



Economic Summary: 3Q2025



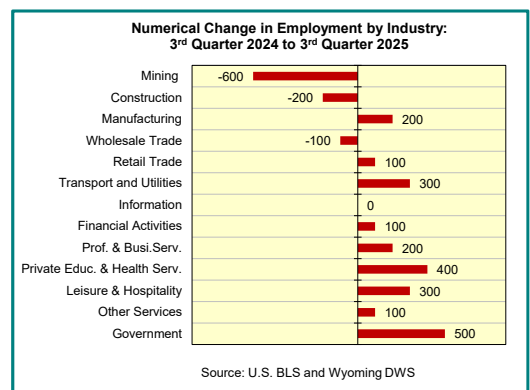
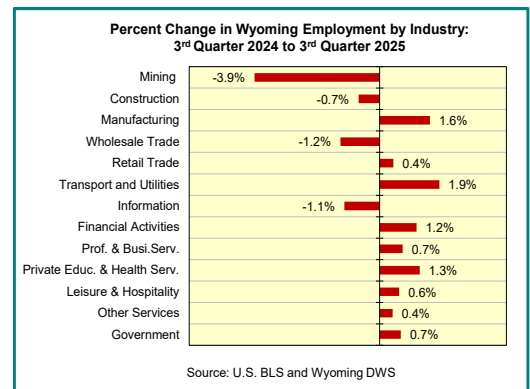
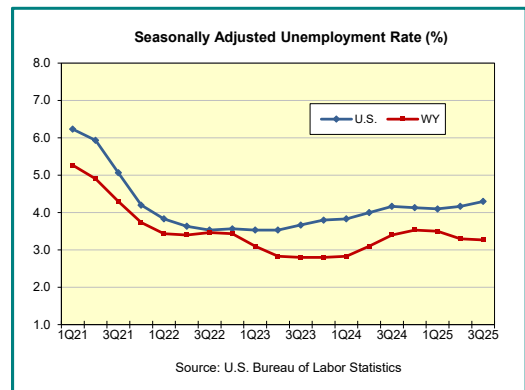
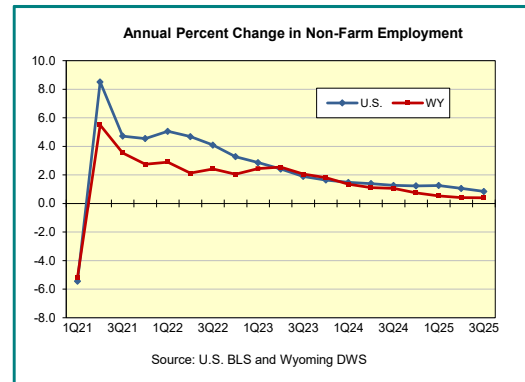
Current Global and U.S. Economy

The economic narrative of 2025 has been marked by resilience in the face of disruption. Despite a series of shocks, including US tariff policies and heightened geopolitical risks, the global economy has performed better than many had anticipated. Meanwhile, inflation has continued to ease and central banks have cautiously shifted toward easier policy. At the same time, U.S. tariff policies have emerged as a significant factor in global trade, imposing high duties on goods from major trading partners, which has disrupted supply chains and led to increased fragmentation in international commerce. The world economy continues to look fragile and global GDP growth is expected to slow to 2.7 percent in 2025 and 2.5 percent in 2026, down from 2.8 percent in 2024, according to Moody’s Analytics. The outlook risk remains on the downside. High tariffs, trade and geopolitical friction are major concerns. Moreover, AI-driven equity valuations appear bubbly, and it raises an important question for coming years about whether the rapid advancements in AI will lead to noticeable improvements in productivity across the entire economy.

The U.S. economy in 2025 has been characterized by significant policy shifts, moderate but uneven growth, and a pivot in monetary policy, supported by resilient consumer consumption and increased investments in innovation and infrastructure. The Federal Reserve is prioritizing concerns about the weakening labor market over rising inflation. While the baseline outlook from Moody’s Analytics does not feature a recession, the U.S. real GDP is projected to grow 1.9 percent in 2025 and 2.1 percent in 2026, respectively. The labor market slows down, averaging 125,000 payroll jobs per month in 2025 and only 33,000 in 2026. The unemployment rate is expected to be 4.2 percent in 2025 but rise to 4.7 percent in 2026. The U.S. consumer price index will fall to 2.8 percent in 2025 but reaccelerate to 3.2 percent in 2026.

Employment

In the third quarter of 2025, Wyoming labor market continued to demonstrate resilience, exemplified by a low unemployment rate and modest employment growth, despite a significant contraction in the mining sector. Total employment increased 0.4 percent (or 1,300 jobs) compared to the previous year, while the U.S. also rate decelerated to 0.8 percent. The state’s unemployment rate remained at 3.3 percent, significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 4.3 percent. Payroll jobs increased in most sectors, with transportation & warehousing & utilities sector leading the way, growing 1.9 percent annually. The government (including public higher education, K-12 education, and local hospitals) and private education and health services added 500 and 400 payroll jobs, respectively. Wyoming’s pivotal industry, mining, continued to shed employment, decreasing by 3.9 percent, or 600 jobs.



Personal Income and Earnings

Wyoming's total personal income increased 4.0 percent in the third quarter of 2025 compared to the third quarter of 2024. U.S. personal income increased 4.7 percent during the same period. Personal income is the income received by all residents from all sources. It is the sum of wage, salary, and proprietors' earnings; property income (dividends, interest, and rent); and personal transfer receipts such as Social Security income, Medicare and Medicaid benefits, unemployment insurance compensation, and other income benefits and assistance. Total earnings in the state grew 3.4 percent annually in the quarter, while dividends, interest, and rent grew 2.6 percent, but transfer receipts grew 9.0 percent. Earnings in most major industries demonstrated expansions from a year ago, led by farm sector (51.6%) and financial activities (9.2%). Utilities experienced the largest drop at -1.6%, closely followed by a decline of -1.3% in professional and business services.

Housing

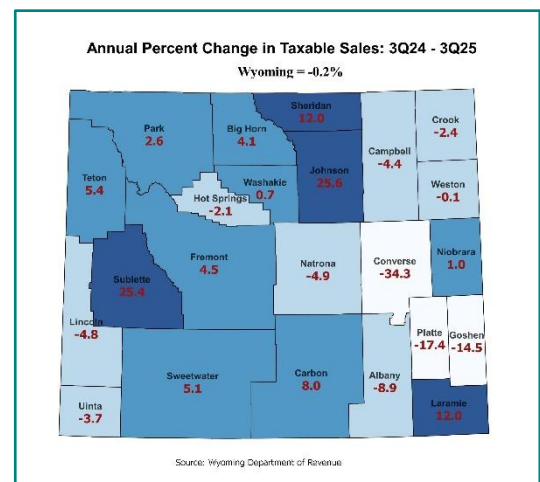
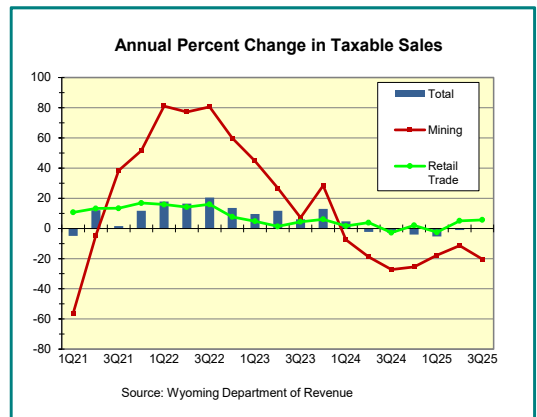
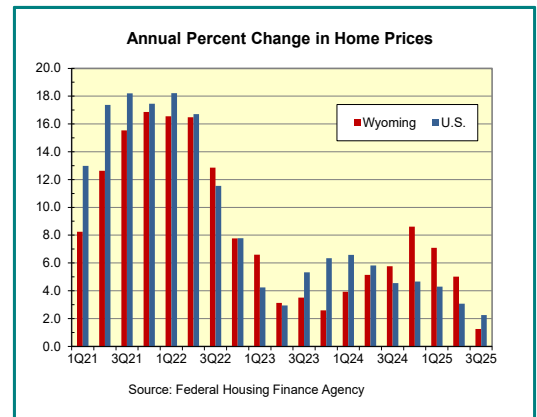
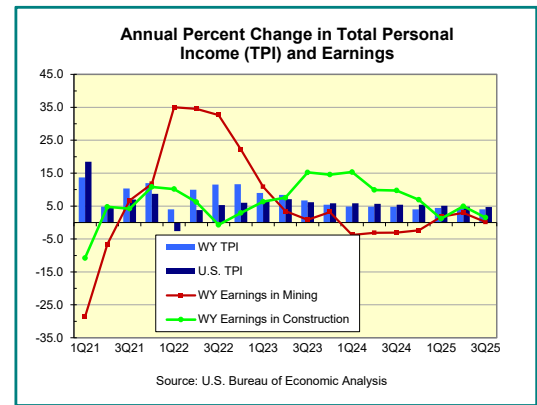
The statewide single-family home price increased 1.2 percent in the third quarter of 2025 compared to one year ago, much slower than the previous quarter. In contrast, the national average price appreciation also decelerated to 2.2 percent during the same period. Additionally, single-family building permits for new privately-owned residential construction in Wyoming were 0.7 percent lower than the previous year, while multi-family units increased by 6.7 percent.

U.S. housing prices continued to climb, but at a slower speed, and the overall housing market remains overpriced. Existing-home sales are depressed as low affordability and economic uncertainty weigh on housing demand. Meanwhile, the inventory of homes for sale, which was a significant headwind to the market, has climbed around 15 percent, year-over-year, in recent months. As a result, potential buyers were offered more options. However, with decades-low affordability due to the stubbornly high mortgage rate and high-priced market, the existing-home sales are still among the slowest since the 2008 financial crisis. Overheated valuation and robust inventory are exerting downward pressure on prices. Home affordability is anticipated to improve over time due to gradual income growth, decreased interest rates, and decelerating or lower home prices.

Taxable Sales

Based on sales and use tax collections, total taxable sales in the state decreased by 0.2 percent to \$6.6 billion in the third quarter of 2025 compared to the previous year. This marks the sixth consecutive year-over-year decline. The weak performance was primarily caused by contractions in wholesale trade (-33.4%) and mining (-20.4%), where the decrease in wholesale trade mostly reflects the reduction in wind power projects, and tax refunds (back to businesses) were primarily responsible for the large decline in the mining industry. However, increases still occurred in nearly half of economic sectors, led by public administration (14.3%), which reflects automobile purchases. Retail trade (5.7%) also experienced a strong increase.

Across the state, 12 out of 23 counties experienced increases in



taxable sales in a year-over-year comparison, led by Johnson (25.6%) and Sublette (25.4%), followed by Laramie (12.0%) and Sheridan (12.0%). Converse (-34.3%) showed the largest decreases. Platte (-17.4%) and Goshen (-14.5%) counties also suffered double-digit declines.

Tourism

The number of recreational visitations to Yellowstone National Park reached 2,696,799 in the third quarter of 2025, representing a 0.6 percent decrease from the previous year. In comparison, Grand Teton National Park recorded 2,130,380 visits, showing a growth of 3.7 percent. The visitation figure for Grand Teton was the highest for the third quarter, while the number for Yellowstone was the third highest. Lodging sales for the third quarter were 4.8 percent higher than a year ago in Teton County, while the state as a whole experienced an increase of 2.2 percent. In general, the primary reasons for the fluctuation in lodging sales are visits to the national parks and mineral activities. But the change of sales in Teton County’s winter season mainly depends on recreational activities such as skiing, snowmobiling, snow coaching, or ice fishing.

Agriculture

After falling to its lowest level in nearly 10 years, the index of prices received by farmers for all U.S. livestock and products rebounded quickly and has been surging since the third quarter of 2020. In the third quarter of 2025, the index jumped again to 188.0, setting a new record, and was 8.3 percent higher than the previous quarter. After a brief period of weakness in 2024 and early 2025, farm earnings in Wyoming showed a strong upward trend during both the second and third quarters. Helped by the strong livestock prices, earnings were 51.6 percent higher than the prior year.

The anticipated strength in the cattle sector is expected to enhance farm income in 2025. However, profit opportunities for crop producers remain limited, which continues to negatively impact outlook on the agricultural economy. According to the Kansas City Fed, conditions are especially difficult for the most highly leveraged crop operations, but overall financial stress in the sector has remained manageable, thanks to sustained support from stable farmland values.

Revenue

In the third quarter of 2025, the amount of investment income distributed to the state general fund reached \$118.8 million. This includes income from the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF) and state agency pooled income accounts, representing a significant increase of 12.5 percent from the amount recorded a year ago. It is important to note that the boosts in the second quarters were due to net realized capital gains. These gains are distributed at the end of each fiscal year, which is on June 30. The \$170.4 million in mineral severance taxes generated in the third quarter was a 0.6 percent increase from the previous year, primarily reflecting the rising natural gas prices, which outweighed the decline in oil prices in terms of revenue creation.

