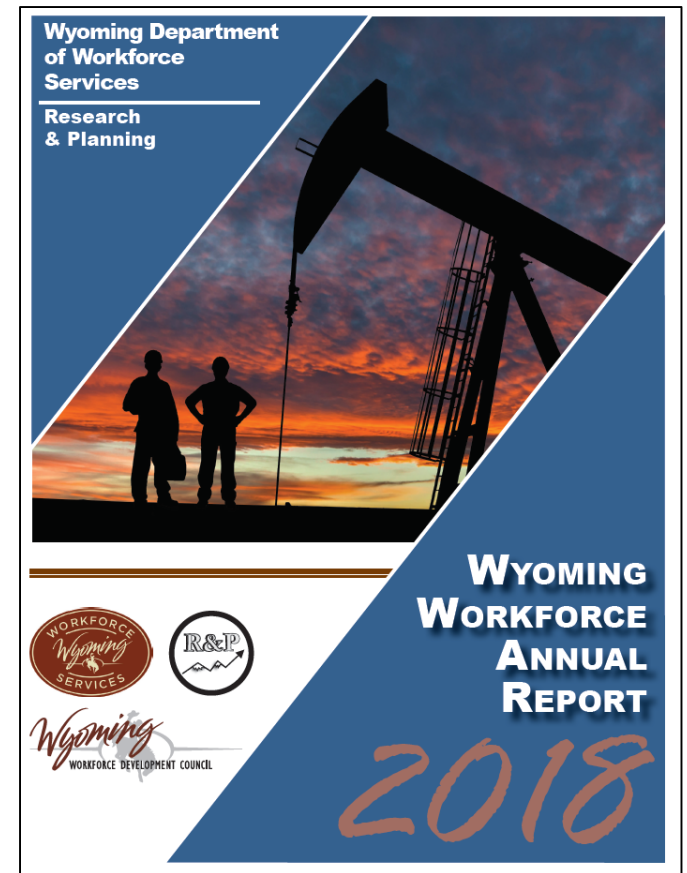


Inside the 2018 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

Presented by Michael Moore, Editor
Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of
Workforce Services

Presented at the 2018 Safety & Workforce Summit,
Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 20, 2018



Research & Planning

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

OUR ORGANIZATION:

R&P is an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

WHAT WE DO:

R&P collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards.

OUR CUSTOMERS:

LMI makes the labor market more efficient by providing the public and the public's representatives with the basis for informed decision making.



Research & Planning
Wyoming DWS

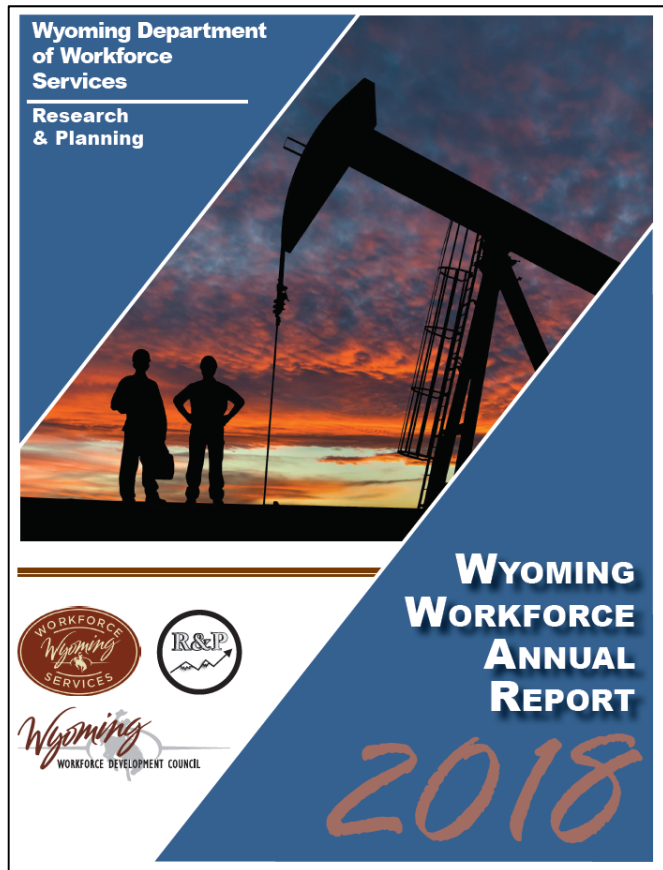
Labor Market Information

"**Labor Market Information** (LMI) is an applied science; it is the systematic collection and analysis of data which describes and predicts the relationship between labor demand and supply." - *The States' Labor Market Information Review*, [ICESA, 1995, p. 7.](#)

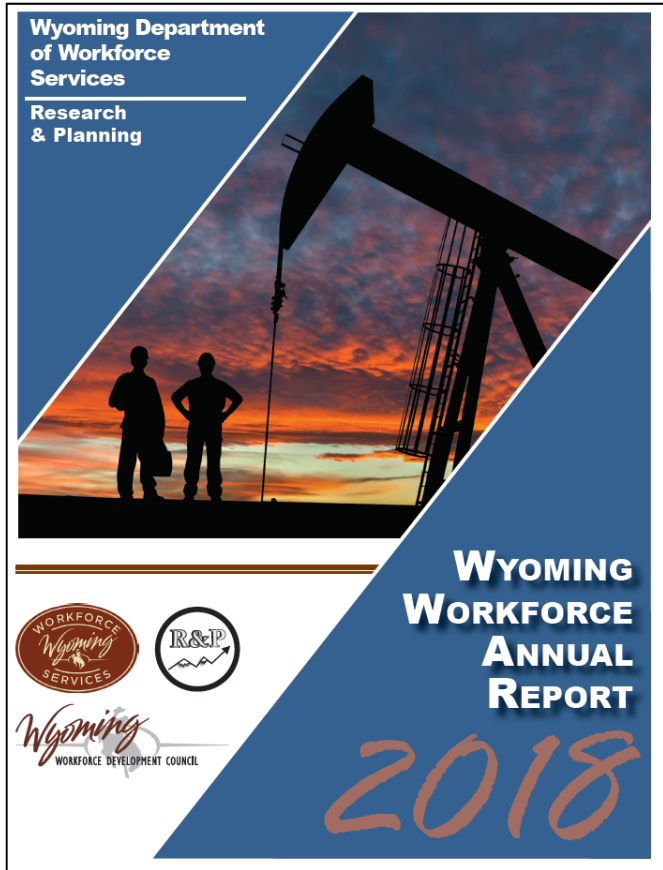
Different programs and datasets provide insight into different aspects of Wyoming's labor market and economy:

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)** provides a count the number of jobs worked
- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)** estimates represent the number of persons employed and unemployed
- **Wage records** provide insight into the labor market – demographics, earnings, hours worked, number of employers, etc.

Wyoming Workforce Annual Report 2018



- Published each year
- Usually distributed at the Workforce & Safety Summit
- Includes information on our regular data in addition to special projects and publications
- Past reports available online by clicking on the “Publications” link on our website

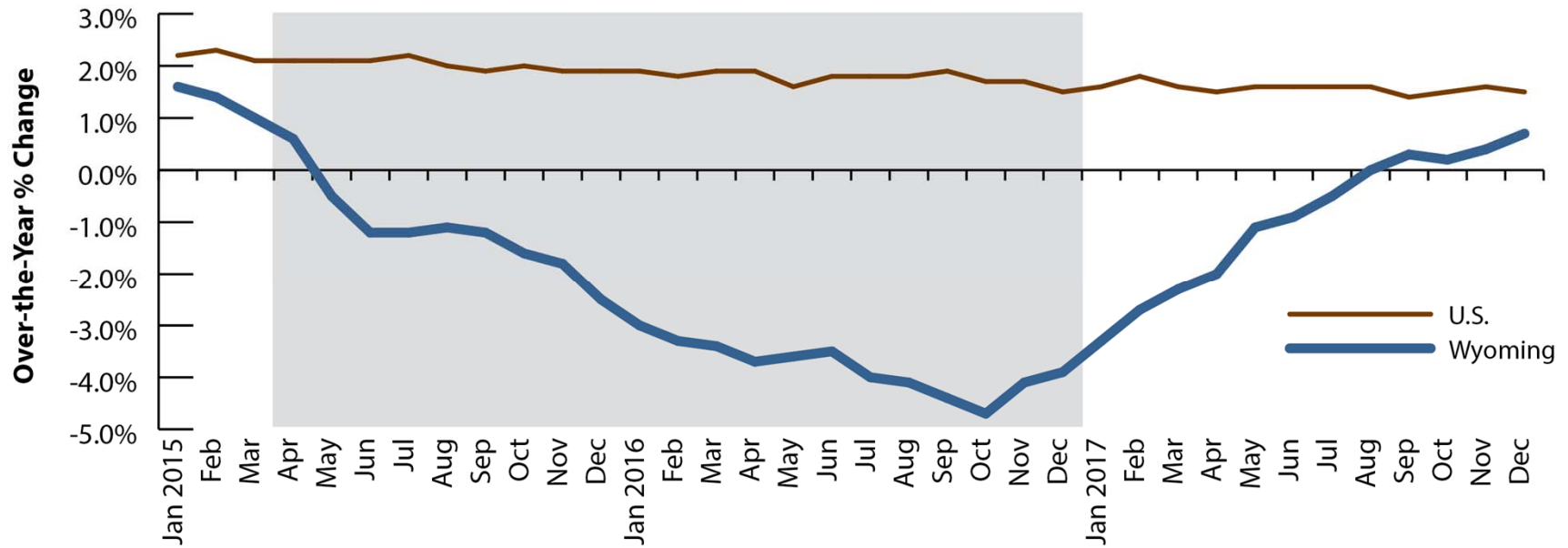


Chapter 1: Wyoming Adds Jobs in Late 2017

Chapter 1: Wyoming Adds Jobs in Late 2017

- Wyoming lost jobs 2015Q2-2017Q3
- Moderate job growth in 2017Q4 (less than 1%)

Figure: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming and the U.S., 2015-2017



See page 5

Chapter 1: Wyoming Added Jobs in Late 2017

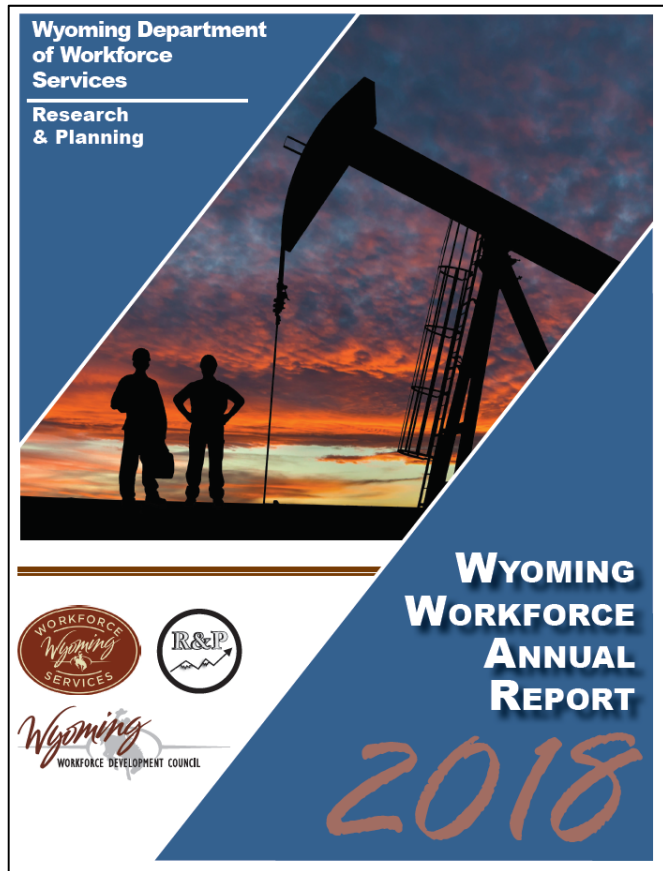
Industries with Job Growth, 2016Q3-2017Q3:

- Mining (700 jobs, 3.6%)
- Manufacturing (200 jobs, 2.1%)
- Financial Activities (110 jobs, 0.9%)
- Professional & Business Services (500 jobs, 2.7%)
- Leisure & Hospitality (200 jobs, 0.6%)

Source: Current Employment Statistics.

What is an Economic Downturn?

- A period of at least two consecutive quarters with over-the-year decreases in total employment (number of jobs) and total wages.
- Two periods of economic downturn in the last 10 years:
 - Previous downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1
 - Most recent downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4



Chapter 2: Some Industries Experience Wage, Job Growth in 2017Q3

The Differences in Economic Downturns

Previous Economic Downturn

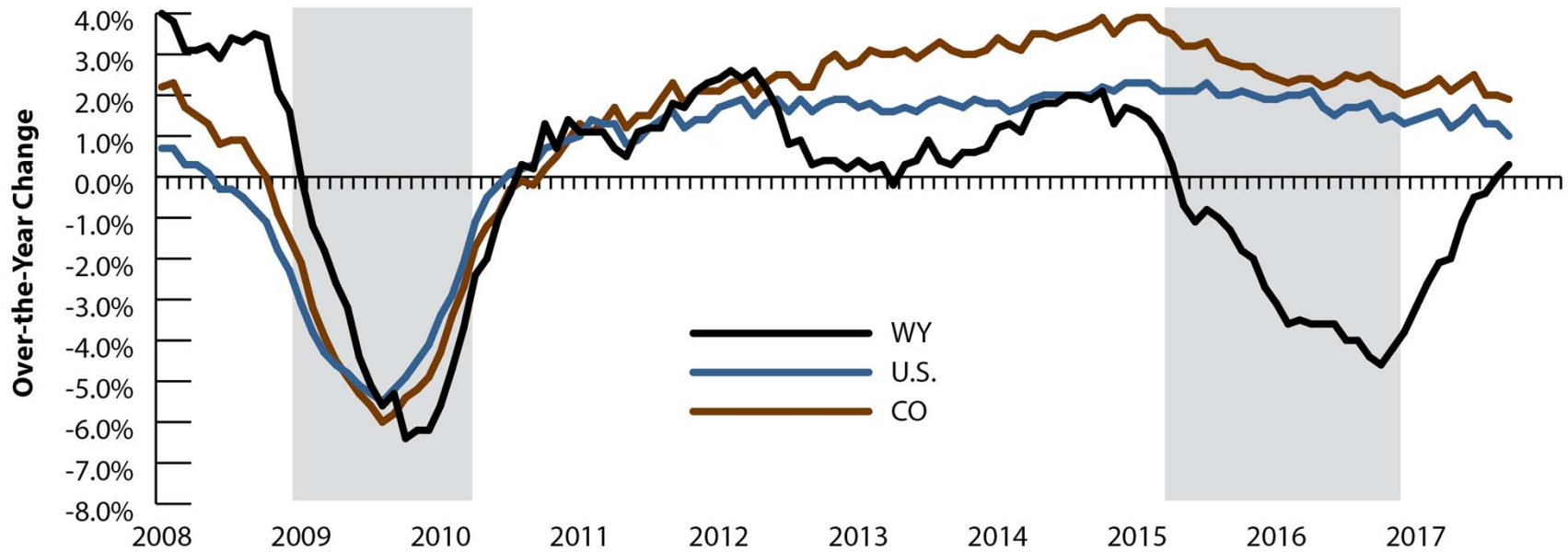
- 2009Q1-2010Q1
 - 5 quarters
- Coal bed methane collapse
- Began during national Great Recession
 - Other states lost jobs too

Recent Economic Downturn

- 2015Q2-2016Q4
 - 7 quarters
- Oil and natural gas prices fell; demand for coal dropped
- Surrounding states saw job growth
 - People could go elsewhere for work

Chapter 2: Some Industries Experience Wage, Job Growth in 2017Q3

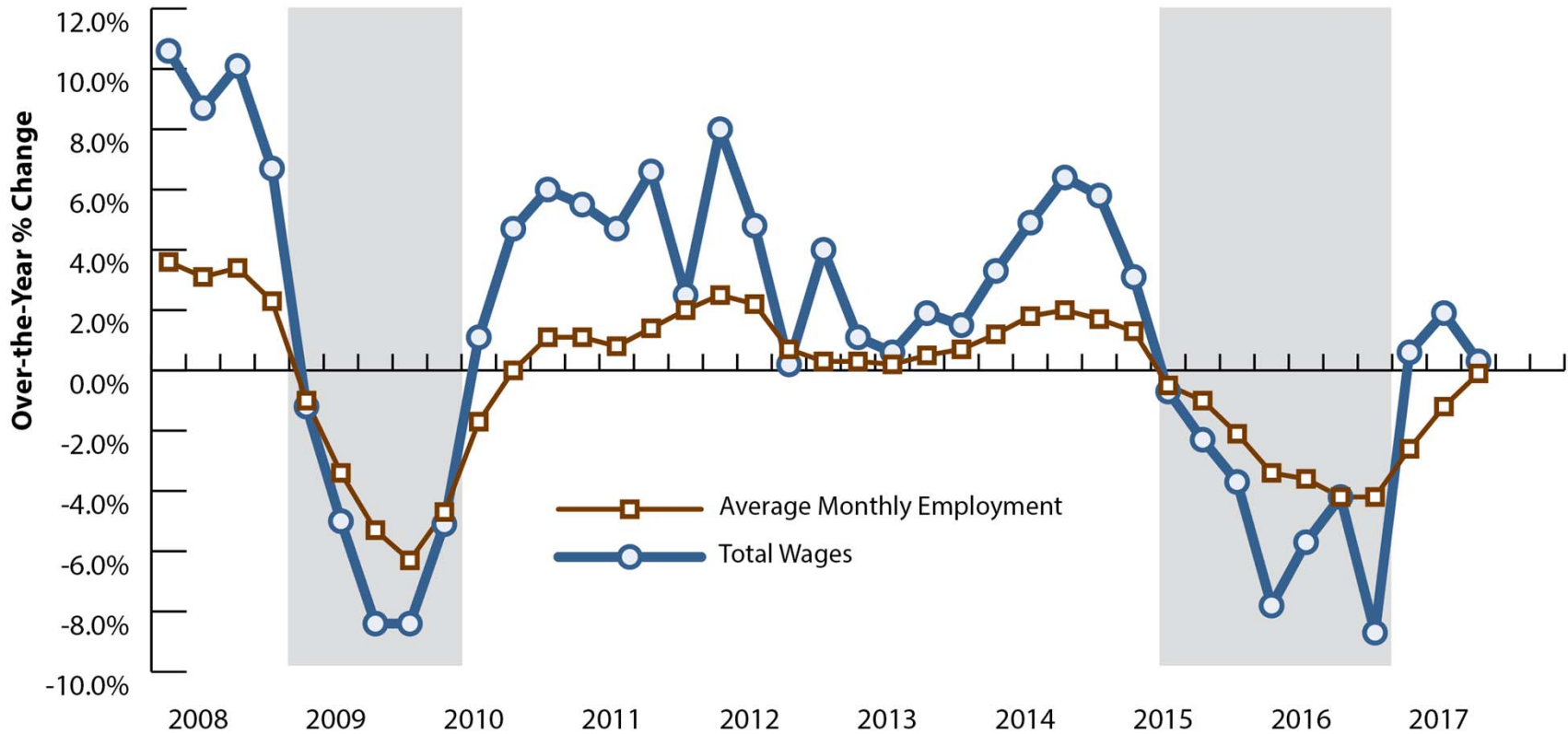
Figure: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in the U.S., Colorado, and Wyoming, 2008Q1-2017Q3



See page 15

Chapter 2: Some Industries Experience Wage, Job Growth in 2017Q3

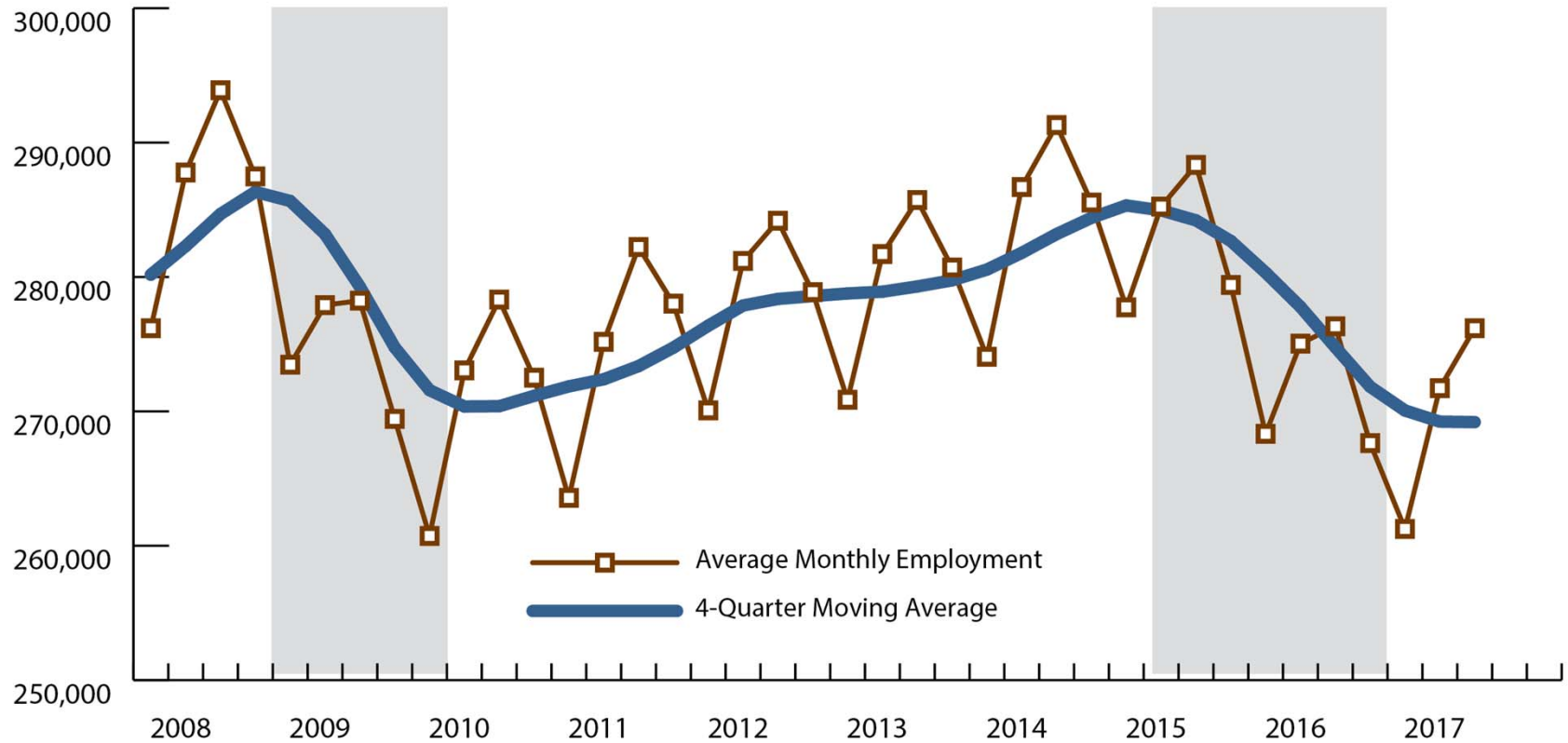
Figure: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages for Wyoming, 2008Q1-2017Q3



See page 5

Chapter 2: Some Industries Experience Wage, Job Growth in 2017Q3

Figure: Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) for Wyoming, 2008Q1-2017Q3



See page 8

Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction (NAICS 21)

Table 2.2: Employment and Wages for Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction (NAICS^a 21)

	2016Q3	2017Q3	Change		% of Total	
			N	%	2016Q3	2017Q3
Average Monthly Employment	17,961	19,925	1,964	10.9	6.5	7.2
Total Wages (in Millions)	\$374.3	\$423.7	\$49.4	13.2	12.0	13.6
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,603	\$1,636	\$33	2.0	185.3	188.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, 1/10/18.

See page 10

Construction (NAICS 23)

Table 2.3: Employment and Wages for Construction (NAICS^a 23)

	2016Q3	2017Q3	Change		% of Total	
			N	%	2016Q3	2017Q3
Average Monthly Employment	22,463	20,923	-1,540	-6.9	8.1	7.6
Total Wages (in Millions)	\$293.0	\$265.6	-\$27.5	-9.4	9.4	8.5
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,003	\$976	-\$27	-2.7	116.0	112.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, 1/10/18.

See page 11

Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)

Table 2.4: Employment and Wages for Manufacturing (NAICS^a 31-33)

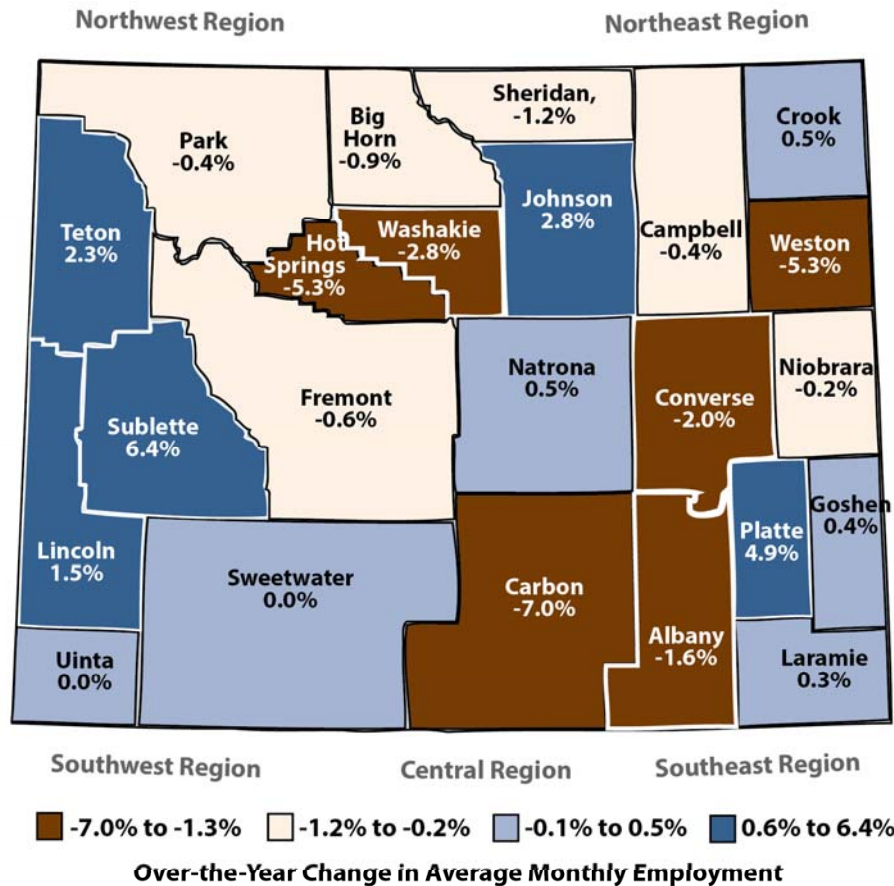
	2016Q3	2017Q3	Change		% of Total	
			N	%	2016Q3	2017Q3
Average Monthly Employment	9,256	9,547	292	3.2	3.3	3.5
Total Wages (in Millions)	\$148.6	\$146.2	-\$2.4	-1.6	4.8	4.7
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,235	\$1,178	-\$57	-4.6	142.8	135.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, 1/10/18.

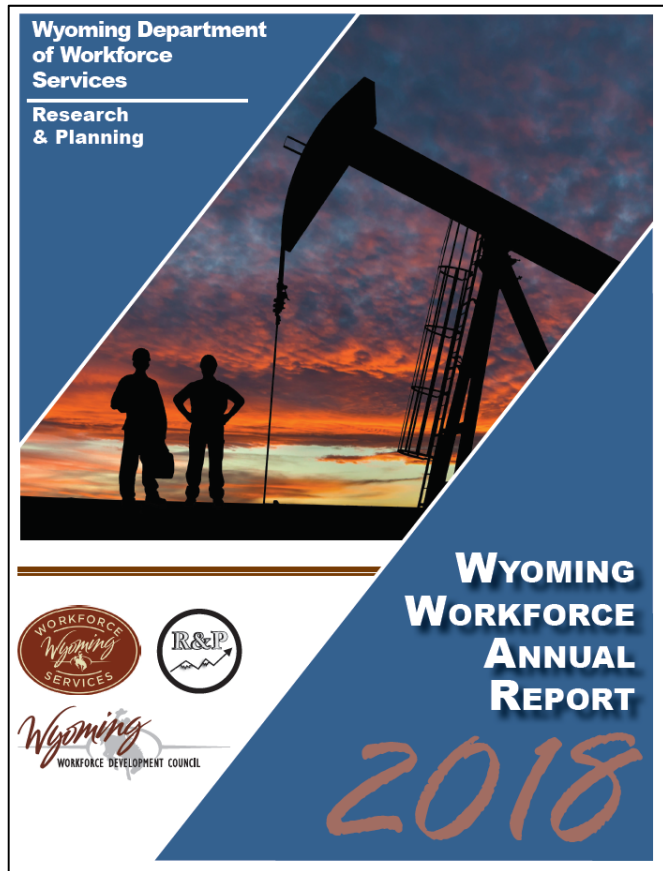
See page 11

Chapter 2: Some Industries Experience Wage, Job Growth in 2017Q3

Figure: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming by County, 2016Q3-2017Q3



See page 13



Chapter 3: Economic Impacts of Growing and Potential Industries on the Wyoming Economy

What Happens When Jobs Are Added to an Industry?

IMPLAN economic impact modeling system helps R&P analysts understand the effects of adding jobs to an industry.

Three types of impact:

- 1. Direct impacts:** Result of actual project spending
- 2. Indirect impacts:** Result of business-to-business spending
- 3. Induced impacts:** Result of household spending

What Happens When Jobs Are Added to an Industry?

Example: A new construction project.

- 1. Direct impacts:** A construction manager is hired for the project.
- 2. Indirect impacts:** The construction company purchases lumber from a local supplier.
- 3. Induced impacts:** The construction manager takes his family out to dinner and a movie.

Chapter 3: Economic Impacts of Growing and Potential Industries on the Wyoming Economy

What Happens When Jobs Are Added to an Industry?

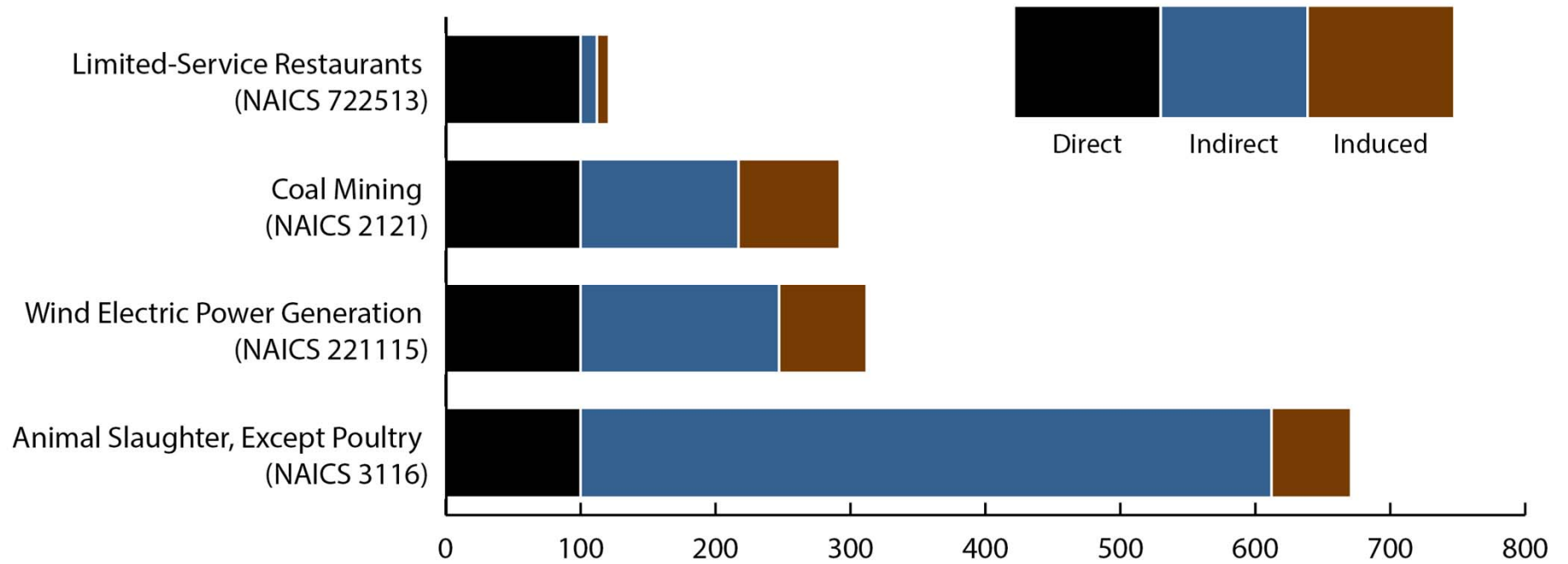
For this analysis, four industries were chosen as examples:

1. Coal mining (NAICS 2121) - established industry.
2. Wind electric power generation (NAICS 221115) - emerging industry.
3. Commercial-scale slaughterhouse (animal slaughter except poultry; NAICS 311611) - potential diversification industry.
4. Limited-service restaurants (NAICS 722513) - low impact industry.

Chapter 3: Economic Impacts of Growing and Potential Industries on the Wyoming Economy

What Happens When Jobs Are Added to an Industry?

Figure: Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impacts on Employment when 100 Jobs are Added to Four Selected Industries in Wyoming



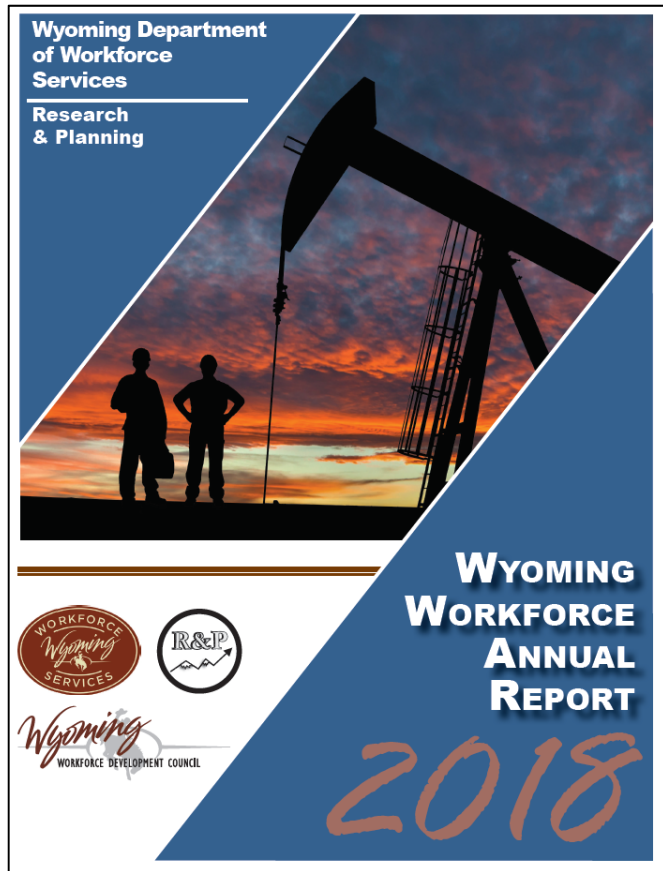
See page 16

Chapter 3: Economic Impacts of Growing and Potential Industries on the Wyoming Economy

Example: Adding 100 Jobs to a Commercial Slaughterhouse (animal slaughter except poultry):

- Beef cattle ranching & farming, including feedlots: 249 jobs
- Animal production, except cattle & poultry & eggs: 101 jobs
 - Truck transportation: 43 jobs

See pages 19-20



Chapter 4: Wyoming Population Declines from 2016 to 2017

Wyoming Population Estimates

2016 Population: 584,910

2017 Population: 579,315

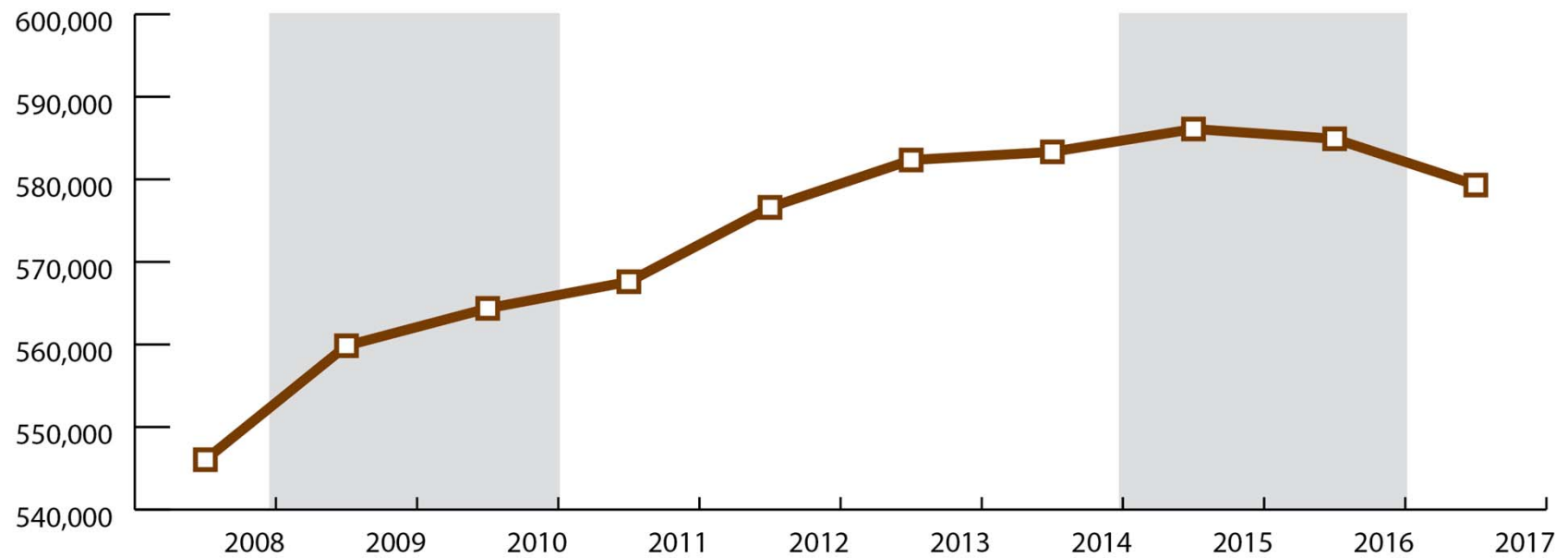
Change: -5,595, or -1.0%

- Natural increase of 2,666 individuals (7,513 births versus 4,847 deaths)
- Net migration = -8,285

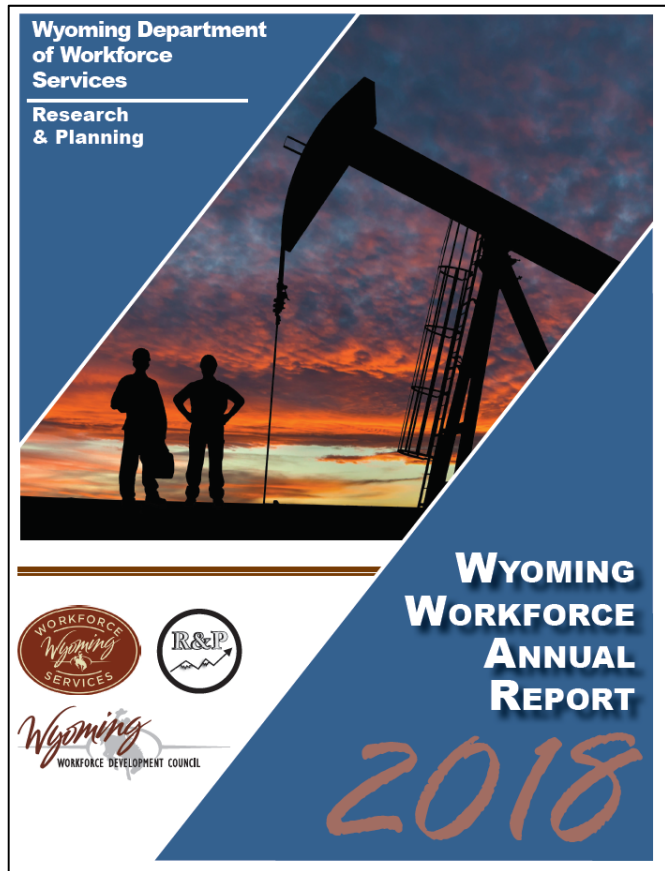
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Chapter 4: Wyoming Population Declines from 2016 to 2017

Figure: Estimated Resident Population of Wyoming, 2008-2017



See page 21



Chapter 5: Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce

Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time

2016 Total: 353,917

2017 Total: 340,986

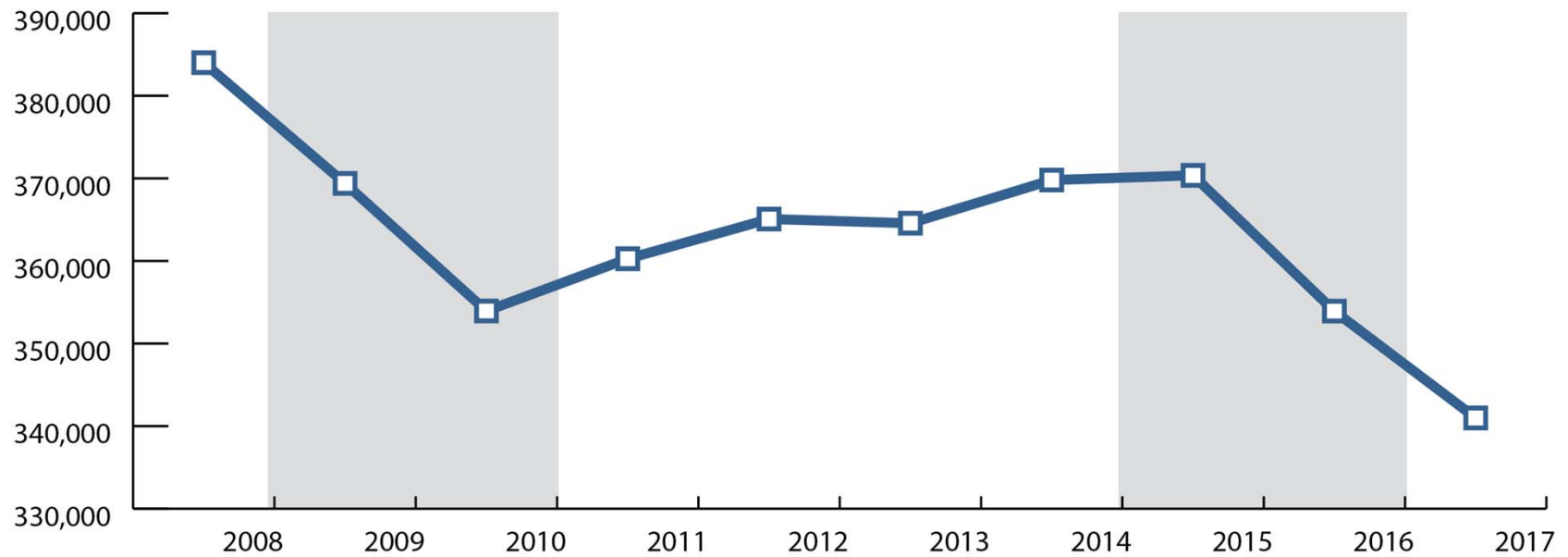
Change: -12,931, or -3.7%

Source: Wage Records database. Research & Planning, WY DWS.



Persons Working at Any Time

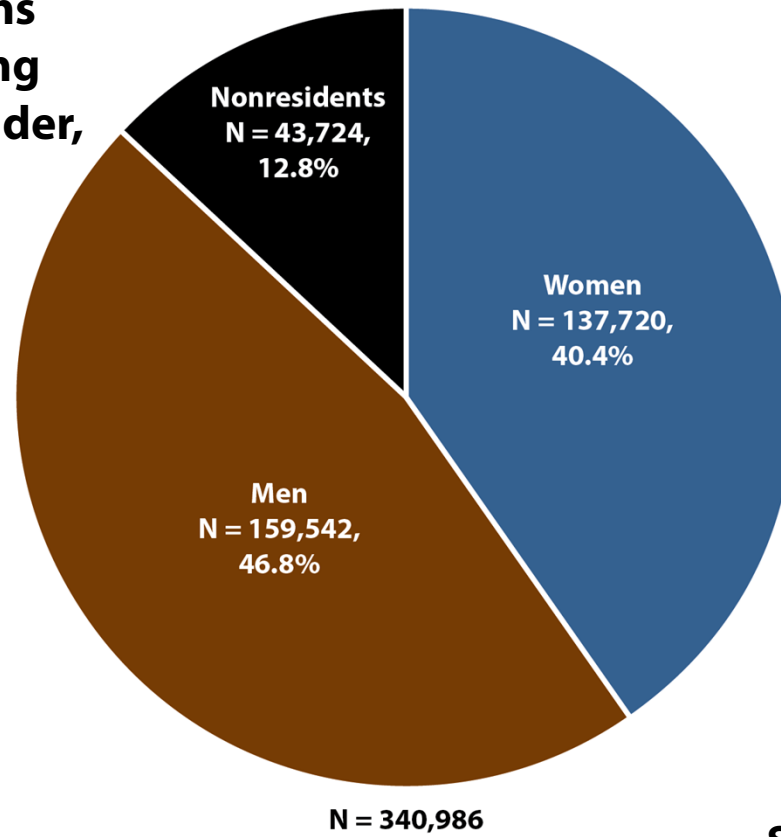
Figure: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time, 2008-2017



See page 23

Persons Working by Gender

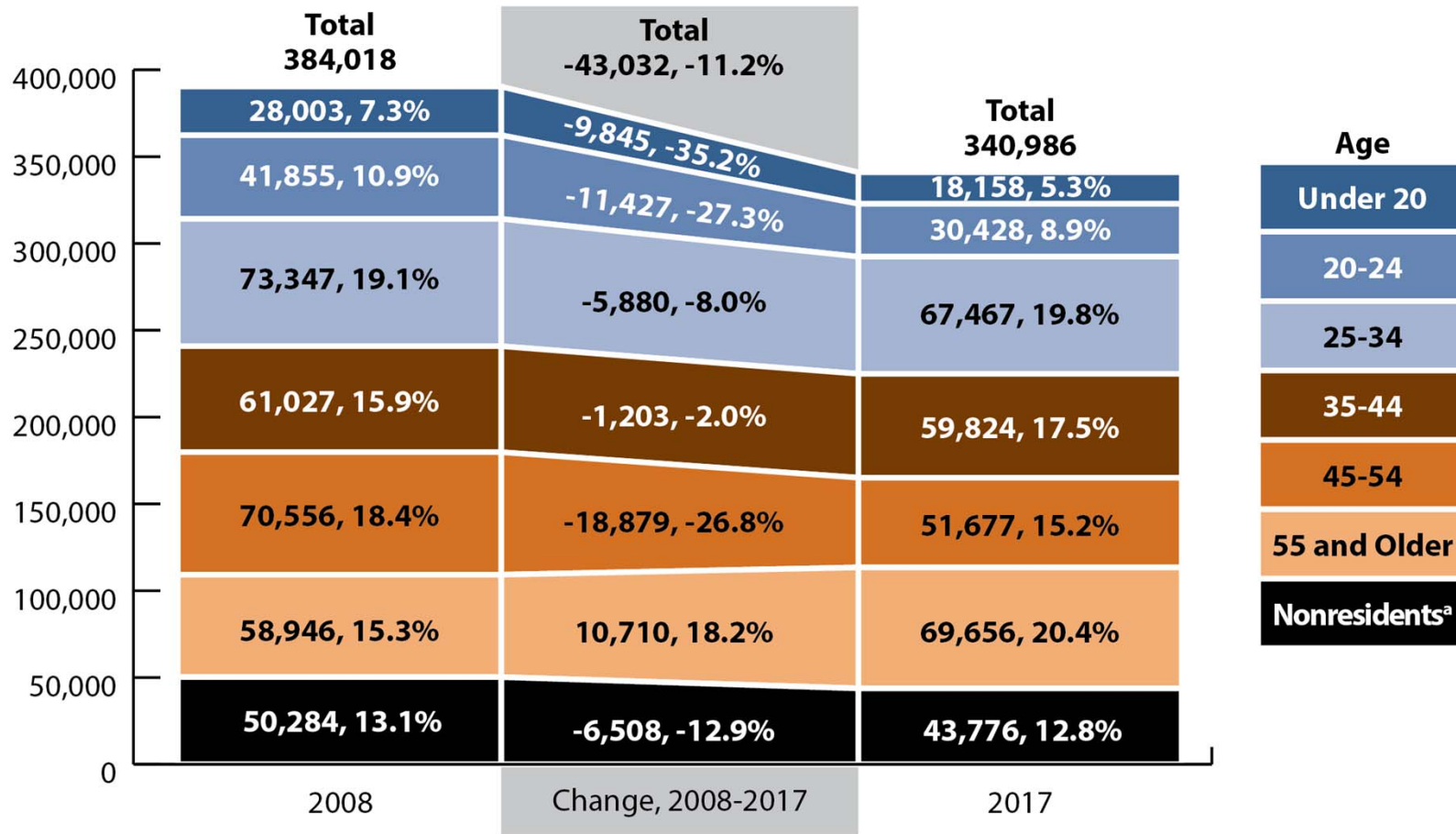
Figure: Total Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender, 2008-2017



See page 25

Chapter 5: Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce

Figure: Total Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Age, 2008-2017



See page 26

Gender Wage Gap

2017 Average Annual Wage:

Women – \$28,822

Men – \$45,267

Women earned 63.7 cents for every \$1 earned by men.

Total wages do not account for several variables:

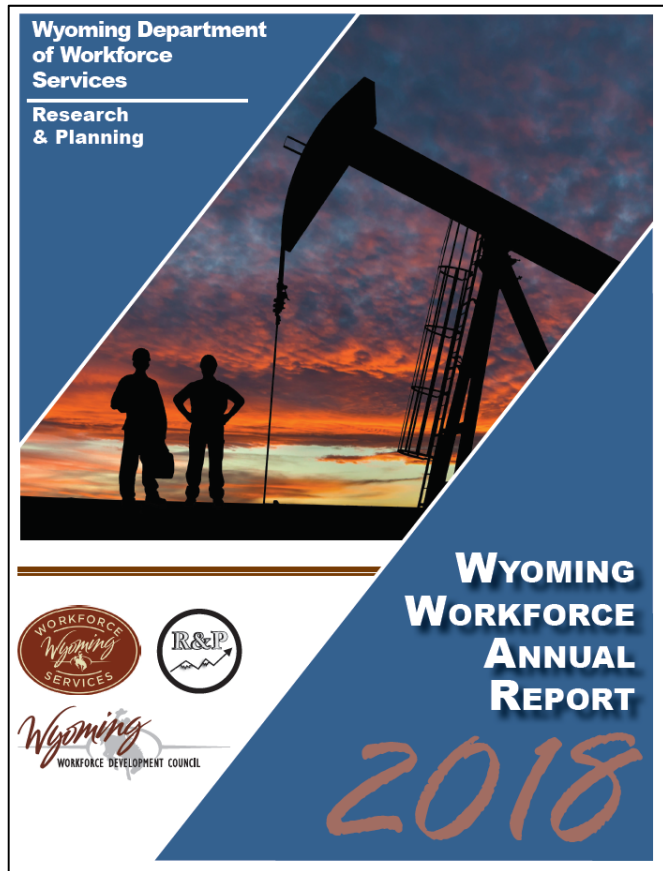
- Occupation
- Hours worked
- Experience
- Education
- & more

Gender Wage Gap

In 2017, Research & Planning was instructed by the Wyoming legislature to complete a comprehensive study on the state's gender wage gap.

Scheduled to be published October 2018.

Will include variables such as industry, occupation, age, hours worked, and continuous employment.



Chapter 6: Wyoming's Unemployment Rate Decreases as Labor Force Shrinks

Chapter 6: Wyoming's Unemployment Rate Decreases as Labor Force Shrinks

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Definitions

Labor force: The number of employed plus the number of unemployed individuals. Excludes:

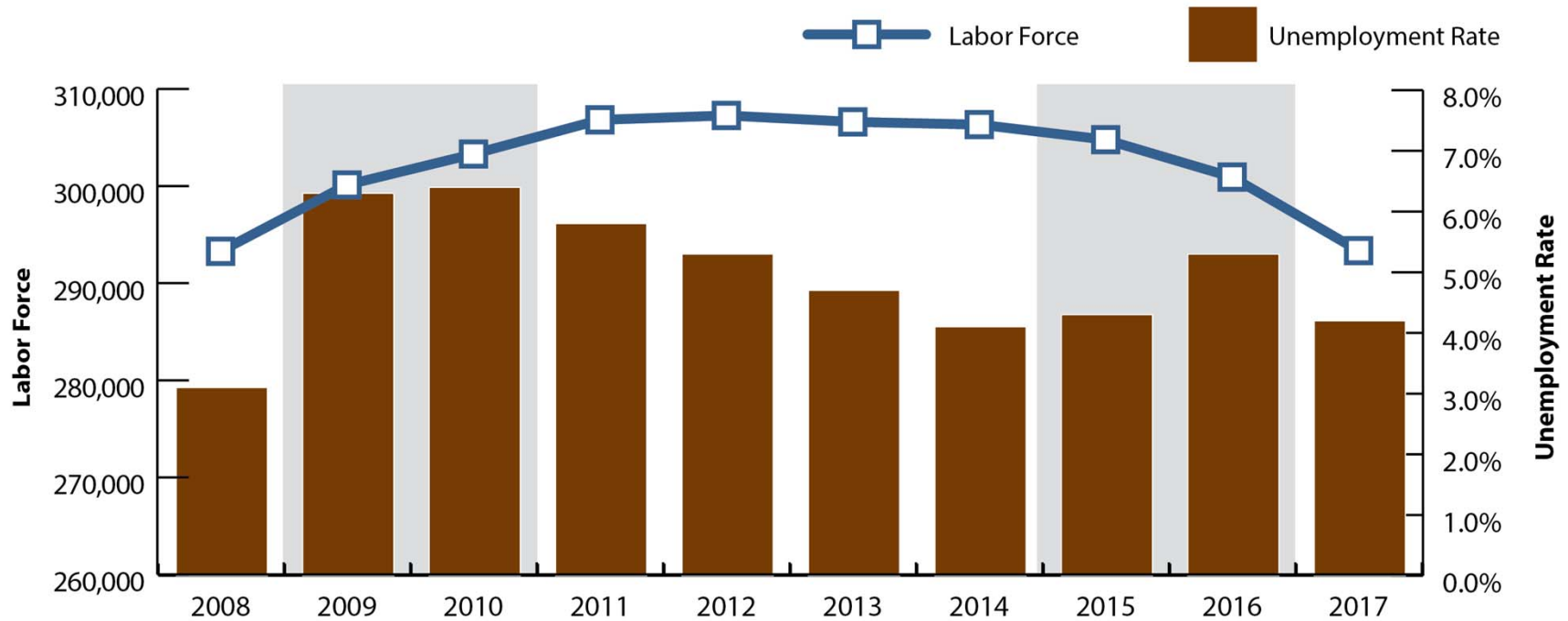
- Persons under 16
- Inmates of institutions
- Member of the Armed Forces

Unemployed: People who don't have jobs but are currently looking for employment. Counted by place of residence.

Unemployment rate: Number of unemployed people divided by the total number of people in the labor force.

Chapter 6: Wyoming's Unemployment Rate Decreases as Labor Force Shrinks

Figure: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2008-2017



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/4/18.

See page 30

Chapter 6: Wyoming's Unemployment Rate Decreases as Labor Force Shrinks

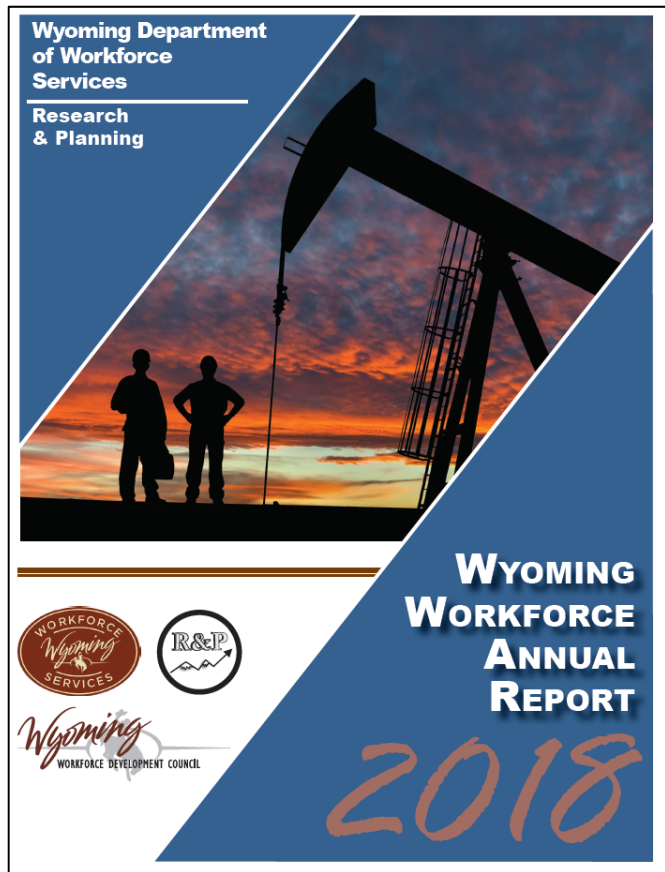
The Differences in Economic Downturns

Previous Economic Downturn

- 2009Q1-2010Q1
 - 5 quarters
- Labor force increases
- High unemployment rate
- Surrounding states lose jobs
 - Wyoming workers who lost jobs couldn't go to another state for work and claimed UI benefits

Recent Economic Downturn

- 2015Q2-2016Q4
 - 7 quarters
- Labor force decreases
- Low unemployment rate
- Surrounding states gain jobs
 - Wyoming workers who lost jobs could go elsewhere for work and didn't file for UI benefits.



Chapter 7: Unemployment Insurance Claims Decrease in 2017

Chapter 7: Unemployment Insurance Claims Decrease in 2017

Table 7.1: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Total Expenses, 2016-2017

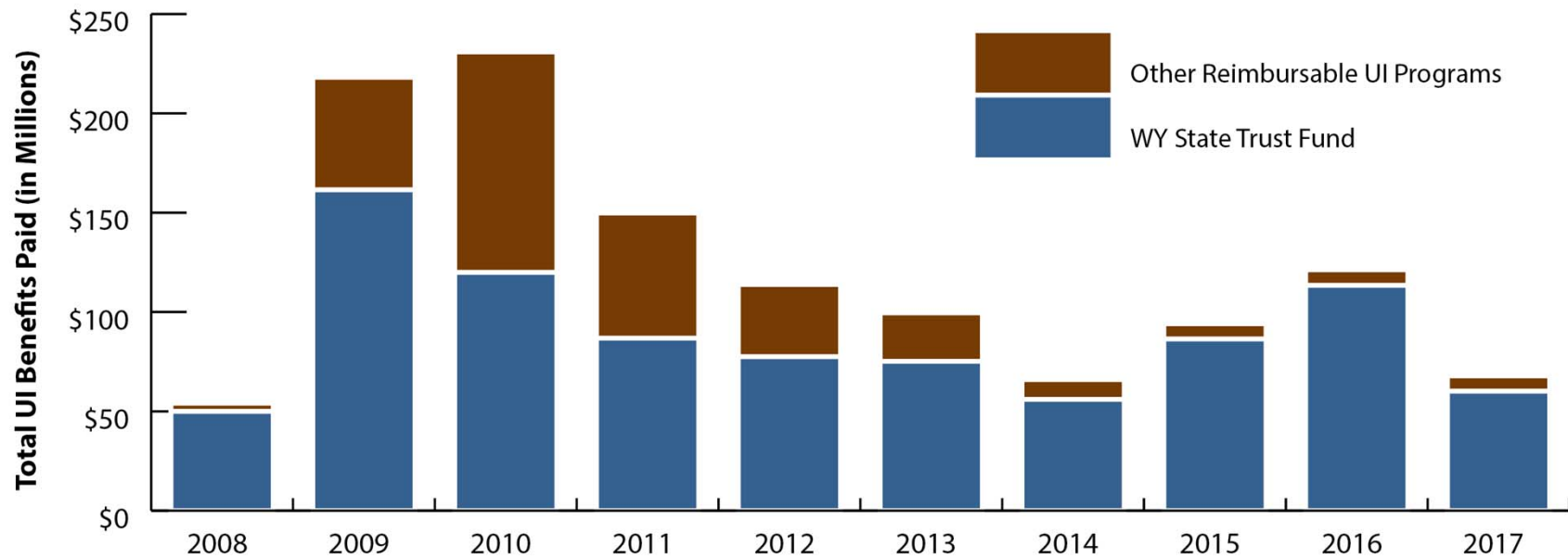
	2016	2017	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
UI Benefit Recipients	26,101	17,849	-8,252	-31.6
Benefit Exhaustees	6,735	4,178	-2,557	-38.0
Exhaustion Rate	25.8%	23.4%	--	-2.4
Benefit Expenses (in Millions)	\$121.3	\$67.9	-\$53.4	-44.0

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, March 23, 2018.

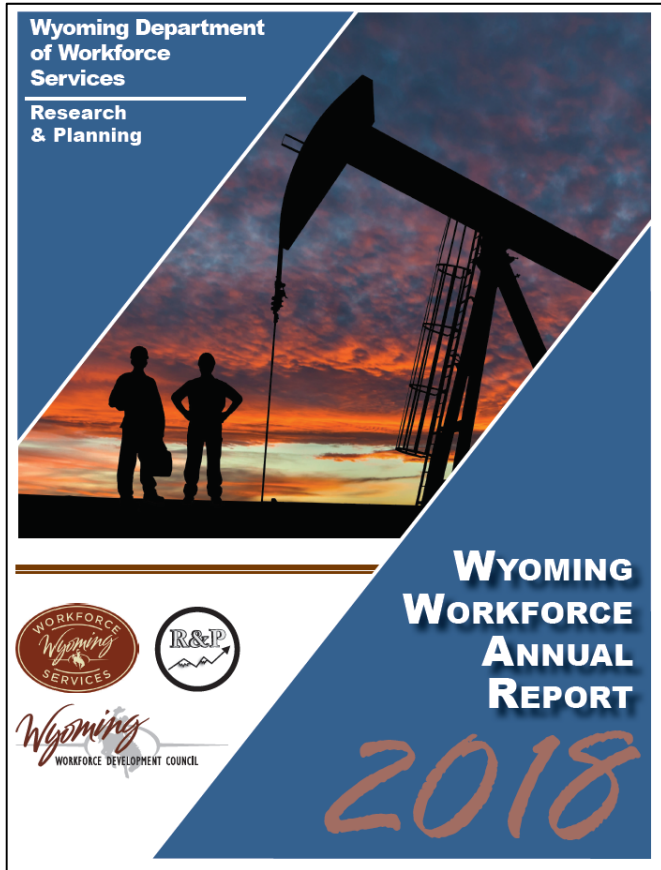
See page 32

Chapter 7: Unemployment Insurance Claims Decrease in 2017

Figure: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997-2017



See page 35



Chapter 8: Mining, Leisure & Hospitality Lead Projected Growth

Short-Term Projections, 2017-2019

- Based on QCEW data
- Available at industry and occupational levels
- Based on recent trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions
- Represent a point-in-time estimate

Wyoming Short-Term Industry Projections, 2017-2019

- Wyoming's employment is projected to grow by 7,333 jobs (2.7%) from 2017 to 2019
- Largest job growth is expected in:
 - Mining, including oil & gas (2,410 jobs, or 12.5%)
 - Leisure & hospitality (1,643, or 4.5%)
- Job growth is forecast for all sectors except:
 - Information
 - Public administration

Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2017-2019

- Occupational projections account for other types of openings:
 - Growth – new jobs.
 - Exits – workers leaving the workforce.
 - Transfers – workers changing occupations.
 - Total – growth + exits + transfers.

Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2017-2019

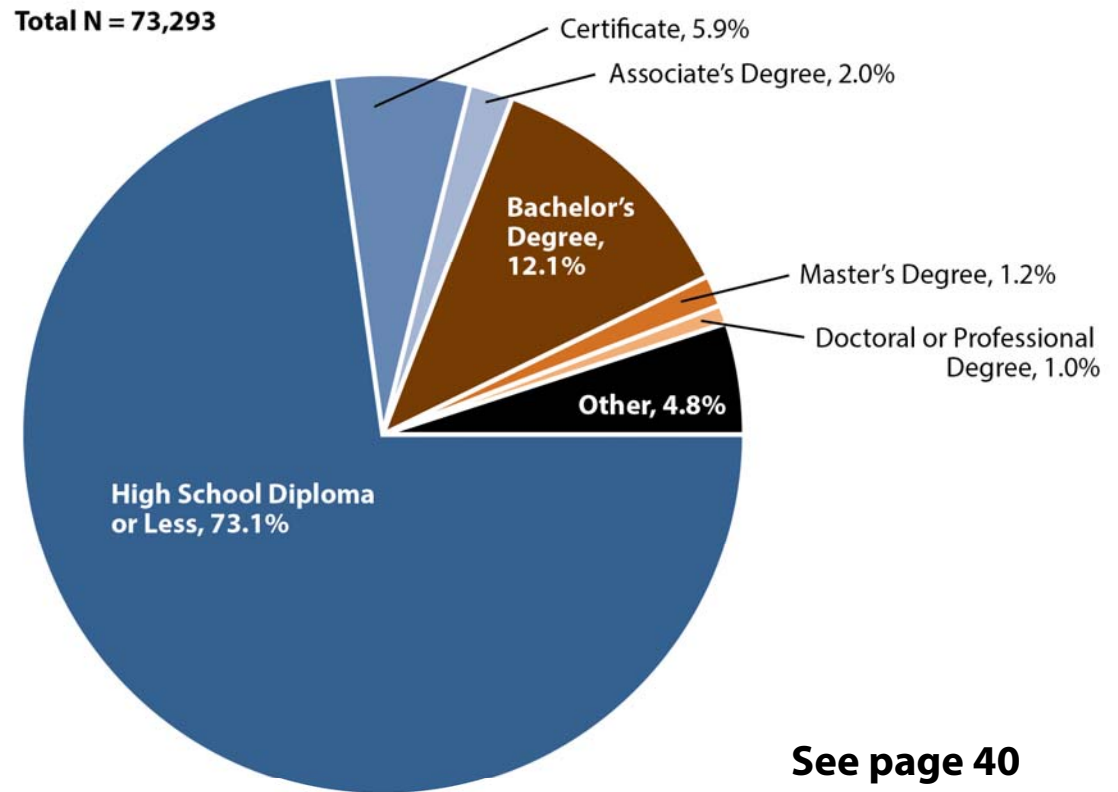
Example: Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers (SOC 53-3032)

Employment	2017Q2 (Estimated)	6,280
	2019Q2 (Projected)	6,529
Openings Due to:	Growth	249
	Exits	543
	Transfers	805
	Total	1,597

Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2017-2019: Education

Figure: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Typical Educational Requirement, 2017-2019

- The majority of all projected openings (73.1%) are in jobs requiring a high school diploma or less.



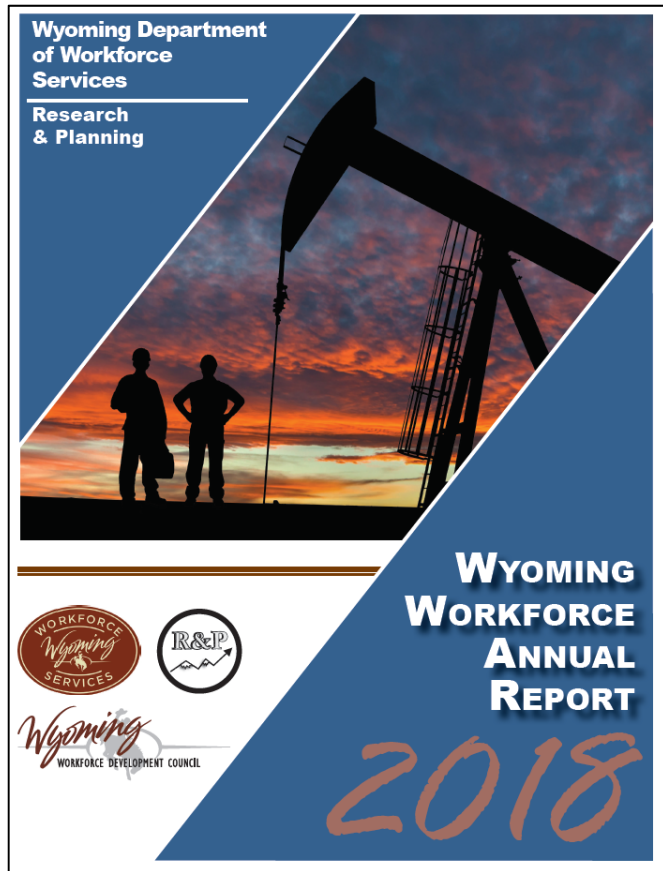
See page 40

Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2017-2019: Education

Figure: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2016

Certificate							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,280	6,529	249	543	805	1,597
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	3,068	3,124	56	376	313	745
49-3023	Automotive Service Tech. & Mechanics	1,728	1,767	39	110	211	360
39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists	804	827	23	109	81	213
31-9092	Medical Assistants	637	661	24	57	80	161
Total, All Occupations		19,009	19,501	492	1,683	2,140	4,315

See page 42



Chapter 9: How to Calculate Turnover Rates by County, Industry

Chapter 9: How to Calculate Turnover Rates by County, Industry

Figure: Turnover Rate Calculation for Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2017Q2

Construction (NAICS^a 23)

Hires	Exits	Both	
5,234	2,966	3,204	
26,424	(5,234 + 2,966 + 3,204 + 15,020)		
Total (Hires	Exits	Both	Cont.)

Turnover Rate =
43.2%

See page 43

Box: Turnover Definitions

Hires

An individual who was not employed the prior quarter and was recently hired into an industry.

Total Hires

All hires within a given year and quarter (hires plus both).

Exits

An individual who left employment in an industry who worked at least one prior quarter.

Both

An individual who was hired and exited an industry in the same quarter.

Continuous

Individuals who were found with the same employer in the prior, reference, and subsequent quarters.

Non-Continuous

The sum of individuals categorized as hire, both, and exit.

Total

The total number of wage records in any given quarter (Hires, Exits, Both, and Continuous).

Turnover Rate

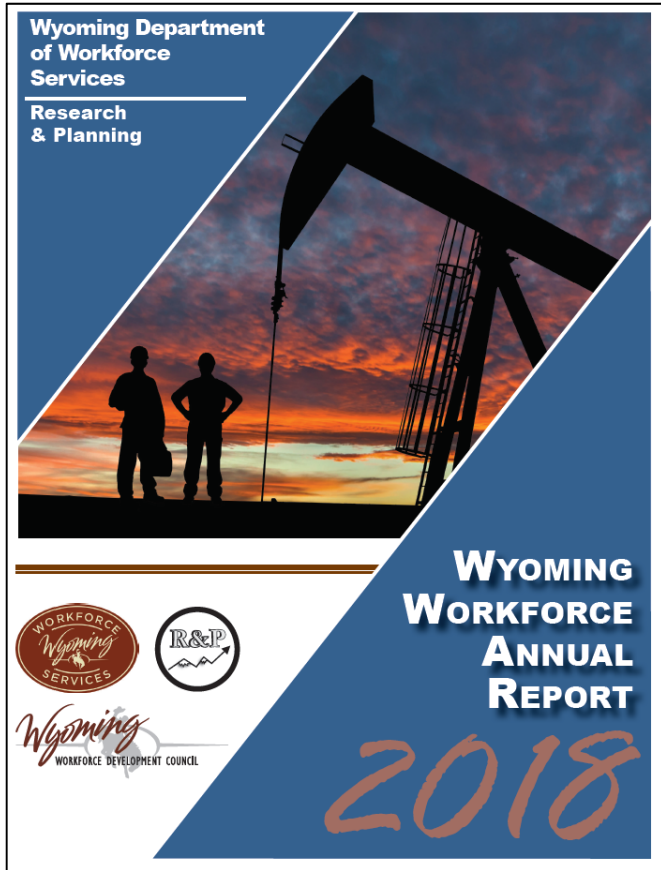
$$\frac{\text{Hires} + \text{Exits} + \text{Both}}{\text{Total (Hires} + \text{Exits} + \text{Both} + \text{Continuous)}}$$

Hiring Activity Resumes for Some Industries in 2017

2016Q3-2017Q3, total hires increased in:

- Mining (916 more hires, or 50.2%)
- Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (200, or 8.4%)
- Agriculture (116, or 18.8%)

See page 44



Chapter 10: Intercounty Commuting Patterns for Wyoming

Chapter 10: Intercounty Commuting Patterns for Wyoming

Intercounty commuting: individuals traveling from a Wyoming county of residence to another Wyoming county of employment.

Outflow: workers commuting from their county of residence to another county for employment.

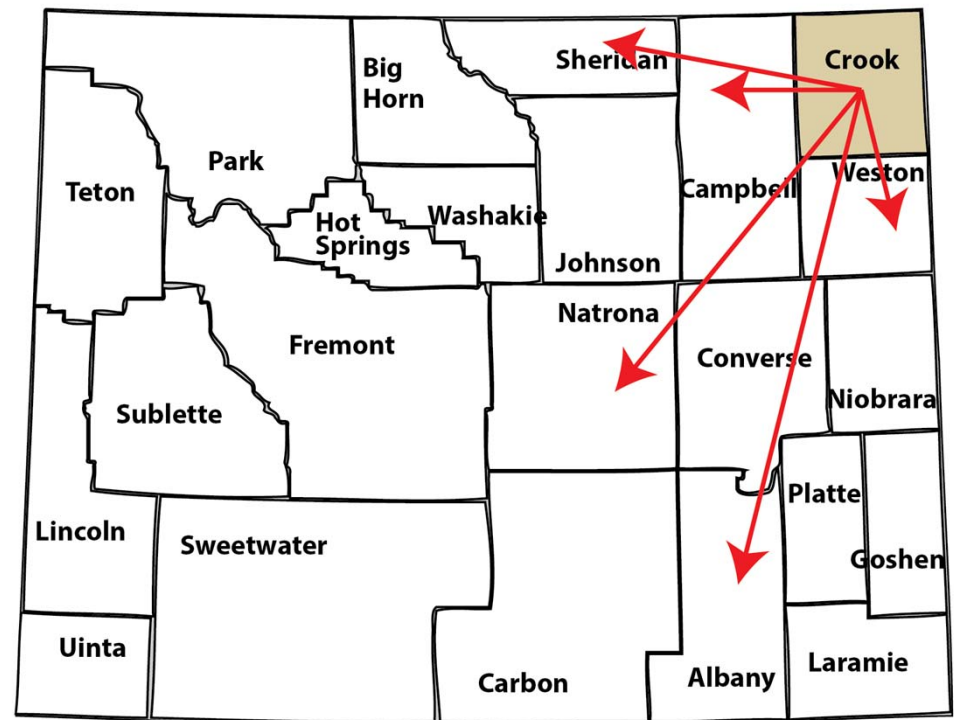
Inflow: workers commuting into a county for employment from another county, state, or country.

Chapter 10: Intercounty Commuting Patterns for Wyoming

Outflow

In 2017Q3, 11.9% of Wyoming residents traveled from their county of residence to another county for employment.

- In 2017Q3, 2,903 residents of Crook County worked in Wyoming.
 - 39.5% commuted to another county for work.



Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2017Q3.

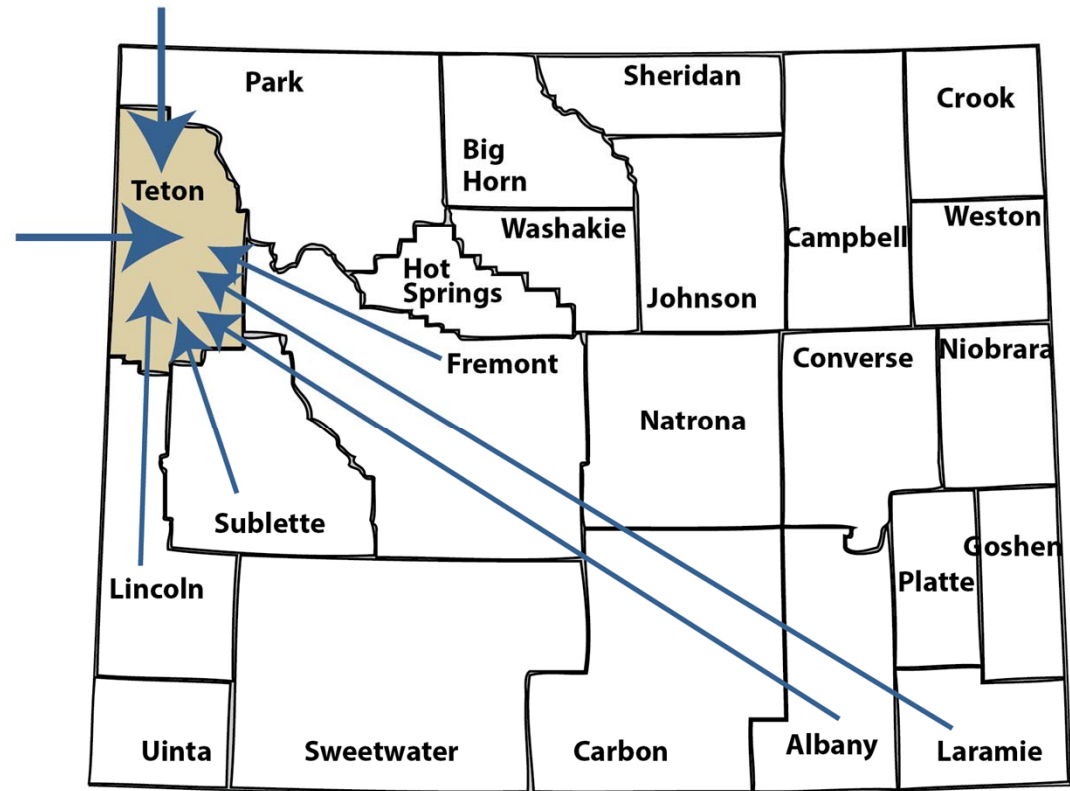
Chapter 10: Intercounty Commuting Patterns for Wyoming

Inflow

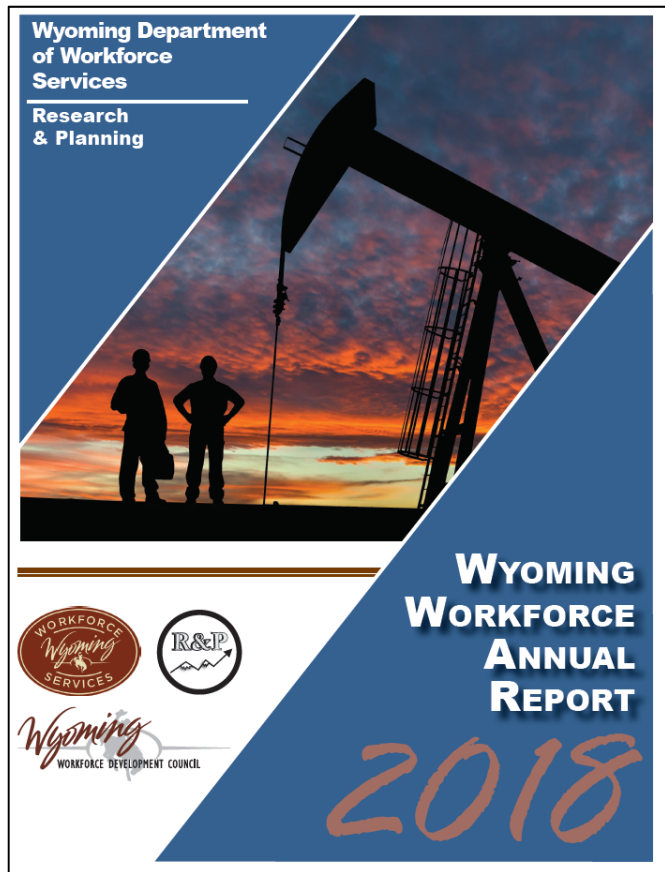
In 2017Q3, 25.1% of people working in Wyoming came from a different county, state, or country.

Many counties rely on residents from other counties and other states.

- Teton County: 46.2% of persons working came from another state or country.



Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2017Q3.



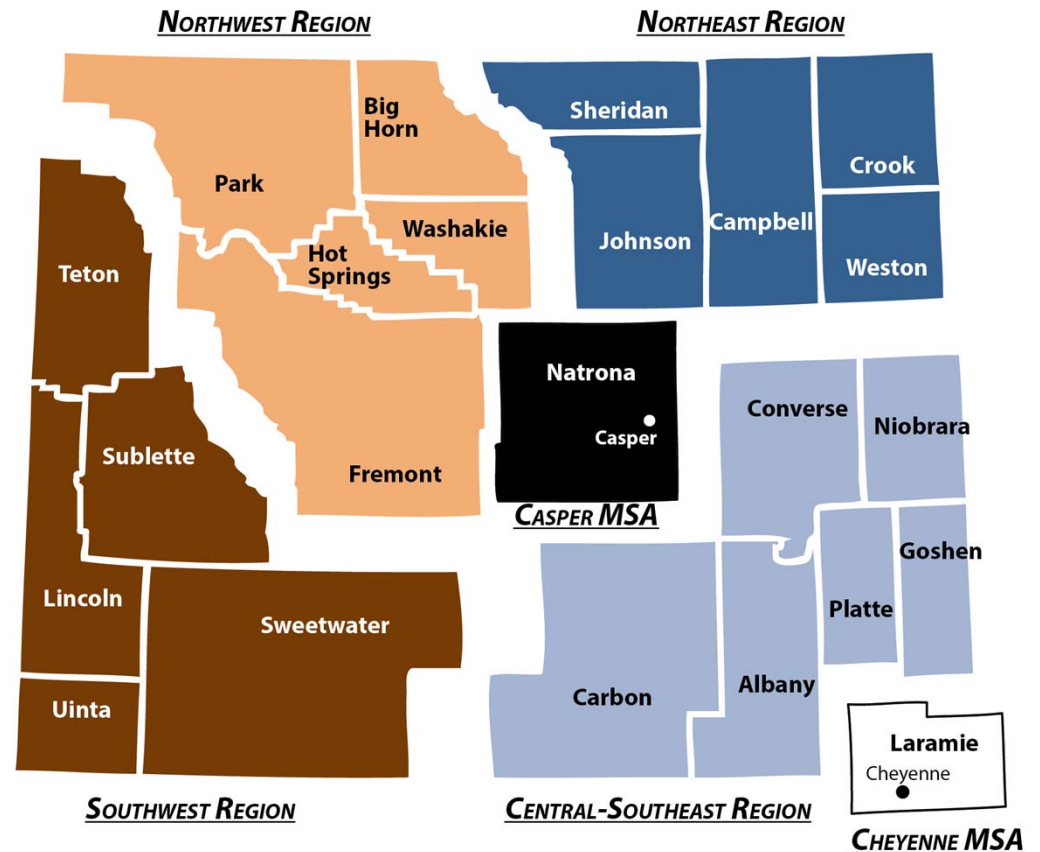
Chapter 11: A New Way to View Employment Data for Occupations in Wyoming

Chapter 11: A New Way to View Employment Data for Occupations in Wyoming

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey:

- Collects data from a sample of employers in May and November each year.
- Estimates available at state, substate region, and county level.

Figure: Map of Wyoming's Substate Regions



Chapter 11: A New Way to View Employment Data for Occupations in Wyoming

Table 11.1: Employment and Wages for Financial Managers (SOC^a 11-3031) in Wyoming, May 2016 Data

Area	Employment	Mean Wage	
		Hourly	Annual
State	560	\$52.03	\$108,219
Southwest Region	100	\$52.92	\$110,080
Lincoln County			
Sublette County			
Sweetwater County	20	\$48.90	\$101,702
Teton County	40	\$55.20	\$114,809
Uinta County	30		

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Blank cells indicate data that cannot be disclosed due to confidentiality.

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) estimates produced using the Local Employment and Wage Information System.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/6/18.

Chapter 11: A New Way to View Employment Data for Occupations in Wyoming

Comparing Employment and Wages by Industry: Jobseekers

Table 11.2: Employment and Mean Annual Wages for Selected Occupations by County and Industry in Wyoming, May 2016 Data

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Area	Industry	Employment	Mean Annual Wage
47-2111	Electricians	Wyoming	All	2,480	\$58,741
		Fremont County	All	100	\$46,098
		Lincoln County	All	30	\$77,263
17-2000	Engineers	Wyoming	All	2,910	\$92,080
		Wyoming	Mining	850	\$112,610
		Wyoming	Construction	90	\$73,432
15-1000	Computer Specialists	Wyoming	All	2,590	\$61,963
		Wyoming	Public Admin.	660	\$59,116
		Wyoming	Utilities	20	\$75,948
29-1141	Registered Nurses	Wyoming	All	4,970	\$62,984
		Laramie County	All	1,020	\$67,720
		Niobrara County	All	20	\$71,055

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) estimates produced using the Local Employment and Wage Information System.

Prepared by L. Mohondro, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/6/18.

Chapter 11: A New Way to View Employment Data for Occupations in Wyoming

Comparing Employment and Wages by Region, County: Employers

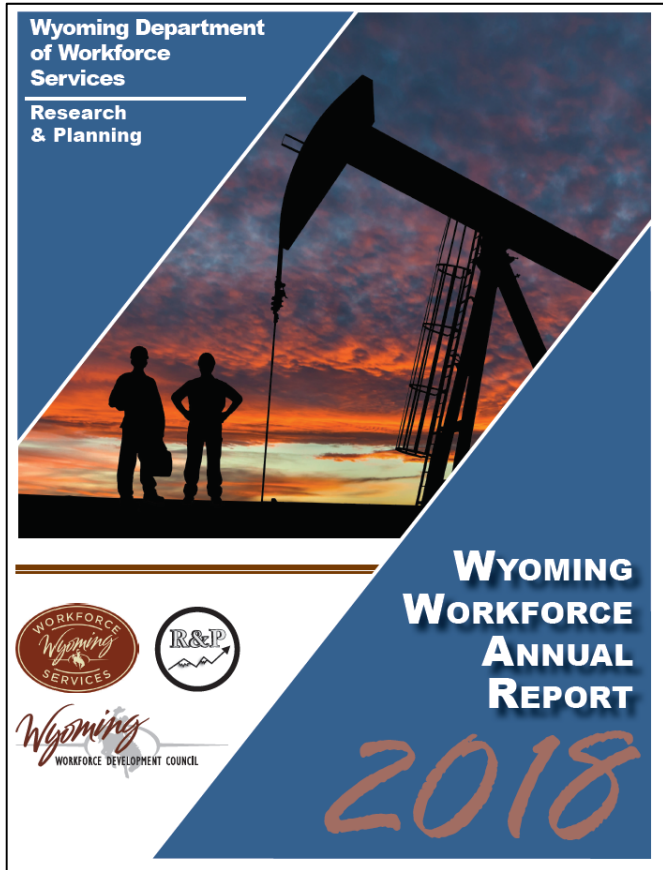
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^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) estimates produced using the Local Employment and Wage Information System.

Prepared by L. Mohondro, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/6/18.



Chapter 12: Results from the Wyoming Benefits Survey

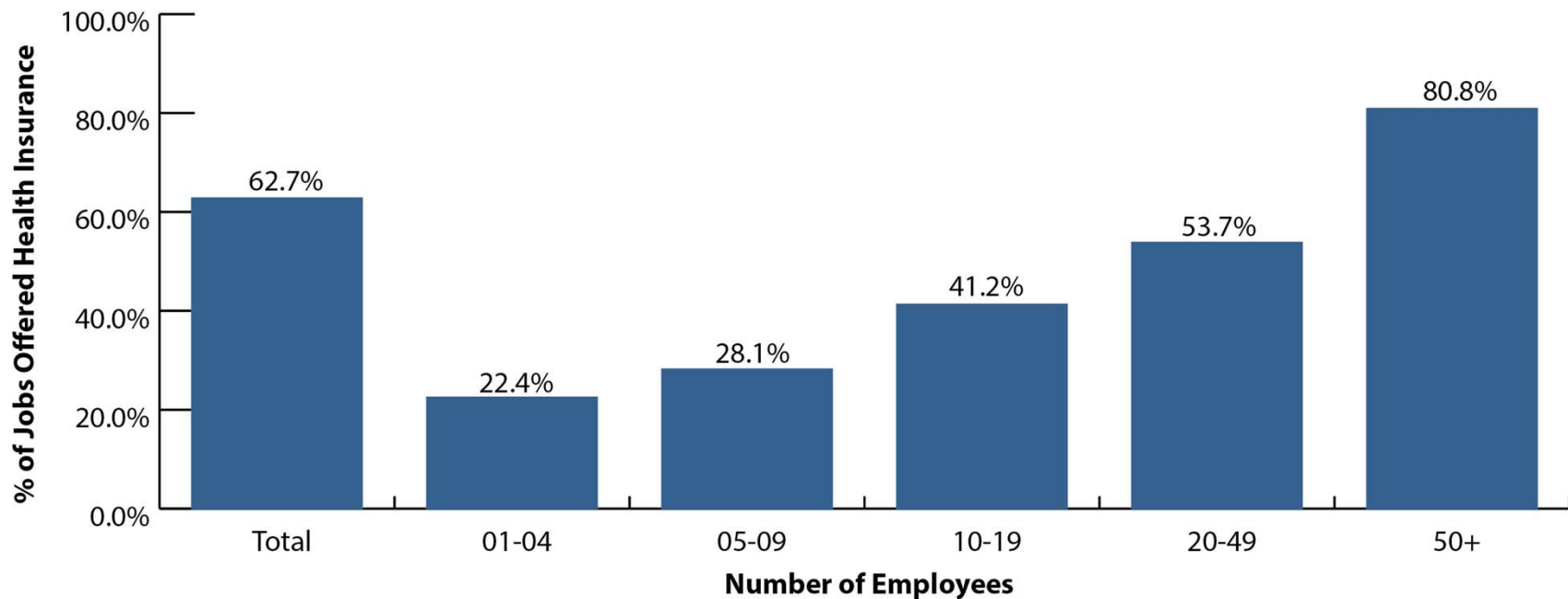
Chapter 12: Results from the Wyoming Benefits Survey

Benefits vary by:

- Industry
- Region
- Employer size
- Full- or part-time status
- Benefit type
- More

Benefits Offered by Employer Size

Figure: Percent of Wyoming Jobs Offered Health Insurance by Employer Size Class, 2016Q3

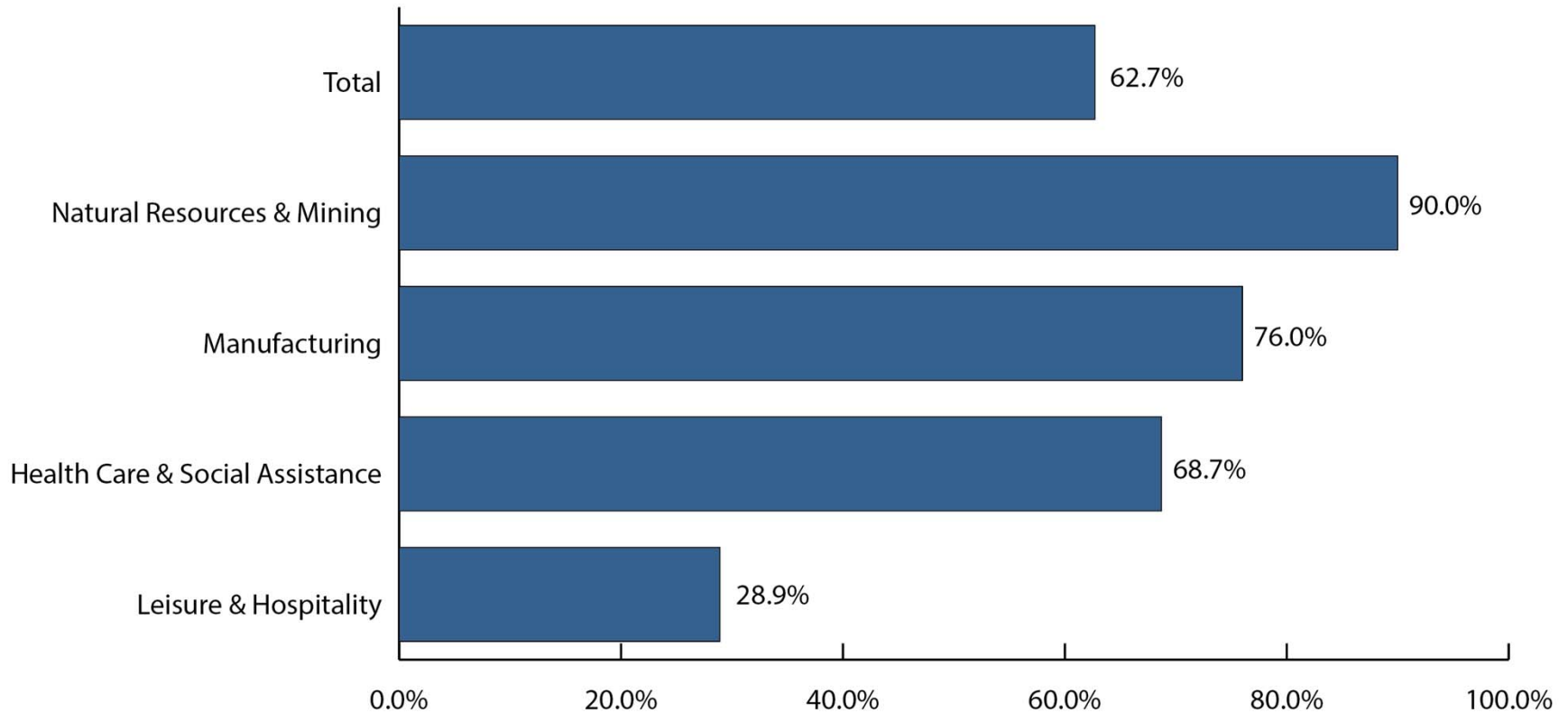


See page 50

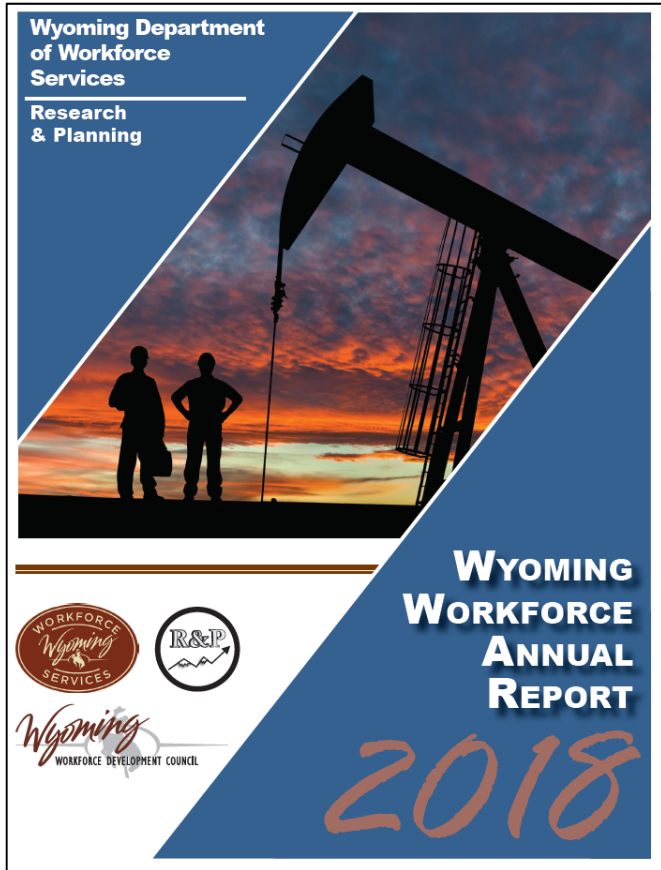
Chapter 12: Results from the Wyoming Benefits Survey

Benefits Offered by Industry

Figure: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Health Insurance by Industry, 2016Q3



See page 51



Chapter 13: Wyoming Employers Add 107,180 New Hires in 2016

Chapter 13: Wyoming Employers Add 107,180 New Hires in 2016

New hires: workers who had not previously worked for a particular employer since 1992, the first year for which wage records are available for analyses.

Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey collects information such as:

- Occupation
- Number of Hires
- Typical job duties
- Wages and benefits
- Full-time/part-time status
- License and certification requirements
- Necessary job skills
- Demographics
- Turnover
- more

Retail Salespersons (SOC 41-2031)

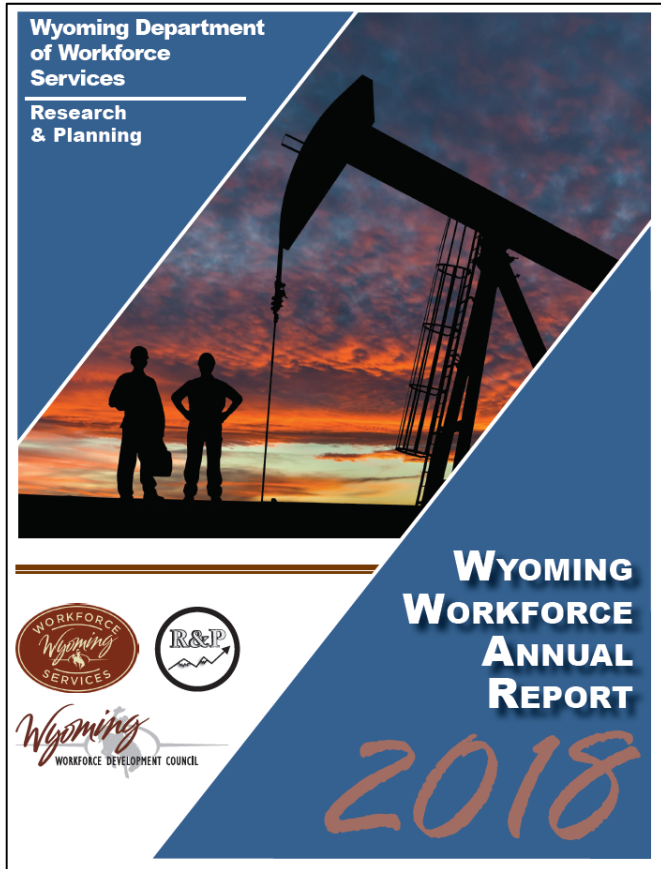
Table: Selected Characteristics of Retail Salespersons (SOC 41-2031) from the 2016 Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey

Estimated Hires, Wage, & Turnover	Median Wage		Turnover Rate 1 Quarter After Hire					
	N							
	6,119	\$10.00	15.2					
Work Status	Full-Time	Part-Time	Temp.					
	31.4	52.9	15.7					
Gender	Female	Male	Non. ^a					
	44.6	49.9	5.5					
Age	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Non. ^a
	19.7	23.6	23.9	9.8	8.3	5.1	3.1	6.5
Employers Who Identified Selected Skills as Important	Service Orientation	Critical Thinking	Reading Comprehension	Technology Design	Operation & Control			
	97.3	83.6	87.3	42.3	49.9			

^aNonresidents. Individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/7/18.



Chapter 14: Wyoming New Business Formation Down During Recent Economic Downturn

Chapter 14: Wyoming New Business Formation Down During Recent Economic Downturn

New business: A business that did not exist before but now actively provides goods or services, and hires employees and pays them wages.

Must register with Unemployment Insurance (UI) division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services and must include:

- What kind of business activity
- County or counties in which the firm will locate

Not included:

- New branches of existing firms
- Firms reopening after temporarily closing

Chapter 14: Wyoming New Business Formation Down During Recent Economic Downturn

New Business Formation in 2016

- 2,114 new firms
- 8.1% formation rate
- 7,474 initial jobs
- \$173.2 million in initial wages

Chapter 14: Wyoming New Business Formation Down During Recent Economic Downturn

Industries with the Most New Firms

- 2,114 new firms
- Professional & Business Services (22.7%)
- Health Care & Social Assistance (17.5%)
- Construction (17.1%)

Chapter 14: Wyoming New Business Formation Down During Recent Economic Downturn

Industries with the Most Initial Jobs

- 7,474 Initial Jobs
- Leisure & Hospitality (22.5%)
- Construction (17.7%)
- Health Care & Social Assistance (17.5%)

Industries with the Greatest Total Initial Wages

- \$173.2 Million in Total Wages
- Construction (23.1%)
- Health Care & Social Assistance (18.6%)
- Professional & Business Services (16.4%)

Firms, Jobs, and Wages are not Created at Equal Rates

Prof. & Business Services: Many firms, high wages, relatively fewer jobs.

Leisure & Hospitality: Fewer firms, lots of jobs, lower wages.

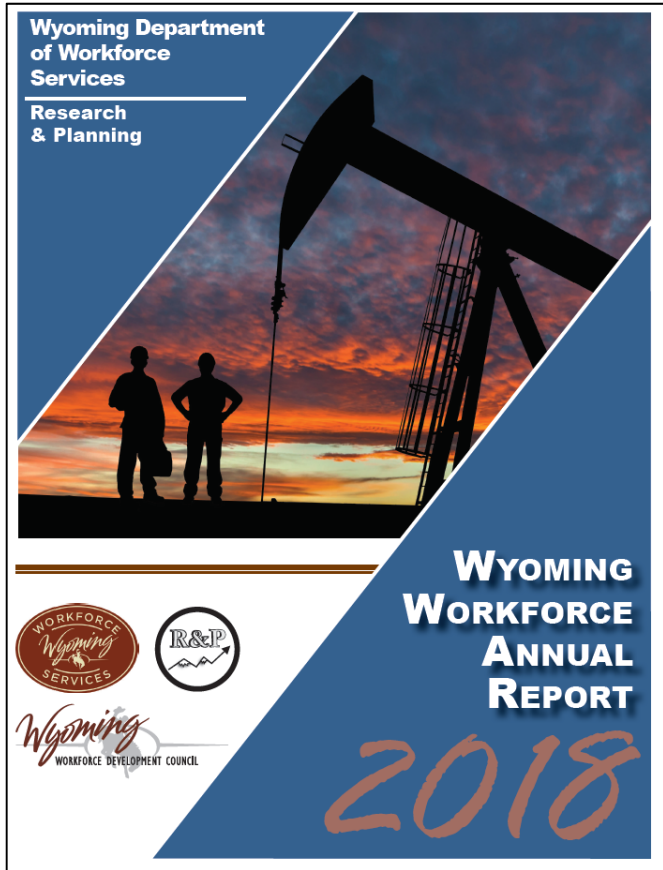
Chapter 14: Wyoming New Business Formation Down During Recent Economic Downturn

Read More Online

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/new_business_2016.pdf

Topics Include:

- New Business Formation by:
 - Industry
 - Region & county
 - Initial firm size
- Business Survival



Chapter 15: Occupational Fatalities Unchanged from 2015 to 2016

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

About CFOI:

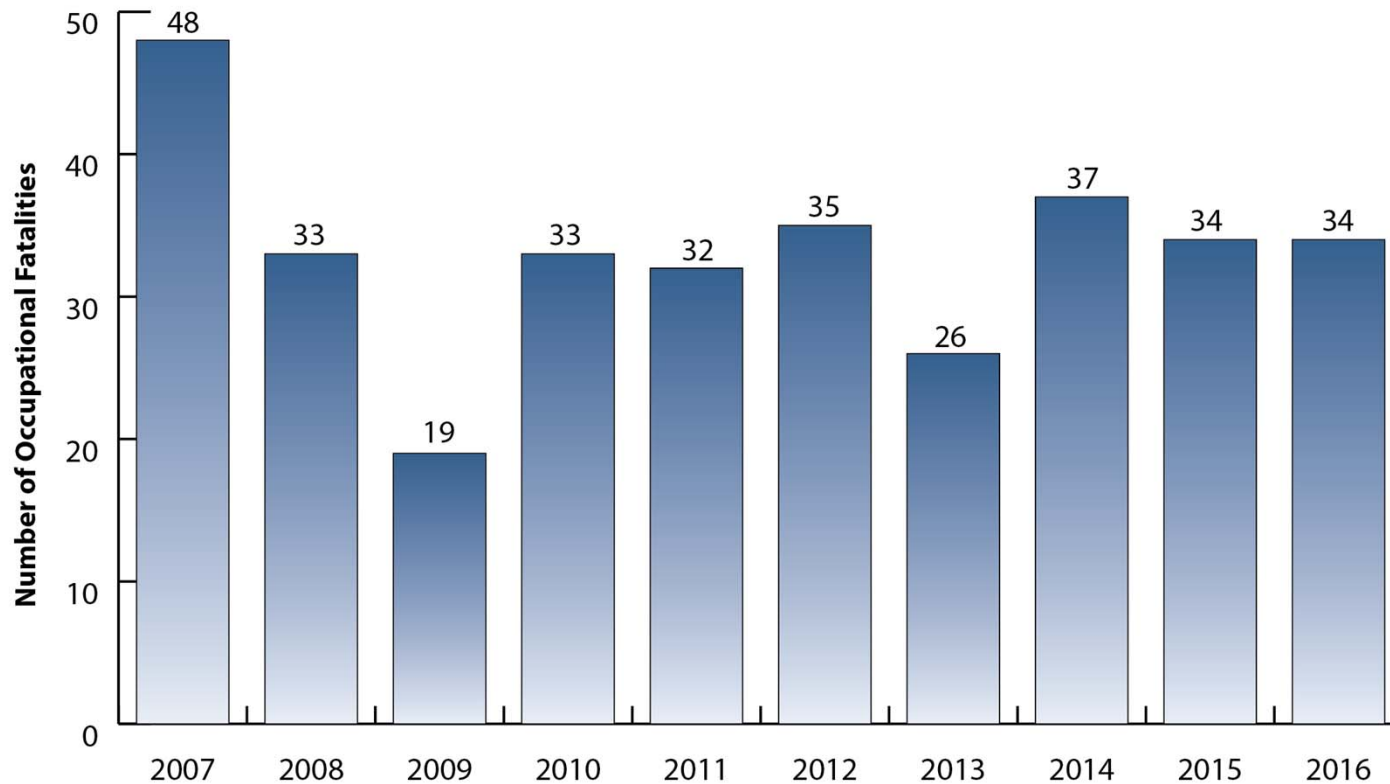
- A joint effort of R&P and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Allows for the collection of national data across states
- Includes regular employees, volunteer workers and self-employed individuals

Data sources include:

- OSHA reports
- Workers' compensation
- Vital records
- Coroner's reports
- Media reports
- Police and highway patrol reports of vehicle crashes

Chapter 15: Occupational Fatalities Unchanged from 2015 to 2016

Figure: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2016



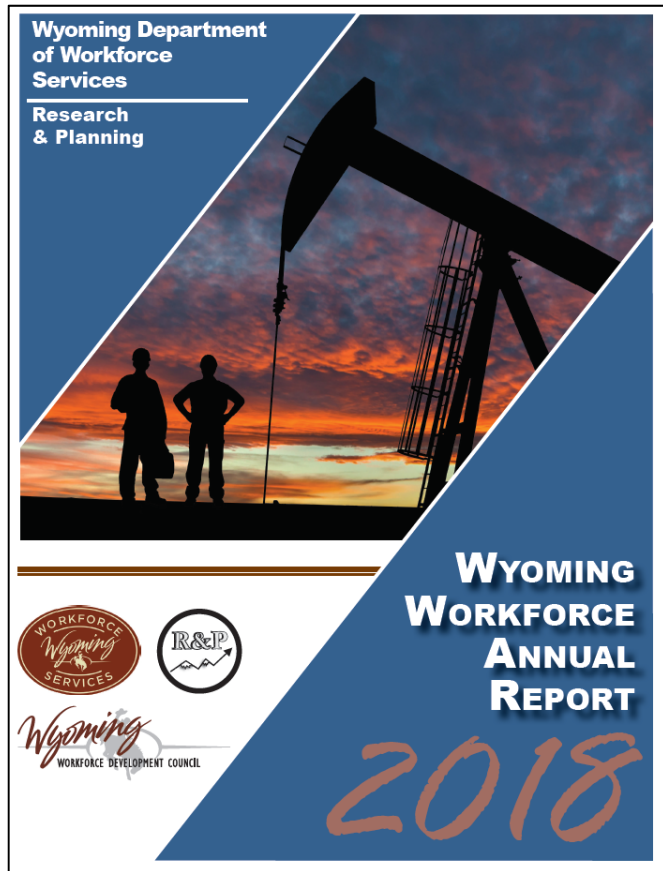
See page 61

34 occupational fatalities in 2016

- 10 deaths in natural resources & mining (29.4% of all deaths)
 - Six in agriculture
 - Four in mining, including oil & gas
- 10 deaths in trade, transportation, & warehousing (29.4% of all deaths)
- Three deaths each in construction, professional & business services, and government

Transportation incidents:

- 41.2% of all workplace fatalities in 2016
- 56.4% of all workplace deaths from 2003-2016
- Include highway crashes and incidents involving aircraft and other vehicles



Chapter 16: Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged in 2016

Chapter 16: Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged in 2016

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

About SOII:

- A joint effort of R&P and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).
- Survey collects information used to produce summary estimates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses, such as:
 - Number.
 - Frequency (incidence rates).
 - Case characteristics.

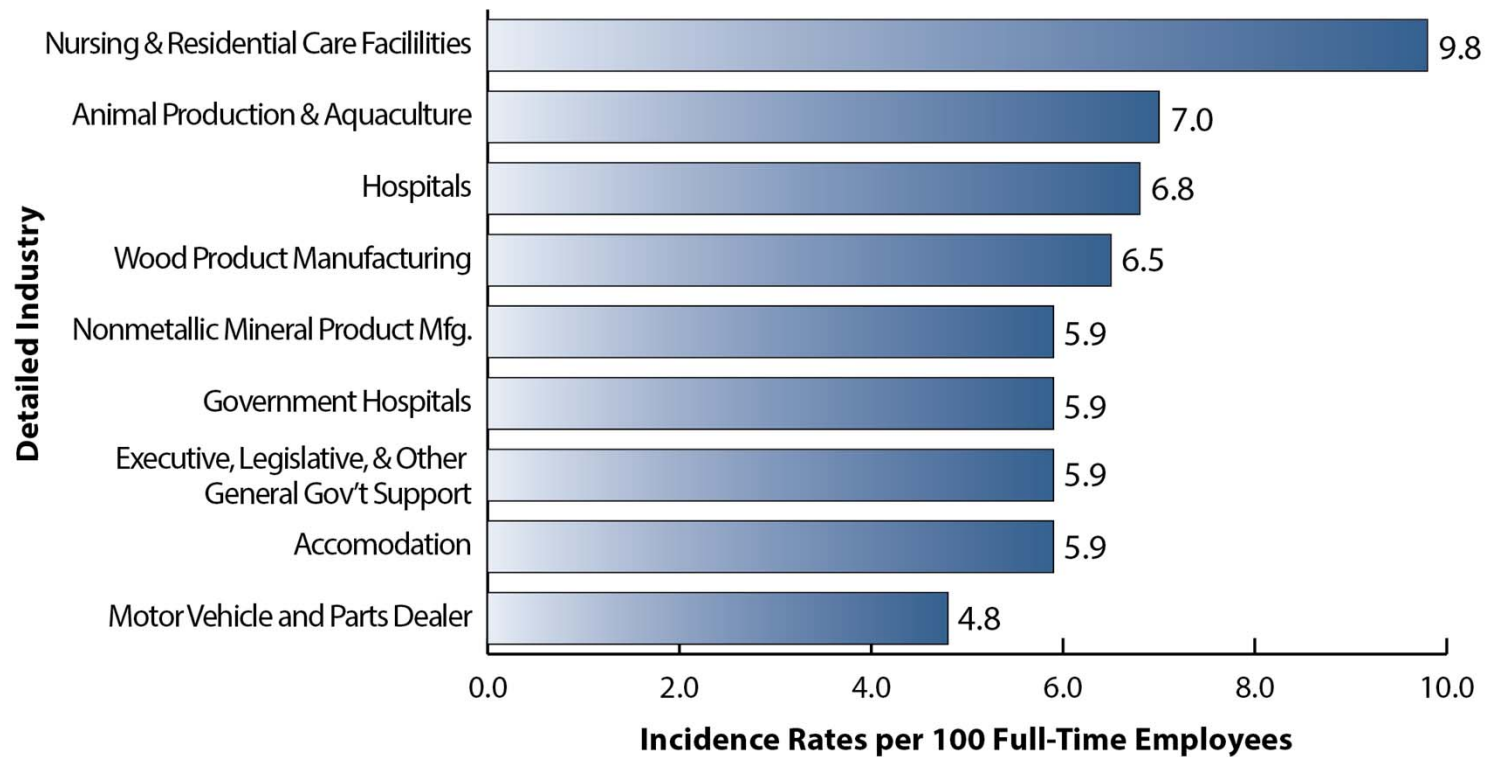
Incidence rates: number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Wyoming incidence rates:

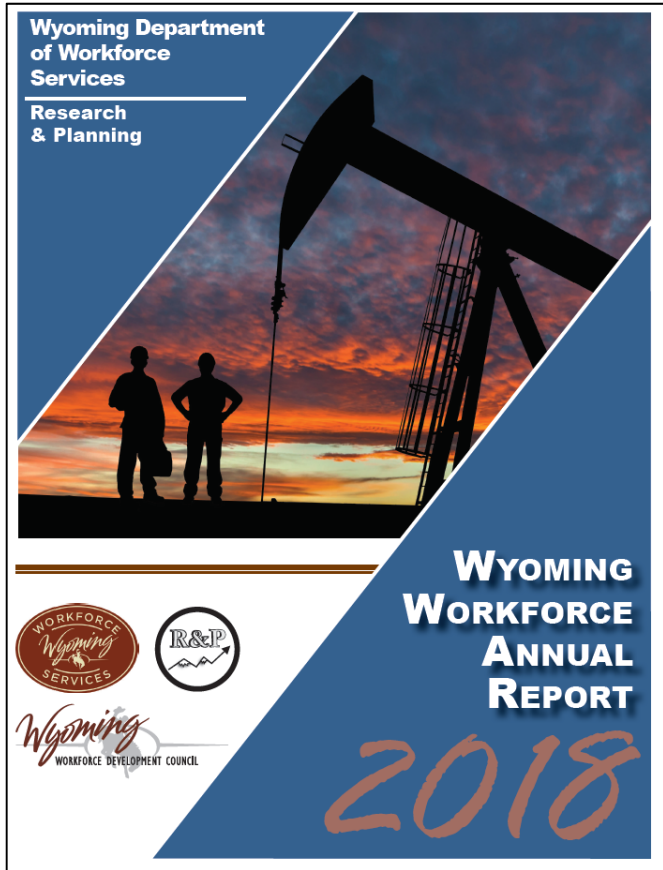
- 3.6 in 2016.
- 3.5 in 2015.

Chapter 16: Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged in 2016

Figure: Detailed Private Industries with the Highest Incidence Rates of Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Wyoming, 2016



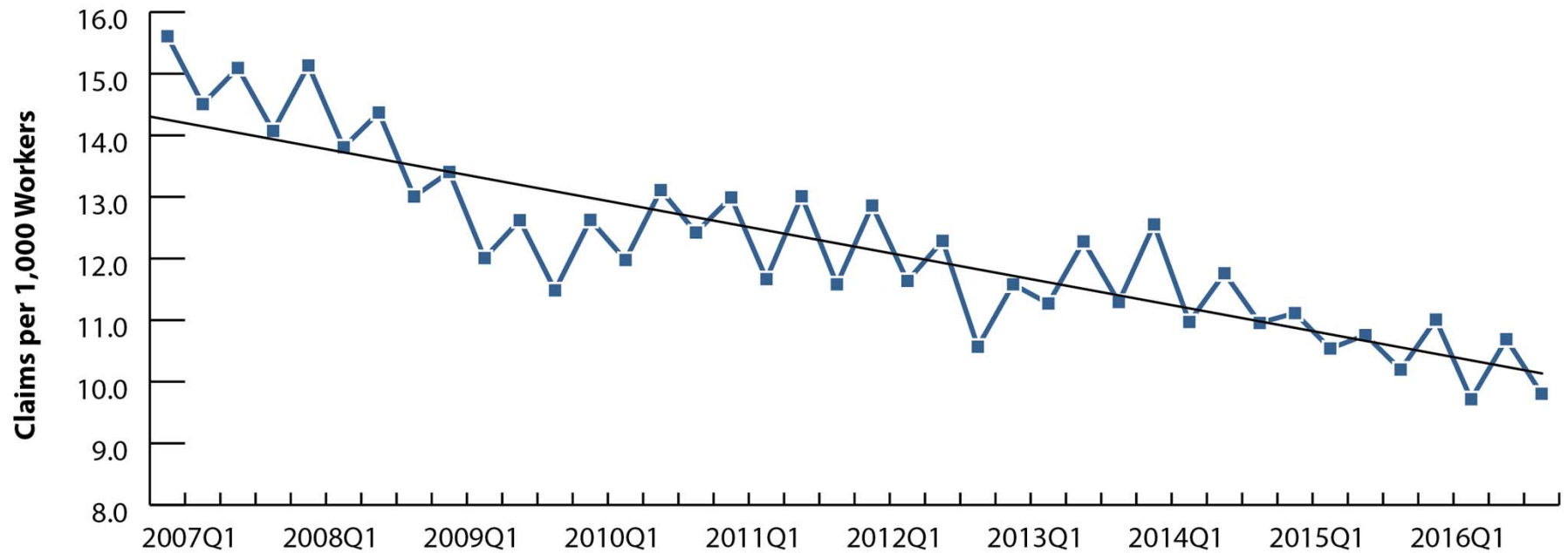
See page 64



Chapter 17: Workers' Comp Claims Continue Downward Trend

Chapter 17: Workers' Comp Claims Continue Downward Trend

Figure: Rate of Injury per 1,000 Workers Across All Industries in Wyoming, 2007Q1-2016Q4



See page 65

Chapter 17: Workers' Comp Claims Continue Downward Trend

Rate of Injury, 2007Q1-2016Q4

- Average rate of injury: 12.2 per 1,000 workers.
- High: 15.6 (2007Q1).
- Low: 9.7 (2016Q2).
 - First time below 10.0 in over a decade.



Chapter 17: Workers' Comp Claims Continue Downward Trend

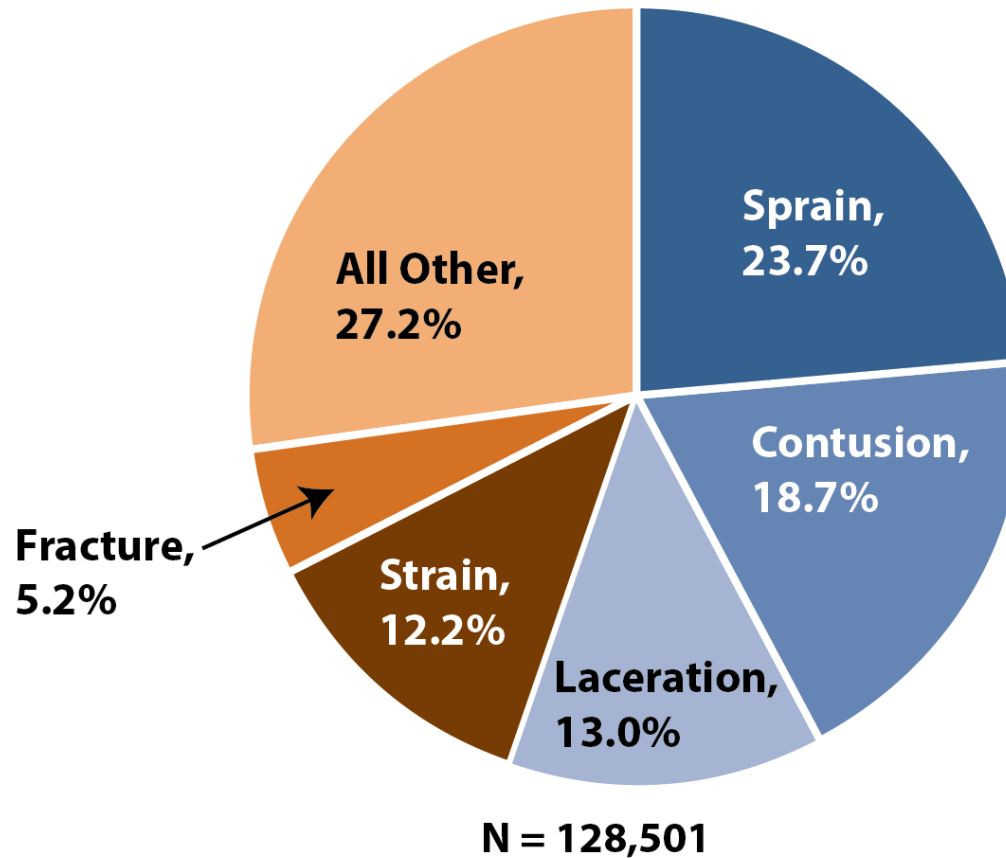
Rate of Injury per 1,000 Workers by Selected Industry, 2007Q1-2016Q4

- Manufacturing: 19.9
- Construction: 15.7
- Natural Resources & Mining: 12.4
- Public Administration: 7.7
- Financial Activities: 4.8

See page 65

Chapter 17: Workers' Comp Claims Continue Downward Trend

Figure: Most Frequently Occurring Injuries in Wyoming, 2007Q1-2016Q4



See page 66

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- Data updated monthly, quarterly and annually
 - Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
 - Occupational Employment Statistics
 - Local Area Unemployment Statistics
 - Demographics data from Wage Records
 - New Hires Job Skills Survey
 - Occupational Employment Statistics
 - More

Ongoing Special Research and Projects

- **Gender Wage Gap Study**
 - To be published October 2018
- Workforce Information Act (WIA)/Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Program Evaluation
- Retirement Income Security Task Force Survey
- Support for Wyoming Workforce Development Council Advisory Groups
- Webinars
 - June 27, 2 p.m.: Nursing Assistants in Wyoming

Questions?

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