

TRENDS

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 34 in 2022

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming rose from 27 in 2021 to 34 in 2022 (an increase of seven deaths, or 25.9%). Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. Workplace fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

In 2022, 12 deaths occurred in transportation & warehousing (or 35.3% of all deaths). Eight deaths were reported in natural resources & mining (23.5%). Of those eight, five deaths occurred in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting (14.7%) and three deaths occurred in mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction (8.8%). Construction accounted for three

deaths (8.8%) and government accounted for three deaths (8.8%).

Across all industries, more than half of 2022 workplace deaths (55.9%) were the result of transportation incidents. Transportation incidents include highway crashes, pedestrian vehicular incidents, aircraft incidents, and water vehicle incidents.

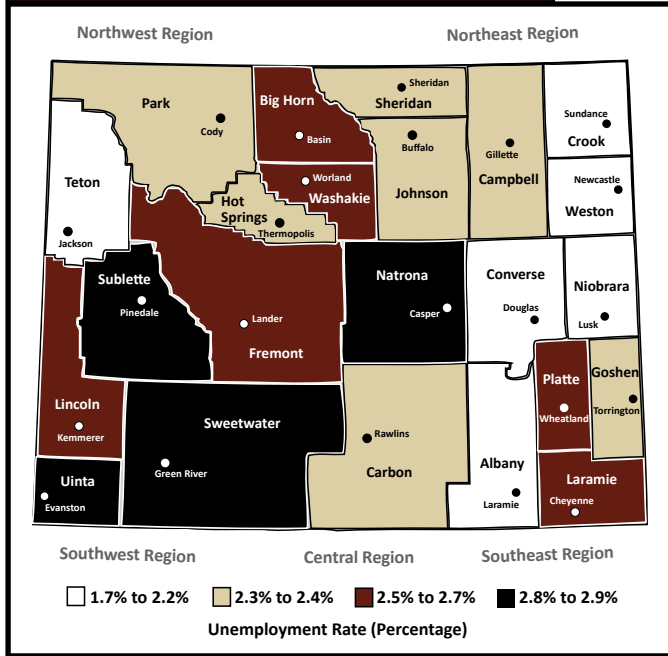
The fatality counts featured in this article are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of Research & Planning and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology. In addition to regular wage and salary employees, CFOI counts include volunteer workers and self-employed individuals.

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 2,600 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2022, with an incidence rate of 3.0 per 100 workers. ... page 4
- In October 2023, Wyoming nonagricultural wage and salary employment exceeded pre-pandemic levels from 2010 for the fifth consecutive month. ... page 18

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, October 2023 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends



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

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(Text continued from page 1)

The CFOI program utilizes a wide variety of data sources, such as OSHA reports, workers' compensation, vital records, coroner's reports, media reports, and police reports of vehicle crashes. Additionally, similar data sources from other states are routinely used to identify workplace fatalities. For example, a worker fatally injured in a highway incident in Wyoming may be covered by workers' compensation in another state.

That information is made available to R&P as part of data sharing agreements between the states and federal government (BLS).

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/overview/cfoi-scope.htm>.

Tables and figures for current and historical CFOI data for Wyoming are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>.

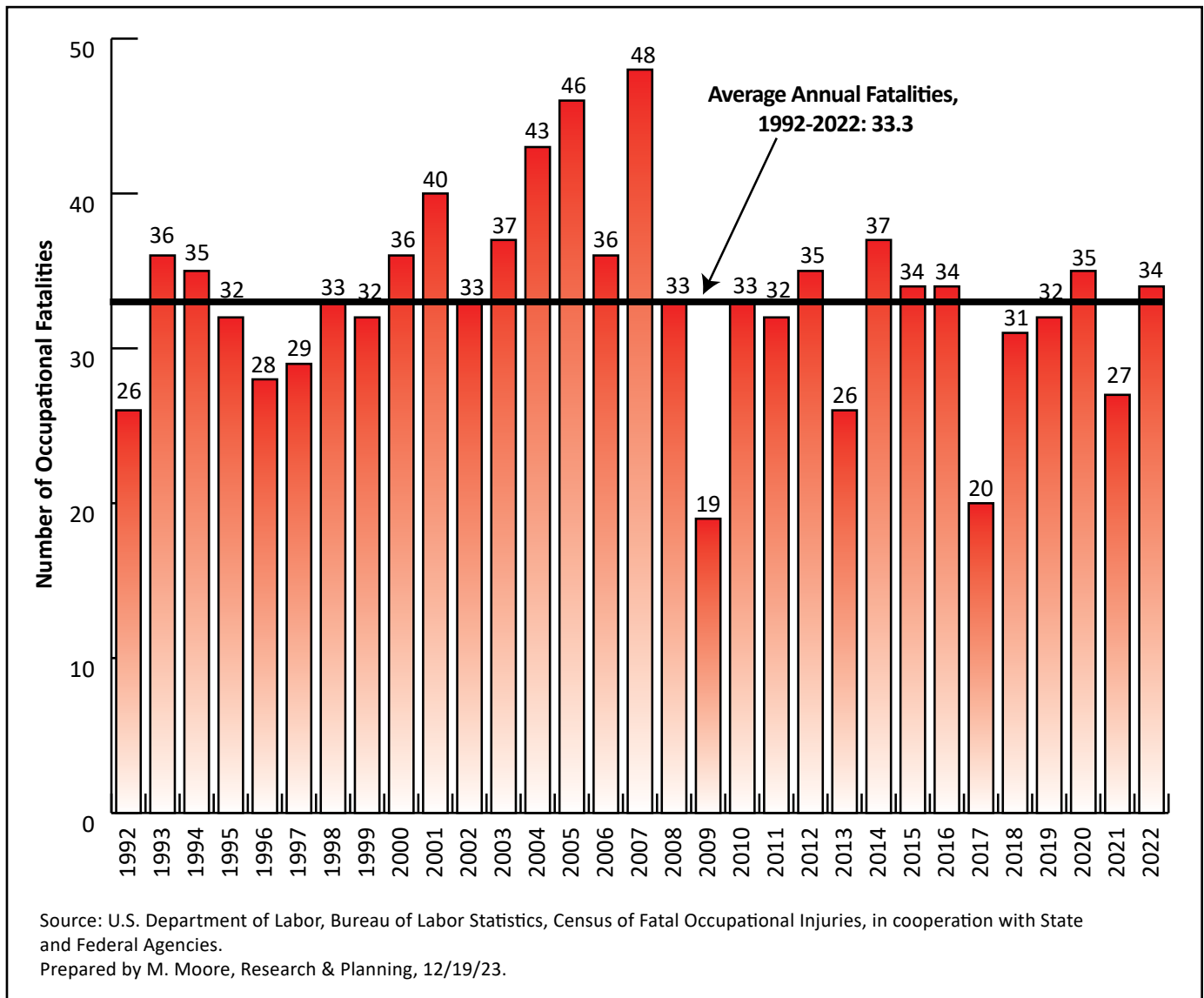


Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2022

Results of the 2022 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

This article summarizes the results from the 2022 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Worker demographics, such as age, gender, and occupation, along with case characteristics of event or exposure, source, and nature of injuries and illnesses are also covered for survey years 2021-2022. An estimated 2,600 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2022, with an incidence rate of 3.0 per 100 workers, excluding farms with fewer than 11 employees. More information is available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>

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. This is done 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 (DAFW) and days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR).

Beginning with survey years 2021-2022, biennial estimates for DAFW and DJTR by detailed case characteristics and worker demographics will be published every two years. The goal of this expansion is to provide a more comprehensive view of how workplace injuries and illnesses are managed.

The data collected for the cases with lost time, which include DAFW and DJTR, can be used by employers and safety awareness groups to focus on prevention.

The data are also used by regulatory agencies for tracking injury and illness trends, and to target safety resources.

Wyoming had an estimated 2,600 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction in private industry in 2022, compared to 2,700 in 2021.

Background and Methodology

The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses form is a mandatory survey sent out in January 2023. Wyoming employers were notified of their required participation in early 2022 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 periods 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
- Loss of consciousness
- 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://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping>.

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 involving days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction. The BLS counts up to a cap of 180 days away from work per case, even though there are cases with more days. Days away from work cases associated with employees who do not require time off from work beyond the day of injury are not included as days away from work cases. 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 6) compares incidence rates for all United States private sector, and Wyoming private and public sectors. Private industry encompasses both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors. The incidence rate for the U.S. private sector in 2022 was 2.7 and 3.0 for Wyoming. The public sector in Wyoming, which is comprised of state and local government, had an incidence rate of 3.2 in 2022 and 3.9 in 2021.

Figure 2 (see page 7) shows incidence rates for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector in Wyoming for 2021 & 2022. The total estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all industries was 3.0 in 2022 3.1 in 2021. Wyoming had an incidence rate of 3.0 in private industry in 2022, and 2.9 in 2021. In 2022, manufacturing had an incidence rate of 4.1, while construction had an incidence rate of 3.1. In service-providing sectors, education & health services had an incidence rate of 4.8 in 2022 and 4.0 in 2021. Leisure & hospitality had an incidence rate of 3.3 in 2022 compared to 2.9 in 2021.

At the occupational level, healthcare support occupations such as nursing assistants and home health aides had lower numbers of injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022 than occupations such as tractor-trailer truck drivers (see Table 1, pages 14-15). Transportation & material moving occupations led with 780 injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022, followed by construction & extraction occupations with 680. Healthcare support occupations such as certified nursing assistants

had a total 350 injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022. More detailed information of cases by industry and occupation are available in the publication titled, *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming, 2022*, available online at <https://>

doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/OSH_22/SOII_WY_2022.pdf.

Figure 3 (see page 8) illustrates the number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender in private

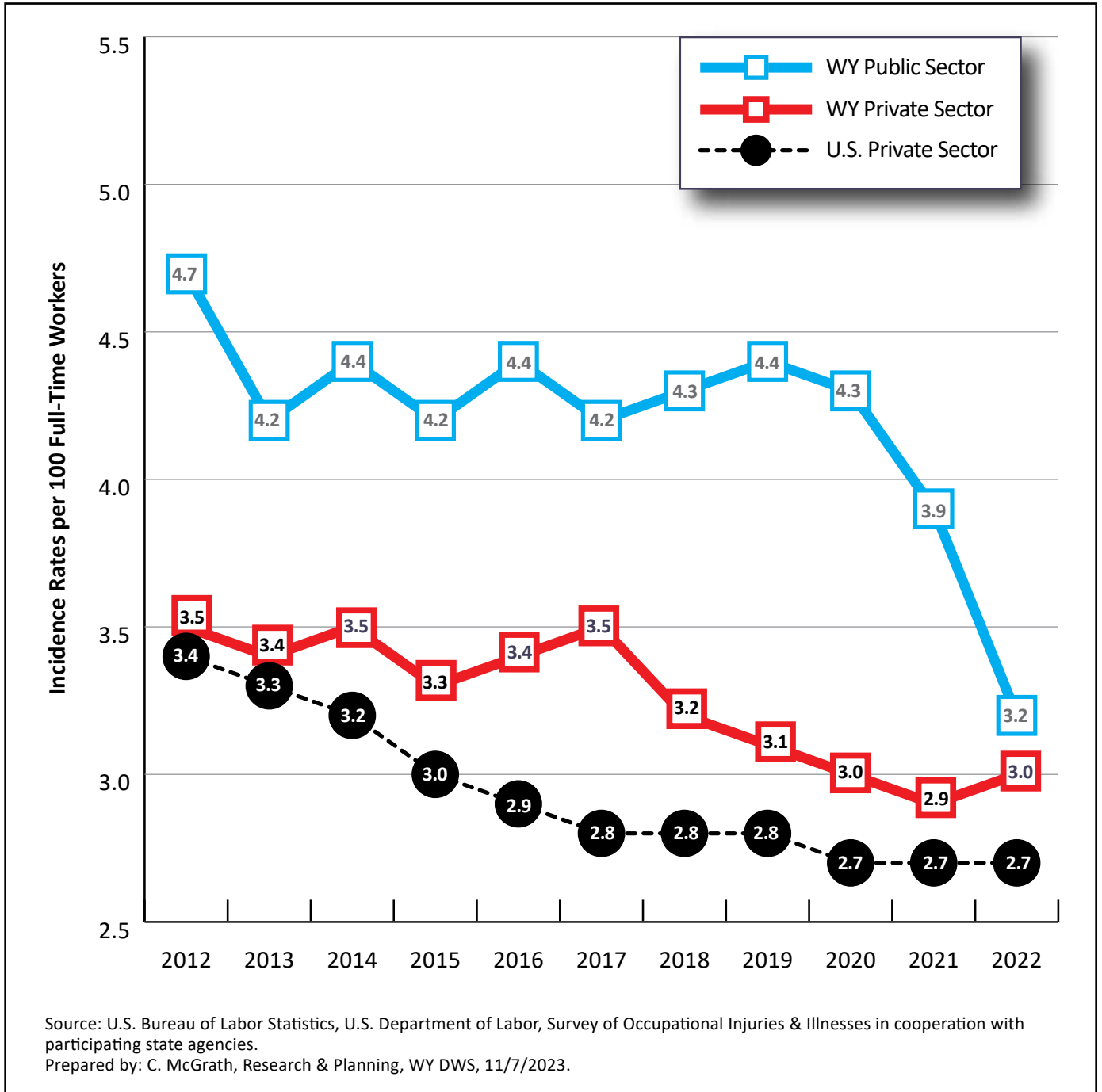


Figure 1: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming and the U.S., 2012-2022

industry in 2021 & 2022. The SOII collects occupational information based on Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes; the SOC system “is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023). Females working in service-related occupations had the most recorded number of injuries in 2021-2022 with 920. Transportation & material moving occupations followed

with 270 injuries and illnesses. Service-related occupations include cooks, servers, maintenance workers, and protective service workers. The major occupational group with the highest number of injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022 for males was construction & extraction with 790. Transportation & material moving occupations followed closely with 760 injuries and illnesses. Jobs classified under transportation & material moving

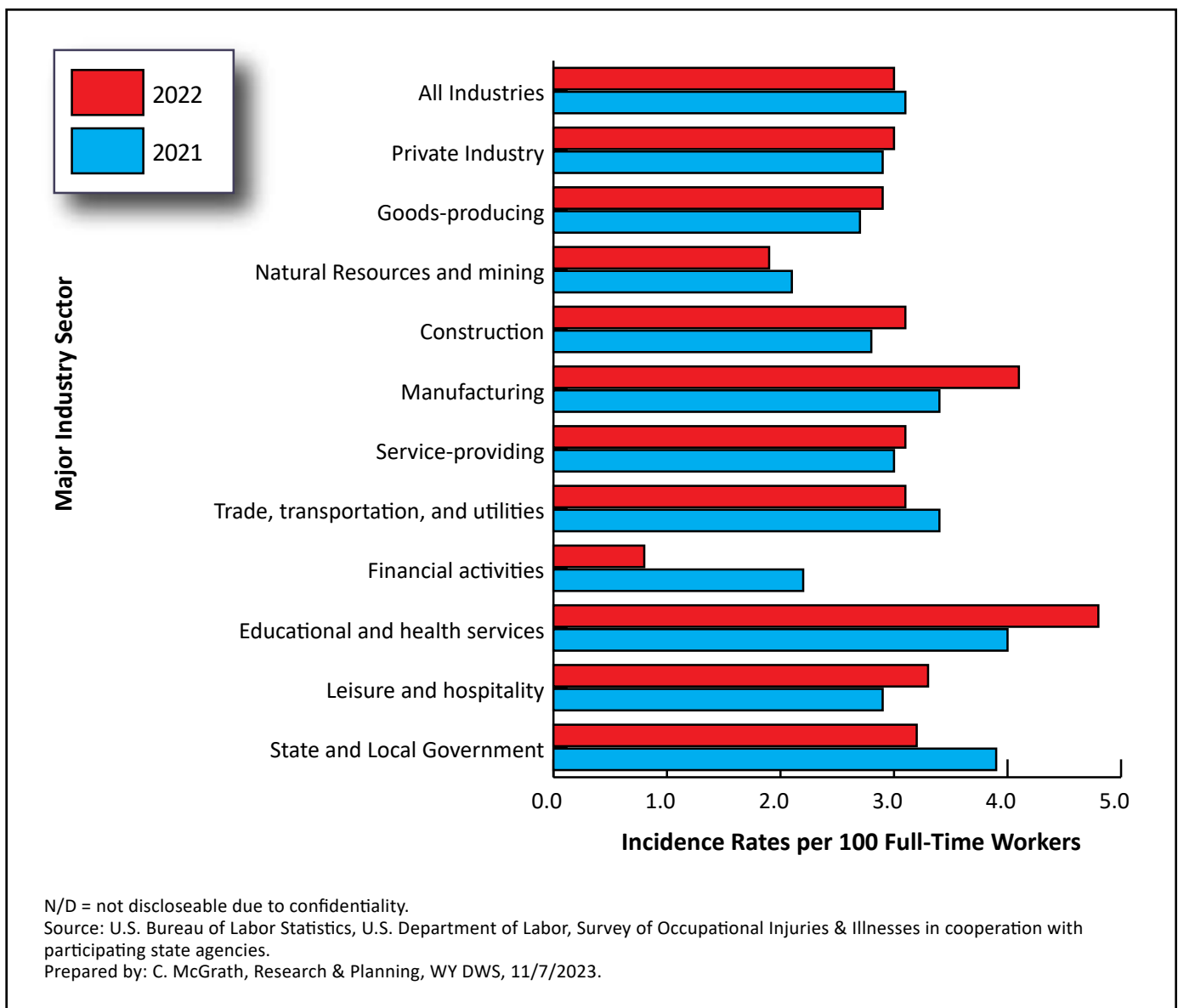


Figure 2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector, Wyoming 2021 and 2022

occupations include motor vehicle operators and transportation workers.

In 2022, there were 232,000 males in Wyoming's civilian non-institutional population, about 154,000 (66.3%) of whom were employed. Females were employed at a lower rate (55.7%, or about 126,000 of the estimated population of 226,000; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022). Figure 4 (see page

9) shows of the 5,340 injuries and illnesses in 2021-2022, males ages 25-34 and 45-54 had the highest number of injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, with 710 and 700, respectively. Females ages 25-34 recorded 480 injuries and illnesses, followed by those ages 45-54 with a total of 400¹.

¹ Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

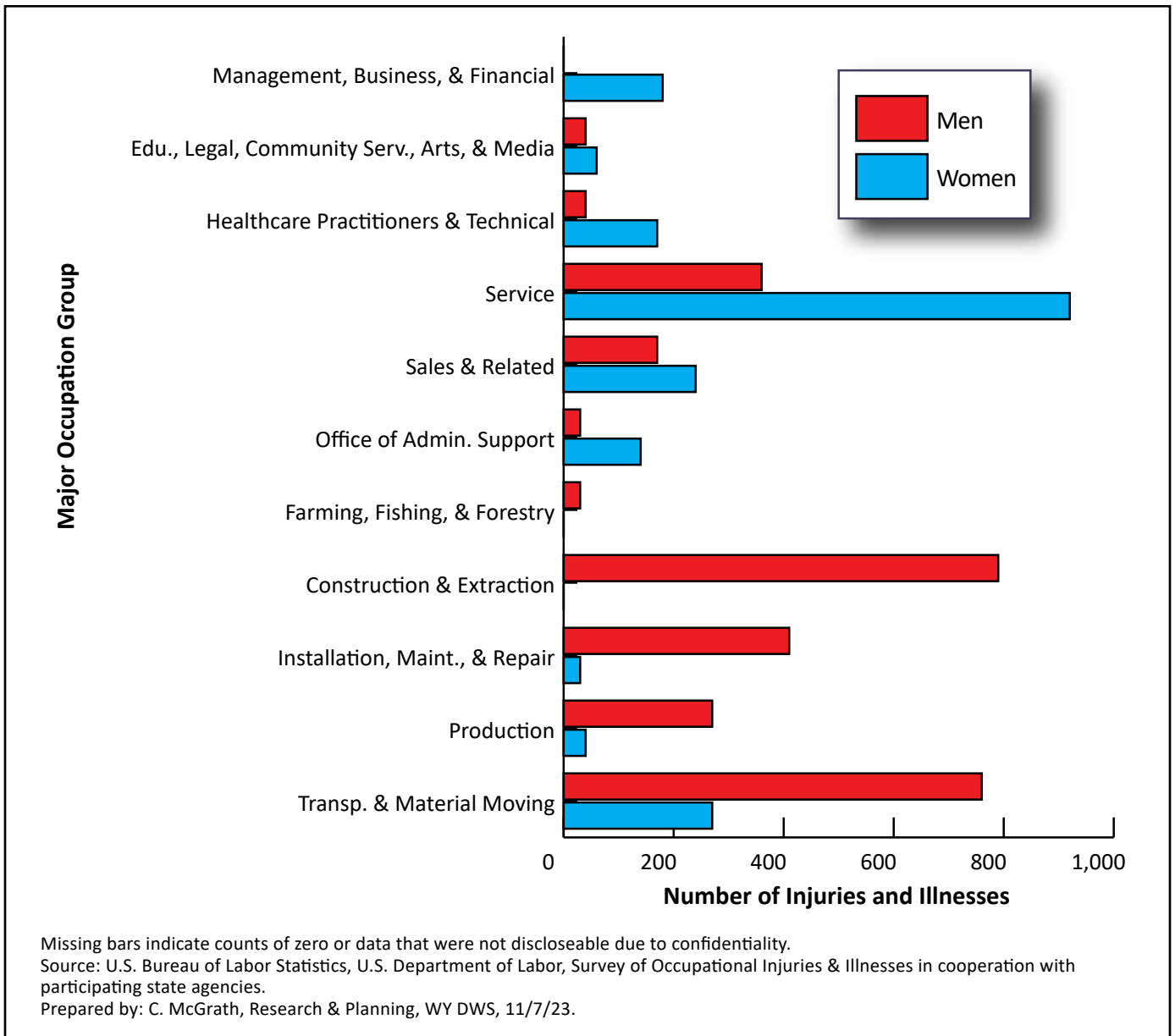


Figure 3: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction by Major Occupation and Gender in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Case Characteristics

Each nonfatal occupational injury and illness is profiled and summarized in 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. This analysis assists in determining what additional measures or safety training need to be added to

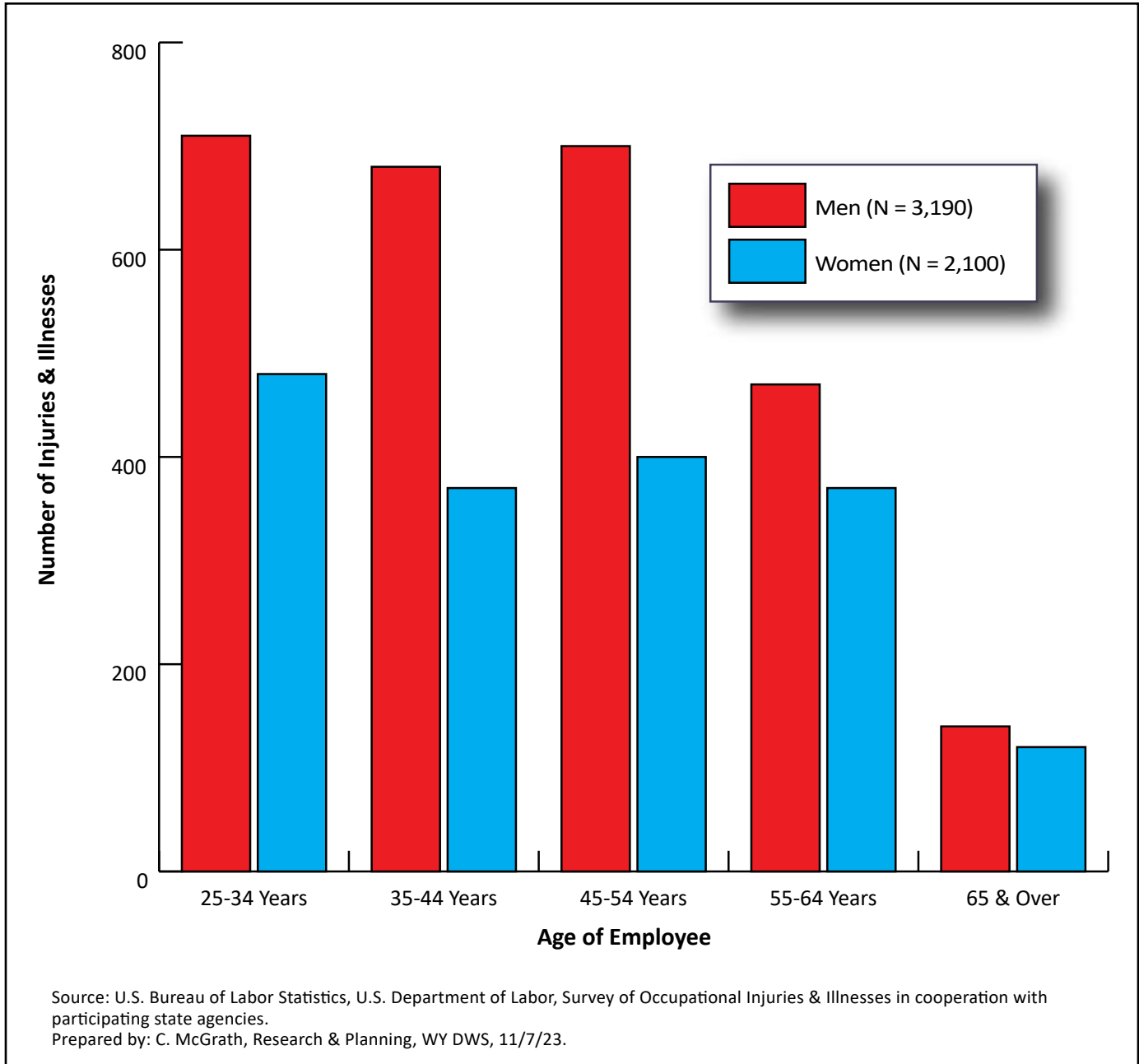


Figure 4: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction by Gender and Age in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

improve what is already in place. The case characteristics described in this section are found in the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual, Version 2.0 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

The nature of injury or illness refers to the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains. Figure 5 shows that in 2021-2022, 26.8% (1,430) of private industry's 5,340 total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries resulted in sprains, strains, or tears, and 20.8% caused soreness, pain. Fractures accounted for 10.3% of the nature of injury.

The part of the body is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye. Figure 6 (see page 11) identifies that upper extremities was the part of body most affected in 2021-2022 with 1,670 injuries or 31.3% of the total 5,340 cases. The category upper extremities include the elbow, arm, wrist, fingers, hand, and shoulder. Lower extremities, which include legs, feet, toes, ankles, and knees, recorded 1,140 injuries (21.3% of the total) in 2021-2022.

The source of a nonfatal occupational injury or illness is the object, substance,

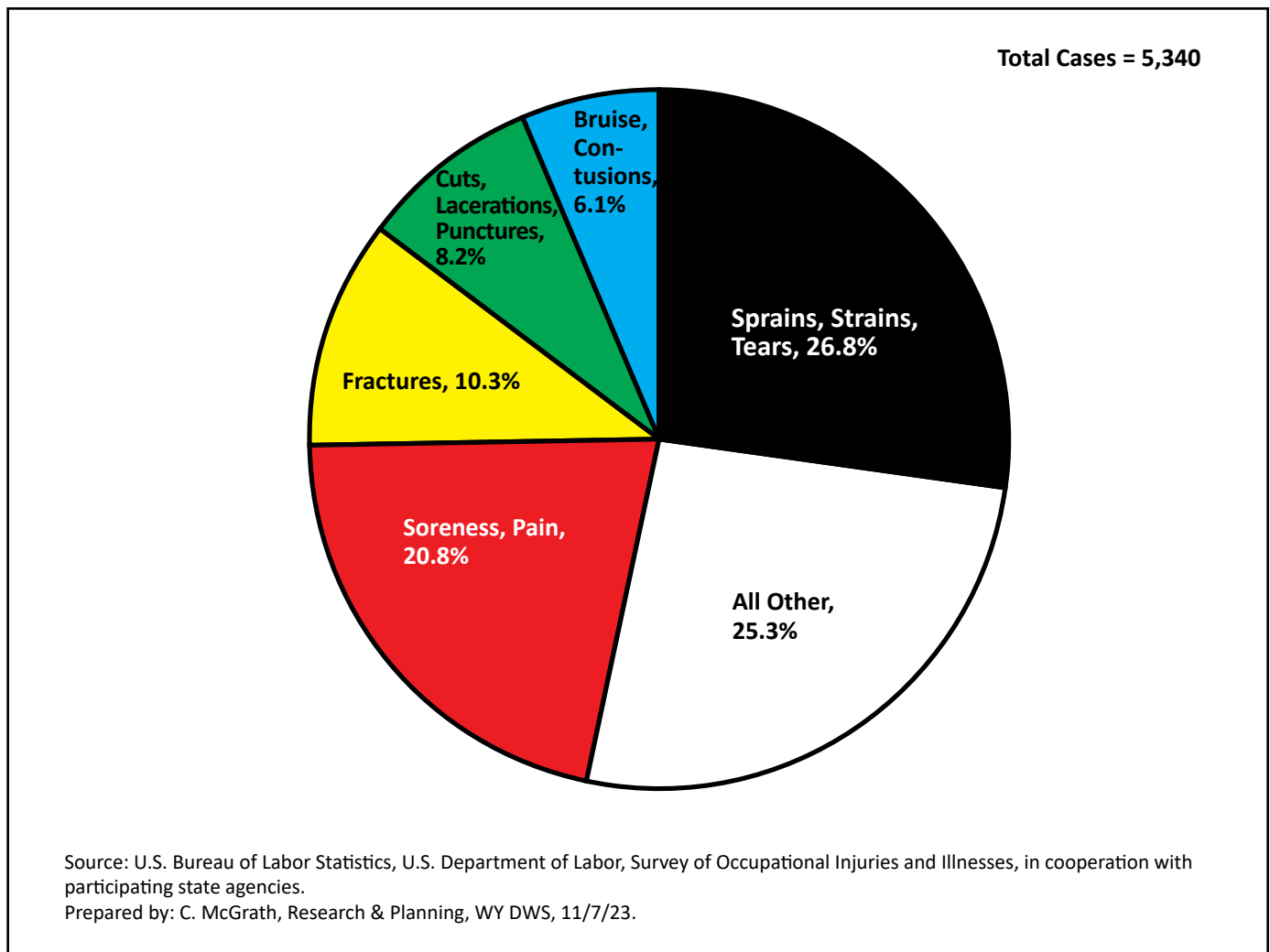


Figure 5: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work , Job Transfer, or Restriction, by Nature in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010). Figure 7 (see page 12) illustrates the distribution of injuries and illnesses by source for private industry in Wyoming in 2021-2022. Of the 5,340 total cases, person, injured or ill worker was the source for 15.2% (810) of the cases. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces followed with 750 cases or 14.0%. 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.

One example of when the injured or ill worker is the source of an injury could involve an 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. Figure 8 (see page 13) shows that in 2021-2022, males and females had the highest number of cases by event or exposure due to

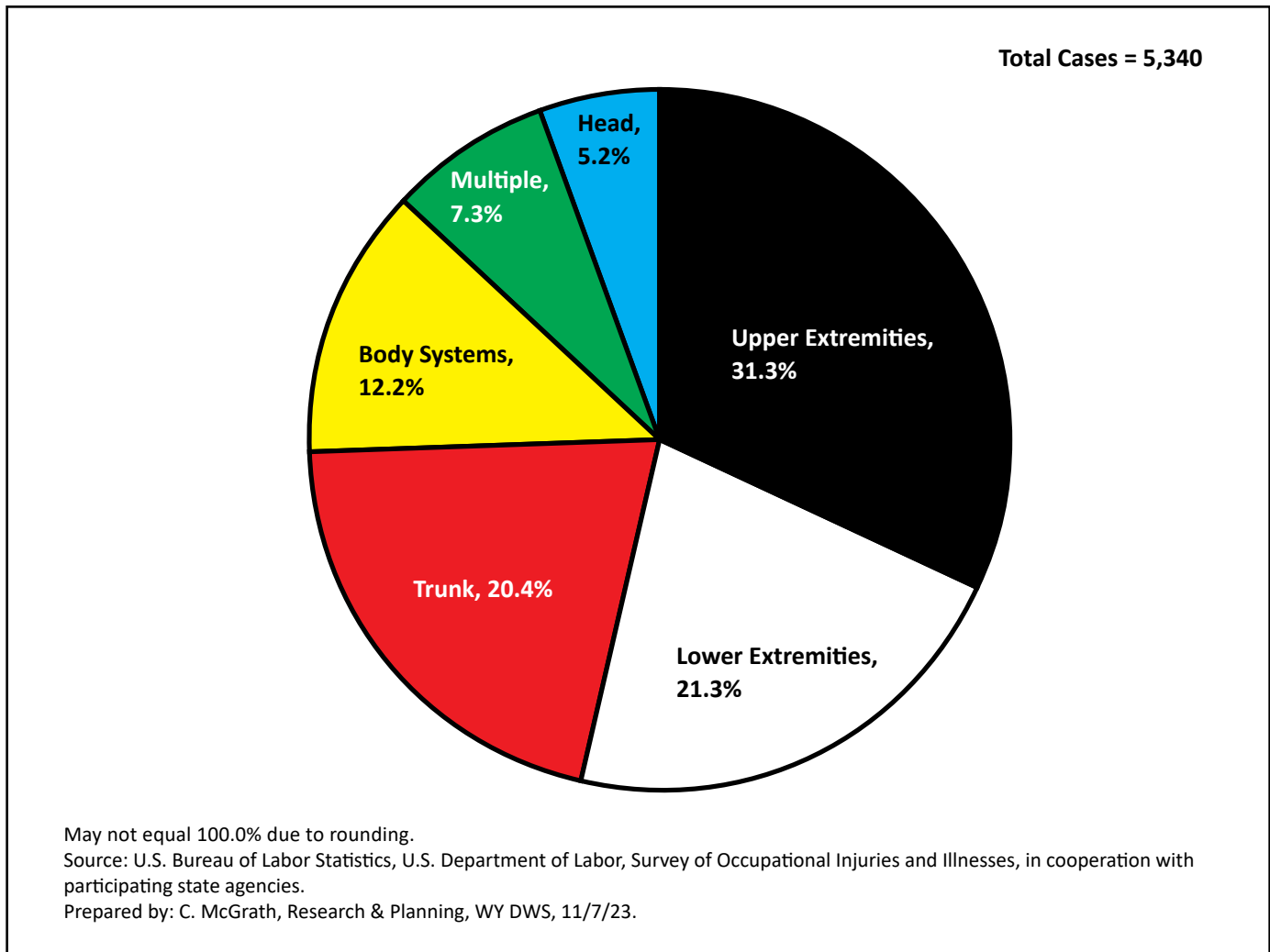


Figure 6: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work , Job Transfer, or Restriction, by Part of Body in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

overexertion and bodily reaction with 960 and 600, respectively. The next highest event or exposure for males was contact with object, equipment with 920 cases. Falls, slips, trips was the second most for females with 580 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, stepping, etc.,

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, 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.

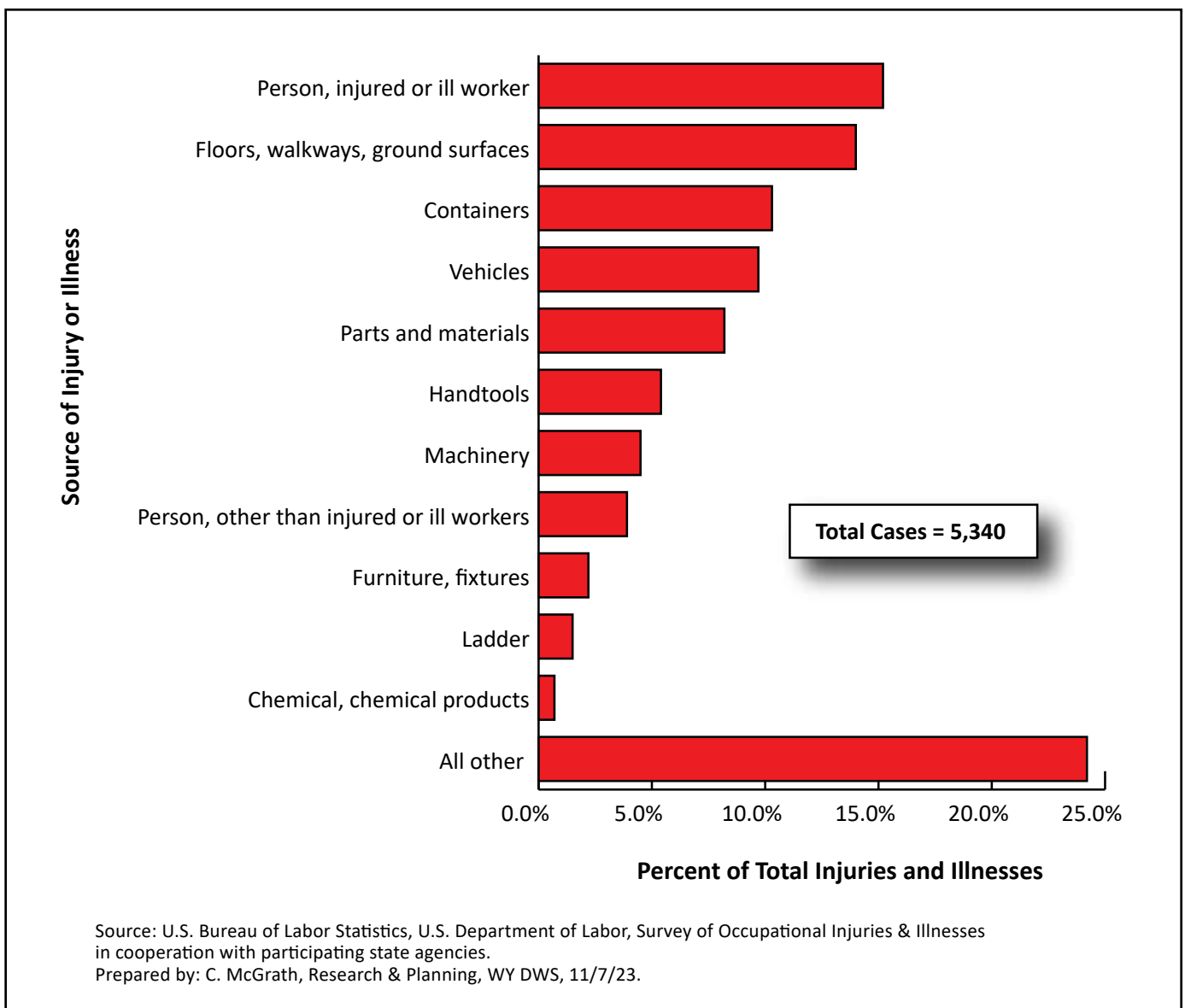


Figure 7: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction (Dart) by Source in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Summary

From 2021 to 2022, incidence rates of work-related injuries and illnesses in all industries in Wyoming remained essentially unchanged from 3.1 to 3.0. Overall, males continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than females. This was likely due in part to higher ratios of males to females employed in industries with higher incidence rates. More details on 2021-2022 data, as well as further documentation

and historical data, are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

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U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2010, September). Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual (September 2010). Version 2.0.

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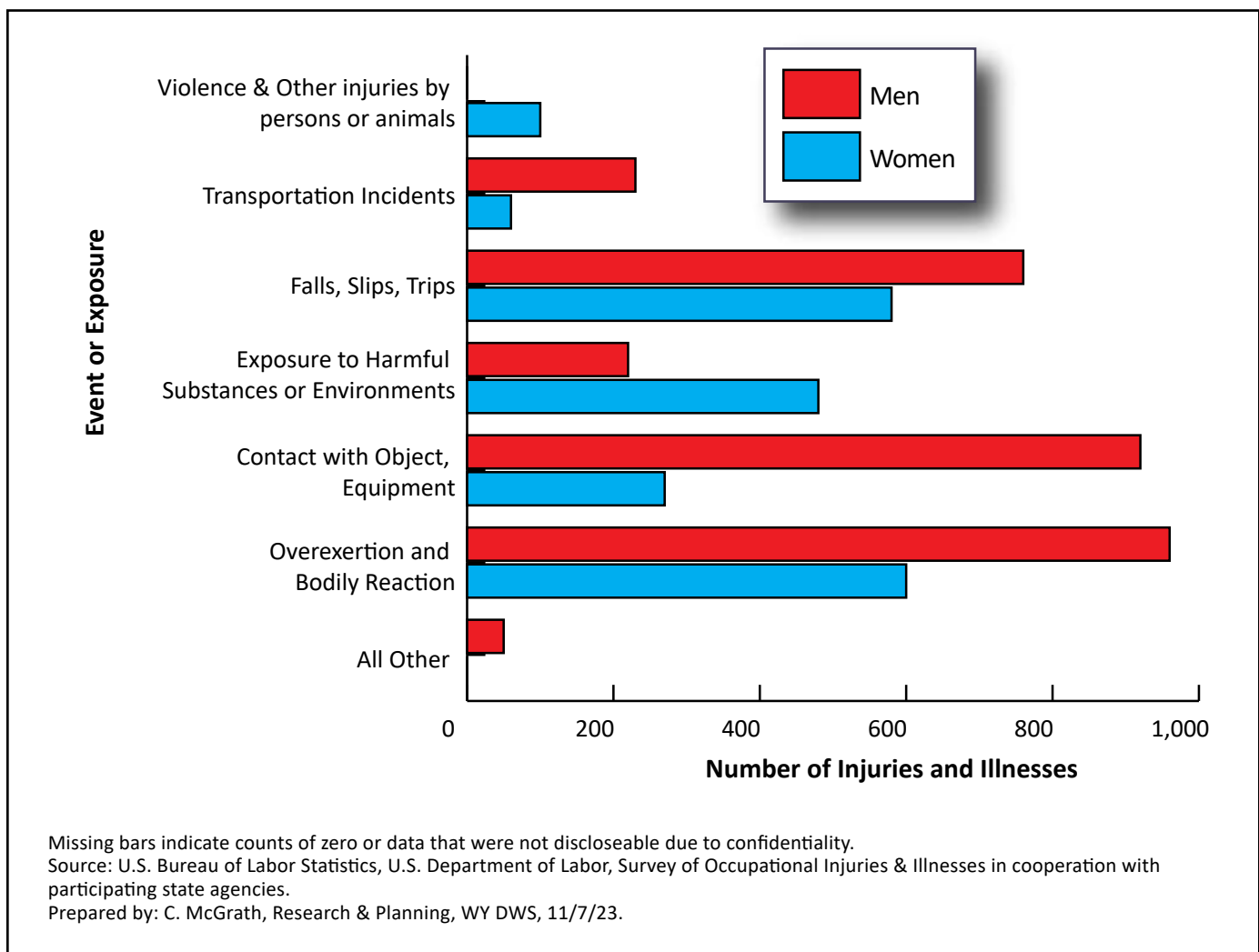


Figure 8: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction (Dart) by Event or Exposure and Gender in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

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Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Major Occupational Group and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry, Wyoming, 2021-2022

Occupation	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods-Producing			
		Total	Natural Resources & Mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing
Total	4,160	1,020	300	480	240
Management occupations	160	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	30	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	30	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, ent., sports, and media occupations	50	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and tech. occupations	190	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	350	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	40	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	400	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	220	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	70	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	260	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	140	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	20	20	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	680	520	100	400	--
Installation, maint., and repair occupations	330	80	30	30	20
Production occupations	230	150	--	--	140
Transportation and material moving occupations	780	140	--	--	60

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, November 6, 2023.

(Table continued on page 15)

(Table continued from page 14)

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Worker Occupations and Selected Major Industry Sector

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Service-Providing						
		Total	Trade, transp. & utilities ⁴	Financial activities	Prof. & bus. serv.	Edu. & health serv.	Leisure & hosp.	Other serv.
Total	4,160	3,150	1,210	240	240	860	470	100
Management occupations	160	--	--	--	--	20	20	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	30	30	--	--	--	30	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	50	50	--	--	--	--	30	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	190	190	--	--	--	170	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	350	350	--	--	--	350	--	--
Protective service occupations	40	40	--	--	--	--	20	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	400	400	70	--	--	80	210	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	220	220	--	20	--	--	80	--
Personal care and service occupations	70	70	--	--	--	40	20	--
Sales and related occupations	260	260	240	--	--	--	20	--
Office and administrative support occupations	140	130	60	40	--	30	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	680	160	--	120	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	330	250	160	--	--	20	20	--
Production occupations	230	80	40	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	780	640	540	--	30	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.

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SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 6, 2023.

Wyoming Labor Force Trends Articles from 2023

Wyoming Labor Force Trends is a monthly publication produced by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. *Trends* is available electronically free of charge. If you are interested in receiving *Trends*, please contact Research Supervisor Michael Moore at (307) 473-3814 or michael.moore@wyo.gov. A limited number of back issues are available in print, and all back issues dating to 1993 are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/BACKISS.HTM>.

<i>Trends</i> Issue	Feature Articles
January	2022Q2 Quarterly Update: Mining, Leisure & Hospitality Drive Job Growth in Wyoming; Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2022Q2; Industry Spotlight: Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213); North American Industry Classification System Code Changes; Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2022; Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.6% in November 2022
February	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Occupations in Wyoming; Migration Drives Slight Population Growth; Workplace Injuries and Illnesses: Comparing Incidents Rates in Wyoming to the U.S.; Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.7% in December 2022
March	Wyoming Unemployment Claims Drop to Historic Lows in 2022; JOLTS Data: Wyoming Has Second Greatest Hire Rate in U.S.; Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 3.9% in January 2023
April	2022Q3 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Adds Nearly 6,000 Jobs, \$397 Million in Total Wages; Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2022Q3; Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2022; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.8% in February 2023
May	Teen Drivers in Wyoming: Trends and Wages; New Short-Term Projections Show Continued Job Growth; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.7% in March 2023
June	Expansion and Contraction of the Wyoming and U.S. Economies, 1990-2022: A Study in Contrasts; Projected Job Openings for STEM Occupations in Wyoming; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.5% in April 2023
July	2022Q4 Quarterly Update: Mining Adds Nearly 1,500 Jobs, \$39 Million in Total Wages; New from R&P: 2022 Annual Wage and Employment Data; Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2022Q4; Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2022; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.3% in May 2023
August	An Update on the Demographics of Wyoming's Labor Market; Wyoming Again Trails U.S. in Post-Secondary Degrees in 2021; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.1% in June 2023
September	New Publication from R&P: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2022; Lincoln County Sees Population, Employment Growth in 2022; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.0% in July 2023
October	2023Q1 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Employment Returns to Pre-Pandemic Levels; Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2023Q1; Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2022; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 2.9% in August 2023
November	Labor Market Churn in the U.S. and Wyoming; R&P Publishes New Directory of Licensed Occupations; Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 2.9% in September 2023
December	Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 34 in 2022; Results of the 2022 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses; Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 2.9% in October 2023

In addition to *Trends*, R&P produced a variety of reports, publications, datasets, presentations, and more in 2023. Many are available in print, and all may be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>.

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 2.9% in October 2023

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 September to October at 2.9%. Wyoming's unemployment rate was much lower than its October 2022 level of 3.9% and lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.9%. From October 2022 to October 2023, Wyoming's labor force grew by an estimated 4,626 individuals (1.6%).

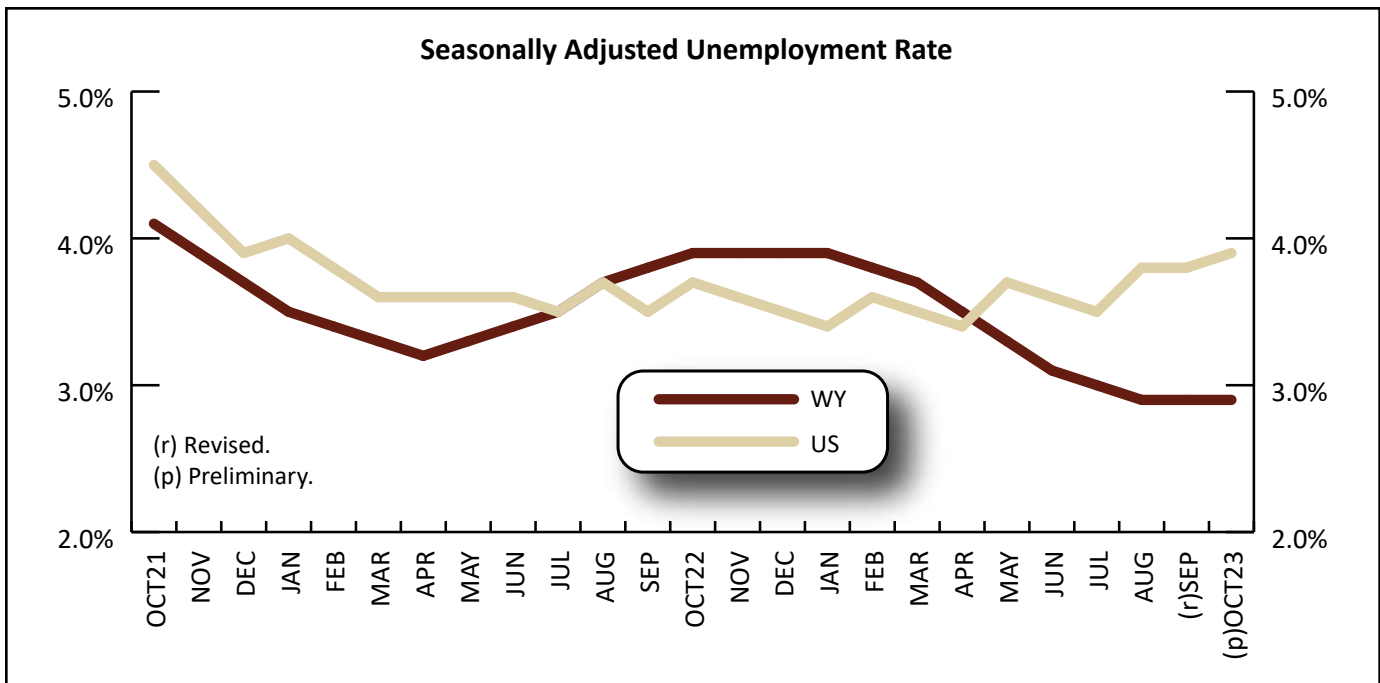
From September to October, most county unemployment rates remained low and stable. Unemployment increased slightly in Teton County (up from 1.5% to 2.0%), in Johnson County (up from 2.2% to 2.4%), and in Park County (up from 2.1% to 2.3%). Weston County's unemployment rate fell from 2.0% to 1.7%.

Unemployment rates decreased from their year-ago levels in every county, suggesting steady improvement in Wyoming's economy. The largest decreases in unemployment occurred in Carbon (down from 3.8% to 2.4%), Washakie (down from 3.7% to 2.6%), Sweetwater (down from 4.0% to 2.9%), Fremont (down from 3.8% to 2.7%), and Big Horn (down from 3.7% to 2.6%) counties.

Weston County reported the lowest unemployment rate in October at 1.7%. It was followed by Crook, Niobrara, and Teton counties, each at 2.0%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Sublette and Sweetwater counties, both at 2.9%.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 287,200 in October 2022 to 295,100 in October 2023, an increase of 7,900 jobs (2.8%).

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, October 2023

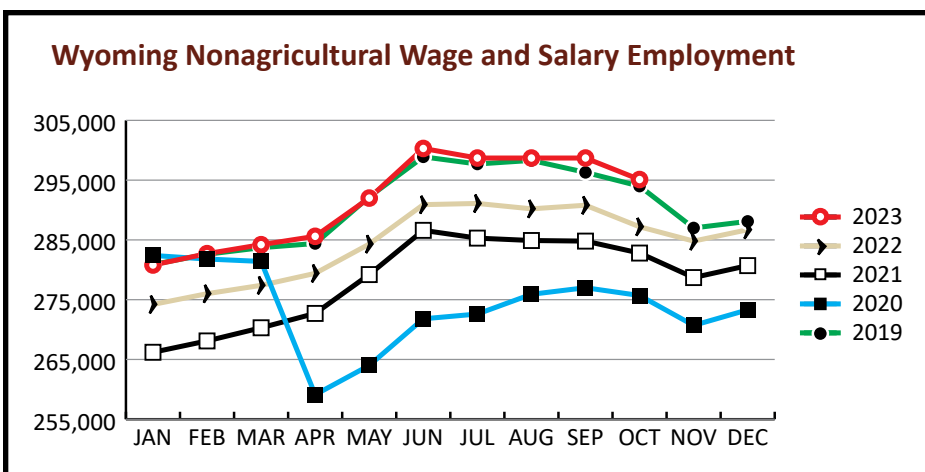
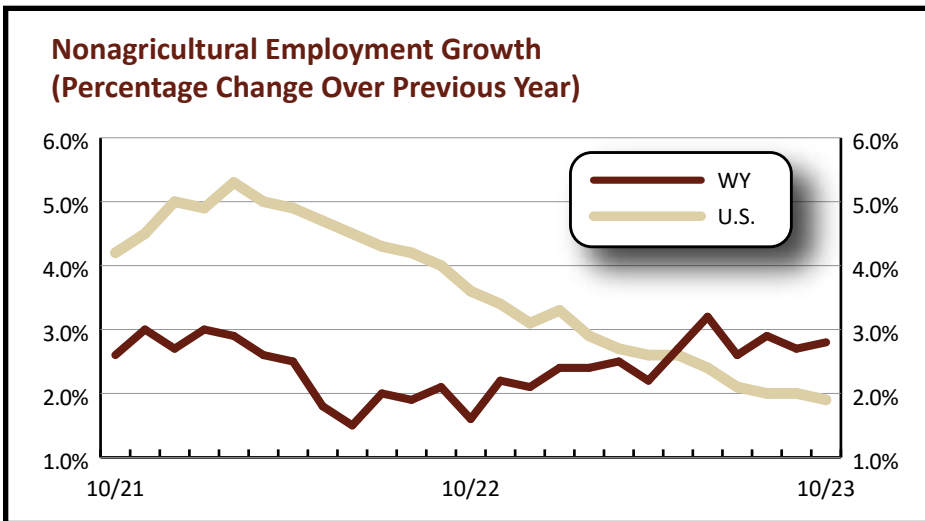
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Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	294,987	295,100	113	0.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	17,297	16,600	-697	-4.2%
Construction	23,608	23,700	92	0.4%
Manufacturing	10,746	10,600	-146	-1.4%
Wholesale Trade	8,005	7,400	-605	-8.2%
Retail Trade	30,082	30,200	118	0.4%
Transportation & Utilities	14,443	14,600	157	1.1%
Information	3,220	3,100	-120	-3.9%
Financial Activities	11,489	11,500	11	0.1%
Professional & Business Services	22,226	21,300	-926	-4.3%
Educational & Health Services	29,417	30,900	1,483	4.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	38,343	39,100	757	1.9%
Other Services	16,316	16,300	-16	-0.1%
Government	69,795	69,800	5	0.0%

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in November 2023 and based on QCEW data through June 2023.

State Unemployment Rates October 2023 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.8
Nevada	5.4
District of Columbia	5.0
California	4.8
Illinois	4.6
New Jersey	4.6
Alaska	4.3
Arizona	4.2
Delaware	4.2
Kentucky	4.2
New York	4.2
Michigan	4.1
Texas	4.1
West Virginia	4.0
United States	3.9
New Mexico	3.8
Washington	3.8
Indiana	3.6
Ohio	3.6
Oregon	3.6
Connecticut	3.5
Georgia	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.4
Colorado	3.3
Louisiana	3.3
Mississippi	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Idaho	3.2
Iowa	3.2
Minnesota	3.2
Oklahoma	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
Arkansas	3.1
Missouri	3.1
Hawaii	2.9
Kansas	2.9
South Carolina	2.9
Wyoming	2.9
Florida	2.8
Maine	2.8
Massachusetts	2.8
Montana	2.8
Rhode Island	2.7
Utah	2.7
Virginia	2.7
Alabama	2.3
Nebraska	2.2
New Hampshire	2.1
South Dakota	2.0
Vermont	2.0
North Dakota	1.9
Maryland	1.7



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates October 2023 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.5
District of Columbia	5.2
Nevada	5.1
California	4.8
Illinois	4.5
Arizona	4.4
New Jersey	4.4
New York	4.4
Delaware	4.2
Michigan	4.2
Alaska	4.1
Washington	4.0
Kentucky	3.8
Texas	3.8
West Virginia	3.7
Louisiana	3.6
New Mexico	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
United States	3.6
Georgia	3.5
Ohio	3.5
Connecticut	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Indiana	3.3
North Carolina	3.3
Oregon	3.3
Colorado	3.2
Iowa	3.2
Missouri	3.2
Pennsylvania	3.2
Hawaii	3.1
Kansas	3.1
Florida	3.0
South Carolina	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Montana	2.9
Arkansas	2.8
Mississippi	2.8
Rhode Island	2.8
Minnesota	2.7
Maine	2.6
Massachusetts	2.6
Utah	2.6
Wyoming	2.5
Alabama	2.4
Nebraska	2.3
Maryland	2.1
New Hampshire	2.1
South Dakota	2.1
Vermont	1.8
North Dakota	1.4

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 23	Sep 23	Oct 22	Sep 23 Oct 23	Oct 22 Oct 23
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.3	26.4	25.3	-0.4	4.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.4	21.5	20.5	-0.5	4.4
GOODS PRODUCING	9.0	8.9	8.1	1.1	11.1
Natural Resources & Mining	6.2	6.1	5.6	1.6	10.7
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.0	0.0	15.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.3	17.5	17.2	-1.1	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.6	1.6	-6.3	-6.3
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.9	0.9	-11.1	-11.1
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 23	Sep 23	Oct 22	Sep 23 Oct 23	Oct 22 Oct 23
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.8	21.7	21.3	0.5	2.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.4	17.4	16.9	0.0	3.0
GOODS PRODUCING	6.7	6.8	6.5	-1.5	3.1
Natural Resources & Mining	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0
Construction	1.9	2.0	1.8	-5.0	5.6
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.1	14.9	14.8	1.3	2.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.3	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 23	Sep 23	Oct 22	Sep 23 Oct 23	Oct 22 Oct 23
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.7	24.9	22.0	-8.8	3.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.9	22.1	19.2	-10.0	3.6
GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.1	2.9	-3.2	3.4
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.8	2.9	2.7	-3.4	3.7
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.7	21.8	19.1	-9.6	3.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	3.1	2.7	-9.7	3.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.6	2.7	2.6	-3.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	8.0	9.7	7.6	-17.5	5.3
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0

Economic Indicators

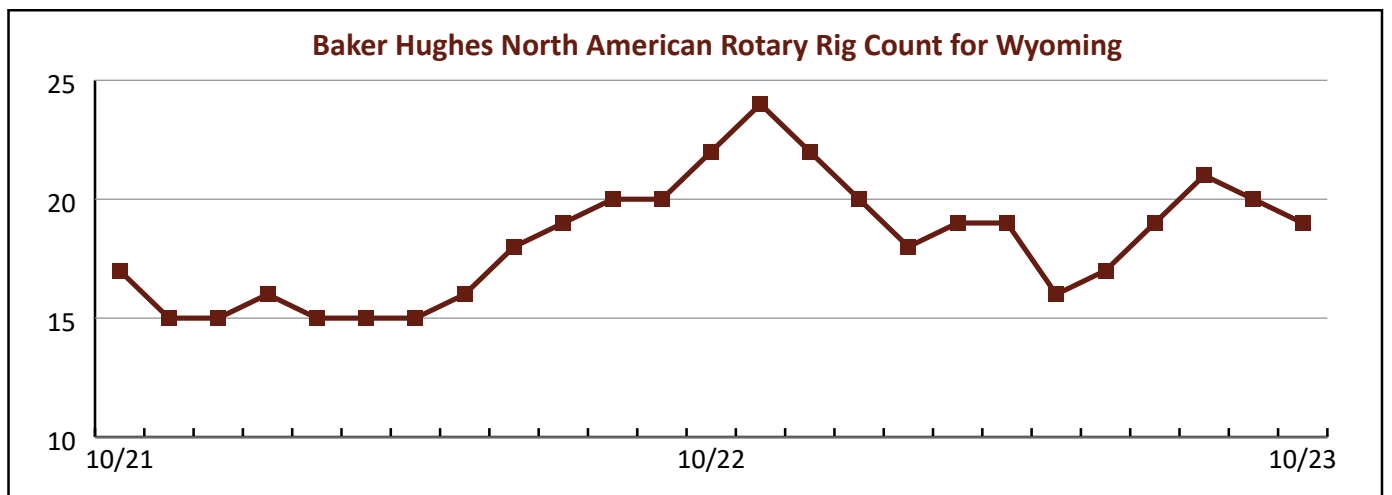
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 22 in October 2022 to 19 in October 2023.

	Oct 2023 (p)	Sep 2023 (r)	Oct 2022 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	295,100	298,700	287,200	-1.2	2.8
Wyoming State Government	14,500	14,500	14,300	0.0	1.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,200	48,100	47,400	0.2	1.7
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,100	39,900	39,200	0.5	2.3
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,542,000	8,146,000	7,676,000	4.9	11.3
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	428,000	351,000	373,000	21.9	14.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,973,000	3,742,000	3,356,000	6.2	18.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	6,244	4,668	4,631	33.8	34.8
Benefits Paid	\$2,893,540	\$2,192,066	\$2,005,508	32.0	44.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$463.41	\$469.59	\$433.06	-1.3	7.0
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	307.7	307.8	298.0	0.0	3.2
Food & Beverages	323.3	322.2	312.9	0.3	3.3
Housing	324.0	323.6	307.8	0.1	5.2
Apparel	132.8	133.2	129.4	-0.3	2.6
Transportation	270.0	272.5	268.0	-0.9	0.8
Medical Care	549.8	548.4	554.0	0.2	-0.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	136.7	136.7	132.5	0.0	3.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	145.3	145.6	144.0	-0.2	0.9
Other Goods & Services	546.8	543.4	515.0	0.6	6.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	255.5	258.9	265.1	-1.3	-3.6
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	153	130	556	17.7	-72.5
Valuation	\$41,227,000	\$69,915,000	\$61,781,000	-41.0	-33.3
Single Family Homes	101	115	134	-12.2	-24.6
Valuation	\$36,272,000	\$67,202,000	\$40,946,000	-46.0	-11.4
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	9	20	7	-55.0	28.6
Valuation	\$3,531,000	\$3,246,000	\$23,389,000	8.8	-84.9
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	37	13	433	184.6	-91.5
Valuation	\$6,190,000	\$3,594,000	\$24,991,000	72.2	-75.2
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	19	20	22	-5.0	-13.6

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Unemployment rates decreased from their year-ago levels in every county, suggesting steady improvement in Wyoming's economy.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2023	Sep 2023	Oct 2022	Oct 2023	Sep 2023	Oct 2022	Oct 2023	Sep 2023	Oct 2022	Oct 2023	Sep 2023	Oct 2022
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	46,496	47,192	45,894	45,334	46,020	44,264	1,162	1,172	1,630	2.5	2.5	3.6
Big Horn	5,161	5,188	5,184	5,028	5,048	4,991	133	140	193	2.6	2.7	3.7
Fremont	19,375	19,478	19,022	18,858	18,951	18,305	517	527	717	2.7	2.7	3.8
Hot Springs	2,301	2,303	2,289	2,248	2,248	2,222	53	55	67	2.3	2.4	2.9
Park	15,779	16,377	15,521	15,421	16,028	15,011	358	349	510	2.3	2.1	3.3
Washakie	3,880	3,846	3,878	3,779	3,745	3,735	101	101	143	2.6	2.6	3.7
NORTHEAST	51,942	51,870	51,308	50,774	50,686	49,693	1,168	1,184	1,615	2.2	2.3	3.1
Campbell	23,297	23,307	22,922	22,750	22,740	22,163	547	567	759	2.3	2.4	3.3
Crook	3,947	3,890	3,953	3,867	3,815	3,844	80	75	109	2.0	1.9	2.8
Johnson	4,366	4,363	4,310	4,263	4,265	4,175	103	98	135	2.4	2.2	3.1
Sheridan	16,424	16,405	16,294	16,053	16,038	15,772	371	367	522	2.3	2.2	3.2
Weston	3,908	3,905	3,829	3,841	3,828	3,739	67	77	90	1.7	2.0	2.4
SOUTHWEST	59,853	61,180	59,029	58,314	59,717	57,011	1,539	1,463	2,018	2.6	2.4	3.4
Lincoln	9,748	9,943	9,653	9,506	9,708	9,351	242	235	302	2.5	2.4	3.1
Sublette	4,004	3,985	3,950	3,887	3,872	3,800	117	113	150	2.9	2.8	3.8
Sweetwater	20,118	20,150	19,790	19,536	19,569	19,002	582	581	788	2.9	2.9	4.0
Teton	16,864	18,018	16,615	16,523	17,741	16,156	341	277	459	2.0	1.5	2.8
Uinta	9,119	9,084	9,021	8,862	8,827	8,702	257	257	319	2.8	2.8	3.5
SOUTHEAST	83,291	83,113	83,092	81,197	81,023	80,342	2,094	2,090	2,750	2.5	2.5	3.3
Albany	21,867	21,874	21,767	21,385	21,369	21,110	482	505	657	2.2	2.3	3.0
Goshen	6,524	6,403	6,554	6,376	6,258	6,359	148	145	195	2.3	2.3	3.0
Laramie	49,549	49,528	49,143	48,212	48,216	47,431	1,337	1,312	1,712	2.7	2.6	3.5
Niobrara	1,174	1,155	1,222	1,150	1,132	1,188	24	23	34	2.0	2.0	2.8
Platte	4,177	4,153	4,406	4,074	4,048	4,254	103	105	152	2.5	2.5	3.4
CENTRAL	54,987	55,009	54,645	53,516	53,547	52,691	1,471	1,462	1,954	2.7	2.7	3.6
Carbon	7,312	7,388	7,387	7,138	7,213	7,109	174	175	278	2.4	2.4	3.8
Converse	7,708	7,637	7,726	7,543	7,474	7,517	165	163	209	2.1	2.1	2.7
Natrona	39,967	39,984	39,532	38,835	38,860	38,065	1,132	1,124	1,467	2.8	2.8	3.7
STATEWIDE	296,567	298,363	293,968	289,134	290,993	284,001	7,433	7,370	9,967	2.5	2.5	3.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										2.9	2.9	3.9
U.S.										3.6	3.6	3.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	3.8	3.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2023. Run Date 11/2023.

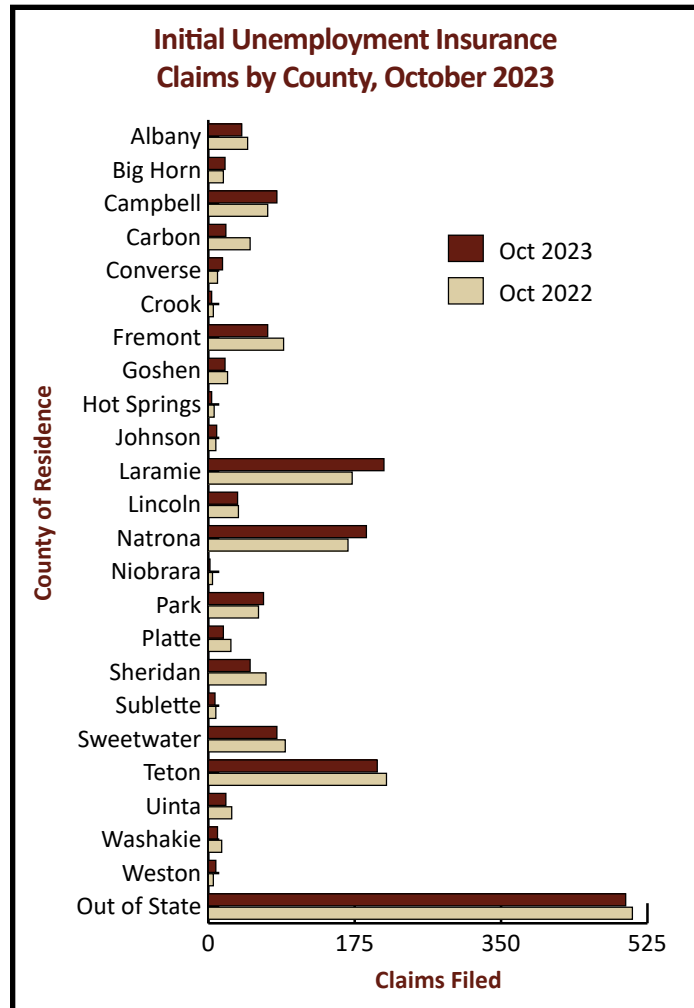
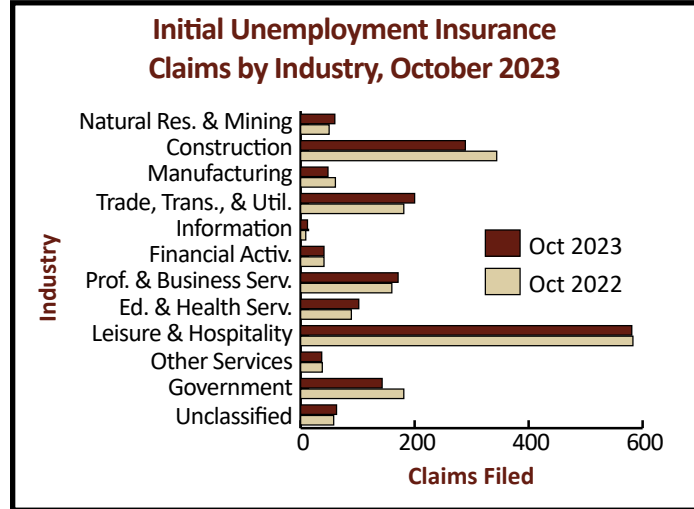
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Initial claims were 81.1% higher in October compared to September; this is a common pattern as seasonal summer employment ends in the fall months.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Oct 23	Sep 23	Oct 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,715	947	1,763	81.1	-2.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	398	311	456	28.0	-12.7
Natural Resources & Mining	60	53	50	13.2	20.0
Mining	49	49	42	0.0	16.7
Construction	289	228	344	26.8	-16.0
Manufacturing	48	30	61	60.0	-21.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,147	569	1,105	101.6	3.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	200	142	181	40.8	10.5
Wholesale Trade	24	20	17	20.0	41.2
Retail Trade	119	64	112	85.9	6.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	56	57	51	-1.8	9.8
Information	12	9	9	33.3	33.3
Financial Activities	41	28	41	46.4	0.0
Professional & Business Services	171	126	160	35.7	6.9
Educational & Health Services	102	81	89	25.9	14.6
Leisure & Hospitality	581	154	583	277.3	-0.3
Other Services, except Public Admin.	37	25	38	48.0	-2.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	143	59	181	142.4	-21.0
Federal Government	90	21	105	328.6	-14.3
State Government	11	6	15	83.3	-26.7
Local Government	41	31	61	32.3	-32.8
Local Education	6	7	10	-14.3	-40.0
UNCLASSIFIED	25	6	19	316.7	31.6
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	210	166	172	26.5	22.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	57	48	62	18.8	-8.1
Construction	47	38	59	23.7	-20.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	134	109	101	22.9	32.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	34	29	29	17.2	17.2
Financial Activities	10	6	10	66.7	0.0
Professional & Business Services	41	37	29	10.8	41.4
Educational & Health Services	19	18	18	5.6	5.6
Leisure & Hospitality	15	11	7	36.4	114.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	6	6	150.0	150.0
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	189	161	167	17.4	13.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	45	53	61	-15.1	-26.2
Construction	35	34	44	2.9	-20.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	127	102	97	24.5	30.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	32	32	27	0.0	18.5
Financial Activities	10	5	4	100.0	150.0
Professional & Business Services	24	17	16	41.2	50.0
Educational & Health Services	21	20	21	5.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	27	17	12	58.8	125.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14	4	6	250.0	133.3

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.
^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.

The full UI claims report for October 2023 is available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI/1023_UI.pdf.

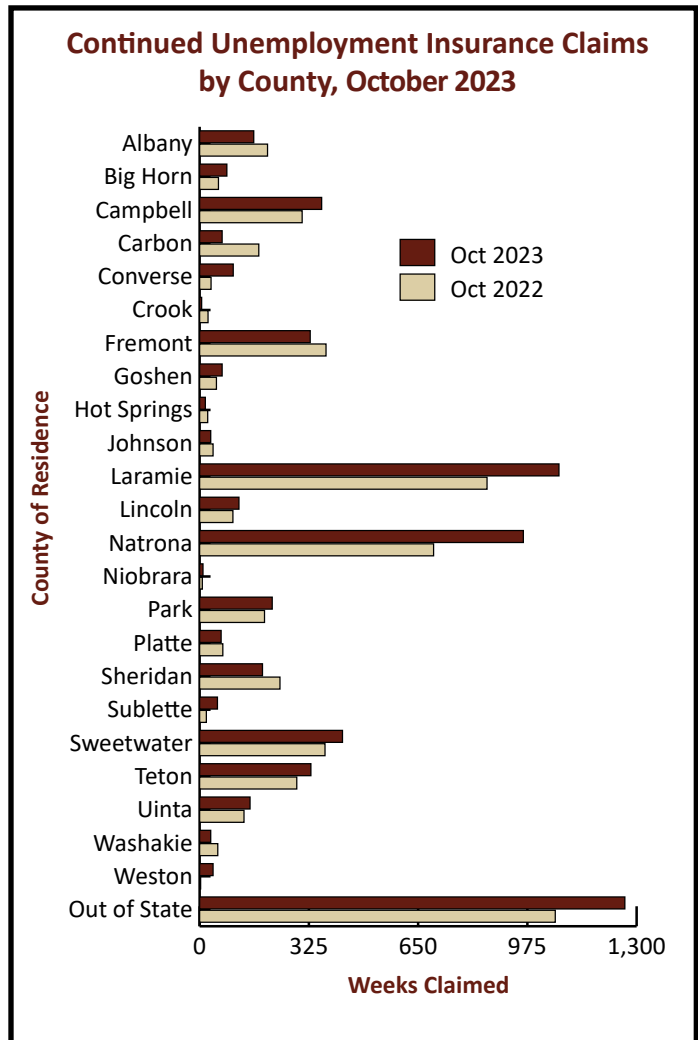
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed increased from 5,411 in October 2022 to 6,179 in October 2023 (768, or 14.2%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Oct 23	Sep 23	Oct 22	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	6,179	5,481	5,411	12.7	14.2
Total Unique Claimants	2,331	1,957	2,146	19.1	8.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,586	1,622	1,445	-2.2	9.8
Natural Resources & Mining	307	315	202	-2.5	52.0
Mining	283	302	181	-6.3	56.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	29	22	31	31.8	-6.5
Construction	1,002	1,032	1,054	-2.9	-4.9
Manufacturing	277	274	188	1.1	47.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,088	3,380	3,397	20.9	20.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,067	1,083	838	-1.5	27.3
Wholesale Trade	178	180	146	-1.1	21.9
Retail Trade	531	520	481	2.1	10.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	357	382	211	-6.5	69.2
Information	159	137	73	16.1	117.8
Financial Activities	265	284	246	-6.7	7.7
Professional & Business Services	685	621	588	10.3	16.5
Educational & Health Services	650	627	545	3.7	19.3
Leisure & Hospitality	1,099	486	974	126.1	12.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	161	139	129	15.8	24.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	410	369	486	11.1	-15.6
Federal Government	94	18	102	422.2	-7.8
State Government	93	90	71	3.3	31.0
Local Government	222	259	311	-14.3	-28.6
Local Education	58	63	116	-7.9	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	94	109	82	-13.8	14.6
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,069	1,007	855	6.2	25.0
Total Unique Claimants	386	353	316	9.3	22.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	220	177	234	24.3	-6.0
Construction	162	135	203	20.0	-20.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	759	741	547	2.4	38.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	226	242	173	-6.6	30.6
Financial Activities	49	58	41	-15.5	19.5
Professional & Business Services	217	175	139	24.0	56.1
Educational & Health Services	136	135	109	0.7	24.8
Leisure & Hospitality	67	63	50	6.3	34.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	68	63	42	7.9	61.9
UNCLASSIFIED	20	24	30	-16.7	-33.3
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	963	939	696	2.6	38.4
Total Unique Claimants	343	330	274	3.9	25.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	252	259	143	-2.7	76.2
Construction	143	149	83	-4.0	72.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	654	633	519	3.3	26.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	207	214	154	-3.3	34.4
Financial Activities	61	61	36	0.0	69.4
Professional & Business Services	71	66	108	7.6	-34.3
Educational & Health Services	132	129	111	2.3	18.9
Leisure & Hospitality	113	112	53	0.9	113.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	33	22	32	50.0	3.1
UNCLASSIFIED	22	23	0	-4.3	2,200.00

^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
P.O. Box 2760
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