

# TRENDS

## YOUTHS AND NONRESIDENTS IN WYOMING'S LABOR FORCE, PART 3:

### Occupations, Earnings, and Career Opportunities

by: Michael Moore, Research Analyst

*This article is the third in a three-part series discussing resident youths and nonresidents in Wyoming's labor market. The previous two articles reviewed the increase in nonresidents in Wyoming's labor force and the decline in resident youth employment, and employment trends at the county and industry levels. This article looks at the types of occupations for which these two segments of the population are hired and what they earn.*

Wyoming employers have historically relied to some degree on nonresident workers. For this series of articles, nonresidents are defined as "individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming" (Jones, 2002). The number and proportion of nonresidents working in Wyoming is influenced by economic trends. During times of economic expansion, Wyoming employers turn to nonresidents to fill vacancies when they have exhausted the local labor supply (Leonard, 2010). When the economy contracts, nonresidents leave Wyoming and return to their home states.

Resident youths are defined in this series of articles as those individuals ages 19 and younger who possess a Wyoming driver's license. Since 2008, the number and proportion of resident youths participating in Wyoming's labor force has declined substantially, while the overall youth population has remained relatively flat (Moore, 2013a).

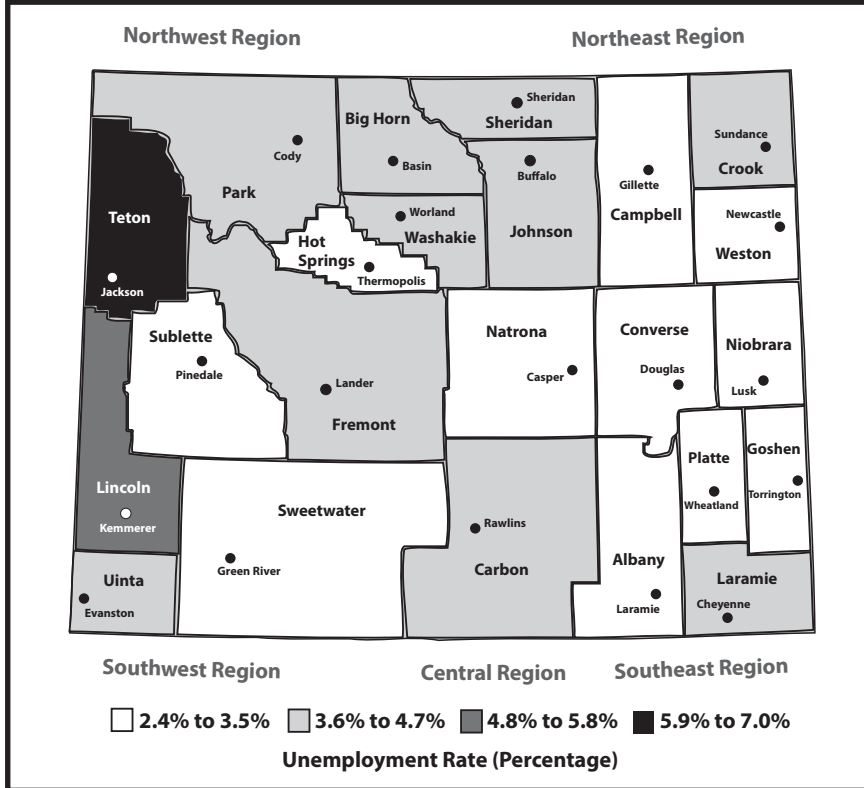
Wyoming's economy expanded rapidly from 2005 to 2008. Then in first quarter 2009 (2009Q1), Wyoming's economy contracted for five consecutive quarters.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- From 2011 to 2012, Wyoming experienced essentially no change in the number of work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for private industry. Overall, males continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than females. .... page 11
- Initial Unemployment Insurance claims decreased by 33.9% over the year with large decreases in construction (-56.4%), professional & business services (-33.5%), and leisure & hospitality (-22.5%).. ... page 26

**Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, April 2014 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**



**IN THIS ISSUE**

**Youths and Nonresidents in Wyoming’s Labor Force, Part 3: Occupations, Earnings, and Career Opportunities . . . . . 1**

**Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2012 . . . . . 11**

**BLS Tool Lets Companies Calculate and Compare Injury/Illness Rates to Industry by Geographic Area . . . . . 20**

**Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 3.7% in April 2014 . . 21**

**Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning’s Short-Term Projections, April 2014 . . . . . 22**

**State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) . . . . . 22**

**Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment . . . 23**

**State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted) . . . . 23**

**Economic Indicators . . . . . 24**

**Wyoming County Unemployment Rates . . . . . 25**

**Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims . . . . . 26**

**Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims . . . . . 27**

**Wyoming Labor Force Trends**

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services,  
**Joan Evans, Director**

**Research & Planning**  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602-2760  
dws-researchplanning@wyo.gov  
307-473-3807

**Tom Gallagher, Manager**  
**Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor**

**Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor**

**Phil Ellsworth, Editor**  
**Michael Moore, Associate Editor**

**Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Phil Ellsworth, Michele Holmes, and Michael Moore**

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month: David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Valerie A. Davis, Patrick Harris, and Michael Moore.

Subscriptions, additional copies, and back issues available free of charge.

© Copyright 2014 by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning

**Department of Workforce Services Nondiscrimination Statement**

The Department of Workforce Services does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.



Mission statement available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf>.

ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

R&P has identified the period from 2009Q1 through 2010Q1 as an economic downturn because average monthly employment, average monthly wage, and total wages all decreased from previous-year levels for five consecutive quarters, according to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (Moore, 2013b).

This article will discuss the specific types of occupations for which resident youths and nonresidents are hired, the wages they are paid, and potential training opportunities for Wyoming schools and employers.

## Background

The two previous articles in this series identified the number of nonresidents and resident youths in Wyoming's workforce since 2000, and the types of industries in which these two segments of the population were employed. This was accomplished by linking the Wyoming Wage Records database with driver's license files in order to identify the demographics of Wyoming's workforce. While linking these two databases provides a tremendous amount of rich detail, it is not possible to identify the specific occupations in which these two segments of the population worked. For example, R&P determined that 11,876 nonresidents were employed at any time in Wyoming's construction industry in 2012. However, the existing administrative databases do not provide information on what types of occupations nonresidents in the construction industry worked.

In order to identify job characteristics

that were previously unavailable, R&P designed and implemented a New Hires Survey. For each quarter since fourth quarter 2009 (2009Q4), the New Hires Survey has allowed R&P to capture detailed information on occupations, benefits, wages, full- or part-time employment status, education and licensing requirements, and necessary skills for Wyoming jobs (Knapp, 2013). New hires are defined as workers who had not previously worked for a particular employer since 1992, the first year for which wage records are available for analyses (Knapp, 2011).

By linking the results of the New Hires Survey with the Wage Records database and driver's license files from the Department of Transportation, R&P is able to identify the types of jobs for which nonresidents and resident youths are hired, how much they are paid, the benefits they are offered, how long they worked at those jobs, the number of hours they worked, the types of skills required for those jobs, and more. Results from the New Hires Survey are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>.

## Results from the New Hires Survey

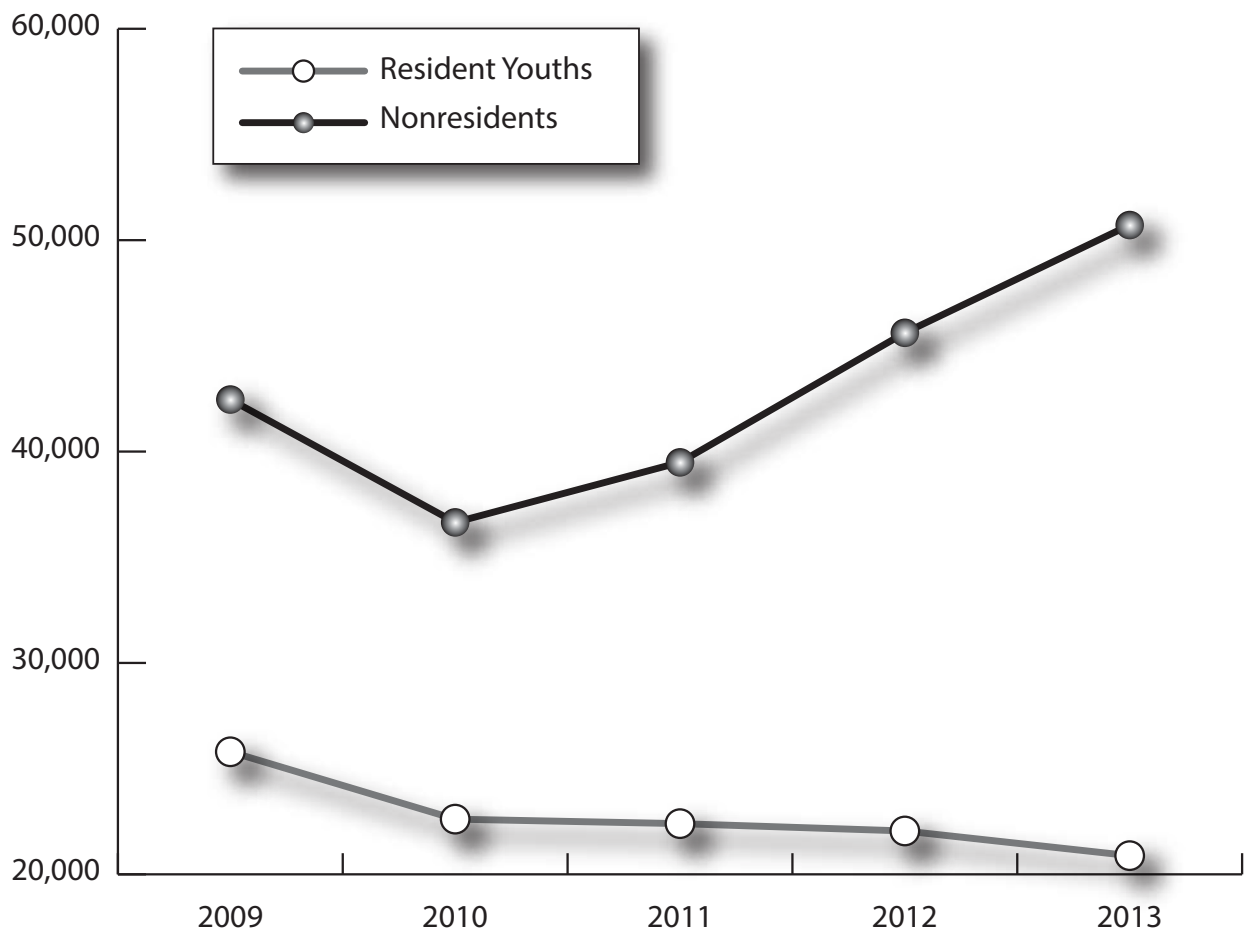
As mentioned in the first article in this series, the number of nonresidents working at any time in Wyoming has increased over the last several years, while the total number of resident youths working at any time has declined substantially (Moore, 2013a). Figure 1 (see page 4) shows the total number of nonresidents and resident youths working in Wyoming at any time from 2009 to 2013. During 2009 and 2010, while Wyoming was in the midst of an

economic downturn, both population segments experienced a decrease in the total number of persons working. However, during the recovery period that has followed, the number of resident youths working at any time has continued to decrease, while the number of nonresidents working at any time has increased substantially.

A similar trend can be seen among new hires. Figure 2 (see page 5) shows the estimated number of resident youth and

nonresident new hires in Wyoming from 2009Q4 to 2013Q2. Because seasonal hiring patterns vary from quarter to quarter, this figure uses four-quarter moving averages, which helps to smooth out and more easily identify trends. The number of resident youth new hires has consistently decreased since 2010, while the number of nonresident new hires has increased.

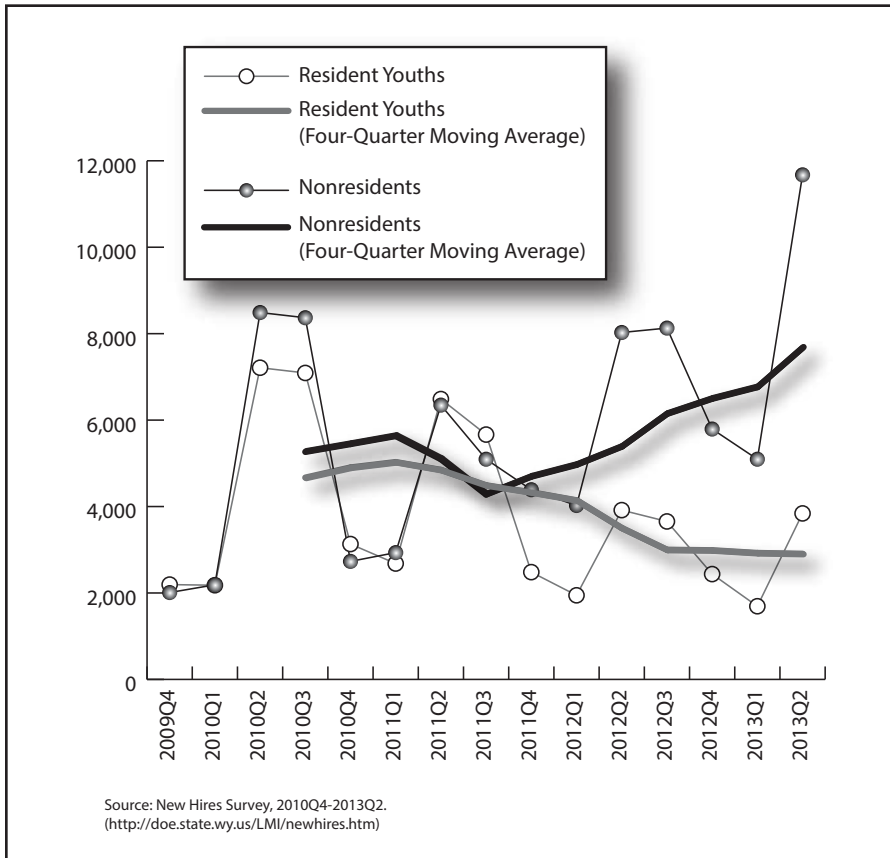
R&P has been collecting information from the New Hires Survey since 2009Q4, when the state was in the midst of an



Source: Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, and Gender, 2000-2013.  
([http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables/2014/index.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2014/index.htm))

Figure 1: Number of Resident Youths (19 and Under) and Nonresidents Employed in Wyoming at Any Time, 2009-2013





**Figure 2: Total Number of Resident Youth and Nonresident New Hires in Wyoming, 2009Q4-2013Q2**

economic downturn. During that quarter, Wyoming employers added 20,697 new hires; of those, 2,010 (9.7%) were nonresidents and 2,194 (10.6%) were resident youths (see Table 1). From 2010Q1 to 2011Q3, nonresidents and resident youths each made up a similar proportion of the total number of new hires during most quarters; for example, in 2011Q2, 16.0% of the 39,620 new hires were nonresidents, and 16.4% were resident youths. Since 2011Q4, however, the number of resident youth new hires has dropped considerably. During each quarter from 2012Q1-2013Q2, Wyoming employers added at least twice as many nonresident new hires as resident youth new hires (see Table 1). In 2013Q2, Wyoming employers added 11,675 nonresident new hires compared to 3,841 resident youth new hires.

**Table 1: Estimated Number of New Hires in Wyoming by Selected Population Segments, 2009Q4-2013Q2**

Year and Quarter	Total N	Nonresidents		Resident Youths	
		N	Row %	N	Row %
2009Q4	20,697	2,010	9.7%	2,194	10.6%
2010Q1	20,128	2,189	10.9%	2,179	10.8%
2010Q2	45,345	8,489	18.7%	7,212	15.9%
2010Q3	48,268	8,369	17.3%	7,091	14.7%
2010Q4	26,720	2,731	10.2%	3,132	11.7%
2011Q1	25,038	2,934	11.7%	2,681	10.7%
2011Q2	39,620	6,347	16.0%	6,487	16.4%
2011Q3	36,969	5,095	13.8%	5,665	15.3%
2011Q4	25,285	4,389	17.4%	2,482	9.8%
2012Q1	22,100	4,024	18.2%	1,946	8.8%
2012Q2	31,742	8,027	25.3%	3,917	12.3%
2012Q3	31,775	8,129	25.6%	3,655	11.5%
2012Q4	24,025	5,793	24.1%	2,437	10.1%
2013Q1	19,365	5,095	26.3%	1,693	8.7%
2013Q2	34,116	11,675	34.2%	3,841	11.3%

Source: New Hires Survey, 2009Q4-2013Q2. (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>)

The proportion of nonresidents among all new hires also increased significantly since the start of the New Hires Survey. In 2009Q4, nonresidents accounted for 9.7% of the 20,697 new hires. Since 2012Q2, nonresidents have accounted for approximately one in every four new hires during each quarter (see Figure 3, page 6). In 2013Q2, nonresidents made up 34.2% of all new hires.

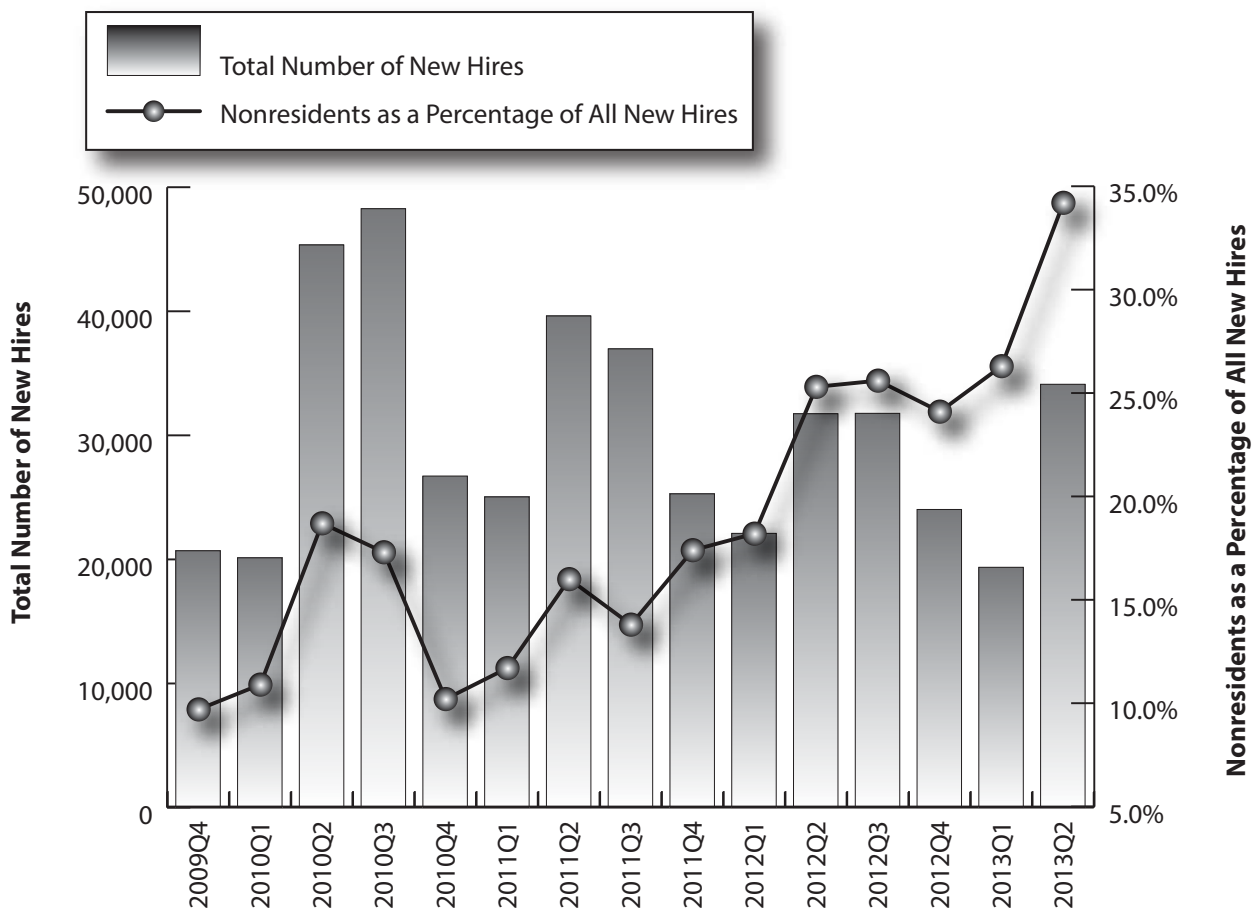
## Occupations and Wages

Many resident youths and nonresidents are hired to fill relatively low-paying jobs that are seasonal and require no education beyond a high school diploma. Of the top 10 occupations for nonresident new hires from 2010Q4 to 2012Q3, nine required a high school diploma or less. Only one (operating engineers & other construction equipment operators) required any sort of post-secondary

education (see Table 2b, page 7).

During this eight-quarter period, Wyoming employers added 26,917 nonresident new hires with an average hourly wage of \$13.00, compared to \$12.32 for all new hires (see Table 2, page 7). The top occupations for nonresident new hires were maids & housekeeping cleaners (1,816); construction laborers (1,145); cooks, restaurant (1,115); truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer (999); and cashiers (998). Of the top 10 occupations for nonresident new hires, seven had an

(Text continued on page 8)



Source: New Hires Survey, 2009Q4-2013Q2.  
(<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>)

Figure 3: Total Number of New Hires and Nonresidents as a Percentage of All New Hires in Wyoming, 2009Q4-2013Q2

**Table 2: Top 10 Occupations for Total, Nonresident, and Resident Youth New Hires in Wyoming, 2010Q4-2012Q3****Table 2a: Total, All New Hires**

SOC <sup>a</sup>		Occupation	N	Average Wage	Educational Requirement
Rank	Code				
1	41-2011	Cashiers	9,937	\$8.50	High School Diploma or Less
2	53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	8,810	\$18.00	High School Diploma or Less
3	41-2031	Retail Salespersons	7,232	\$8.50	High School Diploma or Less
4	37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	6,668	\$8.50	High School Diploma or Less
5	35-3021	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers ...	6,347	\$8.00	High School Diploma or Less
6	47-2061	Construction Laborers	6,338	\$14.00	High School Diploma or Less
7	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	6,210	\$12.00	High School Diploma or Less
8	35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	5,460	\$4.00	High School Diploma or Less
9	35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	4,290	\$9.00	High School Diploma or Less
10	37-3011	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	3,907	\$10.50	High School Diploma or Less
<b>Subtotal, Top 10 Occupations</b>			<b>65,200</b>		
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>			<b>200,555</b>	<b>\$12.32</b>	

**Table 2b: Nonresident New Hires**

SOC <sup>a</sup>		Occupation	N	Average Wage	Educational Requirement
Rank	Code				
1	37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	1,816	\$8.50	High School Diploma or Less
2	47-2061	Construction Laborers	1,145	\$15.00	High School Diploma or Less
3	35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	1,115	\$8.50	High School Diploma or Less
4	53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	999	\$18.00	High School Diploma or Less
5	41-2011	Cashiers	998	\$9.00	High School Diploma or Less
6	35-9021	Dishwashers	882	\$8.50	High School Diploma or Less
7	35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	798	\$3.75	High School Diploma or Less
8	35-3021	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers ...	749	\$10.00	High School Diploma or Less
9	47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction ...	705	\$18.50	Post Secondary
10	41-2031	Retail Salespersons	581	\$8.84	High School Diploma or Less
<b>Subtotal, Top 10 Occupations</b>			<b>9,787</b>		
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>			<b>26,917</b>	<b>\$13.00</b>	

**Table 2c: Resident Youth New Hires**

SOC <sup>a</sup>		Occupation	N	Average Wage	Educational Requirement
Rank	Code				
1	41-2011	Cashiers	1,870	\$8.50	High School Diploma or Less
2	35-3021	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers ...	1,492	\$7.75	High School Diploma or Less
3	41-2031	Retail Salespersons	1,471	\$8.00	High School Diploma or Less
4	35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	1,267	\$4.00	High School Diploma or Less
5	35-9021	Dishwashers	1,197	\$8.25	High School Diploma or Less
6	37-3011	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	995	\$10.00	High School Diploma or Less
7	35-2011	Cooks, Fast Food	774	\$8.00	High School Diploma or Less
8	37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	631	\$8.25	High School Diploma or Less
9	35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession ...	577	\$7.25	High School Diploma or Less
10	35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	533	\$8.50	High School Diploma or Less
<b>Subtotal, Top 10 Occupations</b>			<b>10,806</b>		
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>			<b>23,518</b>	<b>\$9.00</b>	

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

Source: New Hires Survey, 2010Q4-2013Q2 (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>).

(Text continued from page 6)

average hourly wage of less than \$13.00. Those in the top 10 new hires accounted for 36.4% of all nonresident new hires.

Of the top 10 occupations for which Wyoming employers hire nonresidents, seven are the same occupations for which employers hire resident youths (see Tables 2b and 2c). This occupational overlap suggests that nonresidents out-compete resident youths to work as maids & housekeeping cleaners, restaurant cooks, cashiers, dishwashers, waiters & waitresses, food preparation & serving workers, and retail salespersons.

Nonresidents also compete for jobs with resident females, who are often hired for occupations such as maids & housekeeping cleaners, cashiers, waiters & waitresses, combined food preparation & serving workers, and retail salespersons. Each of these occupations was found in the top 10 for both resident female new hires and nonresident new hires with resident females making up more than half of all new hires

in each of these occupations (see Figure 4). Are nonresidents being hired for these types of occupations because Wyoming employers have exhausted the resident female labor supply, or are employers hiring nonresidents instead of resident females?

Wyoming employers appear to be relying on nonresident workers more than ever before. As previously mentioned, nonresidents have historically been hired to work temporary seasonal jobs. However, employers are turning to nonresidents to fill other jobs that require more education and pay higher wages. Table 3 (see page 9) shows the top 10 occupations requiring more than a high school diploma for nonresident new hires. In four of these occupations, at least one in every five (20.0%) new hires was a nonresident: welders, cutters, solderers, & brazers (21.3%); crane & tower operators (28.4%); construction managers (43.1%); and surveying & mapping technicians (37.7%). Rounding up, operating engineers & other construction equipment operators fell into this category as well, with nonresidents accounting for 19.5% (705) of the 3,614 total new hires.

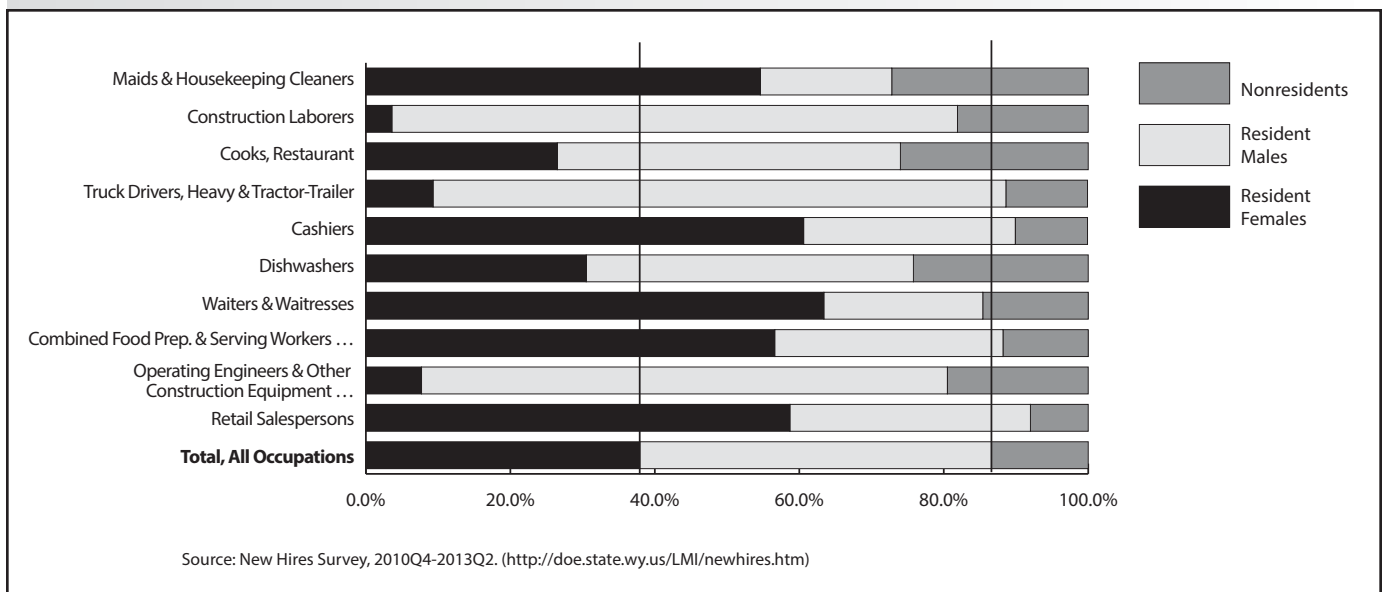


Figure 4: Top 10 Occupations for Nonresident New Hires by Gender and Resident Status, 2010Q4-2012Q3



The occupations presented in Table 3 – specifically those marked with an asterisk – may represent training opportunities for Wyoming educators, training providers, and employers. Wyoming employers hired a significant proportion of these workers from outside of the state. This may indicate that Wyoming’s training providers and educators need to prepare more individuals to work in these types of jobs.

### Conclusion and Future Research

The findings presented in this three-part series of articles point to an ongoing trend and were not unique to 2012. The research for these articles was conducted using Wage Records data through 2012. R&P recently published its latest Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, and Gender, 2000-2013 (R&P, 2014), which includes data from 2013. The trends described in this series of articles

continued in 2013: the number of resident youths working at any time continued to decline, and the number of nonresidents working at any time once again increased from previous year levels, even though the total number of persons working at any time in Wyoming declined from 2012 to 2013. The updated Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, and Gender are available online at [http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables/2014/index.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2014/index.htm).

R&P has also compiled four more quarters of new hires data since the research for these articles was done. Preliminary findings from the most recent new hires estimates – from 2011Q4 through 2013Q3 – are consistent with those presented in this article. Nine of the top 10 occupations for nonresident new hires were the same as those presented in Table 2b. The new hires estimates for 2011Q4 to 2013Q3 are being reviewed and will be available soon at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>.

A forthcoming article will present other

**Table 3: Top 10 Occupations for Nonresident New Hires Requiring More than a High School Diploma, 2010Q4-2012Q3**

SOC Code	Occupation	Education	Total N	Nonresidents		Wages	
				N	Row %	Total	Nonresidents
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction ... *	Post Secondary	3,614	705	19.5	\$18.00	\$18.50
51-4121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers *	Post Secondary	2,499	531	21.3	\$18.00	\$18.00
47-2111	Electricians	Post Secondary	2,211	235	10.6	\$24.00	\$20.83
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	Associates	1,354	177	13.1	\$31.25	\$46.24
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	Post Secondary	1,590	165	10.4	\$13.50	\$12.00
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	Post Secondary	1,958	135	6.9	\$12.00	\$12.75
11-9021	Construction Managers *	Bachelors	306	132	43.1	\$43.26	\$38.94
17-3031	Surveying & Mapping Technicians *	Associates	300	113	37.7	\$16.00	\$16.00
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	Post Secondary	859	111	13.0	\$20.00	\$25.00
53-7021	Crane & Tower Operators *	Post Secondary	379	108	28.4	\$22.72	\$17.00
<b>Subtotal, All Occupations Requiring More than a High School Diploma</b>			<b>40,488</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>12.4%</b>		
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>			<b>200,555</b>	<b>26,917</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>\$14.50</b>	<b>\$13.00</b>

\* At least 1 in 5 new hires for this occupation was a nonresident.

Source: New Hires Survey, 2010Q4-2013Q2. (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>)

factors that have influenced the decline in resident youths participating in Wyoming's labor force, including obtaining a Wyoming driver's license and transportation.

Although the resident youth population has remained relatively flat over the last decade, the number and proportion of youths who obtain a Wyoming driver's license and participate in the labor force have declined substantially since 2008. An article will examine correlations of this decline, including economic changes, social trends, and the relationship between school and employment for youth.

## References

- Jones, S. (2002). Defining residency for the Wyoming workforce. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 39(11). Retrieved May 23, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/1102/a1.htm>
- Knapp, L. (2011). Survey captures data on Wyoming new hires. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 48(2). Retrieved March 5, 2014, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0211/a2.htm>
- Knapp, L. (2013). What do Wyoming employers want? Evidence from the New Hires Survey. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 50(11). Retrieved March 24, 2014, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/trends/1113/toc.htm>
- Leonard, D. (2010). Commuting and unemployment insurance claims: evidence from Natrona County. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 47(7). Retrieved September 3, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/0710/a8.htm>
- Moore, M. (2013a). Youths and nonresidents in Wyoming's labor force, part 1: How it works and why it matters. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 50(6). Retrieved September 3, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0613/a1.htm>
- Moore, M. (2013b). Youths and nonresidents in Wyoming's labor force, part 2: Career paths and labor shortages. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 50(9). Retrieved March 24, 2014, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0913/a1.htm>
- Research & Planning (2014). Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, and Gender, 2000-2013. Retrieved March 25, 2014, from [http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables/2014/index.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2014/index.htm)



## Youths and Nonresidents in Wyoming's Labor Force

**Part 1: How it Works and Why it Matters**  
<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0613/a1.htm>

**Part 2: Career Paths and Labor Shortages**  
<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0913/a1.htm>

**Part 3: Occupations, Earnings, and Career Opportunities**  
<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0614/a1.htm>

## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2012

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Statistician

*This article summarizes the 2012 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses results. The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Also included are some worker demographics, such as age and gender. State and local government data are discussed briefly. An estimated 2,410 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2012, with an incidence rate of 3.5.*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services annually conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as part of a nationwide data collection effort. The survey data identify the estimated *incidence rates* (see Definitions, page 13) of injuries and illnesses at the industry level. Detailed characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses (those that result in days away from work) also are identified. For 2011 and 2012, cases with job transfer or restriction for the following six private North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors will also have demographic and injury/illness characteristics provided by employers:

- 238 – Specialty trade contractors
- 311 – Food manufacturing
- 444 – Building materials & garden equipment & supplies dealers
- 481 – Air transportation
- 493 – Warehousing & storage
- 623 – Nursing & residential care facilities

The data for the cases with days away from work can be used by employers and safety awareness groups to focus on prevention. The data are also used by regulatory agencies for tracking injury

and illness trends, and to target safety resources.

Wyoming had an estimated 2,410 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2012.

### Background and Methodology

Background and methodology for this article are included in the online version at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/a2.htm#bkg>

### Incidence Rates

The total estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all ownerships was 3.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees in 2012. The private sector estimated incidence rate was 3.5. The rate for state and local government was 4.7 for 2012. For state government alone, the rate was 3.5; for local government alone, the rate was 5.1.

Figures 1a and 1b (see pages 14 and 15) show the top 11 industry subsectors in all ownerships with high estimated



incidence rates (or those with higher risk) in Wyoming and the United States, respectively for 2012. Six of the 11 top industry subsectors nationally were also found in Wyoming's top 11 for 2012 (see Figures 1a and 1b). These were nursing & residential care facilities, air transportation, wood product manufacturing, hospitals, couriers & messengers, local government-nursing & residential care facilities. The five higher risk industry sectors that were unique to Wyoming were: local government-hospitals; local government-executive, legislative & other government support; social assistance; animal production (scope changed in 2009); and gasoline stations.

The relative standard error (RSE; see Definitions) computed by BLS was used to calculate the estimates, with a 95% confidence interval. The tables with the RSE's are available upon request from R&P.

### Case and Demographic Data

Table 1 (see page 16) shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics for Wyoming from 2008 to 2012. These data show only cases with days away from work; they do not include cases that resulted solely in job transfer or restricted duty or those that were other recordable cases. There appears to be a general downward trend in the number of cases for each category over the years.

### Worker Characteristics

In 2012, males were 55.3% of Wyoming's workforce (BLS, 2013a). Of the total of more serious work-related injuries

and illnesses in 2012, 67.6% involved males. This compares with the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (CFOI) data showing that 91.4% of Wyoming CFOI fatalities in 2012 were males (CFOI, 2013). Females made up 44.7% of the workforce in Wyoming (BLS, 2013a), but only 31.5% of workers who became more seriously injured or ill at work in 2012 were females.<sup>1</sup>

The percentage and number of age group populations by gender (BLS, 2013b) in Wyoming's workforce in 2012 are shown in Table 2 (see page 17).

One age group with a noticeable decrease in employment is the 55-64 age group, which has decreased in number from 28,000 in 2011 to 26,000 in 2012 for males and from 25,000 in 2011 to 24,000 in 2012 for females (BLS2013b). R&P research has shown that the number of workplace fatalities is related to changes in overall employment (Manning, 2010). This may also be true for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

### Injury and Illness Characteristics

In 2012, in the trade, transportation, & utilities industry, an estimated 560 males and 260 females had cases with days away from work (see Figure 2, page 17). During that year, manufacturing had twice the number of males (100) than females (50) with cases resulting in days away from work. More females than males had cases with days away from work in educational

(Text continued on page 17)

<sup>1</sup> Data are not available to determine if the remaining 0.9% of workers who became injured or ill in 2012 were males or females.



## Definitions

*Case of job transfer:* An injured or ill employee was assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day other than the day of injury or illness.

*Case of restricted duty:* An employee was kept from performing one or more routine functions (work activities the employee performed at least once per week) of his or her job, or was kept from working a full workday, or a licensed health care professional recommended either of the above.

*Cases with days away from work:* Severe cases that counted the day after the injury or onset of the illness, which may or may not include days of job transfer or restriction. Up to 180 days away from work (and/or days of job transfer or restriction) are counted for each injury.

*Event or exposure:* The manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion.

*Incidence rate:* The number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, calculated as  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where:  
 $N$  = number of injuries and illnesses  
 $EH$  = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
 $200,000$  = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

*Mandatory survey:* Participation by private sector employers is required by Public Law 91-596 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Participation by public sector employers is required by law by Wyoming OSHA, as Wyoming is a State

Plan State. If an employer receives a survey from the BLS, even if they are partially exempt by OSHA due to having less than 11 employees for example, they must still complete the survey.

*Nature of injury or illness:* The physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains.

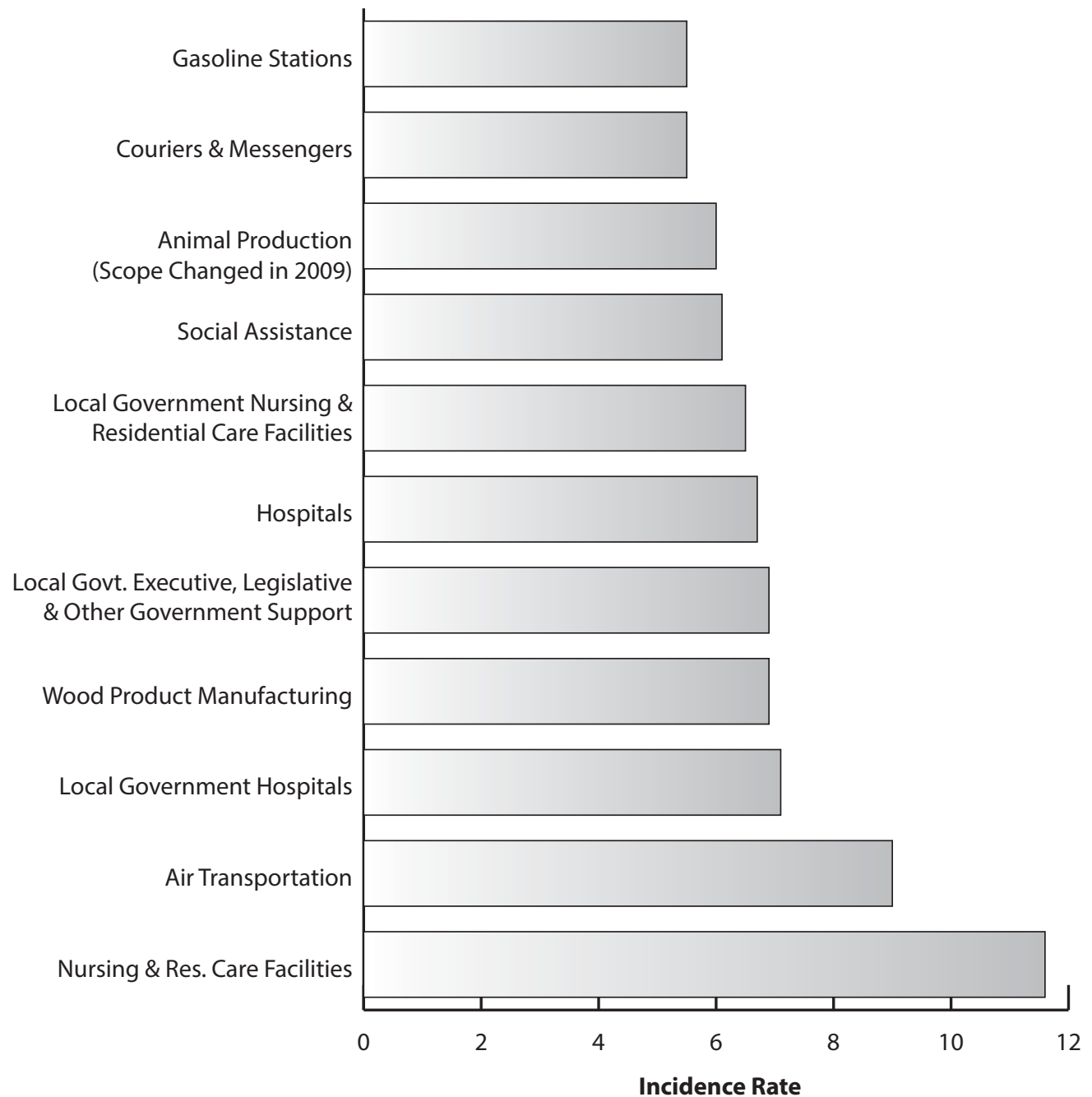
*Other recordable cases:* Cases not involving days away from work or days of job transfer or restricted duty but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Other recordable cases include, for example, stitches, prescription medication, a concussion, loss of consciousness, medical removal from job site, musculoskeletal disorders, or other significant diagnosed injury or illness.

*Out of scope:* An employer who did not have employees for the survey year or an employer whose employment size class or industry code changed.

*Part of body:* The part of the body directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

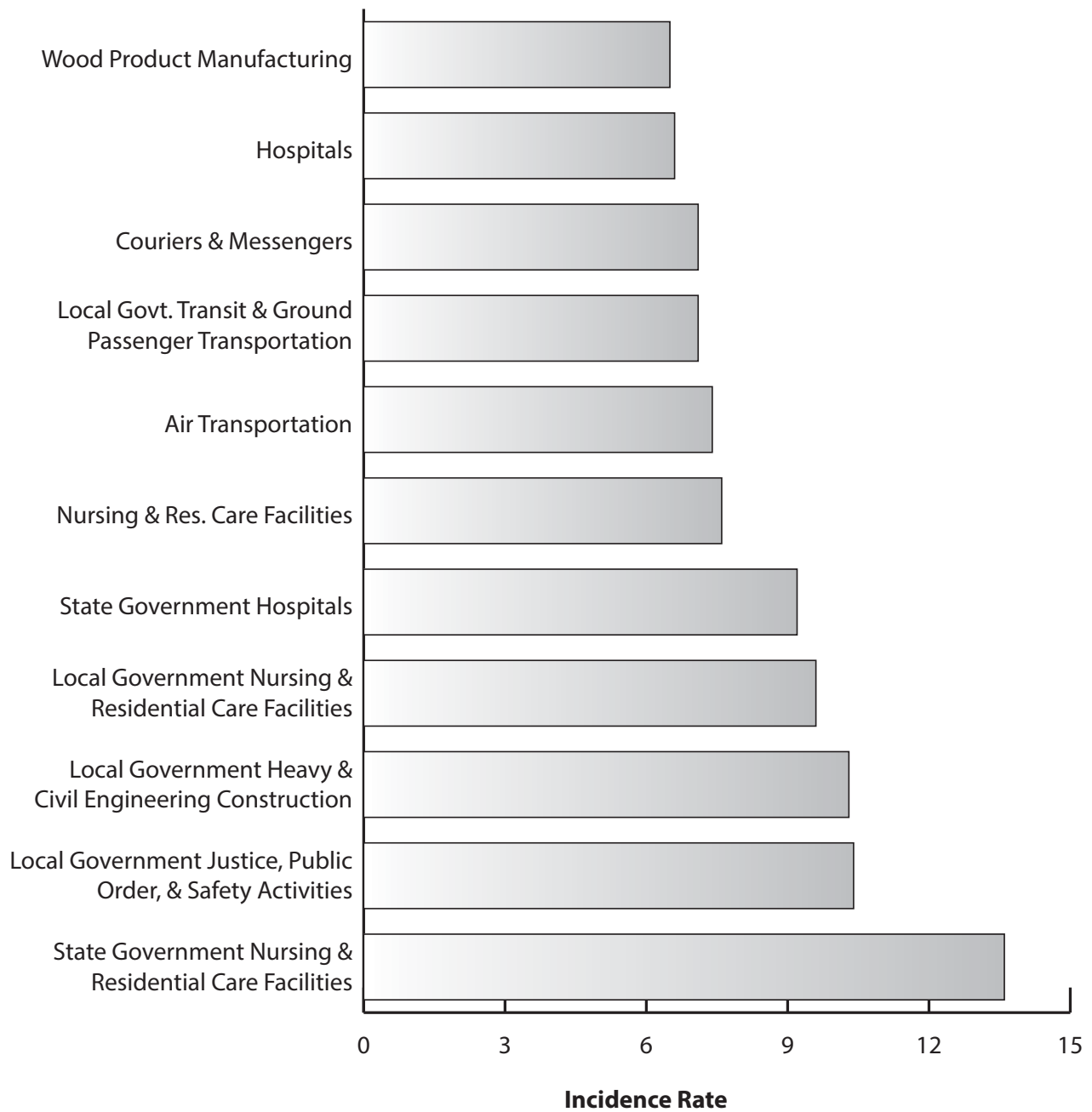
*Relative Standard Error (RSE):* A percentage of the estimate. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value, the 95-percent confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

*Source of injury or illness:* The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery.



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

Figure 1a: Major Industry Groups With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, Wyoming, All Ownerships, 2012



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

Figure 1b: Major Industry Groups With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, All United States, 2012

**Table 1: Estimated Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work<sup>a</sup> by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2008-2012**

Characteristic		Total Private Industry <sup>b,c,d</sup>									
		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Gender	Male	2,340	72.9	1,970	72.7	1,680	66.9	1,720	71.4	1,630	67.6
	Female	810	25.2	710	26.2	800	31.9	670	27.8	760	31.5
Age	16 to 19	180	5.6	100	3.7	60	2.4	90	3.7	90	3.7
	20 to 24	470	14.6	460	17.0	280	11.2	350	14.5	210	8.7
	25 to 34	640	19.9	730	26.9	600	23.9	570	23.7	600	24.9
	35 to 44	780	24.3	480	17.7	520	20.7	430	17.8	450	18.7
	45 to 54	670	20.9	570	21.0	630	25.1	520	21.6	620	25.7
	55 to 64	370	11.5	280	10.3	330	13.1	390	16.2	350	14.5
	65 & over	100	3.1	90	3.3	90	3.6	50	2.1	70	2.9
Length of service with employer	Less than 3 months	790	24.6	570	21.0	470	18.7	440	18.3	390	16.2
	3 to 11 months	750	23.4	660	24.4	560	22.3	660	27.4	590	24.5
	1 to 5 years	1,010	31.5	880	32.5	910	36.3	760	31.5	840	34.9
	More than 5 years	590	18.4	560	20.7	540	21.5	520	21.6	570	23.7
Number of days away from work	Cases involving 1 day	410	12.8	340	12.5	410	16.3	299	12.4	419	17.4
	Cases involving 2 days	300	9.3	300	11.1	220	8.8	229	9.5	260	10.8
	Cases involving 3-5 days	760	23.7	510	18.8	350	13.9	400	16.6	390	16.2
	Cases involving 6-10 days	320	10.0	310	11.4	290	11.6	280	11.6	219	9.1
	Cases involving 11-20 days	370	11.5	270	10.0	360	14.3	219	9.1	219	9.1
	Cases involving 21-30 days	190	5.9	220	8.1	210	8.4	130	5.4	164	6.8
	Cases involving 31 or more days	860	26.8	770	28.4	670	26.7	851	35.3	762	31.6
	Median days away from work <sup>e</sup>	7		8		10		11		7	
Day of the week	Sunday	140	4.4	130	4.8	120	4.8	150	6.2	290	12.0
	Monday	520	16.2	500	18.4	520	20.7	470	19.5	390	16.2
	Tuesday	660	20.6	520	19.2	460	18.3	410	17.0	410	17.0
	Wednesday	550	17.1	460	17.0	410	16.3	390	16.2	410	17.0
	Thursday	590	18.4	430	15.9	350	13.9	440	18.3	370	15.4
	Friday	520	16.2	360	13.3	440	17.5	370	15.4	330	13.7
	Saturday	230	7.2	320	11.8	200	8.0	170	7.1	210	8.7

<sup>a</sup>Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>d</sup>Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>e</sup>Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

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

Table created by Valerie A. Davis, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning, April 2014.



(Text continued from page 12)

& health services (290 and 40, respectively). For leisure and hospitality, in 2012 there were almost three times as many males as females (260 and 90, respectively) that had cases with days away from work.

Out of the major occupational groups, construction & extraction and transportation & material moving had a higher-than-average percentage (combined, nearly 40% of cases) of total workers with work-related injuries or illnesses in 2012 (see Figure 3, page 18). Far more males than females usually work in these occupational groups. Consequently, more males than females were

injured in these types of occupations. These workers included construction laborers and heavy & tractor trailer truck drivers. However, more females

than males were injured in the major occupational groups of health care support and personal care & service because more females than males were

**Table 2: Percent and Number of Age Group Populations Who Were Employed in Wyoming in 2012**

	Age Group	% of Age Group Employed	Employed
Males	25-34	90.7%	38,000
	35-44	86.5%	30,000
	45-54	85.8%	36,000
	55-64	72.1%	26,000
Females	25-34	67.2%	26,000
	35-44	75.5%	24,000
	45-54	76.7%	29,000
	55-64	62.7%	24,000

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age, 2012 annual averages. Retrieved April 4, 2014, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full12.pdf>

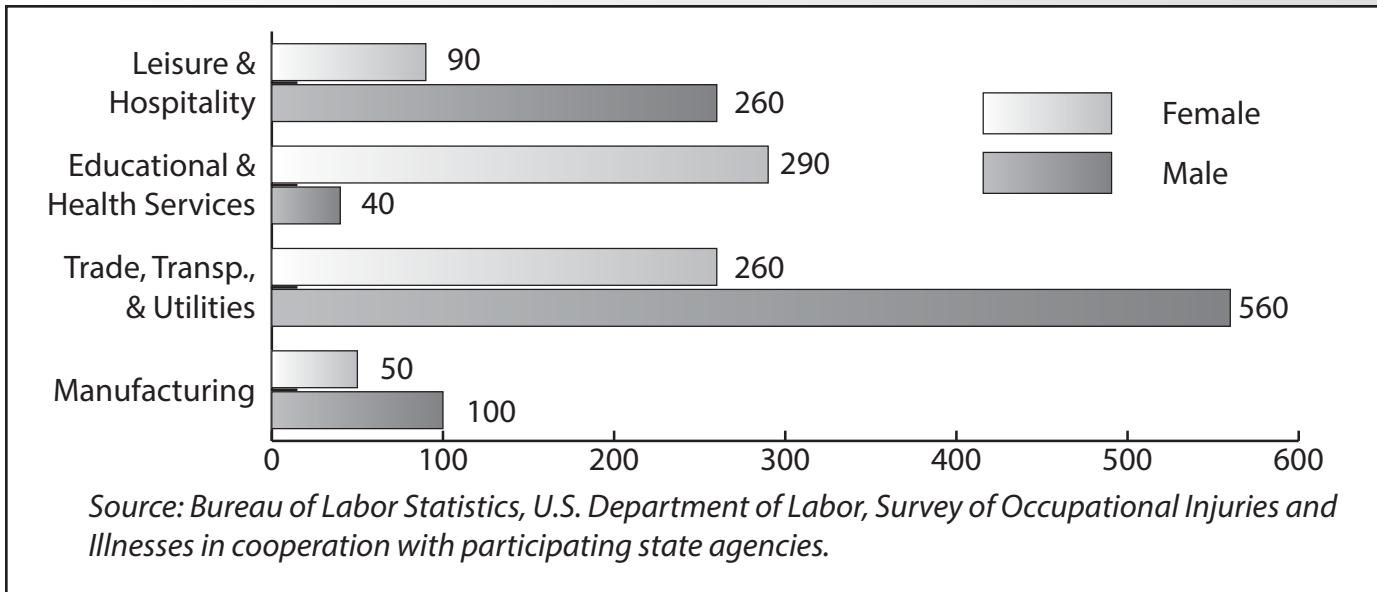
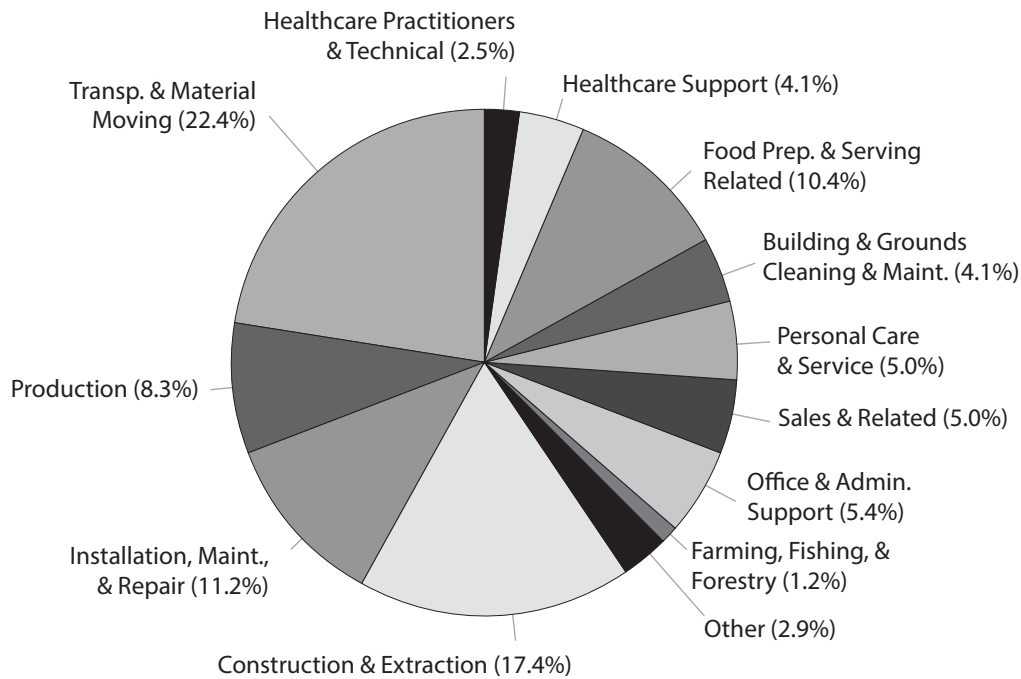
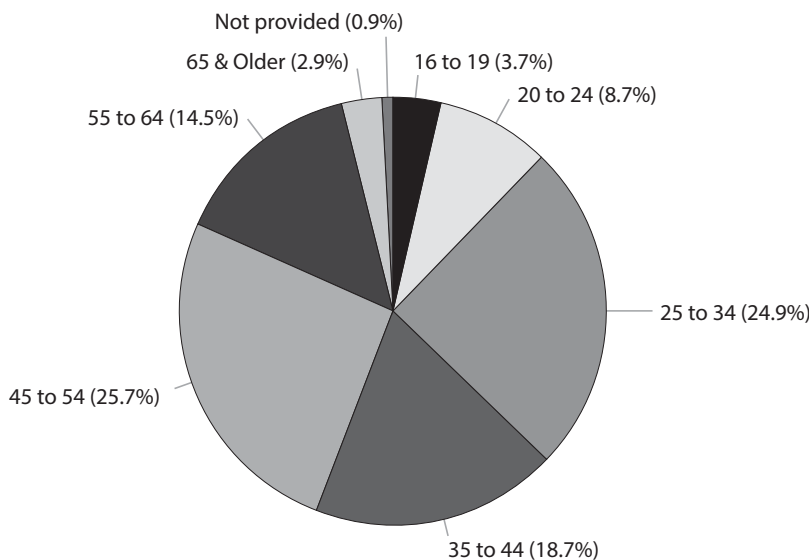


Figure 2: Estimated Numbers of Males and Females in Cases With Days Away From Work by Selected Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2012



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.  
 Note: Percentages do not total 100.0% due to rounding.

**Figure 3: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Major Occupational Groups, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2012**

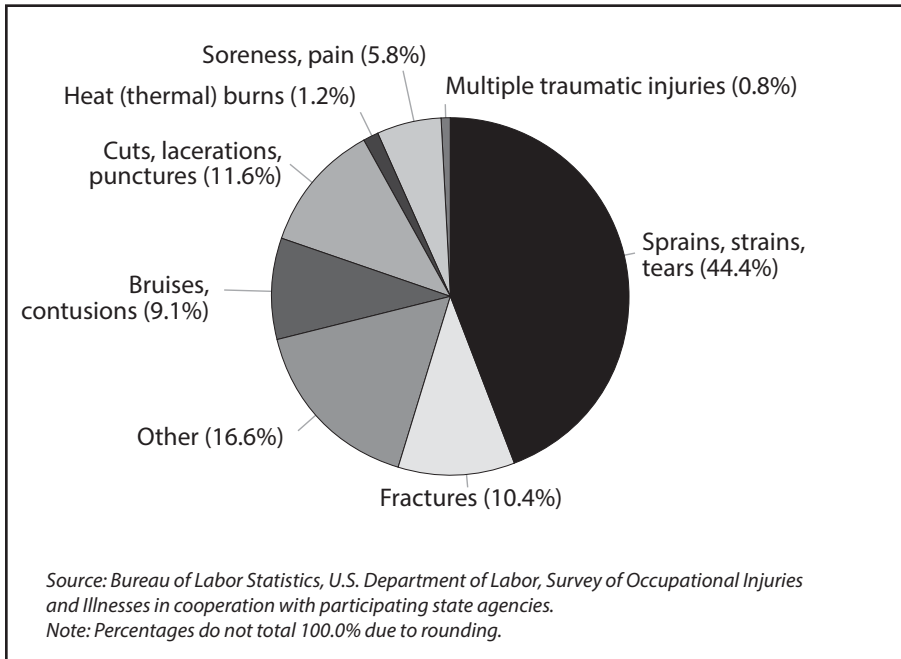


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**Figure 4: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Age Group, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2012**

usually employed in these occupations. The highest percentage of injuries and illnesses by age group in 2012 was for workers age 45 to 54 (25.7% of cases; see Figure 4).

For injuries resulting in days away from work, the largest percentage for nature of injury or illness was due to sprains, strains, and tears (44.4% in 2012; see Figure 5, see page 19). Often the injuries were caused by falling, lifting, twisting and bending, standing or sitting, throwing, or reaching. This



**Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2012**

suggests that employers should place additional emphasis on sprain, strain, and tear prevention.

Due to the changes in the case and demographic data coding manuals in 2011, some of the estimates have different titles or inclusions that were not there previously.

**Summary**

From 2011 to 2012, Wyoming experienced essentially no change in the number of work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for private industry. Overall, males continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more

frequently than females. This was likely due, in part, to higher ratios of males to females employed in industries with higher incidence rates; the exception was educational & health services. More detail on 2012 data, as well as historical data and further documentation are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>. For more information, contact Valerie A. Davis at (307) 473-3838 or [val.davis@wyo.gov](mailto:val.davis@wyo.gov).

**References**

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming. (2013). Retrieved April 4, 2014 from <http://doe.state.wy.us>.

[us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm)

Manning, P. (2010). Employment change and impacts on workplace fatalities in Wyoming. (August, 2010). Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, Casper: WY. Retrieved April 4, 2014 from [http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety/CFOI\\_Reg\\_Model\\_2010.pdf](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety/CFOI_Reg_Model_2010.pdf)

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics. (2013a). Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and marital status, 2012 annual averages. Retrieved April 4, 2014, from [http://www.bls.gov/opub/gp/pdf/gp12\\_14.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/gp/pdf/gp12_14.pdf)

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics. (2013b). Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age, 2012 annual averages. Retrieved April 4, 2014, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full12.pdf>

## BLS Tool Lets Companies Calculate and Compare Injury/Illness Rates to Industry by Geographic Area

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Injuries and Illnesses Incidence Rate Calculator and Comparison Tool (<http://data.bls.gov/iirc/>) allows the user to create a comparison report in four easy steps:

Step 1. Enter the hours worked at your establishment. If you need help with this, click on the "where to find this number" link. We'll use 200,000 hours.

Step 2. Enter your total number of

recordable cases, the number of cases with one or more days away from work, and the number of cases involving job transfer or restricted work activity.

Step 3. Select the year, geographic area, NAICS supersector, and NAICS industry. NAICS is the North American Industry Classification System.

Step 4. Get your results. Click on the "Calculate" button.

The screenshot shows the BLS website interface for the "Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities Incidence Rate Calculator and Comparison Tool". The page is titled "Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities" and includes a search bar and navigation links. The main content area is divided into four steps:

- STEP 1 - Enter the number of hours actually worked by all employees at your establishment in the given year**: A text input field with a value of 200,000 and a link "where to find this number".
- STEP 2 - Enter a value for at least one of the following data elements**: Three text input fields for "Total number of non-fatal work-related injury and illness cases", "Number of cases involving days away from work", and "Number of cases involving job transfer or restricted work activity only", each with a "where to find this number" link.
- STEP 3 - Select Year and then Area, Supersector and Industry**: A "Select a Year:" dropdown menu set to 2012, and a "Select an Area:" dropdown menu showing a list of geographic areas including "All ownerships, All U.S.", "Private industry, All U.S.", "State and local government combined, All U.S.", "State government, All U.S.", "Local government, All U.S.", "All ownerships, Alabama", "Private industry, Alabama", and "State and local government combined, Alabama".
- STEP 4 - GET RESULTS**: "Calculate" and "Reset" buttons.

A callout box with a rounded rectangle contains the URL <http://data.bls.gov/iirc/>.

The footer of the page contains a navigation menu with the following categories:

- TOOLS**: Areas at a Glance, Industries at a Glance, Economic Releases, Databases & Tables, Maps
- CALCULATORS**: Inflation, Location Quotient, Injury And Illness
- HELP**: Help & Tutorials, FAQs, Glossary, About BLS, Contact Us
- INFO**: What's New, Careers @ BLS, Find If DOL, Join our Mailing Lists, Linking & Copyright Info
- RESOURCES**: Inspector General (DIG), Budget and Performance, No Fear Act, USA.gov, Benefits.gov



# Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 3.7% in April 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 4.0% in March to 3.7% in April. Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly lower than its year-ago level of 4.7% and the current U.S. unemployment rate of 6.3%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased, rising by 1,657 individuals (0.6%) from March to April.

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased slightly from March to April. The largest declines occurred in Washakie (down from 5.2% to 3.7%), Big Horn (down from 5.7% to 4.2%), and Lincoln (down from 6.4% to 5.1%) counties. Teton County's unemployment rate rose from 4.2% in March to 7.0% in April. Unemployment

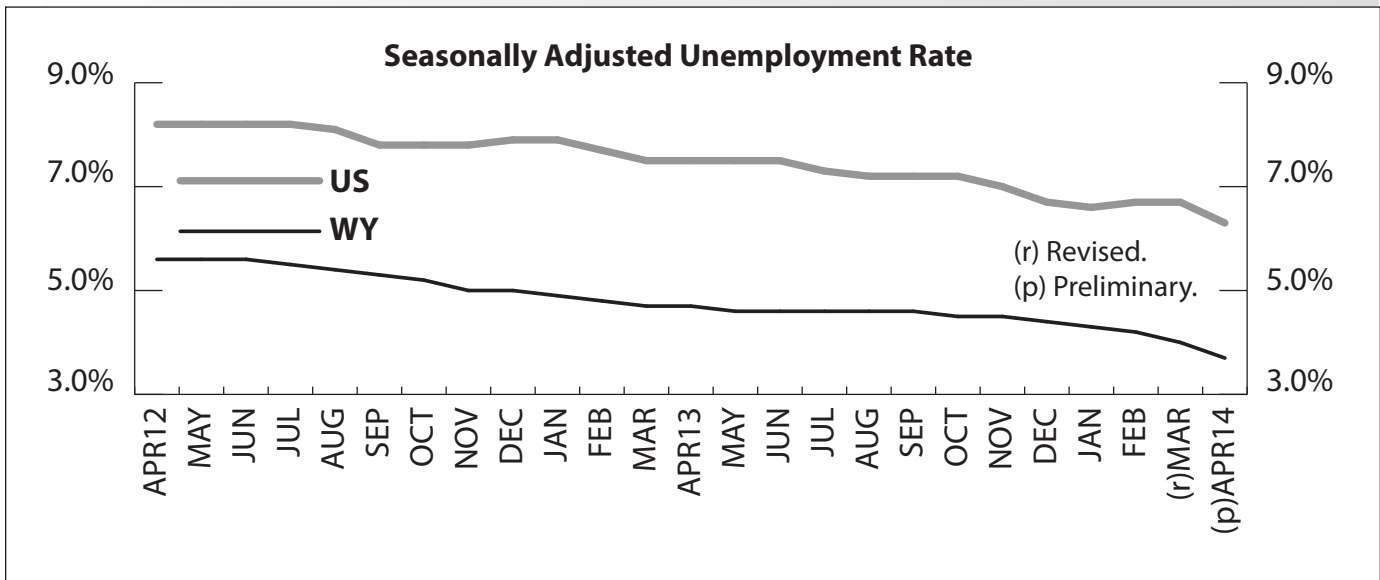
typically increases in Teton County in April with the end of the ski season.

From April 2013 to April 2014, unemployment rates declined in every county, suggesting improvement in economic conditions around the state. The largest decreases were seen in Washakie (down from 5.2% to 3.7%), Teton (down from 8.5% to 7.0%), Sheridan (down from 5.5% to 4.0%), Lincoln (down from 6.6% to 5.1%), and Goshen (down from 5.0% to 3.5%) counties. Unemployment rates fell by a full percentage point or more in 16 of the state's 23 counties.

Teton County posted the highest unemployment rate in April (7.0%). It was followed by Lincoln (5.1%), Johnson (4.6%), and Fremont (4.5%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Converse (2.4%), Campbell (2.6%), Sublette (2.8%), and Albany (2.8%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 283,900 in April 2013 to 286,300 in April 2014, a gain of 2,400 jobs (0.8%).

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



# Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, April 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

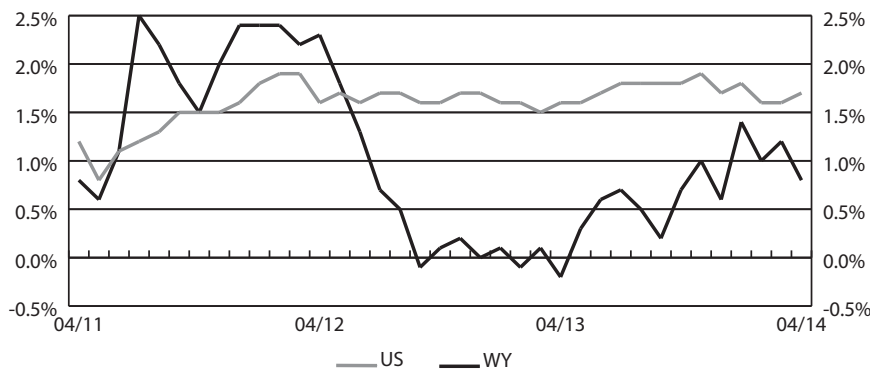
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>285,507</b>	<b>286,300</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	26,048	26,200	152	0.6%
Construction	20,202	20,700	498	2.4%
Manufacturing	9,200	9,400	200	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	9,438	9,400	-38	-0.4%
Retail Trade	28,809	29,900	1,091	3.6%
Transportation & Utilities	15,048	14,700	-348	-2.4%
Information	3,756	3,800	44	1.2%
Financial Activities	11,296	11,300	4	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	18,154	18,300	146	0.8%
Educational & Health Services	27,294	27,200	-94	-0.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	31,788	31,400	-388	-1.2%
Other Services	11,588	11,500	-88	-0.8%
Government	72,886	72,500	-386	-0.5%

Projections were run in February 2014 and based on QCEW data through September 2013.

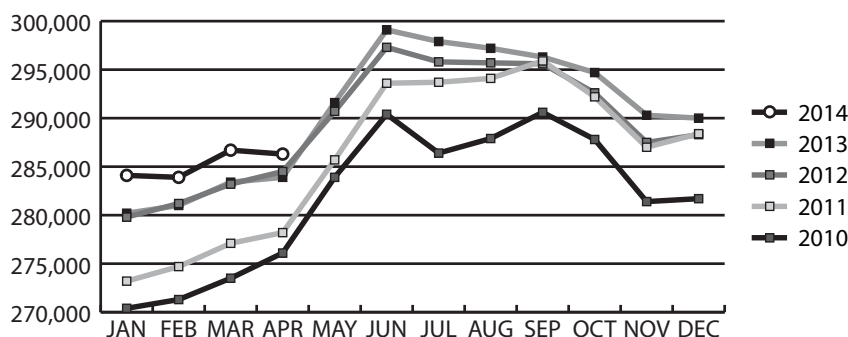
## State Unemployment Rates April 2014 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.1
Rhode Island	8.3
Nevada	8.0
Illinois	7.9
California	7.8
Kentucky	7.7
District of Columbia	7.5
Mississippi	7.5
Michigan	7.4
Georgia	7.0
Alabama	6.9
Arizona	6.9
Connecticut	6.9
New Jersey	6.9
Oregon	6.9
New Mexico	6.8
New York	6.7
Arkansas	6.6
Missouri	6.6
Alaska	6.4
Tennessee	6.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Florida	6.2
North Carolina	6.2
Washington	6.1
Colorado	6.0
Massachusetts	6.0
West Virginia	6.0
Delaware	5.8
Wisconsin	5.8
Indiana	5.7
Maine	5.7
Ohio	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.7
Maryland	5.5
South Carolina	5.3
Texas	5.2
Idaho	5.0
Virginia	4.9
Kansas	4.8
Montana	4.8
Minnesota	4.7
Oklahoma	4.6
Louisiana	4.5
Hawaii	4.4
New Hampshire	4.4
Iowa	4.3
South Dakota	3.8
Utah	3.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Nebraska	3.6
Vermont	3.3
North Dakota	2.6

### Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

## State Unemployment Rates April 2014 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 14	Mar 14	Apr 13	Apr 14	Apr 14
				Mar 14	Apr 13
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	7.4	7.4	7.8	0.0	-5.1
Construction	1.9	1.8	2.0	5.6	-5.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	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	0.9	1.0	0.9	-10.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 14	Mar 14	Apr 13	Apr 14	Apr 14
				Mar 14	Apr 13
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	1.7
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 14	Mar 14	Apr 13	Apr 14	Apr 14
				Mar 14	Apr 13
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.2	6.3	5.2	-17.5	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.4
Rhode Island	7.8
California	7.3
Michigan	7.3
Nevada	7.3
Illinois	7.2
Kentucky	7.2
District of Columbia	7.0
Oregon	6.9
Georgia	6.8
Mississippi	6.8
Connecticut	6.6
Alaska	6.5
New Jersey	6.3
Alabama	6.2
Arizona	6.2
Arkansas	6.1
New York	6.1
West Virginia	6.1
North Carolina	6.0
Maine	5.9
Missouri	5.9
New Mexico	5.9
Tennessee	5.9
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Wisconsin	5.9
Delaware	5.7
Florida	5.7
Colorado	5.6
Massachusetts	5.6
Washington	5.6
Indiana	5.5
Maryland	5.3
Ohio	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.1
Idaho	5.0
South Carolina	5.0
Texas	4.7
Virginia	4.7
Minnesota	4.5
Montana	4.5
Kansas	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
New Hampshire	4.3
Hawaii	4.2
Iowa	4.0
Oklahoma	4.0
South Dakota	3.7
Vermont	3.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Nebraska	3.3
Utah	3.2
North Dakota	2.6

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from 42 in April 2013 to 49 in April 2014, a 16.7% increase.

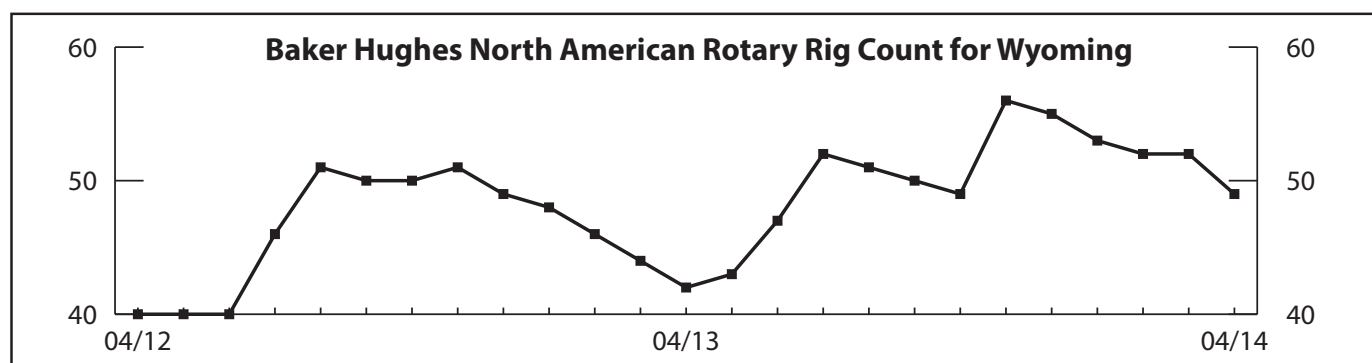
	Apr 2014 (p)	Mar 2014 (r)	Apr 2013 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>286,300</b>	<b>286,700</b>	<b>283,900</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Wyoming State Government	15,900	15,900	16,200	0.0	-1.9
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,700	45,400	45,300	0.7	0.9
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,300	41,400	41,500	-0.2	-0.5
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,162,000	7,143,000	7,029,000	0.3	1.9
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	783,000	698,000	835,000	12.2	-6.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,243,000	7,455,000	7,709,000	-2.8	-6.0
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	19,432	18,944	25,468	2.6	-23.7
Benefits Paid	\$6,833,506	\$6,676,432	\$8,920,898	2.4	-23.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$351.66	\$352.43	\$350.28	-0.2	0.4
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	265,981	265,403	262,150	0.2	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.2%	2.5%	3.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	237.1	236.3	232.5	0.3	2.0
Food & Beverages	241.1	240.2	236.8	0.4	1.8
Housing	231.7	232.0	226.0	-0.1	2.5
Apparel	129.6	128.9	128.9	0.6	0.6
Transportation	222.0	218.4	218.6	1.6	1.5
Medical Care	434.1	433.4	423.8	0.2	2.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	116.0	115.8	115.4	0.2	0.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	137.3	137.1	135.2	0.1	1.5
Other Goods & Services	407.0	406.7	400.2	0.1	1.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	208.4	207.0	203.5	0.7	2.4
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	263	110	206	139.1	27.7
Valuation	\$52,407,000	\$30,211,000	\$48,838,000	73.5	7.3
Single Family Homes	147	103	177	42.7	-16.9
Valuation	\$44,704,000	\$29,541,000	\$45,421,000	51.3	-1.6
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	40	20	24	100.0	66.7
Valuation	\$6,702,000	\$4,040,000	\$6,184,000	65.9	8.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	22	24	47	-8.3	-53.2
Valuation	\$4,251,000	\$4,286,000	\$8,156,000	-0.8	-47.9
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.





## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

*Teton County's unemployment rate rose from 4.2% in March to 7.0% in April. Unemployment typically increases in Teton County in April with the end of the ski season.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Apr 2014	Mar 2014	Apr 2013	Apr 2014	Mar 2014	Apr 2013	Apr 2014	Mar 2014	Apr 2013	Apr 2014	Mar 2014	Apr 2013
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,255</b>	<b>46,945</b>	<b>46,229</b>	<b>45,269</b>	<b>44,379</b>	<b>43,680</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Big Horn	5,213	5,146	5,080	4,995	4,853	4,800	218	293	280	4.2	5.7	5.5
Fremont	19,936	20,027	19,821	19,040	18,879	18,670	896	1,148	1,151	4.5	5.7	5.8
Hot Springs	2,678	2,635	2,556	2,585	2,521	2,441	93	114	115	3.5	4.3	4.5
Park	15,121	14,847	14,535	14,503	14,057	13,751	618	790	784	4.1	5.3	5.4
Washakie	4,307	4,290	4,237	4,146	4,069	4,018	161	221	219	3.7	5.2	5.2
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>55,690</b>	<b>55,533</b>	<b>54,806</b>	<b>53,856</b>	<b>53,223</b>	<b>52,267</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Campbell	28,117	28,186	27,885	27,379	27,245	26,786	738	941	1,099	2.6	3.3	3.9
Crook	3,523	3,474	3,496	3,389	3,313	3,324	134	161	172	3.8	4.6	4.9
Johnson	4,002	3,968	3,939	3,816	3,736	3,708	186	232	231	4.6	5.8	5.9
Sheridan	16,670	16,550	16,133	16,009	15,707	15,238	661	843	895	4.0	5.1	5.5
Weston	3,378	3,355	3,353	3,263	3,222	3,211	115	133	142	3.4	4.0	4.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>64,742</b>	<b>65,214</b>	<b>63,428</b>	<b>62,023</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>60,103</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Lincoln	7,688	7,733	7,621	7,295	7,240	7,121	393	493	500	5.1	6.4	6.6
Sublette	6,888	6,994	6,445	6,695	6,759	6,201	193	235	244	2.8	3.4	3.8
Sweetwater	26,051	26,087	25,342	25,270	25,084	24,362	781	1,003	980	3.0	3.8	3.9
Teton	13,176	13,459	13,050	12,257	12,897	11,947	919	562	1,103	7.0	4.2	8.5
Uinta	10,939	10,941	10,970	10,506	10,420	10,472	433	521	498	4.0	4.8	4.5
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>79,306</b>	<b>79,149</b>	<b>78,042</b>	<b>76,605</b>	<b>75,667</b>	<b>74,522</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Albany	19,939	19,973	19,718	19,389	19,253	19,006	550	720	712	2.8	3.6	3.6
Goshen	6,664	6,555	6,452	6,431	6,268	6,128	233	287	324	3.5	4.4	5.0
Laramie	46,963	47,034	46,053	45,230	44,802	43,808	1,733	2,232	2,245	3.7	4.7	4.9
Niobrara	1,337	1,323	1,346	1,298	1,273	1,300	39	50	46	2.9	3.8	3.4
Platte	4,403	4,264	4,473	4,257	4,071	4,280	146	193	193	3.3	4.5	4.3
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>62,002</b>	<b>62,288</b>	<b>61,381</b>	<b>60,050</b>	<b>59,772</b>	<b>58,903</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Carbon	8,059	7,984	7,929	7,762	7,607	7,574	297	377	355	3.7	4.7	4.5
Converse	8,424	8,389	8,358	8,219	8,132	8,078	205	257	280	2.4	3.1	3.4
Natrona	45,519	45,915	45,094	44,069	44,033	43,251	1,450	1,882	1,843	3.2	4.1	4.1
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>308,996</b>	<b>309,130</b>	<b>303,885</b>	<b>297,804</b>	<b>295,442</b>	<b>289,475</b>	<b>11,192</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>14,410</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	4.0	4.7
U.S. ....										5.9	6.8	7.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										6.3	6.7	7.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2014. Run Date 05/2014.

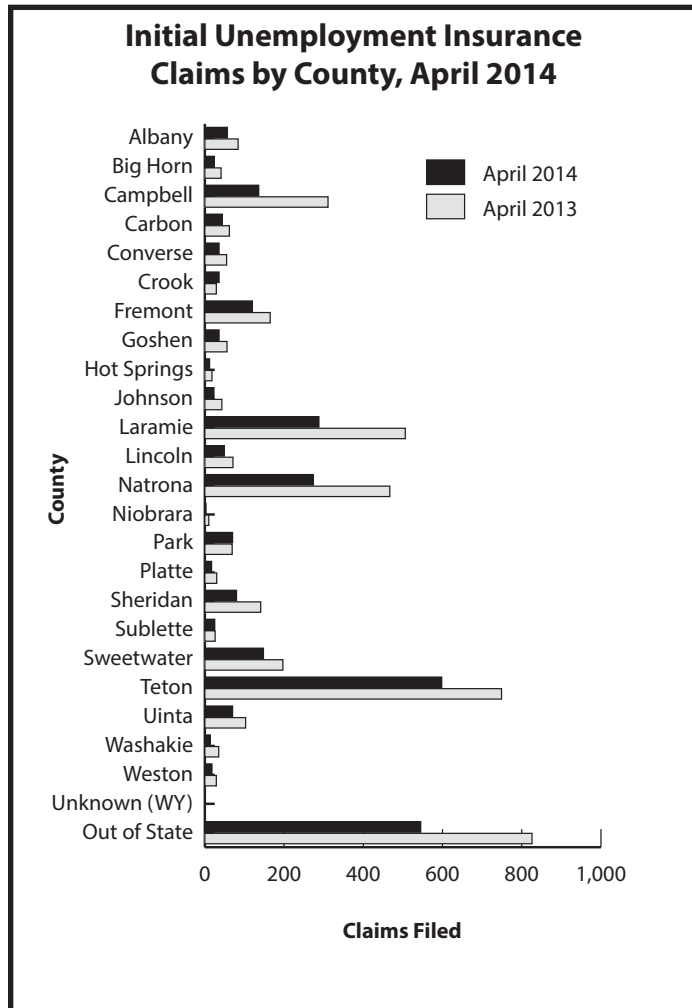
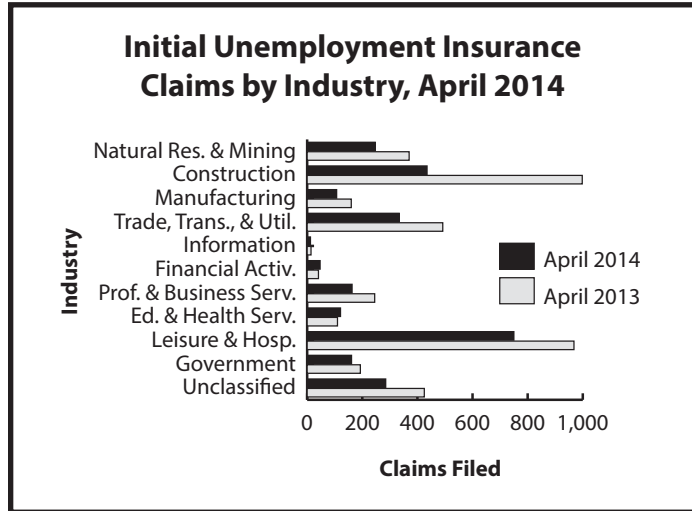
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

Initial claims decreased by 33.9% over the year with large decreases in construction (-56.4%), professional & business services (-33.5%), and leisure & hospitality (-22.5%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Apr 14	Mar 14	Apr 14	Apr 13

Wyoming Statewide	2,724	2,400	4,124	13.5	-33.9
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	791	889	1,529	-11.0	-48.3
Natural Res. & Mining	247	212	370	16.5	-33.2
Mining	227	194	353	17.0	-35.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	12	9	10	33.3	20.0
Construction	435	525	998	-17.1	-56.4
Manufacturing	107	151	160	-29.1	-33.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,485	1,056	1,975	40.6	-24.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	334	283	492	18.0	-32.1
Wholesale Trade	56	50	70	12.0	-20.0
Retail Trade	148	134	216	10.4	-31.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	130	99	206	31.3	-36.9
Information	12	8	14	50.0	-14.3
Financial Activities	47	56	41	-16.1	14.6
Prof. and Business Svcs.	163	137	245	19.0	-33.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	121	100	110	21.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	750	419	968	79.0	-22.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	50	46	99	8.7	-49.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	161	172	193	-6.4	-16.6
Federal Government	61	69	70	-11.6	-12.9
State Government	14	20	21	-30.0	-33.3
Local Government	85	82	101	3.7	-15.8
Local Education	9	10	23	-10.0	-60.9
UNCLASSIFIED	285	282	425	1.1	-32.9

Laramie County	288	250	505	15.2	-43.0
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	93	88	248	5.7	-62.5
Construction	77	83	227	-7.2	-66.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	158	125	208	26.4	-24.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	54	49	67	10.2	-19.4
Financial Activities	12	15	8	-20.0	50.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	55	38	66	44.7	-16.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	19	16	24	18.8	-20.8
Leisure & Hospitality	23	11	39	109.1	-41.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	25	25	30	0.0	-16.7
UNCLASSIFIED	10	9	17	11.1	-41.2

Natrona County	273	302	466	-9.6	-41.4
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	129	139	271	-7.2	-52.4
Construction	75	76	173	-1.3	-56.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	135	146	177	-7.5	-23.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	46	56	83	-17.9	-44.6
Financial Activities	4	8	4	-50.0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	30	48	50	-37.5	-40.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	33	19	15	73.7	120.0
Leisure & Hospitality	27	23	33	17.4	-18.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1	8	5	-87.5	-80.0
UNCLASSIFIED	7	7	11	0.0	-36.4

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

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

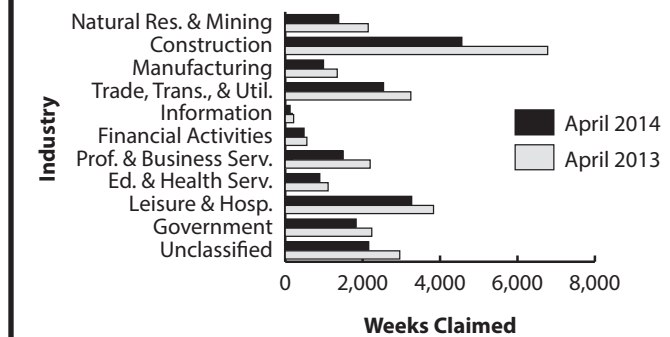
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

All industry sectors saw decreases over the year with large decreases in information (-41.9%), natural resources & mining (-35.5%), and construction (-32.7%).

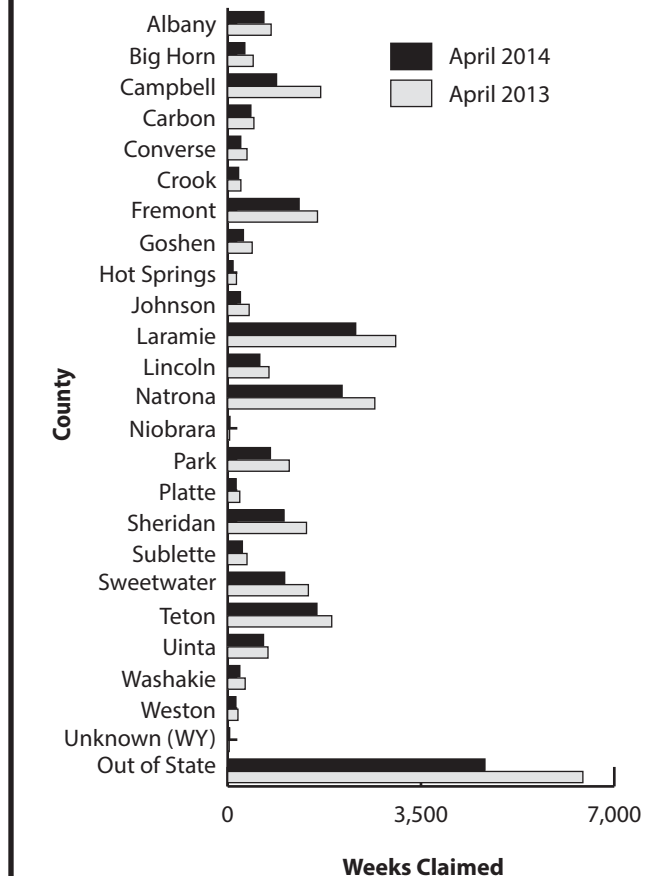
## Continued Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		Claims Filed	
	Apr 14	Mar 14	Apr 13	Mar 14	Apr 14	Apr 13
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>						
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>20,204</b>	<b>23,718</b>	<b>27,250</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>-99.6</b>	
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>6,879</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>-34.2</b>	
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	575	504	795	14.1	-27.7	
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	10.5%	7.3%	9.6%	3.2%	0.9%	
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>6,936</b>	<b>9,695</b>	<b>10,270</b>	<b>-28.5</b>	<b>-32.5</b>	
Natural Res. & Mining	1,382	1,537	2,144	-10.1	-35.5	
Mining	1,259	1,371	1,923	-8.2	-34.5	
Oil & Gas Extraction	143	146	173	-2.1	-17.3	
Construction	4,563	7,113	6,780	-35.8	-32.7	
Manufacturing	989	1,044	1,344	-5.3	-26.4	
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>9,104</b>	<b>11,784</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-21.3</b>	
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,540	2,894	3,245	-12.2	-21.7	
Wholesale Trade	443	560	575	-20.9	-23.0	
Retail Trade	1,273	1,461	1,725	-12.9	-26.2	
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	824	873	945	-5.6	-12.8	
Information	126	120	217	5.0	-41.9	
Financial Activities	487	488	559	-0.2	-12.9	
Prof. & Business Services	1,498	1,856	2,194	-19.3	-31.7	
Educational & Health Svcs.	893	897	1,108	-0.4	-19.4	
Leisure and Hospitality	3,267	2,343	3,831	39.4	-14.7	
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	461	500	621	-7.8	-25.8	
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>-22.7</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	
Federal Government	866	1,175	1,090	-26.3	-20.6	
State Government	210	242	240	-13.2	-12.5	
Local Government	756	953	906	-20.7	-16.6	
Local Education	104	127	238	-18.1	-56.3	
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	
<b>Laramie County</b>						
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>-27.7</b>	<b>-23.8</b>	
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>-33.5</b>	<b>-31.2</b>	
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>-49.8</b>	<b>-23.2</b>	
Construction	665	1,382	880	-51.9	-24.4	
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-24.5</b>	
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	425	507	562	-16.2	-24.4	
Financial Activities	109	107	155	1.9	-29.7	
Prof. & Business Svcs.	398	407	480	-2.2	-17.1	
Educational and Health Svcs.	168	141	230	19.1	-27.0	
Leisure & Hospitality	123	140	196	-12.1	-37.2	
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>-62.9</b>	
<b>Natrona County</b>						
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>-21.7</b>	<b>-22.2</b>	
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>-28.8</b>	<b>-31.8</b>	
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>-29.2</b>	<b>-25.4</b>	
Construction	513	841	731	-39.0	-29.8	
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>-14.2</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	468	592	633	-20.9	-26.1	
Financial Activities	65	72	81	-9.7	-19.8	
Professional & Business Svcs.	248	288	370	-13.9	-33.0	
Educational & Health Svcs.	193	185	172	4.3	12.2	
Leisure & Hospitality	145	192	180	-24.5	-19.4	
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-34.6</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, April 2014



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, April 2014



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

<sup>b</sup>Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

PRSR STD  
US POSTAGE PAID  
CASPER WY  
PERMIT NO. 100

**Wyoming Department of Workforce  
Services, Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602**

---

**Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use \$300  
Return Service Requested**

[ ]