

TRENDS

Exploring Average Weekly Hours Worked in the U.S. and Wyoming, 2007-2024

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Current Employment Statistics Program produces estimates of average weekly hours worked for most industries in Wyoming. Reviewing these data from 2007 to 2024 reveals that the estimates for some industries (natural resources & mining; construction; trade, transportation, & utilities; and other services) appear consistent with economic trends in the state. In other sectors, such as professional & business services, education & health services, and leisure & hospitality, the movements in average weekly hours seem to reflect sampling error and other noise rather than real economic conditions.

Average weekly hours worked are an important economic indicator. As one analyst explained: “Average weekly hours are a sensitive barometer of labor demand. Employers generally prefer to increase or decrease hours worked before hiring or laying off workers” (Frumkin, 1990 p. 13). In other words, one would expect average hours to be a leading indicator.

This article presents annual data on average weekly hours for Wyoming and the U.S. from 2007 to 2024 for selected industry sectors. The estimates in this

article are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program and are based on payroll reports submitted by a sample of employers. Because they are sample-based estimates, they are subject to sampling error and other possible errors. While some of the series are consistent with general economic trends within the state, other series have trends that are harder to explain.

Figure 1 (see page 3) shows average weekly hours at the total private level for

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- From 2021 to 2022, 24,705 individuals migrated into Wyoming while 22,166 migrated out of the state, for a net growth of 2,539 individuals. ... page 8
- The number of multiple jobholders in the U.S. rose 8.7% from November 2024 to November 2025. ... page 14

(Text continued from page 1)

the U.S. and Wyoming. During most of the period shown in the figure, average weekly hours were higher in Wyoming than in the U.S. This could reflect the different industry makeup of Wyoming's economy, which has historically relied heavily on the mining sector.

The goods-producing sector is shown in Figure 2. This includes natural resources & mining, construction, and manufacturing. Separate hours estimates are not produced for Wyoming's manufacturing sector. Hours were much higher in Wyoming than in the U.S. for most of the time period shown. U.S. hours hit two low points: the Great Recession in 2009 (38.5) and the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 (39.6). Wyoming hours were especially low in 2020 (40.0) and 2016 (40.1). Wyoming experienced an economic downturn in 2016 with layoffs in oil & gas and coal mining.

Average hours in Wyoming's natural resources & mining sector experienced several sharp ups and downs over the years (see Figure 3, page 4). The lowest hours occurred in 2016 (41.9) and 2020

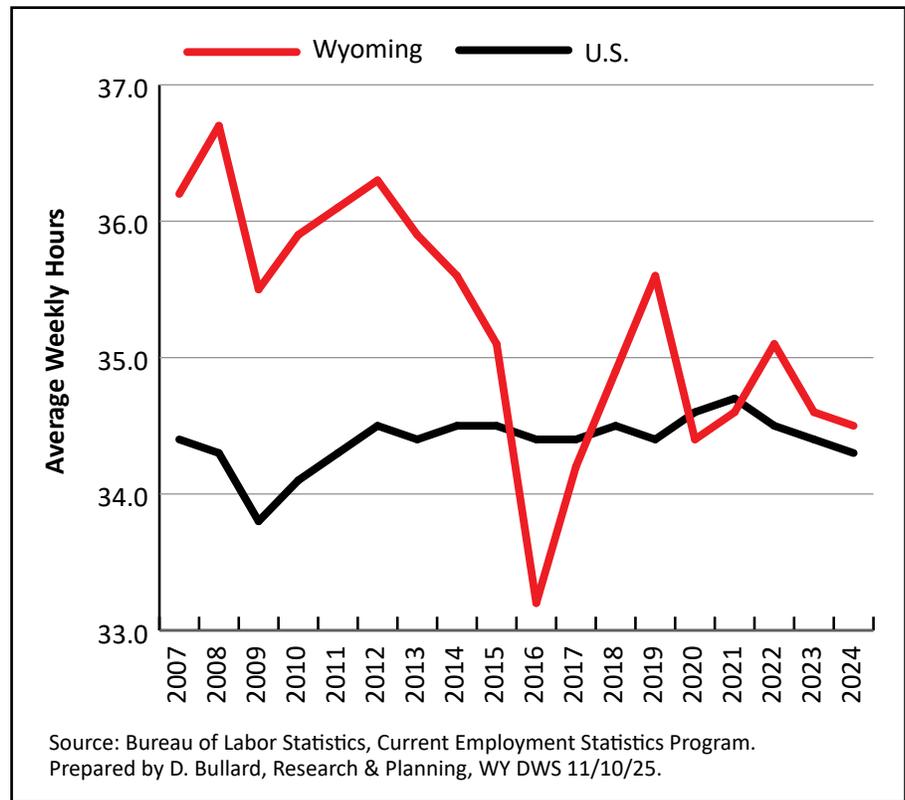


Figure 1: Wyoming and U.S. Total Private Average Weekly Hours, 2007-2024

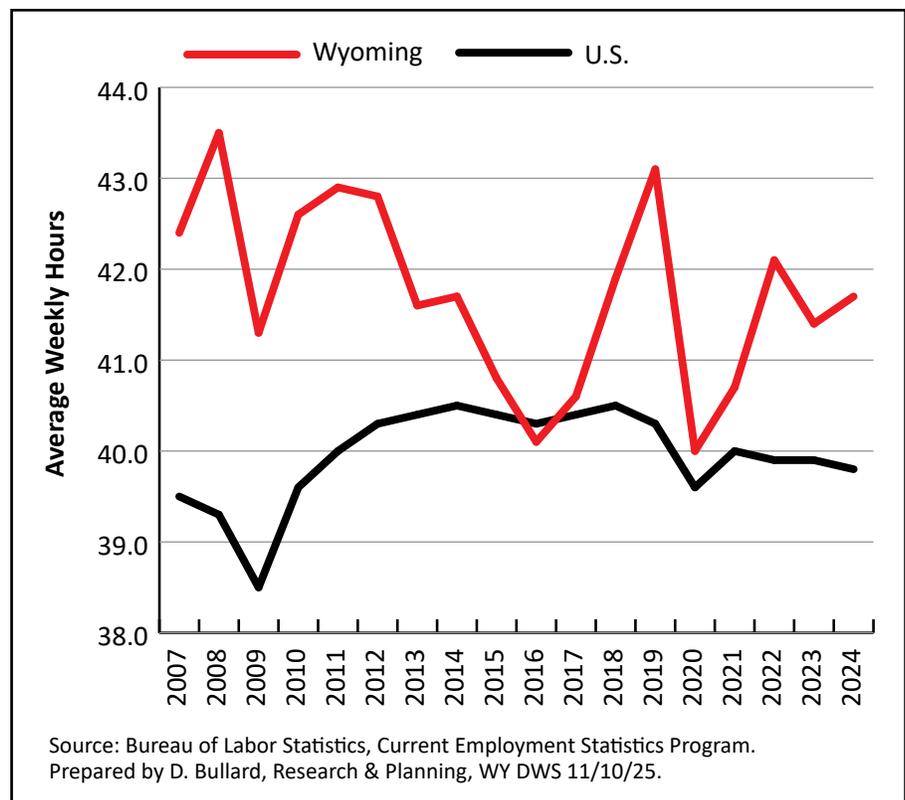


Figure 2: Wyoming and U.S. Goods Producing Average Weekly Hours, 2007-2024

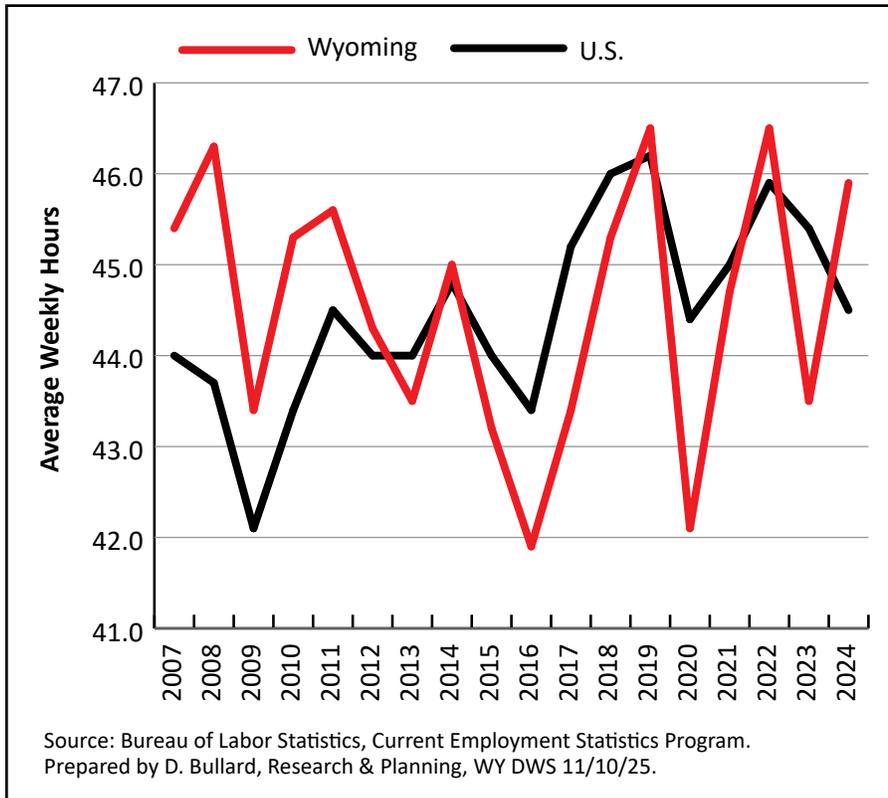


Figure 3: Wyoming and U.S. Natural Resources & Mining Average Weekly Hours, 2007-2024

(42.1), while peaks were seen in 2019 and 2022 (46.5 in both years). While the levels were different, U.S. hours exhibited a similar pattern, with low points in 2009 (42.1), 2016 (43.4), and 2020 (44.4). The peak of the U.S. series occurred in 2019, at 46.2 hours. There seem to be two key takeaways from Figure 3. First, the natural resources & mining sector has high average hours, even during downturns (always remaining well above 40 hours). Second, there are wide swings in average hours from year to year.

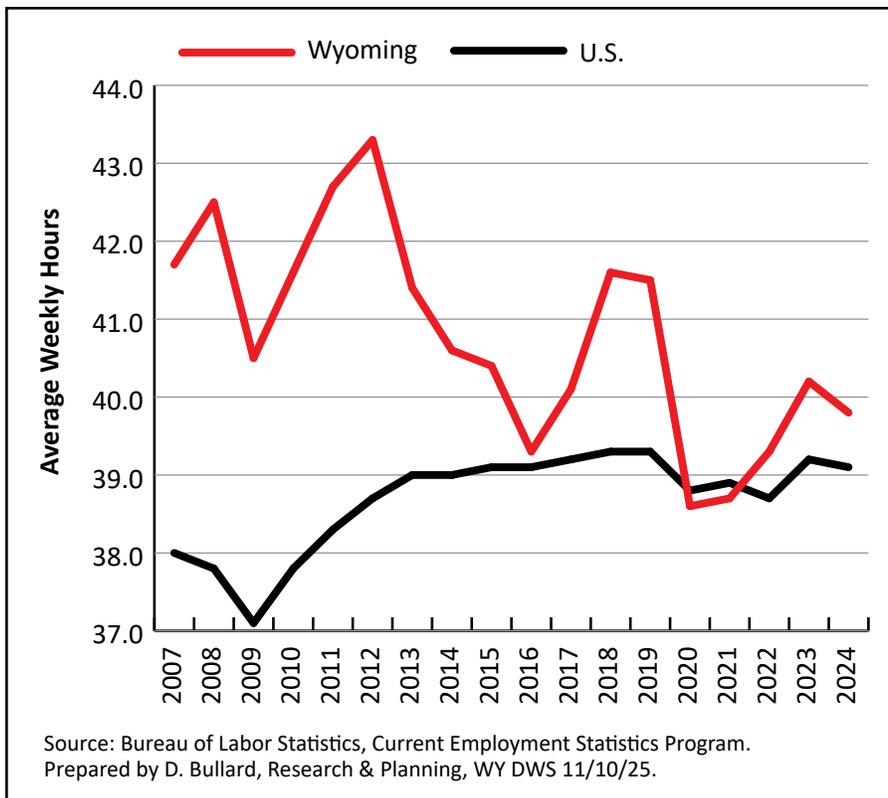


Figure 4: Wyoming and U.S. Construction Average Weekly Hours, 2007-2024

Figure 4 shows average weekly hours in the construction sector. From 2007 to 2019, hours worked were higher in Wyoming than the U.S. Average hours in Wyoming reached their lowest point in 2020 (38.6 hours) during the pandemic. U.S. hours were at their lowest point during the Great Recession (37.1 hours in 2009). It is somewhat interesting that when comparing the series over the entire time period, U.S. hours increased modestly (up from 38.0 in 2007 to 39.1 in 2024) while Wyoming hours decreased (down from 41.7 in 2007 to 39.8 in 2024).

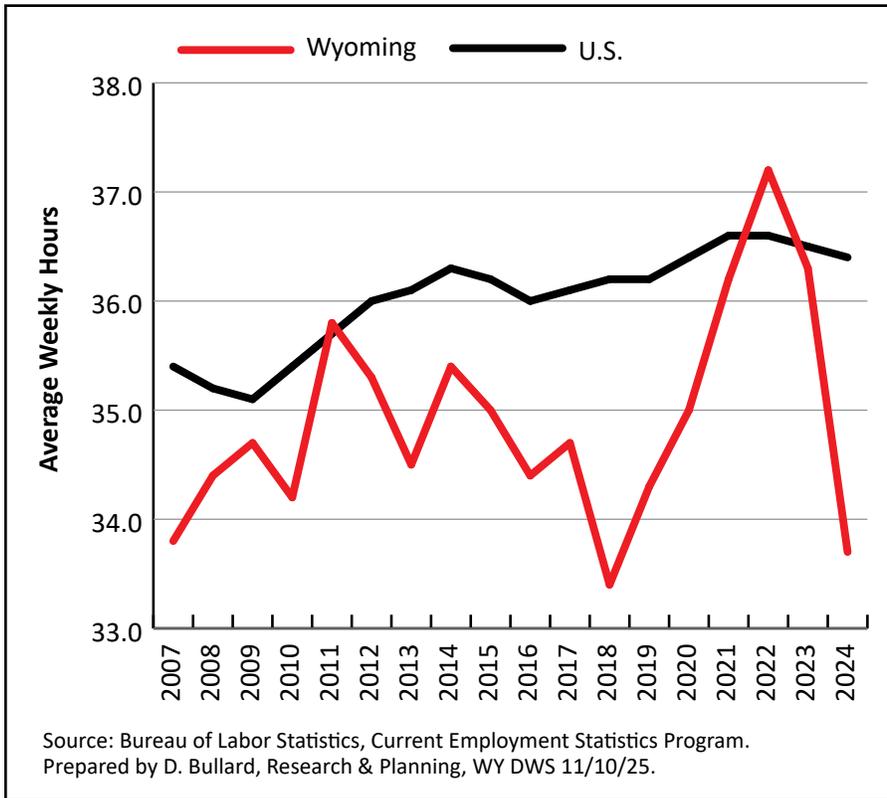


Figure 7: Wyoming and U.S. Professional & Business Services Average Weekly Hours, 2007-2024

Hours in professional & business services are shown in Figure 7. Wyoming hours in this sector exhibit a different pattern than any other sector. The year 2018 marked a low point of 33.4 hours, while 2022 was the peak of 37.2 hours. U.S. hours were much more stable, with a general upward trend. Professional & business services includes a large number of different types of businesses from landscaping and lawn care, to temporary help agencies, to engineering firms, law firms, and accounting firms. It is possible that a change in the mix of these types of employers in the survey sample could affect the estimates in an unexpected way.

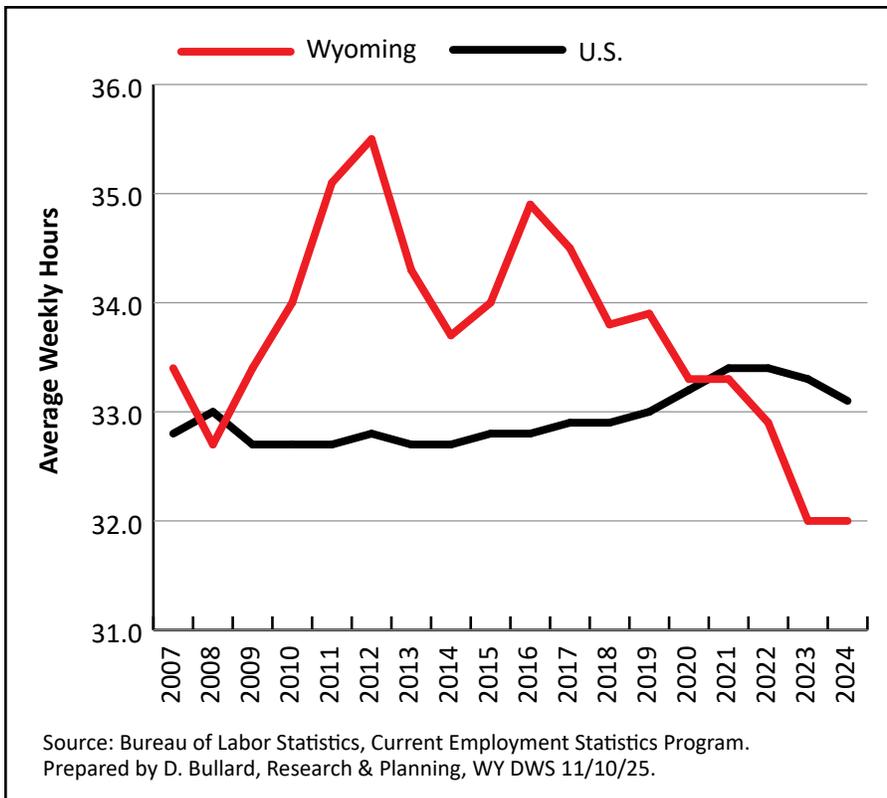


Figure 8: Wyoming and U.S. Education & Health Services Average Weekly Hours, 2007-2024

Wyoming hours in education & health services hit a high point in 2012 (35.5) and low points in 2023 and 2024 (32.0; see Figure 8). In contrast, U.S. hours remained quite stable over the entire period, staying between a low of 32.7 hours and a high of 33.4 hours. It is not clear why Wyoming hours peaked in 2012 and 2016.

Figure 9 (see page 7) shows average weekly hours in leisure & hospitality. Not surprisingly, both the U.S. and Wyoming had low points in their series

in 2020 when restaurants and hotels were affected by pandemic-related restrictions. However, the low point in the Wyoming series in 2012 and the high point in 2010 do not seem connected to any obvious economic events.

Figure 10 is similar to Figure 8 because U.S. hours were very stable in other services. Wyoming hours hit a peak in 2012 at 35.8 and then gradually fell to a low point of 27.1 in 2016. The economic downturn that Wyoming experienced in 2016 affected many different types of businesses. Within the other services sector, one detailed industry that saw large swings in employment and hours was commercial & industrial machinery & equipment repair & maintenance. These types of firms are often involved with short-term maintenance projects at refineries and power plants.

In summary, several sectors presented in this article had hours estimates that were consistent with general economic conditions in Wyoming. In particular, sharp downturns in hours are evident in 2016 in natural resources & mining; construction; private service providing; trade, transportation, &

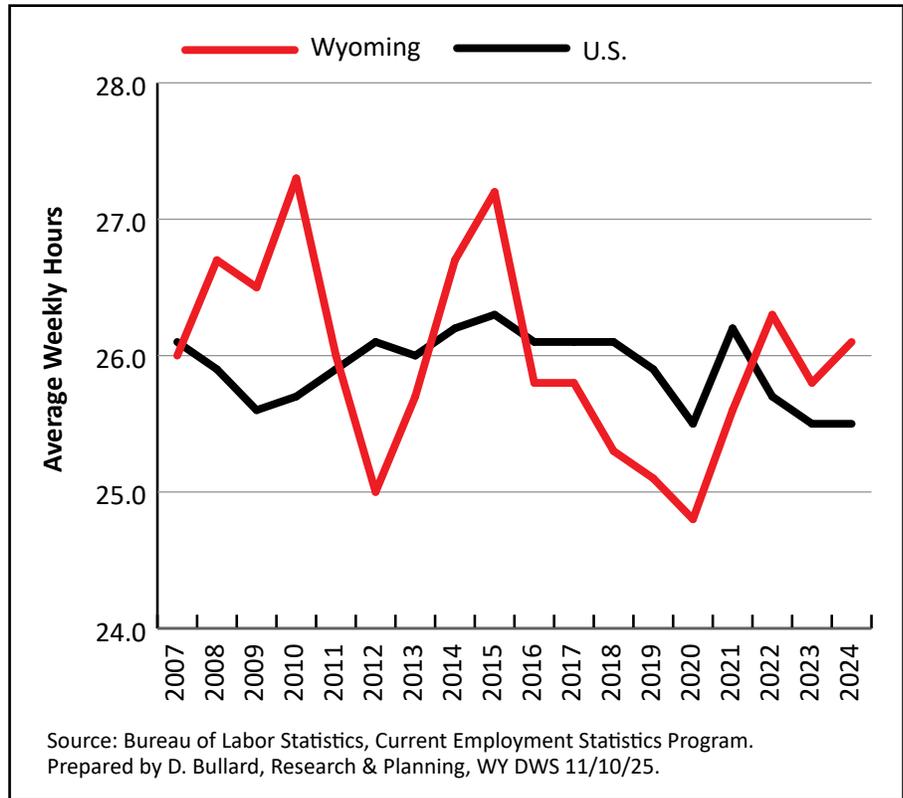


Figure 9: Wyoming and U.S. Leisure & Hospitality Average Weekly Hours, 2007-2024

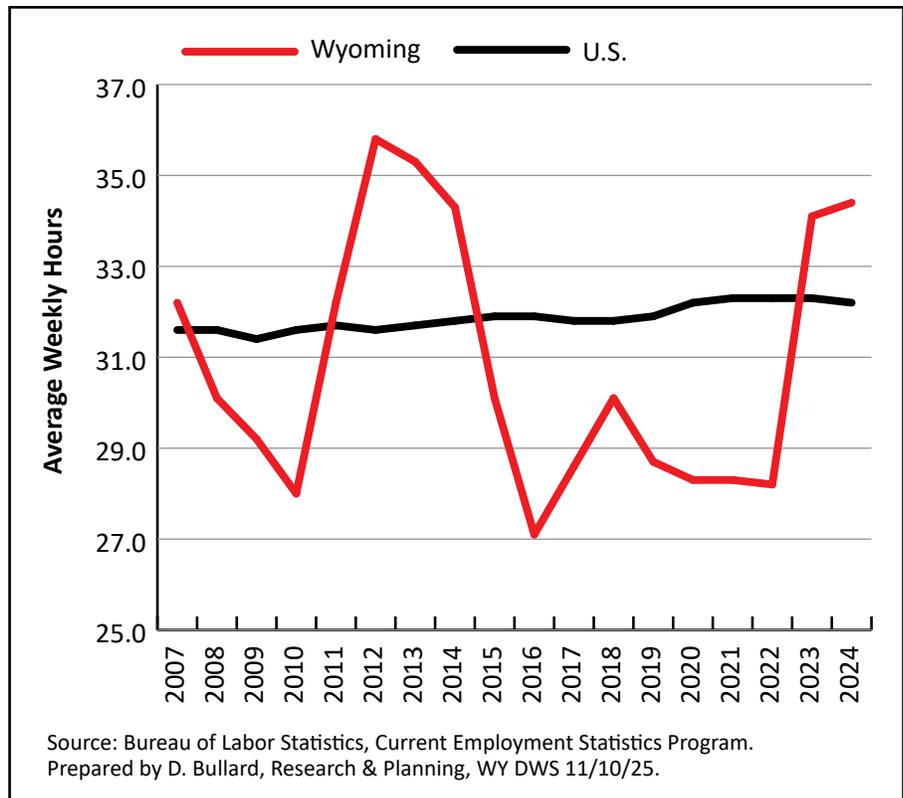


Figure 10: Wyoming and U.S. Other Services Average Weekly Hours, 2007-2024

utilities; and other services. Given that the state's economy was suffering through layoffs at that time, it makes sense that hours would be unusually low in 2016. Additionally, many series show decreases in hours worked in 2020, during the pandemic, and again, such results seem quite reasonable.

In other sectors, however, the swings in average hours defy economic explanation. It is possible that the patterns in average hours in professional & business services, education & health services, and leisure & hospitality simply reflect sampling error and other noise, rather than underlying economic

conditions. Across almost every series, U.S. hours were much more stable than the estimates for Wyoming, and given the vastly different sample size, such a result is entirely understandable. In short, while the average hours estimates for several sectors appear reasonable, the estimates for professional & business services, education & health services, and leisure & hospitality are questionable.

Reference

Frumkin, N. (1990). *Guide to economic indicators*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe.

Population Migration Flows within Wyoming and Other States

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

This article will analyze the inflow and outflow migration within Wyoming from 2011-2012 and 2021-2022. To accomplish this, analysts from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reviewed data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Statistics of Income Division (SOI), in collaboration with the U.S. Census Bureau, to compare population growth and exits within those mountain states.

Beginning in 2011, SOI assumed responsibility for the migration tabulations from the Census Bureau and introduced a number of enhancements intended to improve the data's overall quality (Pierce, 2015). Migration data are helpful for understanding human movement for policy-making, economic development, and social integration (IRS, 2025).

The SOI migration data methodology is based on comparing year-to-year address changes on individual income tax returns filed with the IRS. To address the changes in taxpayers' filing positions, the matching process uses the taxpayer identification numbers of the primary, secondary, and dependent filers. Another improvement made to collecting migration flows is through the size of adjusted gross income and age of the primary taxpayer. The Gross Migration File is a summary of the migration flows for each State, plus the District of Columbia, that shows the total number of matched returns, non-migrant returns, outflow returns, inflow returns, and same-state returns (Pierce, 2015).

The data presented in this article show population movement patterns by state, providing details on *inflow* (new residents and their origin into Wyoming) and *outflow*

(residents who left Wyoming and their destination). *Net migration* is calculated by subtracting the outflow from the inflow. For example, in 2021-2022, there were 623 residents migrating to Wyoming from Nebraska, and 694 leaving to Nebraska for a net change of -71.

According to data from the IRS SOI and the U.S. Census Bureau, analysts from R&P were able to identify that Wyoming had a total inflow migration of 2,539 people from 2021-2022 (see Table 1), compared to 3,286 in 2011-2012 (see Table 2, page 10). In other words, 747 fewer people migrated into Wyoming from 2021-2022 compared to 2011-2012. This is likely due to the jobs available in Wyoming during those periods; in 2011 and 2012, Wyoming added a large number of high-paying jobs in natural resources & mining. In contrast, industries like natural resources & mining, construction, and leisure & hospitality lost a substantial number of jobs during the pandemic.

The largest net in-migration of people into Wyoming (inflow minus outflow) from 2021-2022 came from California (1,526), Colorado (1,394), Washington (628), Oregon (342), New York (153), and Pennsylvania (127). The substantial amount from Colorado could be attributed to post-COVID migration; as noted by Haderlie (2023), “data from the early pandemic years shows that more people migrated into Wyoming than left the state, and most came to the Equality State from Colorado.”

In terms of net out-migration from 2021-2022, the largest number of people left Wyoming for Texas (369), Florida (196), Arizona (176), South Dakota (169), and Tennessee (164). From 2011-2012,

Table 1: Net Migration to and from Wyoming by State, 2021-2022

State	Inflow	Outflow	Net Change
California	2,498	972	1,526
Colorado	4,260	2,866	1,394
Washington	1,203	575	628
Oregon	765	423	342
New York	348	195	153
Pennsylvania	334	207	127
New Jersey	168	74	94
Foreign	223	160	63
Maryland	148	94	54
Hawaii	120	68	52
Illinois	330	281	49
Nevada	597	548	49
Utah	1,619	1,570	49
Virginia	309	270	39
Alaska	214	191	23
Massachusetts	101	78	23
New Mexico	353	331	22
Louisiana	204	183	21
New Hampshire	51	35	16
Kansas	299	287	12
North Carolina	309	298	11
Connecticut	66	64	2
Iowa	209	209	0
District Of Columbia	19	25	-6
West Virginia	53	61	-8
Maine	72	84	-12
Wisconsin	256	271	-15
Vermont	31	47	-16
Michigan	279	309	-30
Minnesota	312	345	-33
Mississippi	74	111	-37
Kentucky	111	155	-44
North Dakota	344	391	-47
Ohio	242	292	-50
Montana	1,116	1,171	-55
Indiana	155	211	-56
Nebraska	623	694	-71
Georgia	205	280	-75
Missouri	322	399	-77
Alabama	122	201	-79
South Carolina	175	269	-94
Arkansas	146	248	-102
Oklahoma	310	435	-125
Idaho	1,010	1,155	-145
Tennessee	232	396	-164
South Dakota	659	828	-169
Arizona	991	1,167	-176
Florida	702	898	-196
Texas	1,375	1,744	-369
Delaware	25	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	16	N/A	N/A
Foreign Migration	223	160	63
U.S. Migration	24,482	22,006	2,476
Total Migration	24,705	22,166	2,539

N/A = not available.

Source: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Statistics of Income Division.

Prepared by C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/10/25.

Table 2: Net Migration to and from Wyoming by State, 2011-2012

State	Inflow	Outflow	Net Change
Florida	3,289	1,449	1,840
California	1,830	1,305	525
Idaho	1,447	1,097	350
Utah	2,209	1,983	226
Georgia	573	374	199
Nebraska	921	733	188
New York	357	199	158
Washington	861	720	141
Colorado	3,802	3,688	114
Illinois	395	289	106
Missouri	451	376	75
Alaska	327	258	69
Wisconsin	324	258	66
Indiana	262	199	63
Massachusetts	155	94	61
Oregon	640	585	55
Iowa	271	229	42
Alabama	220	179	41
Kansas	382	344	38
Hawaii	114	77	37
Michigan	559	522	37
Kentucky	152	116	36
New Mexico	433	397	36
Louisiana	218	184	34
Mississippi	114	81	33
Virginia	345	312	33
Arkansas	220	190	30
Delaware	46	18	28
New Jersey	106	81	25
Maryland	140	116	24
North Carolina	360	338	22
Rhode Island	26	9	17
Oklahoma	379	363	16
Vermont	43	35	8
Pennsylvania	400	395	5
District Of Columbia	30	26	4
New Hampshire	62	58	4
Maine	72	72	0
South Dakota	919	922	-3
South Carolina	142	147	-5
Connecticut	78	86	-8
Foreign	406	417	-11
West Virginia	65	83	-18
Ohio	303	326	-23
Minnesota	330	358	-28
Nevada	686	718	-32
Tennessee	198	243	-45
Arizona	1,104	1,258	-154
Montana	1,439	1,654	-215
North Dakota	418	740	-322
Texas	1,599	2,235	-636
Foreign Migration	406	417	-11
U.S. Migration	29,816	26,519	3,297
Total U.S. and Foreign Migration	30,222	26,936	3,286

N/A = not available.

Source: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Statistics of Income Division.

Prepared by C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/10/25.

Texas also was the top destination for net out-migration (636), followed by North Dakota (322), Montana (215), and Arizona (154). Out-migration to Texas may be an indication of fewer jobs available in Wyoming, but more similar types of jobs available in Texas.

Summary

In summary, the data presented in this article show the greatest out-migration was to Texas in 2011-2012 and 2021-2022. Migration into Wyoming was exceptionally higher from Colorado in 2021-2022, possibly due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Net migration into Wyoming was greater from 2011-2012 than from 2021-2022.

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Wyoming Unemployment Rate at 3.4% in November 2025

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 was 3.4% in November 2025. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was slightly lower than its November 2024 level of 3.6% and much lower than the U.S. unemployment rate in November 2025 (4.6%).

From November 2024 to November 2025, unemployment rates rose in 16 counties, fell in four counties, and held steady in three counties. The largest increases occurred in Niobrara (up from 3.4% to 4.2%), Sweetwater (up from 3.6% to 4.4%), and Weston (up from 3.2% to 3.8%) counties. Jobless rates fell in Sheridan (down from 3.5% to 3.3%), Johnson (down from 3.3% to 3.1%), Sublette (down from 3.7% to 3.6%), and Hot Springs (down from 3.6% to 3.5%)

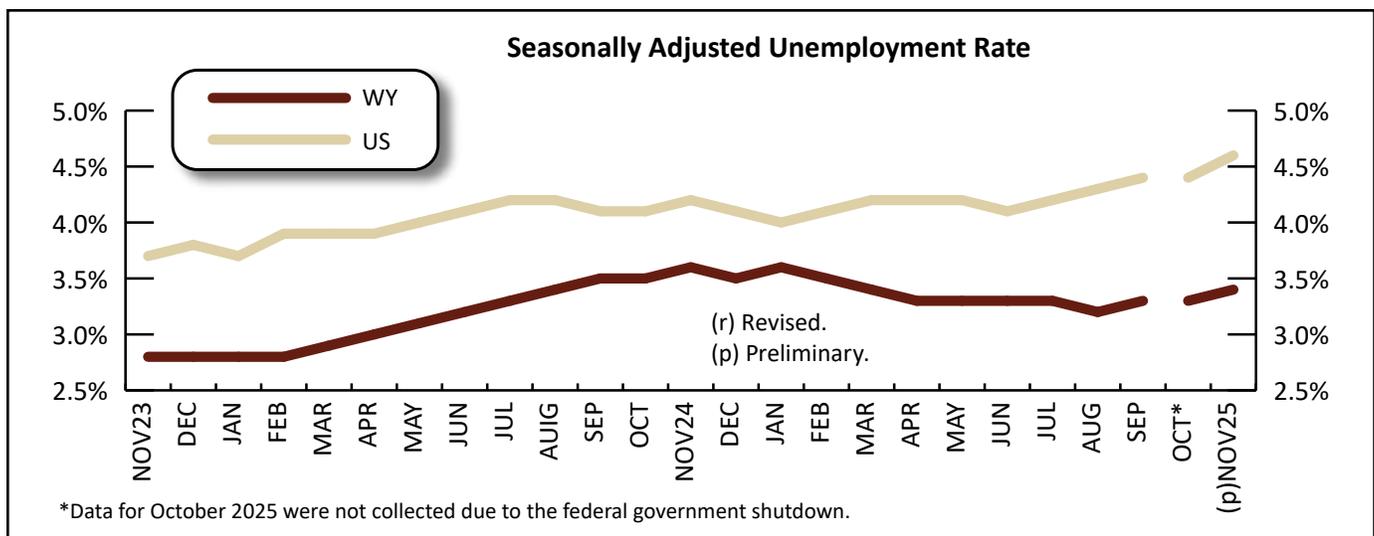
counties. Unemployment rates were unchanged in Albany (2.9%), Goshen (3.6%), and Uinta (3.8%) counties.

In November 2025, the highest unemployment rates were found in Platte and Teton counties, both at 4.7%. The lowest rates were reported in Albany County at 2.9%, Johnson County at 3.1%, and Crook County at 3.1%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 293,300 in November 2024 to 293,400 in November 2025, an increase of 100 jobs (0.0%).

Unemployment estimates for October 2025 are not available due to the lapse in federal funding. An announcement on the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) website stated: “Household survey data from the Current Population Survey were not collected for the October 2025 reference period due to a lapse in appropriations and will not be collected retroactively.”

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



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

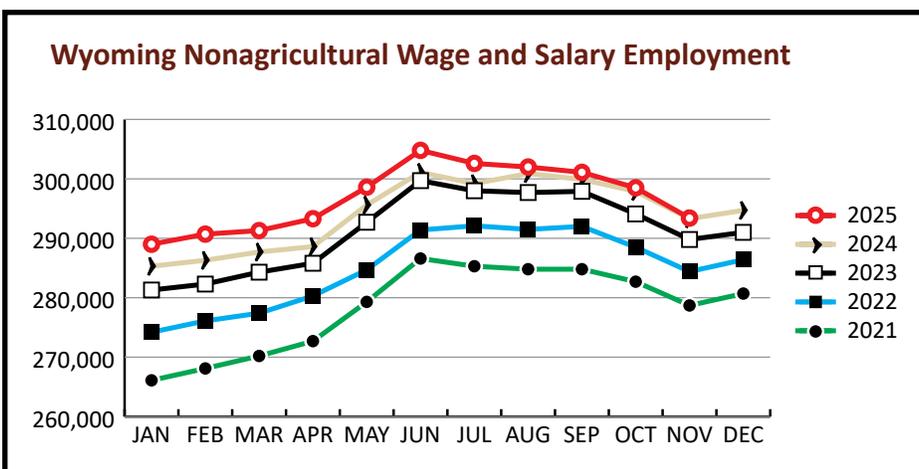
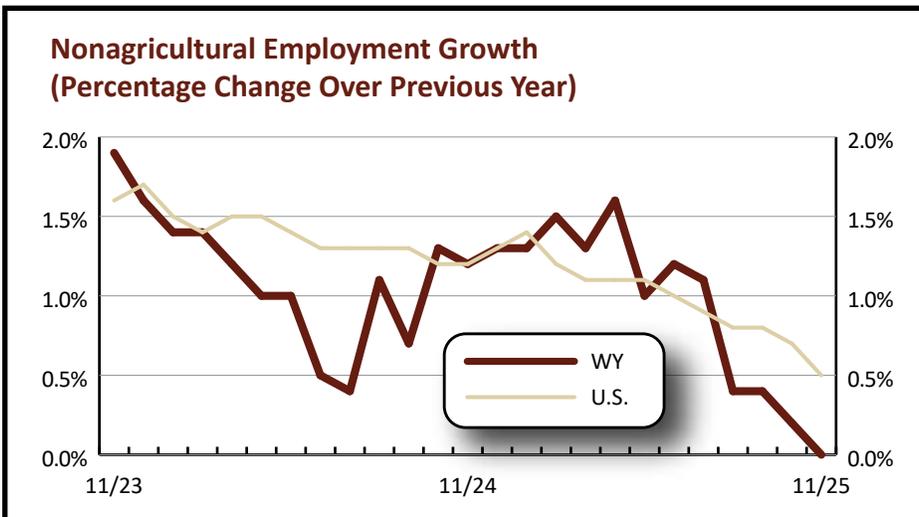
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	293,729	293,400	-329	-0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,352	15,200	-152	-1.0%
Construction	24,875	24,900	25	0.1%
Manufacturing	10,684	10,600	-84	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	7,824	7,600	-224	-2.9%
Retail Trade	30,482	30,700	218	0.7%
Transportation & Utilities	14,540	15,100	560	3.7%
Information	3,037	2,900	-137	-4.7%
Financial Activities	11,248	11,400	152	1.3%
Professional & Business Services	21,886	21,200	-686	-3.2%
Educational & Health Services	29,871	30,100	229	0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	34,255	35,200	945	2.7%
Other Services	16,732	16,400	-332	-2.0%
Government	72,943	72,100	-843	-1.2%

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

State Unemployment Rates November 2025 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.5
Puerto Rico	5.7
California	5.5
New Jersey	5.4
Nevada	5.2
Oregon	5.2
Michigan	5.0
Delaware	4.9
Alaska	4.7
Kentucky	4.7
Massachusetts	4.7
South Carolina	4.6
United States	4.6
Washington	4.6
New York	4.5
Ohio	4.5
Illinois	4.4
West Virginia	4.4
Arizona	4.3
Louisiana	4.3
Rhode Island	4.3
Florida	4.2
Maryland	4.2
New Mexico	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Texas	4.2
Arkansas	4.1
Connecticut	4.0
Minnesota	4.0
Missouri	4.0
Colorado	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Mississippi	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Indiana	3.7
Tennessee	3.6
Utah	3.6
Georgia	3.5
Iowa	3.5
Oklahoma	3.5
Virginia	3.5
Wyoming	3.4
Montana	3.3
Maine	3.2
Wisconsin	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
New Hampshire	3.0
Alabama	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Vermont	2.6
Hawaii	2.2
South Dakota	2.1



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

State Unemployment Rates November 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Nov 25	Oct 25	Nov 24	Nov 25	Nov 24
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.4	25.2	25.3	0.8	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.2	20.1	20.1	0.5	0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	4.7	4.6	4.9	2.2	-4.1
Construction	2.4	2.5	2.2	-4.0	9.1
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.8	17.6	17.7	1.1	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.3	0.2	0.2	50.0	50.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.1	5.2	2.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Nov 25	Oct 25	Nov 24	Nov 25	Nov 24
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.3	21.5	21.3	-0.9	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.7	16.9	16.6	-1.2	0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	6.2	6.3	6.0	-1.6	3.3
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	-3.0
Construction	1.6	1.7	1.3	-5.9	23.1
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.1	15.2	15.3	-0.7	-1.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	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	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Nov 25	Oct 25	Nov 24	Nov 25	Nov 24
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.0	23.4	20.7	-10.3	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.0	20.3	17.7	-11.3	1.7
GOODS PRODUCING	3.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.9	20.2	17.6	-11.4	1.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.5	2.7	2.6	-7.4	-3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.5	2.6	2.4	-3.8	4.2
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.5	8.4	6.2	-22.6	4.8
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.0	3.1	3.0	-3.2	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.9
Puerto Rico	5.6
California	5.4
Delaware	5.4
Nevada	5.1
Alaska	5.0
South Carolina	5.0
Washington	5.0
Florida	4.9
Michigan	4.9
Oregon	4.9
Maryland	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Massachusetts	4.7
Illinois	4.6
New Mexico	4.6
West Virginia	4.6
Kentucky	4.5
New York	4.5
Arizona	4.3
Rhode Island	4.3
United States	4.3
Arkansas	4.2
Connecticut	4.2
Louisiana	4.2
Texas	4.2
North Carolina	4.1
Georgia	4.0
Oklahoma	4.0
Minnesota	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Virginia	3.9
Mississippi	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Pennsylvania	3.7
Tennessee	3.7
Colorado	3.6
Utah	3.6
Missouri	3.5
Idaho	3.4
Maine	3.4
Montana	3.4
Indiana	3.3
Kansas	3.2
Iowa	3.1
New Hampshire	3.1
Nebraska	2.9
Alabama	2.7
Vermont	2.7
Wisconsin	2.7
Hawaii	2.4
North Dakota	2.3
South Dakota	2.1

Economic Indicators

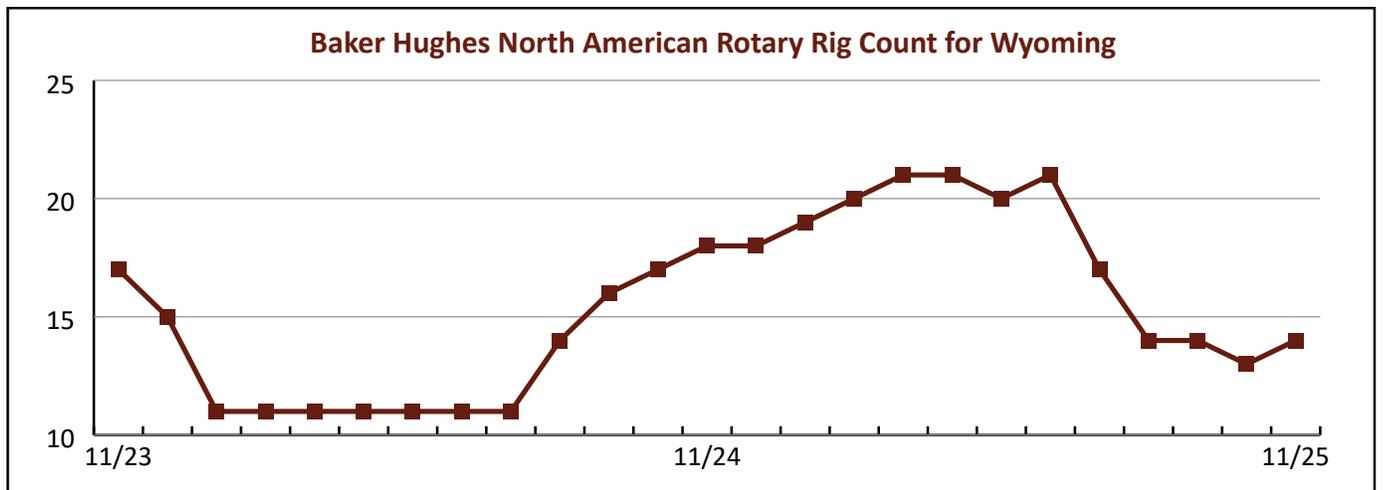
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of multiple jobholders in the U.S. rose 8.7% from November 2024 to November 2025.

	Nov 2025 (p)	Oct 2025 (r)	Nov 2024 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	293,400	298,500	293,300	-1.7	0.0
Wyoming State Government	15,500	15,500	15,500	0.0	0.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,700	49,100	48,900	-0.8	-0.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,200	40,500	40,600	-0.7	-1.0
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	9,471,000	N/A	8,716,000	N/A	8.7
As a percent of all workers	5.8%	N/A	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	681,000	N/A	427,000	N/A	59.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,350,000	N/A	4,325,000	N/A	23.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,119	7,091	8,361	28.6	9.1
Benefits Paid	\$4,668,710	\$3,653,134	\$4,090,581	27.8	14.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$511.98	\$515.18	\$489.25	-0.6	4.6
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	324.1	N/A	315.5	N/A	2.7
Food & Beverages	338.9	N/A	330.3	N/A	2.6
Housing	350.0	N/A	338.0	N/A	3.5
Apparel	129.8	N/A	129.5	N/A	0.2
Transportation	272.6	N/A	268.5	N/A	1.6
Medical Care	585.2	N/A	568.8	N/A	2.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	140.8	N/A	138.3	N/A	1.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	147.9	N/A	145.8	N/A	1.5
Other Goods & Services	588.9	N/A	566.7	N/A	3.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	261.6	260.7	253.2	0.3	3.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	N/A	137	122	N/A	N/A
Valuation	N/A	\$56,182,000	\$41,685,000	N/A	N/A
Single Family Homes	N/A	128	101	N/A	N/A
Valuation	N/A	\$54,854,000	\$39,113,000	N/A	N/A
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	N/A	17	8	N/A	N/A
Valuation	N/A	\$3,782,000	\$2,157,000	N/A	N/A
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	N/A	21	24	N/A	N/A
Valuation	N/A	\$4,299,000	\$5,091,000	N/A	N/A
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	14	13	18	7.7	-22.2

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Unemployment estimates for October 2025 are not available due to the lapse in federal funding. An announcement on the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) website stated: "Household survey data from the Current Population Survey were not collected for the October 2025 reference period due to a lapse in appropriations and will not be collected retroactively."

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2025	Oct 2025	Nov 2024	Nov 2025	Oct 2025	Nov 2024	Nov 2025	Oct 2025	Nov 2024	Nov 2025	Oct 2025	Nov 2024
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	42,346	N/A	43,722	40,551	N/A	41,966	1,795	N/A	1,756	4.2	N/A	4.0
Big Horn	5,041	N/A	5,174	4,825	N/A	4,968	216	N/A	206	4.3	N/A	4.0
Fremont	17,609	N/A	17,963	16,848	N/A	17,205	761	N/A	758	4.3	N/A	4.2
Hot Springs	2,269	N/A	2,290	2,189	N/A	2,208	80	N/A	82	3.5	N/A	3.6
Park	13,532	N/A	14,297	12,939	N/A	13,717	593	N/A	580	4.4	N/A	4.1
Washakie	3,895	N/A	3,998	3,750	N/A	3,868	145	N/A	130	3.7	N/A	3.3
NORTHEAST	51,253	N/A	52,125	49,520	N/A	50,430	1,733	N/A	1,695	3.4	N/A	3.3
Campbell	23,979	N/A	24,412	23,152	N/A	23,637	827	N/A	775	3.4	N/A	3.2
Crook	3,875	N/A	3,948	3,756	N/A	3,839	119	N/A	109	3.1	N/A	2.8
Johnson	4,271	N/A	4,453	4,138	N/A	4,305	133	N/A	148	3.1	N/A	3.3
Sheridan	15,957	N/A	16,017	15,424	N/A	15,461	533	N/A	556	3.3	N/A	3.5
Weston	3,171	N/A	3,295	3,050	N/A	3,188	121	N/A	107	3.8	N/A	3.2
SOUTHWEST	60,420	N/A	61,874	57,936	N/A	59,542	2,484	N/A	2,332	4.1	N/A	3.8
Lincoln	10,471	N/A	10,812	10,119	N/A	10,471	352	N/A	341	3.4	N/A	3.2
Sublette	4,399	N/A	4,449	4,242	N/A	4,286	157	N/A	163	3.6	N/A	3.7
Sweetwater	19,994	N/A	20,664	19,123	N/A	19,914	871	N/A	750	4.4	N/A	3.6
Teton	15,318	N/A	15,666	14,598	N/A	14,974	720	N/A	692	4.7	N/A	4.4
Uinta	10,238	N/A	10,283	9,854	N/A	9,897	384	N/A	386	3.8	N/A	3.8
SOUTHEAST	81,519	N/A	83,462	78,607	N/A	80,599	2,912	N/A	2,863	3.6	N/A	3.4
Albany	23,116	N/A	23,574	22,455	N/A	22,894	661	N/A	680	2.9	N/A	2.9
Goshen	5,422	N/A	5,574	5,227	N/A	5,374	195	N/A	200	3.6	N/A	3.6
Laramie	48,582	N/A	49,860	46,728	N/A	48,059	1,854	N/A	1,801	3.8	N/A	3.6
Niobrara	862	N/A	885	826	N/A	855	36	N/A	30	4.2	N/A	3.4
Platte	3,537	N/A	3,569	3,371	N/A	3,417	166	N/A	152	4.7	N/A	4.3
CENTRAL	54,410	N/A	56,090	52,376	N/A	54,108	2,034	N/A	1,982	3.7	N/A	3.5
Carbon	5,979	N/A	6,446	5,725	N/A	6,182	254	N/A	264	4.2	N/A	4.1
Converse	6,638	N/A	6,759	6,415	N/A	6,546	223	N/A	213	3.4	N/A	3.2
Natrona	41,793	N/A	42,885	40,236	N/A	41,380	1,557	N/A	1,505	3.7	N/A	3.5
STATEWIDE	289,950	N/A	297,272	278,991	N/A	286,644	10,959	N/A	10,628	3.8	N/A	3.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.4	N/A	3.6
U.S.										4.3	N/A	4.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.6	N/A	4.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2025. Run Date 01/2026.

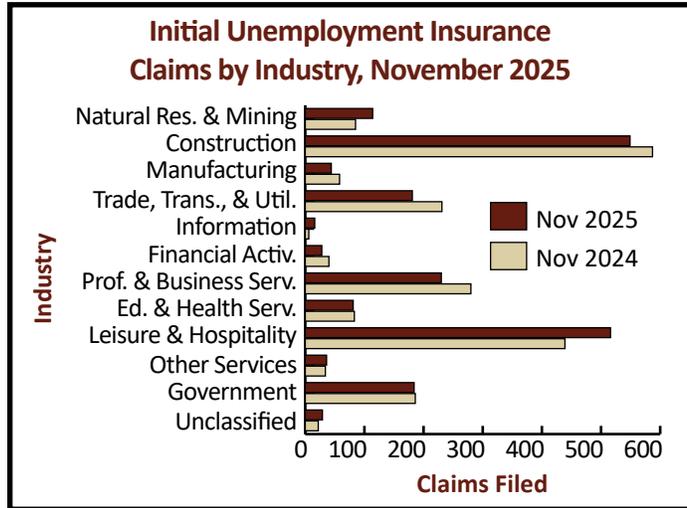
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

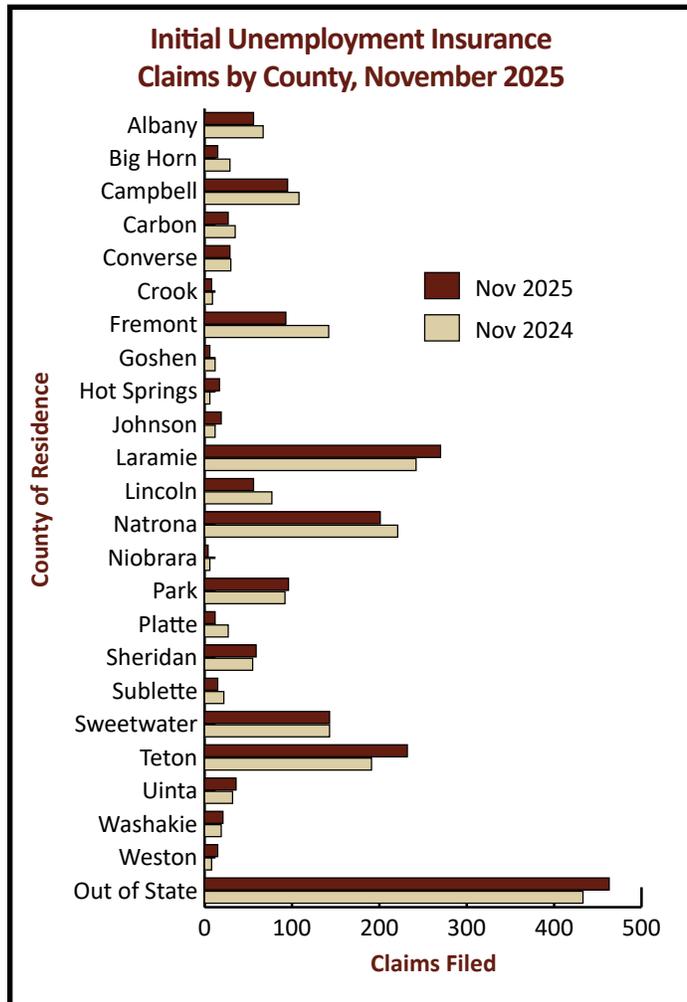
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 2,013 initial claims in November 2025, down 40 (or 2.1%) from November 2024.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Nov 25	Oct 25	Nov 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	2,013	1,973	2,056	2.0	-2.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	709	479	731	48.0	-3.0
Natural Resources & Mining	114	76	85	50.0	34.1
Mining	99	70	69	41.4	43.5
Construction	549	342	587	60.5	-6.5
Manufacturing	44	61	58	-27.9	-24.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,091	1,198	1,116	-8.9	-2.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	181	214	231	-15.4	-21.6
Wholesale Trade	35	33	38	6.1	-7.9
Retail Trade	92	126	127	-27.0	-27.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	54	54	64	0.0	-15.6
Information	16	8	6	100.0	166.7
Financial Activities	28	30	40	-6.7	-30.0
Professional & Business Services	230	184	280	25.0	-17.9
Educational & Health Services	81	96	83	-15.6	-2.4
Leisure & Hospitality	516	626	439	-17.6	17.5
Other Services, except Public Admin.	36	37	34	-2.7	5.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	184	250	186	-26.4	-1.1
Federal Government	122	185	138	-34.1	-11.6
State Government	18	16	5	12.5	260.0
Local Government	43	48	42	-10.4	2.4
Local Education	14	11	7	27.3	100.0
UNCLASSIFIED	29	45	22	-35.6	31.8



Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	270	259	242	4.2	11.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	122	66	99	84.8	23.2
Construction	112	54	90	107.4	24.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	123	148	130	-16.9	-5.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	35	43	35	-18.6	0.0
Financial Activities	7	7	4	0.0	75.0
Professional & Business Services	40	56	47	-28.6	-14.9
Educational & Health Services	14	18	12	-22.2	16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	20	12	11	66.7	81.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	19	35	9	-45.7	111.1
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	201	228	221	-11.8	-9.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	92	101	107	-8.9	-14.0
Construction	68	63	85	7.9	-20.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	100	107	107	-6.5	-6.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	30	28	38	7.1	-21.1
Financial Activities	6	6	8	0.0	-25.0
Professional & Business Services	21	19	24	10.5	-12.5
Educational & Health Services	21	27	14	-22.2	50.0
Leisure & Hospitality	12	19	15	-36.8	-20.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	14	4	-57.1	50.0

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 November 2025 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/1125_UI.pdf.

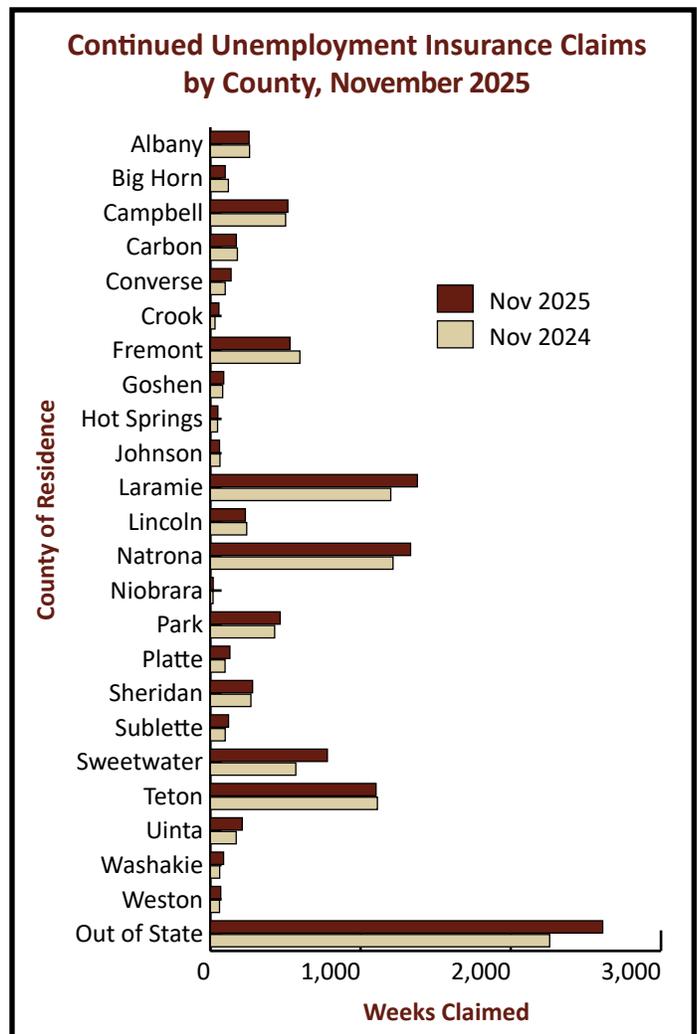
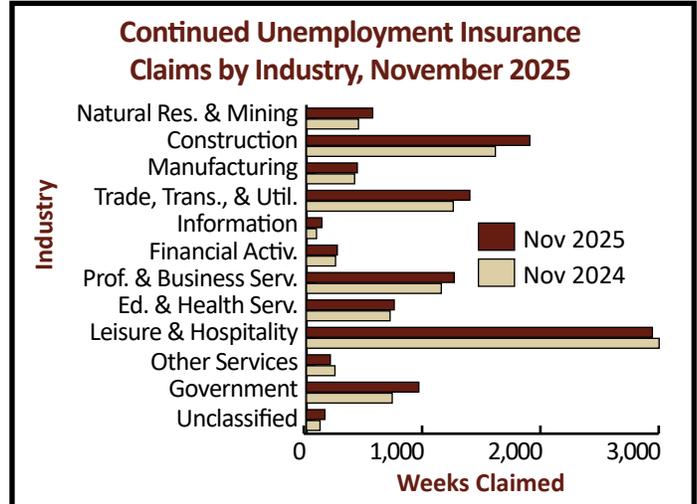
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of unique claimants increased over the year from 3,533 to 3,812 (279, or 7.9%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Nov 25	Oct 25	Nov 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	10,881	7,949	9,931	36.9	9.6
Total Unique Claimants	3,812	2,566	3,533	48.6	7.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,880	2,307	2,445	24.8	17.8
Natural Resources & Mining	560	525	440	6.7	27.3
Mining	523	507	402	3.2	30.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	43	30	15	43.3	186.7
Construction	1,888	1,365	1,597	38.3	18.2
Manufacturing	430	415	407	3.6	5.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,893	4,823	6,645	42.9	3.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,381	1,292	1,241	6.9	11.3
Wholesale Trade	294	245	239	20.0	23.0
Retail Trade	715	621	679	15.1	5.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	371	426	322	-12.9	15.2
Information	130	101	85	28.7	52.9
Financial Activities	261	258	246	1.2	6.1
Professional & Business Services	1,249	945	1,140	32.2	9.6
Educational & Health Services	742	700	707	6.0	5.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2,924	1,333	2,981	119.4	-1.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	202	191	241	5.8	-16.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	950	662	725	43.5	31.0
Federal Government	484	242	331	100.0	46.2
State Government	62	41	89	51.2	-30.3
Local Government	402	378	304	6.3	32.2
Local Education	83	82	55	1.2	50.9
UNCLASSIFIED	156	155	115	0.6	35.7
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,378	1,197	1,201	15.1	14.7
Total Unique Claimants	494	377	454	31.0	8.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	318	232	321	37.1	-0.9
Construction	261	194	239	34.5	9.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	914	840	783	8.8	16.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	256	228	248	12.3	3.2
Financial Activities	64	74	48	-13.5	33.3
Professional & Business Services	278	237	199	17.3	39.7
Educational & Health Services	147	145	111	1.4	32.4
Leisure & Hospitality	99	86	113	15.1	-12.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	103	84	79	22.6	30.4
UNCLASSIFIED	41	38	17	7.9	141.2
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,333	1,173	1,216	13.6	9.6
Total Unique Claimants	450	372	442	21.0	1.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	506	370	399	36.8	26.8
Construction	283	197	254	43.7	11.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	760	754	772	0.8	-1.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	225	234	256	-3.8	-12.1
Financial Activities	47	43	46	9.3	2.2
Professional & Business Services	137	131	163	4.6	-16.0
Educational & Health Services	156	129	109	20.9	43.1
Leisure & Hospitality	115	118	113	-2.5	1.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46	36	27	27.8	70.4
UNCLASSIFIED	19	12	17	58.3	11.8

^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.



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