

TRENDS

Vol. 63 No. 8

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Research & Planning

Tracking Wyoming's Economy through Three Economic Downturns: A Sector-by-Sector Review

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming's economy has been through three economic downturns since 1990. This article reviews these downturns through the perspective of seasonally adjusted employment at the total nonfarm level and in 13 different industry sectors. Employment followed different patterns during each downturn. Wyoming's natural resources & mining sector has suffered some of the largest job losses in each of the three downturns. On the other hand, education & health services grew steadily through the first two downturns, and only lost jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Wyoming's economy has had its ups and downs over the decades, including three economic downturns since 1990: first quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010 (2009Q1-2010Q1), second quarter 2015 to fourth quarter 2016 (2015Q2-2016Q4), and second quarter 2020 to first quarter 2021 (2020Q2-2021Q1; see Box, page 6).

Each of these downturns has its own unique characteristics, and all three were preceded by declining energy prices. The first downturn was precipitated by the global financial crisis and is often called

the Great Recession. The second downturn was not a national recession, but rather a downturn in the energy sector that affected Wyoming. The final downturn was the global COVID-19 pandemic.

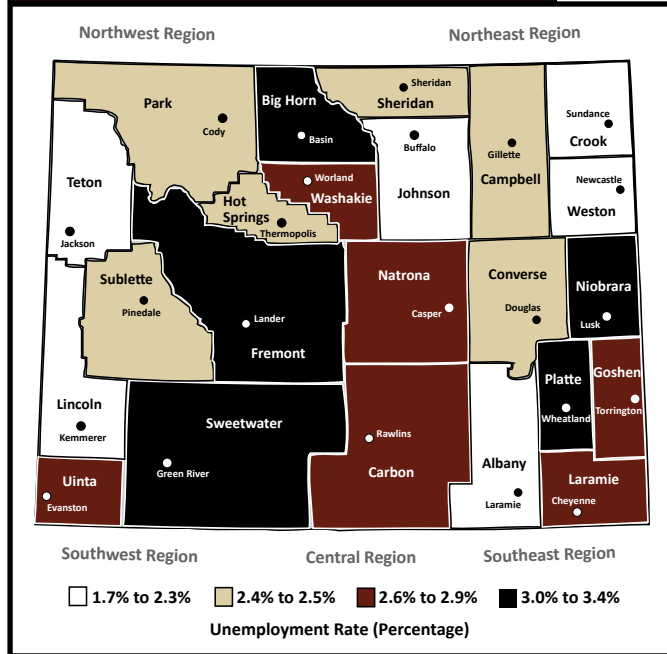
This article reviews these downturns through the perspective of seasonally adjusted employment at the total nonfarm level and in 13 different industry sectors. Which sectors are most affected by economic downturns and suffer the steepest employment declines? Which

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2025, food services & drinking places contributed a large number of jobs to Albany, Campbell, and Natrona counties, among others. ... page 14
- Initial and continued Unemployment Insurance claims both decreased from June 2025 to June 2026 ... pages 20-21

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, June 2026 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the
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Workforce Services,

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ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

sectors keep growing regardless of the state of the economy? This article provides answers by comparing *peaks* (period of highest employment) to *troughs* (period of lowest employment) during each downturn.

For example, total nonfarm employment peaked at 300,800 jobs in October 2008, which was three months before the start of the first downturn. Employment trended downward until hitting a low point of 281,500 jobs in December 2009. From peak to trough, total nonfarm employment fell by 19,300 jobs or, 6.4% during the first economic downturn (see Table 1).

Total nonfarm employment then peaked at 300,300 jobs in January 2015 and fell to 282,000 jobs in December 2016 (see Table 2, page 4). The net loss of jobs in the second downturn was slightly

smaller than in the first downturn (-6.1% compared to -6.4%).

The Covid-19 pandemic, which was associated with the third economic downturn, caused the steepest decline in jobs, as employment fell from 291,000 in January 2020 to 262,800 in May 2020 (a decrease of 28,200 jobs, or -9.7%; see Table 3, page 4).

These three tables on pages 3-4 are referred to throughout this article.

Figure 1 (see page 5) shows seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in Wyoming from January 1990 to April 2026. The three economic downturns are each individually highlighted.

Wyoming's unemployment rate started rising before the start of the first economic downturn (see Figure 2, page 5). Its low point occurred in March 2008 (2.6%) and it

Table 1: Peak and Trough Employment by Sector — First Economic Downturn (2009Q1 to 2010Q1)

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Employment		Difference	
		Peak	Trough	N	%
0	Total Nonfarm	300,800	281,500	-19,300	-6.4
11-21	Natural Resources & Mining	30,200	23,800	-6,400	-21.2
23	Construction	28,500	20,500	-8,000	-28.1
31-33	Manufacturing	10,600	8,600	-2,000	-18.9
42	Wholesale Trade	9,200	8,300	-900	-9.8
44-45	Retail Trade	32,500	29,100	-3,400	-10.5
48-49, 22	Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	14,900	13,400	-1,500	-10.1
51	Information	4,400	3,800	-600	-13.6
52-53	Financial Activities	11,700	10,600	-1,100	-9.4
54-56	Professional & Business Services	18,900	16,900	-2,000	-10.6
61-62	Education & Health Services*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	34,800	31,900	-2,900	-8.3
81	Other Services	14,100	13,600	-500	-3.5
	Total Government*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

* Employment in these sectors steadily increased during the economic downturn. Therefore, the concept of a pre-downturn employment peak and a post-downturn trough are not applicable (N/A).

Source: Current Employment Statistics Program, published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS, 06/22/26.

rose to a peak of 7.5% in December 2009. Unemployment fell slightly during the final two months of the downturn. During the

second downturn, the unemployment rate rose from 4.0% in April 2015 to a peak of 5.5% in April 2016. Before the start of the

Table 2: Peak and Trough Employment by Sector — Second Economic Downturn (2015Q2 to 2016Q4)

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Employment		Difference	
		Peak	Trough	N	%
0	Total Nonfarm	300,300	282,000	-18,300	-6.1
11-21	Natural Resources & Mining	27,700	18,000	-9,700	-35.0
23	Construction	24,900	19,100	-5,800	-23.3
31-33	Manufacturing	10,000	9,100	-900	-9.0
42	Wholesale Trade	9,600	8,000	-1,600	-16.7
44-45	Retail Trade	31,200	29,600	-1,600	-5.1
48-49, 22	Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	16,100	14,100	-2,000	-12.4
51	Information	3,900	3,600	-300	-7.7
52-53	Financial Activities	11,400	10,700	-700	-6.1
54-56	Professional & Business Services	18,700	17,700	-1,000	-5.3
61-62	Education & Health Services*	NA	NA	NA	NA
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	36,400	35,600	-800	-2.2
81	Other Services	16,300	15,800	-500	-3.1
	Total Government	71,900	70,500	-1,400	-1.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

* Employment in this sector steadily increased during the economic downturn. Therefore, the concept of a pre-downturn employment peak and a post-downturn trough are not applicable (N/A).

Source: Current Employment Statistics Program, published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS, 06/22/26.

Table 3: Peak and Trough Employment by Sector — Third Economic Downturn (2020Q2 to 2021Q2)

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Employment		Difference	
		Peak	Trough	N	%
0	Total Nonfarm	291,000	262,800	-28,200	-9.7
11-21	Natural Resources & Mining	21,300	13,600	-7,700	-36.2
23	Construction	23,600	20,000	-3,600	-15.3
31-33	Manufacturing	10,200	9,300	-900	-8.8
42	Wholesale Trade	8,500	7,300	-1,200	-14.1
44-45	Retail Trade	28,900	26,700	-2,200	-7.6
48-49, 22	Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	14,800	13,700	-1,100	-7.4
51	Information	3,500	2,900	-600	-17.1
52-53	Financial Activities	11,300	10,800	-500	-4.4
54-56	Professional & Business Services	19,400	17,800	-1,600	-8.2
61-62	Education & Health Services	29,300	27,200	-2,100	-7.2
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	37,900	24,700	-13,200	-34.8
81	Other Services	16,300	15,200	-1,100	-6.7
	Total Government	70,000	66,100	-3,900	-5.6

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Current Employment Statistics Program, published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS, 06/22/26.

pandemic, Wyoming's unemployment rate hit a low point of 3.5% in May 2019 and then rose to 8.7% in May 2020.

Figure 3 (see page 6) shows employment in Wyoming's natural resources & mining sector. Employment hit a peak of 30,200 jobs in October 2008 and then fell to a low point of 23,800 jobs in December 2009. In just over a year,

employment fell by 6,400 jobs, or 21.2%. In percentage terms, this was the second largest job loss of any sector in the first downturn.

During the second downturn, mining employment fell by an even larger 9,700 jobs, or 35.0%. This was the largest loss of jobs and the largest percentage decrease of any sector. During the second downturn,

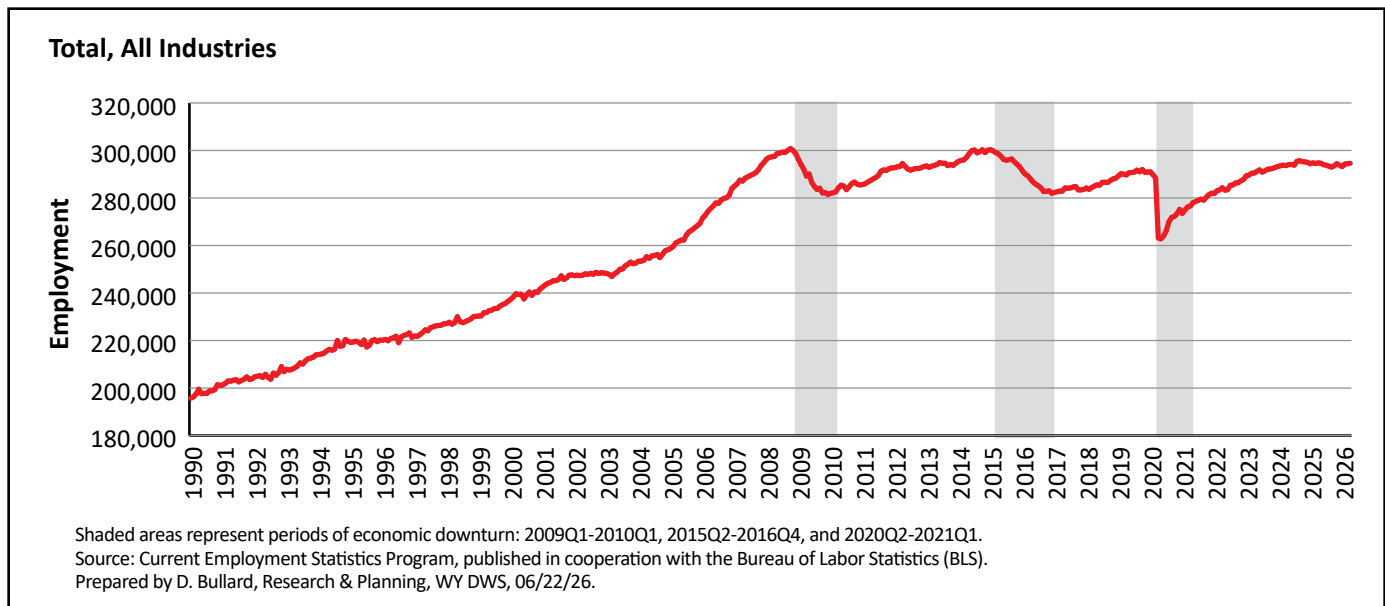


Figure 1: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment, January 1990-April 2026

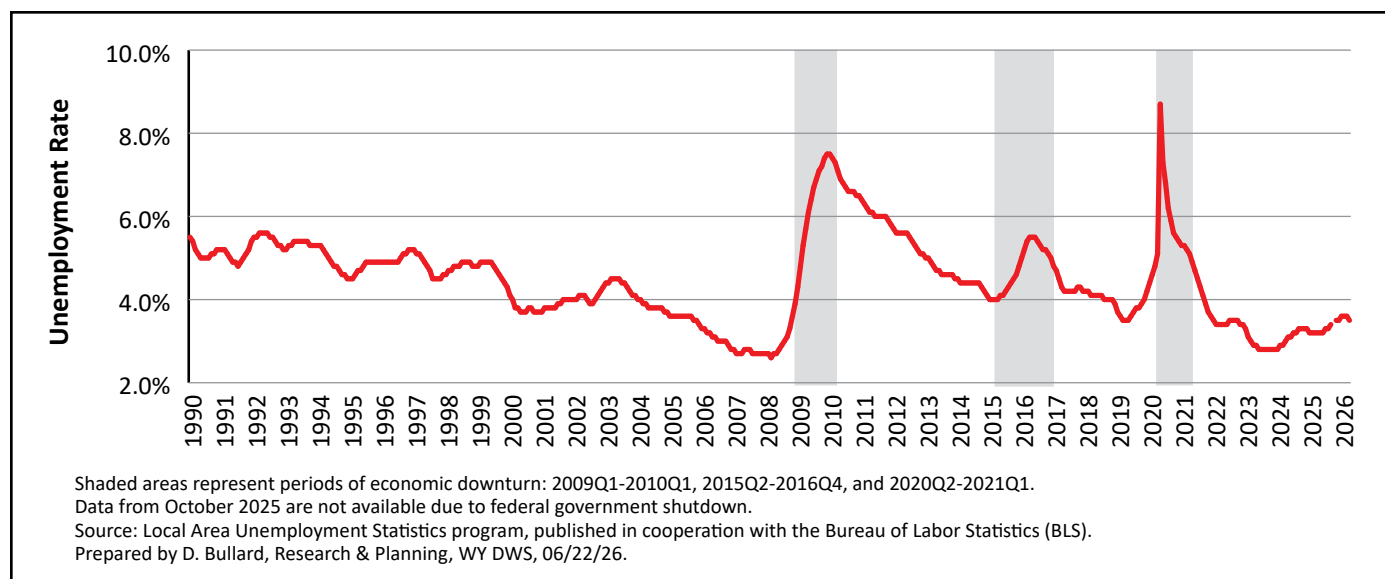


Figure 2: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, January 1990-April 2026

Wyoming saw large job losses in coal mining and in oil & gas employment.

Natural resources & mining employment also fell sharply during the COVID-19 pandemic. Job losses totaled 7,700, or 36.2%, which was the largest percentage loss of any sector.

Employment in Wyoming's construction sector peaked well before the first downturn started and employment continued to fall after the first downturn ended (see Figure 4, page 7). There was

a net loss of 8,000 jobs (or 28.1%) from July 2008 to May 2011. This represented the largest job losses of any sector during the first downturn. Then, construction employment peaked at 24,900 jobs in June 2014 and fell to 19,100 jobs in November 2017. The 5,800 construction jobs lost during the second downturn were the second largest job losses of any sector. Construction job losses during the COVID-19 pandemic were considerably smaller, as employment fell from 23,600 jobs in October 2019 to 20,000 jobs in November 2020 (-3,600 jobs, or -15.3%).

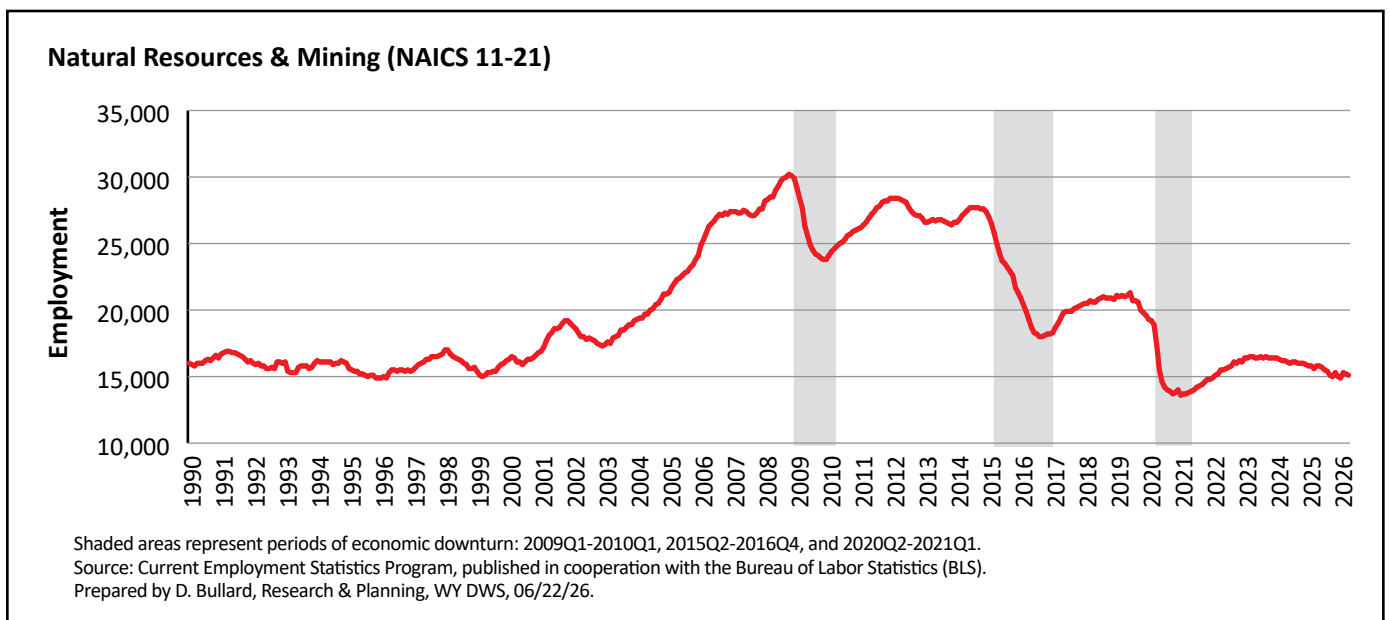


Figure 3: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Natural Resources & Mining Employment, January 1990-April 2026

Box: What is an Economic Downturn?

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services defines an economic downturn as 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. There have been three economic downturns meeting these criteria over the last 25 years:

- First quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010 (five quarters)
- Second quarter 2015 to fourth quarter 2016 (seven quarters)
- Second quarter 2020 to first quarter 2021 (four quarters)

Wyoming's manufacturing sector lost 2,000 jobs (or 18.9%) between its peak in March 2007 and its trough in February 2010 (see Figure 5 below, and Table 1, page 3). In percentage terms, this was the third largest employment decline in the first economic downturn. During the second economic downturn,

manufacturing employment fell by 900 jobs, or 9.0%. Finally, during the third economic downturn, employment again fell by 900 jobs.

Figure 6 (see page 8) shows that the job losses in wholesale trade were fairly closely correlated with the first

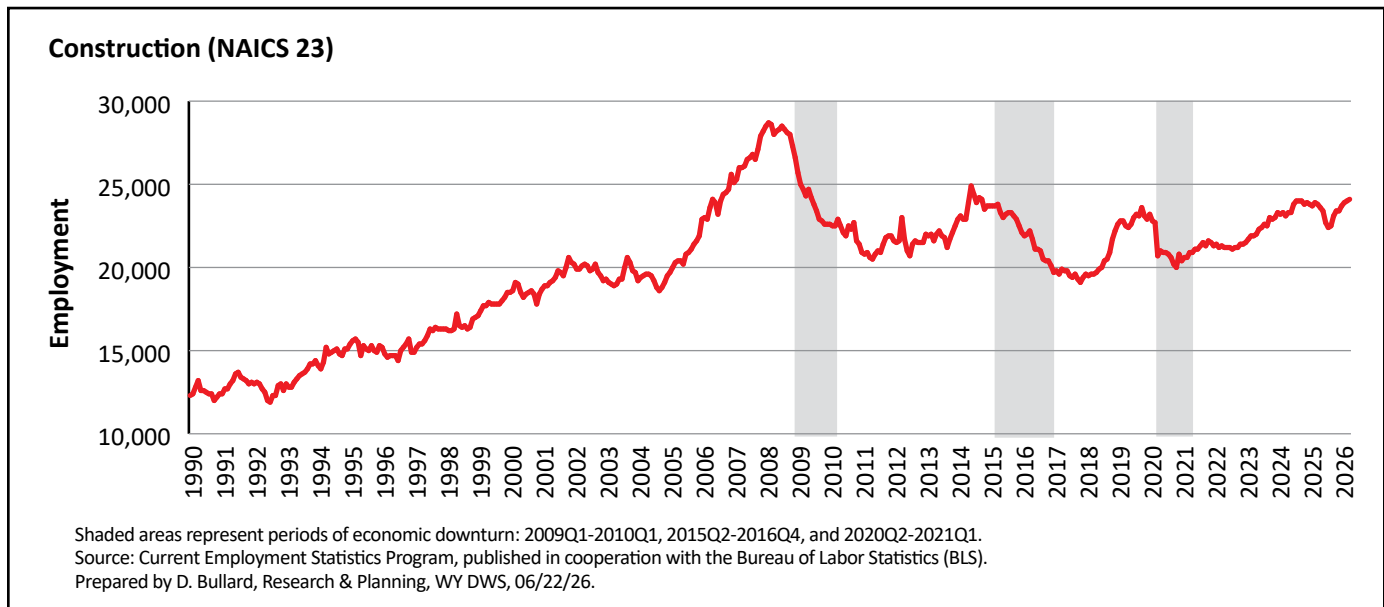


Figure 4: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Construction Employment, January 1990-April 2026

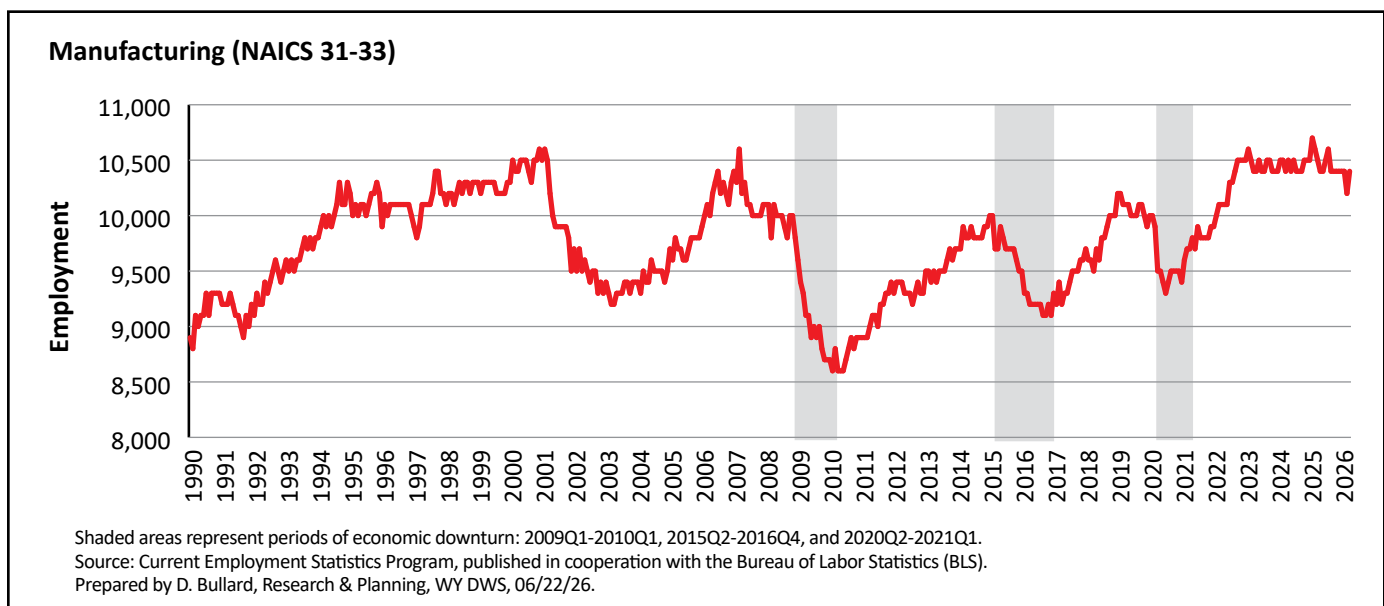


Figure 5: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Manufacturing Employment, January 1990-April 2026

economic downturn. Employment peaked in December 2008, one month before the downturn started and then basically leveled-off in October 2009, with a net loss of 900 jobs (-9.8%). Wholesale trade employment fell by 1,600 jobs (-16.7%) during the second downturn and 1,200 jobs (-14.1%) during the third downturn.

Wyoming's retail trade sector includes many different types of stores, such as grocery stores, clothing stores, auto dealers, and department stores. In this sector, employment peaked in January 2008, well before the start of the first downturn and continued to fall for several months after the end of the downturn (see

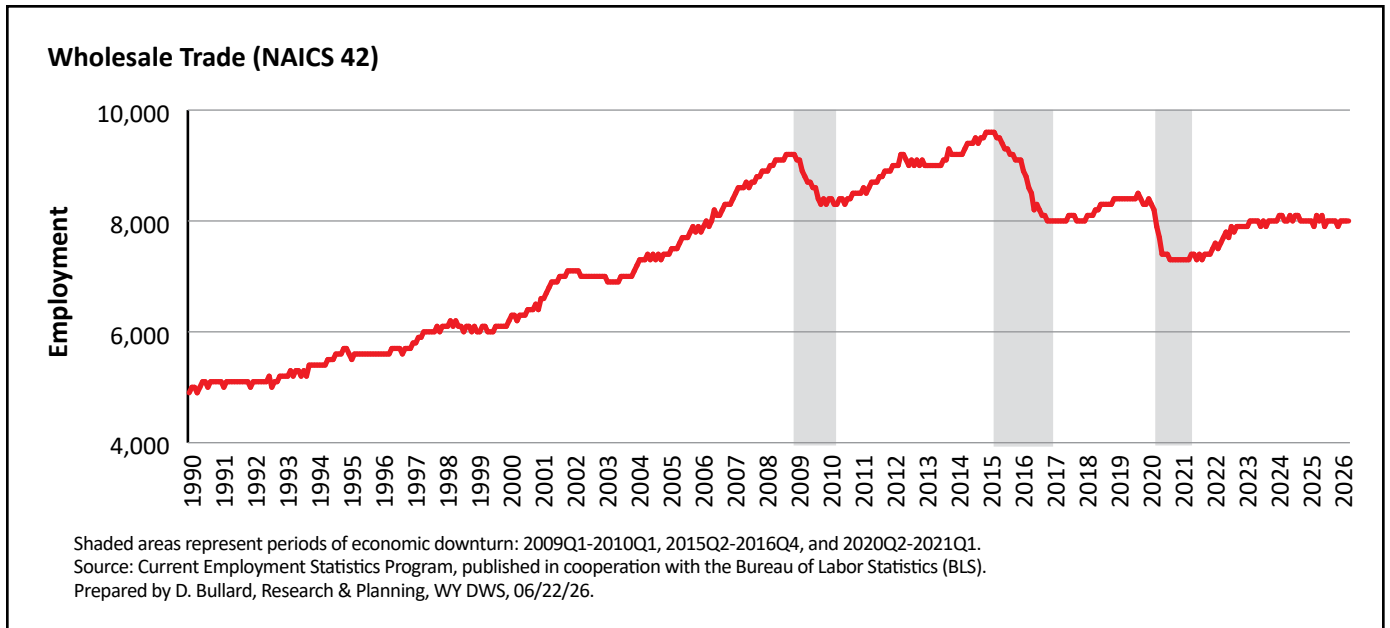


Figure 6: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Wholesale Trade Employment, January 1990-April 2026

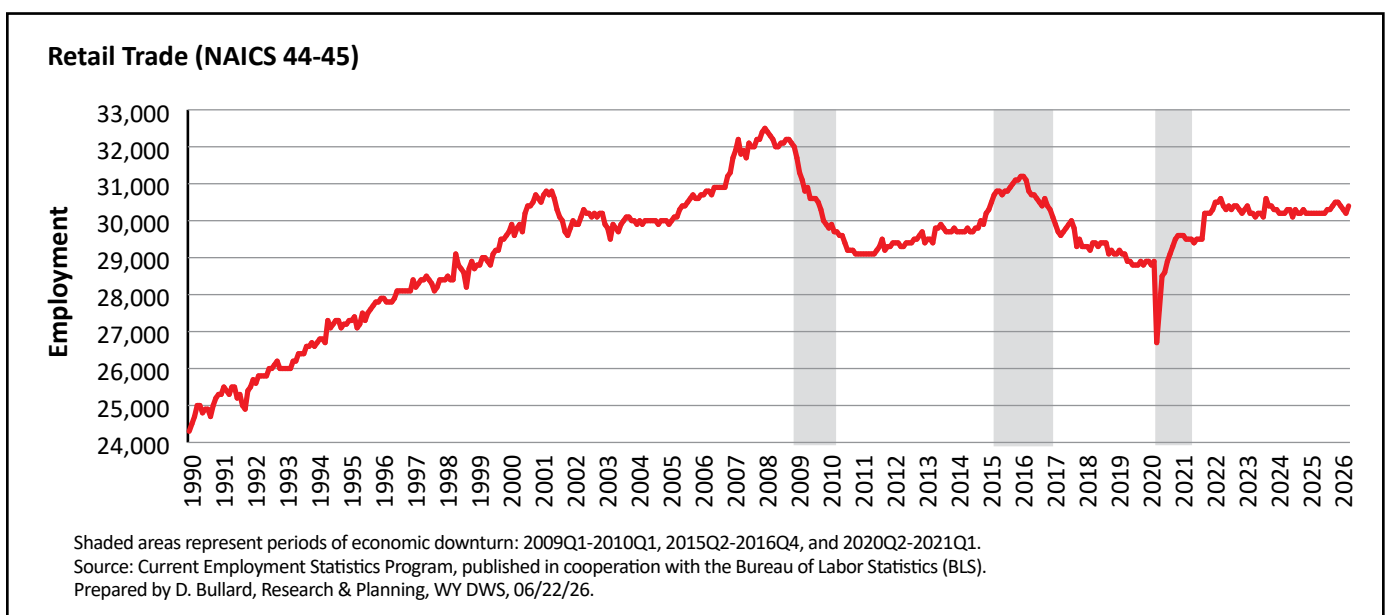


Figure 7: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Retail Trade Employment, January 1990-April 2026

Figure 7). Retail employment fell by 3,400 jobs or 10.5%. This was the third largest job loss after construction and natural resources & mining (see Table 1).

Retail trade employment exhibited a somewhat strange pattern during the second economic downturn. Employment was rising when the second downturn started and continued to rise for several months, until hitting at peak of 31,200 jobs in January 2016. During the COVID-19 pandemic, retail employment fell from a peak of 28,900 jobs in March 2020 to a low point of 26,700 jobs in April 2020 and then grew rapidly.

Figure 8 shows employment in Wyoming's transportation, warehousing, & utilities sector. Employment peaked in December 2007, which was more than a year before the start of the first economic downturn. Then employment hit its low point in March 2010, which was the final month of the downturn. Overall, employment fell by 1,500 jobs, or 10.1%. During the second economic downturn,

transportation, warehousing, & utilities lost 2,000 jobs (-12.4%; see Table 2), which was the third largest job loss of any sector. During the third downturn, or COVID-19 pandemic, employment fell by 1,100 jobs, or 7.4%.

Employment in Wyoming's information sector is shown in Figure 9 (see page 10). This sector's employment seemed to be generally trending downward, regardless whether Wyoming's economy was growing or not.

The financial activities sector includes banks, insurance companies, real estate agencies, and firms that rent and lease various equipment. Figure 10 (see page 10) shows that employment peaked in November 2008, just two months before the economic downturn began. This sector lost 1,100 jobs (-9.4%) during the first downturn. Job losses were smaller during the second downturn (-700 jobs, or -6.1%; see Table 2, page 4) and even smaller during the third downturn (-500 jobs, or, -4.4%; see Table 3, page 4).

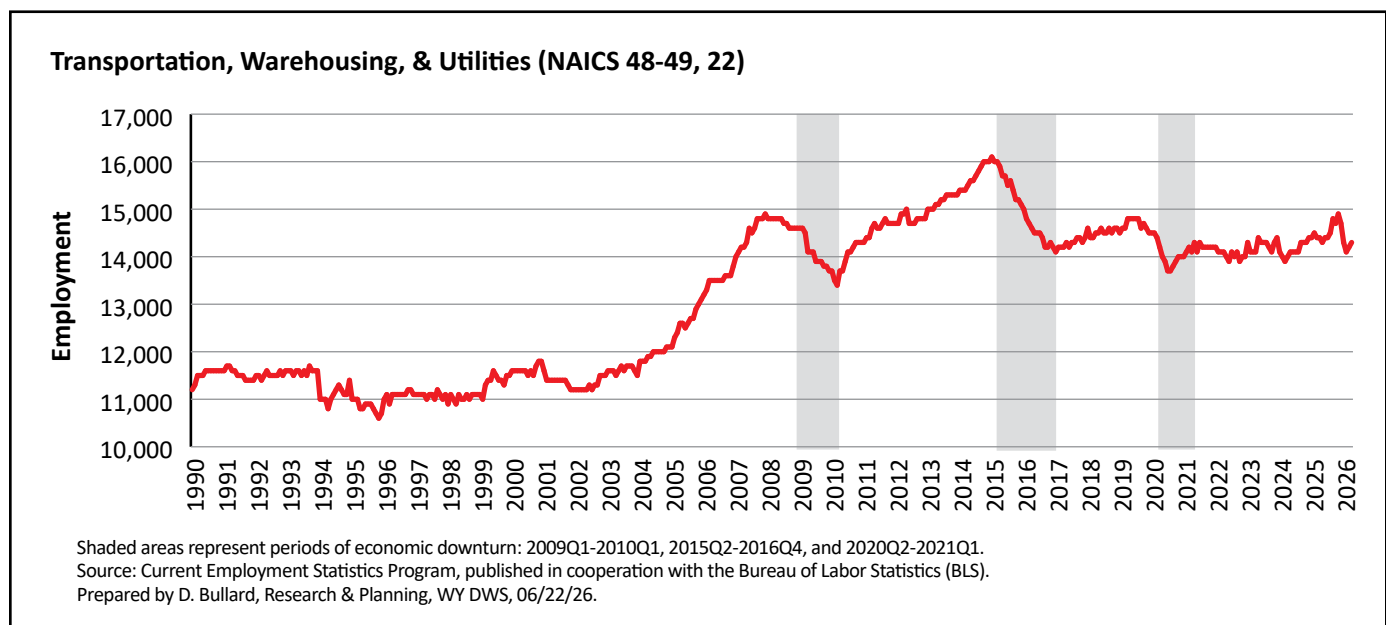


Figure 8: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities Employment, January 1990-April 2026

Employment in professional & business services is shown in Figure 11 (see page 11). From its peak in June 2008 to its trough in December 2009, this sector lost 2,000 jobs (-10.6%). Then, during the second economic downturn, employment only fell by 1,000 jobs (-5.3%). Professional & business

services lost 1,600 jobs (-8.2%) during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Education & health services employment generally trended upward during the first two downturns (see Figure 12, page 11). It was only during the COVID-19 pandemic that employment fell. This sector lost 2,100

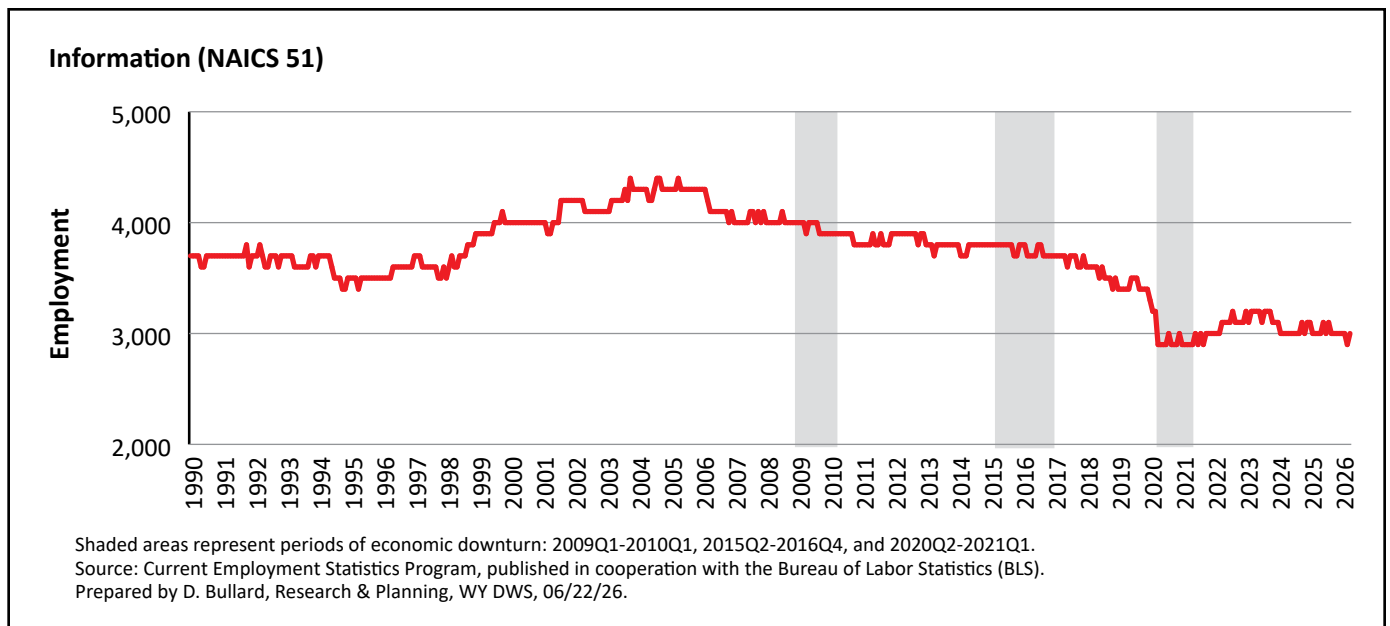


Figure 9: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Information Employment, January 1990-April 2026

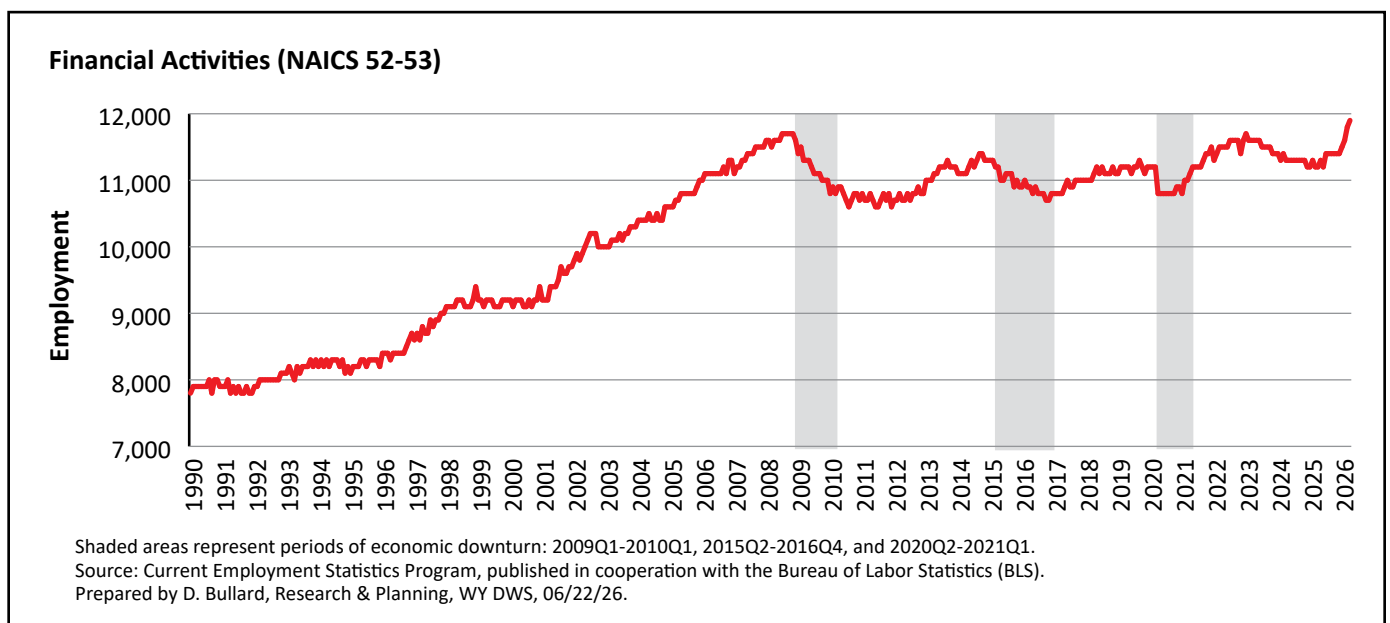


Figure 10: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Financial Activities Employment, January 1990-April 2026

jobs (-7.2%) between December 2019 and April 2020 (see Table 3). Education & health services truly stands out as a sector that has steadily gained jobs and mostly been unaffected by downturns.

Figure 13 (see page 12) shows employment in the leisure & hospitality

sector, which includes hotels, restaurants, bowling alleys, country clubs, and many other establishments. Employment peaked in June 2008, which was several months before the start of the first economic downturn. Employment hit a low point in December 2009 and started growing before the first downturn ended.

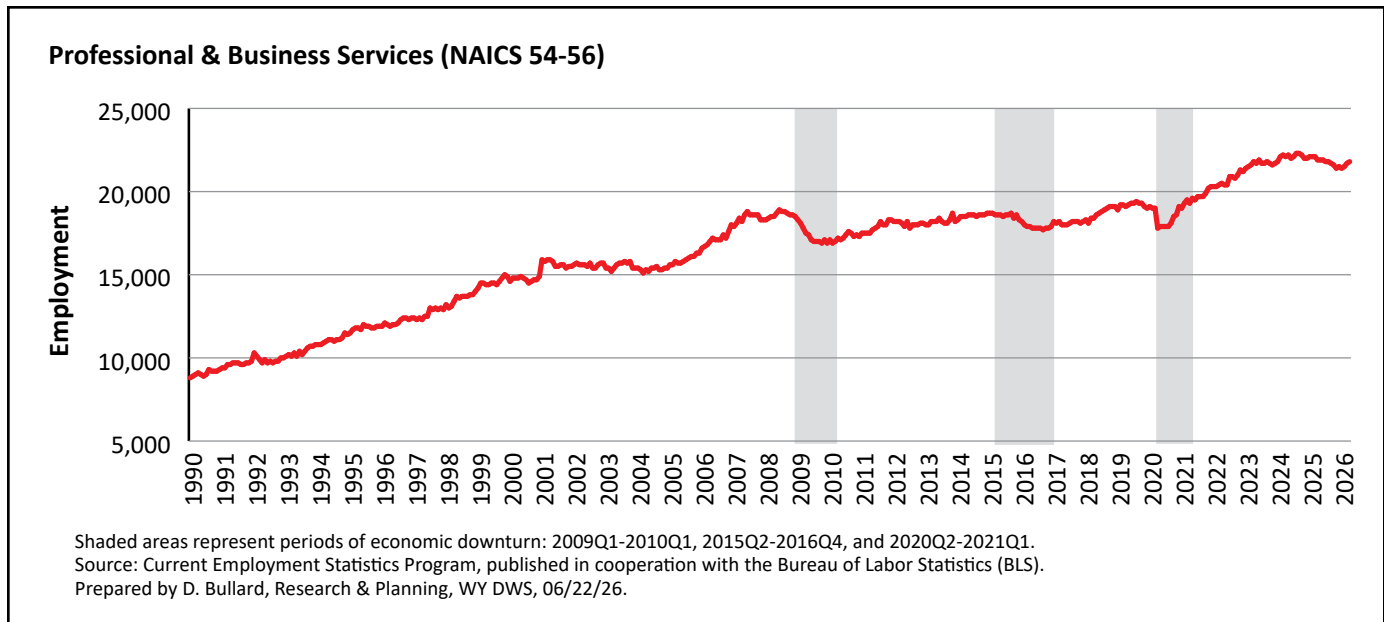


Figure 11: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Professional & Business Services Employment, January 1990-April 2026

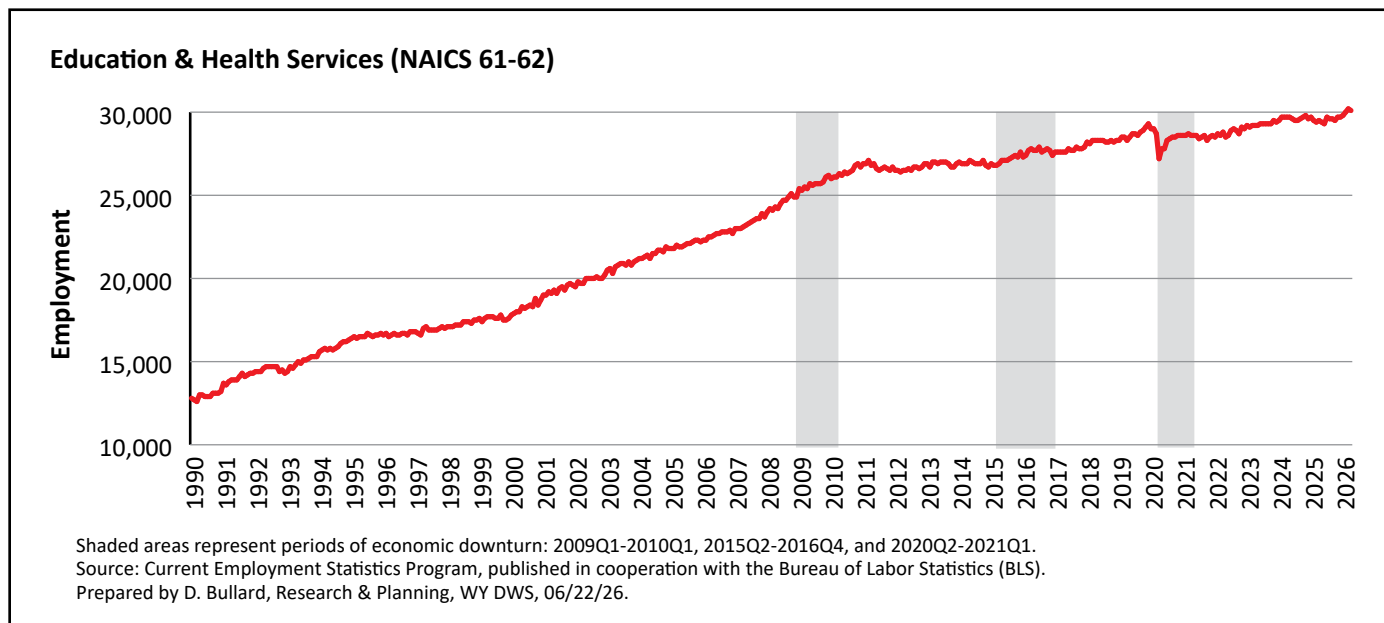


Figure 12: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Education & Health Services Employment, January 1990-April 2026

During the second downturn, leisure & hospitality employment only fell by 800 jobs (-2.2%), which was the second smallest percentage decrease of any sector (see Table 2, page 4). However, leisure & hospitality lost the most jobs of any sector during the COVID-19 pandemic (-13,200 jobs, or -34.8%). Employment peaked in January 2020 and

then fell sharply until hitting a low point in April 2020.

Funeral homes, hair salons, automotive repair services, and dry cleaners are some of the businesses included in the other services sector. Employment in this sector only fell by 500 jobs (-3.5%) during the first downturn and 500 jobs (-3.1%) during

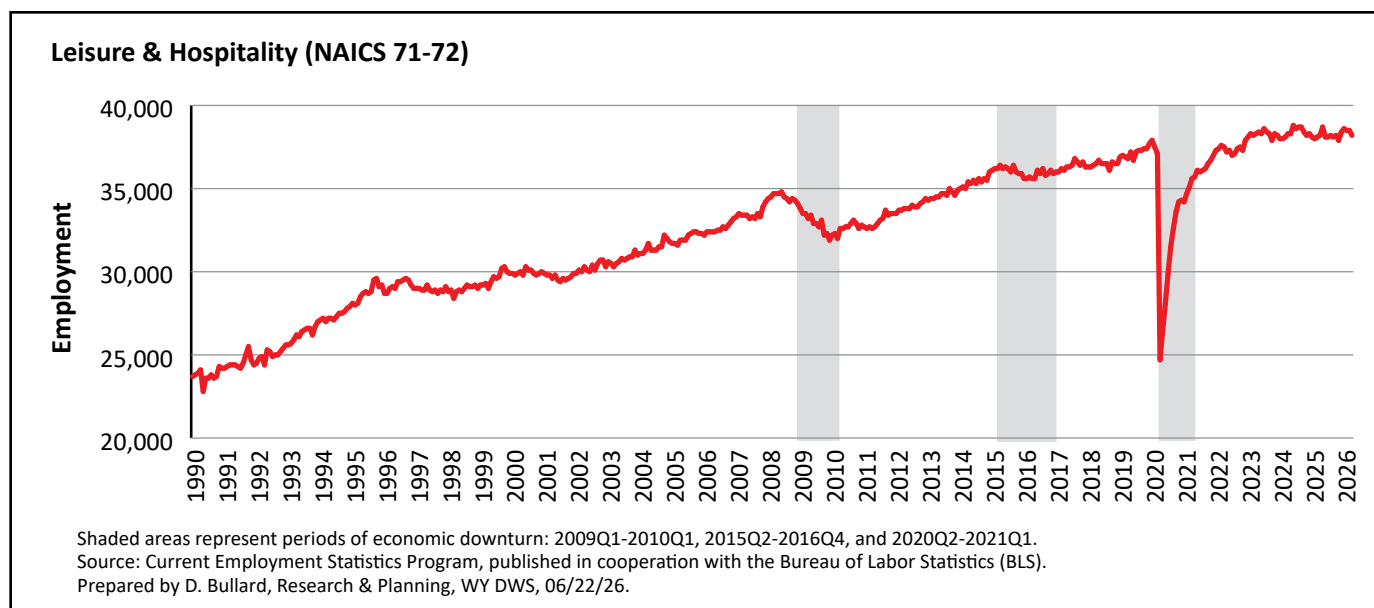


Figure 13: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Leisure & Hospitality Employment, January 1990-April 2026

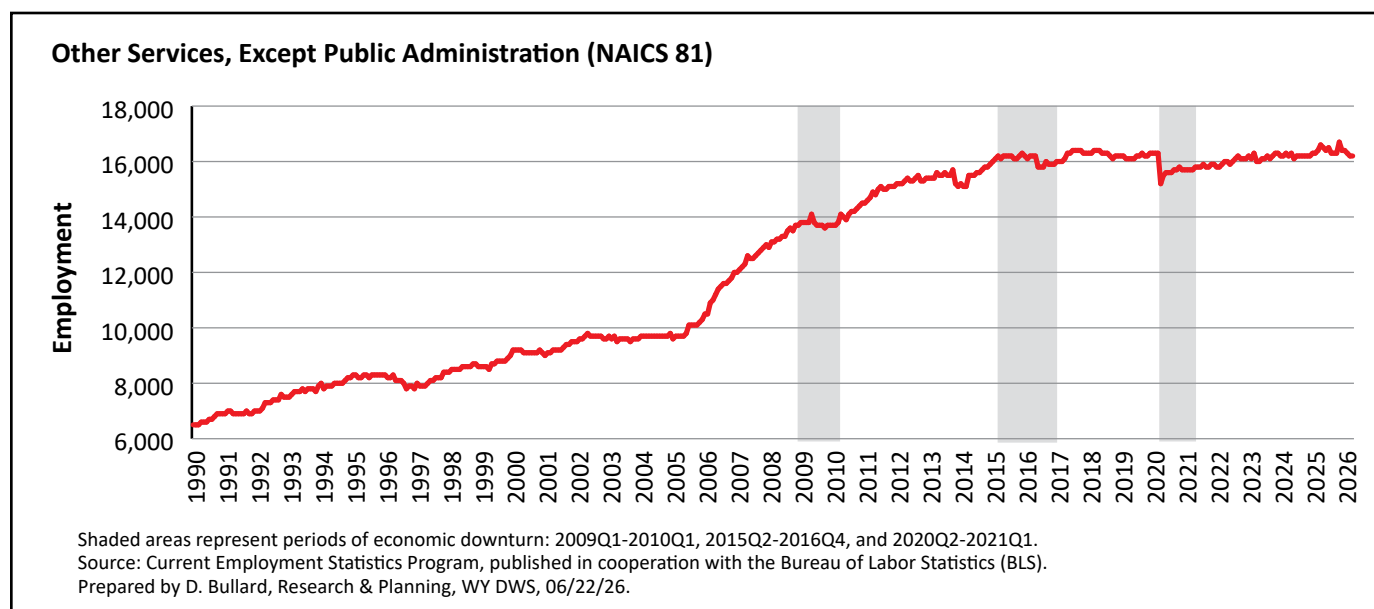


Figure 14: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Other Services Employment, January 1990-April 2026

the second downturn (see Figure 14, page 12). However, it suffered through larger job losses during the third downturn, as employment fell by 1,100 jobs (-6.7%).

Total government employment is shown in Figure 15. This sector includes cities, towns, and counties, as well as public schools, colleges, and hospitals. All levels of government (federal, state, and local) are represented here. Government employment continued to grow during the first downturn, but fell during the second downturn (-1,400 jobs or -1.9%) and the third downturn (-3,900 jobs, or -5.6%).

Employment followed different patterns during each downturn. During the first downturn (or Great Recession), the largest job losses were in construction and natural resources & mining. In contrast, education & health services, and government both continued to add jobs during the first downturn.

In the second downturn, which primarily affected the energy sector, the largest job losses were in natural resources & mining, and construction.

Smaller, but still substantial job losses occurred in transportation, warehousing & utilities, wholesale trade, and retail trade.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, or the third downturn, sizeable job losses occurred in leisure & hospitality, natural resources & mining, and government.

In summary, Wyoming's natural resources & mining sector has suffered some of the largest job losses in each of the three different economic downturns. On the other hand, education & health services grew steadily through the first two downturns, and only lost jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reference

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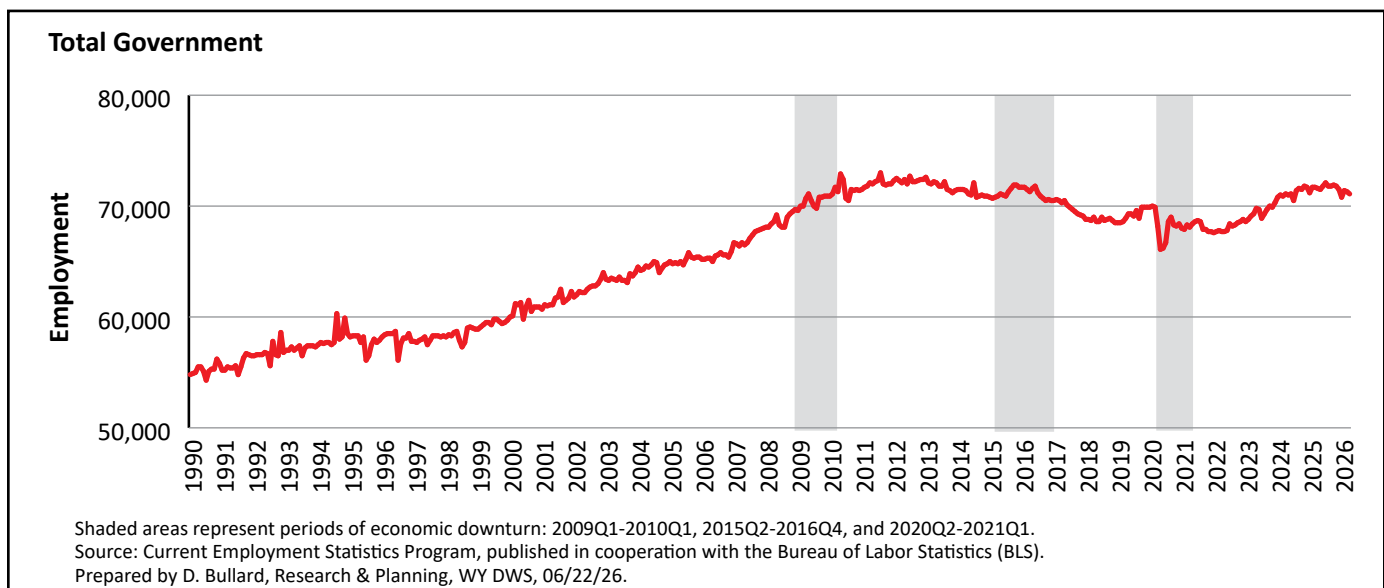


Figure 15: Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Total Government Employment, January 1990-April 2026

New from R&P: 2025 Annual Employment and Wage Data

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published 2025 annual employment and wage data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2025_QCEW/toc.htm.

Annual data are available at the county and industry levels. In addition, Table 3 of the annual tables shows the top five industry subsectors with the greatest average monthly employment for each county; this detailed table also includes ownership (private and public), the number of units (employers), total wages, and average annual wage. The full

table is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2025_QCEW/t3.htm.

Sample Table 3 (see below) shows the top five industries of employment for Albany, Campbell, and Natrona counties. For example, the subsector with the greatest average monthly employment for Albany County was state government educational services with 3,697. In contrast, the subsector with the greatest average monthly employment for Campbell County was mining, except oil & gas (3,005), while food services & drinking places led all subsectors in Natrona County with an average monthly employment of 3,378.

Sample Table 3: Top 5 Industry Subsectors (3-Digit NAICS) for Selected Wyoming Counties by Average Monthly Employment, 2025

Ownership	NAICS ^a Code	Industry Subsector Title	Units	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages	Average Annual Wage
Albany County						
Total	0	Ownership - Total	1,671	17,110	\$941,532,152	\$55,028
State Gov.	611	Educational Services	5	3,697	\$241,754,246	\$65,391
Private	722	Food Services & Drinking Places	94	1,655	\$33,179,739	\$20,050
Private	541	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	359	1,086	\$99,248,135	\$91,416
Private	621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	98	737	\$49,914,494	\$67,757
Private	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	107	602	\$35,349,721	\$58,753
Campbell County						
Total	0	Ownership - Total	2,029	24,657	\$1,701,222,806	\$68,997
Private	212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	11	3,005	\$331,009,370	\$110,159
Private	722	Food Services & Drinking Places	104	1,921	\$45,875,018	\$23,884
Local Gov.	611	Educational Services	32	1,913	\$96,821,595	\$50,601
Private	213	Support Activities For Mining	125	1,497	\$132,895,259	\$88,799
Private	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	129	1,297	\$103,493,115	\$79,784
Natrona County						
Total	0	Ownership - Total	4,023	40,157	\$2,544,872,157	\$63,373
Private	722	Food Services & Drinking Places	177	3,378	\$77,341,809	\$22,893
Private	621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	256	2,470	\$194,315,338	\$78,684
Private	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	246	1,913	\$141,305,809	\$73,879
Private	423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	238	1,730	\$154,327,950	\$89,194
Private	213	Support Activities For Mining	124	1,634	\$180,481,576	\$110,442

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Extracted from Table 3: Top 5 Industry Subsectors (3-Digit NAICS) for Wyoming Counties by Total Covered Employment, 2025 https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2025_QCEW/t3.htm.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/31/26.

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 3.2% in June 2026

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 decreased from 3.4% in May to 3.2% in June. Wyoming's unemployment rate has fallen in each of the past three months and is much lower than the current U.S. rate of 4.2%.

From May to June, unemployment rates fell in 20 counties and remained unchanged in three counties. Jobless rates often decrease in June as seasonal job gains occur in many sectors, including construction, leisure & hospitality, and professional & business services. The largest unemployment rate decreases were found in Teton (down from 2.6% to 1.7%), Sublette (down from 2.9%

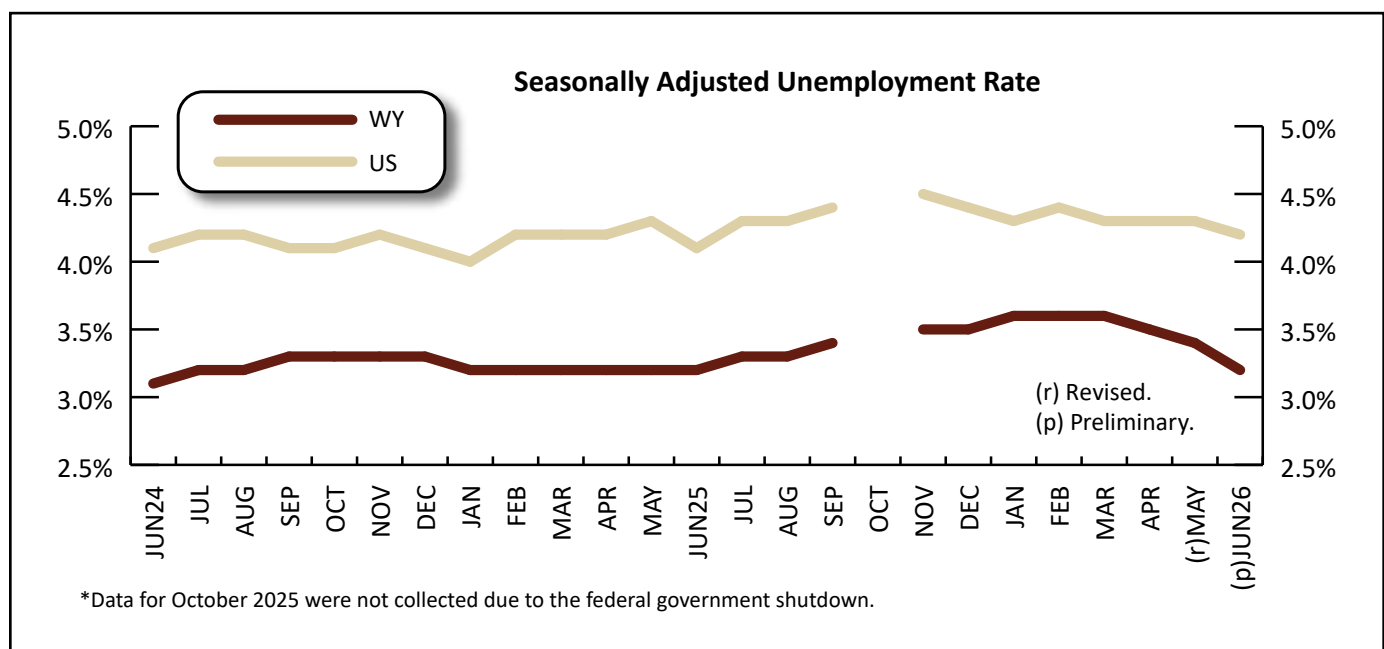
to 2.5%), and Lincoln (down from 2.5% to 2.1%) counties.

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment rates decreased in nearly every county around the state. The largest decreases occurred in Carbon (down from 3.8% to 2.6%), Goshen (down from 3.7% to 2.6%), and Big Horn (down from 4.2% to 3.1%) counties. Niobrara County's unemployment rate held steady at 3.4%.

In June, Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate at 1.7%. It was followed by Lincoln County at 2.1%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Niobrara and Sweetwater counties, both at 3.4%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 301,600 in June 2025 to 304,100 in June 2026, an increase of 2,500 jobs (0.8%).

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.



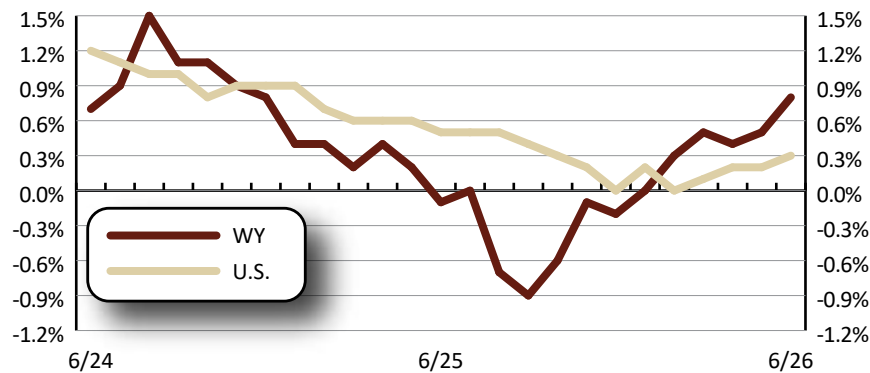
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, June 2026

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

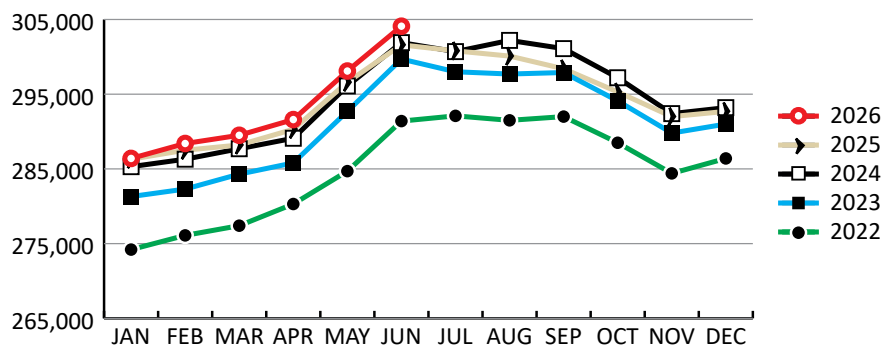
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	303,399	304,100	701	0.2%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,000	15,400	400	2.6%
Construction	24,817	25,100	283	1.1%
Manufacturing	10,446	10,400	-46	-0.4%
Wholesale Trade	8,006	8,100	94	1.2%
Retail Trade	30,844	31,000	156	0.5%
Transportation & Utilities	14,822	14,000	-822	-5.9%
Information	3,027	3,000	-27	-0.9%
Financial Activities	11,331	11,700	369	3.2%
Professional & Business Services	23,131	22,800	-331	-1.5%
Educational & Health Services	29,676	30,100	424	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	42,948	43,600	652	1.5%
Other Services	16,689	16,600	-89	-0.5%
Government	72,662	72,300	-362	-0.5%

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in July 2026 and based on QCEW data through December 2025.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates June 2026 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.0
Puerto Rico	5.8
California	5.2
Connecticut	5.2
Oregon	5.2
Washington	5.2
Illinois	5.1
Nevada	5.1
Michigan	5.0
Arizona	4.9
Delaware	4.9
New Mexico	4.8
Florida	4.7
Kentucky	4.7
New York	4.6
New Jersey	4.5
Alaska	4.4
Louisiana	4.4
Massachusetts	4.4
Minnesota	4.4
South Carolina	4.4
Texas	4.4
Maryland	4.3
Oklahoma	4.2
United States	4.2
West Virginia	4.2
Arkansas	4.1
Pennsylvania	4.1
Rhode Island	4.1
Colorado	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Mississippi	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Missouri	3.7
Virginia	3.7
North Carolina	3.6
Ohio	3.6
Utah	3.6
Tennessee	3.5
Georgia	3.4
Indiana	3.3
Montana	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Alabama	3.2
Iowa	3.2
Wyoming	3.2
Maine	3.1
Nebraska	2.9
New Hampshire	2.9
Hawaii	2.6
Vermont	2.6
North Dakota	2.3
South Dakota	2.0

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates June 2026 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	May 26 Jun 26	Jun 25 Jun 26
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.4	25.0	25.7	1.6	-1.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.0	19.7	20.4	1.5	-2.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.3	7.2	7.6	1.4	-3.9
Natural Resources & Mining	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.0	-6.3
Construction	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.1	17.8	18.1	1.7	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.2	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	1.5	6.7	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
GOVERNMENT	5.4	5.3	5.3	1.9	1.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	May 26 Jun 26	Jun 25 Jun 26
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.8	20.7	21.0	0.5	-1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.4	16.1	16.8	1.9	-2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	-4.9
Natural Resources & Mining	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-6.1
Construction	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.0	14.9	14.9	0.7	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.3	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	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.2	2.4	4.5	-4.2
Other Services	0.7	0.6	0.6	16.7	16.7
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.6	4.2	-4.3	4.8

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	May 26 Jun 26	Jun 25 Jun 26
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.4	23.3	26.4	13.3	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.3	20.2	23.3	15.3	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	-3.2
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	-3.4
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	23.4	20.3	23.3	15.3	0.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.2	2.8	3.2	14.3	0.0
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	2.8	3.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10.7	8.3	10.6	28.9	0.9
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.4
District of Columbia	6.1
Kentucky	5.6
Arizona	5.5
Oregon	5.3
California	5.2
Illinois	5.1
Michigan	5.1
New Mexico	5.1
Connecticut	4.9
Delaware	4.9
Louisiana	4.9
Nevada	4.9
Texas	4.9
Washington	4.7
Florida	4.6
Minnesota	4.6
Oklahoma	4.5
New Jersey	4.4
New York	4.4
United States	4.4
West Virginia	4.4
Arkansas	4.3
South Carolina	4.3
Alaska	4.2
Massachusetts	4.2
Mississippi	4.2
Kansas	4.1
Colorado	4.0
Maryland	4.0
Alabama	3.9
Pennsylvania	3.9
Virginia	3.9
Tennessee	3.8
Missouri	3.7
Ohio	3.7
Utah	3.7
Georgia	3.6
Idaho	3.6
Indiana	3.6
North Carolina	3.5
Wisconsin	3.4
Montana	3.3
Hawaii	3.2
Iowa	3.2
Rhode Island	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Maine	2.7
Wyoming	2.6
New Hampshire	2.5
North Dakota	2.5
Vermont	2.5
South Dakota	2.0

Economic Indicators

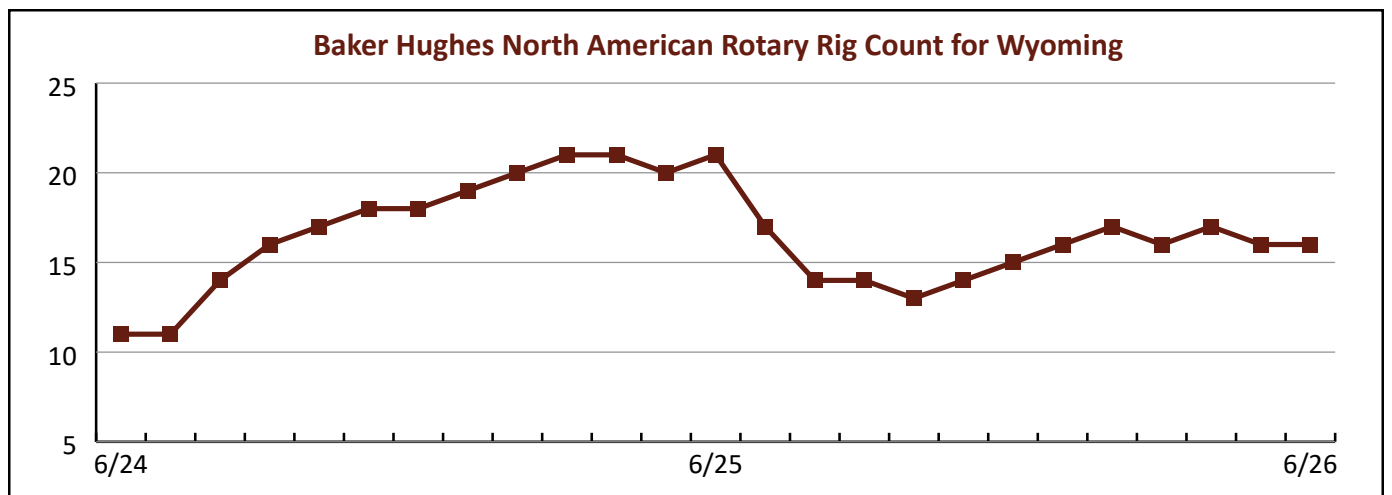
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 2,500 jobs, or 0.8% from June 2025 to June 2026.

	Jun 2026 (p)	May 2026 (r)	Jun 2025 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	304,100	298,100	301,600	2.0	0.8
Wyoming State Government	14,700	15,700	15,200	-6.4	-3.3
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	49,300	49,600	50,400	-0.6	-2.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,900	40,200	41,000	1.7	-0.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,406,000	8,361,000	8,703,000	0.5	-3.4
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	499,000	449,000	654,000	11.1	-23.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,863,000	4,602,000	4,659,000	5.7	4.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	7,954	7,869	7,182	1.1	10.7
Benefits Paid	\$4,116,470	\$4,161,950	\$3,655,505	-1.1	12.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$517.53	\$528.90	\$508.98	-2.1	1.7
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	334.0	335.1	322.6	-0.3	3.5
Food & Beverages	346.5	345.8	336.6	0.2	3.0
Housing	359.2	358.4	347.6	0.2	3.3
Apparel	135.9	137.5	130.8	-1.2	3.9
Transportation	291.2	298.4	273.4	-2.4	6.5
Medical Care	592.8	593.2	581.0	-0.1	2.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	144.9	144.3	141.0	0.4	2.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	146.5	147.6	146.6	-0.8	-0.1
Other Goods & Services	607.2	606.4	580.5	0.1	4.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	286.8	290.5	260.5	-1.3	10.1
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	184	169	168	8.9	9.5
Valuation	73,687,000	66,674,000	\$65,243,000	10.5	12.9
Single Family Homes	148	164	153	-9.8	-3.3
Valuation	67,038,000	66,069,000	\$63,603,000	1.5	5.4
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	14	11	17	27.3	-17.6
Valuation	5,785,000	3,576,000	\$5,220,000	61.8	10.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	54	41	37	31.7	45.9
Valuation	12,692,000	8,647,000	\$7,063,000	46.8	79.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	16	16	21	0.0	-23.8

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From June 2025 to June 2026, unemployment rates decreased in nearly every county around the state.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2026	May 2026	Jun 2025	Jun 2026	May 2026	Jun 2025	Jun 2026	May 2026	Jun 2025	Jun 2026	May 2026	Jun 2025
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	43,540	42,064	44,681	42,292	40,787	43,056	1,248	1,277	1,625	2.9	3.0	3.6
Big Horn	5,137	5,000	5,212	4,976	4,830	4,995	161	170	217	3.1	3.4	4.2
Fremont	17,063	16,805	17,672	16,514	16,257	16,976	549	548	696	3.2	3.3	3.9
Hot Springs	2,213	2,147	2,369	2,157	2,090	2,288	56	57	81	2.5	2.7	3.4
Park	15,274	14,384	15,454	14,897	13,992	14,961	377	392	493	2.5	2.7	3.2
Washakie	3,853	3,728	3,974	3,748	3,618	3,836	105	110	138	2.7	3.0	3.5
NORTHEAST	50,569	50,075	51,467	49,356	48,818	49,864	1,213	1,257	1,603	2.4	2.5	3.1
Campbell	23,104	23,246	23,613	22,522	22,650	22,841	582	596	772	2.5	2.6	3.3
Crook	3,998	3,805	4,124	3,912	3,717	4,024	86	88	100	2.2	2.3	2.4
Johnson	4,486	4,211	4,612	4,389	4,109	4,488	97	102	124	2.2	2.4	2.7
Sheridan	15,955	15,797	15,986	15,578	15,402	15,475	377	395	511	2.4	2.5	3.2
Weston	3,026	3,016	3,132	2,955	2,940	3,036	71	76	96	2.3	2.5	3.1
SOUTHWEST	61,186	59,018	62,426	59,645	57,320	60,494	1,541	1,698	1,932	2.5	2.9	3.1
Lincoln	10,844	10,440	11,015	10,611	10,183	10,704	233	257	311	2.1	2.5	2.8
Sublette	4,332	4,162	4,462	4,225	4,041	4,320	107	121	142	2.5	2.9	3.2
Sweetwater	19,004	19,308	19,293	18,353	18,645	18,537	651	663	756	3.4	3.4	3.9
Teton	17,325	15,285	17,654	17,032	14,892	17,293	293	393	361	1.7	2.6	2.0
Uinta	9,681	9,823	10,002	9,424	9,559	9,640	257	264	362	2.7	2.7	3.6
SOUTHEAST	78,016	79,459	79,727	75,990	77,334	77,085	2,026	2,125	2,642	2.6	2.7	3.3
Albany	21,679	22,536	21,269	21,181	22,023	20,602	498	513	667	2.3	2.3	3.1
Goshen	5,291	5,212	5,508	5,154	5,071	5,305	137	141	203	2.6	2.7	3.7
Laramie	46,646	47,428	48,340	45,391	46,100	46,738	1,255	1,328	1,602	2.7	2.8	3.3
Niobrara	854	809	907	825	780	876	29	29	31	3.4	3.6	3.4
Platte	3,546	3,474	3,703	3,439	3,360	3,564	107	114	139	3.0	3.3	3.8
CENTRAL	53,145	52,846	54,040	51,767	51,416	52,195	1,378	1,430	1,845	2.6	2.7	3.4
Carbon	6,213	6,018	6,354	6,050	5,849	6,110	163	169	244	2.6	2.8	3.8
Converse	6,593	6,521	6,622	6,429	6,351	6,401	164	170	221	2.5	2.6	3.3
Natrona	40,339	40,307	41,064	39,288	39,216	39,684	1,051	1,091	1,380	2.6	2.7	3.4
STATEWIDE	286,456	283,463	292,343	279,050	275,677	282,696	7,406	7,786	9,647	2.6	2.7	3.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.2	3.4	3.2
U.S.										4.4	4.1	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.2	4.3	4.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 3/2026. Run Date 7/2026.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

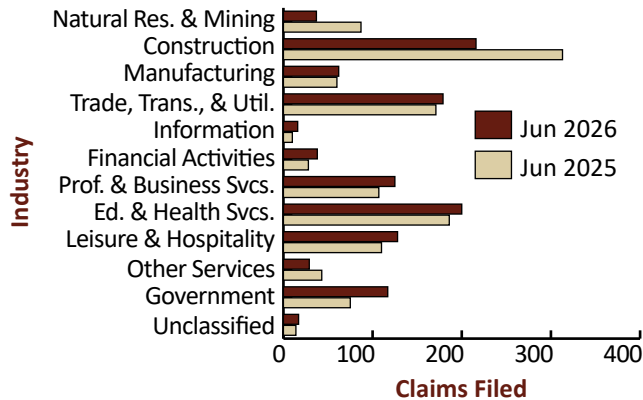
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

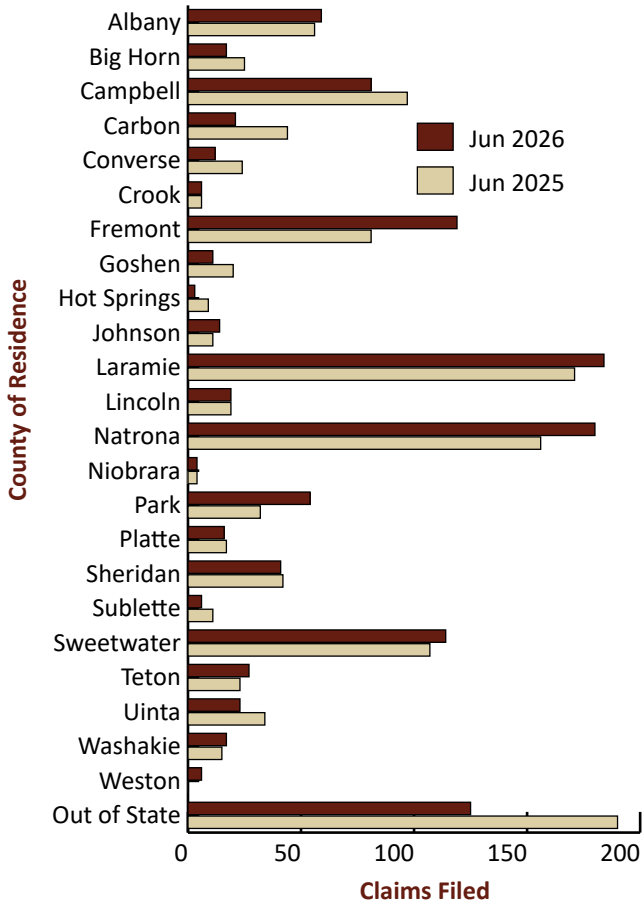
by: **Laura Yetter, Senior Economist**

*There were 1,164 initial claims in June 2026, down from 1,209 in June 2025 (-45, or -3.7%).
There were 36 fewer claims filed in June compared to May.*

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2026



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2026



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,164	1,200	1,209	-3.0	-3.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	313	438	462	-28.5	-32.3
Natural Resources & Mining	35	55	87	-36.4	-59.8
Mining	33	49	80	-32.7	-58.8
Construction	215	335	313	-35.8	-31.3
Manufacturing	62	47	60	31.9	3.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	716	668	654	7.2	9.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	179	147	169	21.8	5.9
Wholesale Trade	28	25	30	12.0	-6.7
Retail Trade	110	70	77	57.1	42.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	41	50	61	-18.0	-32.8
Information	17	7	10	142.9	70.0
Financial Activities	36	41	28	-12.2	28.6
Professional & Business Services	125	121	105	3.3	19.0
Educational & Health Services	198	168	186	17.9	6.5
Leisure & Hospitality	127	163	111	-22.1	14.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	31	19	43	63.2	-27.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	117	73	75	60.3	56.0
Federal Government	9	5	14	80.0	-35.7
State Government	11	14	3	-21.4	266.7
Local Government	96	54	58	77.8	65.5
Local Education	40	17	27	135.3	48.1
UNCLASSIFIED	16	19	16	-15.8	0.0

Laramie County

Total Claims Filed	184	220	171	-16.4	7.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	56	102	57	-45.1	-1.8
Construction	46	89	47	-48.3	-2.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	109	108	99	0.9	10.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	29	27	28	7.4	3.6
Financial Activities	11	9	9	22.2	22.2
Professional & Business Services	27	27	21	0.0	28.6
Educational & Health Services	22	21	17	4.8	29.4
Leisure & Hospitality	12	17	15	-29.4	-20.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16	6	6	166.7	166.7

Natrona County

Total Claims Filed	177	181	156	-2.2	13.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	45	71	47	-36.6	-4.3
Construction	21	56	33	-62.5	-36.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	121	100	105	21.0	15.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	33	21	24	57.1	37.5
Financial Activities	4	11	6	-63.6	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	22	16	12	37.5	83.3
Educational & Health Services	35	25	27	40.0	29.6
Leisure & Hospitality	14	18	20	-22.2	-30.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	7	3	0.0	133.3

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 2026 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0626_UI.pdf.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

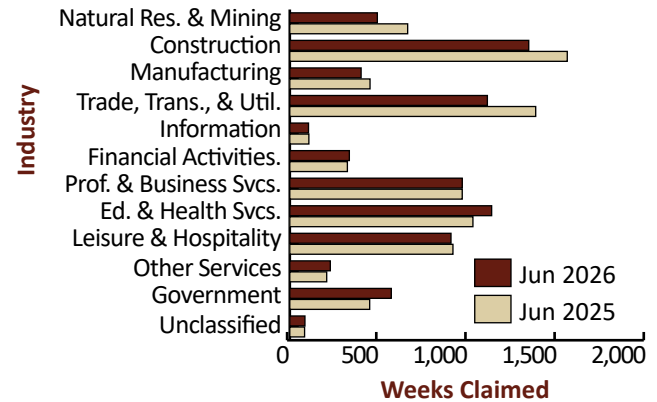
by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 8,128 in June 2025 to 7,667 in June 2026 (-461, or -5.7%).

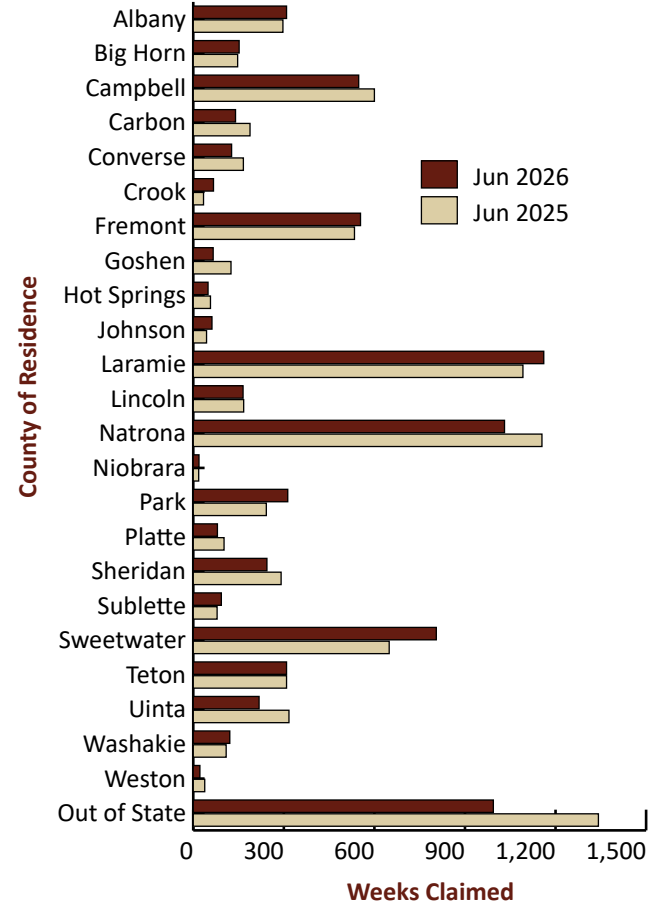
Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 26	May 26	Jun 25	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	7,667	8,904	8,128	-13.9	-5.7
Total Unique Claimants	2,698	3,210	2,864	-16.0	-5.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,232	2,743	2,668	-18.6	-16.3
Natural Resources & Mining	491	628	661	-21.8	-25.7
Mining	453	572	625	-20.8	-27.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	19	37	34	-48.6	-44.1
Construction	1,340	1,659	1,556	-19.2	-13.9
Manufacturing	400	454	450	-11.9	-11.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,780	5,541	4,928	-13.7	-3.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,108	1,384	1,379	-19.9	-19.7
Wholesale Trade	199	238	283	-16.4	-29.7
Retail Trade	556	586	661	-5.1	-15.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	352	559	434	-37.0	-18.9
Information	105	100	107	5.0	-1.9
Financial Activities	334	323	323	3.4	3.4
Professional & Business Services	967	974	967	-0.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1,132	771	1,027	46.8	10.2
Leisure & Hospitality	904	1,735	915	-47.9	-1.2
Other Services, except Public Admin.	227	251	207	-9.6	9.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	569	528	448	7.8	27.0
Federal Government	32	57	43	-43.9	-25.6
State Government	82	76	56	7.9	46.4
Local Government	454	394	348	15.2	30.5
Local Education	168	117	74	43.6	127.0
UNCLASSIFIED	85	92	83	-7.6	2.4
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,161	1,346	1,092	-13.7	6.3
Total Unique Claimants	405	489	397	-17.2	2.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	290	401	222	-27.7	30.6
Construction	217	329	177	-34.0	22.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	765	831	784	-7.9	-2.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	192	215	224	-10.7	-14.3
Financial Activities	83	77	90	7.8	-7.8
Professional & Business Services	165	187	184	-11.8	-10.3
Educational & Health Services	165	163	138	1.2	19.6
Leisure & Hospitality	100	113	98	-11.5	2.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	97	100	51	-3.0	90.2
UNCLASSIFIED	8	12	32	-33.3	-75.0
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,031	1,031	1,155	0.0	-10.7
Total Unique Claimants	369	382	402	-3.4	-8.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	268	323	360	-17.0	-25.6
Construction	120	174	152	-31.0	-21.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	722	684	762	5.6	-5.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	188	208	272	-9.6	-30.9
Financial Activities	50	44	49	13.6	2.0
Professional & Business Services	159	149	114	6.7	39.5
Educational & Health Services	186	148	164	25.7	13.4
Leisure & Hospitality	71	60	109	18.3	-34.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	41	22	22	86.4	86.4
UNCLASSIFIED	8	10	14	-20.0	-42.9

^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 2026



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2026



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