

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

Comparing Wyoming's Manufacturing Sector to the U.S.

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

While employment in the U.S. manufacturing sector has fallen, rising labor productivity has caused total output to increase. In Wyoming, both employment and output have increased from where they stood in early 1990.

Although Wyoming's manufacturing sector is not large (accounting for only 3.5% of total nonfarm jobs in 2024), it does pay wages that are much higher than average. The 2024 annual average wage for manufacturing jobs in Wyoming was \$79,059, which is considerably more than the statewide average wage of \$61,586.

This article compares employment in Wyoming's manufacturing sector to the U.S. and reviews trends over the past few decades.

Figure 1 (see page 3) shows Wyoming total nonfarm employment and manufacturing employment from January 1990 to April 2025. Total employment steadily increased from early 1990 until October 2008. During that period, Wyoming added more than 100,000 jobs.

Then, during the Great Recession, 19,300 jobs were lost, bringing employment to a low point of 281,500 in December 2009. Total employment then trended upward until hitting a peak of 300,300 in January 2015. From January 2015 to December 2016, employment fell by 18,300 jobs as large layoffs were seen in coal mining and oil & gas industries. During the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, employment fell sharply, and then rebounded.

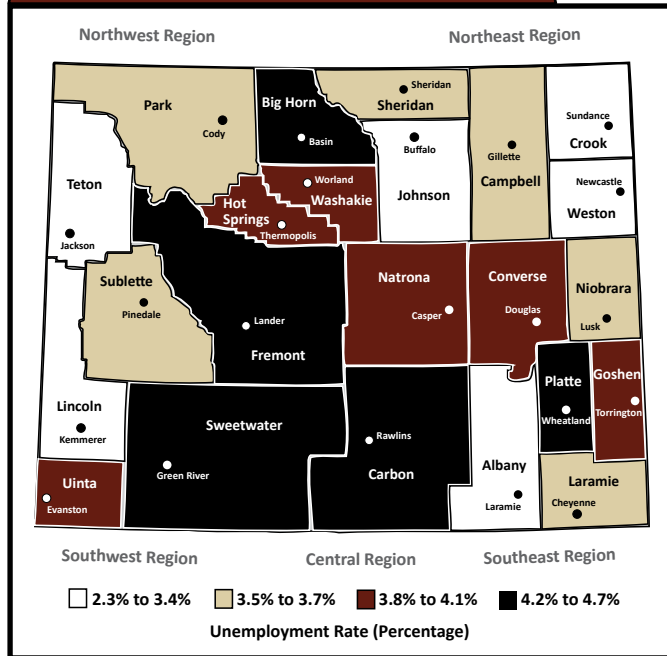
Employment in Wyoming's manufacturing sector generally increased from January 1990 to February 2001, when it peaked at 10,600 jobs. Employment then fell to 9,200 jobs in April 2003. Total nonfarm employment continued to increase during this time. Manufacturing employment then rose from

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- In recent years, Wyoming has seen an increase in teenagers working in health care & social assistance, with 2,099 in 2023. ... page 8
- The number of building permits issued for new single family homes in Wyoming rose 19.5% from a year earlier. ... page 16

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



IN THIS ISSUE

Comparing Wyoming's Manufacturing Sector to the U.S.	1
Youth Working in Health Care & Social Assistance in Wyoming	8
Wyoming Unemployment Steady at 3.3% in June 2025.	13
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, June 2025.	14
State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)	14
Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	15
State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted).	15
Economic Indicators	16
County Unemployment Rates	17
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims	18
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims	19

Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

2003 to 2007. Job losses in Wyoming's manufacturing sector were coincident with the Great Recession during 2007 to 2009. After growing for a few years, manufacturing employment fell again in 2015 and 2016. Manufacturing employment fell during the pandemic in 2020, but recovered fairly quickly.

Figure 2 (see page 4) presents similar data for the United States. Total employment clearly trended upward during

this period, increasing from 109.2 million jobs in January 1990 to 159.4 million jobs in April 2025. On the other hand, manufacturing employment fell from 17.8 million jobs to 12.8 million jobs. In other words, while total employment grew by more than 50 million jobs, manufacturing employment declined by 5 million jobs. In January 1990, manufacturing made up 16.3% of total U.S. employment, but by 2025, it only accounted for 8.0%. It appears that the periods of steepest decline in manufacturing employment were during recessions (both the Great

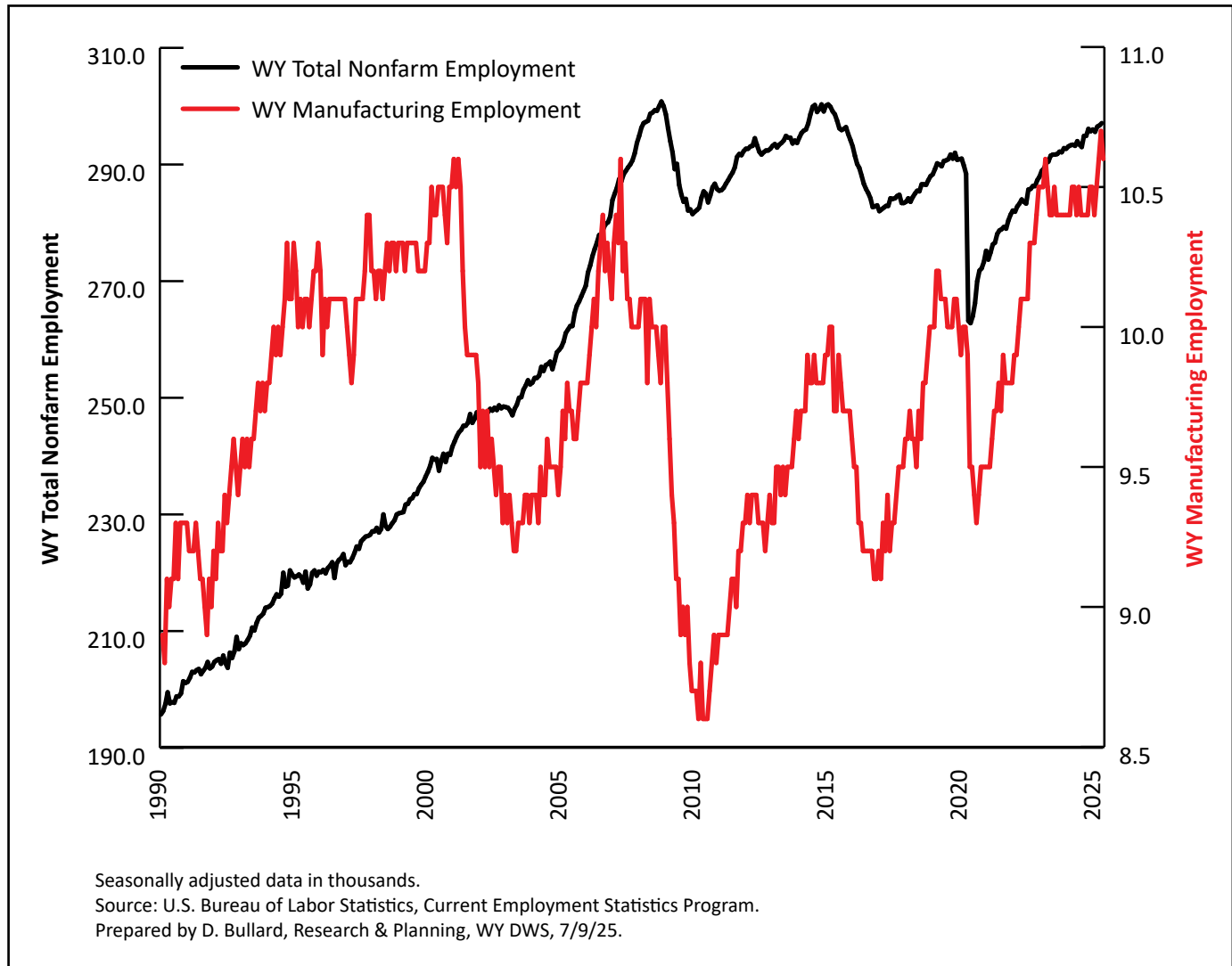


Figure 1: Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment and Manufacturing Employment, January 1990 to April 2025

Recession of 2007-2009 and the dot com recession of 2001).

Figure 3 (see page 5) compares Wyoming to the U.S. in the percentage of employment in the manufacturing sector. The black line for the U.S. almost always trends down, which suggests that even when manufacturing employment rose (as can be seen in Figure 2 from 2010 to 2019), it grew slower than total nonfarm employment. On the other hand, in Wyoming, manufacturing rebounded slightly from 3.0% in June 2010 to 3.6% in April 2025.

Figure 4 (see page 6) shows real gross domestic product (GDP) and employment for Wyoming's manufacturing sector. Real GDP represents the total output of the manufacturing sector, expressed in real 2017 (inflation adjusted) dollars. Manufacturing firms in Wyoming produced more than twice as much output in 2023 (\$2.9 billion) as they did in 1997 (\$1.4 billion). Wyoming manufacturers doubled their output, while only employing 4.0% more workers.

Real output in the U.S. manufacturing sector also increased from 1997 to present

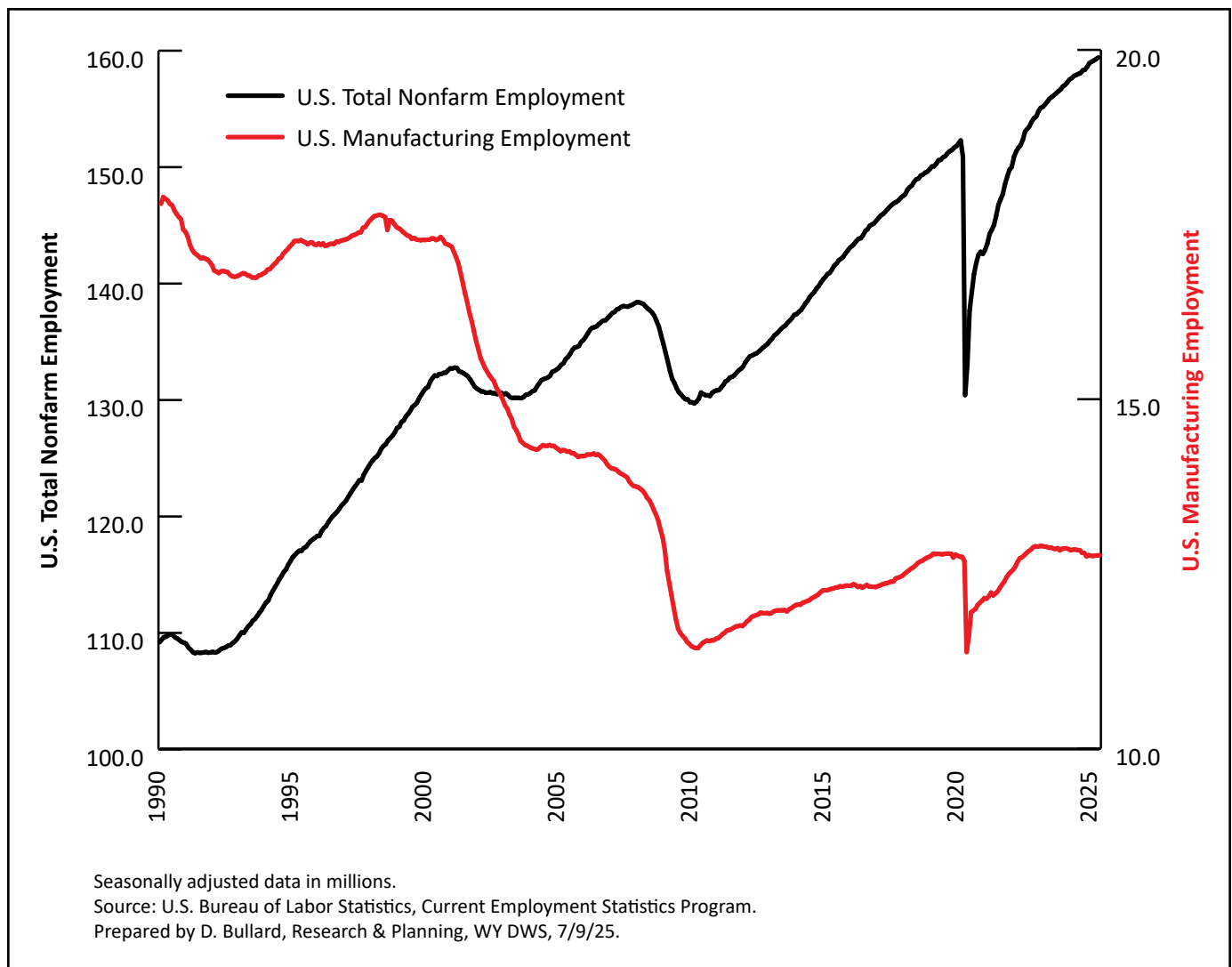


Figure 2: U.S. Total Nonfarm Employment and Manufacturing Employment, January 1990 to April 2025

(see Figure 5, page 6). However, the gain was not as large as in Wyoming, as U.S. manufacturing output rose from \$5.1 trillion in 1997 to \$5.7 trillion in 2024, an increase of 12.7%. Because of increasing productivity, total output increased while employment fell. It seems particularly noteworthy that output increased each year from 2004 to 2007, even while employment fell.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes estimates of productivity. *Productivity* is defined as output per hour of work. Figure 6 (see page 7) shows that

productivity in the U.S. manufacturing sector grew rapidly from 1990 to about 2011, but has remained stagnant since then. On the other hand, productivity in the nonfarm business sector grew much more steadily from 1990 to 2024, and continued to grow in the 2020s while manufacturing productivity was largely unchanged. Increases in productivity are likely related to improvements in technology, greater investment in capital, or a combination of both.

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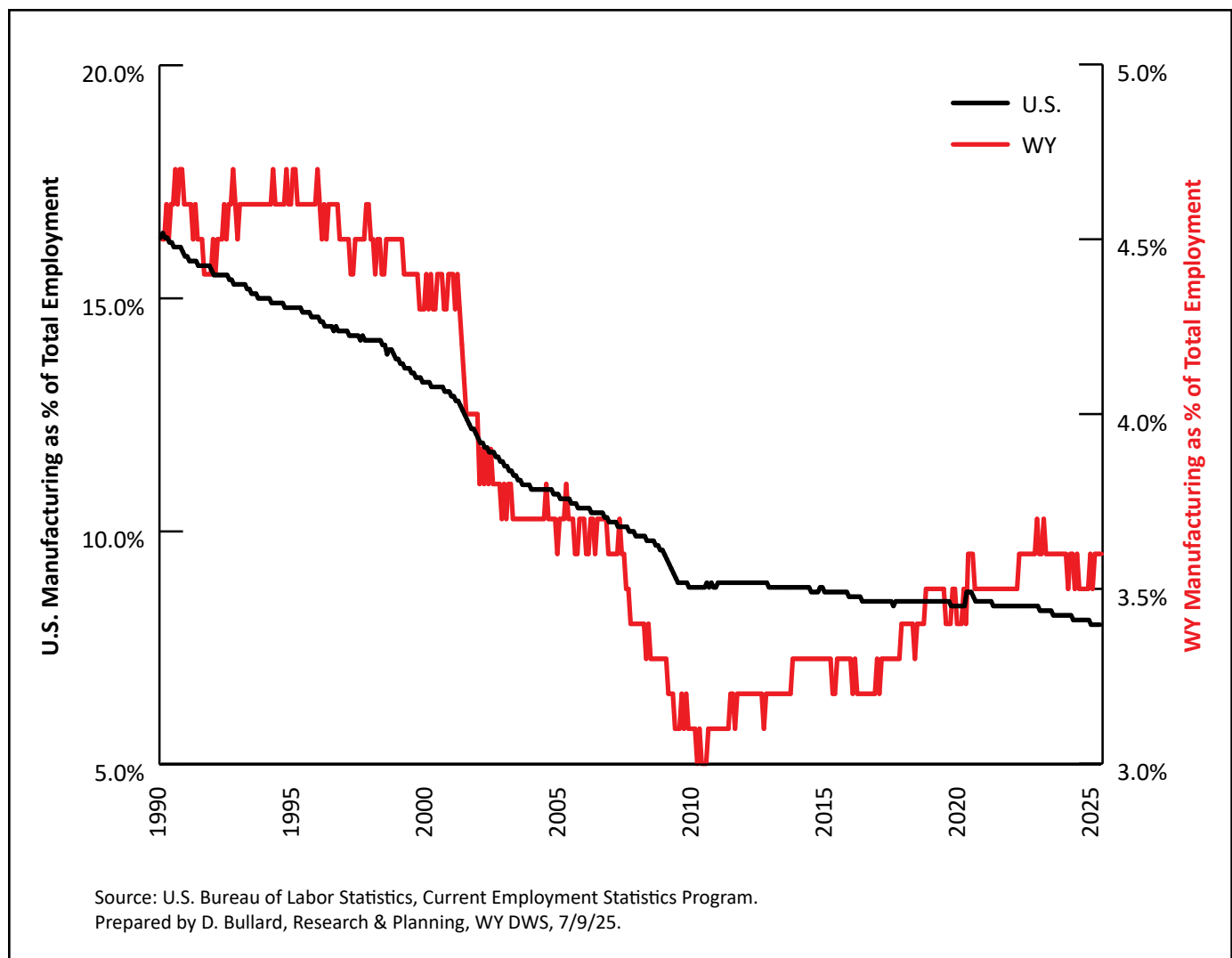


Figure 3: Manufacturing Employment as a Percentage of Total Nonfarm Employment, U.S. and Wyoming, January 1990 to April 2025

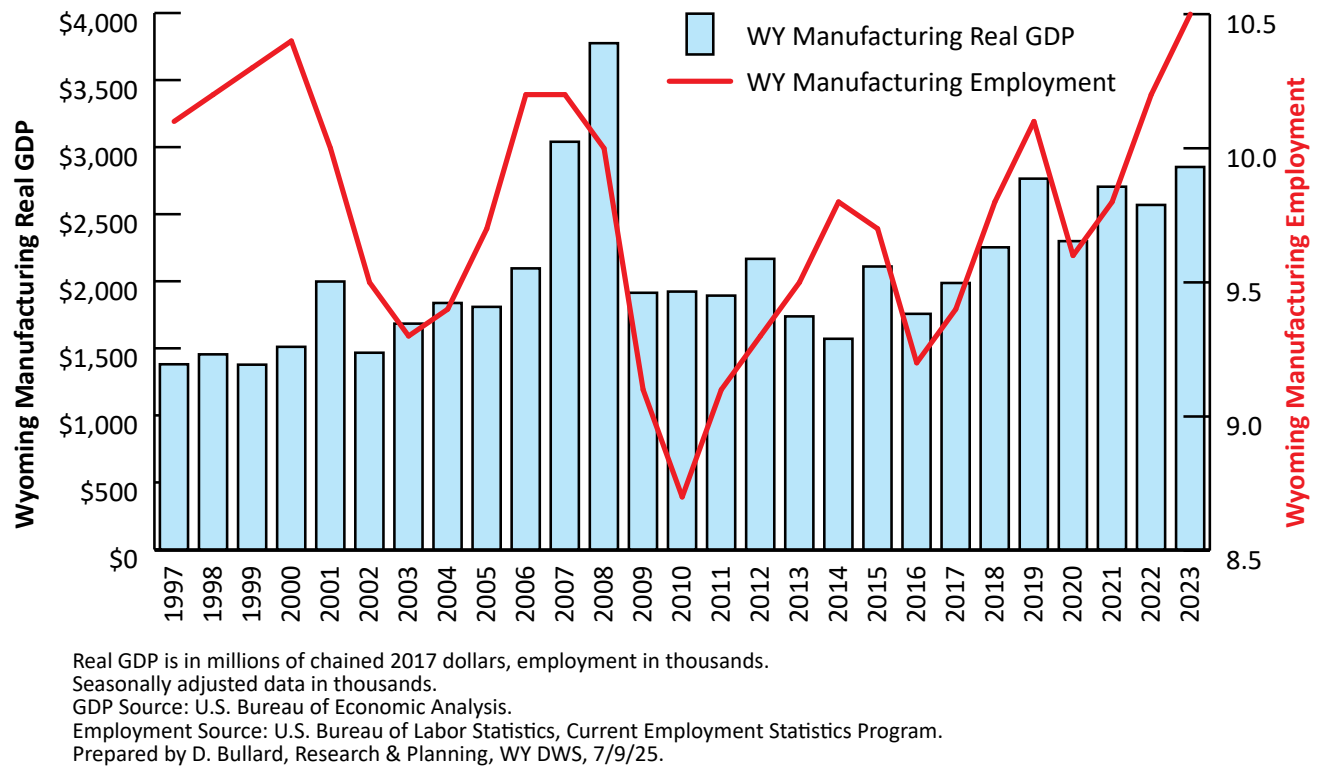


Figure 4: Real GDP and Employment, Wyoming Manufacturing Sector, 1997-2023

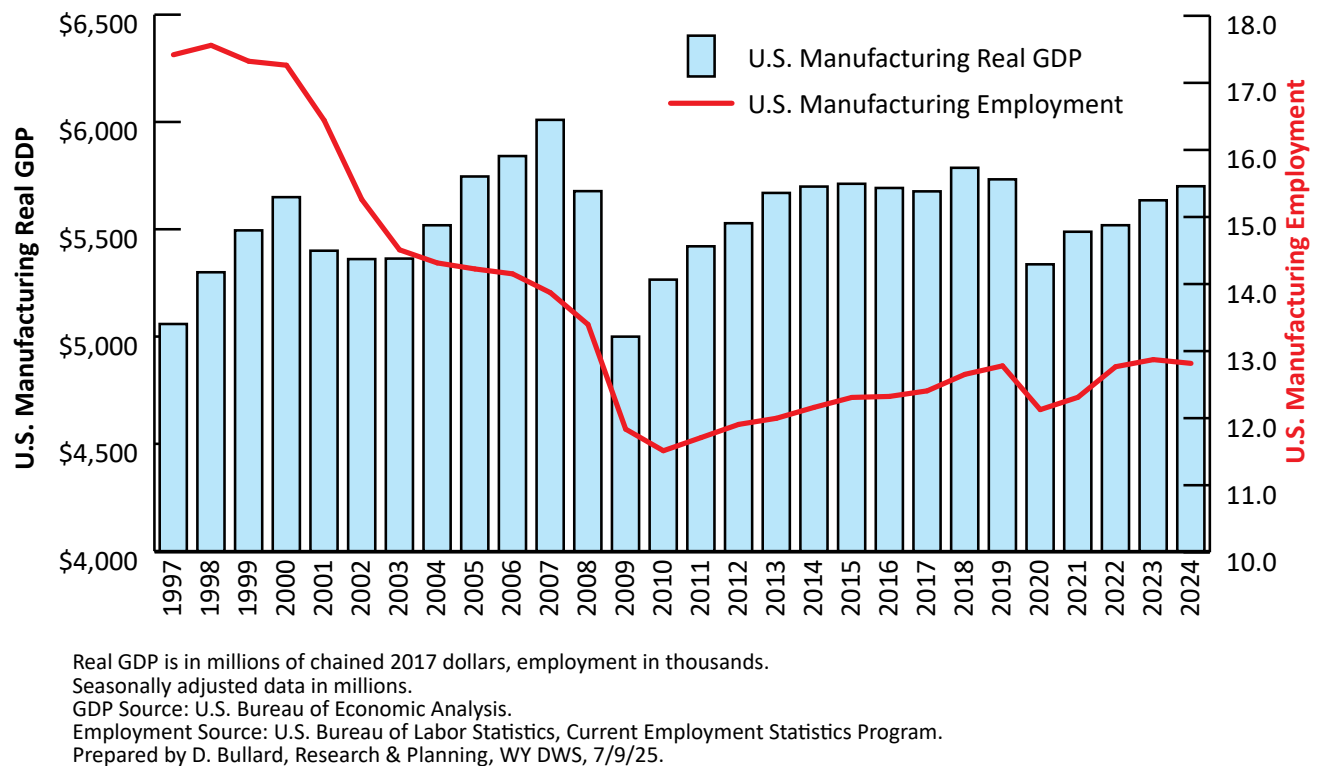


Figure 5: Real GDP and Employment, U.S. Manufacturing Sector, 1997-2024

(Text continued from page 5)

Conclusion

In summary, rising productivity has been an important force in the U.S. manufacturing sector. While U.S. manufacturing employment fell dramatically from 1990 to 2024, output rose significantly. In Wyoming, manufacturing employment rose while output more than doubled.

Both in Wyoming and in the U.S. manufacturing employment tended to move with the business cycle. Employment in manufacturing fell during recessions, but generally did not recover during expansions. This has resulted in manufacturing jobs making up a smaller part of total nonfarm employment than in the past.

From 1990 to 2024, the share of U.S. jobs in manufacturing has fallen from 16.3% to 8.0%, while in Wyoming it has fallen from 4.5% to 3.6%.

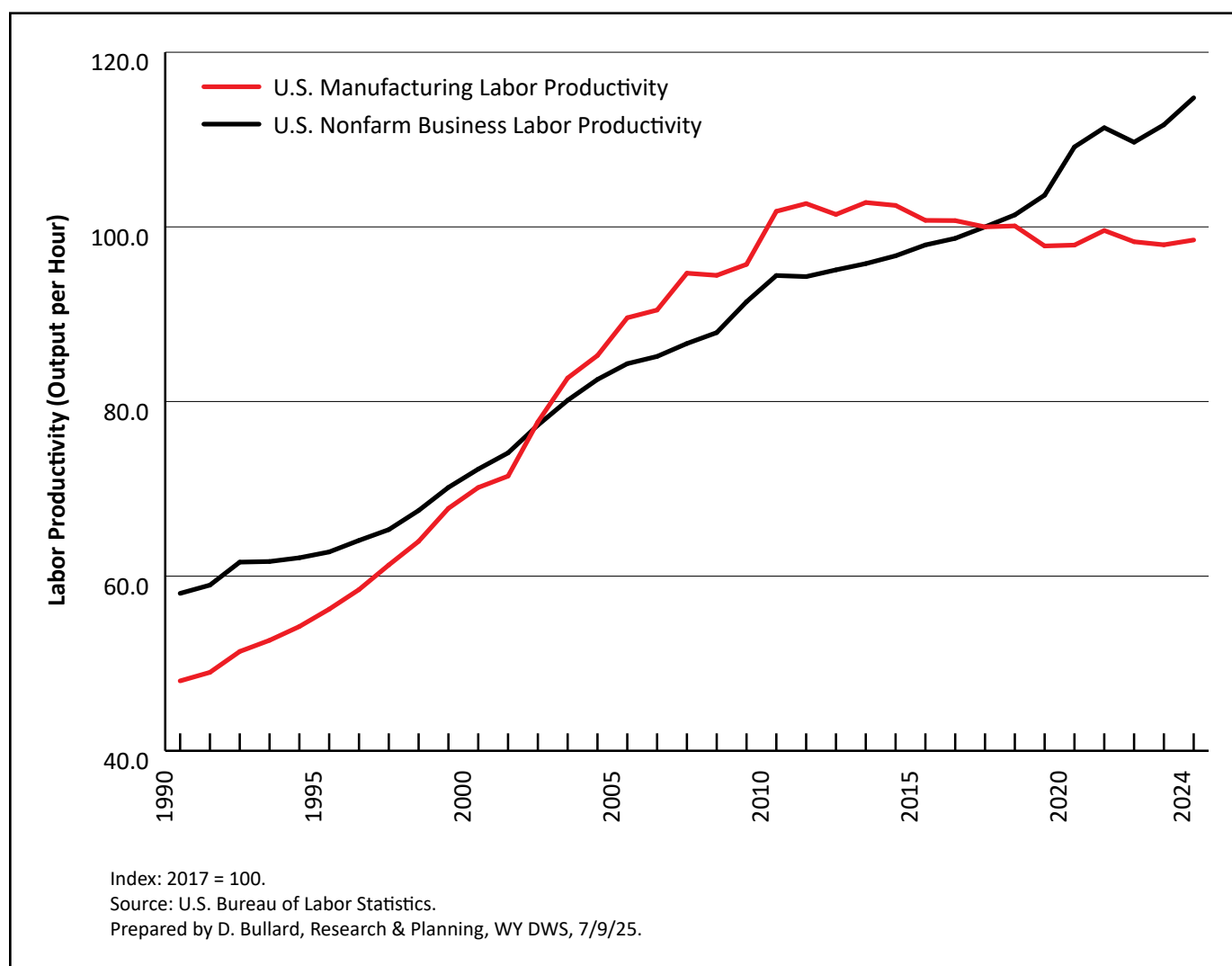


Figure 6: Labor Productivity (output per hour) in the U.S. Nonfarm Business Sector and the Manufacturing Sector, 1990-2024

Youth Working in Health Care & Social Assistance in Wyoming

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

Beginning in 2009, Wyoming saw an extended decline of youth working in the state. As illustrated in Figure 1, the number of youth ages 15-19 working in Wyoming decreased from 29,112 in 2008 to 23,242 in 2009 (-5,870, or 20.2%). Since 2000, the year with the fewest teens working in Wyoming was 2016 with 20,649. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has produced a variety of literature looking at many facets of youth experience in Wyoming's labor market, such as driver's license attainment, educational attainment, industry of employment, wages earned, and more.

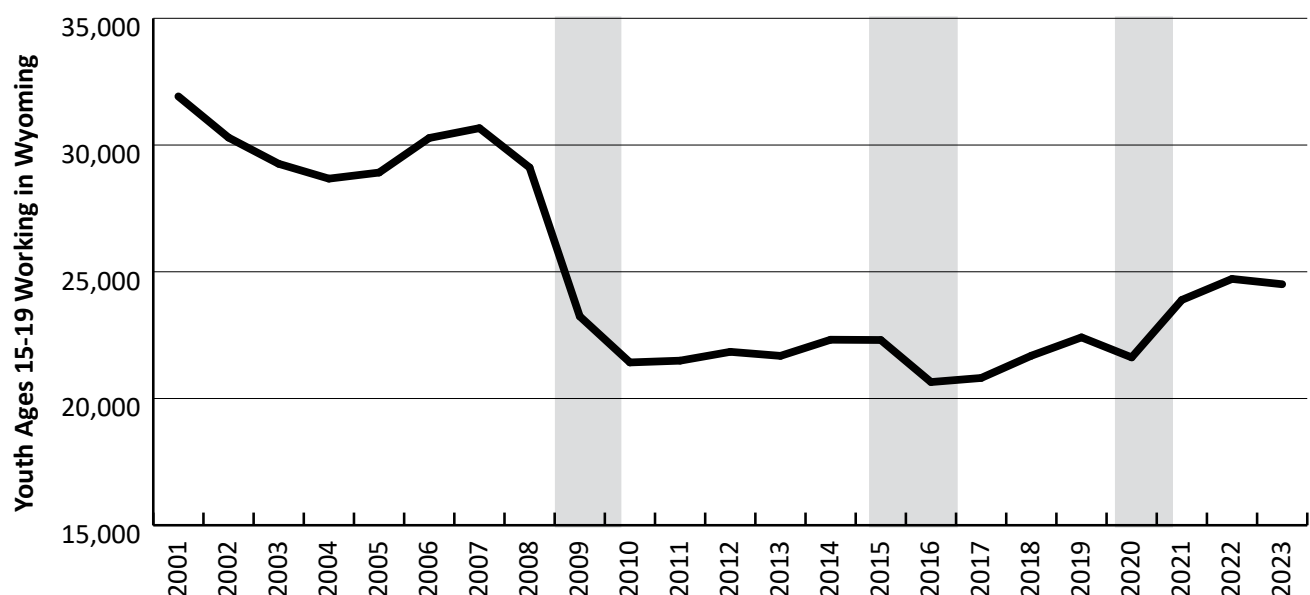
In recent years, however, the number of youth working in Wyoming has increased. In particular, the health care & social assistance industry has seen an increase in young workers. The purpose of this article is to

identify the specific areas within health care & social assistance that have seen an increase in youth employment.

This article is divided into four parts. The first part reviews prior literature on youth employment in health care & social assistance, while the second section goes through the methodology, namely where the data came from and how they were collected that led to its analysis. The third section deals with the results of the data analysis, while the fourth part presents some conclusions.

Literature Review

Typically, one may not expect to find youth employed in health care & social assistance. However, recent



Source: Wyoming Wage Records.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/9/25.

Figure 1: Total Youth Working in Wyoming, 2001-2023

initiatives have sought to change that. The Global Health Workforce Network (2020) produced a report titled, “Youth and Decent Work in the Health and Social Care Sector.” Their focus was on interventions and solutions to address what they felt were current challenges with youth employment in health care. Researchers initially reviewed 746 articles by title and abstract and narrowed that to 140 that were reviewed in full text; of those, 102 articles were included in the report. Recommendations included mentoring opportunities, flexible hours, family friendly policies, and having reporting mechanisms, support for victims and zero tolerance policies, and exploration of diversified remuneration schemes.

The Federal Register Vol. 83 No. 188 (Department of Health and Human Services, 2018) had a proposed rule for the Department of Labor 29 CFR Part 570 titled, “Expanding Employment, Training, and Apprenticeship Opportunities for 16- and 17- Year-Olds in Health Care Occupations Under the Fair Labor Standards Act” by modifying hazardous occupations order (HO) 7. Initially, HO 7 was issued in 1946 and prohibited youth from working in occupations involving

the operation of power-driven patient lifts. Fast forward 72 years later, and the advances in technology led to a revision of this rule, as 16- and 17-year-olds are often apt with modern technology and using a power-driven patient lift is simple and less taxing on the body than the alternative of manually lifting patients.

These articles highlight different solutions to encourage youth employment in health care & social assistance. Global Health Workforce Network focused on policy solutions to attract young workers, whereas the federal register noted a bipartisan Congress wanted to overhaul a regulation that impeded the hiring of teens ages 16-17.

Methodology and Results

R&P collects and maintains quarterly wage record data through the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system from 1992 to present, which includes approximately 92% of Wyoming jobs. The variables for this research were distinct social security number (ssn), quarterly wages, NAICS code, age, and year. The quarterly wages variable was summed

Box 1: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Selected Levels for Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	62	Health Care & Social Assistance
Subsector (3-Digit)	621	Ambulatory Health Care Services
Industry Group (4-Digit)	6211	Offices of Physicians
Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	62111	Offices of Physicians
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	621111	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	621112	Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists
Subsector (3-Digit)	622	Hospitals
Subsector (3-Digit)	623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities
Subsector (3-Digit)	624	Social Assistance

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

and grouped by ssn and year to create a yearly wages variable for each individual in the database. The NAICS code was filtered to only include those who worked in NAICS 62: health care & social assistance. The age variable was broken out into the following age groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65+. The yearly data used is from 1992-2023.

Results

This section discusses employment within health care & social assistance at the subsector and selected detailed industry levels as identified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchy can be found in Box 1 (see page 9).

In this section, the terms *teens* and *youth* refers to individuals ages 15-

19. Also, it should be noted that the overwhelming majority of teens working in health care & social assistants were female (1,692, or 80.6% of the total) compared to male (407, or 19.4%). The full data discussed in this report, along with time series graphics for 2001 to 2023, will be made available online.

Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)

In 2023, Wyoming had 2,099 youth working in health care & social assistance; from 2001 to 2023, that number ebbed and flowed (see Figure 2). During that period, the lowest number of youth working in health care & social assistance was 1,309 in 2014, while the largest number was 2,142 in 2008. The number of female youth working in health care & social assistance was greatest in 2023 (1,692), with the largest number of male youth employed in 2001 (523; see Figure 3, page 11).

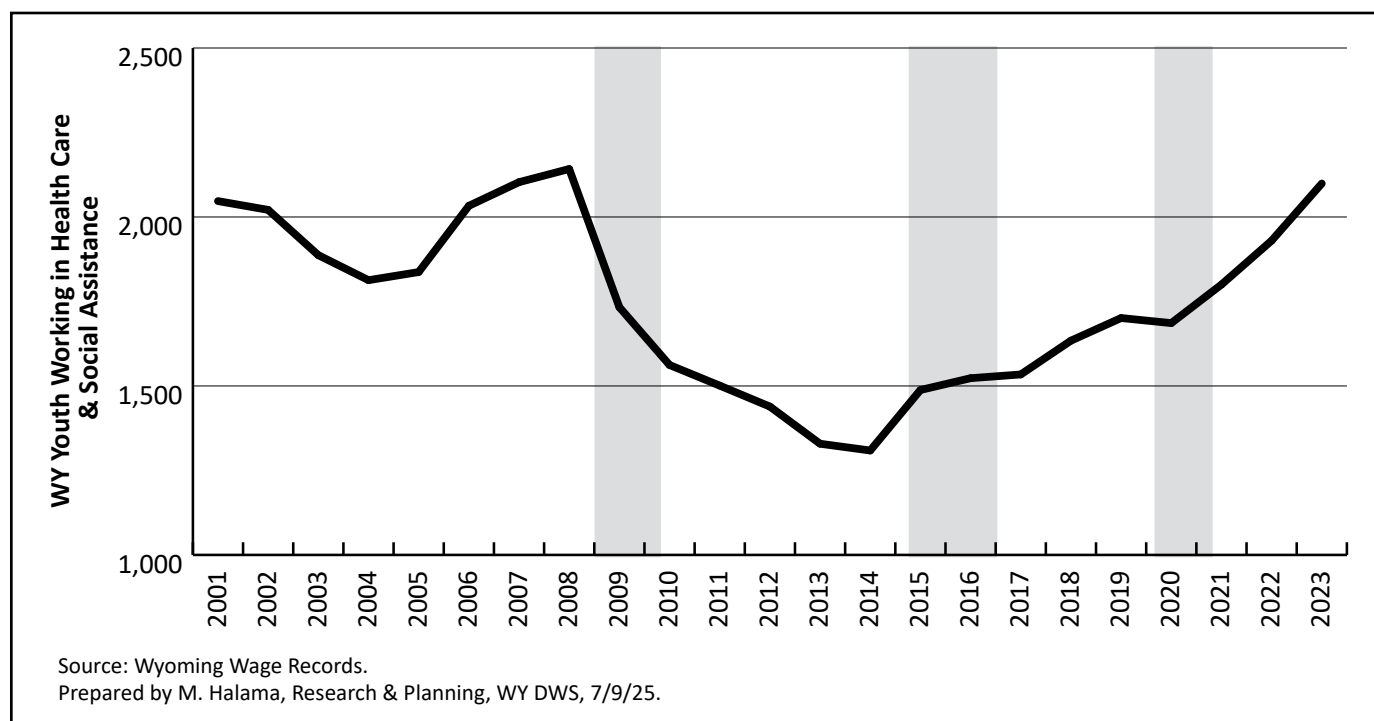


Figure 2: Total Youth Working in Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62) in Wyoming, 2001-2023

Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)

Within ambulatory health care services, the largest number of youth were found working in offices of specialty therapists (128; see Table 1, page 12). In addition, 114 youth were found working in offices of dentists, followed by offices of physicians (except mental health specialists; 68) and home health care services (46).

Hospitals (NAICS 622)

In 2023, general medical & surgical hospitals (NAICS 622110) employed 275 female and 81 male teens, for a total of 356. This was the largest number of teens working in hospitals since 2008, when there were 386. Youth employment plummeted in 2008 for females before rebounding in 2018; employment for males bottomed out in 2013 before climbing again in 2018.

Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)

The nursing & residential care facilities subsector had 530 teen employees in 2023, or 25.3% of all teens working in health care & social assistance. In 2023, the detailed industry with the largest number of teen workers was nursing care facilities with 354, followed by assisted living facilities for the elderly with 109 and continuing care retirement communities with 45.

Social Assistance (NAICS 624)

In 2023, nearly half of all youth working in health care & social assistance (934, or 44.5%) worked in the social assistance subsector. Of those 934 youth, 530 were employed in child care services, 179 were employed in services for the elderly & persons with disabilities, 137 were working in child care & youth services, and 57 were employed in vocational rehabilitation services. Female and male youth were both found to be largely

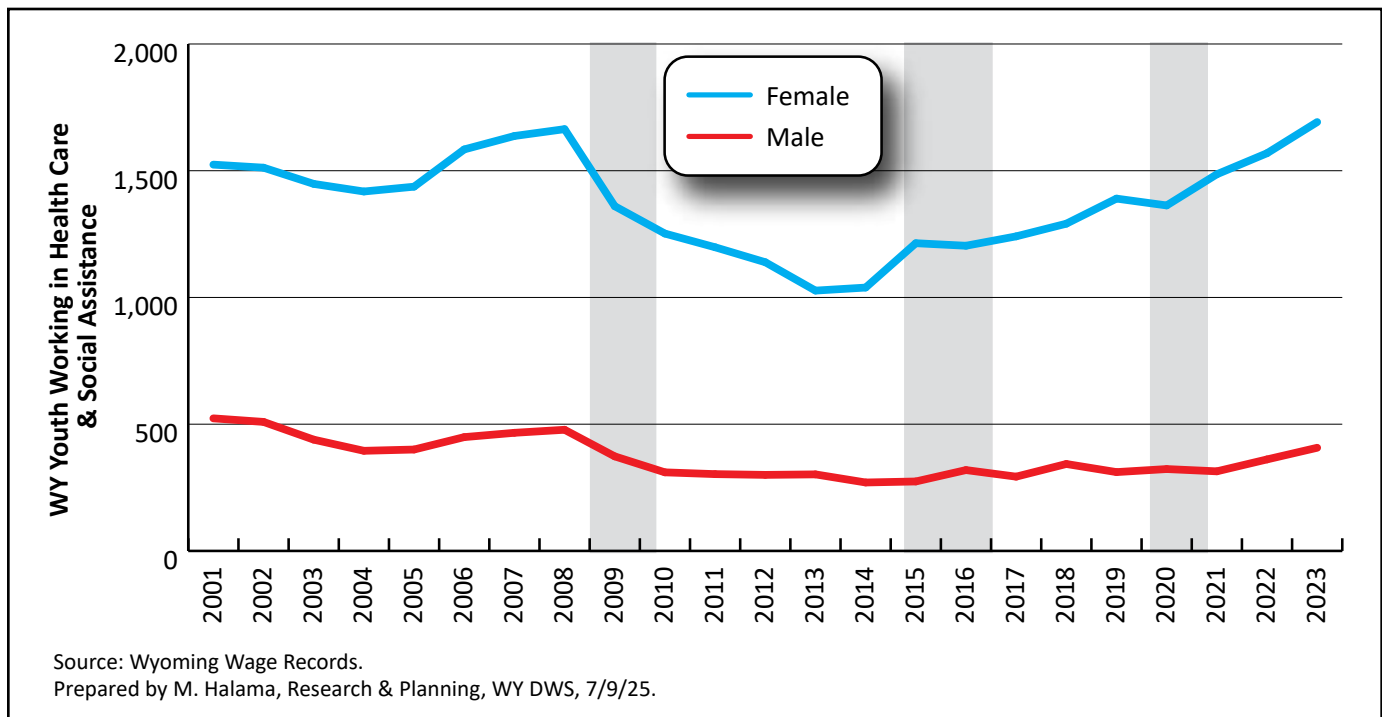


Figure 3: Total Youth Working in Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62) in Wyoming by Sex, 2001-2023

concentrated in child care services, with 489 and 41, respectively, in 2023.

Conclusions

In 2023, the largest

number of youth working in health care & social assistance were found in the social assistance subsector. Within this subsector, youth worked in detailed industries such as child care services, services for the elderly & persons with disabilities,

child care & youth services, and vocational rehabilitation services. It is worth noting that the other health care subsectors are largely staffed by those with medical credentials that specialize in the care of those with medical infirmities, which would prohibit teens from working in those types of jobs.

Future research on this topic could look at each cohort by year to see if individuals working in health care & social assistance as teens stayed in that industry and made a career of it.

References

Global Health Workforce Network. (2020, January). Youth and decent work in the health and social care sector: An evidence synthesis. Retrieved July 23, 2025, from <https://tinyurl.com/y88ndhdv>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2018, September 20). National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities; notice of closed meeting. Retrieved July 23, 2025, from <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-09-27/html/2018-20984.htm>

Table 1: Youth Ages 15-19 Working in Health Care & Social Assistance in Wyoming by Subsector (3-Digit NAICS) and Detailed Industry (6-Digit NAICS), 2023

NAICS ^a Code	NAICS Title	N	%
62	Health Care & Social Assistance^b	2,099	100.0
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	412	19.6
621111	Offices of Physicians, Except Mental Health	68	3.2
621210	Offices of Dentists	114	5.4
621310	Offices of Chiropractors	24	1.1
621320	Offices of Optometrists	25	1.2
621330	Offices of Mental Health Practitioners	7	0.3
621340	Offices of Specialty Therapists	128	6.1
621610	Home Health Care Services	46	2.2
622	Hospitals	356	17.0
622110	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	356	17.0
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	530	25.3
623110	Nursing Care Facilities, Skilled Nursing	354	16.9
623311	Continuing Care Retirement Communities	45	2.1
623312	Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	109	5.2
624	Social Assistance	934	44.5
624110	Child & Youth Services	137	6.5
624120	Services For The Elderly & Disabled	179	8.5
624310	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	57	2.7
624410	Child Day Care Services	530	25.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bNote: The total number of unique individuals ages 15-19 working in health care & social assistance in Wyoming in 2023 was 2,099. Counts may not sum to totals as individuals may have worked multiple jobs in different subsectors (3-digit NAICS) during the year.

Source: Wyoming Wage Records.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/15/25.

Wyoming Unemployment Steady at 3.3% in June 2025

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate held steady from May to June at 3.3%. Wyoming's unemployment rate was just barely higher than its June 2024 level of 3.2%, but much lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 4.1%.

From May to June, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased. Unemployment rates often rise in June as young people get out of school and start searching for work. The largest increases occurred in Albany (up from 2.6% to 3.4%), Big Horn (up from 3.9% to 4.7%), Carbon (up from 3.5% to 4.3%), Converse (up from 3.1% to 3.9%), Fremont (up from 3.6% to 4.4%), Goshen (up from 3.3% to 4.1%), and Sweetwater (up from 3.5% to 4.3%).

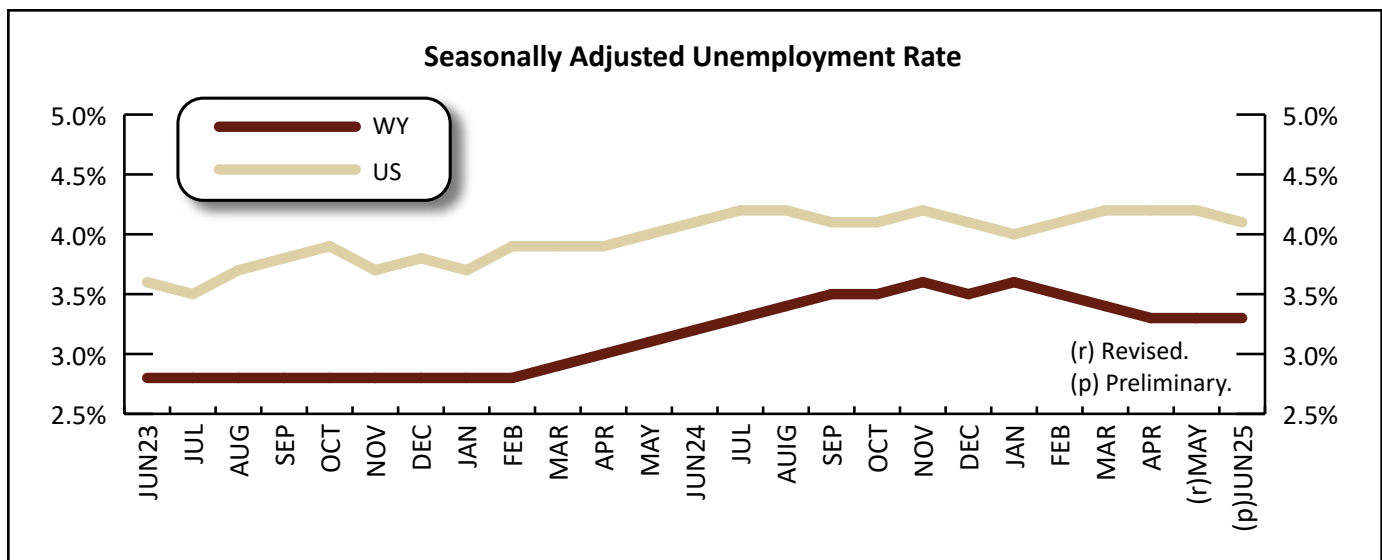
counties. Teton County's unemployment rate fell from 3.0% in May to 2.3% in June as the summer tourist season got into full swing.

From June 2024 to June 2025, unemployment rates rose in every county, suggesting that the supply of labor has increased compared to a year ago. The largest increases were seen in Goshen (up from 3.0% to 4.1%) and Niobrara (up from 2.7% to 3.7%) counties.

In June, the highest unemployment rates were found in Big Horn County at 4.7% and Fremont County at 4.4%. The lowest rates were reported in Teton County at 2.3%, Crook County at 2.7%, and Johnson County at 3.0%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 301,100 in June 2024 to 305,400 in June 2025, an increase of 4,300 jobs (1.4%).

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



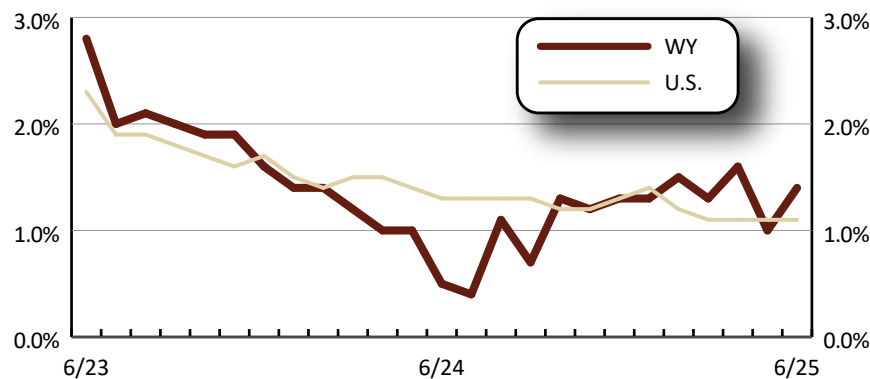
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, June 2025

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

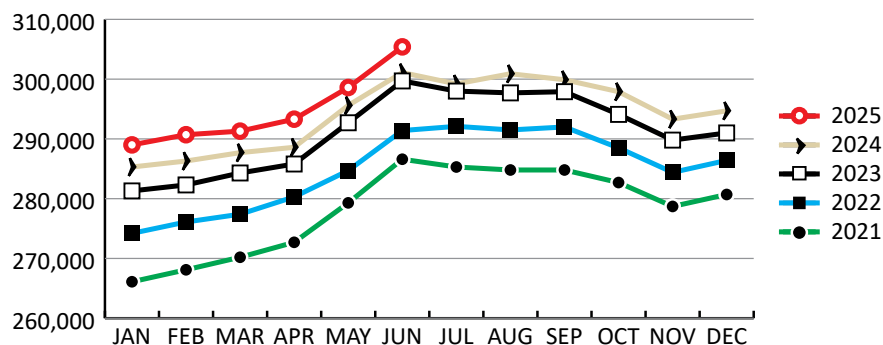
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	304,734	305,400	666	0.2%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,443	15,100	-343	-2.3%
Construction	25,673	24,800	-873	-3.5%
Manufacturing	10,532	10,800	268	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	8,240	7,900	-340	-4.3%
Retail Trade	30,931	31,300	369	1.2%
Transportation & Utilities	14,460	14,400	-60	-0.4%
Information	3,071	3,000	-71	-2.4%
Financial Activities	11,535	11,800	265	2.2%
Professional & Business Services	22,729	23,200	471	2.0%
Educational & Health Services	29,748	29,400	-348	-1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	42,754	44,300	1,546	3.5%
Other Services	16,792	16,400	-392	-2.4%
Government	72,826	73,000	174	0.2%

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

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates June 2025 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	5.9
Puerto Rico	5.5
California	5.4
Nevada	5.4
Michigan	5.3
Kentucky	4.9
New Jersey	4.9
Ohio	4.9
Oregon	4.9
Massachusetts	4.8
Rhode Island	4.8
Alaska	4.7
Colorado	4.7
Illinois	4.6
Louisiana	4.5
Washington	4.5
New Mexico	4.2
Arizona	4.1
South Carolina	4.1
United States	4.1
Delaware	4.0
Mississippi	4.0
Missouri	4.0
New York	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Texas	4.0
Connecticut	3.8
Kansas	3.8
Arkansas	3.7
Florida	3.7
Iowa	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
West Virginia	3.7
Idaho	3.6
Indiana	3.6
Georgia	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Virginia	3.5
Maine	3.3
Maryland	3.3
Minnesota	3.3
Wyoming	3.3
Alabama	3.2
Utah	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
New Hampshire	3.1
Oklahoma	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
Hawaii	2.8
Montana	2.8
Vermont	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
South Dakota	1.8

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

State Unemployment Rates June 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 25	May 25	Jun 24	May 25 Jun 25	Jun 24 Jun 25
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	24.9	25.8	0.8	-2.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.7	19.5	20.5	1.0	-3.9
GOODS PRODUCING	7.2	7.1	7.6	1.4	-5.3
Natural Resources & Mining	4.7	4.7	5.0	0.0	-6.0
Construction	2.0	1.9	2.1	5.3	-4.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.9	17.8	18.2	0.6	-1.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	-1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-3.8
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
GOVERNMENT	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 25	May 25	Jun 24	May 25 Jun 25	Jun 24 Jun 25
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.9	21.1	21.5	-0.9	-2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.5	16.4	17.1	0.6	-3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	5.8	5.8	6.4	0.0	-9.4
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.0	-25.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.1	15.3	15.1	-1.3	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.7	4.4	-6.4	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 25	May 25	Jun 24	May 25 Jun 25	Jun 24 Jun 25
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.2	22.4	26.1	17.0	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.1	19.4	23.1	19.1	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	22.9	19.1	22.8	19.9	0.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.0	2.6	3.1	15.4	-3.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	-3.4
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10.4	7.4	10.2	40.5	2.0
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.2
California	5.7
Puerto Rico	5.7
Nevada	5.5
Michigan	5.4
Alaska	5.2
New Jersey	5.2
Oregon	5.2
Louisiana	5.1
Ohio	5.1
Kentucky	4.9
Massachusetts	4.8
New Mexico	4.7
Arizona	4.5
Colorado	4.5
Delaware	4.5
Illinois	4.5
Mississippi	4.5
South Carolina	4.5
Missouri	4.4
United States	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.3
Rhode Island	4.3
Arkansas	4.2
Washington	4.2
Kansas	4.1
Tennessee	4.1
Texas	4.1
West Virginia	4.1
North Carolina	4.0
Florida	3.9
Virginia	3.9
Iowa	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
New York	3.8
Georgia	3.7
Indiana	3.7
Maryland	3.7
Utah	3.7
Wyoming	3.7
Idaho	3.6
Connecticut	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Hawaii	3.3
Nebraska	3.3
Wisconsin	3.2
Alabama	3.0
New Hampshire	2.9
Montana	2.8
North Dakota	2.7
Maine	2.6
Vermont	2.4
South Dakota	1.9

Economic Indicators

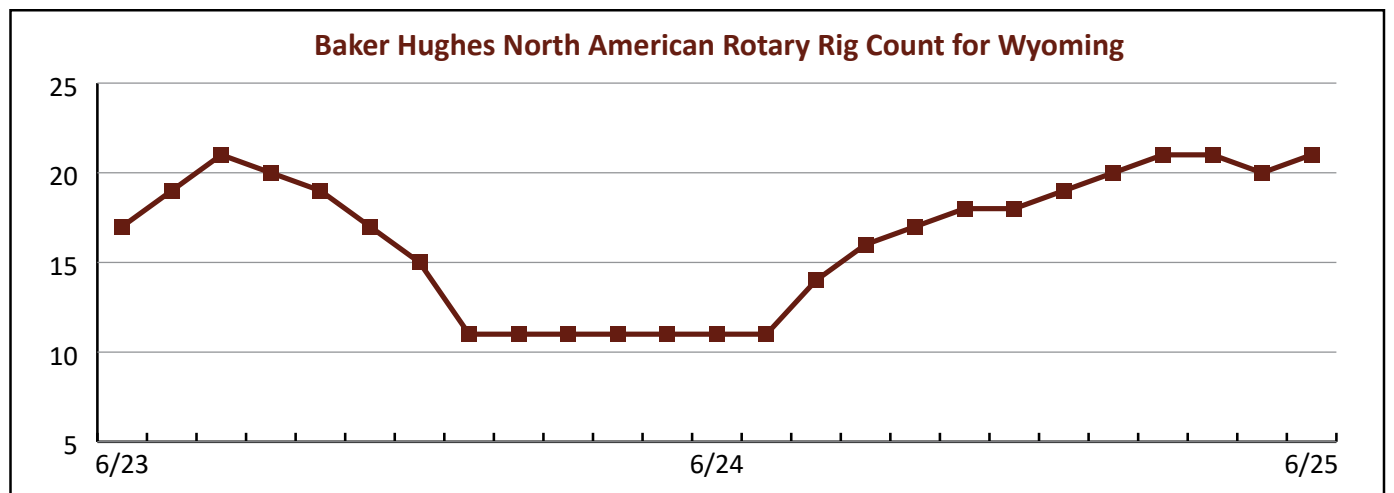
by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

The number of building permits issued for new single family homes in Wyoming rose 19.5% from a year earlier.

	Jun 2025 (p)	May 2025 (r)	Jun 2024 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	305,400	298,600	301,100	2.3	1.4
Wyoming State Government	15,100	15,700	14,400	-3.8	4.9
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	50,000	49,200	49,400	1.6	1.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,900	40,500	41,100	1.0	-0.5
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,703,000	8,501,000	8,194,000	2.4	6.2
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	654,000	352,000	369,000	85.8	77.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,659,000	4,425,000	4,421,000	5.3	5.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	7,182	7,867	5,997	-8.7	19.8
Benefits Paid	\$3,655,505	\$4,052,612	\$2,889,993	-9.8	26.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$508.98	\$515.14	\$481.91	-1.2	5.6
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	322.6	321.5	314.2	0.3	2.7
Food & Beverages	336.6	335.7	327.1	0.3	2.9
Housing	347.6	345.9	334.1	0.5	4.0
Apparel	130.8	131.2	131.5	-0.3	-0.5
Transportation	273.4	272.9	273.6	0.2	-0.1
Medical Care	581.0	578.3	565.3	0.5	2.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	141.0	140.6	138.1	0.2	2.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	146.6	146.4	145.9	0.1	0.5
Other Goods & Services	580.5	578.0	559.7	0.4	3.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	260.2	258.5	255.9	0.6	1.7
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	168	204	143	-17.6	17.5
Valuation	\$65,243,000	\$72,682,000	\$53,842,000	-10.2	21.2
Single Family Homes	153	188	128	-18.6	19.5
Valuation	\$63,603,000	\$70,958,000	\$51,659,000	-10.4	23.1
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	17	37	22	-54.1	-22.7
Valuation	\$5,220,000	\$7,594,000	\$6,690,000	-31.3	-22.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	37	41	25	-9.8	48.0
Valuation	\$7,063,000	\$7,837,000	\$5,050,000	-9.9	39.9
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	21	20	11	5.0	90.9

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From May to June, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2025	May 2025	Jun 2024	Jun 2025	May 2025	Jun 2024	Jun 2025	May 2025	Jun 2024	Jun 2025	May 2025	Jun 2024
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	45,367	43,861	46,864	43,536	42,362	45,280	1,831	1,499	1,584	4.0	3.4	3.4
Big Horn	5,165	5,030	5,342	4,920	4,835	5,138	245	195	204	4.7	3.9	3.8
Fremont	17,916	17,605	18,351	17,131	16,973	17,666	785	632	685	4.4	3.6	3.7
Hot Springs	2,328	2,281	2,430	2,238	2,207	2,358	90	74	72	3.9	3.2	3.0
Park	15,972	15,057	16,632	15,420	14,586	16,139	552	471	493	3.5	3.1	3.0
Washakie	3,986	3,888	4,109	3,827	3,761	3,979	159	127	130	4.0	3.3	3.2
NORTHEAST	51,496	51,060	53,053	49,700	49,521	51,442	1,796	1,539	1,611	3.5	3.0	3.0
Campbell	23,621	23,635	24,500	22,755	22,913	23,740	866	722	760	3.7	3.1	3.1
Crook	4,112	4,029	4,252	4,000	3,927	4,150	112	102	102	2.7	2.5	2.4
Johnson	4,641	4,438	4,848	4,502	4,324	4,706	139	114	142	3.0	2.6	2.9
Sheridan	15,906	15,732	16,157	15,335	15,233	15,656	571	499	501	3.6	3.2	3.1
Weston	3,216	3,226	3,296	3,108	3,124	3,190	108	102	106	3.4	3.2	3.2
SOUTHWEST	63,007	60,456	64,411	60,830	58,516	62,614	2,177	1,940	1,797	3.5	3.2	2.8
Lincoln	11,055	10,544	11,344	10,707	10,248	11,040	348	296	304	3.1	2.8	2.7
Sublette	4,557	4,411	4,569	4,399	4,279	4,440	158	132	129	3.5	3.0	2.8
Sweetwater	19,685	19,768	20,342	18,835	19,078	19,650	850	690	692	4.3	3.5	3.4
Teton	17,701	15,640	17,948	17,295	15,171	17,606	406	469	342	2.3	3.0	1.9
Uinta	10,009	10,093	10,208	9,594	9,740	9,878	415	353	330	4.1	3.5	3.2
SOUTHEAST	79,846	80,272	80,369	76,885	77,784	77,756	2,961	2,488	2,613	3.7	3.1	3.3
Albany	21,713	22,590	21,229	20,966	21,994	20,576	747	596	653	3.4	2.6	3.1
Goshen	5,529	5,513	5,715	5,301	5,333	5,541	228	180	174	4.1	3.3	3.0
Laramie	48,091	47,749	48,753	46,295	46,207	47,118	1,796	1,542	1,635	3.7	3.2	3.4
Niobrara	925	905	967	891	872	941	34	33	26	3.7	3.6	2.7
Platte	3,588	3,515	3,705	3,432	3,378	3,580	156	137	125	4.3	3.9	3.4
CENTRAL	53,971	53,422	55,603	51,877	51,698	53,804	2,094	1,724	1,799	3.9	3.2	3.2
Carbon	6,363	6,123	6,694	6,087	5,908	6,462	276	215	232	4.3	3.5	3.5
Converse	6,555	6,480	6,827	6,299	6,278	6,610	256	202	217	3.9	3.1	3.2
Natrona	41,053	40,819	42,082	39,491	39,512	40,732	1,562	1,307	1,350	3.8	3.2	3.2
STATEWIDE	293,690	289,068	300,297	282,831	279,880	290,895	10,859	9,188	9,402	3.7	3.2	3.1
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.3	3.3	3.2
U.S.										4.4	4.0	4.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.2	4.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2025. Run Date 07/2025.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

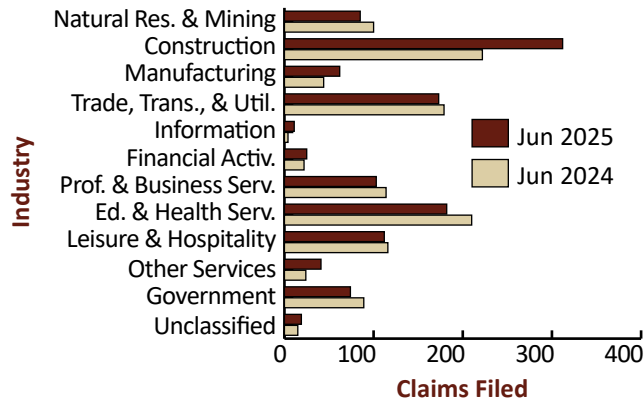
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

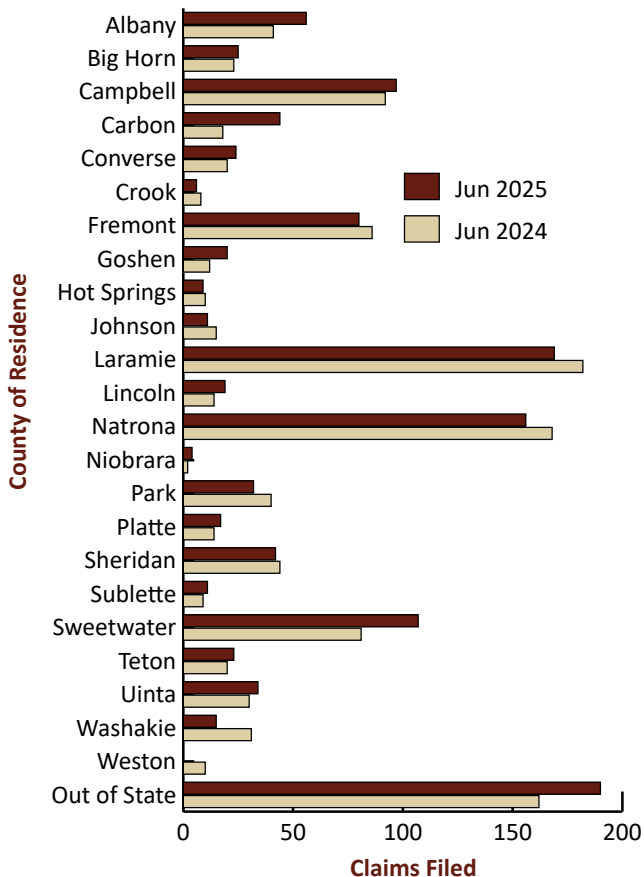
by: **Laura Yetter, Senior Economist**

There were 1,206 initial claims in June 2025, up 60 (or 5.2%) from June 2024.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2025



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2025



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 25	May 25	Jun 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,206	1,190	1,146	1.3	5.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	461	414	368	11.4	25.3
Natural Resources & Mining	85	89	100	-4.5	-15.0
Mining	77	85	97	-9.4	-20.6
Construction	312	282	222	10.6	40.5
Manufacturing	62	42	44	47.6	40.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	651	673	673	-3.3	-3.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	173	179	179	-3.4	-3.4
Wholesale Trade	31	35	24	-11.4	29.2
Retail Trade	79	85	103	-7.1	-23.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62	58	50	6.9	24.0
Information	11	6	4	83.3	175.0
Financial Activities	25	29	22	-13.8	13.6
Professional & Business Services	103	113	114	-8.8	-9.6
Educational & Health Services	182	153	210	19.0	-13.3
Leisure & Hospitality	112	159	116	-29.6	-3.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	41	31	24	32.3	70.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	74	81	89	-8.6	-16.9
Federal Government	14	4	11	250.0	27.3
State Government	3	16	6	-81.3	-50.0
Local Government	57	60	71	-5.0	-19.7
Local Education	25	18	30	38.9	-16.7
UNCLASSIFIED	19	21	15	-9.5	26.7

Laramie County

Total Claims Filed	169	168	182	0.6	-7.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	54	57	45	-5.3	20.0
Construction	44	49	32	-10.2	37.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	100	98	124	2.0	-19.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	29	29	35	0.0	-17.1
Financial Activities	9	5	5	80.0	80.0
Professional & Business Services	22	22	32	0.0	-31.3
Educational & Health Services	16	18	29	-11.1	-44.8
Leisure & Hospitality	16	15	17	6.7	-5.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	10	9	-40.0	-33.3

Natrona County

Total Claims Filed	156	190	168	-17.9	-7.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	46	63	57	-27.0	-19.3
Construction	33	42	28	-21.4	17.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	106	117	103	-9.4	2.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	27	30	31	-10.0	-12.9
Financial Activities	5	3	3	66.7	66.7
Professional & Business Services	12	16	8	-25.0	50.0
Educational & Health Services	27	36	45	-25.0	-40.0
Leisure & Hospitality	20	24	6	-16.7	233.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	7	6	-57.1	-50.0

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

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

The full UI claims report for June 2025 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0625_UI.pdf.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

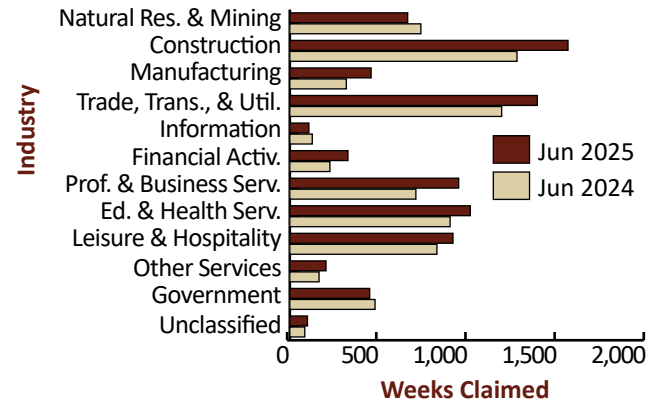
by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 7,027 in June 2024 to 8,128 in June 2025 (1,101, or 15.7%).

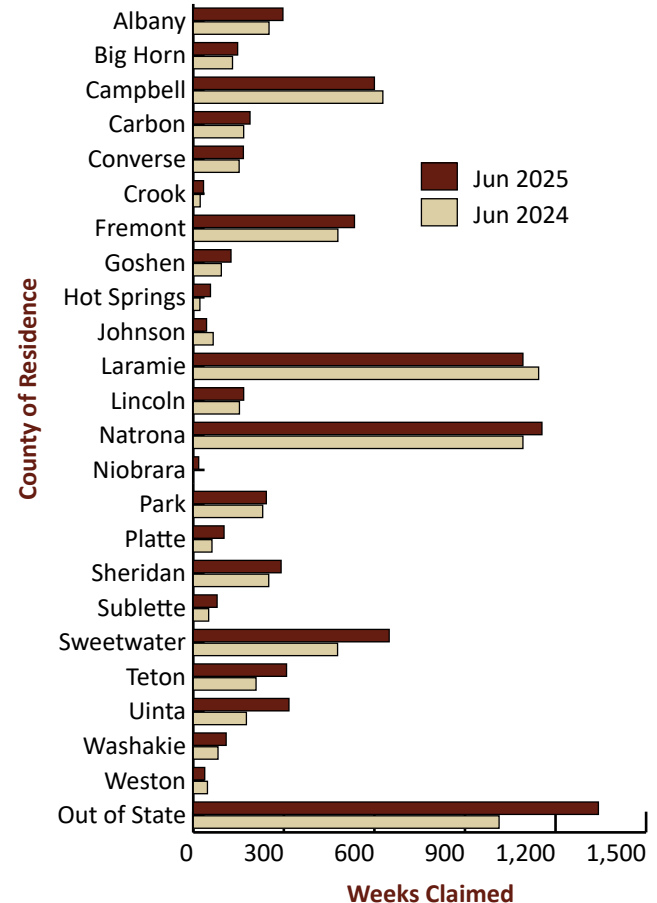
Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 25	May 25	Jun 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	8,128	8,847	7,027	-8.1	15.7
Total Unique Claimants	2,864	3,195	2,489	-10.4	15.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,679	2,846	2,326	-5.9	15.2
Natural Resources & Mining	661	696	735	-5.0	-10.1
Mining	624	660	690	-5.5	-9.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	34	37	56	-8.1	-39.3
Construction	1,560	1,645	1,274	-5.2	22.4
Manufacturing	456	505	317	-9.7	43.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,901	5,454	4,138	-10.1	18.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,388	1,452	1,188	-4.4	16.8
Wholesale Trade	276	253	217	9.1	27.2
Retail Trade	676	753	634	-10.2	6.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	436	445	336	-2.0	29.8
Information	107	125	126	-14.4	-15.1
Financial Activities	326	300	225	8.7	44.9
Professional & Business Services	947	980	707	-3.4	33.9
Educational & Health Services	1,012	697	899	45.2	12.6
Leisure & Hospitality	915	1,713	825	-46.6	10.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	203	184	164	10.3	23.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	448	424	478	5.7	-6.3
Federal Government	43	83	56	-48.2	-23.2
State Government	56	54	74	3.7	-24.3
Local Government	348	286	347	21.7	0.3
Local Education	74	47	73	57.4	1.4
UNCLASSIFIED	99	121	84	-18.2	17.9
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,092	1,184	1,144	-7.8	-4.5
Total Unique Claimants	397	424	412	-6.4	-3.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	227	246	267	-7.7	-15.0
Construction	177	198	199	-10.6	-11.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	777	856	785	-9.2	-1.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	234	269	250	-13.0	-6.4
Financial Activities	90	83	53	8.4	69.8
Professional & Business Services	180	216	179	-16.7	0.6
Educational & Health Services	130	162	120	-19.8	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	95	76	105	25.0	-9.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	51	49	59	4.1	-13.6
UNCLASSIFIED	35	31	31	12.9	12.9
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,155	1,126	1,092	2.6	5.8
Total Unique Claimants	402	424	375	-5.2	7.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	356	395	326	-9.9	9.2
Construction	147	194	125	-24.2	17.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	766	706	714	8.5	7.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	280	306	217	-8.5	29.0
Financial Activities	47	46	54	2.2	-13.0
Professional & Business Services	111	116	108	-4.3	2.8
Educational & Health Services	164	90	206	82.2	-20.4
Leisure & Hospitality	111	106	93	4.7	19.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22	20	46	10.0	-52.2
UNCLASSIFIED	9	4	4	125.0	125.0

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

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2025



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2025



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

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