

# TRENDS

## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims Increase 22.9% in 2015

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

*Wyoming's unemployment insurance claims have historically been correlated to oil, gas, and coal prices. Low energy prices have persisted for more than a year, leading to questions about Wyoming's economic future. This article describes the 2015 trends in unemployment insurance (UI) claims data and compares them to the previous downturn of 2009.*

Over the last decade, Wyoming has experienced two periods of economic downturn: first quarter 2009 (2009Q1) to first quarter 2010 (2010Q1) and second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to present. For the purposes of this article, a *downturn* is defined as “a period of at least two consecutive quarters when Wyoming experienced an over-the-year decrease in total wages, average monthly employment, and average weekly wage” (Moore, 2016). In this article, the term previous downturn refers to the period of 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, while the term most recent downturn refers to the period that began in 2015Q2.

In 2015, Wyoming had 25,447 new initial unemployment insurance (UI)

**Table 1: New Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims and Continued UI Claims (Total Weeks Claimed) for Wyoming, 2014 and 2015**

Industry	2014	2015	Change	
			N	%
New Initial UI Claims	20,708	25,447	4,739	22.9%
Continued UI Claims (Total Weeks Claimed)	192,838	245,084	52,246	27.1%

Source: Unemployment Insurance claims database.

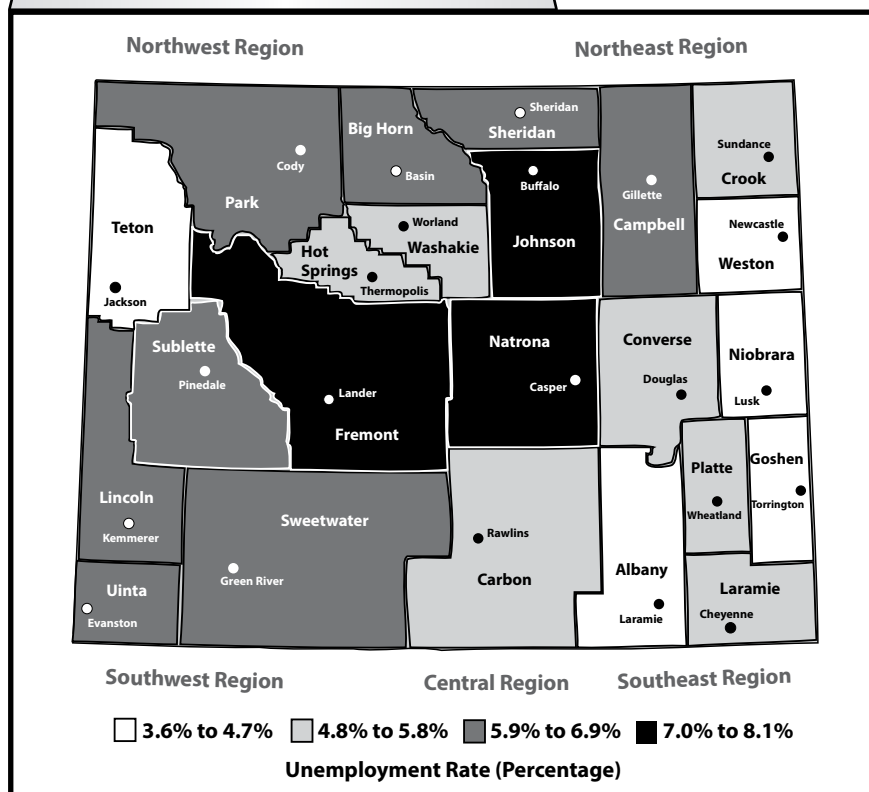
claims – an increase of 4,739 (22.9%) from 2014 (see Table 1). New initial claims represent the number of workers who experienced job loss in 2015 and applied for UI benefits. As shown in Figures 1a

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Baker Hughes North American Rig Count for Wyoming was 16 in January 2016, down 20.0% (-4 rigs) from December 2015 and 66.7% (-32 rigs) from January 2015. .... page 24
- Initial unemployment insurance claims increased 21.1% (849 claims) from January 2015. There were large increases in retail trade (64.0%, or 110 claims), manufacturing (62.9 %, or 90 claims) and wholesale trade (122.6%, or 76 claims). ... page 26

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



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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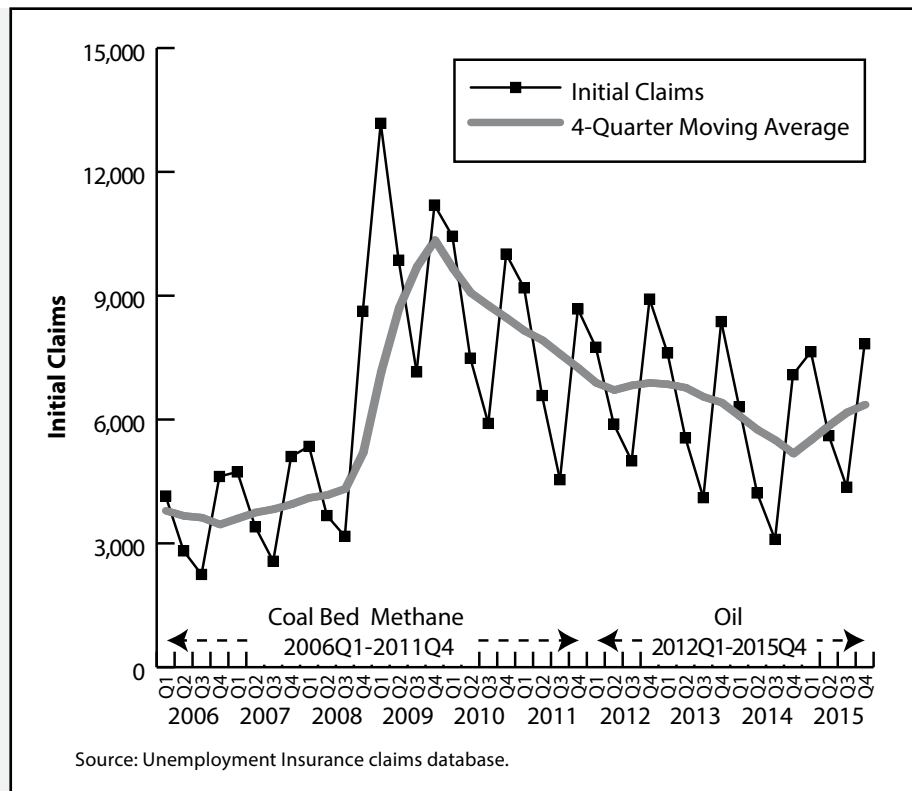
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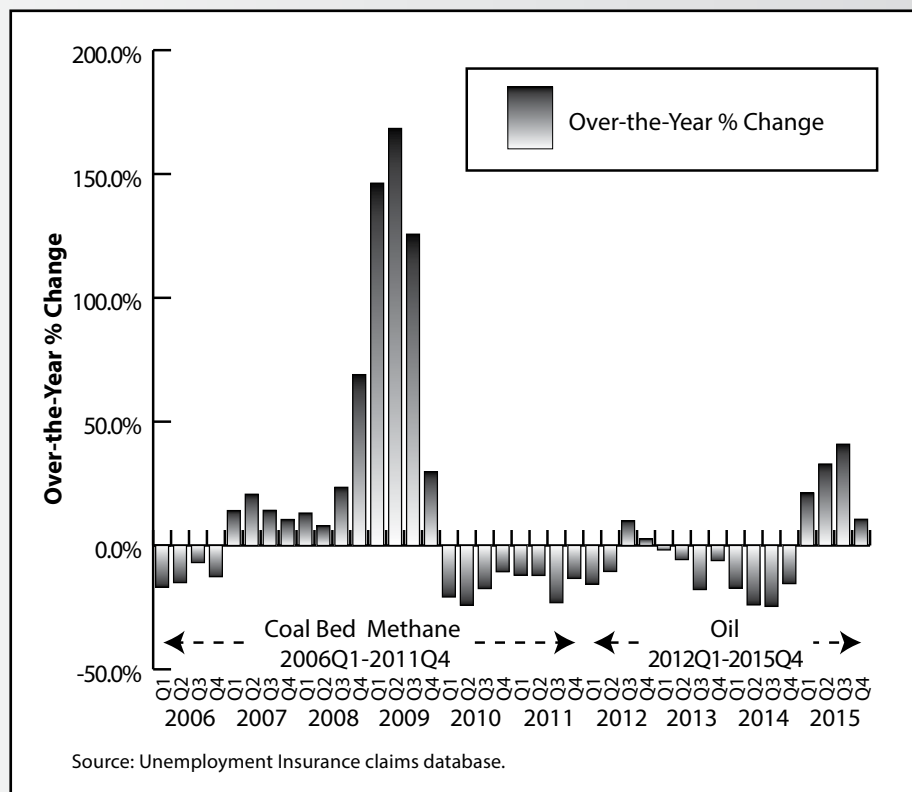
and 1b, the number of initial claims in Wyoming mostly decreased from prior-year levels from 2010Q1 to 2014Q4. During each quarter of 2015, the number of initial claims increased compared to the same quarter in 2014. However, the increase in claims in 2015 was much smaller than the increase that occurred in 2009. In other words, the decreased demand for natural resources and lower energy prices did not result in as many job losses in 2015 as in 2009.

Continued UI claims represent the total number of weeks claimed by UI benefit recipients. As shown in Table 1 (see page 1), continued claims increased 27.1% (52,246 more total weeks claimed) from 2014 to 2015.

This article focuses primarily on new initial claims in 2015, as initial claims are more closely related to job losses that occurred in 2015. Tables and figures for continued claims are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0316/a1.htm>.



**Figure 1a: New Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims in Wyoming, 2006Q1 to 2015Q4**



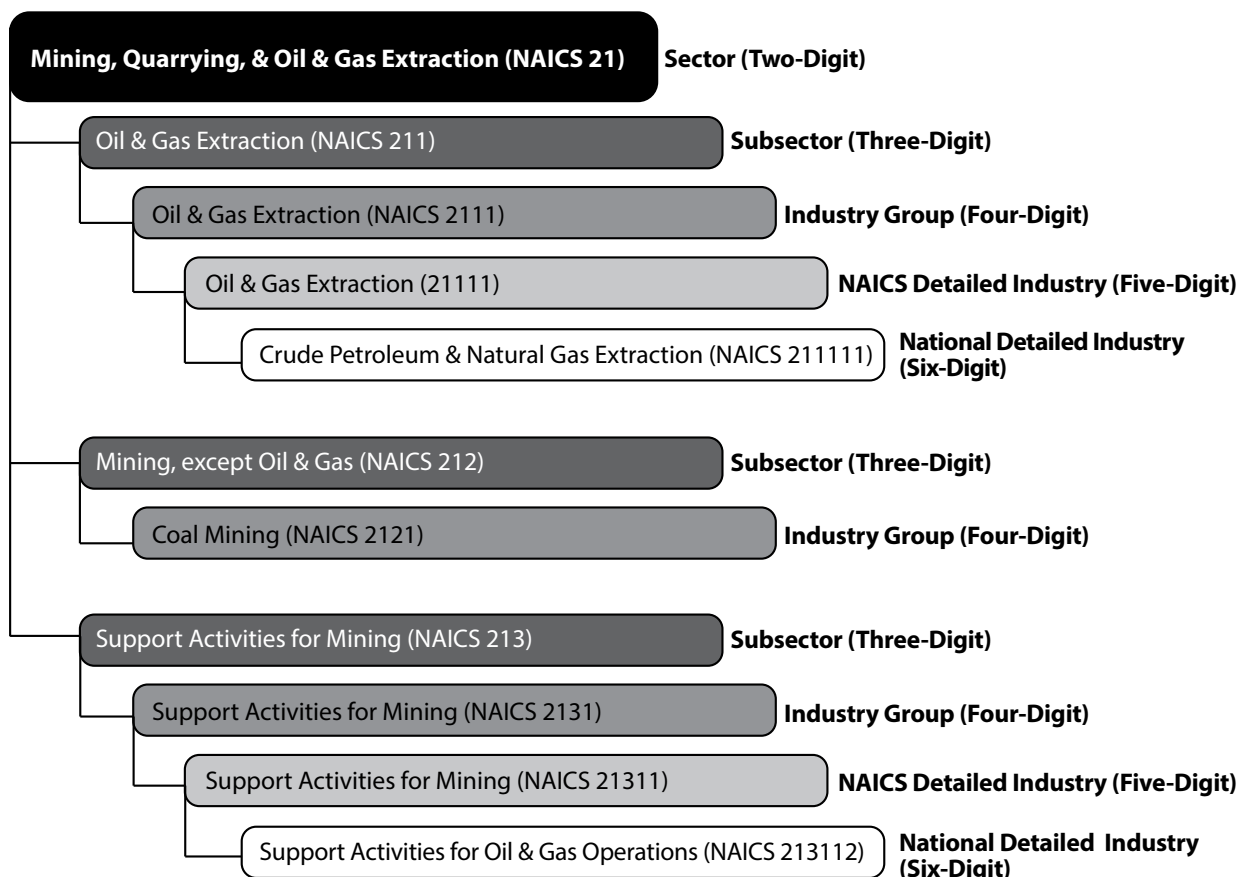
**Figure 1b: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in New Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims in Wyoming, 2006Q1 to 2015Q4**

## North American Industry Classification System Structure

In order to understand the information presented in this article, it is important that the reader first understands the hierarchical structure of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which is illustrated in Figure 2. NAICS “represents a continuing cooperative effort among Statistics Canada, Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), and the Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC) of the United States,

acting on behalf of the Office of Management and Budget, to create and maintain a common industry classification system” (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 2012).

Each industry *sector* is given a two-digit NAICS code; for example, NAICS 21 is the two-digit code for the mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction sector. Industry *subsectors* are then given a three-digit NAICS code; as shown in Figure 2, these include oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211); mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212); and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). *Industry groups* are then given a four-digit NAICS code, and *NAICS detailed*



Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

**Figure 2: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of the Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction Sector (NAICS 21)**

*industries* are then assigned a five-digit NAICS code. In instances where there is not an agreed-upon level of comparability between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, *national detailed industries* are assigned a six-digit NAICS code. Several national detailed industries are discussed in this article, including crude petroleum & natural gas extraction (NAICS 211111), drilling oil & gas wells (NAICS 213111), support activities for oil & gas operations (NAICS 213112), and petroleum refineries (NAICS 324110).

More information on industry classification can be found at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>.

## Initial Claims by Industry

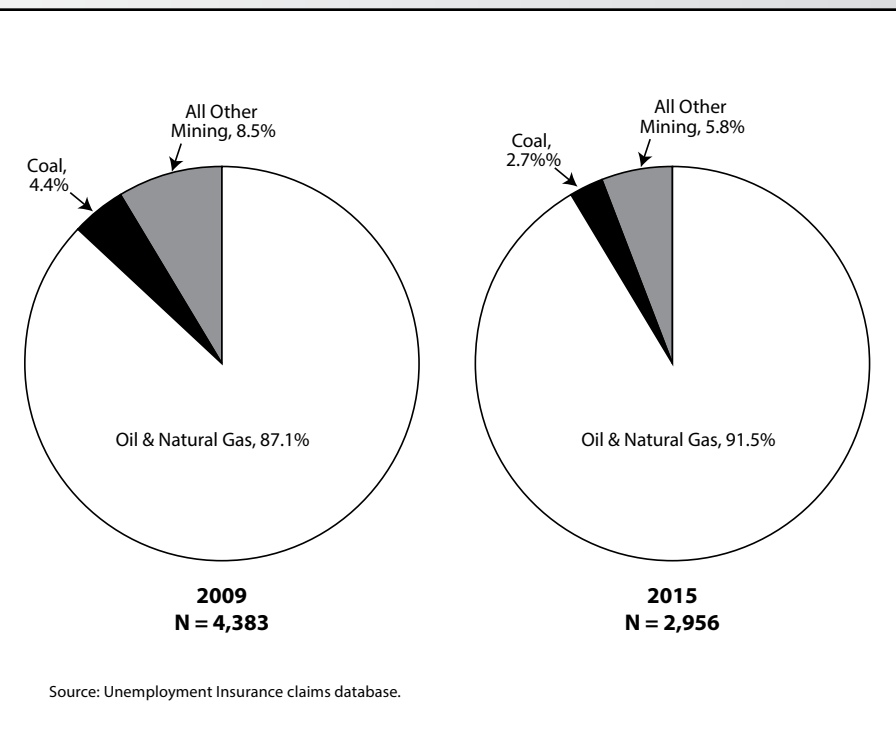
### Mining

From 2014 to 2015, 13 industries experienced an increase in the number of new initial claims, while seven experienced a decrease. As shown in Table 2, the most substantial over-the-year increase was seen in the mining sector (2,956 more initial claims from 2014 to 2015, or 209.1%). Figure 3 shows the majority of new initial claims in mining

**Table 2: New Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims by Industry in Wyoming, 2014 to 2015**

Industry	New Initial Claims		Change	
	2015	2014	N	%
Agriculture	124	167	-43	-25.7%
Mining	4,370	1,414	2,956	209.1%
Utilities	42	45	-3	-6.7%
Construction	5,309	4,717	592	12.6%
Manufacturing	1,082	818	264	32.3%
Wholesale Trade	751	503	248	49.3%
Retail Trade	1,463	1,432	31	2.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,336	769	567	73.7%
Information	153	128	25	19.5%
Finance & Insurance	179	238	-59	-24.8%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	520	274	246	89.8%
Professional & Technical Services	677	489	188	38.4%
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	10	10	0	0.0%
Administrative & Waste Services	1,086	1,055	31	2.9%
Educational Services	332	358	-26	-7.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,229	1,391	-162	-11.6%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	241	272	-31	-11.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	2,676	3,013	-337	-11.2%
Other Services (Exc. Public Admin.)	567	451	116	25.7%
Public Administration	597	573	24	4.2%
Nonclassified	2,703	2,591	112	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,447</b>	<b>20,708</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>22.9%</b>

Source: Unemployment Insurance claims database.



**Figure 3: Distribution of New Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims in Wyoming's Mining Sector, 2009 and 2015**



were in oil & natural gas in both 2009 and 2015 (87.1% and 91.5%, respectively), with coal mining comprising 4.4% in 2009 and 2.7% in 2015.

Table 3 shows the number of new initial claims in mining for each year from 2001 to 2015, along with the change in initial claims for the two periods of economic downturn (2008 to 2009 and 2014 to 2015). The number of new initial claims in mining increased 241.6% from 2008 to 2009, compared to 209.1% from 2014 to 2015.

The increase in initial claims in mining during these two periods was largely influenced by the significant drop in energy prices. From 2008 to 2009, the average price of crude oil for domestic first purchase dropped 40.1%, from \$94.04 to \$56.35 (U.S. Energy Administration, 2016a). The average annual natural gas Citygate price in Wyoming declined 39.7%, from \$7.30 per thousand cubic feet to \$4.40 (U.S. Energy Administration, 2016b). From 2014 to 2015, the average price of crude oil for domestic first purchase dropped 47.2%, from \$87.39 per barrel to \$46.12. The average annual natural gas

Citygate price in Wyoming declined 22.6%, from \$5.30 per thousand cubic feet to \$4.10.

## Coal Mining

Wyoming's coal mining industry has felt pressure in recent years due to lower energy prices, more restrictive environmental regulations, and competition from other clean or renewable energy sources. By January 2016, more than one-fourth of all U.S. coal production was in bankruptcy (Miller, 2016). Because of this, coal mining experienced different trends in employment and UI claims in recent years compared to oil & gas and all other mining.

As shown in Figure 4a (see page 7), the decline in average monthly employment in coal mining during 2009 was not nearly as dramatic as the decline experienced by oil & gas and all other mining. However, coal mining experienced a greater decline in employment during 2012 and 2013 than oil & gas and all other mining. Oil & gas and all other mining experienced a period of employment growth from 2013Q2 to 2014Q4, followed by a period of substantial

**Table 3: New Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims in Mining in Wyoming, 2001 to 2015**

										Change, 2008-2009	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	N	%
Oil & Gas	969	1,760	1,022	876	847	745	1,237	1,575	5,398	3,823	242.7
Coal	72	65	85	91	104	46	128	115	273	158	137.4
All Other Mining	109	129	109	118	98	70	80	124	526	402	324.2
<b>Total Mining</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>6,197</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>241.6</b>
										Change, 2014-2015	
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	N	%
Oil & Gas				1,498	1,325	1,702	1,498	1,150	3,998	2,848	247.4
Coal				192	176	276	157	108	120	12	11.1
All Other Mining				164	172	190	227	156	252	96	61.5
<b>Total Mining</b>				<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>209.1</b>

Source: Unemployment Insurance claims database.

decline from 2015Q1 to 2015Q3. Coal mining, on the other hand, experienced only moderate growth from 2014Q3 to 2015Q2, followed by moderate decline in 2015Q3.

Coal mining experienced an increase in new initial UI claims in 2012 that was very similar to the increase in 2009 (see Figure 4b). Oil & gas and all other mining, however, only experienced a moderate increase in new initial UI claims in 2012. The increase in new initial UI claims in oil & gas and other mining from 2014 to 2015 was much greater than the increase seen in coal mining.

Coal mining did not recover from the job loss that occurred from 2012 to 2013. As a result, coal mining did not experience the same levels of decline from 2014 to 2015 that were seen in oil & gas and all other mining.

### Detailed Mining Industry Claims

Table 4 (see page 8) and Figure 5 (see page 9) show the number of new initial claims from 2001 to 2015 in Wyoming for four national detailed industries: crude petroleum & natural gas extraction (NAICS 211111), drilling oil & gas wells

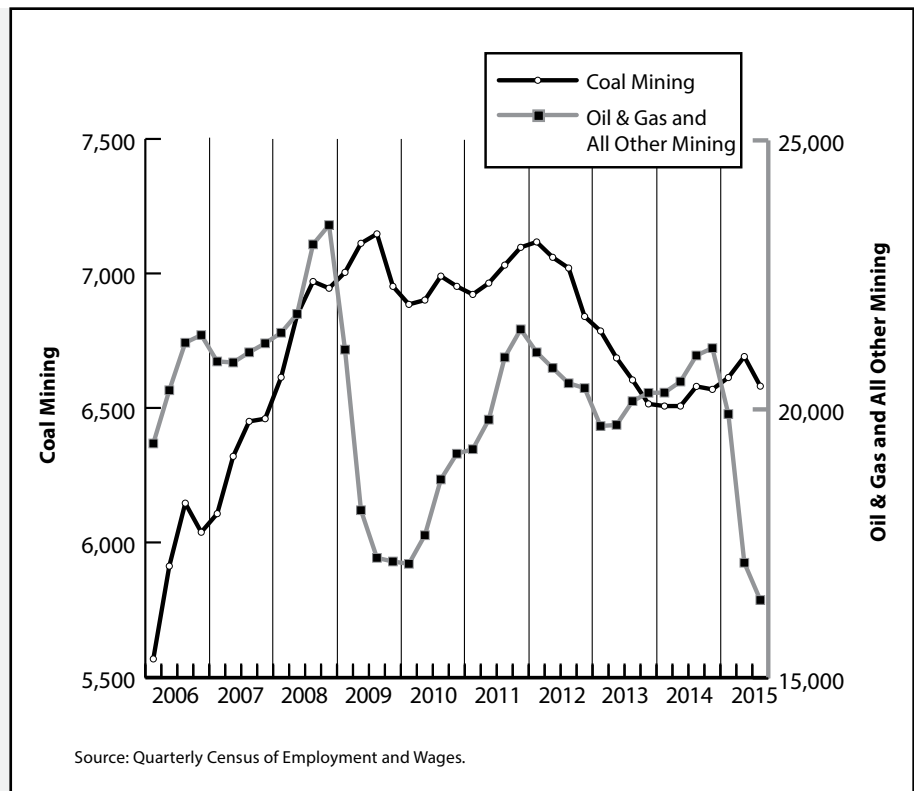


Figure 4a: Average Monthly Employment in Coal Mining, Oil & Gas, and All Other Mining in Wyoming, 2006Q1 to 2015Q3

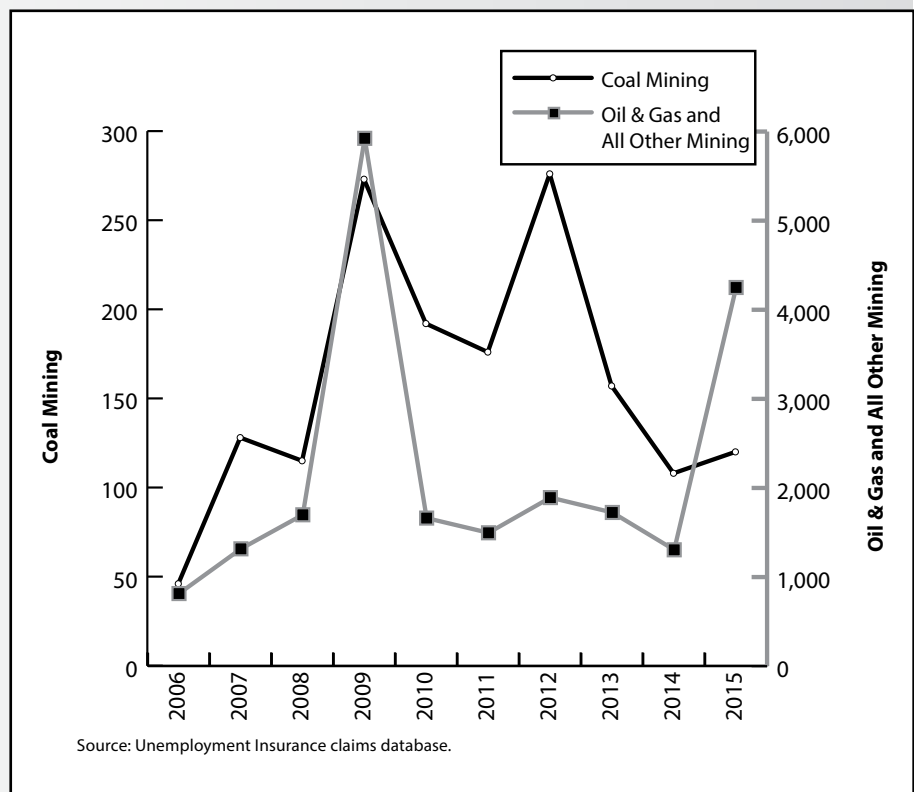


Figure 4b: New Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims in Coal Mining, Oil & Gas, and All Other Mining in Wyoming, 2001 to 2015

(NAICS 213111), support activities for oil & gas operations (NAICS 213112), and petroleum refineries (NAICS 324110). The most substantial increase in new initial claims was seen in support activities for oil & gas operations: a 373.3% increase (2,688 more claims) from 2008 to 2009 and a 245.3% increase (1,938 more claims) from 2014 to 2015. In contrast, petroleum refineries experienced a 110.5% increase (42 more claims) from 2008 to 2009 and a 16.3% increase (seven more claims) from 2014 to 2015.

## Other Industries

Other industries that experienced significant increases in the number of new initial claims from 2014 to 2015 included real estate & rental & leasing services (89.8%, or 246 more claims) and transportation & warehousing (73.7%, or 567 more claims; see Table 2, page 5). These two sectors may have been indirectly impacted by lower energy prices due to their relation to the mining sector.

**Table 4: New Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims in Detailed Oil & Gas Sectors in Wyoming, 2001 to 2015**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Detailed Oil & Gas Sectors	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Column % in 2009	Change, 2008-2009	
												N	%
211111	Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Extraction	92	201	132	114	90	80	133	267	413	7.5	146	54.7
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	535	865	413	369	379	333	571	588	1,573	28.7	985	167.5
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	338	689	470	378	376	331	533	720	3,408	62.3	2,688	373.3
324110	Petroleum Refineries	19	31	32	27	24	20	27	38	80	1.5	42	110.5
<b>Total Crude Oil &amp; Gas Related Industries:</b>		<b>984</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>5,474</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>239.4</b>
NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Detailed Oil & Gas Sectors										Column % in 2015	Change, 2014-2015	
												N	%
211111	Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Extraction				134	122	140	140	107	373	9.2	266	248.6
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells				342	393	399	343	250	879	21.8	629	251.6
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations				1,015	805	1,158	1,012	790	2,728	67.5	1,938	245.3
324110	Petroleum Refineries				54	45	35	33	53	60	1.5	7	16.3
<b>Total Crude Oil &amp; Gas Related Industries:</b>					<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>236.7</b>

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

Source: Unemployment Insurance claims database.



Industries that experienced double-digit decreases in the number of new initial claims from 2014 to 2015 included agriculture (-25.7%, or 43 fewer claims); finance & insurance (-24.8%, or 59 fewer claims); health care & social assistance (-11.6%, or 162 fewer claims); arts, entertainment, & recreation (-11.4%, or 31 fewer claims); and accommodation & food services (-11.2%, 337 fewer claims; see Table 2, page 5).

## Conclusion

In conclusion, lower prices for crude oil, natural gas, and coal contributed to more job losses and a contraction of Wyoming's economy in 2015 (Storow, 2015). Current UI claims data indicate that the downturn

from 2014 to 2015 was far less severe than the downturn from 2008 to 2009.

However, it is uncertain whether these economic trends will continue, or whether they have hit their lowest point; this will be influenced by political changes and the international and domestic market supply and demand situation.

It is also worth noting that although UI claims have decreased over the last seven years, they have never returned to pre-2009 levels.

## References

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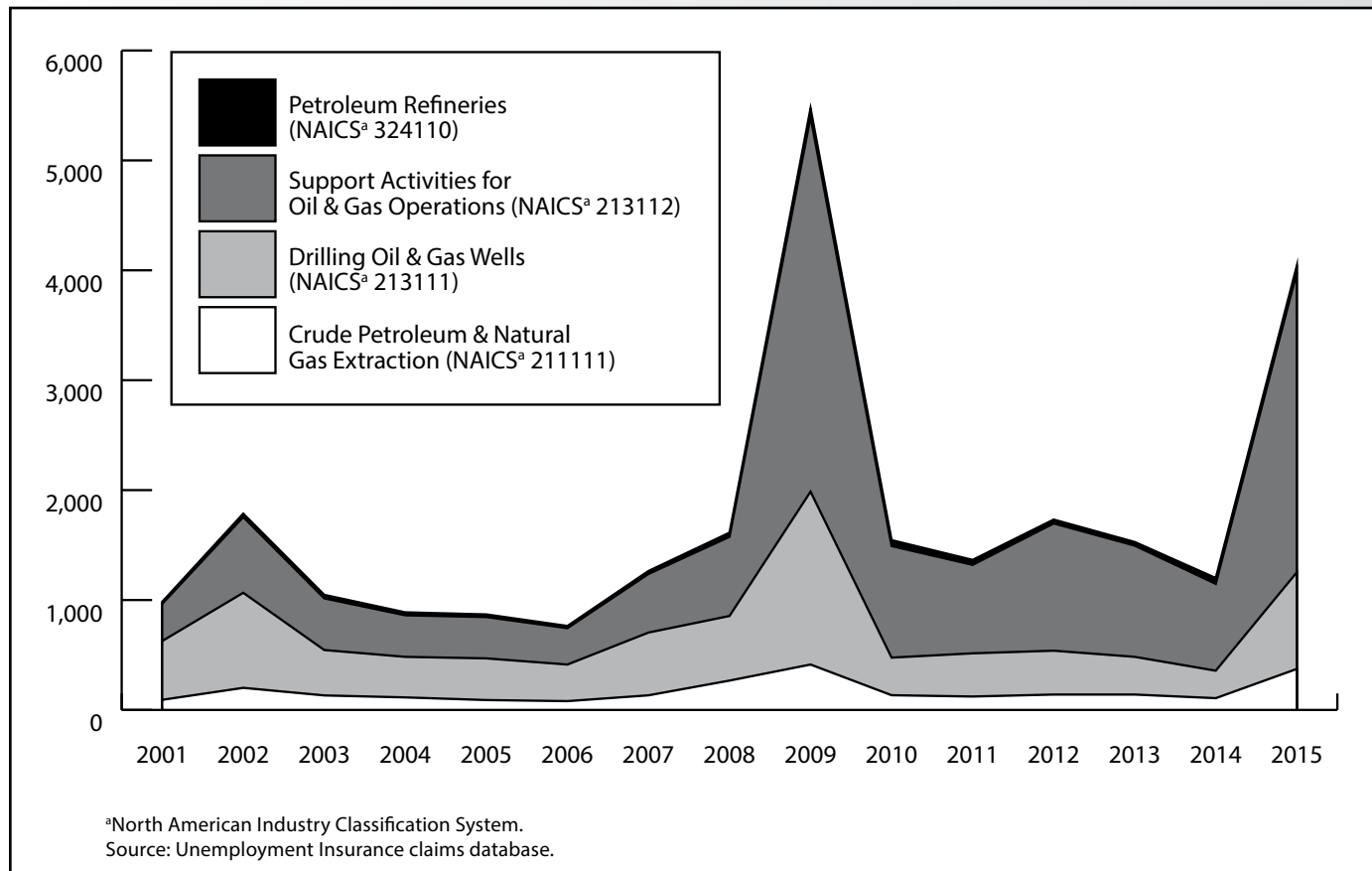


Figure 5: New Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims in Oil & Gas Industries in Wyoming, 2001 to 2015

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## The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2014

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Statistician

*This article summarizes the 2014 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses results. The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Also included are some worker demographics, such as age and gender. State and local government data are discussed briefly. An estimated 2,390 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2014, with an incidence rate of 3.5.*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services annually conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as part of a nationwide data collection effort. The survey data identify the estimated incidence rates (see Definitions, page 12) of work-related injuries and illnesses at the industry level. Detailed characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses (those that result in days away from work-DAFW) are also identified.

For 2014, cases with job transfer or restriction for the following six private North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors will also have demographic and injury/illness characteristics provided by employers:

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

The data for the cases with days away from work can be used by employers and safety awareness groups to focus on prevention. The data are also used by regulatory agencies for tracking injury and illness trends, and to target safety resources.

Wyoming had an estimated 2,390 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry for 2014.

## Background and Methodology

For this mandatory survey (see Definitions), 2,388 private and 312 public sector (state and local government) Wyoming employers were notified in December 2013 to keep records of their firms' work-related injuries and illnesses during calendar year (CY) 2014 using the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) 300 forms. Along with data from the original firms sampled, occupational injury and illness data for 187 employers from the mining, except oil & gas; and railroad industries were added from administrative records provided to BLS by two federal agencies: the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration (MSHA) and the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). In January 2015, public and private employers were sent a pamphlet describing how to transfer data from the OSHA 300 forms to questionnaires available on the Internet or by e-mail.

Employers were asked to respond within 30 days. Two subsequent mailings were sent to non-respondents to increase response rates, after which attempts were made to

contact these employers by phone or e-mail to acquire the information. Employers were also contacted to verify or correct data. The data collection periods lasted approximately seven months. After the data collection periods, data and results were reviewed by state, regional, and national BLS staff and incidence rates calculated.

About 10% of the 2,700 original sampled units were determined to be out of scope, had gone out of business since the sample was drawn, had a duplicate record, had no employees in 2014, or otherwise did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the survey. Of the remaining sampled and BLS-provided employers, 93% in 2014 provided useable responses for the survey.

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

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

(Text continued on page 13)

## Definitions

*Case of job transfer:* An injured or ill employee was assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day other than the day of injury or illness.

*Case of restricted duty:* An employee was kept from performing one or more routine functions (work activities the employee performed at least once per week) of his or her job, or was kept from working a full workday, or a licensed health care professional recommended either of the above.

*Cases with days away from work:* Severe cases that counted the day after the injury or onset of the illness, which may or may not include days of job transfer or restriction. Up to 180 days away from work (and/or days of job transfer or restriction) are counted for each injury.

*Event or exposure:* The manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion.

*Incidence rate:* Represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, calculated as  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where:

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

*Mandatory survey:* Participation by private sector employers is required by Public Law 91-596 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Participation by public sector employers is required by law by Wyoming OSHA, as Wyoming is a State Plan State. If an employer receives a survey from the BLS, even if they are partially exempt by OSHA due to having less than 11 employees for example, they must still complete the survey.

*Nature of injury or illness:* The physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains.

*Other recordable cases:* Cases not involving days away from work or days of job transfer or restricted duty but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Other recordable cases include, for example, stitches, prescription medication, a concussion, loss of consciousness, medical removal from job site, musculoskeletal disorders, or other significant diagnosed injury or illness.

*Out of scope:* An employer who did not have employees for the survey year or an employer whose employment size class or industry code changed.

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

(Definitions continued on page 13)



(Text continued from page 11)

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

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

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

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

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

### Incidence Rates

The total estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all ownerships was 3.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees in 2014. The private sector estimated incidence rate was 3.5. The rate for state and local government was 4.4 for 2014. For state government alone, the rate was 3.7; for local government alone, the rate was 4.7.

Figures 1A and 1B (see page 14) show the top 10 industry subsectors in

(Definitions continued from page 12)

*Relative Standard Error (RSE):* A percentage of the estimate. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value, the 95-percent confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

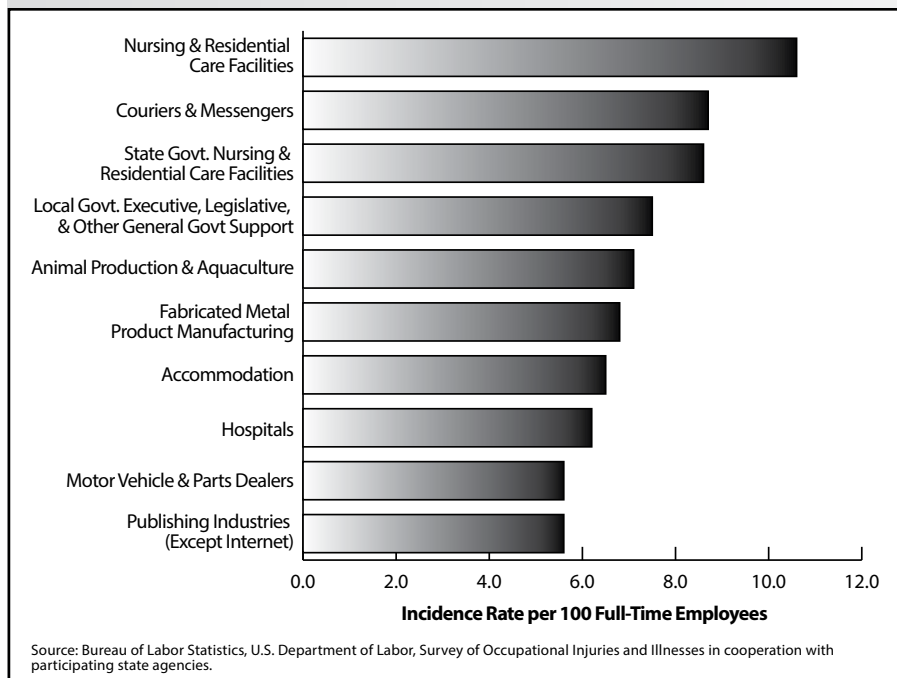
*Source of injury or illness:* The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery.



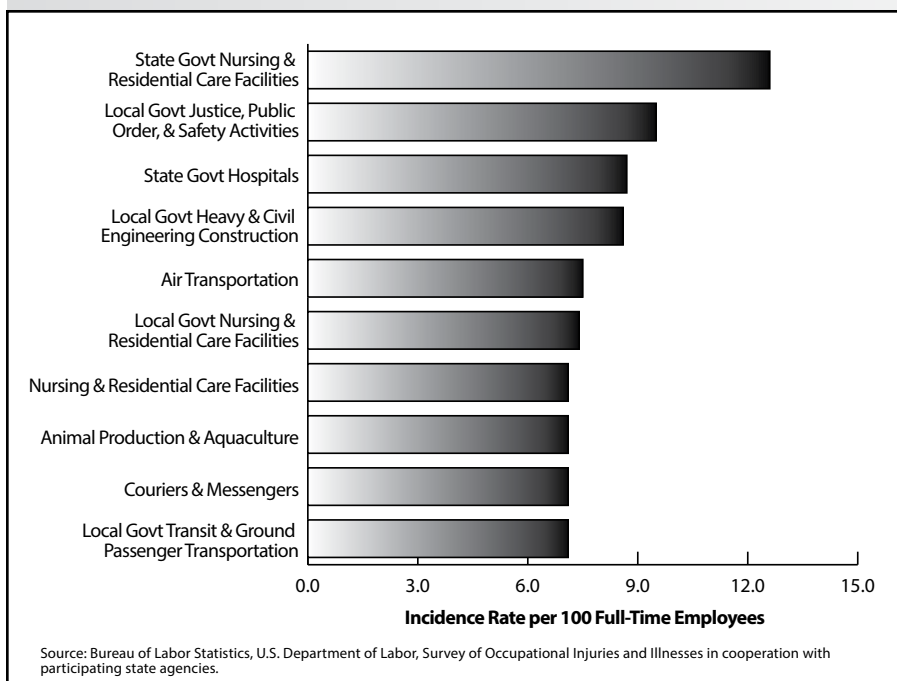
all ownerships with high estimated incidence rates (or those with higher

risk) in Wyoming and the United States, respectively for 2014. Four of the 10

top industry subsectors nationally were also found in Wyoming's top 10 for 2014 (see Figures 1A and 1B). These were nursing & residential care facilities, couriers & messengers, State government Nursing & residential care facilities, and animal production & aquaculture. The six higher risk industry sectors that were unique to Wyoming were: Local government Executive, legislative, & other general government support; fabricated metal product manufacturing; accommodation; hospitals; motor vehicle & parts dealers; and publishing industries, except Internet.



**Figure 1A: Major Industry Groups With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, Wyoming, All Ownerships, 2014**



**Figure 1B: Major Industry Groups With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, All United States, 2014**

The relative standard error (RSE; see Definitions) computed by BLS was used to calculate the estimates, with a 95% confidence interval. The tables with the RSE's are available upon request from R&P.

### Case and Demographic Data

Table 1 (see page 15) shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics for Wyoming from 2008 to 2014. These data show only cases with days away from

(Text continued on page 16)

**Table 1: Estimated Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work<sup>a</sup> by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2008-2014**

Characteristic	Total Private Industry <sup>b,c,d</sup>													
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Gender</b>														
Male	2,340	72.9	1,970	72.7	1,680	66.9	1,720	71.4	1,630	67.6	1,520	63.6	1,400	58.6
Female	810	25.2	710	26.2	800	31.9	670	27.8	760	31.5	850	35.6	960	40.2
<b>Age</b>														
16 to 19	180	5.6	100	3.7	60	2.4	90	3.7	90	3.7	100	4.2	70	2.9
20 to 24	470	14.6	460	17.0	280	11.2	350	14.5	210	8.7	310	13.0	210	8.8
25 to 34	640	19.9	730	26.9	600	23.9	570	23.7	600	24.9	570	23.8	550	23.0
35 to 44	780	24.3	480	17.7	520	20.7	430	17.8	450	18.7	550	23.0	520	21.8
45 to 54	670	20.9	570	21.0	630	25.1	520	21.6	620	25.7	420	17.6	610	25.5
55 to 64	370	11.5	280	10.3	330	13.1	390	16.2	350	14.5	360	15.1	330	13.8
65 & over	100	3.1	90	3.3	90	3.6	50	2.1	70	2.9	80	3.3	100	4.2
<b>Length of service with employer</b>														
Less than 3 months	790	24.6	570	21.0	470	18.7	440	18.3	390	16.2	550	23.0	460	19.2
3 to 11 months	750	23.4	660	24.4	560	22.3	660	27.4	590	24.5	570	23.8	450	18.8
1 to 5 years	1,010	31.5	880	32.5	910	36.3	760	31.5	840	34.9	740	31.0	920	38.5
More than 5 years	590	18.4	560	20.7	540	21.5	520	21.6	570	23.7	520	21.8	540	22.6
<b>Number of days away from work</b>														
Cases involving 1 day	410	12.8	340	12.5	410	16.3	300	12.4	420	17.4	290	12.1	240	10.0
Cases involving 2 days	300	9.3	300	11.1	220	8.8	230	9.5	260	10.8	210	8.8	240	10.0
Cases involving 3-5 days	760	23.7	510	18.8	350	13.9	400	16.6	390	16.2	480	20.1	510	21.3
Cases involving 6-10 days	320	10.0	310	11.4	290	11.6	280	11.6	220	9.1	380	15.9	310	13.0
Cases involving 11-20 days	370	11.5	270	10.0	360	14.3	220	9.1	220	9.1	230	9.6	280	11.7
Cases involving 21-30 days	190	5.9	220	8.1	210	8.4	130	5.4	140	5.8	170	7.1	150	6.3
Cases involving 31 or more days	860	26.8	770	28.4	670	26.7	850	35.3	760	31.5	630	26.4	660	27.6
Median days away from work <sup>e</sup>	7		8		10		11		7		8		9	
<b>Day of the week</b>														
Sunday	140	4.4	130	4.8	120	4.8	150	6.2	290	12.0	160	6.7	180	7.5
Monday	520	16.2	500	18.5	520	20.7	470	19.5	390	16.2	440	18.4	480	20.1
Tuesday	660	20.6	520	19.2	460	18.3	410	17.0	410	17.0	360	15.1	660	27.6
Wednesday	550	17.1	460	17.0	410	16.3	390	16.2	410	17.0	370	15.5	270	11.3
Thursday	590	18.4	430	15.9	350	13.9	440	18.3	370	15.4	430	18.0	350	14.6
Friday	520	16.2	360	13.3	440	17.5	370	15.4	330	13.7	390	16.3	310	13.0
Saturday	230	7.2	320	11.8	200	8.0	170	7.1	210	8.7	240	10.0	150	6.3

<sup>a</sup>Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>d</sup>Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>e</sup>Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

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

Table created by Valerie A Davis, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning, November 2015.

(Text continued from page 14)

work; they do not include cases that resulted solely in job transfer or restricted duty or those that were other recordable cases. There appears to be a general downward trend in the number of cases for each category over the years.

### Worker Characteristics

In 2014, males made up 56.1% of Wyoming's workforce (BLS, 2015a). In the total of private DAFW cases in 2014, 58.6% involved males; which contrasts with the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (CFOI) data showing that 91.9% of Wyoming CFOI fatalities in 2014 were males (CFOI, 2015). Females made up 44.2%<sup>1</sup> of the private workforce in Wyoming (BLS, 2015a), and 40.2% of workers who became more seriously injured or ill at work in 2014 were females.<sup>2</sup>

Table 2 shows the percentage and number of age group populations by gender (BLS, 2015b) in Wyoming's workforce

during 2013 and 2014. The males had noticeable increases in employment in two age groups: for the 25-34 age group employment went from 36,000 in 2013 to 39,000 in 2014, and for the 45-54 age group employment grew from 33,000 in 2013 to 35,000 in 2014. Within the female age groups, two of them increased: employment in the 35-44 age group increased from 25,000 in 2013 to 26,000 in 2014 and in the 45-54 age group employment grew from 28,000 in 2013 to 30,000 in 2014. R&P research has shown that the number of workplace fatalities is related to changes in overall employment (Manning, 2010). This may also be true for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

### Injury and Illness Characteristics

For the year 2014, within the trade, transportation, & utilities industry an estimated 400 males and 210 females had cases with days away from work (see Figure 2, page 17). During that year, manufacturing had seven times the number of males (140) than females (20) with cases resulting in days away from work. In contrast, five times the number of females to males had cases with days away from work in the educational & health services industry (300 and 60, respectively). For the leisure & hospitality industry, in 2014 there was almost the same number of males as females (110 and 150, respectively) that had

**Table 2: Percent and Number of Age Group Populations Who Were Employed in Wyoming, 2013 and 2014**

Gender	Age Group	2013		2014	
		% of Age Group Employed	Employed	% of Age Group Employed	Employed
Males	25-34	87.0%	36,000	89.1%	39,000
	35-44	91.6%	32,000	90.8%	33,000
	45-54	86.3%	33,000	88.7%	35,000
	55-64	70.7%	27,000	73.4%	28,000
Females	25-34	69.7%	27,000	66.8%	26,000
	35-44	73.5%	25,000	75.6%	26,000
	45-54	74.2%	28,000	75.4%	30,000
	55-64	61.8%	23,000	58.7%	22,000

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age, 2013 and 2014 annual averages. Retrieved April 4, 2015, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full13.pdf> and retrieved November 4, 2015, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full14.pdf>.

<sup>1</sup> Data do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

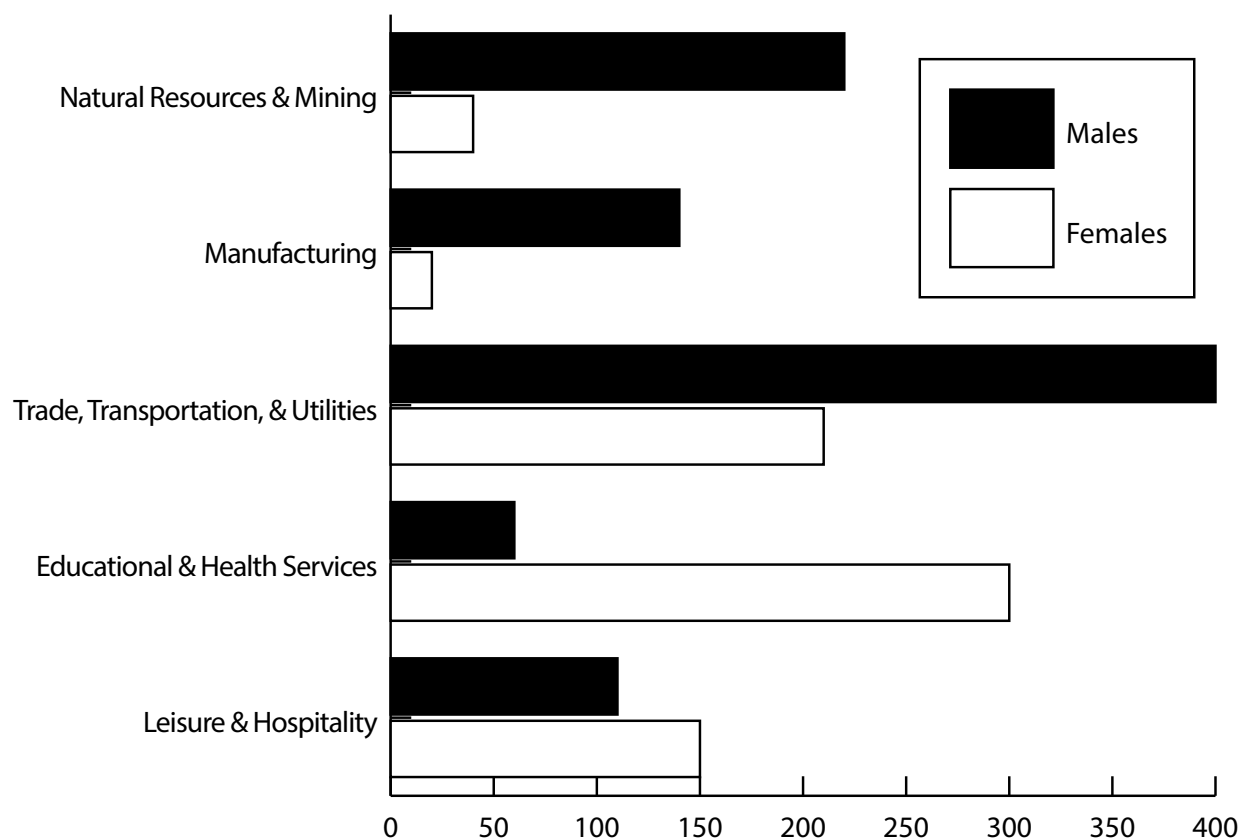
<sup>2</sup> Data are not available to determine if the remaining 0.2% of workers who became injured or ill in 2014 were males or females.

the more severe cases.

Two of the major occupational groups, construction & extraction and transportation & material moving had a higher-than-average percentage (35% combined) of total workers with work-related injuries or illnesses in 2014 (see Figure 3, page 18). More males than females typically work in these occupational groups. Consequently, more males than females were injured in these types of occupations. These workers included construction laborers (150) and heavy & tractor trailer truck drivers (160). However, more females than males were

injured in the major occupational groups of healthcare practitioners & technical, and building & grounds cleaning & maintenance because more females than males were usually employed in occupations such as nursing assistants (50) and maids & housekeeping cleaners (100). The highest percentage of injuries and illnesses by combined age groups in 2014 was for workers age 25-34 and 45-54 (48.5%; see Figure 4, page 19).

For injuries resulting in days away from work, the largest percentage for nature of injury or illness was due to sprains and strains (37.7% in 2014; see Figure 5,



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

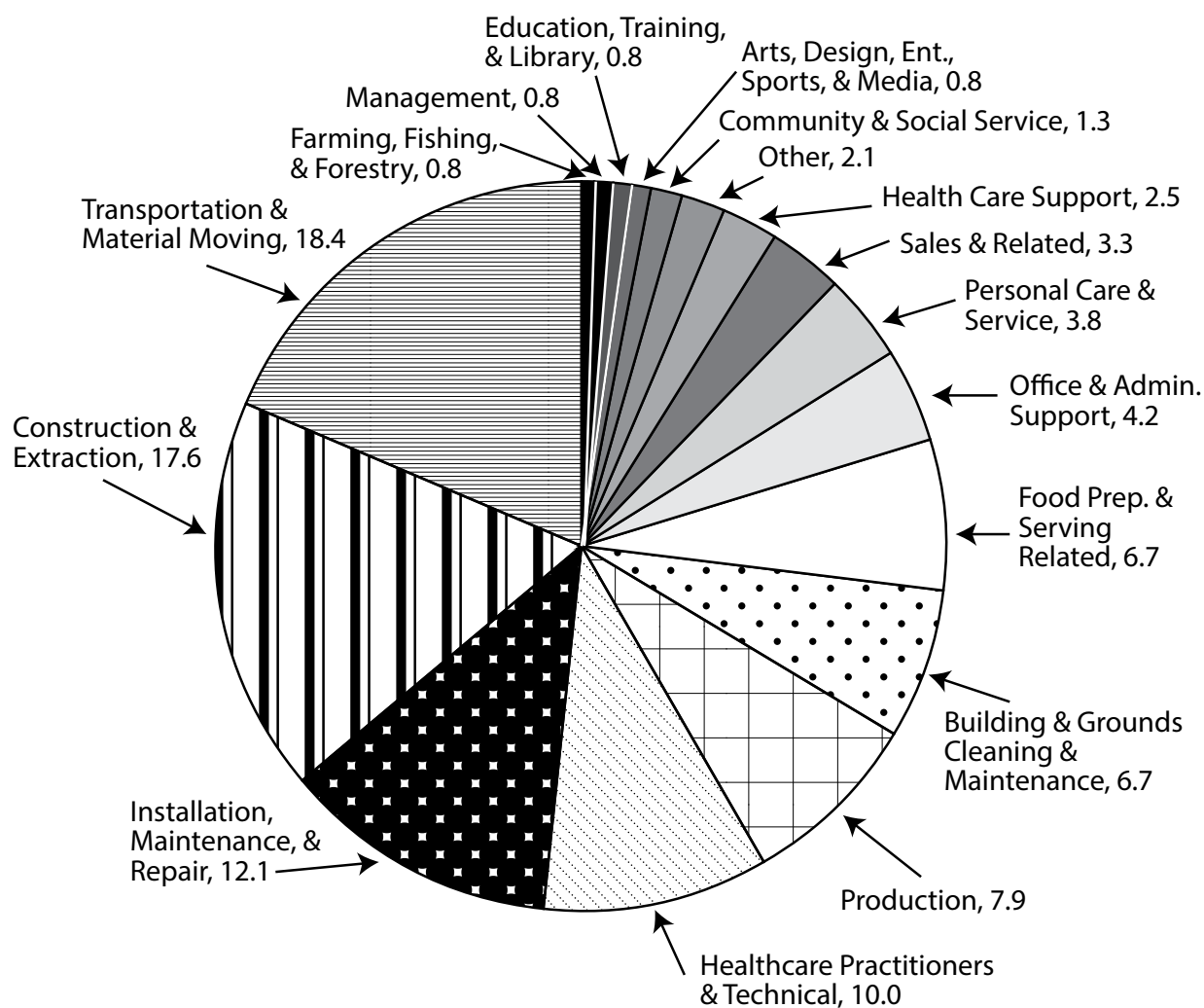
**Figure 2: Estimated Numbers of Males and Females in Cases With Days Away From Work by Selected Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2014**

page 19). Often the injuries were caused by falling, lifting, twisting and bending, standing or sitting, throwing, or reaching. This suggests that employers should place additional emphasis on sprain and strain prevention.

## Summary

From 2013 to 2014, there was not a

statistically significant change in the number or incidence rate of Wyoming work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for private industry (2,390; 3.4 and 2,390; 3.5, respectively). Overall, males continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than females. This was likely due, in part, to higher ratios of males to females employed in industries with higher incidence rates; the exception was educational & health



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

**Figure 3: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Major Occupational Groups, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2014**



services. More details on 2014 data, as well as further documentation and historical data are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>. For more information, contact Valerie A. Davis at (307) 473-3838 or [val.davis@wyo.gov](mailto:val.davis@wyo.gov).

## References

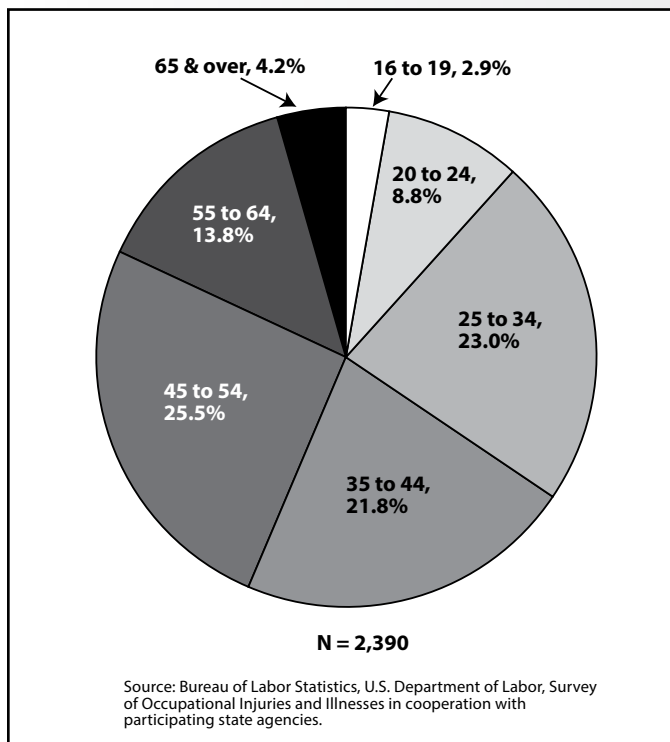
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Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of

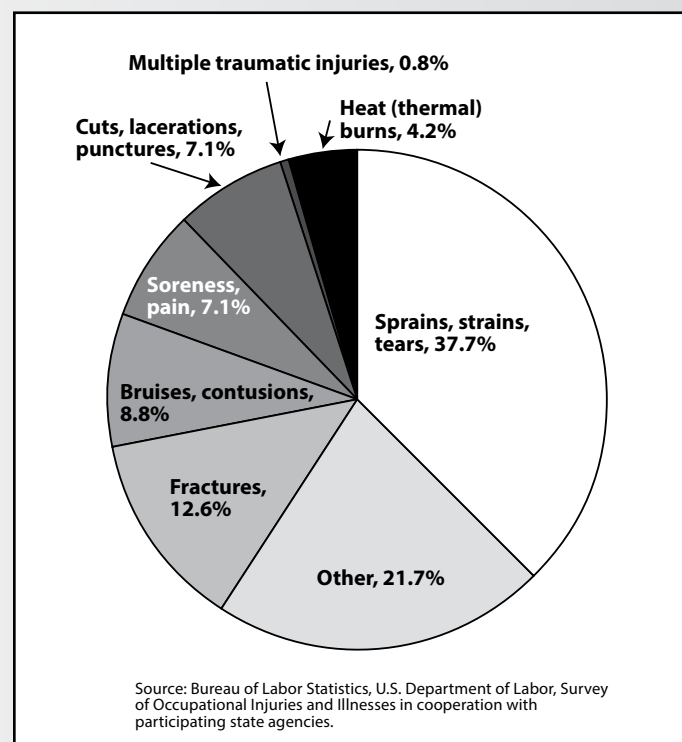
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**Figure 4: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Age Group, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2014**



**Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2014**

## Estimated Employment and Wages for Occupations in Coal Mining (NAICS<sup>a</sup> 2121) in Wyoming, May 2015

SOC <sup>b</sup> Code	Occupation	Estimated Employment	Median Wage	
			Hourly	Annual
	<b>Total, All Occupations (All Industries)</b>	<b>283,830</b>	<b>\$18.41</b>	<b>\$28,281</b>
	Total, All Occupations (Coal Mining)	6,650	\$34.01	\$70,732
11-0000	Management Occupations	110	\$62.00	\$128,955
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	30	\$58.85	\$122,398
11-3000	Operations Specialties Managers	60	\$64.02	\$133,166
11-3051	Industrial Production Managers	40	\$65.85	\$136,966
11-9000	Other Management Occupations	N/D	\$58.92	\$122,545
13-0000	Business & Financial Operations Occupations	80	\$40.04	\$83,293
13-1000	Business Operations Specialists	60	\$40.90	\$85,071
13-1023	Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, & Farm Products	10	\$33.45	\$69,573
13-1071	Human Resources Specialists	20	\$39.93	\$83,063
13-1151	Training & Development Specialists	20	\$44.88	\$93,345
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	20	\$37.15	\$77,279
15-0000	Computer & Mathematical Occupations	10	\$37.57	\$78,143
17-0000	Architecture & Engineering Occupations	230	\$40.93	\$85,131
17-2000	Engineers	210	\$42.28	\$87,949
17-2081	Environmental Engineers	20	\$42.53	\$88,455
17-2151	Mining & Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	110	\$38.52	\$80,121
17-3000	Drafters, Engineering, & Mapping Technicians	20	\$31.91	\$66,373
19-0000	Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations	20	\$31.33	\$65,166
19-2000	Physical Scientists	10	N/D	N/D
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	20	\$41.82	\$86,976
29-9011	Occupational Health & Safety Specialists	20	\$43.60	\$90,682
43-0000	Office & Administrative Support Occupations	140	\$25.70	\$53,463
43-3000	Financial Clerks	10	\$22.33	\$46,437
43-5000	Material Recording, Scheduling, Dispatching, & Distributing Workers	70	\$28.95	\$60,209
43-5081	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	30	\$27.30	\$56,780
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	30	\$19.44	\$40,442
47-0000	Construction & Extraction Occupations	2,660	\$33.68	\$70,057
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Work	120	\$45.67	\$94,987
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,970	\$33.44	\$69,552
47-2111	Electricians	270	\$33.66	\$70,017
47-5021	Earth Drillers, Except Oil & Gas	20	\$28.50	\$59,272
47-5031	Explosives Workers, Ordnance Handling Experts, & Blasters	100	\$33.90	\$70,512
47-5081	Helpers--Extraction Workers	N/D	\$26.92	\$55,992
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations	1,270	\$34.65	\$72,081
49-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, & Repairers	220	\$44.72	\$93,016
49-3000	Vehicle & Mobile Equipment Mechanics, Installers, & Repairers	640	\$33.71	\$70,116
49-3042	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	410	\$34.09	\$70,899
49-9000	Other Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations	420	\$33.57	\$69,833
49-9043	Maintenance Workers, Machinery	130	\$31.42	\$65,345
51-0000	Production Occupations	400	\$34.86	\$72,515
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production & Operating Workers	20	\$50.46	\$104,961
51-4121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers	230	\$34.71	\$72,189
51-9021	Crushing, Grinding, & Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, & Tenders	80	N/D	N/D
53-0000	Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	1,680	\$33.11	\$68,874
53-1031	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation & Material-Moving	100	\$44.98	\$93,555
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	630	\$30.64	\$63,736
53-7000	Material Moving Workers	960	\$33.59	\$69,863
53-7032	Excavating & Loading Machine & Dragline Operators	670	\$34.61	\$71,997
53-7062	Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	60	\$28.31	\$58,886

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

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

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: LEWIS system May 2015 OES estimates.

Prepared by D HAUF, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/16/16.

## Wyoming Unemployment Rate Rises to 4.7% in January 2016

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate increased significantly<sup>2</sup> from its revised level of 4.4% in December to 4.7% in January. Wyoming's unemployment rate was much higher than its January 2015 level of 3.8% (a statistically significant increase). Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents decreased from December to January, falling by an estimated 1,846 individuals (-0.6%; not a statistically significant change).

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from December to January. Seasonal job losses are often seen in January in many sectors, including construction, retail trade, transportation & warehousing, professional & business services, and government. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Fremont (up from 6.1% to 8.1%), Johnson

(up from 5.1% to 7.1%), Sheridan (up from 4.6% to 6.3%), Campbell (up from 4.4% to 6.0%), and Natrona (up from 5.6% to 7.2%) counties.

From January 2015 to January 2016, unemployment rates rose in 21 counties and fell in two counties. The largest increases occurred in Natrona (up from 4.3% to 7.2%), Campbell (up from 3.6% to 6.0%), Converse (up from 3.4% to 5.7%), and Sweetwater (up from 4.3% to 6.5%) counties. Unemployment rates decreased in Teton (down from 4.1% to 3.7%) and Albany (down from 3.7% to 3.6%) counties.

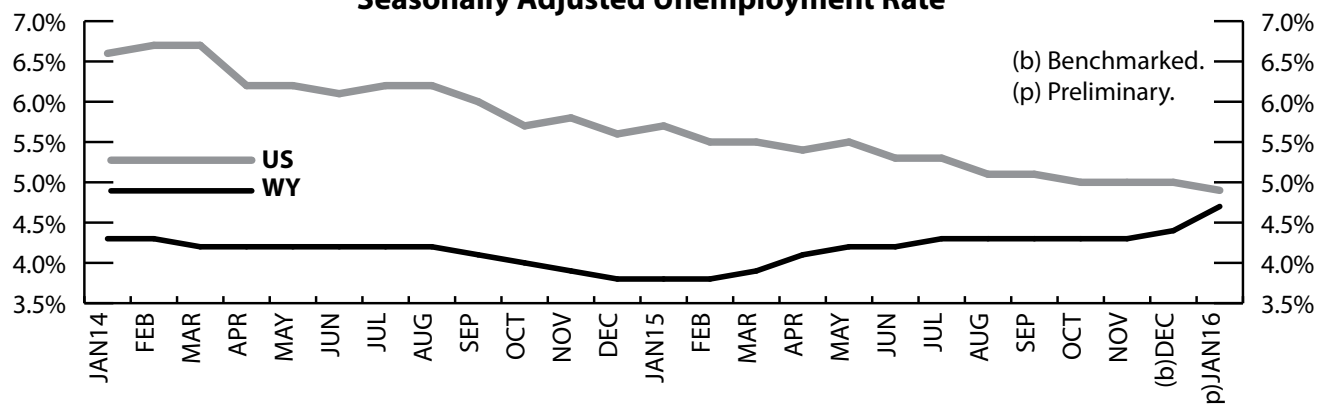
Fremont County (8.1%) posted the highest unemployment rate in January. It was followed by Natrona (7.2%), Johnson (7.1%), and Sublette (6.8%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Albany (3.6%), Teton (3.7%), and Goshen (3.9%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) fell from 285,900 in January 2015 to 277,400 in January 2016, a decrease of 8,500 jobs (or -3.0%; a statistically significant decrease).

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.

2 Due to the significant increase in unemployment, Research & Planning has posted supplemental tables online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news.htm>.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



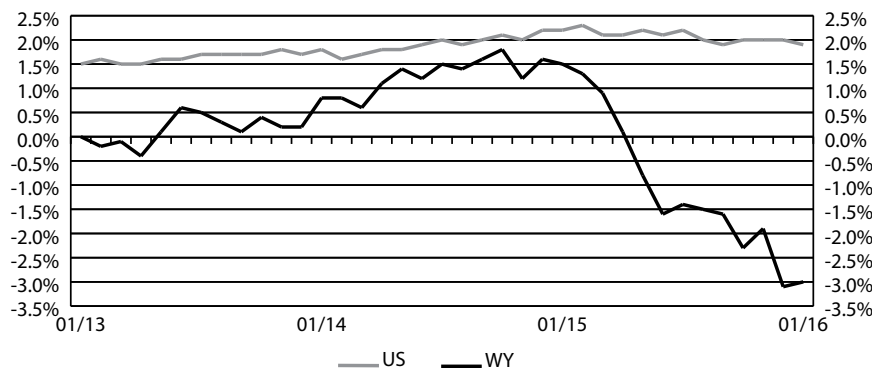
## Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, January 2016

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

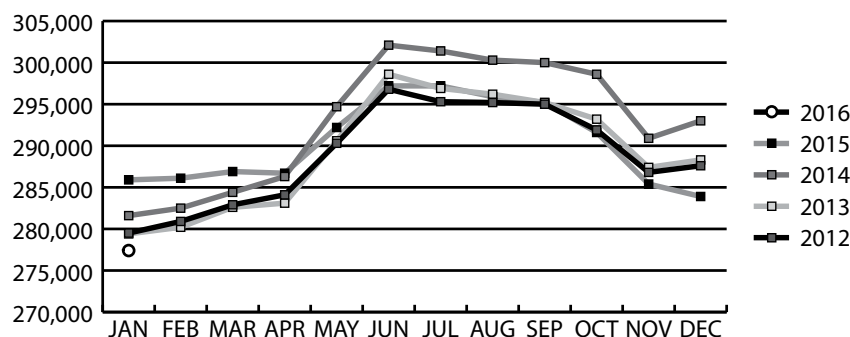
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>276,448</b>	<b>277,400</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	21,531	21,800	269	1.2%
Construction	19,936	19,900	-36	-0.2%
Manufacturing	9,497	9,500	3	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	9,240	8,700	-540	-6.2%
Retail Trade	29,574	30,600	1,026	3.4%
Transportation & Utilities	15,211	15,300	89	0.6%
Information	3,720	3,700	-20	-0.5%
Financial Activities	10,799	10,800	1	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	17,113	17,300	187	1.1%
Educational & Health Services	27,034	27,600	566	2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	33,018	31,600	-1,418	-4.5%
Other Services	9,773	9,900	127	1.3%
Government	70,002	70,700	698	1.0%

Projections were run in February 2016 and based on QCEW data through September 2015.

### Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



### State Unemployment Rates January 2016 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.9
Mississippi	6.7
Alaska	6.6
District of Columbia	6.5
New Mexico	6.5
Illinois	6.3
West Virginia	6.3
Alabama	6.2
Nevada	6.2
Louisiana	5.9
Kentucky	5.8
Washington	5.8
California	5.7
Arizona	5.6
North Carolina	5.6
Connecticut	5.5
South Carolina	5.5
Georgia	5.4
Tennessee	5.4
Rhode Island	5.3
Oregon	5.1
Florida	5.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Maryland	4.9
Michigan	4.9
New York	4.9
Ohio	4.9
Delaware	4.7
Massachusetts	4.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Indiana	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.6
Wisconsin	4.6
New Jersey	4.5
Texas	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
Missouri	4.3
Montana	4.1
Oklahoma	4.1
Virginia	4.1
Kansas	4.0
Idaho	3.9
Maine	3.8
Minnesota	3.7
Iowa	3.5
Utah	3.4
Vermont	3.4
Colorado	3.2
Hawaii	3.2
Nebraska	3.0
New Hampshire	2.9
North Dakota	2.8
South Dakota	2.8

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

## State Unemployment Rates January 2016 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 16	Dec 15	Jan 15	Jan 16 Dec 15	Jan 16 Jan 15
	Jan 16	Dec 15	Jan 15	Dec 15	Jan 15
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-8.8</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-13.4</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.9	7.0	8.1	-1.4	-14.8
Construction	2.2	2.4	2.5	-8.3	-12.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.6	5.8	5.8	-3.4	-3.4
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.4	-4.2	-4.2
Other Services	0.7	0.8	0.9	-12.5	-22.2
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 16	Dec 15	Jan 15	Jan 16 Dec 15	Jan 16 Jan 15
	Jan 16	Dec 15	Jan 15	Dec 15	Jan 15
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-8.4</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	4.8	5.5	0.0	-12.7
Construction	1.5	1.7	1.5	-11.8	0.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.8	5.0	5.1	-4.0	-5.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.9	0.9	-11.1	-11.1
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 16	Dec 15	Jan 15	Jan 16 Dec 15	Jan 16 Jan 15
	Jan 16	Dec 15	Jan 15	Dec 15	Jan 15
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.7	1.9	1.7	-10.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.2	0.1	-50.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.8	2.5	-3.6	8.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.8	1.5	-5.6	13.3
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.1	1.2	9.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.2	6.9	7.1	4.3	1.4
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.2
West Virginia	7.4
Alaska	7.3
Illinois	7.1
Mississippi	7.0
District of Columbia	6.6
Nevada	6.5
New Mexico	6.5
Washington	6.5
Alabama	6.3
Louisiana	6.3
Kentucky	6.2
Rhode Island	6.2
Connecticut	6.0
California	5.8
North Carolina	5.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Ohio	5.7
South Carolina	5.7
Georgia	5.5
New York	5.5
Arizona	5.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Pennsylvania	5.2
Wisconsin	5.2
Florida	5.1
Indiana	5.1
Michigan	5.1
Montana	5.1
Oregon	5.1
Delaware	5.0
Maryland	4.9
Massachusetts	4.9
Tennessee	4.9
Arkansas	4.7
Idaho	4.7
Missouri	4.7
New Jersey	4.7
Maine	4.6
Minnesota	4.5
Iowa	4.4
Kansas	4.4
Texas	4.4
Virginia	4.4
Oklahoma	4.3
Vermont	4.0
Utah	3.7
North Dakota	3.6
Nebraska	3.4
Colorado	3.2
Hawaii	3.2
New Hampshire	3.2
South Dakota	3.2



## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*Total nonfarm employment fell by 3.0% from January 2015 to January 2016.*

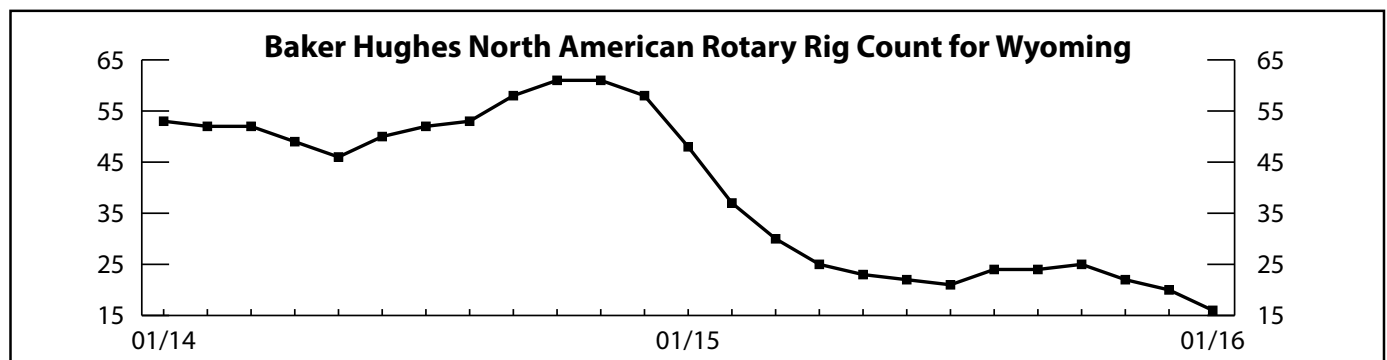
	Jan 2016 (p)	Dec 2015 (r)	Jan 2015 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>277,400</b>	<b>283,900</b>	<b>285,900</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Wyoming State Government	15,400	15,900	15,300	-3.1	0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,300	47,100	46,200	-1.7	0.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,200	41,000	43,200	-2.0	-6.9
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,314,000	7,855,000	7,289,000	-6.9	0.3
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	5.2%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	623,000	663,000	682,000	-6.0	-8.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	6,406,000	6,179,000	7,269,000	3.7	-11.9
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	26,441	27,092	18,667	-2.4	41.6
Benefits Paid	\$10,492,866	\$10,582,711	\$6,931,523	-0.8	51.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$396.84	\$390.62	\$371.32	1.6	6.9
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	264,479	268,773	266,340	-1.6	-0.7
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.0%	2.4%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b>					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	236.9	236.5	233.7	0.2	1.4
Food & Beverages	248.2	247.5	246.1	0.3	0.9
Housing	240.4	239.5	235.5	0.4	2.1
Apparel	121.9	122.8	122.5	-0.7	-0.5
Transportation	190.2	191.5	190.9	-0.7	-0.4
Medical Care	454.2	451.1	441.0	0.7	3.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	116.1	115.6	115.3	0.4	0.7
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	139.5	139.4	137.6	0.1	1.4
Other Goods & Services	419.1	418.3	412.5	0.2	1.6
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	182.5	183.8	192.0	-0.7	-4.9
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	93	116	70	-19.8	32.9
Valuation	\$19,531,000	\$24,268,000	\$16,357,000	-19.5	19.4
Single Family Homes	65	91	61	-28.6	6.6
Valuation	\$17,973,000	\$22,206,000	\$15,464,000	-19.1	16.2
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	8	12	23	-33.3	-65.2
Valuation	\$1,982,000	\$2,514,000	\$5,260,000	-21.2	-62.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	21	60	10	-65.0	110.0
Valuation	\$3,827,000	\$8,874,000	\$1,491,000	-56.9	156.7
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-66.7</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

*Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from December to January.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,155</b>	<b>47,409</b>	<b>47,290</b>	<b>43,892</b>	<b>44,888</b>	<b>44,704</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Big Horn	5,367	5,414	5,430	5,045	5,152	5,170	322	262	260	6.0	4.8	4.8
Fremont	20,224	20,223	20,396	18,591	18,988	19,174	1,633	1,235	1,222	8.1	6.1	6.0
Hot Springs	2,341	2,369	2,383	2,207	2,269	2,278	134	100	105	5.7	4.2	4.4
Park	14,964	15,073	14,802	14,017	14,321	14,001	947	752	801	6.3	5.0	5.4
Washakie	4,259	4,330	4,279	4,032	4,158	4,081	227	172	198	5.3	4.0	4.6
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>52,483</b>	<b>52,724</b>	<b>53,965</b>	<b>49,341</b>	<b>50,393</b>	<b>51,582</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Campbell	25,232	25,444	26,417	23,728	24,314	25,461	1,504	1,130	956	6.0	4.4	3.6
Crook	3,599	3,565	3,660	3,409	3,429	3,501	190	136	159	5.3	3.8	4.3
Johnson	4,029	4,020	4,202	3,743	3,813	3,946	286	207	256	7.1	5.1	6.1
Sheridan	15,729	15,747	15,711	14,731	15,021	14,856	998	726	855	6.3	4.6	5.4
Weston	3,894	3,948	3,975	3,730	3,816	3,818	164	132	157	4.2	3.3	3.9
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>58,486</b>	<b>59,074</b>	<b>60,169</b>	<b>55,104</b>	<b>56,193</b>	<b>57,381</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Lincoln	8,246	8,250	8,260	7,730	7,848	7,762	516	402	498	6.3	4.9	6.0
Sublette	4,521	4,368	4,845	4,215	4,118	4,588	306	250	257	6.8	5.7	5.3
Sweetwater	22,359	22,744	23,195	20,913	21,586	22,194	1,446	1,158	1,001	6.5	5.1	4.3
Teton	14,082	14,221	14,039	13,566	13,655	13,468	516	566	571	3.7	4.0	4.1
Uinta	9,278	9,491	9,830	8,680	8,986	9,369	598	505	461	6.4	5.3	4.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>82,836</b>	<b>84,086</b>	<b>82,251</b>	<b>79,060</b>	<b>80,999</b>	<b>78,630</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>3,621</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Albany	21,110	21,889	20,363	20,346	21,259	19,614	764	630	749	3.6	2.9	3.7
Goshen	7,086	7,224	7,062	6,813	6,999	6,800	273	225	262	3.9	3.1	3.7
Laramie	48,501	48,877	48,761	46,080	46,891	46,408	2,421	1,986	2,353	5.0	4.1	4.8
Niobrara	1,269	1,257	1,315	1,215	1,221	1,270	54	36	45	4.3	2.9	3.4
Platte	4,870	4,839	4,750	4,606	4,629	4,538	264	210	212	5.4	4.3	4.5
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>58,677</b>	<b>58,963</b>	<b>60,416</b>	<b>54,755</b>	<b>55,891</b>	<b>57,889</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Carbon	8,639	8,609	8,088	8,182	8,270	7,730	457	339	358	5.3	3.9	4.4
Converse	8,294	8,255	8,398	7,823	7,894	8,113	471	361	285	5.7	4.4	3.4
Natrona	41,744	42,099	43,930	38,750	39,727	42,046	2,994	2,372	1,884	7.2	5.6	4.3
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>299,636</b>	<b>302,254</b>	<b>304,089</b>	<b>282,151</b>	<b>288,362</b>	<b>290,185</b>	<b>17,485</b>	<b>13,892</b>	<b>13,904</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.7	4.4	3.8
U.S. ....										5.3	4.8	6.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.9	5.0	5.7

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

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

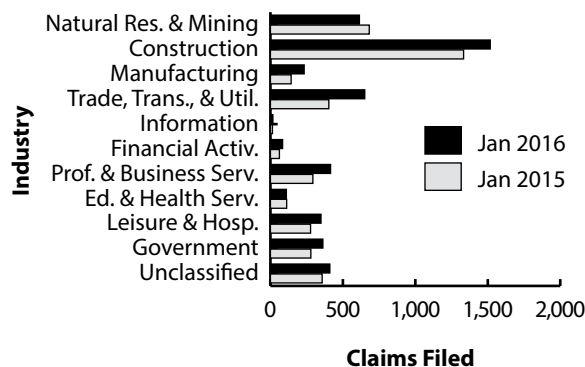
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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

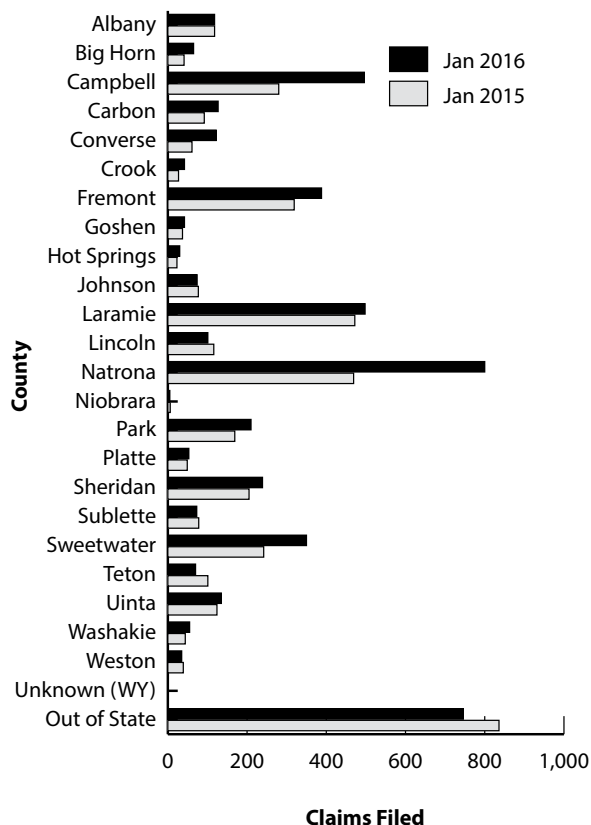
by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Initial claims increased 21.1% (849 claims) from January 2015. There were large increases in retail trade (64.0%, or 110 claims), manufacturing (62.9 %, or 90 claims) and wholesale trade (122.6%, or 76 claims).

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, January 2016



### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, January 2016



### Initial Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Jan 16	Dec 15	Jan 15	Dec 15	
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>4,874</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,366	2,202	2,160	7.4	9.5
Natural Res. & Mining	614	514	682	19.5	-10.0
Mining	592	493	658	20.1	-10.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	31	37	51	-16.2	-39.2
Construction	1,517	1,532	1,333	-1.0	13.8
Manufacturing	233	154	143	51.3	62.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,735	1,196	1,228	45.1	41.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	651	384	403	69.5	61.5
Wholesale Trade	138	44	62	213.6	122.6
Retail Trade	282	148	172	90.5	64.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	231	192	169	20.3	36.7
Information	17	12	14	41.7	21.4
Financial Activities	84	60	62	40.0	35.5
Prof. and Business Svcs.	415	293	293	41.6	41.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	110	105	112	4.8	-1.8
Leisure & Hospitality	349	277	277	26.0	26.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	102	58	61	75.9	67.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	362	260	279	39.2	29.7
Federal Government	125	138	126	-9.4	-0.8
State Government	32	20	33	60.0	-3.0
Local Government	204	101	119	102.0	71.4
Local Education	21	18	16	16.7	31.3
UNCLASSIFIED	410	422	357	-2.8	14.8

### Laramie County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	261	405	230	-35.6	13.5
Construction	210	316	185	-33.5	13.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	197	150	189	31.3	4.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	76	72	63	5.6	20.6
Financial Activities	14	5	11	180.0	27.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	44	35	48	25.7	-8.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	23	10	32	130.0	-28.1
Leisure & Hospitality	22	16	25	37.5	-12.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	20	20	29	0.0	-31.0
UNCLASSIFIED	18	26	22	-30.8	-18.2

### Natrona County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	434	372	274	16.7	58.4
Construction	279	265	162	5.3	72.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	330	245	165	34.7	100.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	144	89	70	61.8	105.7
Financial Activities	12	19	8	-36.8	50.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	70	46	34	52.2	105.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	17	22	19	-22.7	-10.5
Leisure & Hospitality	52	49	18	6.1	188.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14	12	11	16.7	27.3
UNCLASSIFIED	21	11	16	90.9	31.3

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

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

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Over the year, the number of unique claimants with continued claims increased by 2,636 individuals (37.0%). The total continued weeks claimed increased by 41.5% from January 2015.

## Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jan 16	Dec 15	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 15
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>33,056</b>	<b>27,479</b>	<b>23,362</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>41.5</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>9,756</b>	<b>7,017</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>
Benefit Exhaustions	478	464	326	3.0	46.6
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	4.9%	6.6%	4.6%	-1.7%	0.3%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>15,327</b>	<b>11,097</b>	<b>10,419</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>47.1</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	4,159	3,636	1,746	14.4	138.2
Mining	3,957	3,474	1,553	13.9	154.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	464	492	132	-5.7	251.5
Construction	9,853	6,437	7,803	53.1	26.3
Manufacturing	1,313	1,022	868	28.5	51.3
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>11,259</b>	<b>8,199</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>43.7</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,835	3,356	2,037	14.3	88.3
Wholesale Trade	840	835	350	0.6	140.0
Retail Trade	1,445	1,166	960	23.9	50.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,550	1,355	727	14.4	113.2
Information	135	124	79	8.9	70.9
Financial Activities	736	684	379	7.6	94.2
Prof. & Business Services	2,733	2,119	2,055	29.0	33.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,044	1,007	989	3.7	5.6
Leisure and Hospitality	2,729	3,525	2,247	-22.6	21.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	560	436	408	28.4	37.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>
Federal Government	1,202	1,206	1,271	-0.3	-5.4
State Government	253	229	188	10.5	34.6
Local Government	1,248	932	783	33.9	59.4
Local Education	187	174	142	7.5	31.7
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>

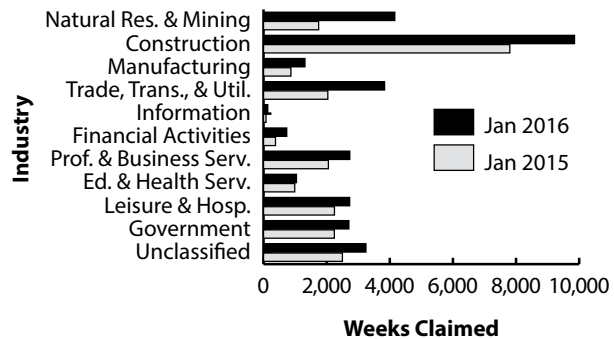
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Construction	1,589	1,116	1,480	42.4	7.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	456	426	329	7.0	38.6
Financial Activities	105	112	80	-6.3	31.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	262	222	317	18.0	-17.4
Educational and Health Svcs.	140	163	247	-14.1	-43.3
Leisure & Hospitality	120	102	151	17.6	-20.5
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>

<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>5,344</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>117.8</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>106.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>119.9</b>
Construction	1,530	901	904	69.8	69.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>130.2</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	920	777	307	18.4	199.7
Financial Activities	209	169	44	23.7	375.0
Professional & Business Svcs.	469	370	281	26.8	66.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	192	176	194	9.1	-1.0
Leisure & Hospitality	397	317	124	25.2	220.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>51.7</b>

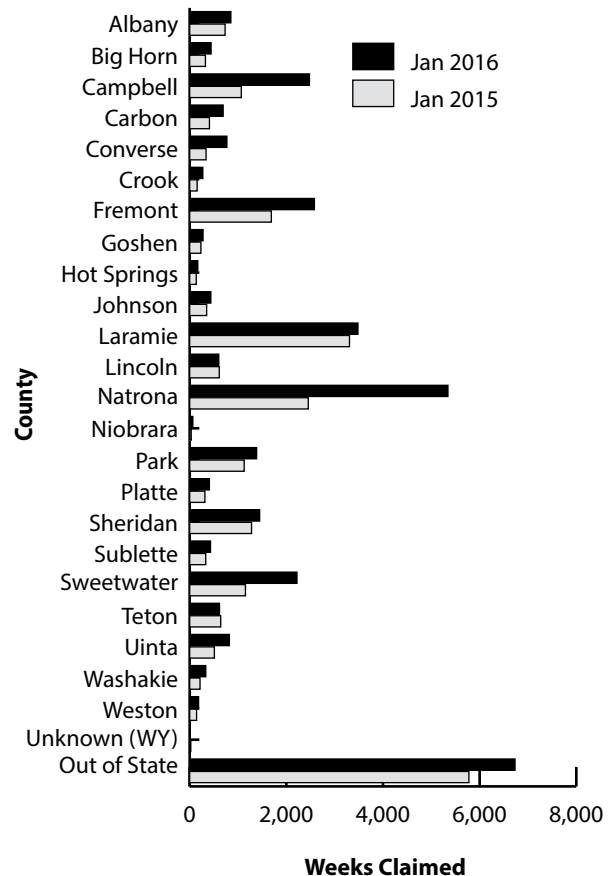
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

<sup>b</sup>Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, January 2016



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, January 2016



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

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