1,062	\$109	11.5
2022Q2	273,178	5,764	2.2	\$3,723.4	\$294.1	8.6	\$1,048	\$62	6.3
2022Q3	279,197	6,977	2.6	\$3,937.5	\$417.9	11.9	\$1,085	\$90	9.1
2022Q4	273,530	5,891	2.2	\$4,041.2	\$64.9	1.6	\$1,136	-\$6	-0.6
2023Q1	269,770	6,795	2.6	\$4,017.0	\$387.7	10.7	\$1,145	\$84	7.9
2023Q2	280,687	7,509	2.7	\$4,001.7	\$278.4	7.5	\$1,097	\$48	4.6
2023Q3	285,799	6,602	2.4	\$4,129.0	\$191.5	4.9	\$1,111	\$26	2.4
2023Q4	278,727	5,197	1.9	\$4,320.7	\$279.5	6.9	\$1,192	\$56	4.9
2024Q1	273,440	3,670	1.4	\$4,185.3	\$168.3	4.2	\$1,177	\$32	2.8
2024Q2	283,944	3,257	1.2	\$4,223.7	\$221.9	5.5	\$1,144	\$48	4.3
2024Q3	289,720	3,920	1.4	\$4,436.7	\$307.7	7.5	\$1,178	\$67	6.0
2024Q4	281,711	2,984	1.1	\$4,549.2	\$228.4	5.3	\$1,242	\$50	4.2
2025Q1	274,923	1,484	0.5	\$4,341.5	\$156.2	3.7	\$1,215	\$37	3.2
2025Q2	285,353	1,409	0.5	\$4,354.6	\$130.9	3.1	\$1,174	\$30	2.6
2025Q3	288,445	-1,275	-0.4	\$4,503.5	\$66.8	1.5	\$1,201	\$23	2.0
2025Q4(p)	280,298	-1,413	-0.5	\$4,726.7	\$177.5	3.9	\$1,297	\$55	4.4

(p)Preliminary. Boxed areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

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

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

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 3)

In addition, non-seasonally adjusted estimates from the Current Employment Statistics program indicate job gains in Wyoming during the first six months of 2026 (see the figure titled, "Wyoming nonagricultural wage and salary employment" on the bottom of page 22). Bullard (2026) noted that in June 2026, Wyoming employment increased by 2,500 jobs (0.8%) compared to June 2025.

Each prior downturn began due to a significant event: the U.S. Great Recession in 2007, large scale layoffs and job losses in Wyoming's energy sector in 2015, and the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Such

an event has not happened nationally or locally prior to the most recent job losses.

Over-the-year job losses were not unique to Wyoming in 2025Q4. Job losses also were seen in surrounding states such as Colorado (-0.5%), Montana (-0.2%), and Nebraska (-0.2%). Idaho (1.7%) and Utah (1.5%) both added jobs, while employment was unchanged (0.0%) in South Dakota. Average monthly employment for the U.S. increased by 0.2% (BLS, 2026).

This article looks at quarterly employment and wages at the county and industry levels for 2025Q4 in Wyoming, with special attention paid to three of the state's largest industries: mining

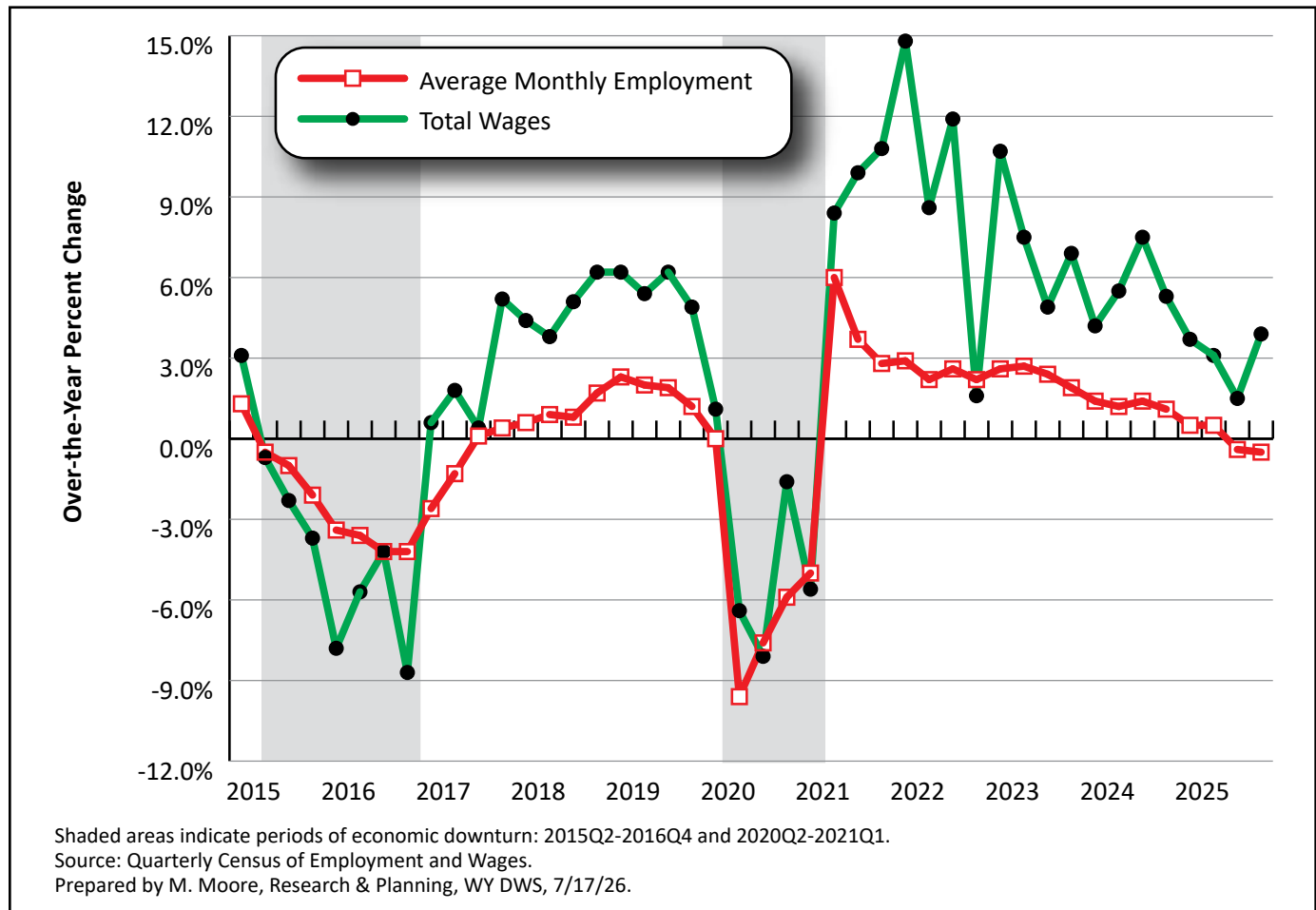


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

(including oil & gas), construction, and leisure & hospitality.

The data discussed in this article are from the QCEW, and Wyoming data for 2025Q4 are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/25Q4_QCEW/toc.htm.

Industry

Wyoming's average monthly employment in 2025Q4 was 280,298, a loss of 1,413 jobs (-0.5%) compared to

2024Q4 (see Table 3). The state had \$4.7 billion in total wages, up \$177.5 million (3.9%) over the year. Wyoming's average weekly wage increased from \$1,242 to \$1,297 (\$55, or 4.4%).

Wyoming's total wages typically peak during fourth quarter each year, when employees may receive bonuses or lump-sum payments (see Figure 3, page 7).

Industries are organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure for construction (NAICS 23) can

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2024Q4-2025Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2025Q4	2024Q4	Change		2025Q4	2024Q4	Change	
				N	%			\$	%
	Ownership - Total	280,298	281,711	-1,413	-0.5	\$4,726.7	\$4,549.2	\$177.5	3.9
	Ownership - Private	212,143	213,050	-906	-0.4	\$3,626.1	\$3,482.1	\$144.0	4.1
11	Agriculture	2,829	2,762	67	2.4	\$40.9	\$36.4	\$4.5	12.5
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	15,301	15,977	-676	-4.2	\$436.8	\$447.8	-\$11.0	-2.4
23	Construction	23,390	24,254	-864	-3.6	\$489.3	\$483.1	\$6.2	1.3
31-33	Manufacturing	10,502	10,512	-10	-0.1	\$231.8	\$221.1	\$10.6	4.8
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	21,223	20,805	418	2.0	\$460.4	\$445.2	\$15.2	3.4
44-45	Retail Trade	30,241	30,328	-86	-0.3	\$304.9	\$291.5	\$13.3	4.6
51	Information	3,009	3,045	-36	-1.2	\$65.0	\$63.0	\$2.0	3.2
52-53	Financial Activities	11,284	11,305	-21	-0.2	\$285.9	\$278.6	\$7.3	2.6
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	21,866	21,855	11	0.1	\$516.7	\$451.2	\$65.5	14.5
61	Educational Services	2,141	2,374	-233	-9.8	\$25.0	\$28.2	-\$3.2	-11.4
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	26,702	26,444	259	1.0	\$395.3	\$377.2	\$18.1	4.8
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	36,215	35,971	245	0.7	\$269.8	\$260.3	\$9.5	3.7
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,426	7,395	30	0.4	\$104.0	\$97.7	\$6.2	6.4
99	Unclassified	15	24	-9	-38.0	\$0.3	\$0.7	-\$0.5	-61.1
	Total Government	68,154	68,661	-508	-0.7	\$1,100.6	\$1,067.1	\$33.5	3.1
	Federal Government	7,468	7,909	-440	-5.6	\$167.4	\$176.9	-\$9.5	-5.4
	State Government	12,767	12,975	-208	-1.6	\$219.9	\$215.6	\$4.3	2.0
	Local Government	47,919	47,778	141	0.3	\$713.3	\$674.6	\$38.7	5.7
61	Educational Services	23,544	23,493	51	0.2	\$304.0	\$287.2	\$16.8	5.8
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	9,664	9,515	148	1.6	\$198.8	\$185.2	\$13.6	7.4

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

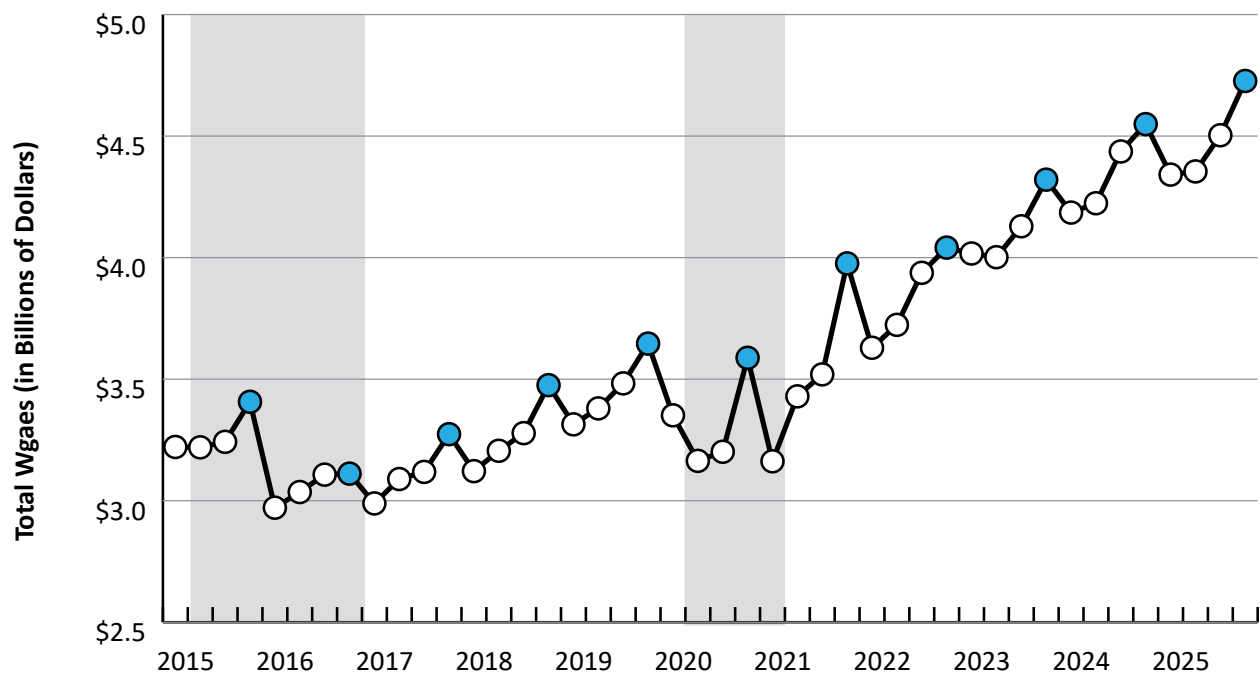
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

be found in Box 1 on page 4. This section discusses statewide employment and wages at the sector (or two-digit NAICS) level, with further discussion on the more detailed subsector (three-digit NAICS), industry (four-digit NAICS), and detailed industry (six-digit NAICS) for certain sectors.

Substantial over-the-year job losses were seen in construction (-864, or -3.6%); mining, including oil & gas (-676, or -4.2%); total government (-508, or -0.7%); and private educational services (-233, or -9.8%; see Table 3, page 6). Those job losses were somewhat offset by job gains in wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (418, or 2.0%); health care & social assistance (259, or 1.0%); and leisure & hospitality (245, or 0.7%).

Wyoming employers paid \$4.7 billion in total wages in 2025Q4, an over-the-year increase of \$177.5 million, or 3.9%. Over-the-year increases in total wages were seen in nearly all industries, with the greatest gains found in professional & business services (\$65.5 million, or 14.5%); health care & social assistance (\$18.1 million, or 4.8%); and wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (\$15.2 million, or 3.4%).

The only industries with losses in total wages were mining, including oil & gas (-\$11.0 million, or -2.4%); educational services (-\$3.2 million, or -11.4%); and federal government (-\$9.5 million, or -5.4%). Despite job losses in 2025Q4, total wages in construction increased by \$6.2 million, or 1.3%.



Fourth quarter data points are marked in blue circles.
 Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

Figure 3: Total Wages in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

The number of jobs in Wyoming's mining sector has consistently declined over the last 10 years, from a high of 26,527 in 2015Q1 to 15,301 in 2025Q4. In other words, Wyoming's mining sector lost 11,226 jobs during that period, or 42.3% (see Figures 4 and 5).

Wyoming's mining sector (NAICS 21) is made up of three subsectors (see Table 4, page 9): oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211); mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212); and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). Average monthly employment fell from 15,977 in 2024Q4 to 15,301 in 2025Q4 (-676, or -4.2%). Substantial job losses were seen in support activities for mining (-478, or -7.1%) and mining, except oil & gas (-197, or -2.9%).

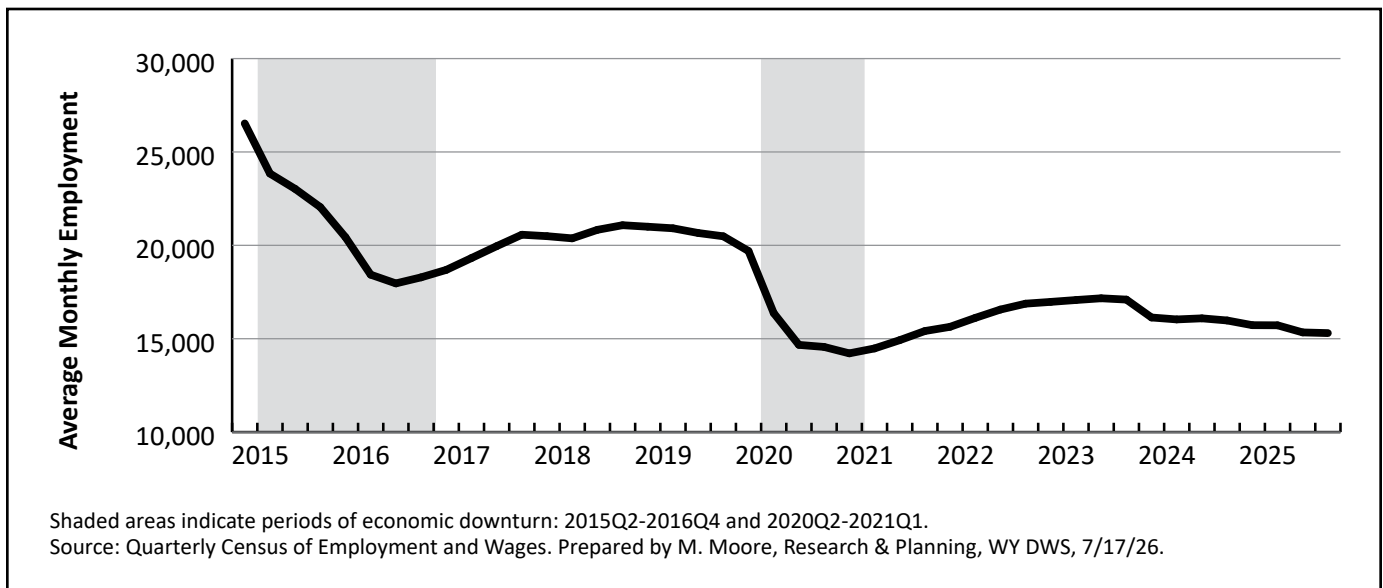


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

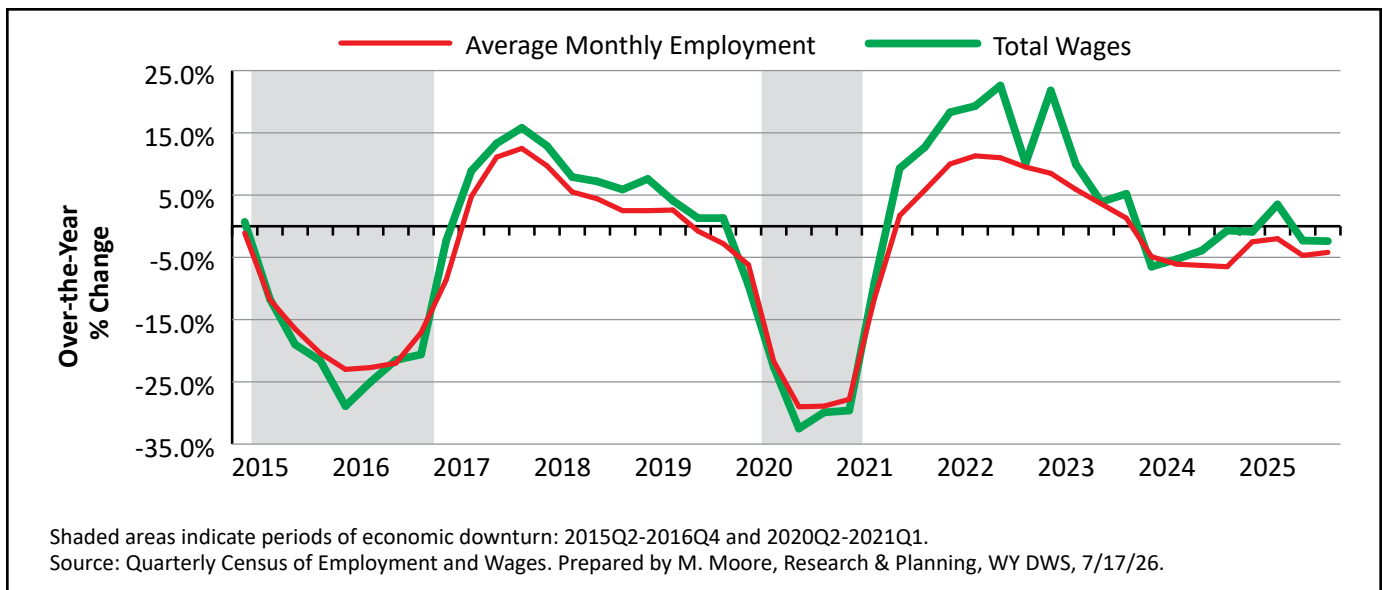


Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

Employment was largely unchanged for the oil & gas extraction subsector (-1, or 0.0%). At the more detailed industry level, coal mining lost 74 jobs (-2.1%) and metal ore mining added 100 (59.9%).

Mining (including oil & gas) had \$436.8 million in total wages in 2025Q4, down \$11.0 million (-2.4%) compared to 2024Q4.

In 2025Q4, mining contributed 5.5%

of the state's jobs and 9.2% of total wages. Over the last decade, mining (including oil & gas) has contributed a shrinking proportion of Wyoming's total jobs and wages. In 2015Q4, mining contributed 7.9% of all jobs and 14.7% of the state's total wages.

Construction (NAICS 23)

Over the last several years, Wyoming's

Table 4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2024Q4 and 2025Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2025Q4	2024Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2025Q4	2024Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%			\$	%
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction - Private	15,301	15,977	-676	-4.2	\$436.8	\$447.8	-\$11.0	-2.4
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,355	2,356	-1	0.0	\$86.5	\$84.5	\$2.0	2.4
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	814	872	-58	-6.7	\$30.6	\$32.6	-\$2.0	-6.2
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,541	1,484	58	3.9	\$55.9	\$51.9	\$4.0	7.7
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	6,709	6,906	-197	-2.9	\$194.4	\$196.3	-\$1.9	-1.0
2121	Coal Mining	3,434	3,508	-74	-2.1	\$101.8	\$100.8	\$1.0	1.0
2122	Metal Ore Mining	267	167	100	59.9	\$5.7	\$4.3	\$1.4	33.7
212290	Other Metal Ore Mining	264	164	100	61.0	\$5.7	\$4.2	\$1.4	34.1
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	3,008	3,231	-223	-6.9	\$86.9	\$91.3	-\$4.4	-4.8
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	14	15	-1	-6.7	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	-18.1
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	251	380	-129	-34.0	\$4.9	\$7.3	-\$2.4	-33.0
212322	Industrial Sand Mining	75	85	-10	-11.8	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$0.0	-3.1
212323	Kaolin, Clay, & Ceramic & Refractory Minerals Mining	900	912	-13	-1.4	\$18.0	\$17.5	\$0.5	2.6
212390	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	1,682	1,765	-83	-4.7	\$60.5	\$63.2	-\$2.7	-4.3
213	Support Activities For Mining	6,237	6,715	-478	-7.1	\$155.9	\$166.9	-\$11.0	-6.6
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	897	977	-80	-8.2	\$28.1	\$28.4	-\$0.3	-1.1
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	4,831	5,281	-450	-8.5	\$116.5	\$128.8	-\$12.3	-9.6
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	226	233	-7	-2.9	\$4.8	\$4.6	\$0.2	4.3
213114	Support Activities For Metal Mining	201	146	54	37.1	\$5.1	\$3.6	\$1.5	41.2
213115	Support Activities For Nonmetallic Minerals	82	78	4	5.6	\$1.3	\$1.4	-\$0.1	-5.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

overall job growth has been driven by the construction industry. From 2023Q1 to 2025Q2, construction had 10 consecutive quarters (two and a half years) of consistent job growth (see Figures 6-7). However, average monthly employment in construction declined from prior-year levels in third and fourth quarter 2025. Average monthly employment in construction fell from 24,254

in 2024Q4 to 23,390 in 2025Q4 (-864, or -3.6%; see Table 5, page 11).

Construction (NAICS 23) comprises three subsectors: construction of buildings (NAICS 236), heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237), and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238). The most substantial job losses in 2025Q4 were seen

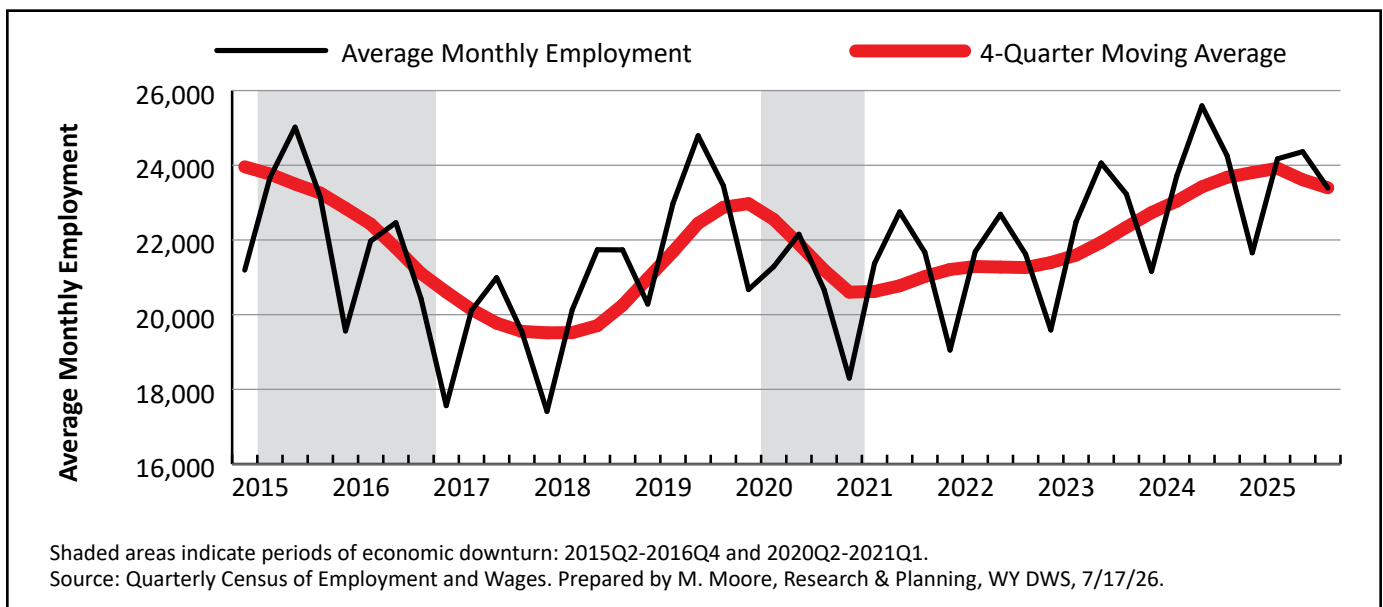


Figure 6: Average Monthly Employment in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

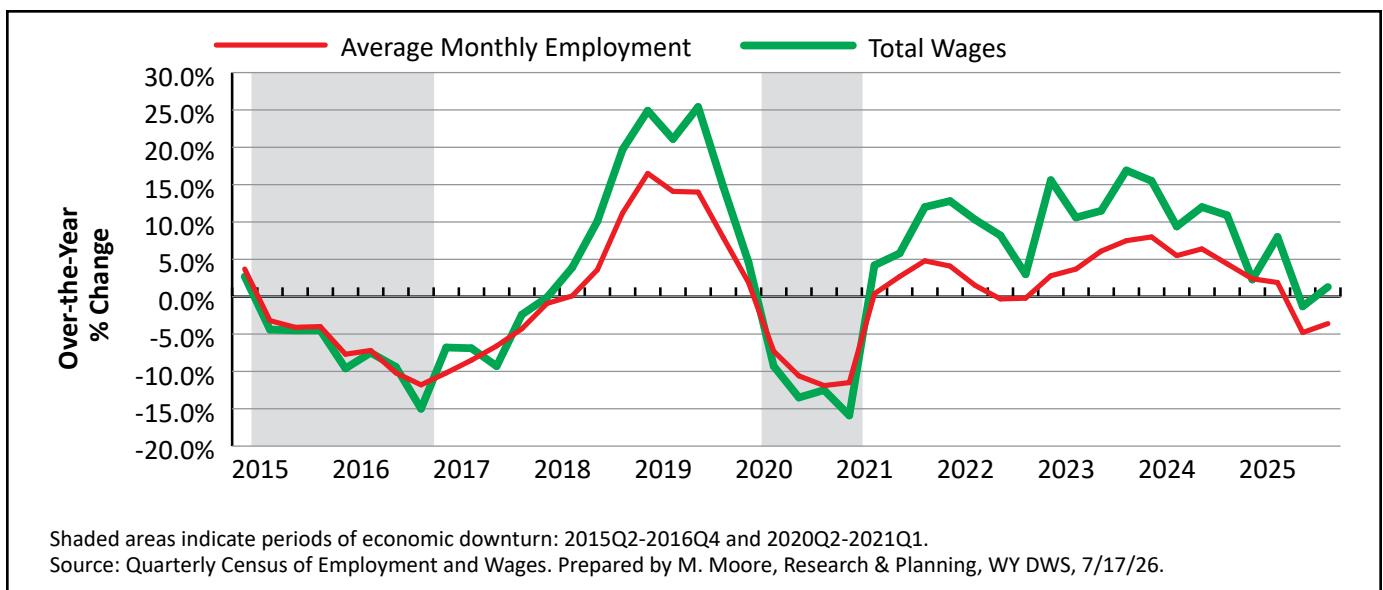


Figure 7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

in heavy & civil engineering construction (-1,244, or -19.0%). At the detailed industry level, oil & gas pipeline construction lost 595 jobs (-24.3%), and power & communication system construction lost 297 (-21.0%). Once large, temporary construction projects are completed, the jobs go away.

Construction of buildings increased by 320 jobs (6.7%) on the strength of nonresidential building construction. Specialty trade contractors increased

by 60 (0.5%), as job gains were seen in building foundation & exterior contractors and building equipment contractors.

Construction had \$489.3 million in total wages in 2025Q4, up \$6.2 million, or 1.3%. Construction accounted for 8.3% of the state's jobs and 9.5% of total wages.

Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72)

The leisure & hospitality supersector

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Construction (NAICS 23) by Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Selected Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2024Q4 and 2025Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2025Q4	2024Q4	N	%	2025Q4	2024Q4	\$	%
23	Construction	23,390	24,254	-864	-3.6	\$489.3	\$483.1	\$6.2	1.3
236	Construction Of Buildings	5,071	4,752	320	6.7	\$111.6	\$94.0	\$17.6	18.7
2361	Residential Building Construction	3,233	3,334	-101	-3.0	\$62.1	\$59.9	\$2.2	3.7
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,838	1,418	420	29.6	\$49.5	\$34.1	\$15.4	45.1
236210	Industrial Building Construction	428	211	217	103.0	\$11.7	\$6.0	\$5.7	96.5
236220	Commercial Building Construction	1,411	1,207	203	16.8	\$37.8	\$28.1	\$9.6	34.3
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	5,302	6,546	-1,244	-19.0	\$121.6	\$155.1	-\$33.6	-21.6
2371	Utility System Construction	3,561	4,428	-866	-19.6	\$81.7	\$107.8	-\$26.1	-24.2
237110	Water & Sewer System Construction	590	565	25	4.4	\$11.8	\$10.9	\$0.9	8.4
237120	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction	1,855	2,449	-595	-24.3	\$39.6	\$61.1	-\$21.5	-35.1
237130	Power & Communication System Construction	1,117	1,413	-297	-21.0	\$30.3	\$35.9	-\$5.6	-15.5
2372	Land Subdivision	33	52	-19	-36.8	\$0.6	\$1.0	-\$0.5	-45.0
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,474	1,663	-189	-11.4	\$34.2	\$35.9	-\$1.8	-4.9
2379	Other Heavy Construction	234	403	-170	-42.1	\$5.2	\$10.4	-\$5.2	-50.3
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	13,017	12,956	60	0.5	\$256.2	\$234.0	\$22.2	9.5
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,768	2,702	66	2.5	\$48.7	\$45.1	\$3.6	8.0
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	6,073	6,004	69	1.2	\$132.2	\$117.7	\$14.5	12.3
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,504	1,585	-81	-5.1	\$24.4	\$23.7	\$0.7	3.2
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,671	2,666	6	0.2	\$50.8	\$47.5	\$3.3	7.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

consists of two sectors: arts, entertainment, & recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation & food services (NAICS 72).

Following record job losses during the 2020-2021 economic downturn, leisure & hospitality experienced a prolonged period of slow, steady job and wage growth, with a

few quarters of minor job losses (see Figures 6 and 7). Employment peaked at an all-time high of 43,655 in 2024Q3, and then decreased slightly a year later. In 2025Q4, leisure & hospitality's average monthly employment was 36,215, up 245 jobs (0.7%) compared to 2024Q5 (see Table 6, page 13).

Within leisure & hospitality, job

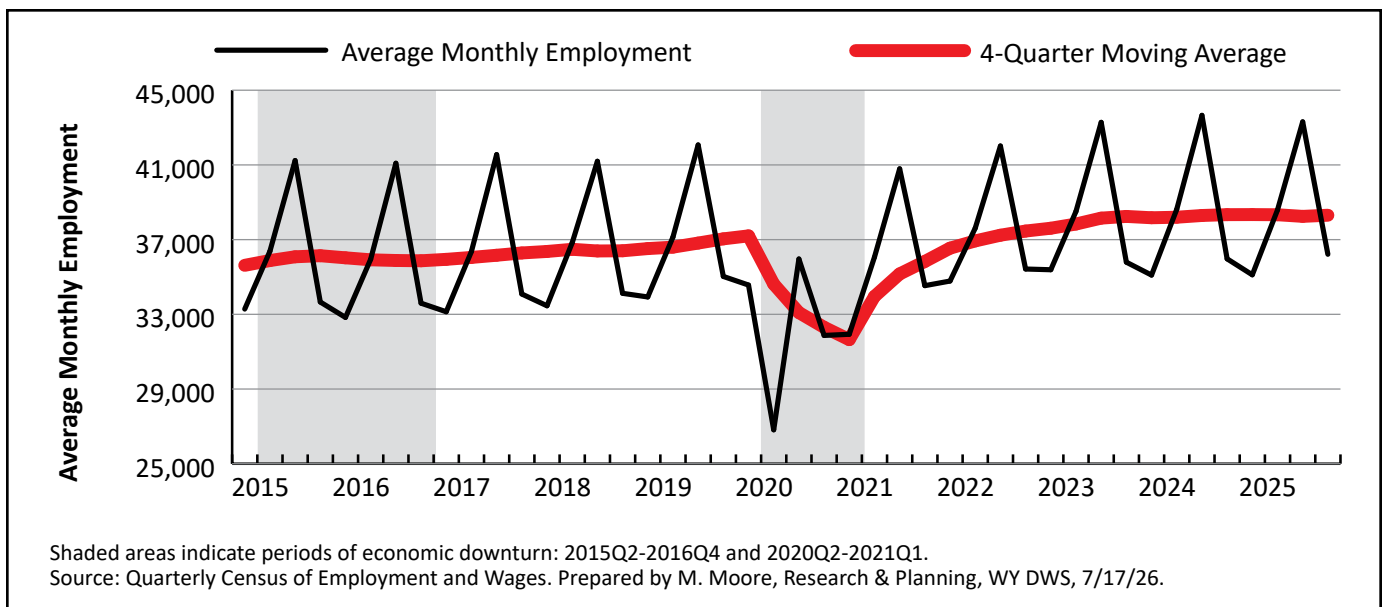


Figure 8: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

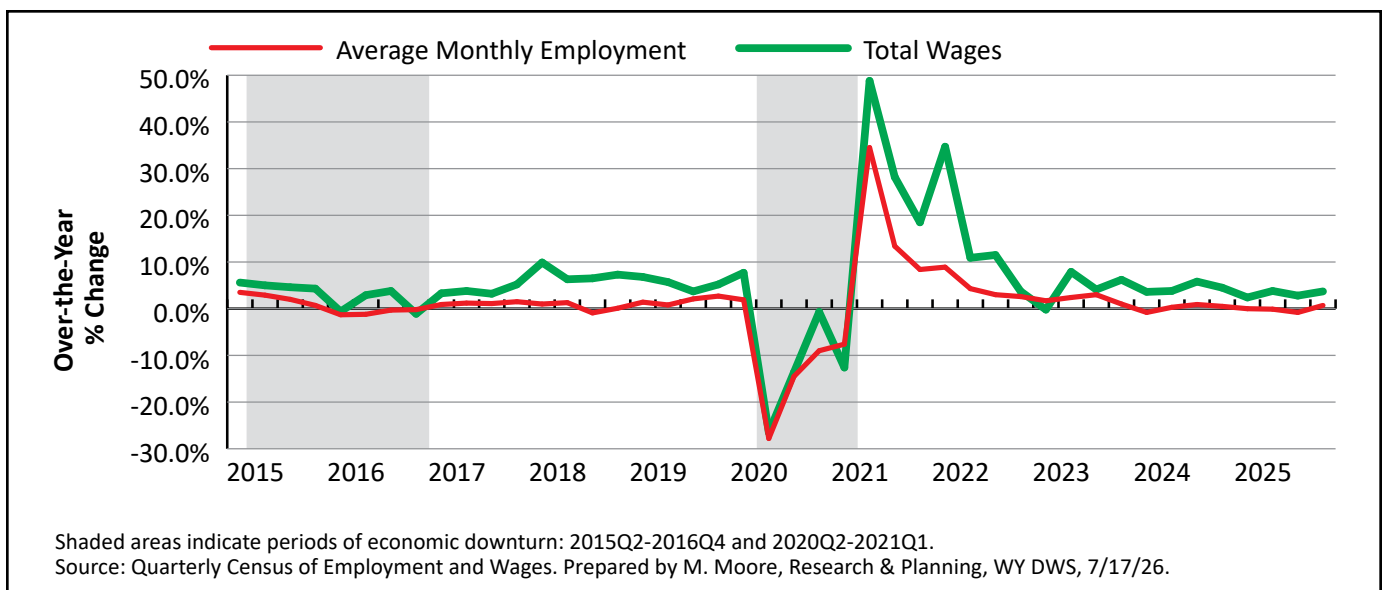


Figure 9: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

growth was seen in industries (four-digit NAICS) such as restaurants & other eating places (250, or 1.3%); amusements, gambling, & recreation (155, or 4.9%); and food services & drinking places (139, or 0.7%). Job losses occurred in traveler accommodation (-141, or -1.4%) and drinking places, alcoholic beverages (-128, or -7.0%).

Total wages in leisure & hospitality increased from \$260.3 million in 2024Q4 to \$269.8 million in 2025Q4 (\$9.5 million, or 3.7%).

Leisure & hospitality accounted for a greater proportion of jobs (12.9%) than any other industry in 2025Q4. However, leisure & hospitality only accounted for

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit), 2024Q4 and 2025Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2025Q4	2024Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2025Q4	2024Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%			\$	%
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	36,215	35,971	245	0.7	\$269.8	\$260.3	\$9.5	3.7
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation - Private	4,205	3,968	237	6.0	\$39.6	\$34.2	\$5.5	16.0
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	473	411	62	15.1	\$7.3	\$5.7	\$1.7	29.2
7111	Performing Arts Companies	106	101	5	4.6	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.0	4.9
7112	Spectator Sports	27	21	5	25.0	\$0.5	\$0.6	-\$0.1	-22.1
7113	Promoters of Performing Arts & Sports	260	216	44	20.2	\$2.2	\$1.9	\$0.3	15.4
7114	Agents & Managers For Public Figures	3	6	-3	-44.5	\$0.1	\$0.1	-\$0.1	-56.3
7115	Independent Artists, Writers, & Performers	77	66	11	16.7	\$3.7	\$2.2	\$1.5	70.5
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	385	366	20	5.4	\$4.5	\$3.9	\$0.6	14.0
7121	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	385	366	20	5.4	\$4.5	\$3.9	\$0.6	14.0
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	3,347	3,192	155	4.9	\$27.8	\$24.6	\$3.3	13.3
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,717	2,685	32	1.2	\$22.0	\$20.1	\$1.9	9.4
72	Accommodation & Food Services	32,010	32,003	8	0.0	\$230.2	\$226.1	\$4.0	1.8
721	Accommodation	10,548	10,679	-131	-1.2	\$103.1	\$100.3	\$2.8	2.7
7211	Traveler Accommodation	9,727	9,868	-141	-1.4	\$92.6	\$90.4	\$2.2	2.4
7212	Rv Parks & Recreational Camps	810	797	14	1.7	\$10.4	\$9.7	\$0.6	6.4
7213	Rooming & Boarding Houses	11	15	-4	-25.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	-\$0.1	-37.0
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	21,462	21,323	139	0.7	\$127.1	\$125.8	\$1.3	1.0
7223	Special Food Services	691	675	17	2.5	\$5.5	\$5.6	-\$0.1	-2.2
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,716	1,844	-128	-7.0	\$9.9	\$10.2	-\$0.4	-3.5
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	19,055	18,805	250	1.3	\$111.7	\$110.0	\$1.8	1.6

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

9.2% of the state's total wages. In 2025Q4, leisure & hospitality's average weekly wage of \$573 was the lowest of any industry and less than half of the statewide average of \$1,297 (Research & Planning, 2026).

County

Over-the-year job growth occurred in six of Wyoming's 23 counties, while job losses were seen in 14 (see Table 7). Laramie County added the greatest number of jobs (406, or 0.8%), followed by Sheridan (380, or 2.6%), Converse (230, or 3.7%), and Teton

(110, or 0.5%) counties. The largest job losses belonged to a nonclassified county (employers located statewide or in more than one county) with 1,016 fewer jobs, or 21.8%. The counties with the greatest job losses included Sweetwater (-391, or -1.9%), Albany (-242, or -1.4%), and Natrona (-203, or -0.5%). Employment was unchanged in three counties: Big Horn, Campbell, and Goshen.

Despite job losses in 14 counties, all but two showed increases in total wages. The greatest increases occurred in Teton (\$56.9 million, or 12.0%), Laramie (\$35.2 million, or 4.6%), and Sheridan (\$25.5 million, or 11.9%). Decreases in total

Table 7: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2024Q4 & 2025Q4

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)				Average Weekly Wage			
	2025Q4	2024Q4	Change		2025Q4	2024Q4	Change		2025Q4	2024Q4	Change	
			N	%			\$	%			\$	%
Total	280,298	281,711	-1,413	-0.5	\$4,726.7	\$4,549.2	\$177.5	3.9	\$1,297	\$1,242	\$55	4.4
Albany	17,202	17,444	-242	-1.4	\$241.9	\$236.0	\$5.9	2.5	\$1,082	\$1,041	\$41	4.0
Big Horn	4,342	4,342	0	0.0	\$61.7	\$60.4	\$1.3	2.2	\$1,094	\$1,070	\$24	2.2
Campbell	24,673	24,673	0	0.0	\$445.9	\$434.2	\$11.8	2.7	\$1,390	\$1,354	\$37	2.7
Carbon	6,283	6,404	-121	-1.9	\$108.2	\$104.4	\$3.8	3.7	\$1,325	\$1,254	\$71	5.7
Converse	6,521	6,291	230	3.7	\$118.5	\$109.9	\$8.6	7.8	\$1,398	\$1,344	\$54	4.0
Crook	2,724	2,764	-40	-1.4	\$41.3	\$41.8	-\$0.5	-1.1	\$1,168	\$1,163	\$4	0.4
Fremont	15,425	15,610	-185	-1.2	\$217.5	\$233.9	-\$16.4	-7.0	\$1,085	\$1,153	-\$68	-5.9
Goshen	4,153	4,151	2	0.0	\$53.9	\$50.6	\$3.2	6.3	\$998	\$939	\$59	6.3
Hot Springs	1,850	1,908	-57	-3.0	\$24.8	\$23.8	\$1.0	4.3	\$1,032	\$960	\$72	7.5
Johnson	3,312	3,332	-21	-0.6	\$47.7	\$45.3	\$2.4	5.2	\$1,107	\$1,046	\$61	5.9
Laramie	49,081	48,675	406	0.8	\$806.4	\$771.2	\$35.2	4.6	\$1,264	\$1,219	\$45	3.7
Lincoln	7,302	7,290	12	0.2	\$126.6	\$120.4	\$6.2	5.2	\$1,334	\$1,270	\$63	5.0
Natrona	40,279	40,482	-203	-0.5	\$691.9	\$669.8	\$22.1	3.3	\$1,321	\$1,273	\$49	3.8
Niobrara	783	824	-41	-4.9	\$9.7	\$9.6	\$0.1	1.0	\$952	\$895	\$56	6.3
Park	13,577	13,608	-31	-0.2	\$194.2	\$186.7	\$7.5	4.0	\$1,100	\$1,055	\$45	4.3
Platte	3,319	3,329	-10	-0.3	\$46.8	\$45.0	\$1.8	3.9	\$1,085	\$1,041	\$44	4.3
Sheridan	14,881	14,501	380	2.6	\$241.1	\$215.5	\$25.5	11.9	\$1,246	\$1,143	\$103	9.0
Sublette	3,876	3,983	-107	-2.7	\$68.7	\$64.2	\$4.5	7.0	\$1,364	\$1,240	\$123	10.0
Sweetwater	20,253	20,644	-391	-1.9	\$364.1	\$359.1	\$5.0	1.4	\$1,383	\$1,338	\$45	3.3
Teton	22,440	22,331	110	0.5	\$530.7	\$473.9	\$56.9	12.0	\$1,819	\$1,632	\$187	11.5
Uinta	8,320	8,373	-53	-0.6	\$114.2	\$104.9	\$9.4	9.0	\$1,056	\$963	\$93	9.7
Washakie	3,650	3,599	51	1.4	\$51.0	\$48.0	\$3.0	6.1	\$1,075	\$1,027	\$48	4.7
Weston	2,401	2,486	-86	-3.4	\$34.1	\$33.9	\$0.2	0.6	\$1,092	\$1,049	\$44	4.2
Nonclassified ^a	3,653	4,669	-1,016	-21.8	\$85.7	\$106.6	-\$20.9	-19.6	\$1,804	\$1,757	\$48	2.7

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

wages were found in Fremont (-\$16.4 million, or -7.0%) and Crook (-\$0.5 million, or -1.1%). In the nonclassified county, total wages fell by \$20.9 million, or 19.6%.

Teton County had the highest average weekly wage in 2025Q4 (\$1,819), due in part to especially high wages in industries like management of companies & enterprises, finance & insurance, and information (Research & Planning, 2026). Many of the other counties with high wages were those with relatively large numbers of mining-related jobs, such as Converse (\$1,398), Campbell (\$1,390), Sweetwater (\$1,383), and Sublette (\$1,364). The counties with the lowest average weekly wages included Niobrara (\$952), Goshen (\$998), and Hot Springs (\$1,032).

A Closer Look

Table 8 shows more specific data on where job growth occurred by subsector (three-digit NAICS) and county. Much of the growth occurred within subsectors of construction and leisure & hospitality. For example, Laramie County saw job

growth in specialty trade contractors (357, or 16.2%) and construction of buildings (121, or 20.9%), as well as food services & drinking places (110, or 2.9%) and amusements, gambling, & recreation (107, or 22.8%). Job growth in construction of buildings also was seen in Sheridan (191, or 39.6%) and Albany (117, or 45.7%) counties.

In contrast, Table 9 (see page 16) shows greatest employment decreases by subsector (three-digit NAICS) and county of employment. As previously mentioned, the greatest job losses were seen in Wyoming's construction sector, likely due to the completion of large construction projects. This can be seen in Table 9, which shows the greatest job losses were found in heavy & civil engineering in the nonclassified county (-720, or -62.6%) and Natrona County (-318, or -30.4%). Job losses also were seen in mining subsectors, including mining, except oil & gas in Sweetwater County (-143, or -6.9%); support activities for mining in Laramie County (-114, or -20.7%); and oil & gas extraction in Natrona County (-109, or -26.9%).

Table 8: Top 10 Areas of Job Growth in Wyoming by Subsector (3-Digit NAICS) and County of Employment, 2024Q4-2025Q4

County	NAICS ^a Code	Subsector Title	Average Monthly Employment			
			2025Q4	2024Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
					N	%
Laramie County	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	2,562	2,205	357	16.2
Sheridan County	236	Construction of Buildings	673	482	191	39.6
Natrona County	486	Pipeline Transportation	283	135	149	110.4
Laramie County	236	Construction of Buildings	699	578	121	20.9
Albany County	236	Construction of Buildings	372	255	117	45.7
Laramie County	722	Food Services & Drinking Places	3,935	3,826	110	2.9
Laramie County	713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	577	470	107	22.8
Teton County	721	Accommodation	4,578	4,475	103	2.3
Sheridan County	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	871	778	93	12.0
Converse County	621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	207	117	90	77.4

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

Conclusion

In 2025Q4, Wyoming's average monthly employment declined from prior-year levels for the second consecutive quarter, as the state lost more than 1,400 jobs. However, several factors suggest that 2025Q3 and 2025Q4 were not the start of a new economic downturn for Wyoming. Despite job losses, total wages increased by \$177.5 million, and other program estimates indicate moderate over-the-year job gains during the first six months of 2026.

Data for 2026Q1 will be published in November 2026.

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Table 9: Top 10 Areas of Job Losses in Wyoming by Subsector (3-Digit NAICS) and County of Employment, 2024Q4-2025Q4

County	NAICS ^a Code	Subsector Title	Average Monthly Employment			
			2025Q4	2024Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
					N	%
Nonclassified County ^b	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	430	1,150	-720	-62.6
Natrona County	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	727	1,045	-318	-30.4
Albany County	611	Educational Services - State Government	3,580	3,797	-217	-5.7
Sweetwater County	212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	1,946	2,089	-143	-6.9
Nonclassified County ^b	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	138	278	-139	-50.2
Laramie County	213	Support Activities For Mining	437	551	-114	-20.7
Natrona County	211	Oil & Gas Extraction	297	406	-109	-26.9
Fremont County	611	Educational Services	378	475	-96	-20.3
Natrona County	713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	518	614	-95	-15.5
Fremont County	921	Executive, Legislative & General Government - Local Government	1,045	1,138	-92	-8.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bNonclassified indicates the employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/26.

Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2025Q4

by: **Laura Yetter, Senior Economist**

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

This article provides excerpts and selected data from the full report for fourth quarter 2025 (2025Q4). Wyoming had seven growing and seven declining industries. The full report is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_25Q4.pdf.

A *growing* or *declining* industry is defined as an industry's employment level increasing or decreasing for two quarters by 5% or more over the year based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. For example, all industries that grew or declined in employment by at least 5% from 2024Q3 to 2025Q3 and subsequently from 2024Q4 to 2025Q4 were included in the respective tables in this article. Additionally, only subsectors with employment sizes of 100 or more are included in these tables. Consequently, while employment in other industries may meet the growth criteria,

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

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		
		Over the Year Change				Over the Year Change				Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
		2025Q4	2024Q4	N	%	2025Q3	2024Q3	N	%	N	% ^c	
Plastics & Rubber Product Manufacturing (326)	Manufacturing (31-33)	384	328	56	17.1%	365	339	26	7.7%	41	12.4	\$1,212
Primary Metal Manufacturing (331)	Manufacturing (31-33)	165	110	55	50.0%	159	113	46	40.7%	51	45.4	\$1,733
Air Transportation (481)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	418	396	22	5.6%	434	413	21	5.1%	22	5.3	\$1,383
Pipeline Transportation (486)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,043	830	213	25.7%	1,005	827	178	21.5%	196	23.6	\$2,566

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

^cThe percentage for average change is the employment-weighted average percentage change of the current & prior quarters (employment change current quarter + employment change prior quarter) divided by the employment for the current & prior quarters (employment current quarter + employment prior quarter).

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/22/26.

(Table continued on page 18)

that growth is taking place in industries with employment of less than 100. The declining industries table reads the same way, except with negative changes.

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

Wyoming had seven growing industries in 2025Q4 (see Table 1, pages 17-18). Three of the fastest growing industries were found within transportation & warehousing (NAICS 48-49). Support activities for transportation grew the most, with 325 jobs over-the-year in 2025Q4

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(a 16.5% increase) and 291 jobs over the year in 2025Q3 (a 15.5% increase). On average, this subsector added 308 jobs per quarter, with an average increase of 16.0%. Pipeline transportation grew by an average of 196 jobs per quarter (or 23.6%), followed by warehousing & storage with 164 jobs, or 8.7%. Growing industries added an average of 850 jobs per quarter, a 13.4% increase. Other growing industries

(Table continued from page 17)

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

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries		
		2025Q4	2024Q4	Over the Year Change		2025Q3	2024Q3	Over the Year Change		Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
				N	%			N	%	N	% ^c	
Support Activities for Transportation (488)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	2,300	1,975	325	16.5%	2,163	1,872	291	15.5%	308	16.0	\$1,845
Warehousing & Storage (493)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	2,119	1,972	147	7.5%	1,978	1,798	180	10.0%	164	8.7	\$1,014
Waste Management & Remediation Services (562)	Admin. & Waste Services (56)	898	830	68	8.2%	942	870	72	8.3%	70	8.2	\$1,260
Total	Total	7,324	6,439	885	13.7%	7,045	6,230	815	13.1%	850	13.4	\$1,574

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

^cThe percentage for average change is the employment-weighted average percentage change of the current & prior quarters (employment change current quarter + employment change prior quarter) divided by the employment for the current & prior quarters (employment current quarter + employment prior quarter).

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/22/26.

included waste management & remediation services (70 jobs, or 8.2%) and primary metal manufacturing (51, or 45.4%).

There were seven declining industries in 2025Q4 (see Table 2). These included

heavy & civil engineering, with an average loss of 1,428 jobs (-20.3%), support activities for mining (-431, or -6.4%), and couriers & messengers (-102, or -7.6%). Declining industries lost an average of 2,113 jobs (-12.9%) per quarter.

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

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Declining Industries		
		2025Q4	2024Q4	Over the Year Change		2025Q3	2024Q3	Over the Year Change		Average Change		Average Weekly Wage
				N	%			N	%	N	% ^c	
Support Activities for Mining (213)	Mining, Including Oil & Gas (21)	6,237	6,715	-478	-7.1	6,296	6,679	-383	-5.7	-431	-6.4	\$1,923
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (237)	Construction (23)	5,302	6,546	-1,244	-19.0	5,879	7,491	-1,612	-21.5	-1,428	-20.3	\$1,764
Textile Product Mills (314)	Manufacturing (31-33)	138	177	-39	-22.0	154	184	-30	-16.3	-35	-19.2	\$1,020
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Mfg. (336)	Manufacturing (31-33)	509	581	-72	-12.4	542	603	-61	-10.1	-67	-11.3	\$1,587
Couriers & Messengers (492)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,325	1,436	-111	-7.7	1,157	1,250	-93	-7.4	-102	-7.6	\$1,055
Internet Publishing & Broadcasting (516)	Information (51)	295	316	-21	-6.6	296	314	-18	-5.7	-20	-6.2	\$993
Private Households (814)	Other Services, Except Public Admin. (81)	186	214	-28	-13.1	200	235	-35	-14.9	-32	-14.0	\$1,030
Total	Total	13,991	15,984	-1,993	-12.5	14,521	16,754	-2,233	-13.3	-2,113	-12.9	\$1,728

^aIncludes both public & privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

^cThe percentage for average change is the employment-weighted average percentage change of the current & prior quarters (employment change current quarter + employment change prior quarter) divided by the employment for the current & prior quarters (employment current quarter + employment prior quarter).

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/22/26.

Table: Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2025*Leisure & hospitality had the highest turnover rate (48.7%) of all industries in 2025Q4.*

			(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+ B+C)	Turnover	
	Major Industry		Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Con- tinuous Employ- ment	Total	Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	190	423	233	582	815	2,319	3,324	30.2	0.0
		Rates	5.7	12.7	7.0	17.5	24.5	69.8	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,021	1,423	402	1,596	1,998	13,573	16,592	18.2	-1.9
		Rates	6.2	8.6	2.4	9.6	12.0	81.8	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	2,875	4,520	1,645	5,027	6,672	18,890	28,437	33.6	-3.4
		Rates	10.1	15.9	5.8	17.7	23.5	66.4	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	814	1,172	358	1,067	1,425	9,345	11,584	19.3	-2.4
		Rates	7.0	10.1	3.1	9.2	12.3	80.7	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,966	2,854	888	2,584	3,472	17,874	23,312	23.3	1.0
		Rates	8.4	12.2	3.8	11.1	14.9	76.7	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	4,088	5,673	1,585	5,238	6,823	25,377	36,288	30.1	-0.5
		Rates	11.3	15.6	4.4	14.4	18.8	69.9	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	230	301	71	341	412	3,087	3,729	17.2	-0.4
		Rates	6.2	8.1	1.9	9.1	11.0	82.8	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	724	1,031	307	1,012	1,319	9,873	11,916	17.1	-1.6
		Rates	6.1	8.7	2.6	8.5	11.1	82.9	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,183	4,745	1,562	4,355	5,917	18,145	27,245	33.4	-1.0
		Rates	11.7	17.4	5.7	16.0	21.7	66.6	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,638	3,713	1,075	1,533	2,608	26,959	32,205	16.3	-0.1
		Rates	8.2	11.5	3.3	4.8	8.1	83.7	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,492	4,571	1,079	4,200	5,279	31,630	40,401	21.7	0.0
		Rates	8.6	11.3	2.7	10.4	13.1	78.3	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,008	12,022	4,014	12,669	16,683	25,978	50,669	48.7	1.8
		Rates	15.8	23.7	7.9	25.0	32.9	51.3	100.0		
Other Services	Transactions	764	1,070	306	1,167	1,473	6,334	8,571	26.1	-2.1	
	Rates	8.9	12.5	3.6	13.6	17.2	73.9	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,003	1,304	301	1,593	1,894	18,292	21,189	13.7	-0.9	
	Rates	4.7	6.2	1.4	7.5	8.9	86.3	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	11	17	6	3	9	14	34	58.8	-12.1	
	Rates	32.4	50.0	17.6	8.8	26.5	41.2	100.0			
Total	Transactions	31,007	44,839	13,832	42,967	56,799	227,690	315,496	27.8	-0.5	
	Rates	9.8	14.2	4.4	13.6	18.0	72.2	100.0			

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

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.Historical turnover data can be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/4/26.

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 3.0% in July 2026

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate decreased from 3.2% in June to 3.0% in July. Wyoming's unemployment rate is somewhat lower than its year-ago level of 3.3% and much lower than the current U.S. rate of 4.1%.

From June to July, most county jobless rates changed very little. The three areas with the largest unemployment rate decreases were Niobrara (down from 3.4% to 3.1%), Sublette (down from 2.6% to 2.3%), and Weston (down from 2.6% to 2.3%) counties. On the other hand, Fremont County's unemployment rate rose from 3.2% in June to 3.5% in July.

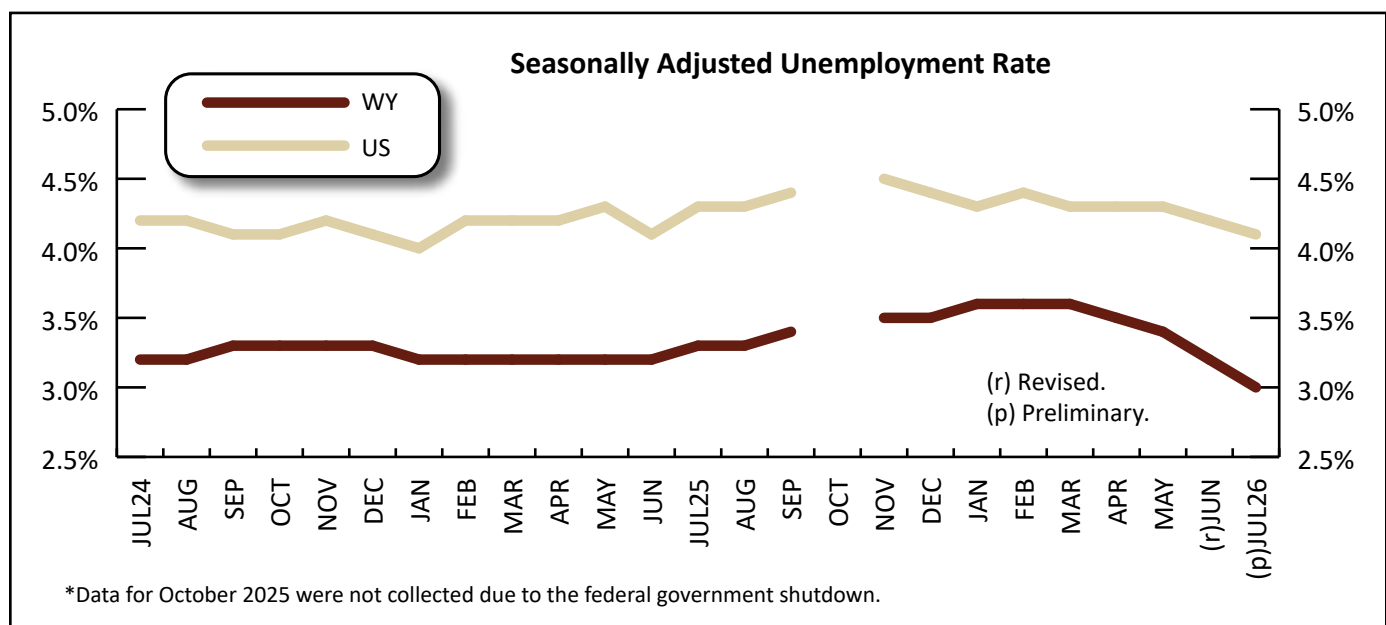
From July 2025 to July 2026,

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

unemployment rates fell in 20 counties and increased slightly in three counties. The largest decreases occurred in Carbon (down from 3.5% to 2.5%), Big Horn (down from 3.9% to 3.0%), and Uinta (down from 3.3% to 2.5%) counties. Very slight increases were seen in Crook (up from 2.1% to 2.2%), Johnson (up from 2.2% to 2.3%), and Teton (up from 1.5% to 1.6%) counties.

In July, the highest unemployment rates were found in Fremont County at 3.5%, Sweetwater County at 3.4%, and Niobrara County at 3.1%. Teton County posted the lowest unemployment rate at 1.6%. It was followed by Lincoln, Crook, and Albany counties, all at 2.2%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) remained unchanged from July 2025 to July 2026 at 300,800 jobs.



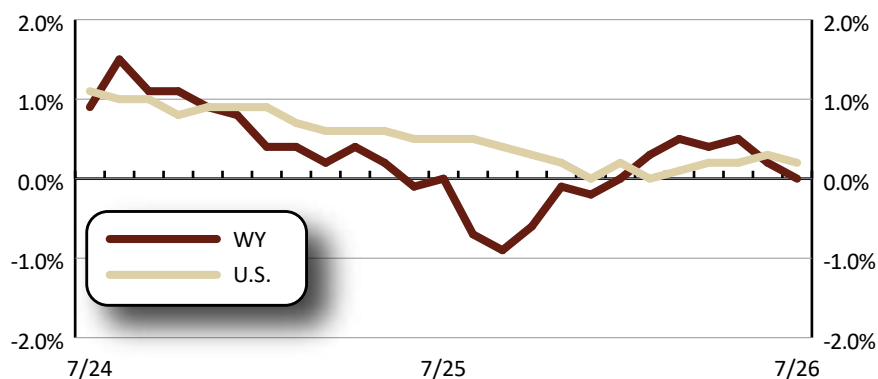
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, July 2026

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

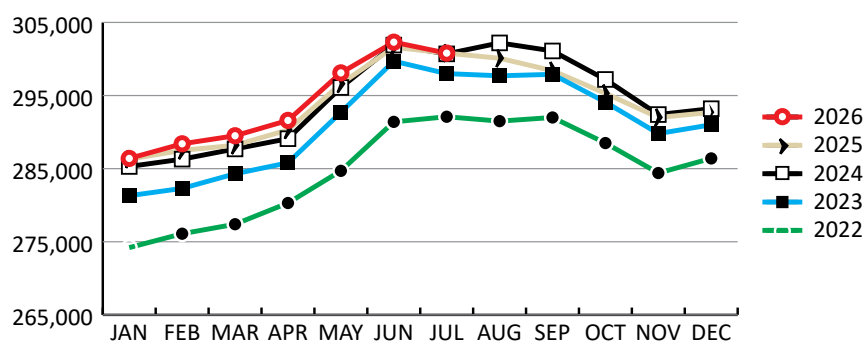
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	302,986	300,800	-2,186	-0.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,000	15,400	400	2.6%
Construction	25,456	25,300	-156	-0.6%
Manufacturing	10,490	10,400	-90	-0.9%
Wholesale Trade	7,987	8,100	113	1.4%
Retail Trade	31,250	30,800	-450	-1.5%
Transportation & Utilities	14,883	14,000	-883	-6.3%
Information	3,037	3,000	-37	-1.2%
Financial Activities	11,370	11,600	230	2.0%
Professional & Business Services	23,325	22,900	-425	-1.9%
Educational & Health Services	29,547	29,900	353	1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	44,717	44,400	-317	-0.7%
Other Services	16,756	16,800	44	0.3%
Government	69,168	68,200	-968	-1.4%

Internal Estimates were run in July 2026 and based on QCEW data through December 2025.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates July 2026 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.0
District of Columbia	5.9
Connecticut	5.2
Oregon	5.2
California	5.1
Nevada	5.0
Washington	5.0
Arizona	4.9
Illinois	4.9
Michigan	4.9
Delaware	4.8
New Mexico	4.8
Kentucky	4.7
Florida	4.6
Texas	4.5
Louisiana	4.4
Massachusetts	4.4
New Jersey	4.4
New York	4.4
Alaska	4.3
Minnesota	4.3
Oklahoma	4.3
Maryland	4.2
South Carolina	4.2
United States	4.1
West Virginia	4.1
Arkansas	4.0
Colorado	3.9
Pennsylvania	3.9
Rhode Island	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Virginia	3.7
Idaho	3.6
Mississippi	3.6
Missouri	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
Utah	3.6
Alabama	3.4
Ohio	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Georgia	3.3
Indiana	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Iowa	3.2
Montana	3.2
Maine	3.1
Wyoming	3.0
Nebraska	2.9
New Hampshire	2.8
Hawaii	2.7
Vermont	2.6
North Dakota	2.2
South Dakota	2.0

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jul 26	Jun 26	Jul 25	Jun 26 Jul 26	Jul 25 Jul 26
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.0	25.4	25.4	-1.6	-1.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.1	20.0	20.6	0.5	-2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	7.3	7.3	7.6	0.0	-3.9
Natural Resources & Mining	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.0	-6.3
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.7	18.1	17.8	-2.2	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9
Information	0.3	0.2	0.3	50.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
GOVERNMENT	4.9	5.4	4.8	-9.3	2.1

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jul 26	Jun 26	Jul 25	Jun 26 Jul 26	Jul 25 Jul 26
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.7	20.8	20.9	-0.5	-1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.5	16.4	16.6	0.6	-0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	-3.3
Natural Resources & Mining	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-6.1
Construction	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.9	15.0	14.9	-0.7	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
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	1.2	1.1	1.2	9.1	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.7	0.6	-14.3	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.2	4.4	4.3	-4.5	-2.3

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jul 26	Jun 26	Jul 25	Jun 26 Jul 26	Jul 25 Jul 26
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.9	26.4	27.7	5.7	0.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	24.8	23.3	24.7	6.4	0.4
GOODS PRODUCING	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	-3.1
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.6	-3.3
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	24.8	23.4	24.5	6.0	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.4	3.2	3.3	6.2	3.0
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	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11.9	10.7	11.8	11.2	0.8
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3

State Unemployment Rates July 2026 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.8
District of Columbia	5.9
Connecticut	5.8
New Mexico	5.6
Arizona	5.5
Michigan	5.4
California	5.3
Oregon	5.3
Kentucky	5.1
Nevada	5.1
Delaware	4.8
Texas	4.8
Massachusetts	4.7
Florida	4.6
Illinois	4.6
Minnesota	4.6
New Jersey	4.6
Oklahoma	4.6
Washington	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
United States	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
Kansas	4.2
Maryland	4.2
New York	4.2
Colorado	4.1
South Carolina	4.1
West Virginia	4.0
Mississippi	3.9
Missouri	3.9
Pennsylvania	3.8
Alabama	3.7
Alaska	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
Virginia	3.7
Indiana	3.6
Rhode Island	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Utah	3.6
Idaho	3.4
Iowa	3.4
Ohio	3.4
Wisconsin	3.4
Georgia	3.3
Maine	3.0
Nebraska	3.0
Hawaii	2.9
Montana	2.8
New Hampshire	2.7
Wyoming	2.6
Vermont	2.5
North Dakota	2.1
South Dakota	2.0

Economic Indicators

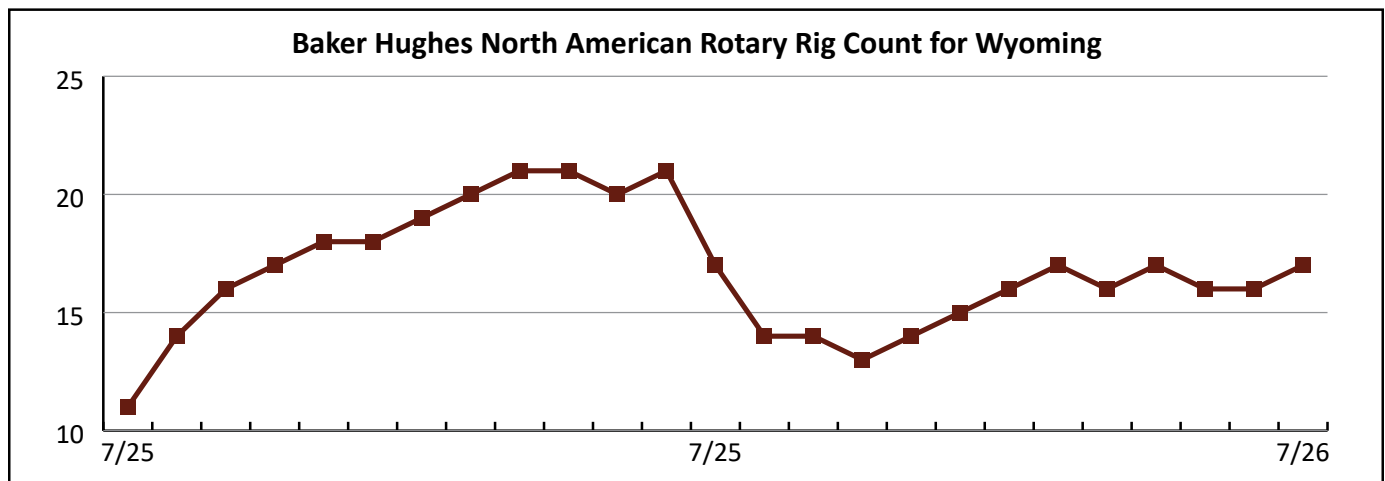
by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for transportation rose 5.8% from July 2025 to July 2026, partly reflecting the higher price of gasoline.

	Jul 2026 (p)	Jun 2026 (r)	Jul 2025 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	300,800	302,300	300,800	-0.5	0.0
Wyoming State Government	14,500	14,700	14,800	-1.4	-2.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	49,300	49,400	50,500	-0.2	-2.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,700	40,600	41,100	0.2	-1.0
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,585,000	8,406,000	8,243,000	2.1	4.1
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	503,000	499,000	457,000	0.8	10.1
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,954,000	4,863,000	4,838,000	1.9	2.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	6,456	7,954	8,677	-18.8	-25.6
Benefits Paid	\$3,293,416	\$4,116,470	\$4,420,289	-20.0	-25.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$510.13	\$517.53	\$509.43	-1.4	0.1
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	333.9	334.0	323.0	0.0	3.4
Food & Beverages	346.9	346.5	337.1	0.1	2.9
Housing	359.6	359.2	348.2	0.1	3.3
Apparel	134.2	135.9	129.2	-1.3	3.9
Transportation	289.4	291.2	273.5	-0.6	5.8
Medical Care	593.8	592.8	583.9	0.2	1.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	145.2	144.9	141.6	0.2	2.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	147.5	146.5	146.7	0.7	0.5
Other Goods & Services	607.4	607.2	582.4	0.0	4.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	284.1	286.3	262.4	-0.8	8.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	166	184	197	-9.8	-15.7
Valuation	67,196,000	73,687,000	\$74,078,000	-8.8	-9.3
Single Family Homes	140	148	183	-5.4	-23.5
Valuation	63,182,000	67,038,000	\$72,307,000	-5.8	-12.6
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	9	14	18	-35.7	-50.0
Valuation	3,582,000	5,785,000	\$4,105,000	-38.1	-12.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	47	54	38	-13.0	23.7
Valuation	9,988,000	12,692,000	\$6,980,000	-21.3	43.1
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	17	16	17	6.3	0.0

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

In July 2026, Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state (1.6%), while Fremont County had the highest (3.5%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2026	Jun 2026	Jul 2025	Jul 2026	Jun 2026	Jul 2025	Jul 2026	Jun 2026	Jul 2025	Jul 2026	Jun 2026	Jul 2025
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	43,195	43,579	43,881	41,920	42,336	42,446	1,275	1,243	1,435	3.0	2.9	3.3
Big Horn	5,039	5,109	5,112	4,886	4,949	4,915	153	160	197	3.0	3.1	3.9
Fremont	16,773	17,114	17,145	16,189	16,567	16,510	584	547	635	3.5	3.2	3.7
Hot Springs	2,164	2,204	2,276	2,108	2,150	2,211	56	54	65	2.6	2.5	2.9
Park	15,369	15,284	15,401	14,990	14,908	14,985	379	376	416	2.5	2.5	2.7
Washakie	3,850	3,868	3,947	3,747	3,762	3,825	103	106	122	2.7	2.7	3.1
NORTHEAST	50,307	50,615	50,828	49,100	49,394	49,443	1,207	1,221	1,385	2.4	2.4	2.7
Campbell	23,298	23,324	23,469	22,712	22,742	22,767	586	582	702	2.5	2.5	3.0
Crook	3,792	3,912	4,034	3,710	3,826	3,948	82	86	86	2.2	2.2	2.1
Johnson	4,402	4,421	4,649	4,302	4,324	4,547	100	97	102	2.3	2.2	2.2
Sheridan	15,876	15,937	15,664	15,504	15,561	15,243	372	376	421	2.3	2.4	2.7
Weston	2,939	3,021	3,012	2,872	2,941	2,938	67	80	74	2.3	2.6	2.5
SOUTHWEST	61,460	60,684	62,941	59,978	59,150	61,275	1,482	1,534	1,666	2.4	2.5	2.6
Lincoln	10,478	10,719	10,587	10,251	10,487	10,344	227	232	243	2.2	2.2	2.3
Sublette	4,063	4,133	4,375	3,969	4,026	4,257	94	107	118	2.3	2.6	2.7
Sweetwater	18,850	18,914	19,520	18,215	18,266	18,818	635	648	702	3.4	3.4	3.6
Teton	18,438	17,275	18,529	18,152	16,982	18,256	286	293	273	1.6	1.7	1.5
Uinta	9,631	9,643	9,930	9,391	9,389	9,600	240	254	330	2.5	2.6	3.3
SOUTHEAST	78,849	78,343	79,325	76,853	76,317	77,043	1,996	2,026	2,282	2.5	2.6	2.9
Albany	22,111	21,997	20,795	21,624	21,501	20,236	487	496	559	2.2	2.3	2.7
Goshen	5,207	5,297	5,391	5,073	5,158	5,225	134	139	166	2.6	2.6	3.1
Laramie	47,172	46,601	48,587	45,928	45,346	47,182	1,244	1,255	1,405	2.6	2.7	2.9
Niobrara	801	855	867	776	826	837	25	29	30	3.1	3.4	3.5
Platte	3,558	3,593	3,685	3,452	3,486	3,563	106	107	122	3.0	3.0	3.3
CENTRAL	53,476	52,963	54,026	52,104	51,584	52,382	1,372	1,379	1,644	2.6	2.6	3.0
Carbon	6,241	6,334	6,171	6,082	6,171	5,958	159	163	213	2.5	2.6	3.5
Converse	6,571	6,601	6,595	6,412	6,436	6,398	159	165	197	2.4	2.5	3.0
Natrona	40,664	40,028	41,260	39,610	38,977	40,026	1,054	1,051	1,234	2.6	2.6	3.0
STATEWIDE	287,286	286,189	291,000	279,955	278,783	282,589	7,331	7,406	8,411	2.6	2.6	2.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.0	3.2	3.3
U.S.										4.4	4.4	4.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.2	4.3

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 3/2026. Run Date 8/2026.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

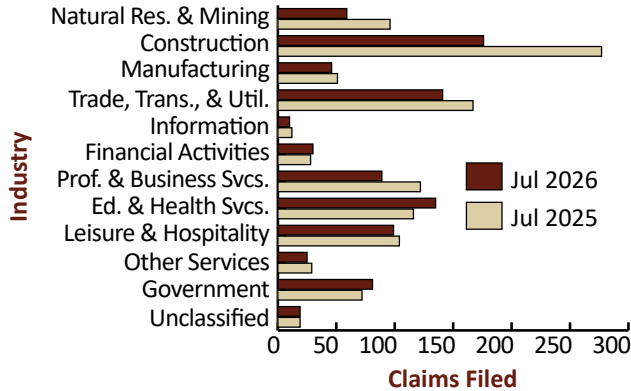
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

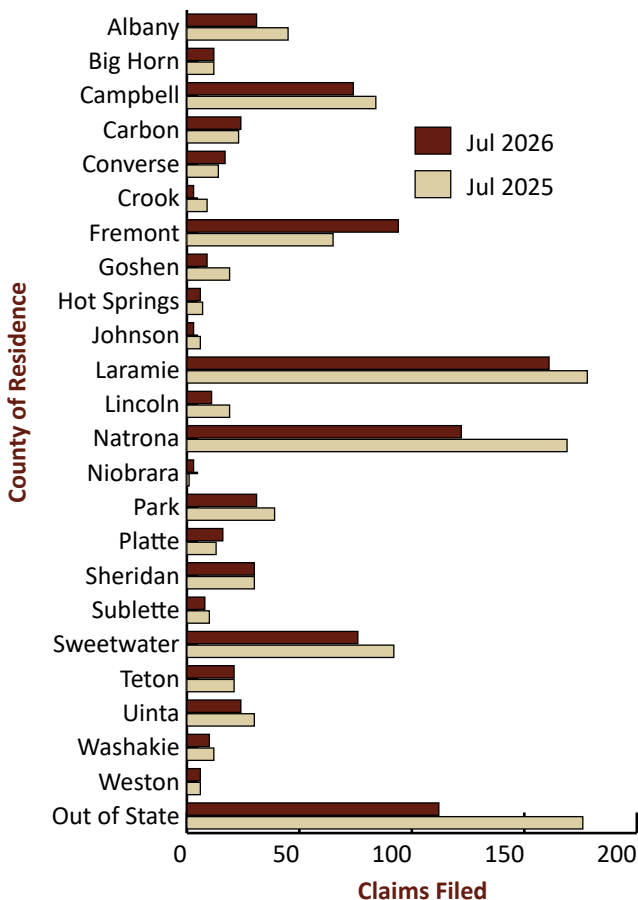
by: **Laura Yetter, Senior Economist**

There were 917 initial claims in July 2026, down from 1,098 from July 2025 (-181, or -16.5%).

**Initial UI Claims by Industry,
July 2026**



**Initial UI Claims by County of Residence,
July 2026**



**Initial
Claims**

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 26	Jun 26	Jul 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	917	1,171	1,098	-21.7	-16.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	283	317	426	-10.7	-33.6
Natural Resources & Mining	59	37	96	59.5	-38.5
Mining	56	35	94	60.0	-40.4
Construction	176	216	277	-18.5	-36.5
Manufacturing	46	62	51	-25.8	-9.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	532	717	581	-25.8	-8.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	141	178	167	-20.8	-15.6
Wholesale Trade	25	28	28	-10.7	-10.7
Retail Trade	77	110	93	-30.0	-17.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	38	40	45	-5.0	-15.6
Information	10	16	12	-37.5	-16.7
Financial Activities	30	38	28	-21.1	7.1
Professional & Business Services	89	125	122	-28.8	-27.0
Educational & Health Services	135	199	116	-32.2	16.4
Leisure & Hospitality	99	129	104	-23.3	-4.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	25	29	29	-13.8	-13.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	81	117	72	-30.8	12.5
Federal Government	11	9	12	22.2	-8.3
State Government	8	11	8	-27.3	0.0
Local Government	61	96	51	-36.5	19.6
Local Education	25	40	19	-37.5	31.6
UNCLASSIFIED	19	18	19	5.6	0.0
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	161	184	178	-12.5	-9.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	47	56	49	-16.1	-4.1
Construction	39	46	41	-15.2	-4.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	98	108	114	-9.3	-14.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	25	28	35	-10.7	-28.6
Financial Activities	9	11	5	-18.2	80.0
Professional & Business Services	26	27	31	-3.7	-16.1
Educational & Health Services	13	22	22	-40.9	-40.9
Leisure & Hospitality	20	12	12	66.7	66.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	16	11	-43.8	-18.2
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	122	180	169	-32.2	-27.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	30	46	53	-34.8	-43.4
Construction	14	22	31	-36.4	-54.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	89	123	106	-27.6	-16.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	27	33	37	-18.2	-27.0
Financial Activities	3	6	4	-50.0	-25.0
Professional & Business Services	10	23	21	-56.5	-52.4
Educational & Health Services	22	36	13	-38.9	69.2
Leisure & Hospitality	15	14	17	7.1	-11.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2	7	5	-71.4	-60.0

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

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

The full UI claims report for July 2026 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0726_UI.pdf.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

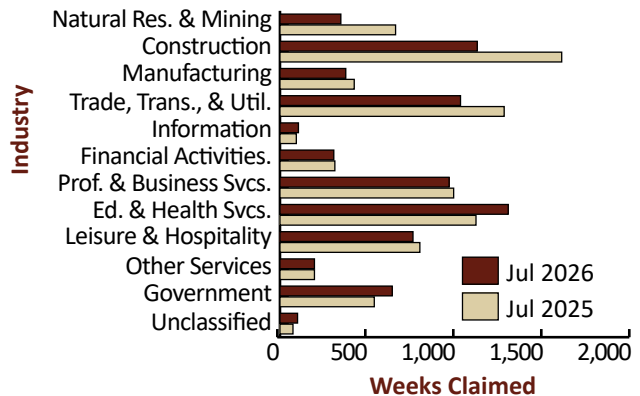
by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed (7,231) decreased over the year by 10.4%, and over the month by 5.7%. There were 2,079 unique claimants, down by 22.9% over the month.

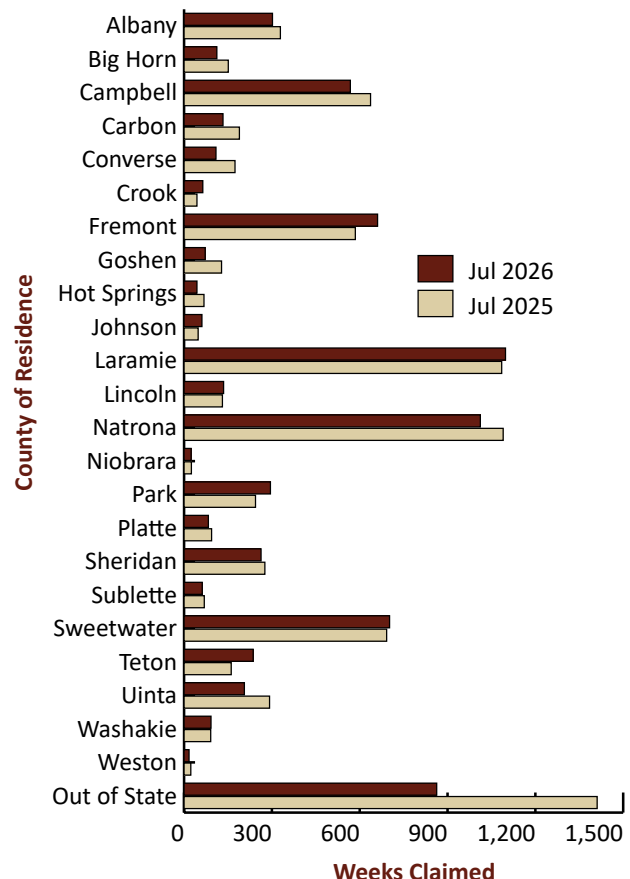
Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 26	Jun 26	Jul 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	7,231	7,667	8,066	-5.7	-10.4
Total Unique Claimants	2,079	2,698	2,272	-22.9	-8.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,842	2,244	2,681	-17.9	-31.3
Natural Resources & Mining	346	509	657	-32.0	-47.3
Mining	325	464	641	-30.0	-49.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	12	19	34	-36.8	-64.7
Construction	1,121	1,337	1,601	-16.2	-30.0
Manufacturing	374	396	422	-5.6	-11.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,649	4,777	4,775	-2.7	-2.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,026	1,106	1,274	-7.2	-19.5
Wholesale Trade	201	193	259	4.1	-22.4
Retail Trade	553	558	610	-0.9	-9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	271	353	404	-23.2	-32.9
Information	105	101	93	4.0	12.9
Financial Activities	306	331	312	-7.6	-1.9
Professional & Business Services	961	989	987	-2.8	-2.6
Educational & Health Services	1,297	1,131	1,114	14.7	16.4
Leisure & Hospitality	756	895	795	-15.5	-4.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	196	221	196	-11.3	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	638	569	536	12.1	19.0
Federal Government	38	32	54	18.8	-29.6
State Government	83	82	55	1.2	50.9
Local Government	516	454	426	13.7	21.1
Local Education	201	168	122	19.6	64.8
UNCLASSIFIED	100	76	74	31.6	35.1
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,098	1,161	1,085	-5.4	1.2
Total Unique Claimants	336	405	323	-17.0	4.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	250	292	184	-14.4	35.9
Construction	208	218	150	-4.6	38.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	719	763	791	-5.8	-9.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	168	192	213	-12.5	-21.1
Financial Activities	72	80	89	-10.0	-19.1
Professional & Business Services	196	169	200	16.0	-2.0
Educational & Health Services	170	171	134	-0.6	26.9
Leisure & Hospitality	66	96	101	-31.3	-34.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	104	97	75	7.2	38.7
UNCLASSIFIED	24	8	33	200.0	-27.3
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,012	1,031	1,090	-1.8	-7.2
Total Unique Claimants	290	369	312	-21.4	-7.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	247	264	297	-6.4	-16.8
Construction	89	115	128	-22.6	-30.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	720	722	764	-0.3	-5.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	183	188	249	-2.7	-26.5
Financial Activities	51	50	53	2.0	-3.8
Professional & Business Services	149	162	128	-8.0	16.4
Educational & Health Services	207	186	168	11.3	23.2
Leisure & Hospitality	75	71	108	5.6	-30.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	39	41	18	-4.9	116.7
UNCLASSIFIED	4	4	9	0.0	-55.6

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

Continued UI Claims by Industry, July 2026



Continued UI Claims by County of Residence, July 2026



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