

TRENDS

Identifying Seasonal Trends in Continued UI Claims in Wyoming

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Weekly Unemployment Insurance claims in Wyoming have followed a very consistent pattern for many years. These patterns can help jobseekers, employers, policymakers, and others identify periods of peak activity for Wyoming's UI system.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims data on a weekly basis. Claims data are available for several variables, such as industry, county of employment, sex, and age.

R&P publishes weekly initial and continued UI claims data. An *initial claim* is filed by an unemployed individual after a separation from an employer. The claim requests a determination of basic eligibility for the Unemployment Insurance benefits. An unemployed individual who has already filed an initial claim and who has experienced a week of unemployment and then files a continued claim to obtain benefits for that week of unemployment; these are referred to as *continued claims* or *continued weeks claimed*.

As noted by Leonard (2010), Wyoming's UI system "provides partial temporary replacement of income in the event of job loss, supports the search for new jobs, and sustains consumer spending when the economy is contracting." To qualify for benefits, claimants must meet the following criteria (WY DWS, 2025):

- Unemployed for reasons beyond their control (such as layoffs).
- Physically able to work.
- Available and actively looking for a suitable job.

Recipients may receive full unemployment benefits up to 26 weeks, ranging from \$47 to \$651 a week. A person's weekly benefit amount and number of weeks of benefits available are

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to new long-term sub-state projections, the southwest region is projected to have the greatest number of total projected openings (76,195) from 2022 to 2032. ... page 11
- In December, Wyoming total nonfarm employment decreased by 800 jobs (0.3%) over the year. ... page 16

(Text continued from page 1)

determined by a variety of factors, such as that person’s UI-covered employment time before the layoff and base-period wage.

The purpose of this article is to illustrate how UI claims generally tend to follow consistent, predictable patterns with few exceptions. This article will largely focus on continued claims from 2023 to 2025, with a particular focus on the variables that drive the seasonal patterns: the construction and leisure & hospitality industries, selected counties, out-of-state workers, and the differences in males and females receiving UI benefits. In addition, this article looks at events that have disrupted normal patterns in continued UI claims.

Figure 1 shows weekly claims data from 2023 to 2025 to illustrate how

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Weekly Unemployment Insurance Claims for Wyoming

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

continued UI claims tend to follow the same general pattern: they peak in weeks one through eight in January and February, and then decline consistently from weeks nine to 22 during the spring months as the weather warms up and more jobs become available. Continued weeks claimed are at their lowest during weeks 23 through 40 from June to September, and then consistently increase in weeks 41 through 52 from October through December as temporary summer jobs go away and displaced workers apply for and receive continued UI benefits. The number of continued weeks claimed

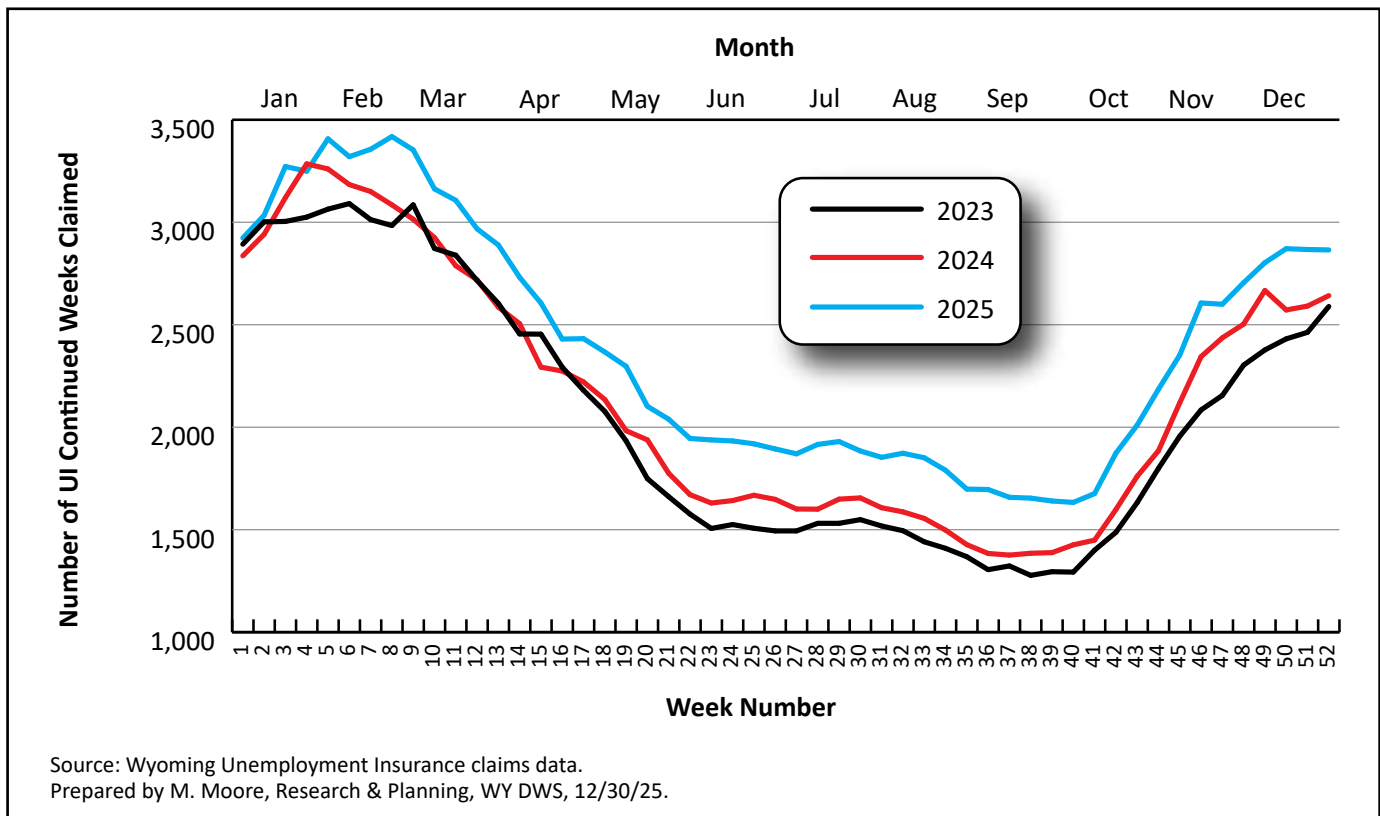


Figure 1: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Week for Wyoming, 2023-2025

generally increased each year from 2023 to 2025, but still followed the same pattern.

Two industries regularly contribute the largest number of continued weeks claimed: construction and leisure & hospitality. In 2024, for example, construction accounted for more than one in four UI benefit recipients (25.8%), and leisure & hospitality accounted for 18.6% (Halama, 2025). Together, these two industries were responsible for 44.4% of all UI benefit recipients, or nearly half.

These two industries provide a large number of temporary, seasonal jobs in Wyoming, so when those jobs are finished, individuals are able to apply for UI benefits.

As shown in Figure 2, continued claims in construction follow the same general pattern as the overall total presented in Figure 1. Because the construction industry contributes such a large number of continued UI claims, it generally sets the path of the overall continued claims.

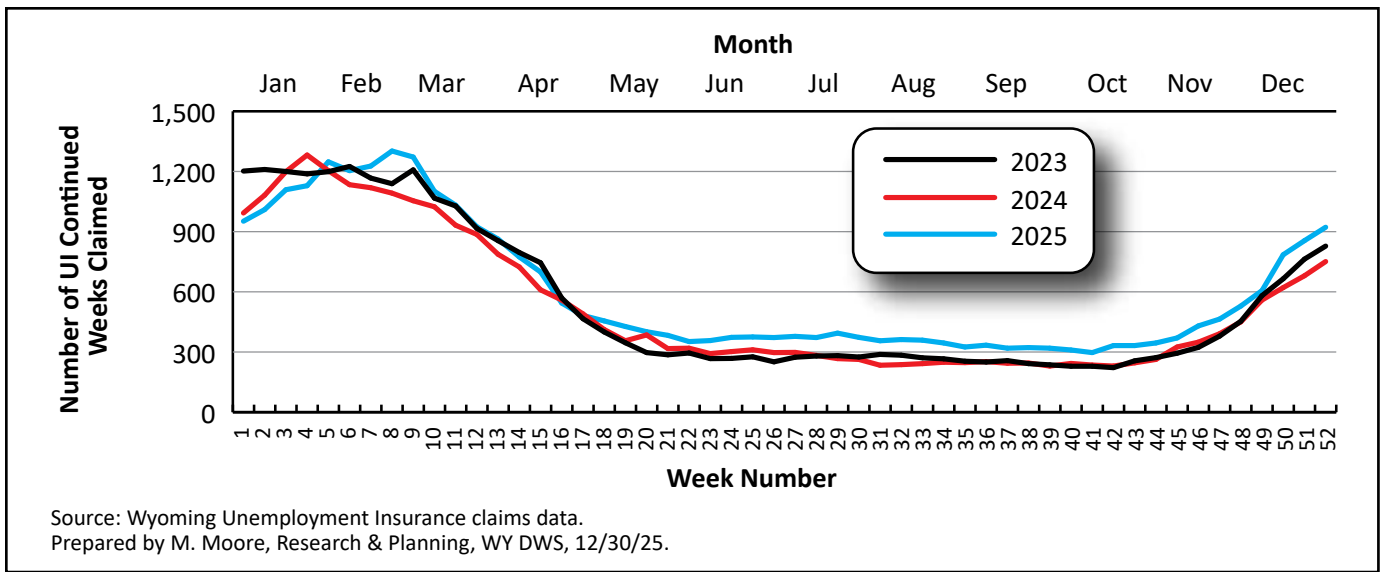


Figure 2: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims in Construction by Week for Wyoming, 2023-2025

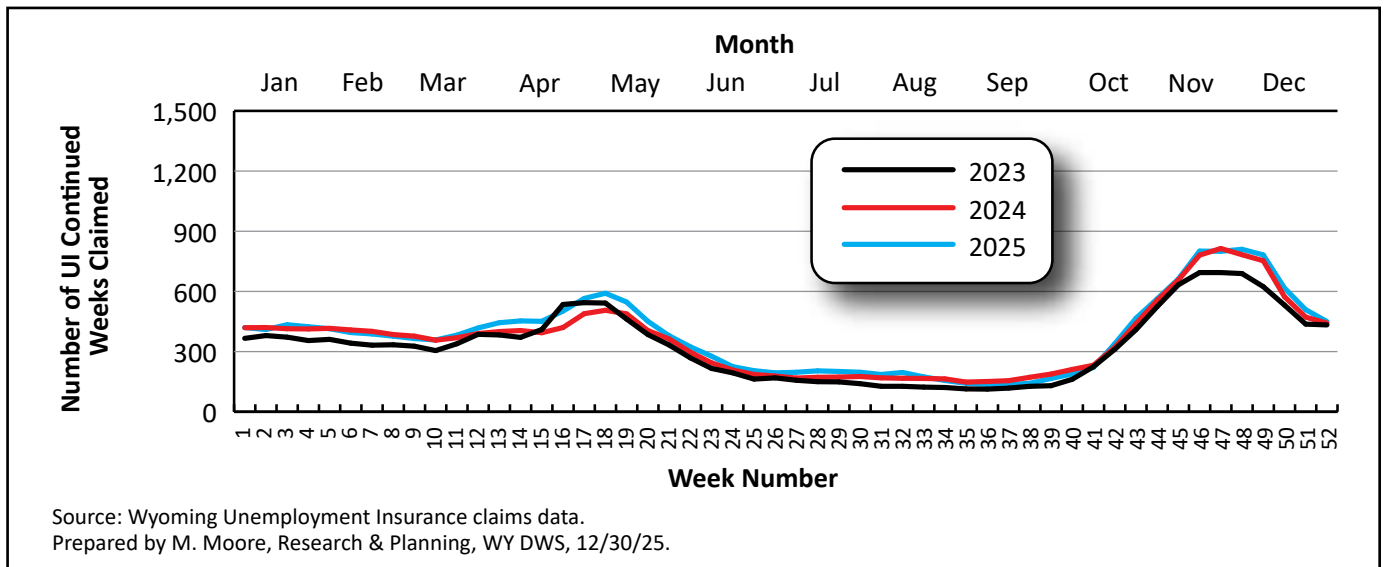


Figure 3: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims in Leisure & Hospitality by Week for Wyoming, 2023-2025

Continued claims in leisure & hospitality tend to follow a somewhat different pattern (see Figure 3, page 4), due to employment peaks in both winter and summer. Continued claims hover around 400 each week from weeks one through 14, and then increase during weeks 15 through 19 in April and May. The springtime bump in continued claims in leisure & hospitality is due to jobs being lost as the winter tourism and ski seasons come to an end. Like construction, continued claims in leisure & hospitality are at their lowest during the warm summer months from weeks 24 to 39, when employment is at its highest. Continued claims in leisure & hospitality consistently increase from weeks 40 to 45 during September to October as temporary summer jobs end, and then peak and plateau during weeks 46 through 49 in November.

Wyoming has historically relied on a large number of nonresident workers (those from another state or country) to fill jobs, particularly seasonal and temporary

jobs in industries like construction and leisure & hospitality. In 2024, for example, nonresidents accounted for 34.0% of all individuals working in construction and 32.9% of those working in leisure & hospitality (Moore, 2025). Across all industries, nonresidents made up 15.9% of all persons working in Wyoming in 2024.

Because of these factors, out-of-state individuals usually account for a larger share of UI benefit recipients than any single Wyoming county. In 2024, out-of-state claimants made up 18.7% of all UI benefit recipients (Halama, 2025). Wyoming’s two most populous counties, Laramie and Natrona, accounted for 14.4% and 13.7% of all UI benefit recipients, respectively.

The number of weeks claimed by out-of-state individuals is at its highest at the end of the calendar year, peaking in week 49 in late November or early December (see Figure 4). After this, continued claims for out-of-state benefit recipients gradually

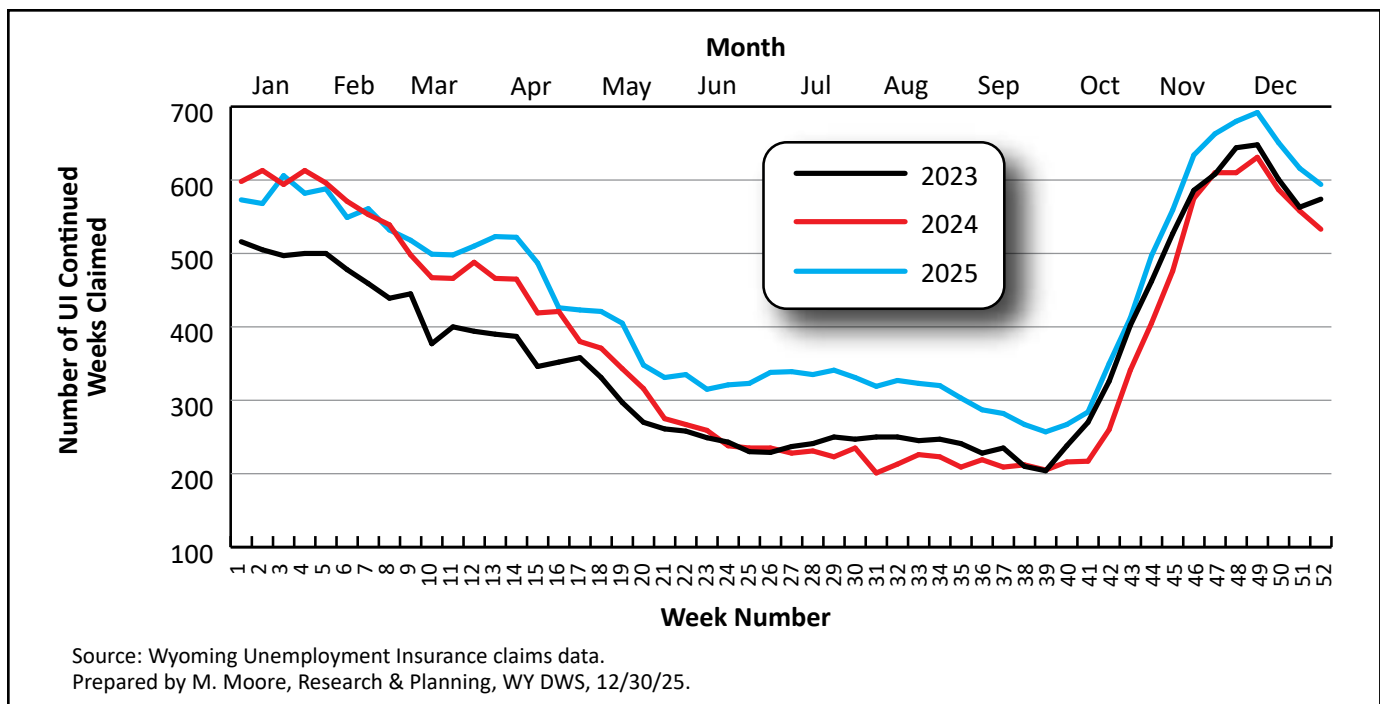


Figure 4: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims for Out-of-State Claimants by Week for Wyoming, 2023-2025

decline through week 20 in the spring, level off through the summer, and then increase again beginning in week 41 in October as seasonal jobs in leisure & hospitality and construction come to an end.

Teton County has very unique but very consistent patterns of employment and UI claims, due to the large number of leisure & hospitality jobs (see Figure 5). In 2024, leisure & hospitality made up more than one in three jobs (36.8%) in Teton County (Research & Planning, 2025). As previously mentioned, continued UI claims in leisure & hospitality have two peaks because of the increase in jobs in summer and winter.

This is clearly visible for Teton County in Figure 5: continued claims remain relatively low from week one through week 13 during the winter tourism season from January to April, then increase substantially during weeks 14 to 19.

Continued claims decline rapidly from weeks 20 to 24 in May and June, and then plateau at their lowest level from weeks 25 to 40 from June to September during the height of the summer tourist season. Continued claims then increase rapidly from week 41 to 45 in October and November, and then peak during weeks 46 to 49. Continued claims then rapidly decrease during the final weeks of the year as the winter tourism season picks up.

Continued claims for Laramie and Natrona counties follow the same general pattern as the statewide total presented in Figure 1: peaking during the first three months of the calendar year, decreasing during the summer months, and then increasing again in the fall. Laramie County (see Figure 6, page 7) likely follows this pattern due to the large presence of local and state government jobs, which add jobs during the warm

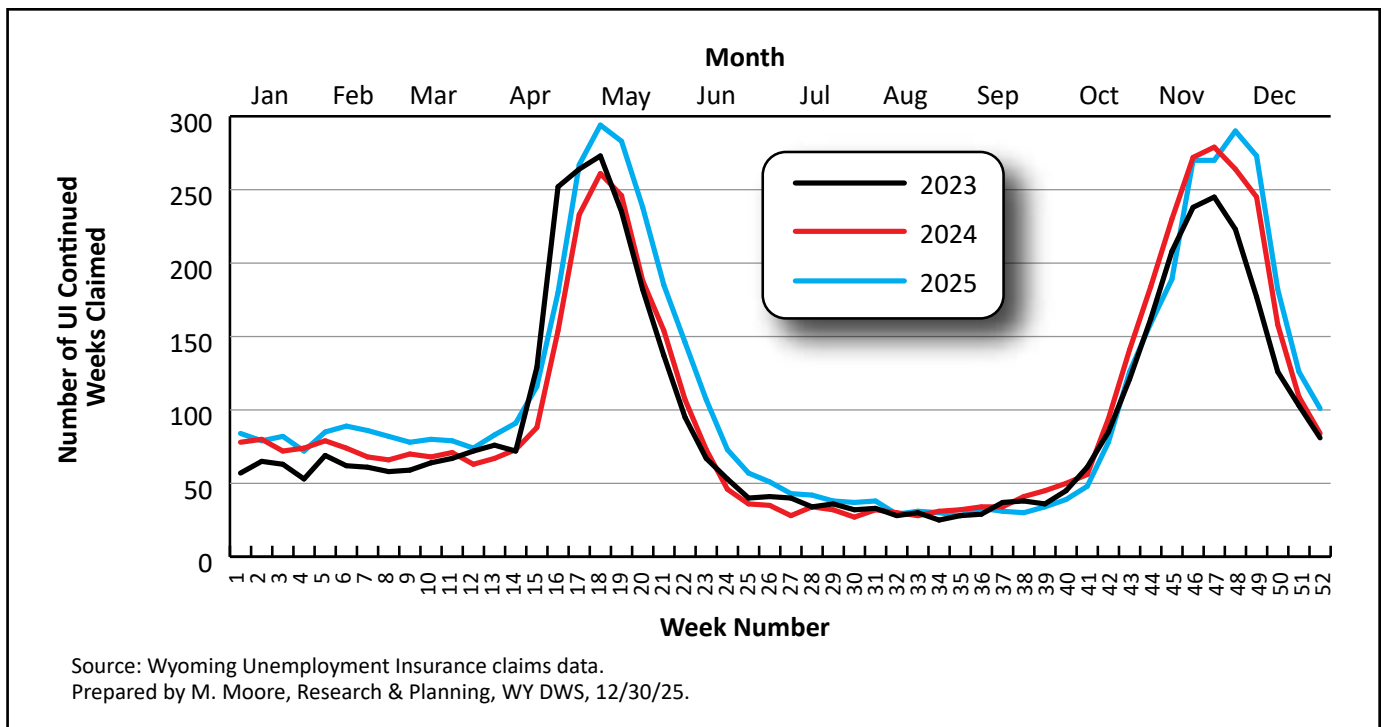


Figure 5: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims for Teton County by Week, 2023-2025

summer months, just like construction and leisure & hospitality. While continued claims in Natrona County follow the same general trend, the ups and downs are less pronounced (see Figure 7). For example, in 2025, continued claims peaked at 443 in week three and were at their lowest at 246 in week 35. The less pronounced highs and lows could be indicative of fewer seasonal jobs in Natrona County compared to other counties.

Economic Downturns

While patterns in Wyoming's UI claims data generally go back decades, certain events have disrupted those patterns — most notably periods of extended economic downturn. R&P has defined an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year

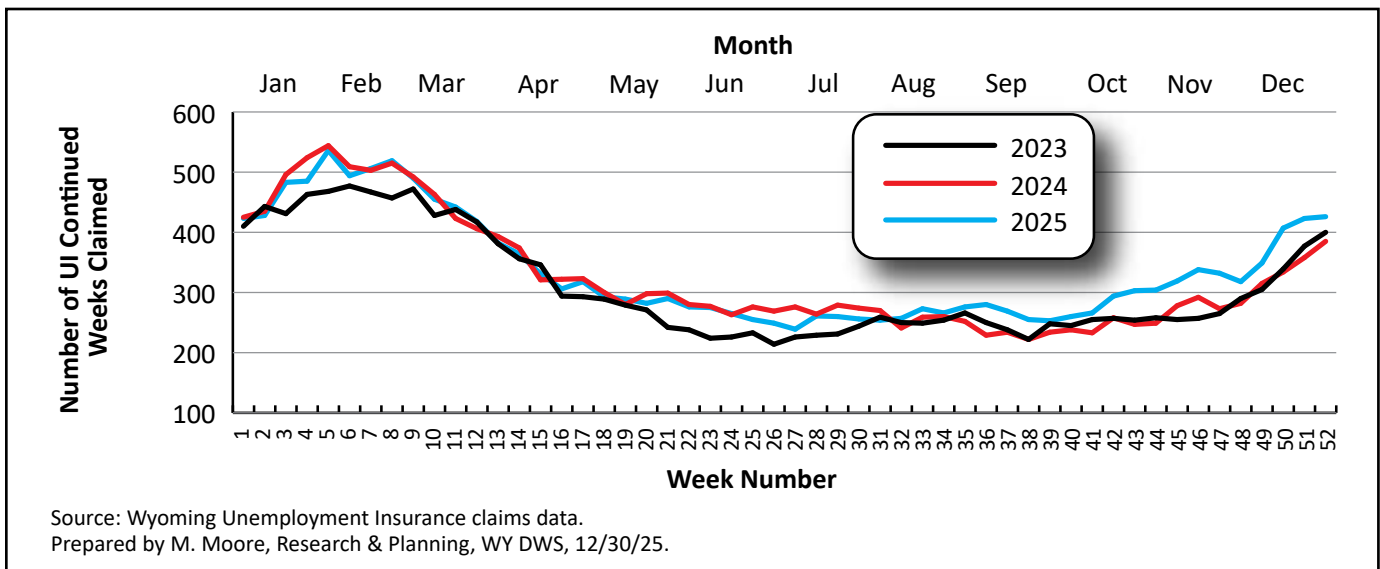


Figure 6: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims for Laramie County by Week, 2023-2025

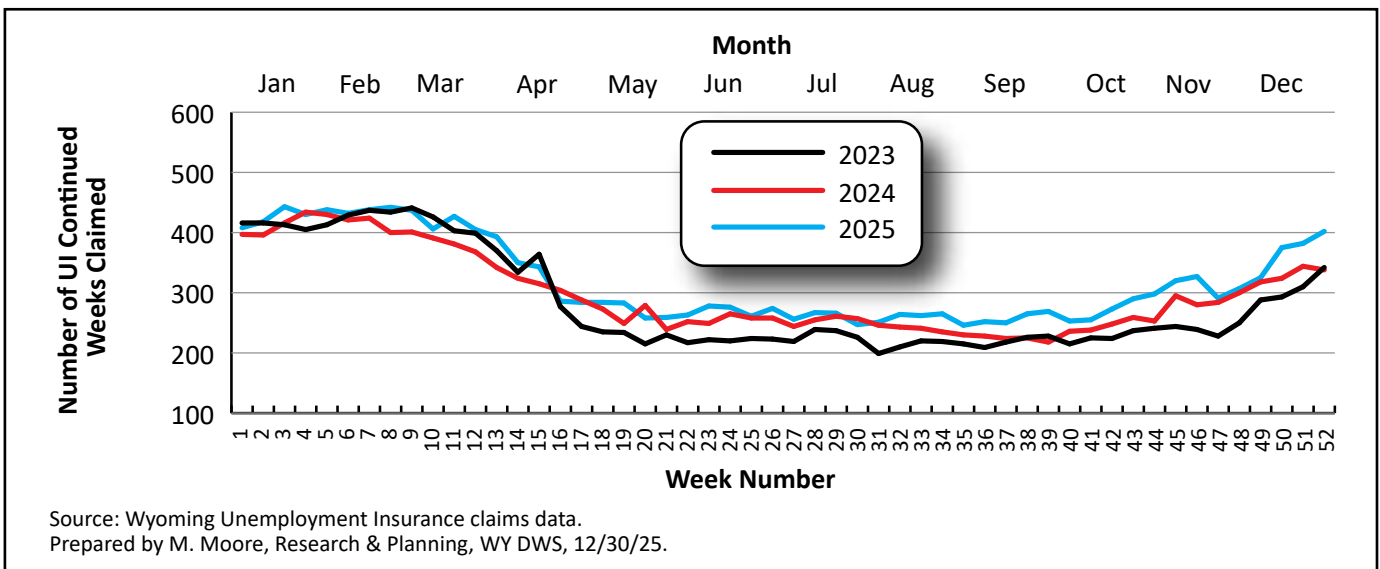


Figure 7: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims for Natrona County by Week, 2023-2025

decline in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Since 2009, Wyoming has endured three such economic downturns: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1. While each downturn had its own unique circumstances, declining energy prices preceded all three (Moore, 2019).

The effect that each downturn had on continued UI claims in Wyoming is illustrated in Figure 8. Because of job losses during the first downturn, continued claims increased substantially throughout 2009, and peaked at 9,884 in week two of 2010. To put that increase in perspective, the total number of continued weeks claimed in week two of 2008 was 2,353. In other words, the total number of continued weeks claimed

increased by 7,531 (or 320.1%) in two years.

Despite a substantial increase in job losses during the 2015-2016 downturn, continued UI claims did not show as great of an increase. During that downturn, continued weeks claimed peaked at 4,577 in week 16 of 2016, less than half of the peak from the previous downturn. The biggest difference between these two periods is that the 2009-2010 downturn coincided with the national Great Recession, while the 2015-2016 downturn was more specific to Wyoming. In 2015 and 2016, Wyoming's surrounding states had growing economies and added jobs. With more job opportunities in neighboring states like Colorado and Utah, individuals who lost jobs in Wyoming in 2015 or 2016 may have moved to another state for work rather than filing a UI claim.

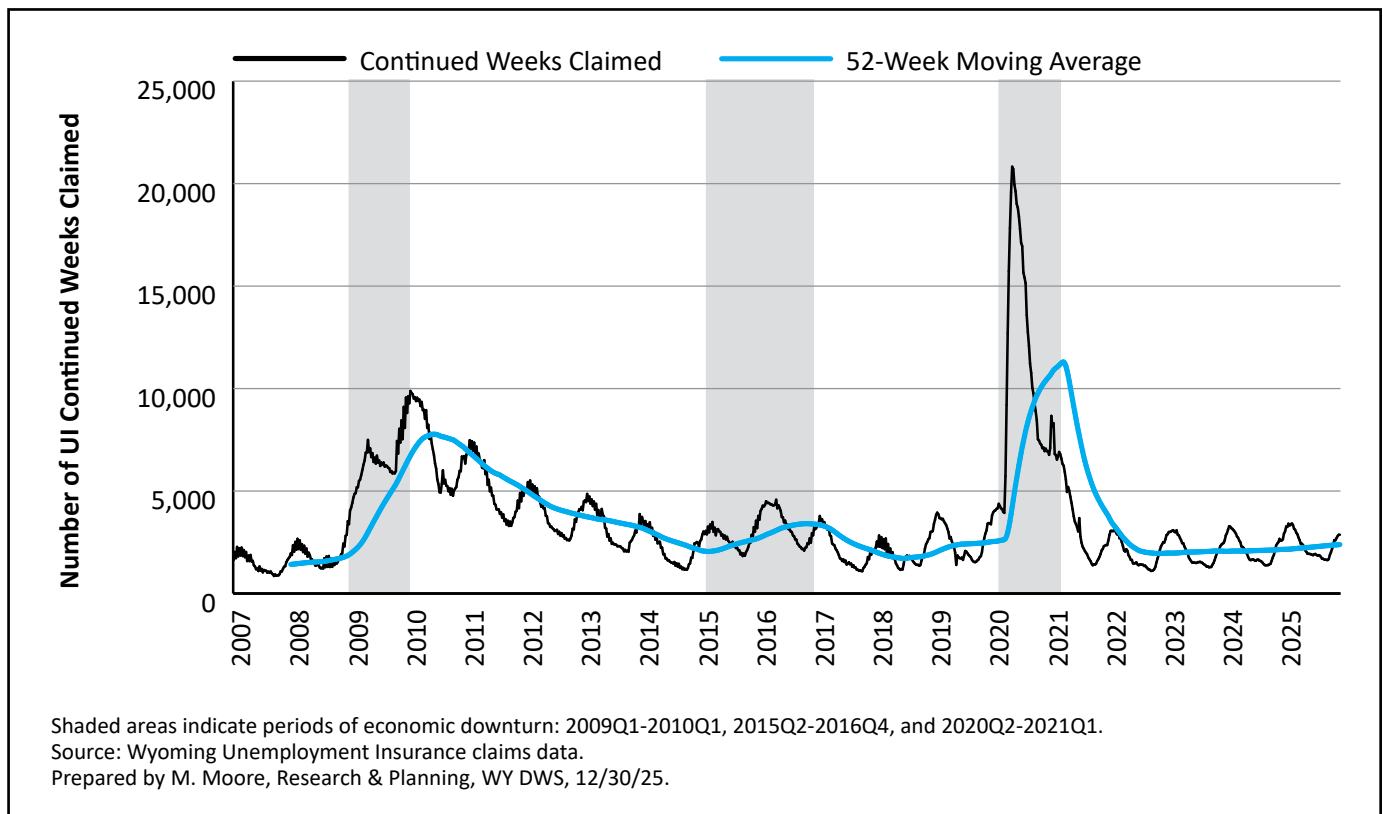


Figure 8: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Week for Wyoming, 2007-2025

Continued claims reached an all-time high during the 2020-2021 downturn, which was preceded by a decline in energy prices and was caused in large part by the Covid-19 pandemic. Continued claims peaked at 20,827 in week 19 of 2020 during the height of the pandemic, an over-the-year increase of 820.7% and more than double the previous high of 9,884 in week two of 2010.

During most years, Wyoming has relatively few UI claims from its mining sector. In 2024, for example, mining accounted for just 6.3% of all UI benefit recipients (Halama, 2025). However, as previously mentioned, all three of Wyoming’s economic downturns were preceded by declining energy prices. All three downturns included substantial job losses in Wyoming’s mining sector, which

resulted in increases in continued UI claims during each downturn (see Figure 9).

During the 2009-2010 downturn, continued claims in mining peaked at 1,599 in 2009 week 24. A year earlier in week 24 of 2008, mining had only 127 claims — in other words, in one year continued claims in mining increased by 1,259.1%.

Although the 2015-2016 downturn lasted longer, increases in continued claims were less pronounced. During that downturn, continued UI claims in mining reached a high of 1,106 in 2016 week 16. In contrast, the 2020-2021 downturn lasted for a shorter period of time, but UI claims climbed to historical highs. In particular, mining peaked with 3,428 continued claims in 2020 week 28.

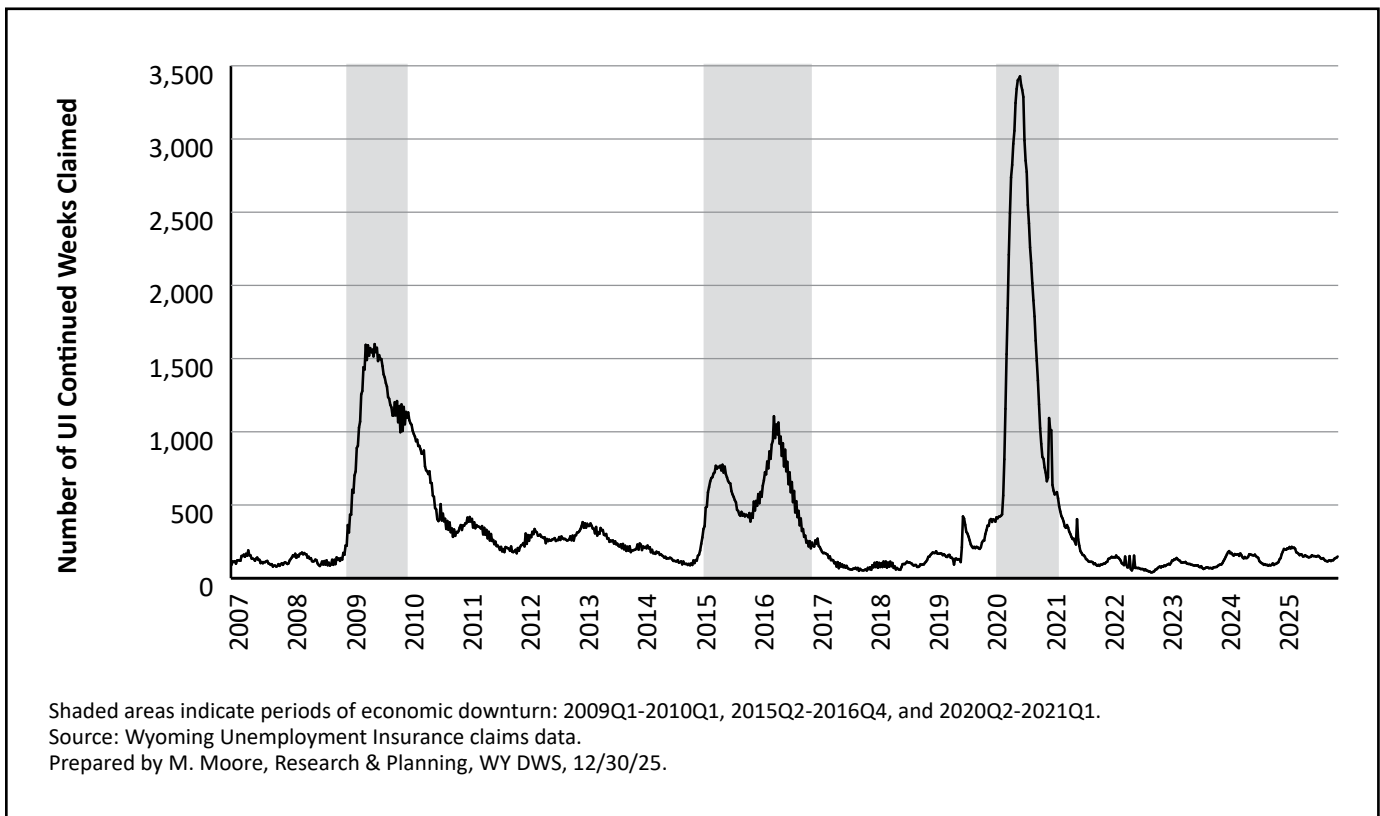


Figure 9: Total Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Week in Mining for Wyoming, 2023-2025

Conclusion

Weekly UI claims in Wyoming have followed a very consistent pattern for many years, and understanding these patterns can be beneficial for many of Wyoming's stakeholders, including policymakers, jobseekers, and employers. Outside of periods of economic downturn, continued claims tend to be at their lowest during the warm summer months, increase in the fall, and peak in January and February. During each year from 2023 to 2025, the number of UI continued weeks claimed peaked from weeks four through eight in late January through February. Likewise, continued claims were at their lowest each year during weeks 37 through 40 during September.

Unemployment Insurance claims data are published weekly and are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/weekly_UI_TOC.htm.

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R&P publishes initial and continued Unemployment Insurance (UI) data, charts, and reports:

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Annually

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

Long-Term Occupational Projections by Sub-State Region

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published long-term sub-state occupational projections, which are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>. This article contains just a sample of the type of data available in these projections.

Sub-state occupational projections contain a wealth of data that can help jobseekers, employers, and training providers understand workforce trends and needs and help prepare for the future.

For the purposes of projections, Wyoming is divided into six sub-

state regions: Casper metropolitan statistical area (MSA), Cheyenne MSA, central-southeast, northeast, northwest, and southwest. The counties

that make up each sub-state region are illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1 shows the number of projected job

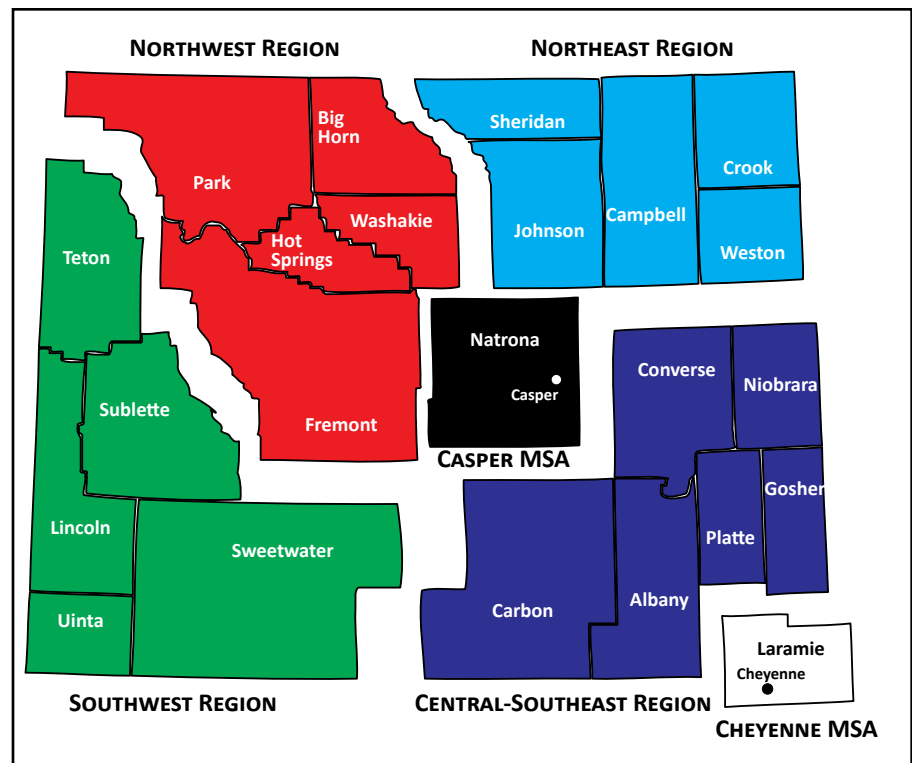


Figure 1: Map of Wyoming's Sub-state Regions

Table 1: Projected Change in Employment in Wyoming by Sub-state Region, 2022-2032

Region	Employment		Change (Growth)		Types of Openings ^b		
	2022 Base	2032 Projected	N	%	Exits	Transfers	Total ^b
Casper MSA ^a	42,369	47,572	5,203	12.3	19,141	31,844	56,188
Cheyenne MSA ^a	51,366	55,104	3,738	7.3	21,763	27,383	52,884
Central-Southeast	40,817	42,526	1,709	4.2	17,840	22,078	41,627
Northeast	41,632	47,396	5,764	13.8	21,404	27,519	54,687
Northwest	42,411	44,776	2,365	5.6	17,669	21,566	41,600
Southwest	56,590	64,358	7,768	13.7	30,200	38,227	76,195

^aMetropolitan Statistical Area.
^bTotal openings = Growth (Change) + Exits + Transfers.
 Source: Wyoming Long-Term Sub-State Occupational Employment Projections, 2022-2032.
 Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/2/25.

openings for each sub-state region. Change or growth refers to new jobs. Openings due to exits refers to jobs created when people leave the Wyoming labor force. Openings due to transfers occur when an individual changes careers. Finally, total openings refers to the sum of openings due to growth, exits, and transfers. The southwest region is projected to have the greatest number of total projected openings (76,195), followed by the Casper MSA (56,188) and northeast region (54,687).

Table 2 shows the top five occupations

requiring at least some postsecondary education by total projected openings for three of Wyoming's sub-state regions: Casper MSA, Cheyenne MSA, and Southwest. Many of the same occupations appear in the top five for each region. Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers has the greatest total projected openings for the Casper MSA (1,294) the Cheyenne MSA (1,375), and the southwest region (1,631). The Casper MSA top five also includes nursing assistants (789) and registered nurses (706). The top five for the southwest region is unique in that it includes substitute teachers, short-term (646).

Table 2: Top 5 Occupations Requiring More Than a High School Diploma With the Largest Number of Total Projected Annual Openings by Selected Sub-state Region in Wyoming, 2022-2032

SOC ^a Code	Title	Employment		Change		Type of Openings			Education
		2022 Base	2032 Proj.	N	%	Exits	Transfers	Total ^b	
Casper MSA^a									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	938	1,149	211	22.5	472	611	1,294	Postsecondary non-degree award
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	1,070	1,282	212	19.8	293	632	1,137	Bachelor's degree
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	478	544	66	13.8	323	400	789	Postsecondary non-degree award
29-1141	Registered Nurses	903	1,076	173	19.2	329	204	706	Bachelor's degree
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	482	530	48	10.0	328	258	634	Some college, no degree
Cheyenne MSA^a									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,008	1,224	216	21.4	505	654	1,375	Postsecondary non-degree award
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	927	1,073	146	15.7	249	537	932	Bachelor's degree
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	510	590	80	15.7	314	325	719	Some college, no degree
29-1141	Registered Nurses	810	949	139	17.2	292	181	612	Bachelor's degree
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	423	456	33	7.8	285	224	542	Some college, no degree
Southwest									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,355	1,502	147	10.8	647	837	1,631	Postsecondary non-degree award
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	1,507	1,780	273	18.1	409	883	1,565	Bachelor's degree
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	760	868	108	14.2	464	481	1,053	Some college, no degree
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	646	684	38	5.9	431	339	808	Some college, no degree
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	439	516	77	17.5	298	271	646	Bachelor's degree

^aMetropolitan Statistical Area.

^bTotal openings = Growth (Change) + Exits + Transfers.

Source: Wyoming Substate Long-Term Occupational Sub-state Employment Projections, 2022-2032.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/2/25.

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 3.4% in December 2025

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate was unchanged from November to December at 3.4%. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was just barely lower than its December 2024 level of 3.5% and much lower than the December 2025 U.S. rate of 4.4%.

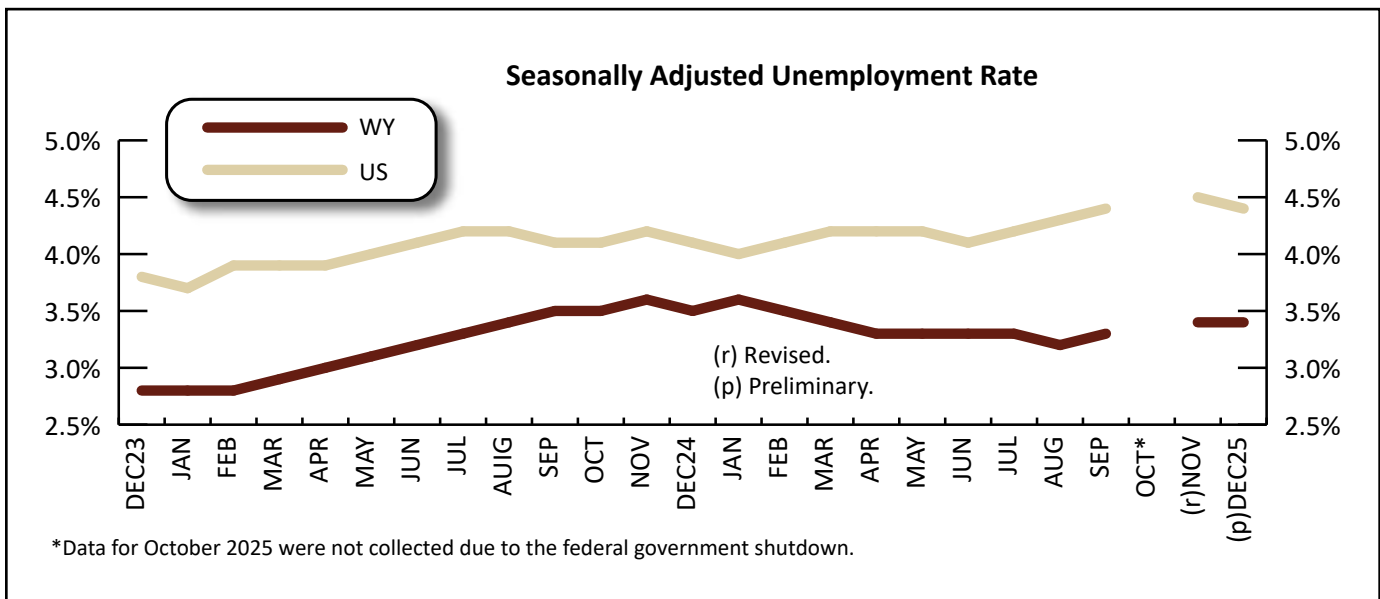
From November to December, most county unemployment rates changed very little. Teton County was the exception. Its jobless rate fell from 4.7% to 2.6% as the winter tourist season ramped up. Unemployment rates also fell in Platte (down from 4.9% to 4.6%), and Lincoln (down from 3.4% to 3.1%) counties. Jobless rates rose somewhat in Carbon (up from 4.2% to 4.6%), Niobrara (up from 4.2% to 4.5%), and Crook (up from 3.1% to 3.3%) counties.

From December 2024 to December 2025, most unemployment rates decreased slightly or remained stable. The largest decreases were seen in Teton (down from 3.0% to 2.6%) and Sheridan (down from 3.6% to 3.3%) counties. Weston County’s unemployment rate rose from 3.4% to 3.7% and smaller increases occurred in Carbon (up from 4.4% to 4.6%), Crook (up from 3.1% to 3.3%), and Sweetwater (up from 4.1% to 4.3%) counties.

In December 2025, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County at 2.6%, Albany County at 2.8%, and Lincoln County at 3.1%. The highest unemployment rates were reported in Carbon and Platte counties, both at 4.6%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) fell from 294,700 in December 2024 to 293,900 in December 2025, a decrease of 800 jobs (-0.3%).

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, December 2025

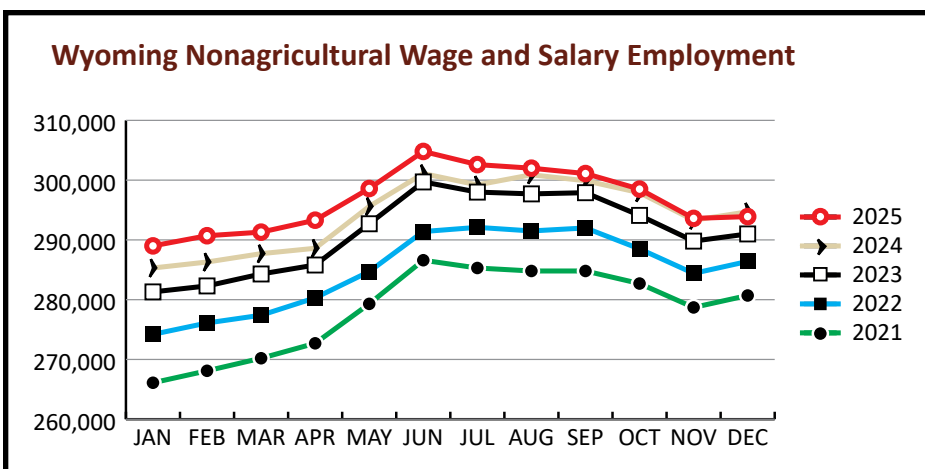
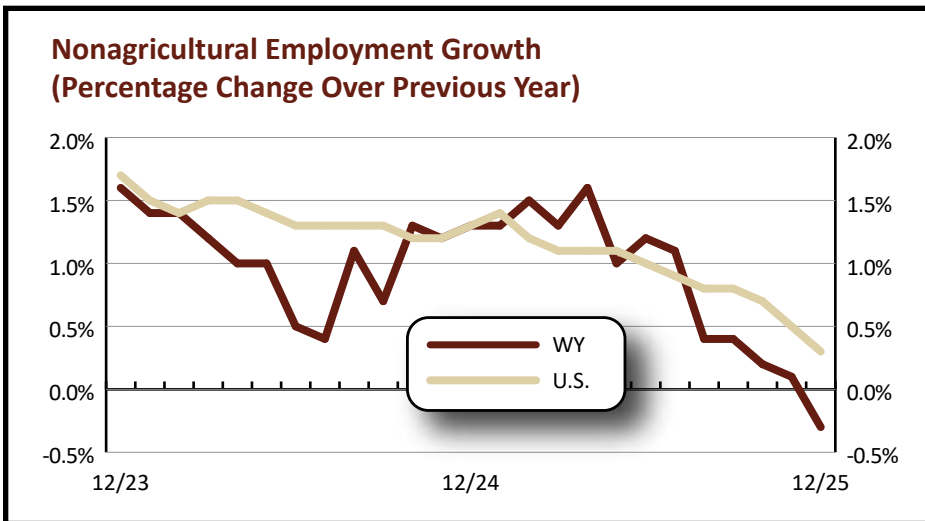
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	294,891	293,900	-991	-0.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,325	14,800	-525	-3.5%
Construction	23,742	24,000	258	1.1%
Manufacturing	10,698	10,600	-98	-0.9%
Wholesale Trade	7,844	7,600	-244	-3.2%
Retail Trade	30,676	31,000	324	1.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,781	15,300	519	3.4%
Information	3,040	2,900	-140	-4.8%
Financial Activities	11,340	11,700	360	3.1%
Professional & Business Services	21,616	21,500	-116	-0.5%
Educational & Health Services	30,036	30,200	164	0.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	36,240	36,200	-40	-0.1%
Other Services	16,783	16,300	-483	-3.0%
Government	72,770	71,800	-970	-1.4%

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

State Unemployment Rates December 2025 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.7
Puerto Rico	5.7
California	5.5
New Jersey	5.4
Delaware	5.2
Nevada	5.2
Oregon	5.2
Michigan	5.0
Alaska	4.8
Massachusetts	4.8
South Carolina	4.8
Washington	4.7
Illinois	4.6
New York	4.6
West Virginia	4.6
Kentucky	4.5
Ohio	4.5
United States	4.4
Arizona	4.3
Florida	4.3
New Mexico	4.3
Rhode Island	4.3
Texas	4.3
Arkansas	4.2
Connecticut	4.2
Louisiana	4.2
Maryland	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Minnesota	4.1
Missouri	3.9
North Carolina	3.9
Colorado	3.8
Kansas	3.8
Mississippi	3.7
Georgia	3.6
Idaho	3.6
Oklahoma	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Utah	3.6
Virginia	3.6
Indiana	3.5
Iowa	3.5
Montana	3.4
Wyoming	3.4
Maine	3.2
New Hampshire	3.1
Wisconsin	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
Alabama	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Vermont	2.6
Hawaii	2.2
South Dakota	2.2



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

State Unemployment Rates December 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 25	Nov 25	Dec 24	Nov 25 Dec 25	Dec 24 Dec 25
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.3	25.4	25.3	-0.4	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.1	20.2	20.1	-0.5	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.5	7.6	7.6	-1.3	-1.3
Natural Resources & Mining	4.7	4.7	4.9	0.0	-4.1
Construction	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.8	17.8	17.7	0.0	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	50.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 25	Nov 25	Dec 24	Nov 25 Dec 25	Dec 24 Dec 25
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.0	21.3	21.1	-1.4	-0.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.4	16.7	16.5	-1.8	-0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	5.9	6.2	6.0	-4.8	-1.7
Natural Resources & Mining	3.1	3.2	3.3	-3.1	-6.1
Construction	1.4	1.6	1.3	-12.5	7.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.1	15.1	15.1	0.0	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	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-4.3
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 25	Nov 25	Dec 24	Nov 25 Dec 25	Dec 24 Dec 25
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.7	21.0	22.9	8.1	-0.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.8	18.0	20.0	10.0	-1.0
GOODS PRODUCING	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.6	17.9	19.8	9.5	-1.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.5	2.8	8.0	-3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Professional & Business Services	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.2	6.5	8.2	26.2	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.4
Puerto Rico	5.6
Washington	5.3
California	5.1
Delaware	5.1
Oregon	5.1
Alaska	5.0
Nevada	4.9
South Carolina	4.9
Illinois	4.8
Michigan	4.8
Massachusetts	4.7
New Jersey	4.5
Florida	4.4
New York	4.4
Rhode Island	4.4
West Virginia	4.4
Minnesota	4.3
Arkansas	4.2
New Mexico	4.2
Connecticut	4.1
United States	4.1
Arizona	4.0
Ohio	4.0
Louisiana	3.9
Texas	3.9
Oklahoma	3.8
Maryland	3.7
Montana	3.7
Pennsylvania	3.7
Colorado	3.6
Wyoming	3.6
Idaho	3.5
Kentucky	3.5
Utah	3.5
Kansas	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Virginia	3.4
Georgia	3.3
Iowa	3.3
Missouri	3.3
Maine	3.2
Mississippi	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
New Hampshire	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
Indiana	2.7
Vermont	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
South Dakota	2.4
Alabama	2.3
Hawaii	2.2

Economic Indicators

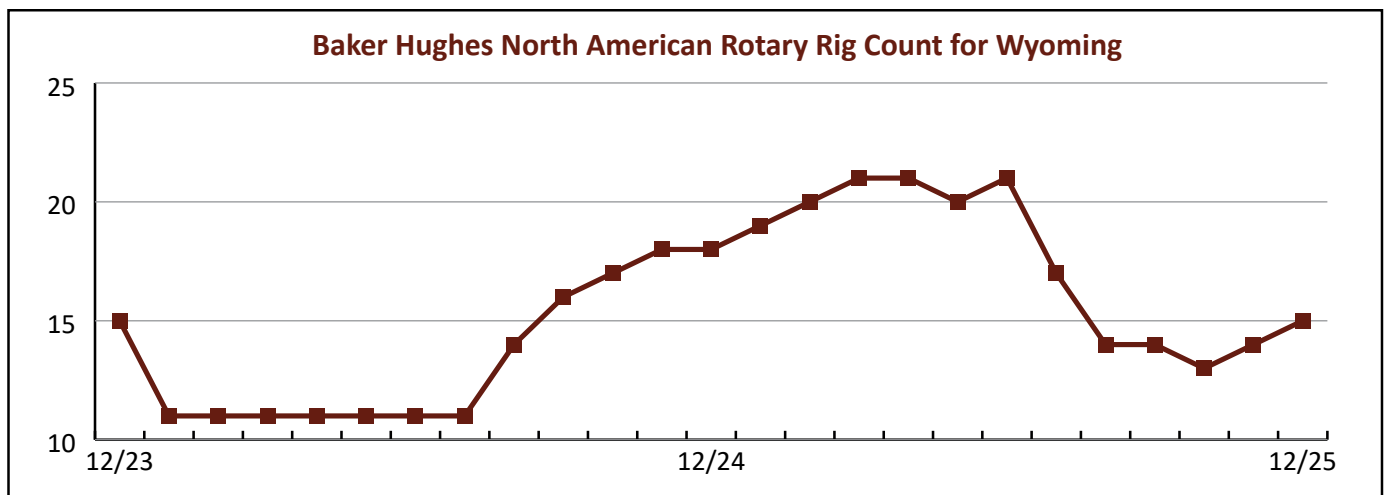
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

In December, Wyoming total nonfarm employment decreased by 800 jobs (0.3%) over the year.

	Dec 2025 (p)	Nov 2025 (r)	Dec 2024 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	293,900	293,600	294,700	0.1	-0.3
Wyoming State Government	15,400	15,500	15,500	-0.6	-0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,700	48,700	48,900	0.0	-0.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,100	40,400	40,500	-0.7	-1.0
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,966,000	9,471,000	8,607,000	-5.3	4.2
As a percent of all workers	5.5%	5.8%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	459,000	681,000	491,000	-32.6	-6.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,442,000	5,350,000	4,461,000	1.7	22.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	12,874	9,119	11,449	41.2	12.4
Benefits Paid	\$6,672,780	\$4,668,710	\$5,627,973	42.9	18.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$518.31	\$511.98	\$491.57	1.2	5.4
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	324.1	324.1	315.6	0.0	2.7
Food & Beverages	340.8	338.9	330.8	0.6	3.0
Housing	351.1	350.0	338.9	0.3	3.6
Apparel	128.1	129.8	127.4	-1.3	0.6
Transportation	268.6	272.6	267.6	-1.5	0.4
Medical Care	587.1	585.2	569.2	0.3	3.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	142.5	140.8	138.3	1.2	3.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	146.4	147.9	145.7	-1.0	0.5
Other Goods & Services	588.5	588.9	564.6	-0.1	4.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	260.7	261.4	253.4	-0.3	2.9
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	200	258	221	-22.5	-9.5
Valuation	62,121,000	102,550,000	\$56,510,000	-39.4	9.9
Single Family Homes	92	105	99	-12.4	-7.1
Valuation	45,208,000	45,660,000	\$38,844,000	-1.0	16.4
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	14	9	120	55.6	-88.3
Valuation	3,250,000	2,176,000	\$19,182,000	49.4	-83.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	18	91	27	-80.2	-33.3
Valuation	4,276,000	16,102,000	\$5,460,000	-73.4	-21.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	15	14	18	7.1	-16.7

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From November to December, most county unemployment rates changed very little.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Dec 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2024	Dec 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2024	Dec 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2024	Dec 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2024
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	42,132	42,329	43,374	40,339	40,526	41,502	1,793	1,803	1,872	4.3	4.3	4.3
Big Horn	5,020	5,040	5,117	4,800	4,822	4,889	220	218	228	4.4	4.3	4.5
Fremont	17,454	17,598	17,730	16,683	16,838	16,930	771	760	800	4.4	4.3	4.5
Hot Springs	2,263	2,271	2,279	2,179	2,188	2,189	84	83	90	3.7	3.7	3.9
Park	13,507	13,526	14,255	12,935	12,930	13,648	572	596	607	4.2	4.4	4.3
Washakie	3,888	3,894	3,993	3,742	3,748	3,846	146	146	147	3.8	3.7	3.7
NORTHEAST	50,908	51,232	51,553	49,214	49,488	49,796	1,694	1,744	1,757	3.3	3.4	3.4
Campbell	23,796	23,964	24,085	23,008	23,137	23,282	788	827	803	3.3	3.5	3.3
Crook	3,840	3,873	3,901	3,713	3,754	3,780	127	119	121	3.3	3.1	3.1
Johnson	4,224	4,272	4,392	4,084	4,135	4,251	140	137	141	3.3	3.2	3.2
Sheridan	15,911	15,956	15,920	15,389	15,414	15,340	522	542	580	3.3	3.4	3.6
Weston	3,137	3,167	3,255	3,020	3,048	3,143	117	119	112	3.7	3.8	3.4
SOUTHWEST	60,975	60,387	62,656	58,816	57,900	60,410	2,159	2,487	2,246	3.5	4.1	3.6
Lincoln	10,464	10,466	10,832	10,135	10,112	10,470	329	354	362	3.1	3.4	3.3
Sublette	4,270	4,396	4,332	4,115	4,240	4,170	155	156	162	3.6	3.5	3.7
Sweetwater	19,768	19,985	20,444	18,912	19,111	19,605	856	874	839	4.3	4.4	4.1
Teton	16,321	15,308	16,880	15,889	14,589	16,382	432	719	498	2.6	4.7	3.0
Uinta	10,152	10,232	10,168	9,765	9,848	9,783	387	384	385	3.8	3.8	3.8
SOUTHEAST	80,835	81,504	82,541	78,003	78,588	79,623	2,832	2,916	2,918	3.5	3.6	3.5
Albany	22,836	23,100	23,265	22,205	22,441	22,577	631	659	688	2.8	2.9	3.0
Goshen	5,405	5,419	5,537	5,214	5,223	5,332	191	196	205	3.5	3.6	3.7
Laramie	48,218	48,583	49,313	46,408	46,730	47,493	1,810	1,853	1,820	3.8	3.8	3.7
Niobrara	862	861	883	823	825	843	39	36	40	4.5	4.2	4.5
Platte	3,514	3,541	3,543	3,353	3,369	3,378	161	172	165	4.6	4.9	4.7
CENTRAL	54,014	54,422	55,382	51,970	52,401	53,313	2,044	2,021	2,069	3.8	3.7	3.7
Carbon	5,859	5,975	6,288	5,591	5,722	6,014	268	253	274	4.6	4.2	4.4
Converse	6,591	6,634	6,691	6,371	6,413	6,457	220	221	234	3.3	3.3	3.5
Natrona	41,564	41,813	42,403	40,008	40,266	40,842	1,556	1,547	1,561	3.7	3.7	3.7
STATEWIDE	288,864	289,870	295,505	278,342	278,901	284,644	10,522	10,969	10,861	3.6	3.8	3.7
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.4	3.4	3.5
U.S.										4.1	4.3	3.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.4	4.5	4.1

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

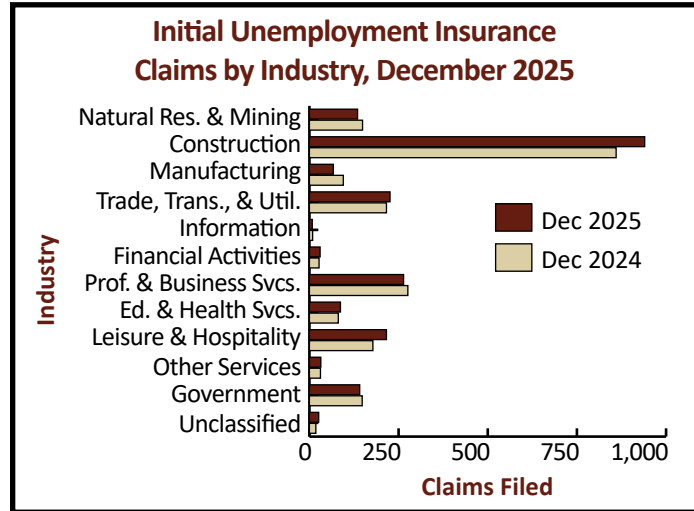
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

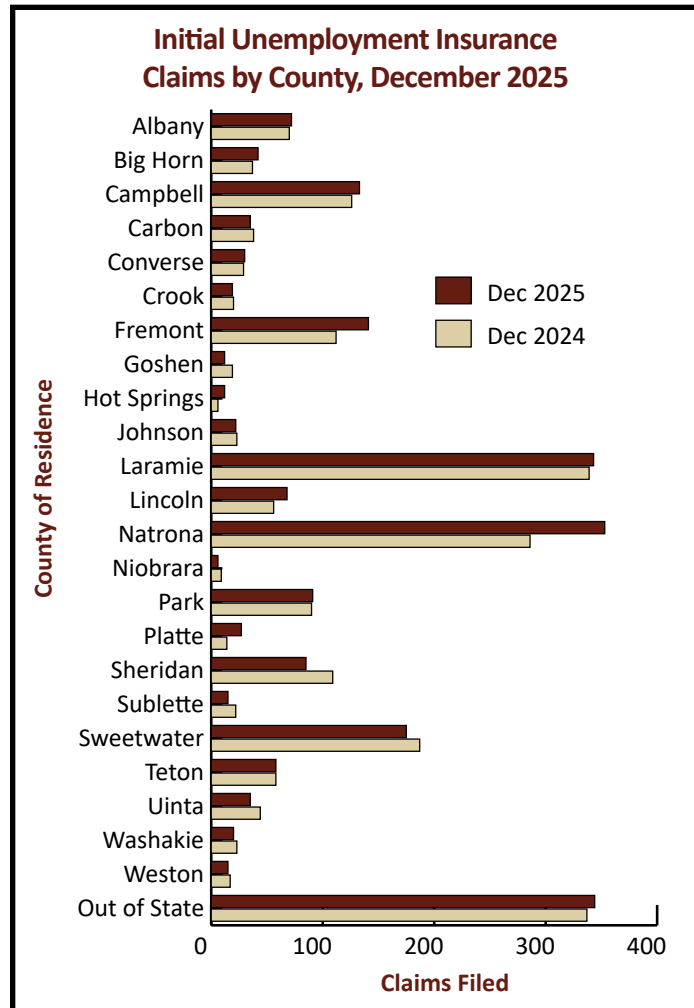
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 2,177 initial claims in December 2025, up 85 (or 4.1%) from December 2024.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Dec 25	Nov 25	Dec 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	2,177	2,021	2,092	7.7	4.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,143	713	1,105	60.3	3.4
Natural Resources & Mining	135	114	149	18.4	-9.4
Mining	124	99	128	25.3	-3.1
Construction	940	554	860	69.7	9.3
Manufacturing	67	44	95	52.3	-29.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	866	1,095	820	-20.9	5.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	226	177	216	27.7	4.6
Wholesale Trade	22	34	32	-35.3	-31.3
Retail Trade	96	89	100	7.9	-4.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	106	53	83	100.0	27.7
Information	8	17	9	-52.9	-11.1
Financial Activities	30	28	27	7.1	11.1
Professional & Business Services	264	229	276	15.3	-4.3
Educational & Health Services	87	83	81	4.8	7.4
Leisure & Hospitality	216	521	178	-58.5	21.3
Other Services, except Public Admin.	32	37	31	-13.5	3.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	141	186	148	-24.2	-4.7
Federal Government	69	123	92	-43.9	-25.0
State Government	18	18	12	0.0	50.0
Local Government	53	44	43	20.5	23.3
Local Education	9	14	14	-35.7	-35.7
UNCLASSIFIED	26	25	18	4.0	44.4



Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	343	272	339	26.1	1.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	216	122	187	77.0	15.5
Construction	193	112	175	72.3	10.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	114	125	136	-8.8	-16.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	33	34	44	-2.9	-25.0
Financial Activities	7	7	6	0.0	16.7
Professional & Business Services	33	41	47	-19.5	-29.8
Educational & Health Services	12	16	18	-25.0	-33.3
Leisure & Hospitality	22	20	12	10.0	83.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	20	12	-45.0	-8.3
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	353	201	286	75.6	23.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	224	93	155	140.9	44.5
Construction	190	69	129	175.4	47.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	116	99	117	17.2	-0.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	25	28	36	-10.7	-30.6
Financial Activities	5	6	7	-16.7	-28.6
Professional & Business Services	33	21	22	57.1	50.0
Educational & Health Services	20	21	14	-4.8	42.9
Leisure & Hospitality	18	14	24	28.6	-25.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	10	6	10	66.7	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 December 2025 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/1225_UI.pdf.

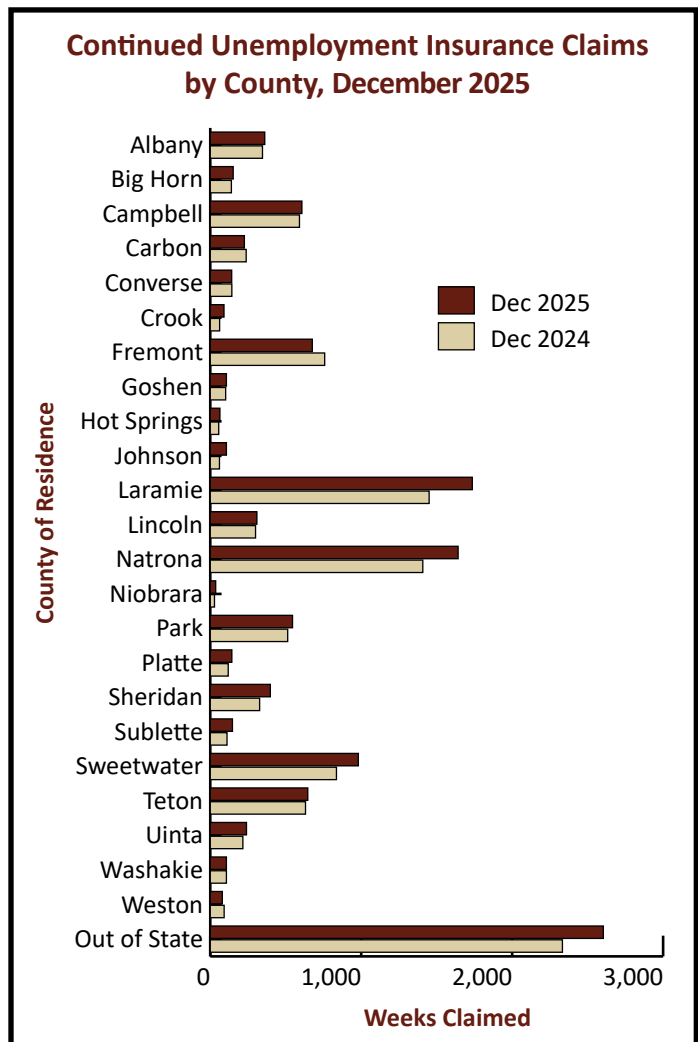
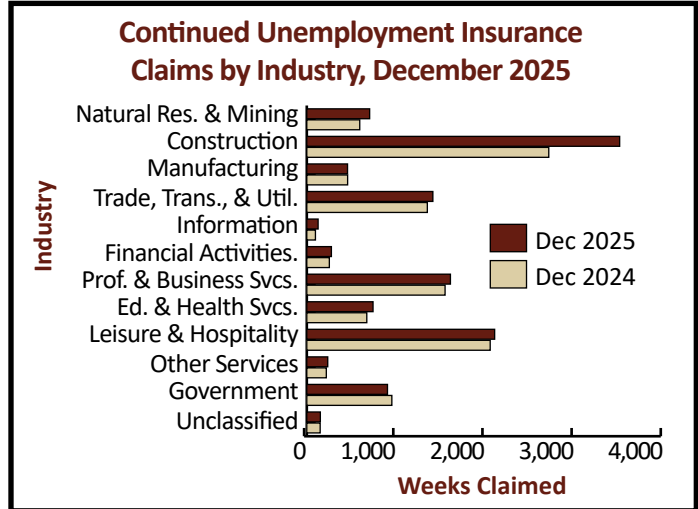
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 11,096 in December 2024 to 12,228 in December 2025 (1,132, or 10.2%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Dec 25	Nov 25	Dec 24	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	12,228	10,881	11,096	12.4	10.2
Total Unique Claimants	3,749	3,812	4,033	-1.7	-7.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	4,672	2,880	3,768	62.2	24.0
Natural Resources & Mining	705	561	594	25.7	18.7
Mining	628	523	515	20.1	21.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	57	43	20	32.6	185.0
Construction	3,509	1,884	2,714	86.3	29.3
Manufacturing	457	434	458	5.3	-0.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,500	6,897	6,221	-5.8	4.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,414	1,370	1,352	3.2	4.6
Wholesale Trade	292	291	263	0.3	11.0
Retail Trade	731	711	755	2.8	-3.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	389	368	333	5.7	16.8
Information	127	133	97	-4.5	30.9
Financial Activities	276	261	253	5.7	9.1
Professional & Business Services	1,611	1,267	1,551	27.2	3.9
Educational & Health Services	743	729	673	1.9	10.4
Leisure & Hospitality	2,107	2,930	2,057	-28.1	2.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	219	204	235	7.4	-6.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	905	950	954	-4.7	-5.1
Federal Government	418	484	557	-13.6	-25.0
State Government	101	62	102	62.9	-1.0
Local Government	386	402	294	-4.0	31.3
Local Education	76	83	57	-8.4	33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	150	152	152	-1.3	-1.3
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,736	1,378	1,450	26.0	19.7
Total Unique Claimants	520	494	528	5.3	-1.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	740	319	549	132.0	34.8
Construction	674	263	463	156.3	45.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	868	916	796	-5.2	9.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	242	258	252	-6.2	-4.0
Financial Activities	59	64	54	-7.8	9.3
Professional & Business Services	238	280	198	-15.0	20.2
Educational & Health Services	154	148	101	4.1	52.5
Leisure & Hospitality	108	97	116	11.3	-6.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	87	103	84	-15.5	3.6
UNCLASSIFIED	39	37	19	5.4	105.3
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,642	1,333	1,408	23.2	16.6
Total Unique Claimants	502	450	490	11.6	2.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	799	506	529	57.9	51.0
Construction	537	283	371	89.8	44.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	792	760	810	4.2	-2.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	246	229	264	7.4	-6.8
Financial Activities	56	47	60	19.1	-6.7
Professional & Business Services	166	137	185	21.2	-10.3
Educational & Health Services	149	152	116	-2.0	28.4
Leisure & Hospitality	109	115	109	-5.2	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	36	46	46	-21.7	-21.7
UNCLASSIFIED	14	19	21	-26.3	-33.3

^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.



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
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