

TRENDS

Turnover and Labor Market Context for Wyoming State Employees

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

This article examines employment and turnover statistics for Wyoming's Department of Family Services, Department of Employment, and Department of Workforce Services. In the future, turnover and source/destination data could be used to learn how policy changes may alter the workplace and how market forces beyond the control of the agencies may influence hire and exit rates.

This article uses administrative data available to Research & Planning (R&P) to capture employment and turnover statistics and defines the labor market in which the Department of Family Services (DFS), Department of Employment (DOE), and Department of Workforce Services (DWS) function. The data describe what has happened in the recent past. In the future, turnover and source/destination data could be used to ascertain the overall effect of policy changes intended to alter the workplace (e.g., "What happened to the exit rate in our agency after we did X?") or to understand how market forces beyond the

control of the agency may influence hire and exit rates (e.g., "How is competition from the energy boom affecting our ability to retain employees?").

Data Sources

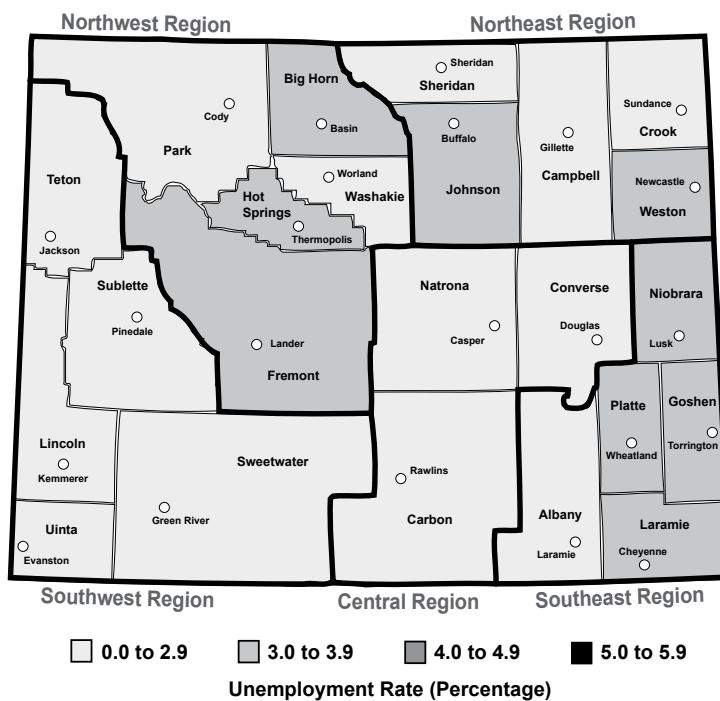
Data used for this research included Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records for Wyoming and partner research states (discussed on page 3) and the Wyoming Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). UI wage records

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 1994 there were more than 1.1 million nonprofit organizations in the United States, employing approximately 5.4 million people, or 4.4% of all workers. By 2007 nonprofits employed 8.7 million workers, or 5.9% of all workers....*page 9*
- Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 3.9% in August to 3.3% in September. It remained slightly higher than its September 2007 level of 2.9%. The U.S. unemployment rate was unchanged from August at 6.1%....*page 12*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, September 2008 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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

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(Text continued from page 1)

described a person’s work history and employers, while QCEW data identified the employer’s industry and ownership.

Methodology

The method for tracking state employees was developed previously (Harris, 2006). The source and destination was limited to the four quarters before and after the quarter in which a state employee was hired or exited, and was defined as the employer paying the highest wages. If state employees were not employed before being hired or after exiting, they were categorized as not working.

Category Definitions

The category of *partner research state*, for purposes of this analysis, includes

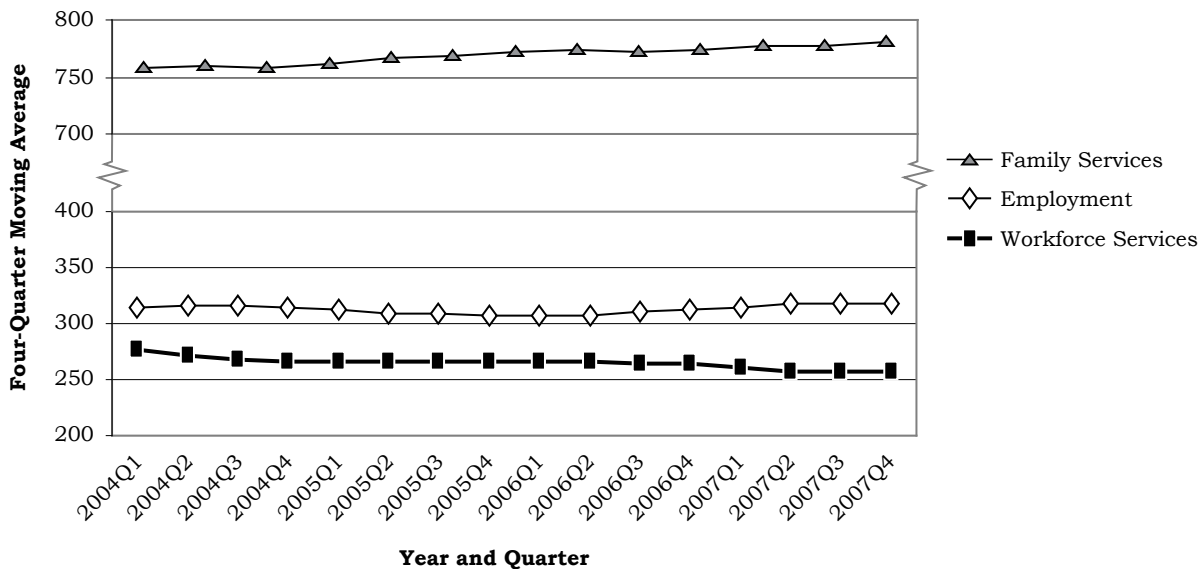
Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah. All states bordering Wyoming are included. No report was made on the industry or ownership status of the out-of-state firms in question.

Wyoming resident status (resident and nonresident) was determined by methodology developed by Jones (2004). Resident status applied during the quarter in which a state employee was hired or exited. *Retirement* refers to Wyoming residents who were older than age 62. *Government* includes establishments that were publicly owned. The category of *private sector* represents privately owned Wyoming establishments.

Number of Jobs Worked

Figure 1 presents job counts for the three state agencies studied from first quarter 2004 to fourth quarter 2007. A

Figure 1: Wyoming State Employee Jobs for Three State Departments, First Quarter 2004 to Fourth Quarter 2007 (2004Q1-2007Q4)



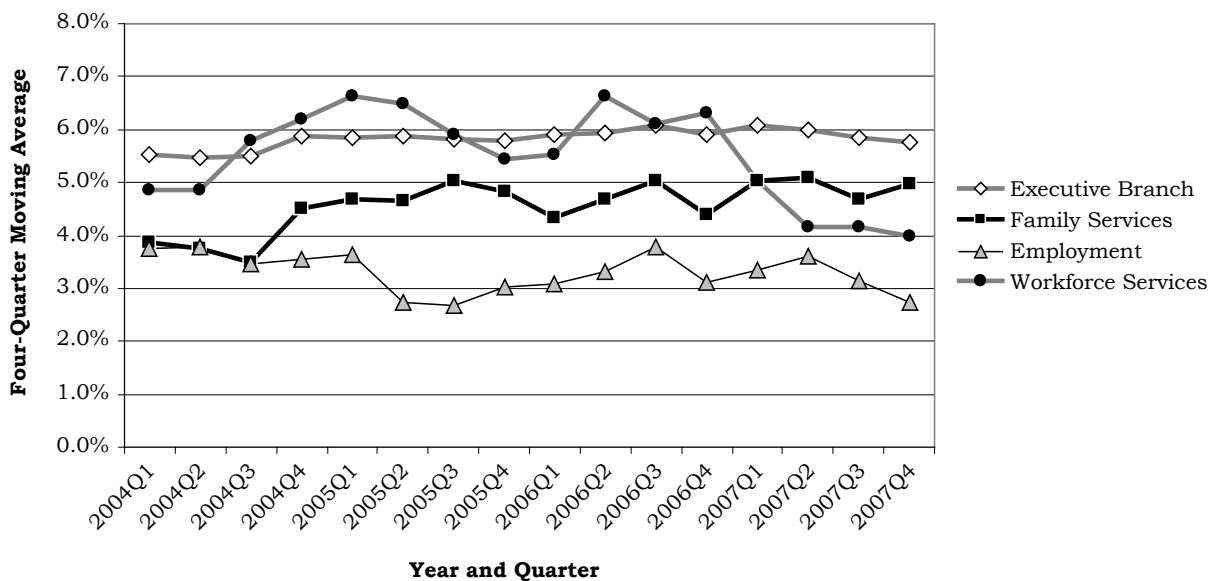
four-quarter moving average was used to reduce seasonal variation and to provide a better picture of the overall trend in job growth or decline. DOE typically maintained between 310 and 320 jobs on an average quarterly basis throughout the 16 quarters. DFS experienced steady growth in the number of jobs worked throughout the 16-quarter time frame. The agency grew from just slightly fewer than 760 jobs to slightly more than 780 jobs on an average quarterly basis. On the other hand, DWS had a decline in the number of jobs worked on an average quarterly basis, from nearly 280 jobs to approximately 255 jobs by the end of the time frame.

Hire Rate

The hire rate was calculated as the number of hires (see Glover, 2001, for definition of hires and exits) in the

reference quarter divided by the total number of jobs in the same quarter and expressed as a percentage. Figure 2 shows the four-quarter moving average hire rate for first quarter 2004 to fourth quarter 2007. To provide a comparison to the performance of all executive branch state agencies, the hire rate for the executive branch is included. The hire rate for all executive branch agencies was approximately 6.0% on an average quarterly basis and was very stable for the entire time frame. DOE had the lowest hire rate of the three agencies at approximately 3.0%. This was substantially lower than the rate for all executive branch agencies combined. The hire rate for DWS vacillated near 6.0% until fourth quarter 2006, when it dropped dramatically to approximately 4.0% and remained there through the end of the time frame. The hire rate for DFS trended upward throughout this time, increasing from approximately 4.0% to approximately 5.0%.

Figure 2: Wyoming State Employee Hire Rate Trends for the Executive Branch and Selected Sub-Agencies, First Quarter 2004 to Fourth Quarter 2007 (2004Q1-2007Q4)



Source of Employee Hires

The source of employee hires was defined as the most recent employer (looking at previous employment up to a maximum of one year prior to the reference quarter) that paid the most wages. When there was no employment history in the previous year, other information was used to categorize the hire. For example, those without a work history in the prior year were divided into residents and nonresidents at the time of hire (see Jones, 2004, for resident/nonresident methodology).

Figure 3 shows hire source information for first quarter 2003 to fourth quarter 2007. Not all findings shown in Figure 3 will be discussed in this section. The major findings indicate that the source of hires for executive branch agencies was primarily dominated (more than 50.0% for each of the three agencies under study) by private sector employers in Wyoming. This held true for all three agencies. A specific example of this would be someone

hired into DOE who worked previously in retail trade in Wyoming. It should be noted that there were substantial variations in the source of employee hires for the three agencies. For instance, DOE had a larger percentage of hires who came from other state government agencies than did DFS or DWS. Very few hires were individuals who were presumed to be retired (i.e., no previous work history in the last year and older than age 62).

Exit Rate

The exit rate was calculated as the number of exits in the reference quarter divided by the total number of jobs in the same quarter and expressed as a percentage. Figure 4 (see page 6) shows the four-quarter moving average exit rate for first quarter 2004 through third quarter 2007. The exit rate for the executive branch remained steady at approximately 4.5% on an average quarterly basis. The rate for DFS was similar but trended above the executive branch rate after third quarter 2006. The

Figure 3: Percentage of State of Wyoming Sources of Employee Hires for the Executive Branch and Selected Sub-Agencies, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2007

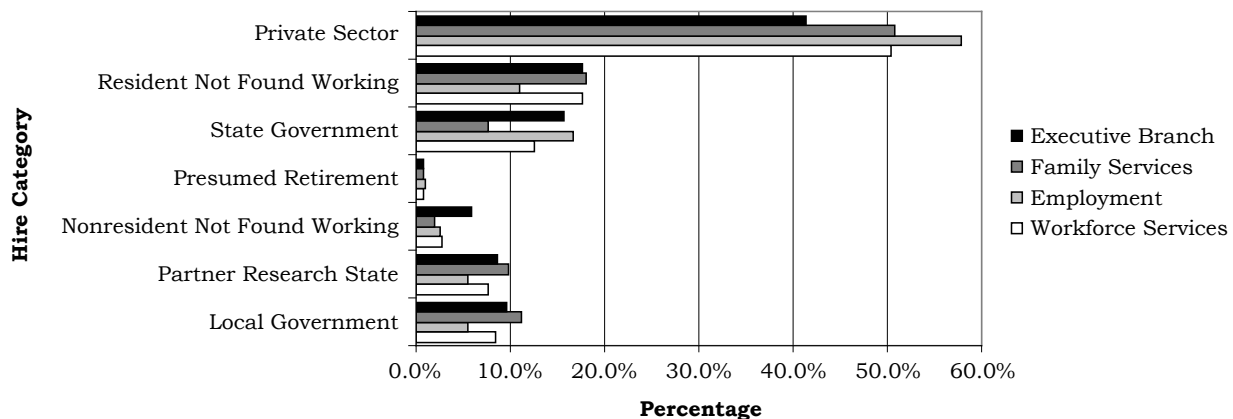
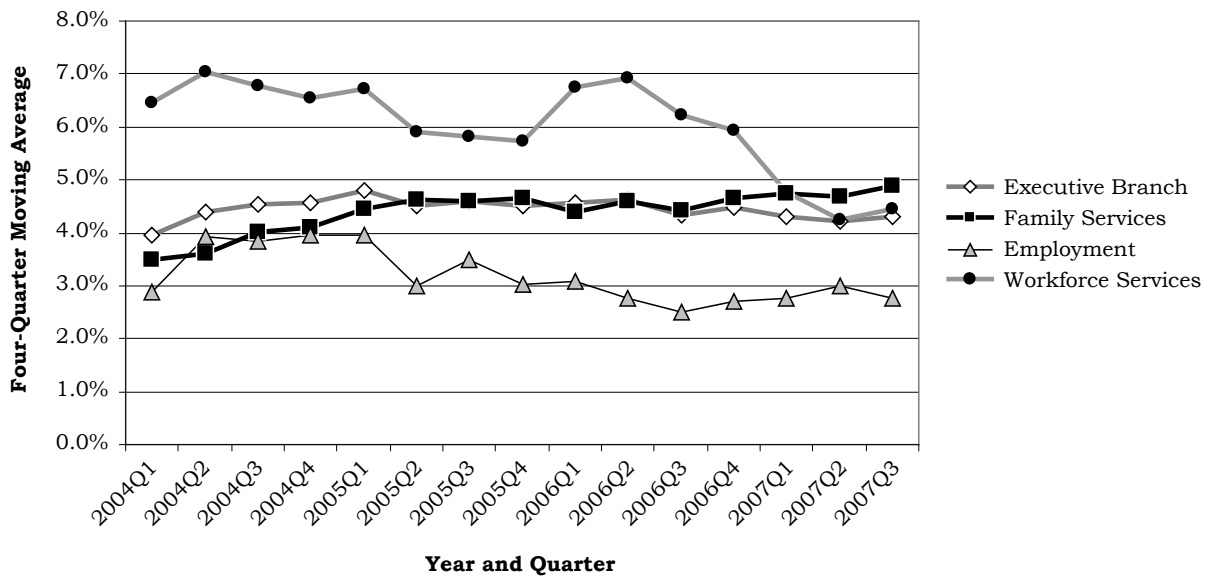


Figure 4: Percentage of Wyoming State Employee Exit Rate Trends for the Executive Branch and Selected Sub-Agencies, First Quarter 2004 to Third Quarter 2007 (2004Q1-2007Q3)



exit rate for DWS was dramatically higher (typically higher than 6.0%) until second quarter 2006. After second quarter 2006 the rate dropped each quarter until leveling off near 4.5% during second quarter 2007. The exit rate for DOE was consistently below the rate for the executive branch throughout the time frame. The rate was at or below 3.0% after first quarter 2006.

Destination of Employee Exits

The destination of employee exits is defined as the most recent employer (looking at subsequent employment up to a maximum of one year after the reference quarter) that paid the most wages. When there was no employment history in the subsequent year, other information was used to categorize the hire. Approximately 40.0% of employees obtained primary employment in the private sector after exiting from the three state agencies under

study (see Figure 5, page 7). Approximately 20.0% of exiters from DOE and DWS obtained employment in another state agency. Approximately 10.0% of DFS exiting employees obtained work in another state government agency—the lowest of the three agencies. DFS exiters were somewhat more likely to find subsequent work in a partner research state or in local government (e.g., a city or county).

Private Sector Breakdown

Figure 6 (see page 7) is an extension of Figure 5. It provides more specific detail on exiters who subsequently obtained work in the private sector. This graphic provides greater detail on the private sector North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries that compete for labor with the three state agencies. There was substantial variation in the industry breakdown of state

Figure 5: Percentage of State of Wyoming Destination of Employee Exits for the Executive Branch and Selected Sub-Agencies, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2006

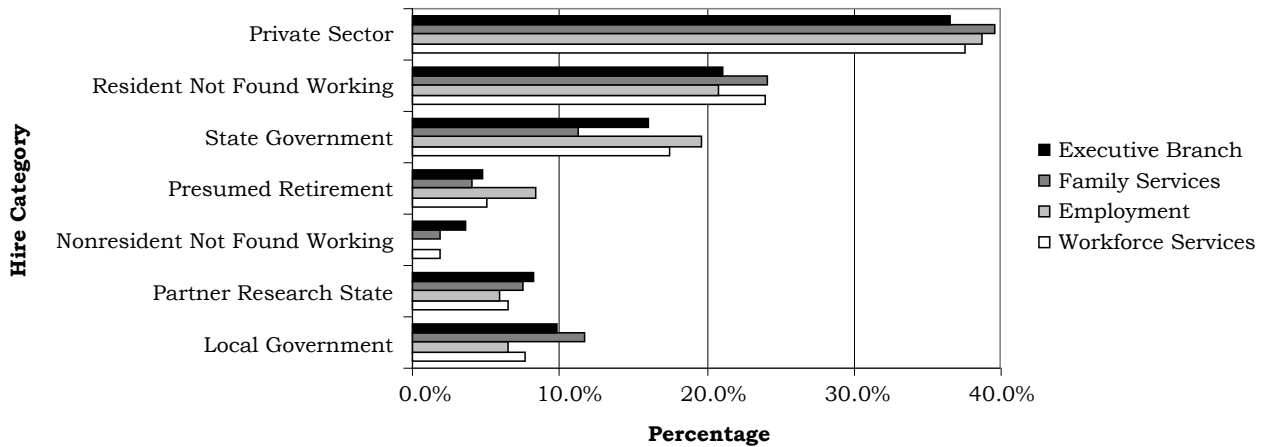
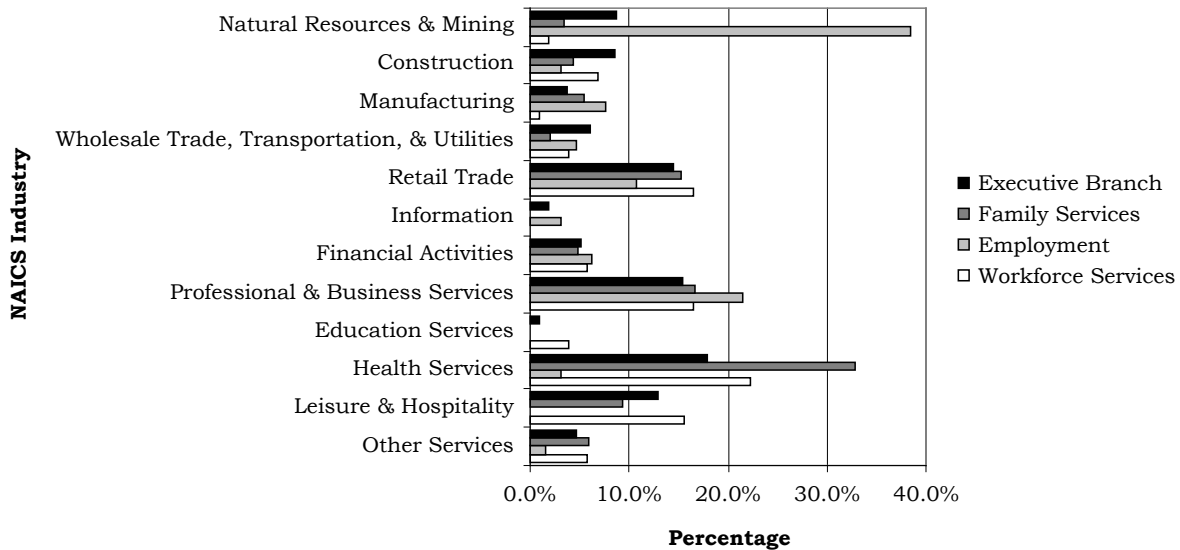


Figure 6: Percentage of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Industry Breakdown for Wyoming State Employee Exits to Wyoming's Private Sector, First Quarter 2003 to Fourth Quarter 2006



employee exiters. Most notably were natural resources & mining and health services. Approximately 40.0% of DOE exiters who went into the private sector ended up working in natural resources & mining. DWS and DFS had fewer than 5.0% of exiters in this NAICS category.

DFS had more than 30.0% of exiters subsequently working in health services. DOE had fewer than 5.0% of exiters working in this category. Of the three agencies, DWS had the greatest percentage of exiters working in retail trade and leisure & hospitality.

Observations

DOE remained about the same in terms of the number of jobs and had a declining hire rate and a declining exit rate for the period under study. DOE appears to be a very stable agency in terms of both size and turnover activity. Hire and exit rates were both well below those for the entire executive branch.

DWS appeared to trend downward in size – losing approximately 25 jobs worked on an average quarterly basis during the study period. DWS experienced very high hire and exit rates (in comparison to all executive branch agencies) earlier in the time frame but had a dramatic drop in turnover activity after fourth quarter 2006. By the end of the time frame, exit rates were approximately the same level as all executive branch agencies (slightly higher than 4.0% on an average quarterly basis). DWS appeared to become a smaller and more stable agency.

DFS grew in the number of jobs worked over the course of the study period. It also had increasing hire and exit rates throughout the study period. With exit rates exceeding those for the entire executive branch after third quarter 2006, DFS grew but had less employment stability over time.

All three state agencies appeared to be strongly tied to Wyoming's labor market, hiring from and losing exiters to private sector employers in the state. Other agencies within state government and local government entities also formed a substantial portion of the market for hires and exits among the three agencies. Fewer than 10.0% of hires or exits involved a partner research state.

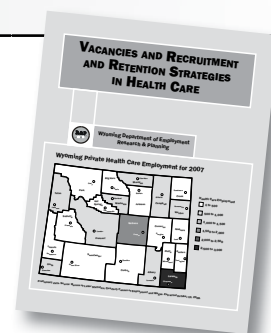
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New Nursing Report Available Online

Vacancies and Recruitment and Retention Strategies in Health Care, the latest report in a series of nursing research funded by the Wyoming Healthcare Commission, is now available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nurse_vacancies_retention.pdf.



Wages in the Nonprofit Sector: Management, Professional, and Administrative Support Occupations

by: Amy Butler, Bureau of Labor Statistics

excerpted from: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20081022ar01p1.htm>

The National Compensation Survey now publishes wage data on full-time workers in private nonprofit establishments. This article compares the average hourly earnings of full-time workers in private nonprofits, private industry as a whole, state government, and local government.

In 2007 there were more than 1.64 million nonprofit organizations in the United States.¹ The nonprofit sector has expanded in terms of number of organizations and number of paid employees. In 1994 there were more than 1.1 million nonprofit organizations in the United States,² employing approximately 5.4 million people, or 4.4% of all workers. By 2007 nonprofits employed 8.7 million workers, or 5.9% of all workers.³ Health professionals, educators, other professionals, health technicians, administrative support workers, and service occupations account for the majority of paid workers in the nonprofit sector.⁴

Considering the growth of the nonprofit sector, it is interesting to compare the wage rates of workers in nonprofits with those of their counterparts in private industry as a whole⁵ and in state and local government. The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides a source of recent data for making this comparison. Separate wage estimates for full-time workers in private nonprofit establishments were published in the annual wage publication *National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007*.⁶ The NCS now provides average hourly wage estimates for full-time workers employed in all private industry, the private nonprofit sector,

state government, and local government by occupational group and by detailed occupation.⁷

There are several hypotheses as to why the wages of nonprofit workers could differ from their for-profit counterparts. According to the labor donation hypothesis, workers in the nonprofit sector are willing to donate a portion of their paid labor and receive lower wages because they obtain satisfaction from the fact that their efforts achieve altruistic goals. Also, nonprofits may pay lower wages and compensate their workers with employer-provided benefits or other favorable job characteristics such as a flexible work schedule. On the other hand, nonprofits might actually pay higher wages because nonprofits do not benefit from the cost reductions of paying lower wages in the same way that for-profit employers do. In addition, nonprofits may choose to hire better quality workers in order to produce a better quality product or service and pay these employees higher wages.⁸

The term *nonprofit* refers to organizations that are neither for-profit businesses nor government agencies. Nonprofits are a subset of private industry. Nonprofit organizations may generate revenue, but this revenue cannot be distributed to owners or employees as they might be in a for-profit business. Nonprofits include, but are not limited

to, hospitals, churches, educational institutions, social welfare organizations, and charitable organizations.

Findings

This article compares the wages of management, selected professional, and administrative support workers in nonprofit organizations with those of their counterparts⁹ in private industry as a whole, state government, and local government. Management, selected professional, and administrative support occupations are found in many industries, working in support of an organization's main function.¹⁰

As can be seen in the Figure, the average hourly earnings of full-time workers in nonprofits were \$21.68 in 2007. This was somewhat greater than the average hourly wages of all full-time private industry workers (\$21.08). However, nonprofit workers earned less than state government workers (\$23.77

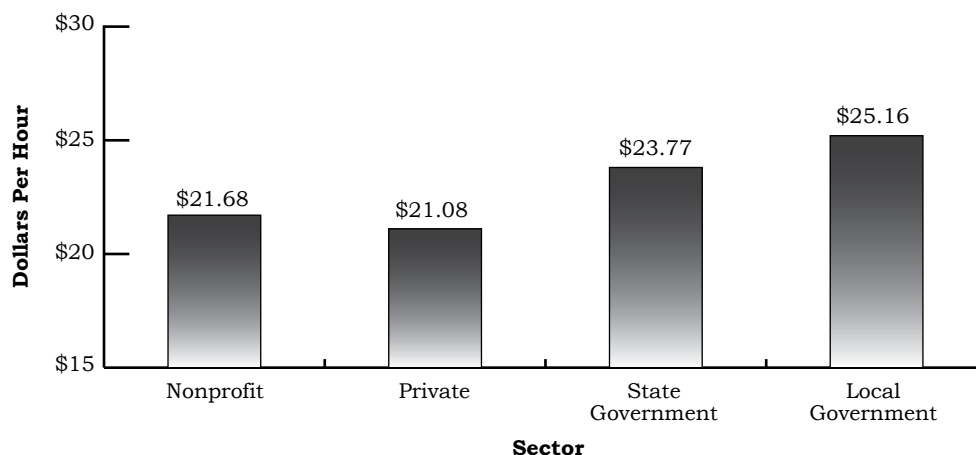
per hour) and local government workers (\$25.16 per hour). It should be noted that such wage differences might be due in part to differences in occupational composition among the sectors. See the Table (page 11) for wage estimates for selected full-time management, professional, and administrative support occupations in 2007.

Summary

Managers in nonprofit organizations earned wages that were not significantly different from those in state government; however, their wages were lower on average than managers in all private industry and in local government.

Workers in business & financial operations occupations earned more per hour in nonprofits than in state government. However, wages of these workers in nonprofits did not differ significantly from those in local government. Wages of business & financial

Figure: Average Hourly Earnings of Full-Time Workers, 2007



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20081022ar01p1.htm>.

workers were the greatest in private industry as a whole.

Computer & mathematical science workers in nonprofit establishments had higher wages than their counterparts in state and local government, but their wages were lower than in all private industry.

Nonprofit workers in office & administrative support occupations had very similar wages to their counterparts in state government and in all private industry, but their wages were lower than those of local government workers.

the total number of full-time nonagricultural private wage and salary workers employed at nonprofit organizations. Note that 1994 was the first year the CPS collected private nonprofit employment data.

⁴Christopher J. Ruhm and Carey Borkoski, "Compensation in the Nonprofit Sector," *The Journal of Human Resources*, autumn 2003, pp. 992-1021.

⁵Private industry includes both nonprofit and for-profit establishments. Wage estimates for employees of for-profit establishments are not available.

⁶*National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007*, Bulletin 2704 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2008), <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ncswage2007.htm>

⁷For more information on detailed occupations, see *National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007*, appendix B, <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbl0841.pdf>

⁸Christopher J. Ruhm and Carey Borkoski, "Compensation in the Nonprofit Sector," *The Journal of Human Resources*, autumn 2003, pp. 992-1021; Laura Leete, "Whither the Nonprofit Wage Differential? Estimates from the 1990 Census," *Journal of Labor Economics*, January 2001, pp. 136-170.

⁹That is, those workers who are classified in the same occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.

¹⁰Data on employment by industry and occupation are available from the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics program, <http://www.bls.gov/oes>

¹Internal Revenue Service Data Book 2007, Publication 55B (Internal Revenue Service, March 2008), table 25, <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=168593,00.html>

²Internal Revenue Service Data Book 1997, Publication 55B (Internal Revenue Service), table 27, <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=97216,00.html>

³Unpublished data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), 1994 and 2007 annual averages of

Table: Average Hourly Earnings of Selected Full-Time Management, Professional, and Administrative Support Occupations, 2007

Occupation	Nonprofit	Private	State Government	Local Government
All Full-Time Workers	\$21.68	\$21.08	\$23.77	\$25.16
Management	34.24	41.38	36.18	39.75
Financial Managers	39.17	42.20	45.74	38.97
Human Resource Managers	40.35	35.31	28.65	40.31
Social & Community Service Managers	25.07	26.63	28.19	32.07
Business & Financial Operations	26.49	29.57	23.16	26.79
Accountants & Auditors	25.25	27.83	23.29	26.03
Computer & Mathematical Science	32.00	35.09	26.87	28.25
Legal	33.53	39.23	38.14	28.99
Lawyers	40.50	54.69	39.25	37.13
Office & Administrative Support	15.46	15.65	15.92	16.76
Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	16.40	18.39	17.11	17.76

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/print/cm20081022ar01p1.htm>.

Coming Soon: 2008 Employer Seminars

Running a business can be a daunting task. Fortunately, there is help for employers. The Wyoming Department of Employment is sponsoring the 2008 Employer Seminars, coming to a town near you. The seminars provide information about workers' compensation, the state mine inspector's office, unemployment insurance, workplace safety, labor standards, and labor market information. Upcoming seminars are scheduled for Cody (April 22, 2009) and Jackson (May 20, 2009). Register online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/employerseminars>.

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.3% in September 2008

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

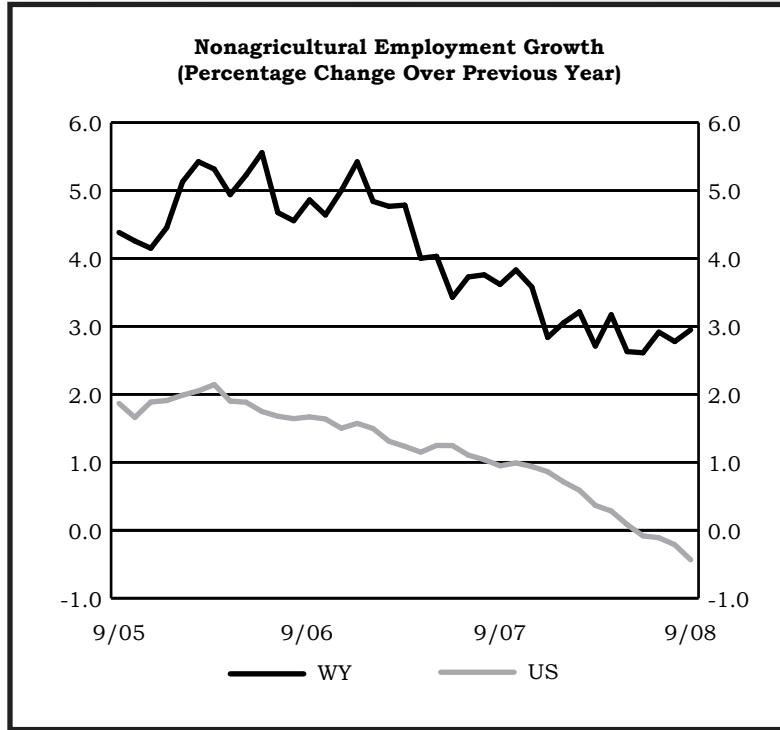
Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 3.9% in August to 3.3% in September. It remained slightly higher than its September 2007 level of 2.9%. The U.S. unemployment rate was unchanged from August at 6.1%. Wyoming job growth continued at a healthy pace (up 8,700 jobs, or 2.9%, from a year earlier), partly because of job gains in natural resources & mining. U.S. employment was below its year-ago level (-0.4%).

From August to September Wyoming gained 300 jobs (0.1%). This level of increase is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Seasonal job losses in construction (-1,100 jobs, or -3.7%), retail trade (-800 jobs, or -2.4%), professional & business services (-800 jobs, or -3.9%), and leisure & hospitality (-2,800 jobs, or -7.1%) were more than offset by seasonal job gains in government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 5,800 jobs, or 9.1%).

Over the year employment increased by 8,700 jobs (2.9%). Natural resources & mining, including oil & gas, added 2,100 jobs (7.6%). Other notable job gains were seen in construction (800 jobs, or 2.8%), retail trade (500 jobs, or 1.5%), educational & health services (900 jobs, or 3.9%), leisure & hospitality (900 jobs, or 2.5%), other services (500 jobs, or 4.3%), and government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 2,000 jobs, or 2.9%). Employment fell slightly in manufacturing (-100 jobs, or -1.0%) and held steady in the information sector.

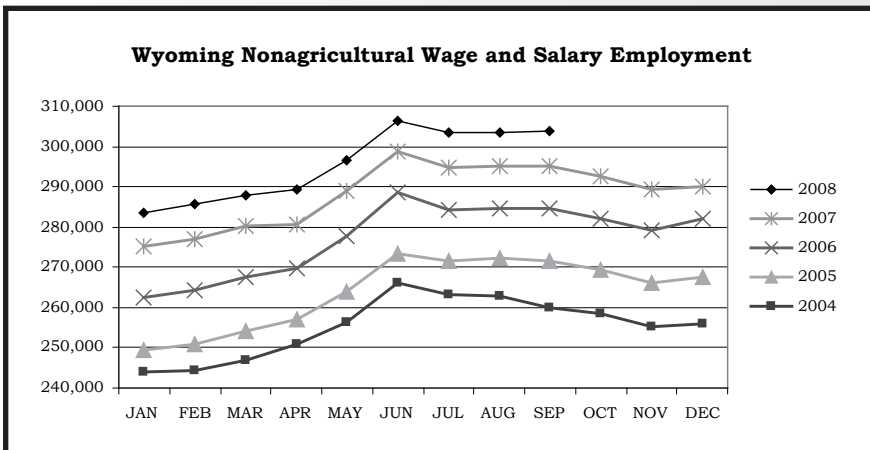
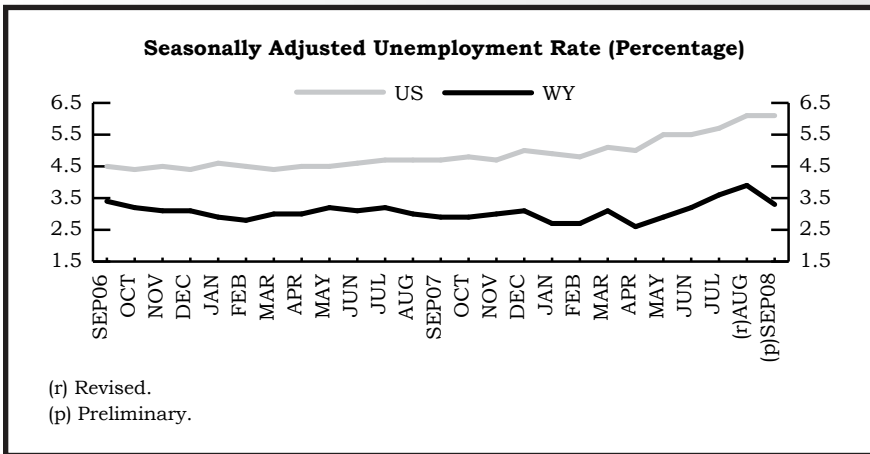
Almost all county unemployment rates fell from August to September, but, like the statewide average, remained higher than year-ago levels. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (1.4%), Campbell (1.7%), Teton (2.0%), and Albany (2.0%) counties. Platte, Weston, and Laramie counties posted the highest unemployment rates in September (all 3.6%).





State Unemployment Rates September 2008 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.7
Rhode Island	8.8
Michigan	8.7
Mississippi	7.8
California	7.7
Nevada	7.3
South Carolina	7.3
Ohio	7.2
Tennessee	7.2
Kentucky	7.1
District of Columbia	7.0
North Carolina	7.0
Illinois	6.9
Alaska	6.8
Florida	6.6
Georgia	6.5
Missouri	6.4
Oregon	6.4
Indiana	6.2
Connecticut	6.1
United States	6.1
Arizona	5.9
Minnesota	5.9
New Jersey	5.8
New York	5.8
Washington	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.7
Maine	5.6
Alabama	5.3
Massachusetts	5.3
Colorado	5.2
Louisiana	5.2
Vermont	5.2
Texas	5.1
Idaho	5.0
Wisconsin	5.0
Arkansas	4.9
Delaware	4.8
Kansas	4.8
Maryland	4.6
Montana	4.6
Hawaii	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Virginia	4.3
Iowa	4.2
New Hampshire	4.1
New Mexico	4.0
Oklahoma	3.8
North Dakota	3.6
Nebraska	3.5
Utah	3.5
Wyoming	3.3
South Dakota	3.2



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From September 2007 to September 2008, employment in natural resources & mining, including oil & gas, grew by 7.6%.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment			LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Sep08(p)	Aug08(r)	Sep07	Aug08	Sep07		Sep08(p)	Aug08(r)	Sep07	Aug08	Sep07
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	303.7	303.4	295.0	0.1	2.9	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	45.2	45.4	44.9	-0.4	0.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	233.9	239.4	227.2	-2.3	2.9	TOTAL PRIVATE	31.7	32.2	31.7	-1.6	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	68.5	69.1	65.7	-0.9	4.3	GOODS PRODUCING	4.9	5.0	5.1	-2.0	-3.9
Natural Resources & Mining	29.6	29.3	27.5	1.0	7.6	Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	3.2	3.3	3.5	-3.0	-8.6
Mining	29.5	29.1	27.4	1.4	7.7	Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.8	4.8	4.3	0.0	11.6	SERVICE PROVIDING	40.3	40.4	39.8	-0.2	1.3
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.8	9.9	9.2	-1.0	6.5	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.9	10.0	10.1	-1.0	-2.0
Coal Mining	6.9	7.0	6.3	-1.4	9.5	Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Support Activities for Mining	14.9	14.4	13.9	3.5	7.2	Retail Trade	5.7	5.8	5.8	-1.7	-1.7
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.6	10.5	10.2	1.0	3.9	Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	-5.7
Construction	28.9	30.0	28.1	-3.7	2.8	Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction of Buildings	4.8	5.2	4.8	-7.7	0.0	Financial Activities	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	10.0
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	9.9	10.2	10.0	-2.9	-1.0	Professional & Business Services	3.5	3.6	3.5	-2.8	0.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	14.2	14.6	13.3	-2.7	6.8	Educational & Health Services	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Manufacturing	10.0	9.8	10.1	2.0	-1.0	Leisure & Hospitality	4.6	4.8	4.6	-4.2	0.0
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	-3.7	Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Non-Durable Goods	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	2.1	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13.5	13.2	13.2	2.3	2.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	235.2	234.3	229.3	0.4	2.6	Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	57.0	58.0	56.0	-1.7	1.8	State Government	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.5
Wholesale Trade	9.0	9.1	8.7	-1.1	3.4	Local Government	6.8	6.5	6.7	4.6	1.5
Merchant Whlslrs., Durable	5.8	5.8	5.4	0.0	7.4	Local Education	3.5	3.1	3.4	12.9	2.9
Retail Trade	32.9	33.7	32.4	-2.4	1.5	NATRONA COUNTY					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.8	4.9	4.7	-2.0	2.1	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.8	4.7	-2.1	0.0	TOTAL PRIVATE					
Grocery Stores	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	GOODS PRODUCING					
Gasoline Stations	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.3	-2.3	Natural Resources & Mining					
General Merchandise Stores	6.7	6.9	6.6	-2.9	1.5	Construction					
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	Manufacturing					
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	15.1	15.2	14.9	-0.7	1.3	SERVICE PROVIDING					
Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities					
Transportation & Warehousing	12.5	12.6	12.4	-0.8	0.8	Wholesale Trade					
Truck Transportation	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5	Retail Trade					
Information	4.0	4.1	4.0	-2.4	0.0	Transport., Warehouse, & Util.					
Financial Activities	11.9	12.0	11.6	-0.8	2.6	Information					
Finance & Insurance	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.0	2.9	Financial Activities					
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.7	4.8	4.6	-2.1	2.2	Professional & Business Services					
Professional & Business Services	19.5	20.3	19.2	-3.9	1.6	Educational & Health Services					
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	9.9	10.1	9.4	-2.0	5.3	Leisure & Hospitality					
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	3.1	3.2	2.9	-3.1	6.9	Other Services					
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	8.7	9.3	8.9	-6.5	-2.2	Federal Government					
Educational & Health Services	24.2	24.3	23.3	-0.4	3.9	State Government					
Educational Services	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5	Local Government					
Health Care & Social Assistance	21.9	21.9	21.1	0.0	3.8	Local Education					
Ambulatory Health Care	8.2	8.3	7.9	-1.2	3.8						
Offices of Physicians	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0						
Hospitals	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	6.7						
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2						
Social Assistance	6.1	6.0	5.7	1.7	7.0						
Leisure & Hospitality	36.8	39.6	35.9	-7.1	2.5						
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.3	3.8	3.2	-13.2	3.1						
Accommodation & Food Services	33.5	35.8	32.7	-6.4	2.4						
Accommodation	13.4	15.1	12.9	-11.3	3.9						
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	20.1	20.7	19.8	-2.9	1.5						
Other Services	12.0	12.0	11.5	0.0	4.3						
Repair & Maintenance	4.1	4.2	3.9	-2.4	5.1						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	69.8	64.0	67.8	9.1	2.9						
Federal Government	7.6	8.0	7.7	-5.0	-1.3						
State Government	16.5	15.3	15.8	7.8	4.4						
State Govt. Education	7.2	6.0	6.6	20.0	9.1						
Local Government	45.7	40.7	44.3	12.3	3.2						
Local Govt. Education	23.2	17.6	22.4	31.8	3.6						
Hospitals	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	4.8						

Federal Funding Cuts Lead to Discontinuation of MSA Employment Statistics

Effective with the release of January 2008 data on March 11, 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) discontinued publication of all nonfarm employment series for 65 small metropolitan areas. In Wyoming, this funding cut affects the Casper metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and Natrona County. These cutbacks are due to a reduction in BLS funding from the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act enacted on December 26, 2007. For more details, see <http://www.bls.gov/sae/msareductions.htm>.

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 and Laramie 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			Percentage Change Total Employment	
	Sep08	Aug08	Sep07	Aug08 Sep08	Sep07 Sep08
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.3	29.8	28.3	1.7	7.1
TOTAL PRIVATE GOODS PRODUCING	26.1	26.5	24.2	-1.5	7.9
Natural Resources & Mining	8.3	8.4	7.8	-1.2	6.4
Construction	4.2	4.2	3.6	0.0	16.7
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.1	16.5	16.2	3.6	5.6
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.7	5.8	5.4	-1.7	5.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3
Other Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.2	3.3	4.1	27.3	2.4
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.9	26.7	25.4	0.7	5.9
TOTAL PRIVATE GOODS PRODUCING	22.5	22.7	21.1	-0.9	6.6
Natural Resources & Mining	10.3	10.1	8.9	2.0	15.7
Construction	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	9.1
Manufacturing	3.0	2.8	2.1	7.1	42.9
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.6	16.6	16.5	0.0	0.6
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Professional & Bus. Services	1.2	1.3	1.4	-7.7	-14.3
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	1.0	0.9	-10.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.7	2.6	-3.7	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.9	0.9	-11.1	-11.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.0	4.3	10.0	2.3
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.8	22.7	20.0	-8.4	4.0
TOTAL PRIVATE GOODS PRODUCING	18.5	20.4	17.7	-9.3	4.5
Nat. Res., Mining & Constr.	2.9	3.0	2.7	-3.3	7.4
Manufacturing	2.7	2.8	2.6	-3.6	3.8
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.9	19.7	17.3	-9.1	3.5
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.8	2.9	2.7	-3.4	3.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.1	1.0	-9.1	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	2.0	2.1	2.0	-4.8	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	1.1	0.8	-18.2	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	8.2	9.4	7.8	-12.8	5.1
Other Services	0.5	0.6	0.5	-16.7	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates September 2008 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.0
Michigan	8.3
Rhode Island	8.3
California	7.5
Mississippi	7.4
South Carolina	7.3
Nevada	7.2
District of Columbia	7.1
Ohio	6.9
Tennessee	6.9
Florida	6.8
Kentucky	6.7
Georgia	6.6
North Carolina	6.6
Illinois	6.5
Alaska	6.2
Missouri	6.2
Arizona	6.1
United States	6.0
Connecticut	5.9
Oregon	5.9
Indiana	5.8
Minnesota	5.7
New Jersey	5.6
New York	5.6
Alabama	5.3
Massachusetts	5.3
Washington	5.3
Louisiana	5.2
Pennsylvania	5.2
Texas	5.2
Colorado	4.9
Maine	4.9
Vermont	4.9
Kansas	4.8
Delaware	4.7
Hawaii	4.7
Arkansas	4.6
Maryland	4.5
Wisconsin	4.4
Idaho	4.3
Virginia	4.2
Iowa	3.9
New Hampshire	3.9
Montana	3.8
New Mexico	3.8
West Virginia	3.7
Oklahoma	3.5
Utah	3.3
Nebraska	3.2
South Dakota	2.9
North Dakota	2.8
Wyoming	2.6

Economic Indicators

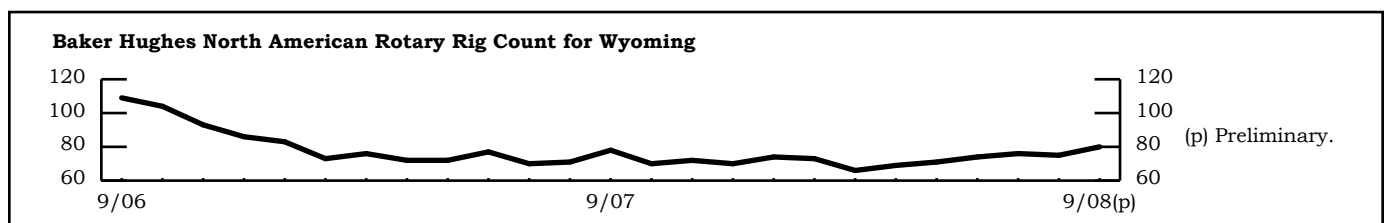
by: *Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist*

The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming increased from 75 in August to 80 in September.

	Sep 2008 (p)	Aug 2008 (r)	Sep 2007 (b)	Percentage Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force ^a	293,562	296,050	288,653	-0.8	1.7
Unemployed	7,778	9,751	6,647	-20.2	17.0
Employed	285,784	286,299	282,006	-0.2	1.3
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	2.6%/3.3%	3.3%/3.9%	2.3%/2.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	6.0%/6.1%	6.1%/6.1%	4.5%/4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,724,000	7,706,000	7,621,000	0.2	1.4
As a percentage of all workers	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	467,000	381,000	276,000	22.6	69.2
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	5,701,000	5,736,000	4,137,000	-0.6	37.8
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	Data not available; see box on page 14.				
Average Weekly Hours	Data not available; see box on page 14.				
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,070.22	\$1,080.88	\$1,005.07	-1.0	6.5
Average Weekly Hours	45.1	45.8	46.9	-1.5	-3.8
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$892.50	\$874.40	\$785.15	2.1	13.7
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	42.8	41.0	-0.7	3.7
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$730.62	\$729.11	\$725.16	0.2	0.8
Average Weekly Hours	41.0	41.1	41.7	-0.2	-1.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,048	8,649	5,792	4.6	56.2
Benefits Paid	\$2,835,621	\$2,630,831	\$1,638,537	7.8	73.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$313.40	\$304.18	\$282.90	3.0	10.8
State Insured Covered Jobs ^a	282,421	282,048	272,632	0.1	3.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Items					
Food & Beverages	218.8	219.1	208.5	-0.1	4.9
Housing	217.7	216.4	205.3	0.6	6.0
Apparel	218.2	219.1	210.9	-0.4	3.5
Transportation	121.2	116.4	119.5	4.1	1.4
Medical Care	203.9	206.7	184.5	-1.4	10.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997 = 100)	365.0	364.5	353.7	0.2	3.2
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997 = 100)	114.0	113.8	111.4	0.2	2.4
Other Goods & Services	125.5	124.7	121.3	0.7	3.5
Other Goods & Services	348.2	347.0	334.8	0.3	4.0
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Commodities	197.2	199.9	173.5	-1.4	13.7
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	228	191	199	19.4	14.6
Valuation	\$42,425,000	\$39,836,000	\$54,388,000	6.5	-22.0
Single Family Homes	176	149	186	18.1	-5.4
Valuation	\$39,474,000	\$34,387,000	\$52,997,000	14.8	-25.5
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	80	75	78	6.7	2.6

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

^aLocal Area Unemployment Statistics program estimates.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

The lowest unemployment rates for September were found in Sublette (1.4%), Campbell (1.7%), Teton (2.0%), and Albany (2.0%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Sep 2008 (p)	Aug 2008 (r)	Sep 2007 (b)	Sep 2008 (p)	Aug 2008 (r)	Sep 2007 (b)	Sep 2008 (p)	Aug 2008 (r)	Sep 2007 (b)	Sep 2008 (p)	Aug 2008 (r)	Sep 2007 (b)
NORTHWEST	44,387	45,150	44,312	43,008	43,390	43,083	1,379	1,760	1,229	3.1	3.9	2.8
Big Horn	4,836	4,838	4,978	4,667	4,610	4,815	169	228	163	3.5	4.7	3.3
Fremont	18,144	18,026	18,163	17,516	17,210	17,624	628	816	539	3.5	4.5	3.0
Hot Springs	2,302	2,319	2,359	2,230	2,233	2,294	72	86	65	3.1	3.7	2.8
Park	14,927	15,771	14,620	14,536	15,287	14,266	391	484	354	2.6	3.1	2.4
Washakie	4,178	4,196	4,192	4,059	4,050	4,084	119	146	108	2.8	3.5	2.6
NORTHEAST	53,819	53,799	51,925	52,601	52,275	50,864	1,218	1,524	1,061	2.3	2.8	2.0
Campbell	27,138	27,109	25,558	26,666	26,492	25,119	472	617	439	1.7	2.3	1.7
Crook	3,473	3,491	3,480	3,372	3,373	3,402	101	118	78	2.9	3.4	2.2
Johnson	4,075	4,138	3,961	3,938	3,972	3,849	137	166	112	3.4	4.0	2.8
Sheridan	15,959	15,954	15,709	15,565	15,462	15,362	394	492	347	2.5	3.1	2.2
Weston	3,174	3,107	3,217	3,060	2,976	3,132	114	131	85	3.6	4.2	2.6
SOUTHWEST	68,482	70,213	66,318	66,989	68,354	65,126	1,493	1,859	1,192	2.2	2.6	1.8
Lincoln	9,441	9,593	9,139	9,200	9,279	8,965	241	314	174	2.6	3.3	1.9
Sublette	7,156	7,294	6,945	7,056	7,164	6,865	100	130	80	1.4	1.8	1.2
Sweetwater	24,532	24,631	23,761	24,003	23,970	23,306	529	661	455	2.2	2.7	1.9
Teton	16,150	17,434	15,153	15,832	17,087	14,926	318	347	227	2.0	2.0	1.5
Uinta	11,203	11,261	11,320	10,898	10,854	11,064	305	407	256	2.7	3.6	2.3
SOUTHEAST	71,820	71,024	71,829	69,550	68,240	69,913	2,270	2,784	1,916	3.2	3.9	2.7
Albany	19,090	17,698	18,867	18,699	17,179	18,517	391	519	350	2.0	2.9	1.9
Goshen	5,774	5,726	5,930	5,573	5,483	5,767	201	243	163	3.5	4.2	2.7
Laramie	41,768	42,521	41,809	40,275	40,714	40,579	1,493	1,807	1,230	3.6	4.2	2.9
Niobrara	1,226	1,208	1,241	1,184	1,161	1,201	42	47	40	3.4	3.9	3.2
Platte	3,962	3,871	3,982	3,819	3,703	3,849	143	168	133	3.6	4.3	3.3
CENTRAL	55,053	55,865	54,269	53,635	54,041	53,020	1,418	1,824	1,249	2.6	3.3	2.3
Carbon	8,400	8,464	8,190	8,163	8,167	7,981	237	297	209	2.8	3.5	2.6
Converse	6,963	7,022	6,773	6,774	6,788	6,597	189	234	176	2.7	3.3	2.6
Natrona	39,690	40,379	39,306	38,698	39,086	38,442	992	1,293	864	2.5	3.2	2.2
STATEWIDE	293,562	296,050	288,653	285,784	286,299	282,006	7,778	9,751	6,647	2.6	3.3	2.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.3	3.9	2.9
U.S.										6.0	6.1	4.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										6.1	6.1	4.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/08. Run date 10/08.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

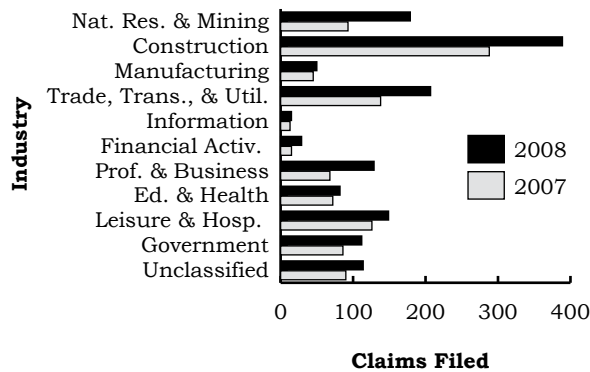
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

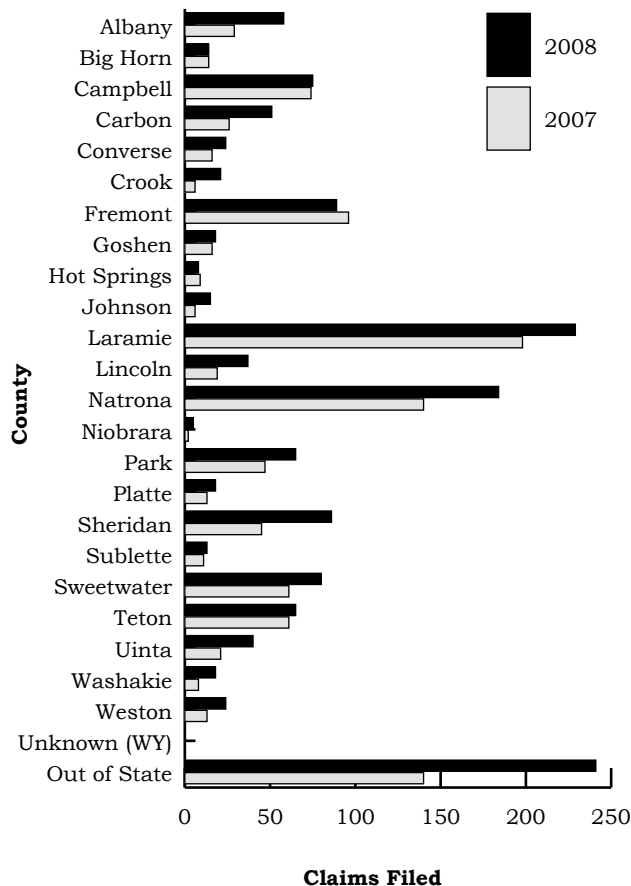
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims increased 38.2% from September 2007. Construction, natural resources & mining, and professional & business services accounted for much of the increase.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, September 2008



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, September 2008



Initial Claims

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Sep08	Aug08	Sep07	Sep08	
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,479	1,241	1,070	19.2	38.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	618	496	426	24.6	45.1
Natural Resources & Mining	179	89	93	101.1	92.5
Mining	176	84	91	109.5	93.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	87	6	4	1350.0	2075.0
Construction	389	365	288	6.6	35.1
Manufacturing	50	42	45	19.0	11.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	635	517	468	22.8	35.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	207	171	138	21.1	50.0
Wholesale Trade	32	28	24	14.3	33.3
Retail Trade	115	103	79	11.7	45.6
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	60	40	35	50.0	71.4
Information	15	13	13	15.4	15.4
Financial Activities	29	26	15	11.5	93.3
Professional & Business Serv.	129	111	68	16.2	89.7
Educational & Health Services	82	66	72	24.2	13.9
Leisure & Hospitality	149	96	126	55.2	18.3
Other Services	24	34	36	-29.4	-33.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	112	105	86	6.7	30.2
Federal Government	34	30	27	13.3	25.9
State Government	13	19	18	-31.6	-27.8
Local Government	65	56	41	16.1	58.5
Local Education	17	14	6	21.4	183.3
UNCLASSIFIED	114	123	90	-7.3	26.7

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	226	256	196	-11.7	15.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	76	100	78	-24.0	-2.6
Construction	68	81	74	-16.0	-8.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	115	121	81	-5.0	42.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	45	34	31	32.4	45.2
Financial Activities	4	5	4	-20.0	0.0
Professional & Business Serv.	31	39	14	-20.5	121.4
Educational & Health Services	19	14	18	35.7	5.6
Leisure & Hospitality	9	19	11	-52.6	-18.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17	21	19	-19.0	-10.5
UNCLASSIFIED	18	14	18	28.6	0.0

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	183	136	139	34.6	31.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	80	59	58	35.6	37.9
Construction	49	34	35	44.1	40.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	94	71	72	32.4	30.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	32	29	25	10.3	28.0
Financial Activities	9	1	2	800.0	350.0
Professional & Business Serv.	23	12	14	91.7	64.3
Educational & Health Services	16	14	13	14.3	23.1
Leisure & Hospitality	9	9	13	0.0	-30.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	-	5	3	-100.0	-100.0
UNCLASSIFIED	9	1	6	800.0	50.0

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed decreased 5.2% from August to September 2008, but increased 30.8% from 2007. The largest over-the-year increase was found in construction (86.3%).

Continued Claims

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Sep08	Aug08	Sep07	Sep08	Sep07
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	9,719	10,255	7,433	-5.2	30.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,804	2,891	2,118	-3.0	32.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3,415	3,360	2,332	1.6	46.4
Natural Resources & Mining	689	704	722	-2.1	-4.6
Mining	640	639	680	0.2	-5.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	140	62	42	125.8	233.3
Construction	2,332	2,247	1,252	3.8	86.3
Manufacturing	394	409	358	-3.7	10.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	4,393	4,972	3,619	-11.6	21.4
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,482	1,598	1,221	-7.3	21.4
Wholesale Trade	246	274	221	-10.2	11.3
Retail Trade	813	847	647	-4.0	25.7
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	423	477	353	-11.3	19.8
Information	100	103	127	-2.9	-21.3
Financial Activities	280	283	232	-1.1	20.7
Professional & Business Serv.	820	784	623	4.6	31.6
Educational & Health Services	651	1,032	652	-36.9	-0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	772	871	544	-11.4	41.9
Other Services	288	301	220	-4.3	30.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,071	1,135	943	-5.6	13.6
Federal Government	270	226	265	19.5	1.9
State Government	159	135	165	17.8	-3.6
Local Government	642	774	513	-17.1	25.1
Local Education	196	214	184	-8.4	6.5
UNCLASSIFIED	840	788	539	6.6	55.8

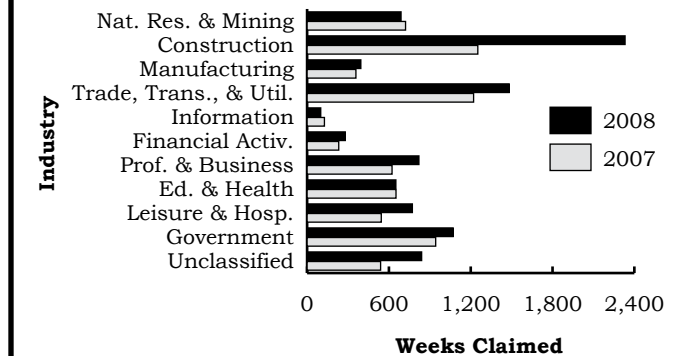
LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,944	1,854	1,513	4.9	28.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	564	538	438	4.8	28.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	567	436	317	30.0	78.9
Construction	439	345	266	27.2	65.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,021	1,089	926	-6.2	10.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	355	386	397	-8.0	-10.6
Financial Activities	73	74	55	-1.4	32.7
Professional & Business Serv.	231	181	167	27.6	38.3
Educational & Health Services	147	236	164	-37.7	-10.4
Leisure & Hospitality	142	167	80	-15.0	77.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238	218	201	9.2	18.4
UNCLASSIFIED	118	111	69	6.3	71.0

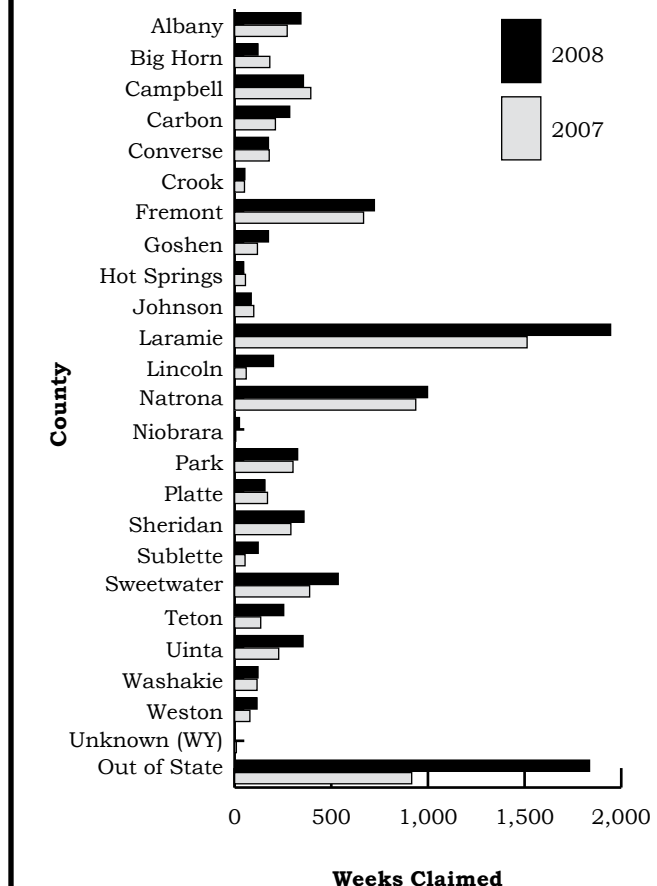
NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	998	1,149	939	-13.1	6.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	297	323	258	-8.0	15.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	335	357	268	-6.2	25.0
Construction	156	167	145	-6.6	7.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	617	741	578	-16.7	6.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	185	207	169	-10.6	9.5
Financial Activities	55	65	33	-15.4	66.7
Professional & Business Serv.	109	111	98	-1.8	11.2
Educational & Health Services	91	139	120	-34.5	-24.2
Leisure & Hospitality	93	113	103	-17.7	-9.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	37	45	58	-17.8	-36.2
UNCLASSIFIED	9	6	35	50.0	-74.3

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, September 2008



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, September 2008



**Wyoming Department
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Research & Planning
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