

TRENDS

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2016

by: *Christine McGrath, Senior Statistician*

This article summarizes the results from the 2016 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. 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, gender, and occupation. Case characteristics of event or exposure, source, and nature of injuries and illnesses are also covered. A glossary is found on page 10; terms defined in that glossary are italicized throughout this article.

In 1971 when the Occupational Safety and Health Act was introduced into the nation's labor laws, Congress made a statement to its intent to assure as much as possible a safe and healthful working environment for every working man and woman (OSHA, 2017). 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 to help measure the effectiveness of governmental efforts to reduce the number of work-related injuries and illnesses.

The survey data identify *incidence rates* of work-related injuries and illnesses at the industry level, as well as detailed case characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work.

Wyoming had an estimated 2,520 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2016, compared to 2,430 in 2015.

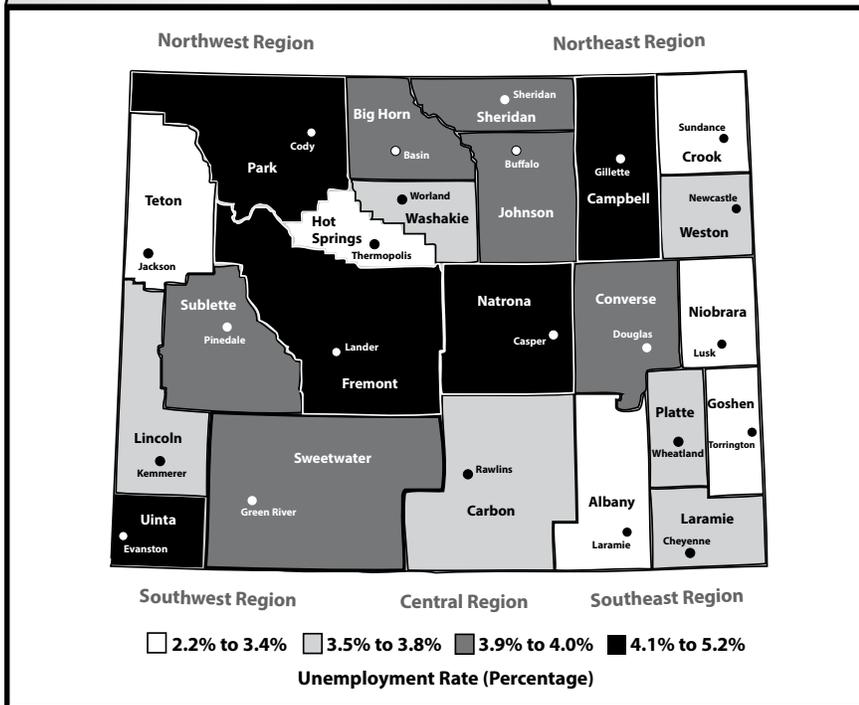
The data collected for the cases with days away from work can be used by employers and safety awareness groups

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming increased from 19 in December 2016 to 25 in December 2017 (31.6%). ... *page 16*
- The total number of initial UI claims in Wyoming continued to decline over the year in December 2017, down 20.4% (-799 claims) from December 2016. ... *page 18*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, December 2017 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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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 2,520 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2016, compared to 2,430 in 2015.

Background and Methodology

The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses form is a *mandatory survey* that was sent out in January 2017 to 2,873 total business units in Wyoming. Employers were notified of their required participation in early 2016 and asked to maintain a log and summary of work-related injuries and illnesses using the OSHA 300 form and supplementary record with the 301 form. The data collection period lasted approximately seven months; after which data and results were reviewed by state, regional, and national BLS staff and incidence rates were calculated.

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 must result 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 <https://tinyurl.com/cn6ytl>.

Incidence Rates

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*. The BLS counts up to a cap of 180 days away from work per case, even though there are cases with more days. Instances in which employees do not require time off from work beyond the day of injury are not included as days away from work cases. The number of cases with *days of restricted duty or job transfer* is counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses. Other *recordable cases* are also counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses, which are cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid but with no lost time, restricted duty, or job transfer days.

Figure 1 (see page 4) shows a comparison of incidence rates for all U.S. private sectors, and Wyoming private and public sectors. Industries are classified using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Private industry encompasses both

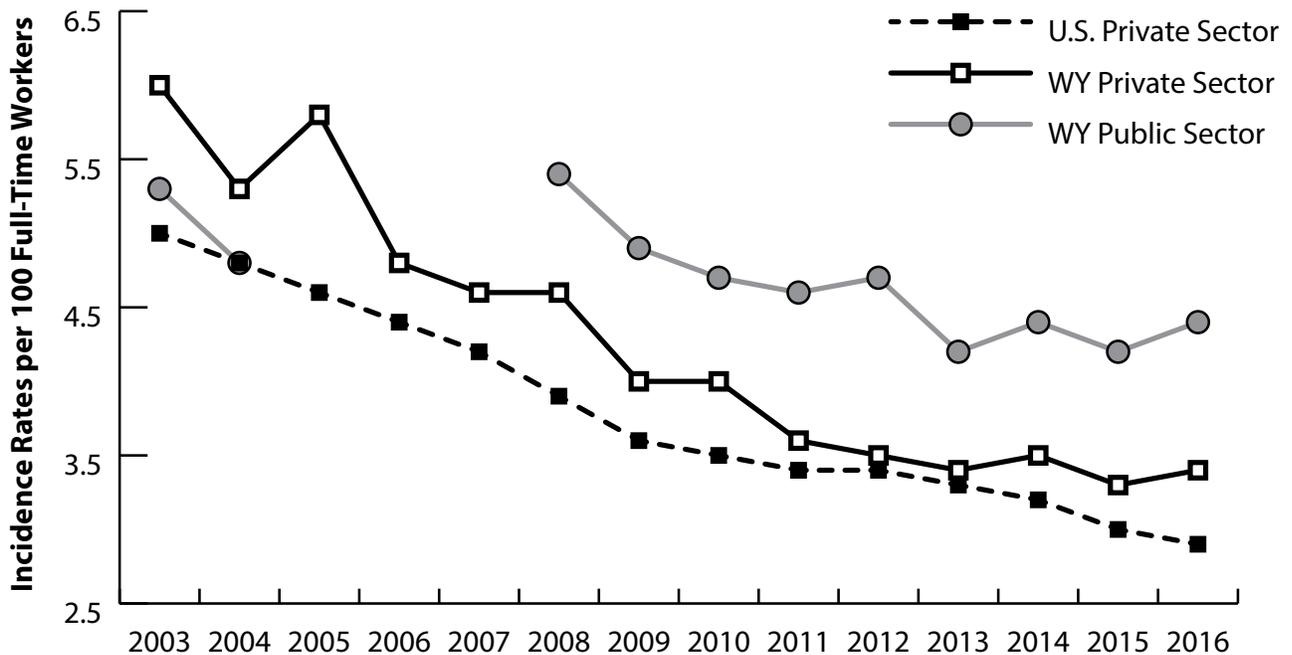
the goods-producing and service-providing sectors. In 2016, the incidence rate for the U.S. private sector was 2.9, compared to 3.4 for Wyoming¹. The 2016 U.S. rate of total recordable cases fell 0.1 cases per 100 full-time workers to continue a pattern of declines that, apart from 2012, occurred annually since 2004 (BLS, 2017). The public sector in Wyoming, which is comprised of state and local government, had an incidence rate of 4.4 in 2016 and 4.2 in 2015.

Wyoming for all ownerships, including state and local government, was 3.6, while the incidence rate in 2015 was 3.5. Wyoming had an incidence rate of 3.4 in private industry in 2016 compared to 3.3 in 2015. Construction had an incidence rate of 4.5 in 2016 compared to 4.7 in 2015, while manufacturing had an incidence rate of 3.8 in 2016 and 5.0 in 2015. In service-providing sectors, educational and health services had an incidence rate of 4.6 in 2016 and 4.4 in 2015. Leisure, entertainment, & hospitality had an incidence rate of 4.4 in 2016 and 3.1 in 2015.

Figure 2 (see page 5) shows incidence rates for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector in Wyoming for 2015 and 2016. The total estimated incidence rate in 2016 in

Table 1 (see page 6) displays the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by

¹ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.



Incidence rates for WY public sector were not available from 2004-2007 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, 12/12/17

Figure 1: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming and All United States, 2003-2016

major private industry sector and worker occupation in 2016. The SOII collects occupational information based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes, which “is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories” (BLS, n.d.). Occupations within the education and health services industry, such as nursing assistants (SOC 31-1014) and registered nurses (SOC 29-1141), had fewer injuries and illnesses in 2016 than occupations such as construction laborers (SOC 47-2061) and heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (53-3032), which had the greatest number of injuries and illnesses in 2016 (160). Construction laborers had 110

nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2016, while nursing assistants had 80.

Figure 3 (see page 7) illustrates the number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender in private industry. Women working in service-related occupations had the greatest number of recorded injuries in 2016 with 290, followed by sales & related occupations with 90. Service related occupations include cooks, waitresses, maintenance workers, and protective service workers. Sales and related occupations include retail workers and sales

(Text continued on page 7)

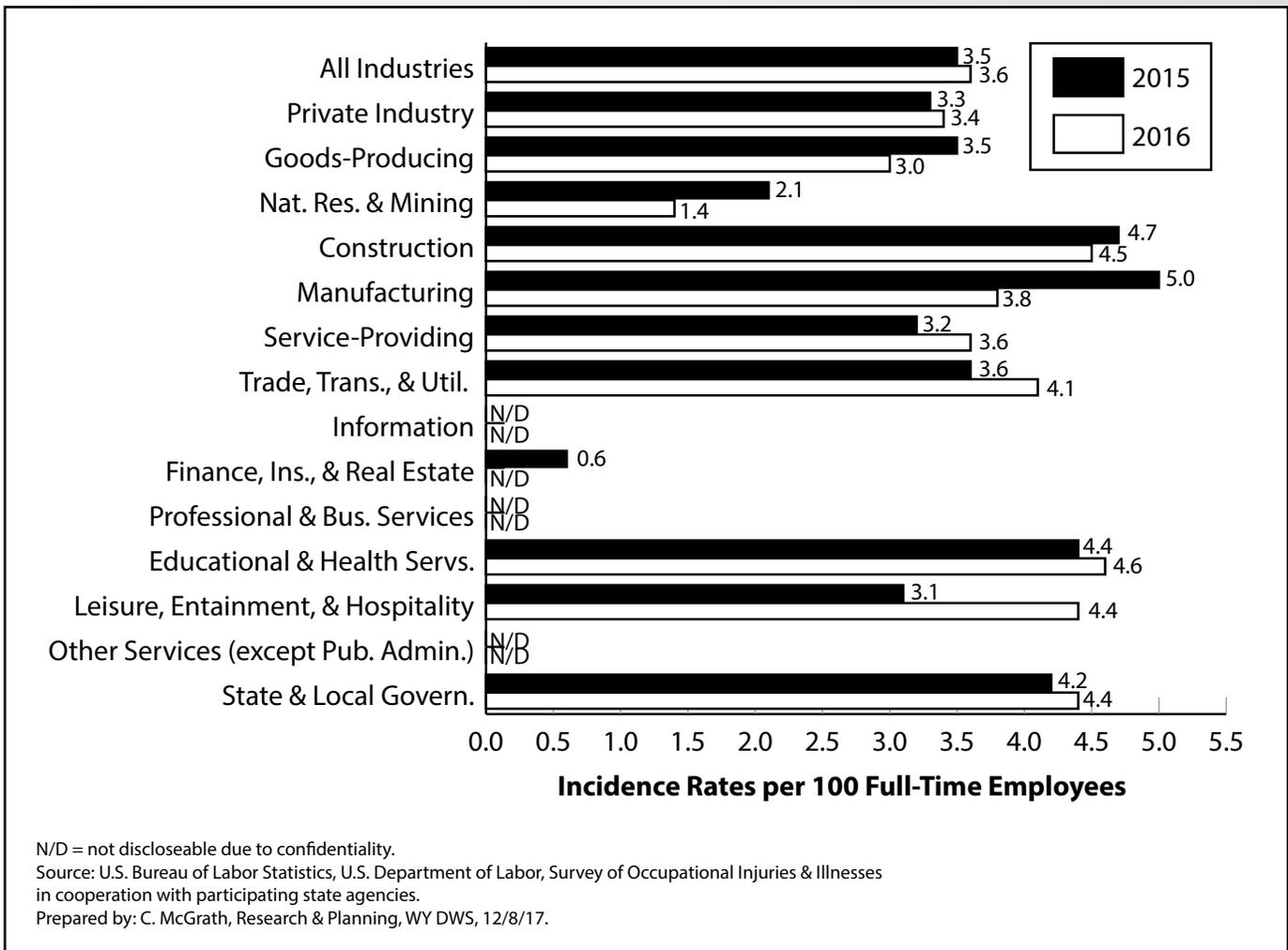


Figure 2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector, Wyoming, 2015 & 2016

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work¹ by Selected Worker Occupations and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry, Wyoming, 2016

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	2,520	790	140	510	140	1,740	870	350	310
Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers	160	--	--	--	--	150	150	--	--
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	130	--	--	--	20	110	90	--	--
Slaughterers & meat packers	130	--	--	--	--	130	130	--	--
Light truck or delivery serv. drivers	120	--	--	--	--	120	120	--	--
Construction laborers	110	100	--	100	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, & aquacultural animals	100	40	20	--	--	60	--	--	60
Carpenters	100	100	--	100	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	80	--
Personal care aides	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	60	--
Electricians	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	60	--	--	--	--	60	60	--	--
Registered nurses	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	50	--
Maids & housekeeping cleaners	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	40
Cashiers	40	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--
Operating engineers & other construction equip. operators	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of const. trades & extraction workers	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, & brazers	30	30	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Bus & truck mechanics & diesel engine specialists	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Automotive serv. tech. & mechanics	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Stock clerks & order fillers	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Nonfarm animal caretakers	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Janitors & cleaners, except maids & housekeeping cleaners	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Combined food prep. & serving workers, including fast food	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Roofers	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Auto body & related repairers	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 15, 2017

(Text continued from page 5)

representatives. The occupations with the highest number of injuries and illnesses in 2016 for men were construction & extraction workers (510), followed by transportation & material moving workers (420). Employees classified under transportation & material moving are motor vehicle operators and transportation workers.

In 2016, men made up approximately 55% of the workforce in Wyoming, with 156,000 employed, while women made up 45% of the workforce with 130,000 employed (BLS, 2016). Figure 4 (see page 8) shows men ages 55-64 and 45-

54 had the largest number of injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work in 2016 with 510 and 500, respectively. Among women, the greatest number of injuries and illnesses were seen in those ages 35-44 (270), followed by those ages 45-54 and 55-64 (240)².

Case Characteristics

Each nonfatal occupational injury and illness is profiled and summarized by

² Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

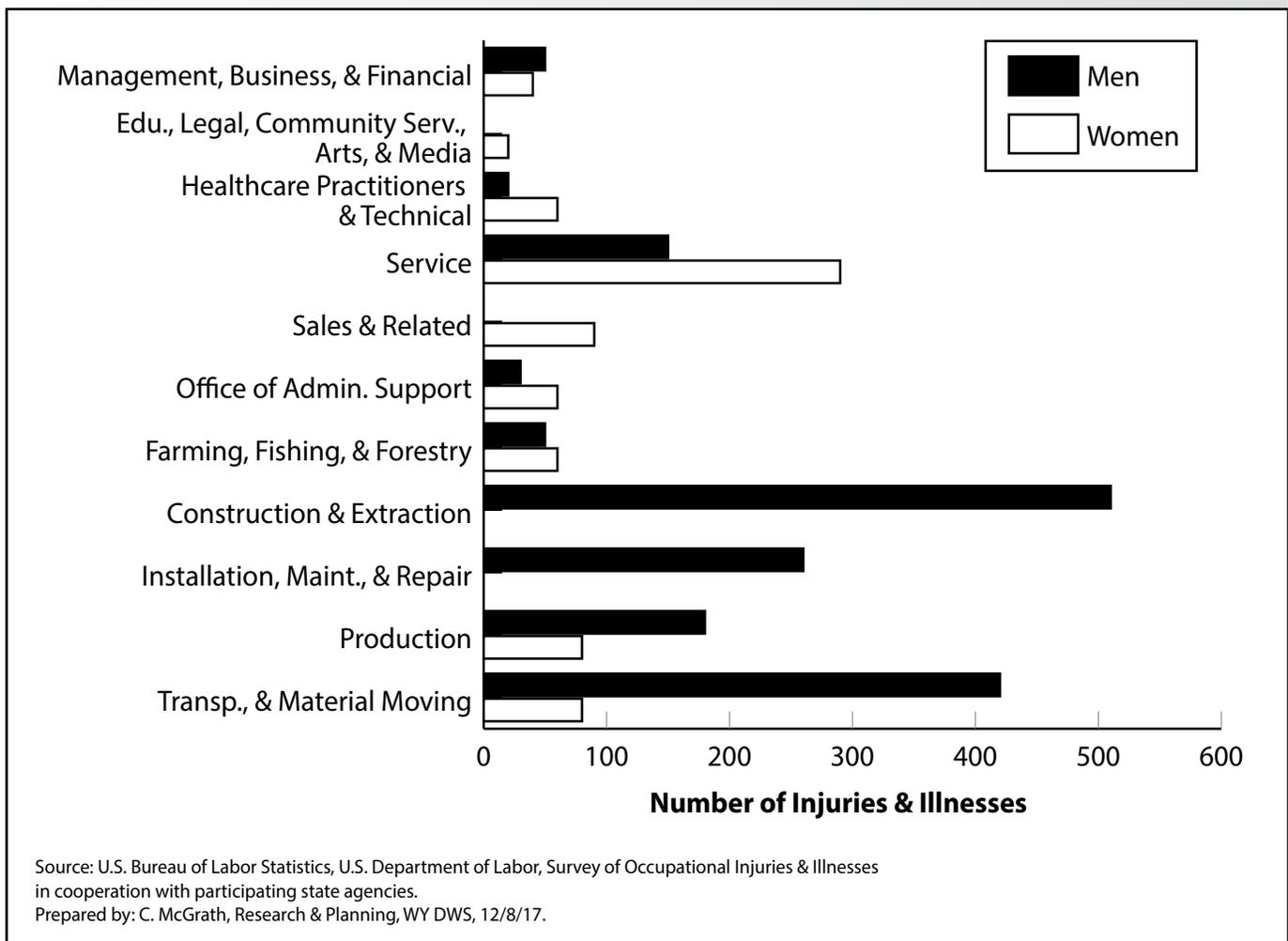


Figure 3: Number of Injuries and Illnesses by Major Occupation and Gender, Private Industry, Wyoming 2016

four case characteristics: nature of injury or illness, part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure of injury or illness. This detailed examination of each injury or illness helps organizations and those responsible for workplace safety identify and correct hazards in the workplace. It also assists in determining what additional measures or safety training need to be added to improve what is already in place.

The nature of injury or illness is the physical characteristics of the

disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains (BLS, 2012). Figure 5 (see page 9) shows that in 2016, sprains, strains, or tears accounted for 32.1% of all cases of nonfatal occupational injuries or illness in private industry, followed by, soreness and pain (19.4%). Carpal tunnel syndrome accounted for 1.2% of all injuries or illnesses.

The part of the body, such as back, finger, or eye, is directly linked to the nature of injury. Figure 6 (see page 11) shows that upper extremities –

including the elbow, arm, wrist, fingers, hand, and shoulder – accounted for the greatest number of injuries or illnesses in 2016 (920, or 36.5%). Lower extremities, which include the thigh, leg, knee, ankle, foot, toes, and calf, accounted for 21.8% (550) of all injuries and illnesses in 2016.

The source of a nonfatal occupational injury or illness is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery (BLS, 2012). Figure 7 (see page 12) illustrates the distribution of injuries and illnesses by source for private industry in Wyoming in 2016. Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces was the top source for injuries or illnesses in 2016 (14.3%), followed by injured or ill worker (13.5%).

For example, if an employee was injured when slipping on ice in a parking lot or sidewalk, the source would be the parking lot or sidewalk and would be included in the category floors, walkways, ground surfaces. An example of an injured or ill worker being the source of an injury would involve an



Figure 4: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Age and Gender, All Ownerships, Wyoming 2016

incident with a slip or trip without falling. If a worker trips over a box on the floor and suffers a sprain, the source is the employee and the box is the secondary source.

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 (BLS, 2012). Figure 8 (see page 12) shows that in 2016, the greatest number of cases by event or exposure for men were due to overexertion and bodily reaction (630), followed by falls, slips, trips (470). Contact

with object, equipment also had a high number of cases with 450. For women, falls, slips, and trips was the top event or exposure with 290 cases. Overexertion and bodily reaction was next with 210 cases.

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

(Text continued on page 11)

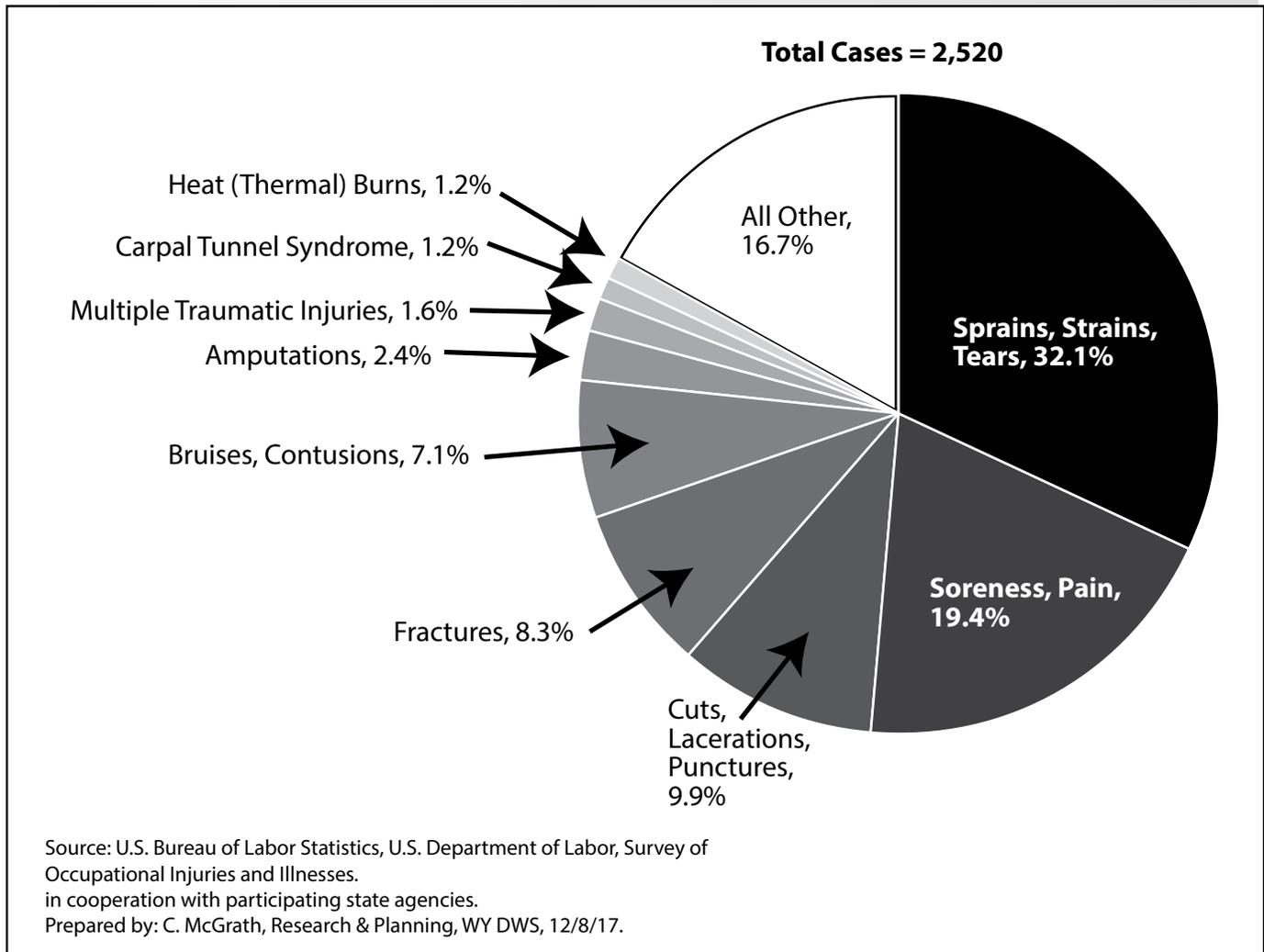


Figure 5: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses by Nature, Private Industry, Wyoming, 2016

Glossary

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.

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

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

(Text continued from page 9)

injury or illness. Falls, slips, trips is a much broader category and includes falls on the same level; falls and jumps to lower levels; and slips, trips on uneven surfaces, a substance, hole, etc. 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.

Summary

The number of work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for private industry in Wyoming in 2016 was 2,520 with an incidence rate of 3.5, compared to 2,430 with an incidence rate of 3.3 in 2015. Overall, men continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than women. This was likely due in part to more men working in industries with higher incidence rates. More details on 2016 data, as well as further documentation and historical data, are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

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

www.osha.gov/laws-regs/oshact/completeoshact

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U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2016). Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and detailed age, 2016 annual averages. Retrieved

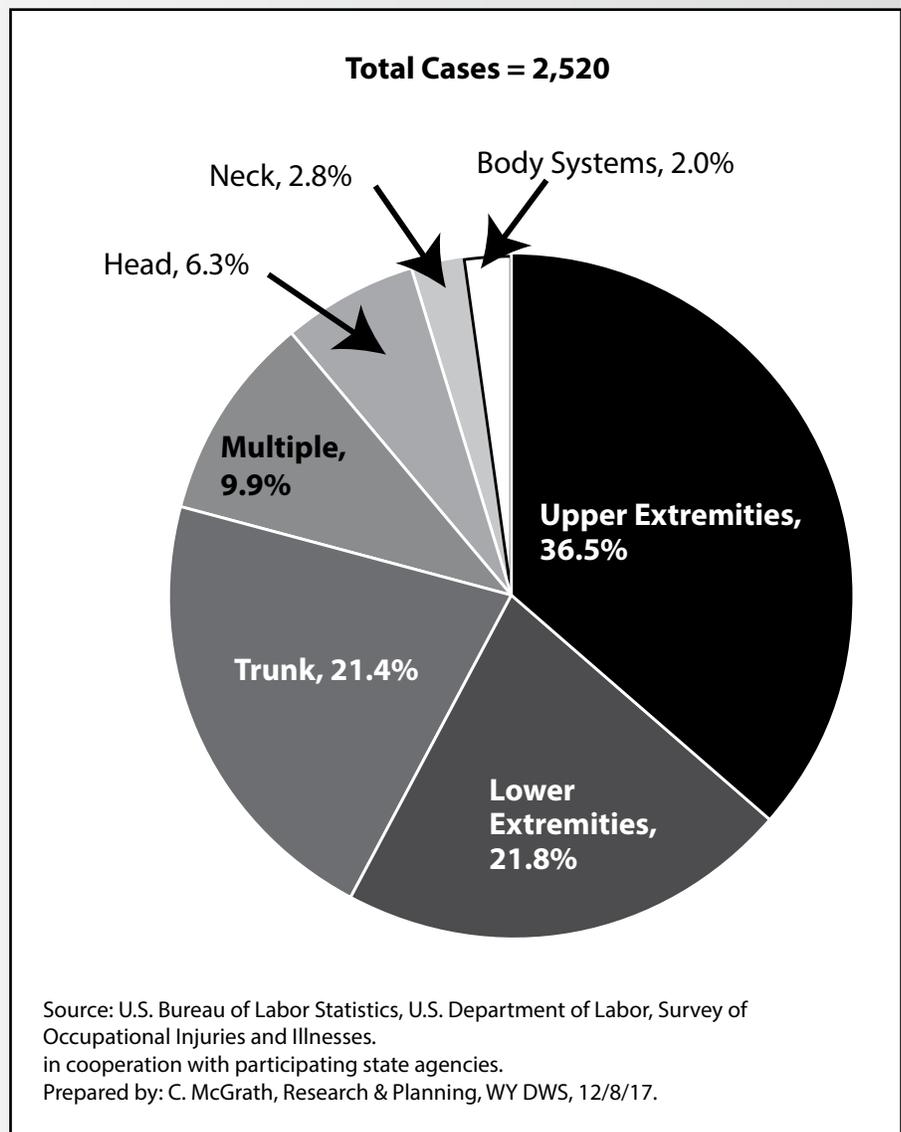


Figure 6: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses by Part of Body, Private Industry, Wyoming, 2016

December 4, 2017 from <https://www.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2016.pdf>

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2017, November). Employer-reported workplace injuries and illnesses (annual) news release. Retrieved December 11, 2017 from <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/osh.htm>

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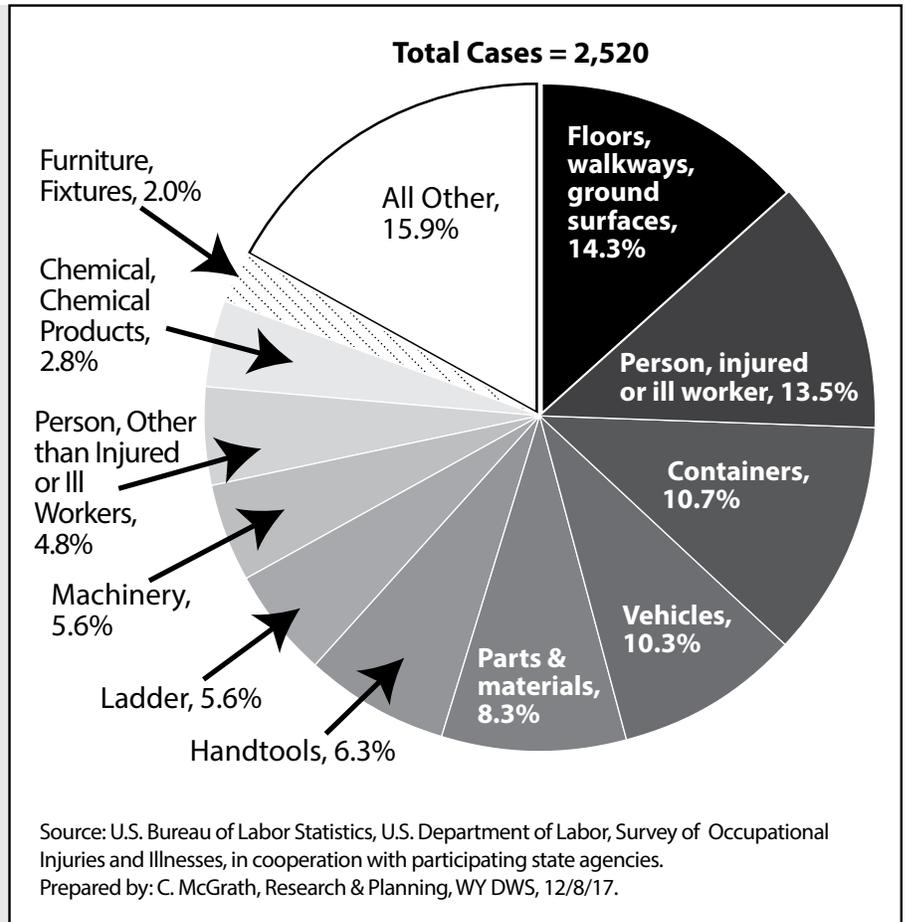
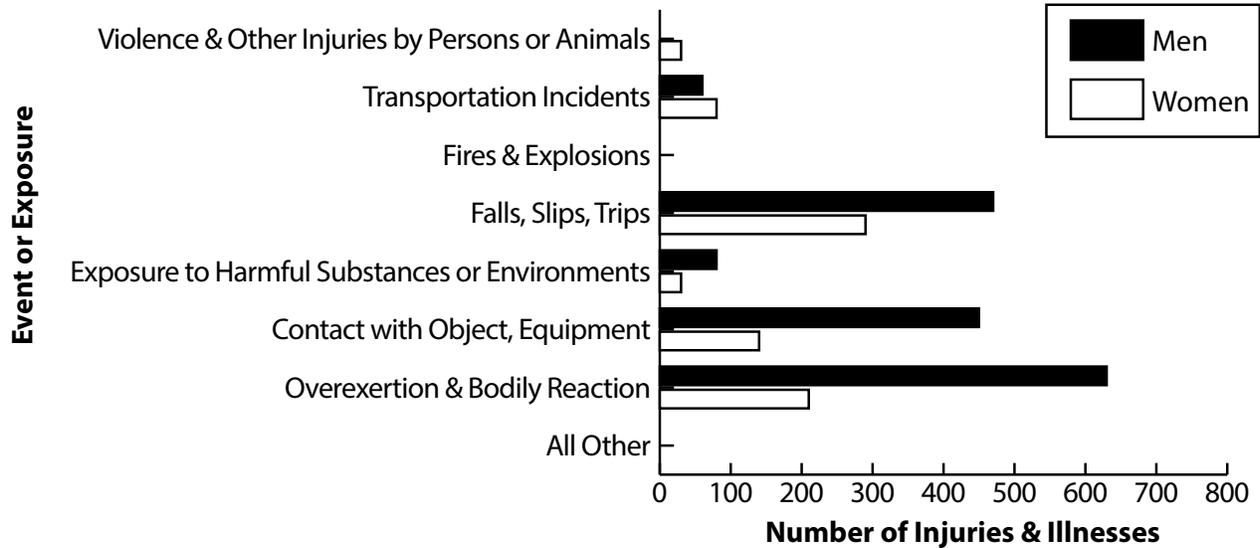


Figure 7: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses by Source, Private Industry, Wyoming, 2016



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, 12/8/17.

Figure 8: Number of Injuries and Illnesses by Event or Exposure and Gender, Private Industry, Wyoming, 2016

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.2% in December 2017

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 fell slightly from 4.3% in November to 4.2% in December (not a statistically significant change). Wyoming’s unemployment rate decreased significantly from its year-ago level of 4.8%, but remained slightly higher than the current U.S. rate (4.1%). The state’s labor force fell by 8,569 people (-2.8%) from December 2016 to December 2017, suggesting that individuals may have moved to other states or dropped out of the labor force.

(down from 3.9% to 3.7%), Uinta (down from 4.3% to 4.1%), and Sweetwater (down from 4.2% to 4.0%) counties.

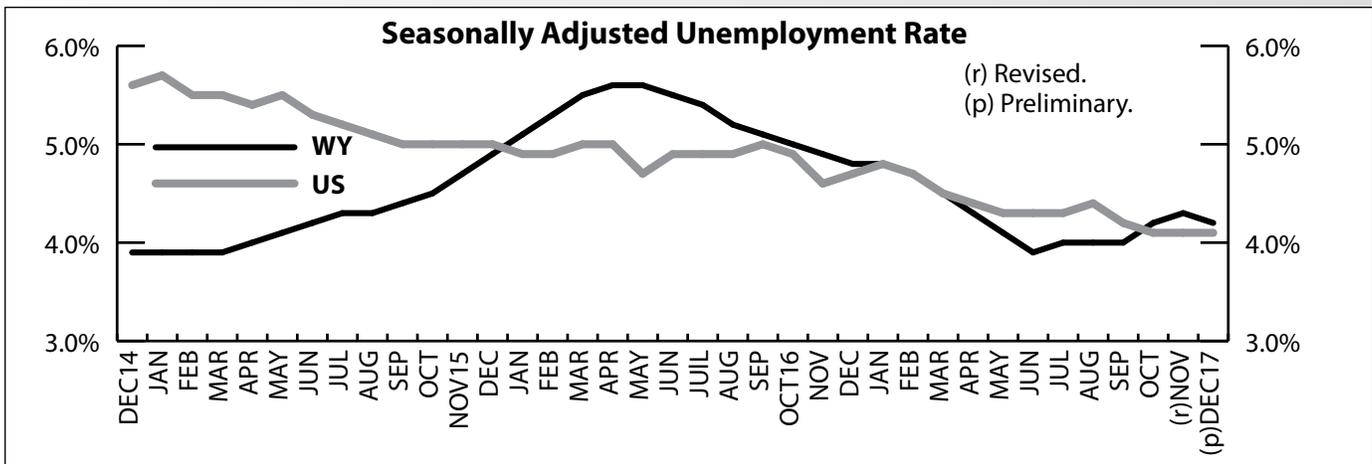
Unemployment rates fell from their year-ago levels in all of Wyoming’s 23 counties. The largest decreases were seen in areas of the state that had been affected by the downturn in energy prices in 2015 and 2016. Campbell County’s unemployment rate fell from 6.1% in December 2016 to 4.1% in December 2017. Unemployment decreased in Sublette County from 5.8% to 3.9%, and in Natrona County from 6.8% to 5.0%.

Most county unemployment rates fell slightly from November to December. The largest decrease occurred in Teton County, where unemployment fell from 6.1% to 3.4%. This decrease was related to the start of the ski season and the associated increase in tourist activity. Unemployment rates also fell in Weston (down from 4.0% to 3.7%), Hot Springs (down from 3.7% to 3.4%), Washakie

Niobrara County had the lowest unemployment rate in December (2.2%). It was followed by Goshen and Albany counties (both at 2.6%). The highest unemployment rates were found in Fremont (5.2%), Natrona (5.0%), and Park (4.6%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 274,500 in December 2016 to 275,100 in December 2017, an increase of 600 jobs (or 0.2%; not a statistically significant change).

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 2017

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

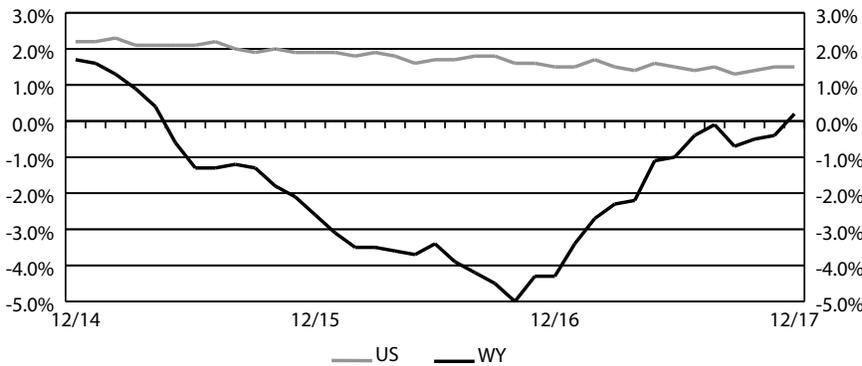
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	276,559	275,100	-1,459	-0.5%
Natural Resources & Mining	19,946	20,700	754	3.6%
Construction	18,493	19,800	1,307	6.6%
Manufacturing	9,425	9,600	175	1.8%
Wholesale Trade	8,087	8,300	213	2.6%
Retail Trade	29,924	30,000	76	0.3%
Transportation & Utilities	14,435	14,300	-135	-0.9%
Information	3,710	3,600	-110	-3.1%
Financial Activities	10,873	11,000	127	1.2%
Professional & Business Services	17,291	17,100	-191	-1.1%
Educational & Health Services	28,133	27,700	-433	-1.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	33,677	32,000	-1,677	-5.2%
Other Services	11,136	11,000	-136	-1.2%
Government	71,429	70,000	-1,429	-2.0%

Projections run in November 2017 and based on QCEW Data through June 2017.

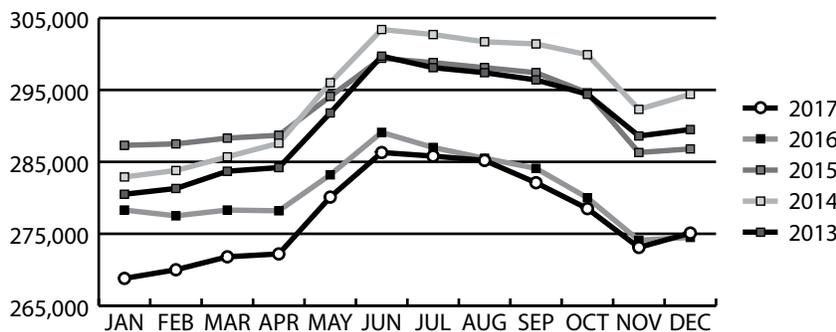
State Unemployment Rates December 2017 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.9
Alaska	7.3
District of Columbia	6.0
New Mexico	6.0
West Virginia	5.5
Nevada	5.0
New Jersey	5.0
Illinois	4.8
Michigan	4.7
Ohio	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.7
Connecticut	4.6
Delaware	4.6
Louisiana	4.6
Mississippi	4.6
New York	4.6
Arizona	4.5
North Carolina	4.5
Washington	4.5
Georgia	4.4
Kentucky	4.4
Rhode Island	4.4
California	4.3
Wyoming	4.2
Montana	4.1
Oklahoma	4.1
Oregon	4.1
South Carolina	4.1
United States	4.1
Maryland	4.0
Texas	3.9
Arkansas	3.7
Florida	3.7
Virginia	3.7
Alabama	3.5
Massachusetts	3.5
Missouri	3.5
South Dakota	3.5
Indiana	3.4
Kansas	3.4
Tennessee	3.2
Colorado	3.1
Minnesota	3.1
Utah	3.1
Maine	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Iowa	2.8
Vermont	2.8
Nebraska	2.7
New Hampshire	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Hawaii	2.0

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 2017 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Dec 16	Nov 17	Dec 16
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Dec 16	Dec 17	Dec 17
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.6	24.9	24.4	-1.2	0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.6	19.9	19.2	-1.5	2.1
GOODS PRODUCING	8.0	8.2	7.7	-2.4	3.9
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	9.1
Construction	1.6	1.8	1.8	-11.1	-11.1
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.6	16.7	16.7	-0.6	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	9.5
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	-3.8

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Dec 16	Nov 17	Dec 16
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Dec 16	Dec 17	Dec 17
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.9	23.0	22.7	-0.4	0.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.0	18.2	17.8	-1.1	1.1
GOODS PRODUCING	7.1	7.3	7.2	-2.7	-1.4
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.2	0.0	9.5
Construction	1.2	1.4	1.6	-14.3	-25.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.8	15.7	15.5	0.6	1.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
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	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	22.2
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Dec 16	Nov 17	Dec 16
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Dec 16	Dec 17	Dec 17
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.0	17.6	19.4	13.6	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.4	15.0	16.8	16.0	3.6
GOODS PRODUCING	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.7	15.2	17.1	16.4	3.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.5	2.6	8.0	3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.1	1.2	9.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.6	5.4	7.2	40.7	5.6
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.9
Alaska	7.3
New Mexico	5.5
West Virginia	5.3
District of Columbia	5.2
Washington	4.9
Illinois	4.7
Nevada	4.7
Arizona	4.6
Mississippi	4.5
Ohio	4.5
Michigan	4.4
New York	4.4
North Carolina	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.4
Georgia	4.3
South Carolina	4.3
California	4.2
Montana	4.2
Rhode Island	4.2
Delaware	4.1
New Jersey	4.1
Louisiana	4.0
Connecticut	3.9
Oklahoma	3.9
United States	3.9
Wyoming	3.9
Maryland	3.8
Oregon	3.8
Florida	3.7
Kentucky	3.7
Texas	3.7
Arkansas	3.6
South Dakota	3.6
Alabama	3.4
Missouri	3.4
Virginia	3.4
Minnesota	3.3
Indiana	3.1
Massachusetts	3.1
Tennessee	3.1
Colorado	3.0
Idaho	3.0
Kansas	3.0
Iowa	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
Utah	2.8
Wisconsin	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Maine	2.5
Vermont	2.5
New Hampshire	2.3
Hawaii	1.7

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of people working part time for economic reasons in the U.S. fell 11.3% from December 2016 to December 2017.

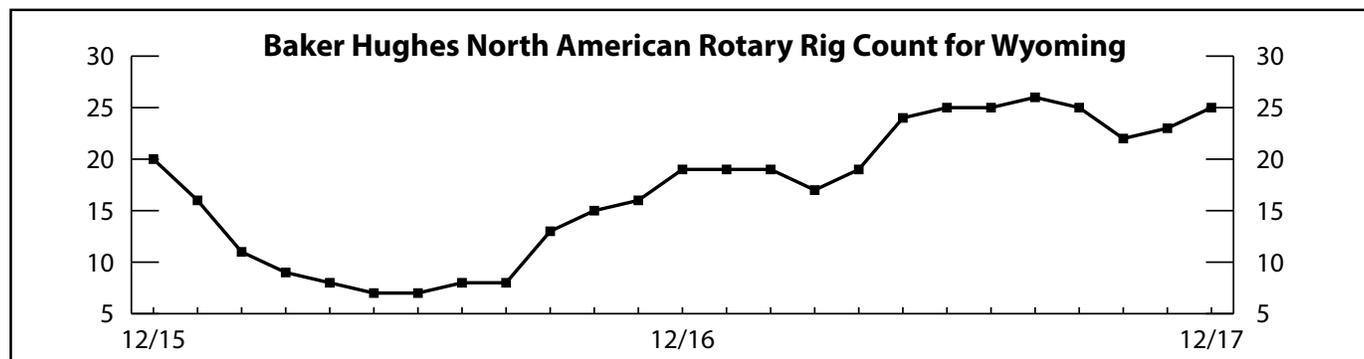
	Dec 2017 (p)	Nov 2017 (r)	Dec 2016 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	275,100	273,000	274,500	0.8	0.2
Wyoming State Government	15,000	15,100	15,300	-0.7	-2.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,000	46,800	46,000	0.4	2.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,100	38,000	37,400	0.3	1.9
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,776,000	7,593,000	7,675,000	2.4	1.3
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	4.9%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	474,000	469,000	426,000	1.1	11.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,060,000	4,642,000	5,707,000	9.0	-11.3
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	13,447	11,280	20,874	19.2	-35.6
Benefits Paid	\$4,800,606	\$4,003,399	\$7,961,985	19.9	-39.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$357.00	\$354.91	\$381.43	0.6	-6.4
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	260,456	260,180	256,669	0.1	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.7%	1.5%	2.6%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	246.5	246.7	241.4	-0.1	2.1
Food & Beverages	251.0	250.7	247.1	0.1	1.6
Housing	253.8	253.2	246.8	0.3	2.9
Apparel	120.6	125.4	122.6	-3.8	-1.6
Transportation	203.0	204.0	196.3	-0.5	3.5
Medical Care	477.8	477.2	469.4	0.1	1.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	118.3	118.4	116.6	-0.1	1.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	136.7	136.7	139.1	0.0	-1.7
Other Goods & Services	435.8	436.4	427.2	-0.1	2.0
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	196.4	195.8	188.2	0.3	4.4
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	76	170	87	-55.3	-12.6
Valuation	\$19,395,000	\$35,032,000	\$35,813,000	-44.6	-45.8
Single Family Homes	58	103	81	-43.7	-28.4
Valuation	\$17,545,000	\$26,482,000	\$34,885,000	-33.7	-49.7
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	6	9	5	-33.3	20.0
Valuation	\$1,000,000	\$2,081,000	\$759,000	-51.9	31.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	37	94	31	-60.6	19.4
Valuation	\$5,924,000	\$13,450,000	\$5,480,000	-56.0	8.1
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	25	23	19	8.7	31.6

(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 <http://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 Fremont (5.2%), Natrona (5.0%), and Park (4.6%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Dec 2017 (p)	Nov 2017 (r)	Dec 2016 (b)									
NORTHWEST	45,747	46,728	47,408	43,640	44,564	44,794	2,107	2,164	2,614	4.6	4.6	5.5
Big Horn	5,309	5,510	5,430	5,097	5,297	5,185	212	213	245	4.0	3.9	4.5
Fremont	19,174	19,685	19,956	18,186	18,688	18,652	988	997	1,304	5.2	5.1	6.5
Hot Springs	2,266	2,297	2,462	2,190	2,213	2,356	76	84	106	3.4	3.7	4.3
Park	14,876	15,040	15,252	14,199	14,333	14,470	677	707	782	4.6	4.7	5.1
Washakie	4,122	4,196	4,308	3,968	4,033	4,131	154	163	177	3.7	3.9	4.1
NORTHEAST	49,658	50,469	51,787	47,700	48,440	49,019	1,958	2,029	2,768	3.9	4.0	5.3
Campbell	22,788	22,913	24,052	21,864	21,919	22,589	924	994	1,463	4.1	4.3	6.1
Crook	3,563	3,736	3,604	3,454	3,625	3,442	109	111	162	3.1	3.0	4.5
Johnson	4,081	4,157	4,091	3,922	4,004	3,867	159	153	224	3.9	3.7	5.5
Sheridan	15,507	15,868	16,051	14,879	15,248	15,314	628	620	737	4.0	3.9	4.6
Weston	3,719	3,795	3,989	3,581	3,644	3,807	138	151	182	3.7	4.0	4.6
SOUTHWEST	58,145	57,440	59,681	55,929	54,787	56,814	2,216	2,653	2,867	3.8	4.6	4.8
Lincoln	8,502	8,585	8,759	8,183	8,250	8,372	319	335	387	3.8	3.9	4.4
Sublette	4,198	4,313	4,124	4,036	4,141	3,885	162	172	239	3.9	4.0	5.8
Sweetwater	21,518	21,546	22,368	20,657	20,636	21,172	861	910	1,196	4.0	4.2	5.3
Teton	14,917	13,754	15,036	14,411	12,913	14,487	506	841	549	3.4	6.1	3.7
Uinta	9,010	9,242	9,394	8,642	8,847	8,898	368	395	496	4.1	4.3	5.3
SOUTHEAST	82,122	82,630	84,098	79,499	79,894	80,996	2,623	2,736	3,102	3.2	3.3	3.7
Albany	20,786	21,337	21,567	20,237	20,738	20,931	549	599	636	2.6	2.8	2.9
Goshen	7,011	7,138	7,129	6,832	6,945	6,916	179	193	213	2.6	2.7	3.0
Laramie	48,333	48,049	49,481	46,630	46,307	47,470	1,703	1,742	2,011	3.5	3.6	4.1
Niobrara	1,293	1,341	1,300	1,264	1,310	1,261	29	31	39	2.2	2.3	3.0
Platte	4,699	4,765	4,621	4,536	4,594	4,418	163	171	203	3.5	3.6	4.4
CENTRAL	54,023	54,220	56,138	51,486	51,624	52,624	2,537	2,596	3,514	4.7	4.8	6.3
Carbon	7,695	7,928	8,253	7,406	7,612	7,901	289	316	352	3.8	4.0	4.3
Converse	7,351	7,531	7,716	7,056	7,226	7,284	295	305	432	4.0	4.0	5.6
Natrona	38,977	38,761	40,169	37,024	36,786	37,439	1,953	1,975	2,730	5.0	5.1	6.8
STATEWIDE	289,691	291,490	299,114	278,252	279,310	284,248	11,439	12,180	14,866	3.9	4.2	5.0
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.2	4.3	4.8
U.S.										3.9	3.9	4.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.1	4.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2017. Run Date 01/2018.

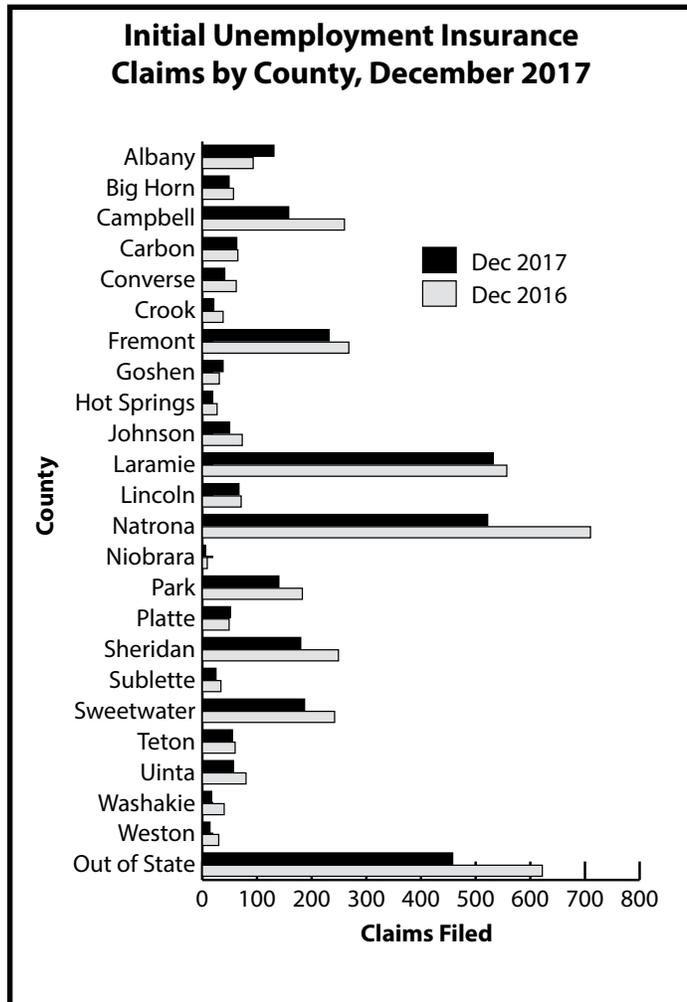
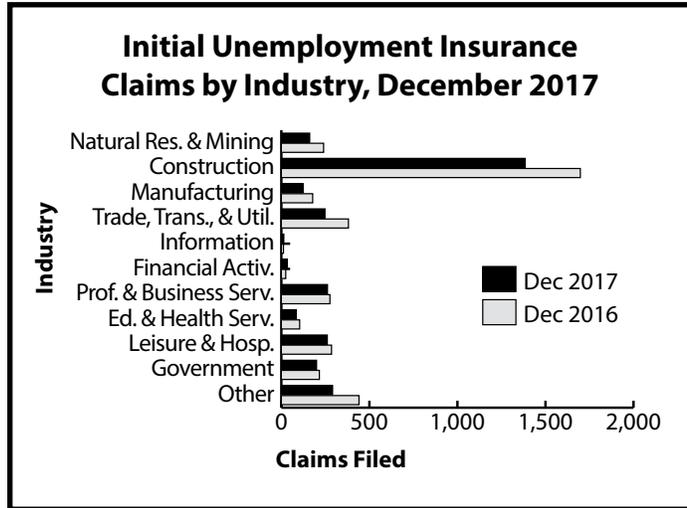
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

The total number of initial UI claims in Wyoming continued to decline over the year in December 2017, down 20.4% (-799 claims) from December 2016.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Dec 16	
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Dec 16	
Wyoming Statewide	3,112	2,747	13.3	-20.4	
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	3,112	2,747	13.3	-20.4	
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,672	936	2,117	78.6	-21.0
Natural Res. & Mining	161	124	240	29.8	-32.9
Mining	136	88	213	54.5	-36.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	5	6	7	-16.7	-28.6
Construction	1,385	730	1,698	89.7	-18.4
Manufacturing	124	81	178	53.1	-30.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	948	1,266	1,135	-25.1	-16.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	248	288	381	-13.9	-34.9
Wholesale Trade	22	44	40	-50.0	-45.0
Retail Trade	152	163	198	-6.7	-23.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	74	81	143	-8.6	-48.3
Information	14	12	12	16.7	16.7
Financial Activities	34	40	25	-15.0	36.0
Prof. and Business Svcs.	262	230	276	13.9	-5.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	85	75	104	13.3	-18.3
Leisure & Hospitality	261	572	285	-54.4	-8.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	38	42	46	-9.5	-17.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	200	304	216	-34.2	-7.4
Federal Government	111	214	122	-48.1	-9.0
State Government	24	12	17	100.0	41.2
Local Government	63	77	76	-18.2	-17.1
Local Education	11	13	15	-15.4	-26.7
UNCLASSIFIED	291	240	441	21.3	-34.0

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	531	290	557	83.1	-4.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	348	122	357	185.2	-2.5
Construction	319	115	318	177.4	0.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	156	139	168	12.2	-7.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	45	52	64	-13.5	-29.7
Financial Activities	7	9	8	-22.2	-12.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	57	34	62	67.6	-8.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	9	15	17	-40.0	-47.1
Leisure & Hospitality	28	19	21	47.4	33.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	15	15	-26.7	-26.7
UNCLASSIFIED	14	12	16	16.7	-12.5

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	521	394	710	32.2	-26.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	315	204	433	54.4	-27.3
Construction	253	155	340	63.2	-25.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	188	172	237	9.3	-20.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	45	43	74	4.7	-39.2
Financial Activities	4	6	3	-33.3	33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	42	49	56	-14.3	-25.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	32	15	32	113.3	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	46	40	48	15.0	-4.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	10	6	16	66.7	-37.5
UNCLASSIFIED	7	11	23	-36.4	-69.6

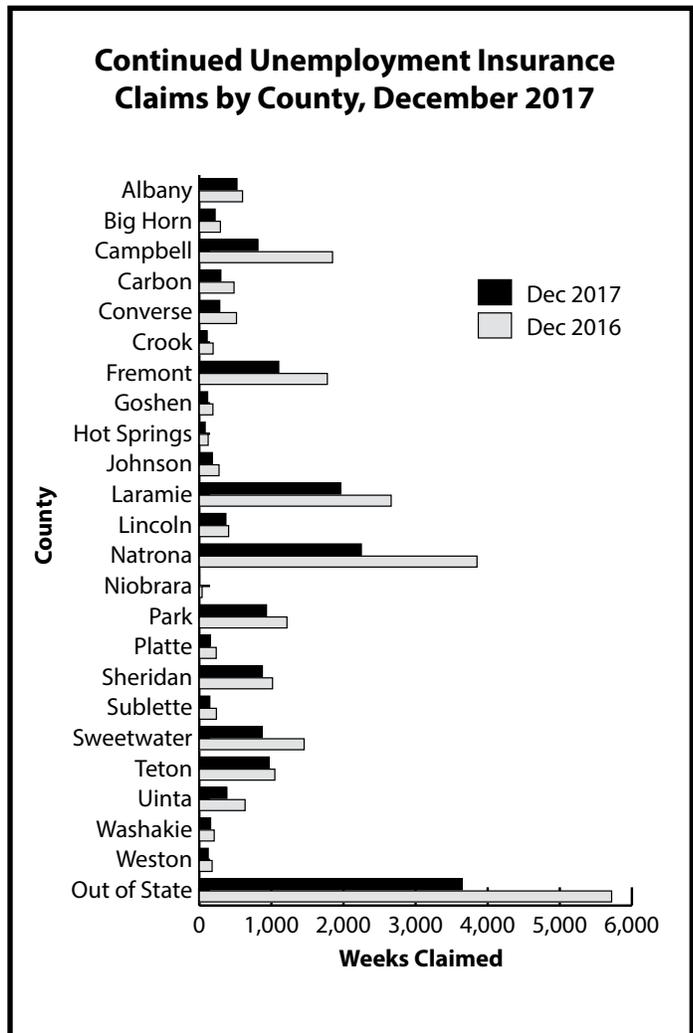
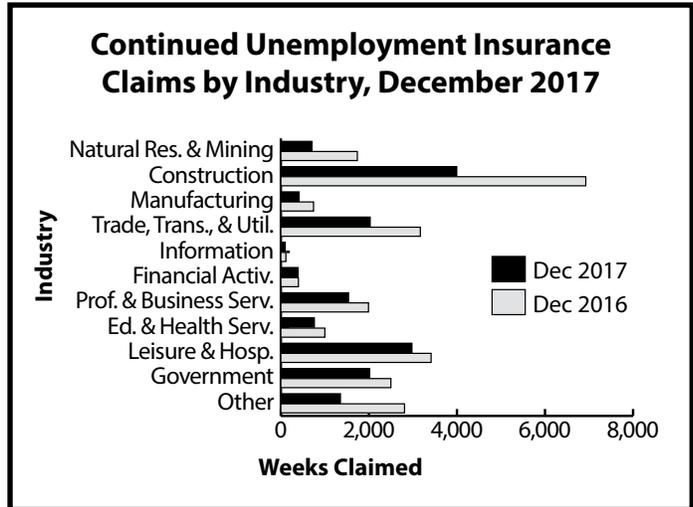
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Over the year, the number of unique claimants with continued claims decreased by 34.7% (-2,693 individuals). Total continued weeks claimed decreased by 34.2% (-8,628 weeks).

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Dec 17	Nov 17	Claims Filed		
			Dec 17	Dec 16	
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	16,570	13,675	25,198	21.2	-34.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	5,072	3,528	7,765	43.8	-34.7
Benefit Exhaustions	273	219	513	24.7	-46.8
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	5.4%	6.2%	6.6%	-0.8%	-1.2%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,110	2,799	9,408	82.6	-45.7
Natural Res. & Mining	703	540	1,737	30.2	-59.5
Mining	491	432	1,533	13.7	-68.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	61	69	194	-11.6	-68.6
Construction	3,995	1,943	6,926	105.6	-42.3
Manufacturing	411	316	742	30.1	-44.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	8,090	8,226	10,481	-1.7	-22.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,029	1,955	3,168	3.8	-36.0
Wholesale Trade	335	268	648	25.0	-48.3
Retail Trade	1,217	1,182	1,615	3.0	-24.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	477	505	905	-5.5	-47.3
Information	99	92	114	7.6	-13.2
Financial Activities	387	392	398	-1.3	-2.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,537	1,093	1,990	40.6	-22.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	761	837	999	-9.1	-23.8
Leisure and Hospitality	2,977	3,589	3,413	-17.1	-12.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	292	262	392	11.5	-25.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,016	1,609	2,499	25.3	-19.3
Federal Government	1,086	723	1,261	50.2	-13.9
State Government	194	195	201	-0.5	-3.5
Local Government	735	690	1,037	6.5	-29.1
Local Education	194	198	238	-2.0	-18.5
UNCLASSIFIED	1,353	1,039	2,809	30.2	-51.8
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,961	1,496	2,660	31.1	-26.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	624	381	858	63.8	-27.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	763	372	1,256	105.1	-39.3
Construction	701	309	1,129	126.9	-37.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	968	911	1,130	6.3	-14.3
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	302	262	454	15.3	-33.5
Financial Activities	87	99	32	-12.1	171.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	287	299	446	-4.0	-35.7
Educational and Health Svcs.	139	164	126	-15.2	10.3
Leisure & Hospitality	111	99	125	12.1	-11.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	153	161	135	-5.0	13.3
UNCLASSIFIED	75	51	138	47.1	-45.7
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,248	1,778	3,851	26.4	-41.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	699	483	1,199	44.7	-41.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	888	520	1,739	70.8	-48.9
Construction	760	381	1,216	99.5	-37.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,214	1,105	1,914	9.9	-36.6
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	366	364	692	0.5	-47.1
Financial Activities	70	68	99	2.9	-29.3
Professional & Business Svcs.	283	174	454	62.6	-37.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	177	209	251	-15.3	-29.5
Leisure & Hospitality	235	208	304	13.0	-22.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	100	100	108	0.0	-7.4
UNCLASSIFIED	44	51	88	-13.7	-50.0



^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 Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
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Casper, WY 82602**

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