

TRENDS

Multiple Jobholders in Wyoming: A Post-Pandemic Update

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The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of demographic and economic characteristics of multiple jobholders in Wyoming. This research found that more women held multiple jobs than men in Wyoming, even though men made up a greater share of the state's workforce. This article expands on previous research on multiple jobholders in Wyoming, which is available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mjh.htm>.

Multiple jobholders are people who work at more than one job in any combination of full- and part-time or temporary employment during a quarter. Individuals might hold more than one job for many reasons, including financial necessity, career development, or psychological fulfillment (Campion, et al., 2020). Financial necessity tends to be a common reason for multiple job holding, although it is not the only reason. Recent research from the United States Census Bureau indicated second incomes accounted for as much as 28% of those workers' incomes (Bailey & Spletzer, 2021).

At the national level, a larger proportion of women work at more than one job concurrently compared to men,

and there are more multiple jobholders in industries such as health care & social assistance, accommodation & food services, retail trade, and administrative & support & waste management & remediation services (Bailey & Spletzer, 2021; Hipple, 2010). Multiple jobholding tends to be cyclical, with the number of people working at more than one job increasing during economic expansion when jobs are plentiful and decreasing during economic downturns when the number of available jobs decline.

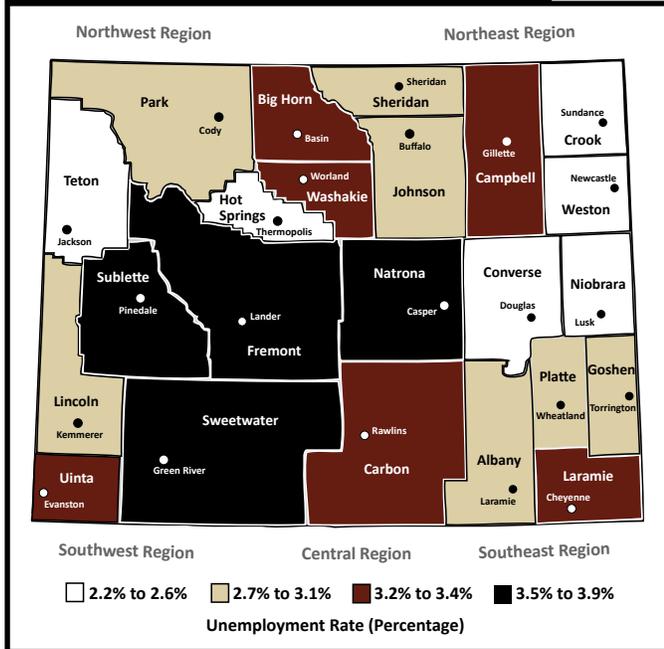
Nationally, the proportion of workers with more than one job increased slightly over time, from approximately 6.8% of

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming declined from 35 in 2020 to 27 in 2021 (a decrease of eight deaths, or 22.9%). ... page 14
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from 17 in October 2021 to 22 in October 2022, a 29.4% increase. ... page 20

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, October 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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workers in 1996 to an estimated 7.8% of workers in 2018 (Bailey & Spletzer, 2021). However, there was a dramatic decline in the number of multiple jobholders in 2020 during the coronavirus pandemic. The number of these workers decreased 33% from a weekly average of 8.1 million workers in 2019 to an estimated 5.4 million workers in April 2020 (Rho & Fremstad, 2020).

Different datasets produce somewhat different estimates, but the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (September 2022), indicated the number of multiple jobholders increased from 4.0% of employed workers in May 2020 to 4.9% of employed workers in August 2022. This proportion was still lower than the 5.3% of workers with two or more jobs in August 2019.

The objective of this analysis is to provide an overview of demographic and economic characteristics of multiple jobholders in Wyoming. Administrative data from the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database and the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) were utilized to describe how multiple jobholders in the state compare based on gender, age, industry, county of residence, and over time.

Methodology

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services uses data from the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database (*wage records*) to conduct much

Identifying Multiple Jobholders

A *multiple jobholder* is a person who works at more than one job in any combination of full- and part-time or temporary employment during a quarter. Only workers with at least one continuous job in third quarter 2021 were included in this research. *Continuous workers* are individuals for the same employer during the current quarter (2021Q3), the prior quarter (2021Q2), and the following quarter (2021Q4).

of its research. These data are, by law, kept strictly confidential and only released in aggregate form so no individual person or employer can be identified. The information is collected by the state on a quarterly basis and contains the worker's social security number, the employer's unemployment insurance number, and the worker's quarterly wages. These data are then combined with other databases maintained by R&P, including driver's license records and worker's compensation records, among others, to provide a rich source of data about people working in this state. Because these data are collected for all workers in the state every quarter, R&P can use the information to analyze labor force trends during a single point in time as well as over multiple quarters.

When discussing workplace turnover, R&P references four different types of work interactions: entry, both, exit, and continuous. In an *entry* transaction, an employee is hired by an employer and is still employed the next quarter, while a *both* transaction occurs when an employee starts and leaves a job within the same quarter. An *exit* transaction occurs when

a worker is employed at a job during one quarter but not during the next quarter, and *continuous* refers to a worker who is employed by an employer during the quarter of interest and also the quarter before and the quarter after (Glover, 2001).

For the purposes of this article, only workers with at least one continuous job were included, although any other job held by the worker might fall into any of these four categories.

In addition to wage records, data from the CPS were used for this analysis. The CPS is a representative sample survey collected monthly by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, used to collect data about labor force participation, hours worked, earnings, number of jobs worked, and other economic and demographic characteristics.

Due to differences in collection methodology, data universe, and data release protocols, these data are not directly comparable to wage records; however, they do allow for a comparison between state employment characteristics and those at a national level. The CPS data used for this paper were obtained from IPUMS, which is part of the Institute

for Public Research and Data Innovation at the University of Minnesota. (Flood, et al., 2021).

Analysis

Gender

During third quarter 2021 (2021Q3), there were 194,865 workers with at least one continuous job in Wyoming (see Table 1). Of those, 91.0% held only one job, while 8.0% held two jobs and 1.0% worked three or more jobs. A larger number and proportion of women worked at more than one job. While 6.7% of men had more than one job during this period, 11.5% of women were multiple jobholders. One in 10 (10.1%) women worked at two jobs compared to 6.1% of men, and a larger proportion of women also held three jobs (1.2%) and four jobs (0.2%) compared to men (0.6% and 0.1%, respectively). According to wage records, there were 10,632 women who had more than one job (60.7% of all multiple jobholders) in 2021Q3 and 6,895 men (39.3%).

As noted earlier, there is no national equivalent to wage records, so CPS data are provided. As discussed, the

Table 1: Number and Percent of Jobs Held by Persons with at Least One Continuous Job in Wyoming by Gender, 2021Q3

Number of Jobs	Women			Men			Total		
	N	Col. %	Row %	N	Col. %	Row %	N	Col. %	Row %
1	81,926	88.5	46.2	95,412	93.3	53.8	177,338	91.0	100.0
2 or More	10,632	11.5	60.7	6,895	6.7	39.3	17,527	9.0	100.0
2	9,321	10.1	59.9	6,243	6.1	40.1	15,564	8.0	100.0
3	1,118	1.2	65.8	581	0.6	34.2	1,699	0.9	100.0
4 or More	193	0.2	73.1	71	0.1	26.9	264	0.1	100.0
Total	92,558	100.0	47.5	102,307	100.0	52.5	194,865	100.0	100.0

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/22/22.

collection, definitions, and calculation methods used for the CPS are different from wage records, which explains the noticeable differences between CPS estimates and wage records counts. According to CPS data, during the months in 2021Q3, women in Wyoming made up a greater proportion of multiple jobholders (46.3% in July, 53.0% in August, and 52.5% in September) than men (see Table 2).

Nationally, women made up a slightly smaller proportion of multiple jobholders, although these proportions were closer to equal with women accounting for 50.2% of multiple jobholders in July, 49.0% in August, and 49.8% in September.

Age

Multiple jobholding appears to become less common as workers age

(see Table 3). Among workers younger than age 20, 84.9% held only one job, compared to 89.7% of workers ages 25-34 and 93.5% of those age 55-64. Similarly, larger proportions of younger workers held two and three jobs. For example, 15.1% of workers younger than age 20 had more than one job compared to 10.3% of those ages 25-34 and 8.2% of those 45-54.

Based on the counts from wage records, the largest proportion of multiple jobholders in 2021Q3 were ages 25-34 (23.4%), followed by those ages 35-44 (22.5%) and 45-54 (18.1%; see Table 3).

According to the CPS, although workers ages 35-44 had the largest proportion of multiple jobholders in the state and nationally overall, there was a larger proportion of workers with more than

Table 2: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers with More than One Job During July, August, and September 2021 by Gender

Gender	Wyoming					
	July		August		September	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Women	11,106	46.3	11,817	53.0	10,322	52.5
Men	12,897	53.7	10,459	47.0	9,329	47.5
Total	24,003	100.0	22,276	100.0	19,651	100.0

Gender	United States					
	July		August		September	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Women	3,677,607	50.2	3,461,162	49.0	3,626,149	49.8
Men	3,648,958	49.8	3,597,738	51.0	3,650,630	50.2
Total	7,326,565	100.0	7,058,901	100.0	7,276,779	100.0

Source: Current Population Survey.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/22.

Table 3: Number and Percent of Jobs Held by Persons with at Least One Continuous Job in Wyoming by Age Group, 2021Q3

Age	1 Job			2 or More Jobs			Total		
	N	Row %	Col %	N	Row %	Col %	N	Row %	Col %
<20	6,246	84.9	3.5	1,112	15.1	6.3	7,358	100.0	3.8
20-24	12,358	85.3	7.0	2,129	14.7	12.1	14,487	100.0	7.4
25-34	35,856	89.7	20.2	4,106	10.3	23.4	39,962	100.0	20.5
35-44	41,914	91.4	23.6	3,948	8.6	22.5	45,862	100.0	23.5
45-54	35,355	91.8	19.9	3,171	8.2	18.1	38,526	100.0	19.8
55-64	32,823	93.5	18.5	2,272	6.5	13.0	35,095	100.0	18.0
65+	12,786	94.2	7.2	789	5.8	4.5	13,575	100.0	7.0
Total	177,338	91.0	100.0	17,527	9.0	100.0	194,865	100.0	100.0

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/22/22.

one job in this age group in Wyoming (28.5%) than in the U.S. (24.0%; see Table 4). Nationally, the percent of multiple jobholders was more equally distributed among those ages 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54.

Multiple Jobholders by Industry

Primary industry of employment refers to the industry in which a person had continuous employment with the highest wages. For example, if a person had continuous employment in both health care & social assistance and leisure & hospitality and had higher wages in health care & social assistance, that would be their primary industry.

The distribution of

multiple jobholders by gender varied by their primary industry of

employment (see Table 5). For example, more than one in four (26.5%) female

Table 4: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers with More than One Job During July, August, and September 2021 by Age

Gender	Wyoming					
	July		August		September	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<20	1,253	5.2	376	1.7	370	1.9
20-24	2,641	11.0	2,289	10.3	2,403	12.2
25-34	4,720	19.7	1,973	8.9	4,120	21.0
35-44	6,269	26.1	7,209	32.4	5,605	28.5
45-54	2,988	12.4	4,739	21.3	3,662	18.6
55-64	4,377	18.2	3,228	14.5	1,739	8.9
65+	1,755	7.3	2,463	11.1	1,752	8.9
Total	24,003	100.0	22,276	100.0	19,651	100.0

Gender	United States					
	July		August		September	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<20	342,775	4.7	254,317	3.6	197,838	2.7
20-24	681,110	9.3	524,887	7.4	493,809	6.8
25-34	1,597,462	21.8	1,638,518	23.2	1,564,840	21.5
35-44	1,657,520	22.6	1,661,491	23.5	1,749,811	24.0
45-54	1,488,638	20.3	1,526,420	21.6	1,680,923	23.1
55-64	1,188,923	16.2	1,065,770	15.1	1,158,705	15.9
65+	370,136	5.1	387,496	5.5	430,854	5.9
Total	7,326,565	100.0	7,058,901	100.0	7,276,779	100.0

Source: Current Population Survey.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/22.

Table 5: Number of Multiple Jobholders by Primary Industry and Gender in Wyoming, 2021Q3

Industry	Women		Men		Total	
	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
Natural Resources & Mining	188	1.8	463	6.7	651	3.7
Construction	221	2.1	568	8.2	789	4.5
Manufacturing	159	1.5	292	4.2	451	2.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,511	14.2	1,460	21.1	2,964	16.9
Information	109	1.0	91	1.3	200	1.1
Financial Activities	526	4.9	233	3.4	758	4.3
Professional & Business Services	710	6.7	570	8.3	1,275	7.3
Educational Services	1,580	14.8	602	8.7	2,179	12.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	2,828	26.5	579	8.4	3,403	19.4
Leisure & Hospitality	1,818	17.1	1,168	16.9	2,980	17.0
Other Services	288	2.7	184	2.7	472	2.7
Public Administration	711	6.7	694	10.0	1,405	8.0
Total	10,657	100.0	6,909	100.0	17,527	100.0

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/22/22.

multiple jobholders were found in health care & social assistance, while fewer than one in 10 (8.4%) male multiple jobholders were found in this same industry. This discrepancy is likely influenced by the large number of women working in relatively low-paying nursing jobs in health care & social assistance (Gagne and Mohondro, 2018).

The greatest numbers of multiple jobholders often were found in industries with lower wages, such as leisure & hospitality and trade, transportation, & utilities (which includes retail trade). The large number of multiple jobholders in educational services likely was due in large part to public school employees who worked other jobs during the summer.

Multiple jobholders accounted for a greater percent of all women with at least one continuous job than men in every industry (see Figure 1). For example, 14.7% of all women working in leisure & hospitality as their primary industry of employment were multiple jobholders, compared to 12.0% of men. As another example, approximately one in 10 women working in public administration

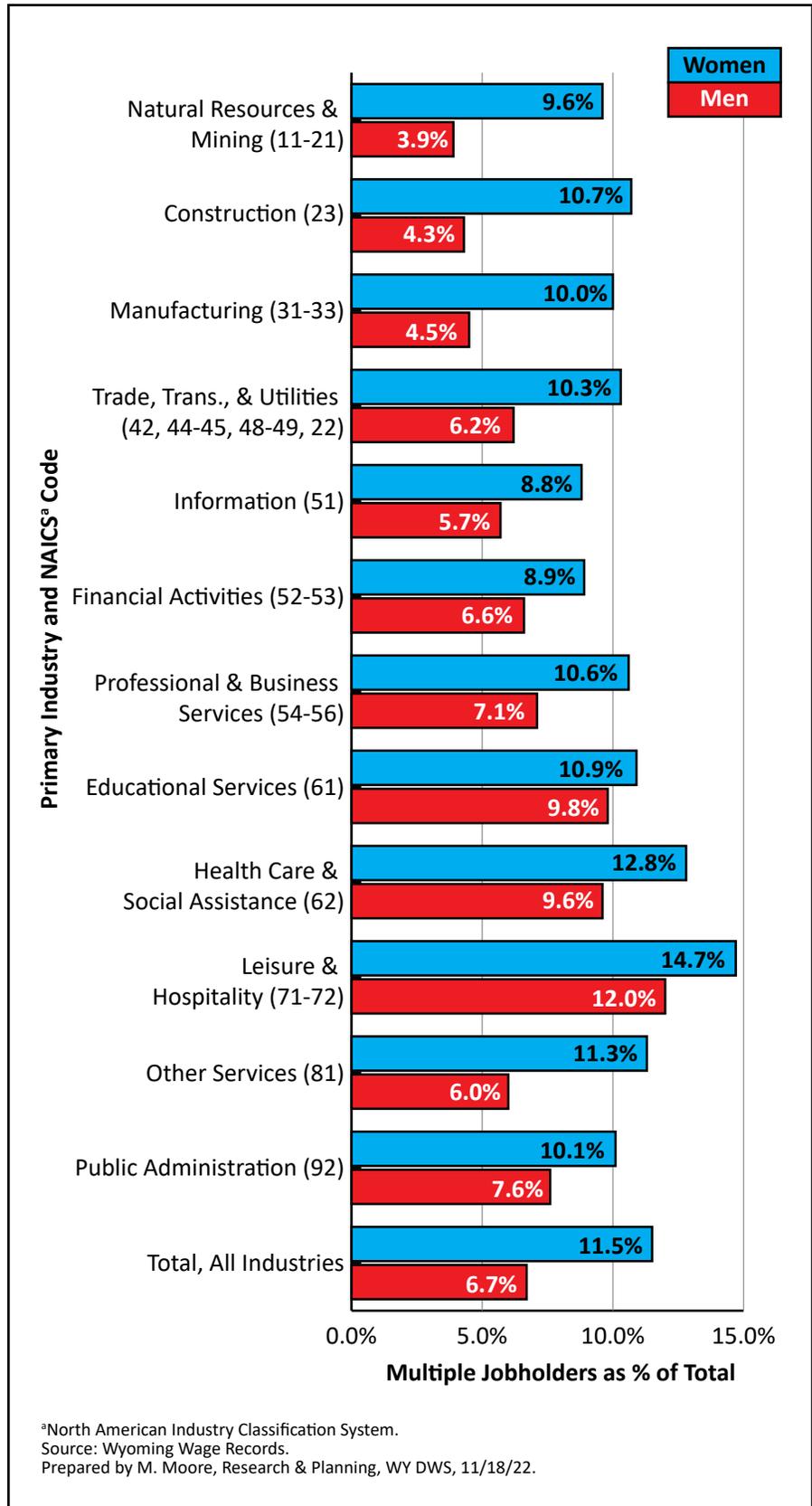


Figure 1: Multiple Jobholders as a Percent of All Persons with at Least One Continuous Job by Primary Industry of Employment and Gender, 2021Q3

(10.1%) were multiple jobholders, compared to 7.6% of men.

Multiple Jobholders Over Time

The total number of multiple jobholders was nearly identical in 2002Q3 (18,222) and 2021Q3 (18,332). During that period, however, the number of multiple jobholders increased and decreased in response to specific economic events. Over the last 20 years, the number of multiple jobholders in Wyoming largely followed the same trend as the total number of persons working at any time over the year (see Figure 2).

For example, the number of people with more than one job began increasing in

2004Q2, during a time when the state was experiencing rapid, energy-based economic expansion (Moore, 2017) that influenced wages and caused increased costs of living around the state (Jones, 2007). Wyoming experienced an economic downturn¹ from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 that resulted in a loss of jobs (Moore, 2022b) and, similarly, the number of multiple jobholders declined substantially during that time. The number of multiple jobholders declined during the state’s next economic downturn from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, but not to the same degree as the previous downturn.

¹ An economic downturn is defined as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decreases in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

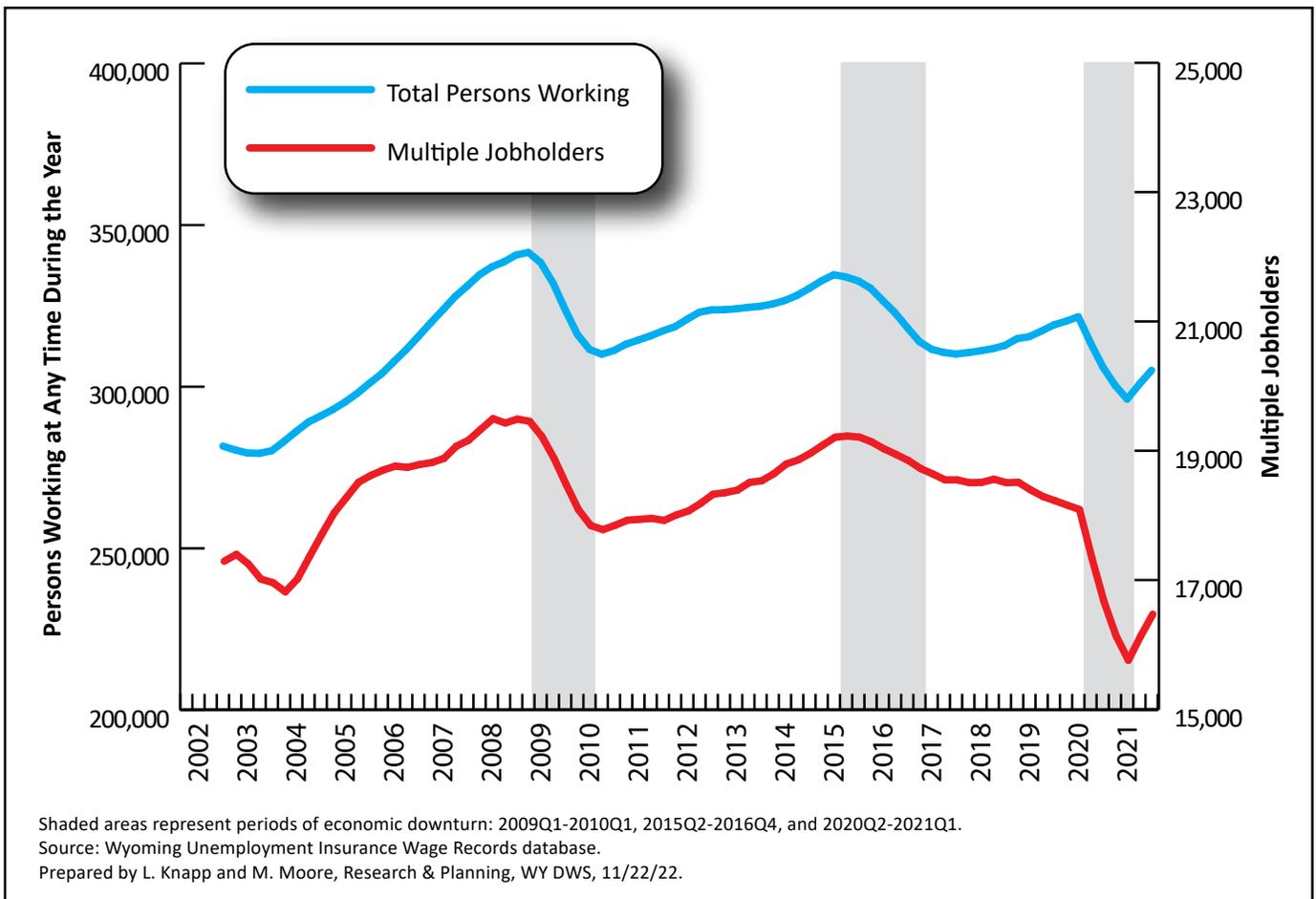


Figure 2: Total Number of Persons Working at Any Time During the Year and Number of Multiple Jobholders in Wyoming, 2001Q4-2021Q3 (4-Quarter Moving Averages)

This may be due to the fact that job losses during this economic downturn were concentrated in Wyoming’s energy sector, which had relatively few multiple jobholders.

industry had a relatively large number of multiple jobholders. During the most recent downturn, the number of multiple jobholders declined more rapidly compared to the overall number of persons working.

Wyoming’s most recent economic downturn lasted from 2020Q2 to 2021Q1 and was influenced by the coronavirus pandemic, when many businesses temporarily closed or scaled back their operations in response to state restrictions or decreased consumer spending (Knapp, 2022). During this time, the number of multiple jobholders declined markedly. Wyoming’s leisure & hospitality sector lost the greatest number of jobs during this time and, as previously discussed, this

Similar patterns related to specific economic events are still obvious when multiple jobholders are broken out by gender. As illustrated in Figure 3, the number of female multiple jobholders remained relatively unchanged from 2015 to 2020, even with the economic downturn that lasted from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4. However, the number of male multiple jobholders steadily declined during that same period. During the downturn from 2020Q2 to 2021Q1, the number of female

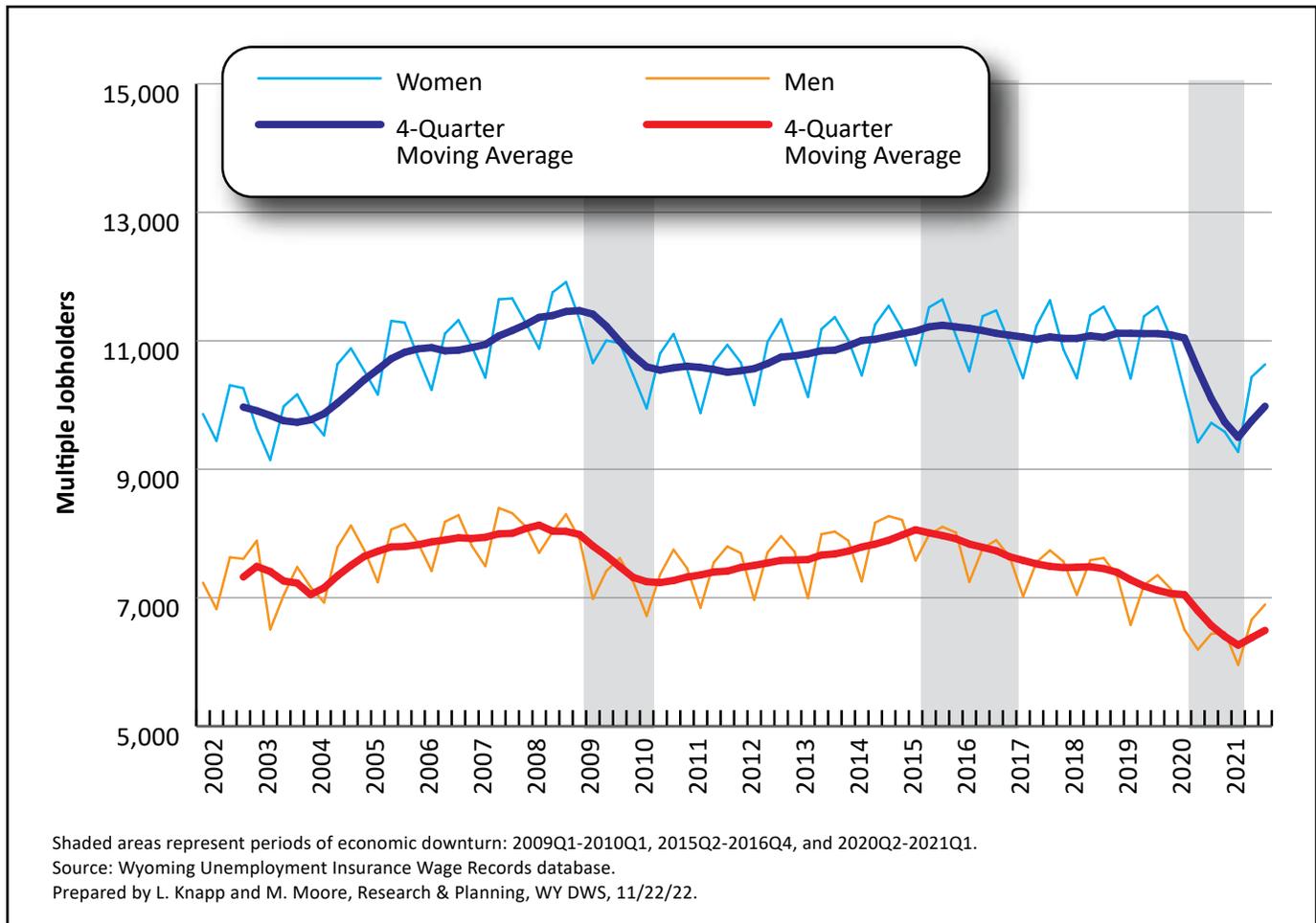


Figure 3: Number of Multiple Jobholders in Wyoming by Gender, 2001Q4-2021Q3

multiple jobholders rapidly decreased. Despite the changes over the last 20 years, the number of male and female multiple jobholders remained largely unchanged from 2002Q3 to 2021Q3.

Figure 4 shows the number of multiple jobholders in Wyoming from 2001Q4 to 2021Q3 by age. Four-quarter moving averages were used in order to get a better understanding of trends seen over time. There were some striking differences in the way different age groups responded to changes in the economy. For example, multiple jobholders ages 25-34 did not appear to be as affected by the 2009-2010 economic downturn and continued to show

increased numbers until the state's second economic downturn that began in 2015; after that point, the number of multiple jobholders in this age group began declining before dropping drastically in 2020.

Although not as dramatic, a similar pattern was evident for multiple jobholders ages 55 and older. In comparison, while the number of people ages 45-54 with more than one job increased between 2005 and 2009 when the state's economy was expanding, it began to decrease rapidly during the first economic downturn that began in 2009 and continued through the end of the analysis period. Among multiple jobholders younger than age 20, there appears to have been a steady increase in the number of multiple

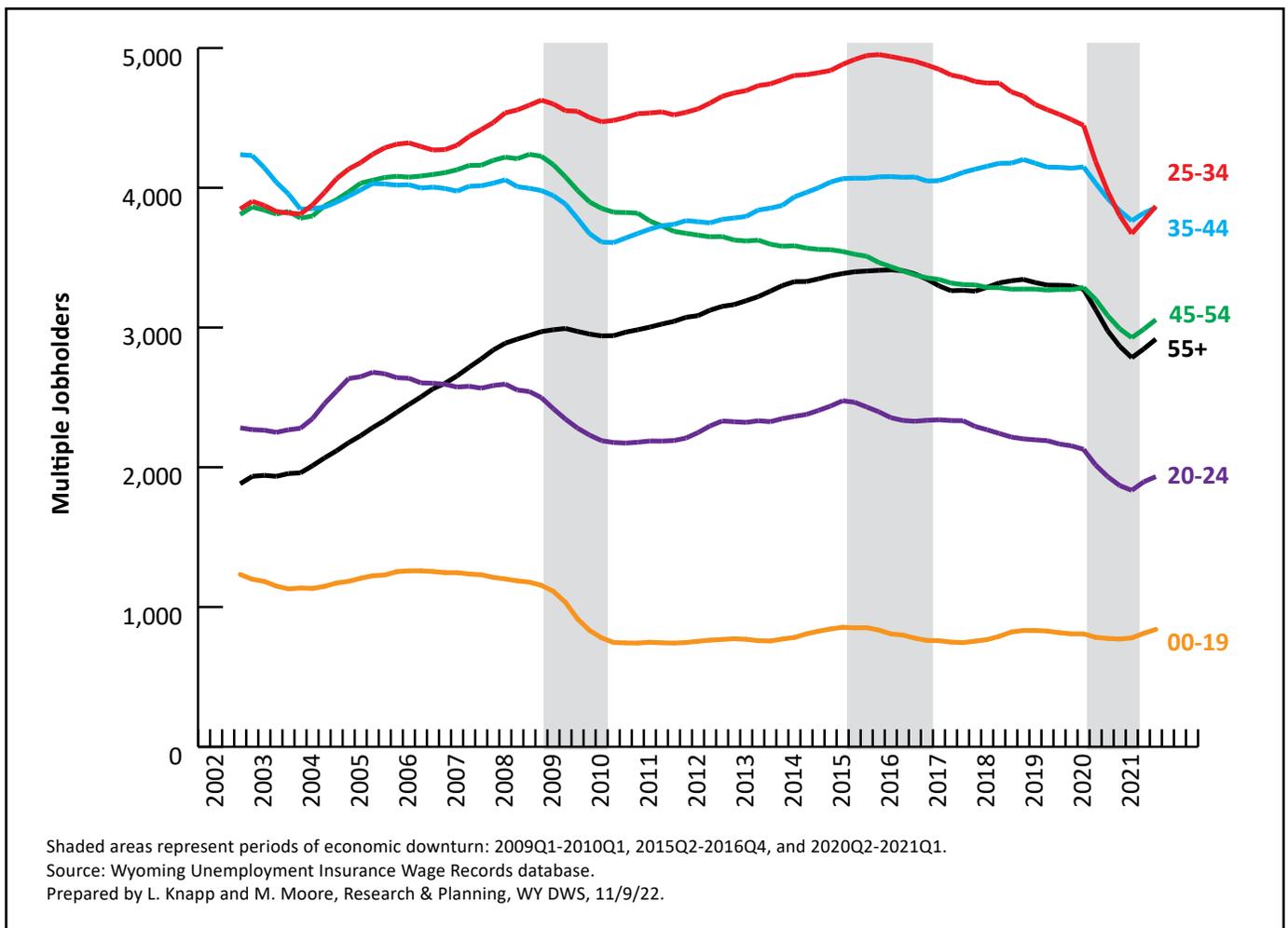


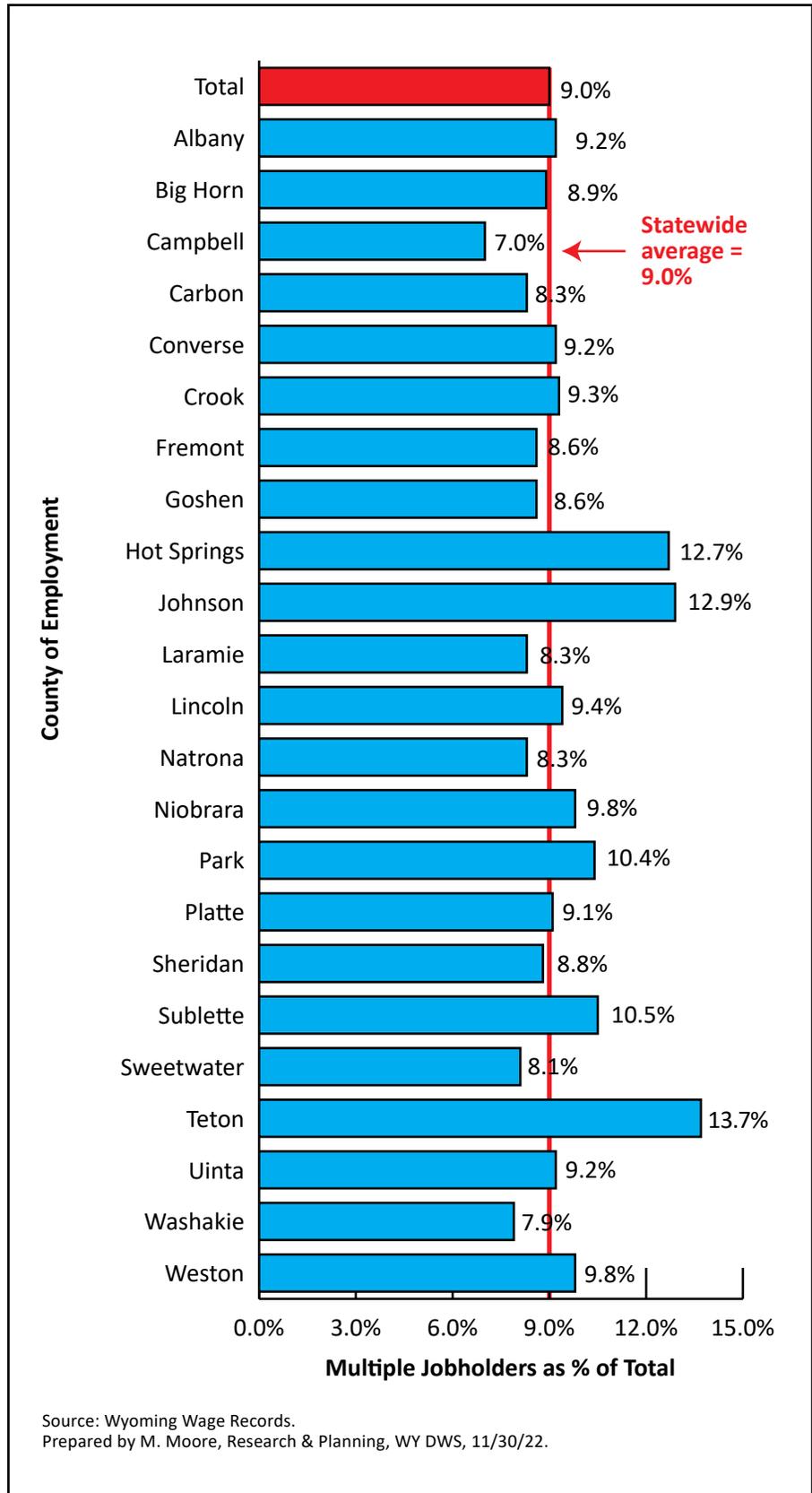
Figure 4: Number of Multiple Jobholders in Wyoming by Age Group, 2001Q4-2021Q3 (4-Quarter Moving Averages)

jobholders through the first economic downturn; that number dropped noticeably before leveling off again and remaining steady between 2010Q2 and 2021Q3.

Many of these trends were not unique to multiple jobholders and were seen among all persons working in Wyoming (Knapp, 2021). In addition to the economic downturns, changes in the demographics of Wyoming's workforce also affected multiple jobholders. For example, the rapid decline in those ages 45-54 may be due to *baby boomers* (those born between 1946 and 1964) aging into the 55 and older group and fewer workers from the *generation X* group (those born between 1965 and 1980) to replace them (Moore, 2022a). In addition, the decline in multiple jobholders ages 25-34 since 2016 likely was influenced by the large number of *millennials* (those born from 1981 to 1996) leaving Wyoming and its workforce (Moore, 2021).

Multiple Jobholders by County

As illustrated in Figure 5, the rate of multiple jobholders in Wyoming varied by county of employment.



Source: Wyoming Wage Records. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/30/22.

Figure 5: Multiple Jobholders as a Percent of All Persons with at Least One Continuous Job by County of Employment, 2021Q3

As previously mentioned, financial necessity is one reason why people hold multiple jobs. This is supported by data in Table 6, which shows that counties with low wages often had higher rates of multiple jobholders. For example, the statewide average weekly wage for multiple jobholders was \$995 in 2021Q3, and 9.0% of all workers with at least one continuous job had multiple jobs. Counties such as Hot Springs and Johnson had lower wages (\$807 and \$775, respectively) and higher rates of multiple jobholders (12.7% and 12.9%, respectively). In contrast, counties with higher wages tended to have lower rates of multiple jobholders, such as Sweetwater (\$1,130 and 8.1%), Campbell (\$1,123 and 7.0%), and Laramie (\$1,029 and 8.3%).

Conclusions

In general, the characteristics of multiple jobholders in Wyoming mirror those at the national level. Based on data from the state's Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database, 9.0% of continuously employed workers in Wyoming during 2021Q3 held more than one job, which was similar to

the national estimates. Women comprised a larger proportion of these multiple jobholders, and multiple jobholders tended to be younger, with the percentage of multiple jobholders decreasing as workers aged. The largest number of men with multiple jobs worked in industries such as trade, transportation, & utilities, leisure & hospitality, while the greatest number of women with more than one

job worked in industries such as health care & social assistance and educational services.

Though the overall number of multiple jobholders had its ups and downs over the last 20 years, it did not change noticeably between the 20 years between 2002Q3 and 2021Q3. The number of female multiple jobholders increased slightly while the number of males decreased

Table 6: Number of Workers with at Least One Continuous Job and Multiple Jobholders by County with Average Weekly Wage, 2021Q3

County	Total	Multiple Jobholders		Average Weekly Wage ^a
		N	%	
Albany	11,168	1,029	9.2	\$881
Big Horn	3,322	294	8.9	\$832
Campbell	18,118	1,269	7.0	\$1,123
Carbon	4,833	402	8.3	\$980
Converse	4,116	379	9.2	\$1,092
Crook	1,826	170	9.3	\$924
Fremont	11,394	979	8.6	\$838
Goshen	3,141	270	8.6	\$789
Hot Springs	1,312	167	12.7	\$807
Johnson	2,402	311	12.9	\$775
Laramie	34,257	2,848	8.3	\$1,029
Lincoln	5,196	490	9.4	\$999
Natrona	29,028	2,421	8.3	\$981
Niobrara	656	64	9.8	\$750
Park	9,674	1,003	10.4	\$822
Platte	2,593	235	9.1	\$877
Sheridan	9,892	870	8.8	\$917
Sublette	2,776	291	10.5	\$992
Sweetwater	15,099	1,221	8.1	\$1,130
Teton	13,013	1,782	13.7	\$1,218
Uinta	6,060	558	9.2	\$815
Washakie	2,683	213	7.9	\$884
Weston	1,792	176	9.8	\$816
Total	194,865	17,527	9.0	\$995

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database.

^aSource: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by L. Knapp and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/28/22.

slightly. Finally, multiple jobholders in different age groups reacted to different economic changes quite differently from each other during this period.

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Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease to 27 in 2021

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming declined from 35 in 2020 to 27 in 2021 (a decrease of eight deaths, or 22.9%; see Figure 1, page 15). More information is available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>.

Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. Workplace fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

Across all industries, more than one-third of 2021 workplace deaths (37.0%) were the result of transportation incidents, which include highway crashes, pedestrian vehicular incidents, aircraft incidents, and water vehicle incidents.

In 2021, 10 deaths occurred in natural resources & mining (or 37.0% of all deaths; see Table 1, page 15). Of those 10, five deaths (18.5%) were reported in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting, and five deaths (18.5%) occurred in mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction. Seven deaths (25.9%) were reported in transportation & warehousing and three deaths (11.1%) occurred in Wyoming's construction sector.

The fatality counts featured in this article are compiled by the Census

of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology.

Table 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2021

Industry	N	%
Total	27	100.0
Total Private	26	96.3
Natural Resources & Mining	10	37.0
Agriculture	5	18.5
Mining, Including Oil & Gas	5	18.5
Construction	3	11.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	N/D	N/D
Transportation & Warehousing	7	25.9
All Other Industries	6	22.2

Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.
 N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/16/22.

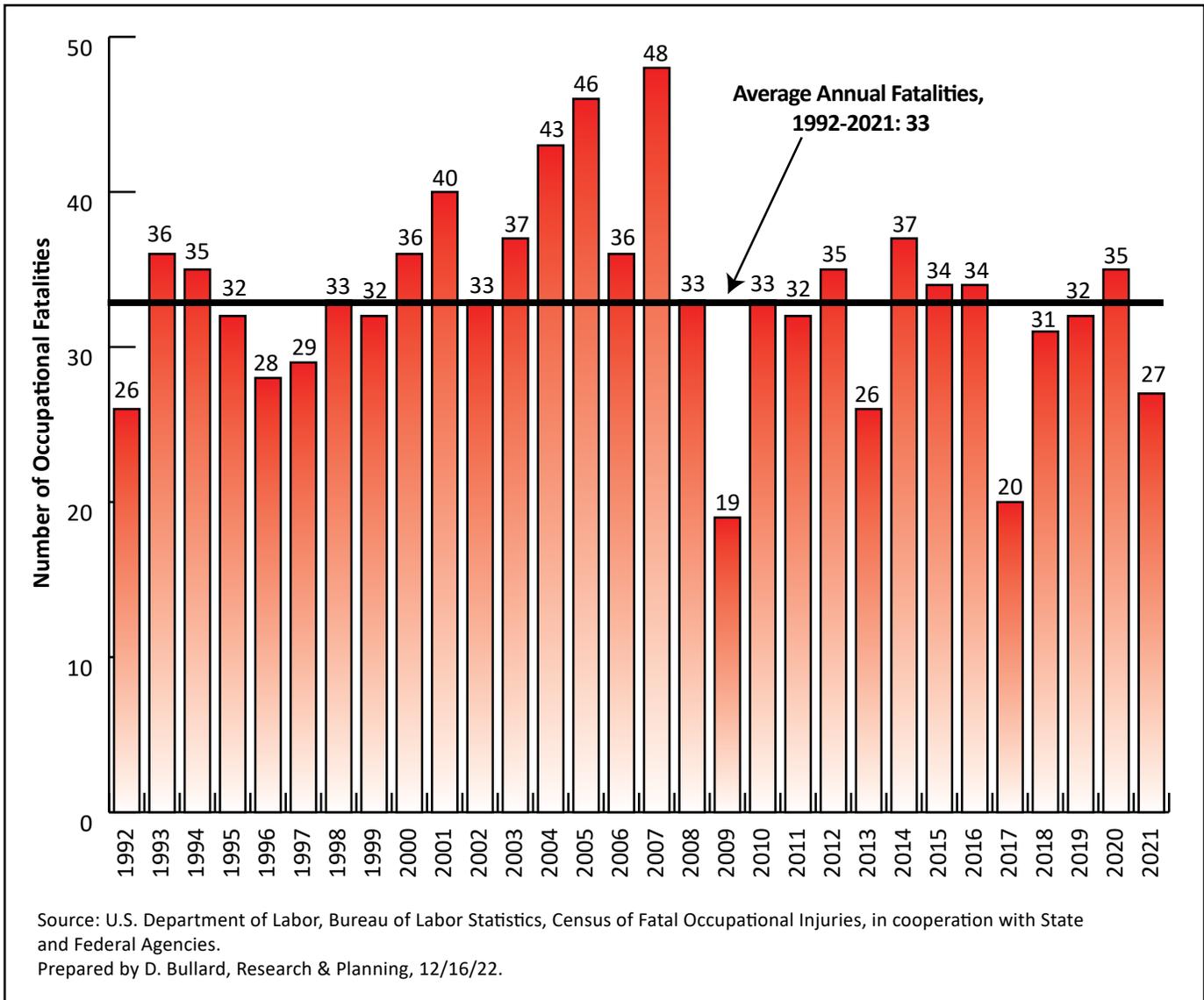


Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2021

Wyoming Labor Force Trends Articles from 2022

Wyoming Labor Force Trends is a monthly publication produced by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. *Trends* is available electronically free of charge. If you are interested in receiving *Trends*, please contact Research Supervisor Michael Moore at (307) 473-3814 or michael.moore@wyo.gov. A limited number of back issues are available in print, and all back issues dating to 1993 are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/BACKISS.HTM>.

<i>Trends</i> Issue	Feature Articles
January	2021Q2 Quarterly Update: Employment and Wages Increase from Prior Year; Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2021Q2; Industry Spotlight: Social Assistance; Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2021; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.7% in November 2021
February	Older Workers in Wyoming: A Closer Look; Number of Persons Working in Wyoming Drops 6.4% in 2020; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.3% in December 2021
March	New Report Looks at COVID-19 Effects on Wyo Workforce; Occupations with the Highest and Lowest Wages for May 2020; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.8% in January 2022
April	2021Q3 Quarterly Update: Mining Sees First Over-the-Year Job Growth in More than 2 Years; Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2021Q3; Industry Spotlight: Administrative & Support Services (NAICS 561); Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2021; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.7% in February 2022
May	UI Benefit Recipients, Payments Decrease in 2021; New Short-Term Projections Show Job Growth for Wyoming; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.4% in March 2022
June	Nursing Assistants and Work-Related Injuries; Average Hourly Earnings in Wyoming's Goods-Producing Sector; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.3% in April 2022
July	2021Q4 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Shows Continued Job Growth in Fourth Quarter; Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2021Q4; New from R&P: 2022 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2021; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.2% in May 2022
August	Pandemic Job Losses and Recovery in Wyoming: A Sector-by-Sector Review; Long-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2020-2030; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.1% in June 2022
September	New Data on the Demographics of Wyoming's Labor Market; Gross Output and Wyoming's Economy: A Primer; Labor Force, Unemployment Rate Decline in 2021; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.0% in July 2022
October	2022Q1 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Employment Grows for Fourth Consecutive Quarter; Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2022Q1; Industry Spotlight: Repair & Maintenance (NAICS 811); Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2021; Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.1% in August 2022
November	Wyoming's Changing Retail Trade Sector, 2001-2021; Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.3% in September 2022
December	Multiple Jobholders in Wyoming: A Post-Pandemic Update; Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease to 27 in 2021

In addition to *Trends*, R&P produced a variety of reports, publications, datasets, presentations, and more in 2022. Many are available in print, and all may be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>.

Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.5% in October 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 rose from 3.3% in September to 3.5% in October. Wyoming’s unemployment rate is much lower than its year-ago level of 4.0% and slightly lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.7%.

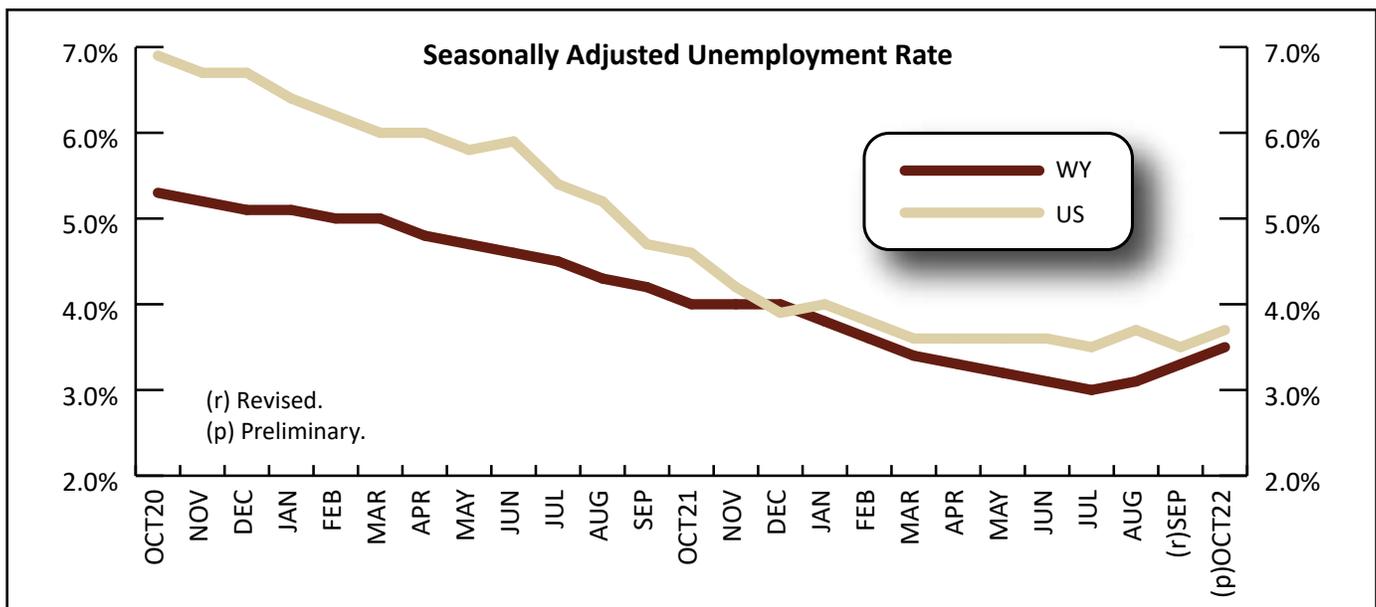
From September to October most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased slightly. In October, colder weather often brings seasonal job losses in leisure & hospitality, construction, professional & business services, and other services. The largest unemployment rate increases were seen in Teton (up from 1.9% to 2.5%), Park (up from 2.7% to 3.0%), and Platte (up from 2.8% to 3.1%) counties.

From October 2021 to October 2022, unemployment rates fell in most counties. The largest decreases occurred in Converse (down from 3.5% to 2.6%), Campbell (down from 4.1% to 3.2%), Natrona (down from 4.6% to 3.8%), and Sublette (down from 4.2% to 3.6%) counties. Jobless rates rose in Washakie (up from 3.0% to 3.4%) and Carbon (up from 3.0% to 3.4%) counties.

In October, the highest unemployment rates were found in Sweetwater County at 3.9%, Natrona County at 3.8%, Sublette County at 3.6%, and Fremont County at 3.5%. Weston County reported the lowest unemployment rate at 2.2%, and it was followed by Teton, Niobrara, and Crook counties, each at 2.5%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 282,100 in October 2021 to 286,800 in October 2022, an increase of 4,700 jobs (1.7%).

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, October 2022

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

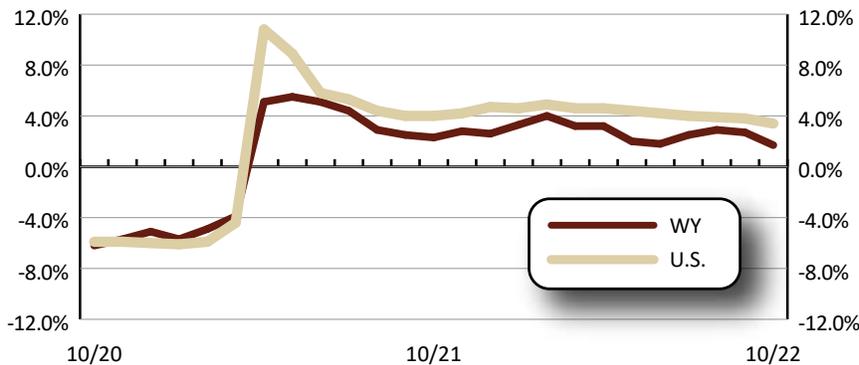
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	288,600	286,800	-1,800	-0.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	16,667	16,400	-267	-1.6%
Construction	22,515	22,500	-15	-0.1%
Manufacturing	10,548	10,000	-548	-5.5%
Wholesale Trade	7,824	7,500	-324	-4.3%
Retail Trade	30,391	30,000	-391	-1.3%
Transportation & Utilities	13,878	13,600	-278	-2.0%
Information	3,108	3,000	-108	-3.6%
Financial Activities	11,402	11,100	-302	-2.7%
Professional & Business Services	20,840	20,600	-240	-1.2%
Educational & Health Services	29,218	29,800	582	2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	37,934	37,500	-434	-1.2%
Other Services	15,992	16,500	508	3.1%
Government	68,283	68,300	17	0.0%

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in November 2022 and based on QCEW data through June 2022.

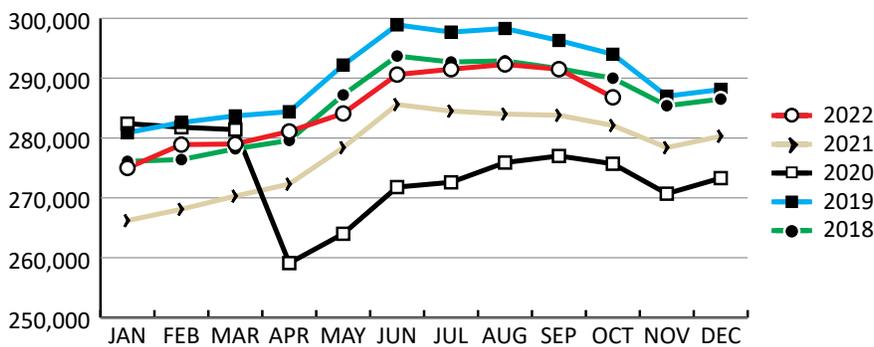
State Unemployment Rates October 2022 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	-
District of Columbia	4.8
Illinois	4.6
Nevada	4.6
Alaska	4.5
Maryland	4.5
New York	4.4
Connecticut	4.3
Delaware	4.3
New Mexico	4.3
Michigan	4.2
Ohio	4.2
Oregon	4.1
California	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Texas	4.0
West Virginia	4.0
Arizona	3.9
Kentucky	3.9
Mississippi	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Washington	3.8
United States	3.7
Arkansas	3.6
Colorado	3.6
Maine	3.6
Massachusetts	3.5
New Jersey	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Wyoming	3.5
Hawaii	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Rhode Island	3.4
Louisiana	3.3
South Carolina	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Indiana	3.0
Montana	3.0
Georgia	2.9
Idaho	2.9
Iowa	2.9
Kansas	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Florida	2.7
Virginia	2.7
Missouri	2.6
Nebraska	2.4
New Hampshire	2.4
South Dakota	2.4
North Dakota	2.3
Vermont	2.3
Minnesota	2.1
Utah	2.1

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 October 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 22	Sep 22	Oct 21	Sep 22 Oct 22	Oct 21 Oct 22
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	25.1	24.0	0.0	4.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.6	20.6	19.3	0.0	6.7
GOODS PRODUCING	8.5	8.5	7.4	0.0	14.9
Natural Resources & Mining	5.8	5.8	5.0	0.0	16.0
Construction	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	15.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.6	16.6	16.6	0.0	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	-2.0
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	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	-4.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 22	Sep 22	Oct 21	Sep 22 Oct 22	Oct 21 Oct 22
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.8	20.8	20.8	0.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.4	16.4	16.3	0.0	0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-6.1
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.0	14.3
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.9	14.9	14.9	0.0	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 22	Sep 22	Oct 21	Sep 22 Oct 22	Oct 21 Oct 22
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.0	24.1	20.9	-8.7	5.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.3	21.4	18.2	-9.8	6.0
GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	11.1
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	12.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.0	21.1	18.2	-10.0	4.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	3.0	2.6	-10.0	3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	7.7	9.4	7.2	-18.1	6.9
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	6.5
Nevada	5.2
District of Columbia	4.6
Illinois	4.3
Arizona	4.1
Delaware	4.1
Ohio	4.1
Connecticut	4.0
Maryland	4.0
New Mexico	4.0
Oregon	4.0
Kentucky	3.9
North Carolina	3.9
Alaska	3.8
California	3.8
Texas	3.8
Michigan	3.7
Washington	3.7
New York	3.6
Colorado	3.5
Hawaii	3.5
Oklahoma	3.5
South Carolina	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Maine	3.4
Mississippi	3.4
United States	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.3
Rhode Island	3.3
West Virginia	3.3
Wyoming	3.2
Louisiana	3.1
Georgia	3.0
Massachusetts	3.0
Arkansas	2.9
New Jersey	2.9
Indiana	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Wisconsin	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Florida	2.7
Kansas	2.7
Idaho	2.6
Iowa	2.6
Montana	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
Missouri	2.4
Nebraska	2.1
South Dakota	2.1
Utah	2.0
Vermont	1.8
Minnesota	1.7
North Dakota	1.7

Economic Indicators

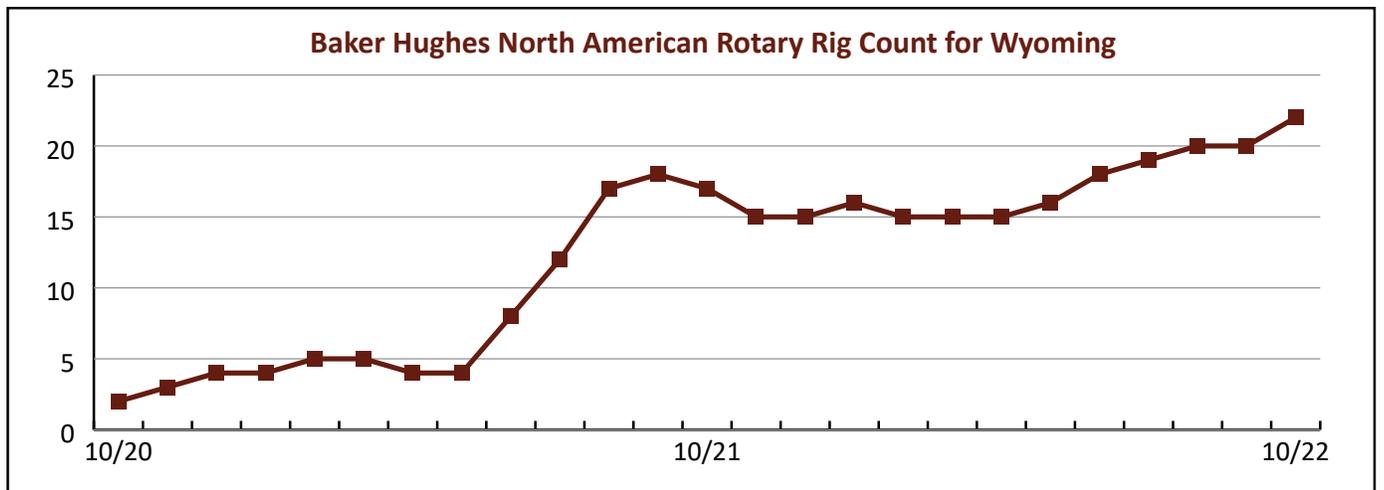
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from 17 in October 2021 to 22 in October 2022, a 29.4% increase.

	Oct 2022 (p)	Sep 2022 (r)	Oct 2021 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	286,800	291,500	282,100	-1.6	1.7
Wyoming State Government	14,500	14,500	14,600	0.0	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,100	48,200	47,800	-0.2	0.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,300	38,000	37,900	0.8	1.1
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,676,000	7,739,000	7,166,000	-0.8	7.1
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	373,000	462,000	460,000	-19.3	-18.9
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,356,000	3,523,000	4,094,000	-4.7	-18.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	4,631	4,185	5,485	10.7	-15.6
Benefits Paid	\$2,005,508	\$1,819,998	\$2,290,995	10.2	-12.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$433.06	\$434.89	\$417.68	-0.4	3.7
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	298.0	296.8	276.6	0.4	7.7
Food & Beverages	312.9	310.7	282.9	0.7	10.6
Housing	307.8	306.5	285.3	0.4	7.9
Apparel	129.4	130.1	124.3	-0.6	4.1
Transportation	268.0	266.1	241.0	0.7	11.2
Medical Care	554.0	556.3	527.6	-0.4	5.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	132.5	131.6	127.3	0.7	4.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	144.0	144.1	144.0	-0.1	0.0
Other Goods & Services	515.0	512.6	483.6	0.5	6.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	265.2	268.7	240.5	-1.3	10.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	556	187	195	197.3	185.1
Valuation	\$61,781,000	\$80,294,000	\$53,703,000	-23.1	15.0
Single Family Homes	134	140	116	-4.3	15.5
Valuation	\$40,946,000	\$73,816,000	\$44,274,000	-44.5	-7.5
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	7	10	20	-30.0	-65.0
Valuation	\$2,339,000	\$1,930,000	\$3,642,000	21.2	-35.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	433	44	75	884.1	477.3
Valuation	\$24,991,000	\$6,957,000	\$11,934,000	259.2	109.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	22	20	17	10.0	29.4

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From October 2021 to October 2022, unemployment rates rose in Washakie and Carbon counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2022 (p)	Sep 2022 (r)	Oct 2021 (b)									
NORTHWEST	45,706	46,476	46,133	44,216	45,050	44,587	1,490	1,426	1,546	3.3	3.1	3.4
Big Horn	5,197	5,250	5,263	5,022	5,083	5,087	175	167	176	3.4	3.2	3.3
Fremont	18,952	19,056	19,035	18,292	18,419	18,358	660	637	677	3.5	3.3	3.6
Hot Springs	2,271	2,271	2,191	2,212	2,217	2,126	59	54	65	2.6	2.4	3.0
Park	15,446	16,071	15,654	14,981	15,634	15,146	465	437	508	3.0	2.7	3.2
Washakie	3,840	3,828	3,990	3,709	3,697	3,870	131	131	120	3.4	3.4	3.0
NORTHEAST	50,308	50,316	49,824	48,804	48,854	48,088	1,504	1,462	1,736	3.0	2.9	3.5
Campbell	22,450	22,426	21,974	21,730	21,710	21,083	720	716	891	3.2	3.2	4.1
Crook	3,903	3,905	3,840	3,804	3,813	3,739	99	92	101	2.5	2.4	2.6
Johnson	4,245	4,275	4,244	4,121	4,153	4,109	124	122	135	2.9	2.9	3.2
Sheridan	15,892	15,894	16,016	15,415	15,442	15,499	477	452	517	3.0	2.8	3.2
Weston	3,818	3,816	3,750	3,734	3,736	3,658	84	80	92	2.2	2.1	2.5
SOUTHWEST	57,876	59,058	57,168	55,999	57,314	55,107	1,877	1,744	2,061	3.2	3.0	3.6
Lincoln	9,680	9,868	9,510	9,407	9,594	9,232	273	274	278	2.8	2.8	2.9
Sublette	3,887	3,911	3,983	3,747	3,779	3,815	140	132	168	3.6	3.4	4.2
Sweetwater	19,224	19,262	19,391	18,475	18,545	18,538	749	717	853	3.9	3.7	4.4
Teton	16,334	17,257	15,635	15,918	16,937	15,213	416	320	422	2.5	1.9	2.7
Uinta	8,751	8,760	8,649	8,452	8,459	8,309	299	301	340	3.4	3.4	3.9
SOUTHEAST	82,734	82,565	82,983	80,246	80,119	80,508	2,488	2,446	2,475	3.0	3.0	3.0
Albany	21,270	21,063	21,318	20,680	20,469	20,772	590	594	546	2.8	2.8	2.6
Goshen	6,448	6,413	6,451	6,274	6,243	6,267	174	170	184	2.7	2.7	2.9
Laramie	49,365	49,426	49,518	47,809	47,900	47,949	1,556	1,526	1,569	3.2	3.1	3.2
Niobrara	1,228	1,221	1,255	1,197	1,191	1,222	31	30	33	2.5	2.5	2.6
Platte	4,423	4,442	4,441	4,286	4,316	4,298	137	126	143	3.1	2.8	3.2
CENTRAL	53,419	53,549	54,439	51,524	51,662	52,133	1,895	1,887	2,306	3.5	3.5	4.2
Carbon	7,500	7,657	7,940	7,247	7,410	7,698	253	247	242	3.4	3.2	3.0
Converse	7,553	7,528	7,546	7,355	7,324	7,280	198	204	266	2.6	2.7	3.5
Natrona	38,366	38,364	38,953	36,922	36,928	37,155	1,444	1,436	1,798	3.8	3.7	4.6
STATEWIDE	290,043	291,962	290,544	280,787	282,999	280,420	9,256	8,963	10,124	3.2	3.1	3.5
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.5	3.3	4.0
U.S.										3.4	3.3	4.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.5	4.6

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2022 Run Date 11/2022.

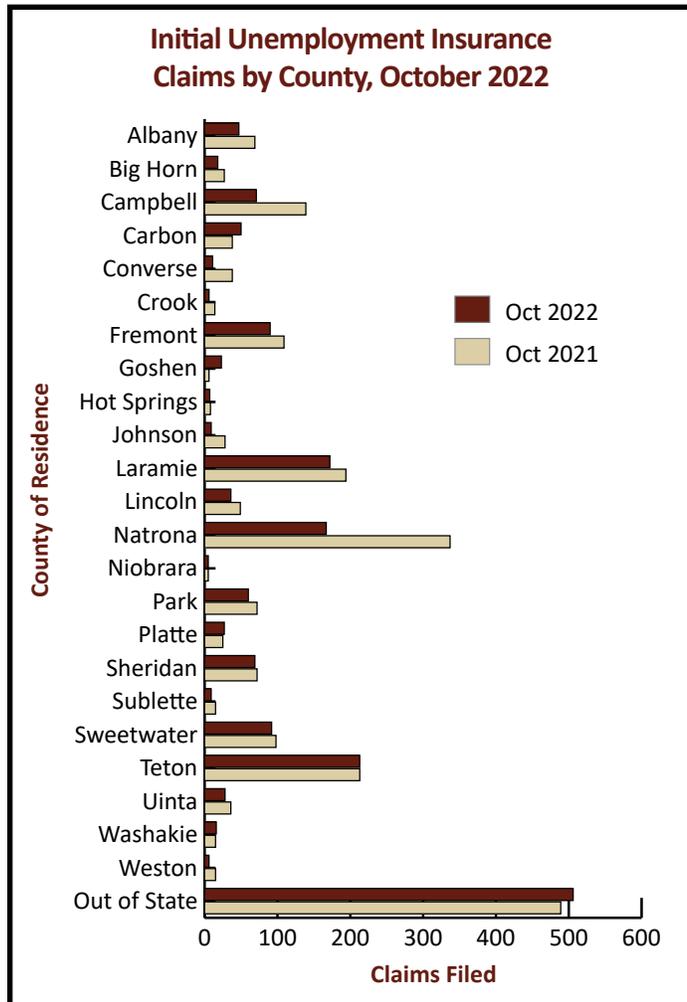
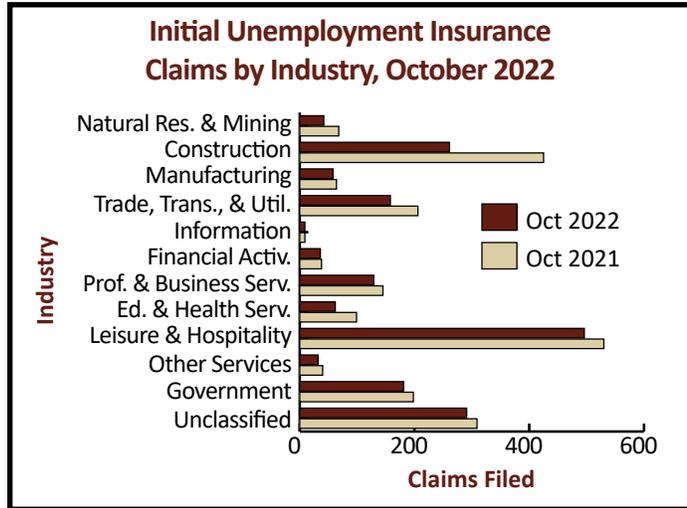
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 1,762 initial claims in October 2022, down 17.5% from October 2021.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Oct 22	Sep 22	Oct 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,762	925	2,136	90.5	-17.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	362	255	558	42.0	-35.1
Natural Resources & Mining	42	43	68	-2.3	-38.2
Mining	33	40	56	-17.5	-41.1
Construction	261	191	425	36.6	-38.6
Manufacturing	58	20	64	190.0	-9.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	926	403	1,070	129.8	-13.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	158	117	206	35.0	-23.3
Wholesale Trade	15	12	21	25.0	-28.6
Retail Trade	99	67	103	47.8	-3.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	43	37	81	16.2	-46.9
Information	9	3	9	200.0	0.0
Financial Activities	36	22	38	63.6	-5.3
Professional & Business Services	129	66	145	95.5	-11.0
Educational & Health Services	62	42	99	47.6	-37.4
Leisure & Hospitality	496	135	530	267.4	-6.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	32	16	40	100.0	-20.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	181	66	198	174.2	-8.6
Federal Government	105	15	107	600.0	-1.9
State Government	15	8	19	87.5	-21.1
Local Government	61	42	71	45.2	-14.1
Local Education	10	18	15	-44.4	-33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	291	200	309	45.5	-5.8
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	172	161	194	-22	-11.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	50	51	57	-2.0	-12.3
Construction	48	47	44	2.1	9.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	81	64	99	26.6	-18.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	23	20	29	15.0	-20.7
Financial Activities	9	3	6	200.0	50.0
Professional & Business Services	24	18	24	33.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	11	8	9	37.5	22.2
Leisure & Hospitality	4	9	23	-55.6	-82.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	8	8	-25.0	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	33	35	29	-5.7	13.8
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	167	132	337	26.5	-50.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	56	32	116	75.0	-51.7
Construction	40	21	101	90.5	-60.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	76	71	147	7.0	-48.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	22	28	45	-21.4	-51.1
Financial Activities	3	4	5	-25.0	-40.0
Professional & Business Services	12	10	22	20.0	-45.5
Educational & Health Services	15	7	36	114.3	-58.3
Leisure & Hospitality	8	16	25	-50.0	-68.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	4	15	50.0	-60.0
UNCLASSIFIED	28	23	58	21.7	-51.7

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 September 2022 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/0922_UI.pdf.

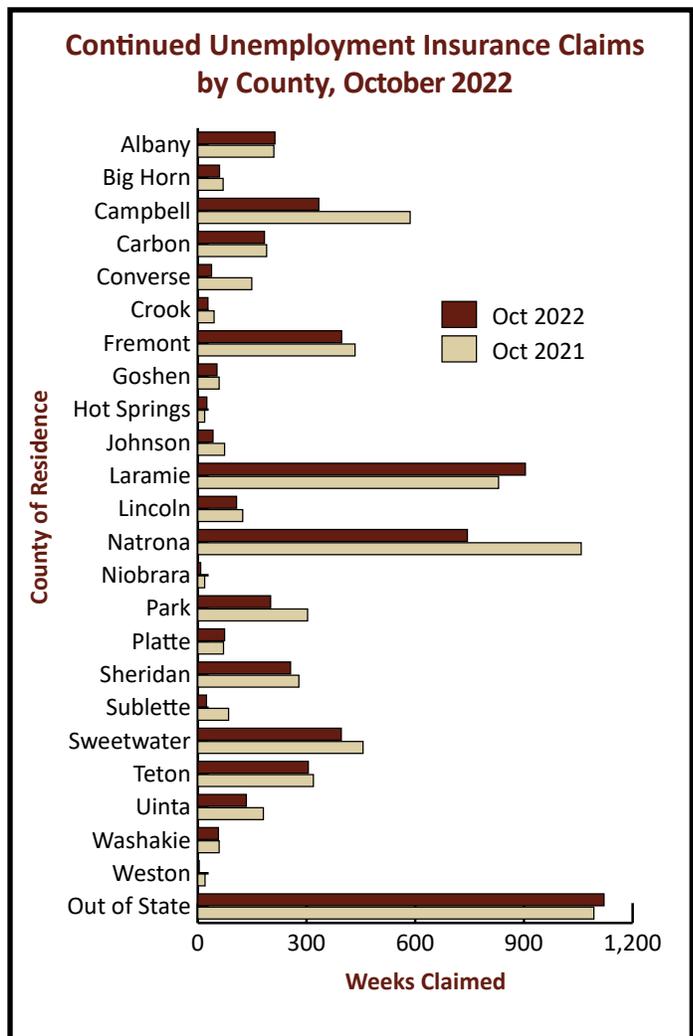
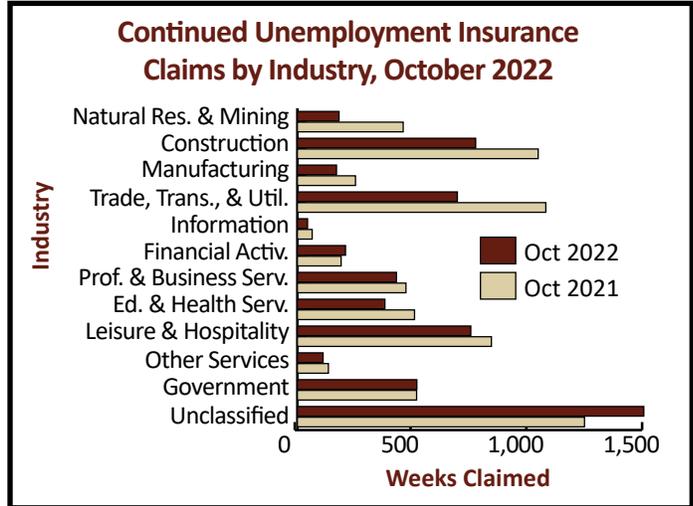
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

There were 5,746 continued weeks claimed in October, down 15.3% over the year.

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Oct 22	Sep 22	Oct 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	5,746	5,138	6,782	11.8	-15.3
Total Unique Claimants	2,146	1,767	2,552	21.4	-15.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,121	1,248	1,749	-10.2	-35.9
Natural Resources & Mining	180	177	457	1.7	-60.6
Mining	165	158	395	4.4	-58.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	21	25	73	-16.0	-71.2
Construction	770	855	1,040	-9.9	-26.0
Manufacturing	169	215	251	-21.4	-32.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,613	2,066	3,277	26.5	-20.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	691	658	1,073	5.0	-35.6
Wholesale Trade	102	107	234	-4.7	-56.4
Retail Trade	418	401	546	4.2	-23.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	169	149	292	13.4	-42.1
Information	44	38	64	15.8	-31.3
Financial Activities	208	205	189	1.5	10.1
Professional & Business Services	428	373	469	14.7	-8.7
Educational & Health Services	378	364	506	3.8	-25.3
Leisure & Hospitality	749	316	838	137.0	-10.6
Other Services, except Public Admin.	111	109	134	1.8	-17.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	516	378	515	36.5	0.2
Federal Government	106	19	105	457.9	1.0
State Government	76	57	56	33.3	35.7
Local Government	333	302	353	10.3	-5.7
Local Education	125	150	114	-16.7	9.6
UNCLASSIFIED	1,496	1,445	1,240	3.5	20.6
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	904	893	830	1.2	8.9
Total Unique Claimants	316	305	306	3.6	3.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	189	227	207	-16.7	-8.7
Construction	153	172	151	-11.0	1.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	456	412	439	10.7	3.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	164	139	175	18.0	-6.3
Financial Activities	40	33	36	21.2	11.1
Professional & Business Services	125	98	93	27.6	34.4
Educational & Health Services	76	70	68	8.6	11.8
Leisure & Hospitality	28	49	36	-42.9	-22.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43	47	38	-8.5	13.2
UNCLASSIFIED	215	205	143	4.9	50.3
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	744	795	1,058	-6.4	-29.7
Total Unique Claimants	274	270	410	1.5	-33.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	119	134	222	-11.2	-46.4
Construction	68	75	152	-9.3	-55.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	409	433	598	-5.5	-31.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	109	128	255	-14.8	-57.3
Financial Activities	31	47	32	-34.0	-3.1
Professional & Business Services	73	83	48	-12.0	52.1
Educational & Health Services	83	82	137	1.2	-39.4
Leisure & Hospitality	54	54	82	0.0	-34.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	38	42	57	-9.5	-33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	177	186	179	-4.8	-1.1

^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
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