



ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION

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WYOMING AND COUNTY PROFILES 2024

CHEYENNE – The eleventh edition of “Wyoming and County Profiles” has been released by the State of Wyoming Economic Analysis Division. The updated publication provides a multitude of frequently requested statistics that measure demographic, social, economic, housing, and revenue conditions of Wyoming and all 23 counties. More than 30 topics are covered, such as population by age and race, employment and wages by industry, educational attainment, income and poverty, commuting, and land ownership.

“The County Profiles provide essential information about Wyoming and County residents, workers, housing, and the economy,” said Dr. Wenlin Liu, Chief Economist with the Economic Analysis Division. He also stated that “Accurate information for local areas is fundamental for government, businesses, and communities to make the most informed decisions possible for strategic planning, economic development, and grant applications.”

Highlights

- Proportion of the population age 65 and over was 29.9% in Hot Springs County. It was 13.8% in Albany and Campbell Counties and 19.2% for Wyoming.
- Hispanic made up 17.7% of the population in Carbon County, compared with 2.4% in Crook County and 10.8% for Wyoming.
- Net migration (number of people who moved in less people who moved out) for Sheridan County was about 542 during 2023, compared with population loss in Carbon County (-193).
- Proportion of households that are married-couple families was 61.8% in Crook County, while it was 38.4% in Albany County and 50.1% for Wyoming.
- Households with an internet subscription was 92.4 % in Campbell County, compared with 78.1% in Platte County and 89.3% for Wyoming.
- Proportion of the population age 25 and over with a Bachelor’s degree or higher was 61.2% in Teton County, compared with 18.0% in Weston County and 29.9% for Wyoming.

- Percent of residents who were born in Wyoming was 52.9% in Fremont County, 21.5% in Teton County and 42.0% for Wyoming.
- Median household income was \$112,681 in Teton County, \$48,987 in Niobrara County and \$74,815 for Wyoming.
- Proportion of households with food stamp/SNAP benefits was 8.4% in Goshen County, compared with 0.4% in Crook County and 5.0% for Wyoming.
- The poverty rate for single-mother families with children under 18 years was 63.1% in Lincoln County, while it was 0.0% in Niobrara County and 33.9% for Wyoming.
- Percent of the population without health insurance coverage was 22.5% in Platte County, compared with 6.2% in Crook County and 11.6 % for Wyoming.
- The home ownership rate was 89.0% in Weston County, compared with 49.4% in Albany County and 71.9% for Wyoming.
- The median home value was \$1,371,900 in Teton County, compared with \$188,600 in Washakie County and \$285,100 for Wyoming.
- Employment (covered with unemployment insurance) in the mining industry (including oil & gas extraction) was 22.8% in Campbell County, 0% in Teton County, and 6.1% for Wyoming.
- The average annual wage per job was \$104,566 in Wyoming's mining industry, versus \$36,940 for the retail trade industry and \$27,473 in the leisure & hospitality industry.
- Female full-time workers made only 51 cents for every dollar earned (measured in median earnings) by men in Weston County, contrast with 89 cents in Johnson County and 70 cents for Wyoming.
- Approximately 1,586 people who lived in Albany County were commuting to Laramie County for work, while 1,507 workers were commuting from Lincoln County to Teton County.
- The total market value of agriculture products sold in Big Horn County was \$91.5 million, of which 57.6% were from crops, while total market value of agriculture products sold in Laramie County was \$162.7 million, of which 77.4% were from livestock and products.
- In Sublette County, 82.4% of its property taxes were from natural gas production, while 44.7% of Campbell County's total property taxes were from coal valuation, and 86.3% of Teton County's property taxes came from residential properties.
- The proportion of Federal land in Teton County was 91.9%, in contrast, it was 1.0% in Laramie County and 47.1% for Wyoming.

- The high school graduation rate (4-year on time) was 97.4% in Sublette County, compared with 70.6% in Fremont County and 81.6% for Wyoming.
- The composite ACT score was 21.8 in Hot Springs County, 16.2 in Fremont County and 18.9 for Wyoming.
- The percent of workers who worked from home was 18.0% in Johnson County, 2.8% in Sweetwater County and 8.5% for Wyoming.
- The mean travel time to work for workers who did not work at home was 26.6 minutes in Weston County, while it was 12.7 minutes in Washakie County and 18.5 minutes for Wyoming.
- The percent of population who were Medicaid beneficiaries was 26.3% in Fremont County, versus 5.9% in Teton County and 15.9% for Wyoming.

The profile for Sweetwater County and Wyoming is attached with the release; all profiles are available online <https://ai.wyo.gov/divisions/economic-analysis/demographic-information/county-profiles>