

TRENDS

Comparing Labor Market Outcomes for Nurses, Teachers, State Employees, and a Control Group

by: *Dr. Mark A. Harris, Sociologist*

To compare jobs requiring advanced training beyond high school that provide opportunities for educated women, Research & Planning (R&P) used available data on nurses, elementary & secondary school teachers, and educated state government employees in Wyoming, as well as a control group. The examination of job exit rates and the average age of exiting employees provides context for the experience of nurses in the state's labor market and explores why some people stay on the job longer than others.

One of the fundamental issues when studying labor market outcomes is determining how an occupation differs from other similarly situated occupations. This can help determine whether market outcomes are occupation-specific or if they are a function of work setting or demographics. To compare jobs requiring advanced training beyond high school that provide opportunities for educated women, R&P used available data on nurses, elementary & secondary school teachers, and educated state government employees in Wyoming. R&P also

compared nurses to a randomly selected control group that had identical age, gender, and prior earnings characteristics (Glover, 2002).

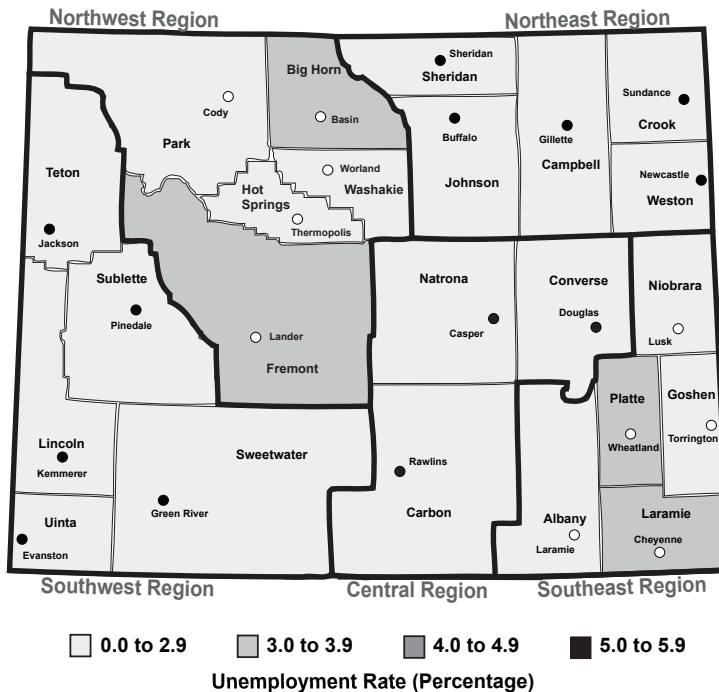
This article examines job exit rates and the average age of exiting employees. These comparisons provide context for the experience of nurses in Wyoming's labor market. Although differences exist, research can show how similar the experiences of nurses, particularly

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2006, the share of families with an unemployed member declined to 6.4% from 7.0% in the prior year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor....page 10
- Research & Planning (R&P) now provides online access to several presentations. Topics include Wyoming nurses, commuting patterns, ambulatory care job vacancies, R&P resources, labor market information and human resources, and occupational safety....page 12

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, September 2007 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment,
Gary W. Child, Director

Research & Planning
 P.O. Box 2760
 Casper, WY 82602-2760
 doerd_r&p_web@state.wy.us
 307-473-3807

Tom Gallagher, Manager

Dr. Mark A. Harris, Workforce Information Supervisor

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Phil Ellsworth, Editor

April Szuch, Associate Editor

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Phil Ellsworth, Dr. Mark A. Harris, and April Szuch.

Contributors to Wyoming Labor Force Trends this month: Roy Azar, David Bullard, Dr. Mark A. Harris, Margaret Hiatt, and Douglas W. Leonard.

Subscriptions, additional copies, and back issues available free of charge.
 © Copyright 2007 by the Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

Department of Employment Nondiscrimination Statement

The Department of Employment does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.

ISSN 0512-4409

IN THIS ISSUE

Comparing Labor Market Outcomes for Nurses, Teachers, State Employees, and a Control Group.	1
Employment Characteristics of Families in 2006.	10
Presentations Available Online	12
Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.1% in September. ...	12
State Unemployment Rates	13
Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	14
Economic Indicators	16
County Unemployment Rates	17
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	18



YOUR ANSWERS

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

(Text continued from page 1)

hospital nurses, are to other selected occupations. This research is a subsection of a larger study produced under contract with the Wyoming Health Care Commission.

Data and Methodology

Wyoming Unemployment Insurance wage records were used in this study to identify specific employees and employers. The Wage Records database is the definitive source for empirically establishing a person's work history in Wyoming, including turnover, tenure, and wage progression. The Wyoming Department of Transportation's Drivers' License database was matched to wage records to identify employees' age and gender.

One of the difficulties in studying occupational outcomes is that wage records do not identify a person's occupation. Occupations (e.g., nurses and teachers) were identified from the following files: registered nurses from the Nursing Licensure database provided by the Wyoming State Board of Nursing, state employees and their respective job titles from the Wyoming State Auditor's Office, and teachers from the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File.

The base year for all three occupational cohorts was 2003. The methodology for calculating turnover was developed

previously by Glover (2001). Exit rates were restricted to nurse exits from hospitals, ambulatory health care services, and nursing & residential care facilities; state employee exits from state government; and teacher exits from elementary & secondary schools. Nurses were registered as indicated by the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers were designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here had an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher for

their respective job titles (i.e., they were working in occupations requiring a post-secondary degree).

Statistically matched control groups were constructed using methodology developed by Glover (2002). This was done by stratifying the nurse group by age, gender, and prior wages. Some nurses were eliminated from

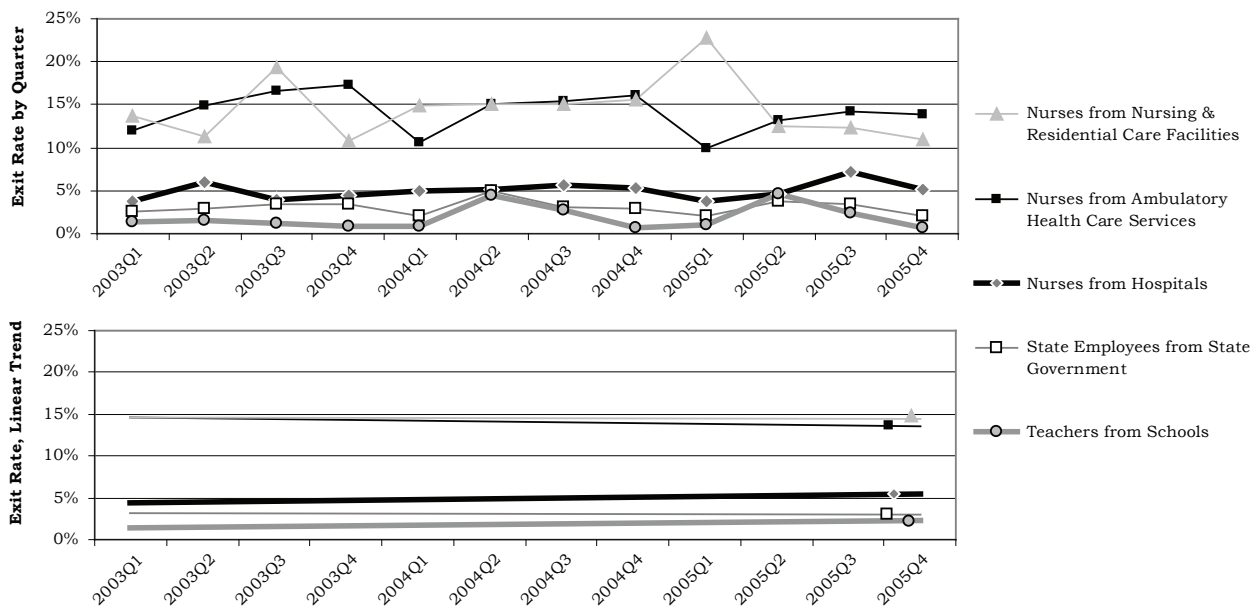
the file primarily due to a lack of data on prior earnings. A control group of non-nurses was then selected with identical age, gender, and prior wage distributions. Quasi-experimental designs like this allow comparison of groups of persons who are statistically similar at a particular reference point — in this case, nurses with non-nurses.

Nursing appeared to be the least stable among the three occupations. Hospital nurses, however, had turnover rates clustered more closely with teachers and state government employees.

Exit Rate Comparisons

Among the groupings considered here, hospital nurses, state government

Figure 1 : Exit Rates and Linear Trend for Nurses, State Employees, and Teachers in Wyoming, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2003Q1-2005Q4)



Restricted to nurse exits from Hospitals (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 622), nurse exits from Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), nurse exits from Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623), state employee exits from State Government (State Gov. Ownership), and teacher exits from Elementary & Secondary Schools (NAICS 611110). Nurses are registered nurses as per the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers are designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here have an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher.

employees, and teachers had turnover rates at or below 5% each quarter (see Figure 1). Teaching was the most stable of the three occupations (exiting later in the work career). Nursing appeared to be the least stable among the three occupations. Hospital nurses, however, had turnover rates clustered more closely with teachers and state government employees. Nurses working in ambulatory health care services and nursing & residential care facilities had very similar turnover rates but were approximately 10 percentage points higher than nurses working in hospitals. In third quarter 2003, more than half of Wyoming nurses worked in hospitals (see Table 1, page 5).

A study of exit patterns among nurses was presented in "Where Did the Nurse Go? Using Administrative Data to See

Changes in Employment in Nursing" in June 2007 *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

Because nursing has a much higher concentration of female employees than either teaching or state government employment (see Table 2, page 5), turnover rates were run separately for males and females. Turnover rates for professional females showed a very similar pattern to the rates for all employees (compare Figure 1 and Figure 2, page 6). Rates for males followed the same general pattern but were more erratic for nurses from ambulatory health care services and nursing & residential care facilities (see Figure 3, page 6), likely due to the small number working in these settings.

As anticipated when comparing

nurse and control groups, nurses from hospitals, nurses from ambulatory health care services, and nurses from nursing & residential care facilities had exit rates similar to those shown previously (see Figure 4, page 7).

Due to the stratification process, this was a smaller subset of nurses than those examined previously; however, the stratification process did not alter the general pattern of turnover. Members of the control group who exited from

private ownerships (not including health care) had approximately a 10% exit rate each quarter, while nurses who exited from health care (all three nurse groups) had approximately a 7% exit rate per quarter. The control group had higher turnover than nurses from hospitals and nurses from health care. However, nurses from ambulatory health care services and nursing & residential care facilities had the highest rates of turnover.

Table 1: Registered Nurses with Active Licenses by Place of Work, Third Quarter 2006

	Registered Nurses	
	n	%
Ambulatory Care	656	16.5%
Hospitals	2,199	55.3%
Long-Term Care	288	7.2%
Higher Education	108	2.7%
State Government	192	4.8%
Local Education	144	3.6%
Local Government	107	2.7%
Other Industry, Not Health Care	282	7.1%
Total	3,976	100.0%

Prepared by Lisa Knapp, Research Analyst, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research and Planning, April 20, 2007.

Average Age Comparisons

The average age of exiters can also be used for

(Text continued on page 7)

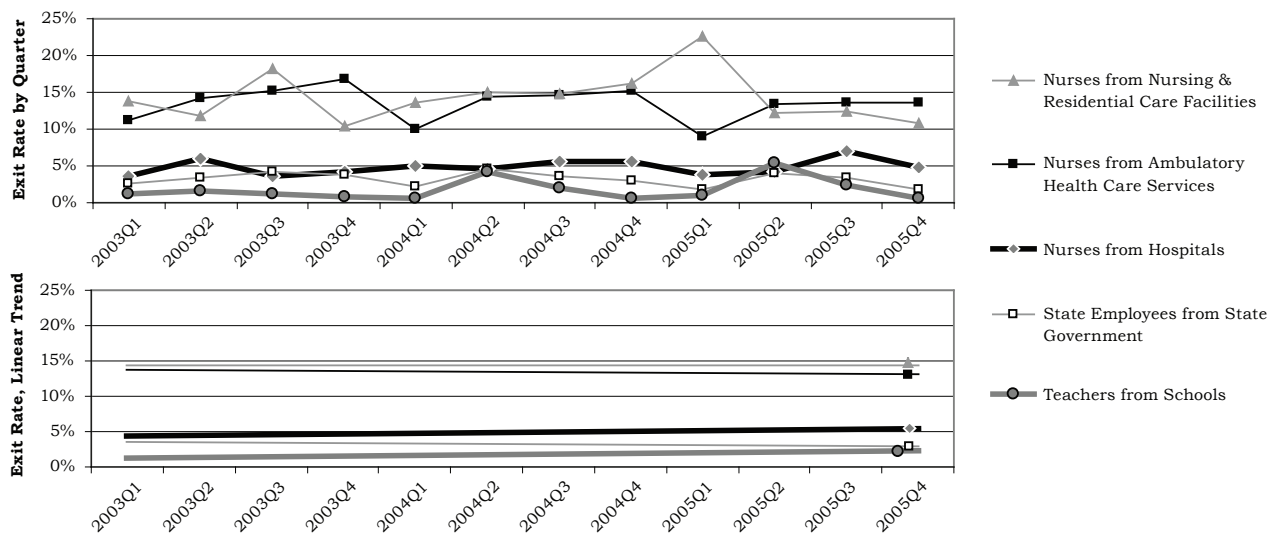
Table 2: Gender Distribution for Nurses, Teachers, and Highly Educated State Employees, Second Quarter 2003

	Males	Col %	Females	Col %	Unknown ^a	Col %	Total	Col %
Nurses	337	9.8%	4,961	48.8%	3	5.0%	5,301	38.8%
Row %	6.4%		93.6%		0.1%		100.0%	
Teachers	1,747	50.9%	3,647	35.8%	31	51.7%	5,425	39.7%
Row %	32.2%		67.2%		0.6%		100.0%	
State Employees	1,345	39.2%	1,565	15.4%	26	43.3%	2,936	21.5%
Row %	45.8%		53.3%		0.9%		100.0%	
Total	3,429	100.0%	10,173	100.0%	60	100.0%	13,662	100.0%
Row %	25.1%		74.5%		0.4%		100.0%	

^aDemographic record not available.

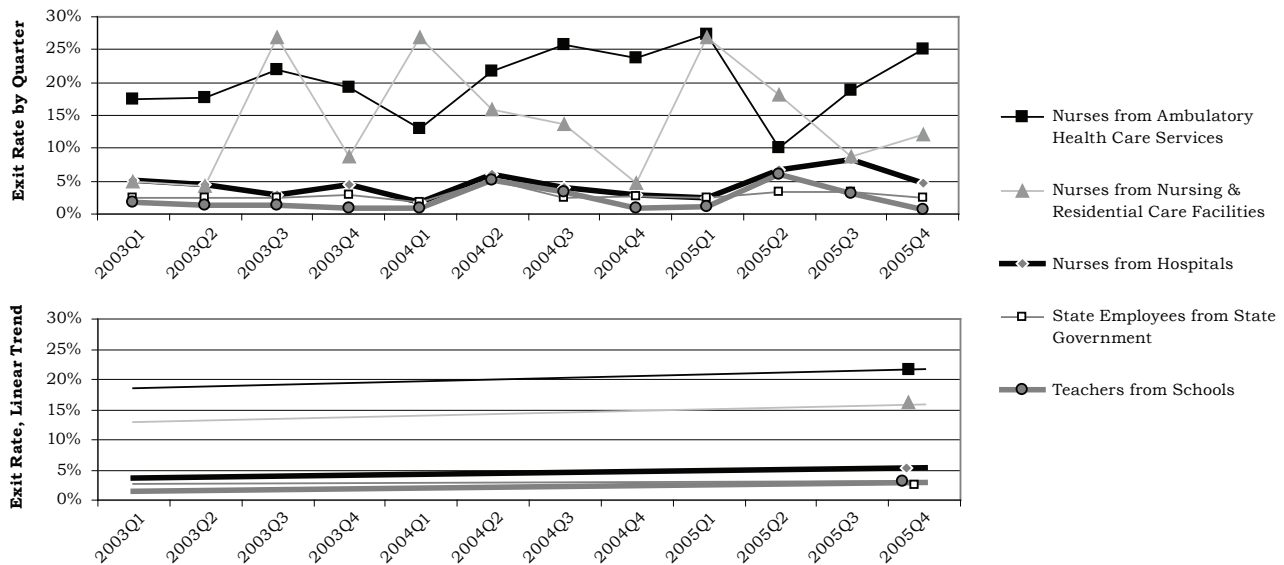
Note: Nurses are registered nurses as per the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers are designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here have an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher.

Figure 2: Exit Rates and Linear Trend for Female Nurses, State Employees, and Teachers in Wyoming, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2003Q1-2005Q4)



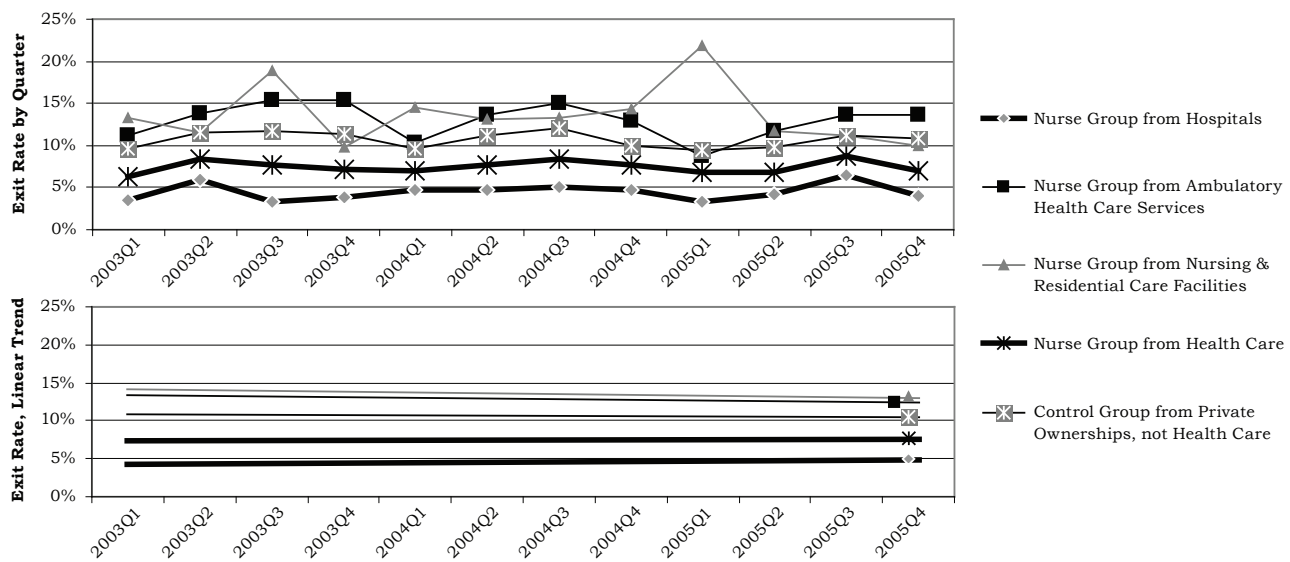
Restricted to nurse exits from Hospitals (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 622), nurse exits from Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), nurse exits from Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623), state employee exits from State Government (State Gov. Ownership), and teacher exits from Elementary & Secondary Schools (NAICS 611110). Nurses are registered nurses as per the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers are designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here have an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher.

Figure 3: Exit Rates and Linear Trend for Male Nurses, State Employees, and Teachers in Wyoming, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2003Q1-2005Q4)



Restricted to nurse exits from Hospitals (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 622), nurse exits from Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), nurse exits from Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623), state employee exits from State Government (State Gov. Ownership), and teacher exits from Elementary & Secondary Schools (NAICS 611110). Nurses are registered nurses as per the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers are designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here have an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher.

Figure 4: Exit Rates and Linear Trend for Nurse and Control Groups in Wyoming, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2003Q1-2005Q4)



Control group matched to the nurse group by age, gender, attachment to the market, and prior earnings. Restricted to nurse exits from Hospitals (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 622), nurse exits from Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), nurse exits from Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623), state employee exits from State Government (State Gov. Ownership), and teacher exits from Elementary & Secondary Schools (NAICS 611110). Nurses are registered nurses as per the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers are designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here have an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher.

(Text continued from page 5)

comparison. Among the occupational groups considered here, most clustered tightly within a 4-year age range (see Figure 5, page 8). The notable exception was teachers within elementary & secondary schools, whose average age was 2 to 3 years older than the other groups, supporting the idea that teaching appears to be a more stable occupation than nursing or state government employment. Comparisons restricted to females were similar to the pattern for all employees (see Figure 6, page 8). The pattern for males was also similar but showed more variability, particularly among nurses from health care occupations due to the small number of male nurses (see Figure 7, page 9). Average age comparisons were not meaningful between the nurse group

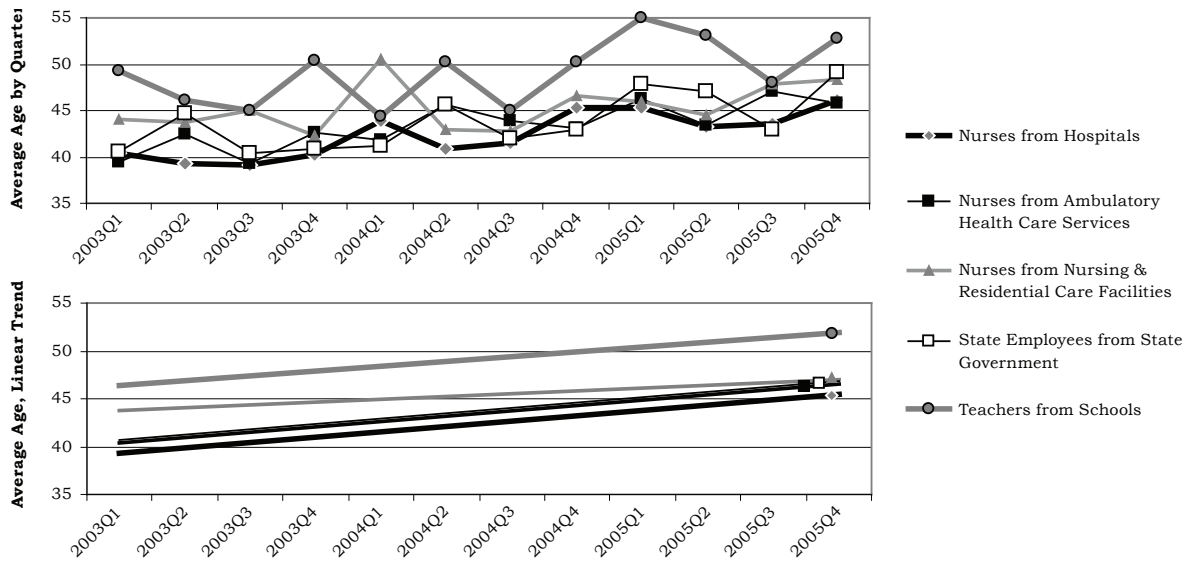
and the matched control group due to the fact that they were statistically forced to be identical through the stratification process.

Summary

This turnover analysis indicates that exit rates for nurses from hospitals were similar to other occupations that concentrate professional females — namely elementary & secondary school teachers and state employees working in occupations that require post-secondary education. Members of the statistically matched control group working in Wyoming's private sector economy and nurses from ambulatory health care

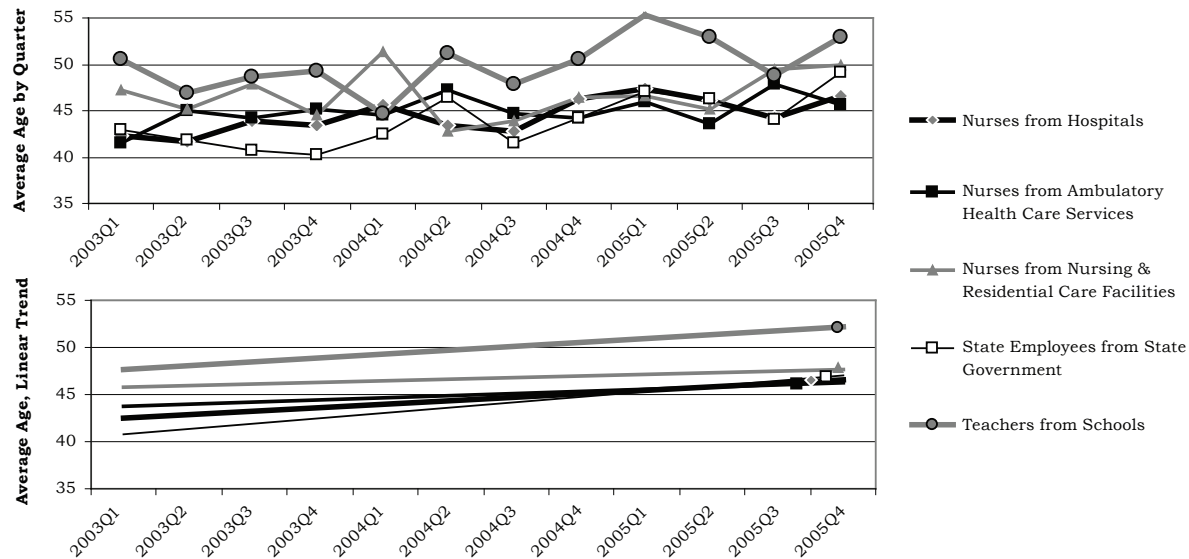
(Text continued on page 9)

Figure 5: Average Age and Linear Trend for Exiting Nurses, State Employees, and Teachers in Wyoming, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2003Q1-2005Q4)



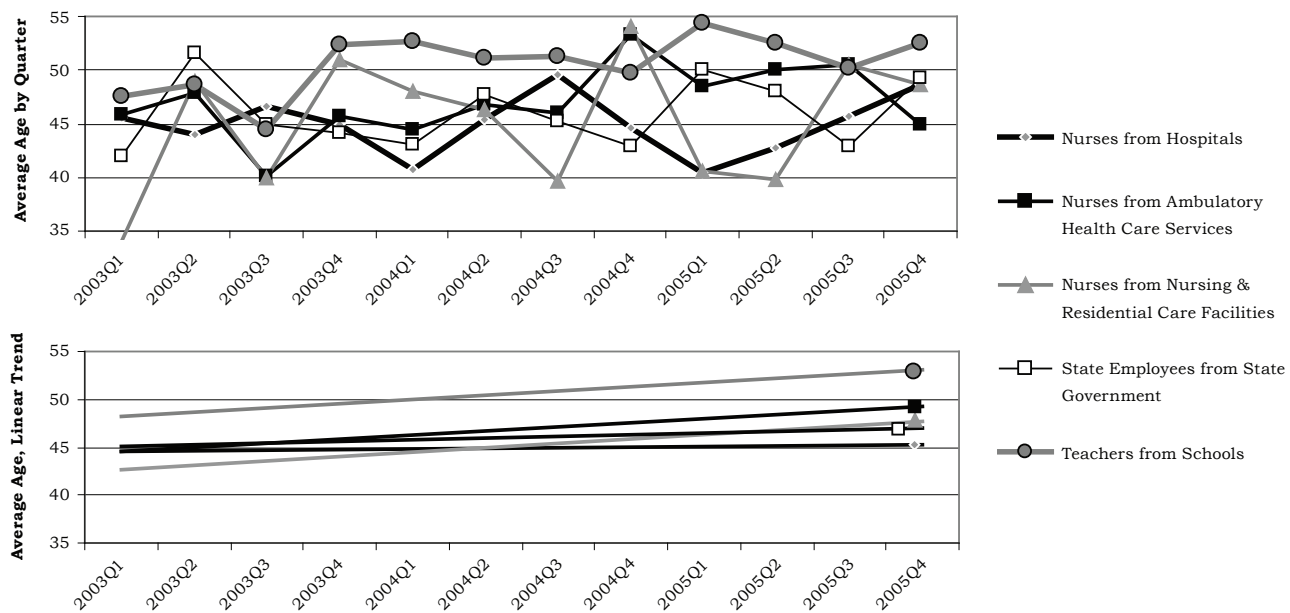
Restricted to nurse exits from Hospitals (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 622), nurse exits from Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), nurse exits from Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623), state employee exits from State Government (State Gov. Ownership), and teacher exits from Elementary & Secondary Schools (NAICS 611110). Nurses are registered nurses as per the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers are designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here have an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher.

Figure 6: Average Age and Linear Trend for Exiting Female Nurses, State Employees, and Teachers in Wyoming, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2003Q1-2005Q4)



Restricted to nurse exits from Hospitals (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 622), nurse exits from Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), nurse exits from Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623), state employee exits from State Government (State Gov. Ownership), and teacher exits from Elementary & Secondary Schools (NAICS 611110). Nurses are registered nurses as per the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers are designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here have an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher.

Figure 7: Average Age and Linear Trend for Exiting Male Nurses, State Employees, and Teachers in Wyoming, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2003Q1-2005Q4)



Restricted to nurse exits from Hospitals (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 622), nurse exits from Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), nurse exits from Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623), state employee exits from State Government (State Gov. Ownership), and teacher exits from Elementary & Secondary Schools (NAICS 611110). Nurses are registered nurses as per the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. Teachers are designated with a job category of "Teacher" in the Wyoming Department of Education's Education Staff File. Wyoming state employees included here have an associated Bureau of Labor Statistics educational and experience category of associate's degree or higher.

(Text continued from page 7)

services and nursing & residential care facilities had somewhat higher rates of turnover. Hospitals, similar to teaching and state government employment, may provide more stable avenues of employment. *Characteristics of the work setting, rather than occupation, potentially explain exit rates.* Future studies will explore explanatory variables, particularly wage differences.

Glover, W. (2002). Compared to what? Purpose and method of control group selection. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 39(6). Retrieved August 17, 2007, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0602/a2.htm>



References

Glover, W. (2001). *Turnover analysis: Definitions, process, and quantifications.* Retrieved August 16, 2007, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/w_r_research/Turnover_Methodology.pdf

Employment Characteristics of Families in 2006

excerpted from: <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.nr0.htm>

In 2006, the share of families with an unemployed member declined to 6.4% from 7.0% in the prior year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The proportion of families with an unemployed member has declined each year since 2003, when it was 8.1%. Of the nation's 77.0 million families, 82.4% had at least one employed member in 2006, essentially unchanged from 2005.

These data on employment, unemployment, and family relationships are collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of approximately 60,000 households. Families include married-couple families, as well as families maintained by a man or woman with no spouse present; some families have children while others do not.

Families and Unemployment

In 2006, 4.9 million families had at least one member who was unemployed, down from 5.3 million in 2005. The proportion of black families with an unemployed member (11.4%) continued to be approximately twice that for white (5.6%) and Asian (5.2%) families. For Hispanic families, approximately 8.0% had an unemployed member. For each of these groups, the proportion of families with an unemployed member in 2006 was down from the prior year.

In families with an unemployed member, 69.6% also had at least one employed member in 2006, approximately the same as in 2005. Among married-couple families with unemployment in 2006, 82.3% contained an employed

member. Among families maintained by men with an unemployed member, 58.3% had an employed member in 2006; for families headed by women, the proportion was 47.3%. These proportions were little changed from the prior year for these three family types (see Figure, page 11).

Families and Employment

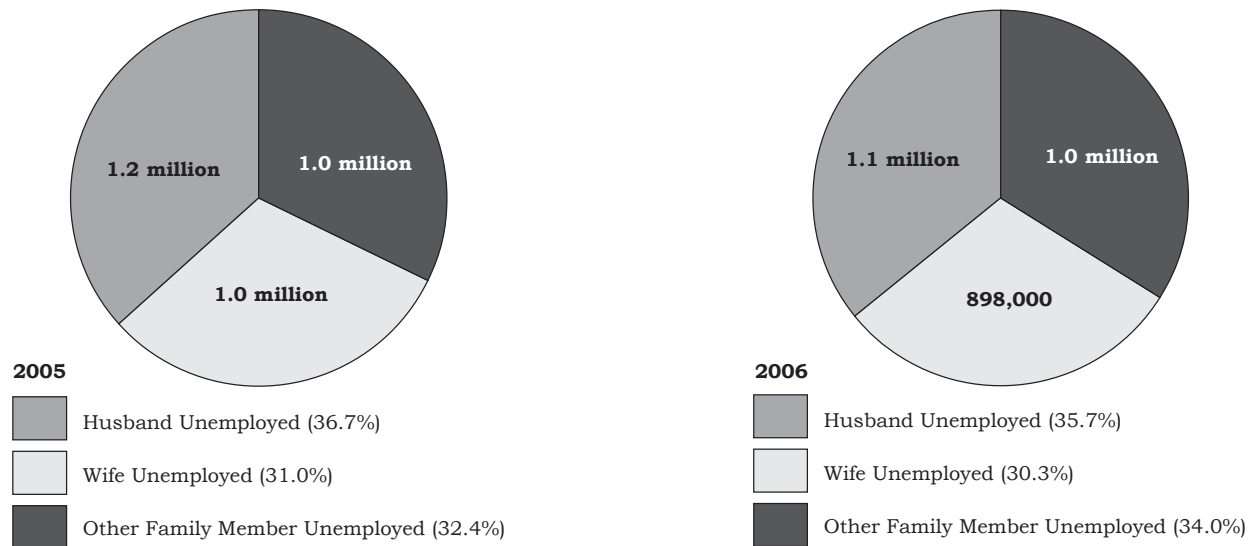
In 2006, the proportion of all families with at least one employed member, at 82.4%, was approximately unchanged from the prior year. There was little or no change in the proportion of families with employed members among white (82.7%), black (78.1%), and Asian (89.9%) families. For Hispanic families, the share with an employed member edged up in 2006 to 87.2%.

Among married-couple families, 83.8% had an employed member in 2006, unchanged from 2005 (see Table, page 11). For families maintained by men or women (no spouse present), the proportions with an employed member were 84.9% and 76.0%, respectively. Both proportions were little changed from the prior year.

The proportion of married-couple families in which only the husband worked declined to 19.8% in 2006 from 20.2% in 2005. The proportion of married-couple families in which only the wife worked remained at 6.5%. The proportion that were dual-worker couples (both husband and wife employed) rose from 51.3% to 51.8%.



Figure: Unemployment Percentages in Married-Couple Families with Unemployed Members, 2005-2006 Annual Averages



Note: Unemployed persons are defined by the BLS as persons age 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Source: *Employment characteristics of families summary*. (2007, May 9). Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.t03.htm>

Table: Families by Presence and Relationship of Employed Members and Family Type, 2005-2006 Annual Averages

Characteristic	Number (in Thousands)		Percentage Distribution	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Married-Couple Families				
Total	57,167	57,509	100.0	100.0
Member(s) employed, total	47,895	48,196	83.8	83.8
Husband only	11,562	11,399	20.2	19.8
Wife only	3,715	3,754	6.5	6.5
Husband and wife	29,330	29,799	51.3	51.8
Other employment combinations	3,288	3,244	5.8	5.6
No member(s) employed	9,272	9,313	16.2	16.2
Families Maintained by Women^a				
Total	14,035	14,208	100.0	100.0
Member(s) employed, total	10,609	10,796	75.6	76.0
Householder only	6,052	6,103	43.1	43.0
Householder and other member(s)	2,830	2,955	20.2	20.8
Other member(s), not householder	1,727	1,738	12.3	12.2
No member(s) employed	3,426	3,412	24.4	24.0
Families Maintained by Men^a				
Total	5,242	5,300	100.0	100.0
Member(s) employed, total	4,430	4,500	84.5	84.9
Householder only	2,093	2,089	39.9	39.4
Householder and other member(s)	1,639	1,715	31.3	32.4
Other member(s), not householder	698	696	13.3	13.1
No member(s) employed	812	800	15.5	15.1

^aNo spouse present.

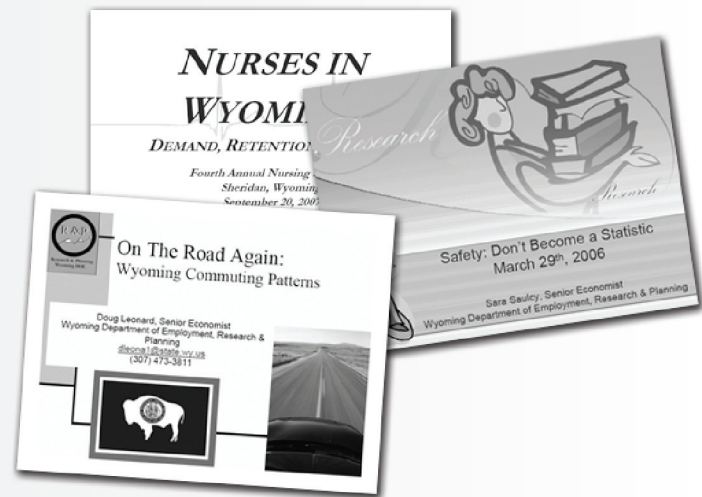
Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data for 2006 reflect revised population controls used in the Current Population Survey.

Source: *Employment characteristics of families summary*. (2007, May 9). Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.t02.htm>

Presentations Available Online

Research & Planning (R&P) now provides online access to several presentations. Topics include Wyoming nurses, commuting patterns, ambulatory care job vacancies, R&P resources, labor market information and human resources, and occupational safety.

The documents are available in PDF or PowerPoint format. More documents will be added in the future. Find the presentations at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/presentations/presentations.htm>.



Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.1% in September

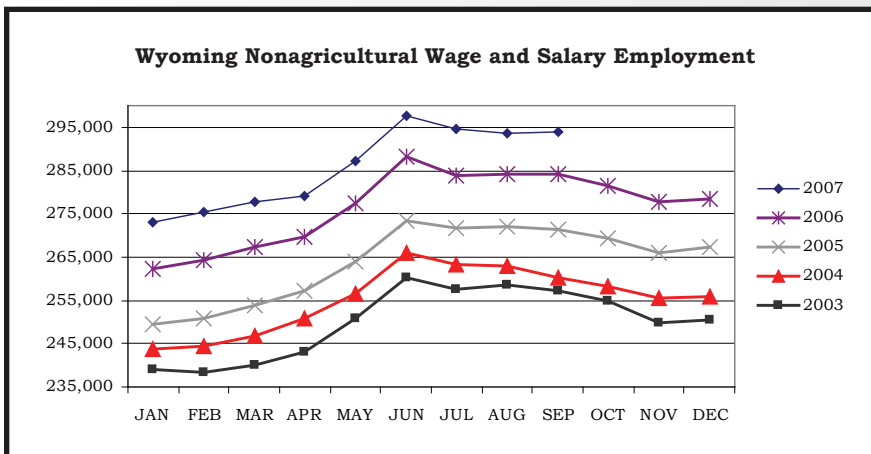
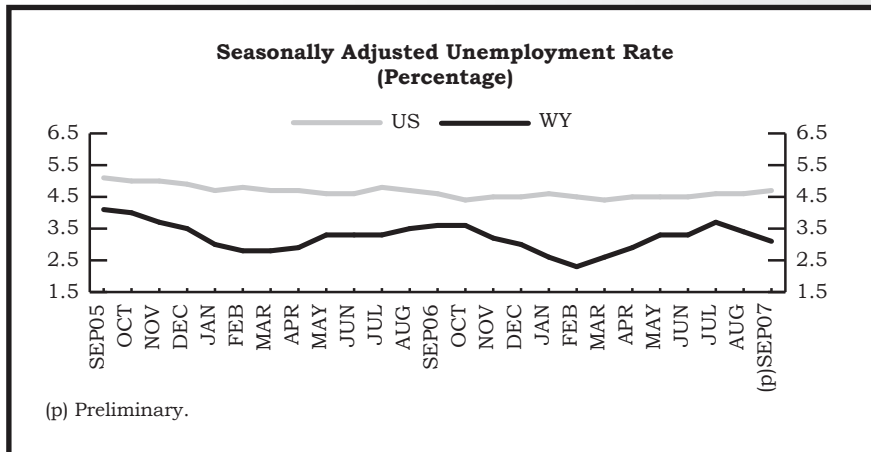
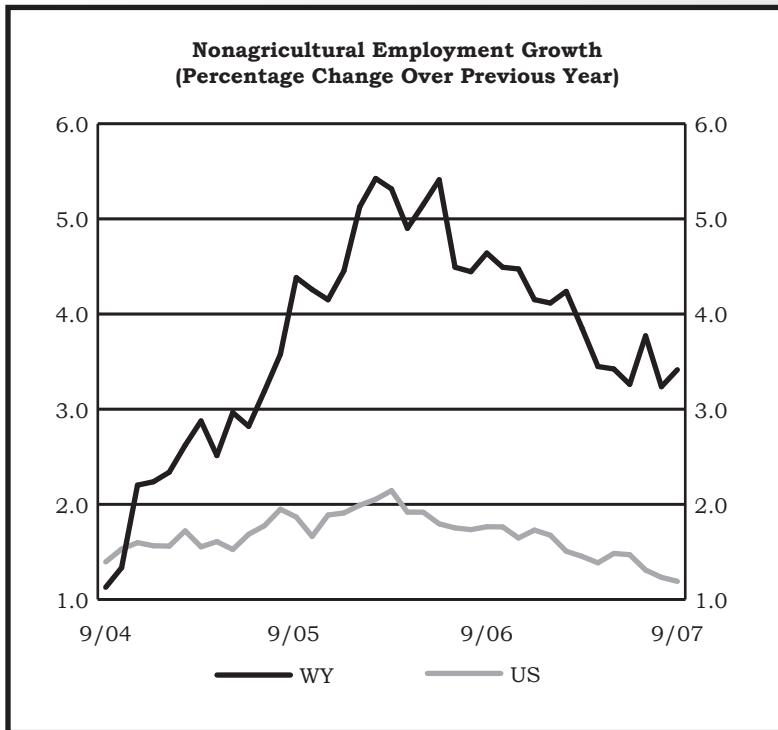
by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 3.4% in August to 3.1% in September. It remained below its September 2006 level of 3.6% and the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.7%. Nonagricultural employment continued to grow (up 9,700 jobs or 3.4% from September 2006). August's employment estimates were revised down by 500 jobs (0.2%).

From August to September employment rose by 300 jobs (0.1%). This level of increase is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Seasonal job losses in retail trade (-800 jobs or -2.4%), professional & business services (-600 jobs or -3.1%), and leisure & hospitality (-2,800 jobs or -7.2%) were more than offset by job gains in government (4,800 jobs or 7.7%). Government job gains were primarily related to public schools and colleges starting a new school year.

Over the year Wyoming gained 9,700 jobs (3.4%). Construction added the most jobs (1,600 or 6.2%) when compared to September 2006. Strong job growth was also seen in wholesale trade (800 jobs or 9.6%), transportation, warehousing, & utilities (1,000 jobs or 7.3%), professional & business services (1,100 jobs or 6.2%), and other services (500 jobs or 4.5%). Information employment fell slightly (-100 jobs or -2.4%) and manufacturing employment was unchanged from a year earlier.

Unemployment rates remained low across all Wyoming counties. Big Horn County posted the highest unemployment rate (3.5%) followed by Platte and Niobrara counties (both 3.4%). Most unemployment rates decreased from September 2006 to September 2007. The largest decrease was found in Lincoln County (down from 2.9% to 2.0%) followed by Fremont County (down from 3.9% to 3.1%).



State Unemployment Rates September 2007 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.9
Michigan	7.5
Mississippi	6.4
Alaska	6.3
Kentucky	6.1
Ohio	5.9
Arkansas	5.7
District of Columbia	5.7
South Carolina	5.7
California	5.6
Missouri	5.3
Oregon	5.3
Wisconsin	5.2
Illinois	5.1
Nevada	5.1
Minnesota	4.9
North Carolina	4.9
Rhode Island	4.9
Maine	4.8
Washington	4.8
West Virginia	4.8
Tennessee	4.7
United States	4.7
New York	4.6
Connecticut	4.5
Georgia	4.5
Indiana	4.5
Kansas	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.5
Louisiana	4.4
Massachusetts	4.4
New Jersey	4.3
Oklahoma	4.3
Texas	4.3
Vermont	4.2
Florida	4.0
Colorado	3.9
Iowa	3.9
Maryland	3.9
Alabama	3.7
New Hampshire	3.5
New Mexico	3.4
North Dakota	3.4
Arizona	3.3
Nebraska	3.1
South Dakota	3.1
Wyoming	3.1
Delaware	3.0
Montana	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Utah	2.7
Hawaii	2.6
Idaho	2.3

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Seasonal job losses in retail trade (-800), professional & business services (-600), and leisure & hospitality (-2,800) were more than offset by job gains in government (4,800).

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment			
	Sep07(p)	Aug07(r)	Sep06	Sep07	Sep06		Sep07	Sep07(p)	Aug07(r)	Sep06	Sep07	Sep06	Sep07
	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	293.8	293.5	284.1	0.1		3.4	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	44.5	44.5	43.4	0.0	2.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	227.0	231.5	218.6	-1.9	3.8	TOTAL PRIVATE	31.4	31.6	30.4	-0.6	3.3		
GOODS PRODUCING	65.4	65.8	63.6	-0.6	2.8	GOODS PRODUCING	5.0	5.1	5.0	-2.0	0.0		
Natural Resources & Mining	27.6	27.8	27.4	-0.7	0.7	Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	3.3	3.4	3.4	-2.9	-2.9		
Mining	27.5	27.7	27.3	-0.7	0.7	Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2		
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4	SERVICE PROVIDING	39.5	39.4	38.4	0.3	2.9		
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.2	9.2	8.9	0.0	3.4	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.8	9.9	9.1	-1.0	7.7		
Coal Mining	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	5.0	Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0		
Support Activities for Mining	14.0	14.2	14.2	-1.4	-1.4	Retail Trade	5.7	5.8	5.5	-1.7	3.6		
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.2	10.5	9.8	-2.9	4.1	Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.0	17.9		
Construction	27.6	27.7	26.0	-0.4	6.2	Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0		
Construction of Buildings	4.8	5.1	5.0	-5.9	-4.0	Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0		
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	9.7	9.2	8.8	5.4	10.2	Professional & Business Services	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	-2.9		
Specialty Trade Contractors	13.1	13.4	12.2	-2.2	7.4	Educational & Health Services	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	8.6		
Manufacturing	10.2	10.3	10.2	-1.0	0.0	Leisure & Hospitality	4.7	4.8	4.6	-2.1	2.2		
Durable Goods	5.4	5.5	5.4	-1.8	0.0	Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0		
Non-Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13.1	12.9	13.0	1.6	0.8		
SERVICE PROVIDING	228.4	227.7	220.5	0.3	3.6	Federal Government	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.8	0.0		
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	56.1	56.8	53.2	-1.2	5.5	State Government	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6		
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.0	8.3	1.1	9.6	Local Government	6.6	6.3	6.6	4.8	0.0		
Merchant Whlsrns., Durable	5.5	5.5	5.1	0.0	7.8	Local Education	3.5	3.1	3.4	12.9	2.9		
Retail Trade	32.3	33.1	31.2	-2.4	3.5	NATRONA COUNTY							
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	4.3	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	40.5	40.6	38.9	-0.2	4.1		
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	0.0	TOTAL PRIVATE	35.1	35.5	33.6	-1.1	4.5		
Grocery Stores	3.9	4.0	3.9	-2.5	0.0	GOODS PRODUCING	9.1	9.3	8.8	-2.2	3.4		
Gasoline Stations	4.2	4.3	4.1	-2.3	2.4	Natural Resources & Mining	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	0.0		
General Merchandise Stores	6.7	6.9	6.2	-2.9	8.1	Construction	2.9	3.0	2.7	-3.3	7.4		
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3	Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3		
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	14.7	14.7	13.7	0.0	7.3	SERVICE PROVIDING	31.4	31.3	30.1	0.3	4.3		
Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.1	9.0	8.8	1.1	3.4		
Transportation & Warehousing	12.3	12.3	11.4	0.0	7.9	Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0		
Truck Transportation	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	7.3	Retail Trade	5.3	5.2	5.1	1.9	3.9		
Information	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-2.4	Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0		
Financial Activities	11.3	11.4	11.1	-0.9	1.8	Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0		
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.9	6.9	-1.4	-1.4	Financial Activities	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0		
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	7.1	Professional & Business Services	3.1	3.2	2.9	-3.1	6.9		
Professional & Business Services	18.8	19.4	17.7	-3.1	6.2	Educational & Health Services	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	4.3		
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	9.4	9.8	9.1	-4.1	3.3	Leisure & Hospitality	4.2	4.3	3.8	-2.3	10.5		
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7	Other Services	2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3		
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.9	1.9		
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	8.5	8.7	7.7	-2.3	10.4	Federal Government	0.6	0.7	0.6	-14.3	0.0		
Educational & Health Services	23.5	23.4	22.7	0.4	3.5	State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0		
Educational Services	2.4	2.6	2.3	-7.7	4.3	Local Government	4.1	3.7	4.0	10.8	2.5		
Health Care & Social Assistance	21.1	20.8	20.4	1.4	3.4	Local Education	2.7	2.4	2.5	12.5	8.0		
Ambulatory Health Care	8.0	7.9	7.7	1.3	3.9	Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week that includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.							
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	0.0								
Hospitals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4								
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0								
Social Assistance	5.6	5.4	5.3	3.7	5.7								
Leisure & Hospitality	36.2	39.0	35.0	-7.2	3.4								
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.3	3.6	3.2	-8.3	3.1								
Accommodation & Food Services	32.9	35.4	31.8	-7.1	3.5								
Accommodation	13.2	14.8	12.5	-10.8	5.6								
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	19.7	20.6	19.3	-4.4	2.1								
Other Services	11.6	11.6	11.1	0.0	4.5								
Repair & Maintenance	4.2	4.2	3.8	0.0	10.5								
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	66.8	62.0	65.5	7.7	2.0								
Federal Government	7.7	8.1	7.7	-4.9	0.0								
State Government	15.7	14.7	15.0	6.8	4.7								
State Govt. Education	6.6	5.4	6.0	22.2	10.0								
Local Government	43.4	39.2	42.8	10.7	1.4								
Local Govt. Education	22.0	17.2	21.4	27.9	2.8								
Hospitals	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	3.3								

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week that includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Sep07	Aug07	Sep06	Aug07	Sep06
				Sep07	Sep07
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.5	28.5	26.7	0.0	6.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	24.6	24.9	22.8	-1.2	7.9
GOODS PRODUCING	12.4	12.5	11.4	-0.8	8.8
Natural Resources & Mining	7.9	8.0	7.8	-1.3	1.3
Construction	3.8	3.8	3.0	0.0	26.7
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.1	16.0	15.3	0.6	5.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.1	0.0	9.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.9	2.0	1.8	-5.0	5.6
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3
Other Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3.9	3.6	3.9	8.3	0.0
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.1	26.1	25.0	0.0	4.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.9	22.2	20.8	-1.4	5.3
GOODS PRODUCING	9.7	9.6	9.4	1.0	3.2
Natural Resources & Mining	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	1.8
Construction	2.6	2.4	2.5	8.3	4.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.4	1.2	-7.1	8.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.4	16.5	15.6	-0.6	5.1
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.3	5.3	4.9	0.0	8.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.3	1.4	1.2	-7.1	8.3
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	1.0	0.9	-10.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.7	2.4	-3.7	8.3
Other Services	1.0	1.1	1.0	-9.1	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.2	3.9	4.2	7.7	0.0
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.4	22.1	19.4	-7.7	5.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.0	19.7	17.1	-8.6	5.3
GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	11.1
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.8	2.9	2.5	-3.4	12.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.4	19.1	16.7	-8.9	4.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.7	2.9	2.6	-6.9	3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.9	2.0	1.8	-5.0	5.6
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	1.0	0.8	-10.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	7.8	9.0	7.4	-13.3	5.4
Other Services	0.5	0.6	0.5	-16.7	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3

State Unemployment Rates September 2007 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.1
Michigan	7.0
Mississippi	6.1
District of Columbia	5.9
South Carolina	5.8
Alaska	5.6
Kentucky	5.6
Ohio	5.6
California	5.4
Arkansas	5.3
Missouri	5.1
Nevada	5.1
Illinois	4.8
Minnesota	4.7
Oregon	4.7
Georgia	4.6
Wisconsin	4.6
North Carolina	4.5
United States	4.5
Louisiana	4.4
Massachusetts	4.4
New York	4.4
Rhode Island	4.4
Tennessee	4.4
Texas	4.4
Connecticut	4.3
Florida	4.3
Kansas	4.3
Washington	4.3
Maine	4.2
Indiana	4.1
New Jersey	4.1
Oklahoma	4.1
Pennsylvania	4.1
West Virginia	4.0
Vermont	3.8
Colorado	3.7
Alabama	3.6
Iowa	3.6
Maryland	3.6
Arizona	3.5
New Mexico	3.3
New Hampshire	3.2
Delaware	2.9
Hawaii	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Nebraska	2.7
South Dakota	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Utah	2.5
Wyoming	2.4
Montana	2.1
Idaho	1.7

Economic Indicators

by: *Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist*

The number of building permits issued for new privately owned single family homes declined from 252 in September 2006 to 186 in September 2007.

	Sept. 2007 (p)	Aug. 2007 (r)	Sept. 2006 (b)	Percent Change Month Year	
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	290,833	291,071	287,231	-0.1	1.3
Unemployed	6,945	7,828	8,337	-11.3	-16.7
Employed	283,888	283,243	278,894	0.2	1.8
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	2.4/3.1%	2.7%/3.4%	2.9%/3.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.5%/4.7%	4.6%/4.6%	4.4%/4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,621,000	7,221,000	7,792,000	5.5	-2.2
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	4.9%	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	276,000	392,000	325,000	-29.6	-15.1
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,137,000	4,494,000	3,735,000	-7.9	10.8
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,198.43	\$1,194.07	\$1,201.25	0.4	-0.2
Average Weekly Hours	46.2	46.9	49.7	-1.5	-7.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,008.62	\$991.15	\$942.48	1.8	7.0
Average Weekly Hours	47.0	46.1	46.2	2.0	1.7
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$756.43	\$777.62	\$723.60	-2.7	4.5
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	42.4	40.0	-3.8	2.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$725.16	\$716.22	\$698.83	1.2	3.8
Average Weekly Hours	41.7	41.4	41.4	0.7	0.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	5,792	7,509	4,945	-22.9	17.1
Benefits Paid	\$1,638,537	\$2,045,777	\$1,272,548	-19.9	28.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$282.90	\$272.44	\$257.34	3.8	9.9
State Insured Covered Jobs	270,979	271,138	261,334	-0.1	3.7
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	208.5	207.9	202.9	0.3	2.8
Housing	205.3	204.3	196.7	0.5	4.4
Apparel	210.9	211.1	205.0	-0.1	2.9
Transportation	119.5	114.4	121.7	4.5	-1.8
Medical Care	184.5	184.5	180.6	0.0	2.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997 = 100)	353.7	353.0	338.3	0.2	4.6
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997 = 100)	111.4	111.1	111.1	0.2	0.3
Other Goods & Services	121.3	120.3	118.4	0.8	2.4
Other Goods & Services	334.8	333.3	323.3	0.4	3.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	173.5	172.4	165.4	0.6	4.9
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	199	324	297	-38.6	-33.0
Valuation	\$54,388,000	\$65,243,000	\$56,506,000	-16.6	-3.7
Single Family Homes	186	303	252	-38.6	-26.2
Valuation	\$52,997,000	\$62,840,000	\$52,634,000	-15.7	0.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	78	71	109	9.9	-28.4

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

Big Horn County posted the highest unemployment rate (3.5%) followed by Platte and Niobrara counties (both 3.4%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Sep 2007 (p)	Aug 2007 (p)	Sep 2006 (b)	Sep 2007 (p)	Aug 2007 (p)	Sep 2006 (b)	Sep 2007 (p)	Aug 2007 (p)	Sep 2006 (b)	Sep 2007 (p)	Aug 2007 (p)	Sep 2006 (b)
NORTHWEST	43,246	43,470	44,567	41,963	41,957	43,038	1,283	1,513	1,529	3.0	3.5	3.4
Big Horn	4,828	4,853	5,476	4,659	4,661	5,278	169	192	198	3.5	4.0	3.6
Fremont	18,055	17,868	17,677	17,493	17,191	16,994	562	677	683	3.1	3.8	3.9
Hot Springs	2,338	2,369	2,305	2,270	2,295	2,231	68	74	74	2.9	3.1	3.2
Park	13,871	14,199	14,922	13,501	13,809	14,482	370	390	440	2.7	2.7	2.9
Washakie	4,154	4,181	4,187	4,040	4,001	4,053	114	180	134	2.7	4.3	3.2
NORTHEAST	52,972	52,844	51,125	51,873	51,607	49,869	1,099	1,237	1,256	2.1	2.3	2.5
Campbell	26,431	26,507	25,091	25,980	26,001	24,569	451	506	522	1.7	1.9	2.1
Crook	3,494	3,551	3,418	3,412	3,456	3,333	82	95	85	2.3	2.7	2.5
Johnson	4,016	4,003	3,925	3,900	3,879	3,815	116	124	110	2.9	3.1	2.8
Sheridan	15,877	15,706	15,614	15,515	15,294	15,173	362	412	441	2.3	2.6	2.8
Weston	3,154	3,077	3,077	3,066	2,977	2,979	88	100	98	2.8	3.2	3.2
SOUTHWEST	67,111	68,368	64,829	65,874	67,025	63,284	1,237	1,343	1,545	1.8	2.0	2.4
Lincoln	8,906	8,992	8,664	8,726	8,803	8,410	180	189	254	2.0	2.1	2.9
Sublette	6,994	6,991	5,965	6,914	6,906	5,867	80	85	98	1.1	1.2	1.6
Sweetwater	23,986	24,018	23,937	23,513	23,491	23,369	473	527	568	2.0	2.2	2.4
Teton	15,629	16,750	15,147	15,391	16,508	14,847	238	242	300	1.5	1.4	2.0
Uinta	11,596	11,617	11,116	11,330	11,317	10,791	266	300	325	2.3	2.6	2.9
SOUTHEAST	71,900	70,568	71,279	69,883	68,300	68,892	2,017	2,268	2,387	2.8	3.2	3.3
Albany	18,977	17,551	18,534	18,600	17,129	18,061	377	422	473	2.0	2.4	2.6
Goshen	5,966	5,888	5,846	5,800	5,690	5,642	166	198	204	2.8	3.4	3.5
Laramie	41,723	42,064	41,756	40,429	40,616	40,239	1,294	1,448	1,517	3.1	3.4	3.6
Niobrara	1,230	1,177	1,168	1,188	1,150	1,135	42	27	33	3.4	2.3	2.8
Platte	4,004	3,888	3,975	3,866	3,715	3,815	138	173	160	3.4	4.4	4.0
CENTRAL	55,603	55,819	55,429	54,293	54,352	53,809	1,310	1,467	1,620	2.4	2.6	2.9
Carbon	8,359	8,349	8,525	8,137	8,105	8,278	222	244	247	2.7	2.9	2.9
Converse	6,840	6,777	6,930	6,654	6,574	6,710	186	203	220	2.7	3.0	3.2
Natrona	40,404	40,693	39,974	39,502	39,673	38,821	902	1,020	1,153	2.2	2.5	2.9
STATEWIDE	290,833	291,071	287,231	283,888	283,243	278,894	6,945	7,828	8,337	2.4	2.7	2.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.1	3.4	3.6
U.S.....										4.5	4.6	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.7	4.6	4.6

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/07. Run Date 10/07.

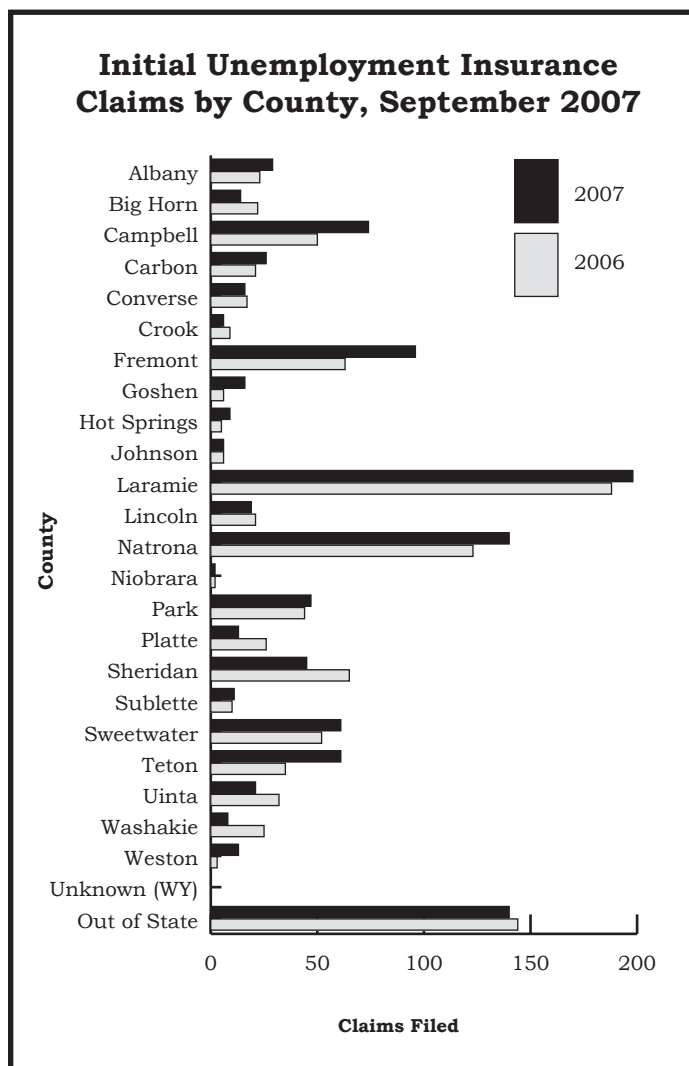
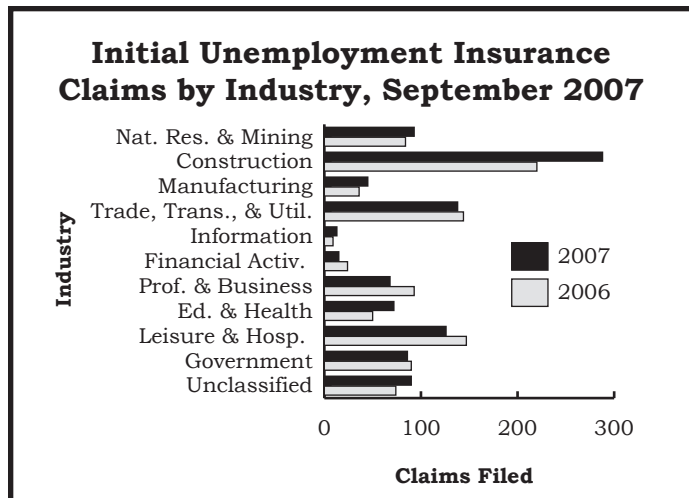
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide initial claims rose 7.6% compared to September 2006. Construction and educational & health services accounted for the majority of the statewide increase.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Sep07	Aug07	Sep06	Aug07 Sep06	Sep07 Sep06
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,070	1,089	994	-1.7	7.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	426	446	340	-4.5	25.3
Natural Resources & Mining	93	119	84	-21.8	10.7
Mining	91	109	80	-16.5	13.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	4	9	4	-55.6	0.0
Construction	288	240	220	20.0	30.9
Manufacturing	45	87	36	-48.3	25.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	468	467	490	0.2	-4.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	138	165	144	-16.4	-4.2
Wholesale Trade	24	32	26	-25.0	-7.7
Retail Trade	79	86	77	-8.1	2.6
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	35	47	41	-25.5	-14.6
Information	13	10	9	30.0	44.4
Financial Activities	15	33	24	-54.5	-37.5
Professional & Business Serv.	68	89	93	-23.6	-26.9
Educational & Health Services	72	64	50	12.5	44.0
Leisure & Hospitality	126	85	147	48.2	-14.3
Other Services	36	21	23	71.4	56.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	86	102	90	-15.7	-4.4
Federal Government	27	38	41	-28.9	-34.1
State Government	18	13	16	38.5	12.5
Local Government	41	51	33	-19.6	24.2
Local Education	6	21	9	-71.4	-33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	90	74	74	21.6	21.6

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	196	208	185	-5.8	5.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	78	63	59	23.8	32.2
Construction	74	53	56	39.6	32.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	81	115	95	-29.6	-14.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	31	43	31	-27.9	0.0
Financial Activities	4	12	8	-66.7	-50.0
Professional & Business Serv.	14	23	23	-39.1	-39.1
Educational & Health Services	18	19	12	-5.3	50.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11	12	14	-8.3	-21.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	19	18	21	5.6	-9.5
UNCLASSIFIED	18	12	10	50.0	80.0

NATRONA COUNTY

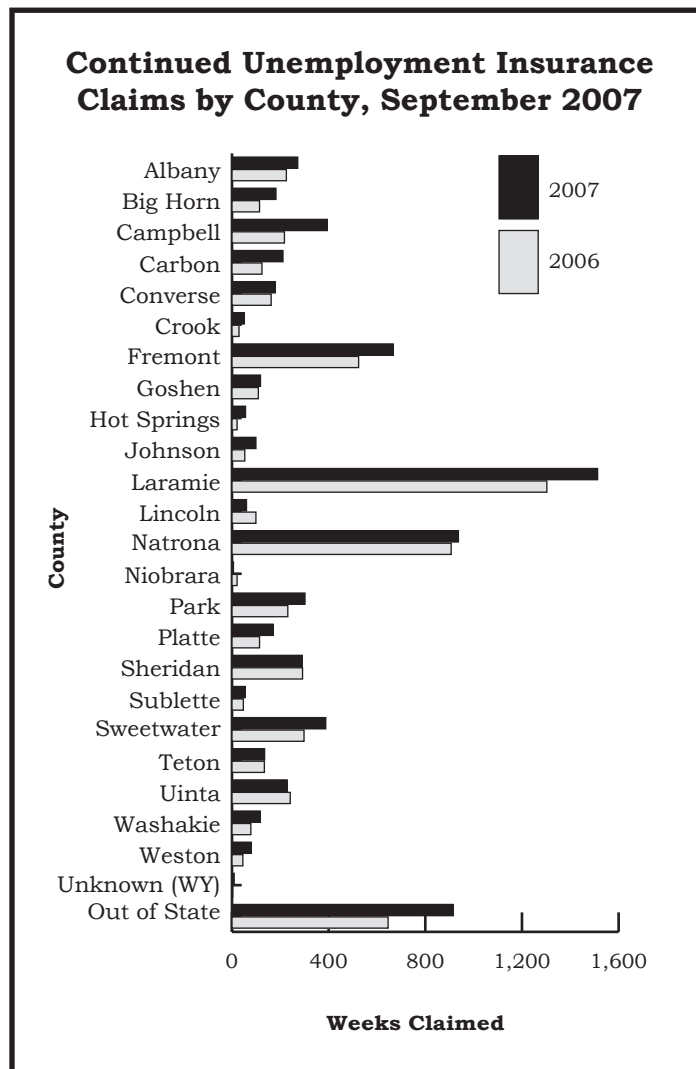
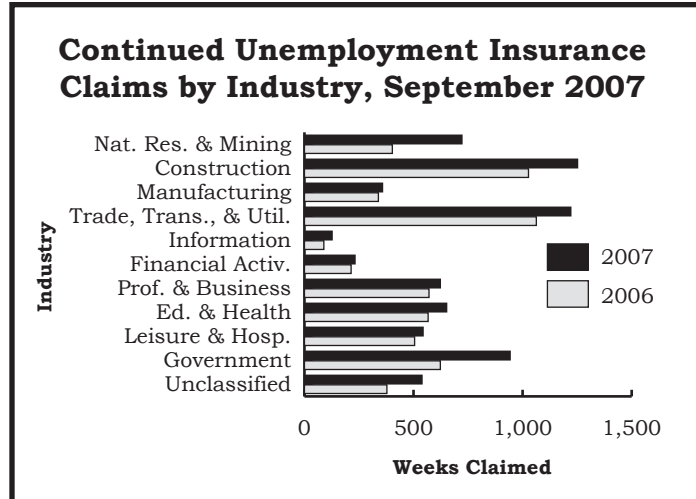
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	139	158	123	-12.0	13.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	58	70	49	-17.1	18.4
Construction	35	47	31	-25.5	12.9
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	72	76	69	-5.3	4.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	25	27	20	-7.4	25.0
Financial Activities	2	3	3	-33.3	-33.3
Professional & Business Serv.	14	17	19	-17.6	-26.3
Educational & Health Services	13	9	11	44.4	18.2
Leisure & Hospitality	13	16	10	-18.8	30.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	8	1	-62.5	200.0
UNCLASSIFIED	6	4	4	50.0	50.0

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide continued claims were 23.1% greater than a year ago. Claims more than doubled over the year in the mining and federal government sectors.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Claims Filed		Claims Filed		
	Sep07	Aug07	Sep06	Sep07	
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,433	8,542	6,038	-13.0	23.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,118	2,110	1,758	0.4	20.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,332	2,584	1,769	-9.8	31.8
Natural Resources & Mining	722	908	403	-20.5	79.2
Mining	680	850	326	-20.0	108.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	42	42	17	0.0	147.1
Construction	1,252	1,269	1,027	-1.3	21.9
Manufacturing	358	407	339	-12.0	5.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	3,619	4,235	3,268	-14.5	10.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,221	1,321	1,063	-7.6	14.9
Wholesale Trade	221	257	186	-14.0	18.8
Retail Trade	647	704	657	-8.1	-1.5
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	353	360	220	-1.9	60.5
Information	127	132	89	-3.8	42.7
Financial Activities	232	232	214	0.0	8.4
Professional & Business Serv.	623	577	571	8.0	9.1
Educational & Health Services	652	1,066	567	-38.8	15.0
Leisure & Hospitality	544	654	505	-16.8	7.7
Other Services	220	253	259	-13.0	-15.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	943	1,158	623	-18.6	51.4
Federal Government	265	236	115	12.3	130.4
State Government	165	191	101	-13.6	63.4
Local Government	513	731	407	-29.8	26.0
Local Education	184	234	119	-21.4	54.6
UNCLASSIFIED	539	565	378	-4.6	42.6
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,513	1,626	1,302	-6.9	16.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	438	398	385	10.1	13.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	317	295	316	7.5	0.3
Construction	266	241	240	10.4	10.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	926	1,040	822	10.4	12.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	397	423	294	8.0	35.0
Financial Activities	55	40	77	37.5	-28.6
Professional & Business Serv.	167	158	153	5.7	9.2
Educational & Health Services	164	233	129	-29.6	27.1
Leisure & Hospitality	80	86	99	-7.0	-19.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	201	217	139	-7.4	44.6
UNCLASSIFIED	69	74	25	-6.8	176.0
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	939	1,002	906	-6.3	3.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	258	253	265	2.0	-2.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	268	239	223	12.1	20.2
Construction	145	128	114	13.3	27.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	578	665	617	-13.1	-6.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	169	207	201	-18.4	-15.9
Financial Activities	33	35	17	-5.7	94.1
Professional & Business Serv.	98	81	141	21.0	-30.5
Educational & Health Services	120	185	99	-35.1	21.2
Leisure & Hospitality	103	115	95	-10.4	8.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	58	61	49	-4.9	18.4
UNCLASSIFIED	35	37	17	-5.4	105.9



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

**Official Business
Penalty for Private
Use \$300
Return Service
Requested**