Let $\tau$ be a permutation. Let $\mathcal{NM}_n(\tau)$ denote the set of permutations $\sigma$ of the symmetric group $S_n$ which have no consecutive $\tau$-matches and let $NM_n(\tau) = |\mathcal{NM}_n(\tau)|$. If $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are elements of $S_j$, then we say that $\alpha$ is $c$-Wilf-equivalent to $\beta$ if $NM_n(\alpha) = NM_n(\beta)$ for all $n \geq 1$. The main goal of this talk is to introduce refinements of the $c$-Wilf equivalence relation. We say that $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are $(\text{stat}_1, \ldots, \text{stat}_k)$-$c$-Wilf equivalent if for all $n \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{NM}_n(\alpha)} \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^{\text{stat}_i(\sigma)} = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{NM}_n(\beta)} \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^{\text{stat}_i(\sigma)}$$

where $\text{stat}_1, \ldots, \text{stat}_k$ are permutations statistics on permutations. We also give examples of $\text{stat}$-$c$-Wilf equivalent permutations for $\text{stat} = (\text{des}, \text{inv}, \text{LRmin})$, where $\text{des}(\sigma)$ is the number of descents, $\text{inv}(\sigma)$ is the number of inversions, and $\text{LRmin}(\sigma)$ is the number of left-to-right minima of $\sigma$. (Received September 22, 2015)