

2026 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

Prepared by the Research & Planning Section of the Wyoming Department of
Workforce Services, in Cooperation with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council



2026 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

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“Your Source for Wyoming Labor Market Information”

Who We Are

Research & Planning (R&P) functions as an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. R&P collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards. We work to make the labor market more efficient by providing the public and the public’s representatives with the information needed for evidence-based, informed decision making.



Welcome

Dear Reader,

Welcome to the 2026 edition of the *Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*, produced by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council. This report provides an overview of Wyoming's economy and labor market from 2024 to 2025, when the state began seeing signs of moderate job losses for the first time since 2021.

Key findings from this year's report include:

- Wyoming's average monthly employment was mostly unchanged from 2024 to 2025, with over-the-year job losses seen in the last two quarters of 2025 (see Chapter 2).
- Wyoming's unemployment rate increased from 3.1% to 3.4%, and the labor force decreased by more than 3,000 people (see Chapter 4).
- Unemployment Insurance benefits were paid to nearly 12,000 recipients in 2025 (see Chapter 5).
- Wyoming is projected to add more than 6,000 jobs from 2025 to 2027 (see Chapter 8).

Thank you for taking the time to review this report. I encourage you to contact us with questions and comments, or to share your thoughts on future research.

Best Regards,
Tony Glover, R&P Manager

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An Overview of Wyoming's Labor Market in 2025

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

After several years of recovery from the state's most recent economic downturn, Wyoming saw over-the-year decreases in both jobs and the total number of persons working in 2025.

The *2026 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report* provides a thorough look at Wyoming's labor market in 2025 using a variety of programs and research methods. This report was prepared by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council.

Research & Planning collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards (see pages 6-7). Data are collected through various federal and state programs, and also are acquired through several memoranda of understanding (MOU) with state agencies in Wyoming.

R&P maintains numerous administrative databases and conducts several surveys in partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (see Table 1.1, page 5). Different chapters in this publication examine Wyoming's labor market over the last several years from unique perspectives using various datasets. In addition, Chapter 8 provides short-term occupational employment projections, and Chapters 12 and 13 focus on workplace safety.

Over the past 15 years, Wyoming

experienced three periods of *economic downturn*, defined as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decreases in average monthly employment and total wages, based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The most recent economic downturn lasted from second quarter 2020 (2020Q2) to first quarter 2021 (2021Q2) and resulted from business closures during the Covid-19 pandemic and declining energy prices. Following that downturn, over-the-year job growth lasted for 17 consecutive quarters (or more than four years). However, Wyoming's average monthly employment declined from prior-year levels in 2025Q3 and 2025Q4.

From 2024 to 2025, Wyoming's average monthly employment was essentially unchanged (-81 jobs, or 0.0%) and the state added \$520.1 million in total wages, an increase of 3.0%, according to data from the QCEW (see Chapter 2). The state's average annual wage was \$63,501, an increase of 3.0% (or \$1,861) over the year. Several industries experienced over-the-year job losses in 2025, such as mining, including oil & gas; construction; and educational services. Those job losses were somewhat offset by job gains in wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities; health care & social assistance; and other services, except public administration.

Despite the job losses, Wyoming's population grew for the fifth consecutive year (see Chapter 3). From 2024 to 2025, the state's estimated population increased from 586,722 to 588,753 (2,031, or 0.3%).

Wyoming's unemployment rate increased from 3.1% in 2024 to 3.4% in 2025 (see Chapter 4). The state's labor force (the number of employed plus the

number of unemployed) decreased by 3,172 individuals to 289,017.

(Text continued on page 7)

Table 1.1: Wyoming's Labor Market at a Glance, 2024 and 2025

Chapter	Source	Title	2025	2024	Change, 2024-2025	
					N	%
2	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)	Average Monthly Employment	282,123	282,204	-81	0.0
		Total Wages (in Billions)	\$17.9	\$17.4	\$0.5	3.0
		Average Annual Wage	\$63,501	\$61,639	\$1,861	3.0
3	U.S. Census Bureau	Population (Estimated)	588,753	586,722	2,031	0.3
4	Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)	Labor Force	289,017	292,189	-3,172	-1.1
		Employed	279,302	283,060	-3,758	-1.3
		Unemployed	9,715	9,129	586	6.4
		Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.1	0.3	9.7
5	Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims	Benefit Recipients	11,753	10,972	781	7.1
		Benefit Exhaustees	2,078	1,982	96	4.8
		Exhaustion Rate	17.7	18.1	-0.4	-2.2
		Benefit Expenses (in Millions)	\$59.5	\$51.7	\$7.8	15.1
6	Demographics of the Workforce	Total Persons Working	347,129	353,102	-5,973	-1.7
		Sex				
		Female	137,512	141,118	-3,606	-2.6
		Male	154,344	159,344	-5,000	-3.1
		Nonresidents	55,273	52,640	2,633	5.0
		Average Annual Wage	\$47,853	\$46,145	\$1,708	3.7
		Female	\$41,412	\$39,631	\$1,781	4.5
		Male	\$61,927	\$59,774	\$2,153	3.6
		Nonresidents	\$24,577	\$22,352	\$2,225	10.0
		Females' Wages as a Percentage of Males' Wages	66.9	66.3	0.6	0.9
		Age				
		<20	22,690	24,675	-1,985	-8.0
		20-24	30,482	31,565	-1,083	-3.4
		25-34	58,230	60,934	-2,704	-4.4
		35-44	62,589	63,924	-1,335	-2.1
		45-54	52,521	52,911	-390	-0.7
		55-64	42,212	43,471	-1,259	-2.9
		65+	22,927	22,759	168	0.7
		Unknown	55,478	52,863	2,615	4.9
		Average Annual Wage				
		<20	\$8,910	\$8,555	\$355	4.1
		20-24	\$26,214	\$25,408	\$806	3.2
		25-34	\$47,122	\$45,730	\$1,392	3.0
		35-44	\$64,004	\$62,321	\$1,683	2.7
		45-54	\$70,964	\$68,568	\$2,396	3.5
		55-64	\$65,579	\$63,287	\$2,292	3.6
		65+	\$43,492	\$41,542	\$1,950	4.7
		Unknown	\$24,649	\$22,433	\$2,216	9.9

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/13/26.

About Research & Planning: Who We Are, What We Do

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

Research & Planning (R&P) is an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services with the purpose of compiling and analyzing data and making such information available to other government agencies, the public, businesses, and nongovernmental groups. The labor market information collected is used in policymaking, planning, program administration, selecting a career, and many other ways.

To help in collecting the most comprehensive data, R&P has established formal partnerships through memoranda of understanding with statewide entities such as the Wyoming Community College Commission, Wyoming Department of Education, Board of Nursing, and data sharing agreements with many surrounding states. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is another entity with which R&P collaborates in gathering material on employment and wages, earnings by industry, work-related non-fatal and fatal injuries, occupational wages, and more.

Types of data R&P collects include:

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program publishes a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by Wyoming employers subject to Unemployment Insurance coverage. Data are based on employee's place of work, not place of residence, and organized by industry to include number of firms, monthly employment, and total wages.

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces monthly estimates of non-farm employment, hours, and earnings by industry for state and metropolitan areas.

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program develops monthly and annual data of the labor force, employed, and unemployed for the state and counties.

Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) are a listing of occupational wage data compiled from bi-annual surveys of non-farm businesses.

The Wyoming Benefits Survey collects information about the types of benefits Wyoming employers offer their employees. R&P resumed this survey in 2022 following a hiatus during the pandemic.

Occupational Safety & Health is comprised of two programs that collect information on Wyoming fatal and non-fatal work related injuries and illnesses: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (SOII).

Short- and long-term industry and occupational employment projections are estimates on the labor market and economy two and 10 years into the future designed to help individuals make informed career decisions as well as compare the outlook in other states.

Weekly, monthly, and annual Unemployment Insurance claims reports detail initial and continued claims for Wyoming by county of residence, industry, and selected demographics.

(Text continued on page 7)

(Text continued from page 5)

The number of unemployed workers receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits increased for the second year in a row, with 11,753 individuals receiving UI benefits (see Chapter 5). Despite that increase, the number of UI benefit recipients remained lower than at any time prior to 2022. The Wyoming Department of Workforce Services' UI division paid a total of \$59.5 million in total benefits, an over-the-year increase of 15.1%.

The total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year decreased by approximately 6,000

individuals, or 1.7% (see Chapter 6). This marked the first over-the-year decrease in persons working in Wyoming since 2020 during the pandemic. These data come from detailed demographics tables that R&P publishes on an annual basis, the most current of which are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>.

R&P's newest short-term industry and occupational employment projections indicate Wyoming is projected to add more than 6,000 new jobs from 2025 to 2027, a 2.1% increase (see Chapter 8). Most industries are projected to add jobs during that period, with the exception of mining, including oil & gas.

(Text continued from page 6)

The data collected by R&P staff contains material regarding individuals in the workforce such as skills and educational characteristics of the employed and unemployed, and barriers to employment and unemployment rates. It also pertains to employers looking at wage and benefit data, occupations, and skills. Some of the publications and products generated from the above resources include:

- An annual workforce report, prepared in conjunction with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council

- Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming
- Wyoming turnover data, updated annually
- Quarterly reports on growing and declining industries in Wyoming
- Data on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) occupations
- Research & Planning provides labor market information presentations to government entities, community groups, educators, training providers, and others free of charge.

Confidentiality is an important part of the collection and distribution of data collected. All data that are gathered are used strictly to reveal statistical trends, not to identify individuals or businesses. Readers may notice that in the publications there are charts, tables, etc. that appear to have missing data. However, some of the data collected cannot be published because it would compromise the confidentiality of the persons or firms who provided the information.

For a complete listing of publications, research projects, and formal partnerships, please visit <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/>.



Chapter 2

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Wyoming Shows First Signs of Job Losses in 2025

by: *Michael Moore, Research Supervisor*

Wyoming's average monthly employment remained largely unchanged from 2024 to 2025, losing 81 jobs (0.0%). Despite the

unchanged employment, Wyoming added \$520.1 million in total wages over the year (see Table 2.1). From second quarter 2021 (2021Q2) to second quarter 2025 (2025Q2), Wyoming experienced 17 consecutive quarters (or more than four years) of over-the-year job growth (see Figure 2.1). However, Wyoming's average monthly employment declined from the prior year in 2025Q3 and 2025Q4, marking the first quarters of over-the-year job losses since 2021Q1 (see Figure 2.2, page 9).

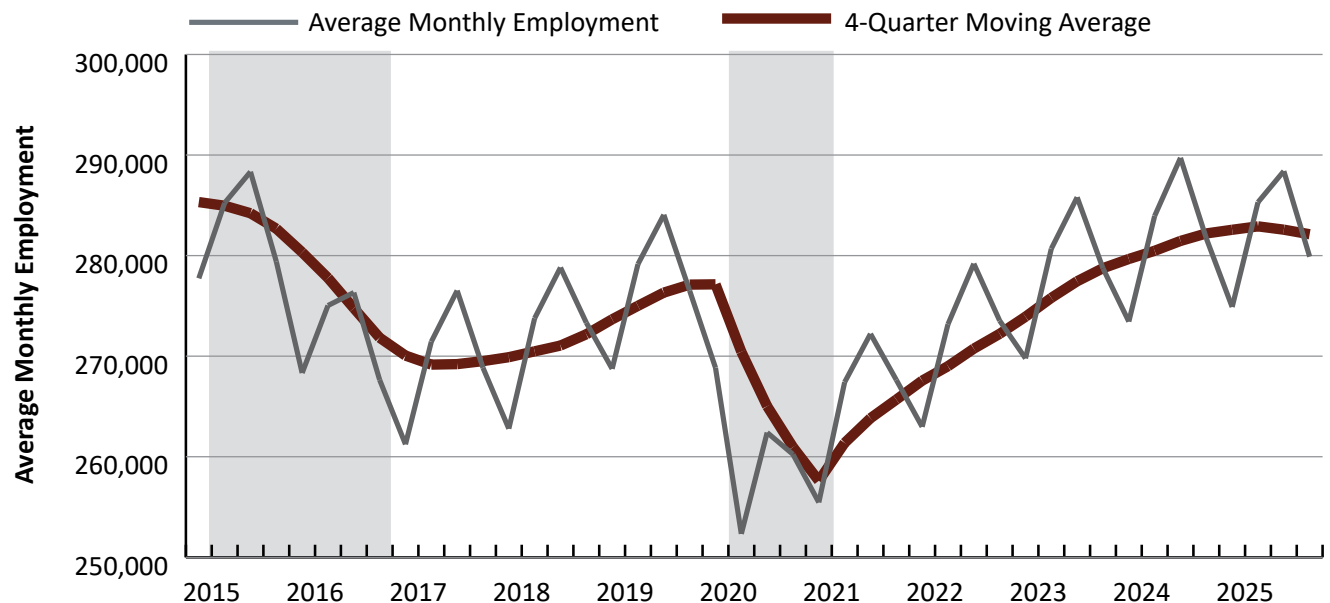
This chapter provides annual averages for employment and wages at the state, industry, and county levels for Wyoming in 2025. In addition, the chapter takes a more detailed look at four industries:

Table 2.1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Annual Wage for Wyoming, 2024 and 2025

	2025	2024	Change, 2024-2025	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	282,123	282,204	-81	0.0
Total Wages	\$17.9 Billion	\$17.4 Billion	\$520.1 Million	3.0
Average Annual Wage	\$63,501	\$61,639	\$1,861	3.0

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/1/26.



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, 4/1/26.

Figure 2.1: Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

mining, including oil & gas; construction; wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities; and health care & social assistance.

Introduction

Employment and wage information in this chapter are based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), a “near-census of employment in the states” (Manning and Saulcy, 2013). The QCEW is based on employers’ quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. More than 90% of wage and salary disbursements are covered by Unemployment Insurance in Wyoming. This chapter includes annual and quarterly data.

Find it Online

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm

Over the last 10 years, Wyoming experienced two periods of economic downturn. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services defines an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment (the number of jobs worked) and total wages based on data from the QCEW (see Figure 2.2). The economic downturns are marked with shaded boxes in the figures presented in this chapter.

The downturn that lasted from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 was largely the result of a substantial decline in the demand for and

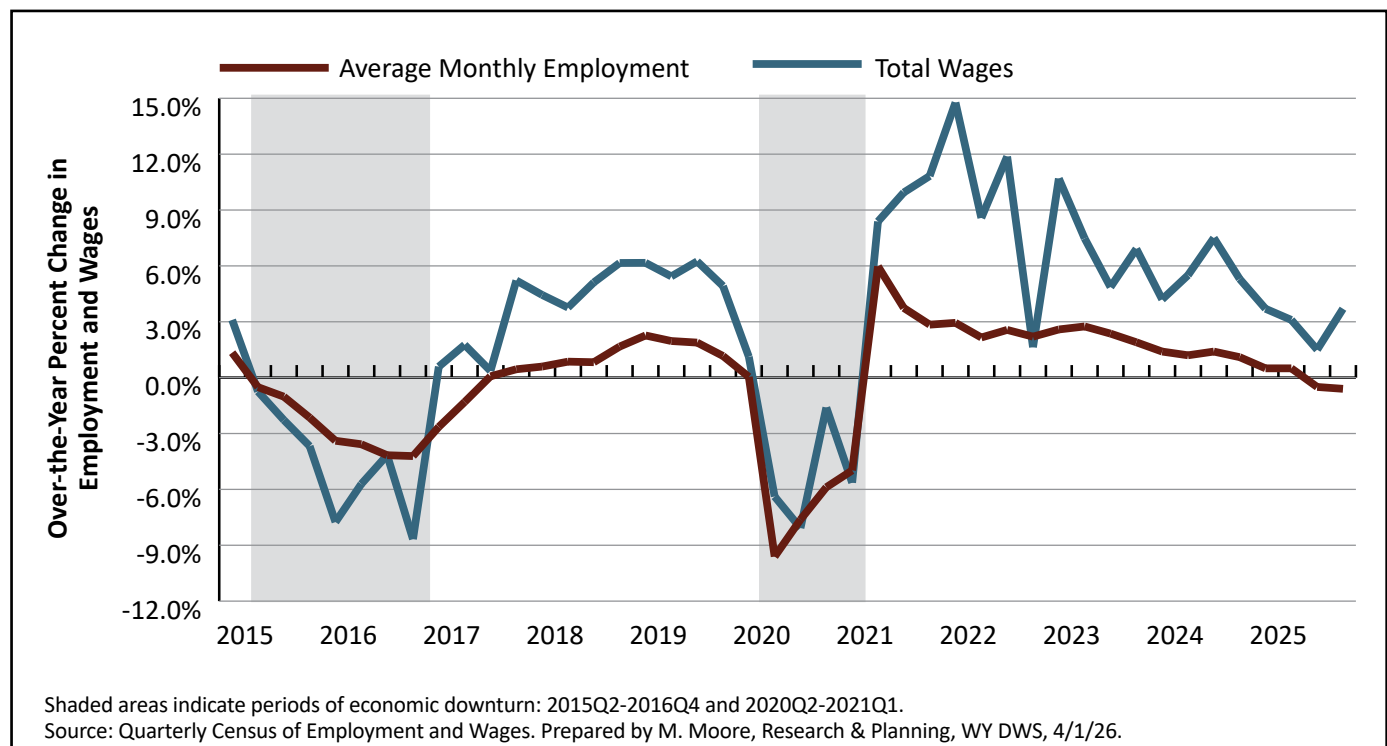


Figure 2.2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

prices of natural resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas (Gallagher, 2016). The most recent downturn, from 2020Q2 to 2021Q1, was due to business closures during the COVID-19 pandemic and job losses in Wyoming's mining industry. Both downturns were preceded by declining energy prices (Moore, 2021).

The seasonal nature of Wyoming's employment is illustrated in Figure 2.1 (see page 8). Employment typically peaks in the third quarter each year, as Wyoming employers add more workers during the warm summer months, particularly in industries such as construction and leisure & hospitality.

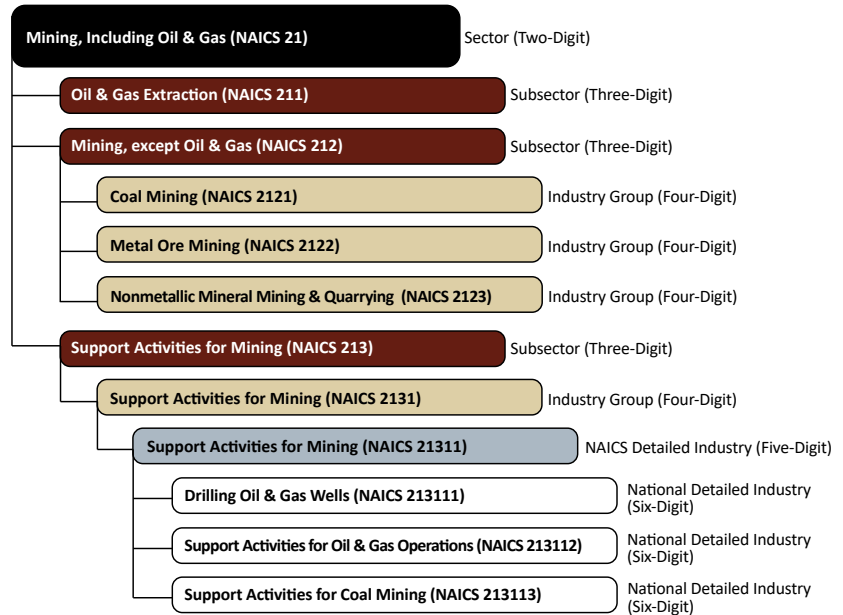
Wyoming's average monthly employment in 2025 was 282,123, unchanged (-81 jobs) compared to 2024 (see Table 2.1, page 8). Total wages increased from \$17.4 billion in 2024 to \$17.9 billion in 2025 (\$520.1 million, or 3.0%). The state's average annual wage increased from \$61,639 to \$63,501 (\$1,861, or 3.0%).

Industry

This chapter primarily discusses industries at the two-digit sector level as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; see Box 2.1).

Box 2.1: North American Industry Classification System Structure

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For example, mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction is an industry sector with the two-digit NAICS code 21. Within the mining sector are three subsectors: oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212), and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). Within the support activities for mining subsector are several six-digit national detailed industry sectors, including drilling oil & gas wells (NAICS 213111), support activities for oil & gas operations (NAICS 213112), and support activities for coal mining (NAICS 213113).



Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Figure: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Selected Levels for Mining, Including Oil & Gas Sector (NAICS 21)

In addition, Tables 2.3 to 2.6 include more detailed data for mining, including oil & gas; construction; wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities; and health care & social assistance by selected subsector (three-digit NAICS), industry (four-digit NAICS), and detailed industry (six-digit NAICS). Similar detailed tables for each industry are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2025_QCEW/toc.htm.

Several industries experienced job losses from 2024 to 2025 (see Table 2.2), including mining (-569, or -3.5%), construction (-293, or -1.2%), and educational services (-193, or -8.3%). Industries that added jobs over the year included wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (376, or 1.8%); health care & social assistance (247, or 0.9%); and other services, except public administration (126, or 1.7%). Government

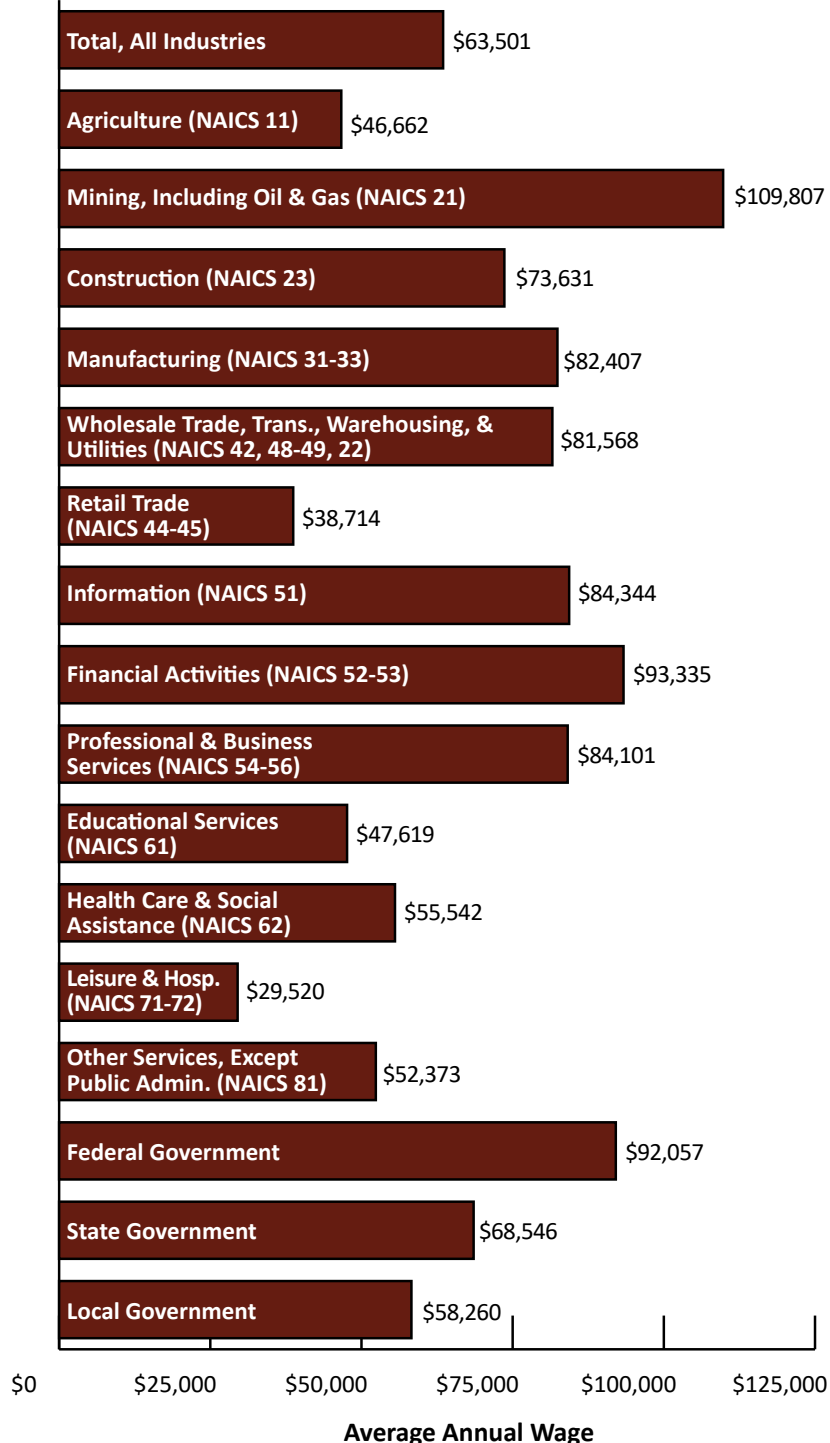
Table 2.2: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming by Industry, 2024-2025

		Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
				Change				Change	
NAICS ^a Code	Industry	2025	2024	N	%	2025	2024	\$	%
Private Sector									
	Total	214,176	214,511	-335	-0.2	\$13,557.6	\$13,179.3	\$378.3	2.9
Goods Producing Industries	11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,819	2,783	36	1.3	\$131.5	\$123.8	\$7.8	6.3
	21 Mining, Inc. Oil & Gas	15,490	16,059	-569	-3.5	\$1,701.0	\$1,712.4	-\$11.5	-0.7
	23 Construction	23,386	23,679	-293	-1.2	\$1,721.9	\$1,681.5	\$40.5	2.4
	31-33 Manufacturing	10,489	10,423	66	0.6	\$864.4	\$823.8	\$40.5	4.9
Service Providing Industries	42, 48-49, 22 Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,865	20,489	376	1.8	\$1,701.9	\$1,622.4	\$79.5	4.9
	44-45 Retail Trade	30,230	30,225	4	0.0	\$1,170.3	\$1,143.3	\$27.0	2.4
	51 Information	3,047	3,035	11	0.4	\$257.0	\$242.0	\$15.0	6.2
	52-53 Financial Activities	11,285	11,280	5	0.0	\$1,053.3	\$956.8	\$96.5	10.1
	54-56 Professional & Business Services	22,028	22,112	-84	-0.4	\$1,852.6	\$1,887.7	-\$35.1	-1.9
	61 Educational Services	2,148	2,341	-193	-8.3	\$102.3	\$107.7	-\$5.4	-5.0
	62 Health Care & Social Assistance	26,519	26,272	247	0.9	\$1,472.9	\$1,406.9	\$66.1	4.7
	71-72 Leisure & Hospitality	38,275	38,337	-62	-0.2	\$1,129.9	\$1,097.1	\$32.8	3.0
	81 Other Services, Except Public Admin.	7,578	7,452	126	1.7	\$396.9	\$371.7	\$25.2	6.8
	99 Unclassified	17	24	-7	-30.2	\$1.7	\$2.2	-\$0.4	-20.7
Government									
	Total	67,946	67,692	253	0.4	\$4,357.2	\$4,215.5	\$141.7	3.4
	Federal Government	7,846	8,106	-260	-3.2	\$722.3	\$721.1	\$1.2	0.2
	State Government	12,983	12,820	163	1.3	\$889.9	\$862.2	\$27.7	3.2
	Local Government*	47,117	46,766	351	0.8	\$2,745.0	\$2,632.3	\$112.7	4.3
61	Local Education	22,391	22,391	0	0.0	\$1,151.2	\$1,116.0	\$35.2	3.2
62	Local Health Care & Social Assistance	9,618	9,330	288	3.1	\$767.3	\$724.8	\$42.5	5.9
Total, All Industries									
	Total	282,123	282,204	-81	0.0	\$17,914.9	\$17,394.8	\$520.1	3.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/1/26.



^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/1/26.

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2025

employment increased by 253 jobs (0.4%). In particular, local government added 351 jobs (0.8%); much of that job growth was in local health care & social assistance. Federal government decreased by 260 jobs (-3.2%) and state government increased by 163 (1.3%).

Wyoming's average annual wage for 2025 was \$63,501 (see Figure 2.3). The highest annual wages were found in mining (\$109,807), financial activities (\$93,335), federal government (\$92,057), information (\$84,344), and professional & business services (\$84,101). The lowest annual wages were found in leisure & hospitality (\$29,520) and retail trade (\$38,714).

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Mining is a major driver of Wyoming's economy. In 2025, mining accounted for 5.5% of all jobs in the state and 9.5% of the state's total payroll. In other words, approximately \$1 of every \$10 of the state's total wages was paid by the mining industry. This is a noticeable decrease: from 2008 to 2014, for example, mining regularly was responsible for about \$1 of every \$5 of total wages (Research & Planning, 2026a).

The mining industry is made up of three subsectors: oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212), and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). Employment and

wage data for mining at the subsector (three-digit NAICS) level, along with data for selected industries (four-digit NAICS) and detailed industries (six-digit NAICS) are shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages for Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit) in Wyoming, 2024-2025

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2025	2024	Change		2025	2024	Change	
				N	%			\$	%
21	Mining, Inc. Oil & Gas	15,490	16,059	-569	-3.5	\$1,701.0	\$1,712.4	-\$11.5	-0.7
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,280	2,335	-55	-2.4	\$335.5	\$327.6	\$7.9	2.4
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	783	876	-94	-10.7	\$116.0	\$125.6	-\$9.6	-7.6
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,497	1,459	39	2.6	\$219.5	\$202.0	\$17.5	8.7
212	Mining, Exc. Oil & Gas	6,787	7,058	-272	-3.9	\$753.5	\$762.0	-\$8.5	-1.1
2121	Coal Mining	3,432	3,697	-266	-7.2	\$377.2	\$389.4	-\$12.2	-3.1
2122	Metal Ore Mining	219	143	76	52.7	\$22.2	\$14.8	\$7.5	50.6
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	3,136	3,218	-82	-2.5	\$354.0	\$357.8	-\$3.8	-1.1
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	14	15	-1	-8.9	\$0.7	\$0.7	-\$0.1	-12.5
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	334	392	-57	-14.7	\$25.5	\$29.9	-\$4.4	-14.6
212322	Industrial Sand Mining	83	74	9	12.2	\$6.3	\$5.6	\$0.7	13.3
212323	Kaolin, Clay, & Ceramic & Refractory Minerals Mining	916	894	21	2.4	\$70.5	\$67.9	\$2.6	3.8
212390	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	1,712	1,768	-56	-3.2	\$244.7	\$248.3	-\$3.6	-1.5
213	Support Activities for Mining	6,424	6,666	-242	-3.6	\$612.0	\$622.8	-\$10.8	-1.7
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	938	957	-19	-2.0	\$108.4	\$105.5	\$2.8	2.7
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	5,006	5,279	-273	-5.2	\$463.5	\$482.2	-\$18.7	-3.9
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	214	232	-18	-7.9	\$16.7	\$17.3	-\$0.6	-3.5
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	195	127	68	53.5	\$19.0	\$12.5	\$6.6	52.8
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals	70	70	0	0.1	\$4.4	\$5.3	-\$0.9	-17.6

*Changes in employment in mining in 2024 were due in part to non-economic code changes.

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/1/26.

Average monthly employment in mining decreased from 16,059 in 2024 to 15,490 in 2025 (-569, or -3.5%; see Table 2.3). The greatest decrease was found in mining, excluding oil & gas; in particular, coal mining lost 266 jobs (-7.2%). Support activities for mining lost 242 jobs (-3.6%) and oil & gas extraction lost 55 jobs (-2.4%). The mining sector had \$1.7 billion in total wages, down 0.7% over the year.

As shown in Figure 2.4, employment in Wyoming's mining sector decreased substantially over the last 10 years. After each economic downturn, mining was unable to return to prior employment levels. Mining had 834 fewer jobs (-5.1%) in 2025 compared to the 16,325 jobs in 2020. Ten years earlier in 2015, the average monthly employment in Wyoming's mining sector was 23,860. In

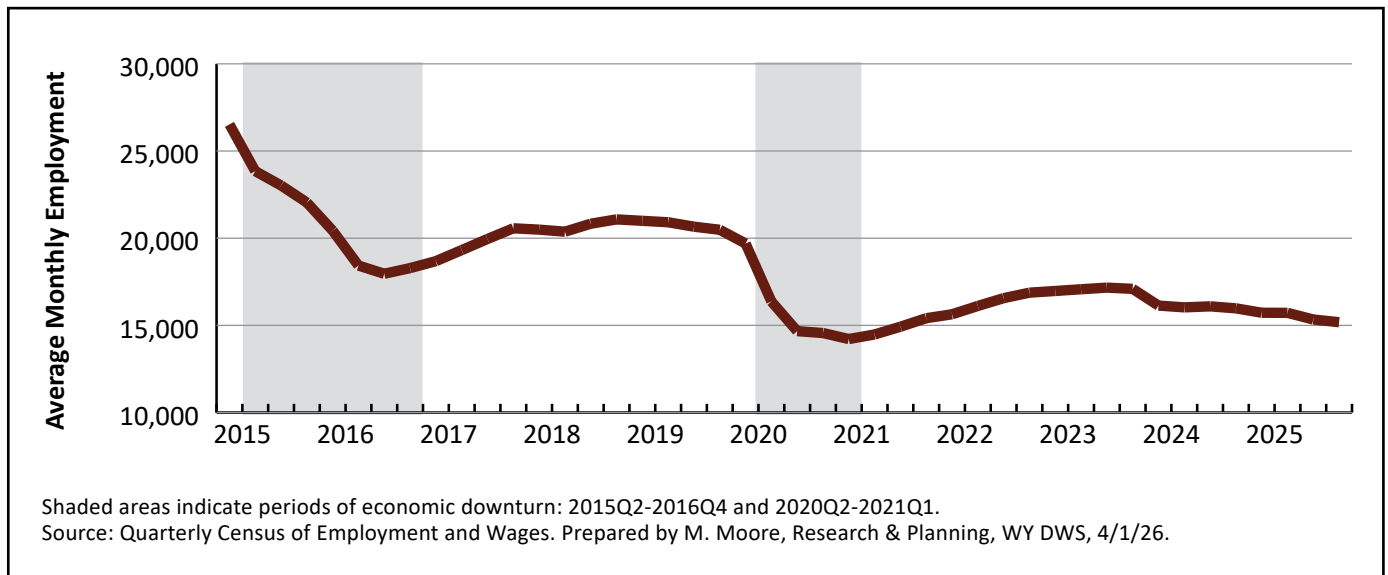


Figure 2.4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

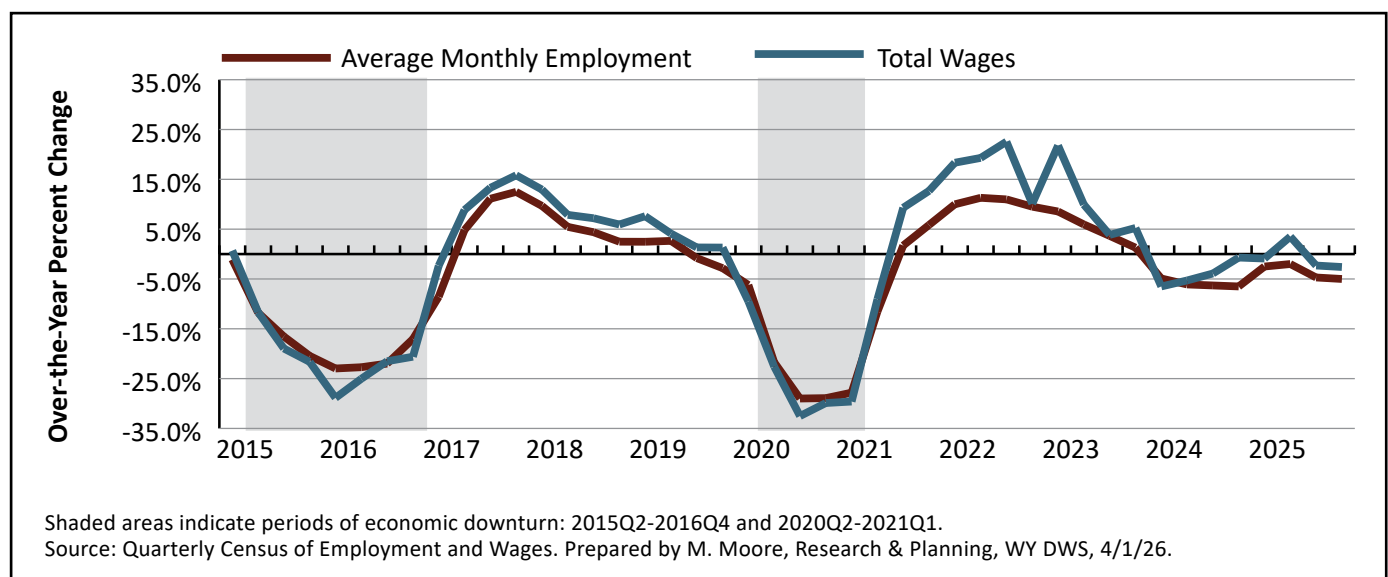


Figure 2.5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

other words, mining lost 8,370 jobs over the last 10 years, or approximately three of every 10 (-35.1%) mining jobs that existed in 2014.

Construction (NAICS 23)

Wyoming's construction sector lost 293 jobs over the year, a 1.2% decrease. In 2025, construction contributed 8.3% of all jobs in Wyoming and 9.6% of the state's total wages.

The construction industry comprises three subsectors: construction of buildings (NAICS 236), heavy & civil engineering

construction (NAICS 237), and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238; see Table 2.4).

From 2024 to 2025, construction job losses were led by the heavy & civil engineering subsector, which lost 815 jobs (-12.8%). As noted by Bullard (2024), the heavy & civil engineering subsector includes power & communication system construction, including the construction of wind farms, along with oil & gas pipeline construction. These job losses likely indicate the completion of large construction projects.

The other two subsectors added jobs over the year, most notably specialty

Table 2.4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Construction (NAICS 23) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2024-2025

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2025	2024	N	%	2025	2024	\$	%
23	Construction	23,386	23,679	-293	-1.2	\$1,721.9	\$1,681.5	\$40.5	2.4
236	Construction of Buildings	4,865	4,779	86	1.8	\$359.5	\$325.9	\$33.6	10.3
2361	Residential Building Construction	3,227	3,365	-139	-4.1	\$206.3	\$204.2	\$2.1	1.0
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,639	1,414	225	15.9	\$153.2	\$121.8	\$31.5	25.9
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	5,550	6,365	-815	-12.8	\$467.0	\$544.0	-\$76.9	-14.1
2371	Utility System Construction	3,601	4,243	-641	-15.1	\$312.4	\$378.1	-\$65.7	-17.4
2372	Land Subdivision	54	63	-9	-14.6	\$2.7	\$3.3	-\$0.6	-17.9
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,626	1,593	33	2.1	\$129.4	\$119.3	\$10.1	8.5
2379	Other Heavy Construction	268	466	-198	-42.5	\$22.5	\$43.3	-\$20.8	-48.0
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	12,971	12,535	436	3.5	\$895.4	\$811.6	\$83.8	10.3
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,702	2,591	111	4.3	\$170.2	\$151.7	\$18.5	12.2
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	6,030	5,825	206	3.5	\$452.7	\$409.7	\$43.0	10.5
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,582	1,526	55	3.6	\$93.1	\$82.2	\$11.0	13.4
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,657	2,592	65	2.5	\$179.3	\$168.0	\$11.3	6.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/1/26.

trade contractors (436, or 3.5%). The construction of buildings subsector added 86 jobs, a 1.8% increase.

As illustrated in Figure 2.6, employment in Wyoming's construction sector has risen and fallen multiple times over the last 10 years. The construction sector often adds jobs when there are

large-scale projects (such as pipelines or wind farms) and loses jobs when those projects are complete.

Average monthly employment and total wages in Wyoming's construction sector increased for 10 consecutive quarters through 2025Q2, with job losses in both 2025Q3 and 2025Q4 (see Figure 2.7).

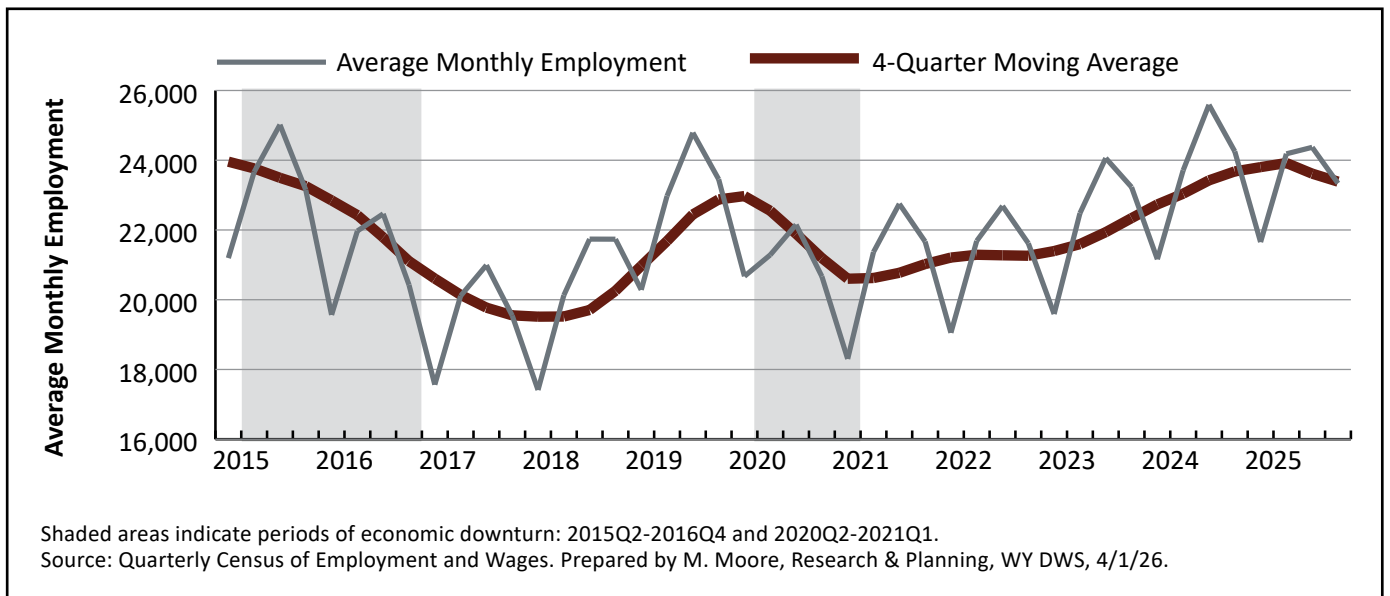


Figure 2.6: Average Monthly Employment in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

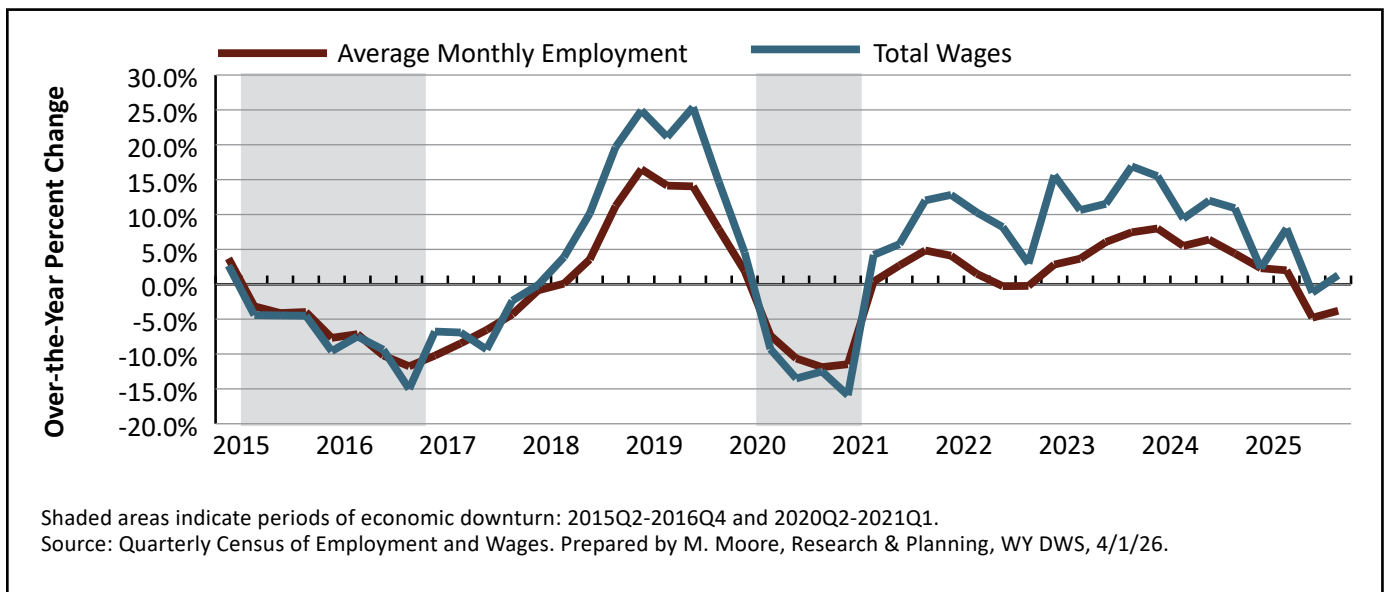


Figure 2.7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

Transportation & Warehousing (NAICS 48-49)

Transportation & warehousing comprises a variety of subsectors and activities, including air transportation, truck transportation, pipeline transportation, couriers & messengers, warehousing & storage, & more. Transportation & warehousing is often included in a larger supersector with

wholesale trade and utilities (see Table 2.2, page 11). In 2025, transportation & warehousing contributed 3.7% of all jobs in Wyoming and 4.3% of the state's total wages.

From 2024 to 2025, transportation & warehousing added more jobs than any other industry in Wyoming, as employment increased from 10,080 to 10,527 (447, or 4.4%; see Table 2.5). The

Table 2.5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Transportation & Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2024-2025

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2025	2024	Change		2025	2024	Change	
				N	%			\$	%
48	Transportation & Warehousing	10,527	10,080	447	4.4	\$769.0	\$717.9	\$51.1	7.1
481	Air Transportation	424	399	25	6.3	\$30.4	\$27.1	\$3.3	12.1
4811	Scheduled Air Transportation	224	200	24	12.1	\$6.9	\$5.5	\$1.4	25.7
4812	Nonscheduled Air Transportation	200	199	1	0.5	\$23.5	\$21.6	\$1.9	8.6
484	Truck Transportation	3,482	3,627	-144	-4.0	\$253.7	\$279.6	-\$25.9	-9.2
4841	General Freight Trucking	1,174	1,209	-35	-2.9	\$87.5	\$87.7	-\$0.2	-0.2
4842	Specialized Freight Trucking	2,308	2,418	-110	-4.5	\$166.2	\$191.9	-\$25.7	-13.4
485	Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation	384	387	-3	-0.7	\$13.9	\$13.7	\$0.2	1.8
4853	Taxi & Limousine Service	37	40	-3	-6.3	\$1.4	\$1.3	\$0.1	4.9
4859	Other Ground Passenger Transportation	195	224	-29	-13.0	\$5.7	\$6.6	-\$0.9	-13.9
486	Pipeline Transportation	1,006	826	180	21.8	\$131.0	\$103.8	\$27.2	26.2
4861	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	334	203	131	64.9	\$46.3	\$27.8	\$18.5	66.6
4862	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	673	624	49	7.8	\$84.7	\$76.0	\$8.7	11.4
488	Support Activities For Transportation	1,861	1,613	248	15.3	\$163.3	\$129.1	\$34.2	26.5
4881	Support Activities For Air Transportation	346	304	43	14.1	\$23.1	\$19.5	\$3.6	18.5
4882	Support Activities For Rail Transportation	504	765	-261	-34.1	\$37.1	\$68.5	-\$31.4	-45.8
4884	Support Activities For Road Transportation	930	458	473	103.3	\$94.9	\$32.8	\$62.1	189.5
4885	Freight Transportation Arrangement	47	61	-15	-24.2	\$4.6	\$4.7	-\$0.1	-1.7
492	Couriers & Messengers	1,265	1,309	-44	-3.4	\$68.5	\$68.5	\$0.0	0.0
4921	Couriers & Express Delivery Services	1,106	1,141	-36	-3.1	\$60.0	\$60.2	-\$0.3	-0.4
4922	Local Messengers & Local Delivery	160	168	-9	-5.1	\$8.6	\$8.3	\$0.3	3.4
493	Warehousing & Storage	1,974	1,806	168	9.3	\$103.1	\$92.0	\$11.2	12.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/1/26.

largest employment increase was seen in support activities for transportation (248, or 15.3%), especially support activities for road transportation. Pipeline transportation added 180 jobs (21.8%), while warehousing & storage added 168 (9.3%). Job losses were seen in truck transportation (-144, or -4.0%) and couriers & messengers (-44, or -3.4%).

As illustrated in Figures 2.8 and 2.9, transportation & warehousing lost a substantial number of jobs during the 2015-2016 downturn, likely due to this industry's relationship with the mining sector. Since the end of the pandemic, transportation & warehousing has largely seen slow, steady growth, and by 2025 was nearing 2015 employment levels.

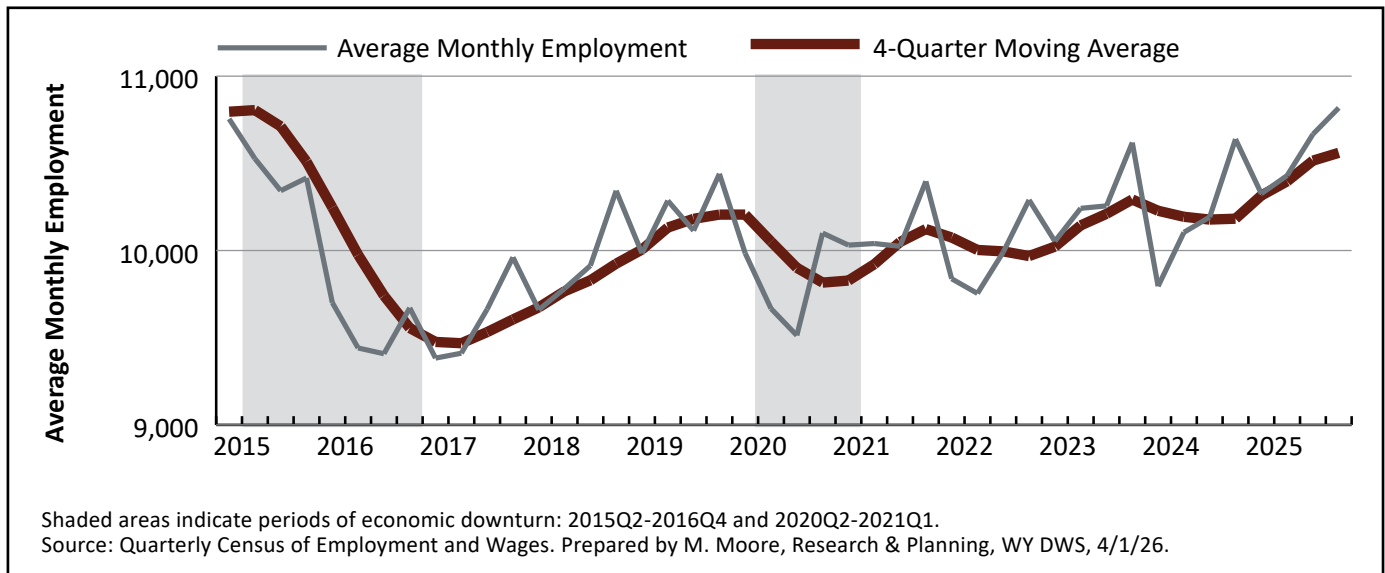


Figure 2.8: Average Monthly Employment in Transportation & Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

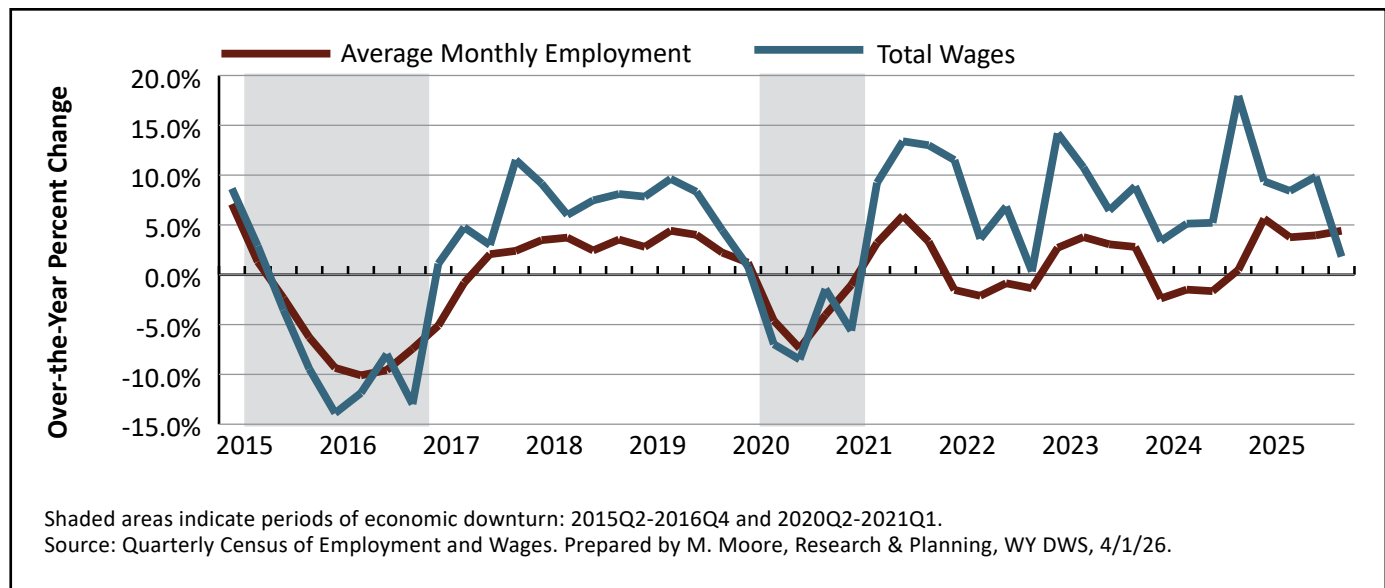


Figure 2.9: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Transportation & Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) in Wyoming, 2015Q1-2025Q4

Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)

Health care & social assistance added the second largest number of private sector jobs from 2024 to 2025, as average monthly employment increased from 26,272 to 26,519 (247, or 0.9%; see Table 2.5). In 2025, health care & social assistance contributed 9.4% of the state's total employment and 8.2% of total wages.

Within health care & social assistance, the largest job gains were seen in ambulatory health care services (123, or

1.1%), which includes offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners, along with outpatient care centers, home health care services, and others. The three other subsectors — hospitals, nursing & residential care facilities, and social assistance — also saw moderate job growth.

Health care & social assistance has largely seen consistent job growth over the last 10 years, particularly in the years since the pandemic (see Figures 2.10 and 2.11, page 20). Since 2022Q3, health care & social

Table 2.5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 48-49) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2024-2025

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2025	2024	N	%	2025	2024	\$	%
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	26,519	26,272	247	0.9	\$1,472.9	\$1,406.9	\$66.1	4.7
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	11,423	11,300	123	1.1	\$811.7	\$762.1	\$49.6	6.5
6211	Offices of Physicians	3,067	3,096	-29	-0.9	\$327.2	\$307.4	\$19.8	6.5
6212	Offices of Dentists	1,782	1,815	-33	-1.8	\$97.0	\$96.2	\$0.7	0.8
6213	Offices of Other Health Practitioners	2,929	2,793	136	4.9	\$145.1	\$136.6	\$8.5	6.2
6214	Outpatient Care Centers	1,816	1,704	112	6.6	\$120.9	\$104.0	\$16.9	16.3
6215	Medical & Diagnostic Laboratories	423	420	3	0.8	\$38.0	\$37.6	\$0.4	1.0
6216	Home Health Care Services	791	836	-45	-5.3	\$35.7	\$34.5	\$1.2	3.5
6219	Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	615	637	-22	-3.4	\$47.8	\$45.8	\$2.0	4.4
622	Hospitals	3,602	3,568	33	0.9	\$269.8	\$263.4	\$6.4	2.4
6221	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	3,190	3,168	22	0.7	\$244.4	\$238.3	\$6.1	2.6
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4,099	4,082	16	0.4	\$171.6	\$166.2	\$5.3	3.2
6231	Nursing Care Facilities, Skilled Nursing	1,961	1,941	20	1.0	\$88.0	\$84.4	\$3.6	4.2
6232	Residential Mental Health Facilities	470	461	10	2.1	\$18.8	\$17.7	\$1.2	6.7
6233	Continuing Care, Assisted Living Facilities	973	973	0	0.0	\$32.9	\$32.9	\$0.1	0.2
6239	Other Residential Care Facilities	694	708	-14	-2.0	\$31.8	\$31.3	\$0.5	1.6
624	Social Assistance	7,396	7,321	75	1.0	\$219.8	\$215.1	\$4.7	2.2
6241	Individual & Family Services	4,111	3,909	202	5.2	\$113.3	\$108.2	\$5.0	4.6
6242	Emergency & Other Relief Services	504	542	-39	-7.1	\$22.0	\$23.2	-\$1.2	-5.2
6243	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	493	560	-67	-11.9	\$17.1	\$18.3	-\$1.2	-6.3
6244	Child Day Care Services	2,289	2,310	-21	-0.9	\$67.4	\$65.4	\$2.0	3.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/1/26.

assistance has experienced 14 consecutive quarters of over-the-year job growth, at an average rate of 1.3% per quarter.

increased in 13 of Wyoming's counties and decreased in the other 10 (see Table 2.7, page 21). The largest job gains were seen in Laramie County (836, or 1.7%), followed by Sheridan (314, or 2.2%), Converse (117, or 1.9%), Natrona (108, or 0.3%), and Teton (90, or 0.4%) counties.

County

From 2024 to 2025, employment

The greatest over-the-year job losses

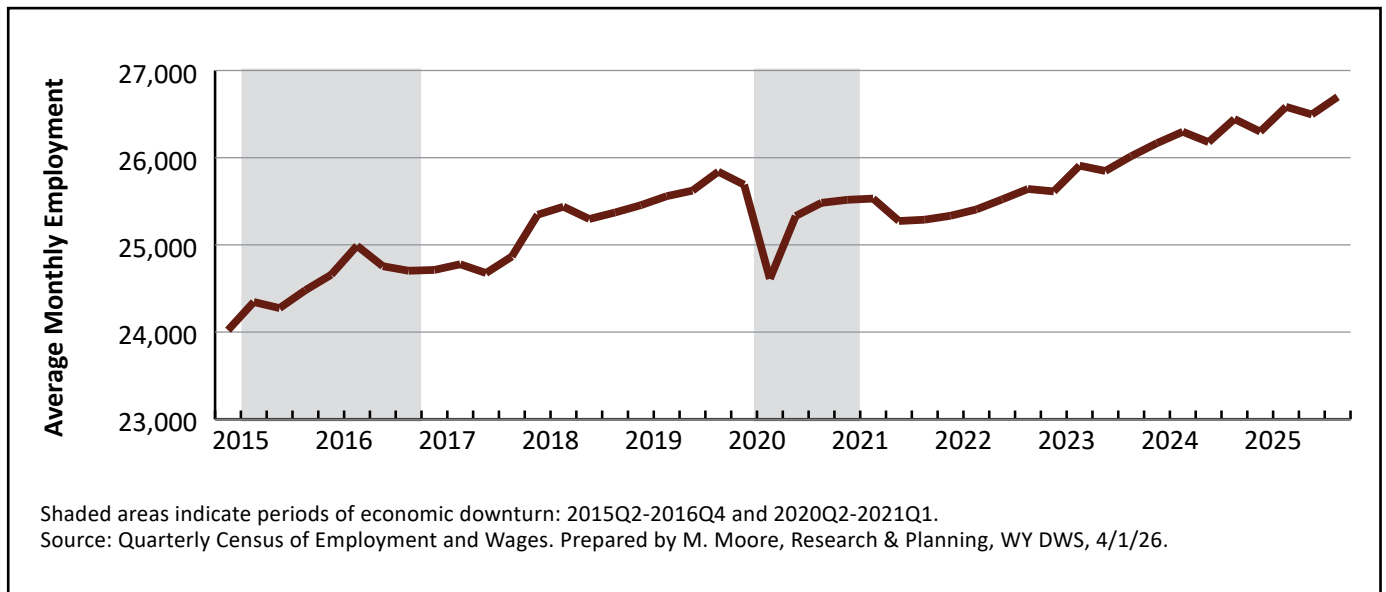


Figure 2.10: Average Monthly Employment in Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62) in Wyoming, 2014Q1-2025Q4

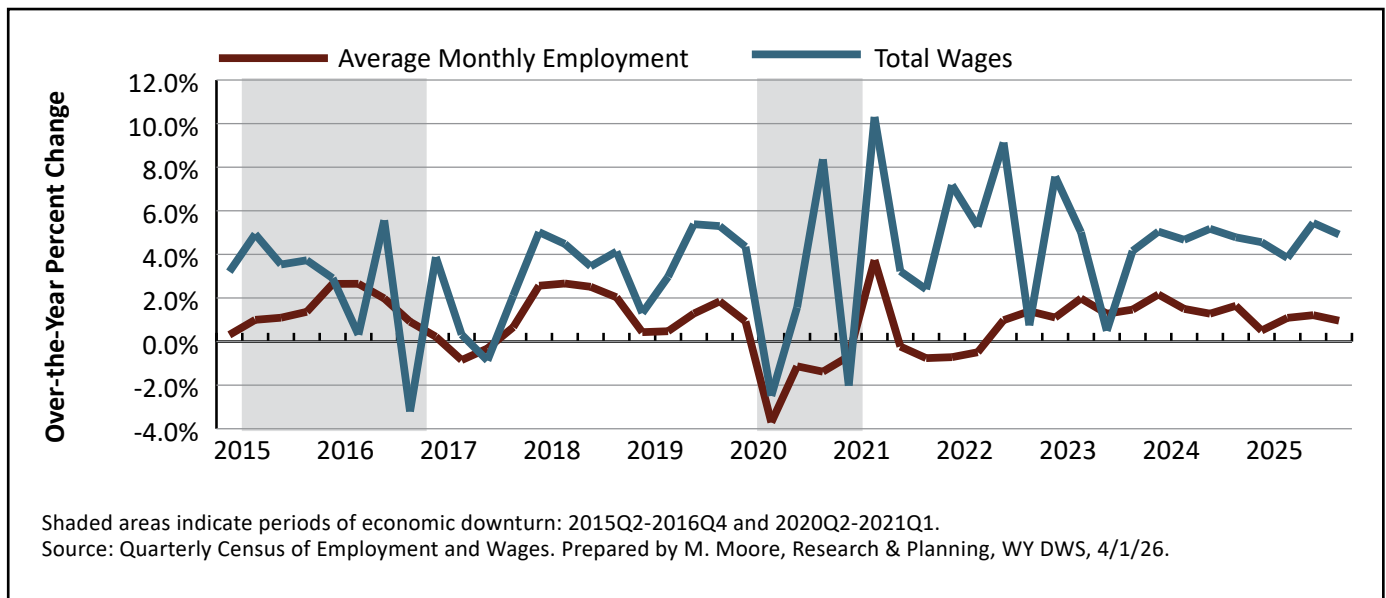


Figure 2.11: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62) in Wyoming, 2014Q1-2025Q4

were seen in Sweetwater (-353, or -1.7%), Park (-278, or -2.0%), Campbell (-177, or -0.7%), Carbon (-170, or -2.6%), and Fremont (-122, or -0.8%) counties.

In Laramie County, job growth was primarily driven by construction, which added 641 jobs, an increase of 18.8% (Research & Planning, 2026b). Job gains also were seen in local government (particularly educational services) and arts, entertainment, & recreation. Construction also provided the largest share of job growth in Sheridan County, with 124 new jobs, an increase of 8.7%. Moderate job growth also was seen in local government and retail trade.

Other areas of notable employment increases included oil & gas extraction and ambulatory health care services in Converse County, transportation & warehousing and health care & social assistance in Natrona County, and accommodation & food services in Teton County. Areas of notable job losses included mining in Campbell County, accommodation & food services in Park County, construction in Sweetwater County, and construction in Carbon County.

The greatest increases in total wages were seen in Laramie (\$164.5 million, or 5.6%), Natrona (\$87.7 million, or 3.6%), and Sheridan (\$63.5 million, or 7.7%). Only three counties saw over-the-year

Table 2.7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2024-2025

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2025	2024	Change		2025	2024	Change	
			N	%			\$	%
Albany	17,118	17,057	61	0.4	\$941.7	\$918.5	\$23.2	2.5
Big Horn	4,294	4,241	53	1.2	\$230.3	\$220.1	\$10.2	4.6
Campbell	24,658	24,836	-177	-0.7	\$1,701.5	\$1,660.5	\$41.0	2.5
Carbon	6,362	6,532	-170	-2.6	\$388.2	\$393.9	-\$5.7	-1.4
Converse	6,440	6,323	117	1.9	\$435.1	\$418.0	\$17.1	4.1
Crook	2,713	2,711	2	0.1	\$160.4	\$155.8	\$4.6	2.9
Fremont	15,436	15,558	-122	-0.8	\$816.3	\$819.4	-\$3.1	-0.4
Goshen	4,101	4,096	6	0.1	\$202.7	\$194.5	\$8.2	4.2
Hot Springs	1,898	1,925	-26	-1.4	\$93.3	\$89.8	\$3.5	3.9
Johnson	3,361	3,387	-26	-0.8	\$177.4	\$167.0	\$10.4	6.2
Laramie	49,089	48,253	836	1.7	\$3,106.8	\$2,942.3	\$164.5	5.6
Lincoln	7,318	7,295	23	0.3	\$474.3	\$452.4	\$21.9	4.8
Natrona	40,136	40,029	108	0.3	\$2,545.1	\$2,457.5	\$87.7	3.6
Niobrara	788	810	-22	-2.7	\$37.0	\$36.5	\$0.5	1.3
Park	13,980	14,258	-278	-2.0	\$753.6	\$728.0	\$25.6	3.5
Platte	3,331	3,327	4	0.1	\$183.8	\$177.7	\$6.1	3.4
Sheridan	14,720	14,406	314	2.2	\$883.1	\$819.6	\$63.5	7.7
Sublette	3,873	3,906	-34	-0.9	\$258.0	\$246.7	\$11.3	4.6
Sweetwater	20,345	20,698	-353	-1.7	\$1,432.3	\$1,413.0	\$19.3	1.4
Teton	23,912	23,822	90	0.4	\$1,971.9	\$1,963.4	\$8.5	0.4
Uinta	8,296	8,248	48	0.6	\$430.4	\$406.5	\$23.9	5.9
Washakie	3,589	3,571	17	0.5	\$188.4	\$184.1	\$4.3	2.4
Weston	2,347	2,431	-84	-3.5	\$130.0	\$131.4	-\$1.4	-1.1
Nonclassified	4,020	4,487	-467	-10.4	\$373.3	\$398.4	-\$25.0	-6.3
Total	282,123	282,204	-81	0.0	\$17,914.9	\$17,394.8	\$520.1	3.0

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/1/26.

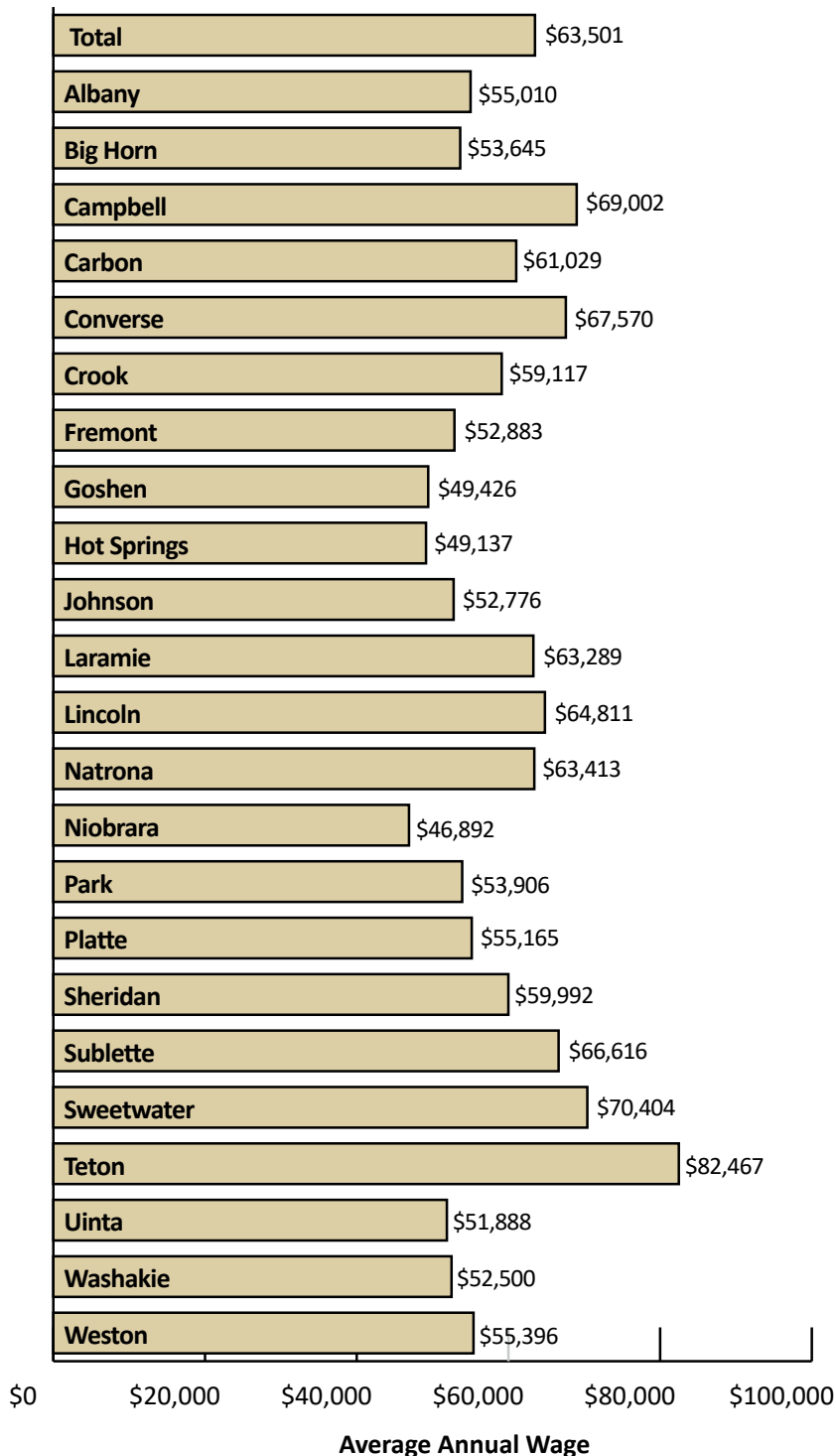


Figure 2.12: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2025

decreases in total wages: Carbon (-\$5.7 million, or -1.4%), Fremont (-\$3.1 million, or -0.4%), and Weston (-\$1.4 million, or -1.1%) counties.

As shown in Figure 2.12, Teton County had the highest average annual wage (\$82,467), due in large part to extremely high wages in industries such as management of companies & enterprises (Research & Planning, 2026b). Many of the other counties with high annual wages had large concentrations of high-paying mining jobs, including Sweetwater (\$70,404), Campbell (\$69,002), Converse (\$67,570), and Sublette (\$66,616). The lowest wages were found in some of Wyoming's least populous counties, including Niobrara (\$46,892), Hot Springs (\$49,137), and Goshen (\$49,426).

Surrounding States

Figure 2.13 (see page 23) shows the over-the-year percentage change in average monthly employment for Wyoming and surrounding states from 2024Q3 to 2025Q3. Data for 2025Q4 were not available for surrounding states at the time of this

report so annual averages could not be calculated.

As previously mentioned, Wyoming's average monthly employment decreased by 0.5% from 2024Q3 to 2025Q3. This over-the-year decrease in employment was not unique to Wyoming, as job losses also were seen in Colorado (-0.5%) and Montana (-0.1%). Minimal job growth was seen in Nebraska (0.1%) and South Dakota (0.4%); the only two surrounding states with more than a 1% increase in average monthly employment were Idaho and Utah, both at 1.6%. Average monthly employment in the U.S. increased by 0.3%.

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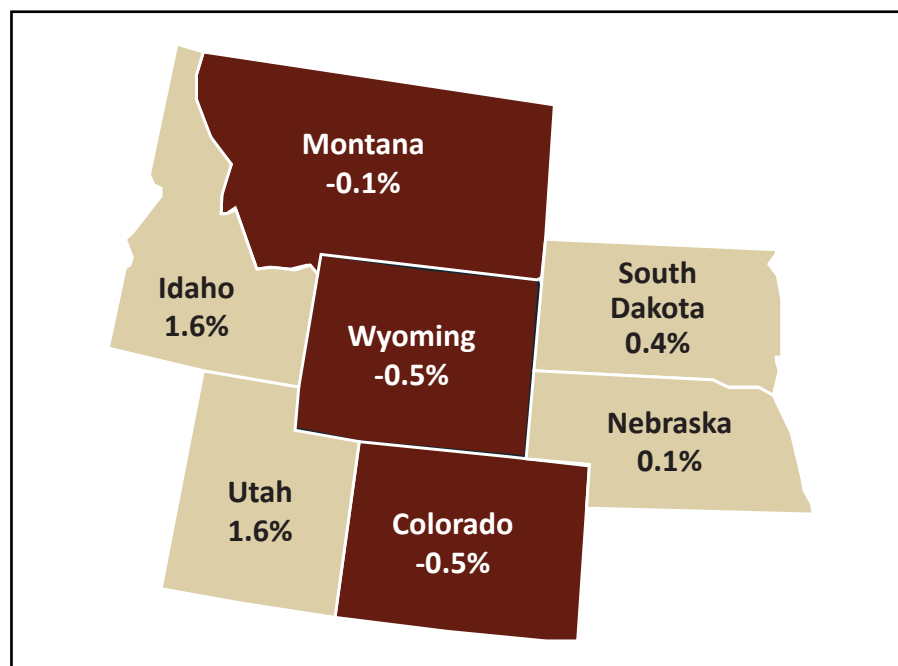


Figure 2.13: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming and Surrounding States, 2024Q3-2025Q3



Chapter 3

Population Estimates

Wyoming Population Growth Continues for 5th Straight Year

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Wyoming's population has consistently grown each year since 2020, based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Wyoming's estimated population in 2025 was 588,753, higher than at any point over the last 10 years (see Figure 3.1). This chapter looks at population estimates at the state and county levels.

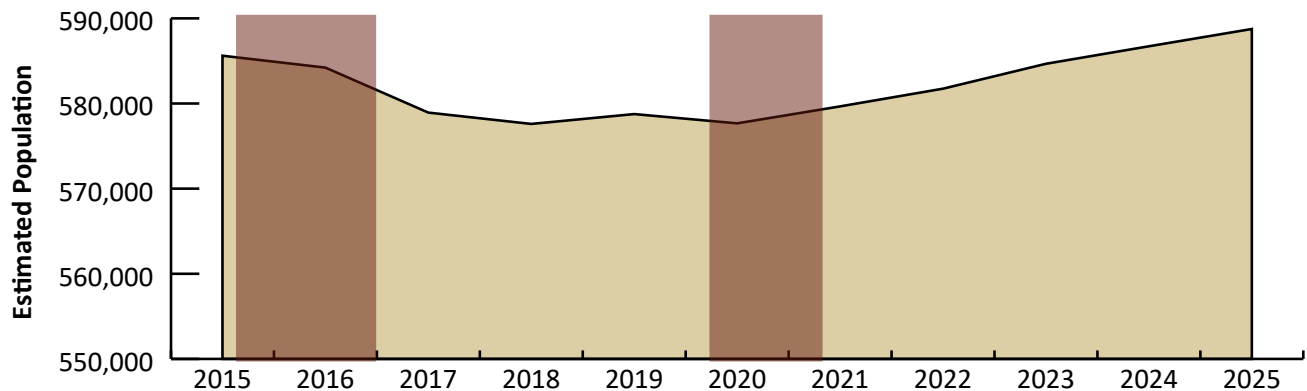
Two factors contribute to population change: *natural change* (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and *net migration* (the number of people moving into Wyoming minus the number moving out). As noted by Liu (2026), from 2024 to 2025, Wyoming had 6,070 births and 5,775 deaths, for a net change of 295. Wyoming's net migration over the year was 1,732, meaning that many more people moved into Wyoming than moved out. The total population change from 2024 to 2025 was 2,031.

From 2020 to 2025, Wyoming's population increased by an estimated

Table 3.1: Wyoming's Estimated Resident Population and Over-the-Year Change, 2015-2025

Year	Population	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%
2015	585,613	3,082	0.5
2016	584,215	-1,398	-0.2
2017	578,931	-5,284	-0.9
2018	577,601	-1,330	-0.2
2019	578,759	1,158	0.2
2020	577,669	-1,090	-0.2
2021	579,662	1,993	0.3
2022	581,742	2,080	0.4
2023	584,666	2,924	0.5
2024	586,722	2,056	0.4
2025	588,753	2,031	0.3
Change, 2015-2025		3,140	0.5
Change, 2020-2025		11,084	1.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/17/16.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/17/26.

Figure 3.1: Estimated Resident Population of Wyoming, 2015-2025

11,084, or 1.9%. Over the 10-year period from 2015 to 2025, Wyoming's population increased just 3,140, or 0.5%. As shown in Table 3.1 (see page 24), Wyoming's population declined during most years from 2015 to 2020, due in part to periods of economic downturn (see Chapter 2).

From 2024 to 2025, population increases were seen in 17 of Wyoming's 23 counties, while decreases were seen in the other six (see Table 3.2). The counties with the greatest over-the-year population growth included Sheridan (2,235, or 7.2%), Laramie (2,211, or 2.2%), Lincoln (1,526, or 7.8%), Park (1,501, or 5.1%), and

Albany (1,451, or 3.9%). Three counties saw population decreases of at least 1%: Sweetwater (-927, or -2.2%), Carbon (-495, or -3.4%), and Niobrara (-110, or -4.5%).

Reference

Liu, W. (2026, January 27). The population in Wyoming continues to expand in 2025 at a measured pace. Wyoming Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Retrieved March 27, 2026, from <https://tinyurl.com/vuymu3fb>

Table 3.2: Resident Population Estimates for Wyoming by County as of July 1, 2020, 2024, and 2025

County	2025	2024	2020	Change, 2024-2025		Change, 2020-2025	
				N	%	N	%
Albany	38,558	38,545	37,107	13	0.0	1,451	3.9
Big Horn	12,024	12,014	11,480	10	0.1	544	4.7
Campbell	48,145	48,092	47,146	53	0.1	999	2.1
Carbon	14,013	14,084	14,508	-71	-0.5	-495	-3.4
Converse	13,824	13,790	13,748	34	0.2	76	0.6
Crook	7,852	7,791	7,183	61	0.8	669	9.3
Fremont	39,464	39,664	39,192	-200	-0.5	272	0.7
Goshen	12,640	12,639	12,520	1	0.0	120	1.0
Hot Springs	4,600	4,606	4,621	-6	-0.1	-21	-0.5
Johnson	8,908	8,829	8,469	79	0.9	439	5.2
Laramie	102,938	101,687	100,727	1,251	1.2	2,211	2.2
Lincoln	21,180	20,988	19,654	192	0.9	1,526	7.8
Natrona	80,526	80,271	80,299	255	0.3	227	0.3
Niobrara	2,341	2,315	2,451	26	1.1	-110	-4.5
Park	31,171	31,107	29,670	64	0.2	1,501	5.1
Platte	8,634	8,563	8,632	71	0.8	2	0.0
Sheridan	33,241	32,933	31,006	308	0.9	2,235	7.2
Sublette	8,929	8,949	8,740	-20	-0.2	189	2.2
Sweetwater	41,267	41,350	42,194	-83	-0.2	-927	-2.2
Teton	23,333	23,345	23,381	-12	-0.1	-48	-0.2
Uinta	20,728	20,653	20,462	75	0.4	266	1.3
Washakie	7,597	7,637	7,659	-40	-0.5	-62	-0.8
Weston	6,840	6,870	6,820	-30	-0.4	20	0.3
Total	588,753	586,722	577,669	2,031	0.3	11,084	1.9

Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Wyoming: July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2025. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/26/26.



Chapter 4

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Labor Force Down, Unemployment Rate up in 2025

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Wyoming's average annual unemployment rate for 2025 was 3.4%, up from 3.1% in 2024 (see Table 4.1). Despite the increase, Wyoming's unemployment rate remained relatively low compared to each of the last 10 years.

Wyoming's *labor force* (the sum of all employed and unemployed individuals) decreased for the first time after three consecutive years of growth (see Figure 4.1, page 27). In 2025, the labor force was 289,017, down from 292,189 in 2023. Compared to 2021, which marked a 10-year low of 287,657, Wyoming's labor force was still up slightly in 2025.

The labor force directly affects the unemployment rate, which is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed by the labor force. If the number of unemployed remains the same but the labor force increases, then the unemployment rate will go down. From 2024 to 2025,

the number of unemployed increased and the labor force decreased, leading to a higher unemployment rate.

The number of people employed in 2025 was 279,302, down by 3,172 or 1.1%) over the year (see Table 4.1). The number of

Table 4.1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2016-2025

Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
2016	298,777	283,062	15,715	5.3	66.7
2017	294,016	281,273	12,743	4.3	66.0
2018	292,718	280,811	11,907	4.1	65.7
2019	293,674	282,739	10,935	3.7	65.7
2020	293,682	276,447	17,235	5.9	65.3
2021	287,657	274,570	13,087	4.5	63.6
2022	291,492	281,452	10,040	3.4	63.9
2023	293,568	285,002	8,566	2.9	63.7
2024	292,189	283,060	9,129	3.1	62.8
2025	289,017	279,302	9,715	3.4	61.6

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/13/26.

Box 4.1: Calculating the Unemployment Rate

The *unemployment rate* is one of the most important economic indicators on which to measure the health of economies. The unemployment rate is calculated by taking the number of unemployed and dividing it by the total number of people in the labor force. The *labor force* is defined as the number of employed plus the number of unemployed individuals. Individuals less than 16 years of age, inmates of institutions, or members of the Armed Forces are excluded from the labor force, as are people who don't have a job and are not looking for employment. The number of unemployed is counted by place of residence. If a person loses their job in Wyoming and moves out of state, they are not included in Wyoming's unemployment rate, but in the state to which they moved.

unemployed people was 9,715, up from 9,129 in 2024, but still considerably lower than any other year in the last 10 years prior to 2023.

In 2025, the counties with the lowest unemployment rates were Teton (2.4%), Johnson (2.8%), and Albany (2.8%; see Table 4.2). The highest rates were found in Big Horn (4.2%), Fremont (4.1%), Platte (4.1%), and Niobrara (4.1%) counties.

All counties saw an increase in their average annual unemployment rate from the previous year except for Johnson County, which decreased by 0.2 percentage points. The largest percentage point increases were Niobrara (0.9), Uinta (0.5), and Platte (0.5) counties. Albany, Converse, Laramie, Lincoln, and Teton Counties had the smallest percentage point increases in their unemployment rates with 0.1.

The *labor force participation rate* (see Box 4.2, page 28) refers to the population that is either working or actively looking for work, and is also an important

Table 4.2: Wyoming Unemployment Rate by County, 2024-2025

County	2025	2024	% Point Change
Albany	2.8	2.7	0.1
Big Horn	4.2	3.8	0.4
Campbell	3.3	2.9	0.4
Carbon	3.9	3.5	0.4
Converse	3.1	3.0	0.1
Crook	2.9	2.5	0.4
Fremont	4.1	3.8	0.3
Goshen	3.4	3.1	0.3
Hot Springs	3.4	3.0	0.4
Johnson	2.8	3.0	-0.2
Laramie	3.4	3.3	0.1
Lincoln	3.0	2.9	0.1
Natrona	3.4	3.1	0.3
Niobrara	4.1	3.2	0.9
Park	3.7	3.4	0.3
Platte	4.1	3.6	0.5
Sheridan	3.3	3.1	0.2
Sublette	3.4	3.0	0.4
Sweetwater	3.8	3.4	0.4
Teton	2.4	2.3	0.1
Uinta	3.6	3.1	0.5
Washakie	3.5	3.2	0.3
Weston	3.3	2.9	0.4
Total	3.2	3.1	0.1

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/13/26.

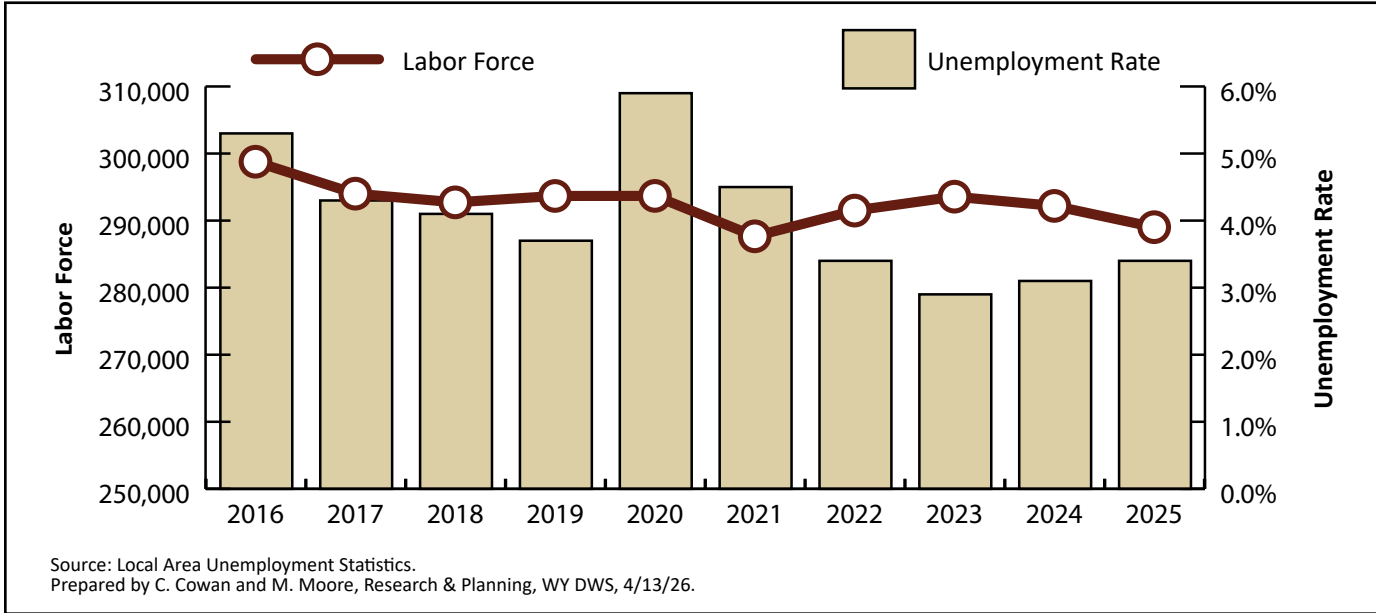


Figure 4.1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2015-2024

indicator of economic health as it provides details on the potential resources available for hire.

Wyoming's labor force participation rate has declined over the last several years. The labor force participation rate in 2025 was 61.6%, which was a 5.1% decrease from 2016.

Historically, the labor force participation for Wyoming was considerably higher than that of the U.S. Since October 2024, however, the Wyoming labor force participation rate

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has been lower than that of the U.S. for the first time since 1976 when data were kept (see Figure 4.2). The labor force participation rate is an important measure to keep in mind, because the unemployment rate may not decline when more people go back to work but fewer people participate in the labor market (see Box 4.2).

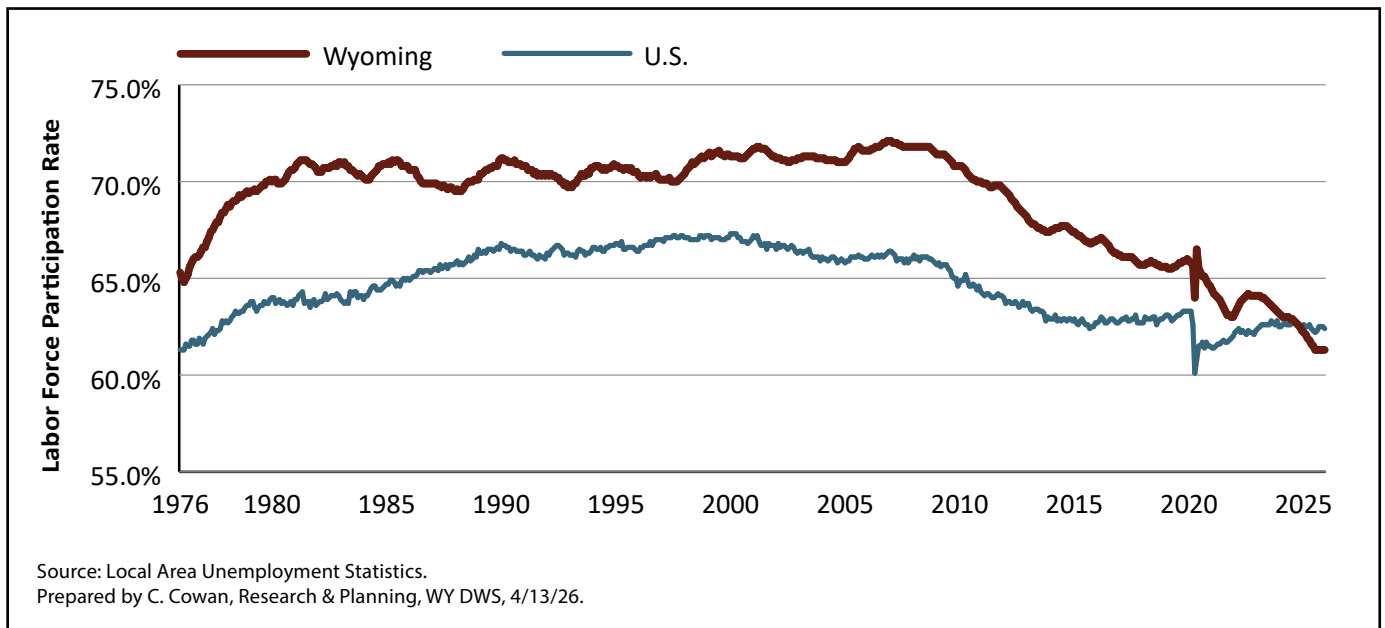


Figure 4.2: Average Annual Labor Force Participation Rate for Wyoming and the U.S., 1976-2025

Box 4.2: Labor Force Participation Rate

The *labor force participation rate* represents the number of people age 16 and older in the labor force as a percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population. In other words, the participation rate is the percentage of the population that is either working or actively looking for work.

The labor force participation rate is calculated as $(\text{Labor Force} \div \text{Civilian Noninstitutional Population}) \times 100$.



Chapter 5

Unemployment Insurance Claims

Despite Recent Increases, UI Claims Remain Relatively Low

by: **Matthew Halama, Senior Economist**

The number of Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants increased by 7.1% from 2024 to 2025, and the total amount of benefits paid increased by 15.1%. Despite the increase, the number of benefit recipients since 2022 remains lower than any other point dating back to 1997, the first year for which comparable data are available.

This chapter examines selected UI statistics and provides analysis for a better understanding of Wyoming's UI claims and the current economy.

UI Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

In 2025, 11,753 unemployed workers received UI benefits in Wyoming, an increase of 781 (7.1%) from 2024 (see Figure 5.1). The number of UI recipients who exhausted their regular benefits increased from 1,982 in 2024 to 2,078 in 2025 (96, or 4.8%). The *exhaustion rate* (number of benefit exhaustees divided by the total number of recipients) decreased from 18.1% to 17.7%.

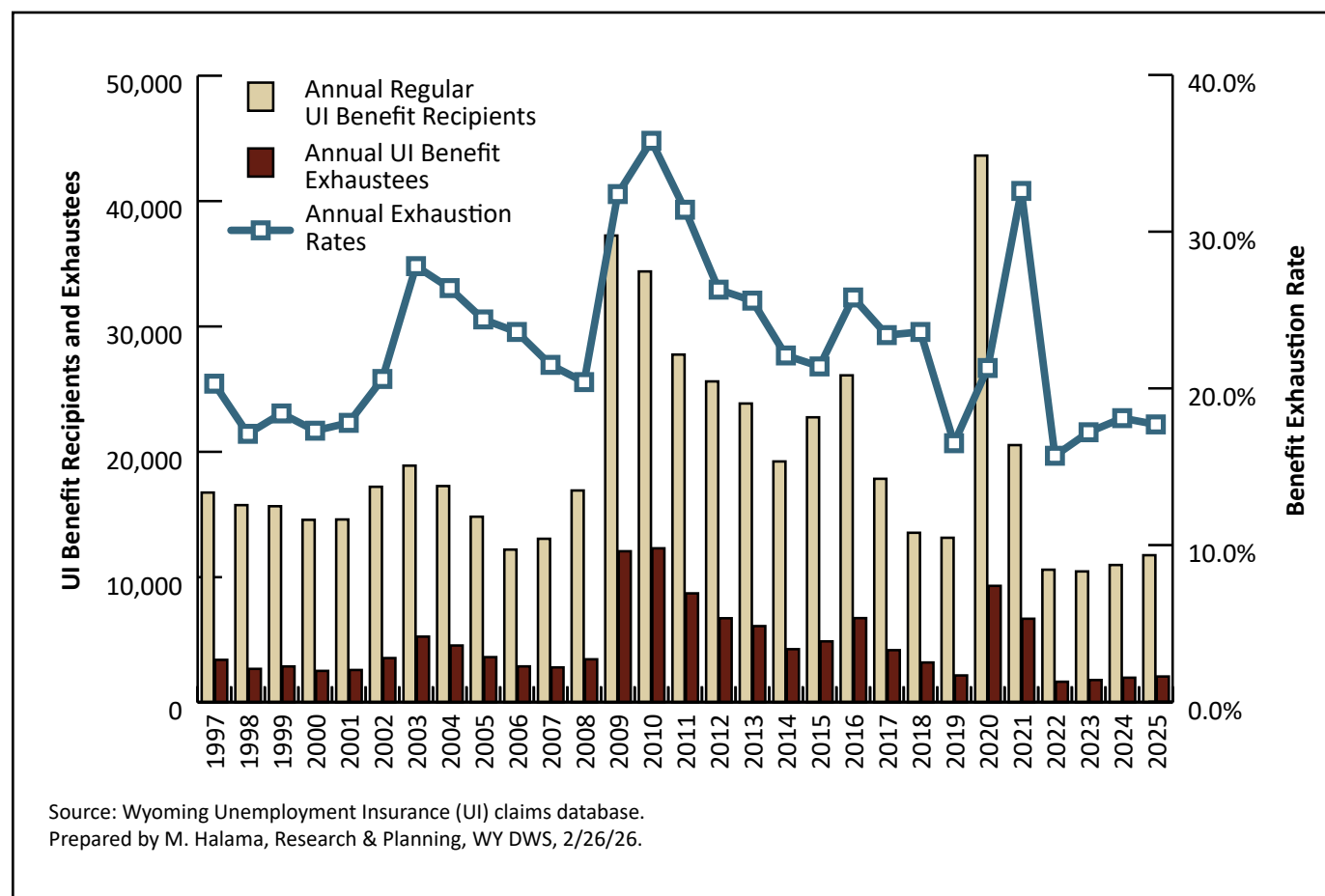


Figure 5.1: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2025

Two counties in Wyoming experienced over-the-year decreases in UI recipients, while 20 counties had an increase from 2024 to 2025 (see Table 5.1). Lincoln County was unchanged. The largest over-the-year increases were in Sweetwater (130, or 17.7%), Campbell (87, or 12.2%), and Fremont (74, or 11.1%) counties. The over-the-year decreases were seen in Weston (-4, or -5.0%)

and Johnson (-3, or -3.0%) counties.

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

share of UI recipients with 13.6% and 13.0%, respectively.

At the industry level, construction accounted for more than one in four of all UI recipients in 2025 (3,166, or 26.9%; see Table 5.2, page 31). This was followed by accommodation & food services (1,561, or 13.3%), administrative & waste services (852, or 7.2%), and health care & social assistance (836, or 7.1%). Construction also accounted for the largest number of out-of-state UI recipients (720, or 22.7%), followed by accommodation & food services (559, or 35.8%), and arts, entertainment, & recreation (190, or 35.1%).

From 2024 to 2025, most industries saw increases in benefit recipients (see Table 5.3, page 32). The largest over-the-year increase was in construction (334, or 11.8%), followed by public administration (72, or 18.8%), and arts, entertainment, & recreation (69 or 14.6%). The largest over-the-year decreases were in information (-20 or -14.4%), finance & insurance (-11 or -7.1%), and accommodation & food services (-10 or -0.6%).

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

Table 5.1: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence of Claimant, 2024 and 2025

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

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/26/26.

exhaustion rates in 2025 were in utilities (33.3%), management of companies & enterprises (28.6%), and information (26.1%). The lowest exhaustion rates were in construction (12.9%), other services, except public administration (15.1%), and accommodation & food services (15.7%).

The average number of weeks claimed increased slightly, from 10.1 in 2024 to 10.4 in 2025. In general, the industries that had the highest exhaustion rates also had the largest numbers of weeks claimed, including utilities (15.2), management of companies & enterprises (13.0), finance & insurance (12.3), and information (12.1). In general, higher average weeks claimed and exhaustion rates usually

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

Table 5.4 (see page 33) provides further insight on which subsets of the population receive UI benefits. In general, older

Table 5.2: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2025

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

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

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

workers tend to have a higher UI benefit exhaustion rate than younger workers. For example, individuals ages 65 and older had the highest benefit exhaustion rate of 32.4% in 2025, compared to lower exhaustion rates for individuals 16-24 (11.2%), 25-34 (13.2%), 35-44 (16.8%), 45-54 (19.2%), and 55-64 (21.2%).

In addition, Table 5.4 shows that 20.3% of females exhausted their benefits in 2025, compared to 16.4% of males. Females had higher exhaustion rates than males each year dating back to 2001, with the exception of 2020 (Halama, 2024).

A higher pre-layoff wage and longer-term employment would qualify a claimant

for more weeks of UI benefits, with a maximum of 26 weeks. In other words, individuals with more eligible weeks of UI benefits had more time to find re-employment, and were less likely to exhaust their benefits than those with fewer weeks of eligibility.

For example, 13.7% of recipients who were eligible for the maximum 26 weeks exhausted their benefits, compared to 40.0% of those eligible for 10-14 weeks and 29.1% of those eligible for 15-19 weeks. Similarly, 12.8% of those who earned \$60,000 or more before they were laid off exhausted their benefits, compared to 25.9% of those who made between \$10,000 and \$19,999 per year.

Table 5.3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2024-2025

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

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

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

Statewide UI Benefit Expenses

In 2025, UI benefit recipients in Wyoming were paid a total of \$59.5 million, including \$56.2 million from the state UI trust fund and \$3.3 million from other UI funds (see Figure 5.2 and Table 5.5, page 34). Total benefits paid increased

from \$51.7 million in 2024, an increase of \$7.8 million, or 15.1%.

At the industry level, construction accounted for more than one-fourth of all benefits paid (\$16.7 million, or 28.0%), followed by accommodation & food services (\$6.3 million, or 10.6%); mining,

(Text continued on page 35)

Table 5.4: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2024 and 2025

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

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

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

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

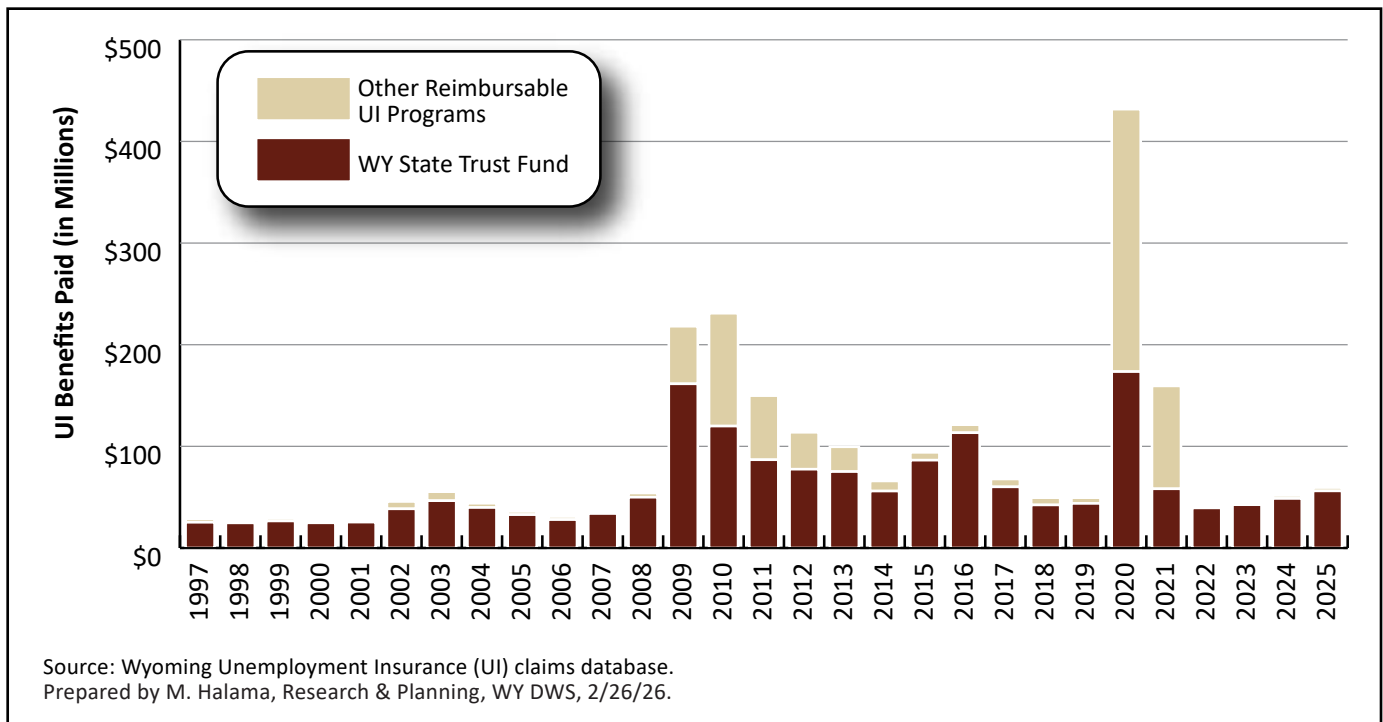


Figure 5.2: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2025

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

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/26/26.

(Text continued from page 33)

including oil & gas (\$4.5 million, or 7.6%); administrative & waste services (\$4.4 million, or 7.4%); and health care & social assistance (\$3.8 million, or 6.4%).

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

Unemployment insurance benefit wage replacement refers to how much of an

individual's average weekly wages were covered by UI benefits, and is calculated by dividing the average weekly benefit by the average weekly wage from the QCEW. Wage replacement rates were higher than usual in 2020 and 2021, due to federal Cares Act funding (Halama, 2024).

The average wage replacement rate across all industries was 39.9% in 2025, up slightly over the last few years but consistent with past years excluding periods of economic downturn (see Figure 5.3).

In general, industries with low wages

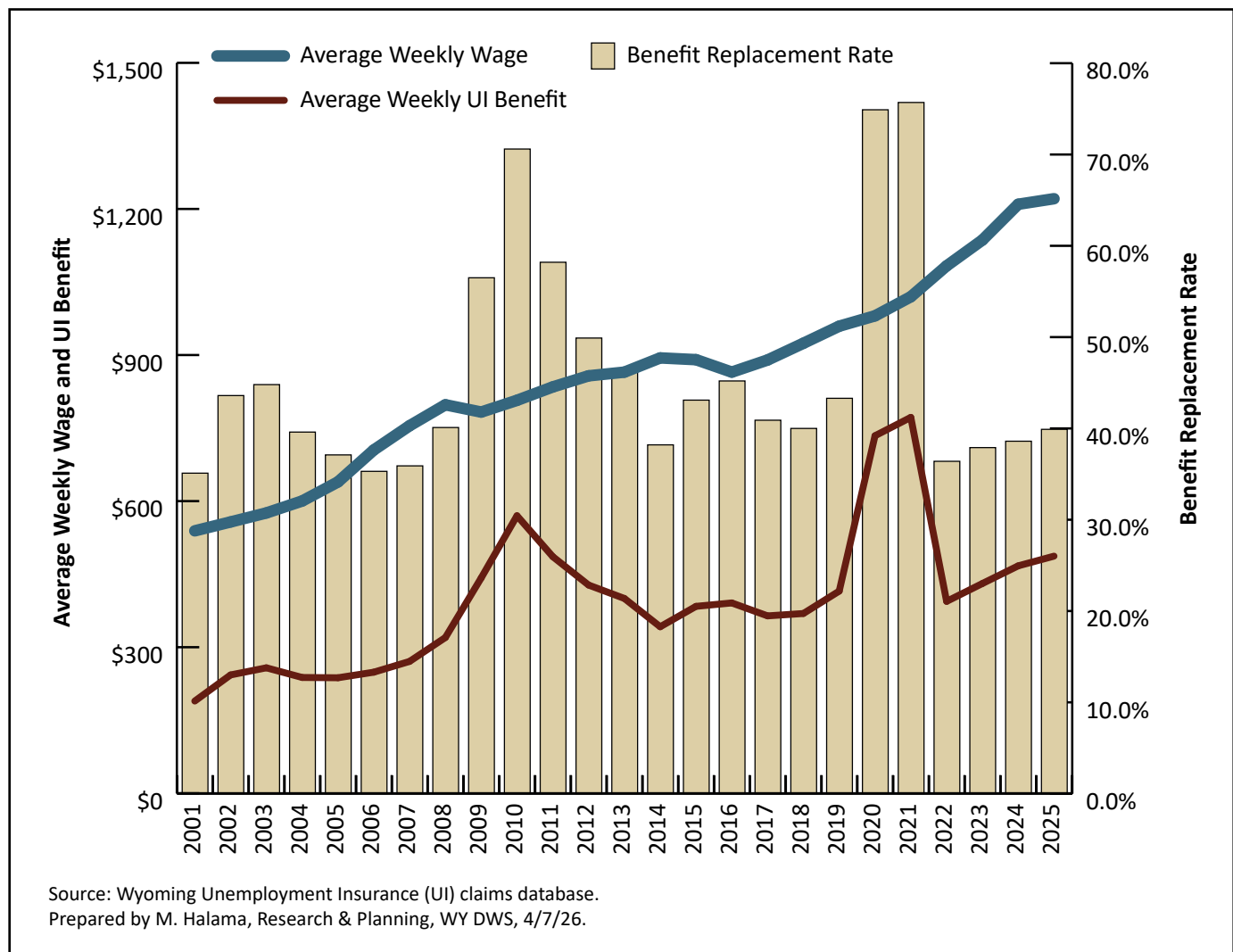


Figure 5.3: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Wage Replacement Rate for Wyoming, 2001-2025

tend to have higher wage replacement rates. In 2025, accommodation & food services had the lowest average weekly wage of \$562 and the highest wage replacement rate of 75.5% (see Table 5.6). Other industries with high wage replacement rates included arts, entertainment, & recreation (65.9%); retail trade (51.8%); and agriculture (51.7%).

Industries with higher wages typically had lower wage replacement rates, such as management of companies & enterprises (12.6%), utilities (22.5%), finance & insurance (24.0%), and mining (26.6%). As previously mentioned, construction had the largest number of UI benefit recipients in 2025 (3,166); the average wage replacement rate in this industry was 38.2%, or just over one-third of the average weekly wage of \$1,415.

Table 5.7 (see page 37) shows UI benefit expenses by county for 2024 and 2025. Most counties experienced double-digit percentage increases in benefits paid from 2024 to 2025. Out-of-state recipients saw the largest increase (\$2.1 million, or 20.7%), followed by Sweetwater (\$1.0 million, or 28.7%), Campbell (\$629,017, or 18.8%), Uinta (\$577,442, or 52.9%), and Natrona (\$567,458, or 8.1%) counties. Johnson County had the only over-the-year decrease among all counties (-\$60,612, or -14.3%).

Approximately \$1 of every \$5 of all benefit expenses were paid to out-of-state claimants (\$12.5 million, or 21.0%), more than any single Wyoming county. Laramie County had the greatest single amount of UI benefits paid in 2025 (\$7.9 million, or 13.3%), followed by Natrona (\$7.5 million, or 12.7%), Sweetwater

Table 5.6: Average Weekly Wage, Average Weekly Benefit, and Benefit Replacement Rates for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients in Wyoming by Industry, 2024-2025

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

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/7/26.

(\$4.6 million, or 7.8%) and Campbell (\$4.0 million, or 6.7%) counties.

Conclusion

Wyoming saw a 7.1% over-the-year increase in UI benefit recipients from 2024 to 2025, as well as a 15.1% increase in benefits paid. In addition, the average exhaustion rate decreased from 18.1% to 17.7%, and the average number of weeks claimed increased from 10.1 to 10.4. Some industries saw relatively large increases in UI exhaustion rates, such as utilities (20.8% to 33.3%), management of companies & enterprises

(17.6% to 28.6%), and mining (13.2% to 17.8%); this could indicate that those who lost employment had a harder time finding re-employment in their respective industries.

Reference

Halama, M. (2024, June). Chapter 5: Unemployment Insurance claims. *2024 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*. Research & Planning, WY DWS. Retrieved March 27, 2026, from https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2024/2024_Annual_Report.pdf#page=30

Table 5.7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2024-2025

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

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

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



Chapter 6

Demographics of the Workforce

Number of Persons Working in Wyoming Dips in 2025

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Each year, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed demographics tables. These tables contain information such as total number of workers, average annual wage, average number of quarters worked, and average number of employers worked for by sex and age group, and presented by county and

industry. These tables are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>.

The total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year decreased from 353,102 in 2024 to 347,129 in 2025 (-5,973, or -1.7%; see Table 6.1). This marked the first over-the-year decrease in total persons working since 2020, at the height of the

Covid-19 pandemic and the associated economic downturn. The decrease in the number of persons working is consistent with the over-the-year job losses discussed in Chapter 2.

The number of individuals working in Wyoming is based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services; these are referred to as *wage records*. UI covered employment represents more than 90% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment. Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2025 is included in the summary counts presented in this research. Each individual is counted only once.

As shown in Table 6.1, the number of persons working in Wyoming decreased for most age groups among residents from 2024 to 2025, with the greatest losses seen among workers ages 25-34 (-2,704, or -4.4%), under 20 (-1,985,

Table 6.1: Selected Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Sex and Age, 2024-2025

Sex				
Sex	2025	2024	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Residents	291,856	300,462	-8,606	-2.9
Female	137,512	141,118	-3,606	-2.6
Male	154,344	159,344	-5,000	-3.1
Nonresidents ^a	55,273	52,640	2,633	5.0
Total	347,129	353,102	-5,973	-1.7
Age				
Age	2025	2024	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Under 20	22,690	24,675	-1,985	-8.0
20-24	30,482	31,565	-1,083	-3.4
25-34	58,230	60,934	-2,704	-4.4
35-44	62,589	63,924	-1,335	-2.1
45-54	52,521	52,911	-390	-0.7
55-64	42,212	43,471	-1,259	-2.9
65+	22,927	22,759	168	0.7
Nonresidents ^a	55,478	52,863	2,615	4.9
Total	347,129	353,102	-5,973	-1.7

^aNonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Sex, 2001-2025.

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

or -8.0%) and 35-44 (-1,335, or -2.1%). The number of workers ages 65 and older increased by 168, or 0.7%.

Over the year, Wyoming experienced a decrease in resident female (-3,606, or -2.6%) and male (-5,000, or -3.1%) workers (see Table 6.1). At the same time, the number of nonresident workers increased from 52,640 to 55,273 — an increase of 2,633 individuals, or 5.0%. The term *nonresidents* refers to individuals for whom demographic data are not available; these are typically individuals who commute to Wyoming from another state or country for work. Nonresidents also may be individuals who moved to Wyoming for work in 2025 but had not established residency by the end of the year. Nonresident workers also may be individuals who work remotely for a Wyoming employer.

Employers typically turn to nonresident workers once they have exhausted the available resident labor force. Wyoming has seen a steady decrease in resident workers over the last decade. The number of resident males working in Wyoming decreased substantially during each economic downturn (see Figure 6.1). The number of resident female workers also decreased, but not as drastically. In contrast, the number of nonresident workers has increased quite a bit since 2020.

Nonresident workers frequently are individuals who come to Wyoming for seasonal or temporary work. In 2025, nonresidents accounted for 15.9% of all persons working in Wyoming. As shown in Table 6.2 (see page 40), about one-third of all persons working in construction (31.7%) and leisure & hospitality (31.6%) in 2025 were nonresidents. Once seasonal

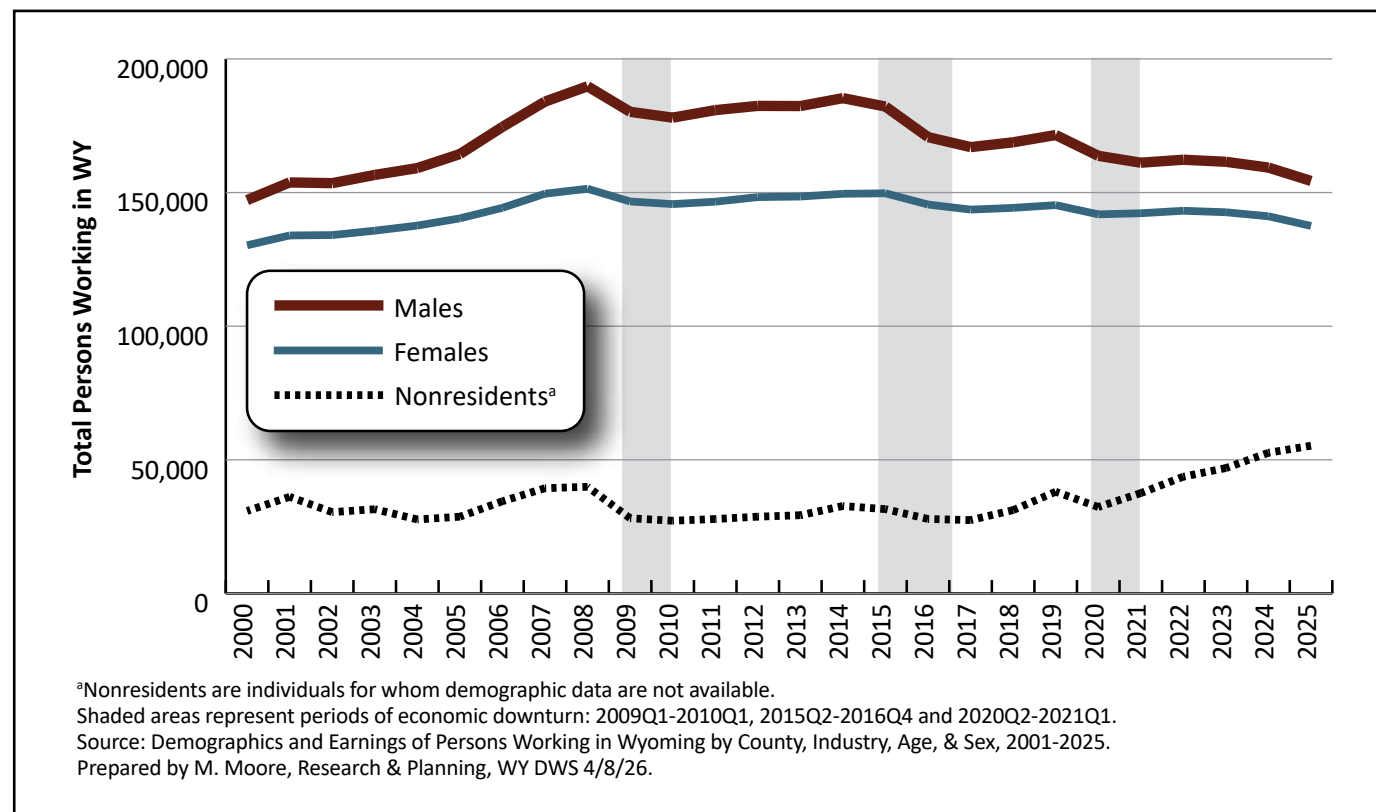


Figure 6.1: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by Sex, 2000-2025

work or a short-term construction project is completed, nonresident workers typically return to their home states. Other industries with longer lasting

jobs often have a lower percentage of nonresident workers, such as public administration (3.2%), information (5.5%), health care & social assistance

(6.8%), educational services (7.0%), and financial activities (7.3%).

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

As R&P is able to identify more individuals and the data are revised over time, the originally published number of nonresidents decreases and the number of resident workers increases. For example, in 2015, R&P originally reported 61,282 nonresidents working in Wyoming in 2014 (see Table 6.3). By 2026, R&P was able to identify demographic data for 28,577 of those individuals, reducing the count of nonresident workers in 2014 to 32,705.

This indicates that nearly half (46.6%) of the nonresident workers from 2014 either stayed in Wyoming long enough to establish residency or

Table 6.2: Total Number of Persons and Nonresidents^a Working at Any Time During the Year by Industry, 2025

NAICS ^b Code	Industry	Total	Nonresidents	
			N	%
11-21	Natural Resources & Mining	22,755	3,132	13.8
23	Construction	36,386	11,535	31.7
31-33	Manufacturing	12,619	950	7.5
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	24,393	2,609	10.7
44-45	Retail Trade	38,808	4,553	11.7
51	Information	3,944	217	5.5
52-53	Financial Activities	12,728	924	7.3
54-56	Professional & Business Services	30,647	5,759	18.8
61	Educational Services	34,146	2,390	7.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	40,624	2,744	6.8
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	57,538	18,155	31.6
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	9,618	1,558	16.2
92	Public Administration	22,877	739	3.2
	Unclassified	46	8	17.4
Total, All Industries		347,129	55,273	15.9

^aNonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Sex, 2001-2025.

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

Table 6.3: Selected Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by Sex in 2014 by Publication Date

Sex	Year of Publication		N Change
	2026	2015	
Residents	334,867	305,222	29,645
Females	149,535	138,510	11,025
Males	185,332	166,712	18,620
Nonresidents ^a	32,705	61,282	-28,577
Total	367,572	366,504	1,068

^aNonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Sex, 2001-2025.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/5/26.

collect Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, while the remaining half did not. As more data became available by 2026, the number of resident females and males working in Wyoming in 2014 increased by 11,025 and 18,620, respectively.

Figure 6.2 illustrates trends in persons working in Wyoming from 2000 to 2025 by age. Over the last 10 years, the number of individuals ages 25-34 decreased substantially, while the number of individuals ages 65 and older continued to increase. The demographics of Wyoming's population contribute to some of these trends. The generations discussed in this article were identified by the Pew Research Center (2021).

For example, a large number of baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) aged out of the 55-64 age group in recent years, with fewer generation X (those born from 1965 to 1980) to replace them; this also explains the increase of workers 65 and older, as more and more baby boomers moved into that age group. Despite a "retirement boom" observed nationally (Montes, Smith, and Dajon, 2022), the number of individuals 65 and older working in Wyoming continued to increase.

The number of Wyoming workers ages 25-34 decreased substantially after 2014. Research & Planning identified several possible reasons for the decline

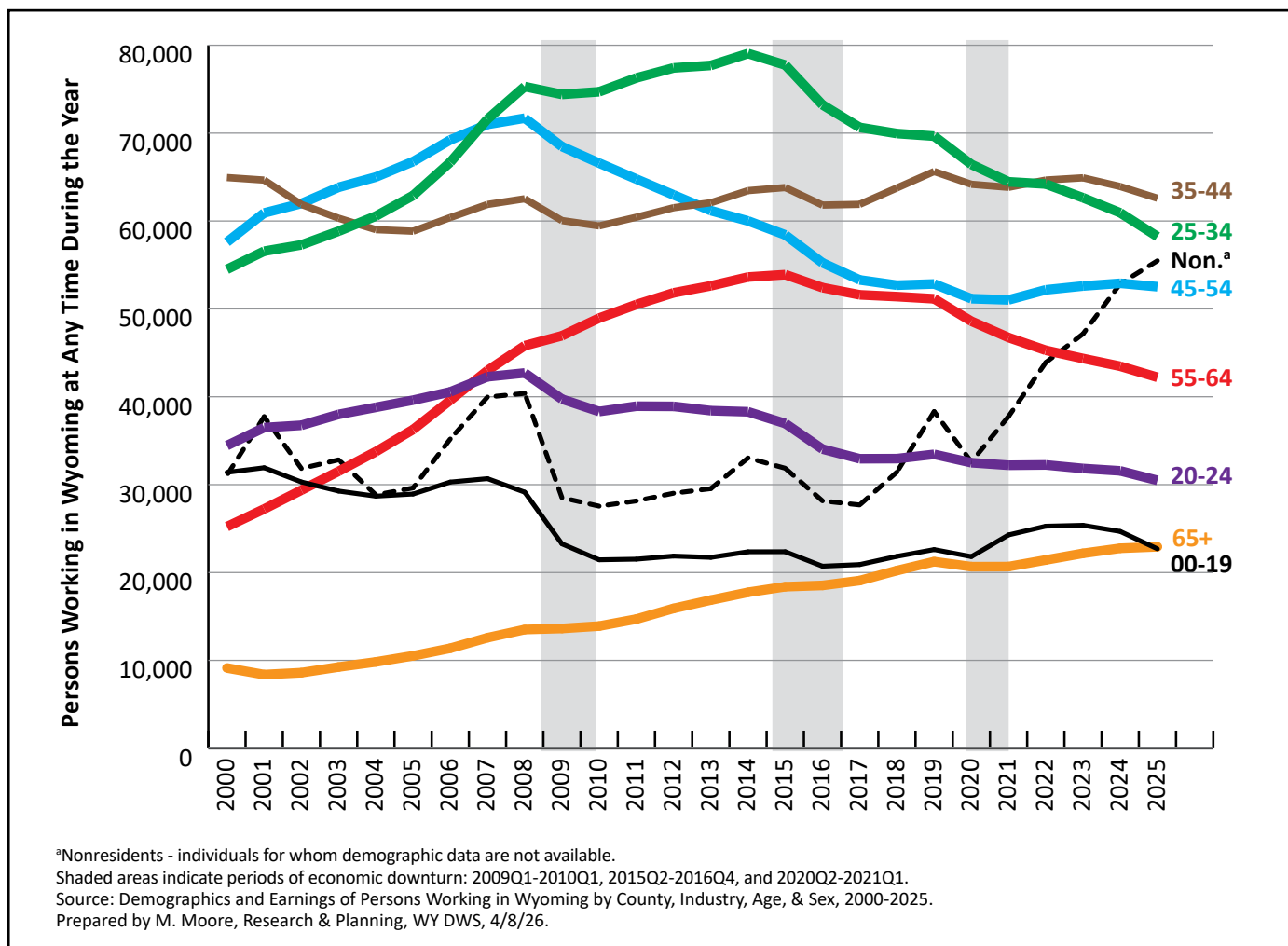


Figure 6.2: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Age, 2000-2025

(Moore, 2021), such as the large number of millennials (those born from 1981 to 1996) moving away, working in another state, or working gig-type jobs. These types of jobs may not be covered by Wyoming UI, and therefore not found in wage records. In addition, more millennials aged out of the 25-34 range, with fewer generation Z (those born from 1997 to 2012) workers in that age group. The 20-24 age group also consistently declined as fewer gen Z individuals joined the workforce.

The substantial increase in nonresidents working in Wyoming in the years since the

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Demographics of the Workforce

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Covid-19 pandemic may be an indication that Wyoming employers had to search outside of the state for workers because of younger workers leaving the state (or not participating in the traditional labor force), or older workers retiring. Whether those workers stay in the state and establish residency remains to be seen.

Of the 347,129 individuals working in Wyoming at any time during the year in 2025, nearly one in five (18.8%) were age 55 or older (see Table 6.4). In Wyoming's least populous counties, individuals 55 and older made up an even greater proportion of persons working. In Niobrara County, for example, 28.0% of the 917 persons working were age 55 or older.

Table 6.4: Persons Ages 55 and Older Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by County, 2025

County	Total	55 and Older	
		N	%
Albany	18,917	3,050	16.1
Big Horn	4,993	1,261	25.3
Campbell	29,349	5,395	18.4
Carbon	8,062	1,656	20.5
Converse	7,086	1,524	21.5
Crook	3,234	845	26.1
Fremont	18,934	4,225	22.3
Goshen	4,745	1,241	26.2
Hot Springs	2,183	566	25.9
Johnson	3,952	1,031	26.1
Laramie	55,522	11,157	20.1
Lincoln	9,173	1,925	21.0
Natrona	46,992	9,031	19.2
Niobrara	917	257	28.0
Park	16,048	3,912	24.4
Platte	3,930	1,036	26.4
Sheridan	16,731	3,530	21.1
Sublette	4,955	997	20.1
Sweetwater	23,952	4,252	17.8
Teton	29,586	4,019	13.6
Uinta	9,518	1,789	18.8
Washakie	3,997	1,078	27.0
Weston	2,867	723	25.2
Unclassified	21,486	639	3.0
Total	347,129	65,139	18.8

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Sex, 2001-2025. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/8/26.

References

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Chapter 7

Educational Attainment

Wyoming Trails U.S. in Bachelor's, Graduate Degrees

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

In 2024, a larger proportion of Wyoming's population had at least a high school diploma compared to the U.S. as a whole. However, a larger proportion of the U.S. population had a bachelor's degree or higher. Among just Wyoming residents, a slightly higher percentage of females than males had at least a high school diploma and a larger proportion had a bachelor's degree or higher.

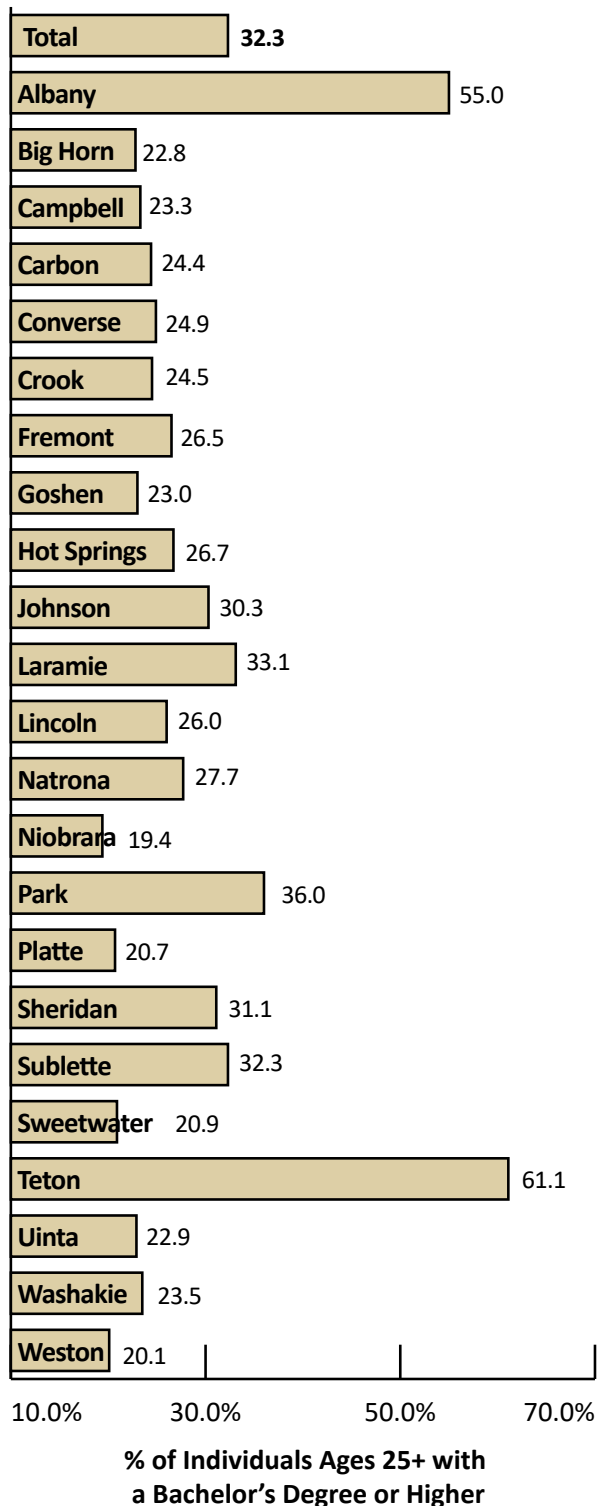
This chapter uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 American Community Survey (ACS), which was the most recent data available at the time of publication. Five-year estimates, which are calculated using sample data from the target year and the four preceding years, were used because they are more accurate for areas with smaller populations, such as Wyoming. The data in this chapter refer to all persons age 25 or older.

Table 7.1: Highest Level of Educational Attainment by Sex for Persons Ages 25 and Older in Wyoming and the U.S. (2024 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

	Total		Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wyoming						
Population 25 Years and Over	409,344	100.0	204,317	100.0	205,027	100.0
Less than 9th Grade	8,733	2.1	4,045	2.0	4,688	2.3
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	14,097	3.4	5,421	2.7	8,676	4.2
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	114,226	27.9	51,058	25.0	63,168	30.8
Some College, No Degree	96,594	23.6	49,115	24.0	47,479	23.2
Associate's Degree	43,544	10.6	25,103	12.3	18,441	9.0
Bachelor's Degree	82,918	20.3	41,490	20.3	41,428	20.2
Graduate or Professional Degree	49,232	12.0	28,085	13.7	21,147	10.3
High School Graduate or Higher	386,514	94.4	194,851	95.4	191,663	93.5
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	132,150	32.3	69,575	34.1	62,575	30.5
U.S.						
Population 25 Years and Over	230,807,303	100.0	118,250,971	100.0	112,556,332	100.0
Less than 9th Grade	10,803,193	4.7	5,300,414	4.5	5,502,779	4.9
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	13,189,217	5.7	6,091,130	5.2	7,098,087	6.3
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	60,094,716	26.0	29,170,533	24.7	30,924,183	27.5
Some College, No Degree	44,034,048	19.1	22,656,457	19.2	21,377,591	19.0
Associate's Degree	20,322,913	8.8	11,432,945	9.7	8,889,968	7.9
Bachelor's Degree	49,868,171	21.6	26,155,896	22.1	23,712,275	21.1
Graduate or Professional Degree	32,495,045	14.1	17,443,596	14.8	15,051,449	13.4
High School Graduate or Higher	206,814,893	89.6	106,859,427	90.4	99,955,466	88.8
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	82,363,216	35.7	43,599,492	36.9	38,763,724	34.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year estimates.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/26.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year estimates.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/7/26.

Figure 7.1: Percent of Individuals with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher in Wyoming by County, 2024

As shown in Table 7.1 (see page 43), an estimated 94.4% of Wyoming's population had a high school diploma or greater, compared to 89.6% of the U.S. However, only 32.3% of Wyoming's population had at least a bachelor's degree compared to 35.7% of the total U.S. population.

Table 7.1 also shows the educational differences for males and females in Wyoming and the U.S.. In 2024, 30.8% of Wyoming males had a high school diploma as their highest level of education, compared to 25.0% of Wyoming females. However, 12.3% of females had an associate's degree as their highest level of education compared to 9.0% of males. A similar proportion of Wyoming females and males (20.3% and 20.2%, respectively) had a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education. In addition, 13.7% of females had a graduate or professional degree, compared to 10.3% of males.

Education by County

According to ACS estimates, 90% or greater of all individuals ages 25 and older in each county in Wyoming had a high school diploma or higher in 2024, with the exception of Big Horn County (89.0%).

However, there was more variation among counties for individuals with a bachelor's degree or greater (see Figure 7.1). The largest proportions of residents with a bachelor's degree or greater resided in Albany County (55.0%) and Teton County (61.1%). The counties with the smallest overall percentages of residents with a bachelor's degree or more included Niobrara County (19.4%), Weston County (20.1%), and Platte County (20.7%).



Chapter 8

Short-Term Employment Projections

Wyoming Projected to Add Over 6,000 Jobs from 2025-2027

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Wyoming is projected to gain more than 6,000 new jobs from second quarter 2025 (2025Q2) to second quarter 2027 (2027Q2), according to the newest short-term industry and occupational projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This is a 2.1% increase in the number of jobs in Wyoming.

Projections are based on historic trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions, such as oil & natural gas prices, building permits, mortgage rates, and coal production. Projections cannot account for certain factors, such as extreme weather patterns, large-scale government investments, and economic downturns. For example, projections run prior to 2020 could not have accounted for the COVID-19 pandemic.

The complete 2025-2027 short-term projections are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>, along with prior projections, articles, and more.

Industry Projections

Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The short-term industry projections for 2025-2027 were prepared at the NAICS three-digit subsector level, and the estimates were then rolled up to the two-digit sector level.

As an example, projections for Wyoming's

Find it Online

Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2025-2027

<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>

construction sector were developed for three subsectors: construction of buildings (NAICS 236), heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237), and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238). These estimates then were rolled up to produce projections for the construction sector (NAICS 23). As a result, construction is projected to grow from 24,009 in 2025 to 25,322 in 2027 (1,313 jobs, or 5.5%). Employment is projected to increase substantially for all three subsectors.

Overall, short-term industry projections show that Wyoming's employment is projected to grow from 285,750 in 2025 to 291,852 in 2027, an increase of 6,102 jobs, or 2.1%. Projections are displayed at the two-digit sector level in Table 8.1 (see page 46). Construction is projected to see the greatest job growth, adding 1,313 jobs (5.5%). This is followed by health care & social assistance (1,008, or 2.9%), accommodation & food services (800, or 2.4%), and retail trade (651, or 2.2%). While nearly all industries are projected to add jobs over the next two years, Wyoming's mining sector is projected to lose 133 jobs (-0.8%). The job losses in mining are notable because this industry drives Wyoming's economy.

Employment in government is projected to increase from 32,715 to 33,079 (364,

or 1.1%). Local government (excluding education & hospitals) is projected to see the greatest growth of 209 new jobs, or 1.2%.

Occupational Projections

Staffing patterns from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program were used for occupational projections. These staffing patterns are prepared in partnership with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and are updated twice a year. This survey collects wage and salary information for all full- and part-time

Wyoming workers in nonfarm industries, subsequently producing occupational employment estimates by metropolitan, non-metropolitan area, industry, and ownership (Hauf, 2022). These estimates are then combined with the industry projections in the Projections Suite software program to cross-reference industry and occupational codes by the occupational job projection.

In addition to projected growth openings, occupational projections also include openings due to *transfers* (persons changing occupations) and *exits* (persons leaving the workforce). *Total openings* refers to the sum of growth, transfers, and exits. Occupational

Table 8.1: Short-Term Industry Employment Projections for Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Code, 2025-2027

NAICS ^a Code	Industry Name	Base 2025	Projected 2027	Change, 2025-2027	
				N	%
	Total	285,750	291,852	6,102	2.1
11	Agriculture	2,860	2,964	104	3.6
21	Mining	15,682	15,549	-133	-0.8
22	Utilities	2,366	2,376	10	0.4
23	Construction	24,009	25,322	1,313	5.5
31-33	Manufacturing	10,392	10,610	218	2.1
42	Wholesale Trade	8,050	8,051	1	0.0
44-45	Retail Trade	30,182	30,833	651	2.2
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,888	13,090	202	1.6
51	Information	3,044	3,123	79	2.6
52	Finance & Insurance	7,165	7,232	67	0.9
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,045	4,168	123	3.0
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	11,387	11,543	156	1.4
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	960	984	24	2.5
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	9,921	10,256	335	3.4
61	Educational Services	29,417	29,836	419	1.4
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	34,446	35,454	1,008	2.9
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4,643	4,820	177	3.8
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,806	34,606	800	2.4
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,772	7,956	184	2.4
	Government	32,715	33,079	364	1.1
	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	6,985	7,037	52	0.7
	State Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,780	8,883	103	1.2
	Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	16,950	17,159	209	1.2

^a North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2025-2027.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.

projections also include the typical requirements to enter the occupation: education, experience, and training.

Occupations are assigned using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Occupational projections are prepared at the major group (two-digit), minor group (three-digit), and detailed occupation (six-digit) levels.

As shown in Figure 8.1 (see page 48), nearly three in every four (72.9%) of the 72,468 total projected openings require a high school diploma or less. Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree account for 13.7% of the total projected openings, followed by 9.1% that require a post-secondary non-degree award, or some college, no degree.

Table 8.2 (see page 49) shows the top five occupations with the greatest number of total projected job openings for each educational requirement. Occupations with no formal educational requirement make up more than one in three (36.9%) total job openings. The occupations with the greatest projected openings in this group include fast food & counter workers (3,331) retail salespersons (2,958), cashiers (2,181), and stockers & order fillers (1,724).

Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent account for the second largest proportion of total openings (36.0%). The greatest projected openings can be seen in occupations such as office clerks, general (1,735); home health & personal care aides (1,188); and maintenance & repair workers, general (882).

Occupations requiring a post-secondary non-degree award or some college, no degree, make up nearly one in 10 (9.1%) total projected openings. Of the 6,587

projected openings in this group, more than one in five (1,575) are heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers. Other occupations requiring a post-secondary certificate or some college that have relatively large numbers of total projected openings include teaching assistants, except post-secondary (916); bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (873); and nursing assistants (819).

Occupations requiring an associate's degree account for 1.8% of total projected openings. The occupations with the greatest number of projected openings are preschool teachers, except special education (184); forest & conservation technicians (140), and paralegals & legal assistants (115).

Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree make up the greatest proportion of all occupations that require some post-secondary education, and account for 13.7% of all projected openings. General & operations managers show the greatest number of projected openings (1,317), followed by registered nurses (683) and short-term substitute teachers (617).

Occupations requiring a master's degree account for 1.4% of total projected openings. The occupations with the greatest projected openings are substance abuse, behavioral disorder, & mental health counselors (192); educational, guidance, school, & vocational counselors (137); nurse practitioners (84); and librarians & media collections specialists (76).

Finally, occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree represent the fewest projected openings (745) of all educational groups and make up 1.0% of all projected openings. Postsecondary teachers, all other have the greatest number of projected openings (91), followed by lawyers (84), physical therapists (61), and pharmacists (55).

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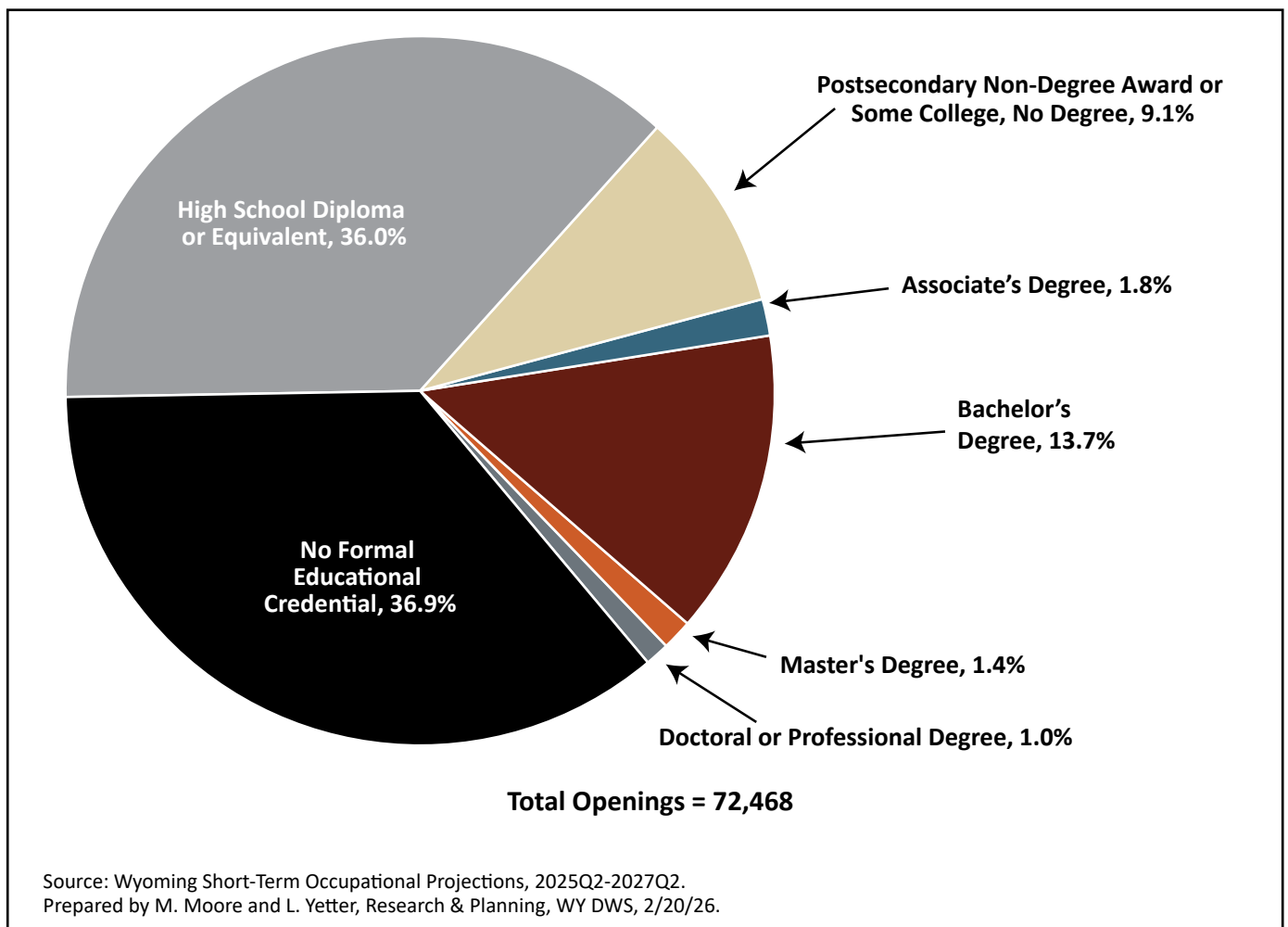


Figure 8.1: Total Projected Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2025-2027

Table 8.2: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2025-2027

		Employment		Openings Due to:			
SOC ^a Code	Occupation	2025	2027	Growth	Exits	Transfers	Total
No Formal Educational Credential							
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,943	7,110	1,447	1,717	167	3,331
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	9,465	9,701	1,277	1,445	236	2,958
41-2011	Cashiers	5,473	5,546	1,078	1,030	73	2,181
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	4,829	5,019	655	879	190	1,724
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	3,886	3,942	645	901	56	1,602
	Total	79,273	81,216	10,979	13,172	1,943	26,094
High School Diploma or Equivalent							
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,157	7,206	841	845	49	1,735
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,435	3,592	602	429	157	1,188
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	4,172	4,273	391	390	101	882
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	4,025	4,091	310	459	66	835
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Prep. & Serving Workers	2,554	2,615	259	471	61	791
	Total	117,228	119,481	10,627	13,839	2,253	26,719
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,940	7,106	618	791	166	1,575
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,580	3,617	414	465	37	916
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3,726	3,744	480	375	18	873
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	2,766	2,816	369	400	50	819
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	1,778	1,800	115	175	22	312
	Total	28,275	28,820	2,760	3,282	545	6,587
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	742	759	71	96	17	184
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	563	566	26	111	3	140
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	539	542	34	78	3	115
31-2021	Physical Therapist Assistants	213	229	23	39	16	78
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	487	501	37	22	14	73
	Total	6,421	6,551	414	783	130	1,327
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	7,221	7,411	339	788	190	1,317
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,301	5,450	303	231	149	683
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	2,422	2,466	287	286	44	617
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,766	2,817	172	232	51	455
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Ed.	2,746	2,774	185	182	28	395
	Total	58,600	59,903	3,517	5,138	1,303	9,958
Master's Degree							
21-1018	Substance Abuse, Behavioral Disorder, & Mental Health Counselors	898	948	61	81	50	192
21-1012	Ed., Guidance, & Career Counselors & Advisors	768	785	52	68	17	137
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	454	497	21	20	43	84
25-4022	Librarians & Media Collections Specialists	376	382	40	30	6	76
29-1071	Physician Assistants	423	447	17	25	24	66
	Total	5,887	6,096	379	450	209	1,038
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	555	566	44	36	11	91
23-1011	Lawyers	1,092	1,107	39	30	15	84
29-1123	Physical Therapists	535	556	23	17	21	61
29-1051	Pharmacists	527	543	25	14	16	55
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	205	215	16	14	10	40
	Total	6,601	7,560	959	2,070	1,307	4,336
Total, All Occupations							
	Total, All Occupations	302,159	308,706	29,030	36,891	6,547	72,468

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2025-2027.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/26.



Chapter 9

In-Demand Occupations

Identifying In-Demand Occupations for Wyoming

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council, recently published a list of in-demand occupations in Wyoming.

Occupations that met two criteria were considered *in-demand*:

- at least 50 total projected annual openings, based on R&P's long-term occupational projections for 2022-2032, and
- a median hourly wage of at least \$25.00, based on data from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program;

In total, 62 occupations met these criteria, and are presented in Table 9.1 (see pages 52-54). Wyoming's long-term projections for 2022-2032 show 37,947 total openings annually. Of those, 8,851 (23.3%) are in occupations considered in-demand. The average wage for these in-demand occupations (\$36.38) was higher than the overall wage for all occupations (\$28.13).

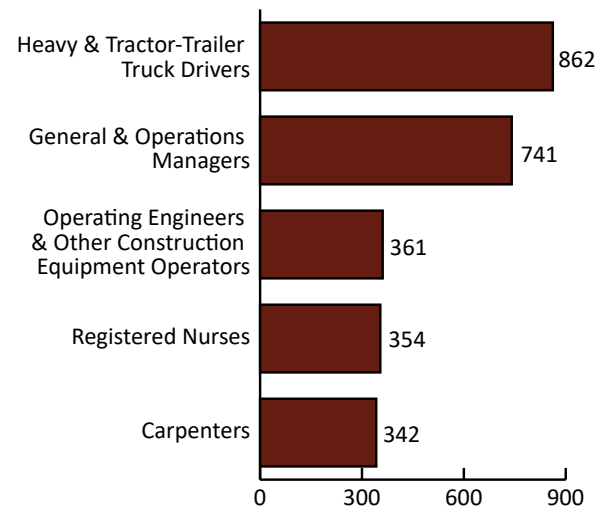
Figure 9.1 shows the five occupations with the largest number of projected annual openings and the five occupations with the highest median hourly wage. General & operations managers appears in both figures, with 741 projected annual openings and a median hourly wage of \$56.87. Heavy & tractor-trailer truck

Find it Online

In-Demand Occupations for Wyoming

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/In_Demand.htm

Most Openings



Highest Wage

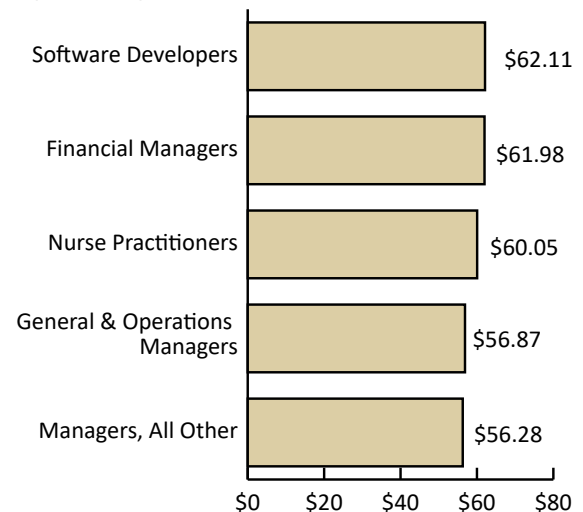


Figure 9.1: Top 5 Occupations with the Greatest Number of Projected and the Greatest Median Hourly Wage

drivers has the greatest projected annual openings (862), while software developers has the highest median hourly wage (\$62.11). Of the 62 occupations identified as in-demand, the vast majority required either a high school diploma or equivalent (24, or 38.7%) or a bachelor's degree (25, or 40.3%). There were three occupations with no formal education, seven requiring a postsecondary certificate (or some college, no degree), one requiring a bachelor's degree, and two requiring a master's degree (see Figure 9.2). In addition, three occupations required an apprenticeship: carpenters, electricians, and plumbers, pipefitters, & steamfitters.

The distribution of the number of projected annual openings was similar to the number of occupations based on educational requirement (see Figure 9.3). Of the 8,851 projected annual openings in in-demand occupations, the largest amount were in occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent (3,851, or 43.5%) or a bachelor's degree (3,305, or 37.3%). Occupations requiring a postsecondary certificate (or some college, no degree) accounted for 1,294 projected openings (14.6%). In addition, the 789 total projected openings within occupations requiring an apprenticeship accounted for nearly one in 10 total openings within in-demand occupations.

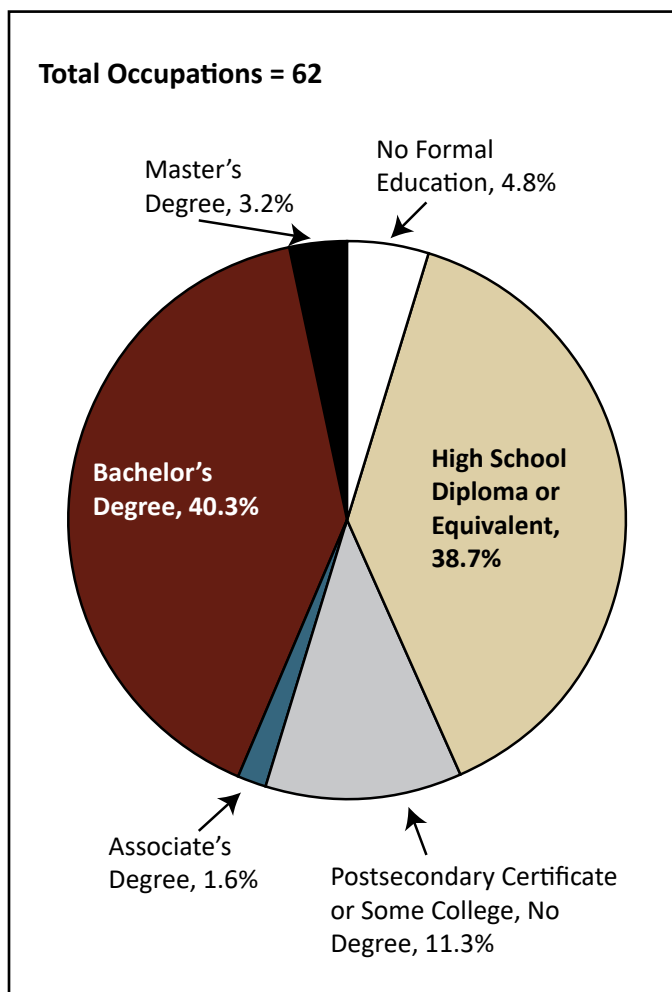


Figure 9.2: Distribution of In-Demand Occupations by Educational Requirement

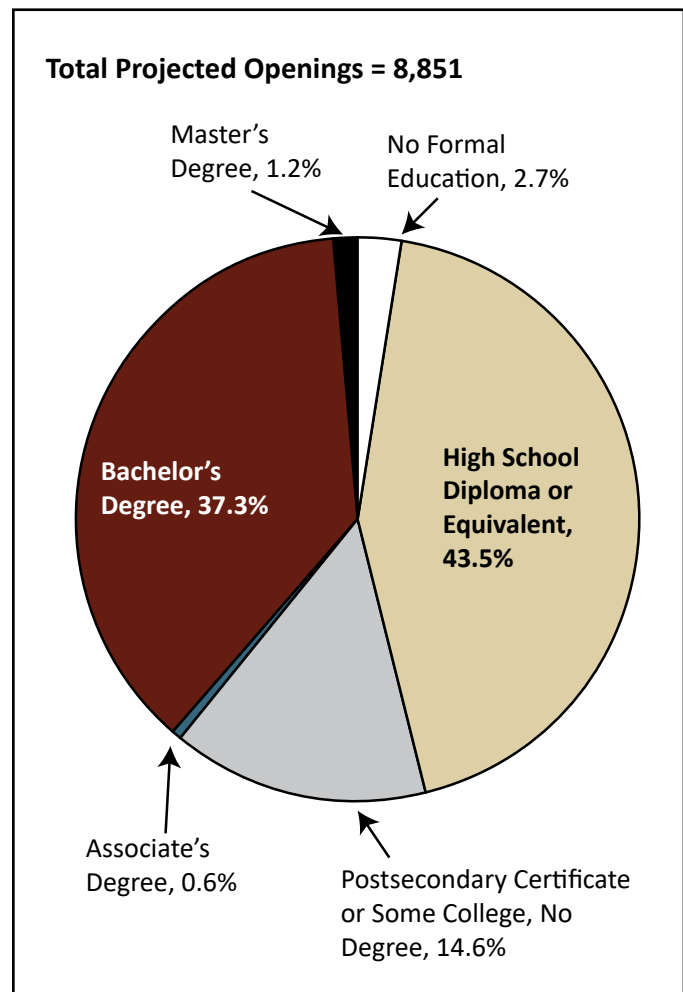


Figure 9.3: Distribution of Total Projected Openings for In-Demand Occupations by Educational Requirement

Table 9.1: Occupations with at Least 50 Projected Annual Openings and an Hourly Wage of at Least \$25.00 in Wyoming (Total Occupations = 62)

				Typical Requirements		
SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Annual Openings ^b	Mean Hourly Wage ^c	Education	Experience	Training
	Total, All Occupations	37,947	\$28.13			
	Subtotal, In-Demand Occupations	8,851	\$36.38			
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	741	\$56.87	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
11-3031	Financial Managers	70	\$61.98	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
11-9021	Construction Managers	118	\$45.59	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term OJT
11-9051	Food Service Managers	75	\$30.43	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	Short-term OJT
11-9081	Lodging Managers	59	\$32.24	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
11-9111	Medical & Health Services Managers	107	\$52.36	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	None
11-9141	Property, Real Estate, & Community Association Managers	75	\$34.68	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	Short-term OJT
11-9199	Managers, All Other	118	\$56.28	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	None
13-1020	Buyers & Purchasing Agents	49	\$34.40	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term OJT
13-1071	Human Resources Specialists	91	\$32.26	Bachelor's degree	None	None
13-1082	Project Management Specialists	74	\$50.73	Bachelor's degree	None	None
13-1151	Training & Development Specialists	54	\$33.40	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	None
13-1161	Market Research Analysts & Marketing Specialists	114	\$28.55	Bachelor's degree	None	None
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	148	\$41.14	Bachelor's degree	None	None
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	211	\$38.39	Bachelor's degree	None	None
13-2072	Loan Officers	76	\$37.60	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term OJT
15-1232	Computer User Support Specialists	57	\$29.23	Some college, no degree	None	Moderate-term OJT
15-1252	Software Developers	68	\$62.11	Bachelor's degree	None	None
17-2051	Civil Engineers	68	\$42.34	Bachelor's degree	None	None
19-5011	Occupational Health & Safety Specialists	70	\$43.97	Bachelor's degree	None	None
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, & Career Counselors & Advisors	59	\$31.67	Master's degree	None	None
21-1018	Substance Abuse, Behavioral Disorder, & Mental Health Counselors	83	\$32.29	Bachelor's degree	None	None

^aStandard Occupational Classification.^bSource: Wyoming Long-Term Industry Projections, 2022-2032.^cSource: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/4/26.

(Table continued on page 53)

(Table continued from page 52)

Table 9.1: Occupations with at Least 50 Projected Annual Openings and an Hourly Wage of at Least \$25.00 in Wyoming (Total Occupations = 62)

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Annual Openings ^b	Mean Hourly Wage ^c	Typical Requirements		
				Education	Experience	Training
21-1021	Child, Family, & School Social Workers	55	\$25.95	Bachelor's degree	None	None
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	49	\$27.64	Associate's degree	None	None
25-2012	Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	54	\$30.34	Bachelor's degree	None	None
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	211	\$30.76	Bachelor's degree	None	None
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special & Career/Technical Education	83	\$31.54	Bachelor's degree	None	None
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Career/Technical Education	135	\$32.39	Bachelor's degree	None	None
25-3041	Tutors	64	\$32.79	Some college, no degree	None	None
27-2022	Coaches & Scouts	100	\$30.39	Bachelor's degree	None	None
29-1141	Registered Nurses	354	\$40.82	Bachelor's degree	None	None
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	50	\$60.05	Master's degree	None	None
29-2010	Clinical Laboratory Technologists & Technicians	54	\$29.60	Bachelor's degree	None	None
29-2061	Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	61	\$28.20	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
33-2011	Firefighters	51	\$25.00	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Long-term OJT
33-3051	Police & Sheriff's Patrol Officers	111	\$30.48	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT
35-1011	Chefs & Head Cooks	52	\$29.66	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
37-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Landscaping, Lawn Service, & Groundskeeping Workers	114	\$28.50	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
39-7010	Tour & Travel Guides	109	\$29.82	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT
41-3021	Insurance Sales Agents	77	\$31.76	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT
41-3091	Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Financial Services, & Travel	111	\$39.68	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	164	\$44.62	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT

^aStandard Occupational Classification.^bSource: Wyoming Long-Term Industry Projections, 2022-2032.^cSource: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/4/26.

(Table continued on page 54)

(Table continued from page 53)

Table 9.1: Occupations with at Least 50 Projected Annual Openings and an Hourly Wage of at Least \$25.00 in Wyoming (Total Occupations = 62)

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Annual Openings ^b	Mean Hourly Wage ^c	Typical Requirements		
				Education	Experience	Training
41-9022	Real Estate Sales Agents	89	\$34.44	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office & Administrative Support Workers	168	\$28.81	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	320	\$38.05	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
47-2031	Carpenters	342	\$26.79	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
47-2051	Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers	67	\$25.71	No formal education	None	Moderate-term OJT
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	361	\$30.68	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT
47-2111	Electricians	307	\$33.00	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	140	\$28.76	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
47-5013	Service Unit Operators, Oil & Gas	95	\$29.54	No formal education	None	Moderate-term OJT
49-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, & Repairers	186	\$41.38	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	146	\$25.40	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Short-term OJT
49-3031	Bus & Truck Mechanics & Diesel Engine Specialists	97	\$28.18	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term OJT
49-3042	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	162	\$34.76	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term OJT
49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics & Installers	54	\$26.45	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Long-term OJT
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	201	\$36.27	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term OJT
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production & Operating Workers	165	\$44.67	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
51-4121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers	247	\$31.83	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT
51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, & Weighers	122	\$30.65	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term OJT
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	862	\$29.15	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Short-term OJT
53-7051	Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	80	\$26.24	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT

^aStandard Occupational Classification.^bSource: Wyoming Long-Term Industry Projections, 2022-2032.^cSource: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/4/26.

Chapter 10

Wyoming Benefits Survey

Highlights from the 2026 Wyoming Benefits Survey

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

The Wyoming Benefits Survey is used to collect information from state employers about the benefits they offer their employees. The data from this survey are analyzed in terms of size class,

industry, sub-state region, and as a time series. The results are published annually on Research & Planning’s website at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits.htm>. The data presented in this article are from first quarter 2025 (2025Q1).

Table 10.1 shows the proportion of employees offered selected benefits by employer size class, or the number of people employed by an employer. In general, the percentage of employees offered benefits increased as the size of the business they worked for increased. For example, 31.5% of people working for businesses with one to four employees were offered medical insurance, compared to 44.9% of those working for employers with 10-19 employees and 81.7% of those working for companies with 50 or more employees. Similarly, 39.4% of employees working for the smallest companies were offered retirement benefits while 85.9% of those working for the largest employers were offered the benefit.

Table 10.1: Percent of Wyoming Workers Offered Selected Benefits by Employer Size Class (Number of Employees), 2025Q1

Benefit	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total
Medical Insurance	31.5	32.6	44.9	60.9	81.7	65.7
Paid Sick Leave	19.3	20.2	19.0	23.0	46.5	35.1
Paid Vacation Leave	25.0	32.2	37.1	41.8	64.3	51.6
Retirement Plan	39.4	40.9	53.8	65.5	85.9	71.2

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey data.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/26.

Table 10.2: Percent of Total Wyoming Workers Offered Selected Benefits by Industry, 2025Q1

Industry	Medical Insurance	Paid Sick Leave	Paid Vacation Leave	Retirement Plan
Natural Resources & Mining	90.3	37.7	64.9	78.2
Construction	55.1	9.3	38.0	59.8
Manufacturing	73.3	27.4	70.8	78.9
Wholesale Trade	83.7	25.3	41.9	85.1
Retail Trade	62.3	25.5	47.8	68.7
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	84.4	20.1	65.6	86.7
Information	75.9	34.5	39.6	77.5
Financial Activities	70.5	34.6	38.9	76.9
Professional & Business Services	58.4	24.6	39.7	66.8
Educational Services	78.7	51.9	73.7	88.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	70.7	47.1	47.4	82.2
Leisure & Hospitality	29.0	13.2	25.0	33.0
Other Services	43.9	27.4	40.7	55.7
State & Local Gov.	82.5	79.6	81.9	85.1
Total	65.7	35.1	51.6	71.2

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey data.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/26.

Table 10.2 (see page 55) shows the percentage of employees offered benefits by the industry in which they worked. The industries with the largest proportion of workers offered medical insurance included natural resources & mining (90.3%), wholesale trade (83.7%), state and local government (82.5%), and educational services (78.7%). In comparison, industries such as leisure & hospitality (29.0%), other services (43.9%), and construction (55.1%) had the smallest percentages of workers who were offered medical insurance.

The largest proportions of employees offered retirement plans were seen in industries including educational services (88.3%), transportation & utilities (86.7%), wholesale trade (85.1%), and state and local government (85.1%). Leisure & hospitality (33.0%), other services (55.7%), and construction (59.8%) had the smallest proportions of employees offered this benefit.

In order to calculate the estimates for this survey, eight quarters of data were combined to calculate results for each quarter. For example, data collected between 2023Q2 and 2025Q1 were combined

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to calculate the estimates for 2025Q1. This is done because the sample size of employers who receive a survey each quarter is comparatively small and a larger pool of data results in more accurate estimates.

This survey was not conducted in 2019Q4 or 2020Q1 because a large number of businesses were closed or operating with limited staff due to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic.

As shown in Table 10.3, the proportion of employees

offered medical insurance between 2021Q4 (65.4%) and 2025Q1 (65.7%) remained relatively steady over time. Similarly, the proportion of employees offered retirement plans in 2025Q1 (71.2%) was only slightly larger than in 2021Q4 (70.9%).

The proportion of employees offered paid sick leave declined from 39.3% in 2021Q4 to 35.1% in 2025Q1, and the percentage of employees offered paid vacation leave decreased from 54.5% in 2021Q4 to 51.6% in 2025Q1.

Table 10.3: Percent of Total Wyoming Workers Offered Selected Benefits by Year and Quarter, 2021Q4-2025Q1

Year and Quarter	Medical Insurance	Paid Sick Leave	Paid Vacation Leave	Retirement Plan
2021Q4	65.4	39.3	54.5	70.9
2022Q1	65.1	39.3	53.9	71.1
2022Q2	65.6	39.0	55.0	70.9
2022Q3	64.9	37.5	53.0	70.6
2022Q4	65.1	36.7	52.4	71.1
2023Q1	65.3	39.3	50.7	70.9
2023Q2	64.3	38.0	48.5	69.6
2023Q3	63.8	35.4	47.7	68.8
2023Q4	64.9	37.3	49.8	70.3
2024Q1	65.3	36.8	49.5	69.6
2024Q2	64.9	36.3	48.9	69.8
2024Q3	64.3	35.4	49.0	69.1
2024Q4	65.7	34.9	50.1	70.7
2025Q1	65.7	35.1	51.6	71.2

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey data.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/27/26.



Comparing Employment and Wages in Wyoming's 2 Largest Cities

by: *Deana Hauf, Senior Statistician*

This chapter looks at industry employment in Wyoming's two metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), Cheyenne and Casper, from March 2024. While these two cities are just over two hours apart, there are substantial variations in the economic makeup of each location. Cheyenne has a relatively large concentration of jobs in public administration and more diversified employment across industries, while Casper has more jobs in industries like mining (including oil & gas) and wholesale trade.

The purpose of this chapter is to explain the different types of industries that make up Cheyenne and Casper, and to provide information on why some of those differences exist. In addition, this article also compares wages in Cheyenne and Casper by selected industry.

According data from the U.S. Census Bureau (2025), Wyoming had statewide employment of 278,504 with 47,488 employees working in Cheyenne and 39,729 in Casper in March 2024. An MSA exists when a county has an urbanized area of at least a population of 50,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.). Cheyenne, located in Laramie County, had a population of 100,510, while Casper (Natrona County) had a population of 79,960.

The Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program (OEWS) collects employment and wage data at the MSA level (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025). The OEWS survey defines

employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station, regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck. The survey does not include the self-employed, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers.

Public administration had the largest employment in Cheyenne, with 7,760 employees (see Table 11.1, page 58). Of the 30,789 jobs in this industry statewide, one in four (25.2%) were found in Cheyenne compared to 7.9% (2,440) in Casper. The public administration sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. An explanation for the large difference in employment is the existence of F.E. Warren Air Force Base and the Wyoming State Capitol, which are both located in Cheyenne.

In March 2024 there were 12,500 employees working in transportation & warehousing in Wyoming; of those, 3,300 (26.4%) were in Cheyenne and 1,940 (15.5%) were in Casper. This industry comprises a wide range of businesses

that handle the movement and storage of passengers and goods, such as trucking companies. The accessibility to I-80 and I-25 allows for more trucking and is one of the prime factors for the difference in employment.

Over one-third (36.5%) of Wyoming's

health care & social assistance employment was in Cheyenne and Casper. Within this industry, 6,430 jobs (18.8% of the total) were found in Cheyenne, and 6,040 (17.7%) were found in Casper. Health care & social assistance accounted for 13.5% of all jobs located in Cheyenne and 15.2% of all jobs located in Casper.

Table 11.1: Employment and Median Hourly Wage for Wyoming and the Casper and Cheyenne Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), March 2024

Industry and NAICS ^a Code	Employment						Wages		
	Wyoming		Cheyenne MSA		Casper MSA		Median Hourly Wage		
	N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Row %	Wyoming	Cheyenne MSA	Casper MSA
Mining, Including Oil & Gas (21)	16,101	100.0	640	4.0	2,170	13.5	\$23.63	\$29.29	\$29.63
Utilities (22)	2,363	100.0	200	8.5	120	5.1	\$50.64	\$46.26	\$48.65
Construction (23)	23,628	100.0	3,340	14.1	3,150	13.3	\$27.76	\$26.85	\$27.74
Manufacturing (31-33)	10,641	100.0	1,240	11.7	1,950	18.3	\$28.25	\$24.39	\$27.09
Wholesale Trade (42)	8,065	100.0	1,110	13.8	2,210	27.4	\$27.50	\$27.50	\$28.16
Retail Trade (44-45)	30,244	100.0	5,310	17.6	4,660	15.4	\$17.61	\$17.76	\$17.65
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	12,500	100.0	3,300	26.4	1,940	15.5	\$30.07	\$30.19	\$27.94
Information (51)	3,085	100.0	780	25.3	350	11.3	\$24.00	\$31.24	\$21.53
Finance & Insurance (52)	7,325	100.0	1,710	23.3	1,020	13.9	\$24.49	\$25.03	\$24.61
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	4,146	100.0	550	13.3	1,020	24.6	\$22.79	\$21.76	\$23.86
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (54)	11,631	100.0	2,330	20.0	1,560	13.4	\$33.85	\$36.14	\$30.37
Management of Companies & Enterprises (55)	1,001	100.0	150	15.0	90	9.0	\$47.14	\$56.43	\$47.77
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services (56)	9,465	100.0	2,130	22.5	1,390	14.7	\$20.55	\$18.85	\$19.09
Educational Svcs. (61)	29,753	100.0	4,070	13.7	3,310	11.1	\$24.58	\$25.27	\$23.43
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	34,172	100.0	6,430	18.8	6,040	17.7	\$22.97	\$23.47	\$22.76
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	3,973	100.0	460	11.6	840	21.1	\$16.44	\$14.87	\$15.84
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	32,195	100.0	4,620	14.4	4,050	12.6	\$14.62	\$14.30	\$13.99
Other Services, Except Public Admin. (81)	7,248	100.0	1,360	18.8	1,410	19.5	\$21.14	\$19.04	\$21.40
Public Admin. (92)	30,789	100.0	7,760	25.2	2,440	7.9	\$28.66	\$32.96	\$29.03
Total	278,504	100.0	47,488	17.1	39,729	14.3	\$23.64	\$24.08	\$22.90

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS).

Prepared by C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/30/25.

Casper had over three times the employment in mining, including oil & gas, with 2,170 employees compared to 640 in Cheyenne. Part of the large employment in Casper could likely be due to an increase in drilling and a larger array of businesses that fall under the subsector titled support activities for mining. These businesses primarily engage in performing support activities on a contract or fee basis for oil and gas operations such as excavating slush pits and cellars, well surveying; running, cutting, and pulling casings, tubes, and rods; cementing wells, shooting wells; perforating well casings; and more.

In contrast, the construction and other services (except public administration) industries had similar employment between the two MSAs. Construction employment was 3,340 in Cheyenne and 3,150 in Casper. Employment in other services (except public administration) was 1,360 in Cheyenne and 1,410 in Casper. Other services (except public administration) includes a wide mix of personal and repair services which aren't categorized in any other industry. Personal and repair services such as hairdressers, nail salons, automotive repair, and funeral homes are just a few types of businesses that fall in this category.

The median hourly wage across all industries statewide was \$23.64. In Cheyenne, the all-industry median hourly wage was \$24.08, slightly higher than \$22.90 in Casper. Median hourly wages across most industries were comparable between the two MSAs, with little to no substantial differences, except in the information industry.

The median hourly wage for health

care & social assistance was similar between Cheyenne (\$23.47) and Casper (\$22.76), with a statewide median hourly wage of \$22.97. Retail trade had high employment with 5,310 working in Cheyenne and 4,660 working in Casper. Median hourly wages in this industry were very similar in both Cheyenne (\$17.76) and Casper (\$17.65).

The economic makeup of Wyoming's two MSAs is relatively similar with the differences being due to location. The difference in employment in public administration is largely because of the capitol and air force base being located in Cheyenne. In addition, Cheyenne's accessibility to I-80 and I-25 create more opportunities for businesses within transportation & warehousing, increasing employment. Even with the differences in industry employment, wages remained consistent throughout almost all industries.

References

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Chapter 12

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease to 37 in 2024

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming decreased from 45 in 2023 to 37 in 2024 (a decrease of eight deaths, or 17.8%; see Figure 12.1). Wyoming's fatal work injury rate was 13.9% (per 100,000 full-time equivalent), the highest in the nation (see Figure 12.2, page 61).

Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities.

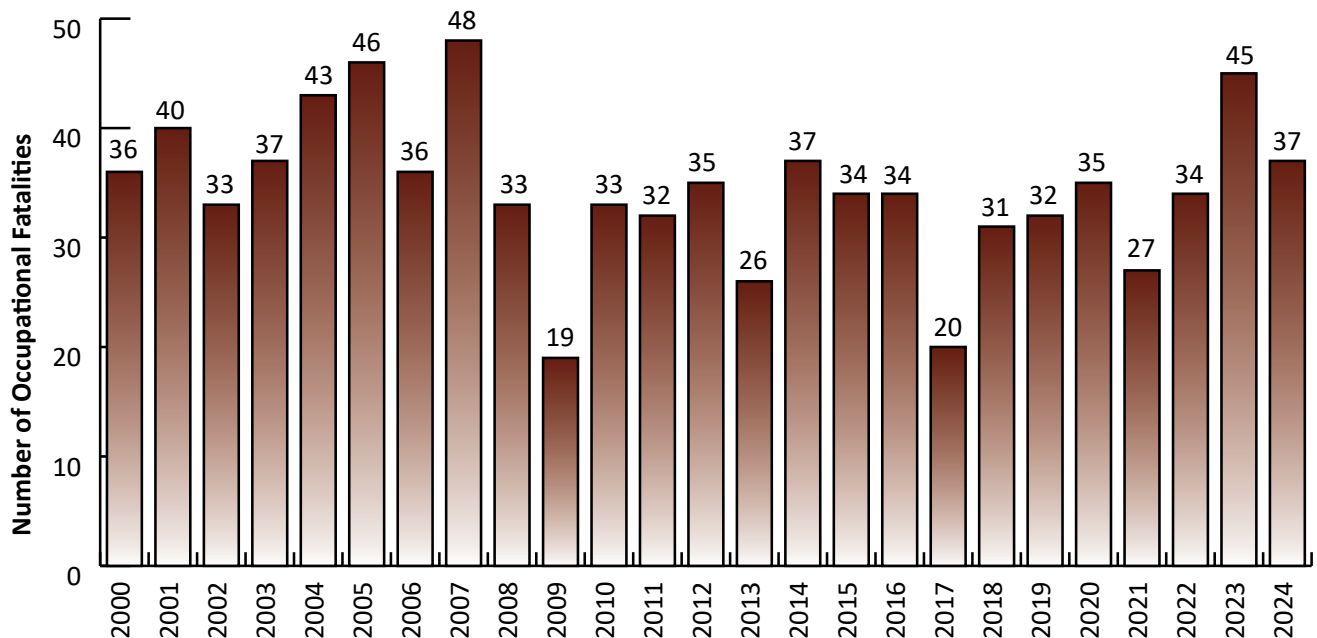
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Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>

Workplace fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

In 2024, 11 deaths occurred in natural resources & mining (or 29.7% of all deaths). Of those 11, six deaths were reported in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting, and five deaths occurred in mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction. Transportation & warehousing accounted



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, 2/18/26.

Figure 12.1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 2000-2024

for eight deaths (21.6%) and construction accounted for six deaths (16.2%).

Across all industries, more than half of 2024 workplace deaths (51.4%) were the result of transportation incidents. Transportation incidents include highway crashes, pedestrian vehicular incidents, aircraft incidents, and water vehicle incidents.

The fatality counts featured in this release are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of Research & Planning and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology. In addition to regular wage and salary

employees, CFOI counts include volunteer workers and self-employed individuals. The CFOI program utilizes a wide variety of data sources, such as OSHA reports, workers' compensation, vital records, coroner's reports, media reports, and police reports of vehicle crashes. Additionally, similar data sources from other states are routinely used to identify workplace fatalities. For example, a worker fatally injured in a highway incident in Wyoming may be covered by workers' compensation in another state. That information is made available to R&P as part of data sharing agreements between the states and federal government (BLS).

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/overview/cfoi-scope.htm>. Tables and figures for Wyoming are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>.

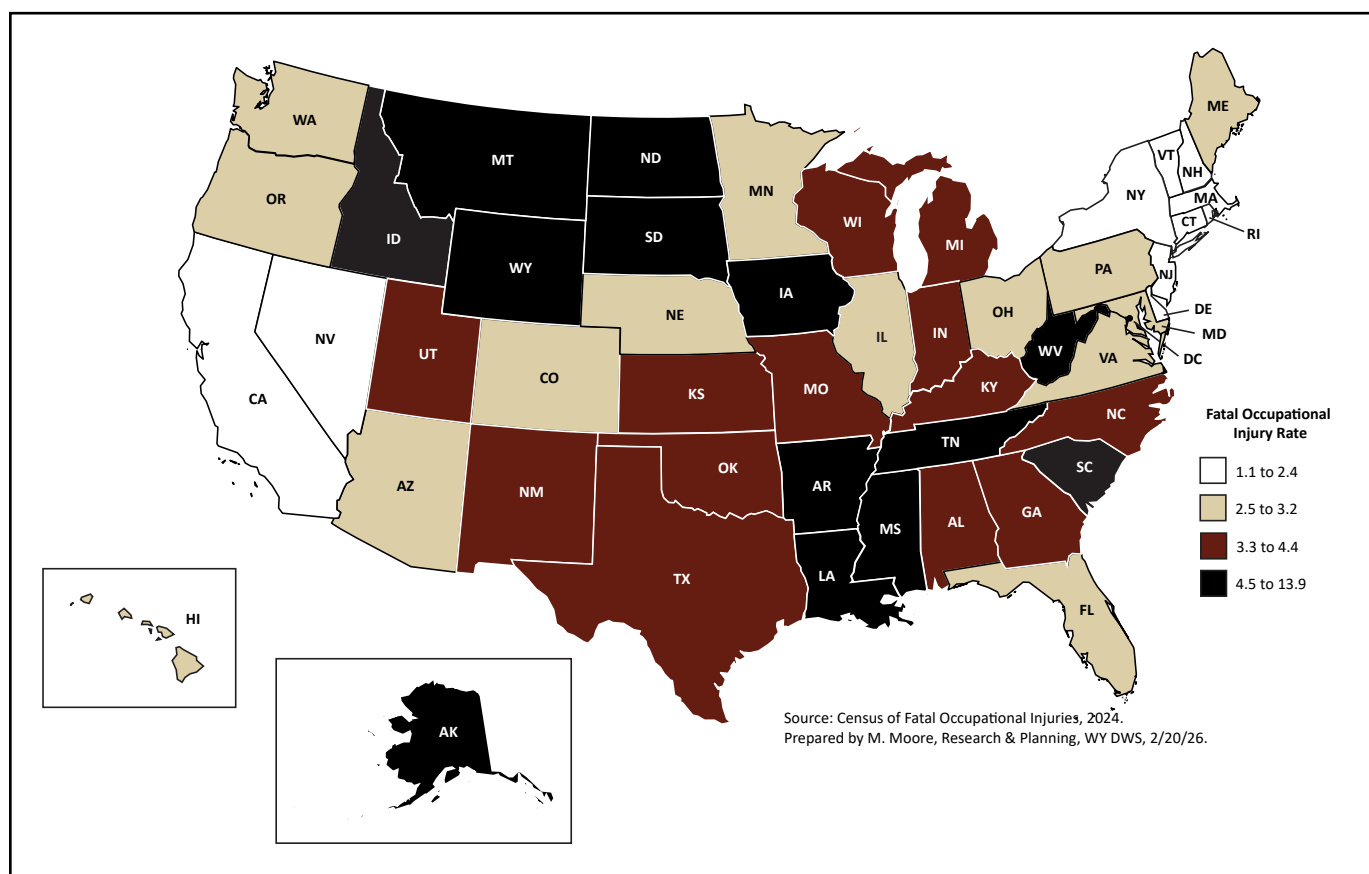


Figure 9.2: Fatal Work Injury Rate per 100,000 Full-Time Equivalents, 2024



Chapter 13

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Highlights of the 2024 SOII Survey for Wyoming

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

An estimated 2,800 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2024, with an incidence rate of 2.5 per 100 workers (note: this excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees).

This chapter summarizes the results from the 2024 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Worker demographics, such as age, sex, and occupation, along with case characteristics of event or exposure, source, and nature of injuries and illnesses are also covered.

More information is available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

This chapter was excerpted from an article titled, "Results of the 2024 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" in the April 2026 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. That article is available in its entirety at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0426/a1.htm>.

The SOII is a mandatory survey sent to randomly selected companies in Wyoming. These selected companies were notified a year earlier to track work-related injuries and illnesses by maintaining OSHA 300 forms. Data are collected the following year, and the collection period lasts seven months. The results are then reviewed by state,

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<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>

regional, and national BLS staff, after which incidence rates are calculated.

A work-related injury or illness is considered an OSHA recordable case if it results in one or more of the following:

- Death
- Days away from work
- Restricted work or transfer to another job
- Medical treatment beyond first aid
- Loss of consciousness
- A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

Incidence rates indicate the number of nonfatal occupational illnesses or injuries per 100 full-time employees. The cases deemed the most serious are those that involve days away from work. Instances in which employees do not require time off from work beyond the day of injury are not included as days away from work cases. The number of cases with days of restricted duty or job transfer is counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses. Other recordable cases are also counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses,

which are cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid but with no lost time, restricted duty, or job transfer days.

Figure 13.1 compares incidence rates for the U.S. private sector, and Wyoming private and public sectors. Private industry encompasses both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors. The incidence rate for the private sector

in 2024 was 2.3 for the U.S. and 2.5 for Wyoming. U.S. private industry employers reported 2.5 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in 2024, down 3.1% from 2023 (BLS, 2026). The public sector in Wyoming, which comprises state and local government, had an incidence rate of 3.2 in 2024 and 3.0 in 2023.

Figure 13.2 (see page 64) shows

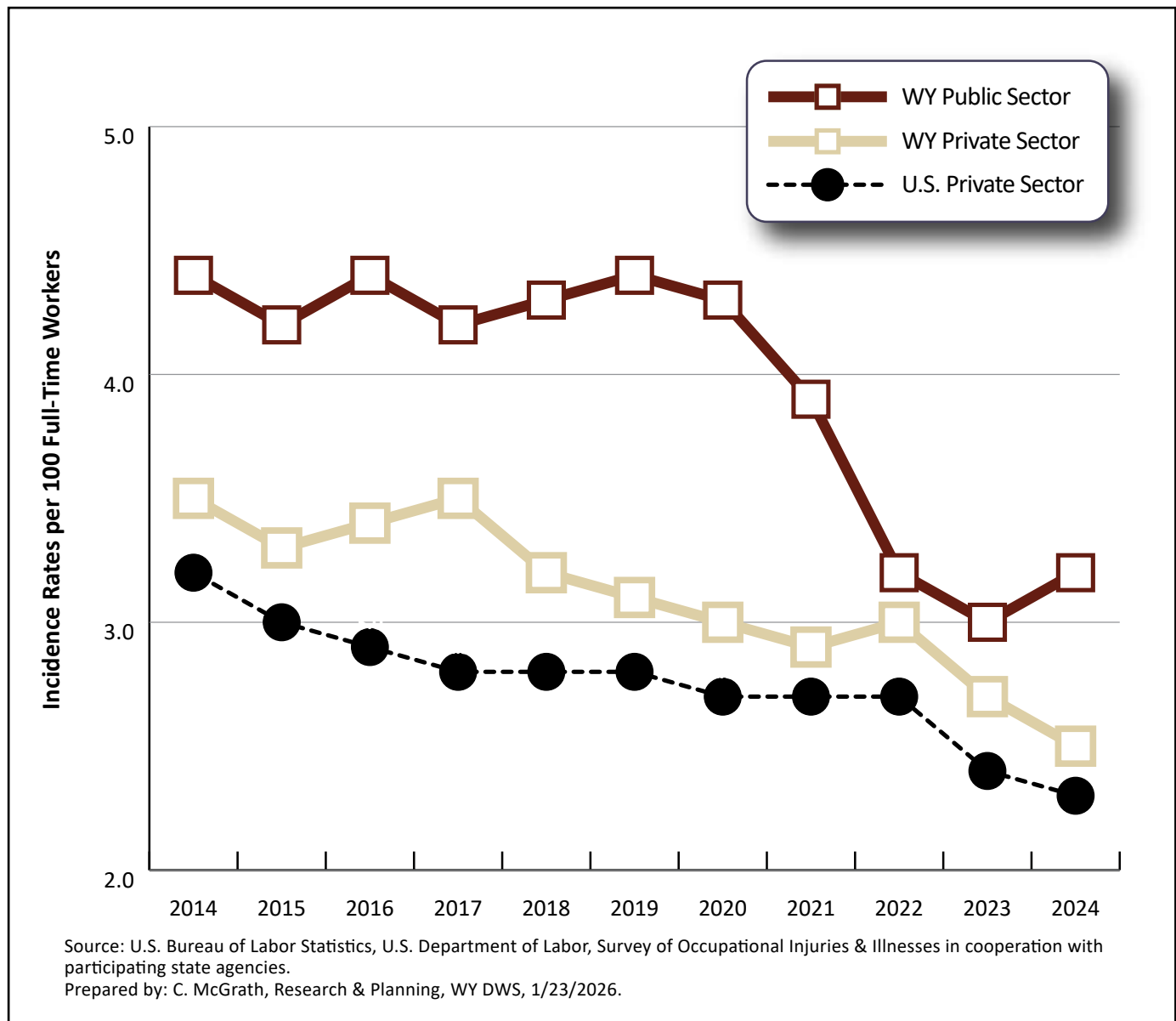


Figure 13.1: Incidence Rates Per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming and the U.S., 2014-2024

incidence rates for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector in Wyoming for 2023 and 2024. The total estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all industries, including public, was 2.6 in 2024, whereas the incidence rate in 2023 was 2.8. Wyoming had an incidence rate of 2.5 in private industry in 2024 and an incidence rate of 2.7 in 2023. In 2024, manufacturing had an incidence rate of 2.2, while construction had an incidence rate of 1.8. In service-providing sectors, education & health services had an incidence rate of 3.8 in 2024 and 3.7 in 2023. Leisure and hospitality had an incidence rate of 3.5 in 2024 compared to 3.8 in 2023.

In 2023-2024, 24.6% (850) of Wyoming private industry's 3,450 total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries resulted from sprains, strains, or tears, and 11.6% (400) was due to fractures. Cuts, lacerations, punctures without injury to internal structures accounted for 11.0% of the nature of injury.

Reference

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2026, November). Employer-reported workplace injuries and illnesses, 2023-2024. Retrieved February 24, 2026, from <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/osh.nr0.htm>

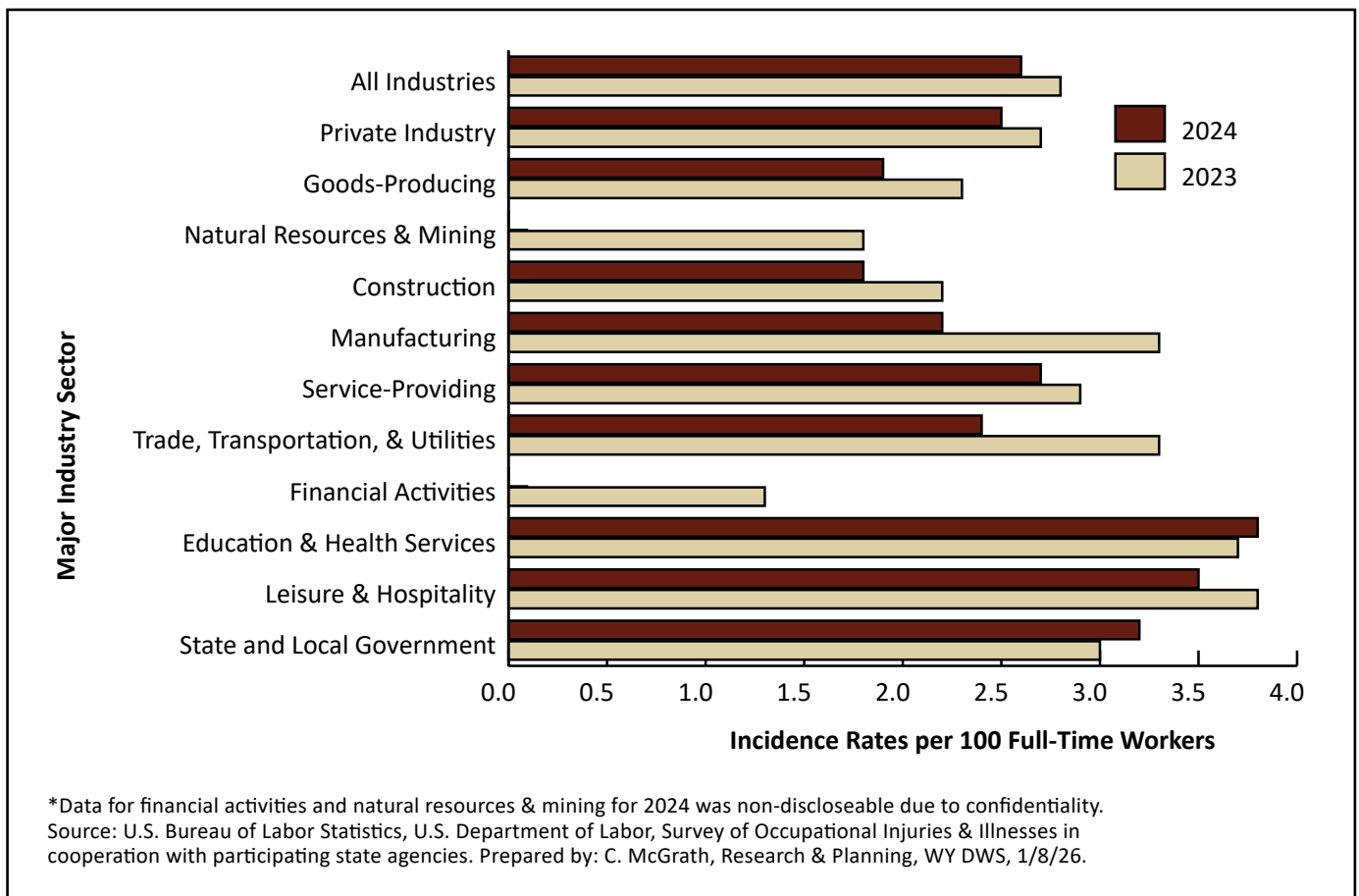


Figure 13.2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Major Industry Sector in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

Just the Facts

Table 1: Wyoming State Facts

State Capital	Cheyenne
Governor	Governor Mark Gordon, 33rd Governor, Assumed Office Jan. 7, 2019 – Cheyenne
Nicknames	Equality State – Big Wyoming – Cowboy State
State Dinosaur & State Fossil	Triceratops & Knightia
State Flower & State Tree	Indian Paintbrush & Plains Cottonwood
State Bird & State Fish	Western Meadowlark & Cutthroat Trout
State Butterfly & Reptile	Sheridan's Green Hairstreak & Horned Toad
State Mammal & State Gemstone	Bison & Jade
1st National Park	Yellowstone - Established March 1, 1872
1st National Monument	Devils Tower - Established September 24, 1906
Admitted to Statehood - Date & Rank	July 10, 1890 – 44th State

Excerpted from *Wyoming 2024 – Just the Facts*, published September 2025 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Full table and references: <https://ai.wyo.gov/divisions/economic-analysis/publications/wyoming-facts>.

Table 2: Selected Vital Statistics for Wyoming, 2021-2024

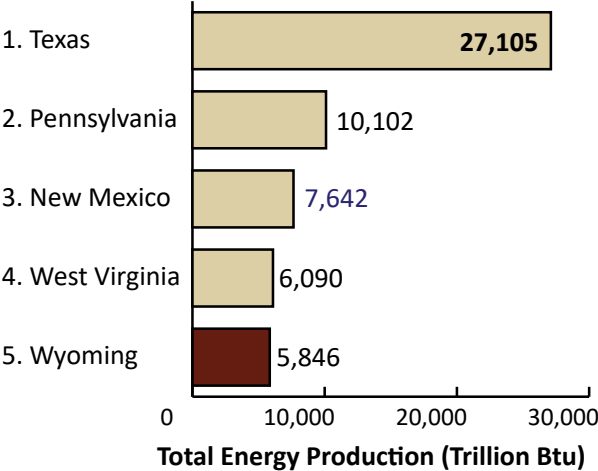
Year	Vital Events ^a				Teenage Birth Rate (per 1,000)		Death Rate (per 100,000)	
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	WY ^a	U.S. ^b	WY ^a	U.S. ^b
2021	6,240	6,574	4,286	2,183	16.0	14.4	1,135.8	879.7
2022	6,050	5,895	4,273	1,949	16.0	13.5	1,013.1	798.8
2023	5,989	5,566	4,093	1,959	16.0	13.6	952.8	750.4
2024	6,079	5,725	4,493	1,901	16.0	12.7	974.0	722.0

^aSource: Vital Statistics Services, Wyoming Department of Health, 2025.
^bSource: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control, 2025.

Table 3: Wyoming Rank in U.S. in Energy Consumption, Expenditures, Production, Prices, & Environment, 2024

	Wyoming Rank
Consumption	
Total Energy per Capita	4
Expenditures	
Total Energy per Capita	2
Production	
Total Energy	5
Crude Oil	7
Natural Gas	10
Coal	1
Electricity	32
Prices	
Natural Gas	21
Electricity	32
Environment	
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	33

Source: Energy Information Administration. Retrieved from <http://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=WY>. Updated February 17, 2026.



Source: U.S Energy Information Administration. February 17, 2026, from <https://www.eia.gov/state/rankings/#/series/101>.

Figure 1: Ranking of Top 5 Total Energy-Producing States in the U.S., 2024



Just the Facts

	Most Recent Period		
	Year	Value	Rank
Demography			
Total Population	2024	587,618	50
% Male Population	2024	51.1%	3
% Female Population	2024	48.9%	48
% of Population - Under 18 Years Old	2024	21.8%	22
% of Population - 65 Years & Older	2024	19.7%	12
Median Age	2024	39.9	19
Note: Population data are July 1 estimates.			
Weather & Geography			
Total Area (sq. miles)	2020	97,089	9
Water Area (sq. miles)	2020	721	36
Mean Elevation (ft)	2022	6,700	2
% of Land in Rural Areas	2020	99.8%	2
% of Land Owned by the Federal Government	2023	47.1%	6
% of Land Owned by State Government	2023	6.2%	--
Recreation & Tourism			
Land Ownership in Wyoming (million square miles):			
National Park Service	2024	3,744	5
U.S. Forest Service	2024	14,416	10
Bureau of Land Management	2024	28,202	4
Visitations to State Parks & Recreational Areas	2024	5,023,693	--
WY Lodging Sales (millions of dollars)	FY2024	\$1,005.4	--
Crime & Law Enforcement			
Crimes	2023	9,701	--
Crimes per 100,000 Persons	2023	1,661	--
Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons	2023	191.1	--
Education			
% of Population, 25 yrs. & older, Completed High-School	2023	93.9%	7
% of Population, 25 yrs. & older, with a Bachelor's Degree	2023	30.4%	41
ACT Average Composite Score (range 1-36)	2024	19.1	35
Estimated Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Public Schools	2023/24	12.2	43
Estimated Average Salary of Public School Teachers	2023/24	\$63,669	27
Average Teacher's Salary as % of Average Annual Pay for All Workers	2023	107.8%	15
Health & Social Welfare			
% of Persons Without Health Insurance Coverage	2023	10.7%	5
% of Private Sector Establishments that Offer Health Insurance	2023	31.8%	49
Physicians per 100,000 Persons	2024	252	43
Registered Nurses per 100,000 Persons	2024	882	37
% of Population Enrolled in Medicare	2024	21.7%	16
% of Population Below Poverty Level	2023	11.3%	28
% of Population Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assist. Prog. Benefits ³¹	2022	5.1%	49

Rankings are highest to lowest except where noted. *Ranking lowest to highest.

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(Table continued on page 67)



Just the Facts

(Table continued from page 66)

	Most Recent Period		
	Year	Value	Rank
Housing			
Residential Building Permits	2023	1,681	48
Median Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (\$)	2023	\$298,700	28
Homeownership Rate	2023	74.5%	5
Wyoming's Economy			
Median Household Income	2023	\$72,415	31
Wyoming Annual Inflation Rate	2024Q4	4.6%	--
Employment & Labor			
Average Annual Pay (\$)	2023	\$59,080	38
State Minimum Wage Rate (\$ per hour)	2024	\$7.25	44
Civilian Labor Force	2023	295,207	50
Employed	2023	286,669	50
Unemployed	2023	8,538	48
Unemployment Rate	2023	2.9%	35
Total Non-farm Employment (Jobs)	2023	291,900	50
% of Jobs in Mining	2023	5.8%	1
Tax Environment			
Individual Income Tax Rate	2025	0.0%	50
Corporate Income Tax Rate	2025	0.0%	50
State & Local Sales Tax Rate	2025	5.4%	44
Gasoline Tax Rate (\$/gallon)	2025	\$0.24	38
Cigarette Tax Rate (\$/pack)	2025	\$0.60	43
State & Local Excise Collections Per Capita	FY2022	\$424	46
Estimated Burden of Major Taxes for a 3-Person Family with Income of \$50,000 - Cheyenne	2022	\$4,130	48
Mining, Energy, & the Environment			
Coal Production (millions of short tons)	2024	190.7	1
Natural Gas Production (billions of cubic feet)	2024	1,345	10
Crude Oil Production (millions of barrels)	2024	106.8	8
Trona Production (millions of short tons)	2024	17.6	1
Average Price Paid for WY Coal (\$/short ton)	2024	\$14.84	--
Average Price Paid for Natural Gas (\$/MCF)	2024	\$3.51	--
Average Price Paid for Wyoming Oil (\$/barrel)	2024	\$71.38	--
Average Price Paid for Trona (\$/short ton)	2024	\$150.71	--
% of Electricity Generated Through Renewable Resources	2024	26.0%	21
Toxic Releases: Total Pollution Released (millions of pounds)	2023	21.7	34
Agriculture			
Number of Farms and Ranches	2023	10,500	39
Average Farm Size (acres)	2023	2,743	1
U.S. Agriculture Exports (millions \$)	2023	\$364.8	39

Rankings are highest to lowest except where noted. *Ranking lowest to highest.

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