

TRENDS

Nursing Assistants and Work-Related Injuries

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

This article provides a look into how work-related injuries affect nursing assistants and their continued employment in health care. Data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (SOII) were compared with workers' compensation reports and matched with wage records to determine if an individual remained working in health care or left for another industry after incurring a work-related injury that resulted in time away from work.

Nursing assistants provide or assist with basic care or support under the direction of onsite licensed nursing staff. Their duties may include helping patients bathe or dress, turning or repositioning a patient, or transferring them between beds and wheelchairs.

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system classifies workers into detailed professions according to their occupational definition; nursing assistants are given the SOC Code 31-1131.

Specific requirements for nursing assistants vary by state. In Wyoming, nursing assistants must complete the following:

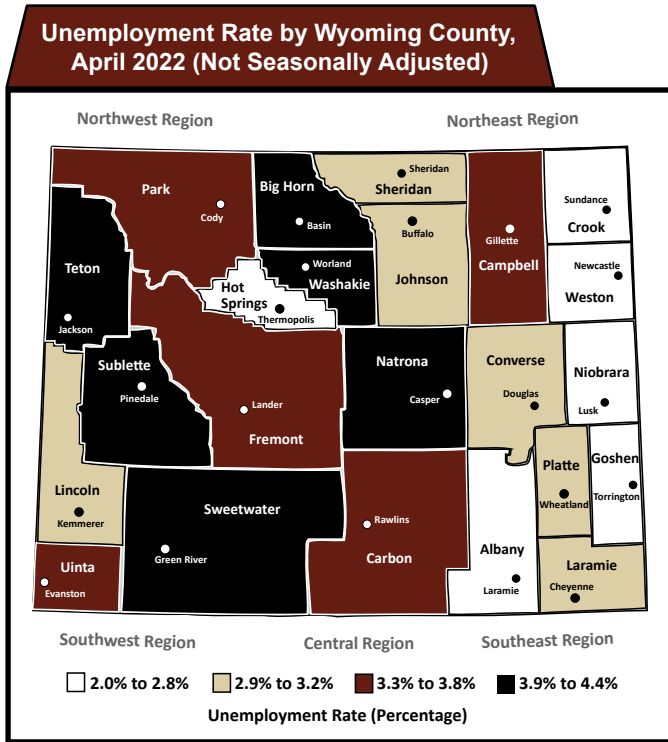
1. Graduate from a board-approved certified nursing assistant training and competency evaluation program.
2. Submit a completed application and fee.
3. Submit CBS fingerprint cards and fee.
4. Successfully pass NATCEP or similar national exam.

All nursing assistants in Wyoming must be certified by the Wyoming State Board of Nursing (Knapp, et al., 2021). A conviction of

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HIGHLIGHTS

- In January 2022, Wyoming workers in the goods-producing sector earned an average wage of \$33.92 per hour, while U.S. workers earned \$31.98. ... page 7
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming remained at 15 in both March and April.. ... page 14



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(Text continued from page 1)

any act of sexual molestation is one restriction for certification. All applications are reviewed by the State Board of Nursing for any additional restrictions.

As of May 2020, there were 2,810 nursing assistants employed in Wyoming. The median hourly wage was \$15.28 while the median annual wage was \$31,785 (OEWS, 2020). Nationally, the median hourly wage was \$14.82 and the median annual wage was \$30,830. Nursing assistants may work full- or part-time and may be required to work weekends, nights, and holidays. The low wages and high risk of injury in this occupation present challenges for nursing assistants (BLS, 2021).

According to data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, 2021), employment in the nursing assistants occupation is projected to grow 8% nationally from 2020 to 2030, about the same as the overall projected growth of 7.8% for all occupations. Approximately 192,800 openings for nursing assistants are projected for each year on average. According to long-term occupational projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of

Nursing Assistants in Wyoming

- 2,810 estimated nursing assistants (2020)
- \$31,785 average annual wage (2020)
- 440 new projected openings (2018-2028)
- Primary source of injury: patients and someone other than the injured employee (2019)
- Soreness, pain and sprains, strains, & tears most common physical characteristic of injury (2019)
- Trunk and back were parts of the body most affected (2019)
- Common causes of injuries: back & neck strains from transferring patients, lifting patients, or helping them dress (2019)
- 160 injured on the job (2018-2019)

the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Wyoming is projected to add 440 new nursing assistant jobs from 2018-2028 (Yetter, 2021). In addition to new jobs, Wyoming is projected to have 1,930 openings for nursing assistants due to exits and 2,094 due to transfers.

As the need for nursing assistants continues to grow, the importance of retention and recruitment has become vital. High demands, physical stress, and chronic workforce shortages contribute to a working environment that fosters one of the highest workforce injury rates in the United States.

Nationally, nursing assistants are injured on the job at more than three times the overall rate of all occupations (Faler, 2018). According to Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) data, nursing assistants in Wyoming reported 120 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2019 and 90 in 2018. Comparing those figures to another occupation with high injury rates, construction laborers in Wyoming accounted for 100 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2018 and 80 in 2019 (SOII, n.d.).

In 2018, the primary sources of injury for nursing assistants were patients and someone other than the injured employee. Sprains, strains, and tears were reported as the physical characteristic of the injury for 50 of the cases, followed by violence and other injuries by persons or animals with 20 cases. The parts of body affected the most in 2018 were trunk and back with 30 cases each. The primary source of injury in 2019 was the same as reported in 2018, while soreness, pain was reported as the physical characteristic of the injury for 50 cases. Sprains, strains, and tears accounted for 40 of the cases. Further, trunk (50) and back (40) were the part of body most affected in nursing assistants in 2019.

Back and neck strains from transferring patients, lifting patients, or helping them dress are common causes of injuries that nursing assistants incur on the job. The health care & social service industry experiences the highest rates of injuries caused by workplace violence, and workers in this industry are five times as likely to suffer a workplace violence injury than workers overall (BLS, 2020). Health care workers accounted for 73% of all nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses due to violence in 2018. Patients can become aggressive or confused and physically attack nursing assistants.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration classifies significant health hazards in five categories: safety, chemical, biological, physical, and ergonomic. *Safety hazards* include any type of substance, condition, or object that can injure workers, such as spills on the floor, cords and boxes on walkways, and falls. *Chemical hazards* occur when there is exposure to vapors, gases, fumes, or other substances. *Biological hazards* refer to an employee coming in contact with blood, animal feces, or viruses. *Physical hazards* can occur with or without

contact. Examples of this include exposure to radiation, working in extreme heat or cold, or exposed to loud noise. *Ergonomic hazards* are related to musculoskeletal disorders. These types of hazards occur when there is repetitive work or certain positions strain any part of the body (Grainger, 2021).

Methodology

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics annually as part of a nationwide data collection effort. SOII data are collected in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands; the estimates from this survey are the primary source of information on nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses in the United States. The data collected include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Worker demographics — such as age, gender, and occupation — also are included. Case characteristics, including part of body, source of injury or illness, the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, and the nature or physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness are covered as well.

R&P utilizes several data sources for its research, some of which were used for this analysis. One of these is the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database, which contains wage information provided quarterly by the state's employers for all of their employees, as well as other variables such as worker industry and location. Data related to gender and age are identified by linking Wage Records to the driver's license files from the Wyoming Department of Transportation. R&P has

data-sharing agreements with several partner states¹, which include wage record information that provides opportunity to track employment outside of Wyoming.

Another data source used for this analysis was the Wyoming Worker’s Compensation database, which contains injury and illness data reported by all Wyoming businesses required to carry workers’ compensation insurance.

A search using SOII data from 2018 and 2019 found 169 cases of nursing assistants across all industries who had a work-related injury or illness requiring days away from work and/or days of job transfer restriction. The case details from the SOII such as name, employer, job title, birthdate, date of injury, type of injury, and part of body injured were matched to data in the state’s workers’ compensation system. Of the 169 original SOII cases, 160 matched with the state’s workers’ compensation database. Social security numbers were needed to match with unemployment insurance and wage records and since the SOII does not collect social security numbers, this information was gathered from the workers’ compensation system. Social security numbers were then used to match injured nursing assistants to wage records to identify the employer and industry in which they were injured and determine if they went back to work for the same employer, left to work for another employer, or remained working in the health care industry four quarters after injury.

While R&P is able to identify a person’s job in the SOII, wage records do not capture the occupation in which an individual works. Because of this, R&P is able to identify the occupation in which an individual was

working when they were injured, but is not able to track the occupation using wage records. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes were used to identify which industry the employee worked in a year after the injury.

Analysis

Of the 160 individuals who were matched with workers’ compensation, 71 (44.7%) were no longer working for the employer where they were injured, while more than half (89, or 55.6%) were still working for the same employer four quarters after date of injury (see Table 1).

Four quarters after injury, 33 of the 71 individuals who were no longer working for the employer were not found in Wyoming wage records or a partner state, so R&P was unable to track their employment (see Table 2, page 6). An additional 34 (47.9%) were found working for an employer other than the one they were working for when injured. Finally, the remaining four (5.6%) were working for two employers at the time of injury, and were still working for the other employer four quarters after injury.

Table 3 (see page 6) shows there were 63.2% of the 38 still working in health care & social assistance one year after being injured

Table 1: Employment Status for Certified Nursing Assistants in Wyoming Injured on the Job Four Quarters After Injury, 2018-2019

Employment Status	N	%
No Longer Working at Job Where Injured	71	44.4
Still Working at Job Where Injured	89	55.6
Total	160	100.0

Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses data linked to Wyoming Wage Records and Workers’ Compensation databases.

Prepared by C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/24/21.

¹ Partner states are those states with which Research & Planning has data-sharing agreements: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

compared to 36.8% who left the health care industry entirely. While this difference seems minimal, it does demonstrate individuals working in health care are more likely to stay working in health care in some capacity.

Conclusion

While injury rates for nursing assistants are high, data show a large percentage of nursing assistants who were injured on the job remained working in health care after the injury occurred. The data also revealed over half of the individuals no longer found working for the employer where they were injured left health care to work in a different industry. As the need for nursing assistants in Wyoming and nationally continues to

Table 2: Employment Status for Certified Nursing Assistants in Wyoming No Longer Working at the Job Where the Injury Occurred Four Quarters After Injury, 2018-2019

Employment Status	N	%
Employed at New Job	34	47.9
Employed at Other Job from Injury Period	4	5.6
Not in Wage Records	33	46.5
Total	71	100.0

Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses data linked to Wyoming Wage Records and Workers' Compensation databases.

Prepared by C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/24/21.

Table 3: Industry of Employment for Certified Nursing Assistants in Wyoming Injured on the Job Four Quarters After Injury, 2018-2019

	N	%
Still Working in Health Care & Social Assistance	24	63.2
Not Working in Health Care & Social Assistance	14	36.8
Total	38	100.0

Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses data linked to Wyoming Wage Records and Workers' Compensation databases.

Prepared by C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/24/21.

grow, retention in this occupation will be vital. Ensuring there is proper safety equipment and training to reduce injuries could be key to increasing the percentage of nursing assistants who remain employed in health care.

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Average Hourly Earnings in Wyoming's Goods-Producing Sector

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces estimates of average hourly earnings for private sector industries for the U.S. and for all states. The private sector economy can be broken out into two broad categories: goods-producing and service-providing. The goods-producing sector includes mining & logging, construction, and manufacturing, while the service-providing sector includes wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation, warehousing, & utilities; information; financial activities;

professional & business services; educational & health services; leisure & hospitality; and other services.

In the goods-producing sector, Wyoming consistently had higher wages than the U.S. (see Figure 1). In January 2022, Wyoming workers in the goods-producing sector earned an average wage of \$33.92 per hour, while U.S. workers earned \$31.98. This was a difference of \$1.94 per hour and it reflects the large size of Wyoming's mining industry and the high wages that it pays.

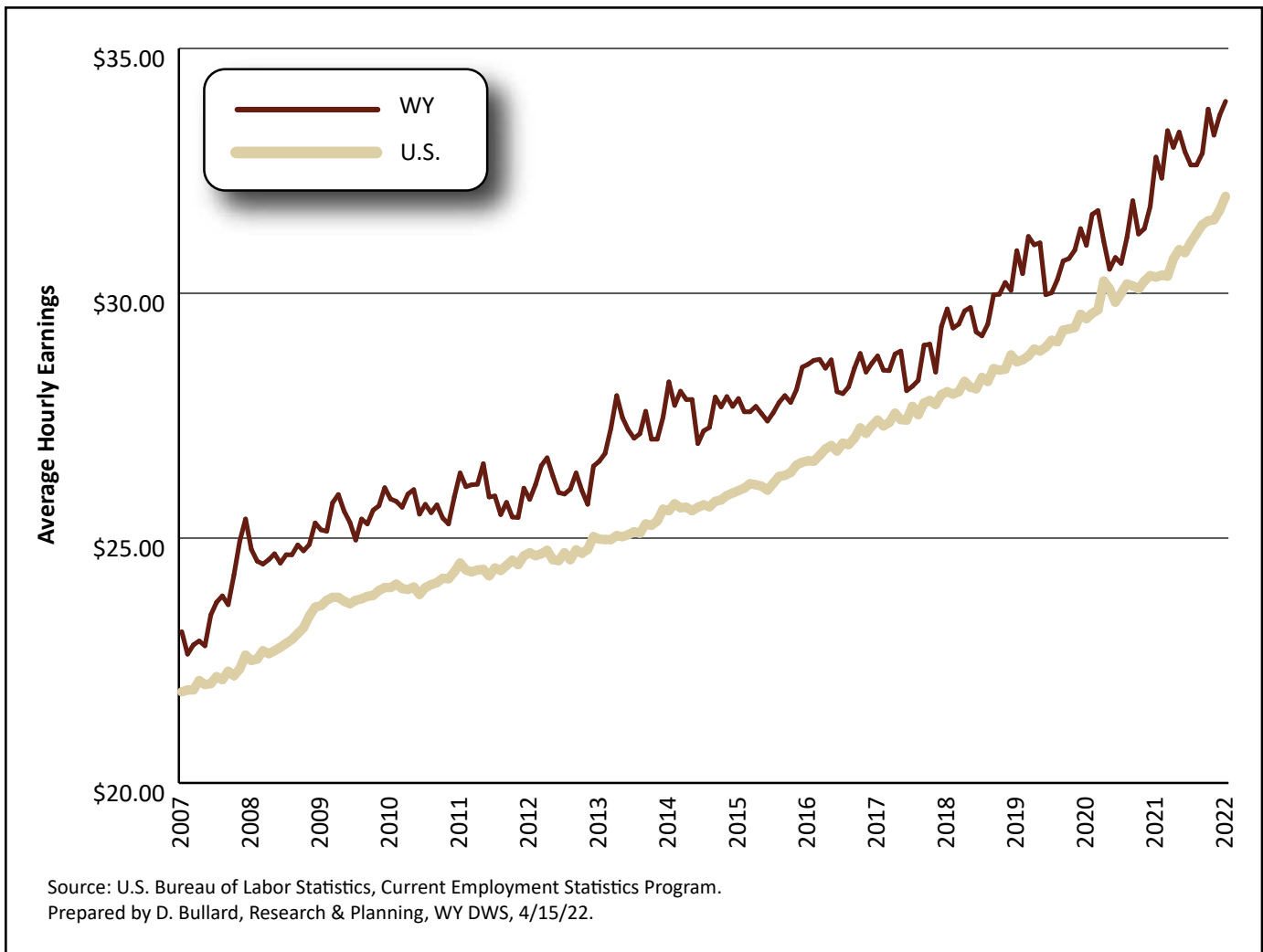


Figure 1: Average Hourly Earnings in Goods-Producing Sector, Wyoming and U.S., January 2007-January 2022

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate Wyoming employment in the goods-producing sector compared to the U.S. While the mining & logging industry only made up 2.8% of employment in the goods-producing sector nationally, Wyoming's mining & logging industry made up 32.3%. On the other hand, manufacturing is a relatively small industry in Wyoming, accounting for 21.3% of goods-producing employment, while nationally, it accounted for 60.7%.

How do average wages compare across these three industries? Figure 4 (see page 9) shows that the 2021 annual average U.S. wages for mining & logging (\$34.99) were considerably higher than U.S. wages

for construction (\$32.90) or manufacturing (\$29.69). In Wyoming, average wages in mining & logging (\$39.63) were higher than construction wages (\$30.03). Because of a limited sample size, the CES program does not publish data on average hourly earnings for Wyoming's manufacturing industry.

Together, these figures indicate that within the goods-producing sector, Wyoming employment is skewed toward the highest-paying industry (mining & logging, with nearly one-third of employment) and skewed away from the lowest-paying industry (manufacturing, with approximately one-fifth of employment). Thus, based only on the

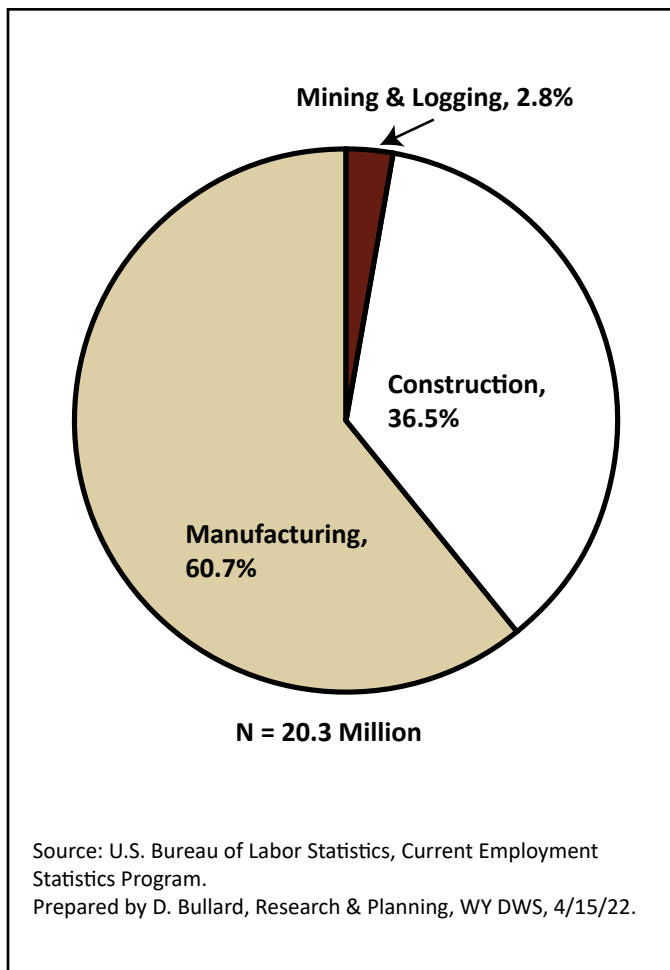


Figure 2: Employment in U.S. Goods-Producing Sector, 2021

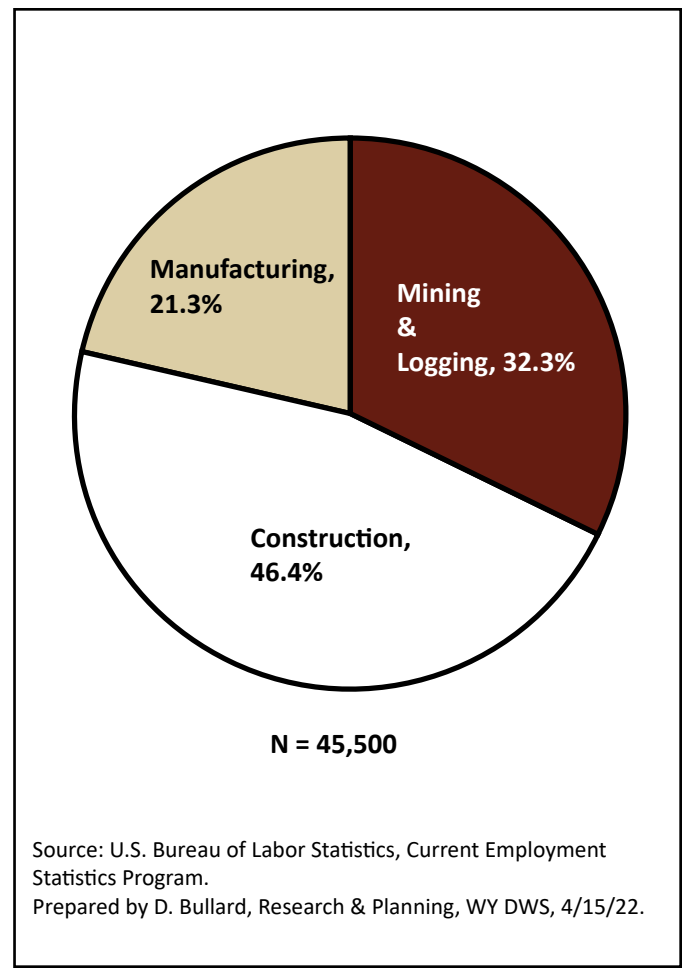


Figure 3: Employment in Wyoming's Goods-Producing Sector, 2021

relative size of these industries, it should not be surprising that the overall goods-producing sector in Wyoming pays higher wages than the national average.

Figure 5 (see page 10) shows that for most of the past two decades, Wyoming’s mining & logging industry has paid higher wages than the U.S. mining & logging industry. In May and June 2021, the difference was more than \$7.00 per hour. The most recent data -- for January 2022 -- show that average hourly earnings in Wyoming’s mining & logging sector were \$37.33, compared to \$35.84 in the U.S.

In contrast, Wyoming’s construction industry has tended to pay lower wages than the U.S. (see Figure 6, page 10). At certain times, Wyoming’s wages have lagged behind the U.S. by as much as \$4.00 per hour, but in January 2022, the difference was \$1.92.

To summarize, Wyoming’s goods-producing sector has consistently paid higher wages than the U.S. These higher wages are partly a function of Wyoming’s unique economic structure. Within the state, the high paying mining & logging industry accounted for nearly one-

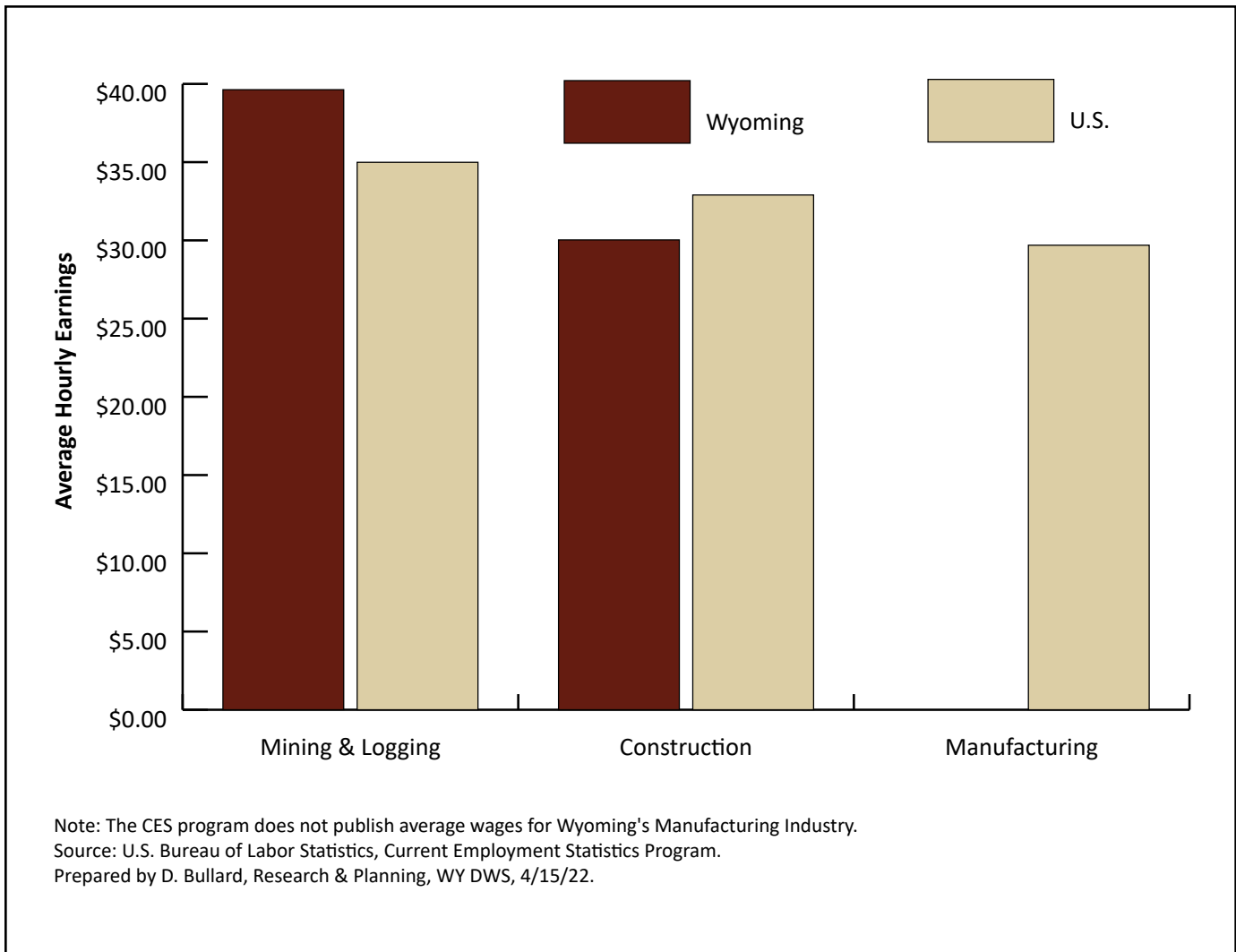


Figure 4: Wyoming and U.S. Average Hourly Earnings in Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing, 2021

third of goods-producing employment, while nationally it only accounted for approximately three percent. Even within the mining & logging industry, wages

were higher in Wyoming than in the U.S. Wyoming's construction industry, on the other hand, has generally paid lower wages than the U.S.

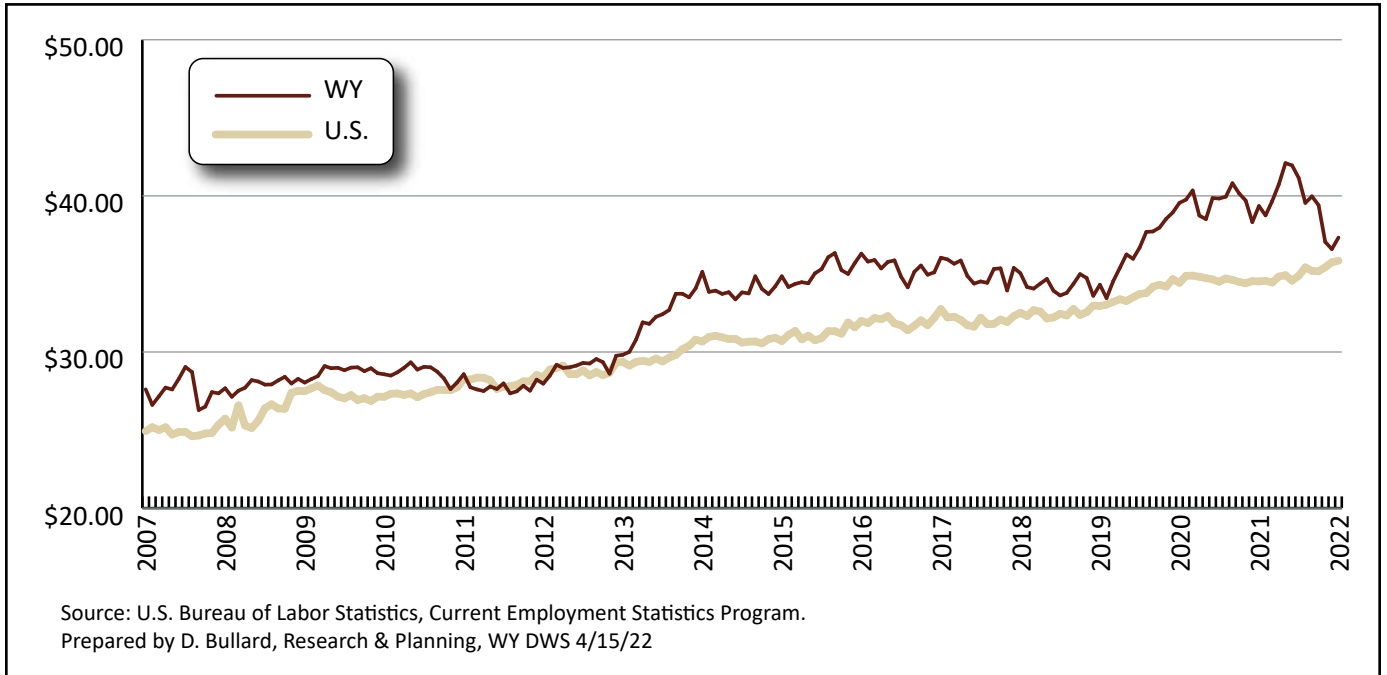


Figure 5: Average Hourly Earnings in Mining & Logging for Wyoming and the U.S., January 2007-January 2022

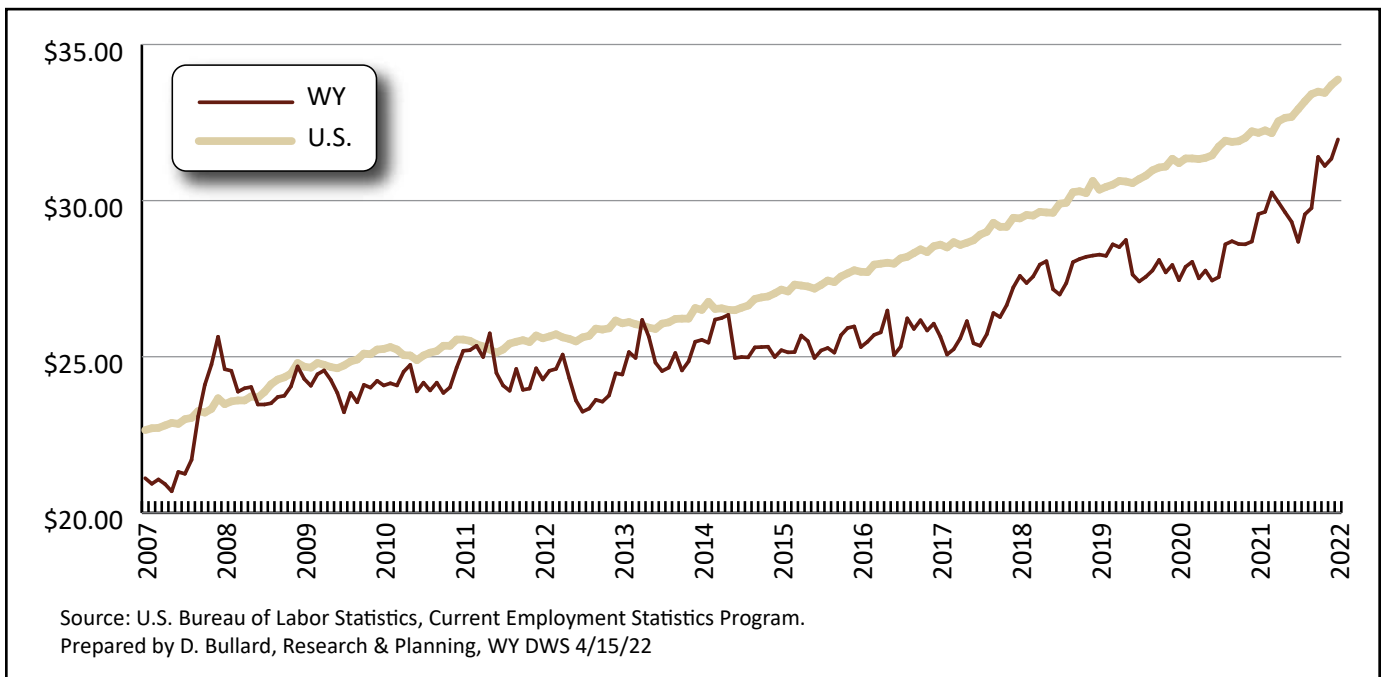


Figure 6: Average Hourly Earnings in Construction for Wyoming and the U.S., January 2007-January 2022

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.3% in April 2022

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate fell from 3.4% in March to 3.3% in April. Wyoming's unemployment rate has been trending downward since its peak of 8.6% in May 2020 and it is slightly lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.6%. From March to April, seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased by 581 individuals (0.2%) as people returned to work.

From March to April, jobless rates fell slightly in most counties. Teton County was the exception. Its unemployment rate rose from 2.2% in March to 4.3% in April as the ski season ended.

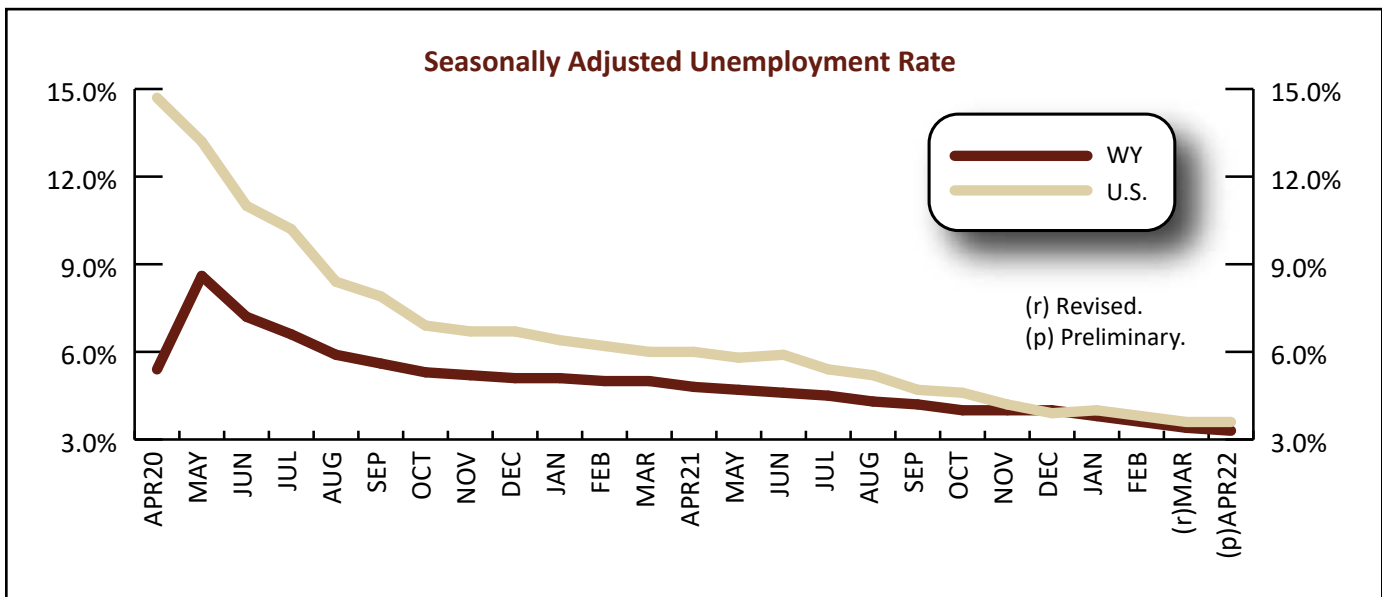
Unemployment rates decreased from their year-ago levels in every county around the state. County unemployment rates were

elevated during much of 2021 because of the pandemic and the decreases in 2022 reflect a return to more normal levels. The largest decreases in April 2022 occurred in Natrona (down from 6.8% to 4.4%), Converse (down from 5.5% to 3.2%), Uinta (down from 5.6% to 3.5%), Sweetwater (down from 6.1% to 4.1%), Sublette (down from 6.4% to 4.4%), and Campbell (down from 5.6% to 3.6%) counties.

In April 2022, the highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona County and Sublette County, both at 4.4%. They were followed by Teton County at 4.3% and Sweetwater County at 4.1%. The lowest rates were reported in Niobrara County at 2.0% and Goshen County at 2.4%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 272,300 in April 2021 to 280,800 in April 2022, an increase of 8,500 jobs (3.1%). Employment was unusually low in 2021 because of economic disruptions related to the pandemic.

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, April 2022

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

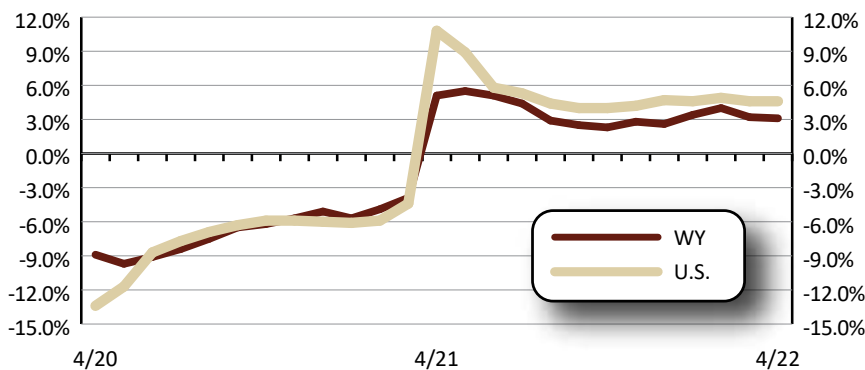
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	276,162	280,800	4,638	1.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,457	15,700	243	1.5%
Construction	20,724	22,300	1,576	7.1%
Manufacturing	9,730	9,700	-30	-0.3%
Wholesale Trade	7,438	7,500	62	0.8%
Retail Trade	28,993	29,900	907	3.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,122	13,800	-322	-2.3%
Information	2,989	3,000	11	0.4%
Financial Activities	11,417	11,200	-217	-1.9%
Professional & Business Services	20,031	20,200	169	0.8%
Educational & Health Services	28,881	28,700	-181	-0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	32,835	34,700	1,865	5.4%
Other Services	15,876	16,400	524	3.2%
Government	67,669	67,700	31	0.0%

Internal Estimates were run in May 2022 and based on QCEW data through December 2021.

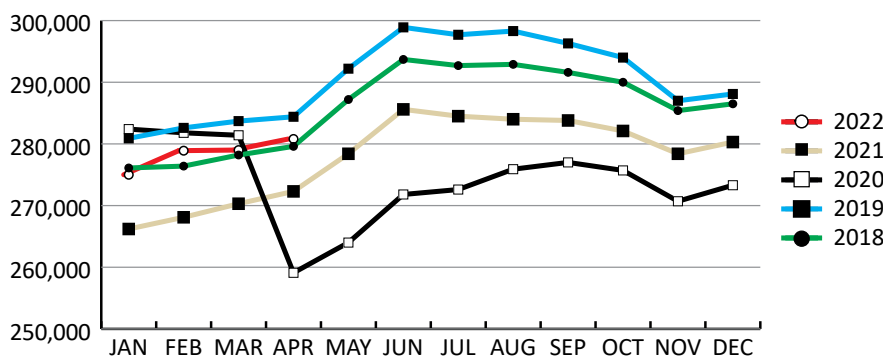
State Unemployment Rates April 2022 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.4
District of Columbia	5.8
New Mexico	5.3
Nevada	5.0
Alaska	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.8
California	4.6
Illinois	4.6
Delaware	4.5
New York	4.5
Connecticut	4.4
Michigan	4.3
Texas	4.3
Hawaii	4.2
Maryland	4.2
Louisiana	4.1
Massachusetts	4.1
Mississippi	4.1
New Jersey	4.1
Washington	4.1
Ohio	4.0
Kentucky	3.9
Oregon	3.7
Colorado	3.6
United States	3.6
West Virginia	3.6
Missouri	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
Maine	3.3
South Carolina	3.3
Wyoming	3.3
Arizona	3.2
Arkansas	3.2
Rhode Island	3.2
Tennessee	3.2
Georgia	3.1
Florida	3.0
Iowa	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Alabama	2.8
North Dakota	2.8
Wisconsin	2.8
Oklahoma	2.7
Idaho	2.6
Vermont	2.5
Kansas	2.4
Montana	2.3
New Hampshire	2.3
South Dakota	2.3
Indiana	2.2
Minnesota	2.2
Nebraska	1.9
Utah	1.9

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates April 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 22	Mar 22	Apr 21	Mar 22	Apr 21
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.1	23.0	23.3	0.4	-0.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.4	18.3	18.5	0.5	-0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	6.8	6.7	6.8	1.5	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	6.7
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.8	7.1	-16.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.3	16.3	16.5	0.0	-1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.0	-3.9
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	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 22	Mar 22	Apr 21	Mar 22	Apr 21
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.6	20.4	20.4	1.0	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.1	15.8	15.8	1.9	1.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.4	3.4
Natural Resources & Mining	3.6	3.6	3.3	0.0	9.1
Construction	1.2	1.0	1.3	20.0	-7.7
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.6	14.6	14.6	0.0	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 22	Mar 22	Apr 21	Mar 22	Apr 21
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	19.5	20.7	18.7	-5.8	4.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.8	18.0	16.0	-6.7	5.0
GOODS PRODUCING	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.0	18.3	16.2	-7.1	4.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.5	2.6	2.4	-3.8	4.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.4	7.7	5.8	-16.9	10.3
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
Alaska	4.8
District of Columbia	4.6
Nevada	4.5
Delaware	4.4
Illinois	4.4
New Mexico	4.4
Michigan	4.2
New York	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
California	3.8
Connecticut	3.8
Ohio	3.7
Texas	3.7
Hawaii	3.6
Mississippi	3.6
Oregon	3.6
West Virginia	3.6
Louisiana	3.5
Maryland	3.5
New Jersey	3.5
Washington	3.5
Wyoming	3.5
Kentucky	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
Massachusetts	3.3
United States	3.3
Arizona	3.2
Arkansas	3.2
Colorado	3.1
Maine	3.1
Tennessee	3.1
Wisconsin	3.0
Oklahoma	2.8
Montana	2.7
Rhode Island	2.7
Idaho	2.6
South Carolina	2.6
Georgia	2.5
North Dakota	2.5
Virginia	2.5
Florida	2.4
Missouri	2.4
Vermont	2.4
Indiana	2.2
Iowa	2.2
New Hampshire	2.2
South Dakota	2.2
Alabama	2.1
Kansas	2.1
Utah	2.0
Nebraska	1.9
Minnesota	1.6

Economic Indicators

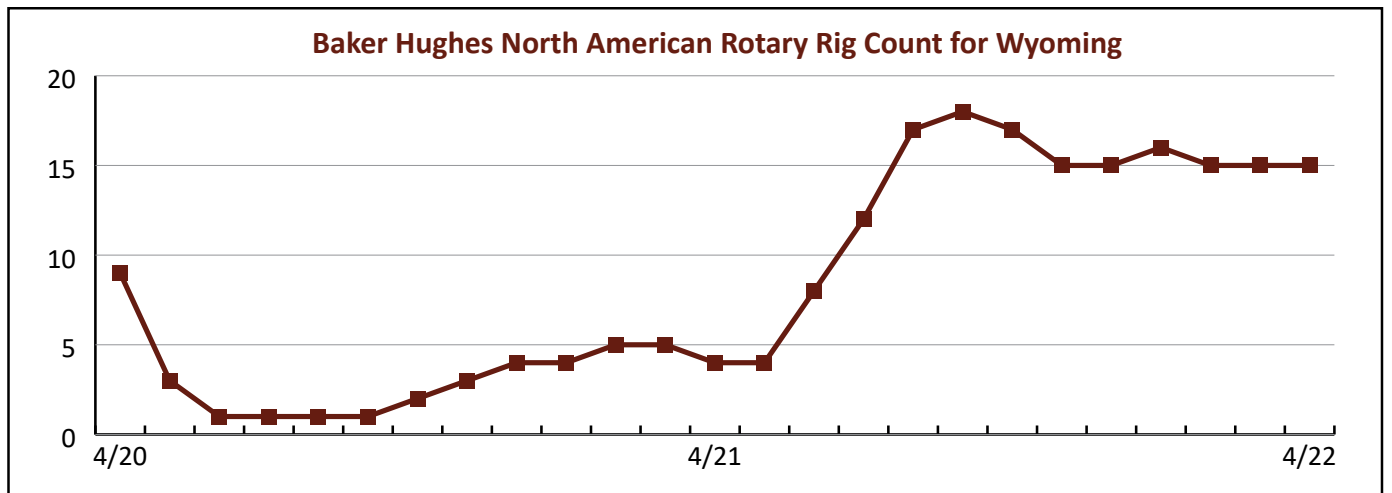
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming remained at 15 in both March and April.

	Apr 2022 (p)	Mar 2022 (r)	Apr 2021 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	280,800	279,000	272,300	0.6	3.1
Wyoming State Government	14,500	14,500	14,600	0.0	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,400	47,300	46,600	0.2	1.7
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,700	37,700	36,800	0.0	2.4
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,532,000	7,496,000	6,883,000	0.5	9.4
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	477,000	330,000	573,000	44.5	-16.8
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,822,000	4,266,000	5,031,000	-10.4	-24.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	7,490	11,872	16,062	-36.9	-53.4
Benefits Paid	\$3,220,457	\$5,113,868	\$6,650,517	-37.0	-51.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$429.97	\$430.75	\$414.05	-0.2	3.8
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	289.1	287.5	267.1	0.6	8.3
Food & Beverages	296.9	294.1	272.4	1.0	9.0
Housing	295.3	293.6	277.3	0.6	6.5
Apparel	127.1	128.9	120.7	-1.4	5.4
Transportation	266.9	264.5	222.5	0.9	19.9
Medical Care	541.5	539.7	524.6	0.3	3.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	129.9	129.4	124.5	0.4	4.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.2	143.5	141.7	-0.2	1.0
Other Goods & Services	500.7	498.5	473.6	0.4	5.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	264.7	259.4	217.9	2.0	21.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	227	239	256	-5.0	-11.3
Valuation	\$111,621,000	\$94,132,000	\$123,735,000	18.6	-9.8
Single Family Homes	218	228	245	-4.4	-11.0
Valuation	\$110,171,000	\$92,849,000	\$122,398,000	18.7	-10.0
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	24	18	21	33.3	14.3
Valuation	\$3,882,000	\$4,368,000	\$4,842,000	-11.1	-19.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	41	49	47	-16.3	-12.8
Valuation	\$9,272,000	\$10,851,000	\$10,968,000	-14.6	-15.5
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	15	15	4	0.0	275.0

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Teton County's unemployment rate rose from 2.2% in March to 4.3% in April as the ski season ended.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Apr 2022 (p)	Mar 2022 (r)	Apr 2021 (b)	Apr 2022 (p)	Mar 2022 (r)	Apr 2021 (b)	Apr 2022 (p)	Mar 2022 (r)	Apr 2021 (b)	Apr 2022 (p)	Mar 2022 (r)	Apr 2021 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,018	44,900	45,268	43,365	43,075	43,102	1,653	1,825	2,166	3.7	4.1	4.8
Big Horn	5,292	5,187	5,277	5,085	4,955	5,026	207	232	251	3.9	4.5	4.8
Fremont	18,752	18,878	18,839	18,040	18,096	17,859	712	782	980	3.8	4.1	5.2
Hot Springs	2,204	2,227	2,251	2,148	2,158	2,162	56	69	89	2.5	3.1	4.0
Park	14,871	14,761	14,932	14,346	14,178	14,260	525	583	672	3.5	3.9	4.5
Washakie	3,899	3,847	3,969	3,746	3,688	3,795	153	159	174	3.9	4.1	4.4
NORTHEAST	49,742	50,005	49,537	48,129	48,170	47,091	1,613	1,835	2,446	3.2	3.7	4.9
Campbell	21,849	22,195	22,058	21,056	21,292	20,816	793	903	1,242	3.6	4.1	5.6
Crook	3,899	3,819	3,692	3,800	3,703	3,555	99	116	137	2.5	3.0	3.7
Johnson	4,273	4,229	4,117	4,136	4,076	3,921	137	153	196	3.2	3.6	4.8
Sheridan	16,007	16,040	15,935	15,528	15,493	15,197	479	547	738	3.0	3.4	4.6
Weston	3,714	3,722	3,735	3,609	3,606	3,602	105	116	133	2.8	3.1	3.6
SOUTHWEST	55,630	57,238	56,626	53,439	55,191	53,534	2,191	2,047	3,092	3.9	3.6	5.5
Lincoln	9,317	9,435	9,378	9,026	9,122	8,976	291	313	402	3.1	3.3	4.3
Sublette	3,798	3,821	3,809	3,629	3,642	3,567	169	179	242	4.4	4.7	6.4
Sweetwater	19,024	19,294	19,789	18,236	18,421	18,583	788	873	1,206	4.1	4.5	6.1
Teton	14,907	15,971	14,682	14,267	15,621	13,944	640	350	738	4.3	2.2	5.0
Uinta	8,584	8,717	8,968	8,281	8,385	8,464	303	332	504	3.5	3.8	5.6
SOUTHEAST	83,202	83,866	82,333	80,829	81,221	79,117	2,373	2,645	3,216	2.9	3.2	3.9
Albany	21,165	21,530	20,966	20,640	20,920	20,294	525	610	672	2.5	2.8	3.2
Goshen	6,594	6,575	6,484	6,439	6,391	6,242	155	184	242	2.4	2.8	3.7
Laramie	49,644	50,061	49,166	48,111	48,390	47,098	1,533	1,671	2,068	3.1	3.3	4.2
Niobrara	1,244	1,211	1,249	1,219	1,180	1,201	25	31	48	2.0	2.6	3.8
Platte	4,555	4,489	4,468	4,420	4,340	4,282	135	149	186	3.0	3.3	4.2
CENTRAL	54,161	54,089	54,210	51,921	51,740	50,823	2,240	2,349	3,387	4.1	4.3	6.2
Carbon	7,291	7,208	7,617	7,038	6,948	7,303	253	260	314	3.5	3.6	4.1
Converse	7,732	7,741	7,476	7,485	7,477	7,062	247	264	414	3.2	3.4	5.5
Natrona	39,138	39,140	39,117	37,398	37,315	36,458	1,740	1,825	2,659	4.4	4.7	6.8
STATEWIDE	287,750	290,099	287,973	277,682	279,399	273,666	10,068	10,700	14,307	3.5	3.7	5.0
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.3	3.4	4.8
U.S.										3.3	3.8	5.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.6	3.6	6.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2022 Run Date 05/2022.

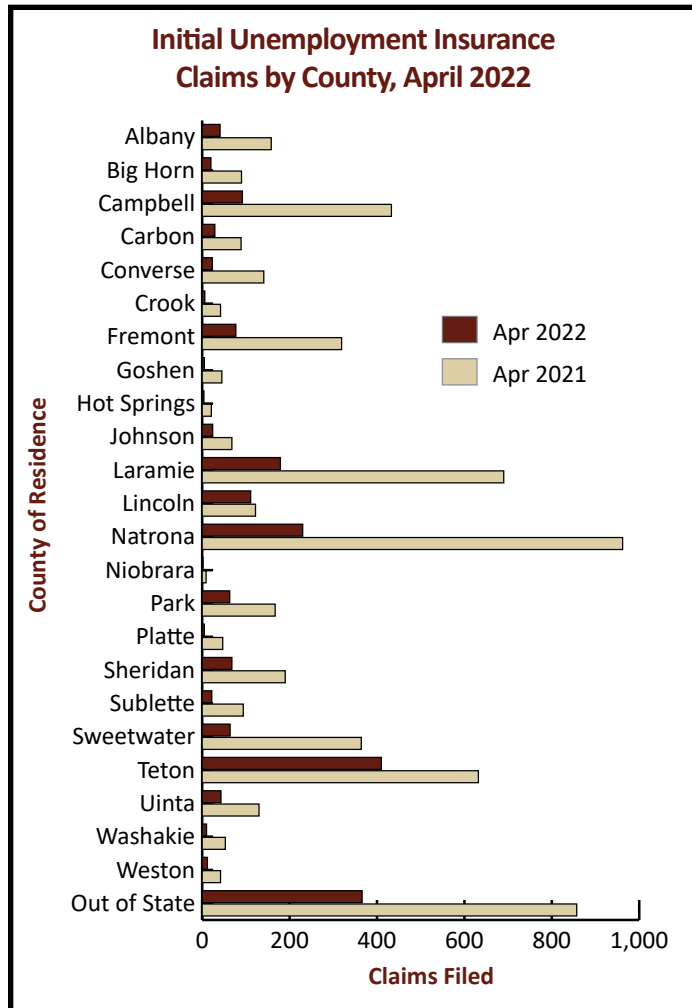
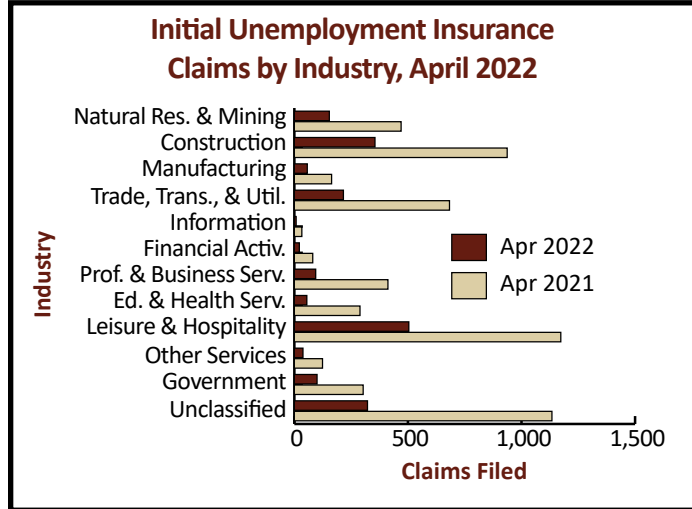
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

From March to April, initial claims followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased by 22.5% (355 claims).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Apr 22	Mar 22	Apr 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,931	1,576	5,807	22.5	-66.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	567	556	1,572	2.0	-63.9
Natural Resources & Mining	154	64	470	140.6	-67.2
Mining	146	56	438	160.7	-66.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	0	20	600.0	-70.0
Construction	355	423	937	-16.1	-62.1
Manufacturing	57	68	164	-16.2	-65.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	940	643	2,797	46.2	-66.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	216	173	683	24.9	-68.4
Wholesale Trade	19	23	133	-17.4	-85.7
Retail Trade	92	84	324	9.5	-71.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	105	64	225	64.1	-53.3
Information	8	4	33	100.0	-75.8
Financial Activities	22	35	81	-37.1	-72.8
Professional & Business Services	94	122	412	-23.0	-77.2
Educational & Health Services	55	86	289	-36.0	-81.0
Leisure & Hospitality	504	200	1,173	152.0	-57.0
Other Services, except Public Admin.	38	20	124	90.0	-69.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	100	114	303	-12.3	-67.0
Federal Government	36	52	75	-30.8	-52.0
State Government	9	6	34	50.0	-73.5
Local Government	54	54	192	0.0	-71.9
Local Education	17	11	61	54.5	-72.1
UNCLASSIFIED	322	262	1,134	22.9	-71.6

Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	179	258	690	-30.6	-74.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	60	117	199	-48.7	-69.8
Construction	54	102	162	-47.1	-66.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	80	95	323	-15.8	-75.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	34	25	97	36.0	-64.9
Financial Activities	2	11	9	-81.8	-77.8
Professional & Business Services	20	22	67	-9.1	-70.1
Educational & Health Services	11	19	43	-42.1	-74.4
Leisure & Hospitality	9	9	80	0.0	-88.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	9	29	-22.2	-75.9
UNCLASSIFIED	31	36	138	-13.9	-77.5

Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	230	241	962	-4.6	-76.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	89	96	277	-7.3	-67.9
Construction	72	84	147	-14.3	-51.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	100	104	484	-3.8	-79.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	37	32	192	15.6	-80.7
Financial Activities	5	7	17	-28.6	-70.6
Professional & Business Services	16	27	74	-40.7	-78.4
Educational & Health Services	12	12	67	0.0	-82.1
Leisure & Hospitality	20	19	93	5.3	-78.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	6	35	0.0	-82.9
UNCLASSIFIED	33	33	164	0.0	-79.9

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.

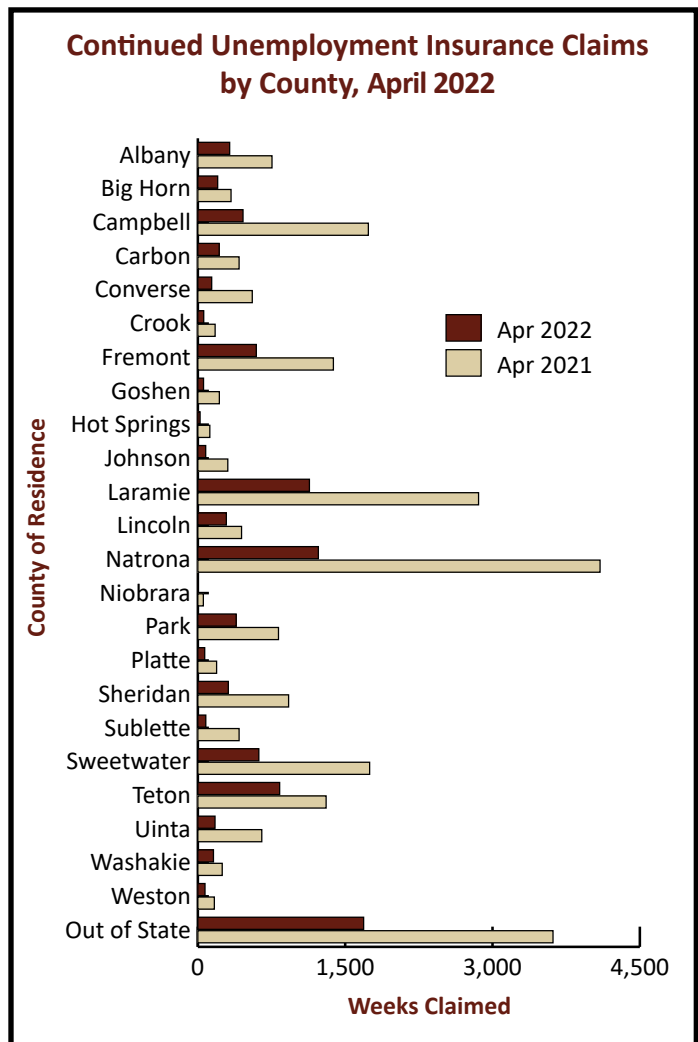
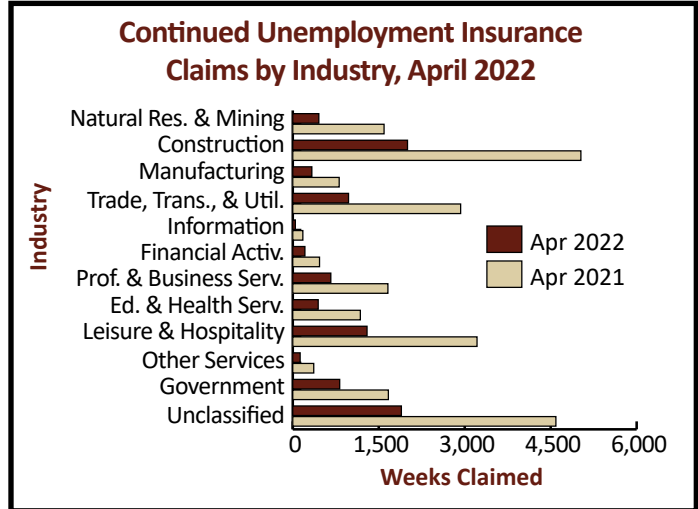
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 23,687 in April 2021 to 9,273 in April 2022.

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Apr 22	Mar 22	Apr 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	9,273	11,522	23,687	-19.5	-60.9
Total Unique Claimants	3,502	3,376	7,958	3.7	-56.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,791	4,446	7,431	-37.2	-62.4
Natural Resources & Mining	455	587	1,593	-22.5	-71.4
Mining	390	474	1,477	-17.7	-73.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	31	46	179	-32.6	-82.7
Construction	2,002	3,437	5,027	-41.8	-60.2
Manufacturing	333	422	810	-21.1	-58.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,767	3,707	9,995	1.6	-62.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	973	1,010	2,929	-3.7	-66.8
Wholesale Trade	132	170	527	-22.4	-75.0
Retail Trade	411	419	1,428	-1.9	-71.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	429	420	973	2.1	-55.9
Information	45	40	176	12.5	-74.4
Financial Activities	212	194	467	9.3	-54.6
Professional & Business Services	664	1,034	1,660	-35.8	-60.0
Educational & Health Services	444	376	1,179	18.1	-62.3
Leisure & Hospitality	1,296	929	3,215	39.5	-59.7
Other Services, except Public Admin.	129	120	366	7.5	-64.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	819	1,041	1,668	-21.3	-50.9
Federal Government	398	578	653	-31.1	-39.1
State Government	64	78	188	-17.9	-66.0
Local Government	356	384	825	-7.3	-56.8
Local Education	73	82	250	-11.0	-70.8
UNCLASSIFIED	1,895	2,326	4,591	-18.5	-58.7
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,136	1,596	2,858	-28.8	-60.3
Total Unique Claimants	429	488	964	-12.1	-55.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	364	733	870	-50.3	-58.2
Construction	306	667	636	-54.1	-51.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	474	478	1,262	-0.8	-62.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	150	147	372	2.0	-59.7
Financial Activities	32	26	87	23.1	-63.2
Professional & Business Services	120	144	294	-16.7	-59.2
Educational & Health Services	80	58	168	37.9	-52.4
Leisure & Hospitality	59	71	263	-16.9	-77.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49	58	188	-15.5	-73.9
UNCLASSIFIED	247	327	538	-24.5	-54.1
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,227	1,685	4,095	-27.2	-70.0
Total Unique Claimants	452	491	1,336	-7.9	-66.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	364	559	1,334	-34.9	-72.7
Construction	284	459	906	-38.1	-68.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	547	666	1,937	-17.9	-71.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	178	210	783	-15.2	-77.3
Financial Activities	41	47	85	-12.8	-51.8
Professional & Business Services	122	187	308	-34.8	-60.4
Educational & Health Services	89	80	258	11.3	-65.5
Leisure & Hospitality	88	105	351	-16.2	-74.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49	49	142	0.0	-65.5
UNCLASSIFIED	265	409	679	-35.2	-61.0

^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.



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