

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

Tracking Youth into Wyoming's Labor Market: 2025 Update

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The departure of young workers is a topic of major interest to Wyoming residents, policymakers, educators, training providers, employers, jobseekers, and others. This article updates prior research looking at just how many high school seniors were found working in Wyoming up to 10 years after their senior year. In addition, a related article on page 10 of this issue of Trends looks at the departure of millennials from Wyoming's workforce.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has published a variety of articles and datasets that track the state's youth into the labor market. Most recently, "Another Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's High School Seniors Into Post-secondary Education and the Labor Market" (Glover and Moore, 2021) followed seniors in Wyoming's secondary educational system into post-secondary education and the labor force over the course of a decade.

This article continues the research published in "Another Decade Later" by tracking high school seniors from 2010/2011 to 2023/2024 into Wyoming's labor market. This article does not include

data on postsecondary education, which is conducted by the Statewide Longitudinal Education Data System (SLEDs) program.

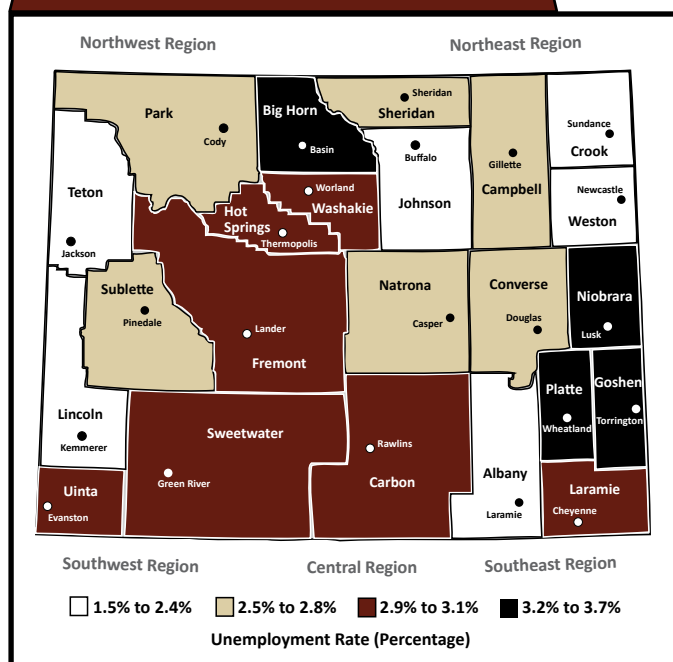
The current research examines 14 senior cohorts as identified from the Wyoming Department of Education (WDE) enrollment records captured in the WDE684 data. The WDE684 file contains data about the students but does not include social security numbers (SSN), which are needed to match the seniors to Wyoming's Wage Records database. Data for 18-year-old high school seniors in the WDE684 were linked to other R&P data to obtain an SSN. The data were matched on first name, last name, sex, and date of

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- From 2014 to 2024, the number of millennials working in Wyoming declined by 19.0%, or nearly one in five. ... page 10
- In August 2025, initial Unemployment Insurance claims increased by 21.4% over the year, while continued claims increased by 18.5%. ... page 22

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

birth. R&P matched 89.9% of the seniors to an SSN (see Table 1).

The calculations presented in this article were prepared by R&P and may differ from those by the WDE.

The WDE684 data were then matched to wage records on the SSN. The wage records were aggregated to one record per school year. For example, the 2010/11 school year comprised third and fourth quarter 2010 and first and second quarter 2011. The *primary industry* (the industry paying the most wages) and

total wages were assigned for each SSN and school year.

The number of seniors working in Wyoming tended to be highest during their senior year, and then decreased each following year (see Table 2, page 4). The *senior year participation rate* (number of seniors working divided by the total number of seniors) ranged from 72.4% for 2023/24 to 75.6% for 2014/15, with an average of 73.8% across all 14 cohorts.

A *five-year retention rate* of seniors (number of seniors working in Wyoming five years after their senior year divided by

the original total number of seniors) was available for 10 cohorts (2010/11 to 2019/20). The five-year retention rate ranged from a low of 53.5% for 2018/19 and 2019/20 to 57.9% for 2010/11. The average five-year retention rate for all 10 cohorts was 55.1%.

The *10-year retention rate* was calculated by dividing the number of seniors working in Wyoming 10 years after their senior year by the original total number of seniors, and was available for five cohorts (2010/11 to 2014/15). The highest 10-year retention rate was 47.3% for 2012/13, and the lowest was 45.0% for 2014/15. The average 10-year retention rate was 46.1%.

As illustrated in Figure 1 (see page 5), all 14 cohorts followed the same general pattern: they peaked during the senior year and then decreased each year after. For example, 73.4% of 2010/11 high school seniors worked in Wyoming, which then fell to 70.8% the next year. Of the 2023 seniors, 72.4% worked in Wyoming, which then decreased to 67.5% the next year.

Table 3 (see page 6) is similar to Table 2, but

Table 1: Wyoming Department of Education WISER IDs Matched to Social Security Numbers, 2010/11 to 2023/24

School Year	WISER IDs	Social Security Numbers	% Matched	No SSN Match
2010/11	6,339	5,738	90.5	601
2011/12	6,331	5,717	90.3	614
2012/13	6,256	5,654	90.4	602
2013/14	6,105	5,554	91.0	551
2014/15	6,212	5,629	90.6	583
2015/16	6,259	5,662	90.5	597
2016/17	6,374	5,767	90.5	607
2017/18	6,409	5,800	90.5	609
2018/19	6,458	5,777	89.5	681
2019/20	6,522	5,799	88.9	723
2020/21	6,428	5,747	89.4	681
2021/22	6,584	5,942	90.2	642
2022/23	6,565	5,871	89.4	694
2023/24	6,742	5,885	87.3	857
Total	89,584	80,542	89.9	9,042

Source: Custom extract from WDE684 file linked to R&P administrative data.
Revised by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/16/25.

adds high school graduation status. The average labor force participation rate during the senior year for 2010/11 to 2023/24 for graduates was 77.0%, compared to 45.4% for non-graduates. The average five-year participation rate was 57.2% for graduates and 36.9% for non-graduates. The average 10-year participation rate was 47.7% for graduates and 32.6% for non-graduates. The low retention rate for non-graduates could be

because the senior left the state before graduation.

The average annual wages of graduates and non-graduates working in Wyoming are shown in Table 4 (see page 7) and are adjusted to the 2024 Consumer Price Index (CPI). During each year beginning with the senior year, graduates had higher wages than non-graduates from all cohorts. By the 10th year after graduation,

Table 2: Number and Percent of Wyoming High School Seniors Found Working in Wyoming by Year Following Their Senior Year, 2010/11 to 2023/24

		Year Following Senior Year (and Typical Age)											
Senior Year	Cohort	Total Seniors	+00 (18)	+01 (19)	+02 (20)	+03 (21)	+04 (22)	+05 (23)	+06 (24)	+07 (25)	+08 (26)	+09 (27)	+10 (28)
2010/11	N	6,339	4,650	4,488	4,239	4,059	3,861	3,669	3,431	3,269	3,186	3,098	2,957
	%	100.0	73.4	70.8	66.9	64.0	60.9	57.9	54.1	51.6	50.3	48.9	46.6
2011/12	N	6,331	4,643	4,434	4,139	3,976	3,766	3,499	3,291	3,179	3,016	2,925	2,889
	%	100.0	73.3	70.0	65.4	62.8	59.5	55.3	52.0	50.2	47.6	46.2	45.6
2012/13	N	6,256	4,637	4,392	4,219	4,004	3,748	3,533	3,358	3,225	3,088	3,016	2,961
	%	100.0	74.1	70.2	67.4	64.0	59.9	56.5	53.7	51.6	49.4	48.2	47.3
2013/14	N	6,105	4,579	4,301	4,035	3,759	3,602	3,413	3,209	3,096	2,974	2,871	2,793
	%	100.0	75.0	70.5	66.1	61.6	59.0	55.9	52.6	50.7	48.7	47.0	45.7
2014/15	N	6,212	4,694	4,360	4,016	3,826	3,632	3,459	3,259	3,127	2,967	2,864	2,797
	%	100.0	75.6	70.2	64.6	61.6	58.5	55.7	52.5	50.3	47.8	46.1	45.0
2015/16	N	6,259	4,570	4,251	4,074	3,876	3,645	3,421	3,278	3,091	2,950	2,847	
	%	100.0	73.0	67.9	65.1	61.9	58.2	54.7	52.4	49.4	47.1	45.5	
2016/17	N	6,374	4,664	4,427	4,204	3,956	3,727	3,465	3,232	3,058	2,968		
	%	100.0	73.2	69.5	66.0	62.1	58.5	54.4	50.7	48.0	46.6		
2017/18	N	6,409	4,722	4,497	4,238	3,981	3,729	3,465	3,270	3,139			
	%	100.0	73.7	70.2	66.1	62.1	58.2	54.1	51.0	49.0			
2018/19	N	6,458	4,774	4,408	4,102	3,925	3,670	3,453	3,270				
	%	100.0	73.9	68.3	63.5	60.8	56.8	53.5	50.6				
2019/20	N	6,522	4,734	4,428	4,208	3,939	3,717	3,492					
	%	100.0	72.6	67.9	64.5	60.4	57.0	53.5					
2020/21	N	6,428	4,738	4,414	4,158	3,886	3,700						
	%	100.0	73.7	68.7	64.7	60.5	57.6						
2021/22	N	6,584	4,935	4,551	4,257	3,983							
	%	100.0	75.0	69.1	64.7	60.5							
2022/23	N	6,565	4,897	4,496	4,226								
	%	100.0	74.6	68.5	64.4								
2023/24	N	6,742	4,883	4,554									
	%	100.0	72.4	67.5									
Minimum			72.4	67.5	63.5	60.4	56.8	53.5	50.6	48.0	46.6	45.5	45.0
Maximum			75.6	70.8	67.4	64.0	60.9	57.9	54.1	51.6	50.3	48.9	47.3
Average			73.8	69.2	65.3	61.9	58.5	55.1	52.2	50.1	48.2	47.0	46.1

Source: Custom extract from WDE684 file linked to R&P administrative data.

Revised by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/16/25.

the average annual wage for graduates was \$51,493, compared to \$38,562 for non-graduates.

Figure 2 (see page 8) shows the percent distribution of the 2014/15 cohort by

industry in their senior year and 10 years later. During their senior year, there was a high concentration of employment in industries like leisure & hospitality (29.5%) and retail trade (23.0%). For those still working in Wyoming 10 years later,

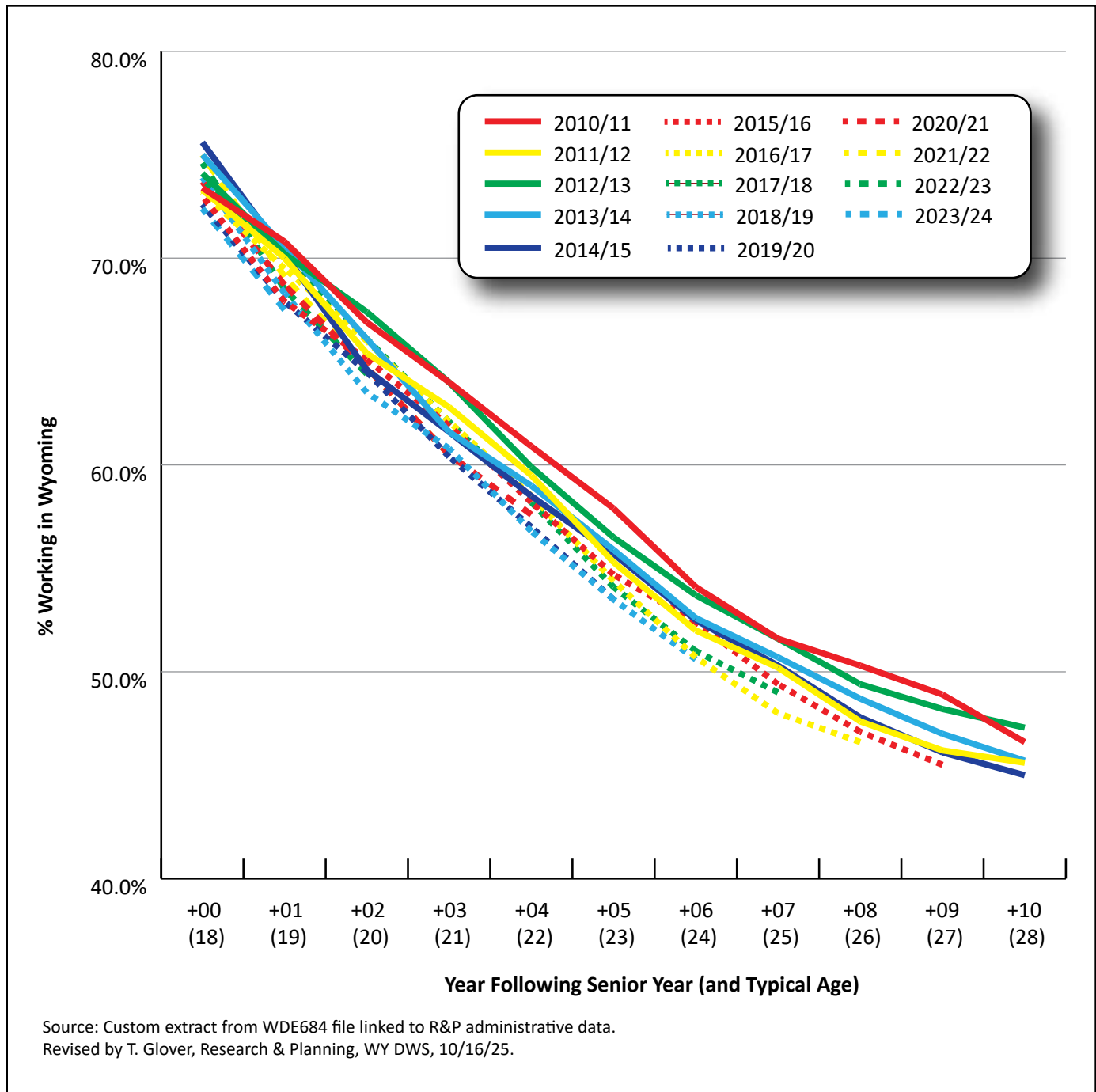


Figure 1: Percent of Wyoming High School Seniors Found Working in Wyoming by Year Following Senior Year, 2010/11 to 2023/24

employment was more evenly distributed, with more of a concentration in health care & social assistance (15.4%).

The 10-year retention rates varied by school district. Table 5 (see page 9) shows the total number of 2014/15 seniors by the county in which their school district was located, along with the percentage working

their senior year and 10 years later. During the senior year, Platte County had the highest participation rate (82.5%), while Crook County had the lowest (64.3%). Ten years later, Converse and Platte counties had the highest participation rates (53.9% and 52.6%, respectively), while Teton and Niobrara counties had the lowest (30.4% each; see Figure 3, page 9).

Table 3: Percent of High School Seniors Found Working in Wyoming up to 10 Years Later by High School Completion Status, 2010/11 to 2023/24

Senior Year Cohort	Completed High School	Year Following Senior Year (and Typical Age)											
		N	+00 (18)	+01 (19)	+02 (20)	+03 (21)	+04 (22)	+05 (23)	+06 (24)	+07 (25)	+08 (26)	+09 (27)	+10 (28)
2010/11	Yes	5,685	76.6	73.6	69.7	66.6	63.4	60.1	56.1	53.3	51.9	50.5	48.3
	No	654	45.1	46.2	42.4	41.9	39.6	38.5	37.0	36.5	35.8	34.6	32.0
2011/12	Yes	5,628	76.7	73.2	68.2	65.5	61.9	57.3	53.8	51.9	49.1	47.7	47.1
	No	703	46.5	45.1	42.4	41.5	40.5	39.1	37.3	36.8	35.7	34.3	34.1
2012/13	Yes	5,588	77.0	72.8	69.9	66.1	61.9	58.3	55.2	53.0	51.0	49.9	48.9
	No	668	50.1	48.4	47.0	46.1	43.0	41.0	40.7	39.4	35.9	34.3	34.1
2013/14	Yes	5,518	77.6	72.9	68.4	63.4	60.8	57.4	53.7	51.9	49.9	48.3	47.0
	No	587	50.8	47.4	44.1	44.0	42.1	41.7	41.7	39.2	37.5	35.1	33.9
2014/15	Yes	5,522	78.6	73.5	67.4	64.3	61.0	58.0	54.5	52.5	49.9	48.3	47.0
	No	690	51.6	43.8	42.5	39.7	37.8	37.4	35.9	33.0	30.9	28.7	29.0
2015/16	Yes	5,638	76.3	71.2	68.3	64.8	60.9	57.3	54.6	51.2	49.0	47.2	
	No	621	42.8	38.3	35.9	35.9	34.0	30.4	32.4	33.2	30.3	29.6	
2016/17	Yes	5,699	76.3	72.0	68.4	64.3	60.5	56.3	52.6	49.8	48.3		
	No	675	46.7	48.3	45.6	43.4	41.3	37.9	35.0	32.3	32.3		
2017/18	Yes	5,785	77.0	73.3	69.0	64.8	60.8	56.2	53.1	51.1			
	No	624	42.6	41.5	39.7	36.9	34.3	34.1	32.2	29.2			
2018/19	Yes	5,806	77.1	71.2	66.5	63.4	59.2	55.6	52.5				
	No	652	45.7	41.9	37.3	37.1	35.3	34.2	34.0				
2019/20	Yes	5,877	75.8	70.9	67.3	63.1	59.5	55.6					
	No	645	43.4	40.8	38.9	35.7	34.6	34.4					
2020/21	Yes	5,864	76.7	71.5	67.3	62.7	59.7						
	No	564	42.9	39.5	37.8	36.7	35.6						
2021/22	Yes	6,026	77.5	71.5	66.7	62.5							
	No	558	47.8	43.7	42.1	38.5							
2022/23	Yes	5,988	77.4	71.0	66.8								
	No	577	45.2	42.8	39.3								
2023/24	Yes	6,052	76.8	71.6									
	No	690	33.8	32.3									
Average	Yes		77.0	72.1	68.0	64.3	60.9	57.2	54.0	51.8	49.9	48.6	47.7
	No		45.4	42.9	41.2	39.8	38.0	36.9	36.3	35.0	34.0	32.8	32.6

Source: Custom extract from WDE684 file linked to R&P administrative data.

Revised by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/16/25.

Conclusion

The departure of youth from Wyoming's labor market is nothing new. The 14 cohorts discussed in this article all followed the same general trend, with an average of 55.1% of high school seniors working in Wyoming five years later, and 46.1% working in Wyoming 10 years later.

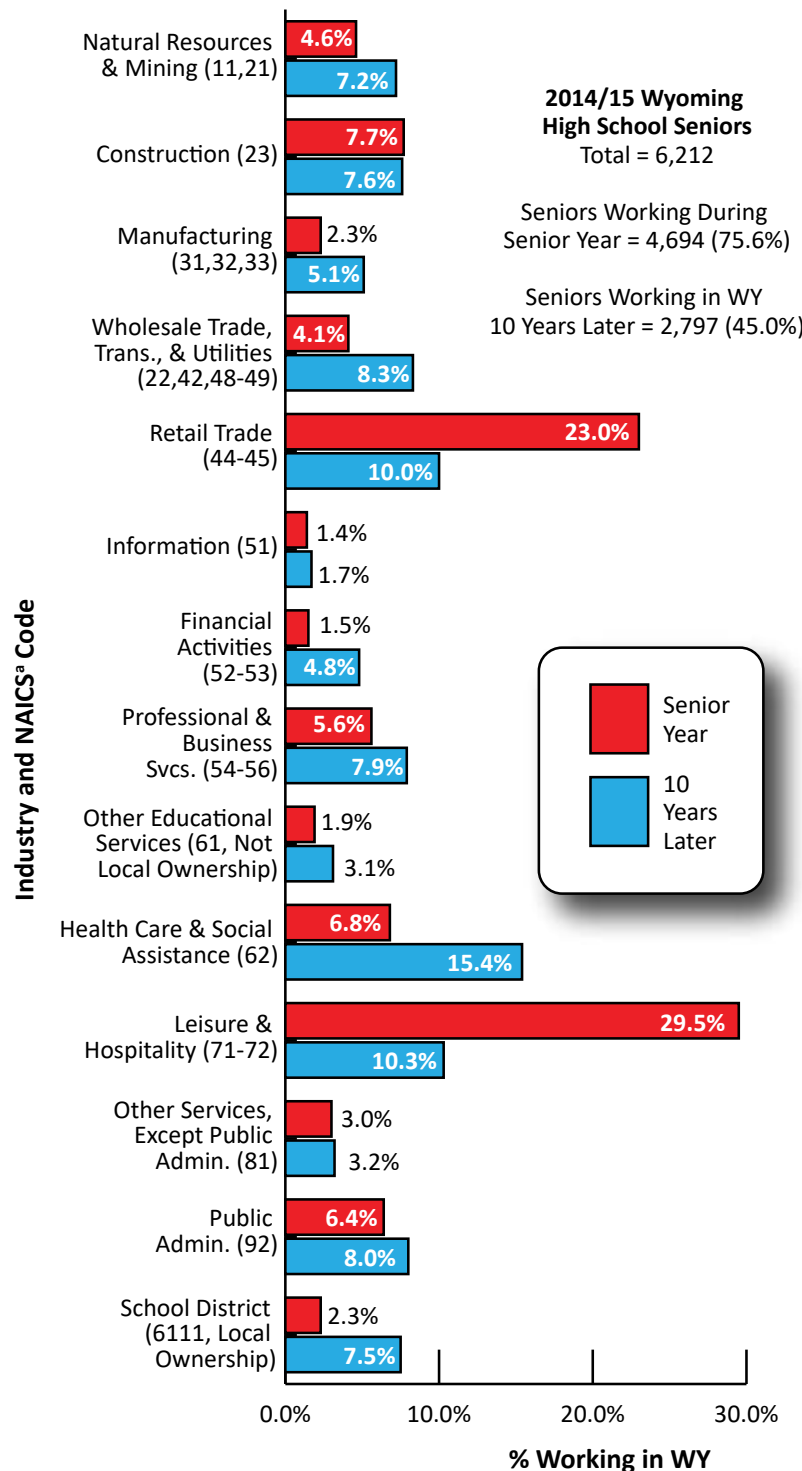
The five- and 10-year retention rates discussed in this article were similar to those presented in "A Decade Later" (Glover and Moore, 2012), which used different methodology to track students into the labor force but still found similar patterns. In "A Decade Later," Glover noted that among Wyoming 18-year-olds from 1992 to 2006, the average five- and 10-year retention rates were 55.8% and 43.8%, respectively.

Table 4: Average Annual Wage (CPI Adjusted to 2024) of High School Seniors Found Working in Wyoming up to 10 Years Later by High School Completion Status, 2010/11 to 2023/24

Senior Year Cohort	Completed High School	Year Following Senior Year (and Typical Age)											
		N	+00 (18)	+01 (19)	+02 (20)	+03 (21)	+04 (22)	+05 (23)	+06 (24)	+07 (25)	+08 (26)	+09 (27)	+10 (28)
2010/11	Yes	5,685	\$13,726	\$18,381	\$21,468	\$25,466	\$30,955	\$34,324	\$37,546	\$41,446	\$45,883	\$47,617	\$50,260
	No	654	\$13,459	\$18,840	\$20,539	\$24,148	\$28,503	\$28,862	\$29,197	\$31,346	\$36,033	\$36,832	\$36,372
2011/12	Yes	5,628	\$13,969	\$17,675	\$21,982	\$26,311	\$29,572	\$33,719	\$38,580	\$43,508	\$46,375	\$47,041	\$50,263
	No	703	\$13,276	\$17,721	\$21,745	\$26,574	\$27,621	\$28,395	\$34,036	\$35,947	\$35,797	\$35,165	\$39,849
2012/13	Yes	5,588	\$13,514	\$18,857	\$23,830	\$25,943	\$29,183	\$34,979	\$40,350	\$44,093	\$45,734	\$49,230	\$52,610
	No	668	\$13,554	\$17,845	\$21,651	\$20,150	\$22,003	\$25,878	\$30,147	\$30,995	\$30,164	\$35,417	\$36,765
2013/14	Yes	5,518	\$13,754	\$19,275	\$22,038	\$24,316	\$29,135	\$35,540	\$39,196	\$41,523	\$45,088	\$48,732	\$51,682
	No	587	\$13,265	\$18,294	\$20,480	\$21,922	\$25,880	\$30,756	\$31,334	\$30,788	\$32,998	\$38,156	\$39,410
2014/15	Yes	5,522	\$14,474	\$17,775	\$20,658	\$24,848	\$30,518	\$35,284	\$38,599	\$42,073	\$46,655	\$49,583	\$52,649
	No	690	\$15,830	\$18,485	\$20,075	\$23,819	\$26,327	\$30,833	\$28,887	\$32,337	\$37,375	\$42,808	\$40,416
2015/16	Yes	5,638	\$13,508	\$17,131	\$21,583	\$25,926	\$30,521	\$34,604	\$38,120	\$42,140	\$45,846	\$49,042	
	No	621	\$13,106	\$16,726	\$20,234	\$24,129	\$25,628	\$26,405	\$29,856	\$33,241	\$37,048	\$37,681	
2016/17	Yes	5,699	\$13,307	\$18,524	\$23,014	\$26,159	\$30,374	\$35,762	\$40,701	\$44,650	\$48,035		
	No	675	\$12,591	\$17,264	\$23,743	\$26,339	\$27,108	\$34,959	\$37,348	\$39,244	\$40,683		
2017/18	Yes	5,785	\$14,189	\$19,468	\$23,323	\$25,605	\$31,653	\$37,477	\$41,923	\$44,455			
	No	624	\$13,487	\$19,373	\$20,804	\$22,236	\$26,827	\$30,272	\$31,854	\$36,264			
2018/19	Yes	5,806	\$14,825	\$19,453	\$22,713	\$26,620	\$33,346	\$37,500	\$41,695				
	No	652	\$14,628	\$18,109	\$19,757	\$23,233	\$28,189	\$30,948	\$32,592				
2019/20	Yes	5,877	\$15,067	\$18,915	\$23,233	\$28,060	\$33,698	\$38,619					
	No	645	\$14,346	\$17,656	\$22,843	\$26,827	\$29,647	\$31,053					
2020/21	Yes	5,864	\$15,034	\$19,925	\$24,690	\$28,943	\$33,982						
	No	564	\$12,576	\$17,230	\$21,596	\$26,524	\$27,689						
2021/22	Yes	6,026	\$15,655	\$20,918	\$25,057	\$28,709							
	No	558	\$15,403	\$22,667	\$26,026	\$28,391							
2022/23	Yes	5,988	\$16,768	\$21,666	\$25,120								
	No	577	\$15,389	\$20,727	\$24,035								
2023/24	Yes	6,052	\$17,049	\$21,678									
	No	690	\$15,144	\$18,955									
Average	Yes		\$14,631	\$19,260	\$22,978	\$26,409	\$31,176	\$35,781	\$39,634	\$42,986	\$46,231	\$48,541	\$51,493
	No		\$14,004	\$18,564	\$21,810	\$24,524	\$26,857	\$29,836	\$31,695	\$33,770	\$35,728	\$37,677	\$38,562

Source: Custom extract from WDE684 file linked to R&P administrative data.

Revised by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/16/25.



^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
Source: Custom extract from WDE684 file linked to R&P administrative data.
Revised by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/16/25.

There was little variation among each cohort of high school seniors in terms of those working in Wyoming during their senior year and the five- and 10-year retention rates. For example, 73.4% of the 2010/11 class worked during their senior year, compared to 72.4% of the 2023/24 class. The five- and 10-year retention rates for the 2010/11 seniors were 57.9% and 46.6%, respectively. The 2014/15 class had similar retention rates of 55.7% and 45.0%.

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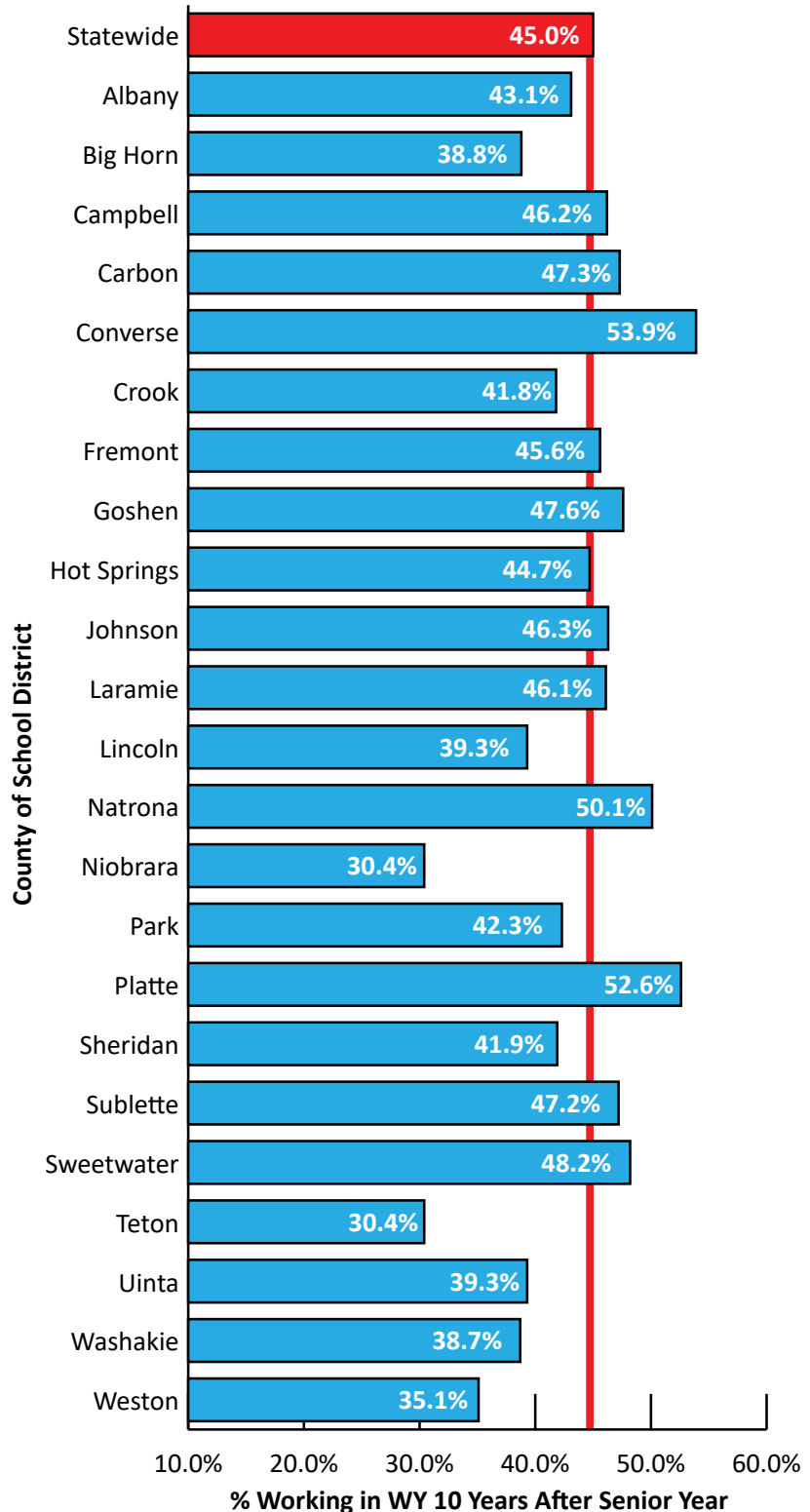
DWS. Retrieved
September 16, 2025,
from https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/Another_Decade_Later.pdf

Table 5: Number of 2014/15 High School Seniors and Percent Working in Wyoming that Year and 10 Years Later by County of School District

County of School District	Total Seniors	Working in Wyoming	
		During Senior Year	10 Years Later
Statewide	6,212	75.6	45.0
Albany	276	69.6	43.1
Big Horn	201	66.7	38.8
Campbell	541	79.7	46.2
Carbon	186	72.6	47.3
Converse	178	78.1	53.9
Crook	98	64.3	41.8
Fremont	395	73.4	45.6
Goshen	126	65.9	47.6
Hot Springs	47	72.3	44.7
Johnson	95	82.1	46.3
Laramie	948	75.0	46.1
Lincoln	224	75.4	39.3
Natrona	876	80.1	50.1
Niobrara	69	66.7	30.4
Park	307	82.1	42.3
Platte	97	82.5	52.6
Sheridan	298	80.9	41.9
Sublette	89	71.9	47.2
Sweetwater	535	78.7	48.2
Teton	148	64.9	30.4
Uinta	308	69.2	39.3
Washakie	93	75.3	38.7
Weston	77	64.9	35.1

Source: Custom extract from WDE684 file linked to R&P administrative data.

Revised by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/16/25.



Source: Custom extract from WDE684 file linked to R&P administrative data.
Revised by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/16/25.

Figure 3: Percent of 2014/15 Wyoming High School Seniors by County of School District Working in Wyoming 10 Years Later

Examining Millennials' Departure From Wyoming

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

In 2024, Wyoming had a larger population of *baby boomers* (those born between 1946 and 1964) than *millennials* (those born between 1981 and 1996; see Figure 1). Despite an exodus of millennials from Wyoming each year from 2014 to 2020, Wyoming saw a small increase in its millennial population each year from 2021 to 2024.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has published several articles on the demographics of Wyoming's population and workforce. An article titled, "Millennials continue to leave Wyoming and its labor market" was published in the September 2021 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* (Moore, 2021), and this article serves as an update by including data for 2021 through 2024.

This article focuses on Wyoming's millennial population and workforce because that generation accounts for a large proportion of prime working-age individuals. In 2024, millennials were between the ages of 28 and 43. This article looks at the change in the millennial population

and workforce from 2014 to 2024, and also includes population estimates to show how Wyoming differed from surrounding states and the U.S. in terms of millennial population growth.

Introduction

This article focuses on population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, and persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year, as prepared by R&P. Counts of persons working are 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. As noted by Bullard (2015), UI covered employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment disbursements. By linking the Wage Records database with other administrative databases, such as the driver's license file from the Wyoming Department of Transportation, R&P is able to identify demographic information and other variables at the county and

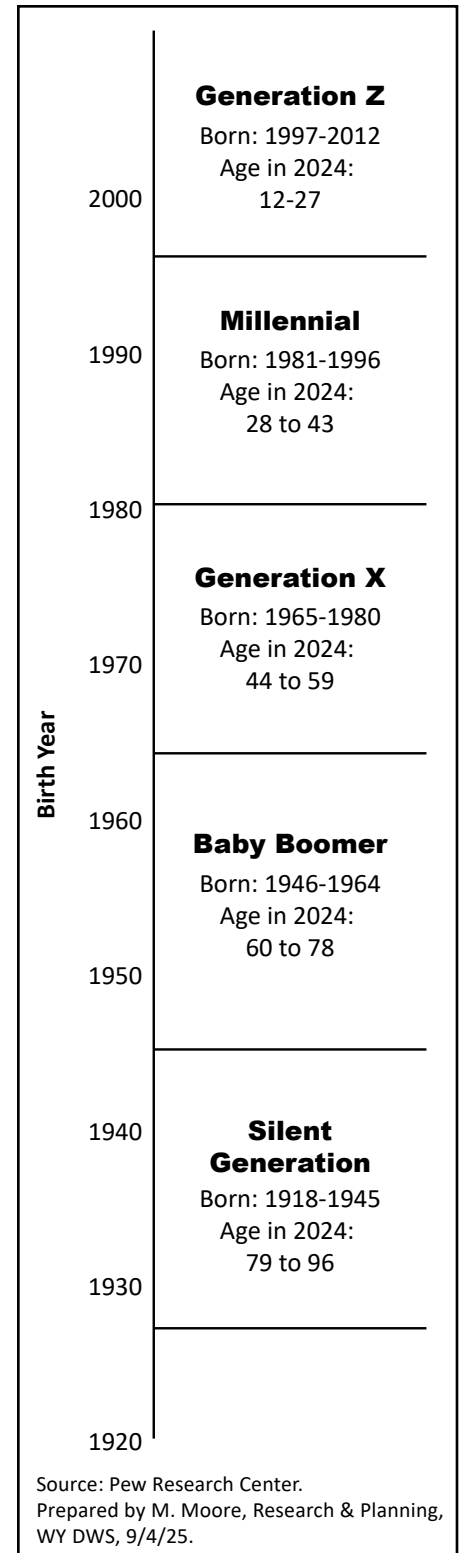


Figure 1: Defining the Generations of Wyoming's Workforce

industry levels, including number of persons working, average annual wages, average number of quarters worked, average number of employers, sex, and age.

The employment data presented in this article represent the number of persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year, not the number of jobs worked. Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time during the year from 2014 to 2024 is included in the summary counts presented in this article, regardless of the number of quarters worked. Each individual is counted only once.

Demographic employment and wage tables are available by county and industry from 2000 to 2024 at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

In order to provide additional context, this article also uses estimates compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau's single-year-of-age population estimates that were published in June 2025.

Results

Population Change

In 2019, the number of millennials in the U.S. surpassed the number of baby boomers for the first time (see Figure 2, page 12). This has continued each year since then, as the U.S. millennial population continues to grow, while the baby boomer population shrinks. In 2024, the U.S. had an estimated millennial population of 74.2 million, an increase of 3.7 million (5.2%) compared to 2014 (see Table 1, page 12).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau (Barrett, 2024), the 1.0% growth in

the U.S. population was driven by international migration, which included a large number of millennials from other countries. The decrease in the baby boomer population is the result of individuals getting older and dying.

In contrast, Wyoming's baby boomer population continued to outnumber millennials (see Table 1 and Figure 2, page 12). Wyoming had an estimated baby boomer population of 127,313 in 2024, compared to 122,585 millennials. From 2014 to 2024, Wyoming's baby boomer population declined by 12.2% (17,613 individuals), while the millennial population declined by 6.3% (8,301 individuals).

Wyoming was one of 20 states with a greater population of baby boomers than millennials in 2024. Most of Wyoming's surrounding states had a greater population of millennials than baby boomers, with the exception of Montana and South Dakota (see Figure 5, page 16).

Wyoming's millennial population peaked in 2015 with 131,281 individuals, then decreased for each of the next five years. From 2015 to 2020, Wyoming's millennial population decreased by an average of about 2,000 individuals per year. Since 2022, Wyoming's millennial population has seen moderate growth, adding an average of about 500 individuals per year.

Millennials Working in Wyoming

Over the last 10 years, the decrease in the number of millennials working in Wyoming was much greater than the decrease in the overall millennial population. As previously mentioned, Wyoming's millennial population decreased by 8,301 individuals (or 6.3%) from 2014 to 2024. During that same period, however, the decline in the number

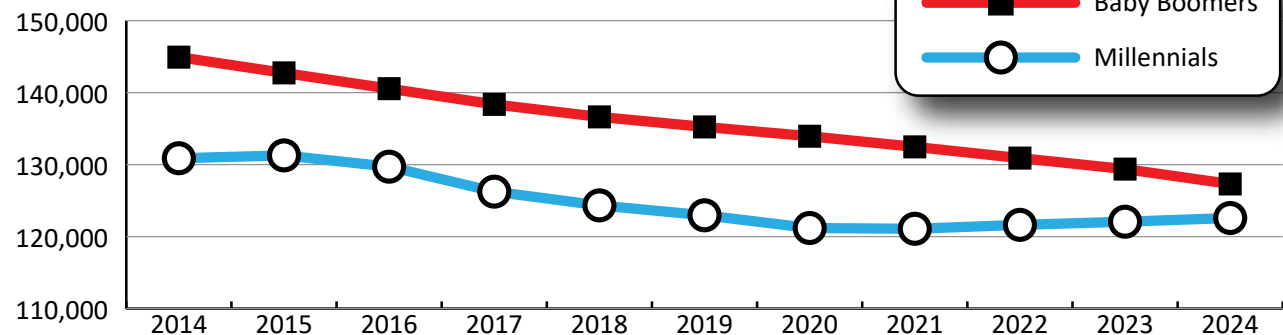
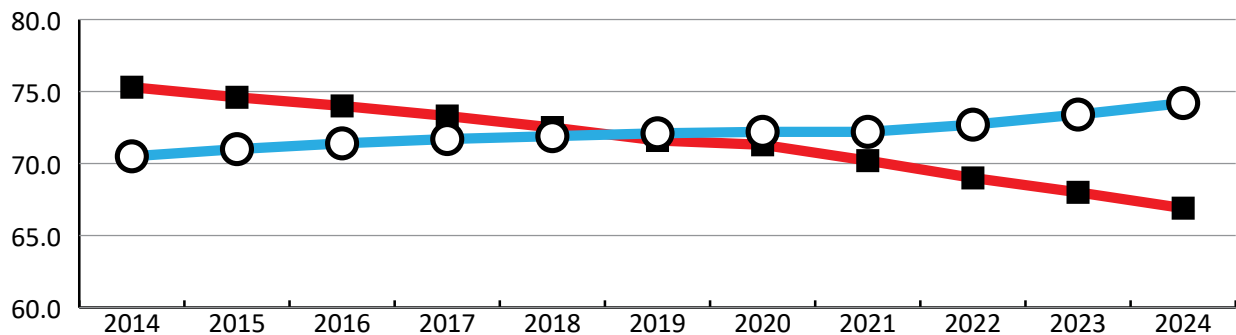
Table 1: Estimated Population of Baby Boomers and Millennials in Wyoming and the U.S., 2014-2024

Year	Wyoming		U.S. (in Millions)	
	Baby Boomers	Millennials	Baby Boomers	Millennials
2014	144,926	130,886	75.3	70.5
2015	142,741	131,281	74.6	71.0
2016	140,549	129,715	74.0	71.4
2017	138,367	126,248	73.3	71.7
2018	136,629	124,336	72.5	71.9
2019	135,235	122,960	71.6	72.1
2020	133,943	121,198	71.3	72.2
2021	132,464	121,088	70.2	72.2
2022	130,907	121,633	69.0	72.7
2023	129,379	122,071	68.0	73.4
2024	127,313	122,585	66.9	74.2
Change, N	-17,613	-8,301	-8.4	3.7
%	-12.2	-6.3	-11.1	5.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Single Year of Age Population Estimates, 2024.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/5/25.

of millennials working was much greater: 23,151, or 19.0% (see Table 2 and Figure 3, page 13).

Although Wyoming's millennial population increased during each year from 2022 to 2024, the number of millennials working in Wyoming continued to decline. In 2024, the number of millennials working in Wyoming dipped below 100,000 for the first time since 2010. Millennials were between the ages of 14 and 29 in 2010, so some of

Wyoming**U.S. (in Millions)**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Single Year of Age Population Estimates, 2024.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/5/25.

Figure 2: Estimated Population of Baby Boomers and Millennials in Wyoming and the U.S., 2014-2024

them had not even entered the workforce yet.

The greater decline in millennials working than the overall population may be an indication that some millennials continue to live in Wyoming but work elsewhere. They could be commuting to a state like Colorado or Utah for work, teleworking for an out-of-state company, or participating in ecommerce that doesn't require them to live in a particular state, or even country.

Table 2: Estimated Wyoming Millennial Population and Number of Millennials Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year, 2014-2024

Year	Population ^a			Working at Any Time ^b		
	N	Over-the-Year Change	%	N	Over-the-Year Change	%
2014	130,886	-510	-0.4	122,076	4,026	3.4
2015	131,281	395	0.3	121,148	-928	-0.8
2016	129,715	-1,566	-1.2	114,140	-7,008	-5.8
2017	126,248	-3,467	-2.7	110,704	-3,436	-3.0
2018	124,336	-1,912	-1.5	110,219	-485	-0.4
2019	122,960	-1,376	-1.1	110,547	328	0.3
2020	121,198	-1,762	-1.4	106,095	-4,452	-4.0
2021	121,088	-110	-0.1	103,385	-2,710	-2.6
2022	121,633	545	0.5	103,319	-66	-0.1
2023	122,071	438	0.4	101,760	-1,559	-1.5
2024	122,585	514	0.4	98,925	-2,835	-2.8
Change, 2014-2024		-8,301	-6.3		-23,151	-19.0

^aSource: U.S. Census Bureau Single Year of Age Population Estimates.

^bSource: Wyoming Wage Records linked to other administrative databases.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/5/25.

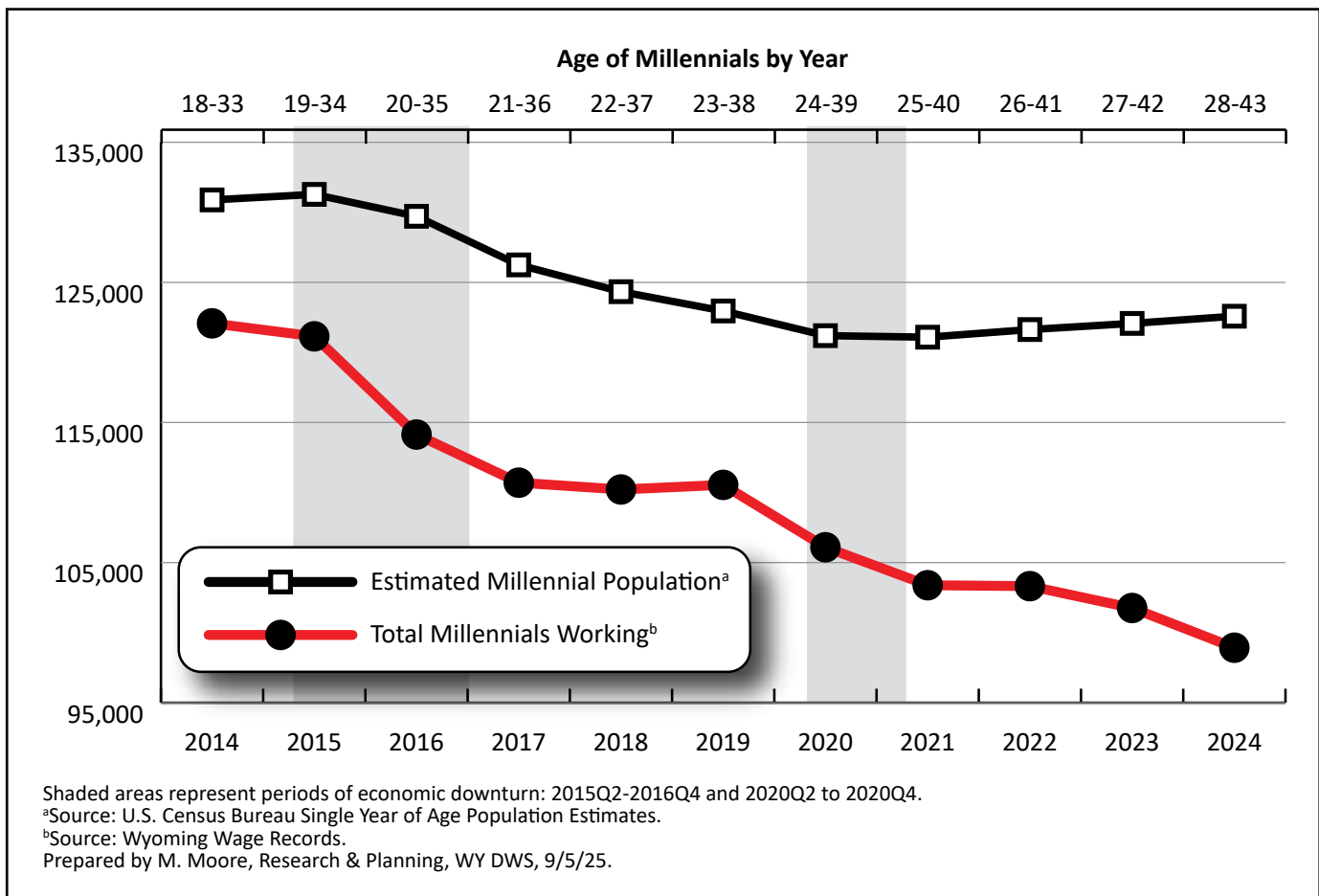


Figure 3: Wyoming Millennial Population and Total Number of Millennials Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year, 2014-2024

Wyoming's economic downturn that lasted from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to fourth quarter 2016 (2016Q4) appears to have played a role in millennials' departure from Wyoming and its workforce. R&P defines an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year declines in average monthly employment and total wages, based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

The prolonged economic downturn from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 was preceded by a decline in the prices of and demand for Wyoming's energy resources, and resulted from the "substantial decline in the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal" (Gallagher, 2016). From 2015Q1 to 2017Q1, Wyoming lost 16,504 jobs, a decline of 5.9%. Wyoming's mining sector lost 7,842 jobs, or nearly one-third (29.6%)

of its total jobs (Research & Planning, 2025).

Wyoming's 2015-2016 economic downturn was different from other downturns in that it was unique to Wyoming and other states reliant on mining jobs, particularly coal. For example, the prior downturn occurred from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 during a period that coincided with the national Great Recession, when all states lost jobs (see Figure 4). However, while Wyoming lost thousands of jobs in 2015 and 2016, all surrounding states were experiencing substantial economic growth, and so was much of the country.

Prior research from R&P has demonstrated how younger individuals (especially males) are most likely to lose their jobs during periods of economic downturn (Harris, 2013, and Moore, 2017). When the economic downturn began in

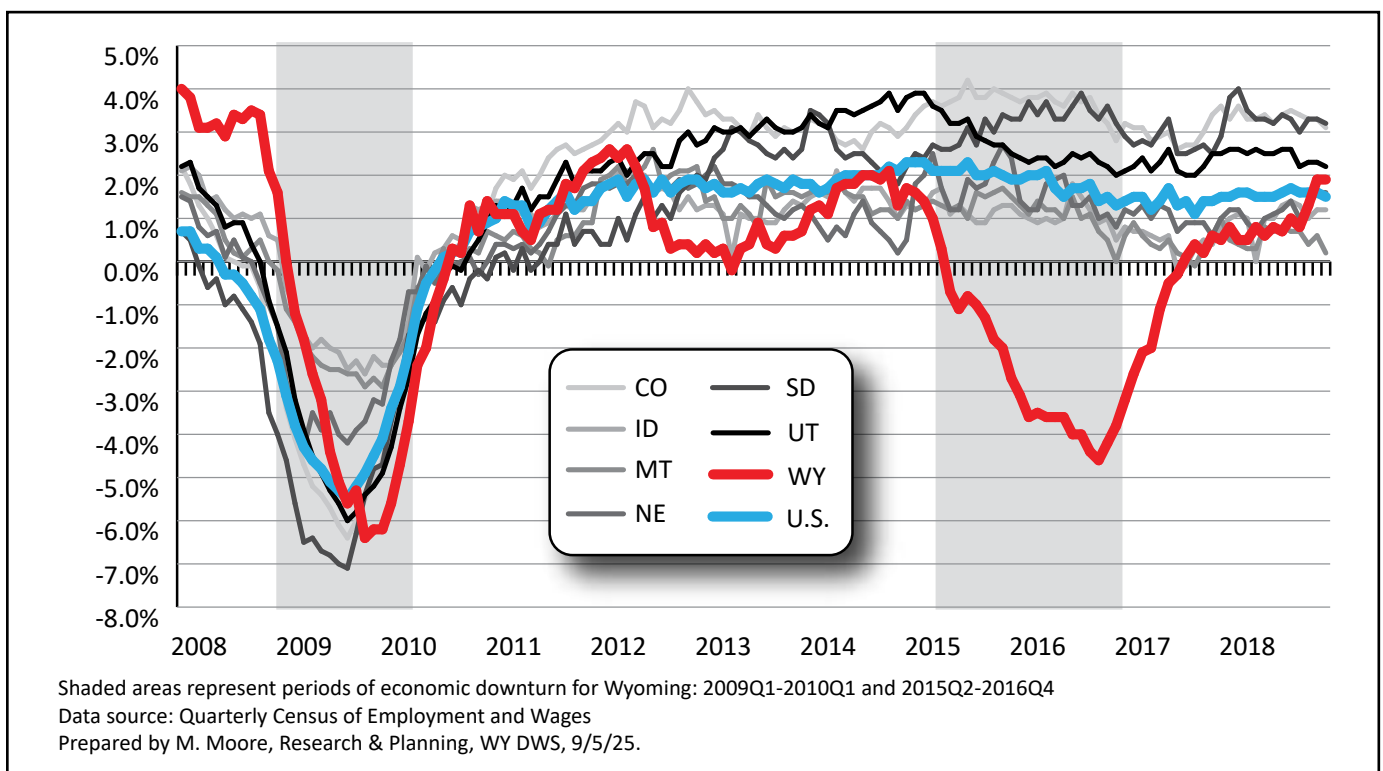


Figure 4: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Employment for the U.S., Wyoming, and Surrounding States, 2008-2018

2015, millennials were between the ages of 19 and 34, so they likely were among those who lost their jobs. From 2014 to 2017, the number of millennials working in Wyoming decreased by 11,372, or 9.3%.

Given the economic growth of Wyoming's surrounding states in 2015 to 2016, it is possible that many working-age Wyoming millennials who lost their jobs were able to find work in another state, and did not return. This could be a topic of future research for R&P.

Conclusion

The departure of Wyoming's youth is not new, as young adults regularly move to other areas for new experiences. As discussed in the related article on page 1 of this issue of *Trends*, an average of 55.1% of high school seniors from any given year beginning in 2010/11 were still found working in Wyoming five years later; this proportion dropped to 46.1% 10 years after their senior year. Despite two economic downturns between 2010/11 and 2023/24, there was little variation in retention rates between each senior class.

Wyoming's economic downturn of 2015-2016 appears to have been a turning point for some millennials. Young workers are often the most likely to lose their jobs during an economic downturn, and in 2015, millennials were between the ages of 19 and 34. From 2014 to 2024, the number of millennials working in Wyoming decreased by 19.0%, even though the overall millennial population decreased by only 6.3%. It is possible that some millennials living in Wyoming may be commuting or teleworking for an employer in another state.

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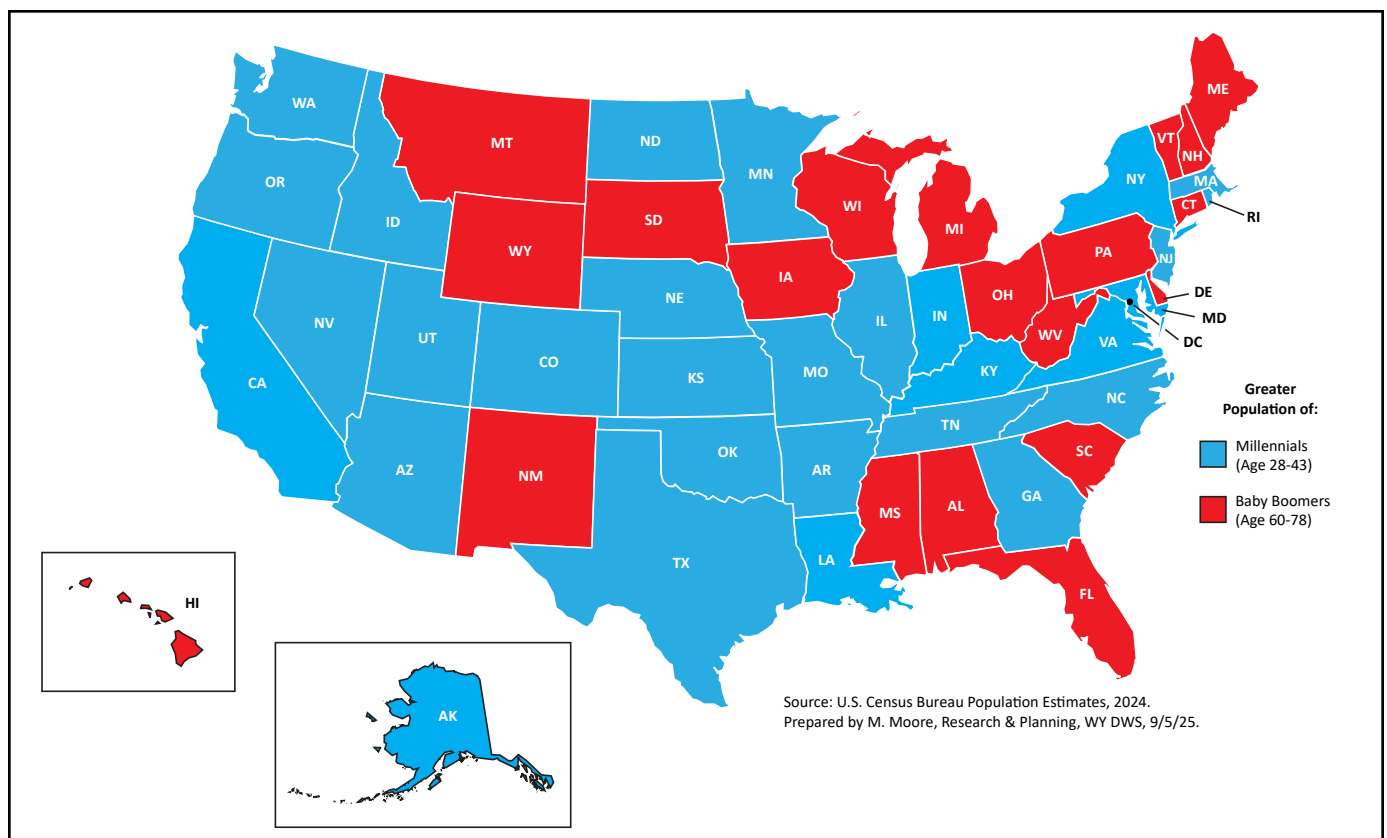


Figure 5: States with Greater Populations of Baby Boomers (Red) and Millennials (Blue), 2024

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.2% in August 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 fell from 3.3% in July to 3.2% in August. Wyoming's unemployment rate is slightly lower than its August 2024 level of 3.4% and much lower than the current U.S. rate of 4.3%.

From July to August, most county unemployment rates changed very little. Unemployment rates fell in Sweetwater (down from 3.5% to 3.1%), Fremont (down from 3.5% to 3.1%), and Campbell (down from 2.9% to 2.5%) counties, while unemployment rates rose in Platte (up from 3.3% to 3.7%) and Goshen (up from 2.9% to 3.2%) counties.

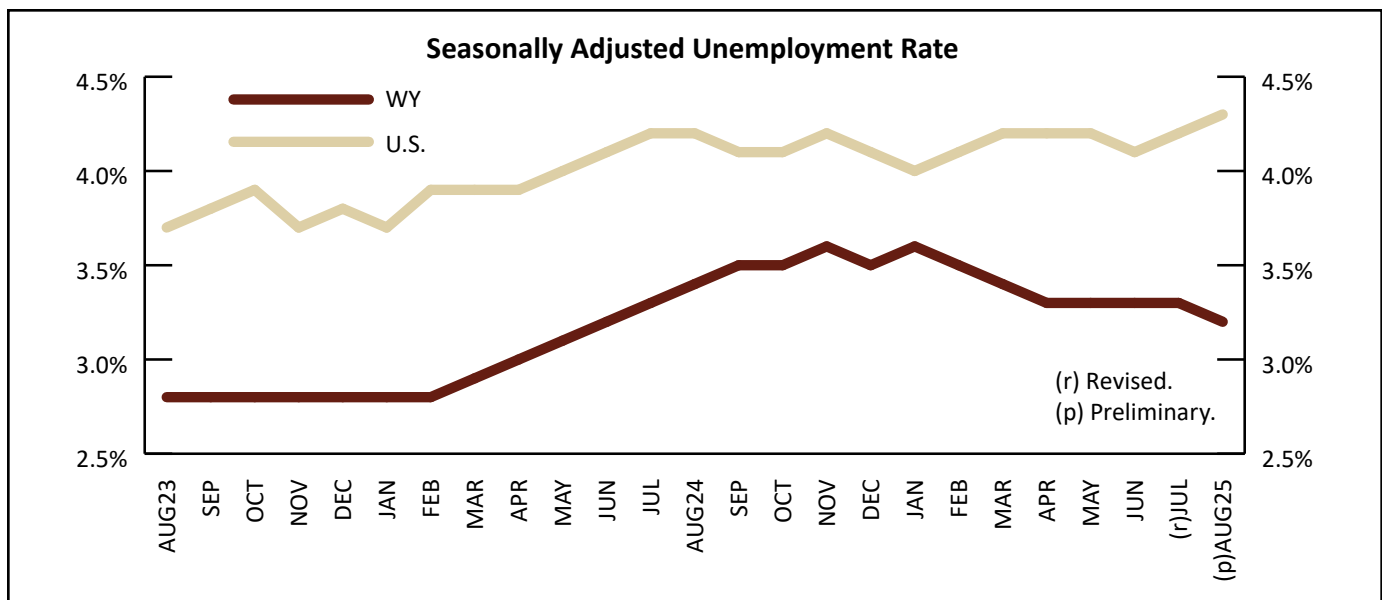
From August 2024 to August 2025, unemployment rates fell in 20 counties,

rose in two counties, and remained unchanged in Uinta County (3.1%). The largest decreases occurred in Johnson (down from 2.9% to 2.1%), Weston (down from 3.0% to 2.4%), and Lincoln (down from 2.7% to 2.1%) counties. The two areas where unemployment rates increased were Hot Springs County (up from 2.8% to 3.0%) and Niobrara County (up from 3.2% to 3.4%).

In August, the highest unemployment rates were found in Platte County at 3.7%, Big Horn County at 3.5%, and Niobrara County at 3.4%. The lowest rates were reported in Teton County at 1.5%, Lincoln County at 2.1%, and Johnson County at 2.1%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 300,900 in August 2024 to 302,100 in August 2025, an increase of 1,200 jobs (0.4%).

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.



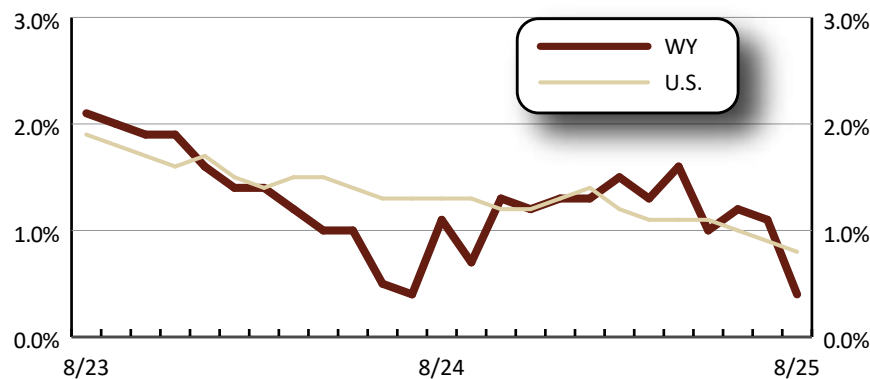
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, August 2025

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

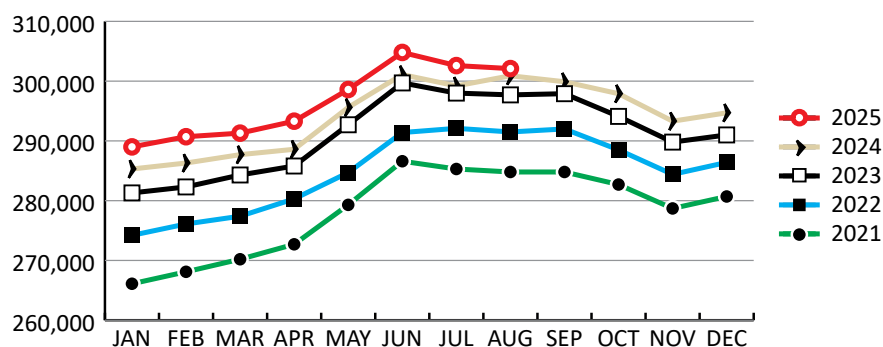
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	304,727	302,100	-2,627	-0.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,634	15,000	-634	-4.2%
Construction	26,429	25,100	-1,329	-5.3%
Manufacturing	10,572	10,700	128	1.2%
Wholesale Trade	8,229	7,900	-329	-4.2%
Retail Trade	31,034	30,900	-134	-0.4%
Transportation & Utilities	14,543	14,600	57	0.4%
Information	3,074	3,000	-74	-2.5%
Financial Activities	11,566	11,800	234	2.0%
Professional & Business Services	22,947	23,100	153	0.7%
Educational & Health Services	29,793	29,200	-593	-2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	44,095	44,800	705	1.6%
Other Services	16,816	16,500	-316	-1.9%
Government	69,995	69,500	-495	-0.7%

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 August 2025 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.0
Puerto Rico	5.6
California	5.5
Nevada	5.3
Michigan	5.2
New Jersey	5.0
Ohio	5.0
Oregon	5.0
Massachusetts	4.8
Alaska	4.7
Kentucky	4.7
Rhode Island	4.6
Washington	4.5
Illinois	4.4
Louisiana	4.4
Delaware	4.3
South Carolina	4.3
United States	4.3
Colorado	4.2
Arizona	4.1
Missouri	4.1
New Mexico	4.1
Texas	4.1
New York	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Mississippi	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
Connecticut	3.8
Florida	3.8
Iowa	3.8
Kansas	3.8
West Virginia	3.8
Idaho	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
Indiana	3.6
Maryland	3.6
Minnesota	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Virginia	3.6
Georgia	3.4
Utah	3.3
Maine	3.2
Wyoming	3.2
Oklahoma	3.1
Wisconsin	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
New Hampshire	3.0
Alabama	2.9
Montana	2.9
Hawaii	2.7
North Dakota	2.5
Vermont	2.5
South Dakota	1.9

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

State Unemployment Rates August 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Jul 25 Aug 25	Aug 24 Aug 25
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.4	25.2	25.7	0.8	-1.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.4	20.5	20.6	-0.5	-1.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.6	7.7	7.7	-1.3	-1.3
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.7	5.0	-2.1	-8.0
Construction	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	13.6
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.8	17.5	18.0	1.7	-1.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	50.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
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	5.0	4.7	5.1	6.4	-2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Jul 25 Aug 25	Aug 24 Aug 25
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.3	20.8	21.4	2.4	-0.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.0	16.9	17.0	0.6	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	6.3	6.2	6.3	1.6	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9
Construction	1.6	1.5	1.5	6.7	6.7
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.0	14.6	15.1	2.7	-0.7
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	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.3	3.9	4.4	10.3	-2.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Jul 25 Aug 25	Aug 24 Aug 25
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.9	27.9	27.8	0.0	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	24.8	24.8	24.7	0.0	0.4
GOODS PRODUCING	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-2.9
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	-3.1
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	24.6	24.6	24.4	0.0	0.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11.9	11.9	11.7	0.0	1.7
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.9
Puerto Rico	6.4
California	5.8
New Jersey	5.6
Oregon	5.5
Nevada	5.3
Delaware	5.2
Michigan	5.0
Ohio	4.9
South Carolina	4.9
Arizona	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.8
Illinois	4.7
Massachusetts	4.7
New York	4.7
Texas	4.7
Washington	4.7
Missouri	4.5
Rhode Island	4.5
United States	4.5
Florida	4.4
Kansas	4.3
Kentucky	4.3
Louisiana	4.3
Maryland	4.3
New Mexico	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Iowa	4.2
Minnesota	4.2
Mississippi	4.2
Arkansas	4.1
North Carolina	4.0
Alaska	3.9
Virginia	3.9
Connecticut	3.8
Indiana	3.8
Utah	3.8
Colorado	3.7
Georgia	3.6
Idaho	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Oklahoma	3.4
Wisconsin	3.2
New Hampshire	3.0
Maine	2.9
Montana	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Wyoming	2.7
Hawaii	2.6
Vermont	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
South Dakota	2.2

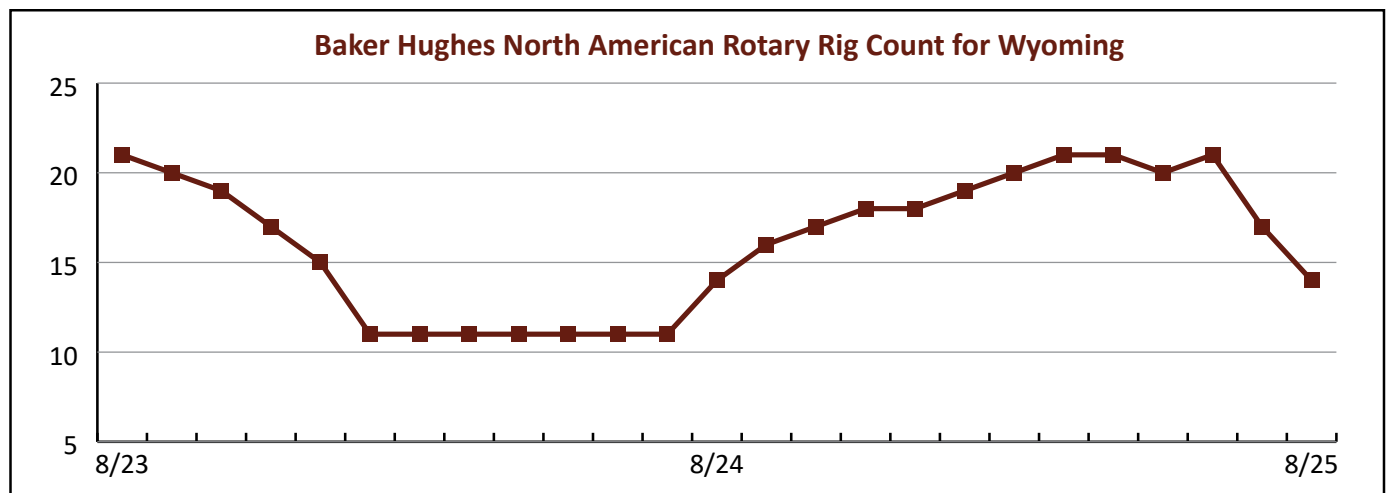
Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming was unchanged from its year-ago level of 14 rigs.

	Aug 2025 (p)	Jul 2025 (r)	Aug 2024 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	302,100	302,600	300,900	-0.2	0.4
Wyoming State Government	14,700	14,700	14,500	0.0	1.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	49,100	49,600	48,800	-1.0	0.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,700	41,100	40,800	-1.0	-0.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,479,000	8,243,000	8,236,000	2.9	3.0
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	492,000	457,000	341,000	7.7	44.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,684,000	4,838,000	4,757,000	-3.2	-1.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	6,629	8,677	5,728	-23.6	15.7
Benefits Paid	\$3,402,901	\$4,420,289	\$2,727,705	-23.0	24.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$513.34	\$509.43	\$476.21	0.8	7.8
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	324.0	323.0	314.8	0.3	2.9
Food & Beverages	338.4	337.1	328.2	0.4	3.1
Housing	349.3	348.2	335.9	0.3	4.0
Apparel	132.0	129.2	131.7	2.2	0.2
Transportation	273.9	273.5	271.4	0.2	0.9
Medical Care	583.9	583.9	564.4	0.0	3.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	141.4	141.6	138.2	-0.1	2.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	147.2	146.7	146.6	0.3	0.3
Other Goods & Services	583.3	582.4	561.6	0.2	3.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	262.4	262.6	255.5	0.0	2.7
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	153	197	162	-22.3	-5.6
Valuation	\$58,786,000	\$74,078,000	\$56,209,000	-20.6	4.6
Single Family Homes	131	183	145	-28.4	-9.7
Valuation	\$55,985,000	\$72,307,000	\$54,336,000	-22.6	3.0
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	13	18	26	-27.8	-50.0
Valuation	\$3,106,000	\$4,105,000	\$4,166,000	-24.3	-25.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	42	38	35	10.5	20.0
Valuation	\$8,221,000	\$6,980,000	\$7,088,000	17.8	16.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	14	17	14	-17.6	0.0

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

In August, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County at 1.5%, Lincoln County at 2.1%, and Johnson County at 2.1%.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug 2025	Jul 2025	Aug 2024	Aug 2025	Jul 2025	Aug 2024	Aug 2025	Jul 2025	Aug 2024	Aug 2025	Jul 2025	Aug 2024
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	43,869	44,655	45,132	42,579	43,265	43,643	1,290	1,390	1,489	2.9	3.1	3.3
Big Horn	5,131	5,347	5,150	4,950	5,156	4,957	181	191	193	3.5	3.6	3.7
Fremont	17,450	17,470	17,791	16,905	16,857	17,146	545	613	645	3.1	3.5	3.6
Hot Springs	2,230	2,297	2,314	2,162	2,232	2,250	68	65	64	3.0	2.8	2.8
Park	15,251	15,574	15,878	14,868	15,172	15,420	383	402	458	2.5	2.6	2.9
Washakie	3,807	3,967	3,999	3,694	3,848	3,870	113	119	129	3.0	3.0	3.2
NORTHEAST	50,310	51,167	52,170	49,074	49,827	50,652	1,236	1,340	1,518	2.5	2.6	2.9
Campbell	23,342	23,475	24,345	22,754	22,796	23,626	588	679	719	2.5	2.9	3.0
Crook	3,826	4,039	3,985	3,739	3,956	3,891	87	83	94	2.3	2.1	2.4
Johnson	4,375	4,637	4,692	4,282	4,537	4,558	93	100	134	2.1	2.2	2.9
Sheridan	15,720	15,931	15,916	15,326	15,526	15,441	394	405	475	2.5	2.5	3.0
Weston	3,047	3,085	3,232	2,973	3,012	3,136	74	73	96	2.4	2.4	3.0
SOUTHWEST	63,743	63,608	65,343	62,204	61,994	63,557	1,539	1,614	1,786	2.4	2.5	2.7
Lincoln	10,607	10,741	10,931	10,381	10,506	10,632	226	235	299	2.1	2.2	2.7
Sublette	4,442	4,471	4,627	4,331	4,359	4,499	111	112	128	2.5	2.5	2.8
Sweetwater	19,882	19,475	20,505	19,266	18,796	19,813	616	679	692	3.1	3.5	3.4
Teton	18,681	18,791	19,153	18,410	18,527	18,800	271	264	353	1.5	1.4	1.8
Uinta	10,131	10,130	10,127	9,816	9,806	9,813	315	324	314	3.1	3.2	3.1
SOUTHEAST	78,577	79,319	80,103	76,401	77,111	77,529	2,176	2,208	2,574	2.8	2.8	3.2
Albany	21,200	21,202	21,419	20,725	20,664	20,857	475	538	562	2.2	2.5	2.6
Goshen	5,315	5,543	5,450	5,143	5,381	5,249	172	162	201	3.2	2.9	3.7
Laramie	47,823	48,142	48,832	46,448	46,780	47,192	1,375	1,362	1,640	2.9	2.8	3.4
Niobrara	813	880	843	785	851	816	28	29	27	3.4	3.3	3.2
Platte	3,426	3,552	3,559	3,300	3,435	3,415	126	117	144	3.7	3.3	4.0
CENTRAL	53,966	54,449	55,780	52,444	52,852	54,002	1,522	1,597	1,778	2.8	2.9	3.2
Carbon	6,198	6,247	6,735	6,003	6,039	6,505	195	208	230	3.1	3.3	3.4
Converse	6,541	6,656	6,706	6,363	6,464	6,496	178	192	210	2.7	2.9	3.1
Natrona	41,227	41,546	42,339	40,078	40,349	41,001	1,149	1,197	1,338	2.8	2.9	3.2
STATEWIDE	290,466	293,200	298,527	282,703	285,049	289,382	7,763	8,151	9,145	2.7	2.8	3.1
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.2	3.3	3.4
U.S.										4.5	4.6	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.3	4.2	4.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2025. Run Date 09/2025.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

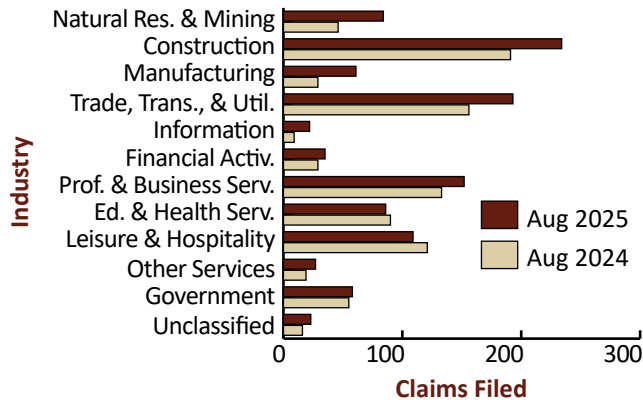
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

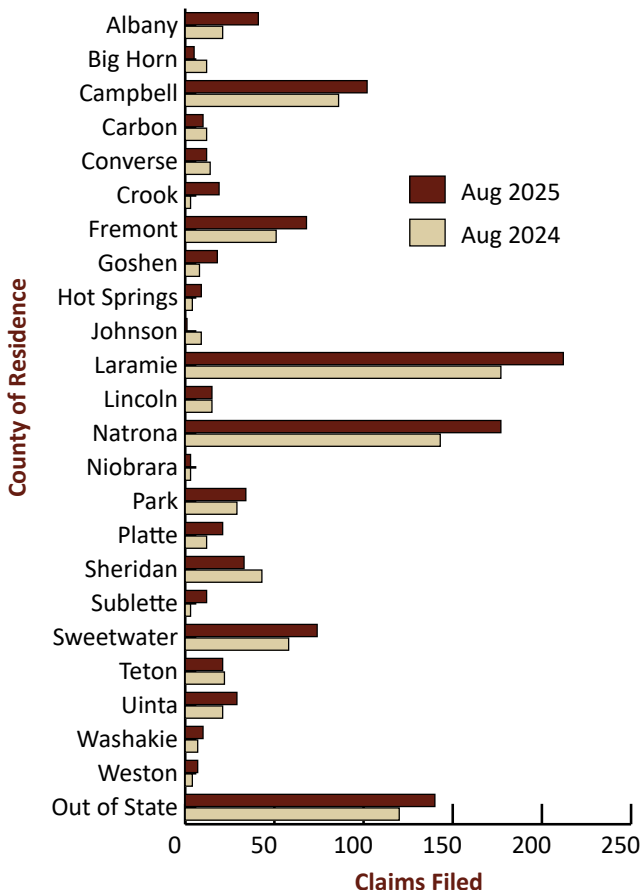
by: **Michael Moore, Research Supervisor**

There were 1,091 initial claims in August 2025, up 192 (or 21.4%) from August 2024.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2025



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2025



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,091	1,098	899	-0.6	21.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	381	422	267	-9.7	42.7
Natural Resources & Mining	84	96	46	-12.5	82.6
Mining	83	95	42	-12.6	97.6
Construction	234	273	191	-14.3	22.5
Manufacturing	61	51	29	19.6	110.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	627	580	560	8.1	12.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	193	168	156	14.9	23.7
Wholesale Trade	41	29	30	41.4	36.7
Retail Trade	82	93	86	-11.8	-4.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	70	45	40	55.6	75.0
Information	22	12	9	83.3	144.4
Financial Activities	35	30	29	16.7	20.7
Professional & Business Services	152	122	133	24.6	14.3
Educational & Health Services	86	117	90	-26.5	-4.4
Leisure & Hospitality	109	98	121	11.2	-9.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	27	29	19	-6.9	42.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	58	72	55	-19.4	5.5
Federal Government	9	12	8	-25.0	12.5
State Government	11	8	9	37.5	22.2
Local Government	36	51	36	-29.4	0.0
Local Education	10	19	10	-47.4	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	23	23	16	0.0	43.8

Laramie County

Total Claims Filed	212	178	177	19.1	19.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	56	48	41	16.7	36.6
Construction	43	40	31	7.5	38.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	146	115	124	27.0	17.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	37	33	29	12.1	27.6
Financial Activities	7	6	9	16.7	-22.2
Professional & Business Services	64	32	46	100.0	39.1
Educational & Health Services	14	23	17	-39.1	-17.6
Leisure & Hospitality	14	11	17	27.3	-17.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	11	10	-36.4	-30.0

Natrona County

Total Claims Filed	177	169	143	4.7	23.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	69	53	41	30.2	68.3
Construction	46	31	27	48.4	70.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	99	106	94	-6.6	5.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	29	39	30	-25.6	-3.3
Financial Activities	9	4	6	125.0	50.0
Professional & Business Services	12	20	18	-40.0	-33.3
Educational & Health Services	16	14	15	14.3	6.7
Leisure & Hospitality	20	15	16	33.3	25.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5	5	5	0.0	0.0

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 August 2025 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0825_UI.pdf.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

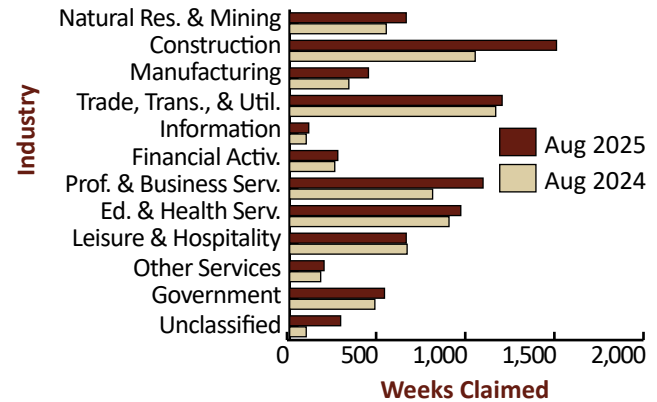
by: **Michael Moore, Research Supervisor**

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 6,485 in August 2024 to 7,685 in August 2025 (1,200, or 18.5%).

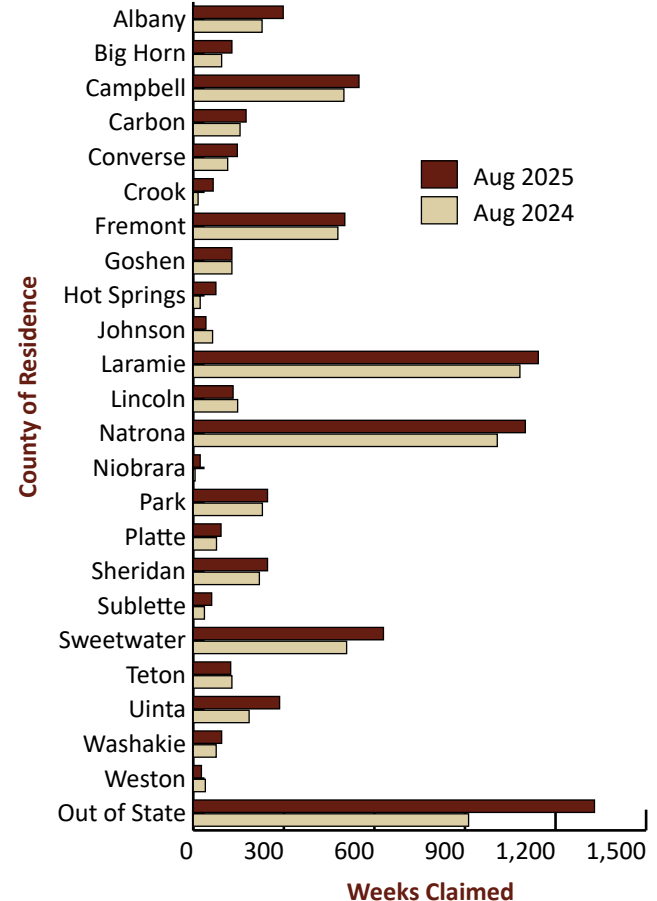
Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Aug 25	Jul 25	Aug 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	7,685	8,066	6,485	-4.7	18.5
Total Unique Claimants	2,631	2,272	2,279	15.8	15.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,594	2,680	1,916	-3.2	35.4
Natural Resources & Mining	654	652	542	0.3	20.7
Mining	634	635	499	-0.2	27.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	47	34	40	38.2	17.5
Construction	1,497	1,596	1,041	-6.2	43.8
Manufacturing	442	431	332	2.6	33.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,465	4,757	4,032	-6.1	10.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,192	1,276	1,156	-6.6	3.1
Wholesale Trade	251	255	214	-1.6	17.3
Retail Trade	550	609	640	-9.7	-14.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	390	411	300	-5.1	30.0
Information	107	93	93	15.1	15.1
Financial Activities	270	316	253	-14.6	6.7
Professional & Business Services	1,085	973	802	11.5	35.3
Educational & Health Services	960	1,106	894	-13.2	7.4
Leisure & Hospitality	654	793	659	-17.5	-0.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	193	197	174	-2.0	10.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	532	536	478	-0.7	11.3
Federal Government	58	54	33	7.4	75.8
State Government	62	55	75	12.7	-17.3
Local Government	411	426	369	-3.5	11.4
Local Education	105	122	74	-13.9	41.9
UNCLASSIFIED	93	92	58	1.1	60.3
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,143	1,085	1,082	5.3	5.6
Total Unique Claimants	402	323	385	24.5	4.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	207	182	181	13.7	14.4
Construction	164	146	117	12.3	40.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	837	790	782	5.9	7.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	210	216	245	-2.8	-14.3
Financial Activities	87	89	56	-2.2	55.4
Professional & Business Services	298	206	228	44.7	30.7
Educational & Health Services	125	128	126	-2.3	-0.8
Leisure & Hospitality	77	100	84	-23.0	-8.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	74	75	95	-1.3	-22.1
UNCLASSIFIED	22	36	22	-38.9	0.0
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,100	1,090	1,007	0.9	9.2
Total Unique Claimants	383	312	349	22.8	9.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	302	289	254	4.5	18.9
Construction	128	123	106	4.1	20.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	765	773	694	-1.0	10.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	278	260	199	6.9	39.7
Financial Activities	40	49	67	-18.4	-40.3
Professional & Business Services	128	126	105	1.6	21.9
Educational & Health Services	135	168	180	-19.6	-25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	94	111	87	-15.3	8.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22	18	51	22.2	-56.9
UNCLASSIFIED	10	9	6	11.1	66.7

^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, August 2025



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2025



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
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