

# TRENDS

## New Report Looks at COVID-19 Effects on Wyo Workforce

Excerpted from *COVID-19 and the Labor Force: How the Global Pandemic Affected Wyoming Workers*

by: *Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst*

As of February 2, 2022, there were more than 75 million lab confirmed cases of COVID-19 and nearly 900,000 deaths in the U.S., including nearly 150,000 cases and more than 1,600 deaths in Wyoming (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022b). A new publication from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services provides a general overview of the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on Wyoming's labor force.

The new publication is titled *COVID-19 and the Labor Force: How the Global Pandemic Affected Wyoming Workers*. The research presented in this report is based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) to gain an understanding of some of the impacts of the pandemic, including how many people were prevented from working, how many were able to work

remotely, how many received pay for hours not worked, and more.

The CPS has been in production since 1940 and was created as a way to track real-time labor force participation. It is a sample-based survey that is collected monthly by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This survey is designed to collect data about the nation's labor force, including information

(Text continued on page 3)

### New Report

#### **COVID-19 and the Labor Force: How the Global Pandemic Affected Wyoming Workers**

[https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/  
COVID\\_Labor\\_Force.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/COVID_Labor_Force.pdf)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The 20 lowest paying jobs in Wyoming accounted for 10% of all jobs in May 2022, while the 20 highest paying jobs made up 1.4%. ... page 10
- Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 3.4% from January 2021 to January 2022. ... page 16



(Text continued from page 1)

about employment status, people who were not in the labor force, hours worked and earnings, and other economic and demographic characteristics. In May 2020, the BLS added five additional questions to the CPS in order to gauge the effects that the coronavirus pandemic had on the labor force (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020b; see Box 1).

This article provides an introduction to the research presented in *COVID-19 and the Labor Force*, with a general overview of the data discussed in the report. More in-depth data on variables such as gender and age are included in the full report.

*COVID-19 and the Labor Force* is available online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/COVID\\_Labor\\_Force.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/COVID_Labor_Force.pdf). Selected tables and figures are included in the report. A spreadsheet with the complete tabular data used to build those tables and figures is available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/BACKISS.htm#2022\\_03](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/BACKISS.htm#2022_03).

Data from August 2021 were the most recent available at the time the research for *COVID-19 and the Labor Force* was conducted.

**“At any time in the last four weeks did you telework or work at home for pay because of the coronavirus pandemic?”**

In May 2020, just under one-fourth (22.1%) of the state’s population ages 16 or older either teleworked or worked at home due to the coronavirus pandemic (see Figure 1, page 4). This proportion decreased somewhat during the summer of 2020 but increased to 14.8% in December 2020, when the second wave of the pandemic occurred. Since then, the proportion of people teleworking or working at home steadily declined and was 3.6% in August 2021. In comparison, the proportion of people at the national level who teleworked or worked at home due to the coronavirus pandemic was higher in May 2020 (35.5%) and, although it also declined over time, remained higher than in Wyoming since then. In December 2020,

### Box 1: Current Population Survey COVID-19 Questions

- “At any time in the last four weeks did you telework or work at home for pay because of the coronavirus pandemic?”
- “At any time in the last four weeks were you unable to work because your employer closed or lost business due to the coronavirus pandemic?”
- “Did you receive any pay from your employer for hours you did not work in the last four weeks?”
- “Did the coronavirus pandemic prevent you from looking for work in the last four weeks?”
- “At any time in the last four weeks did you or anyone in your household need medical care for something other than the coronavirus but not get it because of the coronavirus pandemic? Please include all adults and children in the household.”

23.7% of the U.S. population teleworked or worked at home, compared to 13.4% in August 2021.

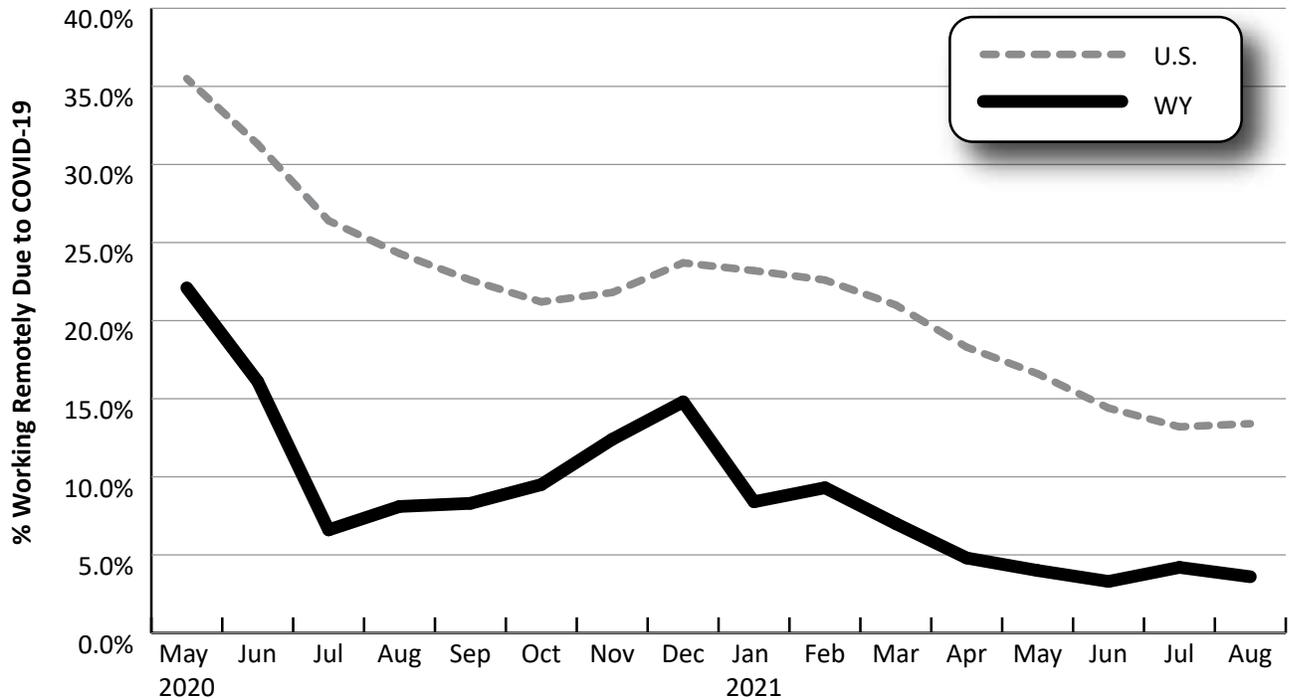
In May 2020, the 45-54 and 55-64 age groups had the largest proportions of individuals who teleworked or worked from home (31.9% and 27.3%, respectively).

These groups still had the largest proportion of teleworkers and people who worked at home in August 2021, although those percentages were much smaller (4.6% and 5.3%, respectively). At the national level, people ages 25-34 (39.2%) and 35-44 (40.5%) had the largest percentage of teleworkers and people working at home in May 2020. These two age groups had the largest proportion of these types of workers in August 2021 as well (15.6% and 16.2%, respectively).

In almost every month when data were collected, the proportion of Wyoming women teleworking or working at home was larger than the proportion of men doing the same. For example, in May 2020, 26.8% of women worked at home or teleworked, compared to 18.1% of men. The percent differences between the two narrowed over time, however, and by August 2021, there were slightly more men (3.6%) working at home or teleworking than women (3.5%). At the national level, a larger proportion of women compared to men teleworked remotely in every month when the data were collected.

**“At any time in the last four weeks were you unable to work because your employer closed or lost business due to the coronavirus pandemic?”**

Near the beginning of the coronavirus



Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.  
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/22.

**Figure 1: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Worked Remotely for Pay Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, May 2020 to August 2021**

pandemic, approximately 13.5% of all Wyoming individuals ages 16 or older indicated they had not been able to work because their employer had closed or lost business (see Figure 2). This percentage declined with time, although there was a slight increase in November and December 2020. As of August 2021, only 1.0% of respondents were not able to work for these reasons. In comparison, nearly one in five (19.2%) persons ages 16 or older at the national level was unable to work in May 2020 because their employer had closed or lost business due to the pandemic. This proportion declined over time as well but was still higher (2.2%) than in Wyoming as of August 2021.

In May 2020, near the beginning of the pandemic, the largest proportion of people in Wyoming who reported being unable

to work because their jobs had closed or employers had lost business were ages 20-24 (38.7%), followed by those younger than age 18 (24.7%). At the national level, the largest proportion of people who were unable to work due to their place of employment closing or employers losing business in May 2020 were ages 20-24 (27.0%) and 25-34 (24.2%).

A larger percentage of Wyoming women (14.9%) reported being unable to work due to effects of the coronavirus pandemic in May 2020 than men (12.1%). In every month since then, however, a slightly larger proportion of men indicated they were unable to work for this reason. For example, 7.0% of men responded this way in August 2020 compared to 6.0% of women, and 1.9% of men and 0.3% of women responded this way in June 2021.

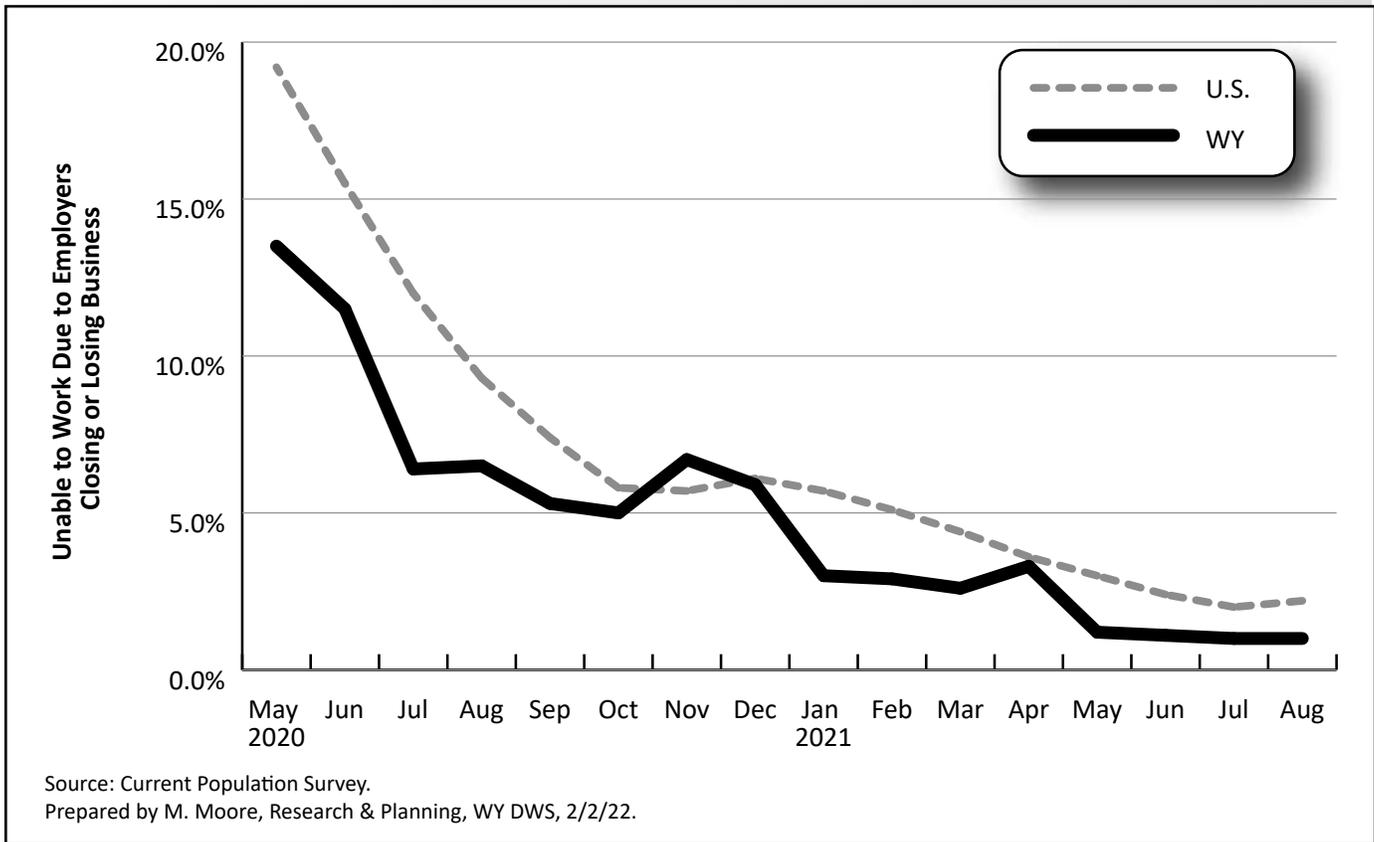


Figure 2: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Work Due to Employers Closing or Losing Business Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, May 2020 to August 2021

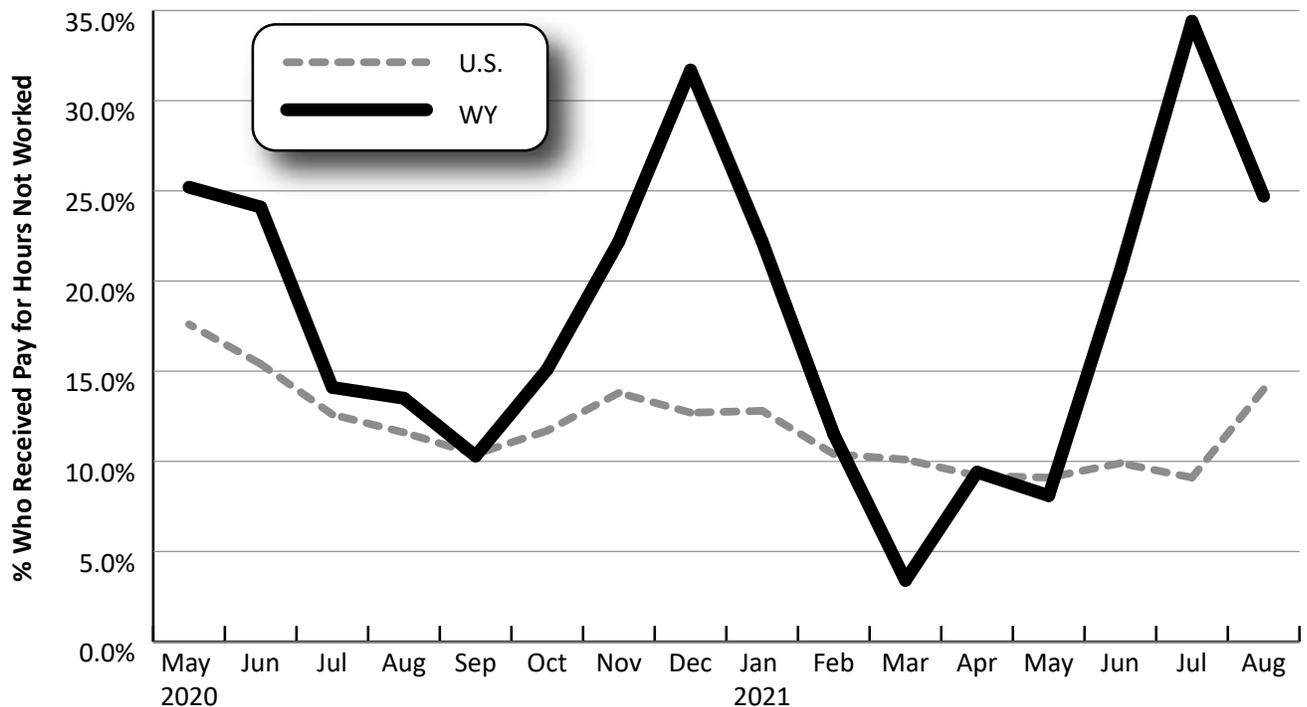
Nationally, in every month when the data were collected, a slightly larger proportion of men reported being unable to work because their place of employment had closed or their employer had lost business due to the pandemic, although in most cases the difference was quite small.

**“Did you receive any pay from your employer for hours you did not work in the last four weeks?”**

In nearly every month, a larger proportion of workers in Wyoming who were unable to work during the pandemic due to their place of employment being closed or losing business reported they had received pay from their employers for hours they did not work compared

to workers in the U.S. as a whole (see Figure 3). For example, 25.2% of Wyoming workers reported pay for hours not worked in May 2020 compared to 17.6% nationally. Over time, the percentage of workers who were paid for hours not worked declined for both state and national level workers, but started to increase again in June 2021 for Wyoming workers and August 2021 for U.S. workers. This was around the time positive cases related to the delta variant of the coronavirus began increasing across the country.

The total estimated number of workers who were paid for hours they did not work because their place of employment was closed or had lost business was very small.



Source: Current Population Survey.  
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/22.

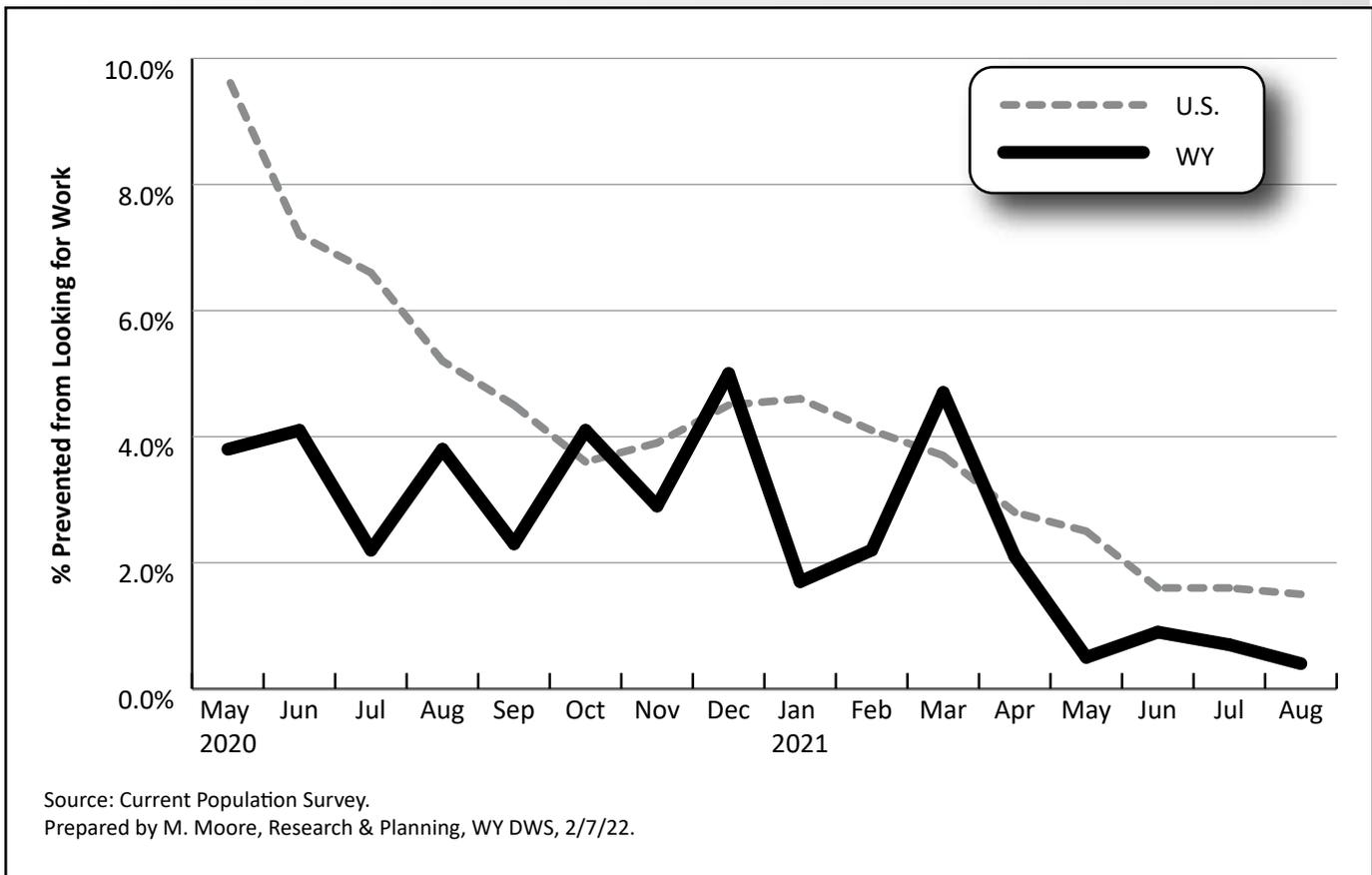
**Figure 3: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Received Pay for Hours Not Worked Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, May 2020 to August 2021**

**“Did the coronavirus pandemic prevent you from looking for work in the last four weeks?”**

Overall, a smaller proportion of Wyoming residents reported being prevented from looking for work during any month in which data were collected than was reported by U.S. workers as a whole (see Figure 4). In May 2020, 3.8% of Wyoming residents reported being prevented from looking for work, compared to 9.7% nationally. In Wyoming, this percentage generally decreased with time, although there were increases in December 2020 (5.0%) and March 2021 (4.7%). By August 2021, approximately 0.4% of Wyoming residents indicated being prevented from looking for work compared to 1.5% of those in the U.S.

Although Wyoming residents who were younger than 18 initially had the largest percentage of respondents who reported being prevented from searching for work due to the pandemic, by July 2020 the largest proportion of people reporting this were ages 25-34 (10.9%). The 25-34 age group continued to have the largest proportion of people who were prevented from searching for work for most of the remaining months in which data were available. In October 2020, 26.9% of people ages 25-34 said they were unable to search for work, as did 21.5% in December 2020 and 3.0% in August 2021.

In comparison, a large proportion of U.S. residents ages 25-34 also indicated being prevented from searching for work in most months, but an equally



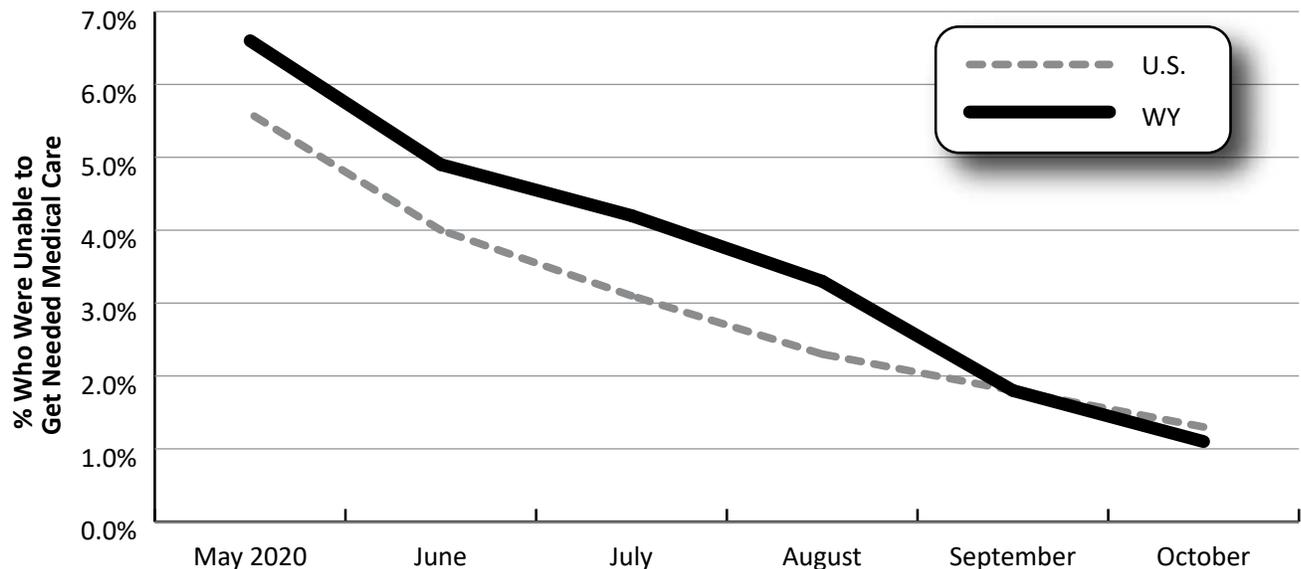
**Figure 4: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Prevented from Looking for Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, May 2020 to August 2021**

large proportion of residents age 25-34 also reported having this problem. For example, 11.9% of those ages 25-34 and 10.4% of those ages 35-44 indicated they had been unable to search for work in August 2020. In August 2021, 3.5% of those ages 25-34 and 2.9% of those age 35-44 reported being unable to look for jobs.

During the first few months of the pandemic, a larger proportion of men than women in Wyoming reported they had been prevented from looking for work because of the coronavirus pandemic. Approximately 6.8% of men in May 2020, 6.2% of men in June 2020, and 3.8% of men in July 2020 responded this way. Nationally, there was not a noticeable difference in the proportion of men and women who reported being prevented from looking for work due to the pandemic.

**“At any time in the last four weeks did you or anyone in your household need medical care for something other than the coronavirus but not get it because of the coronavirus pandemic? Please include all adults and children in the household.”**

In March 2020, 6.6% of people in Wyoming said they were not able to get medical care for a condition other than COVID-19 due to the coronavirus pandemic (see Figure 5). This proportion decreased over the following months and only 1.1% of people reported an issue receiving medical care for this reason in October 2020. In comparison, a slightly smaller proportion of people nationally (5.6%) said they had been unable to get medical care for a condition other than COVID-19. This proportion also declined over time and in October 2020, only 1.3% of the country’s population reported this.



Source: Current Population Survey.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/22.

**Figure 5: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Get Needed Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19, May 2020 to October 2020**

In both Wyoming and the U.S. as a whole, the largest percentages of people who reported needing medical care for something other than COVID-19 but were unable to get it were ages 55 or older. In most of the months when data were collected, this proportion was higher for those in Wyoming who were in this age group compared to those nationally. For example, 15.5% of people ages 55 or older in Wyoming reported an inability to find medical care compared to 11.9% of those nationally. In August 2020, 10.0% of Wyoming's population in this age group said they had not been able to get medical care compared to 6.9% of those nationally.

Overall, equal proportions of men and women both in Wyoming and nationally were unable to receive medical care for a condition other than COVID-19 between May and October 2020. The only notable exception occurred in July 2020 when 5.0% of Wyoming women reported this compared to 3.5% of men.

## Conclusions

The results of COVID-19-related questions from the CPS indicated differences in responses between Wyoming and the U.S. as a whole. For example, a larger proportion of workers nationally were able to work remotely in every month when the question was asked. Similarly, a larger proportion of workers nationally were unable to work or had reduced hours compared to Wyoming workers, and a larger proportion of workers nationally reported being prevented from looking for work compared to Wyoming. A larger proportion of Wyoming workers, however, reported being paid by their employers for

hours they did not work during this period.

In Wyoming, larger percentages of workers ages 35-54 were able to work remotely, and, although there was more variation, had the largest proportions of workers who indicated being unable to work or having their hours cut due to the coronavirus pandemic. In most months that the question was asked, workers ages 25-34 were the largest group, proportionally, to report being prevented from working. Also in Wyoming, a larger proportion of women in every month of this survey reported being able to telework compared to men, while a larger proportion of men in every month indicated not being able to work or experiencing reduced work hours. In most months, a larger percentage of men indicated they were prevented from looking for work due to the pandemic.

## References

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2022b, February 2). United States COVID-19 cases, deaths, and laboratory testing (NAATS) by state, territory and jurisdiction. Retrieved February 2, 2022 from [https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#cases\\_totalcases](https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#cases_totalcases)
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2020b, October 2). Measuring the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic using the Current Population Survey. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics: Washington, D.C. Retrieved December 2, 2021, from <https://www.bls.gov/covid19/measuring-the-effects-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic-using-the-current-population-survey.htm>

## Occupations with the Highest and Lowest Wages for May 2020

by: *Deana Hauf, Senior Statistician*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), conducts the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) survey semiannually. The OEWS survey collects wage and salary information for all full- and part-time Wyoming workers in nonfarm industries and produces these occupational estimates by metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area, industry, and ownership.

The most recent data available collected through May 2020 in Wyoming showed that the occupational groups with the highest average (mean) hourly wage were found in health care, while occupations concentrated in the food industry had the lowest average wages.

The occupational groups with the highest mean wages included 12 health care diagnosing or treating practitioners, six management occupations, one business & financial operations occupation, and one sales & related

occupation. As shown in Table 1 (see page 11), obstetricians & gynecologists reported the highest mean annual

wage at \$316,376 (\$152.10 per hour) followed by anesthesiologists at \$291,045 (\$139.93 per hour). Surgeons, except

### OEWS Data

#### Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Data for Wyoming

<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES.htm>

#### Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Data by State

<https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcst.htm>

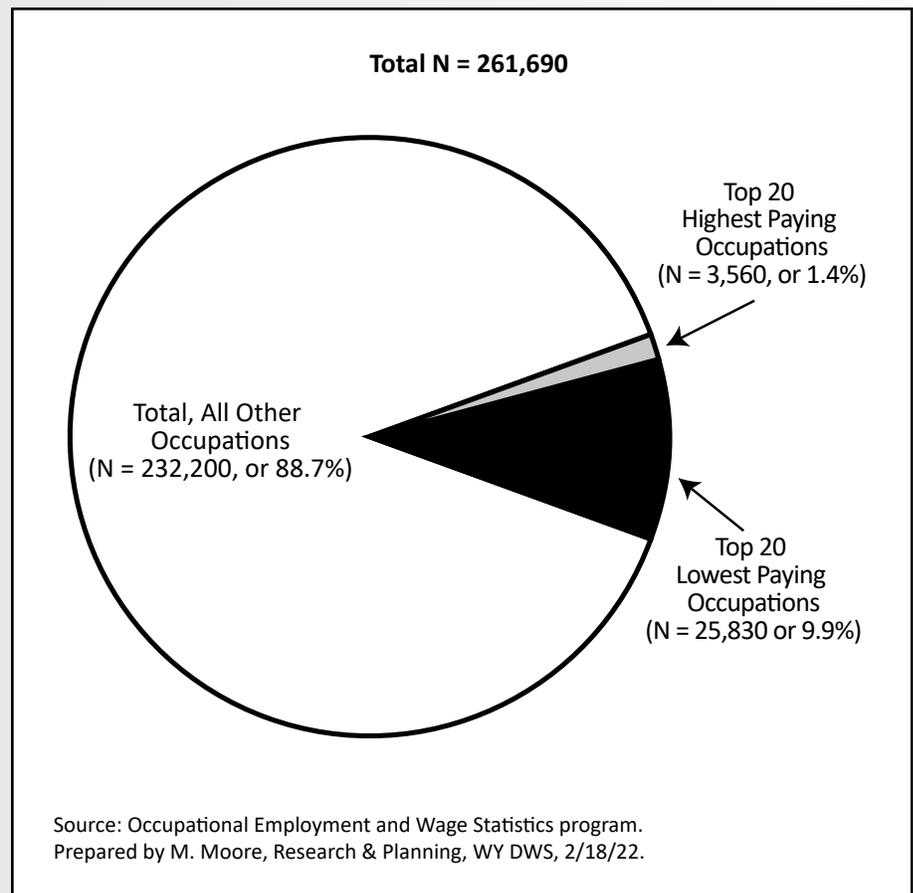


Figure 1: Top 20 Highest and Lowest Paying Occupations as a Percent of Total Employment in Wyoming, May 2020

ophthalmologists were the third highest with a mean hourly wage of \$134.53 (\$279,826 annually).

While wages for these occupations are substantial, they require advanced education and training specific to the field of work, which takes several years to acquire. For example, obstetricians & gynecologists need a bachelor’s degree, a medical degree, and three to seven years of internship and residency programs in order to qualify to practice.

Only 1.3% of Wyoming’s statewide total employment of 261,690, or 3,500 individuals, were employed within the 20 occupations with the highest wages (see Figure 1, page 10). There were

approximately 50 anesthesiologists and 140 surgeons employed in Wyoming. Pharmacists earned a mean annual wage of \$124,478 (\$59.85 per hour) and there were 600 working in Wyoming. Personal financial advisors accounted for 340 of the 261,690 total employed and earned \$58.79 per hour, or \$122,274 annually.

The lowest paid occupations were dispersed among much broader occupational groups, and accounted for nearly 10% (25,800) of the state’s total employment (see Figure 1). These occupations consisted of eight in food preparation & service occupations, with hosts & hostesses earning the lowest mean wage at \$9.70 per hour (\$20,167 annually; see Table 2). Fast food & counter workers

**Table 1: Highest Paying Occupations in Wyoming, May 2020**

SOC <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	Employment	Mean Wage	
			Hourly	Annual
29-1218	Obstetricians & Gynecologists	ND	\$152.10	\$316,376
29-1121	Anesthesiologists	50	\$139.93	\$291,045
29-1248	Surgeons, Except Ophthalmologists	140	\$134.53	\$279,826
29-1216	General Internal Medicine Physicians	40	\$131.61	\$273,747
29-1228	Physicians, All Other & Ophthalmologists, Except Pediatric	470	\$126.70	\$263,537
29-1223	Psychiatrists	20	\$126.60	\$263,321
29-1151	Nurse Anesthetists	50	\$111.18	\$231,249
29-1215	Family Medicine Physicians	200	\$111.08	\$231,048
29-1221	Pediatricians, General	50	\$107.77	\$224,166
29-1081	Podiatrists	20	\$78.63	\$163,548
29-1021	Dentists, General	300	\$64.30	\$133,748
11-2022	Sales Managers	200	\$63.16	\$131,382
11-3051	Industrial Production Managers	400	\$63.10	\$131,240
41-4011	Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Technical & Scientific Products	200	\$62.16	\$129,291
11-9041	Architectural & Engineering Managers	180	\$61.83	\$128,602
11-9033	Education Administrators, Postsecondary	130	\$61.32	\$127,538
29-1051	Pharmacists	600	\$59.85	\$124,478
11-1011	Chief Executives	110	\$59.63	\$124,030
13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	340	\$58.79	\$122,274
11-2021	Marketing Managers	60	\$58.67	\$122,042
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3,560</b>		

<sup>a</sup>Standard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/24/22.

had the largest number employed within the lowest paid occupations with 6,060, followed by cashiers at 5,700. Fast food & counter workers earned \$10.48 per hour while cashiers had a mean hourly wage of \$12.30.

Additionally, among the lowest paying occupations, there were three in personal care & service occupations: animal caretakers, amusement & recreation attendants, and childcare workers. There were also three in production occupations and two in office & administrative support occupations. Office & administrative support occupations include hotel, motel & resort desk clerks and reservation &

transportation ticket agents & travel clerks.

### Summary

The health care occupational group contained the occupations with the highest mean wages in Wyoming, while food preparation & service occupations had the lowest mean wage. Among the 20 occupations with the highest wages, pharmacists had the most employed in the state (600). There were 6,060 employed in the fast food & counter workers occupation within the lowest paying occupational group.

**Table 2: Lowest Paying Occupations in Wyoming, May 2020**

SOC <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	Employment	Mean Wage	
			Hourly	Annual
35-9031	Hosts & Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, & Coffee Shop	540	\$9.70	\$20,167
35-9011	Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	630	\$10.17	\$21,149
35-2011	Cooks, Fast Food	830	\$10.18	\$21,165
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,060	\$10.48	\$21,802
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	4,150	\$10.86	\$22,585
31-9095	Pharmacy Aides	30	\$11.03	\$22,948
51-6021	Pressers, Textile, Garment, & Related Materials	30	\$11.28	\$23,467
51-5113	Print Binding & Finishing Workers	ND	\$11.29	\$23,477
35-9021	Dishwashers	1,060	\$11.40	\$23,705
53-3011	Ambulance Drivers & Attendants, Except Emergency Medical Technicians	120	\$11.55	\$24,017
35-3011	Bartenders	2,010	\$11.58	\$24,077
39-3091	Amusement & Recreation Attendants	600	\$11.58	\$24,095
43-4181	Reservation & Transportation Ticket Agents & Travel Clerks	120	\$11.67	\$24,280
35-3041	Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	140	\$11.71	\$24,348
53-7064	Packers & Packagers, Hand	440	\$11.97	\$24,890
39-2021	Animal Caretakers	400	\$12.10	\$25,167
41-2011	Cashiers	5,700	\$12.30	\$25,580
51-6011	Laundry & Dry-Cleaning Workers	440	\$12.60	\$26,211
43-4081	Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks	1,190	\$12.65	\$26,318
39-9011	Childcare Workers	1,340	\$12.67	\$26,346
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>25,830</b>		

<sup>a</sup>Standard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/24/22.

# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.8% in January 2022

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 4.0% in December to 3.8% in January. Wyoming has recently completed a comprehensive annual revision of its unemployment data. The new data show that Wyoming’s unemployment rate trended downward during 2021, starting the year at 5.1% and ending the year at 4.0%.

From December 2021 to January 2022, seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents rose by 792 individuals (0.3%) as people returned to work.

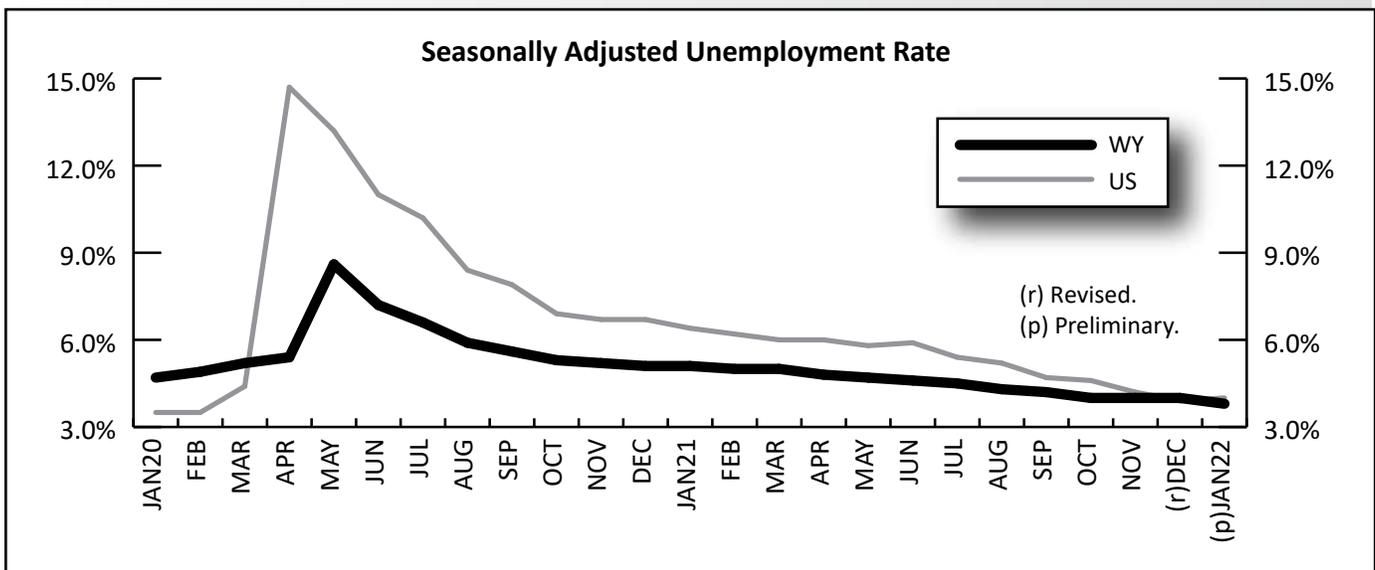
Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from December to January. Winter weather and the end of the holiday shopping season often bring job losses in

January. Some sectors where employment usually falls in January include construction, retail trade, professional & business services, transportation & warehousing, and government. Large unemployment increases were seen in Big Horn (up from 3.6% to 4.8%), Sweetwater (up from 3.9% to 5.1%), and Washakie (up from 3.0% to 4.2%) counties.

From January 2021 to January 2022, unemployment rates fell in every county. These decreases suggest that unemployment rates are returning to more normal levels after being elevated earlier in the pandemic. The largest decreases occurred in Sublette (down from 7.9% to 4.9%), Natrona (down from 8.0% to 5.1%), and Converse (down from 6.6% to 3.9%) counties.

Teton County (2.5%) had the lowest unemployment rate in January. It was followed by Weston County at 2.9%, Goshen County at 3.0%, and Albany County at 3.1%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona and Sweetwater counties (both at 5.1%), Sublette County at 4.9%, and Big Horn County at 4.8%.

<sup>1</sup> 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, January 2022

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

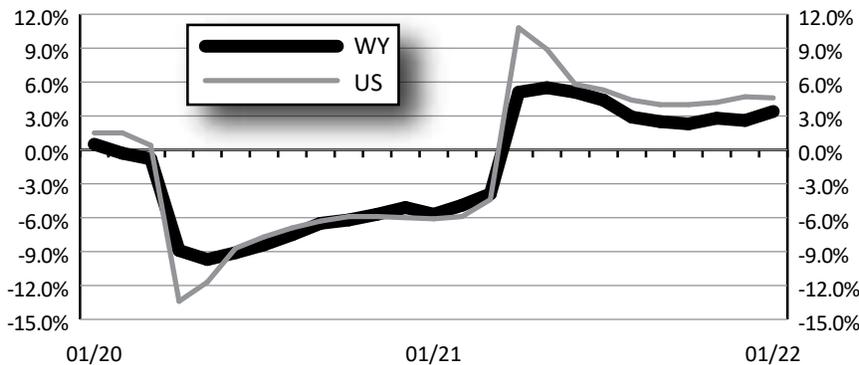
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>272,456</b>	<b>275,300</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	15,124	15,200	76	0.5%
Construction	18,533	20,200	1,667	8.3%
Manufacturing	9,803	9,600	-203	-2.1%
Wholesale Trade	7,568	7,400	-168	-2.3%
Retail Trade	28,700	29,500	800	2.7%
Transportation & Utilities	14,053	14,000	-53	-0.4%
Information	2,948	2,900	-48	-1.7%
Financial Activities	11,254	11,500	246	2.1%
Professional & Business Services	19,341	19,400	59	0.3%
Educational & Health Services	28,599	28,900	301	1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,015	35,200	185	0.5%
Other Services	15,440	15,300	-140	-0.9%
Government	66,078	66,200	122	0.2%

Internal Estimates were run in February 2022 and based on QCEW data through September 2021.

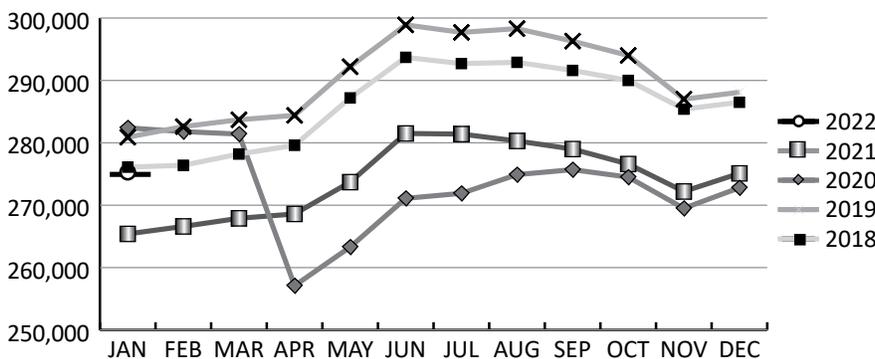
## State Unemployment Rates January 2022 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.1
District of Columbia	6.3
New Mexico	5.9
California	5.8
Alaska	5.6
Maryland	5.4
Pennsylvania	5.4
Connecticut	5.3
New York	5.3
Nevada	5.2
New Jersey	5.2
Illinois	5.0
Michigan	4.9
Delaware	4.8
Massachusetts	4.8
Texas	4.8
Mississippi	4.6
Hawaii	4.4
Kentucky	4.4
Washington	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
Ohio	4.3
Oregon	4.3
Rhode Island	4.2
Colorado	4.1
Maine	4.1
West Virginia	4.1
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.0</b>
North Carolina	3.9
Missouri	3.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Arizona	3.7
Iowa	3.7
Florida	3.5
South Carolina	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Virginia	3.3
Arkansas	3.2
Georgia	3.2
Alabama	3.1
North Dakota	3.1
Idaho	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
Minnesota	2.9
New Hampshire	2.9
South Dakota	2.8
Montana	2.7
Oklahoma	2.7
Kansas	2.6
Indiana	2.4
Nebraska	2.2
Utah	2.2

### 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 January 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Jan 22	Dec 21	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 22
	Jan 22	Dec 21	Jan 21	Dec 21	Jan 21
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.9	5.0	4.5	-2.0	8.9
Construction	1.4	1.6	1.6	-12.5	-12.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.9	5.0	5.1	-2.0	-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	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	6.1
Construction	1.0	1.1	1.1	-9.1	-9.1
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.6	0.5	-16.7	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Professional & Business Services	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.6	14.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
District of Columbia	6.4
Puerto Rico	6.4
Alaska	6.1
Pennsylvania	5.6
California	5.5
New Mexico	5.5
Illinois	5.3
New York	5.3
Delaware	5.2
Nevada	5.2
Michigan	5.1
Washington	5.1
Connecticut	5.0
Massachusetts	5.0
Mississippi	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Ohio	4.8
Texas	4.8
Oregon	4.7
Kentucky	4.5
Rhode Island	4.5
Iowa	4.4
Maryland	4.4
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.4</b>
West Virginia	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
Maine	4.3
Missouri	4.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Hawaii	4.0
Colorado	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
South Carolina	3.8
Tennessee	3.7
Arizona	3.6
Florida	3.5
Idaho	3.5
New Hampshire	3.5
North Dakota	3.5
Vermont	3.5
Alabama	3.4
Minnesota	3.4
Montana	3.4
Virginia	3.4
Georgia	3.3
Wisconsin	3.2
Oklahoma	3.0
South Dakota	2.8
Kansas	2.7
Indiana	2.4
Nebraska	2.4
Utah	2.4

## Economic Indicators

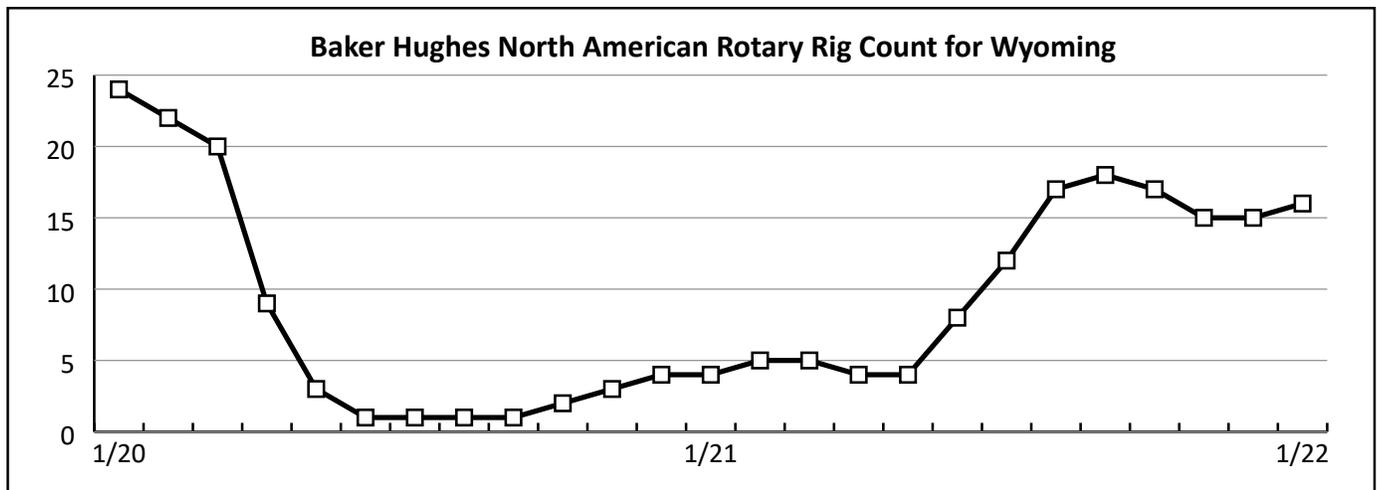
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 3.4% from January 2021 to January 2022.

	Jan 2022 (p)	Dec 2021 (r)	Jan 2021 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>275,300</b>	<b>280,300</b>	<b>266,200</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Wyoming State Government	14,000	14,600	13,900	-4.1	0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,100	47,800	45,400	-1.5	3.7
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,000	37,800	35,700	-2.1	3.6
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,337,000	7,461,000	6,535,000	-1.7	12.3
As a percent of all workers	4.7%	4.8%	4.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	422,000	468,000	638,000	-9.8	-33.9
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,176,000	4,049,000	6,404,000	3.1	-34.8
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	11,072	8,791	21,396	25.9	-48.3
Benefits Paid	\$4,745,189	\$3,683,809	\$9,016,117	28.8	-47.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$428.58	\$419.04	\$421.39	2.3	1.7
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	281.1	278.8	261.6	0.8	7.5
Food & Beverages	288.3	285.6	270.3	0.9	6.7
Housing	289.9	287.5	274.3	0.8	5.7
Apparel	124.1	121.1	117.8	2.5	5.3
Transportation	248.4	246.5	205.6	0.8	20.8
Medical Care	535.0	530.0	522.1	0.9	2.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	127.9	126.7	122.1	1.0	4.7
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.9	143.8	141.6	0.0	1.6
Other Goods & Services	490.9	487.1	468.0	0.8	4.9
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	244.3	241.2	204.8	1.3	19.3
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	151	150	184	0.7	-17.9
Valuation	\$78,258,000	\$36,940,000	\$53,627,000	111.9	45.9
Single Family Homes	137	125	114	9.6	20.2
Valuation	\$76,321,000	\$34,620,000	\$47,084,000	120.5	62.1
Casper MSA <sup>1</sup> Building Permits	21	17	7	23.5	200.0
Valuation	\$5,727,000	\$3,541,000	\$1,887,000	61.7	203.5
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	38	38	76	0.0	-50.0
Valuation	\$9,221,000	\$8,198,000	\$10,723,000	12.5	-14.0
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>300.0</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

*Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from December to January.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jan 2022 (p)	Dec 2021 (b)	Jan 2021 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>44,593</b>	<b>44,585</b>	<b>45,098</b>	<b>42,646</b>	<b>43,101</b>	<b>42,459</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Big Horn	5,067	5,068	5,290	4,822	4,887	4,983	245	181	307	4.8	3.6	5.8
Fremont	18,759	18,745	18,827	17,922	18,107	17,669	837	638	1,158	4.5	3.4	6.2
Hot Springs	2,190	2,193	2,274	2,115	2,131	2,156	75	62	118	3.4	2.8	5.2
Park	14,603	14,623	14,718	13,981	14,138	13,869	622	485	849	4.3	3.3	5.8
Washakie	3,974	3,956	3,989	3,806	3,838	3,782	168	118	207	4.2	3.0	5.2
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>49,410</b>	<b>49,351</b>	<b>49,752</b>	<b>47,446</b>	<b>47,764</b>	<b>46,865</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Campbell	22,054	21,985	22,317	21,090	21,191	20,797	964	794	1,520	4.4	3.6	6.8
Crook	3,707	3,672	3,687	3,585	3,582	3,542	122	90	145	3.3	2.5	3.9
Johnson	4,059	4,076	4,119	3,891	3,945	3,894	168	131	225	4.1	3.2	5.5
Sheridan	15,847	15,876	15,875	15,247	15,392	15,014	600	484	861	3.8	3.0	5.4
Weston	3,743	3,742	3,754	3,633	3,654	3,618	110	88	136	2.9	2.4	3.6
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>56,991</b>	<b>56,684</b>	<b>57,557</b>	<b>54,716</b>	<b>54,835</b>	<b>54,169</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Lincoln	9,458	9,394	9,418	9,128	9,131	8,949	330	263	469	3.5	2.8	5.0
Sublette	3,817	3,835	3,896	3,630	3,683	3,589	187	152	307	4.9	4.0	7.9
Sweetwater	19,327	19,331	19,827	18,343	18,569	18,352	984	762	1,475	5.1	3.9	7.4
Teton	15,818	15,504	15,475	15,428	15,140	14,888	390	364	587	2.5	2.3	3.8
Uinta	8,571	8,620	8,941	8,187	8,312	8,391	384	308	550	4.5	3.6	6.2
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>83,366</b>	<b>83,427</b>	<b>82,029</b>	<b>80,471</b>	<b>81,141</b>	<b>78,055</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>3,974</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Albany	20,885	21,377	20,192	20,239	20,861	19,385	646	516	807	3.1	2.4	4.0
Goshen	6,390	6,378	6,504	6,196	6,216	6,210	194	162	294	3.0	2.5	4.5
Laramie	50,478	50,117	49,525	48,622	48,671	46,958	1,856	1,446	2,567	3.7	2.9	5.2
Niobrara	1,211	1,206	1,261	1,171	1,177	1,201	40	29	60	3.3	2.4	4.8
Platte	4,402	4,349	4,547	4,243	4,216	4,301	159	133	246	3.6	3.1	5.4
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>54,574</b>	<b>54,225</b>	<b>54,339</b>	<b>51,944</b>	<b>52,099</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Carbon	7,668	7,617	7,600	7,356	7,387	7,190	312	230	410	4.1	3.0	5.4
Converse	7,553	7,497	7,519	7,260	7,252	7,022	293	245	497	3.9	3.3	6.6
Natrona	39,353	39,111	39,220	37,328	37,460	36,071	2,025	1,651	3,149	5.1	4.2	8.0
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>288,934</b>	<b>288,271</b>	<b>288,774</b>	<b>277,222</b>	<b>278,940</b>	<b>271,830</b>	<b>11,712</b>	<b>9,331</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.8	4.0	5.1
U.S. ....										4.4	3.7	6.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.0	3.9	6.4

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

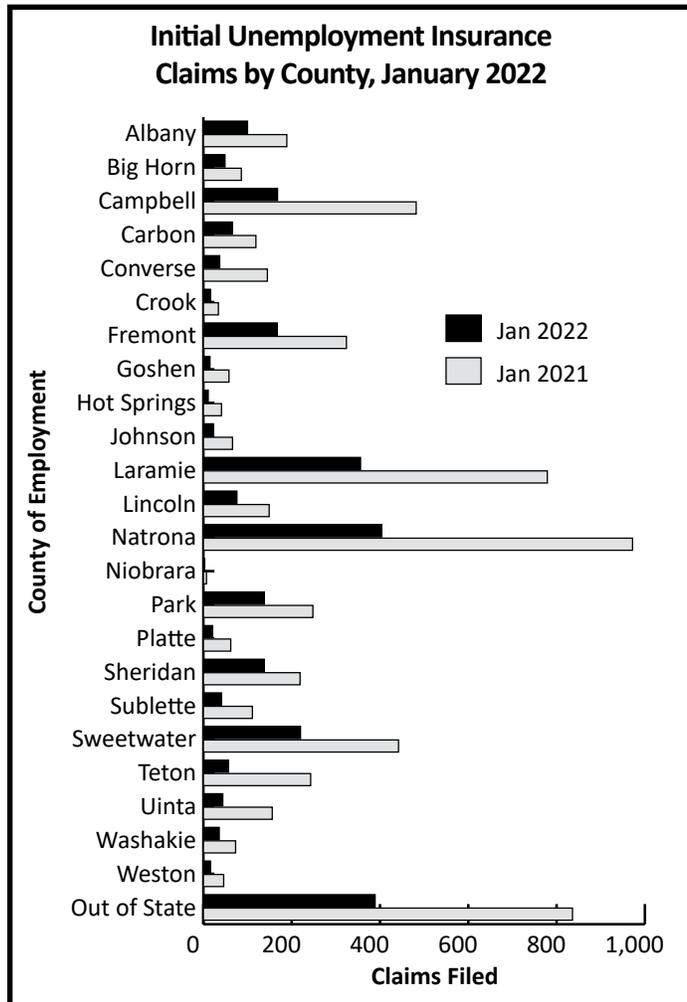
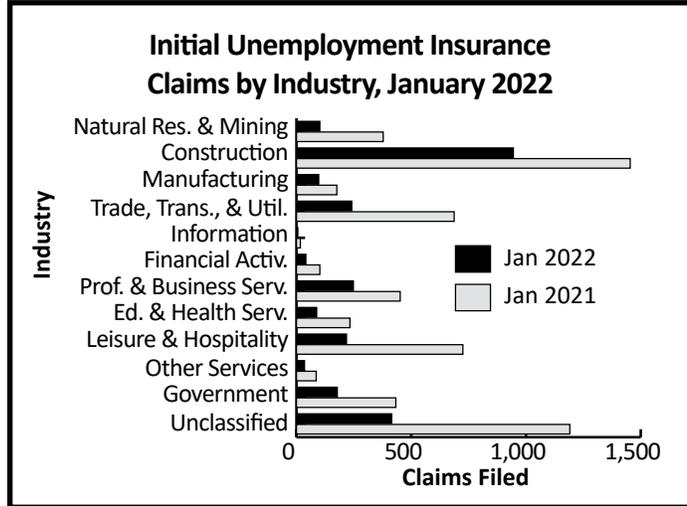
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Michael Moore, Editor

There were 2,620 initial claims in January 2022, down from 5,940 in January 2021 (-3,320, or -55.9%). All industries showed over-the-year decreases in initial claims.



## Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jan 22	Dec 21	Jan 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Claims Filed	2,620	2,477	5,940	5.8	-55.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,145	1,130	2,010	1.3	-43.0
Natural Resources & Mining	102	107	378	-4.7	-73.0
Mining	83	83	338	0.0	-75.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	4	4	23	0.0	-82.6
Construction	945	946	1,454	-0.1	-35.0
Manufacturing	97	77	176	26.0	-44.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	881	778	2,305	13.2	-61.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	241	209	687	15.3	-64.9
Wholesale Trade	35	21	95	66.7	-63.2
Retail Trade	125	99	326	26.3	-61.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	80	88	265	-9.1	-69.8
Information	6	11	17	-45.5	-64.7
Financial Activities	41	25	102	64.0	-59.8
Professional & Business Services	248	206	452	20.4	-45.1
Educational & Health Services	88	102	233	-13.7	-62.2
Leisure & Hospitality	218	191	725	14.1	-69.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	35	32	86	9.4	-59.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	178	172	433	3.5	-58.9
Federal Government	92	103	200	-10.7	-54.0
State Government	16	15	50	6.7	-68.0
Local Government	70	53	181	32.1	-61.3
Local Education	12	13	69	-7.7	-82.6
UNCLASSIFIED	415	395	1,191	5.1	-65.2
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	356	400	779	-11.0	-54.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	184	199	244	-7.5	-24.6
Construction	176	185	216	-4.9	-18.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	116	129	342	-10.1	-66.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	34	46	99	-26.1	-65.7
Financial Activities	6	8	25	-25.0	-76.0
Professional & Business Services	34	32	82	6.3	-58.5
Educational & Health Services	21	24	46	-12.5	-54.3
Leisure & Hospitality	14	11	71	27.3	-80.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	16	42	-31.3	-73.8
UNCLASSIFIED	43	55	150	-21.8	-71.3
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	404	410	972	-1.5	-58.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	156	181	337	-13.8	-53.7
Construction	135	169	229	-20.1	-41.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	176	155	434	13.5	-59.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	45	44	143	2.3	-68.5
Financial Activities	14	4	19	250.0	-26.3
Professional & Business Services	51	36	95	41.7	-46.3
Educational & Health Services	19	25	46	-24.0	-58.7
Leisure & Hospitality	35	33	100	6.1	-65.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	10	42	10.0	-73.8
UNCLASSIFIED	59	63	158	-6.3	-62.7

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.  
<sup>a</sup>An 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<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

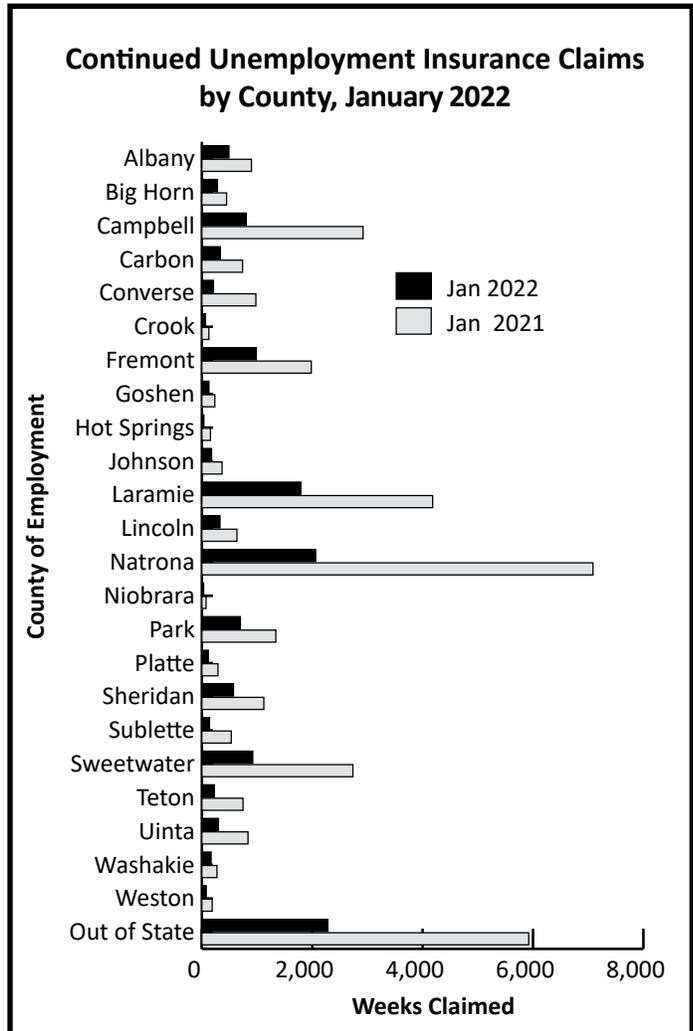
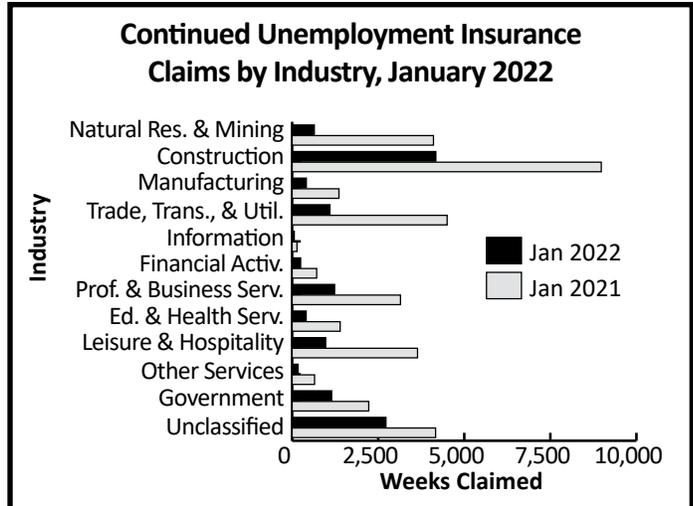
by: *Michael Moore, Editor*

*The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased by 62.0% over the year, while the total number of unique claimants decreased by 61.3%.*

## Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jan 22	Dec 21	Jan 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	13,299	10,490	35,032	26.8	-62.0
Total Unique Claimants	4,432	3,332	11,450	33.0	-61.3
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	5,230	3,258	14,444	60.5	-63.8
Natural Resources & Mining	644	485	4,105	32.8	-84.3
Mining	489	381	3,874	28.3	-87.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	50	67	247	-25.4	-79.8
Construction	4,174	2,448	8,979	70.5	-53.5
Manufacturing	412	324	1,359	27.2	-69.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	4,194	4,087	14,194	2.6	-70.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,097	1,059	4,502	3.6	-75.6
Wholesale Trade	190	185	1,210	2.7	-84.3
Retail Trade	507	539	1,812	-5.9	-72.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	399	335	1,479	19.1	-73.0
Information	62	60	141	3.3	-56.0
Financial Activities	247	199	713	24.1	-65.4
Professional & Business Services	1,234	924	3,147	33.5	-60.8
Educational & Health Services	407	433	1,395	-6.0	-70.8
Leisure & Hospitality	974	1,259	3,642	-22.6	-73.3
Other Services, except Public Admin.	171	151	651	13.2	-73.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	1,148	1,027	2,225	11.8	-48.4
Federal Government	673	607	930	10.9	-27.6
State Government	100	81	267	23.5	-62.5
Local Government	374	337	1,027	11.0	-63.6
Local Education	69	78	290	-11.5	-76.2
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	2,725	2,117	4,167	28.7	-34.6
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,794	1,204	4,182	49.0	-57.1
Total Unique Claimants	604	426	1,354	41.8	-55.4
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	825	406	1,644	103.2	-49.8
Construction	753	344	1,321	118.9	-43.0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	544	497	1,860	9.5	-70.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	168	150	527	12.0	-68.1
Financial Activities	27	25	107	8.0	-74.8
Professional & Business Services	177	177	430	0.0	-58.8
Educational & Health Services	76	60	290	26.7	-73.8
Leisure & Hospitality	60	32	382	87.5	-84.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	59	49	215	20.4	-72.6
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	364	251	462	45.0	-21.2
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	2,062	1,589	7,087	29.8	-70.9
Total Unique Claimants	707	512	2,352	38.1	-69.9
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	689	521	2,746	32.2	-74.9
Construction	582	414	1,481	40.6	-60.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	845	670	3,500	26.1	-75.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	238	212	1,317	12.3	-81.9
Financial Activities	67	43	228	55.8	-70.6
Professional & Business Services	222	129	648	72.1	-65.7
Services					
Educational & Health Services	108	117	335	-7.7	-67.8
Leisure & Hospitality	154	132	657	16.7	-76.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	58	45	187	28.9	-69.0
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	468	352	652	33.0	-28.2

<sup>a</sup>An 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  
Services, Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602**

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