

TRENDS

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 31 in 2018

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist, and Michael Moore, Editor*

Wyoming had an average of 33 occupational fatalities per year from 1992 to 2018. More than half of those deaths were the result of transportation incidents.

The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming increased from 20 in 2017 to 31 in 2018 — an increase of 11 deaths, or 55.0%, according to data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), a joint effort of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and state labor market agencies, such as the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

From 1992 to 2018, there were an average of 33 occupational fatalities each year, making 2018's count of 31 deaths slightly lower than average (see Figure 1, page 3). Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety.

Find More Online

Statistical information on workplace fatalities in Wyoming in 2018 from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries is available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/CFOI_18/toc.htm.

For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. Occupational fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

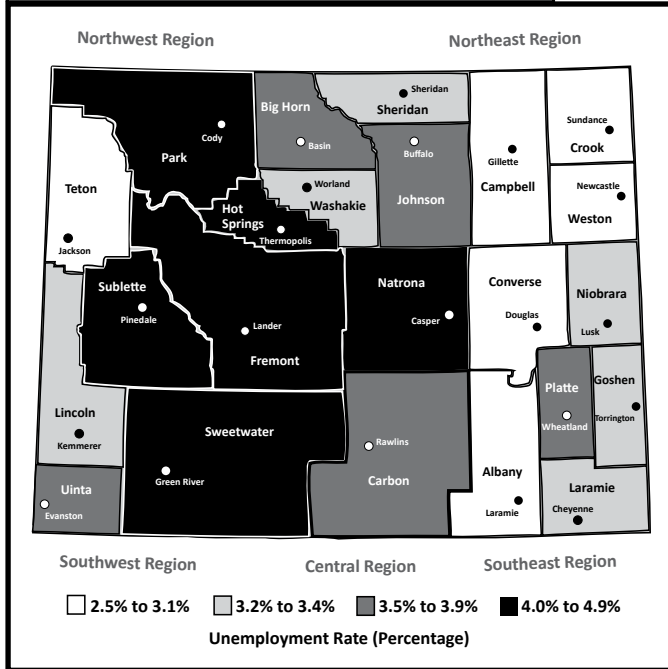
This article provides data on several

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all industries in 2018 was 3.4, compared to 3.7 in 2017, according to data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. ... page 8
- New dashboards from Research & Planning provide comprehensive information on licensed occupations in Wyoming. ... page 9

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, December 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends



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(Text continued from page 1)

characteristics of occupational fatalities in 2018, including industry, occupation, gender, age, and the event or exposure that led to the fatality. Because of the small number of fatalities, some data are not publishable due to confidentiality. In the tables presented in this article, blank cells represent no data reported or data that did not meet publication criteria. For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <https://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshcfddef.htm>.

As shown in Table 1 (see page 4), 12

deaths (38.7% of the total) were reported in Wyoming's goods-producing industries in 2018: agriculture (four, or 12.9%), mining, including oil & gas (three, or 9.7%), and construction (five, or 16.1%). The service-providing industries had 19 total fatal injuries, including trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (nine or 29.0%) and leisure & hospitality (six, or 19.4%).

Across all industries, the majority of 2018 deaths (61.3%) were the result of transportation incidents. Transportation incidents include highway crashes as well as incidents involving aircraft and other vehicles.

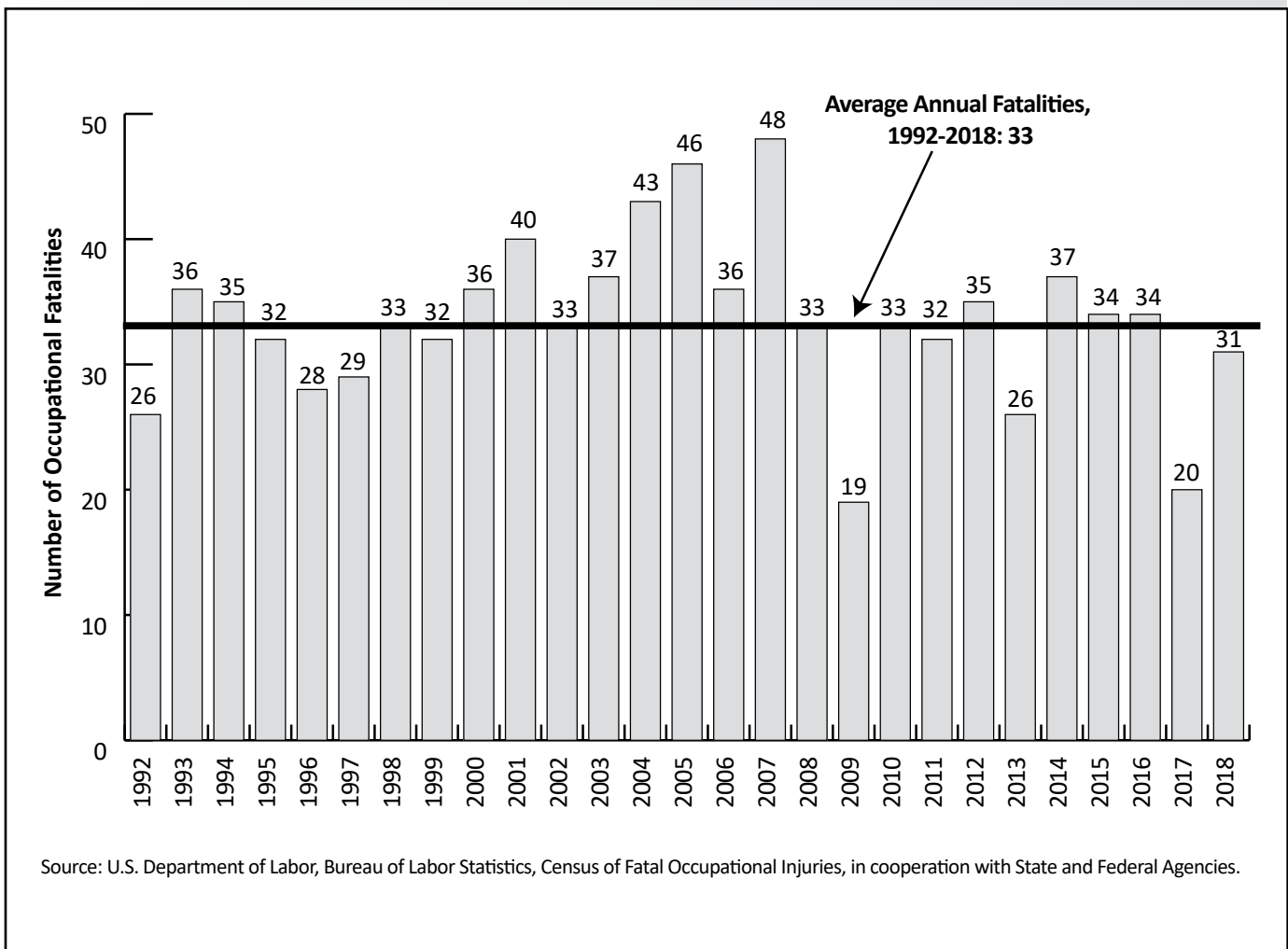


Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2018

From 2003 to 2018, there were 544 total occupational fatalities, with 308 (56.6%) transportation incidents (see Table 2 and Figure 2, page 5).

Contact with objects and equipment accounted for five deaths in Wyoming in 2018, with three in goods-producing sectors.

Table 3 (see page 6) shows fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure in Wyoming in 2018.

Table 1: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS) and Event or Exposure in Wyoming, 2018

NAICS ^a Code	Occupation	Total Fatal Injuries		Event or Exposure ^{b,c}		
		N	%	Transportation Incidents ^d	Falls, Slips, Trips	Contact with Objects & Equip.
Total		31	100.0	19		5
	Private Industry	31	100.0	19		5
	Goods Producing	12	38.7	5		3
11, 21	Natural Resources & Mining	7	22.6			
11	Agriculture	4	12.9			1
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	3	9.7			
23	Construction	5	16.1	4		
	Service Providing	19	61.3	14	1	
42, 48-49, 22	Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	9	29.0	9		
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	7	22.6	7		
71, 72	Leisure & Hospitality	6	19.4		1	
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	4	12.9		1	

^aCFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, please see <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

^bBased on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

^cEvents or exposures with no reported data or data that did not meet publication standards were excluded from this table.

^dIncludes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Blank cells indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/14/20.

Table 2: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Transportation Incidents, 2003-2018

Year	Total Fatalities	Transportation Incidents	
		N	Row %
2003	37	26	70.3
2004	43	28	65.1
2005	46	25	54.3
2006	36	23	63.9
2007	48	34	70.8
2008	33	17	51.5
2009	19	11	57.9
2010	33	18	54.5
2011	32	19	59.4
2012	35	17	48.6
2013	26	13	50.0
2014	37	16	43.2
2015	34	17	50.0
2016	34	14	41.2
2017	20	11	55.0
2018	31	19	61.3
Total, 2003-2018	544	308	56.6
Annual Average, 2003-2018	34	19.25	56.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.

From 2003 to 2010 transportation incidents are based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). From 2011 to 2018, transportation incidents are based on OIICS 2.01. Due to substantial differences between OIICS 2.01 and the original OIICS structure, data for transportation incidents from 2011 forward should not be compared to prior years.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/13/20.

Occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Table 3 shows data for selected major occupational groups (three-digit SOC code) and detailed occupations (six-digit SOC code).

Of the 31 occupational fatalities in Wyoming in 2018, 10 (32.3%) were in transportation & moving material occupations, including four among heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers. Eight fatalities (25.8%) were in construction & extraction occupations, which included four transportation incidents and four contact with objects & equipment.

Table 4 (see page 7) shows

characteristics for 2018 occupational fatalities such as employment status, gender, and age. The majority of fatal occupational injuries were in wage & salary employees (23), while the remaining eight were self-employed. The 31 fatal injuries consisted of 27 men and four women. Eight of the fatalities were individuals ages 55-64, followed by those ages 25-34 (seven), 45-54 (six), and 35-44 (five). Three fatalities were individuals 65 or older.

Additional tables and figures for 2018, along with historical data, articles, and publications, are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>.

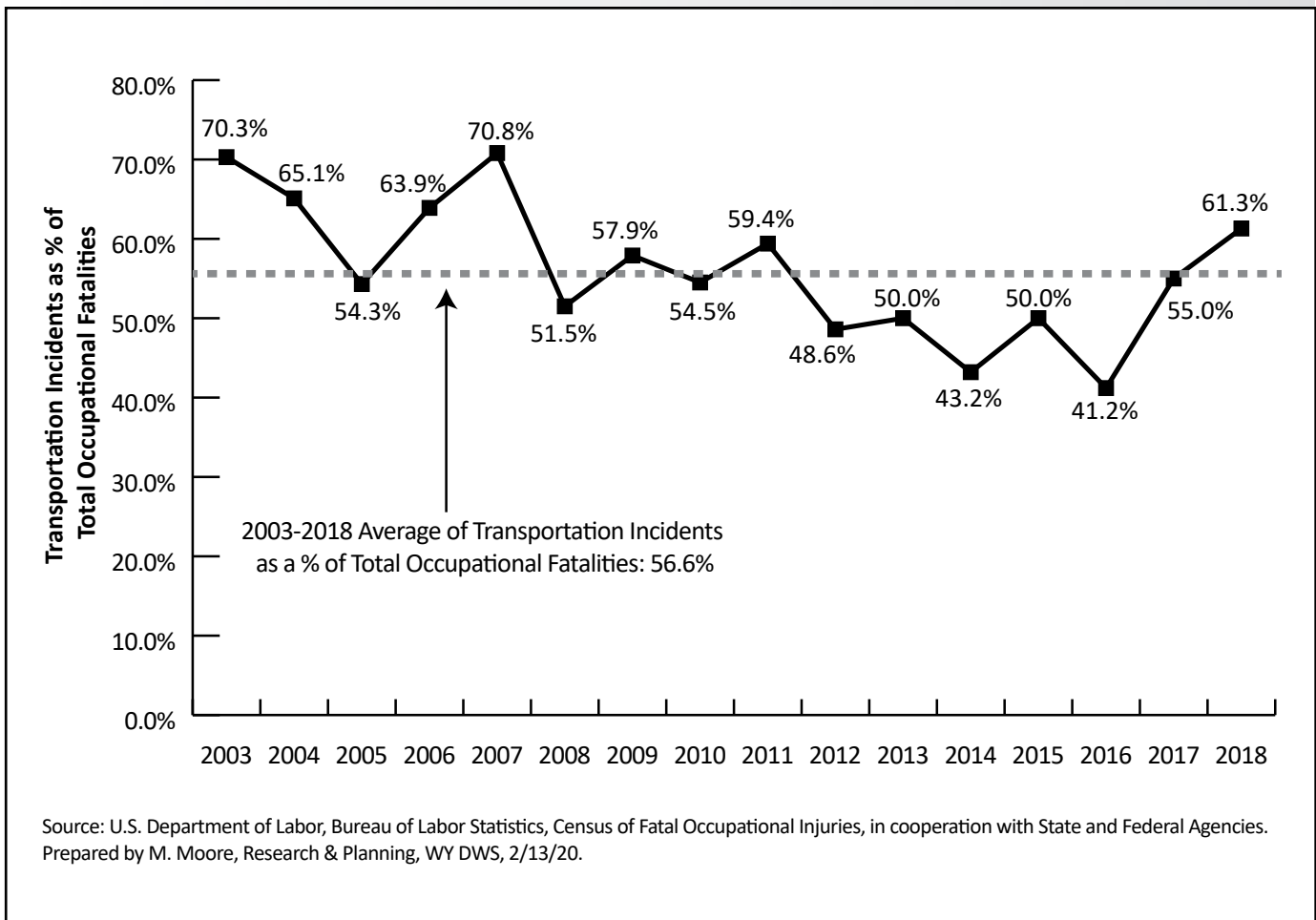


Figure 2: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Transportation Incidents, 2003-2018

Other Resources

As previously mentioned, the fatality counts featured in this article are compiled by the CFOI program, a joint effort of R&P and the BLS, and may not match those from other programs, such as data published by Wyoming's State Occupational Epidemiologist. One major reason for

differences is that CFOI is a national program with data being collected for all 50 states. States regularly share information in order to obtain the most complete counts of workplace fatalities. The State Occupational Epidemiologist Program and the CFOI program complement each other with their two different goals: the state-run program allows for a more detailed look at workplace deaths, while the CFOI program allows for the collection of national data

Table 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Major Occupational Group (2-Digit SOC Code) and Detailed Occupation (6-Digit SOC Code) and Event or Exposure in Wyoming, 2018

SOC Code ^a	Occupation	Total Fatal Injuries		Event or Exposure ^{b,c}		
		N	%	Violence & Other Injuries by Persons or Animals ^d	Transportation Incidents ^e	Contact with Objects & Equipment
	Total	31	100.0		19	5
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	3	9.7	1		
27-2021	Athletes & Sports Competitors	3	9.7	1		
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations					
45-4021	Fallers	1	3.2			1
47-0000	Construction & Extraction Occupations	8	25.8		4	4
53-0000	Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	10	32.3		9	
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	4	12.9		4	
53-4011	Locomotive Engineers	1	3.2		1	
53-4031	Railroad Conductors & Yardmasters	1	3.2		1	

^aStandard Occupational Classification. CFOI has used several versions of the SOC system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see the definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

^bBased on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

^cEvents or exposures with no reported data or data that did not meet publication standards were excluded from this table.

^dIncludes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

^eIncludes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Blank cells indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/14/20.

across states. The report from the State Occupational Epidemiologist is typically released before the CFOI report, thus providing more current data.

Reports from the State Occupational Epidemiologist are available at <https://wyomingworkforce.org/data/epidemiology/>.

Table 4: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Worker Characteristics and Event or Exposure in Wyoming, 2018

Characteristic	Total Fatal Injuries	Event or Exposure ^{a,f}			
		Transportation Incidents ^b	Violence & Other Injuries by Persons or Animals ^c	Contact with Objects & Equipment	Falls, Slips, Trips
Total	31	19		5	
Employment Status					
Wage & Salary ^d	23	16			
Self-Employed ^e	8	3	1		
Gender					
Women	4	4			
Men	27	15	2	5	
Age					
<16					
16-17					
18-19					
20-24					
25-34	7	5	1		
35-44	5	2	1		1
45-54	6	5			
55-64	8	3		3	
65+	3			1	

^aBased on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

^bIncludes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

^cIncludes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

^dMay include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

^eIncludes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

^fEvents or exposures with no reported data or data that did not meet publication standards were excluded from this table.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Blank cells indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 12/16/19.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/13/20.

Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Remains Essentially Unchanged in 2018

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all industries in 2018 was 3.4, compared to 3.7 in 2017, according to data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services conducts the SOII for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) annually as part of a nationwide data collection effort. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

The incidence rate for Wyoming's private industry in 2018 was 3.2, compared to 3.5 in 2017. Within the private industry, goods-producing sectors had an injury and illness incidence rate of 2.7 in 2018 and 3.2 in 2017 (see Table 1). Injury and illness incidence rates among these sectors in 2018 ranged from 1.6 in natural resources & mining to 3.7 in construction. Manufacturing had an incidence rate of 3.6 in 2018 compared to 4.6 in 2017.

Also within private industry, service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.3 in 2018 and 3.7 in 2017. Rates among these sectors varied from 1.5 in professional & business services to 4.9 in leisure, entertainment, & hospitality (see Table 1). Educational & health services had an incidence rate of 3.9 in 2018 and 4.7 in 2017.

These estimates are all recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, which include days away from work cases, days of job transfer or restriction cases, and other recordable cases. Non-recordable cases include, but are not limited to, first aid cases such as an adhesive strip on a cut, or a water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object.

For more information on recordable and nonrecordable cases, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

More information on SOII data for 2018 are available online, along with historical data and articles, at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

Table 1: Incidence Rates^a per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector, Wyoming, 2017 & 2018

Industry Sector	2017	2018
All Industries	3.7	3.4
Private Industry	3.5	3.2
Goods-Producing	3.2	2.7
Natural Resources & Mining	1.7	1.6
Construction	4.3	3.7
Manufacturing	4.6	3.6
Service-Providing	3.7	3.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.5	3.3
Information	1.5	3
Professional & Business Services	-	1.5
Educational & Health Services	4.7	3.9
Leisure, Entertainment, and Hospitality	4.5	4.9
State and Local Government	4.2	4.3

^aIncidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, 2019

Prepared by C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, November 2019.

Now Online: Wyoming Licensed Occupation Dashboards

by: *Phil Ellsworth, Economic Analyst; methodologist: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst*

For jobseekers and others needing information about licensed occupations, the search can sometimes feel like a scavenger hunt. One might find licensing information in one place, average wages on another website, and occupational descriptions in yet another place.

By using new Wyoming Licensed Occupation Dashboards from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, the search has become a lot simpler. These new dashboards can be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dashboard/licOcc2019.htm>.

Featuring a variety of data about the 97 licensed occupations in the state, the dashboards include:

- Total employment in Wyoming
- Mean wage
- Employment by industry
- Employment by region
- Number of new hires
- Percentage of new hires offered selected benefits
- New hires by gender and age
- Short-term projected employment (Wyoming and surrounding states)
- Requirements
- Job description
- Restrictions
- Schools located in Wyoming
- License required
- Examination
- Fees
- Licensing agency
- Additional sources of information

In June 2019, R&P prepared data dashboards on licensed health care

Box: Links to Licensed Occupation Data

New Licensed Occupation Dashboards

<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dashboard/licOcc2019.htm>

Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming

https://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/dir_lic/lic-occs-2019.pdf

Health Care Licensed Occupation Dashboards

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/health/Health_Care_Dashboards_2019.pdf

occupations for the Interim Joint Labor, Health, & Social Services Committee of the Wyoming Legislature. Those dashboards were created with data from the Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming, the Wyoming Job Skills Survey, Wyoming Wage Survey, and current short- and long-term projections for each of the occupations (see Box).

The new licensed occupation dashboards build upon that earlier effort in response to the Legislature, and now provide information on occupations ranging from accountants & auditors to water & wastewater treatment plant and system operators. The dashboards are available in PDF format as an all-in-one, standalone publication or as printable two-page documents for each occupation. A sample dashboard for civil engineers is provided in Figures 2 and 3 on pages 11-12 of this issue of *Trends*.

On the main dashboard site, there are four dropdown menus (see Figure 1, page 10). Occupations can be looked up

by alphabetical listing or numerically by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code by using either of the first two dropdown menus.

The third dropdown menu provides links to detailed occupation reports on the O*NET website, which is a source of occupational information developed under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Labor/Employment and Training Administration (USDOL/ETA) through a grant to the North Carolina Department of Commerce. The O*NET database contains hundreds of standardized and occupation-specific descriptors on almost 1,000 occupations covering the entire U.S. economy. These detailed reports include tables and descriptions related to each occupation:

- Tasks
- Technology Skills
- Tools used
- Knowledge
- Skills
- Abilities
- Work Activities
- Detailed Work Activities

- Work Context
- Job Zone
- Education
- Credentials
- Interests
- Work Styles
- Work Values
- Related Occupations
- Wages & Employment Trends
- Job Openings on the Web
- Sources of Additional Information

The O*Net reports are useful to more than just jobseekers, however. Human resources workers, policy makers, educators, students and others will find much valuable information in the comprehensive reports. O*Net reports are available for more than 900 occupations.

The fourth dropdown provides links to compare wages for an occupation in the United States, Wyoming, and where available, average wages for sub-state areas, via the USDOL's Career Onestop site. Wage information comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program.

The screenshot shows the 'Wyoming Licensed Occupation Dashboards, 2019' page. It features a navigation bar at the top with links for 'Home', 'About', 'News Releases', 'Wyoming Labor Force Trends', 'Data Dashboard', and 'Contact Us'. The main content area is divided into sections for different report types, each with a dropdown menu to select an occupation:

- (ALPHABETICAL LISTING)**: Select an option from the dropdown menu below to see a PRINTABLE DASHBOARD report for that occupation in Wyoming.
- (NUMERIC LISTING)**: Select an option from the dropdown menu below to see a PRINTABLE DASHBOARD report for that occupation in Wyoming.
- (DETAILED O*NET REPORT)**: Select an option from the dropdown menu below to see a DETAILED O*NET REPORT for that occupation. The O*NET database contains hundreds of standardized and occupation-specific descriptors on almost 1,000 occupations covering the entire U.S. economy.
- (COMPARISON OF WAGES)**: Select an option from the dropdown menu below to see a COMPARISON OF WAGES for the U.S. and Wyoming for that occupation, if available.

On the left side, there is a logo for the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services and contact information for Research & Planning. On the right side, there is a search bar and a sidebar menu with links to various resources like 'About Research & Planning', 'Benefits', 'Bureau of Labor Statistics', 'Career Information', 'Commuting Data', 'Current Employment Statistics (CES)', 'Demographics of the Workforce', 'Earnings Tables', 'Education', and 'Education Costs'.

Figure 1: Wyoming Licensed Occupation Dashboards Dropdown Menus

17-2051 Civil Engineers

Perform engineering duties in planning, designing, and overseeing construction and maintenance of building structures, and facilities, such as roads, railroads, airports, bridges, harbors, channels, dams, irrigation projects, pipelines, power plants, and water and sewage systems.

OES (March 2018 Updated to March 2019 ECI)	
Total Employment	850
Mean Hourly Wage	41.68
Mean Annual Wage	86708
Construction Employment	40
Construction Mean Hourly Wage	32.83
Construction Mean Annual Wage	68299
Prof. & Technical Employment	420
Prof. & Technical Mean Hourly Wage	47.73
Prof. & Technical Mean Ann, Wage	99271
Public Admin. Employment	320
Public Admin. Mean Hourly Wage	34.32
Public Admin. Mean Annual Wage	71374
Northwest Employment	140
Northwest Mean Hourly Wage	59.39
Northwest Mean Annual Wage	123519

Southwest Employment	190
Southwest Mean Hourly Wage	39.51
Southwest Mean Annual Wage	82162
Northeast Employment	120
Northeast Mean Hourly Wage	39.28
Northeast Mean Annual Wage	81705
Central-SE Employment	70
Central-SE Mean Hourly Wage	33.22
Central-SE Mean Annual Wage	69093
Cheyenne MSA Employment	230

**Total Employment
850
Mean Annual Wage
\$86,708**

Cheyenne MSA Mean Hourly Wage	37.05
Cheyenne MSA Mean Annual Wage	77074
Casper MSA Employment	90
Casper MSA Mean Hourly Wage	41.44
Casper MSA Mean Annual Wage	86185

New Hires Survey	
New Hires est N	166.19
New Hires Median \$	34.04
New Hires Health Insurance	93.333
New Hires Retirement Plan	86.667
New Hires Paid Time Off	93.333
New Hires Service Orientation Important	86.667
New Hires Critical Thinking Important	86.667
New Hires Reading Comprehension	86.667
New Hires Female	13.333
New Hires Male	73.333
New Hires Sex Unknown	13.3
New Hires 20-24	13.3333
New Hires 25-34	40
New Hires 35-44	13.333
New Hires 45-54	20
New Hires Age Unknown	13.3

Short Term Projections 2018-2020	
Wyoming 2018 Employment	840
Wyoming Percentage Growth	1.2
Wyoming Annual Openings	70
Colorado 2018 Employment	9630
Colorado Percentage Growth	4.4
Colorado Annual Openings	910
Idaho 2018 Employment	2670
Idaho Percentage Growth	2.6
Idaho Annual Openings	230
Montana 2018 Employment	1570
Montana Percentage Growth	3.2
Montana Annual Openings	130
Nebraska 2018 Employment	1550
Nebraska Percentage Growth	3.9
Nebraska Annual Openings	150
South Dakota 2018 Employment	1220
South Dakota Percentage Growth	2.5
South Dakota Annual Openings	100
Utah 2018 Employment	3360
Utah Percentage Growth	7.4
Utah Annual Openings	370

Tasks	
17-2051.00 - Civil Engineers	
Importance	Task
75	Inspect project sites to monitor progress and ensure conformance to design specifications and safety or sanitation standards.
73	Compute load and grade requirements, water flow rates, or material stress factors to determine design specifications.
73	Provide technical advice to industrial or managerial personnel regarding design, construction, program modifications, or structural repairs.
72	Test soils or materials to determine the adequacy and strength of foundations, concrete, asphalt, or steel.
71	Manage and direct the construction, operations, or maintenance activities at site.
65	Direct or participate in surveying to lay out installations or establish reference points, grades, or elevations to guide construction.
65	Estimate quantities and cost of materials, equipment, or labor to determine project feasibility.
64	Plan and design transportation or hydraulic systems or structures, using computer-assisted design or drawing tools.
63	Prepare or present public reports on topics such as bid proposals, deeds, environmental impact statements, or property and right-of-way descriptions.
63	Design energy-efficient or environmentally sound civil structures.
63	Identify environmental risks and develop risk management strategies for civil engineering projects.
62	Direct engineering activities, ensuring compliance with environmental, safety, or other governmental regulations.
60	Analyze survey reports, maps, drawings, blueprints, aerial photography, or other topographical or geologic data.

Figure 2: Sample Licensed Occupation Dashboard for Civil Engineers (page 1)

17-2051 Civil Engineers

Work Activities		
17-2051.00 - Civil Engineers		
Importance	Work Activity	Work Activity Description
85	Making Decisions and Solving Problems	Analyzing information and evaluating results to choose the best solution and solve problems.
84	Getting Information	Observing, receiving, and otherwise obtaining information from all relevant sources.
80	Communicating with Supervisors, Peers, or Subordinates	Providing information to supervisors, co-workers, and subordinates by telephone, in written form, e-mail, or in person.
77	Interacting With Computers	Using computers and computer systems (including hardware and software) to program, write software, set up functions, enter data, or process information.
76	Evaluating Information to Determine Compliance with Standards	Using relevant information and individual judgment to determine whether events or processes comply with laws, regulations, or standards.
75	Thinking Creatively	Developing, designing, or creating new applications, ideas, relationships, systems, or products, including artistic contributions.
75	Updating and Using Relevant Knowledge	Keeping up-to-date technically and applying new knowledge to your job.
73	Organizing, Planning, and Prioritizing Work	Developing specific goals and plans to prioritize, organize, and accomplish your work.
73	Communicating with Persons Outside Organization	Communicating with people outside the organization, representing the organization to customers, the public, government, and other external sources. This information can be exchanged in person, in writing, or by telephone or e-mail.
71	Inspecting Equipment, Structures, or Material	Inspecting equipment, structures, or materials to identify the cause of errors or other problems or defects.
71	Analyzing Data or Information	Identifying the underlying principles, reasons, or facts of information by breaking down information or data into separate parts.
71	Establishing and Maintaining Interpersonal Relationships	Developing constructive and cooperative working relationships with others, and maintaining them over time.
70	Identifying Objects, Actions, and Events	Identifying information by categorizing, estimating, recognizing differences or similarities, and detecting changes in circumstances or events.
70	Coordinating the Work and Activities of Others	Getting members of a group to work together to accomplish tasks.
69	Developing and Building Teams	Encouraging and building mutual trust, respect, and cooperation among team members.
68	Provide Consultation and Advice to Others	Providing guidance and expert advice to management or other groups on technical, systems-, or process-related topics.
66	Processing Information	Compiling, coding, categorizing, calculating, tabulating, auditing, or verifying information or data.
66	Scheduling Work and Activities	Scheduling events, programs, and activities, as well as the work of others.
66	Monitoring and Controlling Resources	Monitoring and controlling resources and overseeing the spending of money.
65	Estimating the Quantifiable Characteristics of Products, Events, or Information	Estimating sizes, distances, and quantities; or determining time, costs, resources, or materials needed to perform a work activity.
65	Judging the Qualities of Things, Services, or People	Assessing the value, importance, or quality of things or people.
65	Guiding, Directing, and Motivating Subordinates	Providing guidance and direction to subordinates, including setting performance standards and monitoring performance.
64	Resolving Conflicts and Negotiating with Others	Handling complaints, settling disputes, and resolving grievances and conflicts, or otherwise negotiating with others.
63	Documenting/Recording Information	Entering, transcribing, recording, storing, or maintaining information in written or electronic/magnetic form.
63	Coaching and Developing Others	Identifying the developmental needs of others and coaching, mentoring, or otherwise helping others to improve their knowledge or skills.
61	Drafting, Laying Out, and Specifying Technical Devices, Parts, and Equipment	Providing documentation, detailed instructions, drawings, or specifications to tell others about how devices, parts, equipment, or structures are to be fabricated, constructed, assembled, modified, maintained, or used.

Figure 3: Sample Licensed Occupation Dashboard for Civil Engineers (page 2)

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 3.7% in December 2019

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate held steady from November to December at 3.7%. Wyoming's unemployment rate was lower than its December 2018 level of 4.1%, but slightly higher than the current U.S. rate of 3.5%. Wyoming's labor force increased by an estimated 3,204 people or 1.1% from December 2018 to December 2019.

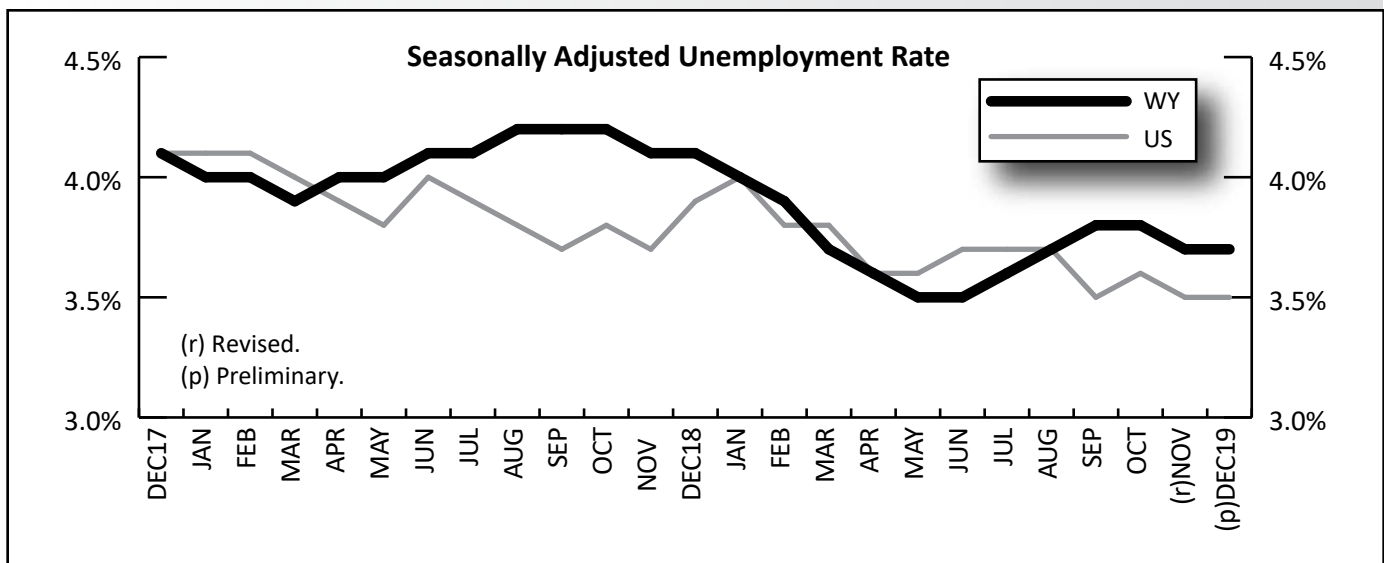
Over the year, unemployment rates fell in 17 counties and rose in six counties. The largest decreases occurred in Big Horn (down from 5.4% to 3.7%), Washakie (down from 4.2% to 3.4%), Lincoln (down from 4.2% to 3.4%), Sheridan (down from 4.0% to 3.3%), and Campbell (down from 3.8% to 3.1%) counties. Unemployment rates rose in Niobrara (up from 2.5% to 3.2%), Goshen (up from 3.0% to 3.4%), and Hot Springs (up from 3.7% to 4.0%) counties.

Most county unemployment rates changed very little from November to December. Teton County was an exception. Its unemployment rate fell from 5.2% in November to 2.9% in December as the winter tourist season got into full swing. In other areas of the state, unemployment rates were likely affected by seasonal job losses in construction and other sectors. Platte County's unemployment rate rose from 2.9% in November to 3.9% in December and Fremont County's unemployment rate rose from 4.1% to 4.7%.

Weston County reported the lowest unemployment rate at 2.5% in December. It was followed by Albany County at 2.7%, and Teton and Crook counties, each at 2.9%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Sublette County at 4.9% and Fremont County at 4.7%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) decreased from 286,000 in December 2018 to 282,500 in December 2019, a decline of 3,500 jobs (-1.2%).

¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, December 2019

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

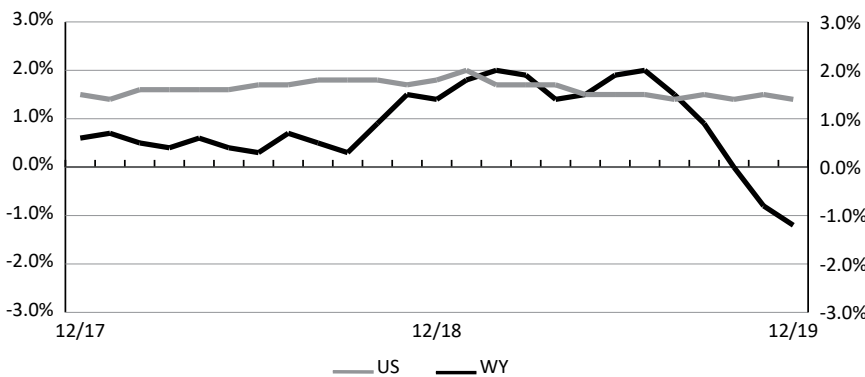
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	288,096	282,500	-5,596	-2.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	21,446	19,800	-1,646	-8.3%
Construction	21,743	18,900	-2,843	-15.0%
Manufacturing	10,387	10,300	-87	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	8,468	8,400	-68	-0.8%
Retail Trade	28,913	29,900	987	3.3%
Transportation & Utilities	15,019	14,900	-119	-0.8%
Information	3,353	3,500	147	4.2%
Financial Activities	11,123	11,200	77	0.7%
Professional & Business Services	19,026	17,700	-1,326	-7.5%
Educational & Health Services	28,979	27,600	-1,379	-5.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	34,129	34,100	-29	-0.1%
Other Services	16,285	16,700	415	2.5%
Government	69,225	69,500	275	0.4%

Internal Estimates were run in November 2019 and based on QCEW data through June 2019.

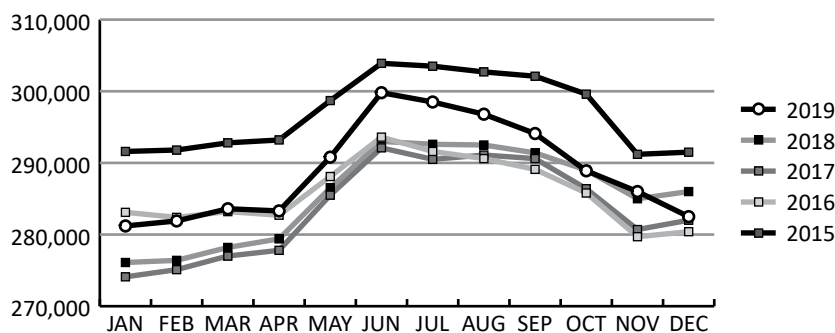
State Unemployment Rates December 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.4
Alaska	6.1
Mississippi	5.7
District of Columbia	5.3
West Virginia	5.0
Louisiana	4.9
New Mexico	4.7
Arizona	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.5
Kentucky	4.3
Washington	4.3
Ohio	4.2
New York	4.0
California	3.9
Delaware	3.9
Michigan	3.9
Nevada	3.8
Connecticut	3.7
Illinois	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
Oregon	3.7
Wyoming	3.7
Arkansas	3.6
Maryland	3.5
New Jersey	3.5
Rhode Island	3.5
Texas	3.5
United States	3.5
Montana	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Wisconsin	3.4
Minnesota	3.3
Missouri	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Georgia	3.2
Indiana	3.2
Kansas	3.2
South Dakota	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Florida	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Maine	2.9
Massachusetts	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Iowa	2.7
Hawaii	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
Virginia	2.6
Colorado	2.5
North Dakota	2.4
South Carolina	2.3
Utah	2.3
Vermont	2.3

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 December 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Dec 19	Dec 18
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Nov 19	Dec 18
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.3	26.4	25.6	-0.4	2.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.2	21.2	20.5	0.0	3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	8.8	8.9	8.5	-1.1	3.5
Natural Resources & Mining	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	3.3
Construction	2.0	2.1	2.0	-4.8	0.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.5	17.5	17.1	0.0	2.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.6	5.5	5.3	1.8	5.7
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	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
GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.2	5.1	-1.9	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Dec 19	Dec 18
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Nov 19	Dec 18
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.2	23.4	23.2	-0.9	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.5	18.7	18.5	-1.1	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.6	7.8	7.4	-2.6	2.7
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2
Construction	1.7	1.9	1.6	-10.5	6.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.6	15.6	15.8	0.0	-1.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	-21.4
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Dec 19	Dec 18
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Nov 19	Dec 18
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.3	17.9	19.9	13.4	2.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.7	15.3	17.3	15.7	2.3
GOODS PRODUCING	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.0	2.1	2.1	-4.8	-4.8
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.1	15.6	17.6	16.0	2.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	2.6	2.8	7.7	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.6	5.4	7.3	40.7	4.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.1
Alaska	6.1
Mississippi	5.3
West Virginia	5.0
District of Columbia	4.9
Louisiana	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.6
New Mexico	4.5
Arizona	4.3
Kentucky	3.9
Washington	3.9
Ohio	3.8
California	3.7
New York	3.7
Montana	3.6
New Jersey	3.6
Wyoming	3.6
Delaware	3.5
Illinois	3.5
Michigan	3.5
Minnesota	3.5
South Dakota	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Missouri	3.4
United States	3.4
Nevada	3.3
North Carolina	3.3
Texas	3.3
Connecticut	3.2
Oklahoma	3.2
Rhode Island	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
Tennessee	3.1
Indiana	3.0
Maryland	3.0
Georgia	2.9
Idaho	2.9
Iowa	2.9
Kansas	2.9
Oregon	2.9
Maine	2.8
Nebraska	2.7
Alabama	2.5
Florida	2.5
Virginia	2.5
Colorado	2.4
Massachusetts	2.4
South Carolina	2.4
Hawaii	2.3
New Hampshire	2.3
North Dakota	2.2
Utah	2.1
Vermont	2.1

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

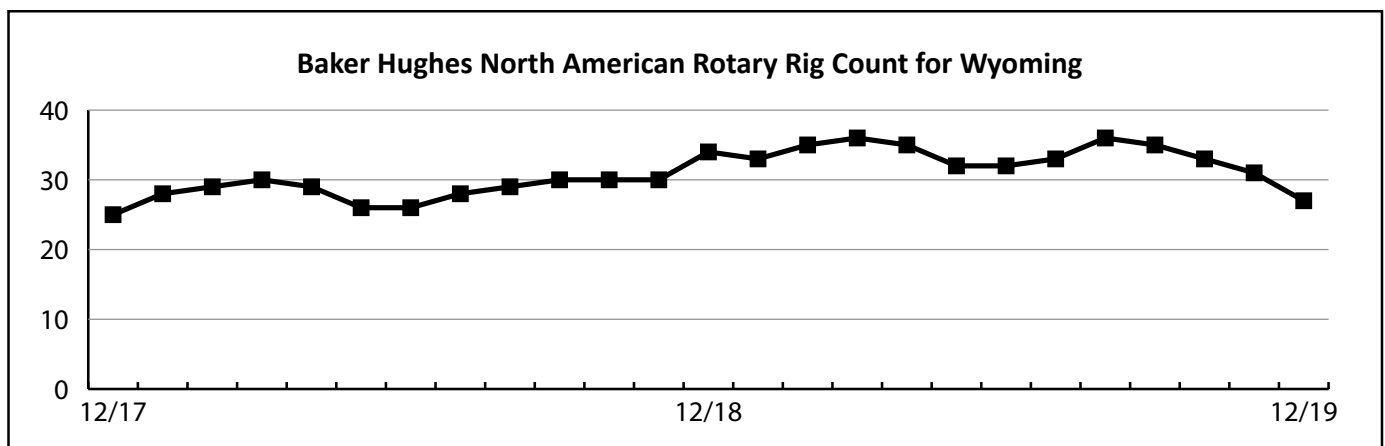
The number of discouraged workers in the U.S. fell by 26.1% from December 2018 to December 2019.

	Dec 2019 (p)	Nov 2019 (r)	Dec 2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	282,500	282,800	286,000	-0.1	-1.2
Wyoming State Government	14,400	14,600	15,200	-1.4	-5.3
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,800	47,300	46,800	-1.1	0.0
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,100	39,100	39,300	0.0	-0.5
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,058,000	8,279,000	8,030,000	-2.7	0.3
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	277,000	325,000	375,000	-14.8	-26.1
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,247,000	4,110,000	4,740,000	3.3	-10.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	15,126	9,804	10,219	54.3	48.0
Benefits Paid	\$6,150,950	\$3,927,850	\$3,799,884	56.6	61.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$406.65	\$400.64	\$371.84	1.5	9.4
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	262,833	262,503	259,379	0.1	1.3
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	257.0	257.2	251.2	-0.1	2.3
Food & Beverages	259.4	259.1	255.0	0.1	1.7
Housing	268.2	267.9	261.4	0.1	2.6
Apparel	119.1	123.0	120.5	-3.2	-1.2
Transportation	208.5	209.8	204.5	-0.6	1.9
Medical Care	509.7	507.5	487.4	0.4	4.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	121.5	121.4	119.7	0.1	1.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	138.8	138.9	137.0	-0.1	1.4
Other Goods & Services	455.4	456.3	445.1	-0.2	2.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	199.2	199.0	201.0	0.1	-0.9
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	68	113	101	-39.8	-32.7
Valuation	\$17,818,000	\$28,196,000	\$33,651,000	-36.8	-47.1
Single Family Homes	59	111	84	-46.8	-29.8
Valuation	\$16,864,000	\$27,573,000	\$31,697,000	-38.8	-46.8
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	12	11	25	9.1	-52.0
Valuation	\$2,514,000	\$2,512,000	\$3,949,000	0.1	-36.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	22	29	28	-24.1	-21.4
Valuation	\$4,974,000	\$5,488,000	\$5,220,000	-9.4	-4.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	27	31	34	-12.9	-20.6

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

Teton County's unemployment rate fell from 5.2% in November to 2.9% in December as the winter tourist season got into full swing.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Dec 2019 (p)	Nov 2019 (r)	Dec 2018 (b)	Dec 2019 (p)	Nov 2019 (r)	Dec 2018 (b)	Dec 2019 (p)	Nov 2019 (r)	Dec 2018 (b)	Dec 2019 (p)	Nov 2019 (r)	Dec 2018 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,170	45,725	44,819	43,232	43,896	42,637	1,938	1,829	2,182	4.3	4.0	4.9
Big Horn	5,257	5,406	5,203	5,062	5,192	4,922	195	214	281	3.7	4.0	5.4
Fremont	18,835	19,018	18,673	17,955	18,242	17,752	880	776	921	4.7	4.1	4.9
Hot Springs	2,162	2,161	2,135	2,076	2,087	2,056	86	74	79	4.0	3.4	3.7
Park	14,876	15,074	14,749	14,238	14,440	14,019	638	634	730	4.3	4.2	4.9
Washakie	4,040	4,066	4,059	3,901	3,935	3,888	139	131	171	3.4	3.2	4.2
NORTHEAST	50,842	51,501	49,293	49,252	49,907	47,438	1,590	1,594	1,855	3.1	3.1	3.8
Campbell	23,538	23,778	22,615	22,816	23,031	21,755	722	747	860	3.1	3.1	3.8
Crook	3,673	3,785	3,555	3,566	3,671	3,445	107	114	110	2.9	3.0	3.1
Johnson	4,160	4,238	4,108	4,011	4,101	3,945	149	137	163	3.6	3.2	4.0
Sheridan	15,666	15,840	15,304	15,148	15,333	14,698	518	507	606	3.3	3.2	4.0
Weston	3,805	3,860	3,711	3,711	3,771	3,595	94	89	116	2.5	2.3	3.1
SOUTHWEST	58,986	58,312	57,218	56,763	55,868	54,924	2,223	2,444	2,294	3.8	4.2	4.0
Lincoln	8,811	8,802	8,524	8,513	8,515	8,170	298	287	354	3.4	3.3	4.2
Sublette	4,137	4,245	4,172	3,935	4,045	3,975	202	200	197	4.9	4.7	4.7
Sweetwater	21,789	21,976	21,144	20,844	21,101	20,259	945	875	885	4.3	4.0	4.2
Teton	15,025	13,924	14,635	14,591	13,193	14,131	434	731	504	2.9	5.2	3.4
Uinta	9,224	9,365	8,743	8,880	9,014	8,389	344	351	354	3.7	3.7	4.0
SOUTHEAST	80,955	82,061	81,296	78,360	79,446	78,377	2,595	2,615	2,919	3.2	3.2	3.6
Albany	20,428	20,795	21,096	19,882	20,217	20,449	546	578	647	2.7	2.8	3.1
Goshen	6,708	6,818	6,802	6,483	6,571	6,595	225	247	207	3.4	3.6	3.0
Laramie	47,964	48,531	47,663	46,360	46,917	45,794	1,604	1,614	1,869	3.3	3.3	3.9
Niobrara	1,244	1,272	1,226	1,204	1,233	1,195	40	39	31	3.2	3.1	2.5
Platte	4,611	4,645	4,509	4,431	4,508	4,344	180	137	165	3.9	2.9	3.7
CENTRAL	55,801	56,486	54,330	53,660	54,435	52,052	2,141	2,051	2,278	3.8	3.6	4.2
Carbon	7,925	8,115	7,551	7,644	7,850	7,254	281	265	297	3.5	3.3	3.9
Converse	8,654	8,759	7,636	8,396	8,508	7,384	258	251	252	3.0	2.9	3.3
Natrona	39,222	39,612	39,143	37,620	38,077	37,414	1,602	1,535	1,729	4.1	3.9	4.4
STATEWIDE	291,756	294,086	286,957	281,269	283,554	275,430	10,487	10,532	11,527	3.6	3.6	4.0
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.7	4.1
U.S.										3.4	3.3	3.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.5	3.5	3.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2019 Run Date 01/2020.

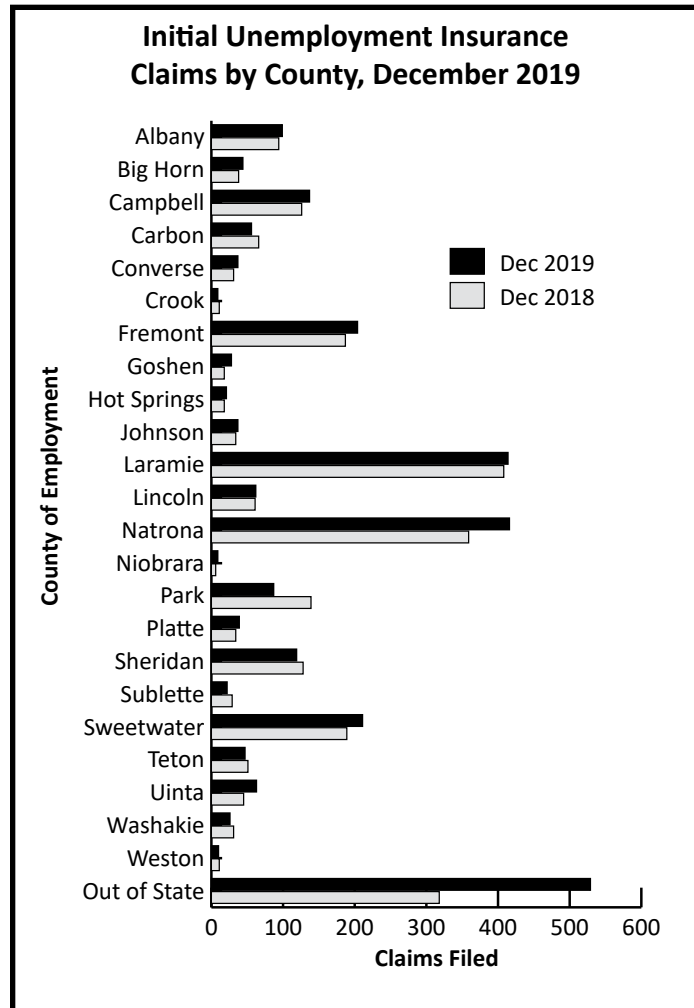
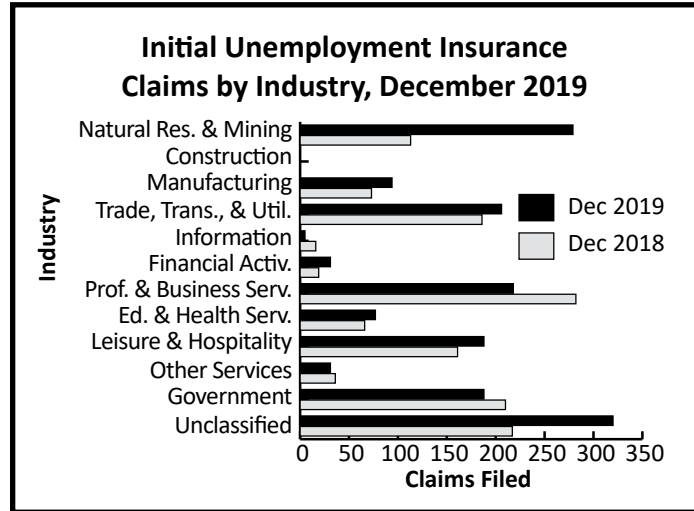
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Sherry Wen, Principal Economist*

Over the year, initial claims rose from 2,439 to 2,734, an increase of 295 claims, or 12.1%.



	Initial Claims				
	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Nov 19	Dec 18
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,734	2,735	2,439	0.0	12.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,462	1,107	1,240	32.1	17.9
Natural Res. & Mining	279	216	113	29.2	146.9
Mining	258	195	98	32.3	163.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	16	6	-62.5	0.0
Construction	1,087	821	1,053	32.4	3.2
Manufacturing	94	68	73	38.2	28.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	763	1,090	771	-30.0	-1.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	206	252	186	-18.3	10.8
Wholesale Trade	34	36	30	-5.6	13.3
Retail Trade	84	102	92	-17.6	-8.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	88	114	64	-22.8	37.5
Information	5	9	16	-44.4	-68.8
Financial Activities	31	29	19	6.9	63.2
Prof. and Business Svcs.	218	263	282	-17.1	-22.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	77	66	66	16.7	16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	188	435	161	-56.8	16.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	31	28	36	10.7	-13.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	188	258	210	-27.1	-10.5
Federal Government	120	166	146	-27.7	-17.8
State Government	11	15	9	-26.7	22.2
Local Government	56	76	54	-26.3	3.7
Local Education	15	14	8	7.1	87.5
UNCLASSIFIED	320	279	217	14.7	47.5

Laramie County					
	Claims Filed	Claims Filed	Claims Filed	Percent Change	Percent Change
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Nov 19	Dec 18
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	413	405	408	2.0	1.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	257	189	220	36.0	16.8
Construction	222	171	211	29.8	5.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	92	161	124	-42.9	-25.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	29	51	34	-43.1	-14.7
Financial Activities	1	5	2	-80.0	-50.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	28	64	56	-56.3	-50.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	6	15	7	-60.0	-14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	19	11	11	72.7	72.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	18	29	-16.7	-48.3
UNCLASSIFIED	48	36	33	33.3	45.5

Natrona County					
	Claims Filed	Claims Filed	Claims Filed	Percent Change	Percent Change
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Nov 19	Dec 18
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	415	344	359	20.6	15.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	238	184	202	29.3	17.8
Construction	185	137	174	35.0	6.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	149	128	137	16.4	8.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	49	47	42	4.3	16.7
Financial Activities	9	2	4	350.0	125.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	29	44	30	-34.1	-3.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	19	10	17	90.0	11.8
Leisure & Hospitality	30	18	32	66.7	-6.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	9	7	-33.3	-14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	21	21	11	0.0	90.9

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

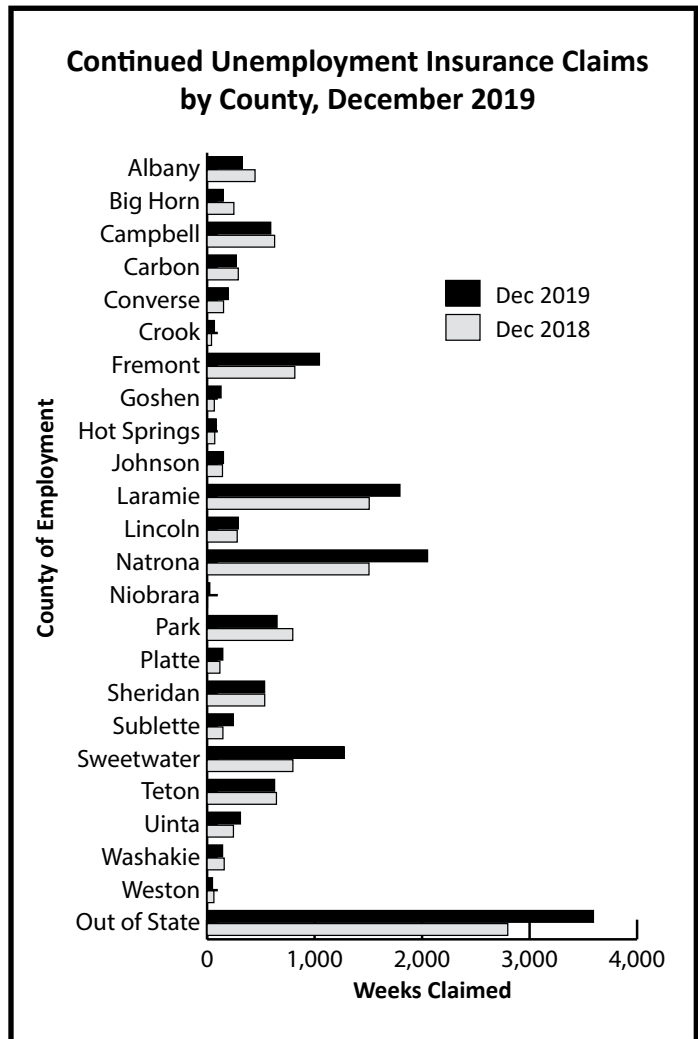
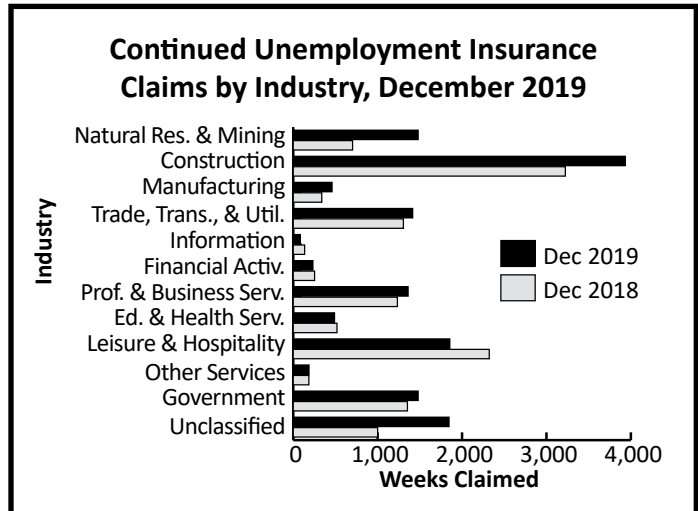
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Total continued weeks claimed increased by 17.9%, while the total number of unique claimants increased by 18.3%. The total number of exhaustees grew by 26.1%.

Continued Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Claims Filed		
	Dec 19	Nov 19	Dec 18	Nov 18	Dec 18
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	14,833	11,878	12,578	24.9	17.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	4,798	3,850	4,056	24.6	18.3
Benefit Exhaustions	449	348	356	29.0	26.1
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	9.4%	9.0%	8.8%	0.3%	0.6%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,875	3,604	4,267	63.0	37.7
Natural Res. & Mining	1,480	1,026	703	44.2	110.5
Mining	1,356	963	545	40.8	148.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	77	48	77	60.4	0.0
Construction	3,934	2,184	3,224	80.1	22.0
Manufacturing	460	392	338	17.3	36.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,630	5,885	5,958	-4.3	-5.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,415	1,238	1,305	14.3	8.4
Wholesale Trade	252	216	233	16.7	8.2
Retail Trade	621	533	649	16.5	-4.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	542	489	423	10.8	28.1
Information	83	68	135	22.1	-38.5
Financial Activities	233	213	253	9.4	-7.9
Prof. & Business Services	1,361	1,071	1,234	27.1	10.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	489	506	518	-3.4	-5.6
Leisure and Hospitality	1,855	2,615	2,322	-29.1	-20.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	187	167	185	12.0	1.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,480	1,071	1,353	38.2	9.4
Federal Government	775	461	738	68.1	5.0
State Government	109	96	88	13.5	23.9
Local Government	596	514	526	16.0	13.3
Local Education	111	86	133	29.1	-16.5
UNCLASSIFIED	1,846	1,316	1,000	40.3	84.6
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,793	1,224	1,507	46.5	19.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	627	464	494	35.1	26.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	788	353	702	123.2	12.3
Construction	725	322	661	125.2	9.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	699	676	635	3.4	10.1
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	216	232	166	-6.9	30.1
Financial Activities	55	60	47	-8.3	17.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	192	169	189	13.6	1.6
Educational and Health Svcs.	71	84	79	-15.5	-10.1
Leisure & Hospitality	81	58	78	39.7	3.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	110	87	90	26.4	22.2
UNCLASSIFIED	195	106	79	84.0	146.8
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,051	1,551	1,505	32.2	36.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	664	516	481	28.7	38.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,008	668	523	50.9	92.7
Construction	662	386	400	71.5	65.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	790	671	911	17.7	-13.3
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	253	177	211	42.9	19.9
Financial Activities	21	20	55	5.0	-61.8
Professional & Business Svcs.	236	199	200	18.6	18.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	95	110	138	-13.6	-31.2
Leisure & Hospitality	114	90	219	26.7	-47.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	75	55	35	36.4	114.3
UNCLASSIFIED	176	155	34	13.5	417.6

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



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