COVID-19 and the Labor Force

How the Global Pandemic Affected Wyoming Workers

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Research & Planning (R&P) functions as an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. R&P collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards. We work to make the labor market more efficient by providing the public and the public's representatives with the information needed for evidence-based, informed decision making.

COVID-19 and the Labor Force

How the Global Pandemic Affected Wyoming Workers

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

The acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), more commonly referred to as COVID-19 or simply the coronavirus, was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 (Liu, et al., 2021). This virus is considered very contagious and results in mild to severe respiratory symptoms, among other symptoms (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021a). The virus that causes COVID-19 has shown a propensity to mutate, with new variants spreading easier or faster, causing more or less severe symptoms depending on the variant, and potentially becoming more difficult to treat or vaccinate against (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021b). Several vaccines have been available to the public since early 2021 and have proven to be very effective at preventing severe illness or death (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022a).

As of February 2, 2022, there were more than 75 million lab confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 888,784 deaths nationally (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022b). During the same time, Wyoming had 148,382 total lab confirmed and probable cases of COVID-19 and 1,650 deaths. There was a larger number of women with lab confirmed cases of the virus (57,685) than men (54,465) and the largest number of confirmed cases were among those ages 19-29 (22,620), under 18 years of age (20,320), and ages 30-39 (20,160). Wyoming saw spikes in the seven-day average number of confirmed cases between September and December 2020 and between July and December 2021 (Wyoming Department of Health, 2022).

In response to the rapid spread of COVID-19, most states instituted some combination of mask mandates, business closures or restrictions, and stay-at-home orders. In Wyoming, these measures included restrictions on some business operations (which included restaurants, bars, gymnasiums, and theaters), indoor facemask mandates, and limits on public and personal gathering numbers (Wyoming Department of Health, 2021). Additionally, many local and nationally owned businesses enacted their own pandemic-related rules and mandates. Wyoming's public health mandates ended in May 2021 (USA Today, 2022).

All sectors of the country's economy and its workers were affected by the pandemic due to several factors, including business closures, supply chain disruptions, and increases or decreases in product demand (Stang, 2021). In March 2020, when federal and state emergency orders were first declared and state and local business closures initially went into effect, 49.8 million people ages 16 or older were either unable to work at all or worked reduced hours because their place of employment either closed or lost business. This number has steadily declined over time and as of June 2021, 6.2 million people were unable to work or worked reduced hours for these reasons (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021).

Nationally, just over half (52%) of all businesses had employees that did not work at some point between January 2020 and September 2020, and of those, 51% paid some or all of their employees

while they were not working (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020a). A larger proportion of employers in finance & insurance (67%), utilities (84%), and real estate and leasing (61%) paid employees who were told not to work due to the coronavirus pandemic, compared to 32% of establishments in accommodation & food services and 43% of establishments in information (Stang, 2021).

Among other support programs, which included direct stimulus payments and increased unemployment payments, the federal government funded a program called the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). The PPP was a loan program created to help small business that may not have otherwise had the means to keep employees on their payrolls by providing those businesses with funds to pay such expenses as payroll, benefits, rent or mortgage, and utilities. These loans were collateral free and low interest, and they could be forgiven if the establishment maintained employee and compensation levels and the majority of the loan money was spent on payroll costs (U.S. Small Business Administration, n.d.). The industries that benefited most from this program included mining (including oil & gas), construction, information, and arts, entertainment, & recreation (Stang, 2021).

In response to business closures and in attempt to slow the spread of COVID-19, many businesses instituted work-at-home or telework policies. This was a shift in typical business practices; before the pandemic, most employees said they were rarely, if ever, allowed to work at home or telework, but by December 2020, an estimated 70% of workers whose work could be done remotely were working at home, according to a survey conducted by the Pew Research Center (Parker, et al., 2020). Nationally, the educational services industry was affected the most by this shift, with approximately 60% of establishments moving to a telework arraignment at some point during the pandemic. Other industries that had large proportions of establishments institute telework policies included finance & insurance (58%), management of companies & enterprise (54%), and information (51%). In comparison, the industries with the lowest proportion of telework policies included accommodation & food services (4%), agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting (6%), and retail trade (15%; Stang; 2021).

Methodology

Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) were used for this analysis. The CPS 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 about employment status, people who were not in the labor force, hours worked and earnings, and other economic and demographic characteristics.

The CPS has been in production since 1940 and was created as a way to track real-time labor force participation. Currently, a representative sample of 60,000 households are contacted at any time, with each household receiving eight interviews over a 16-month period. Initial interviews are conducted in person by trained interviewers, after which interviews are conducted over the phone or in person, depending on the household's preference. During each interview, a standard set of

questions regarding work and job search activities are asked of every member of the household age 16 or older. The responses from these questions are used to separate respondents into three groups: employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force. A supplemental set of questions regarding topics such as school enrollment, health insurance coverage, and income also are asked of respondents. After the survey data are collected, a complex set of statistical procedures are conducted to create reliable estimates. For more detail about how these estimates are calculated, please see https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cps/pdf/cps.pdf (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018).

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). Each of these questions was asked about a different segment of the population. All persons ages 16 or older were asked, "At any time in the last four weeks did you telework or work at home for pay because of the coronavirus pandemic?" Similarly, all persons ages 16 or older were asked, "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?" If the respondent answered "yes" to this question, they then were asked, "Did you receive any pay from your employer for hours you did not work in the last four weeks?" All people ages 16 and older who were not in the labor force were asked, "Did the coronavirus pandemic prevent you from looking for work in the last four weeks?" Finally, all respondents were asked, "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."

The public use microdata used for this analysis was obtained from IPUMS, which is part of the Institute for Public Research and Data Innovation at the University of

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."

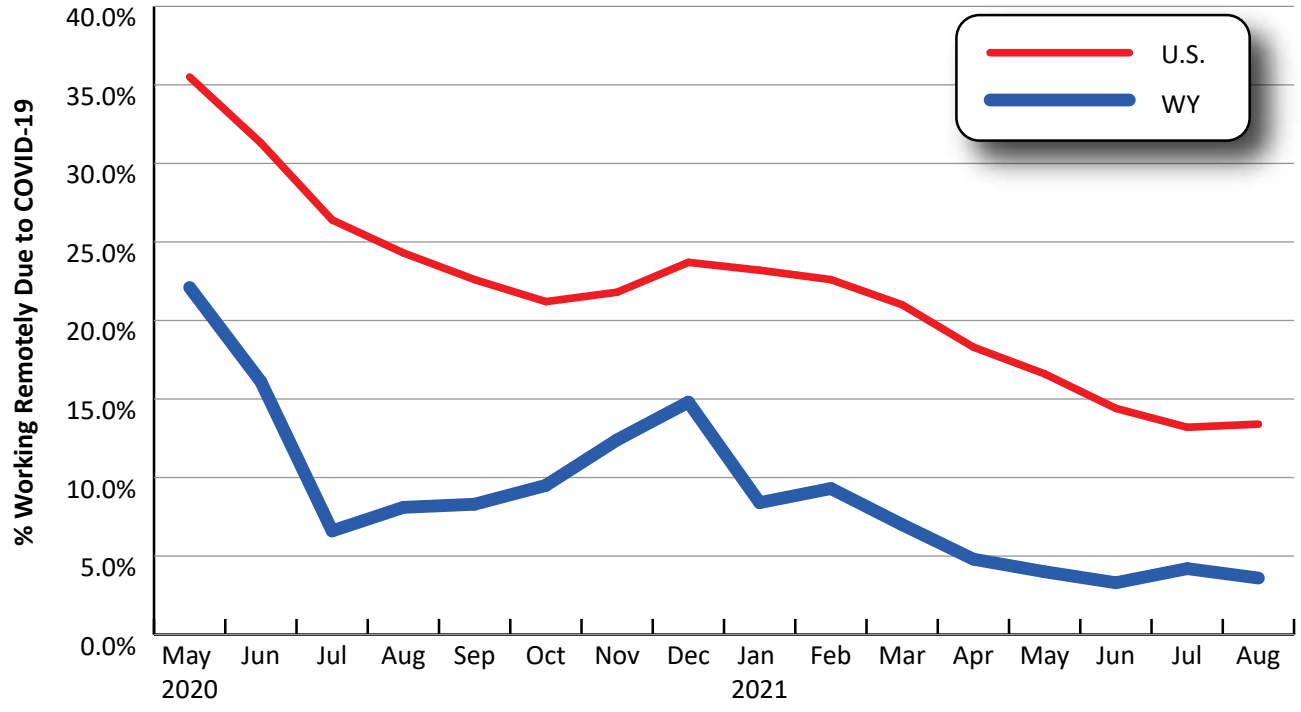
Minnesota (Flood, et al., 2020). Several demographic and economic variables are available, including full- and part-time work status, industry of employment, and educational attainment. However, the purpose of this research is to provide a general overview of the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on Wyoming's labor force. As such, state total statistics are provided and data are broken out by gender and age group. Comparisons to national totals also are made. Data from August 2021 were the most recent available at the time this research was conducted.

Selected tables and figures are included in this report. A spreadsheet with the complete tabular data used to build these tables and figures is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/BACKISS.htm#2022_03.

Data Analysis

"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 Table 1, page 18, and Figure 1). 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



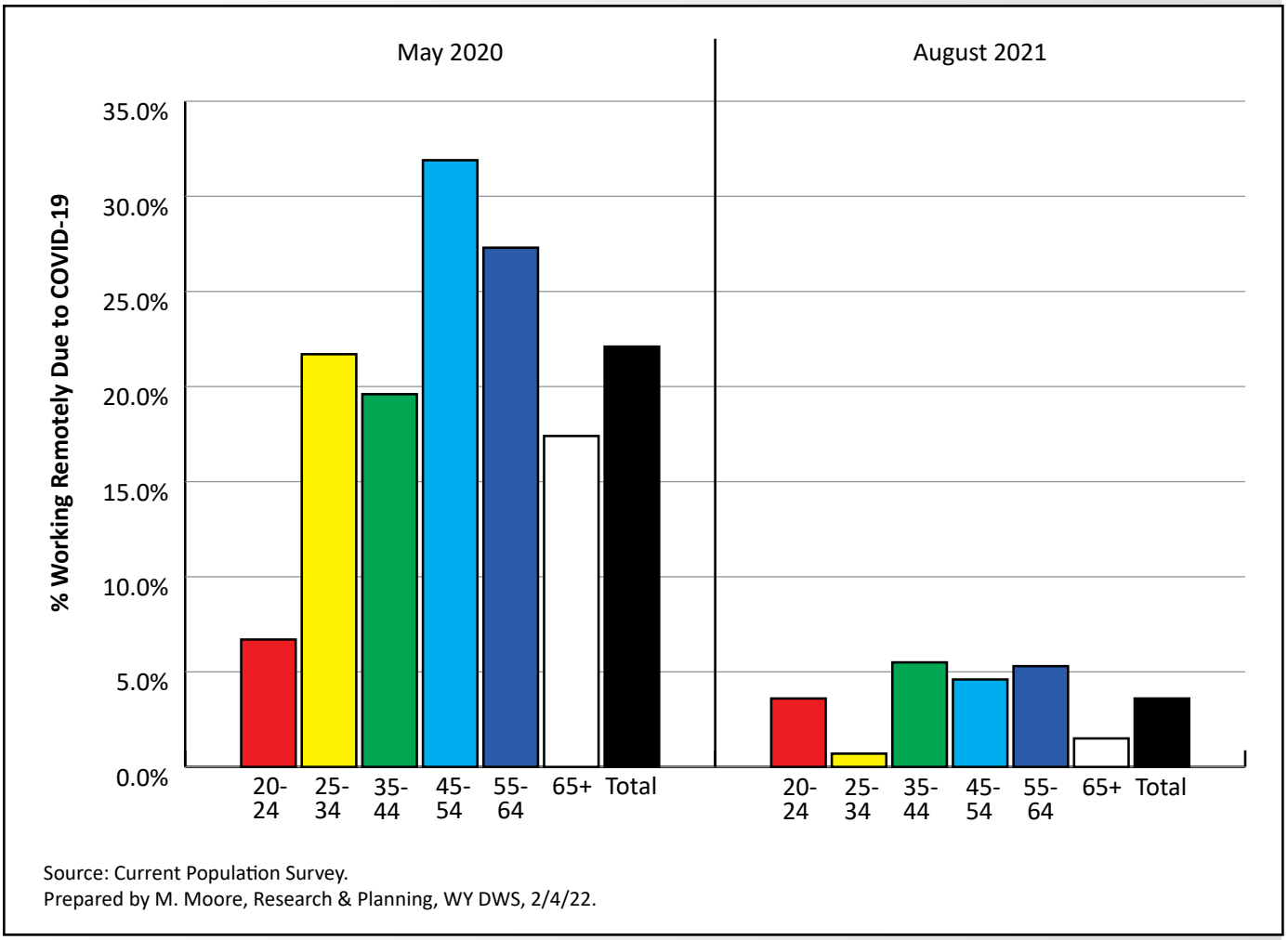
Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/22.

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

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, 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; see Table 2, page 18, and Figure 2). 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

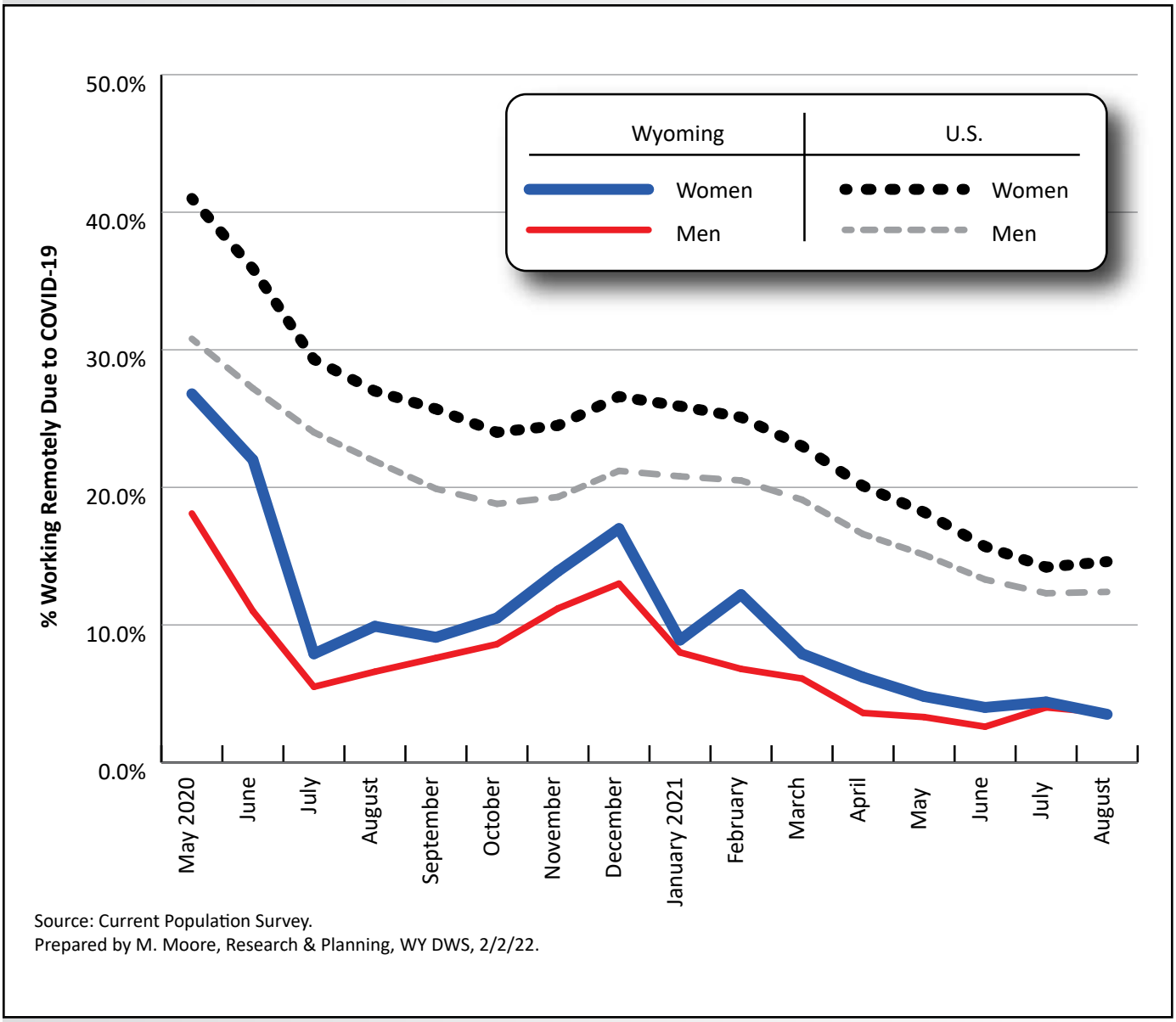


Source: Current Population Survey.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/4/22.

Figure 2: Percent of Wyoming Workers Ages 16+ Who Worked Remotely for Pay Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Age Group, May 2020 and August 2021

doing the same (see Table 3, page 19, and Figure 3). 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. For example, 41.0% of female workers and 30.8% of male workers in the U.S. worked remotely or teleworked in May 2020. In November 2020, 24.5% of women and 19.3% of men teleworked or worked remotely, and in August 2021, 14.6% of women and 12.4% of men indicated they had this type of work arrangement.



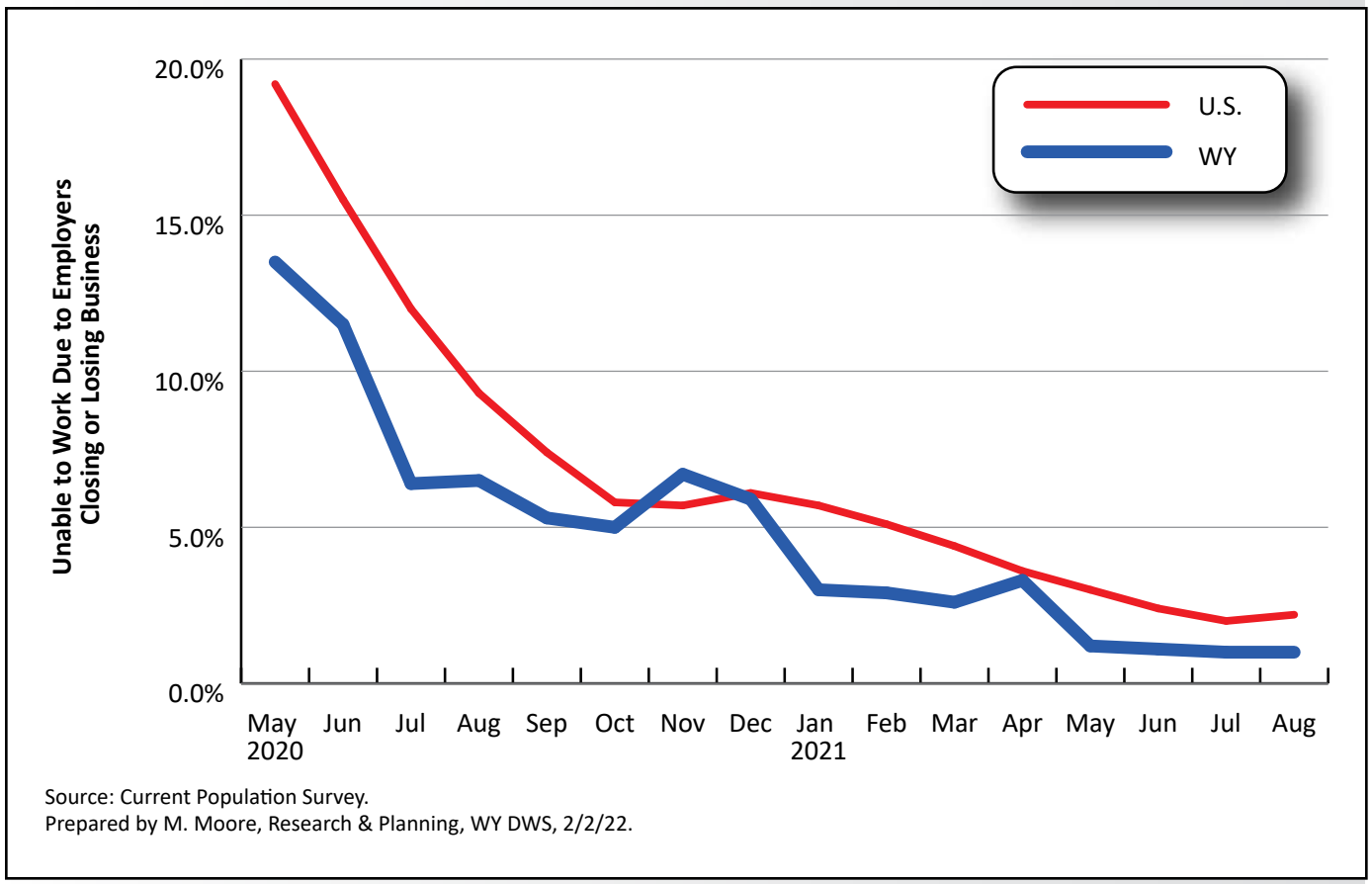
Source: Current Population Survey.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/22.

Figure 3: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Worked Remotely for Pay Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to August 2021

"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 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 Table 4, page 20, and Figure 4). 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 U.S. proportion declined over time as well but was still higher in the U.S. (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%; see Table 5, page 20, and Figure 5, page 10). Although the overall proportion of Wyoming workers who were unable to work was very low by August 2021 (1.0%), the largest proportion of these workers were ages 25-34. 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

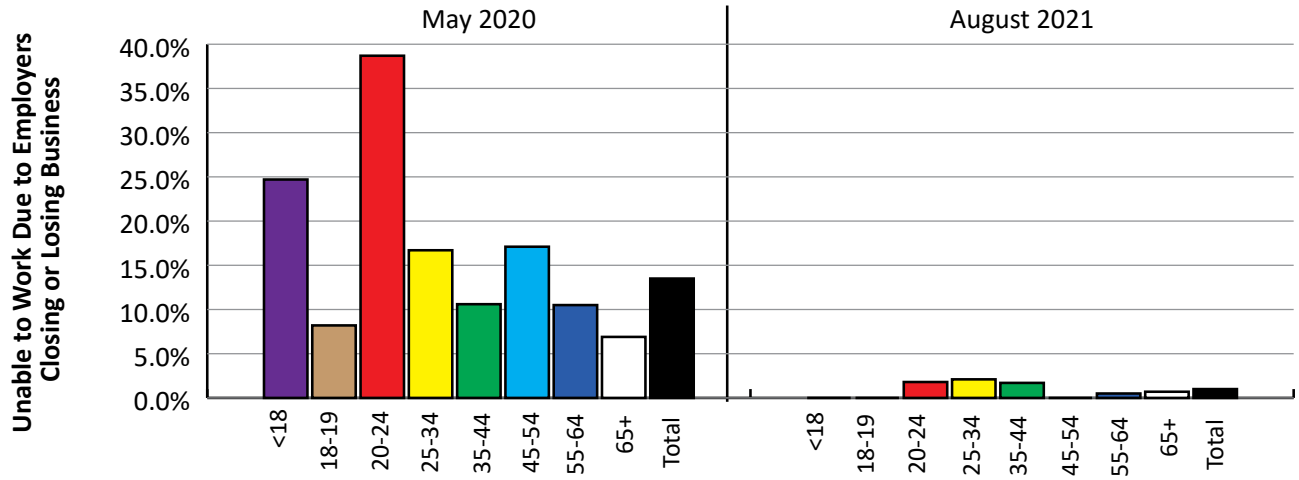


Source: Current Population Survey.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/22.

Figure 4: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Work Due to Employers Closing or Losing Business Due the COVID-19 Pandemic, May 2020 to August 2021

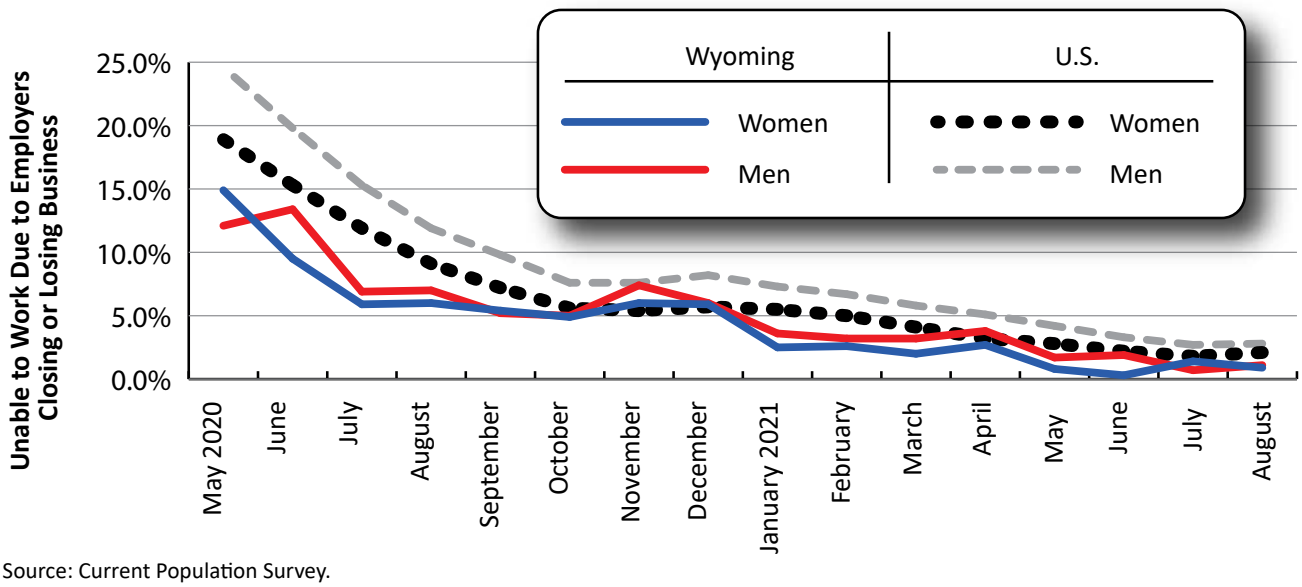
(24.2%). In August 2021, 3.0% of workers ages 35-44 in the U.S. reported being unable to work, as did 2.7% of those ages 25-34 and 45-54.

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%; see Table 6, page 21, and Figure 6). 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%



Source: Current Population Survey. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/4/22.

Figure 5: Percent of Wyoming Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Work Due to Employers Closing or Losing Business Due the COVID-19 Pandemic by Age Group, May 2020 and August 2021



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

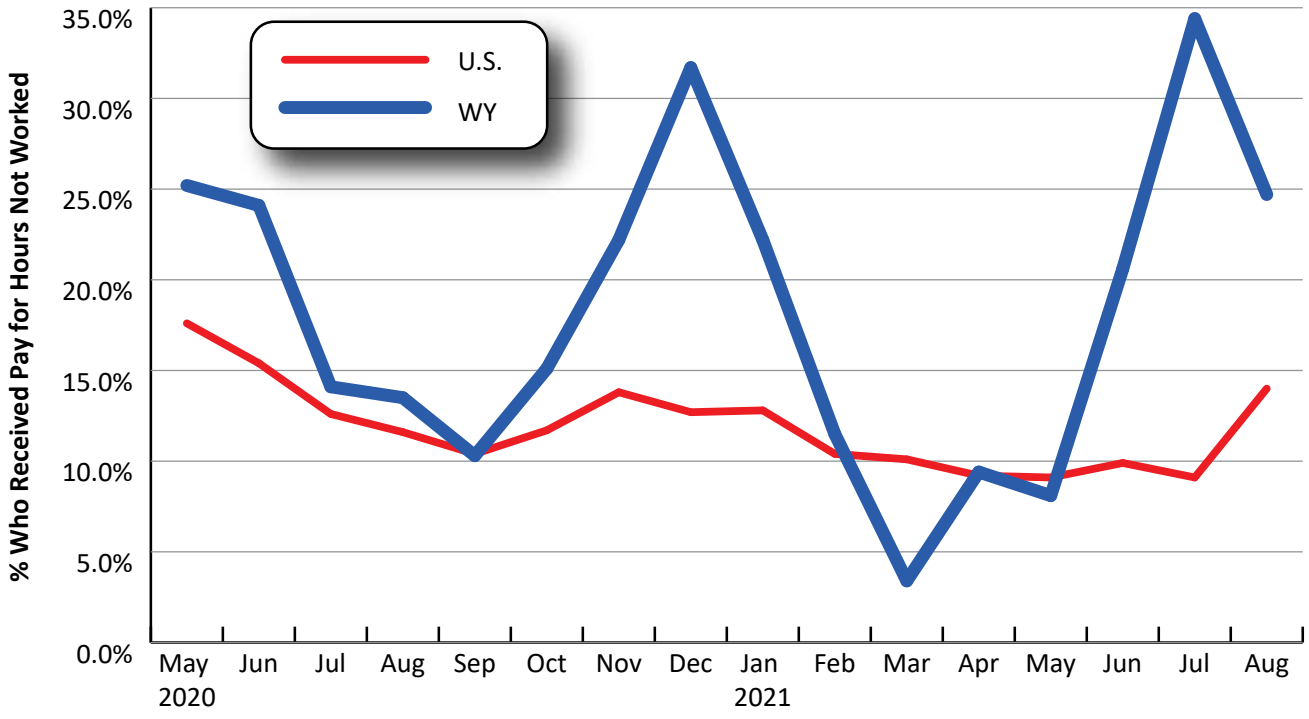
Figure 6: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Work Due to Employers Closing or Losing Busines Due the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to August 2021

of women, and 1.9% of men and 0.3% of women responded this way in June 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 Table 7, page 22, and Figure 7). 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; because of this, tables showing the breakout by age and gender are not included in this analysis.



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

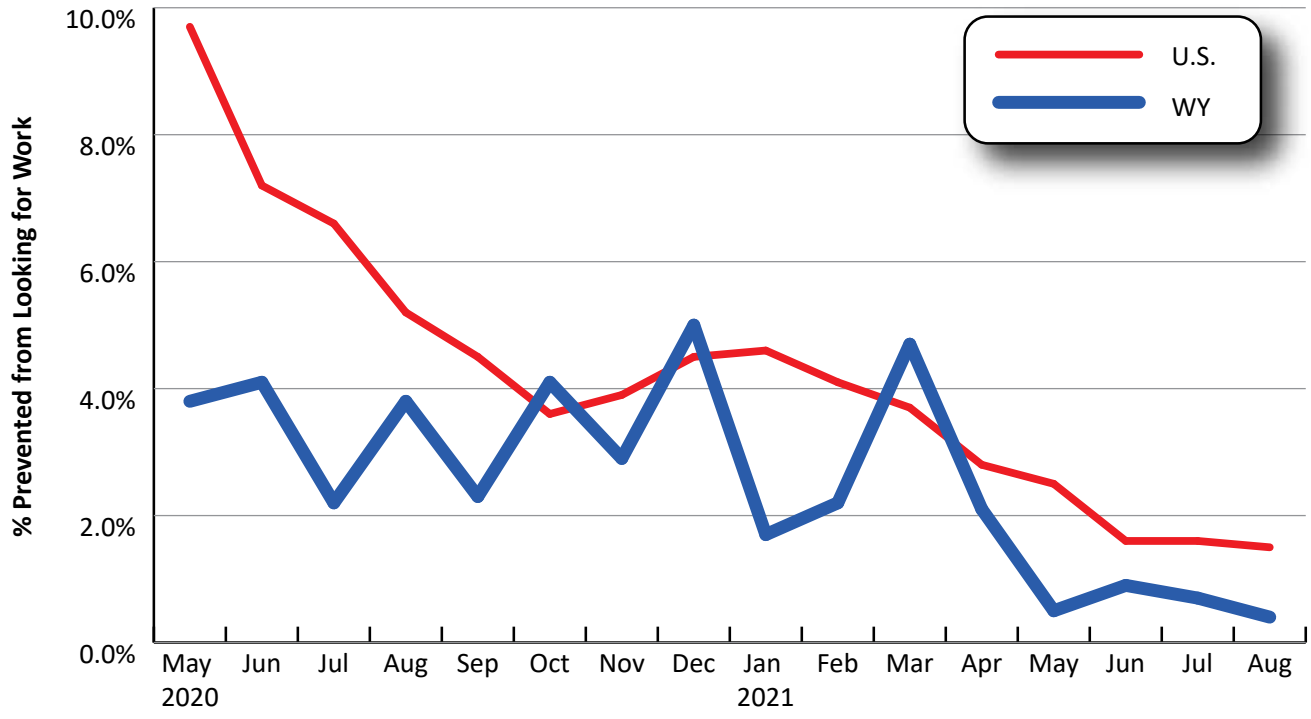
Figure 7: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Received Pay for Hours Not Worked Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, May 2020 to August 2021

"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 Table 8, page 22, and Figure 8). 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, only 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%; see Table 9, page 23, and Figure 9, page 13). 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

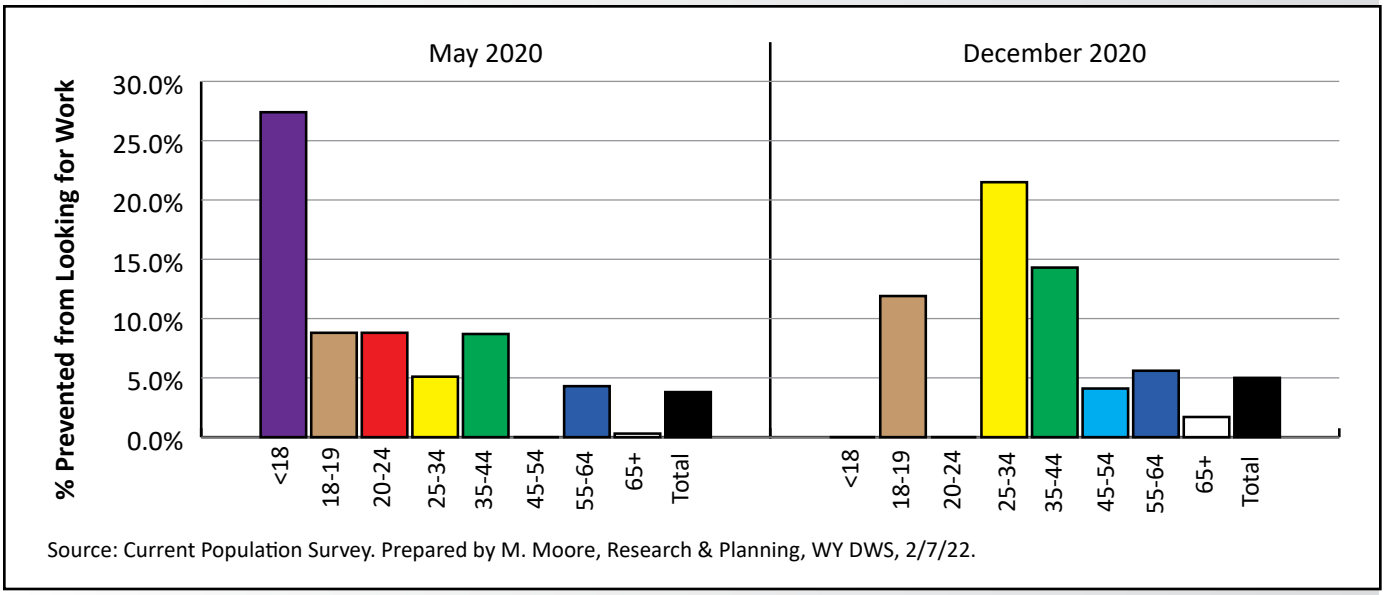


Source: Current Population Survey.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/22.

Figure 8: 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

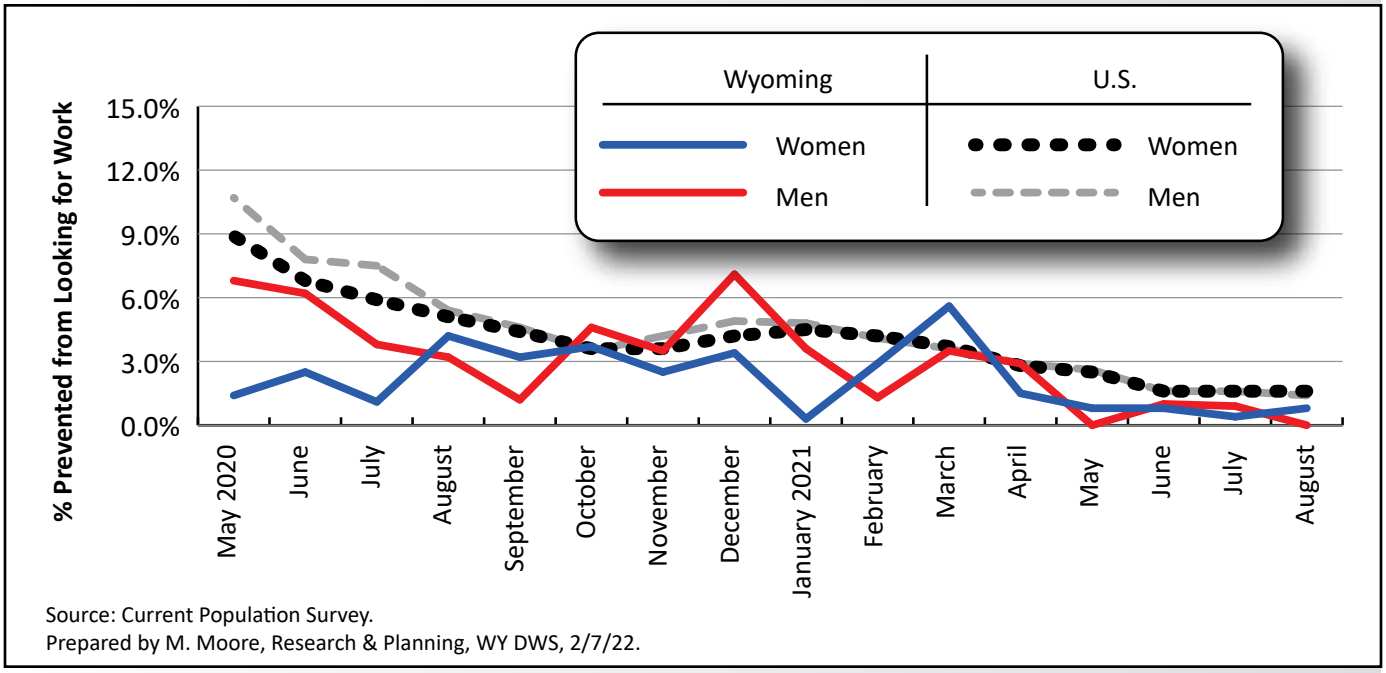
in most months, but an equally large proportion of residents age 25-34 also reported having this problem. For example, 11.9% of those ages 25-34 and 10.4% of those ages 35-44 indicated they had been unable to search for work in August 2020. In August 2021, 3.5% of those ages 25-34 and 2.9% of those age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

As shown in Table 10 (see page 24) and Figure 10, during the first few months of the pandemic, a larger proportion of men than women in Wyoming reported they



Source: Current Population Survey. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/22.

Figure 9: Percent of Wyoming Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Look for Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Age Group, May 2020 and December 2020



Source: Current Population Survey.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/22.

Figure 10: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Look for Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to August 2021

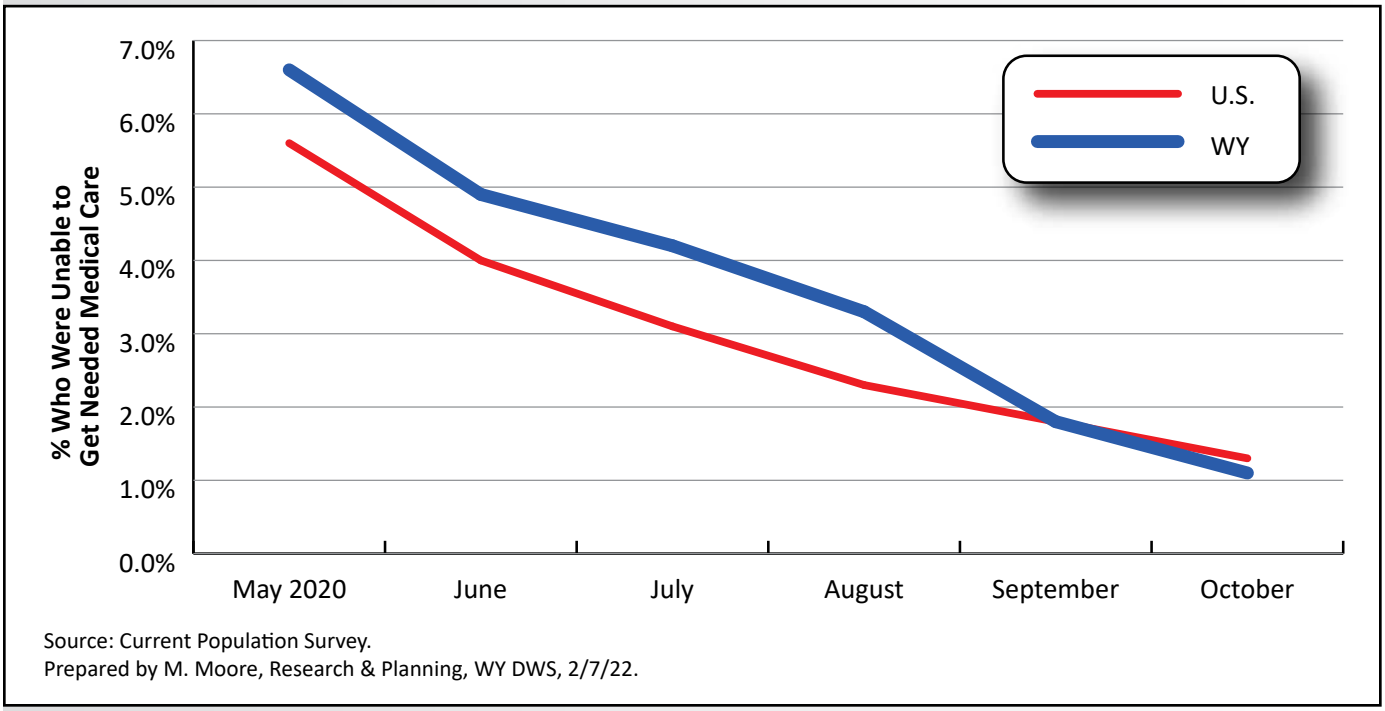
had been prevented from looking for work because of the coronavirus pandemic. Approximately 6.8% of men in May 2020, 6.2% of men in June 2020, and 3.8% of men in July 2020 responded this way.

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 Table 11, page 25, and Figure 11). 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.

In both Wyoming and the country 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 (see Table 12, page 25, and Figure 12, page 15). 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

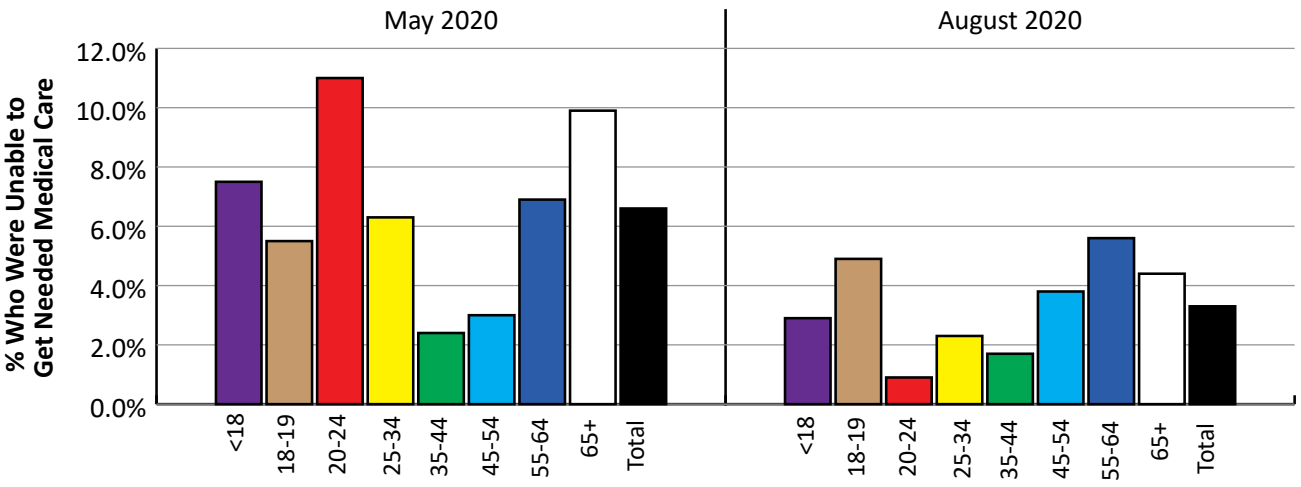


Source: Current Population Survey.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/22.

Figure 11: 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

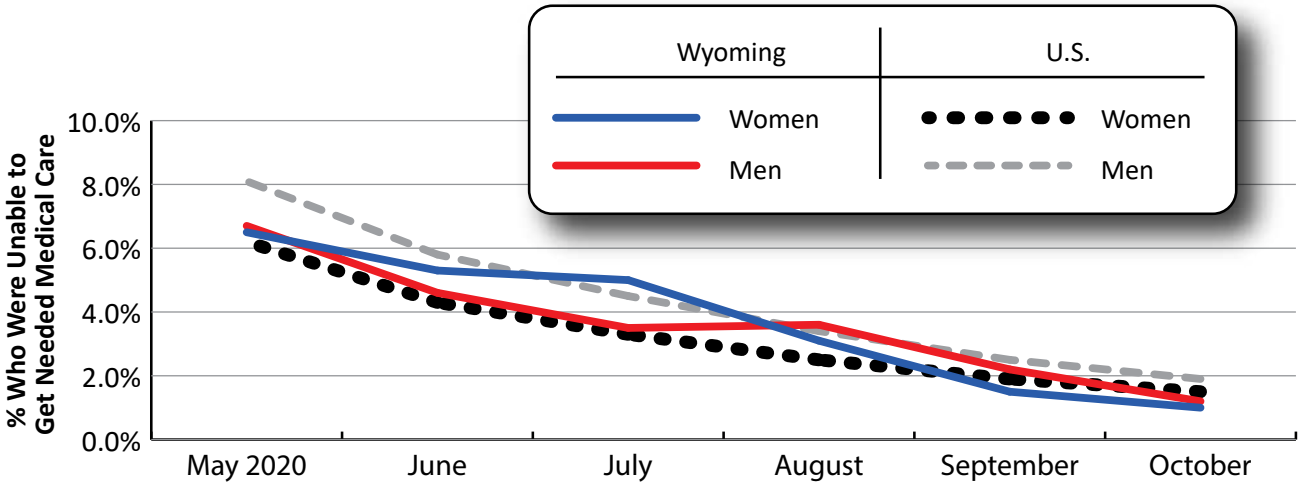
2020, 10.0% of Wyoming's population in this age group said they had not been able to get medical care compared to 6.9% of those nationally.

Overall, equal proportions of men and women in both Wyoming and nationally were unable to receive medical care for a condition other than COVID-19 between May and October 2020 (see Table 13, page 27, and Figure 13). The only notable exception occurred in July 2020 when 5.0% of Wyoming women reported this compared to 3.5% of men.



Source: Current Population Survey. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/22.

Figure 12: Percent of Wyoming Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Get Needed Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19 by Age Group, May 2020 and August 2020



Source: Current Population Survey.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/22.

Figure 13: Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Get Needed Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19 by Age Group, May 2020 to October 2020

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 35-44 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.

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Table 1: Estimated Number and 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

	Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
	Worked Remotely		Total	Worked Remotely		Total
Month	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	58,997	22.1	266,805	48.8	35.5	137.6
Jun	44,341	16.1	275,570	44.8	31.3	143.1
Jul	18,630	6.6	281,844	38.5	26.4	145.5
Aug	22,809	8.1	281,312	36.0	24.3	147.9
Sep	24,337	8.3	293,910	33.6	22.6	148.6
Oct	26,957	9.5	283,917	32.2	21.2	151.4
Nov	34,012	12.4	273,245	32.9	21.8	150.9
Dec	41,067	14.8	277,481	35.7	23.7	150.5
Jan 2021	23,203	8.4	276,718	34.6	23.2	148.9
Feb	25,755	9.3	277,607	33.9	22.6	149.5
Mar	19,543	7.0	281,008	31.5	21.0	150.5
Apr	13,371	4.8	280,864	27.6	18.3	151.0
May	11,371	4.0	282,071	25.1	16.6	151.7
Jun	9,201	3.3	282,644	22.0	14.4	152.2
Jul	11,871	4.2	284,575	20.3	13.2	153.9
Aug	10,562	3.6	295,471	20.6	13.4	153.8

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 2: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming Workers Age 16+ Who Worked Remotely for Pay Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Age Group, May 2020 and August 2021

		Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
		Worked Remotely		Total	Worked Remotely		Total
	Age Group	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	**Total**	**58,997**	**22.1**	**266,805**	**48.8**	**35.5**	**137.6**
	<18	0	0.0	5,030	0.1	5.9	1.2
	18-19	0	0.0	4,437	0.2	7.4	2.4
	20-24	929	6.7	13,796	2.3	22.4	10.4
	25-34	13,090	21.7	60,291	12.2	39.2	31.1
	35-44	12,591	19.6	64,107	12.2	40.5	30.2
	45-54	14,459	31.9	45,258	10.6	37.0	28.7
	55-64	13,951	27.3	51,064	8.5	34.7	24.5
	65+	3,976	17.4	22,821	2.7	29.9	9.0
August 2021	**Total**	**10,562**	**3.6**	**295,471**	**20.6**	**13.4**	**153.8**
	<18	0	0.0	6,446	0.0	0.6	2.3
	18-19	0	0.0	6,469	0.0	1.2	3.6
	20-24	797	3.6	21,955	0.8	6.3	13.4
	25-34	423	0.7	64,130	5.4	15.6	34.6
	35-44	3,795	5.5	69,495	5.3	16.2	32.9
	45-54	1,958	4.6	42,297	4.5	14.6	30.6
	55-64	3,230	5.3	60,743	3.4	12.9	26.0
	65+	358	1.5	23,936	1.2	11.2	10.4

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 3: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Worked Remotely for Pay Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to August 2021

Wyoming

	Women			Men			Total		
	Worked Remotely		Total	Worked Remotely		Total	Worked Remotely		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	33,064	26.8	123,276	25,932	18.1	143,529	58,997	22.1	266,805
June	28,159	22.0	127,803	16,183	11.0	147,766	44,341	16.1	275,570
July	10,184	7.9	128,368	8,446	5.5	153,476	18,630	6.6	281,844
August	12,975	9.9	131,281	9,835	6.6	150,031	22,809	8.1	281,312
September	12,360	9.1	136,277	11,977	7.6	157,633	24,337	8.3	293,910
October	14,016	10.5	133,251	12,941	8.6	150,666	26,957	9.5	283,917
November	17,384	13.9	124,648	16,628	11.2	148,597	34,012	12.4	273,245
December	21,687	17.0	127,868	19,379	13.0	149,613	41,067	14.8	277,481
January 2021	11,265	8.9	126,894	11,938	8.0	149,824	23,203	8.4	276,718
February	15,726	12.2	129,417	10,030	6.8	148,191	25,755	9.3	277,607
March	10,384	7.9	131,424	9,159	6.1	149,584	19,543	7.0	281,008
April	7,791	6.2	126,521	5,580	3.6	154,343	13,371	4.8	280,864
May	6,380	4.8	131,867	4,990	3.3	150,204	11,371	4.0	282,071
June	5,221	4.0	131,907	3,980	2.6	150,737	9,201	3.3	282,644
July	5,868	4.4	134,002	6,003	4.0	150,572	11,871	4.2	284,575
August	4,848	3.5	138,185	5,713	3.6	157,286	10,562	3.6	295,471

U.S. (in Millions)

	Women			Men			Total		
	Worked Remotely		Total	Worked Remotely		Total	Worked Remotely		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	26.1	41.0	63.7	22.7	30.8	74.0	48.8	35.5	137.6
June	24.0	35.9	66.7	20.8	27.2	76.5	44.8	31.3	143.1
July	19.9	29.3	67.8	18.6	24.0	77.7	38.5	26.4	145.5
August	18.6	27.0	69.0	17.3	21.9	78.9	36.0	24.3	147.9
September	17.9	25.7	69.5	15.8	19.9	79.2	33.6	22.6	148.6
October	17.1	24.0	71.3	15.1	18.8	80.2	32.2	21.2	151.4
November	17.5	24.5	71.2	15.4	19.3	79.7	32.9	21.8	150.9
December	18.9	26.6	71.3	16.8	21.2	79.2	35.7	23.7	150.5
January 2021	18.2	25.9	70.3	16.3	20.8	78.6	34.6	23.2	148.9
February	17.7	25.1	70.8	16.1	20.5	78.8	33.9	22.6	149.5
March	16.4	23.0	71.4	15.1	19.1	79.1	31.5	21.0	150.5
April	14.3	20.1	71.2	13.3	16.6	79.8	27.6	18.3	151.0
May	13.0	18.2	71.4	12.1	15.1	80.2	25.1	16.6	151.7
June	11.2	15.7	71.2	10.8	13.3	81.0	22.0	14.4	152.2
July	10.2	14.2	71.7	10.1	12.3	82.2	20.3	13.2	153.9
August	10.4	14.6	71.7	10.2	12.4	82.1	20.6	13.4	153.8

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 4: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, May 2020 to August 2021

	Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	60,783	13.5	451,636	50.0	19.2	260.0
June	51,771	11.5	451,853	40.5	15.5	260.2
July	28,890	6.4	452,056	31.3	12.0	260.4
August	29,370	6.5	452,313	24.2	9.3	260.6
September	24,000	5.3	452,551	19.4	7.4	260.7
October	22,439	5.0	452,809	15.1	5.8	260.9
November	30,267	6.7	453,004	14.8	5.7	261.1
December	26,925	5.9	453,202	15.8	6.1	261.2
January 2021	13,748	3.0	456,106	14.8	5.7	260.9
February	13,265	2.9	456,315	13.4	5.1	260.9
March	11,999	2.6	456,556	11.4	4.4	261.0
April	14,984	3.3	456,813	9.4	3.6	261.1
May	5,675	1.2	457,104	8.0	3.0	261.2
June	5,197	1.1	457,382	6.2	2.4	261.3
July	4,619	1.0	457,723	5.2	2.0	261.5
August	4,709	1.0	458,056	5.7	2.2	261.6

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 5: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Age, May 2020 and August 2021

		Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
		Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total
	Age Group	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	**Total**	**60,783**	**13.5**	**451,636**	**50.0**	**19.2**	**260.0**
	<18	3,447	24.7	13,947	1.0	11.1	8.7
	18-19	1,236	8.2	15,005	1.6	20.1	7.9
	20-24	8,949	38.7	23,137	5.7	27.0	20.9
	25-34	13,646	16.7	81,832	10.9	24.2	44.8
	35-44	8,293	10.6	77,914	9.6	23.2	41.2
	45-54	9,905	17.1	57,987	9.0	22.7	39.9
	55-64	8,155	10.5	77,636	8.0	19.1	42.2
	65+	7,152	6.9	104,179	4.2	7.8	54.3
August 2021	**Total**	**4,709**	**1.0**	**458,056**	**5.7**	**2.2**	**261.6**
	<18	0	0.0	14,793	0.1	0.8	8.7
	18-19	0	0.0	12,103	0.1	1.0	7.8
	20-24	517	1.8	28,993	0.3	1.4	20.8
	25-34	1,642	2.1	76,574	1.2	2.7	44.7
	35-44	1,425	1.7	81,460	1.3	3.0	41.9
	45-54	0	0.0	52,274	1.1	2.7	39.5
	55-64	448	0.5	92,696	1.0	2.5	41.9
	65+	678	0.7	99,163	0.6	1.1	56.3

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 6: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to August 2021

Wyoming

	Women			Men			Total		
	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	33,330	14.9	224,224	27,453	12.1	227,412	60,783	13.5	451,636
June	21,364	9.5	224,340	30,406	13.4	227,513	51,771	11.5	451,853
July	13,180	5.9	224,450	15,710	6.9	227,606	28,890	6.4	452,056
August	13,515	6.0	224,596	15,854	7.0	227,717	29,370	6.5	452,313
September	12,090	5.4	224,723	11,911	5.2	227,828	24,000	5.3	452,551
October	10,999	4.9	224,859	11,439	5.0	227,950	22,439	5.0	452,809
November	13,487	6.0	224,973	16,779	7.4	228,031	30,267	6.7	453,004
December	13,245	5.9	225,093	13,680	6.0	228,109	26,925	5.9	453,202
January 2021	5,536	2.5	225,817	8,213	3.6	230,289	13,748	3.0	456,106
February	5,983	2.6	225,912	7,282	3.2	230,403	13,265	2.9	456,315
March	4,537	2.0	226,025	7,462	3.2	230,531	11,999	2.6	456,556
April	6,169	2.7	226,144	8,815	3.8	230,669	14,984	3.3	456,813
May	1,726	0.8	226,288	3,950	1.7	230,816	5,675	1.2	457,104
June	720	0.3	226,407	4,477	1.9	230,975	5,197	1.1	457,382
July	3,090	1.4	226,572	1,529	0.7	231,151	4,619	1.0	457,723
August	2,063	0.9	226,712	2,646	1.1	231,344	4,709	1.0	458,056

U.S. (in Millions)

	Women			Men			Total		
	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total	Unable to Work Due to COVID-19		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	25.4	18.9	134.3	24.6	19.5	125.8	50.0	19.2	260.0
June	20.6	15.3	134.3	19.8	15.8	125.9	40.5	15.5	260.2
July	16.0	11.9	134.4	15.3	12.1	125.9	31.3	12.0	260.4
August	12.3	9.1	134.5	11.9	9.4	126.0	24.2	9.3	260.6
September	9.6	7.2	134.6	9.8	7.7	126.1	19.4	7.4	260.7
October	7.5	5.6	134.7	7.6	6.0	126.2	15.1	5.8	260.9
November	7.2	5.4	134.8	7.6	6.0	126.3	14.8	5.7	261.1
December	7.7	5.7	134.9	8.2	6.5	126.4	15.8	6.1	261.2
January 2021	7.4	5.5	134.7	7.3	5.8	126.2	14.8	5.7	260.9
February	6.7	5.0	134.7	6.7	5.3	126.2	13.4	5.1	260.9
March	5.6	4.1	134.7	5.8	4.6	126.3	11.4	4.4	261.0
April	4.3	3.2	134.8	5.1	4.0	126.3	9.4	3.6	261.1
May	3.7	2.8	134.8	4.2	3.3	126.4	8.0	3.0	261.2
June	2.9	2.2	134.9	3.3	2.6	126.4	6.2	2.4	261.3
July	2.4	1.8	135.0	2.7	2.1	126.5	5.2	2.0	261.5
August	2.9	2.1	135.0	2.8	2.2	126.6	5.7	2.2	261.6

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 7: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Received Pay for Hours not Worked Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to August 2021

	Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
	Received Pay for Hours Not Worked		Total	Received Pay for Hours Not Worked		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	15,330	25.2	60,783	8.8	17.6	50.0
June	12,470	24.1	51,771	6.2	15.4	40.5
July	4,062	14.1	28,890	4.0	12.6	31.3
August	3,953	13.5	29,370	2.8	11.6	24.2
September	2,484	10.3	24,000	2.0	10.4	19.4
October	3,389	15.1	22,439	1.8	11.7	15.1
November	6,725	22.2	30,267	2.0	13.8	14.8
December	8,535	31.7	26,925	2.0	12.7	15.8
January 2021	3,052	22.2	13,748	1.9	12.8	14.8
February	1,531	11.5	13,265	1.4	10.4	13.4
March	407	3.4	11,999	1.2	10.1	11.4
April	1,407	9.4	14,984	0.9	9.2	9.4
May	458	8.1	5,675	0.7	9.1	8.0
June	1,072	20.6	5,197	0.6	9.9	6.2
July	1,587	34.4	4,619	0.5	9.1	5.2
August	1,163	24.7	4,709	0.8	14.0	5.7

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 8: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Look for Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to August 2021

	Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
	Prevented from Looking for Work		Total	Prevented from Looking for Work		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	6,117	3.8	161,727	9.8	9.7	101.8
June	6,404	4.1	155,608	7.1	7.2	99.0
July	3,296	2.2	147,774	6.4	6.6	98.1
August	5,836	3.8	153,339	5.2	5.2	99.0
September	3,333	2.3	142,268	4.5	4.5	99.9
October	6,134	4.1	150,900	3.5	3.6	98.9
November	4,878	2.9	166,620	3.9	3.9	100.0
December	7,992	5.0	160,412	4.5	4.5	100.3
January 2021	2,801	1.7	161,467	4.7	4.6	101.0
February	3,463	2.2	158,491	4.2	4.1	100.7
March	7,522	4.7	160,598	3.7	3.7	100.5
April	3,318	2.1	161,400	2.9	2.8	100.8
May	753	0.5	159,997	2.5	2.5	100.5
June	1,377	0.9	160,335	1.6	1.6	99.1
July	1,066	0.7	161,330	1.6	1.6	98.2
August	674	0.4	151,886	1.5	1.5	99.1

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 9: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Look for Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Age Group, May 2020 and December 2020

		Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
		Prevented from Looking for Work Due to COVID-19		Total	Prevented from Looking for Work Due to COVID-19		Total
	Age Group	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	**Total**	**6,117**	**3.8**	**161,727**	**9.8**	**19.2**	**101.8**
	<18	1,849	27.4	6,743	0.7	11.1	6.9
	18-19	849	8.8	9,687	0.6	20.1	4.4
	20-24	411	8.8	4,691	1.6	27.0	7.2
	25-34	835	5.1	16,488	1.9	24.2	8.9
	35-44	866	8.7	9,935	1.5	23.2	7.7
	45-54	0	0.0	10,562	1.2	22.7	8.0
	55-64	1,041	4.3	23,975	1.2	19.1	14.8
	65+	266	0.3	79,647	1.0	7.8	43.9
December 2020	**Total**	**7,992**	**5.0**	**160,412**	**4.5**	**2.2**	**100.3**
	<18	0	0.0	11,285	0.2	0.8	6.9
	18-19	362	11.9	3,030	0.2	1.0	4.0
	20-24	0	0.0	7,305	0.5	1.4	6.5
	25-34	3,461	21.5	16,132	0.9	2.7	8.2
	35-44	833	14.3	5,810	0.8	3.0	7.7
	45-54	358	4.1	8,761	0.7	2.7	7.6
	55-64	1,680	5.6	29,866	0.7	2.5	14.9
	65+	1,299	1.7	78,223	0.6	1.1	44.6

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 10: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Prevented from Looking for Work Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to August 2021

Wyoming

	Women			Men			Total		
	Prevented from Looking for Work		Total	Prevented from Looking for Work		Total	Prevented from Looking for Work		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	1,297	1.4	91,182	4,819	6.8	70,545	6,117	3.8	161,727
June	2,213	2.5	87,806	4,191	6.2	67,802	6,404	4.1	155,608
July	991	1.1	87,119	2,305	3.8	60,655	3,296	2.2	147,774
August	3,682	4.2	86,870	2,154	3.2	66,469	5,836	3.8	153,339
September	2,597	3.2	81,773	736	1.2	60,495	3,333	2.3	142,268
October	3,164	3.7	86,632	2,970	4.6	64,268	6,134	4.1	150,900
November	2,402	2.5	96,245	2,477	3.5	70,375	4,878	2.9	166,620
December	3,110	3.4	91,476	4,882	7.1	68,936	7,992	5.0	160,412
January 2021	238	0.3	90,879	2,563	3.6	70,588	2,801	1.7	161,467
February	2,582	2.9	89,877	881	1.3	68,614	3,463	2.2	158,491
March	5,070	5.6	90,711	2,452	3.5	69,887	7,522	4.7	160,598
April	1,377	1.5	93,567	1,941	2.9	67,833	3,318	2.1	161,400
May	753	0.8	88,576	0	0.0	71,421	753	0.5	159,997
June	705	0.8	90,783	672	1.0	69,552	1,377	0.9	160,335
July	375	0.4	88,458	691	0.9	72,871	1,066	0.7	161,330
August	674	0.8	82,989	0	0.0	68,897	674	0.4	151,886

U.S. (in Millions)

	Women			Men			Total		
	Prevented from Looking for Work		Total	Prevented from Looking for Work		Total	Prevented from Looking for Work		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	5.4	8.9	60.0	4.5	10.7	41.8	9.8	9.7	101.8
June	4.0	6.8	58.6	3.1	7.8	40.4	7.1	7.2	99.0
July	3.4	5.9	58.1	3.0	7.5	40.0	6.4	6.6	98.1
August	3.0	5.1	58.8	2.2	5.4	40.2	5.2	5.2	99.0
September	2.6	4.4	59.2	1.9	4.6	40.7	4.5	4.5	99.9
October	2.1	3.6	58.5	1.4	3.5	40.4	3.5	3.6	98.9
November	2.1	3.6	58.9	1.7	4.2	41.1	3.9	3.9	100.0
December	2.5	4.2	58.9	2.0	4.9	41.4	4.5	4.5	100.3
January 2021	2.7	4.5	59.6	2.0	4.8	41.5	4.7	4.6	101.0
February	2.5	4.2	59.2	1.7	4.1	41.5	4.2	4.1	100.7
March	2.2	3.7	58.9	1.5	3.6	41.6	3.7	3.7	100.5
April	1.7	2.8	59.5	1.2	2.9	41.3	2.9	2.8	100.8
May	1.5	2.5	59.4	1.1	2.6	41.1	2.5	2.5	100.5
June	1.0	1.6	59.0	0.6	1.6	40.1	1.6	1.6	99.1
July	0.9	1.6	58.8	0.6	1.6	39.4	1.6	1.6	98.2
August	0.9	1.6	59.0	0.6	1.4	40.0	1.5	1.5	99.1

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 11: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Get Needed Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19 During the COVID-19 Pandemic, May 2020 to October 2020

	Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	37,621	6.6	569,606	18.3	5.6	324.5
June	28,059	4.9	569,729	12.9	4.0	324.7
July	24,111	4.2	569,834	10.0	3.1	324.8
August	19,023	3.3	569,977	7.6	2.3	325.0
September	10,383	1.8	570,101	5.7	1.8	325.2
October	6,105	1.1	570,239	4.3	1.3	325.3

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 12: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19 During the COVID-19 Pandemic by Age, May 2020 to October 2020

		Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
		Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total
	Age Group	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	**Total**	37,621	6.6	569,606	18.3	5.6	324.5
	<18	9,855	7.5	131,917	2.6	3.6	73.2
	18-19	832	5.5	15,005	0.3	3.6	7.9
	20-24	2,552	11.0	23,137	0.6	3.0	20.9
	25-34	5,116	6.3	81,832	1.8	4.0	44.8
	35-44	1,886	2.4	77,914	2.1	5.0	41.2
	45-54	1,721	3.0	57,987	2.6	6.4	39.9
	55-64	5,354	6.9	77,636	3.2	7.7	42.2
	65+	10,305	9.9	104,179	5.1	9.4	54.3
June	**Total**	28,059	4.9	569,729	12.9	4.0	324.7
	<18	3,777	2.9	131,464	2.0	2.7	73.2
	18-19	0	0.0	10,686	0.2	2.7	7.8
	20-24	996	3.3	30,358	0.4	1.9	20.9
	25-34	2,623	3.4	77,457	1.3	2.9	44.9
	35-44	2,561	3.2	79,789	1.5	3.6	41.3
	45-54	3,810	7.2	53,150	1.7	4.2	39.9
	55-64	7,104	8.5	83,200	2.3	5.4	42.2
	65+	7,188	6.9	103,626	3.5	6.5	54.4
July	**Total**	24,111	4.2	569,834	10.0	3.1	324.8
	<18	4,375	3.4	130,495	1.4	1.9	73.4
	18-19	286	2.3	12,396	0.2	2.1	7.7
	20-24	1,034	2.6	40,134	0.4	1.7	20.9
	25-34	2,326	3.1	74,453	1.2	2.6	44.9
	35-44	1,976	2.7	72,224	1.1	2.7	41.3
	45-54	3,586	6.7	53,620	1.3	3.2	39.9
	55-64	4,205	5.0	83,900	1.9	4.5	42.2
	65+	6,322	6.2	102,612	2.7	4.9	54.6

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

(Table continued on page 26)

(Text continued from page 25)

Table 12: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Were Unable to Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19 During the COVID-19 Pandemic by Age, May 2020 to October 2020

		Wyoming			U.S. (in Millions)		
		Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total
	Age Group	N	%	N	N	%	N
August	**Total**	19,023	3.3	569,977	7.6	2.3	325.0
	<18	3,820	2.9	133,201	1.1	1.5	73.2
	18-19	711	4.9	14,498	0.1	1.2	7.7
	20-24	333	0.9	38,726	0.3	1.3	20.9
	25-34	1,616	2.3	69,323	0.9	2.0	44.9
	35-44	1,282	1.7	73,897	0.9	2.2	41.4
	45-54	2,097	3.8	55,902	1.0	2.4	39.9
	55-64	4,714	5.6	84,318	1.4	3.3	42.2
	65+	4,451	4.4	100,111	2.0	3.6	54.8
September	Total	10,383	1.8	570,101	5.7	1.8	325.2
	<18	573	0.4	130,970	0.8	1.1	73.2
	18-19	0	0.0	16,391	0.1	0.9	7.8
	20-24	367	0.8	43,854	0.2	1.1	20.9
	25-34	723	1.0	73,274	0.6	1.4	44.9
	35-44	879	1.4	65,076	0.7	1.7	41.5
	45-54	379	0.7	56,909	0.7	1.8	39.8
	55-64	3,729	4.6	81,268	1.0	2.4	42.2
	65+	3,733	3.6	102,360	1.5	2.8	54.9
October	Total	6,105	1.1	570,239	4.3	1.3	325.3
	<18	597	0.5	132,440	0.7	1.0	73.1
	18-19	336	2.2	14,985	0.0	0.4	7.8
	20-24	0	0.0	40,118	0.2	0.8	20.9
	25-34	0	0.0	73,268	0.4	0.9	44.9
	35-44	968	1.4	68,684	0.6	1.4	41.5
	45-54	313	0.6	55,562	0.7	1.7	39.8
	55-64	930	1.1	87,202	0.8	1.9	42.2
	65+	2,962	3.0	97,979	1.0	1.7	55.1

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

Table 13: Estimated Number and Percent of Wyoming and U.S. Workers Ages 16+ Who Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19 During the COVID-19 Pandemic by Gender, May 2020 to October 2020

Wyoming

	Women			Men			Total		
	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	18,268	6.5	281,454	19,353	6.7	288,152	37,621	6.6	569,606
June	14,865	5.3	281,523	13,194	4.6	288,206	28,059	4.9	569,729
July	14,102	5.0	281,589	10,009	3.5	288,245	24,111	4.2	569,834
August	8,769	3.1	281,670	10,254	3.6	288,307	19,023	3.3	569,977
September	4,171	1.5	281,733	6,212	2.2	288,368	10,383	1.8	570,101
October	2,714	1.0	281,802	3,391	1.2	288,437	6,105	1.1	570,239

U.S. (in Millions)

	Women			Men			Total		
	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total	Did Not Get Medical Care for Condition Other than COVID-19		Total
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
May 2020	10.2	6.2	165.8	8.1	5.1	158.7	18.3	5.6	324.5
June	7.1	4.3	165.9	5.8	3.6	158.8	12.9	4.0	324.7
July	5.5	3.3	166.0	4.5	2.8	158.9	10.0	3.1	324.8
August	4.2	2.5	166.0	3.4	2.1	159.0	7.6	2.3	325.0
September	3.2	1.9	166.1	2.5	1.6	159.0	5.7	1.8	325.2
October	2.5	1.5	166.2	1.9	1.2	159.1	4.3	1.3	325.3

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/1/21.

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