

# TRENDS

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## Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2016-2018

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*Wyoming is expected to lose 2,449 jobs from 2016 to 2018, according to the most recent short-term projections. Job losses are projected to occur in construction, mining (including oil & gas), government, wholesale trade and retail trade. Job losses are expected to be partially offset by job gains in health care & social assistance and accommodation & food services. Projections are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.*

The latest short-term projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services show a slight decline in employment from second quarter 2016 (2016Q2) to second quarter 2018 (2018Q2). Over that two-year period, employment is projected to fall by 2,449 jobs (-0.9%; see Table 1, page 3).

Some of the key assumptions underlying the short-term industry

projections are that energy prices will increase slightly in the near

term. Based on the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) February 2017 Short Term Energy Outlook, oil prices are expected to remain in the \$50-\$60 per barrel range in 2017 and 2018 (see Figure 1, page 4). Projected oil prices for 2017-2018 are

much lower than 2010 to 2014 levels, but higher than 2016.

(Text continued on page 3)

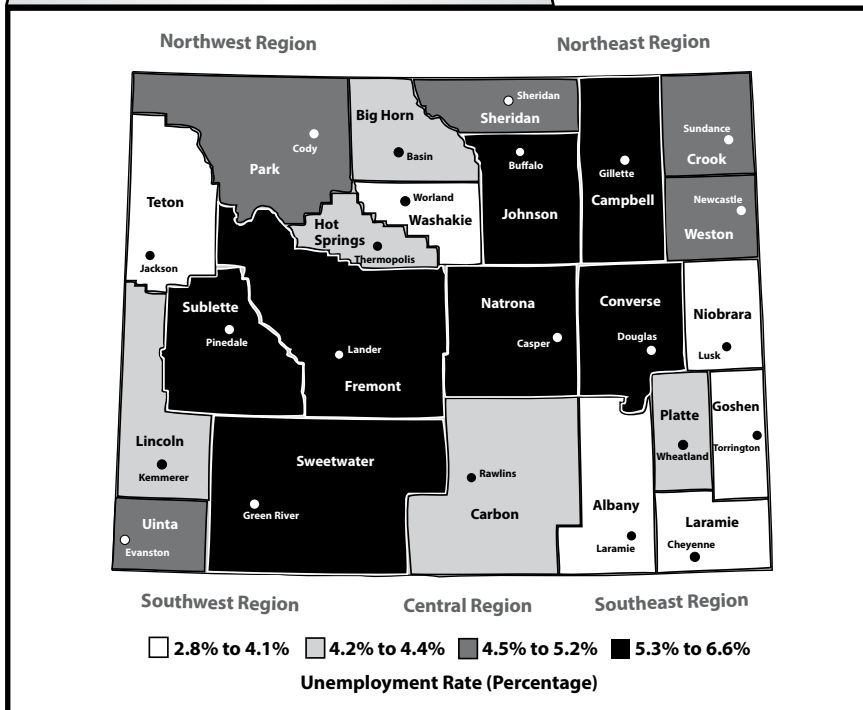
### Related Article

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 2,430 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2015, with an incidence rate of 3.3. ... *page 10*
- The amount of benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell by 24.8% from December 2015 to December 2016. ... *page 24*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, December 2016 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

Figure 2 (see page 4) illustrates EIA's forecast for natural gas prices, which are expected to remain in the range of \$3.30 to \$3.70 per million British Thermal Units (Btu) in 2017 and 2018. Natural gas prices are expected to be much lower than levels from 2003 to 2014, but higher than 2015 and 2016 levels.

Based on the projection of an increase in natural gas prices, only a modest decline in coal production over the forecast period is predicted. The increasing price of natural gas will help make coal more competitive and is expected to slow its long-term decline, which has been related to utilities

substituting natural gas and renewables for coal.

Further, R&P's short-term projections are based on the assumption that Wyoming's population will stabilize during the forecast period and that U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) will grow at a reasonable pace of 2.3% to 2.4% (Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia).

Despite the assumption of modestly rising energy prices, the largest job losses are projected to occur in construction (-1,014 jobs, or -4.6%) and mining (including oil & gas; -953 jobs, or -5.2%). Job losses are also projected in public administration (-529 jobs, or -1.6%), wholesale trade (-413 jobs, or -4.8%), and

Table 1: Wyoming Short-Term Industry Projections, 2016-2018

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	2016Q2	2018Q2	Change, 2016Q2-2018Q2	
				N	%
	<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>277,094</b>	<b>274,645</b>	<b>-2,449</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,739	2,809	70	2.6%
21	Mining	18,382	17,429	-953	-5.2%
22	Utilities	2,545	2,580	35	1.4%
23	Construction	21,931	20,917	-1,014	-4.6%
31-33	Manufacturing	9,065	9,041	-24	-0.3%
42	Wholesale Trade	8,553	8,140	-413	-4.8%
44-45	Retail Trade	30,738	30,330	-408	-1.3%
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	11,783	11,684	-99	-0.8%
51	Information	3,757	3,756	-1	0.0%
52	Finance & Insurance	6,834	6,907	73	1.1%
53	Real Estate and Rental & Leasing	3,974	3,939	-35	-0.9%
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	8,849	8,544	-305	-3.4%
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	947	929	-18	-1.9%
56	Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	8,141	8,198	57	0.7%
61	Educational Services	30,278	30,185	-93	-0.3%
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	32,767	33,640	873	2.7%
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,265	3,302	37	1.1%
72	Accommodation & Food Services	32,591	33,148	557	1.7%
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,499	7,240	-259	-3.5%
92	Public Administration	32,456	31,927	-529	-1.6%

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Prepared by P. Manning and D. Bullard, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS, 2/28/17.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Projections, 2016-2018

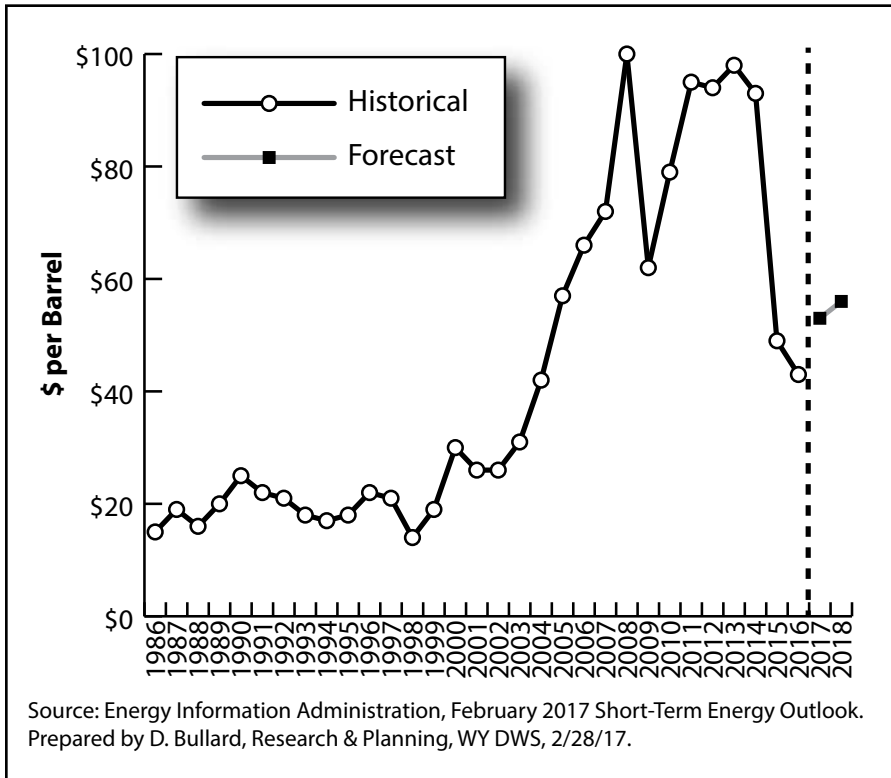


Figure 1: Spot Price of West Texas Intermediate Oil (Dollars per Barrel), 1986-2018

retail trade (-408 jobs, or -1.3%) as the state's economy continues to adjust to the steep declines in energy activity that occurred during 2015 and 2016.

Projected job losses are expected to be partially offset by job gains in health care & social assistance (873 jobs, or 2.7%) and accommodation & food services (557 jobs, or 1.7%). Growth in the U.S. economy is expected to help create jobs in Wyoming's tourism sector, and an aging population will need more health care services.

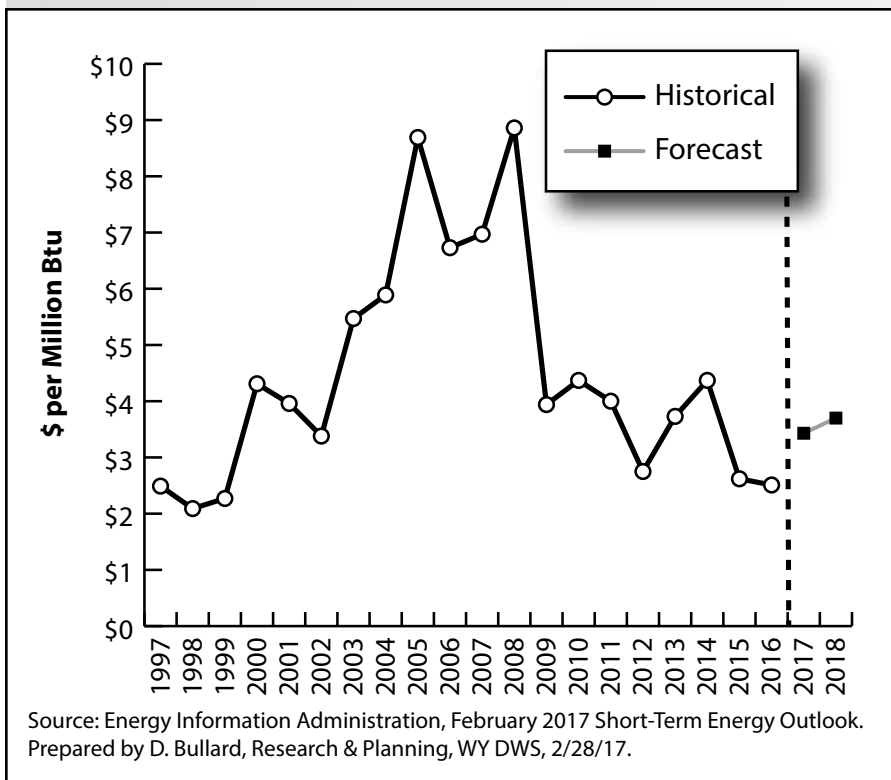


Figure 2: Henry Hub Natural Gas Spot Price in Dollars per Million British Thermal Unit (Btu), 1997-2018

### Occupational Projections

Table 2 (see page 5) displays the occupational projections at the two-digit Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code level. Employment is projected to fall in construction & extraction occupations (-1,430 jobs, or -4.6%); office & administrative support occupations (-569 jobs, or -1.6%); transportation & material moving occupations (-434 jobs, or -1.8%); installation, maintenance, & repair occupations (-384 jobs,

or -2.1%); sales & related occupations (-367 jobs, or -1.4%); and production occupations (-282 jobs, or -2.3%).

Growth is projected in food preparation & serving related occupations

(268 jobs, or 1.1%), health care practitioners & technical occupations (259 jobs, or 1.8%), health care support occupations (183 jobs, or 2.5%), personal care & service occupations (166 jobs, or 1.7%), and building & grounds cleaning

Table 2: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2016-2018

SOC <sup>a</sup> Code	SOC Title	Base Period		Change, 2016Q2- 2018Q2		Openings		
		2016Q2	2018Q2	N	%	Growth	Replacement	Total
<b>00-0000</b>	<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>297,007</b>	<b>294,299</b>	<b>-2,708</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>14,325</b>	<b>16,150</b>
11-0000	Management Occupations	15,651	15,653	2	0.0	134	661	795
13-0000	Business & Financial Operations Occupations	9,159	9,136	-23	-0.3	48	360	408
15-0000	Computer & Mathematical Occupations	2,702	2,701	-1	0.0	17	70	87
17-0000	Architecture & Engineering Occupations	5,295	5,150	-145	-2.7	11	250	261
19-0000	Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations	4,342	4,306	-36	-0.8	17	257	274
21-0000	Community & Social Service Occupations	4,092	4,134	42	1.0	52	168	220
23-0000	Legal Occupations	2,035	1,978	-57	-2.8	0	65	65
25-0000	Education, Training, & Library Occupations	20,640	20,631	-9	0.0	45	887	932
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	4,179	4,148	-31	-0.7	28	204	232
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	14,763	15,022	259	1.8	288	586	874
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	7,269	7,452	183	2.5	191	305	496
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	6,339	6,286	-53	-0.8	9	291	300
35-0000	Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	25,568	25,836	268	1.1	316	2,165	2,481
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	14,013	14,168	155	1.1	157	535	692
39-0000	Personal Care & Service Occupations	10,039	10,205	166	1.7	168	466	634
41-0000	Sales & Related Occupations	26,509	26,142	-367	-1.4	25	1,791	1,816
43-0000	Office & Administrative Support Occupations	36,540	35,971	-569	-1.6	118	1,550	1,668
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations	1,948	1,986	38	2.0	43	105	148
47-0000	Construction & Extraction Occupations	31,053	29,623	-1,430	-4.6	0	1,041	1,041
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations	18,213	17,829	-384	-2.1	74	835	909
51-0000	Production Occupations	12,428	12,146	-282	-2.3	52	623	675
53-0000	Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	24,230	23,796	-434	-1.8	32	1,110	1,142

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

Prepared by P. Manning & D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/17.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Projections, 2016-2018

& maintenance occupations (155 jobs, or 1.1%).

Even though the total number of jobs is projected to decline from 2016 to 2018, the need to replace workers who retire, change occupations, or otherwise leave employment will result in a projected 16,150 total job openings over the two-year period. Replacement openings shown in Table 2 are estimated based on the current Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) methodology. However, on October 24, 2017, when the BLS publishes its national employment projections for 2016-2026, it will introduce a new method of estimating occupational separations. For more information on the new methodology, please visit [https://www.bls.gov/emp/ep\\_separations.htm](https://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_separations.htm). State employment projections for the 2016-2026 period will be

developed using the new methodology.

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- Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. (2017, February 10). Survey of Professional Forecasters First Quarter 2017. Retrieved February 10, 2017, from <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/research-and-data/real-time-center/survey-of-professional-forecasters/2017/survq117>
- U.S. Energy Information Administration. (2017, March). Short Term Energy Outlook February 2017. Retrieved February 7, 2017 from [http://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/pdf/steo\\_full.pdf](http://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/pdf/steo_full.pdf)

## How to Read the Short-Term Occupational Projections Table: A Cautionary Tale

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Occupational Projections Table available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm> contains a wealth of data, but interpreting some of the table can be tricky. This article provides descriptions of each of the columns included in the table, as well as examples of some potentially misleading data. A sample table is provided in Table 1 on page 7.

The Base Employment 2016Q2 column contains the estimated employment in Wyoming in each occupation in second quarter 2016 (2016Q2).

The Projected Employment 2018Q2 column reports the projected number of jobs in each occupation in Wyoming in 2018Q2. Employment can grow or decline for many reasons.

The Numeric Change column is simply the difference between the employment level in 2016Q2 and 2018Q2. A positive number indicates a net increase in employment in a given occupation. At the total level, employment is expected to fall by 2,708 jobs. Some occupations,

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 1: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2016-2018 (Excerpt)

SOC <sup>a</sup> Code	SOC Title	2016 Q2	2018 Q2	Base Emp.	Proj. Emp.	N	%	Change, 2016Q2-2018Q2		Growth Openings		Replacement Openings		Openings		Education Value	Work Experience Value	Job Training Value
								Total	All Occupations	Total	Annual	Total	Annual	Total	Annual			
00-0000	<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	297,007	294,299	-2,708	-0.9	1,825	912	14,325	7,162	16,150	8,074							
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,029	5,164	135	2.7	135	68	222	111	357	179	Bachelor's degree	None	None				
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3,588	3,436	-152	-4.2	0	0	70	35	70	35	Some college, no degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training				
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	2,740	2,612	-128	-4.7	0	0	48	24	48	24	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None				
47-2031	Carpenters	4,586	4,360	-226	-4.9	0	0	110	55	110	55	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship				
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	4,519	4,281	-238	-5.3	0	0	151	76	151	76	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training				
47-5071	Roustabouts, Oil & Gas	1,279	1,203	-76	-5.9	0	0	46	23	46	23	No formal educational credential	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training				
53-7032	Excavating and Loading Machine & Dragline Operators	968	914	-54	-5.6	0	0	25	12	25	12	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term on-the-job training				

Excerpted from Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2016-2018 ([http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2017/projections\\_2016-2018.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2017/projections_2016-2018.htm)).

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

Prepared by P. Manning and D. Bullard, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS.

Run Date 02/28/2017.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

(Text continued from page 6)

such as registered nurses (SOC<sup>1</sup> 29-1141), are expected to add jobs (135), while others like carpenters (SOC 47-2031) are expected to lose jobs (-226).

The Percent Change column is the numeric change divided by the base employment. It represents the percent change over the two-year projections period. For example, the number of occupational therapy assistants (SOC 31-2011) is expected to grow by 6.5% from 2016Q2 to 2018Q2.

The Growth Openings column can be one of the most difficult to understand. If growth is expected in a given occupation, the number of growth openings is the numeric change. If employment is expected to fall, the number of openings due to growth in that occupation is defined as zero. By definition, the number of growth openings cannot be negative. Each occupation is estimated separately, and then the growth openings are summed to arrive at the various totals. For example, in the major group production occupations (SOC 51-0000), the numeric change is -282, indicating a net loss of 282 jobs. However, the number of growth openings is reported as 52.

<sup>1</sup> Standard Occupational Classification.

To arrive at the 52 growth openings, the numeric change for each growing occupation was summed, and zeros were included for each declining occupation (see Table 2, page 9).

Since the short-term projections cover a two-year period, the Annual Growth Openings are the Growth Openings divided by two.

The Replacement Openings represent an estimate of the number of job openings that will become available during the two-year period due to individuals in that occupation retiring, leaving the labor force, or changing occupations.

The Annual Replacement Openings are the replacement openings divided by two. This column represents the number of replacement openings available in a single year.

The Total Openings represent the sum of growth openings and replacement openings.

Annual Total Openings are the total openings divided by two and represent the number of openings available each year.

The Education Value column states the “typical education needed for entry” into each occupation. These data are developed by the

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<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>



Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, 2017).

The Work Experience Value contains “commonly required work experience in a related occupation.” These data are also the result of BLS research.

The Job Training Value reports the “typical on-the-job training needed to obtain competency in the occupation.”

Since none of the columns related to openings reflect the effect of declining employment in occupations, Total Openings may overstate the expected number of jobs available in many occupations. For example, the number of roustabouts, oil & gas (SOC 47-5071) is expected to decline by 76 jobs (see the Numeric Change column). However, the Total Openings column shows 46 openings (based solely on replacement need) and does not take into account the overall expected decline in employment.

Savvy data users will not rely exclusively on any single column of this large table, but remain aware of the expected job losses shown in the Numeric Change column. In many cases, the net job losses (shown in the

Numeric Change column) can overwhelm the replacement openings. Some other occupations (besides roustabouts) that fall into this category include carpenters (SOC 47-2031), operating engineers & other construction equipment operators (SOC 47-2073), bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (SOC 43-3031), first-line supervisors of construction trades & extraction workers (SOC 47-1011), and excavating & loading machine & dragline operators (SOC 53-7032).

It is important to emphasize that there are many sources of uncertainty in any projections. Unexpected changes in energy prices (in either direction) could significantly affect Wyoming’s economy and the number and types of jobs found in the state in the future.

### References

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2017) Employment Projections: Occupational Data Definitions Retrieved on March 8, 2017 from [https://stats.bls.gov/emp/ep\\_nem\\_definitions.htm](https://stats.bls.gov/emp/ep_nem_definitions.htm)

Table 2: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2016-2018 (Excerpt)

SOC Code	SOC Title	2016 Q2 Base Emp.	2018 Q2 Proj. Emp.	Change, 2016Q2-2018Q2		Growth Openings		Replacement Openings		Openings	
				N	%	Total	Annual	Total	Annual	Total	Annual
<b>00-0000</b>	<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>297,007</b>	<b>294,299</b>	<b>-2,708</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>14,325</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>16,150</b>	<b>8,074</b>
51-0000	Production Occupations	12,428	12,146	-282	-2.3	52	26	623	312	675	338

Excerpted from Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2016-2018 ([http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2017/projections\\_2016-2018.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2017/projections_2016-2018.htm)).

SOC--Standard Occupational Classification.

Prepared by P. Manning and D. Bullard, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS.

Run Date 02/28/2017.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

## The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2015

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Statistician

*This article summarizes the 2015 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 2,430 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2015, with an incidence rate of 3.3.*

Each year the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services 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 11) of work-related injuries and illnesses at the industry level. Detailed characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses (those that result in days away from work-DAFW) are also identified. For 2015, cases with *job transfer or restricted duty* for the following six private North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors will also have demographic and injury/illness characteristics provided by employers:

- 312 – Beverage & tobacco product manufacturing
- 452 – General merchandise stores
- 492 – Couriers & messengers
- 562 – Waste management & remediation services
- 622 – Hospitals
- 721 – Accommodation

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 2,430 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry for 2015.

### Background and Methodology

For this *mandatory survey*, 2,388 private and 312 public sector (state and local government) Wyoming employers were notified in December 2014 to keep records of their firms' work-related injuries and illnesses during calendar year (CY) 2015 using the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) 300 forms. Along with data from the original firms sampled, occupational injury and illness data for 172 employers from the mining, except oil & gas; and railroad industries were added from administrative records provided to BLS by two federal agencies: the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration (MSHA) and the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). In January 2016, public and private employers were sent a pamphlet describing how to transfer data from the OSHA 300 forms to questionnaires available on the Internet or by e-mail.

(Text continued on page 12)

## 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:* Represents 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.

(Definitions continued on page 12)

(Text continued from page 10)

Employers were asked to respond within 30 days. Two subsequent mailings were sent to non-respondents to increase response rates, after which attempts were made to contact these employers by phone or e-mail to acquire the information. Employers were also contacted to verify or correct data. The data collection periods lasted approximately seven months. After the data collection periods, data and results were reviewed by state, regional, and national BLS staff and incidence rates calculated.

About 10% of the 2,700 original sampled units were determined to be *out of scope*, had gone out of business since the sample was drawn, had a duplicate record, had no employees in 2015, or otherwise did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the survey. Of the remaining sampled and BLS-provided employers, 92% in 2015 provided useable responses for the survey.

Data were reported by employers on the basis of a single incident or occurrence. If an employee experienced more than one nonfatal work-related injury or illness during the calendar year, each incident was reported separately and is referred to as a case. If an incident injured more than one employee, each employee was

reported separately on the questionnaire. For a work-related injury/illness to be categorized as a recordable case:

it results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness...it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

For additional information see the OSHA Recordkeeping Rules online at [http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owasrch.search\\_form?p\\_doc\\_type=STANDARDS&p\\_toc\\_level=1&p\\_keyvalue=1904](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owasrch.search_form?p_doc_type=STANDARDS&p_toc_level=1&p_keyvalue=1904).

Worker's Compensation data show a higher number of work-related injuries and illnesses due to having different definitions and requirements than SOII. R&P provides data on the number of Worker's Compensation cases by quarter, and historically, which can be found near the bottom of the page at: <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety.htm>.

(Definitions continued from page 11)

*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.

Due to the discrepancies in the numbers of work-related injuries and illnesses reported by both Worker’s Compensation and SOII, there has been and continues to be research into this undercount. Information on the undercount can be found at: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q02>.

The BLS produces SOII incidence rate estimates from the gathered data. Incidence rates by industry indicate the number of nonfatal occupational illnesses or injuries per 100 full-time employees.

The cases deemed the most serious are those which involve days away from work (DAFW). The BLS counts up to a cap of 180 days away from work per case, even though there are cases with more days. DAFW cases associated with employees who do not require time off work beyond the day of injury are not included as DAFW cases. The number of cases with days of restricted duty or job transfer (DJTR) is counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses. *Other recordable cases* are also counted in the summary of

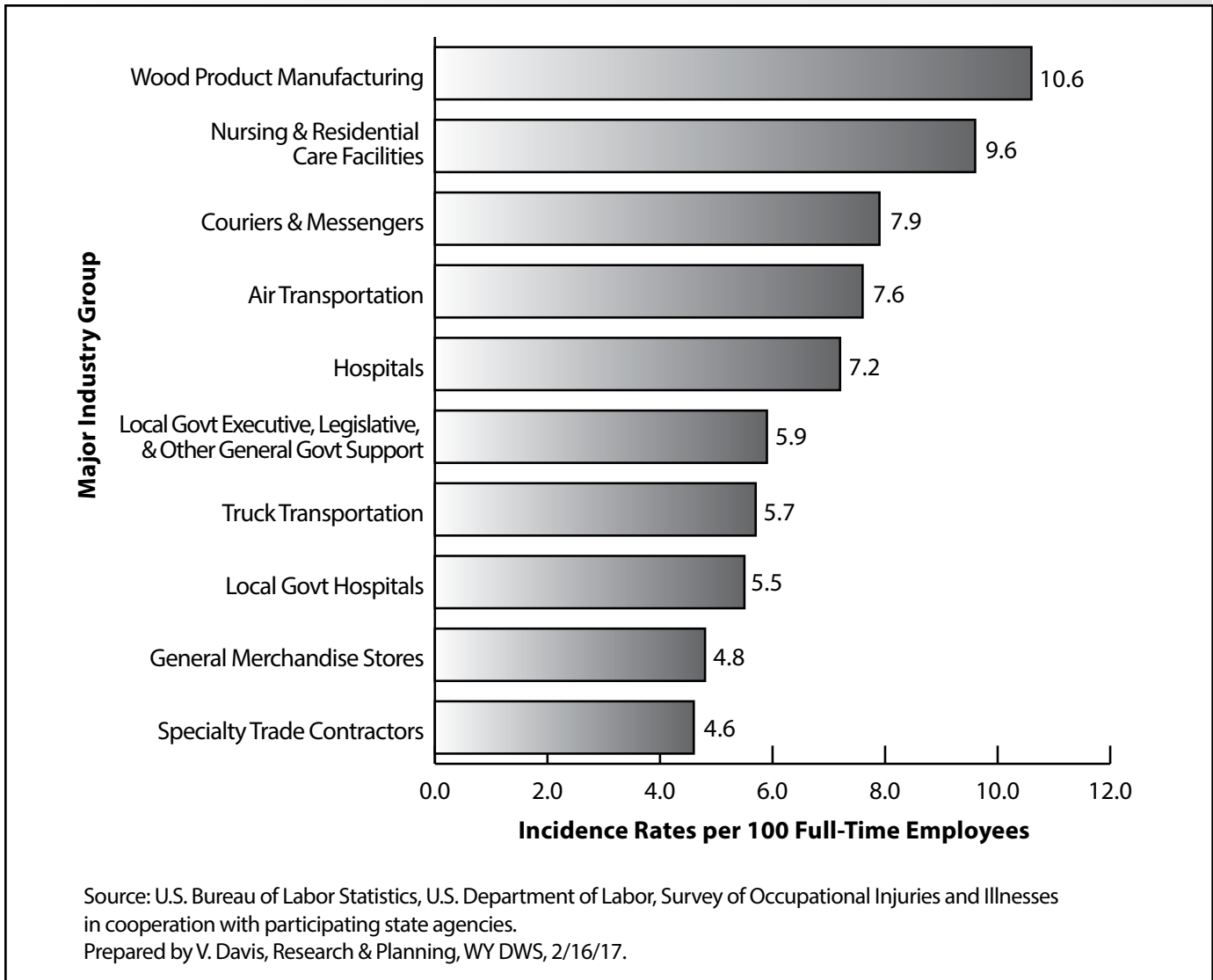


Figure 1a: Major Industry Groups With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, Wyoming, All Ownerships, 2015

injuries and/or illnesses, which are cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid but with no lost time, restricted duty, or job transfer days.

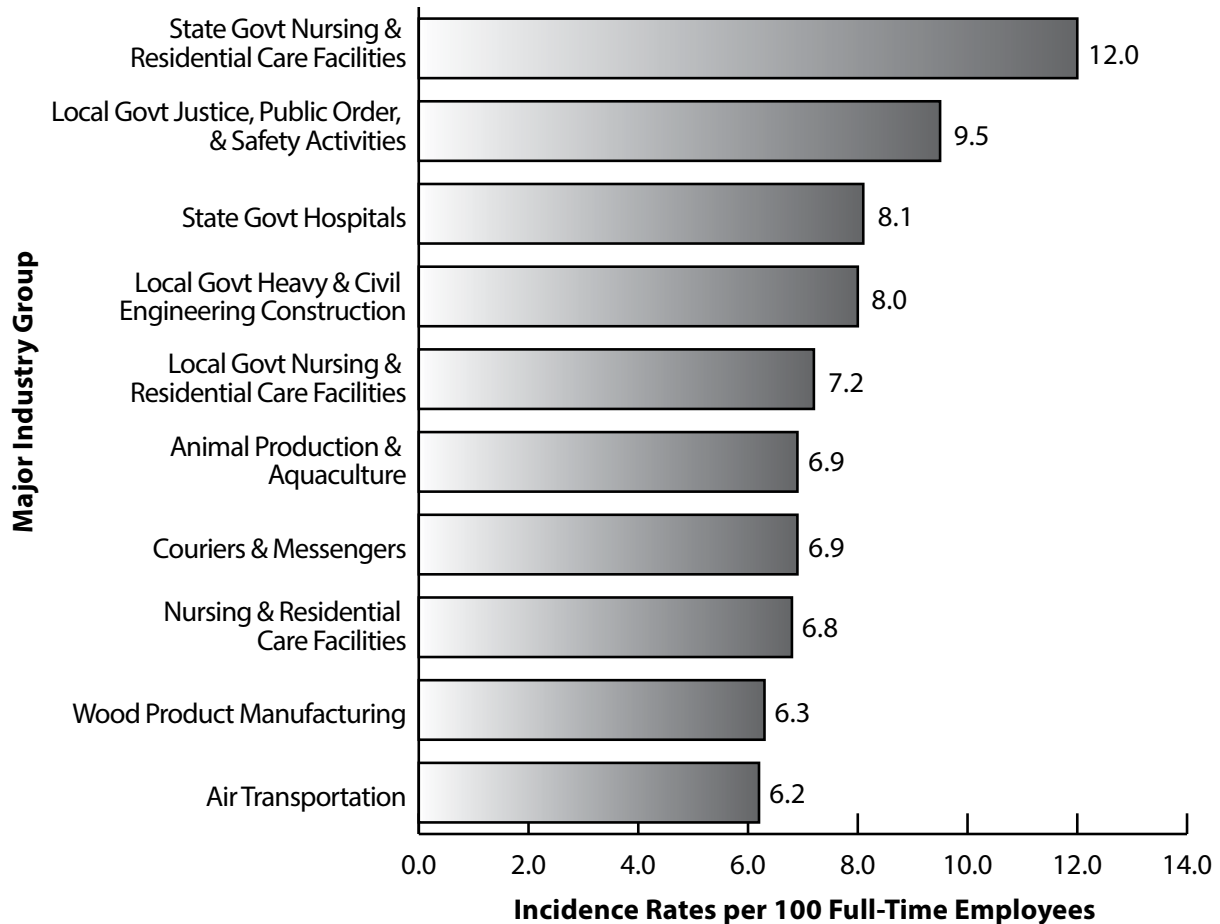
## Incidence Rates

The total estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all ownerships was 3.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees in 2015. The private sector

estimated incidence rate was 3.3. The rate for state and local government was 4.2 for 2015. For state government alone, the rate was 3.1; for local government alone, the rate was 4.5.

Figures 1a (see page 13) and 1b show the top 10 industry subsectors in all ownerships with high estimated incidence rates (or those with higher risk) in Wyoming and the United States,

(Text continued on page 16)



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

Prepared by V. Davis, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/16/17.

Figure 1b: Major Industry Groups With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, U.S., All Ownerships, 2015

**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, 2010-2015**

Characteristic	Total Private Industry <sup>b,c,d</sup>											
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	N	%	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>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	1,680	66.9	1,720	71.4	1,630	67.6	1,520	63.6	1,400	58.6	1,740	71.6
Female	800	31.9	670	27.8	760	31.5	850	35.6	960	40.2	670	27.6
<b>Age</b>												
16 to 19	60	2.4	90	3.7	90	3.7	100	4.2	70	2.9	60	2.5
20 to 24	280	11.2	350	14.5	210	8.7	310	13.0	210	8.8	310	12.8
25 to 34	600	23.9	570	23.7	600	24.9	570	23.8	550	23.0	630	5.9
35 to 44	520	20.7	430	17.8	450	18.7	550	23.0	520	21.8	420	17.3
45 to 54	630	25.1	520	21.6	620	25.7	420	17.6	610	25.5	480	19.8
55 to 64	330	13.1	390	16.2	350	14.5	360	15.1	330	13.8	400	16.5
65 & over	90	3.6	50	2.1	70	2.9	80	3.3	100	4.2	130	5.3
<b>Length of service with employer</b>												
Less than 3 months	470	18.7	440	18.3	390	16.2	550	23.0	460	19.2	410	16.9
3 to 11 months	560	22.3	660	27.4	590	24.5	570	23.8	450	18.8	620	25.5
1 to 5 years	910	36.3	760	31.5	840	34.9	740	31.0	920	38.5	850	35.0
More than 5 years	540	21.5	520	21.6	570	23.7	520	21.8	540	22.6	540	22.2
<b>Number of days away from work</b>												
Cases involving 1 day	410	16.3	300	12.4	420	17.4	290	12.1	240	10.0	190	7.8
Cases involving 2 days	220	8.8	230	9.5	260	10.8	210	8.8	240	10.0	250	10.3
Cases involving 3-5 days	350	13.9	400	16.6	390	16.2	480	20.1	510	21.3	360	14.8
Cases involving 6-10 days	290	11.6	280	11.6	220	9.1	380	15.9	310	13.0	380	15.6
Cases involving 11-20 days	360	14.3	220	9.1	220	9.1	230	9.6	280	11.7	280	11.5
Cases involving 21-30 days	210	8.4	130	5.4	140	5.8	170	7.1	150	6.3	180	7.4
Cases involving 31 or more days	670	26.7	850	35.3	760	31.5	630	26.4	660	27.6	790	32.5
Median days away from work <sup>e</sup>	10		11		7		8		9		12	
<b>Day of the week</b>												
Sunday	120	4.8	150	6.2	290	12.0	160	6.7	180	7.5	230	9.5
Monday	520	20.7	470	19.5	390	16.2	440	18.4	480	20.1	400	16.5
Tuesday	460	18.3	410	17.0	410	17.0	360	15.1	660	27.6	390	16.0
Wednesday	410	16.3	390	16.2	410	17.0	370	15.5	270	11.3	390	16.0
Thursday	350	13.9	440	18.3	370	15.4	430	18.0	350	14.6	400	16.5
Friday	440	17.5	370	15.4	330	13.7	390	16.3	310	13.0	440	18.1
Saturday	200	8.0	170	7.1	210	8.7	240	10.0	150	6.3	180	7.4

<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.

Prepared by V. Davis, Research & Planning, WY DWS, December 2016.

(Text continued from page 14)

respectively for 2015. Four of the top 10 industry subsectors nationally were also found in Wyoming's top 10 for 2015. These were air transportation, couriers & messengers, nursing & residential care facilities, and wood product manufacturing. The six higher risk industry sectors that were unique to Wyoming were: general merchandise stores; hospitals; local government executive, legislative, & other general government support; local government hospitals; specialty trade contractors; and truck transportation.

The *relative standard error* (RSE) 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 15) shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics for Wyoming from 2010 to 2015. 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 2015, males made up 55.4% of Wyoming's workforce (BLS, 2016). In the total of private DAFW cases in 2015, 71.6% involved males. This contrasts with the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (CFOI) data showing that 85.3% of Wyoming CFOI fatalities in 2015 were males (CFOI, 2016). Females made up 44.6% of the private workforce in Wyoming (BLS, 2016), and 27.6% of workers who became more seriously injured or ill at work in 2015 were females<sup>1</sup>.

**Table 2: Percent and Number of Age Group Populations Who Were Employed in Wyoming, 2014 and 2015**

Gender	Age Group	2014		2015	
		% of Age Group Employed	Employed	% of Age Group Employed	Employed
Males	25-34	89.1%	39,000	90.6%	39,000
	35-44	90.8%	33,000	88.1%	32,000
	45-54	88.7%	35,000	87.8%	33,000
	55-64	73.4%	28,000	72.3%	29,000
Females	25-34	66.8%	26,000	68.9%	27,000
	35-44	75.6%	26,000	75.8%	26,000
	45-54	75.4%	30,000	76.8%	28,000
	55-64	58.7%	22,000	59.6%	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, 2014 and 2015 annual averages. Retrieved December 30, 2016, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full14.pdf> and retrieved December 30, 2016, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full15.pdf>.

Table 2 shows the percentage and number of age group populations by gender (BLS, 2016) in Wyoming's workforce during 2014 and 2015. The males had decreases in employment in two age groups: for the 35-44 age group, employment went from 33,000 in 2014 to 32,000 in 2015, and for the 45-54 age group, employment fell from 35,000 in 2014 to 33,000 in 2015. Within the female age groups, only one

<sup>1</sup> Data are not available to determine if the remaining 0.8% of workers who became injured or ill in 2015 were males or females.



of them decreased: employment in the 45-54 age group decreased from 30,000 in 2014 to 28,000 in 2015; one noticeable increase was in the 55-64 age group with 22,000 in 2014 growing to 24,000 in 2015. 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.

cases with days away from work (see Figure 2). During 2015, manufacturing had over eight times the number of males (170) than females (20) with cases resulting in days away from work. In contrast, four times the number of females to males had cases with days away from work in the educational & health services industry (240 and 60, respectively). For the leisure & hospitality industry, in 2015 there was almost the same number of males as females (130 and 120, respectively) that had the more severe cases.

**Injury and Illness Characteristics**

For the year 2015, within the trade, transportation, & utilities industry, an estimated 530 males and 230 females had

Two of the major occupational groups, construction & extraction and transportation & material moving, had a higher-than-average percentage (46.1% combined) of total workers with work-related injuries or illnesses in 2015 (see Figure 3, page 18).

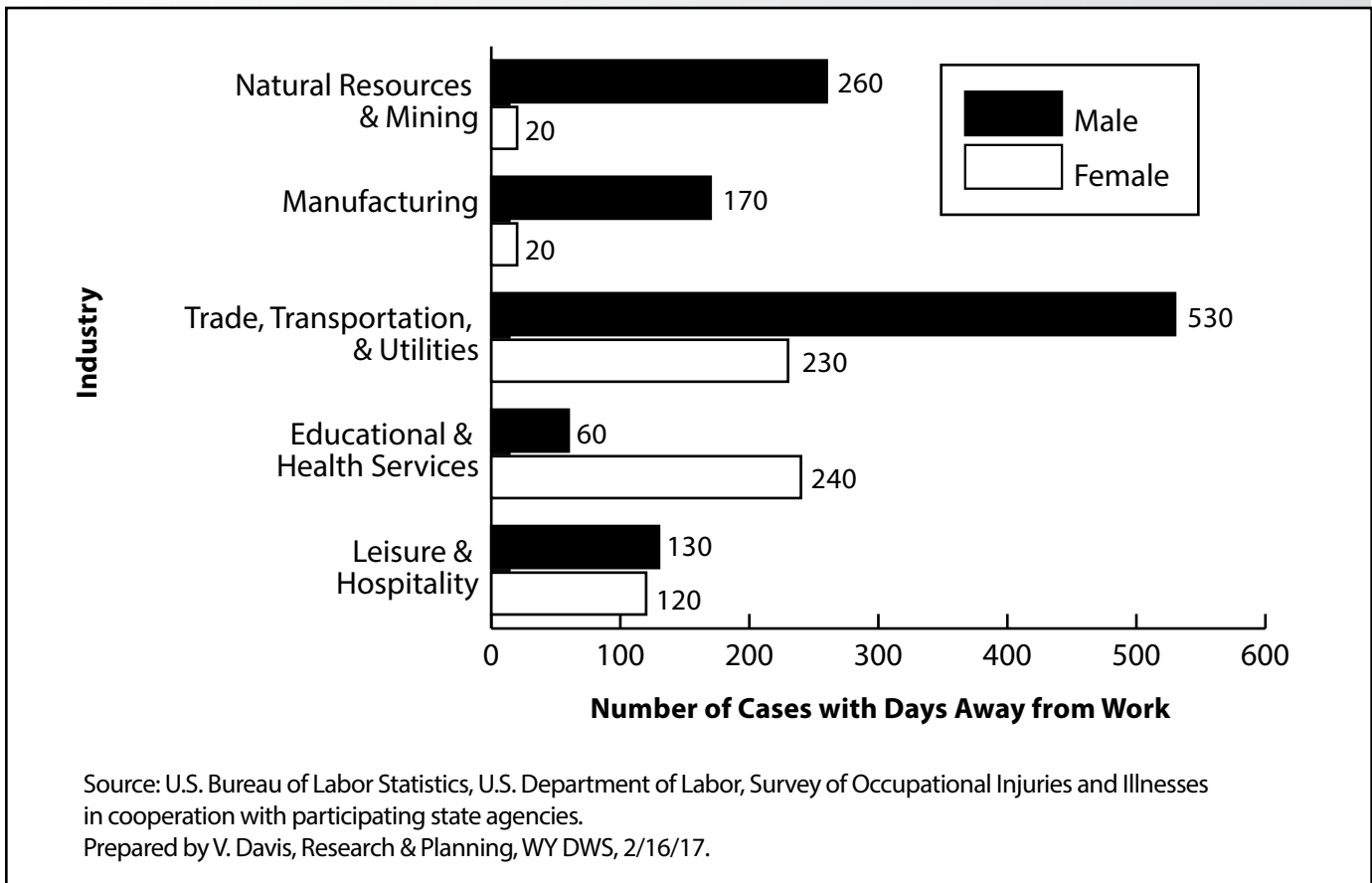
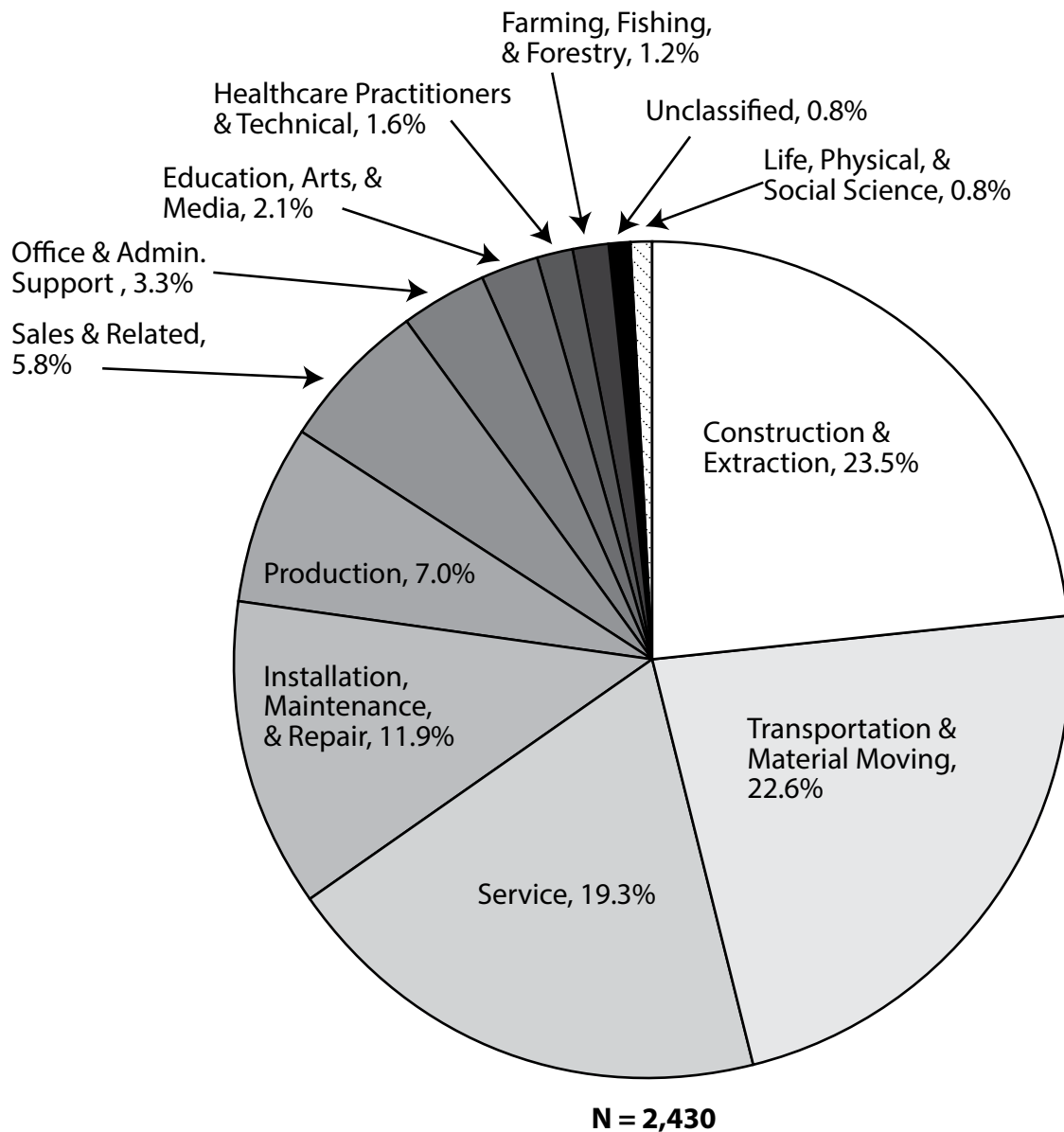


Figure 2: Estimated Numbers of Males and Females in Cases With Days Away From Work by Selected Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2015

More males than females typically work in these occupational groups. Consequently, more males than females were injured in these types of occupations. These workers included construction laborers (170) and heavy & tractor trailer truck drivers (210).

However, more females than males were injured in the major occupational group of educational & health services because more females than males were usually employed in occupations such as personal care aides (80) and nursing assistants (50). The highest



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.  
 Prepared by V. Davis, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/16/17.

Figure 3: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Major Occupational Groups, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2015

percentage of injuries and illnesses by combined age groups in 2015 was for workers age 25-34 and 45-54 (45.7%; see Figure 4).

For injuries resulting in days away from work, the largest percentage for *nature of injury or illness* was due to sprains and

strains (36.6% in 2015; see Figure 5, page 20). Often the injuries were caused by falling, lifting, twisting and bending, standing or sitting, throwing, or reaching. This suggests that employers should place additional emphasis on sprain and strain prevention.

### Summary

From 2014 to 2015, there was a statistically significant change in the number or incidence rate of Wyoming work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for private industry (2,390; 3.5 and 2,430; 3.3, respectively). 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 details on 2015 data, as well as further documentation and historical data are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>. For more information, contact (307) 473-3838.

### References

Manning, P. (2010, August). Employment change and impacts on workplace fatalities in Wyoming. Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, Casper: WY. Retrieved December 30, 2016, from <http://>

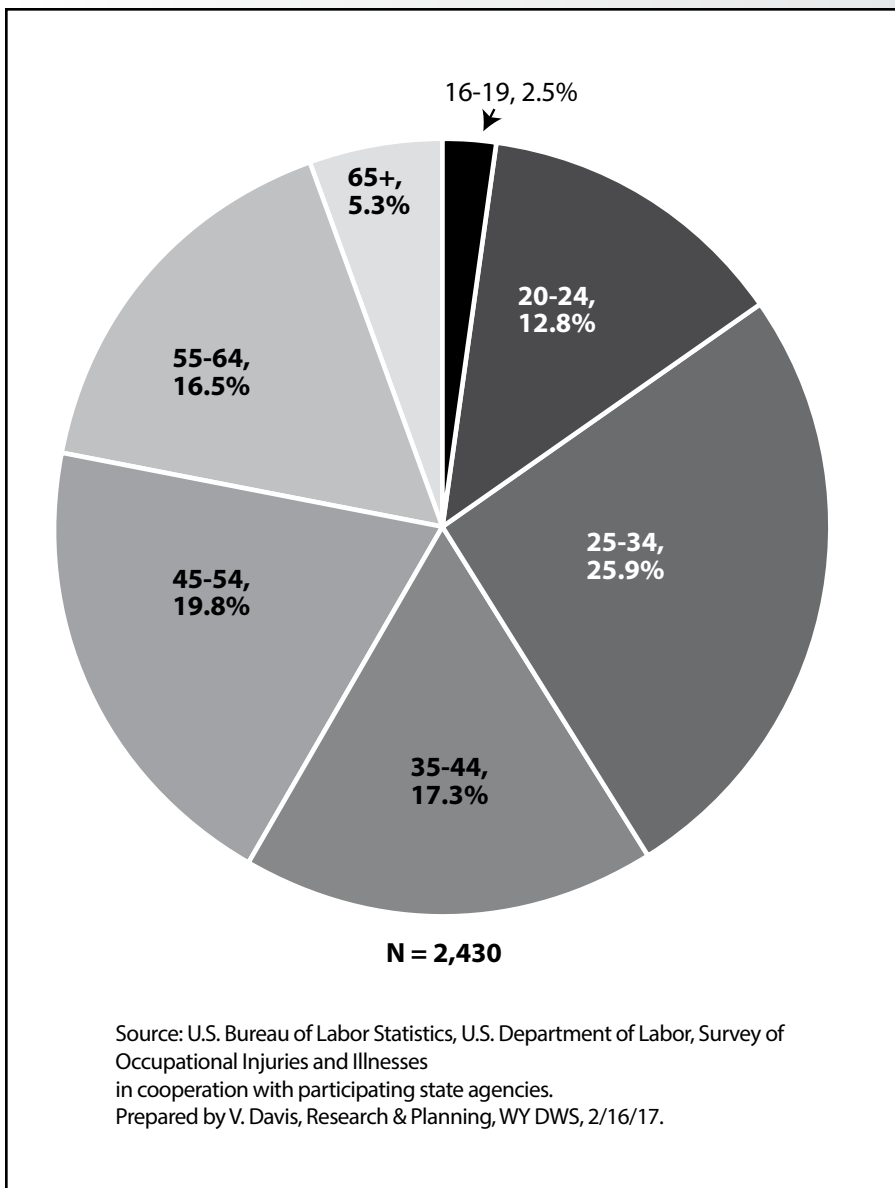
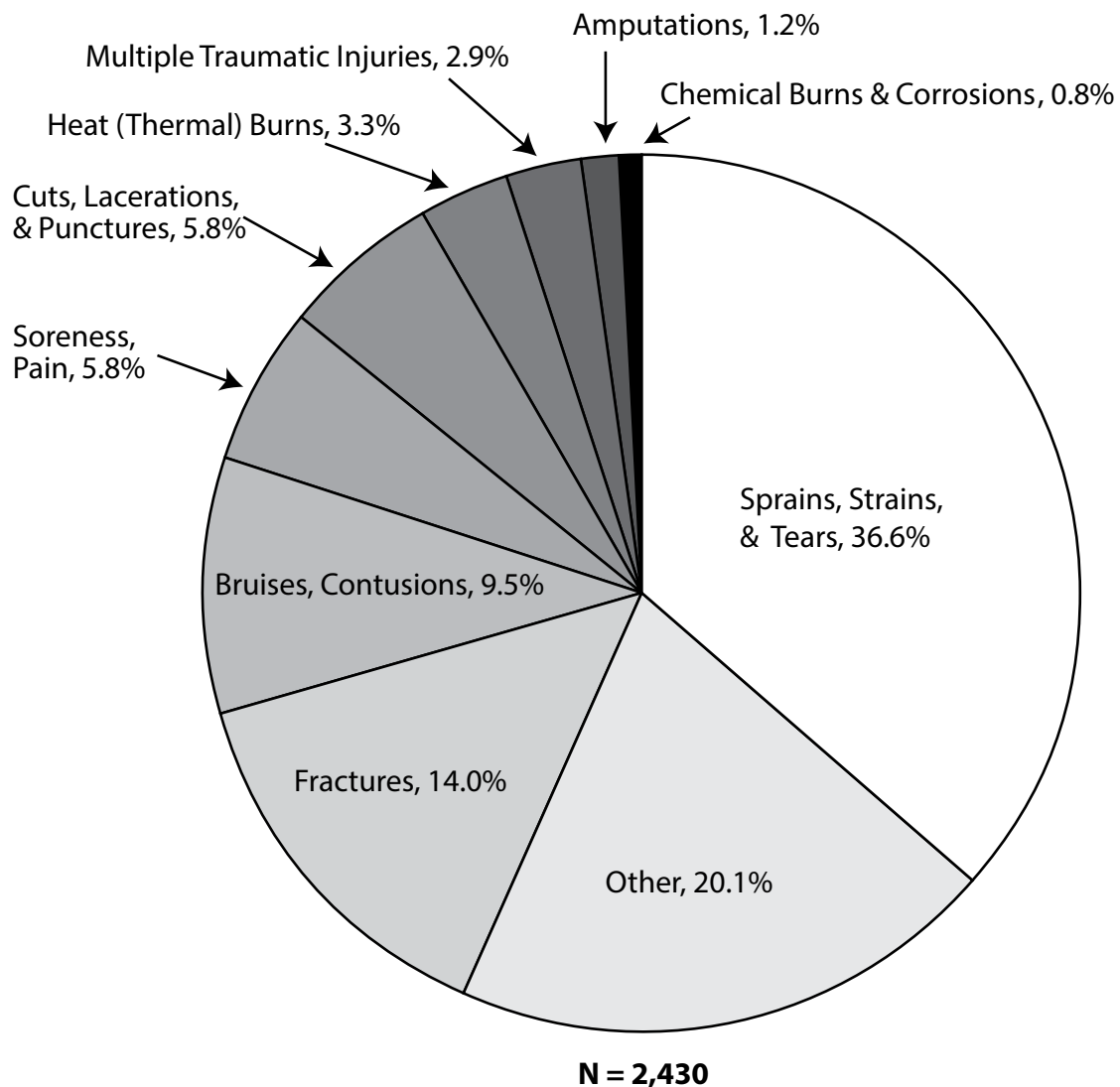


Figure 4: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Age Group, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2015

doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety/CFOI\_Reg\_Model\_2010.pdf

Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming. Retrieved December 30, 2015, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics. (2016). Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age, 2015 annual averages. Retrieved December 30, 2015, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full15.pdf>



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.  
Prepared by V. Davis, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/16/17.

Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2015

# Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 4.8% in December 2016

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 slightly from 4.9% in November to 4.8% in December (not a statistically significant change). Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased slightly from November to December, rising by an estimated 1,091 individuals (0.4%; not a statistically significant change). However, employment was lower than a year earlier (down 2,248 individuals, or -0.8%) and Wyoming’s labor force fell slightly (down 829 individuals, or -0.3%).

From November to December, unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased in nearly every county. As colder weather sets in, employment often falls in construction and other sectors. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Johnson (up from 4.4% to 5.3%), Crook (up from 3.7% to 4.5%), and Sheridan (up from 3.7% to 4.5%)

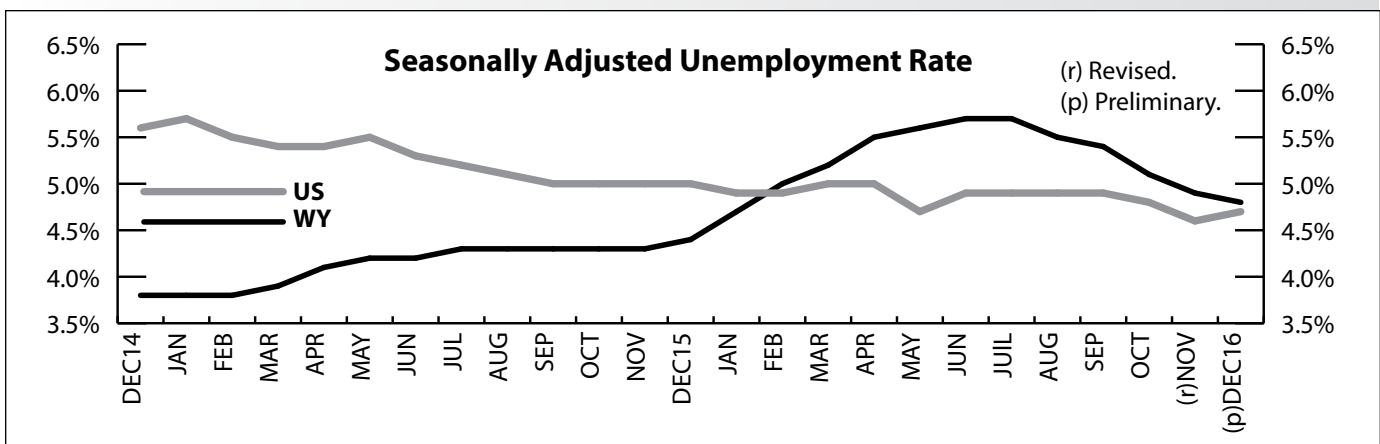
counties. Teton County’s unemployment rate fell from 5.7% to 3.6% as the start of the ski season resulted in more jobs.

From December 2015 to December 2016, unemployment rates fell in nine counties, rose in 12 counties, and were unchanged in Laramie and Park counties. The largest over-the-year unemployment rate increases occurred in Campbell (up from 4.4% to 6.0%), Weston (up from 3.3% to 4.5%), Converse (up from 4.4% to 5.4%), and Natrona (up from 5.6% to 6.6%) counties. Unemployment rates fell in Lincoln (down from 4.9% to 4.4%), Teton (down from 4.0% to 3.6%), and Big Horn (down from 4.8% to 4.4%) counties.

Natrona County (6.6%) posted the highest unemployment rate in December. It was followed by Fremont (6.4%), Campbell (6.0%), and Sublette (5.8%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were seen in Niobrara (2.8%), Albany (2.8%), and Goshen (3.0%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) fell from 283,900 in December 2015 to 276,200 in December 2016, a decrease of 7,700 jobs (or -2.7%; a statistically significant decrease).

<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, December 2016

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

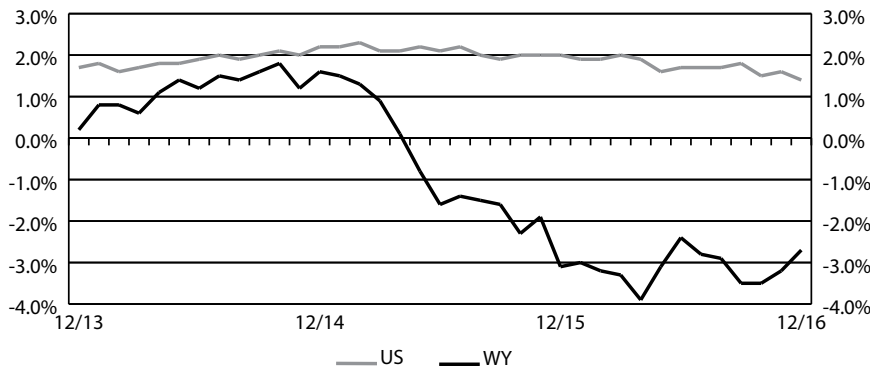
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>275,451</b>	<b>276,200</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	17,412	19,300	1,888	9.8%
Construction	20,171	20,300	129	0.6%
Manufacturing	9,454	10,000	546	5.5%
Wholesale Trade	7,683	8,200	517	6.3%
Retail Trade	31,291	29,900	-1,391	-4.7%
Transportation & Utilities	13,969	14,400	431	3.0%
Information	3,765	3,600	-165	-4.6%
Financial Activities	10,626	10,500	-126	-1.2%
Professional & Business Services	17,229	17,900	671	3.7%
Educational & Health Services	27,664	27,900	236	0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	33,526	32,200	-1,326	-4.1%
Other Services	9,536	10,100	564	5.6%
Government	73,125	71,900	-1,225	-1.7%

Projections run in November 2016 and based on QCEW Data through June 2016.

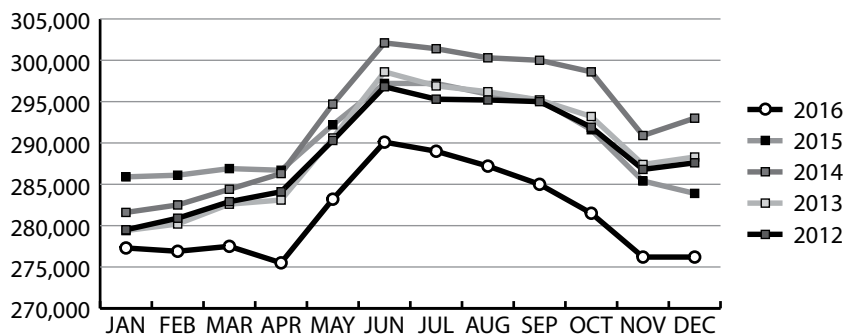
## State Unemployment Rates December 2016 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.4
Alaska	6.7
New Mexico	6.6
Alabama	6.2
Louisiana	6.1
West Virginia	5.9
District of Columbia	5.8
Illinois	5.7
Mississippi	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.6
Georgia	5.4
California	5.2
Washington	5.2
Nevada	5.1
North Carolina	5.1
Michigan	5.0
Oklahoma	5.0
Rhode Island	5.0
Florida	4.9
New York	4.9
Ohio	4.9
Tennessee	4.9
Arizona	4.8
Kentucky	4.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.8</b>
New Jersey	4.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Oregon	4.6
Texas	4.6
Connecticut	4.4
Missouri	4.4
Delaware	4.3
South Carolina	4.3
Kansas	4.2
Maryland	4.2
Virginia	4.1
Indiana	4.0
Montana	4.0
Wisconsin	4.0
Arkansas	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Maine	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Iowa	3.6
Nebraska	3.4
Utah	3.1
Vermont	3.1
Colorado	3.0
North Dakota	3.0
Hawaii	2.9
Massachusetts	2.8
South Dakota	2.8
New Hampshire	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 December 2016 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 16	Nov 16	Dec 15	Nov 16 Dec 16	Dec 15 Dec 16
	Dec 16	Nov 16	Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 16
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-13.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-19.4</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.4	5.4	6.9	0.0	-21.7
Construction	2.0	2.1	2.3	-4.8	-13.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.9	0.0	-11.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.4	1.5	1.6	-6.7	-12.5
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 16	Nov 16	Dec 15	Nov 16 Dec 16	Dec 15 Dec 16
	Dec 16	Nov 16	Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 16
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-9.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.1	4.1	4.7	0.0	-12.8
Construction	1.4	1.6	1.5	-12.5	-6.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.9	0.0	-6.1
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
Professional & Business Services	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 16	Nov 16	Dec 15	Nov 16 Dec 16	Dec 15 Dec 16
	Dec 16	Nov 16	Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 16
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	2.5	2.7	12.0	3.7
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	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.2	5.0	6.8	44.0	5.9
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.0
Alaska	6.5
New Mexico	6.3
Alabama	5.9
Mississippi	5.7
Illinois	5.6
District of Columbia	5.4
Louisiana	5.4
Washington	5.3
Georgia	5.2
West Virginia	5.1
California	5.0
Nevada	4.9
North Carolina	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.9
Tennessee	4.9
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Arizona	4.7
Florida	4.7
Ohio	4.7
Oklahoma	4.6
Texas	4.6
Kentucky	4.5
New York	4.5
Rhode Island	4.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Michigan	4.4
Montana	4.2
New Jersey	4.1
Oregon	4.1
South Carolina	4.1
Indiana	4.0
Minnesota	4.0
Missouri	4.0
Connecticut	3.9
Delaware	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
Kansas	3.8
Maryland	3.8
Virginia	3.8
Wisconsin	3.7
Idaho	3.6
Iowa	3.6
Maine	3.5
Nebraska	3.1
North Dakota	3.0
South Dakota	3.0
Utah	2.9
Massachusetts	2.8
Vermont	2.8
Colorado	2.7
Hawaii	2.6
New Hampshire	2.5

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The amount of benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell by 24.8% from December 2015 to December 2016.*

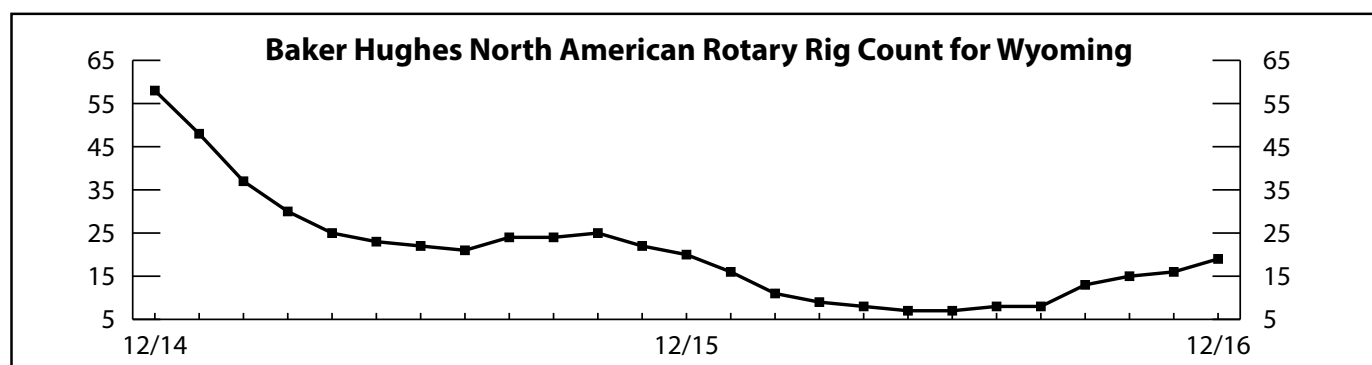
	Dec 2016 (p)	Nov 2016 (r)	Dec 2015 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>276,200</b>	<b>276,200</b>	<b>283,900</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
Wyoming State Government	15,600	15,700	15,800	-0.6	-1.3
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,500	46,000	47,100	-1.1	-3.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,300	38,700	41,000	-1.0	-6.6
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,675,000	8,107,000	7,855,000	-5.3	-2.3
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	426,000	591,000	663,000	-27.9	-35.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,707,000	5,518,000	6,179,000	3.4	-7.6
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	20,874	20,569	27,092	1.5	-23.0
Benefits Paid	\$7,961,985	\$7,803,654	\$10,582,711	2.0	-24.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$381.43	\$379.39	\$390.62	0.5	-2.4
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	272,777	272,457	268,773	0.1	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b>					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	241.4	241.4	236.5	0.0	2.1
Food & Beverages	247.1	247.2	247.5	0.0	-0.1
Housing	246.8	246.3	239.5	0.2	3.0
Apparel	122.6	127.4	122.8	-3.7	-0.1
Transportation	196.3	195.4	191.5	0.4	2.5
Medical Care	469.4	469.3	451.1	0.0	4.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	116.6	116.7	115.6	-0.2	0.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	139.1	139.1	139.4	0.0	-0.2
Other Goods & Services	427.2	426.0	418.3	0.3	2.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	188.3	186.4	183.5	1.0	2.6
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	87	129	116	-32.6	-25.0
Valuation	\$35,813,000	\$46,934,000	\$24,268,000	-23.7	47.6
Single Family Homes	81	111	91	-27.0	-11.0
Valuation	\$34,885,000	\$44,934,000	\$22,206,000	-22.4	57.1
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	5	17	12	-70.6	-58.3
Valuation	\$759,000	\$1,622,000	\$2,514,000	-53.2	-69.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	31	35	60	-11.4	-48.3
Valuation	\$5,480,000	\$5,668,000	\$8,874,000	-3.3	-38.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>-5.0</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

*In December 2016, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Niobrara (2.8%), Albany (2.8%), and Goshen (3.0%) counties.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2015
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>48,300</b>	<b>48,752</b>	<b>47,409</b>	<b>45,700</b>	<b>46,375</b>	<b>44,888</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Big Horn	5,566	5,704	5,414	5,323	5,473	5,152	243	231	262	4.4	4.0	4.8
Fremont	20,457	20,609	20,223	19,156	19,406	18,988	1,301	1,203	1,235	6.4	5.8	6.1
Hot Springs	2,458	2,474	2,369	2,353	2,370	2,269	105	104	100	4.3	4.2	4.2
Park	15,478	15,606	15,073	14,704	14,925	14,321	774	681	752	5.0	4.4	5.0
Washakie	4,341	4,359	4,330	4,164	4,201	4,158	177	158	172	4.1	3.6	4.0
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>52,131</b>	<b>52,535</b>	<b>52,724</b>	<b>49,385</b>	<b>50,003</b>	<b>50,393</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Campbell	24,015	24,127	25,444	22,568	22,707	24,314	1,447	1,420	1,130	6.0	5.9	4.4
Crook	3,597	3,728	3,565	3,436	3,590	3,429	161	138	136	4.5	3.7	3.8
Johnson	4,178	4,256	4,020	3,955	4,070	3,813	223	186	207	5.3	4.4	5.1
Sheridan	16,347	16,386	15,747	15,612	15,777	15,021	735	609	726	4.5	3.7	4.6
Weston	3,994	4,038	3,948	3,814	3,859	3,816	180	179	132	4.5	4.4	3.3
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>60,090</b>	<b>58,924</b>	<b>59,074</b>	<b>57,233</b>	<b>55,959</b>	<b>56,193</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Lincoln	8,780	8,678	8,250	8,396	8,350	7,848	384	328	402	4.4	3.8	4.9
Sublette	4,158	4,293	4,368	3,918	4,070	4,118	240	223	250	5.8	5.2	5.7
Sweetwater	22,349	22,359	22,744	21,160	21,198	21,586	1,189	1,161	1,158	5.3	5.2	5.1
Teton	15,145	13,908	14,221	14,597	13,122	13,655	548	786	566	3.6	5.7	4.0
Uinta	9,658	9,686	9,491	9,162	9,219	8,986	496	467	505	5.1	4.8	5.3
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>84,647</b>	<b>85,252</b>	<b>84,086</b>	<b>81,574</b>	<b>82,505</b>	<b>80,999</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Albany	22,372	22,502	21,889	21,738	21,913	21,259	634	589	630	2.8	2.6	2.9
Goshen	7,220	7,422	7,224	7,007	7,217	6,999	213	205	225	3.0	2.8	3.1
Laramie	49,041	49,162	48,877	47,051	47,443	46,891	1,990	1,719	1,986	4.1	3.5	4.1
Niobrara	1,308	1,356	1,257	1,272	1,321	1,221	36	35	36	2.8	2.6	2.9
Platte	4,706	4,810	4,839	4,506	4,611	4,629	200	199	210	4.2	4.1	4.3
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>57,441</b>	<b>57,850</b>	<b>58,963</b>	<b>53,950</b>	<b>54,636</b>	<b>55,891</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Carbon	8,271	8,437	8,609	7,921	8,118	8,270	350	319	339	4.2	3.8	3.9
Converse	7,910	7,981	8,255	7,480	7,575	7,894	430	406	361	5.4	5.1	4.4
Natrona	41,260	41,432	42,099	38,549	38,943	39,727	2,711	2,489	2,372	6.6	6.0	5.6
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>302,608</b>	<b>303,315</b>	<b>302,254</b>	<b>287,842</b>	<b>289,479</b>	<b>288,362</b>	<b>14,766</b>	<b>13,836</b>	<b>13,892</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.8	4.9	4.4
U.S. ....										4.5	4.4	4.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.7	4.6	5.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2016. Run Date 01/2017.

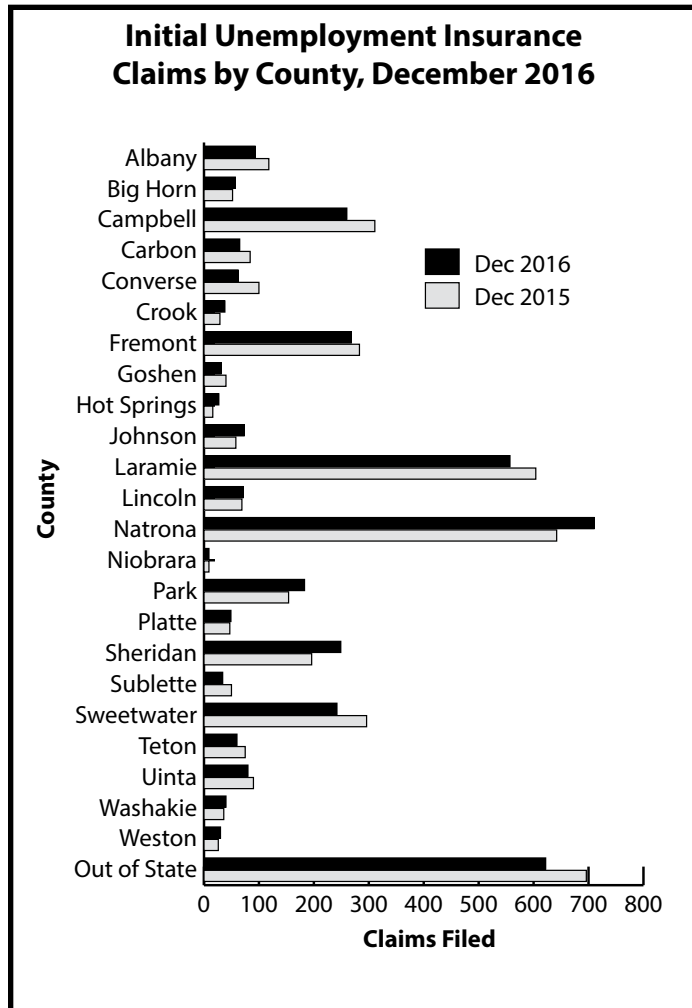
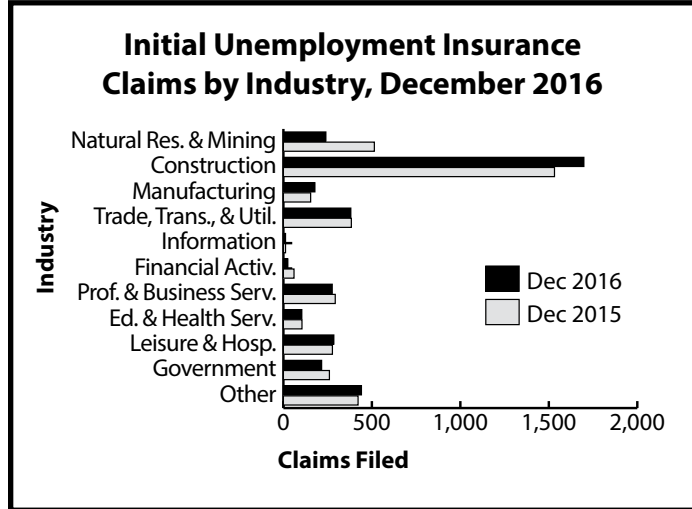
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

The total number of initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims decreased from 4,082 in December 2015 to 3,911 in December 2016 (-171 claims, or -4.2%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Dec 16	Nov 16	Dec 16	Dec 15	
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,117	1,402	2,202	51.0	-3.9
Natural Res. & Mining	240	193	514	24.4	-53.3
Mining	213	167	493	27.5	-56.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	7	10	37	-30.0	-81.1
Construction	1,698	1,135	1,532	49.6	10.8
Manufacturing	178	73	154	143.8	15.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,135	1,477	1,196	-23.2	-5.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	381	376	384	1.3	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	40	57	44	-29.8	-9.1
Retail Trade	198	206	148	-3.9	33.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	143	113	192	26.5	-25.5
Information	12	6	12	100.0	0.0
Financial Activities	25	47	60	-46.8	-58.3
Prof. and Business Svcs.	276	300	293	-8.0	-5.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	104	88	105	18.2	-1.0
Leisure & Hospitality	285	598	277	-52.3	2.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	46	53	58	-13.2	-20.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	216	355	260	-39.2	-16.9
Federal Government	122	239	138	-49.0	-11.6
State Government	17	19	20	-10.5	-15.0
Local Government	76	97	101	-21.6	-24.8
Local Education	15	23	18	-34.8	-16.7
UNCLASSIFIED	441	458	422	-3.7	4.5

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>-7.6</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	357	243	405	46.9	-11.9
Construction	318	228	316	39.5	0.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	168	167	150	0.6	12.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	64	68	72	-5.9	-11.1
Financial Activities	8	4	5	100.0	60.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	52	49	35	6.1	48.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	17	14	10	21.4	70.0
Leisure & Hospitality	21	22	16	-4.5	31.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	14	20	7.1	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	16	20	26	-20.0	-38.5

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	433	250	372	73.2	16.4
Construction	340	194	265	75.3	28.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	237	242	245	-2.1	-3.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	74	82	89	-9.8	-16.9
Financial Activities	3	14	19	-78.6	-84.2
Prof. & Business Svcs.	56	67	46	-16.4	21.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	32	19	22	68.4	45.5
Leisure & Hospitality	48	39	49	23.1	-2.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16	13	12	23.1	33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	23	11	11	109.1	109.1

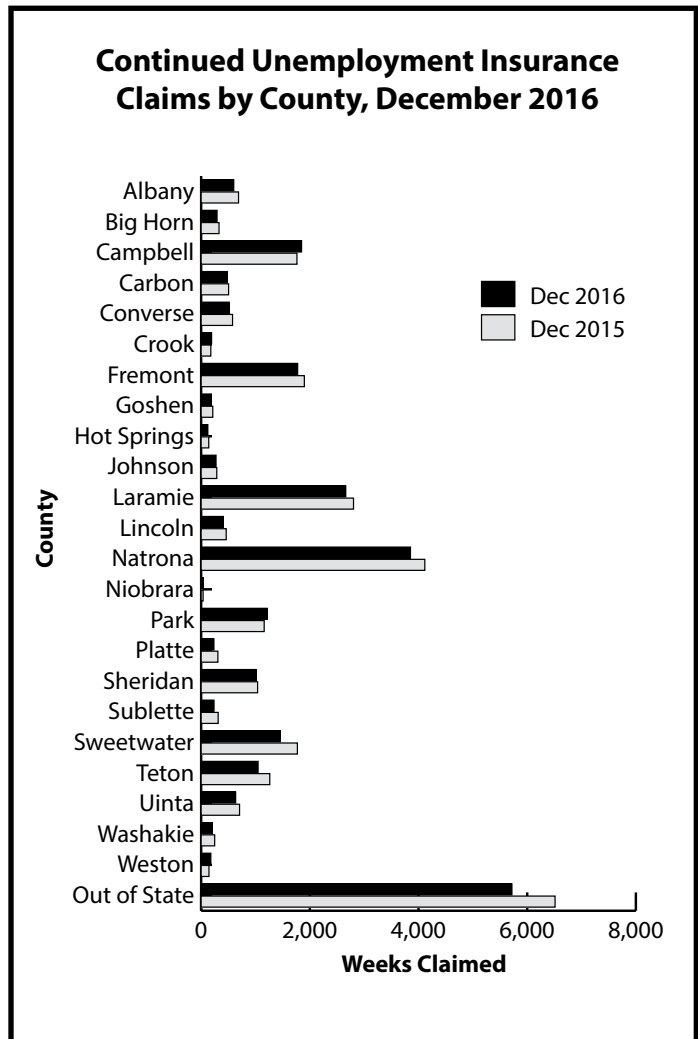
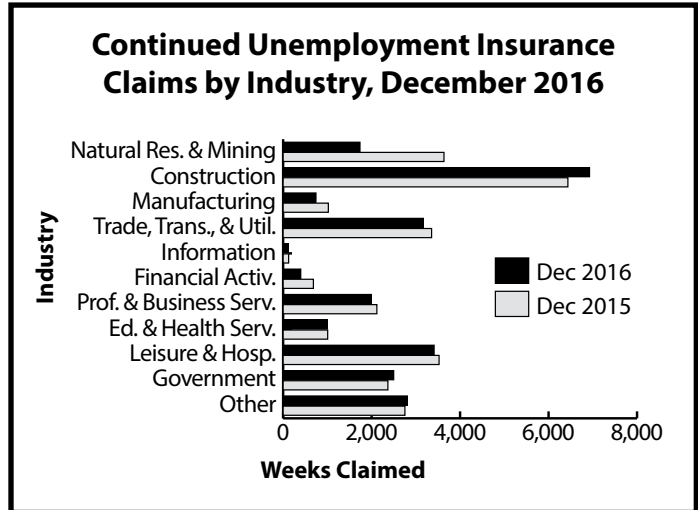
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

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

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 27,479 in December 2015 to 25,198 in December 2016 (-2,281 weeks, or -8.3%).

	Continued Claims				
	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Dec 16	Nov 16	Dec 15	Nov 16	Dec 15
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>25,198</b>	<b>21,340</b>	<b>27,479</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>7,017</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Benefit Exhaustions	513	522	464	-1.7	10.6
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	6.6%	9.5%	6.6%	-2.9%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>9,408</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>11,097</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>-15.2</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	1,737	1,961	3,636	-11.4	-52.2
Mining	1,533	1,838	3,474	-16.6	-55.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	194	276	492	-29.7	-60.6
Construction	6,926	3,815	6,437	81.5	7.6
Manufacturing	742	648	1,022	14.5	-27.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>10,481</b>	<b>10,876</b>	<b>11,259</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,168	3,014	3,356	5.1	-5.6
Wholesale Trade	648	719	835	-9.9	-22.4
Retail Trade	1,615	1,476	1,166	9.4	38.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	905	819	1,355	10.5	-33.2
Information	114	129	124	-11.6	-8.1
Financial Activities	398	409	684	-2.7	-41.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,990	1,505	2,119	32.2	-6.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	999	1,074	1,007	-7.0	-0.8
Leisure and Hospitality	3,413	4,262	3,525	-19.9	-3.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	392	475	436	-17.5	-10.1
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Federal Government	1,261	895	1,206	40.9	4.6
State Government	201	200	229	0.5	-12.2
Local Government	1,037	1,065	932	-2.6	11.3
Local Education	238	250	174	-4.8	36.8
UNCLASSIFIED	2,809	1,876	2,753	49.7	2.0
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>-8.7</b>
Construction	1,129	348	1,116	224.4	1.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	454	398	426	14.1	6.6
Financial Activities	32	36	112	-11.1	-71.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	330	242	222	36.4	48.6
Educational and Health Svcs.	126	120	163	5.0	-22.7
Leisure & Hospitality	125	131	102	-4.6	22.5
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>-39.2</b>
UNCLASSIFIED	138	109	123	26.6	12.2
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>3,851</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>-10.3</b>
Construction	1,216	582	901	108.9	35.0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	692	656	777	5.5	-10.9
Financial Activities	99	58	169	70.7	-41.4
Professional & Business Svcs.	454	312	370	45.5	22.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	251	283	176	-11.3	42.6
Leisure & Hospitality	304	303	317	0.3	-4.1
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-25.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>
UNCLASSIFIED	88	58	100	51.7	-12.0



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

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

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