

TRENDS

Vol. 62 No. 11

© Copyright 2025 by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services

Research & Planning

Average Weekly Hours and Earnings in Wyoming, 2007-2024

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

In addition to the well-known monthly job counts, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program also produces estimates of average weekly hours and average weekly earnings by industry for the U.S. and all 50 states. This article examines trends in average weekly earnings in Wyoming for selected industry sectors from 2007 to 2024.

Table 1 (see page 3) shows average weekly earnings by sector from 2007 to 2024 for Wyoming. The CES program started publishing average weekly earnings for all employees in 2007. Before that time, CES hours and earnings series were limited to “production workers,” a definition which varied slightly by industry, but which generally excluded managers and supervisors. In Wyoming, production worker hours and earnings were limited to only two sectors: mining and manufacturing (Bullard, 2010).

In 2024, average weekly earnings ranged from a low of \$508 in leisure & hospitality

to a high of \$1,913 in natural resources & mining. From 2007 to 2024, average weekly earnings rose in every sector. At the total private level, average weekly earnings increased from \$725 to \$1,077, an increase of \$351 or 48.4%. In percentage terms, the largest increase occurred in leisure & hospitality, where weekly earnings rose \$215, or 73.2%. The smallest percentage increase was found in trade, transportation, & utilities, which increased by \$283, or 39.9%.

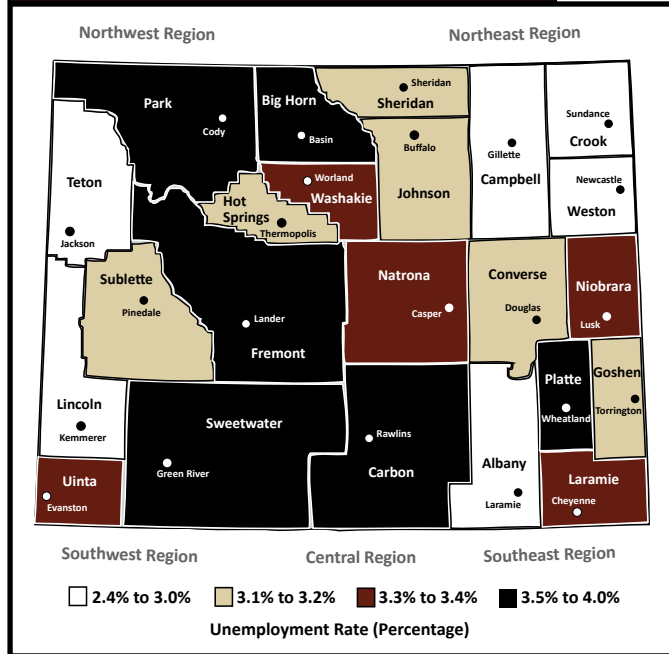
However, after taking into account the effects of inflation, average weekly earnings decreased in some sectors and the increases in others were much more modest. Table 2 (see page 4) adjusts the nominal earnings from Table 1, and converts them into real (or inflation-adjusted) earnings using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In Table 2, the data are presented in 2024 dollars. In other words, all the data in Table 2 are converted to reflect the 2024 price level. After adjusting

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Editor's note:** Because of the federal government shutdown, several tables that are normally included in the back pages of *Trends* were not available for this issue.
- Wyoming's turnover rate has continued to decline over the last three years, despite moderate job growth overall; this breaks from a decades-old trend of the two typically following the same pattern. ... page 11

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, 2024 Average



IN THIS ISSUE

Average Weekly Hours and Earnings in Wyoming, 2007-2024	1
Wyoming Turnover Rate Declines in Recent Years	11
Table 1: Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2024	12
Table 2: Quarterly Turnover Statistics by County, Fourth Quarter 2024	13
Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	14
Economic Indicators	15
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims	16
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims	17

Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the
Wyoming Department of
Workforce Services,

Elizabeth Gagen,
Director

Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602-2760
dws-researchplanning@wyo.gov
307-473-3807

Tony Glover, Manager

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Jaime Cruz,
Matthew Halama, Lisa Knapp, Chris McGrath,
Michael Moore, and Laura Yetter

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month:
David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Michael Moore,
Tiffany Horn, and Laura Yetter

© Copyright 2025 by the Wyoming
Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The U.S. Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.

Department of Workforce Services Nondiscrimination Statement

The Department of Workforce Services does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.

Mission statement available at:
<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf>

ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

for inflation, average weekly earnings for total private fell from \$1,098 in 2007 to \$1,077 in 2024, a decrease of \$21 or 1.9%. There were three industries where real average weekly earnings increased: natural resources & mining (up \$22, or 1.2%), leisure & hospitality (up \$64, or 14.5%), and other services (up \$74, or 8.2%). The industries where average weekly earnings fell were construction (-\$51, or -3.6%); trade, transportation, & utilities (-\$81, or -7.6%); professional & business services (-\$41, or -3.4%); and education & health services (-\$28, or -3.2%).

Average weekly hours are presented in

Table 3 (see page 5). At the total private level, weekly hours decreased by 1.7, or 4.7%. The largest decreases in hours worked occurred in construction (-1.9 hours, or -4.6%); trade, transportation, & utilities (-1.7 hours, or -4.7%); and education & health services (-1.4 hours, or -4.2%). Average hours increased in other services (2.2 hours, or 6.8%), natural resources & mining (0.5 hours, or 1.1%), and leisure & hospitality (0.1 hour, or 0.4%). In 2024, the sector with the lowest hours was leisure & hospitality (26.1 hours) and the sector with the highest average hours was natural resources & mining (45.9 hours).

Figure 1 (see page 6) combines data from all three tables for the total private sector. Average weekly hours fell from 36.3 in 2012 to 33.2 in 2016. The year 2016 represented

Table 1: Wyoming Average Weekly Earnings by Sector and NAICS^a Code, 2007 to 2024, Annual Averages

Year	Total Private	Natural Resources & Mining (21)	Construction (23)	Trade, Transp., & Utilities (42, 44-45, 48-49, 22)	Professional & Business Services (54-56)	Education & Health Services (61-62)	Leisure & Hospitality (71-72)	Other Services (81)
2007	\$725	\$1,250	\$931	\$711	\$800	\$571	\$293	\$597
2008	\$764	\$1,293	\$1,017	\$743	\$784	\$598	\$301	\$566
2009	\$747	\$1,247	\$973	\$741	\$840	\$644	\$331	\$559
2010	\$769	\$1,297	\$1,006	\$752	\$867	\$666	\$357	\$541
2011	\$800	\$1,266	\$1,051	\$760	\$976	\$705	\$317	\$671
2012	\$817	\$1,287	\$1,039	\$826	\$902	\$721	\$304	\$753
2013	\$822	\$1,403	\$1,036	\$811	\$884	\$745	\$319	\$704
2014	\$825	\$1,531	\$1,033	\$773	\$930	\$728	\$355	\$666
2015	\$811	\$1,514	\$1,026	\$747	\$937	\$772	\$373	\$620
2016	\$771	\$1,483	\$1,014	\$725	\$906	\$771	\$362	\$577
2017	\$816	\$1,524	\$1,039	\$772	\$932	\$807	\$378	\$623
2018	\$886	\$1,552	\$1,154	\$809	\$947	\$824	\$397	\$659
2019	\$936	\$1,694	\$1,162	\$857	\$1,026	\$792	\$385	\$660
2020	\$916	\$1,668	\$1,084	\$889	\$1,034	\$756	\$404	\$710
2021	\$952	\$1,771	\$1,162	\$918	\$1,113	\$821	\$436	\$621
2022	\$1,002	\$1,819	\$1,293	\$941	\$1,174	\$836	\$456	\$632
2023	\$1,027	\$1,710	\$1,392	\$906	\$1,210	\$832	\$483	\$906
2024	\$1,077	\$1,913	\$1,357	\$994	\$1,169	\$836	\$508	\$977
Change, \$	\$351	\$663	\$426	\$283	\$369	\$265	\$215	\$380
2007-2024 %	48.4	53.1	45.8	39.9	46.1	46.4	73.2	63.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/22/25.

a low point in Wyoming's economy due to a downturn in the ever-important energy sector. Average hours recovered somewhat in later years, but in 2024, at 34.5, they were much lower than 2007's level of 36.2. Real average weekly earnings followed a similar pattern, with real earnings hitting a low point in 2016 and not fully recovering to the level that prevailed in earlier years.

Figure 2 (see page 6) illustrates average hours and earnings in the goods producing sector. This grouping includes three sectors: natural resources & mining, construction, and manufacturing. Separate estimates for Wyoming's manufacturing sector are not produced because of a small sample size. Average weekly hours hit a high point

of 43.5 in 2008 during an energy-related expansion and a low point of 40.0 in 2020 during the pandemic. Hours were also very low in 2016 during an economic downturn.

In Figure 3 (see page 7), it is easy to see the wide swings in average weekly hours in the natural resources & mining sector. Average hours ranged from a low of 41.9 in 2016 (coinciding with a downturn in the energy sector) to highs of 46.5 hours in 2019 and 2022. Hours were unusually low in 2020 during the pandemic. Overall, hours increased slightly from 2007 to 2024, rising by 0.5 hours, or 1.1%. The growth in hours worked helped contribute to the increase in real average weekly earnings in this sector.

Table 2: Wyoming Average Weekly Earnings by Sector and NAICS^a Code, 2007 to 2024, Annual Averages, in Real 2024 Dollars

Year	Total Private	Natural Resources & Mining (21)	Construction (23)	Trade, Transp., & Utilities (42, 44-45, 48-49, 22)	Professional & Business Services (54-56)	Education & Health Services (61-62)	Leisure & Hospitality (71-72)	Other Services (81)
2007	\$1,098	\$1,891	\$1,408	\$1,076	\$1,210	\$864	\$444	\$903
2008	\$1,113	\$1,883	\$1,482	\$1,083	\$1,142	\$871	\$439	\$824
2009	\$1,093	\$1,823	\$1,422	\$1,084	\$1,228	\$942	\$484	\$818
2010	\$1,107	\$1,866	\$1,447	\$1,082	\$1,247	\$958	\$513	\$778
2011	\$1,115	\$1,766	\$1,466	\$1,060	\$1,360	\$983	\$443	\$936
2012	\$1,117	\$1,758	\$1,419	\$1,128	\$1,232	\$985	\$415	\$1,029
2013	\$1,107	\$1,890	\$1,395	\$1,092	\$1,191	\$1,004	\$429	\$948
2014	\$1,093	\$2,029	\$1,369	\$1,024	\$1,232	\$965	\$471	\$883
2015	\$1,074	\$2,003	\$1,358	\$988	\$1,240	\$1,021	\$494	\$821
2016	\$1,008	\$1,939	\$1,325	\$947	\$1,185	\$1,007	\$473	\$754
2017	\$1,044	\$1,950	\$1,329	\$987	\$1,193	\$1,032	\$484	\$797
2018	\$1,107	\$1,939	\$1,441	\$1,011	\$1,183	\$1,030	\$496	\$824
2019	\$1,148	\$2,079	\$1,426	\$1,052	\$1,259	\$972	\$473	\$810
2020	\$1,110	\$2,022	\$1,313	\$1,077	\$1,253	\$917	\$489	\$861
2021	\$1,102	\$2,050	\$1,345	\$1,063	\$1,289	\$951	\$504	\$718
2022	\$1,075	\$1,950	\$1,385	\$1,009	\$1,258	\$896	\$489	\$677
2023	\$1,057	\$1,760	\$1,433	\$933	\$1,246	\$856	\$498	\$933
2024	\$1,077	\$1,913	\$1,357	\$994	\$1,169	\$836	\$508	\$977
Change, \$	-\$21	\$22	-\$51	-\$81	-\$41	-\$28	\$64	\$74
%	-1.9	1.2	-3.6	-7.6	-3.4	-3.2	14.5	8.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/22/25.

Figure 4 (see page 7) contains data for the construction sector. Average hours reached a high of 43.3 in 2012 and hit a low of 38.6 in 2020. A second low point was seen in 2016 during the energy sector downturn. It is important to note that average hours in 2024 (39.8) were much lower than 2007 (41.7).

Figure 5 (see page 8) illustrates average weekly hours and average weekly earnings in the private service providing sector. This sector includes trade, transportation, & utilities; information; financial activities; professional & business services; education & health services; leisure & hospitality; and other services. Because of sample-

size limitations, separate hours and earnings estimates are not produced for information and financial activities. Average weekly hours ranged from a low of 31.1 in 2016 to a high of 34.0 in 2012. The low point in 2016 coincided with the previously mentioned energy downturn.

Trade, transportation, & utilities is shown in Figure 6 (see page 8). This supersector includes wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation & warehousing, and utilities. Average weekly hours seem to be generally trending downward, with a high of 36.6 hours in 2010 and a low of 33.9 hours in 2023. The second lowest level of average hours occurred in 2016.

Table 3: Wyoming Average Weekly Hours by Sector, 2007 to 2024, Annual Averages

Year	Total Private	Natural Resources & Mining (21)	Construction (23)	Trade, Transp., & Utilities (42, 44-45, 48-49, 22)	Professional & Business Services (54-56)	Education & Health Services (61-62)	Leisure & Hospitality (71-72)	Other Services (81)
2007	36.2	45.4	41.7	36.0	33.8	33.4	26.0	32.2
2008	36.7	46.3	42.5	35.9	34.4	32.7	26.7	30.1
2009	35.5	43.4	40.5	36.4	34.7	33.4	26.5	29.2
2010	35.9	45.3	41.6	36.6	34.2	34.0	27.3	28.0
2011	36.1	45.6	42.7	36.1	35.8	35.1	26.0	32.2
2012	36.3	44.3	43.3	36.4	35.3	35.5	25.0	35.8
2013	35.9	43.5	41.4	36.2	34.5	34.3	25.7	35.3
2014	35.6	45.0	40.6	35.4	35.4	33.7	26.7	34.3
2015	35.1	43.2	40.4	35.2	35.0	34.0	27.2	30.1
2016	33.2	41.9	39.3	34.2	34.4	34.9	25.8	27.1
2017	34.2	43.4	40.1	34.8	34.7	34.5	25.8	28.6
2018	34.9	45.3	41.6	35.6	33.4	33.8	25.3	30.1
2019	35.6	46.5	41.5	35.8	34.3	33.9	25.1	28.7
2020	34.4	42.1	38.6	35.7	35.0	33.3	24.8	28.3
2021	34.6	44.7	38.7	35.8	36.2	33.3	25.6	28.3
2022	35.1	46.5	39.3	35.5	37.2	32.9	26.3	28.2
2023	34.6	43.5	40.2	33.9	36.3	32.0	25.8	34.1
2024	34.5	45.9	39.8	34.3	33.7	32.0	26.1	34.4
Change, \$	-1.7	0.5	-1.9	-1.7	-0.1	-1.4	0.1	2.2
2007-2024 %	-4.7	1.1	-4.6	-4.7	-0.3	-4.2	0.4	6.8

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/22/25.

Figure 7 (see page 9) shows average hours and earnings in professional & business services. After hitting a low point of 33.4 in 2018, average hours steadily increased to a peak of 37.2 in 2022. Then, hours decreased to 33.7 in 2024. In 2022, professional & business services was one of the fastest growing industries

in Wyoming which may help explain why hours were so high that year (Moore, 2023).

Average hours in Wyoming's education & health services sector reached a high point of 35.5 in 2012 and then tended to trend downward (see Figure 8, page 9).

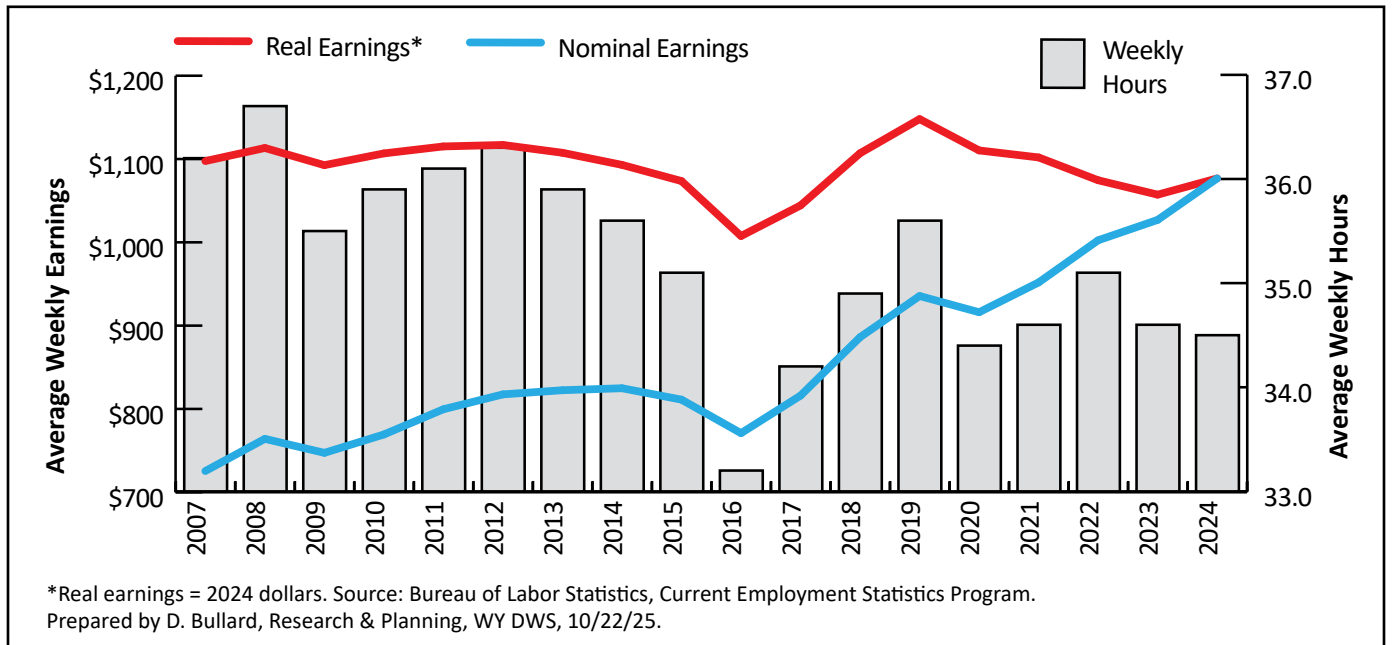


Figure 1: Wyoming Total Private Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

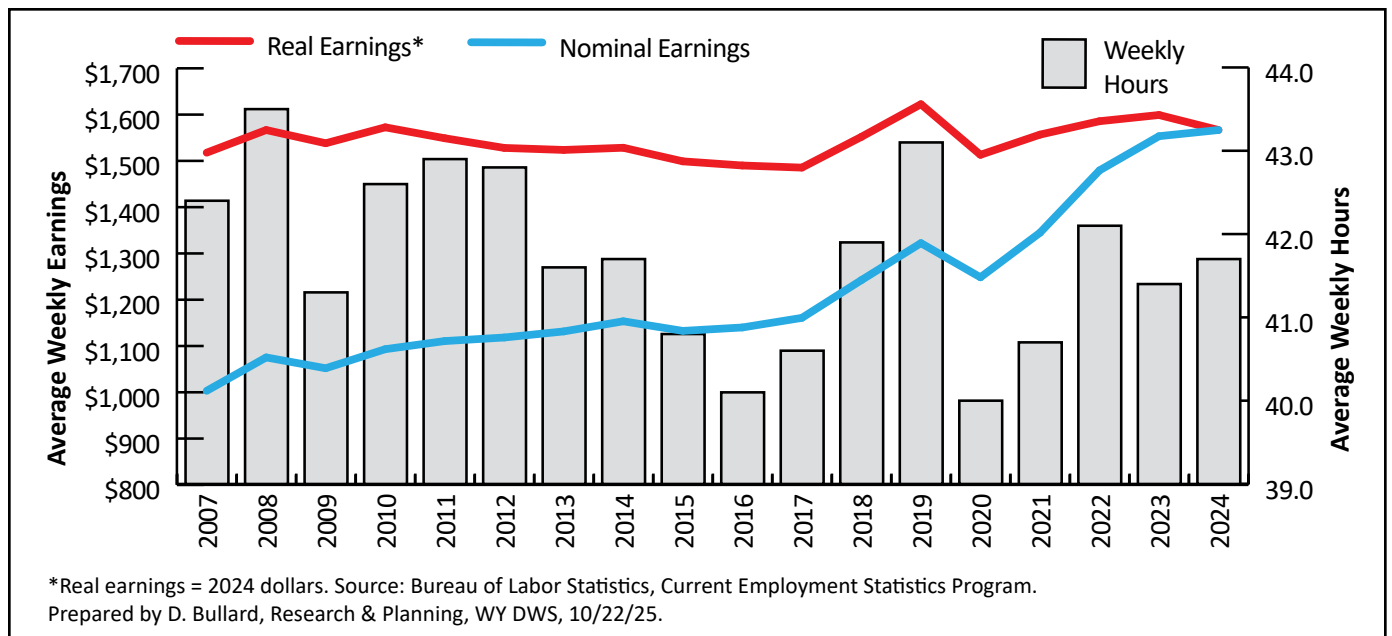


Figure 2: Wyoming Goods Producing Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

In 2023 and 2024, average hours were at their low point of 32.0. The downward trend in hours worked in this sector is somewhat puzzling and further research into this may be necessary.

Figure 9 (see page 10) shows average

hours and earnings in leisure & hospitality. The 2020 pandemic marked a multi-year low for tourist activity, and consequently, hours worked were at their lowest point of 24.8. It is not clear why hours were similarly low in 2012 (25.0). The series high occurred in 2010 (27.3).

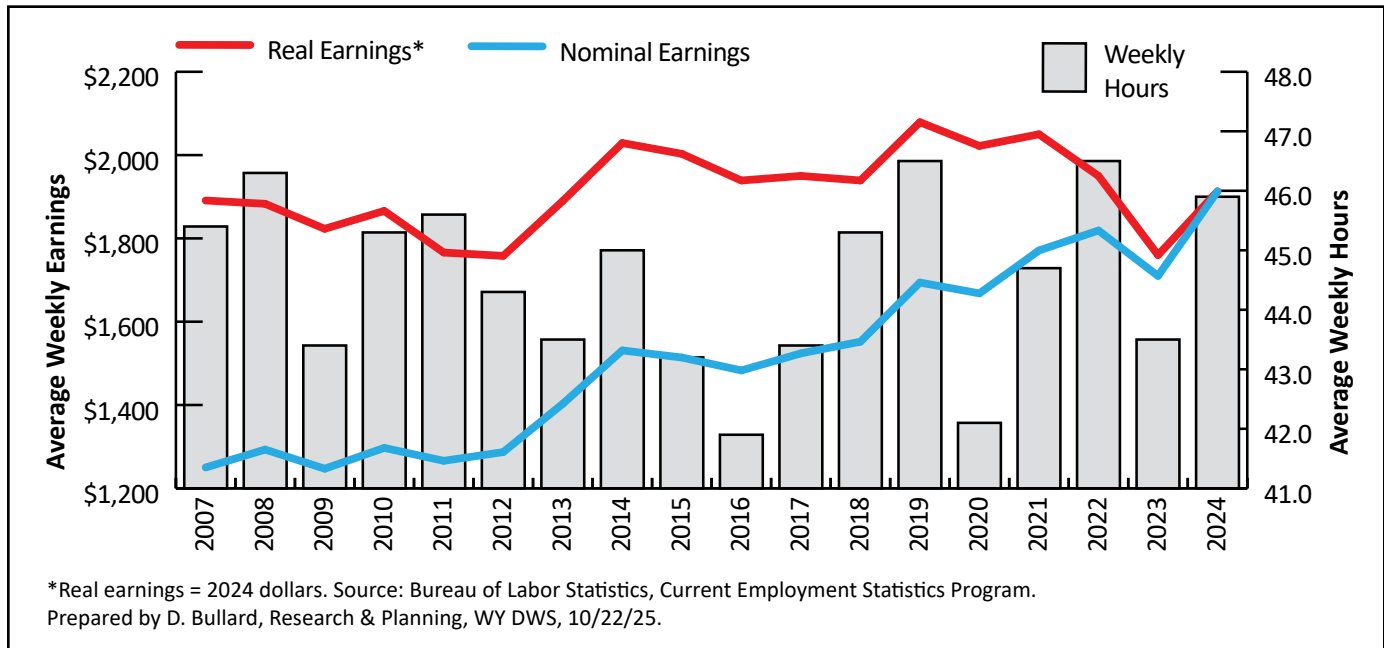


Figure 3: Wyoming Natural Resources & Mining Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

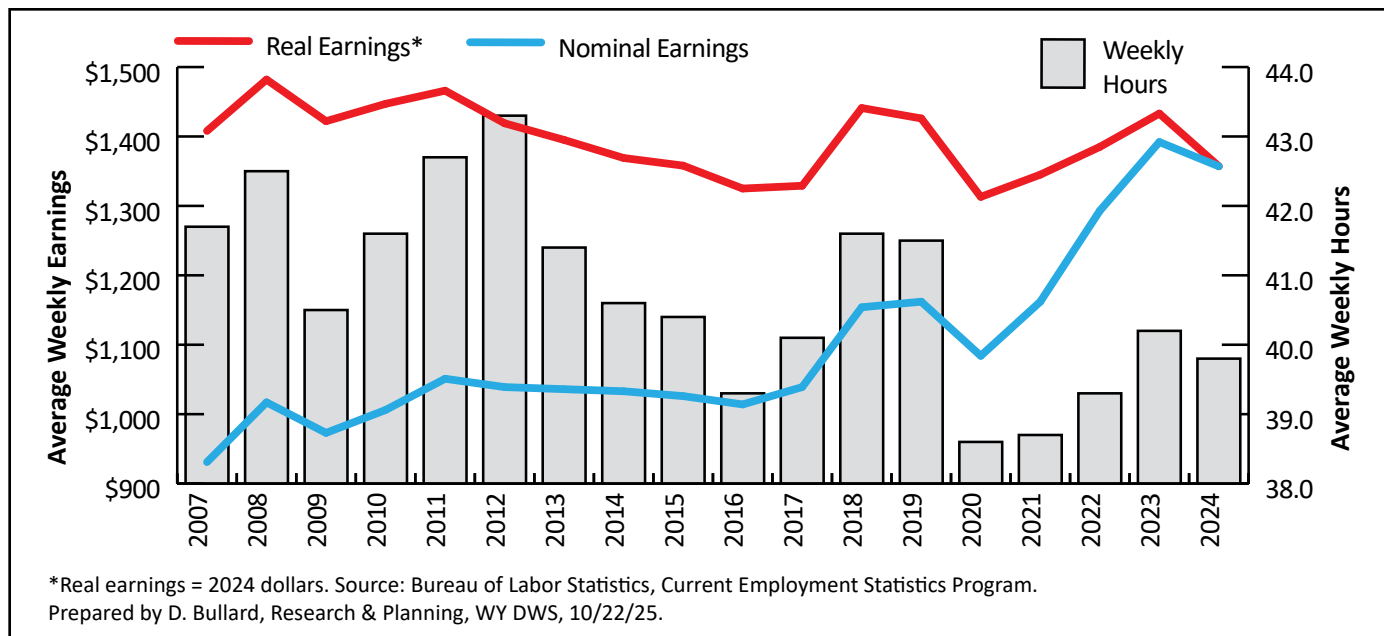


Figure 4: Wyoming Construction Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings 2007-2024

Other services saw fairly large swings in average weekly hours (see Figure 10, page 10). Hours fell from a peak of 35.8 in 2012 to a low point of 27.1 in 2016 during the energy sector downturn. Hours rose sharply from 2022 to 2023 and remained at a relatively high level in 2024.

In summary, when adjusted for inflation, average weekly earnings in Wyoming's private sector fell slightly from 2007 to 2024 (down 1.9%). Real wages fell in construction (-3.6%); trade, transportation, & utilities (-7.6%); professional & business services (-3.4%);

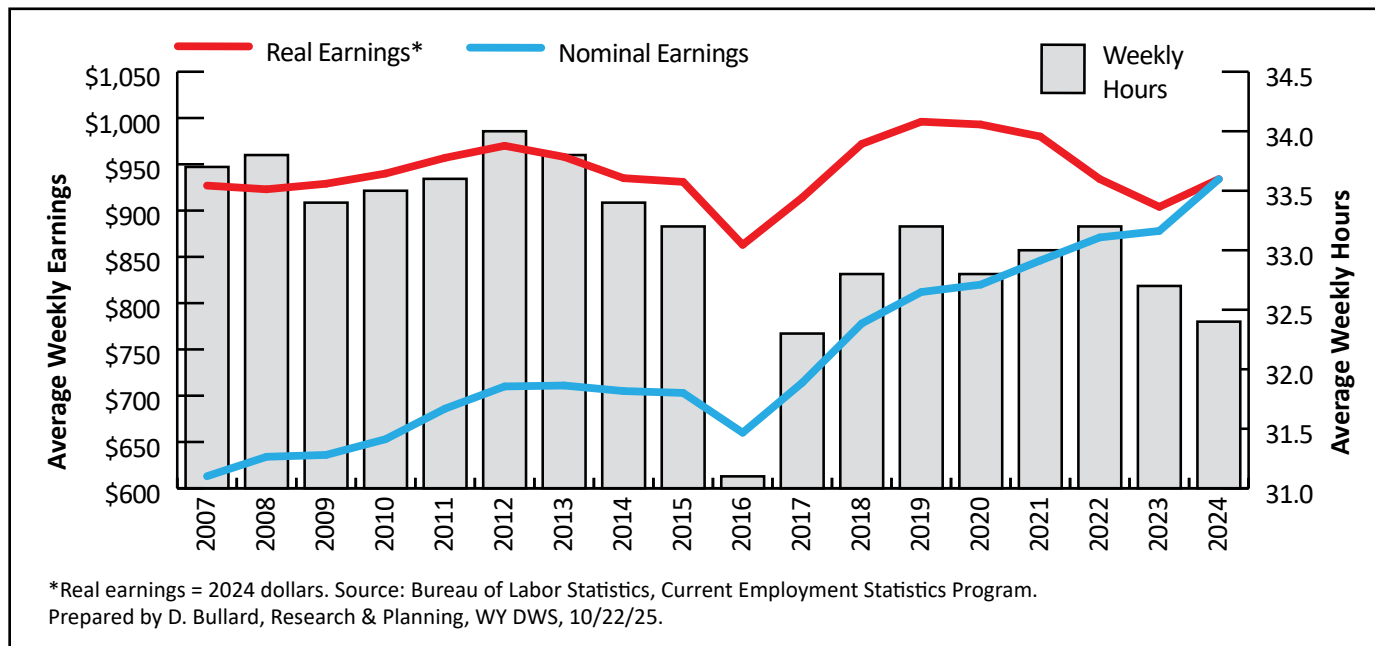


Figure 5: Wyoming Private Service Providing Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

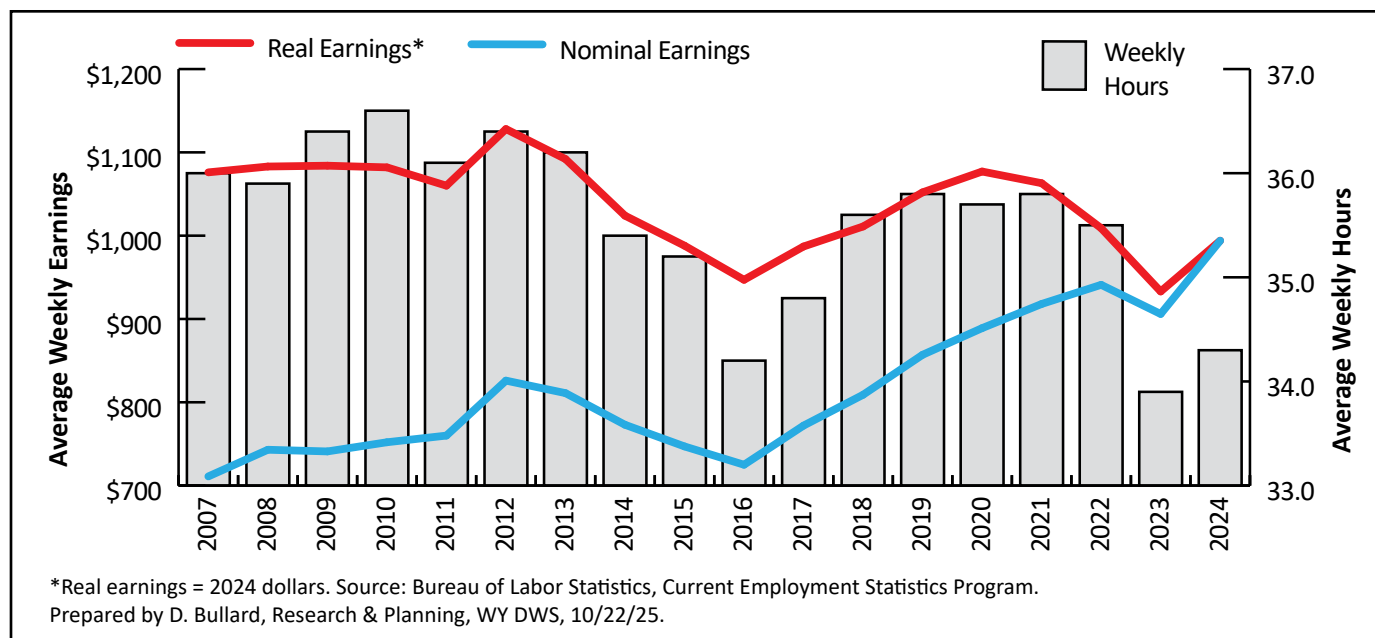


Figure 6: Wyoming Trade, Transportation, & Utilities Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

and education & health services (-3.2%). Part of the decrease in real earnings was related to a decrease in average hours worked in each of those sectors.

Real wages rose in leisure & hospitality (14.5%), other services (8.2%), goods

producing (3.2%), natural resources & mining (1.2%), and private service providing (0.8%). Average hours rose in leisure & hospitality (0.4%), other services (6.8%), and natural resources & mining (1.1%), but fell in goods producing (-1.7%) and private service providing (-3.9%).

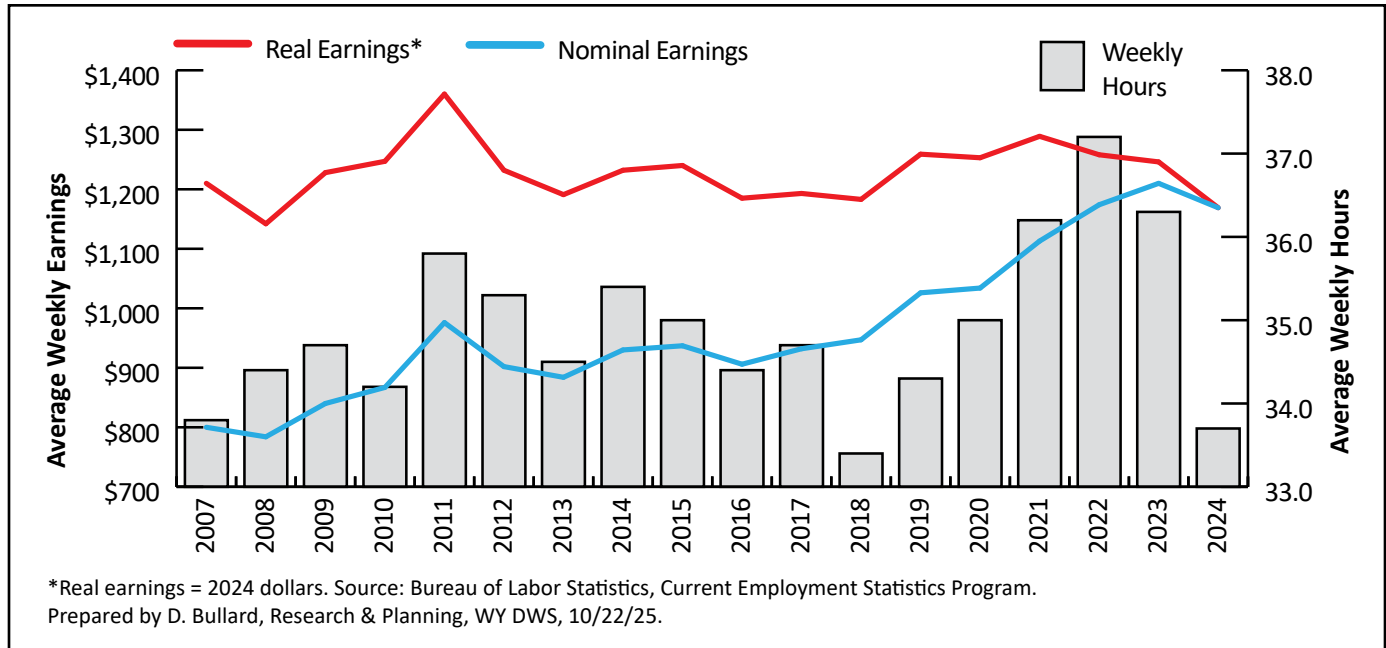


Figure 7: Wyoming Professional & Business Services Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

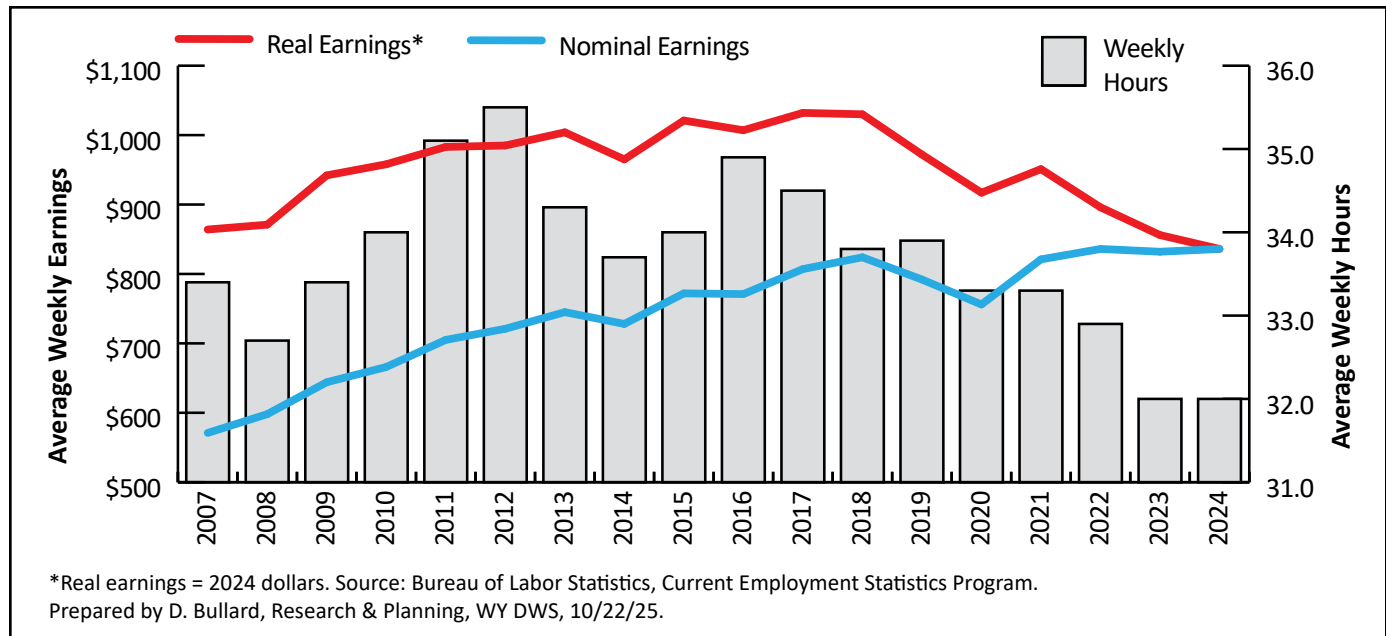


Figure 8: Wyoming Education & Health Services Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

References

Bullard, D. (2010, April) A new economic indicator for Wyoming: average weekly hours of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*,

47(4). Retrieved October 7, 2025 from <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0410/a3.htm>

Moore, M. (2023) Chapter 2: Mining, leisure & hospitality drive job and wage growth in 2022. *2023 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*. Retrieved October 7, 2025 from <https://tinyurl.com/2mwjxvf8>

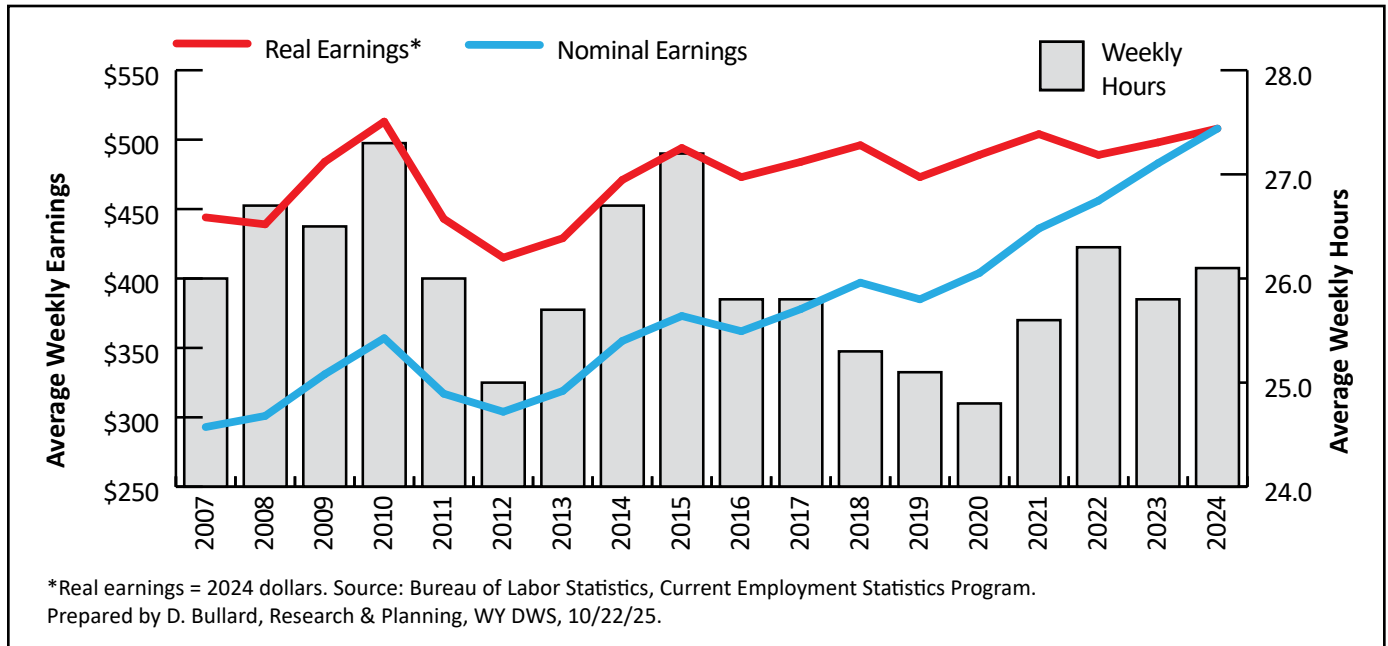


Figure 9: Wyoming Leisure & Hospitality Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

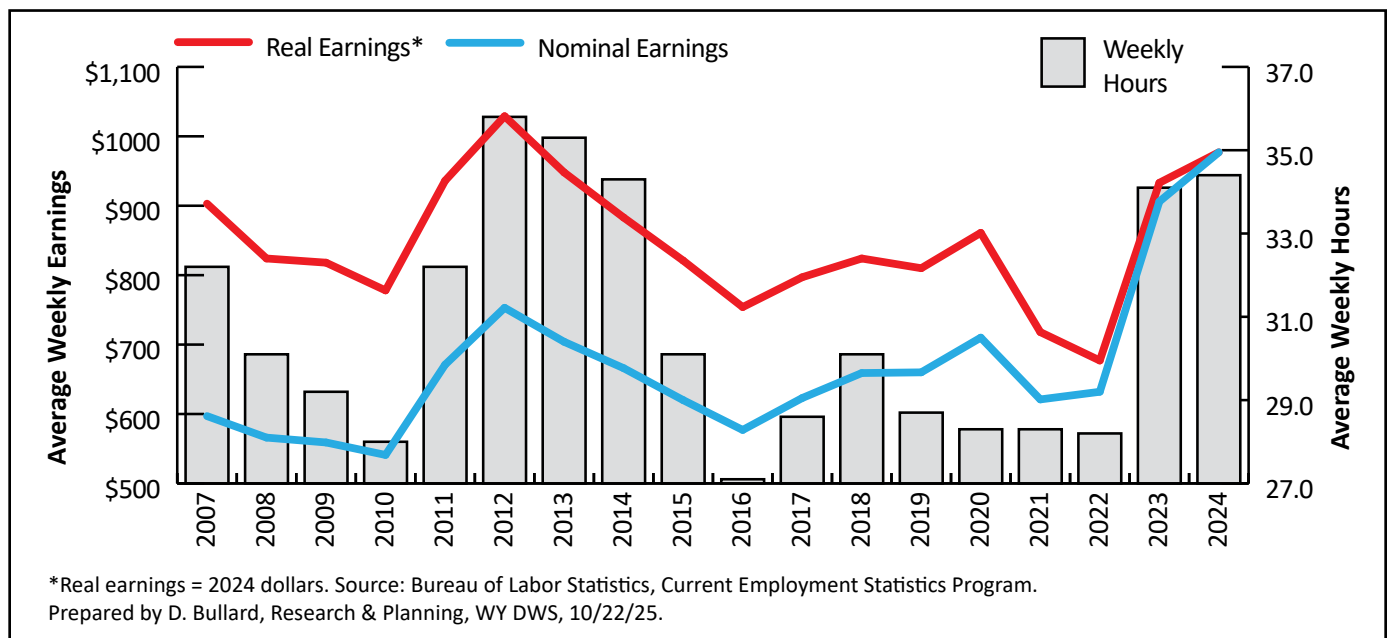


Figure 10: Wyoming Other Services Average Weekly Hours and Average Weekly Earnings, 2007-2024

Wyoming Turnover Rate Declines in Recent Years

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes quarterly turnover data online and in issues of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. Turnover data for fourth quarter 2024 (2024Q4) are published at the industry and county levels on pages 12 and 13 of this issue, respectively.

Essentially, *turnover* refers individuals who were not continuously employed for three consecutive quarters in a given quarter. The *turnover rate* is calculated by dividing the number of non-continuous employment by the total number of persons working in that quarter. More information on turnover in Wyoming is available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

For most of the last 20 years, Wyoming employment and the turnover rate followed the same general pattern (see Figure 1).

During times of economic expansion, the turnover rate increased with added jobs. During periods of economic downturn, the turnover rate decreased. R&P defines an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW. These periods of economic downturn are shaded gray in Figure 1.

In recent years since the Covid-19 pandemic, however, Wyoming has seen a shift in this relationship. The post-pandemic period is shaded in red in Figure 1. Even though Wyoming has seen steady, moderate over-the-year growth since 2021, the turnover rate has continued to decline.

Will these trends continue? What are the underlying causes? This topic will be the subject of future research when more recent quarters of data become available.

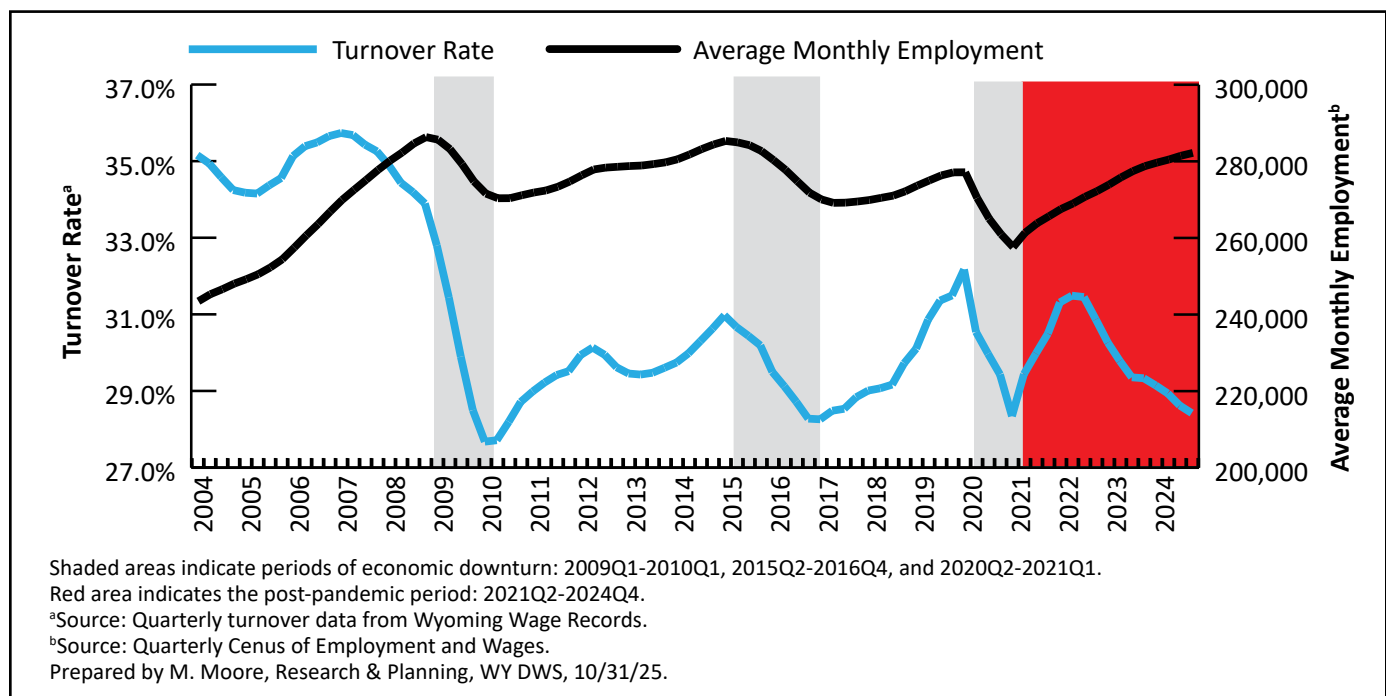


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment and Turnover Rate for Wyoming, 2004Q1-2024Q4 (4-Quarter Moving Averages)

Table 1: Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2024

In fourth quarter 2024, the number of total hires in Wyoming decreased by 3,326 (6.5%) over the year.

			(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	159	383	224	543	767	2,267	3,193	29.0	-2.3
		Rates	5.0	12.0	7.0	17.0	24.0	71.0	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,408	1,932	524	1,654	2,178	14,246	17,832	20.1	-2.1
		Rates	7.9	10.8	2.9	9.3	12.2	79.9	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	2,979	5,311	2,332	5,818	8,150	18,974	30,103	37.0	0.1
		Rates	9.9	17.6	7.7	19.3	27.1	63.0	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,003	1,421	418	1,250	1,668	9,423	12,094	22.1	2.7
		Rates	8.3	11.7	3.5	10.3	13.8	77.9	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,937	2,863	926	2,198	3,124	17,553	22,614	22.4	-5.2
		Rates	8.6	12.7	4.1	9.7	13.8	77.6	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	4,608	6,461	1,853	4,855	6,708	25,600	36,916	30.7	-1.9
		Rates	12.5	17.5	5.0	13.2	18.2	69.3	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	255	347	92	351	443	3,134	3,832	18.2	1.5
		Rates	6.7	9.1	2.4	9.2	11.6	81.8	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	835	1,343	508	981	1,489	9,824	12,148	19.1	-2.1
		Rates	6.9	11.1	4.2	8.1	12.3	80.9	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,584	4,524	1,940	4,851	6,791	18,048	27,423	34.2	0.2
		Rates	9.4	16.5	7.1	17.7	24.8	65.8	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,560	3,676	1,116	1,653	2,769	27,193	32,522	16.4	0.6
		Rates	7.9	11.3	3.4	5.1	8.5	83.6	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,670	4,751	1,081	3,936	5,017	31,170	39,857	21.8	0.7
		Rates	9.2	11.9	2.7	9.9	12.6	78.2	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,061	11,809	3,748	12,088	15,836	26,928	50,825	47.0	-1.8
		Rates	15.9	23.2	7.4	23.8	31.2	53.0	100.0		
	Other Services	Transactions	895	1,236	341	1,185	1,526	6,279	8,700	27.8	1.2
	Rates	10.3	14.2	3.9	13.6	17.5	72.2	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,231	1,635	404	1,615	2,019	18,603	21,853	14.9	0.2	
	Rates	5.6	7.5	1.8	7.4	9.2	85.1	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	9	24	15	20	35	20	64	68.8	15.5	
	Rates	14.1	37.5	23.4	31.3	54.7	31.3	100.0			
Total		Transactions	32,194	47,716	15,522	42,998	58,520	229,262	319,976	28.4	-0.8
		Rates	10.1	14.9	4.9	13.4	18.3	71.6	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, 10/27/25.

Table 2: Wyoming Turnover Statistics by County, Fourth Quarter 2024*Wyoming's turnover rate in 2024Q4 was 28.4%. Teton County had the highest rate at 39.9%.*

County of Employment	Row	(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	
		Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
Albany	Transactions	1,742	2,546	804	2,258	3,062	12,984	17,788	27.0	1.0
	Rates	9.8	14.3	4.5	12.7	17.2	73.0	100.0		
Big Horn	Transactions	460	632	172	508	680	3,632	4,772	23.9	-0.9
	Rates	9.6	13.2	3.6	10.6	14.2	76.1	100.0		
Campbell	Transactions	2,634	3,815	1,181	3,017	4,198	21,331	28,163	24.3	-3.0
	Rates	9.4	13.5	4.2	10.7	14.9	75.7	100.0		
Carbon	Transactions	634	981	347	1,288	1,635	5,127	7,396	30.7	1.5
	Rates	8.6	13.3	4.7	17.4	22.1	69.3	100.0		
Converse	Transactions	634	932	298	773	1,071	4,883	6,588	25.9	-1.6
	Rates	9.6	14.1	4.5	11.7	16.3	74.1	100.0		
Crook	Transactions	245	402	157	425	582	2,069	2,896	28.6	2.8
	Rates	8.5	13.9	5.4	14.7	20.1	71.4	100.0		
Fremont	Transactions	1,541	2,378	837	1,940	2,777	12,790	17,108	25.2	-1.8
	Rates	9.0	13.9	4.9	11.3	16.2	74.8	100.0		
Goshen	Transactions	378	580	202	409	611	3,411	4,400	22.5	0.1
	Rates	8.6	13.2	4.6	9.3	13.9	77.5	100.0		
Hot Springs	Transactions	184	262	78	221	299	1,622	2,105	22.9	-3.4
	Rates	8.7	12.4	3.7	10.5	14.2	77.1	100.0		
Johnson	Transactions	272	454	182	532	714	2,722	3,708	26.6	-3.3
	Rates	7.3	12.2	4.9	14.3	19.3	73.4	100.0		
Laramie	Transactions	5,046	7,453	2,407	5,790	8,197	38,196	51,439	25.7	-1.4
	Rates	9.8	14.5	4.7	11.3	15.9	74.3	100.0		
Lincoln	Transactions	772	1,089	317	1,067	1,384	5,992	8,148	26.5	-0.9
	Rates	9.5	13.4	3.9	13.1	17.0	73.5	100.0		
Natrona	Transactions	4,428	6,626	2,198	5,537	7,735	33,502	45,665	26.6	-0.6
	Rates	9.7	14.5	4.8	12.1	16.9	73.4	100.0		
Niobrara	Transactions	64	100	36	90	126	622	812	23.4	1.8
	Rates	7.9	12.3	4.4	11.1	15.5	76.6	100.0		
Park	Transactions	1,137	1,781	644	2,231	2,875	10,579	14,591	27.5	-0.6
	Rates	7.8	12.2	4.4	15.3	19.7	72.5	100.0		
Platte	Transactions	327	485	158	412	570	2,747	3,644	24.6	-0.2
	Rates	9.0	13.3	4.3	11.3	15.6	75.4	100.0		
Sheridan	Transactions	1,451	2,151	700	1,880	2,580	11,186	15,217	26.5	-0.1
	Rates	9.5	14.1	4.6	12.4	17.0	73.5	100.0		
Sublette	Transactions	392	636	244	676	920	3,268	4,580	28.6	-0.1
	Rates	8.6	13.9	5.3	14.8	20.1	71.4	100.0		
Sweetwater	Transactions	2,049	2,860	811	2,488	3,299	17,478	22,826	23.4	-1.4
	Rates	9.0	12.5	3.6	10.9	14.5	76.6	100.0		
Teton	Transactions	4,183	5,373	1,190	5,699	6,889	16,711	27,783	39.9	-2.0
	Rates	15.1	19.3	4.3	20.5	24.8	60.1	100.0		
Uinta	Transactions	874	1,236	362	877	1,239	6,914	9,027	23.4	-2.3
	Rates	9.7	13.7	4.0	9.7	13.7	76.6	100.0		
Washakie	Transactions	337	555	218	472	690	2,856	3,883	26.4	2.2
	Rates	8.7	14.3	5.6	12.2	17.8	73.6	100.0		
Weston	Transactions	202	325	123	336	459	2,066	2,727	24.2	1.1
	Rates	7.4	11.9	4.5	12.3	16.8	75.8	100.0		
Nonclassified	Transactions	2,208	4,064	1,856	4,072	5,928	6,574	14,710	55.3	-1.8
	Rates	15.0	27.6	12.6	27.7	40.3	44.7	100.0		
Total	Transactions	32,194	47,716	15,522	42,998	58,520	229,262	319,976	28.4	-0.8
	Rates	10.1	14.9	4.9	13.4	18.3	71.6	100.0		

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

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

Transactions = Jobs 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, 10/27/25.

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

	Sep 25	Employment in Thousands Aug 25	Sep 24	% Change Total Employment Aug 25 Sep 25	Sep 24 Sep 25
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.5	25.4	25.3	0.4	0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.3	20.4	20.1	-0.5	1.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	1.3
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.9	0.0	-6.1
Construction	2.5	2.5	2.1	0.0	19.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.9	17.8	17.8	0.6	0.6
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	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	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	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.0	0.0

	Sep 25	Employment in Thousands Aug 25	Sep 24	% Change Total Employment Aug 25 Sep 25	Sep 24 Sep 25
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.3	21.3	21.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.8	17.0	16.8	-1.2	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	3.3
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	-3.0
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.4	6.2	21.4
Manufacturing	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.0	15.0	15.2	0.0	-1.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.5	4.5	-2.2	-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	2.3	2.4	2.4	-4.2	-4.2
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	0.0

	Sep 25	Employment in Thousands Aug 25	Sep 24	% Change Total Employment Aug 25 Sep 25	Sep 24 Sep 25
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.1	27.9	26.1	-6.5	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.1	24.8	23.1	-6.9	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.0	-3.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	3.0	3.1	3.1	-3.2	-3.2
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	22.9	24.6	22.8	-6.9	0.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.9	3.2	2.9	-9.4	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	2.7	2.8	2.7	-3.6	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10.7	11.9	10.6	-10.1	0.9
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.0	3.1	3.0	-3.2	0.0

Economic Indicators

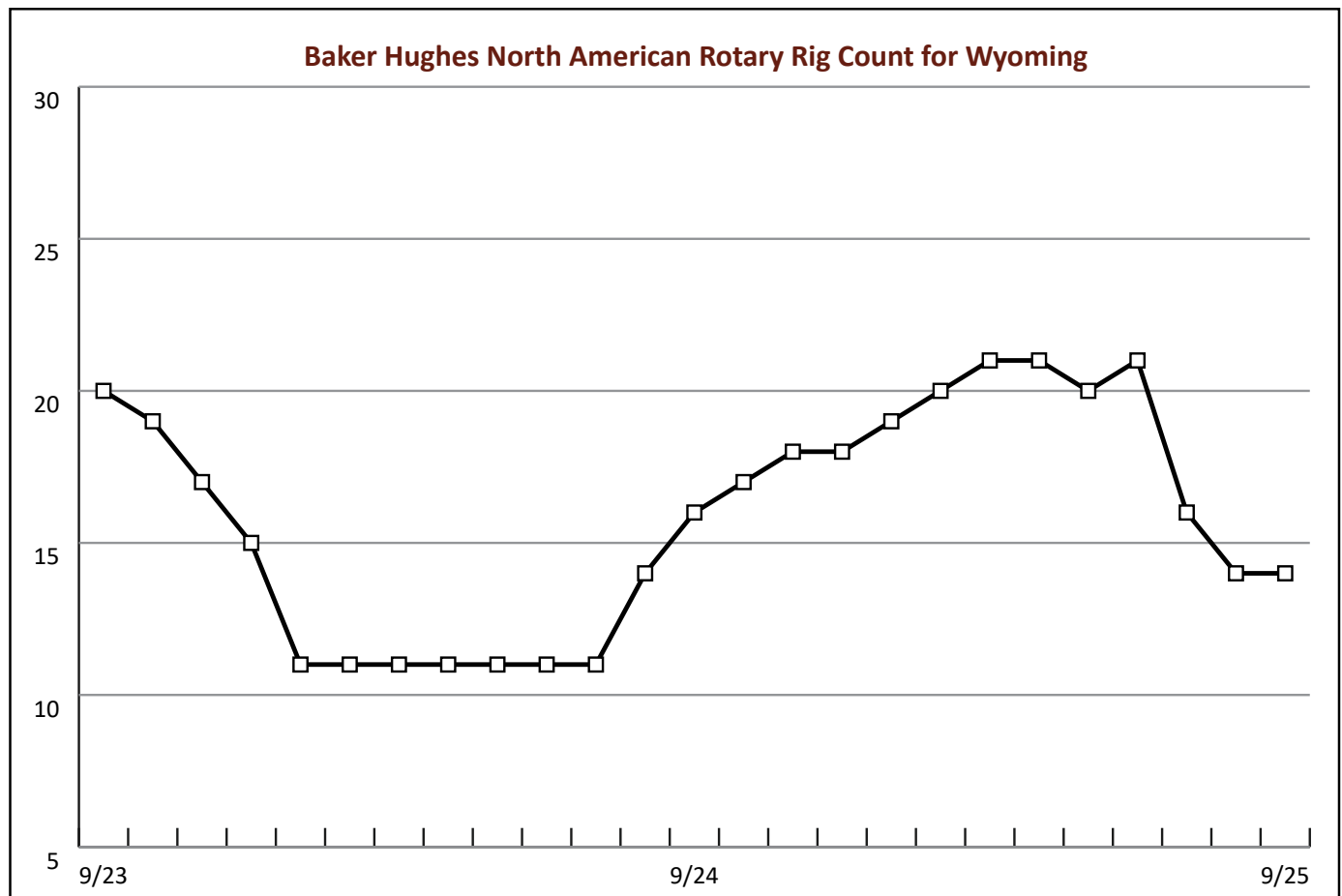
by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items rose 3.0% from September 2024 to September 2025. Inflation has accelerated slightly from earlier this year.

	Sep 2025 (p)	Aug 2025 (r)	Sep 2024 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	7,131	6,629	5,075	7.6	40.5
Benefits Paid	\$3,748,014	\$3,402,901	\$2,512,297	10.1	49.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$525.59	\$513.34	\$495.03	2.4	6.2
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	324.8	324.0	315.3	0.3	3.0
Food & Beverages	339.4	338.4	329.4	0.3	3.0
Housing	349.8	349.3	336.8	0.1	3.9
Apparel	135.4	132.0	135.5	2.6	-0.1
Transportation	274.3	273.9	269.6	0.1	1.7
Medical Care	584.9	583.9	566.3	0.2	3.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	141.8	141.4	137.7	0.3	3.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	147.5	147.2	146.9	0.2	0.4
Other Goods & Services	585.9	583.3	562.6	0.4	4.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities		262.4	252.5	-100.0	-100.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming					
	14	14	16	0.0	-12.5

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

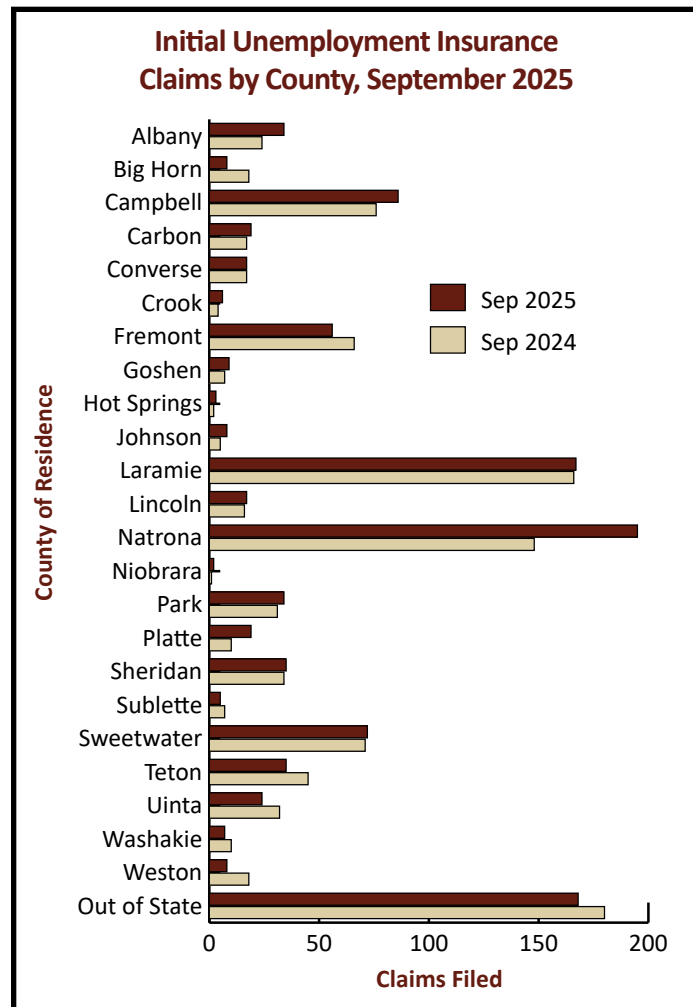
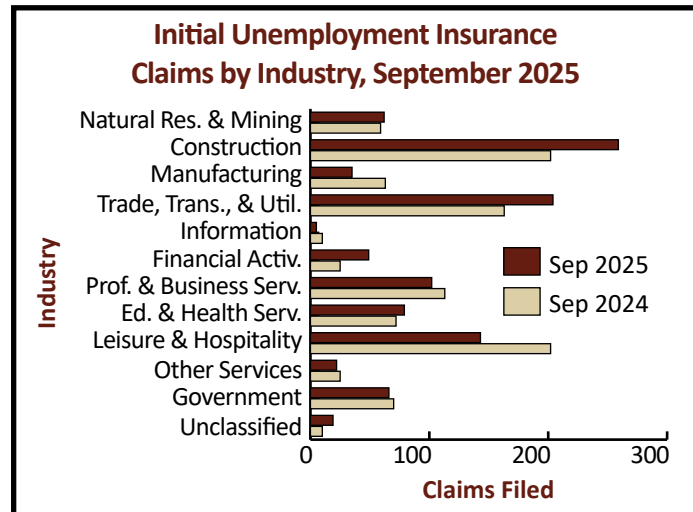
¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: **Laura Yetter, Senior Economist**

Four industries accounted for approximately two-thirds of all initial claims: construction; trade, transportation, & utilities; leisure & hospitality; and professional & business services.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Sep 25	Aug 25	Sep 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,052	1,098	1,021	-4.2	3.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	358	381	325	-6.0	10.2
Natural Resources & Mining	62	83	59	-25.3	5.1
Mining	57	82	57	-30.5	0.0
Construction	259	235	202	10.2	28.2
Manufacturing	35	61	63	-42.6	-44.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	608	636	614	-4.4	-1.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	204	195	163	4.6	25.2
Wholesale Trade	30	42	24	-28.6	25.0
Retail Trade	96	81	86	18.5	11.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	77	72	51	6.9	51.0
Information	5	23	10	-78.3	-50.0
Financial Activities	49	35	25	40.0	96.0
Professional & Business Services	102	155	113	-34.2	-9.7
Educational & Health Services	79	87	72	-9.2	9.7
Leisure & Hospitality	143	109	202	31.2	-29.2
Other Services, except Public Admin.	22	28	25	-21.4	-12.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	66	58	70	13.8	-5.7
Federal Government	7	9	10	-22.2	-30.0
State Government	10	11	9	-9.1	11.1
Local Government	47	36	49	30.6	-4.1
Local Education	9	10	12	-10.0	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	19	22	10	-13.6	90.0

Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	167	214	166	-22.0	0.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	53	55	44	-3.6	20.5
Construction	48	43	31	11.6	54.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	96	149	108	-35.6	-11.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	31	40	36	-22.5	-13.9
Financial Activities	7	7	8	0.0	-12.5
Professional & Business Services	14	64	27	-78.1	-48.1
Educational & Health Services	20	15	12	33.3	66.7
Leisure & Hospitality	11	14	15	-21.4	-26.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	7	12	71.4	0.0

Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	195	178	148	9.6	31.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	66	69	63	-4.3	4.8
Construction	43	46	41	-6.5	4.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	123	100	83	23.0	48.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	44	29	29	51.7	51.7
Financial Activities	10	9	2	11.1	400.0
Professional & Business Services	19	14	17	35.7	11.8
Educational & Health Services	16	16	15	0.0	6.7
Leisure & Hospitality	20	20	17	0.0	17.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	5	1	-40.0	200.0

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 September 2025 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0925_UI.pdf.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

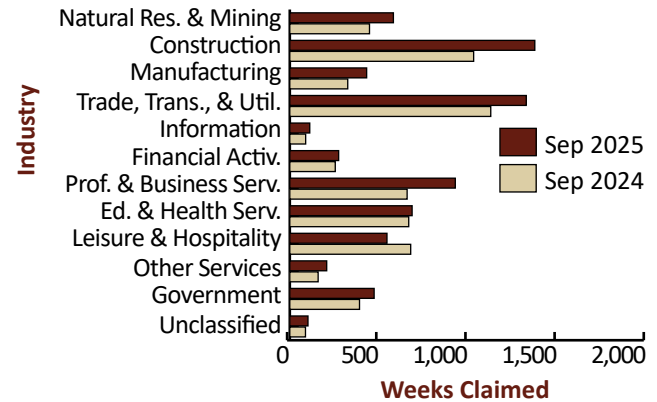
by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of unique claimants increased over the year from 2,080 to 2,433 (353, or 17.0%).

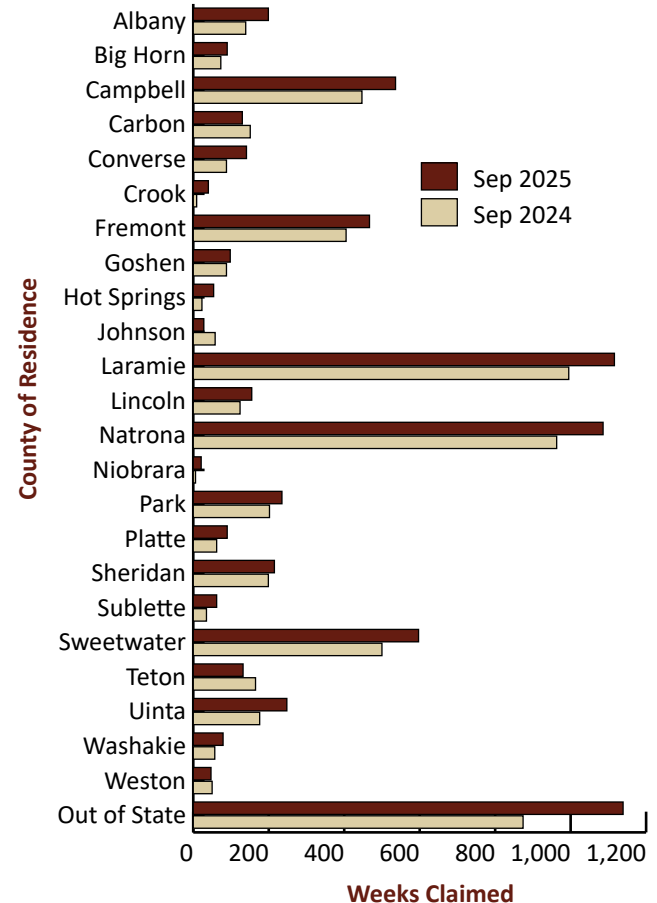
Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Sep 25	Aug 25	Sep 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	7,045	7,685	5,922	-8.3	19.0
Total Unique Claimants	2,433	2,631	2,080	-7.5	17.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,387	2,592	1,804	-7.9	32.3
Natural Resources & Mining	581	658	447	-11.7	30.0
Mining	567	637	405	-11.0	40.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	45	47	27	-4.3	66.7
Construction	1,374	1,494	1,031	-8.0	33.3
Manufacturing	431	439	325	-1.8	32.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,082	4,475	3,637	-8.8	12.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,326	1,185	1,127	11.9	17.7
Wholesale Trade	280	257	235	8.9	19.1
Retail Trade	576	545	597	5.7	-3.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	468	382	294	22.5	59.2
Information	112	109	89	2.8	25.8
Financial Activities	274	265	255	3.4	7.5
Professional & Business Services	928	1,087	658	-14.6	41.0
Educational & Health Services	686	978	667	-29.9	2.8
Leisure & Hospitality	545	654	678	-16.7	-19.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	207	193	159	7.3	30.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	473	532	391	-11.1	21.0
Federal Government	57	58	25	-1.7	128.0
State Government	48	62	74	-22.6	-35.1
Local Government	366	411	291	-10.9	25.8
Local Education	81	105	70	-22.9	15.7
UNCLASSIFIED	102	85	88	20.0	15.9
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,116	1,143	995	-2.4	12.2
Total Unique Claimants	395	402	358	-1.7	10.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	215	206	189	4.4	13.8
Construction	171	164	116	4.3	47.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	809	834	707	-3.0	14.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	243	208	243	16.8	0.0
Financial Activities	71	85	63	-16.5	12.7
Professional & Business Services	250	286	165	-12.6	51.5
Educational & Health Services	127	137	105	-7.3	21.0
Leisure & Hospitality	67	77	95	-13.0	-29.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	67	74	81	-9.5	-17.3
UNCLASSIFIED	23	27	17	-14.8	35.3
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,086	1,100	963	-1.3	12.8
Total Unique Claimants	383	383	322	0.0	18.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	334	306	247	9.2	35.2
Construction	150	128	112	17.2	33.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	720	760	662	-5.3	8.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	254	270	216	-5.9	17.6
Financial Activities	38	40	67	-5.0	-43.3
Professional & Business Services	137	132	94	3.8	45.7
Educational & Health Services	98	135	124	-27.4	-21.0
Leisure & Hospitality	102	94	98	8.5	4.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22	22	38	0.0	-42.1
UNCLASSIFIED	8	10	14	-20.0	-42.9

^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 Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, September 2025



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, September 2025



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

**Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300
Return Service Requested**

**PRSRT STD
US POSTAGE PAID
CASPER WY
PERMIT NO. 100**

[]