

TRENDS

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease to 20 in 2017

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

The purpose of this article is to introduce readers to data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In addition, this article will also direct readers to other sources of data on workplace deaths, such as reports published by Wyoming's state occupational epidemiologist.

The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming fell from 34 in 2016 to 20 in 2017 — a decrease of 14 deaths, or 41.2%, according to data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), a joint effort of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and state labor market agencies, such as the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

In 2017, occupational fatalities were at their lowest level since 2009 (see Figure 1, page 3). Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related incidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides

Read More Online

Statistical information on workplace fatalities in Wyoming in 2017 from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries is available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/CFOI_17/toc.htm.

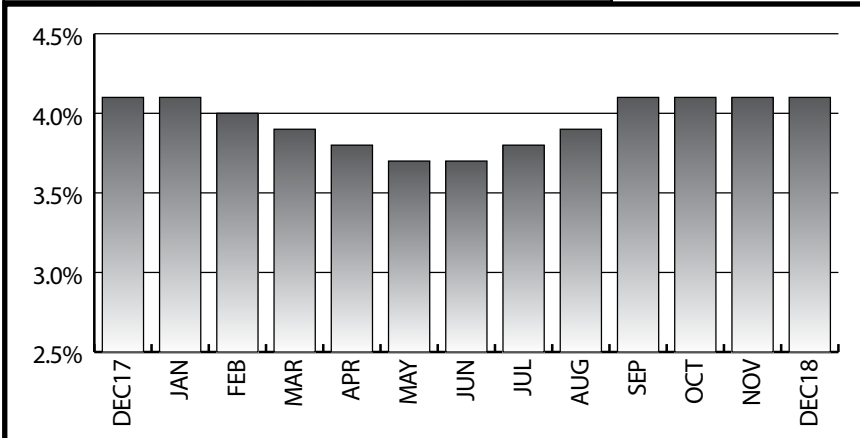
that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. Occupational fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incident rate across all industries was 3.7 in 2017, compared to 3.6 in 2016, according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. ... [page 7](#)
- The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming increased to 34 in December 2018, the highest number since February 2015. ... [page 16](#)

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In 2017, six deaths occurred in trade, transportation, & utilities (or 30.0% of all deaths; see Table 1). Five deaths

occurred in the government sector (25.0%) and four deaths occurred in natural resources & mining (20.0%). More than half (55.0%) of workplace fatalities were the result of

transportation incidents.

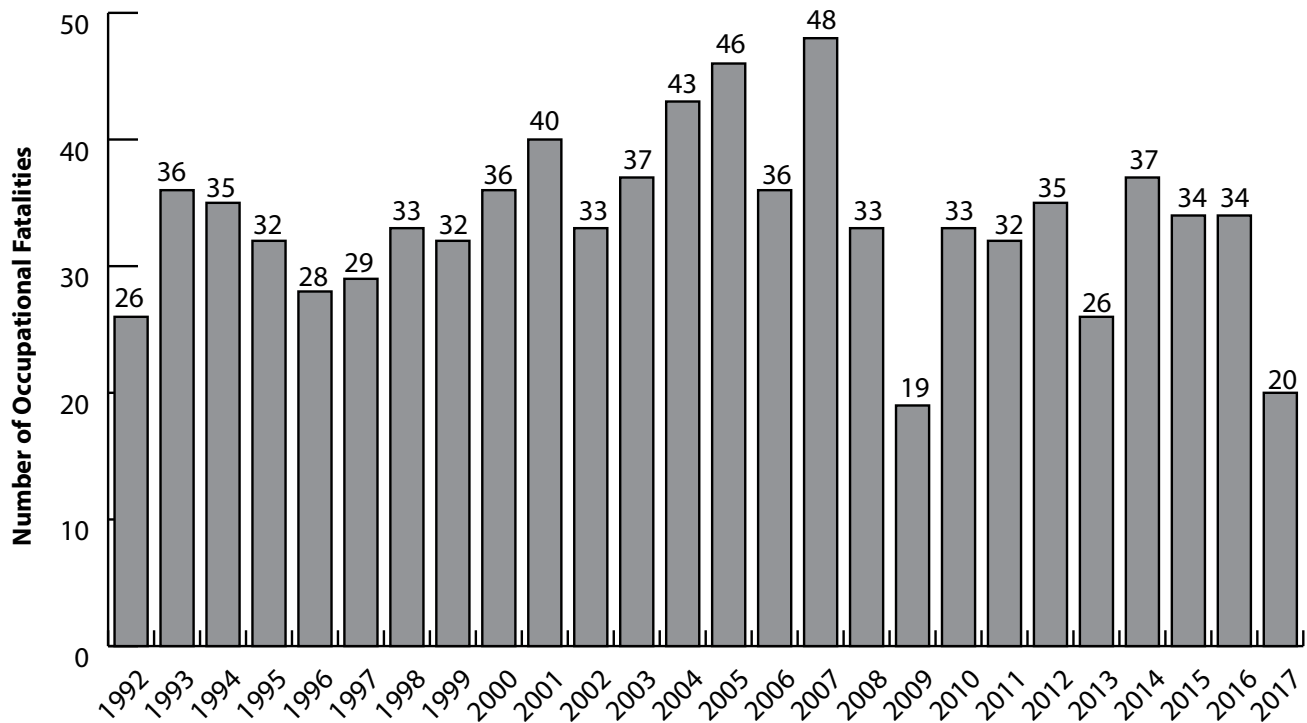
From 2003 to 2017, transportation incidents made up 56.3% of all workplace deaths (see Figure 2, page 4). Transportation incidents include highway crashes as well as incidents involving aircraft and other vehicles.

In addition to transportation incidents, the other causes for occupational fatalities in Wyoming in 2017 were violence & other injuries by persons or animals (four, or 20.0%), contact with

Table 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2017

| Industry | N | Column % |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |
| Total Private | 15 | 75.0 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 4 | 20.0 |
| Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction | 3 | 15.0 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 6 | 30.0 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 6 | 30.0 |
| All Other Industries | 5 | 25.0 |
| Government | 5 | 25.0 |

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



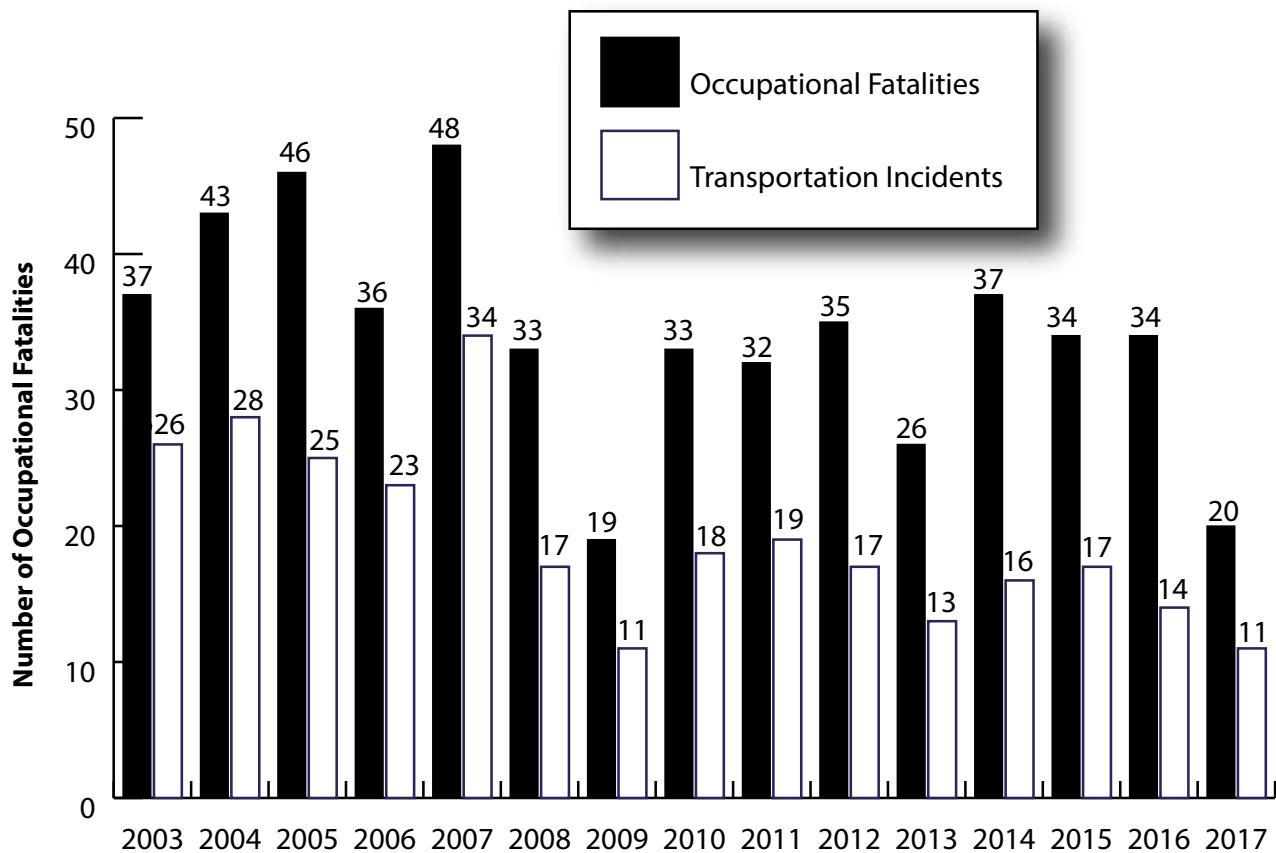
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.

Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2017

objects and equipment (three, or 15.0%), and other, not reported (two, or 10.0%; see Figure 3, page 5).

Table 2 (see page 6) shows fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure in Wyoming in 2017. Occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system; the SOC structure is illustrated in Figure 4 (see page 6).

Of the 20 occupational fatalities in Wyoming in 2017, more than half (11, or 55.0%) were in one of two major occupational groups: transportation & material moving occupations (seven, or 35.0%) and construction & extraction occupations (three, or 15.0%). At the detailed occupation level, six of the seven fatalities related to transportation incidents involved individuals working as heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (SOC-53-3032).



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

From 2003 to 2010 transportation incidents are based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). From 2011 to 2017 transportation incidents are based on OIICS 2.01. Due to substantial differences between OIICS 2.01 and the original OIICS structure, data for transportation incidents from 2011 forward should not be compared to prior years.

Figure 2: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Transportation Incidents, 2003-2017

Other Resources

As previously mentioned, the fatality counts featured in this article are compiled by the CFOI program, a joint effort of R&P and the BLS, and may not match those from other programs, such as data published by Wyoming’s State Occupational Epidemiologist. One major reason for differences is that CFOI is a national program with data being collected for all 50 states. States regularly share information in

order to obtain the most complete counts of workplace fatalities. The State Occupational Epidemiologist Program and the CFOI program complement each other with their two different goals: the state-run program allows for a more detailed look at workplace deaths, while the CFOI program allows for the collection of national data across states. The report from the State Occupational Epidemiologist is typically released before the CFOI report, thus providing more current data. Reports from the State Occupational Epidemiologist are available at <https://wyomingworkforce.org/data/epidemiology/>.

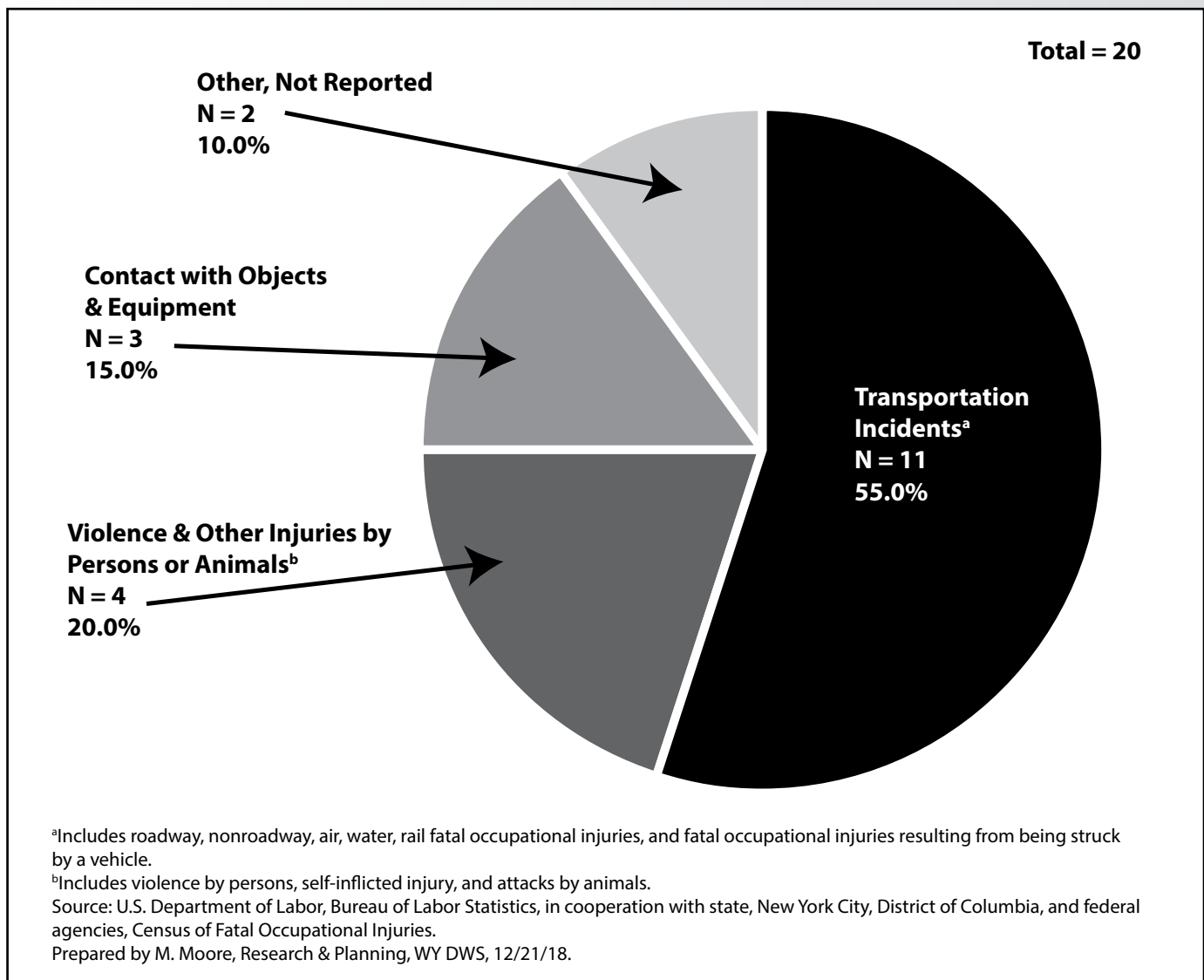


Figure 3: Workplace Fatal Injuries by Event Or Exposure for All Ownerships in Wyoming, 2017

Table 2: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure in Wyoming, 2017

| SOC Code ^a | Occupation | Total Fatal Injuries | Event or Exposure ^b | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Violence & Other Injuries by Persons or Animals ^c | Transportation Incidents ^d | Contact with Objects & Equipment |
| Total | | 20 | 4 | 11 | 3 |
| 47-0000 | Construction & Extraction Occupations | 3 | | | |
| 53-0000 | Transportation & Material Moving Occupations | 7 | | 6 | |
| 53-3000 | Motor Vehicle Operators | 7 | | 6 | |
| 53-3030 | Driver/Sales Workers & Truck Drivers | 7 | | 6 | |
| 53-3032 | Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 7 | | 6 | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/21/18.

Construction & Extraction Occupations (47-0000)

Major Group

Construction Trade Workers (47-2000)

Minor Group

Construction Equipment Operators (47-2070)

Broad Occupation

Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators (47-2073)

Detailed Occupation

Transportation & Material Moving Occupations (53-0000)

Major Group

Motor Vehicle Operators (53-3000)

Minor Group

Driver/Sales Workers & Truck Drivers (53-3030)

Broad Occupation

Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers (53-3032)

Detailed Occupation

Source: Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Figure 4: Standard Occupational Classification System Structure

Wyoming’s Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged in 2017

by: Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician

Wyoming’s nonfatal occupational injury and illness incident rate across all industries was 3.7 in 2017, compared to 3.6 in 2016, according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services conducts the SOII for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) annually as part of a nationwide data collection effort. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Read More Online

More data, figures, and tables from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

As shown in Figure 1, the incidence rate for Wyoming’s private sector in 2017 was 3.5, higher than the U.S. private sector rate of 2.8 but lower than the Wyoming public sector rate of 4.2. Since 2011, the incidence rate for Wyoming’s private sector has remained between 3.3 and 3.6.

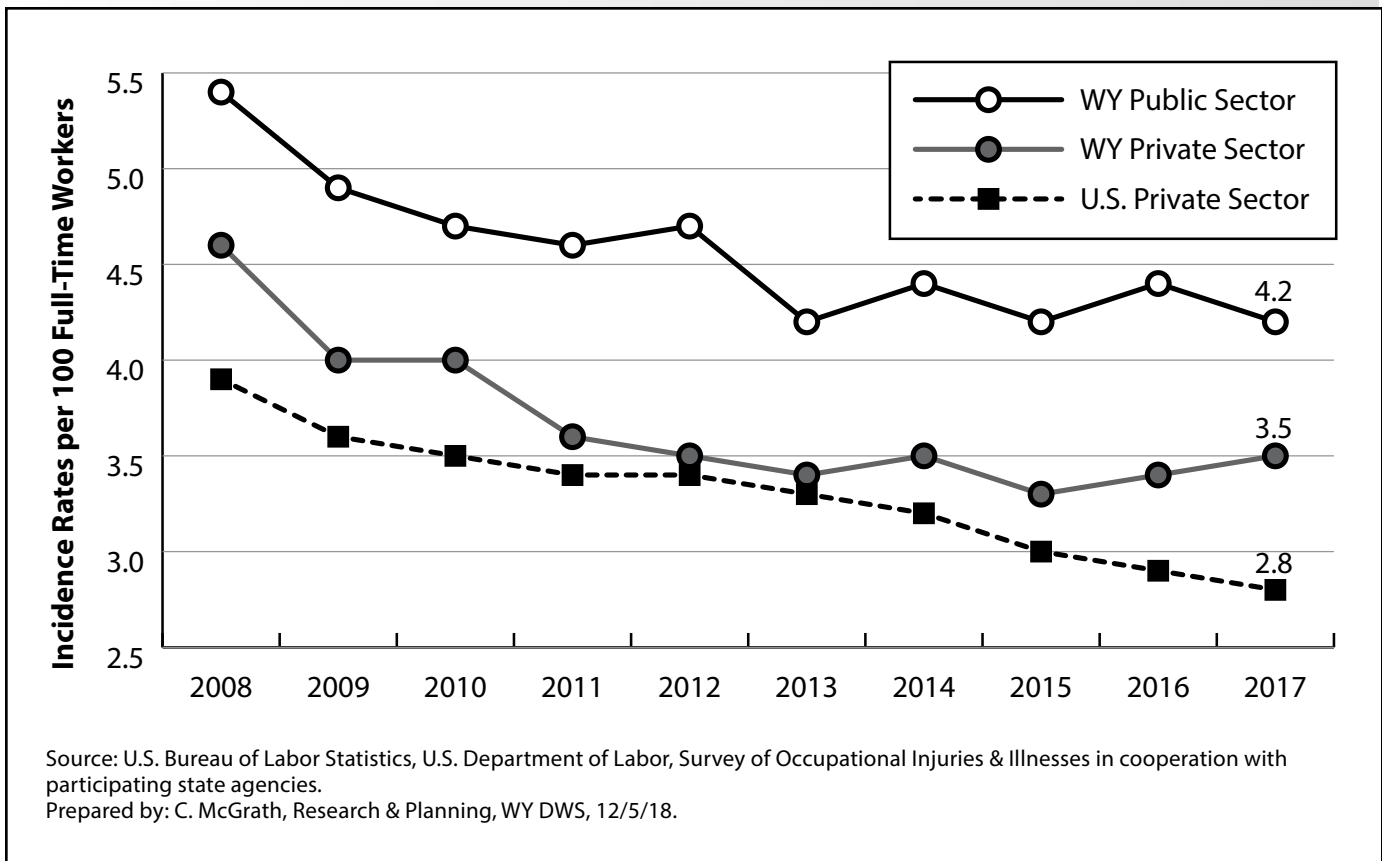


Figure 1: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming and the U.S., 2008-2017

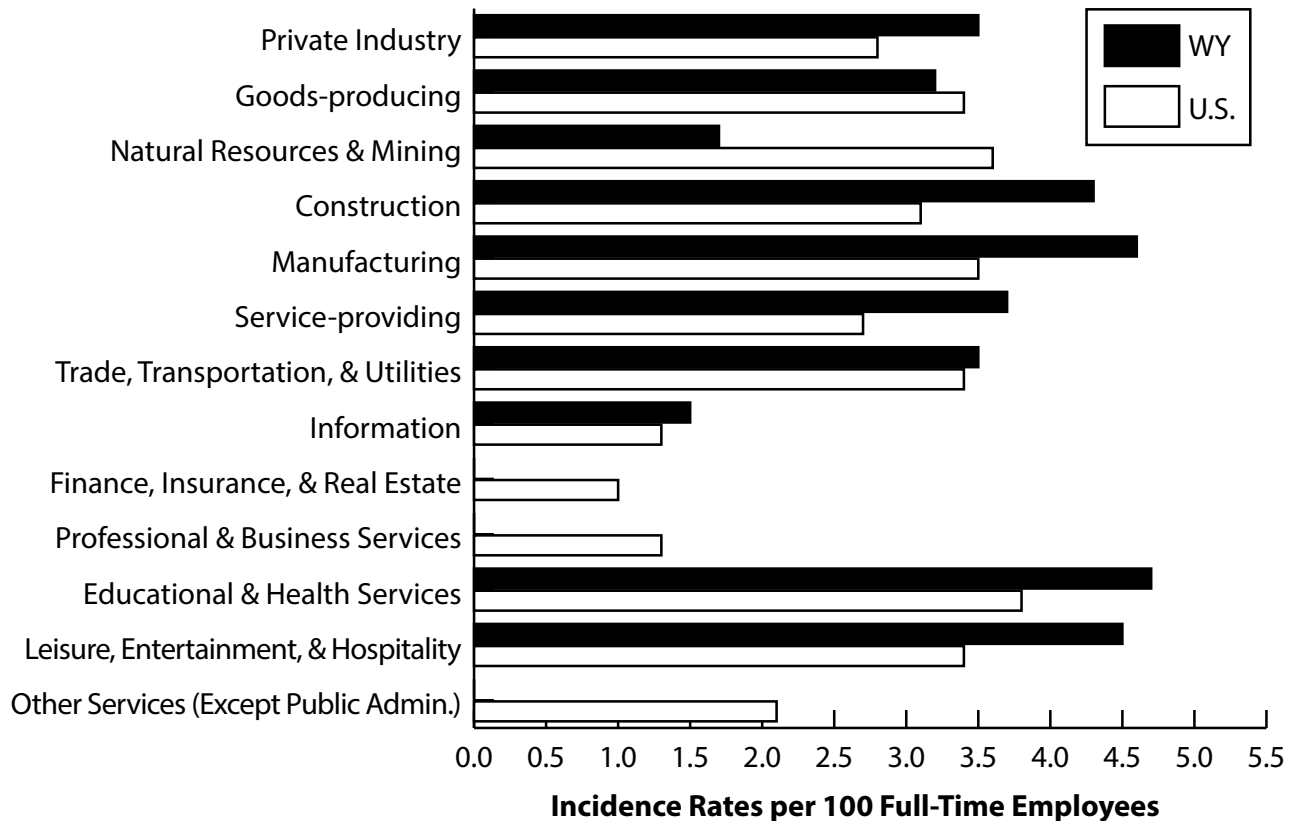
Figure 2 shows incidence rates by major industry sector for Wyoming and the United States. Construction and manufacturing are two industries that typically have a high incidence rate in Wyoming. In 2017, Wyoming had incidence rates of 4.3 and 4.6 in construction and manufacturing, respectively, while the incidence rates for the United States were 3.1 for construction and 3.5 for manufacturing.

These estimates are all recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses which include: days away from work cases, days of job transfer or

restriction cases, and other recordable cases. Non-recordable cases include, but are not limited to, first aid cases, such as an adhesive strip on a cut, or a water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object. For further information on recordable and non-recordable cases, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

Wyoming had an estimated 2,070 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2017 (see Table 1, page 9).

(Text continued on page 10)



Missing bars indicate counts of zero or data that were not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.
 Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/5/18.

Figure 2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector in Wyoming and the U.S., 2017

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work¹ by Selected Worker Occupations and Selected Major Industry Sector, Private Industry, Wyoming, 2017

| Occupation | Private industry 2,3,4 | Goods-Producing | | | | Service-Providing | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | Total | Nat. res. & mining 2,3 | Const. | Manufact. | Total | Trade, transp. & utilities ⁴ | Edu. & health serv. | Leisure & hosp. |
| Total | 2,070 | 740 | 160 | 450 | 130 | 1,330 | 570 | 270 | 300 |
| Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers | 140 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120 | 120 | -- | -- |
| Construction laborers | 130 | 120 | -- | 120 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nursing assistants | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90 | -- | 90 | -- |
| Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | 50 | -- | -- |
| Carpenters | 90 | 90 | -- | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Maids & housekeeping cleaners | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | 40 |
| Automotive service technicians & mechanics | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Personal care aides | 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60 | -- | 60 | -- |
| General & operations managers | 50 | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Light truck or delivery services drivers | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Maintenance & repair workers, general | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- |
| Stock clerks & order fillers | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | 50 | -- | -- |
| First-line supervisors of construction trades & extraction workers | 40 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | 40 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bartenders | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | 30 |
| Food preparation workers | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | 20 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, & steamfitters | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmworkers, farm, ranch, & aquacultural animals | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cashiers | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 20 | -- | -- |
| First-line supervisors of retail sales workers | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Landscaping & groundskeeping workers | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- |
| First-line supervisors of food preparation & serving workers | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | 20 |
| Roofers | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coaches & scouts | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | 20 |
| Janitors & cleaners, except maids & housekeeping cleaners | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- |
| Retail salespersons | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | 20 | -- | -- |

¹Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

²Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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.

⁴Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 13, 2018.

(Text continued from page 8)

Figure 3 shows the number of occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work by gender and major occupation group in private industry and in Wyoming in 2017. Construction & extraction occupations had the highest number of injuries and illnesses for men in 2017 (430), followed by transportation

& material moving occupations (300). For women, the largest number of occupational injuries and illnesses were found in service occupations (310) followed by administrative support occupations and healthcare practitioners & technical occupations (80 each).

The *nature of injury or illness* refers to the physical characteristics of the disabling

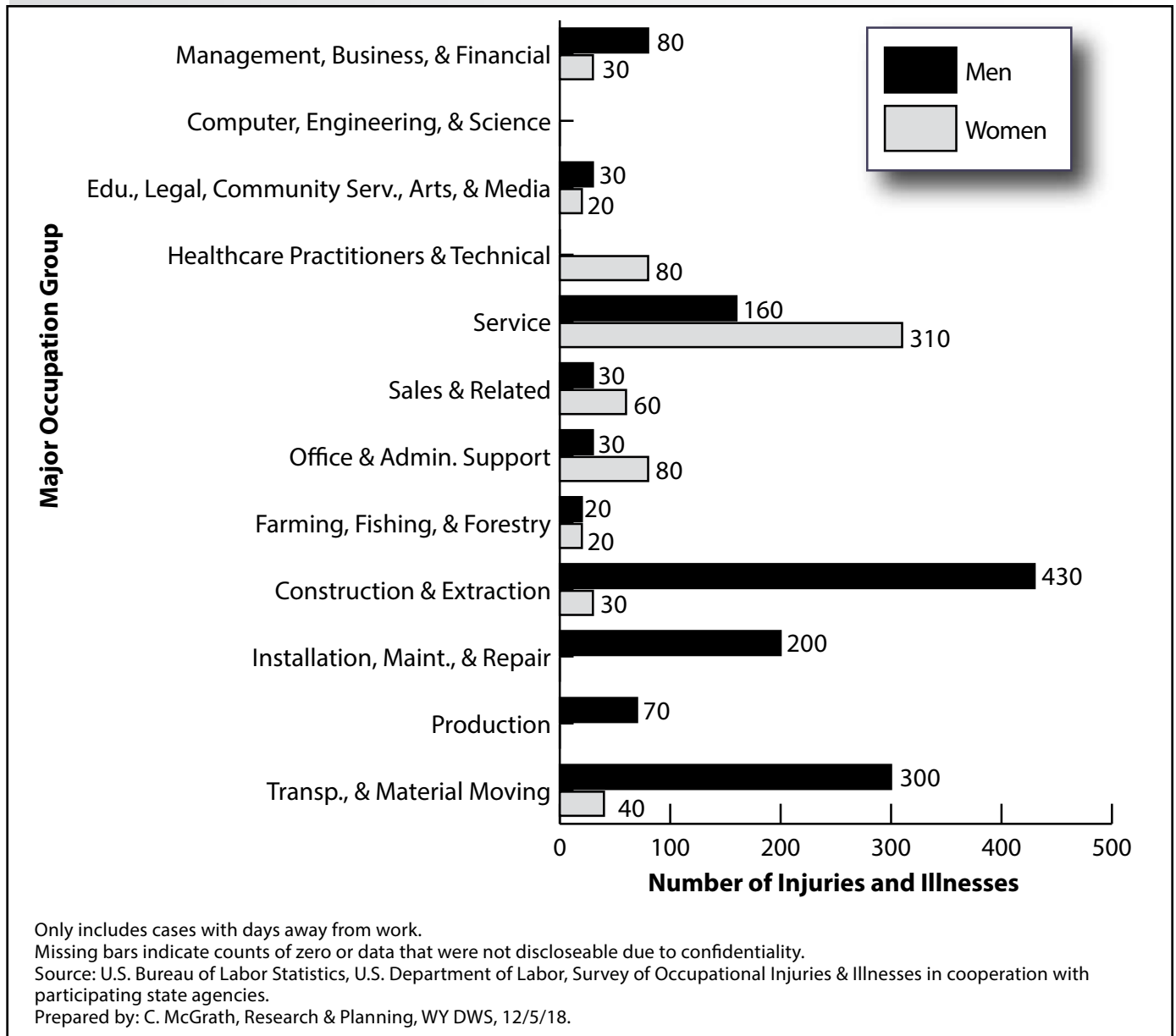


Figure 3: Number of Injuries and Illnesses for Men and Women by Major Occupation in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2016 & 2017

injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains. Figure 4 shows that in 2017, 31.4% of the 2,070 cases of nonfatal occupational injuries or illness with days away from work in private industry in Wyoming resulted in sprains, strains, or tears, and 22.7% caused soreness or pain. Cuts,

lacerations, & punctures accounted for 10.6% of the nature of injury or illness.

The *event or exposure* in a case is the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion. Figure 5

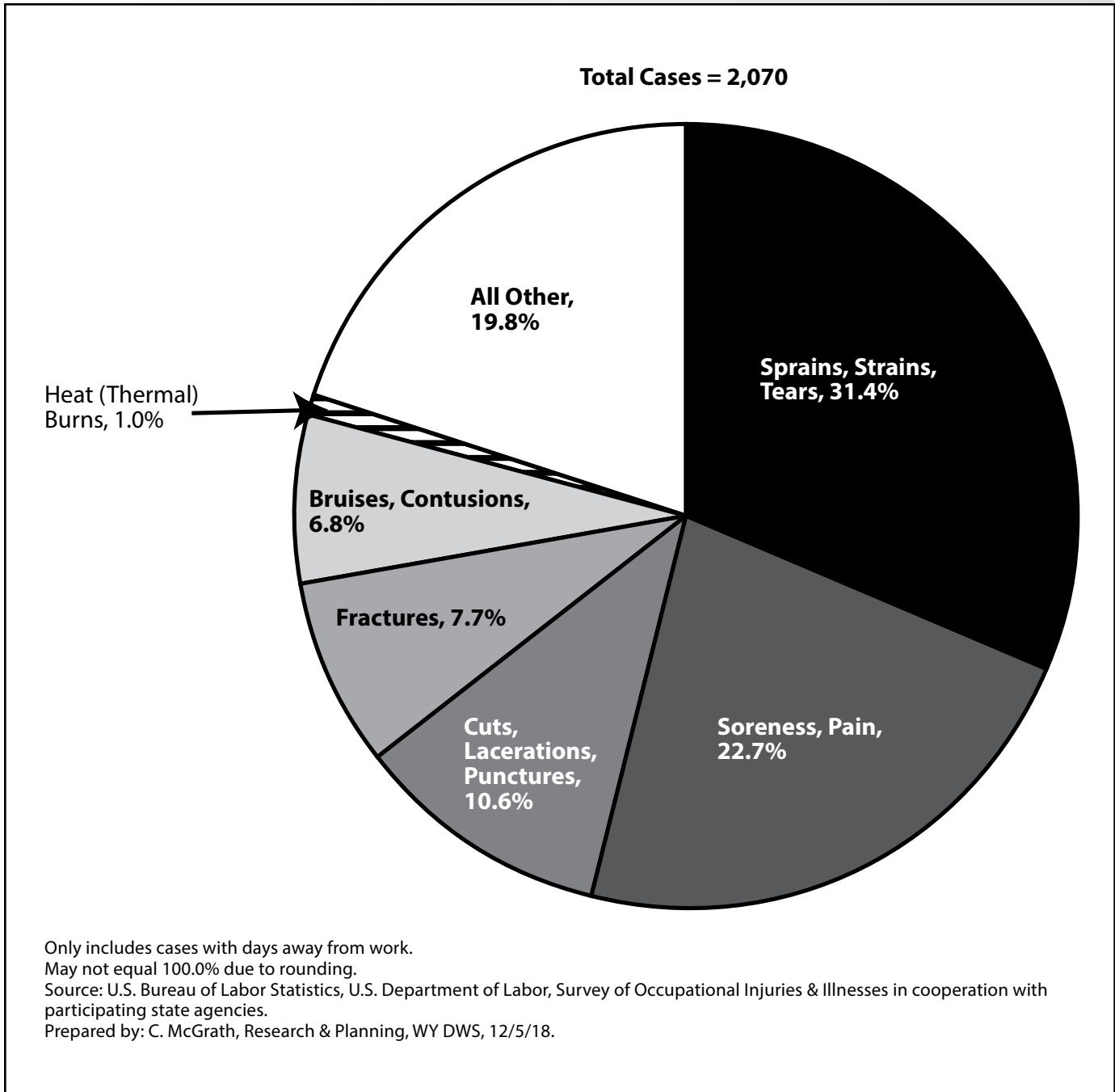


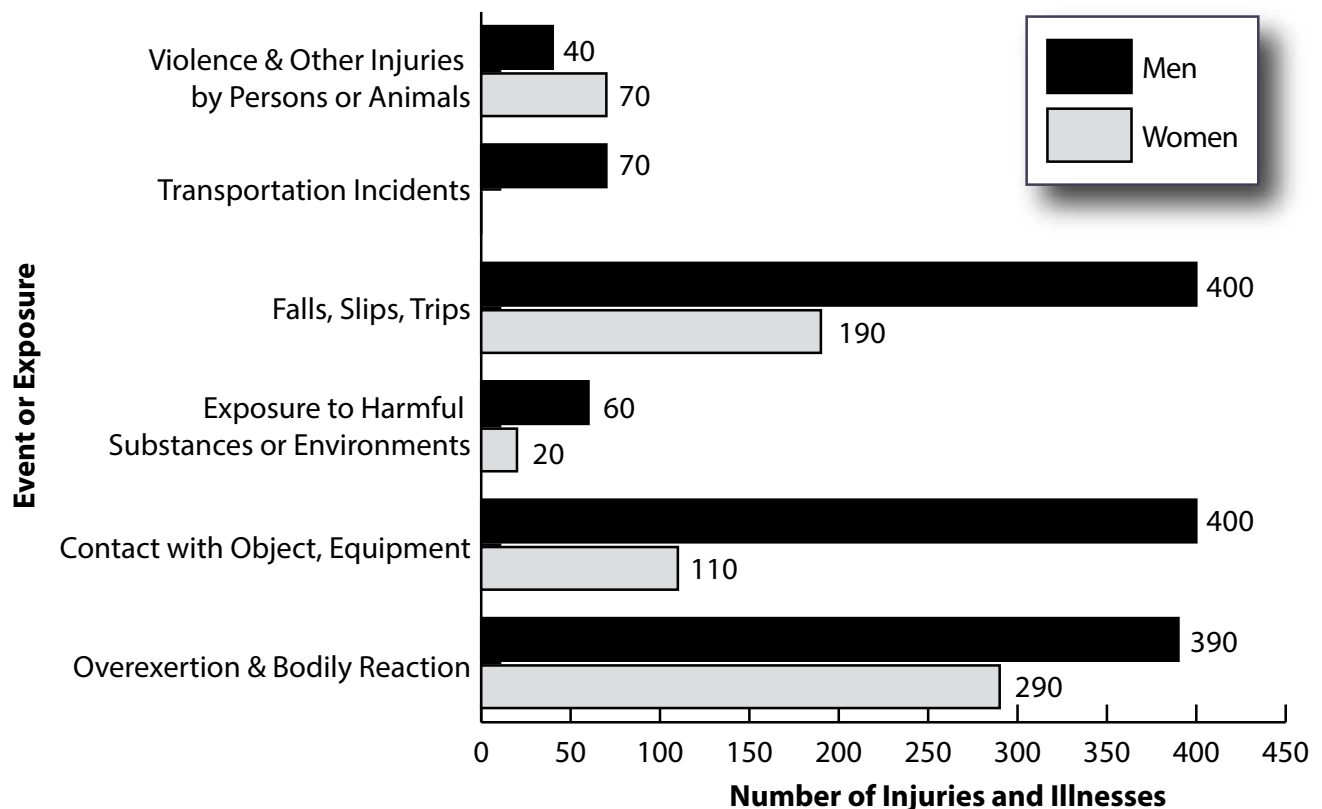
Figure 4: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses by Nature in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2017

(see page 12) shows that in 2017, falls, slips, trips, and contact with object, equipment each accounted for 400 injuries or illnesses, the most among men. Overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 390 cases. The top event or exposure for women was overexertion and bodily reaction (290), followed by falls, slips, trips (190).

An example of an injury or illness that would be produced by overexertion and bodily reaction would be a job that required excessive amounts of physical exertion, such as standing, climbing, kneeling, bending, or stepping, which resulted in the injury or illness. Falls, slips, trips is a

much broader category and includes falls on the same level, falls and jumps to lower levels, slips and trips on uneven surfaces, a substance, hole, etc. The injuries or illnesses inflicted in contact with object, equipment category are a result of contact between the injured person and the source. Examples would be an employee being cut by a slipping knife or an employee caught under collapsing material.

More data, figures, and tables from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.



Only includes cases with days away from work.

Missing bars indicate counts of zero or data that were not discloseable due to confidentiality.

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

Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/5/18.

Figure 5: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses by Event or Exposure in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2017

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 4.1% in December

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate remained unchanged from November to December at 4.1%. Wyoming’s unemployment is slightly higher than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 3.9%.

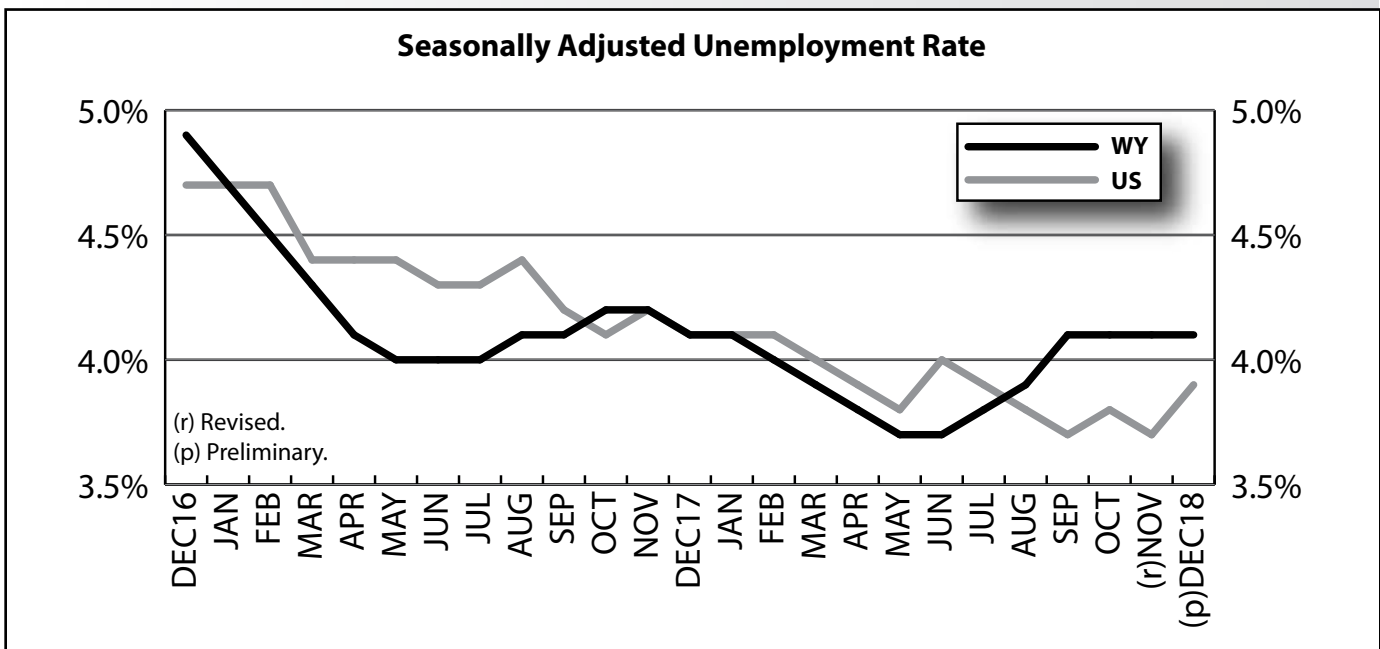
From November to December, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased. Unemployment rates often rise in December as colder weather brings seasonal job losses in construction and other sectors. The largest increases in unemployment occurred in Big Horn (up from 4.2% to 5.2%), Washakie (up from 3.4% to 4.1%), Platte (up from 3.0% to 3.5%), and Sublette (up from 4.0% to 4.5%) counties.

When compared to a year earlier, most county unemployment rates fell slightly or remained unchanged. The largest decreases were seen in Weston (down from 3.8% to 3.0%), Converse (down from 4.0% to 3.2%), Natrona (down from 5.0% to 4.3%), and Fremont (down from 5.2% to 4.7%) counties. Unemployment rates rose in Big Horn (up from 4.1% to 5.2%) and Sublette (up from 4.0% to 4.5%) counties.

In December, the highest unemployment rates were found in Big Horn (5.2%), Park (4.8%), and Fremont (4.7%) counties. Niobrara County reported the lowest unemployment rate at 2.4%. It was followed by Goshen County at 2.9%, and Weston, Crook, and Albany counties, all at 3.0%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) increased from 280,400 in December 2017 to 288,600 in December 2018, a gain of 8,200 jobs (or 2.9%).

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



Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, December 2018

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

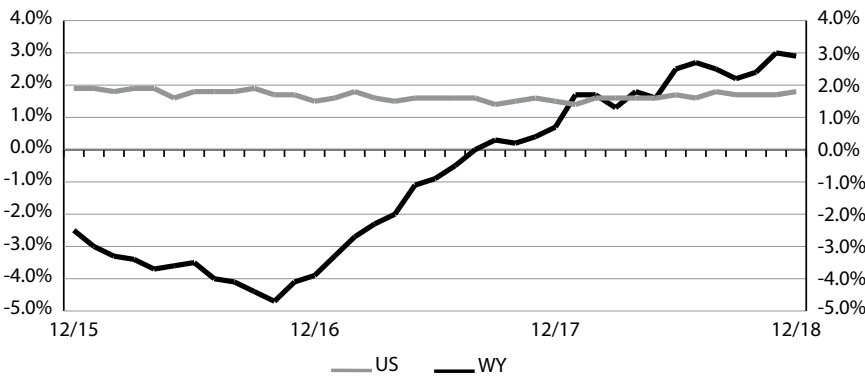
| Industry Sector | Research & Planning's Internal Estimates | Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates | N Difference | % Difference |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--------------|--------------|
| Total Nonfarm Employment | 280,538 | 288,600 | 8,062 | 2.8% |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 20,819 | 21,200 | 381 | 1.8% |
| Construction | 18,770 | 21,300 | 2,530 | 11.9% |
| Manufacturing | 10,002 | 10,200 | 198 | 1.9% |
| Wholesale Trade | 8,147 | 8,700 | 553 | 6.4% |
| Retail Trade | 29,432 | 29,900 | 468 | 1.6% |
| Transportation & Utilities | 14,560 | 15,300 | 740 | 4.8% |
| Information | 3,596 | 3,600 | 4 | 0.1% |
| Financial Activities | 11,114 | 11,400 | 286 | 2.5% |
| Professional & Business Services | 18,293 | 18,900 | 607 | 3.2% |
| Educational & Health Services | 28,661 | 28,600 | -61 | -0.2% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 34,043 | 35,300 | 1,257 | 3.6% |
| Other Services | 14,124 | 14,000 | -124 | -0.9% |
| Government | 68,977 | 70,200 | 1,223 | 1.7% |

Projections run in November 2018 and based on QCEW Data through June 2018.

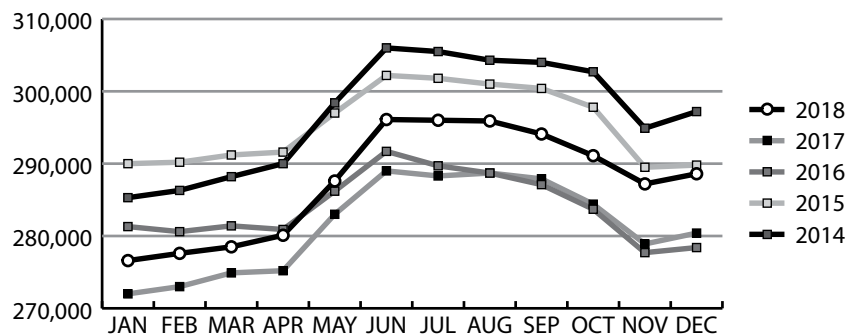
State Unemployment Rates December 2018 (Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Puerto Rico | 8.3 |
| Alaska | 6.3 |
| District of Columbia | 5.5 |
| West Virginia | 5.1 |
| Louisiana | 4.9 |
| Arizona | 4.8 |
| Mississippi | 4.7 |
| New Mexico | 4.7 |
| Ohio | 4.6 |
| Kentucky | 4.4 |
| Nevada | 4.4 |
| Illinois | 4.3 |
| Washington | 4.3 |
| California | 4.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 4.2 |
| Oregon | 4.1 |
| Wyoming | 4.1 |
| Connecticut | 4.0 |
| Michigan | 4.0 |
| New Jersey | 4.0 |
| Alabama | 3.9 |
| Maryland | 3.9 |
| New York | 3.9 |
| Rhode Island | 3.9 |
| United States | 3.9 |
| Delaware | 3.7 |
| Montana | 3.7 |
| Texas | 3.7 |
| Arkansas | 3.6 |
| Georgia | 3.6 |
| Indiana | 3.6 |
| North Carolina | 3.6 |
| Tennessee | 3.6 |
| Colorado | 3.5 |
| Maine | 3.4 |
| Florida | 3.3 |
| Kansas | 3.3 |
| Massachusetts | 3.3 |
| South Carolina | 3.3 |
| Oklahoma | 3.2 |
| Utah | 3.2 |
| Missouri | 3.1 |
| Wisconsin | 3.0 |
| South Dakota | 2.9 |
| Minnesota | 2.8 |
| Nebraska | 2.8 |
| Virginia | 2.8 |
| North Dakota | 2.7 |
| Vermont | 2.7 |
| Idaho | 2.6 |
| Hawaii | 2.5 |
| New Hampshire | 2.5 |
| Iowa | 2.4 |

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 2018 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Puerto Rico | 8.5 |
| Alaska | 6.4 |
| Arizona | 5.1 |
| District of Columbia | 4.8 |
| New Mexico | 4.8 |
| Ohio | 4.8 |
| West Virginia | 4.8 |
| Mississippi | 4.7 |
| Washington | 4.7 |
| Illinois | 4.4 |
| Louisiana | 4.3 |
| Nevada | 4.3 |
| California | 4.1 |
| Oregon | 4.1 |
| Michigan | 4.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 4.0 |
| Montana | 3.9 |
| Wyoming | 3.9 |
| Colorado | 3.8 |
| Georgia | 3.8 |
| Kentucky | 3.8 |
| New York | 3.8 |
| North Carolina | 3.8 |
| Rhode Island | 3.8 |
| Arkansas | 3.7 |
| United States | 3.7 |
| New Jersey | 3.6 |
| Texas | 3.6 |
| Alabama | 3.5 |
| Indiana | 3.4 |
| Maryland | 3.4 |
| Florida | 3.3 |
| South Carolina | 3.3 |
| Connecticut | 3.2 |
| Maine | 3.2 |
| Minnesota | 3.2 |
| Kansas | 3.1 |
| Delaware | 3.0 |
| Missouri | 3.0 |
| Oklahoma | 3.0 |
| South Dakota | 3.0 |
| Tennessee | 3.0 |
| Utah | 2.9 |
| Idaho | 2.8 |
| Massachusetts | 2.7 |
| Nebraska | 2.6 |
| Virginia | 2.6 |
| Wisconsin | 2.6 |
| Iowa | 2.5 |
| North Dakota | 2.4 |
| Hawaii | 2.3 |
| Vermont | 2.3 |
| New Hampshire | 2.1 |

| | Employment in Thousands | | | % Change Total Employment | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Dec 18 | Nov 18 | Dec 17 | Dec 18 Nov 18 | Dec 18 Dec 17 |
| CAMPBELL COUNTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 20.2 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 1.7 | -1.6 |
| Construction | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | -5.3 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 25.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 17.1 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| 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 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| Educational & Health Services | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other Services | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 |
| GOVERNMENT | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 |

| | Employment in Thousands | | | % Change Total Employment | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Dec 18 | Nov 18 | Dec 17 | Dec 18 Nov 18 | Dec 18 Dec 17 |
| SWEETWATER COUNTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 23.0 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 0.0 | -0.4 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 0.0 | -1.1 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | -2.7 | -5.3 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | -4.2 |
| Construction | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | -14.3 | -14.3 |
| Manufacturing | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 15.9 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| Information | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 9.1 |
| Educational & Health Services | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | -7.1 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other Services | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 2.1 |

| | Employment in Thousands | | | % Change Total Employment | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Dec 18 | Nov 18 | Dec 17 | Dec 18 Nov 18 | Dec 18 Dec 17 |
| TETON COUNTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 19.8 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 12.5 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 17.2 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 14.7 | 1.2 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | -4.5 | -8.7 |
| Natural Resources, Mining & Construction | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | -5.0 | -9.5 |
| Manufacturing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 17.7 | 15.4 | 17.3 | 14.9 | 2.3 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 3.7 |
| Information | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| Educational & Health Services | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 7.4 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 39.6 | 2.8 |
| Other Services | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming increased to 34, the highest number since February 2015.

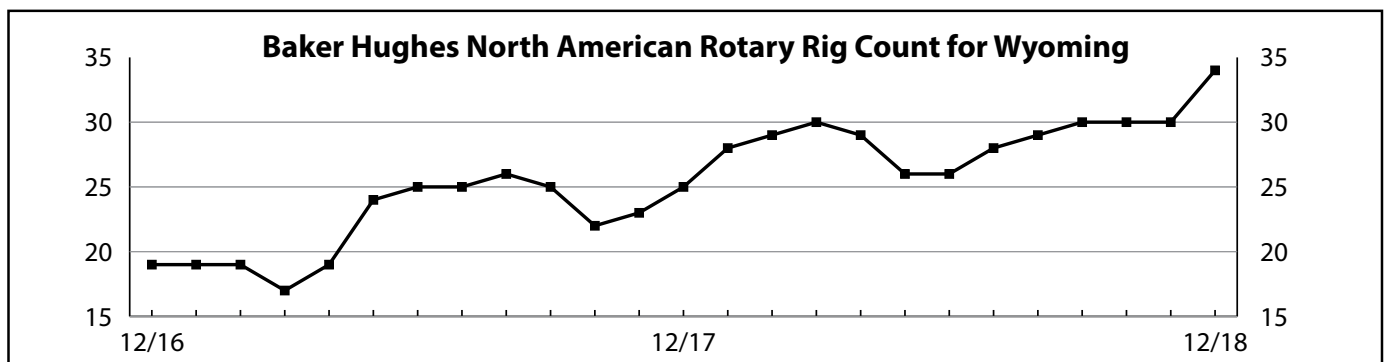
| | Dec 2018 (p) | Nov 2018 (r) | Dec 2017 (b) | Percent Change Month | Year |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment | 288,600 | 287,200 | 280,400 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| Wyoming State Government | 15,200 | 15,300 | 15,200 | -0.7 | 0.0 |
| Laramie County Nonfarm Employment | 46,800 | 46,800 | 46,300 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Natrona County Nonfarm Employment | 38,900 | 39,000 | 38,600 | -0.3 | 0.8 |
| Selected U.S. Employment Data | | | | | |
| U.S. Multiple Jobholders | 8,030,000 | 7,934,000 | 7,776,000 | 1.2 | 3.3 |
| As a percent of all workers | 5.1% | 5.1% | 5.1% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Discouraged Workers | 375,000 | 453,000 | 474,000 | -17.2 | -20.9 |
| U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons | 4,740,000 | 4,558,000 | 5,060,000 | 4.0 | -6.3 |
| Wyoming Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| Weeks Compensated | 10,219 | 8,895 | 13,447 | 14.9 | -24.0 |
| Benefits Paid | \$3,799,884 | \$3,250,379 | \$4,800,606 | 16.9 | -20.8 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | \$371.84 | \$365.42 | \$357.00 | 1.8 | 4.2 |
| State Insured Covered Jobs ¹ | 261,275 | 260,978 | 257,663 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) | | | | | |
| All Items | 251.2 | 252.0 | 246.5 | -0.3 | 1.9 |
| Food & Beverages | 255.0 | 254.3 | 251.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
| Housing | 261.4 | 260.5 | 253.8 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Apparel | 120.5 | 124.9 | 120.6 | -3.5 | -0.1 |
| Transportation | 204.5 | 209.9 | 203.0 | -2.6 | 0.7 |
| Medical Care | 487.4 | 486.9 | 477.8 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Recreation (Dec. 1997=100) | 119.7 | 119.1 | 118.3 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100) | 137.0 | 137.0 | 136.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other Goods & Services | 445.1 | 445.5 | 435.8 | -0.1 | 2.1 |
| Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) | | | | | |
| All Commodities | 202.1 | 201.5 | 196.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized) | | | | | |
| Total Units | 101 | 133 | 76 | -24.1 | 32.9 |
| Valuation | \$33,651,000 | \$31,166,000 | \$19,395,000 | 8.0 | 73.5 |
| Single Family Homes | 84 | 111 | 58 | -24.3 | 44.8 |
| Valuation | \$31,697,000 | \$28,841,000 | \$17,545,000 | 9.9 | 80.7 |
| Casper MSA ² Building Permits | 25 | 9 | 6 | 177.8 | 316.7 |
| Valuation | \$3,949,000 | \$1,603,000 | \$1,000,000 | 146.4 | 294.9 |
| Cheyenne MSA Building Permits | 28 | 44 | 37 | -36.4 | -24.3 |
| Valuation | \$5,220,000 | \$6,698,000 | \$5,924,000 | -22.1 | -11.9 |
| Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming | 34 | 30 | 25 | 13.3 | 36.0 |

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan 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 <https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

In December, the highest unemployment rates were found in Big Horn (5.2%), Park (4.8%), and Fremont (4.7%) counties. Niobrara County reported the lowest unemployment rate at 2.4%, followed by Goshen County at 2.9%, and Weston, Crook, and Albany counties, all at 3.0%.

| REGION County | Labor Force | | | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Unemployment Rates | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Dec 2018 (p) | Nov 2018 (r) | Dec 2017 (b) | Dec 2018 (p) | Nov 2018 (r) | Dec 2017 (b) | Dec 2018 (p) | Nov 2018 (r) | Dec 2017 (b) | Dec 2018 (p) | Nov 2018 (r) | Dec 2017 (b) |
| NORTHWEST | 44,581 | 45,408 | 45,760 | 42,496 | 43,442 | 43,618 | 2,085 | 1,966 | 2,142 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Big Horn | 5,179 | 5,267 | 5,309 | 4,911 | 5,045 | 5,093 | 268 | 222 | 216 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Fremont | 18,590 | 18,943 | 19,181 | 17,710 | 18,075 | 18,177 | 880 | 868 | 1,004 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| Hot Springs | 2,123 | 2,171 | 2,261 | 2,047 | 2,101 | 2,184 | 76 | 70 | 77 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Park | 14,640 | 14,918 | 14,893 | 13,943 | 14,251 | 14,206 | 697 | 667 | 687 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Washakie | 4,049 | 4,109 | 4,116 | 3,885 | 3,970 | 3,958 | 164 | 139 | 158 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| NORTHEAST | 49,193 | 50,260 | 49,668 | 47,396 | 48,500 | 47,679 | 1,797 | 1,760 | 1,989 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| Campbell | 22,623 | 23,028 | 22,782 | 21,780 | 22,175 | 21,846 | 843 | 853 | 936 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Crook | 3,540 | 3,713 | 3,566 | 3,434 | 3,607 | 3,455 | 106 | 106 | 111 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Johnson | 4,085 | 4,133 | 4,070 | 3,928 | 3,985 | 3,909 | 157 | 148 | 161 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Sheridan | 15,232 | 15,620 | 15,530 | 14,652 | 15,081 | 14,889 | 580 | 539 | 641 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| Weston | 3,713 | 3,766 | 3,720 | 3,602 | 3,652 | 3,580 | 111 | 114 | 140 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| SOUTHWEST | 56,941 | 56,869 | 58,179 | 54,752 | 54,421 | 55,922 | 2,189 | 2,448 | 2,257 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Lincoln | 8,469 | 8,607 | 8,530 | 8,135 | 8,301 | 8,201 | 334 | 306 | 329 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Sublette | 4,142 | 4,261 | 4,192 | 3,955 | 4,092 | 4,026 | 187 | 169 | 166 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Sweetwater | 21,065 | 21,265 | 21,518 | 20,217 | 20,462 | 20,644 | 848 | 803 | 874 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Teton | 14,550 | 13,631 | 14,928 | 14,070 | 12,824 | 14,412 | 480 | 807 | 516 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 3.5 |
| Uinta | 8,715 | 9,105 | 9,011 | 8,375 | 8,742 | 8,639 | 340 | 363 | 372 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| SOUTHEAST | 80,927 | 81,649 | 81,446 | 78,140 | 78,974 | 78,774 | 2,787 | 2,675 | 2,672 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Albany | 21,006 | 21,203 | 20,808 | 20,386 | 20,572 | 20,249 | 620 | 631 | 559 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Goshen | 6,776 | 6,975 | 7,012 | 6,580 | 6,787 | 6,831 | 196 | 188 | 181 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Laramie | 47,411 | 47,506 | 47,661 | 45,629 | 45,821 | 45,922 | 1,782 | 1,685 | 1,739 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Niobrara | 1,233 | 1,293 | 1,282 | 1,203 | 1,263 | 1,253 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Platte | 4,501 | 4,672 | 4,683 | 4,342 | 4,531 | 4,519 | 159 | 141 | 164 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| CENTRAL | 53,869 | 54,217 | 54,537 | 51,680 | 52,058 | 51,966 | 2,189 | 2,159 | 2,571 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.7 |
| Carbon | 7,542 | 7,728 | 7,701 | 7,257 | 7,453 | 7,408 | 285 | 275 | 293 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Converse | 7,623 | 7,564 | 7,360 | 7,381 | 7,319 | 7,063 | 242 | 245 | 297 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| Natrona | 38,704 | 38,925 | 39,476 | 37,042 | 37,286 | 37,495 | 1,662 | 1,639 | 1,981 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| STATEWIDE | 285,511 | 288,404 | 289,592 | 274,463 | 277,396 | 277,960 | 11,048 | 11,008 | 11,632 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Statewide Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| U.S. | | | | | | | | | | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| U.S. Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 |

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2018. Run Date 01/2019.

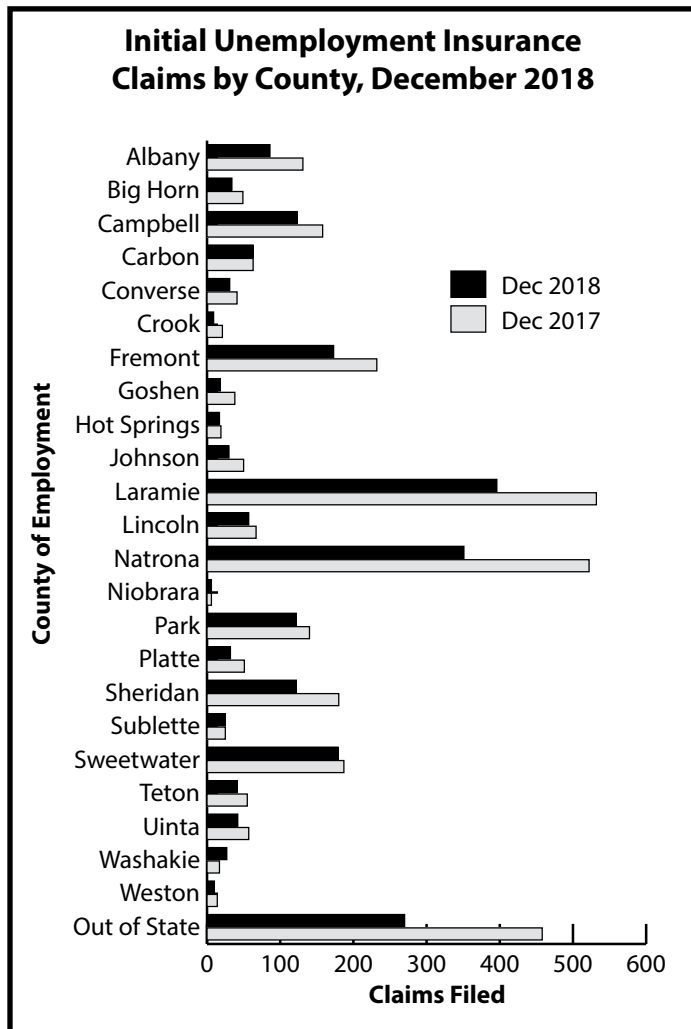
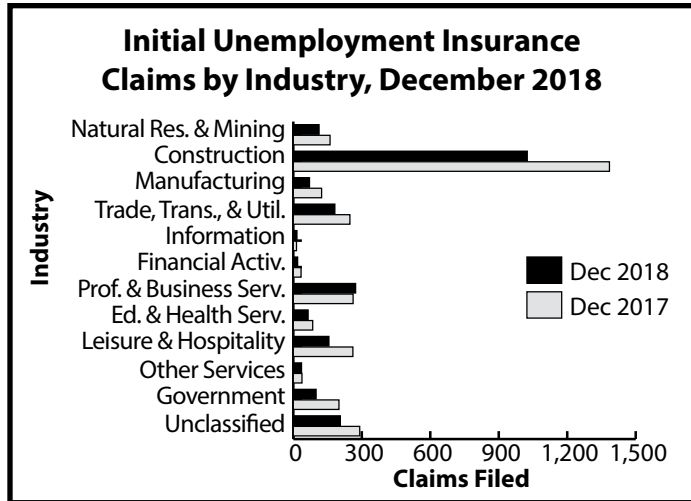
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

In December 2018, total initial claims decreased 27.0% (-841 claims) compared to December 2017.



| Initial Claims | Claims Filed | | Percent Change Claims Filed | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Dec 18 | Nov 18 | Dec 17 | Nov 18 | |
| Wyoming Statewide | 2,271 | 1,953 | 3,112 | 16.3 | -27.0 |
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | | | | | |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 1,210 | 793 | 1,672 | 52.6 | -27.6 |
| Natural Res. & Mining | 113 | 90 | 161 | 25.6 | -29.8 |
| Mining | 98 | 60 | 136 | 63.3 | -27.9 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 6 | 7 | 5 | -14.3 | 20.0 |
| Construction | 1,025 | 653 | 1,385 | 57.0 | -26.0 |
| Manufacturing | 71 | 48 | 124 | 47.9 | -42.7 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 753 | 841 | 948 | -10.5 | -20.6 |
| Trade, Transp., & Utilities | 182 | 174 | 248 | 4.6 | -26.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 30 | 20 | 22 | 50.0 | 36.4 |
| Retail Trade | 90 | 95 | 152 | -5.3 | -40.8 |
| Transp., Warehousing & Utilities | 62 | 59 | 74 | 5.1 | -16.2 |
| Information | 16 | 6 | 14 | 166.7 | 14.3 |
| Financial Activities | 19 | 26 | 34 | -26.9 | -44.1 |
| Prof. and Business Svcs. | 273 | 205 | 262 | 33.2 | 4.2 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 65 | 44 | 85 | 47.7 | -23.5 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 156 | 356 | 261 | -56.2 | -40.2 |
| Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin. | 36 | 24 | 38 | 50.0 | -5.3 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 100 | 100 | 200 | 0.0 | -50.0 |
| Federal Government | 36 | 40 | 111 | -10.0 | -67.6 |
| State Government | 9 | 5 | 24 | 80.0 | -62.5 |
| Local Government | 54 | 55 | 63 | -1.8 | -14.3 |
| Local Education | 8 | 12 | 11 | -33.3 | -27.3 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 206 | 218 | 291 | -5.5 | -29.2 |

| Laramie County | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 396 | 276 | 531 | 43.5 | -25.4 |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 215 | 149 | 348 | 44.3 | -38.2 |
| Construction | 205 | 139 | 319 | 47.5 | -35.7 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 119 | 92 | 156 | 29.3 | -23.7 |
| Trade, Transp., & Utilities | 32 | 21 | 45 | 52.4 | -28.9 |
| Financial Activities | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0.0 | -71.4 |
| Prof. & Business Svcs. | 52 | 37 | 54 | 40.5 | -3.7 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 7 | 9 | 9 | -22.2 | -22.2 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 11 | 14 | 28 | -21.4 | -60.7 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 25 | 5 | 11 | 400.0 | 127.3 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 35 | 29 | 14 | 20.7 | 150.0 |

| Natrona County | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 350 | 254 | 521 | 37.8 | -32.8 |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 198 | 120 | 315 | 65.0 | -37.1 |
| Construction | 169 | 103 | 253 | 64.1 | -33.2 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 136 | 116 | 188 | 17.2 | -27.7 |
| Trade, Transp., & Utilities | 51 | 37 | 54 | 37.8 | -5.6 |
| Financial Activities | 4 | 3 | 4 | 33.3 | 0.0 |
| Prof. & Business Svcs. | 30 | 35 | 42 | -14.3 | -28.6 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 17 | 11 | 32 | 54.5 | -46.9 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 30 | 26 | 46 | 15.4 | -34.8 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 4 | 5 | 10 | -20.0 | -60.0 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 11 | 11 | 7 | 0.0 | 57.1 |

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

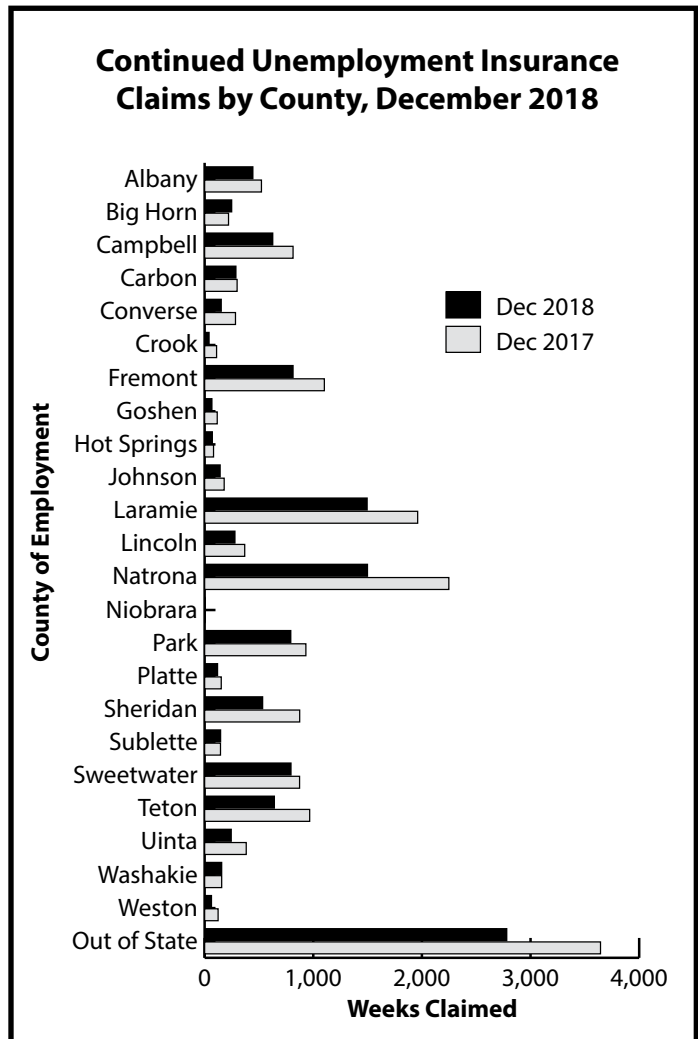
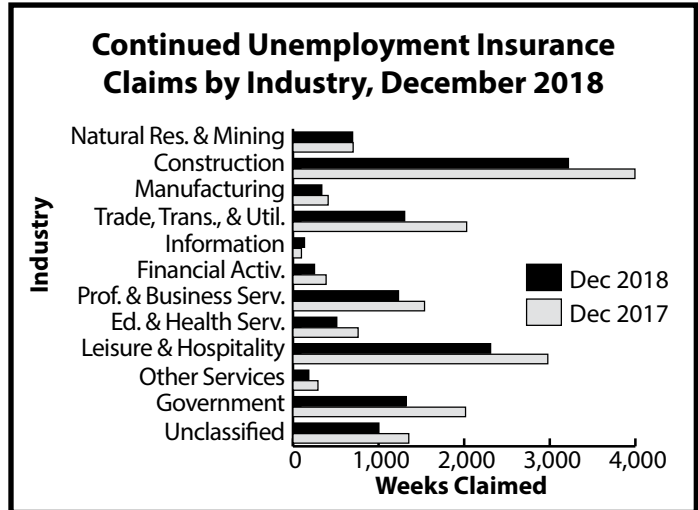
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Total continued weeks claimed decreased by 24.4% (-4,051 weeks) over the year in December. Total unique claimants decreased by 20.3% (-1,028 individuals).

| Continued Claims | Percent Change Claims Filed | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Claims Filed | | Dec 18 Dec 18 | | |
| | Dec 18 | Nov 18 | Dec 17 | Nov 18 | Dec 17 |
| Wyoming Statewide | | | | | |
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 12,519 | 10,599 | 16,570 | 18.1 | -24.4 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 4,044 | 3,343 | 5,072 | 21.0 | -20.3 |
| Benefit Exhaustions | 350 | 377 | 273 | -7.2 | 28.2 |
| Benefit Exhaustion Rates | 8.7% | 11.3% | 5.4% | -2.6% | 3.3% |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | | | | | |
| Natural Res. & Mining | 4,254 | 2,313 | 5,110 | 83.9 | -16.8 |
| Natural Res. & Mining | 697 | 508 | 703 | 37.2 | -0.9 |
| Mining | 544 | 401 | 491 | 35.7 | 10.8 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 76 | 59 | 61 | 28.8 | 24.6 |
| Construction | 3,218 | 1,550 | 3,995 | 107.6 | -19.4 |
| Manufacturing | 337 | 254 | 411 | 32.7 | -18.0 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | | | | | |
| Trade, Transp., & Utilities | 5,938 | 6,542 | 8,090 | -9.2 | -26.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,305 | 1,238 | 2,029 | 5.4 | -35.7 |
| Retail Trade | 232 | 197 | 335 | 17.8 | -30.7 |
| Transp., Warehousing & Utilities | 651 | 612 | 1,217 | 6.4 | -46.5 |
| Information | 422 | 429 | 477 | -1.6 | -11.5 |
| Financial Activities | 135 | 141 | 99 | -4.3 | 36.4 |
| Prof. & Business Svcs. | 252 | 256 | 387 | -1.6 | -34.9 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 1,233 | 854 | 1,537 | 44.4 | -19.8 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 512 | 554 | 761 | -7.6 | -32.7 |
| Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin. | 2,309 | 3,333 | 2,977 | -30.7 | -22.4 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
| Federal Government | 185 | 160 | 292 | 15.6 | -36.6 |
| State Government | 1,321 | 1,014 | 2,016 | 30.3 | -34.5 |
| Local Government | 709 | 450 | 1,086 | 57.6 | -34.7 |
| Local Education | 87 | 88 | 194 | -1.1 | -55.2 |
| Local Government | 525 | 475 | 735 | 10.5 | -28.6 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 133 | 158 | 194 | -15.8 | -31.4 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 1,004 | 729 | 1,353 | 37.7 | -25.8 |
| Laramie County | | | | | |
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 1,496 | 1,112 | 1,961 | 34.5 | -23.7 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 493 | 371 | 624 | 32.9 | -21.0 |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | | | | | |
| Construction | 700 | 331 | 763 | 111.5 | -8.3 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | | | | | |
| Trade, Transp., and Utilities | 659 | 286 | 701 | 130.4 | -6.0 |
| Financial Activities | 633 | 665 | 968 | -4.8 | -34.6 |
| Prof. & Business Svcs. | 166 | 175 | 302 | -5.1 | -45.0 |
| Educational and Health Svcs. | 47 | 58 | 87 | -19.0 | -46.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 188 | 181 | 247 | 3.9 | -23.9 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 77 | 87 | 139 | -11.5 | -44.6 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 78 | 84 | 111 | -7.1 | -29.7 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 81 | 61 | 153 | 32.8 | -47.1 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 81 | 54 | 75 | 50.0 | 8.0 |
| Natrona County | | | | | |
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 1,499 | 1,159 | 2,248 | 29.3 | -33.3 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 479 | 382 | 699 | 25.4 | -31.5 |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | | | | | |
| Construction | 521 | 312 | 888 | 67.0 | -41.3 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | | | | | |
| Trade, Transp., and Utilities | 399 | 220 | 760 | 81.4 | -47.5 |
| Financial Activities | 907 | 778 | 1,214 | 16.6 | -25.3 |
| Professional & Business Svcs. | 255 | 234 | 426 | 9.0 | -40.1 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 55 | 63 | 70 | -12.7 | -21.4 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 200 | 100 | 283 | 100.0 | -29.3 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 138 | 137 | 177 | 0.7 | -22.0 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 217 | 219 | 235 | -0.9 | -7.7 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 35 | 21 | 100 | 66.7 | -65.0 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 34 | 46 | 44 | -26.1 | -22.7 |

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



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