A Profile of Socioeconomic Trends

Selected Geographies:

Niobrara County, WY

Comparison Geographies:

Wyoming

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 14, 2023

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Hernandez Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Table of Contents

Trends

Overview of Historical Trends 4
Population 6
Earnings Per Job and Per Capita Income 8
Labor Earnings and Non-Labor Income 10

Industry Sectors

Employment by Industry (1970-2000) 12
Employment by Industry (since 2000) 16
Earnings by Industry (1970-2000) 20
Earnings by Industry (since 2000) 24

Performance

Unemployment 28
Wages by Industry 30
Proprietors (self-employed) 32
Wages and Proprietors' Income 34
Commuting Patterns 36
Employment During National Recessions 38

Relative Performance

Comparisons 40

Data Sources & Methods 44
Endnotes

Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

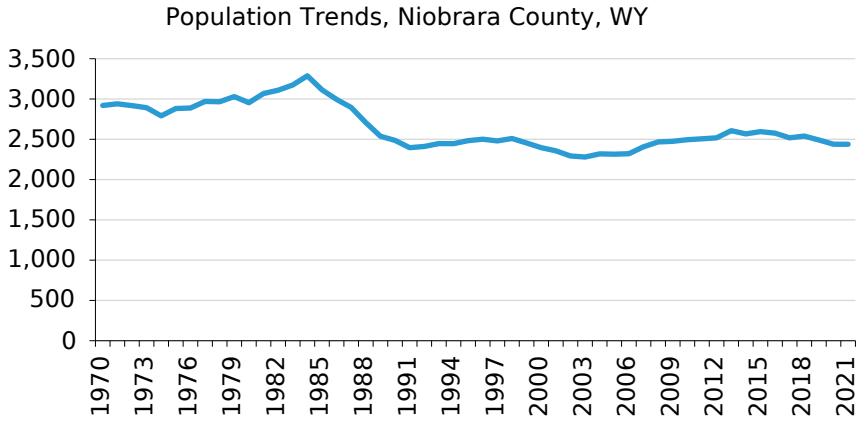
Overview of Historical Trends

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Niobrara County, WY is designated as a Rural.

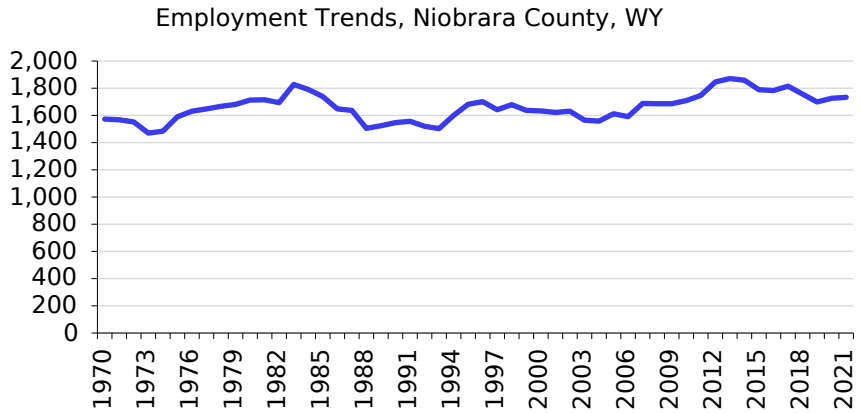
	1970	2000	2021	Change 2000-2021
Population	2,920	2,396	2,438	42
Employment (full & part-time jobs)	1,573	1,633	1,733	100
Personal Income (thousands of 2022 $s)	88,415	105,933	141,648	35,715

Population and personal income are reported by place of residence, and employment by place of work on this page.

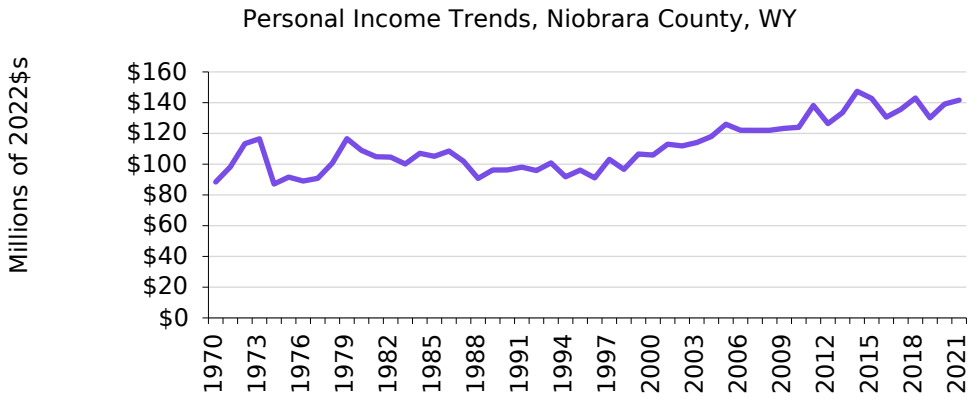
- From 1970 to 2021, population shrank from 2,920 to 2,438 people, a 17% decrease.



- From 1970 to 2021, employment grew from 1,573 to 1,733, a 10% increase.



- From 1970 to 2021, personal income grew from $88.4 million to $141.6 million, (in real terms), a 60% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Overview of Historical Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in population, employment, and real personal income. If this report is for an individual county, it also shows the county classification (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural).[1]

Population: The total number of people by place of residence.

Employment: All full- and part-time workers, wage and salary jobs (employees), and proprietors (the self-employed) reported by place of work.

Personal Income: Income from wage and salary employment and proprietors' income (labor earnings), as well as non-labor income (dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments) reported by place of residence. All income figures in this report are shown in real terms (i.e., adjusted for inflation). Subsequent sections of this report define labor earnings and non-labor income in more detail.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Counties that have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more people, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are classified as either Central or Outlying.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas: Counties that have at least one urbanized area of 10,000 to 50,000 people, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are classified as either Central or Outlying.

Rural: Counties that are not designated as either Metropolitan or Micropolitan.

Why is it important?

Long-term, steady growth of population, employment, and real personal income is generally an indication of a healthy, prosperous economy. Erratic growth, no-growth, or long-term decline in these indicators are generally an indication of a struggling economy.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

A related indicator of economic performance is whether the local economy is negatively affected by periods of national recession. This issue is explored in depth in the section "Employment During National Recessions" later in this report.

The size of a population and economy (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) can have an important bearing on economic activities as well as opportunities and challenges for area businesses.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Population

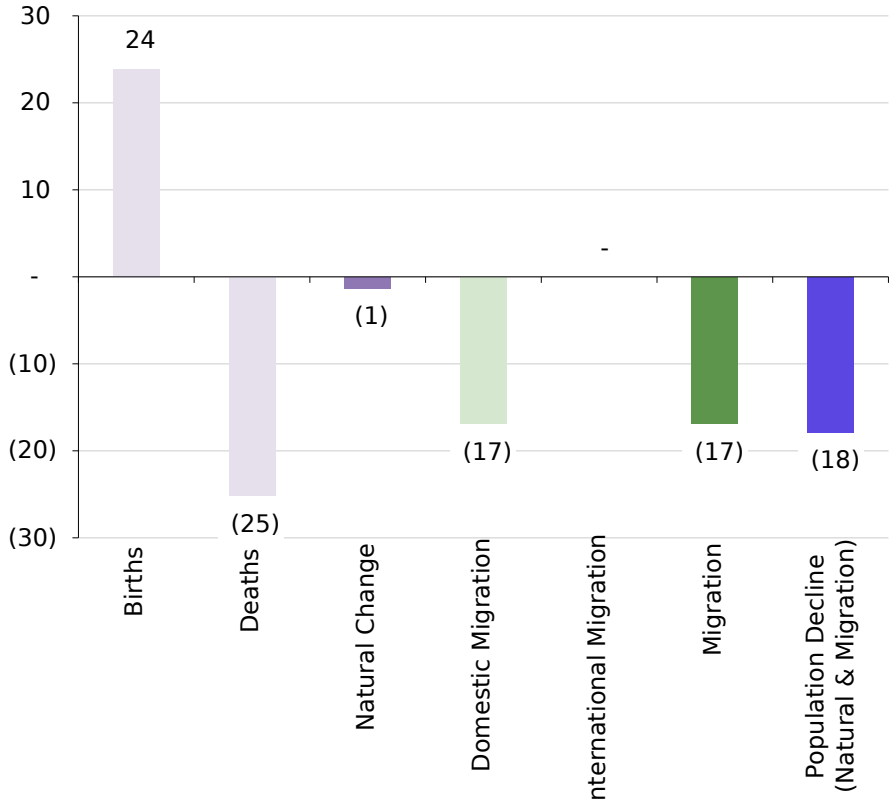
	Change 2010-2022
Population Decline, 2010-2022	-111
Average Annual Population Change	-18
From Natural Change	-1
Births	24
Deaths	25
From Net Migration	-17
International Migration	0
Domestic Migration	-17
From Residual	0

Percent of Average Annual Population Decline, 2010-2022

Natural Change	5.6%
Net Migration	94.4%
Residual	0.0%

- From 2010 to 2022, population ` by 111 people, a 4% decrease.
- From 2010 to 2022, natural change contributed to 6% of population change.
- From 2010 to 2022, migration contributed to 94% of population change.

Average Annual Components of Population Change, Niobrara County, WY, 2010-2022



* The Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual" which is shown in the table above, but omitted from the figure. Because of this correction, natural change plus net migration may not add to total population change in the figure.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Population

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes components of population change and total population growth or decline. Total population growth (or decline) is the sum of natural change (births and deaths) and migration (international and domestic). Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau.[2,3]

The U.S. Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction called a "residual." This is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as resulting from two parts of the estimates process: 1) the application of national population controls to state and county population estimates; and 2) “the incorporation of accepted challenges and special censuses into the population estimates.” The residual represents change in the population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component of population change.

For more detailed information about demographics for a given area, create an EPS Demographics report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

The components of population change offer insight into the causes of population growth or decline and they help highlight important areas of inquiry. For example, if a large portion of population growth is attributable to in-migration, it would be helpful to understand what is driving this trend, such as whether people are moving to the area for jobs, quality of life, or both. Similarly, if a large portion of population decline is attributable to out-migration, it would be important to understand the reasons, such as the loss of employment in specific industries, youth leaving for education or new opportunities, or elderly people leaving for better medical facilities.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

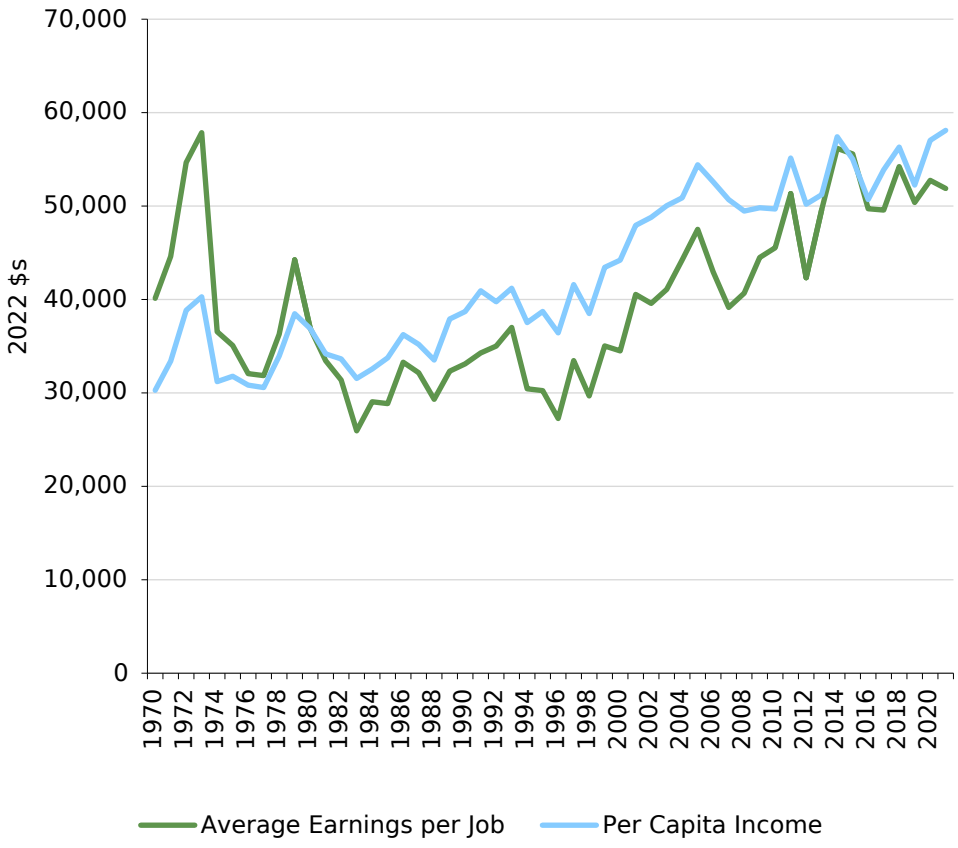
Earnings Per Job and Per Capita Income

	1970	2000	2021	Change 2000-2021
Average Earnings per Job (2022 $s)	$40,127	$34,498	$51,880	$17,382
Per Capita Income (2022 $s)	$30,279	$44,212	$58,100	$13,888

Percent Change	Percent Change 2000-2021
Average Earnings per Job	50.4%
Per Capita Income	31.4%

- From 1970 to 2021, average earnings per job grew from $40,127 to $51,880 (in real terms), a 29% increase.
- From 1970 to 2021, per capita income grew from $30,279 to $58,100 (in real terms), a 92% increase.

Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, Niobrara County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Earnings Per Job and Per Capita Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how average earnings per job and per capita income (in real terms) have changed over time.

Average Earnings per Job: The compensation of the average job. It is total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

Per Capita Income: Income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

Why is it important?

Average earnings per job is an indicator of the quality of local employment. A higher average earnings per job indicates that there are relatively more high-wage occupations. It can be useful to consider earnings against local cost of living indicators.[4]

Average earnings per job may decline for a number of reasons: [5, 6]

1. more part-time and/or seasonal workers entering the workforce;
2. a rise in low-wage industries, such as tourism-related sectors;
3. a decline of high-wage industries, such as manufacturing;
4. more lower-paid workers entering the workforce;
5. the presence of a university that is increasing its enrollment of relatively low-wage students;
6. the in-migration of semi-retired workers who work part-time and/or seasonally; and
7. an influx of people who move to an area for quality of life rather than profit-maximizing reasons.

Per capita income is one of the most important measures of economic well-being. However, this measure can be misleading. Per capita income is total personal income divided by population. Because total personal income includes non-labor income sources (dividends, interest, rent and transfer payments), it is possible for per capita income to be relatively high due to the presence of retirees and people with investment income.[7] And because per capita income is calculated using total population and not the labor force (as in average earnings per job), it is possible for per capita income to be relatively low in a population with a disproportionate number of children and/or elderly people.

Socioeconomic Trends

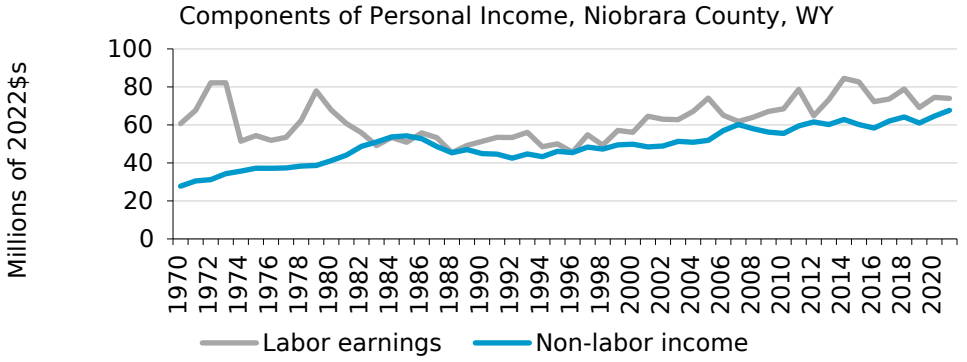
Niobrara County, WY

Labor Earnings and Non-Labor Income

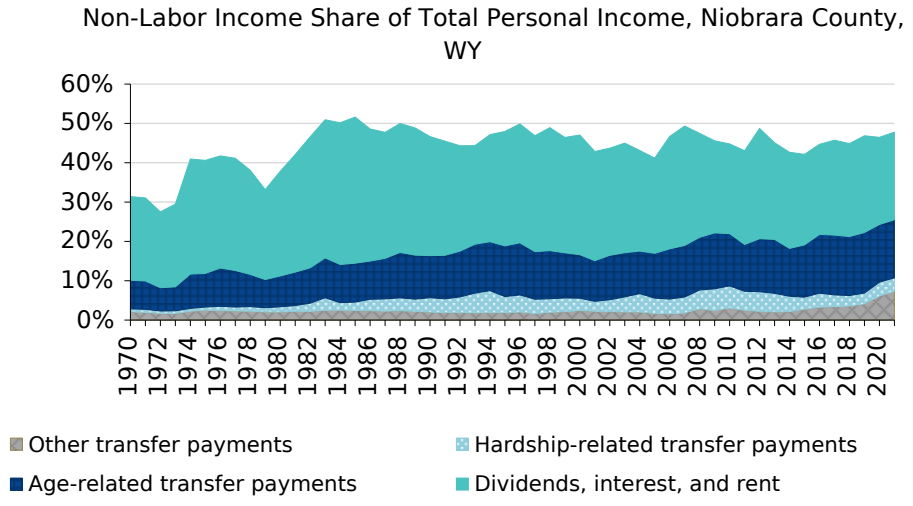
	1970	2000	2021	Change 2000-2021
Personal Income (thous' of 2022 $s)	88,415	105,933	141,648	35,715
Labor Earnings	60,648	56,098	73,968	17,870
Non-Labor Income	27,767	49,835	67,680	17,845
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	18,810	32,235	31,548	-687
Age-Related Transfer Payments	6,433	11,711	20,928	9,217
Hardship-Related Payments	640	3,337	4,825	1,488
Other Transfer Payments	1,883	2,552	10,379	7,827
Percent of Total				Percent Change 2000-2021
Personal Income				33.7%
Labor Earnings	68.6%	53.0%	52.2%	31.9%
Non-Labor Income	31.4%	47.0%	47.8%	35.8%
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	21.3%	30.4%	22.3%	-2.1%
Age-Related Transfer Payments	7.3%	11.1%	14.8%	78.7%
Hardship-Related Payments	0.7%	3.2%	3.4%	44.6%
Other Transfer Payments	2.1%	2.4%	7.3%	306.7%

All income data in the table above are reported by place of residence and are displayed in thousands of 2022 dollars. Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income due to adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- From 1970 to 2021, labor earnings grew from $60.6 million to $74.0 million (in real terms), a 22% increase.
- From 1970 to 2021, non-labor income grew from $27.8 million to $67.7 million (in real terms), a 144% increase.



- From 1970 to 2021, labor earnings accounted for 25% of growth and non-labor income for 75%.
- In 1970, non-labor income represented 31% of total personal income. By 2021 non-labor income represented 48% of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Labor Earnings and Non-Labor Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes changes in labor earnings and non-labor sources of income.

Labor Earnings: Net earnings by place of residence, which is earnings by place of work (the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income) less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place of residence basis.

Non-Labor Income: Dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as mainly Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.). Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income because of adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to account for contributions for Social Security, cross-county commuting, and other factors.

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: Personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments. Dividends, interest, and rent are sometimes referred to as "investment income" or "property income."

Age-Related Transfer Payments: Payments, including Social Security and Medicare, associated with older populations.

Hardship-Related Transfer Payments: Payments associated with poverty and welfare, including Medicaid and income maintenance.

Other Transfer Payments: Payments from veteran's benefits, education and training, Workers Compensation insurance, railroad retirement and disability, other government retirement and disability, and other receipts of individuals and nonprofits.

The EPS Non-Labor report provides a more detailed analysis of non-labor income and its components. The EPS Demographics report provides more information about the aging of the population and poverty. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

In many locations, non-labor income is the largest source of personal income and also the fastest growing.[8] This is particularly the case in some rural areas and small cities. An aging population, growth in the stock market and investments, and a highly mobile population are some of the reasons behind the rapid growth in non-labor income.

Growth in non-labor income can indicate an attractive place to live and retire. The in-migration of people who bring investment and retirement income with them (verify from previous pages that in-migration is increasing) is associated with a high quality of life (for example, local recreation opportunities), good health care facilities, and affordable housing (important for those on a fixed income). Non-labor income can also be important to places with struggling economies, either as a source of income maintenance for the poor or as a more stable form of income in areas with declining industries and labor markets.

Socioeconomic Trends

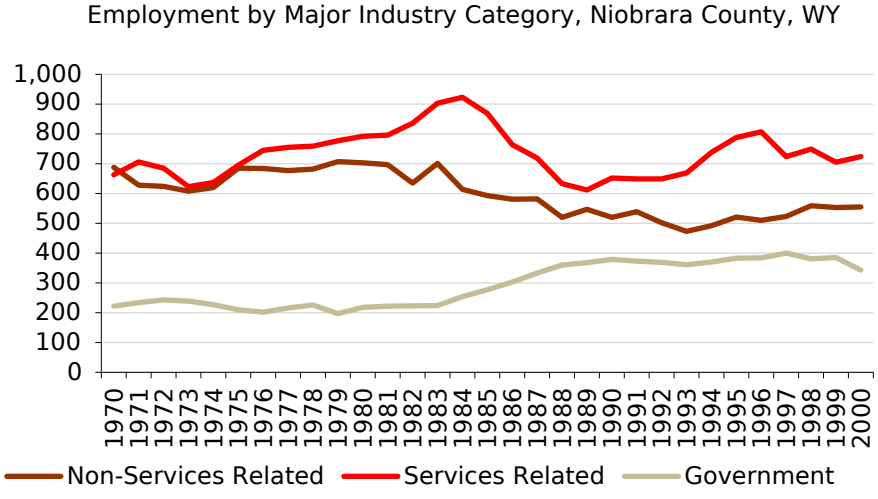
Niobrara County, WY

Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

	1970	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Total Employment (number of jobs)	1,573	1,547	1,633	86
Non-Services Related	688	~520	~555	~35
Farm	461	355	339	-16
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & o	20	~43	~51	~8
Mining (including fossil fuels)	92	49	56	7
Construction	82	54	~78	~24
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	33	~19	31	~12
Services Related	663	~652	724	~72
Transportation & public utilities	68	61	87	26
Wholesale trade	8	~27	44	~17
Retail trade	287	251	263	12
Finance, insurance & real estate	43	71	58	-13
Services	257	242	272	30
Government	222	379	343	-36
Percent of Total				Percent Change 1990-2000
Total Employment				5.6%
Non-Services Related	43.7%	~33.6%	~34.0%	~6.7%
Farm	29.3%	22.9%	20.8%	-4.5%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & o	1.3%	~2.8%	~3.1%	~18.6%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	5.8%	3.2%	3.4%	14.3%
Construction	5.2%	3.5%	~4.8%	~44.4%
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	2.1%	~1.2%	1.9%	~63.2%
Services Related	42.1%	~42.1%	44.3%	~11.0%
Transportation & public utilities	4.3%	3.9%	5.3%	42.6%
Wholesale trade	0.5%	~1.7%	2.7%	~63.0%
Retail trade	18.2%	16.2%	16.1%	4.8%
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.7%	4.6%	3.6%	-18.3%
Services	16.3%	15.6%	16.7%	12.4%
Government	14.1%	24.5%	21.0%	-9.5%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries shrank from 688 to 555, a 19% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in services related industries grew from 663 to 724, a 9% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government grew from 222 to 343, a 55% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes historical employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

The SIC data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent employment trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process.[9] See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

Understanding which industries are responsible for most jobs and which sectors are growing or declining is key to grasping the type of economy that exists, how it has changed over time, and evolving competitive strengths.[11,12] Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last 30 years have been in services-related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

In many small rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) represents an important component of the economy. In others there have been important changes in employment in mining and fossil fuel energy development, manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.[13,14]

Socioeconomic Trends

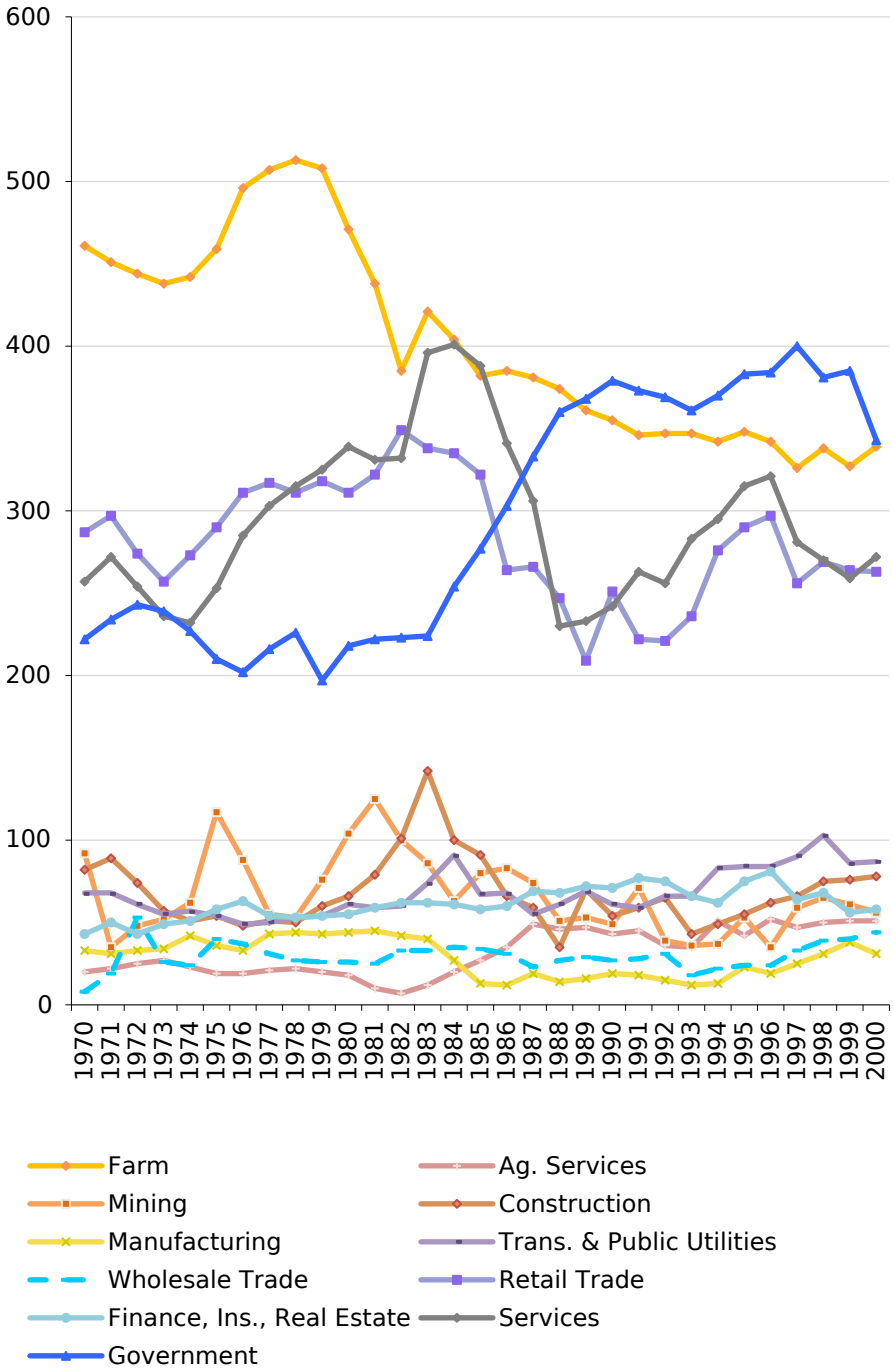
Niobrara County, WY

Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

Employment by Industry, Niobrara County, WY

- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were government (343 jobs), services (272 jobs), and retail trade (263 jobs).

- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were government (121 new jobs), wholesale trade (36 new jobs), and transportation & public utilities (19 new jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes historical employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

The SIC data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent employment trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process.[9] See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

Understanding which industries are responsible for most jobs and which sectors are growing or declining is key to grasping the type of economy that exists, how it has changed over time, and evolving competitive strengths.[11,12] Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last 30 years have been in services-related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

In many small rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) represents an important component of the economy. In others there have been important changes in employment in mining and fossil fuel energy development, manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.[13,14]

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

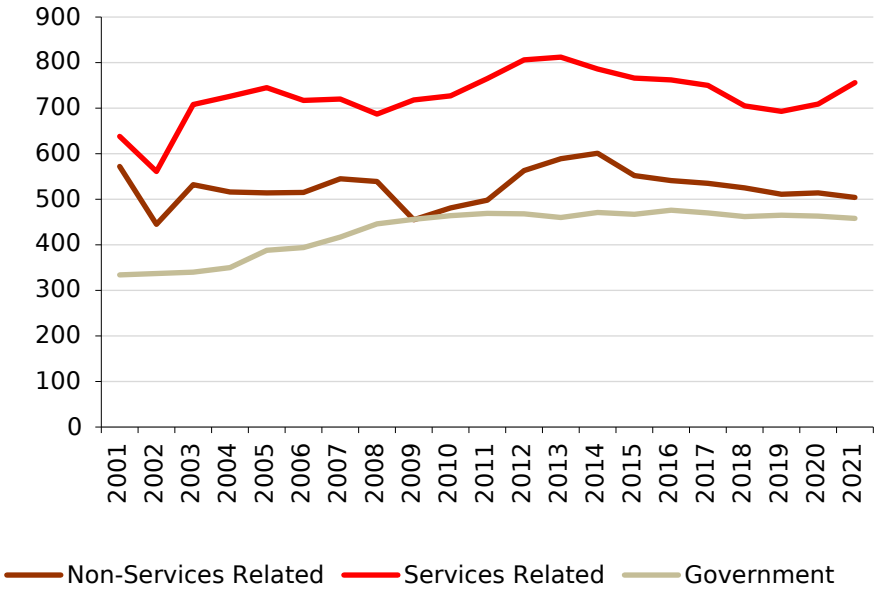
Employment by Industry (since 2000)

	2001	2010	2021	Change 2010-2021
Total Employment (number of jobs)	1,622	1,709	1,733	24
Non-services related	~572	~481	~504	~23
Farm	327	262	282	20
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	na	na	na	na
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~109	100	101	1
Construction	~95	86	~85	-~1
Manufacturing	~41	~33	~36	~3
Services related	~638	~727	~756	~29
Utilities	na	na	na	na
Wholesale trade	32	~30	~25	-~5
Retail trade	170	~147	~142	-~5
Transportation and warehousing	na	91	~86	-~5
Information	13	~8	~5	-~3
Finance and insurance	37	~50	73	~23
Real estate and rental and leasing	48	~54	69	~15
Professional and technical services	~50	~53	61	~8
Management of companies	0	0	0	0
Administrative and waste services	~25	~22	22	~0
Educational services	7	~11	~12	~1
Health care and social assistance	49	~72	~71	-~1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8	~6	8	~2
Accommodation and food services	137	~118	~120	~2
Other services, except public admin.	62	65	~62	-~3
Government	334	464	458	-6

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

- From 2001 to 2021, jobs in non-services related industries shrank from 572 to 504, a 12% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2021, jobs in services related industries grew from 638 to 756, a 18% increase.
- From 2001 to 2021, jobs in government grew from 334 to 458, a 37% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Niobrara County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Employment by Industry (since 2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes recent employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) began organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS method provides greater detail to describe changes in the services related sectors. Prior to 2001, BEA used data organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process.[9] See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

Recent employment trends organized by NAICS offer more detail than the previous SIC system, particularly with regard to services-related industries. This is especially useful since in many places the majority of new job growth in recent years has been in services-related industries.

The services-related sector encompasses a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

Socioeconomic Trends

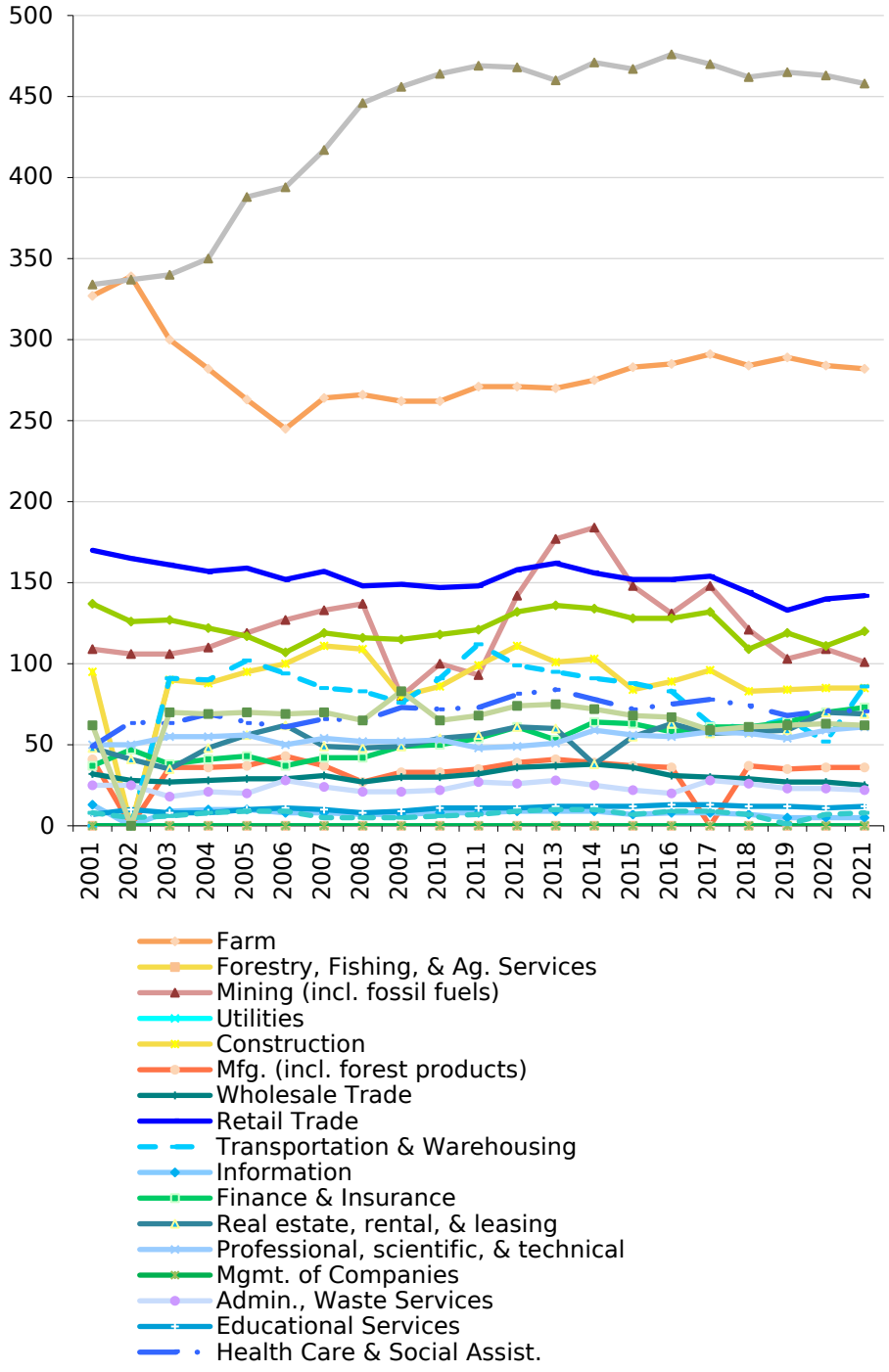
Niobrara County, WY

Employment by Industry (since 2000)

Employment by Industry, Niobrara County, WY

- In 2021 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were government (458 jobs), retail trade (142 jobs), and accommodation and food services (120 jobs).

- From 2001 to 2021, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were government (124 new jobs), finance and insurance (36 new jobs), and health care and social assistance (22 new jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Employment by Industry (since 2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes recent employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) began organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS method provides greater detail to describe changes in the services related sectors. Prior to 2001, BEA used data organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process.[9] See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

Recent employment trends organized by NAICS offer more detail than the previous SIC system, particularly with regard to services-related industries. This is especially useful since in many places the majority of new job growth in recent years has been in services-related industries.

The services-related sector encompasses a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Earnings by Industry (1970-2000)

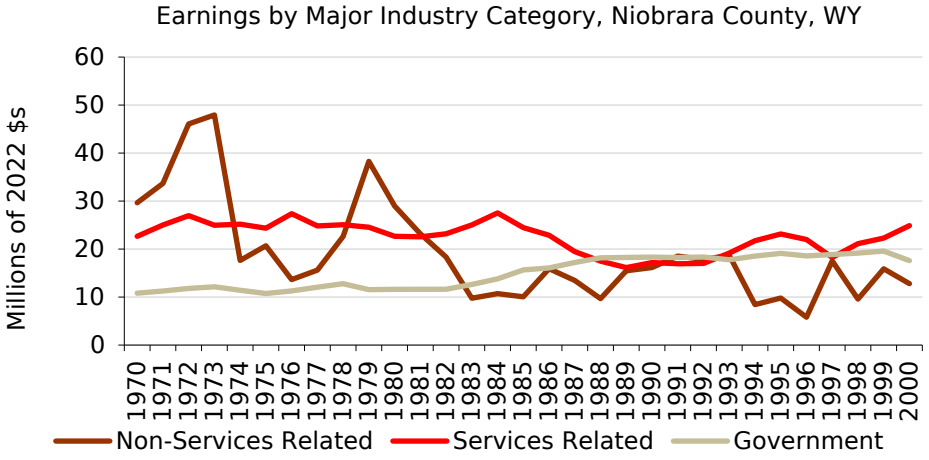
Labor earnings in thousands of 2022 $s

	1970	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings	$63,119	$51,224	$56,335	$5,111
Non-Services Related	$29,650	~$16,153	~$12,793	-~$3,360
Farm	$16,866	$10,541	$4,983	-$5,558
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing	$369	~$650	~$661	~$11
Mining (including fossil fuels)	$5,363	$1,749	$2,103	$354
Construction	$5,815	$2,972	~$4,365	~$1,393
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	$1,235	~$240	$681	~$441
Services Related	$22,659	~$17,188	$24,884	~$7,696
Transportation & public utilities	$3,714	$4,164	$8,808	$4,644
Wholesale trade	$407	~$1,243	$2,017	~$774
Retail trade	$11,111	$5,949	$5,065	-$884
Finance, insurance & real estate	$1,928	$1,440	$1,303	-$137
Services	$5,499	$4,390	$7,691	$3,301
Government	$10,810	$18,325	$17,590	-$735

Percent of Total*				Percent Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings				10.0%
Non-Services Related	47.0%	~31.3%	~23.1%	-~20.8%
Farm	26.7%	20.4%	9.0%	-52.7%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing	0.6%	~1.3%	~1.2%	~1.7%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	8.5%	3.4%	3.8%	20.2%
Construction	9.2%	5.8%	~7.9%	~46.9%
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	2.0%	~0.5%	1.2%	~183.8%
Services Related	35.9%	~33.3%	45.0%	~44.8%
Transportation & public utilities	5.9%	8.1%	15.9%	111.5%
Wholesale trade	0.6%	~2.4%	3.6%	~62.3%
Retail trade	17.6%	11.5%	9.2%	-14.9%
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.1%	2.8%	2.4%	-9.5%
Services	8.7%	8.5%	13.9%	75.2%
Government	17.1%	35.5%	31.8%	-4.0%

All earnings data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).
* Total is considered to be the sum of all reported or estimated income with positive values from the earnings by industry table.

- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from non-services shrank from $29.7M to $12.8M (in real terms), a 57% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from services grew from $22.7M to $24.9M (in real terms), a 10% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from government grew from $10.8M to $17.6M (in real terms), a 63% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes historical change in earnings by industry (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The labor earnings data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

The SIC data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent personal income trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS industries are organized according to the production process.[9] See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

Historical changes in labor earnings by industry show how the structure of the local economy has changed over time. Some of the trends are caused by national and international circumstances while other trends may reflect local conditions. The shifting sources of labor earnings can point to evolving weaknesses and strengths in the local or regional economy.

Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last several decades have been in services-related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

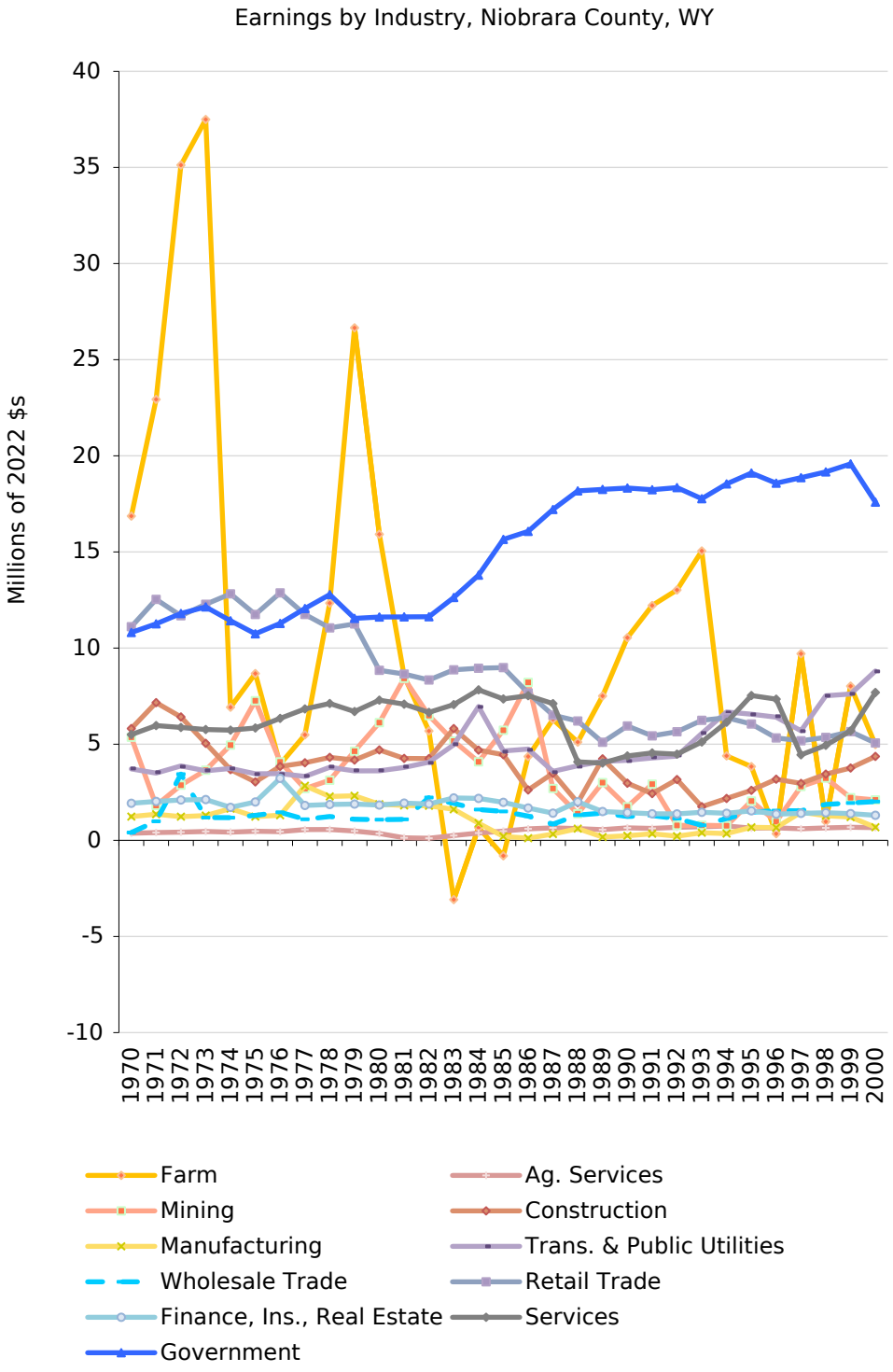
In many communities there have been important changes in employment in non-services, particularly mining and fossil fuel energy development, manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.[13]

In rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) often represents an important component of the economy.

Earnings by Industry (1970-2000)

- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest earnings were government ($17.6 million), transportation & public utilities ($8.8 million), and services ($7.7 million).

- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most earnings were government ($6.8 million), transportation & public utilities ($5.1 million), and services ($2.2 million).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Earnings by Industry (1970-2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes historical change in earnings by industry (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The labor earnings data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

The SIC data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent personal income trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS industries are organized according to the production process.[9] See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

Historical changes in labor earnings by industry show how the structure of the local economy has changed over time. Some of the trends are caused by national and international circumstances while other trends may reflect local conditions. The shifting sources of labor earnings can point to evolving weaknesses and strengths in the local or regional economy.

Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last several decades have been in services-related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

In many communities there have been important changes in employment in non-services, particularly mining and fossil fuel energy development, manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.[13]

In rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) often represents an important component of the economy.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

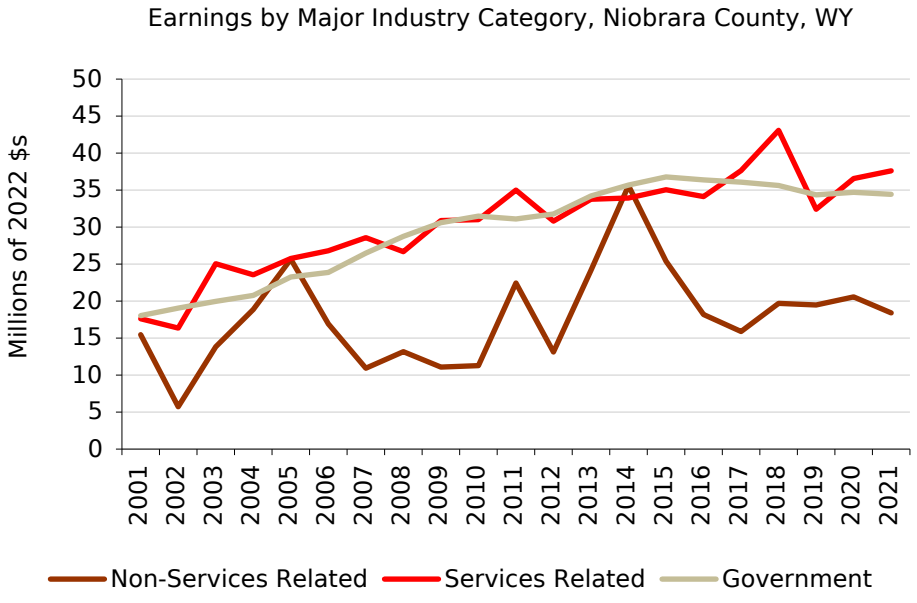
Earnings by Industry (since 2000)

Labor earnings in thousands of 2022 $s

	2001	2010	2021	Change 2010-2021
Labor Earnings	$65,758	$77,821	$89,908	$12,087
Non-services related	~$15,462	~$11,280	~$18,405	~$7,125
Farm	$8,248	$3,297	$8,462	$5,165
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	na	na	na	na
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~$656	$1,890	$3,123	$1,233
Construction	~$5,243	$5,198	~$5,094	-~$104
Manufacturing	~$1,314	~$895	~$1,726	~$831
Services related	~$17,611	~$31,008	~$37,603	~$6,595
Utilities	na	na	na	na
Wholesale trade	$1,524	~$1,440	~$1,304	-~$136
Retail trade	$4,116	~$2,821	~$3,312	~$491
Transportation and warehousing	na	$11,590	~$14,364	~$2,774
Information	$555	~$380	~$451	~$71
Finance and insurance	$1,208	~$2,024	$1,386	-~$638
Real estate and rental and leasing	$894	~$1,437	$4,660	~$3,223
Professional and technical services	~$1,294	~$1,455	$1,665	~$210
Management of companies	$0	$0	$0	$0
Administrative and waste services	~$145	~$350	$355	~$5
Educational services	$139	~$236	~$330	~$94
Health care and social assistance	$3,212	~$3,650	~$4,076	~$426
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$537	~$341	$110	-~$231
Accommodation and food services	$1,813	~$1,503	~$2,493	~$990
Other services, except public admin.	$2,172	$3,782	~$3,096	-~$686
Government	$18,039	$31,483	$34,427	$2,944

All earnings data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).
* Total is considered to be the sum of all reported or estimated income with positive values from the earnings by industry table.

- From 2001 to 2021, earnings in non-services related industries grew from $15.5 million to $18.4 million, a 19% increase.
- From 2001 to 2021, earnings in services related industries grew from $17.6 million to $37.6 million, a 114% increase.
- From 2001 to 2021, earnings in government grew from $18.0 million to $34.4 million, a 91% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Earnings by Industry (since 2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes recent change in earnings (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The personal income data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS method provides greater detail to describe changes in the services-related sectors. Prior to 2001, BEA used data organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.[9]

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process. (See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.)

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

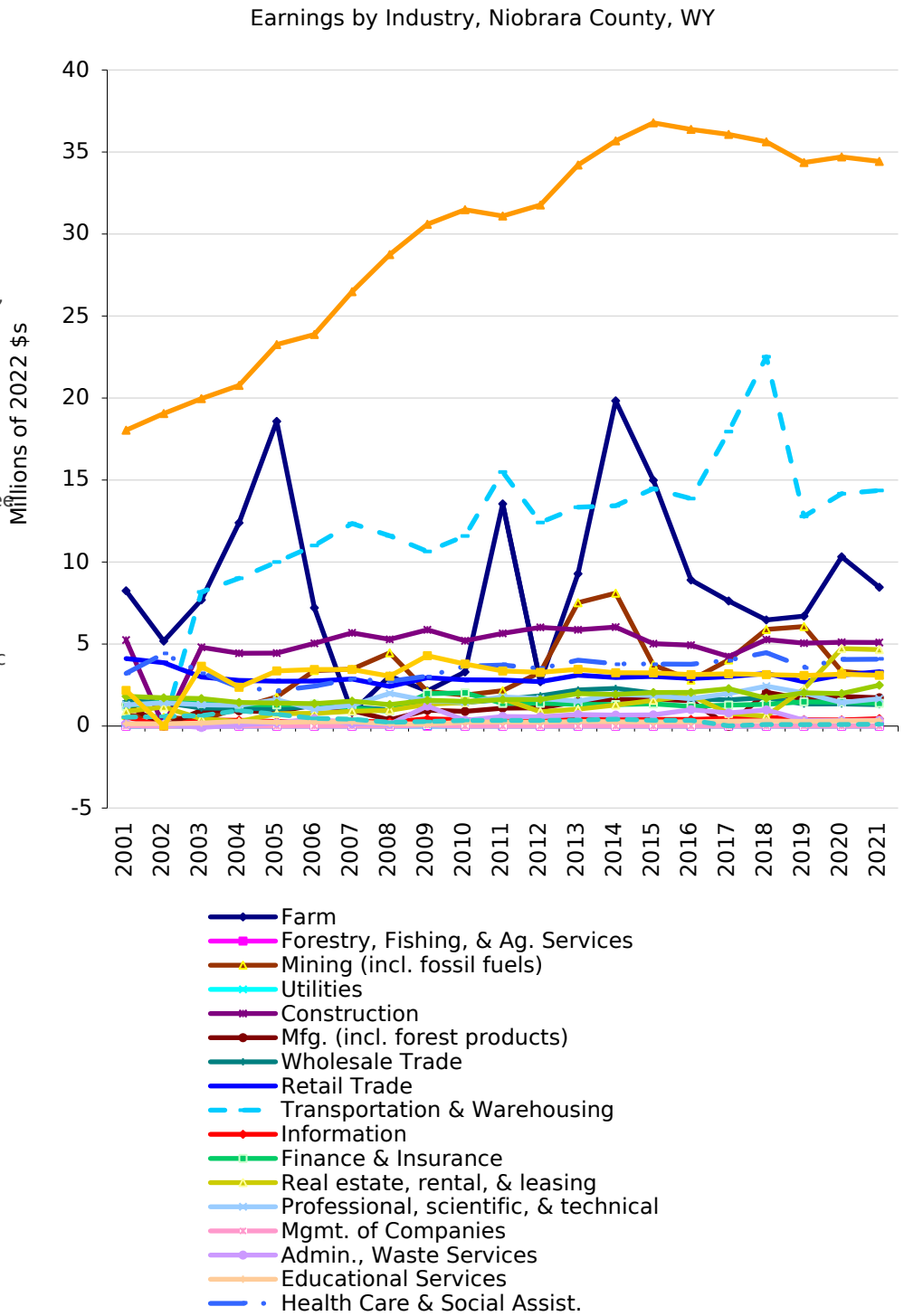
It can be useful to ask whether the historical employment trends shown earlier in this report continue, and what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position.

In many places the majority of growth in earnings in recent years has been in services-related industries, which include a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

Earnings by Industry (since 2000)

- In 2021 the three industry sectors with the largest earnings were government ($34.4 million), transportation and warehousing ($14.4 million), and real estate and rental and leasing ($4.7 million).

- From 2001 to 2021, the three industry sectors that added the most earnings were government ($16.4 million), real estate and rental and leasing ($3.8 million), and other services, except public admin. ($.9 million).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Earnings by Industry (since 2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes recent change in earnings (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The personal income data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS method provides greater detail to describe changes in the services-related sectors. Prior to 2001, BEA used data organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.[9]

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process. (See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.)

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

It can be useful to ask whether the historical employment trends shown earlier in this report continue, and what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position.

In many places the majority of growth in earnings in recent years has been in services-related industries, which include a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

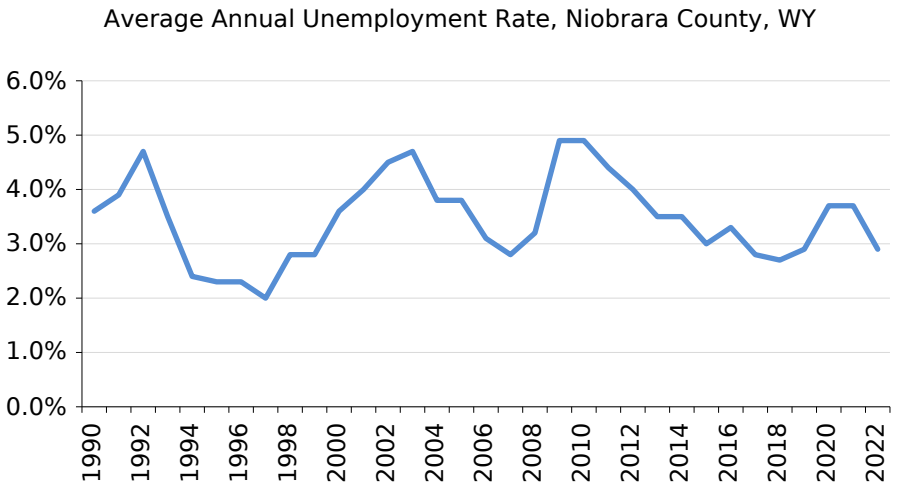
Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Unemployment

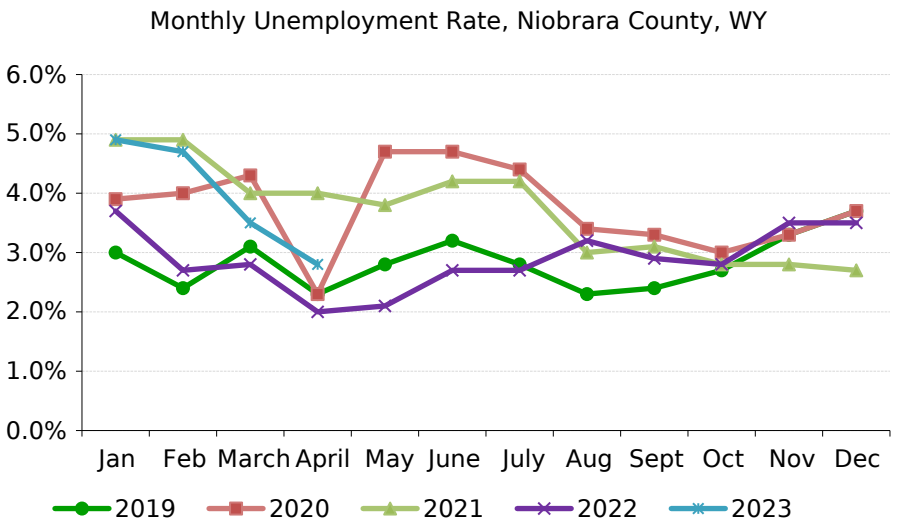
	1990	2000	2010	2022	Change 2010-2022
Average Annual Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.6%	4.9%	2.9%	-2.0%

- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 2% in 1997 to a high of 9.3% in 1985.



Monthly Unemployment Rate	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2019	3.0%	2.4%	3.1%	2.3%	2.8%	3.2%	2.8%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%
2020	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	2.3%	4.7%	4.7%	4.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.3%	3.7%
2021	4.9%	4.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%	3.0%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
2022	3.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	3.5%	3.5%
2023	4.9%	4.7%	3.5%	2.8%								

- The most recent monthly data is **preliminary** in the table and the chart; as reported by BLS.
- The lowest monthly unemployment rate was April of 2022. The highest monthly unemployment rate was Jan of 2021.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2023. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Unemployment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

The Average Annual Unemployment Rate graph shows the rate of unemployment since 1990. The Monthly Unemployment Rate graph shows the rate of unemployment for each month over the last five years. Note that unemployment figures most often reported are seasonally adjusted.[15] However, the monthly unemployment data shown on this page are not seasonally adjusted so that fluctuations in employment throughout the year can be displayed.

Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work, divided by the labor force.[16]

Data begin in 1990 because prior to 1990 the Bureau of Labor Statistics used a different method to calculate the unemployment rate.

Why is it important?

The rate of unemployment is an important indicator of economic well-being. This figure can go up during national recessions and/or more localized downturns. Unemployment may vary significantly by season.

It is important to know how the unemployment rate has changed over time, whether the rate is higher or lower during certain periods of the year, and whether this seasonality of unemployment has changed over time. Places that are heavily dependent on the tourism industry, for example, may show higher rates of unemployment during spring and fall "shoulder seasons." Places that rely heavily on the construction industry, for example, may have lower unemployment rates during the non-winter months.[17]

Communities with diverse economies tend to have more stable unemployment rates. This is particularly true of places that are able to attract new residents, retain manufacturing, and support a high-tech economy.[18]

Public land agencies sometimes provide seasonal employment and may have an effect on the local rate of unemployment.

Socioeconomic Trends

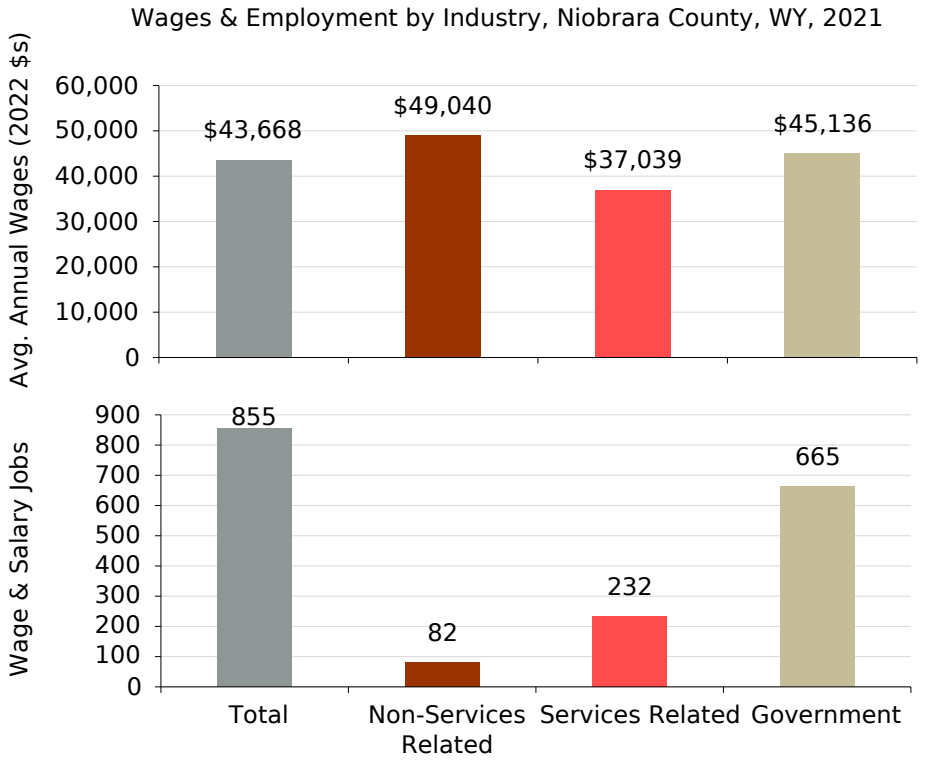
Niobrara County, WY

Wages by Industry

Employment and Wages in 2021	Wage & Salary Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages (2022 $s)	% Above or Below Avg.
Total	855		$43,668	
Private	190	22.2%	$38,530	-11.8%
Non-Services Related	82	9.6%	$49,040	12.3%
Natural Resources and Mining	40	4.7%	$54,921	25.8%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	20	2.3%	$44,707	2.4%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	20	2.3%	$65,135	49.2%
Construction	41	4.8%	$44,498	1.9%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	1	0.1%	$0	-100.0%
Services Related	232	27.1%	$37,039	-15.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	87	10.2%	$56,598	29.6%
Information	2	0.2%	$19,864	-54.5%
Financial Activities	27	3.2%	$53,800	23.2%
Professional and Business Services	20	2.3%	$37,659	-13.8%
Education and Health Services	10	1.2%	$11,113	-74.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	73	8.5%	$14,840	-66.0%
Other Services	13	1.5%	$17,628	-59.6%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	na	na
Government	665	77.8%	$45,136	3.4%
Federal Government	12	1.4%	$53,517	22.6%
State Government	276	32.3%	$44,028	0.8%
Local Government	377	44.1%	$45,680	4.6%

- In 2021 non-services related jobs paid the highest wages ($49,040) and services related jobs paid the lowest ($37,039).

- In 2021 federal government jobs employed the largest number of people (665), and natural resources and mining employed the smallest (82 jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2022. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Wages by Industry

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. It is sometimes the case that industries that pay well employ few people. Use the table on this page to understand how wages relate to the share of employment contributed by each industry.

Average Annual Wages: Total annual pay divided by total employment.

The data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which is the most reliable source of national data on average annual wages.[19, 20, 21] However, unlike the Bureau of Economic Analysis data used in other sections of this report, these data do not include proprietors or the value of benefits and are summarized into slightly different industry categories. As reported by BLS, wages include gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging.

The table compares level of employment and wages for all sectors of the economy and shows (in the far-right column) whether the sector's wages are above or below the average wage for all industries.

Depending on the areas selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

“Average annual wages” shown on this page is not the same as “average earnings per job” shown earlier in this report. Average annual wages are calculated from BLS data, which do not include proprietors, while earnings per job are calculated from Bureau of Economic Analysis data, which include proprietors.

Why is it important?

It is sometimes assumed, particularly in rural areas, that the only high-wage jobs are in manufacturing and natural resource industries (e.g., timber, fossil fuel energy development, and mining). While these jobs often provide high average wages, some services-related industries also offer high wages (e.g., information, financial activities, and professional and business services).

Nearly all new jobs created since 1990 have been in services-related industries, but they are not equally distributed across the country, and not all areas are able to attract and retain the relatively high-wage service-related jobs. The elements required to attract and keep high-wage service-related workers may include access to reliable transportation including airports, amenities, recreation opportunities, a trained workforce, and good schools.[22, 23]

In some areas, the highest-paying jobs are in the public sector. During recessions, government jobs may serve as an economic buffer against declining employment and earnings in the private sector.

Proprietors (self-employed)

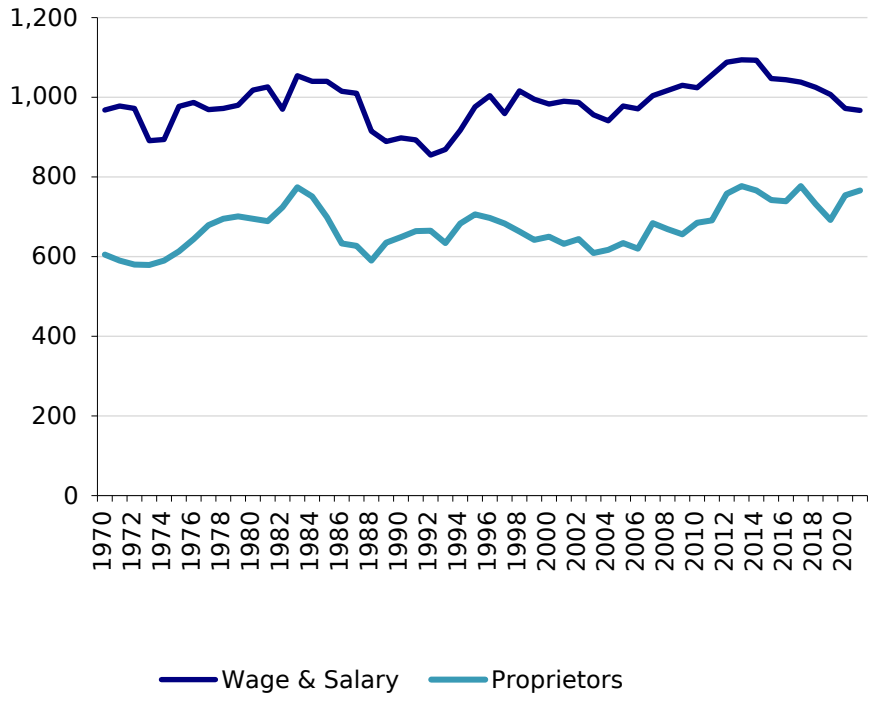
	1970	2000	2021	Change 2000-2021
Total Employment	1,573	1,633	1,733	100
Wage and salary jobs	968	983	967	-16
Number of proprietors	605	650	766	116
Percent of Total				% Change 2000-2021
Total Employment				6.1%
Wage and salary jobs	61.5%	60.2%	55.8%	-1.6%
Number of proprietors	38.5%	39.8%	44.2%	17.8%

All employment data in the table above are reported by *place of work* and include both full-time and part-time workers.

- From 1970 to 2021, wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else) shrank from 968 to 967, a <1% decrease.

- From 1970 to 2021, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 605 to 766, a 27% increase.

Components of Employment, Niobrara County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Proprietors (self-employed)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the changes in two components of employment: wage and salary employment, and proprietors.

Wage and Salary: This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.[24]

Proprietors: This term includes the self-employed in nonfarm and farm sectors by place of work. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.[25]

For more detailed information about farm employment and earnings, create an EPS Agriculture report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

A high level of growth in proprietors' employment could be interpreted as a sign of entrepreneurial activity, which is a positive indicator of economic health.[26] However, in some areas and particularly in remote rural areas, it is possible that a high proportion of self-employed is an indication that few jobs are available. People may work for themselves because it is the only alternative or they may work for themselves in addition to holding a wage and salary job.

One way to see whether growth and a high level of proprietors' employment is a positive sign for the local economy is to look at the long-term trends in proprietors' personal income. When proprietors' employment and real personal income are both rising, this is a healthy indicator of entrepreneurial activity. On the other hand, rising proprietors' employment and falling real personal income can be a sign of economic stress. The following section of this report examines this relationship.

Socioeconomic Trends

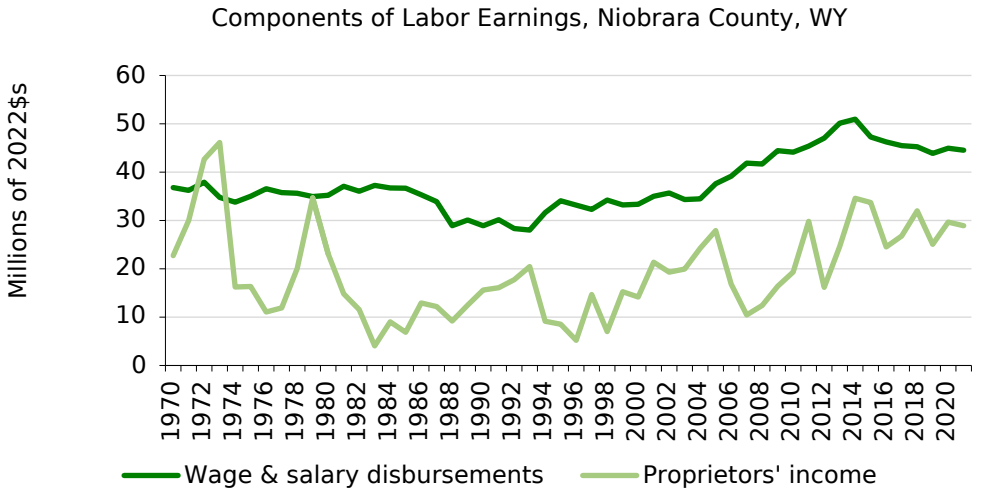
Niobrara County, WY

Wages and Proprietors' Income

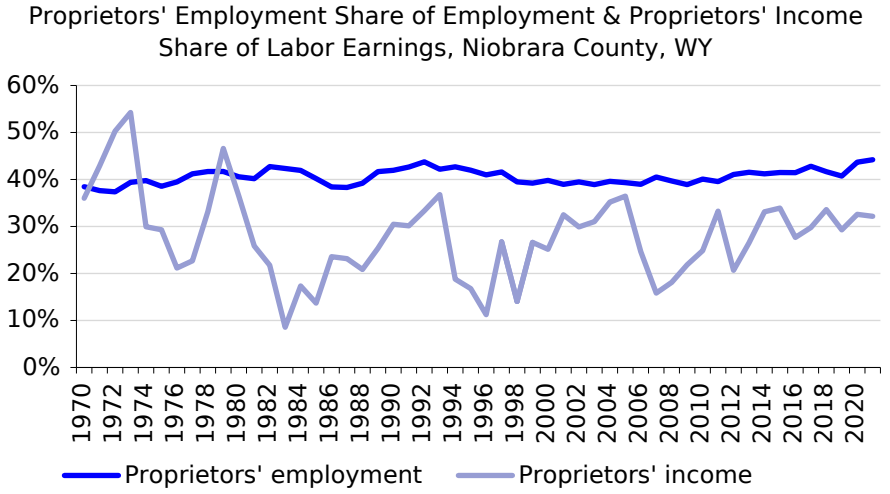
	1970	2000	2021	Change 2000-2021
Earnings by place of work	63,119	56,335	89,908	33,573
Wage & salary disbursements	36,806	33,355	44,536	11,181
Supplements to wage & salary	3,586	8,811	16,459	7,648
Proprietors' income	22,727	14,170	28,913	14,743
Percent of Total				% Change 2000-2021
Earnings by place of work				59.6%
Wage & salary disbursements	58.3%	59.2%	49.5%	33.5%
Supplements to wage & salary	5.7%	15.6%	18.3%	86.8%
Proprietors' income	36.0%	25.2%	32.2%	104.0%

All income data in the table above are reported by *place of work*, which is different than earnings by *place of residence* shown on the following page of this report.

- From 1970 to 2021, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from $36.8 million to $44.5 million (in real terms), a 21% increase.
- From 1970 to 2021, labor earnings from proprietors' employment grew from $22.7 million to $28.9 million (in real terms), a 27% increase.



- In 1970, proprietors represented 38% of total employment. By 2021, proprietors represented 44% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 36% of total labor earnings. By 2021, proprietors represented 32% of total labor earnings.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Wages and Proprietors' Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of labor earnings (in real terms): income from wage and salary, and proprietors' employment. It also looks more closely at proprietors, comparing long-term trends in proprietors' employment and personal income.

Earnings by Place of Work: This represents net earnings by place of work.

Wage and Salary Disbursements: This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs in each area by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.

Proprietors' Income: This term includes the self-employed in nonfarm and farm sectors. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.

For more detailed information about farm employment and earnings, create an EPS Agriculture report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

The table and figures can be used to compare the relative importance, and change in importance, of wage and salary jobs and proprietors as a source of employment and earnings.

Rapid growth and/or high proportions of proprietors' employment and income can be a sign of a healthy economy that is attracting entrepreneurs and stimulating business development, especially when paired with population growth and low unemployment. However, if labor earnings are flat or declining, high levels of proprietors may indicate a lack of opportunity.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

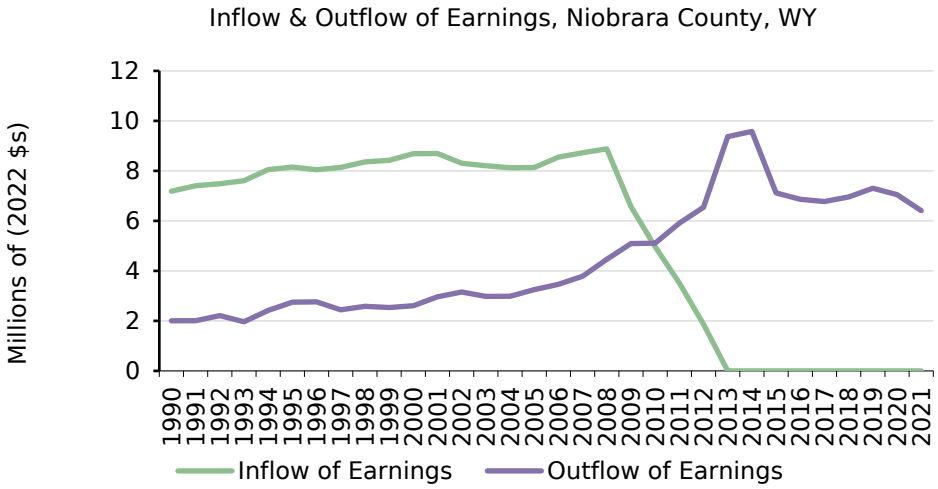
Commuting Patterns

Personal income in thousands of 2022 $s

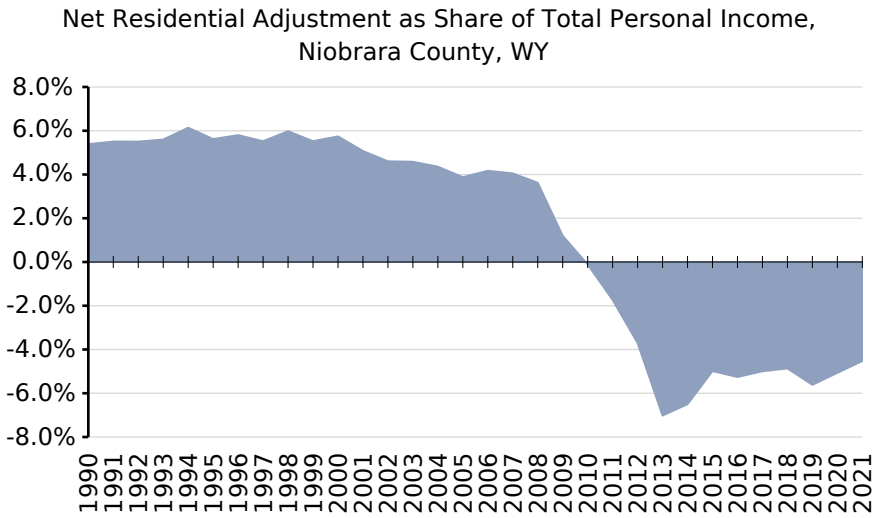
	1990	2010	2021	Change 2010-2021
Total Personal Income	96,237	123,973	141,648	17,675
Cross-County Commuting Flows				
Inflow of Earnings	7,188	4,967	0	-4,967
Outflow of Earnings	2,005	5,109	6,410	1,301
Net Residential Adjustment (In - Outflow)	5,183	-142	-6,410	-6,268
Percent of Total				% Change 2010-2021
Net Residential Adjustment Share of Total Personal Income	5.4%	-0.1%	-4.5%	-4.4%

Data are only available at the county level (i.e., this page will be blank for aggregated geographies, states, and the U.S.). Total personal income is reported by *place of residence*.

- From 1990 to 2021 inflow of earnings shrank from $7.2 million to $0.0 million (in real terms), a 100% decrease.
- From 1990 to 2021 outflow of earnings grew from $2.0 million to $6.4 million (in real terms), a 220% increase.



- From 1990 to 2021, net residential adjustment (inflow - outflow) changed from 5.4 to -4.5 percent of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Commuting Patterns

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the flow of earnings into the county by residents who work in neighboring counties ("inflow" of earnings because they bring money home); the flow of earnings by residents from neighboring counties who commute into the county for work ("outflow" of earnings because they take their earnings with them); and the difference between the two ("net residential adjustment"). [19, 20 , 21]

If net residential adjustment is positive (inflow exceeds outflow), it means county residents commute outside the county for work and bring back more personal income than leaves the county in net terms. If net residential adjustment is negative (outflow exceeds inflow), it means the economy of the county attracts workers from nearby counties and loses more personal income than it brings into the county in net terms.

Inflow of Earnings: The gross annual earnings of in-commuters (i.e., people who work out of the county and bring money home).

Outflow of Earnings: The gross annual earnings of out-commuters (i.e., people who work in the county but live elsewhere and take their earnings with them).

Net Residence Adjustment: The net inflow of labor earnings of inter-area commuters.[22, 23]

Note: Data are only available at the county level, and begin in 1990 because that is the year the Bureau of Economic Analysis began reporting these data.

Why is it important?

One indicator of economic health for a county is whether it is able to attract workers from nearby counties. This could be the case if a county has a surplus of jobs that attract workers from adjacent counties and would be indicated by a negative net residential adjustment. Another possibility is that expensive housing in the county has driven some workers to live in relatively more affordable neighboring counties that have become "bedroom communities."

Alternatively, it is possible that a county with a positive net residential adjustment is a more desirable place to live (people are willing to commute and/or telecommute to work in order to live there for quality of life reasons). Commuting and telecommuting workers may also contribute to the economy by spending their money in the local area (essentially exporting work and importing wages).

Long-term trends in inflow, outflow, and net residential adjustment help to describe the role that the county's economy has played over time in a multi-county area. For example, a net residential adjustment that was positive but today is negative indicates that county residents used to have to commute to neighboring counties for work but today the reverse is true and the county attracts workers from neighboring counties.

If net residential adjustment is a large share of earnings (e.g., 10% or higher), it may indicate that the appropriate unit of analysis is a multi-county area that encompasses the entire labor market.

Socioeconomic Trends

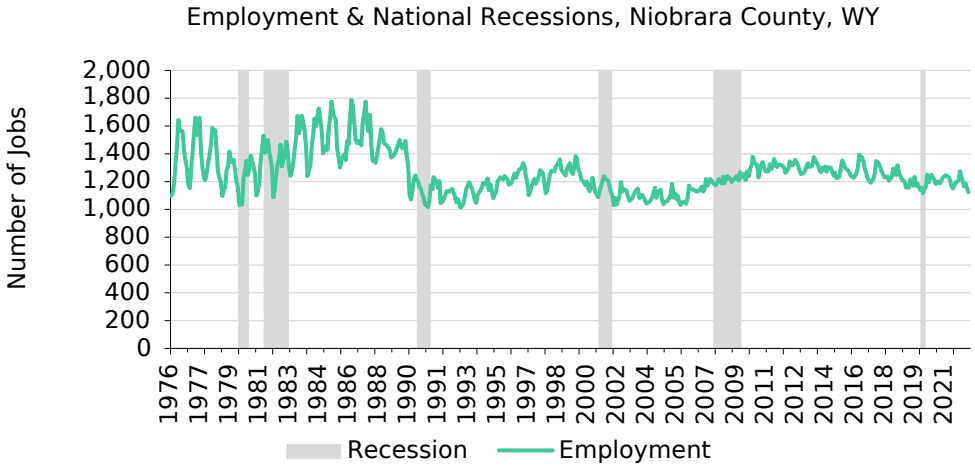
Niobrara County, WY

Employment During National Recessions

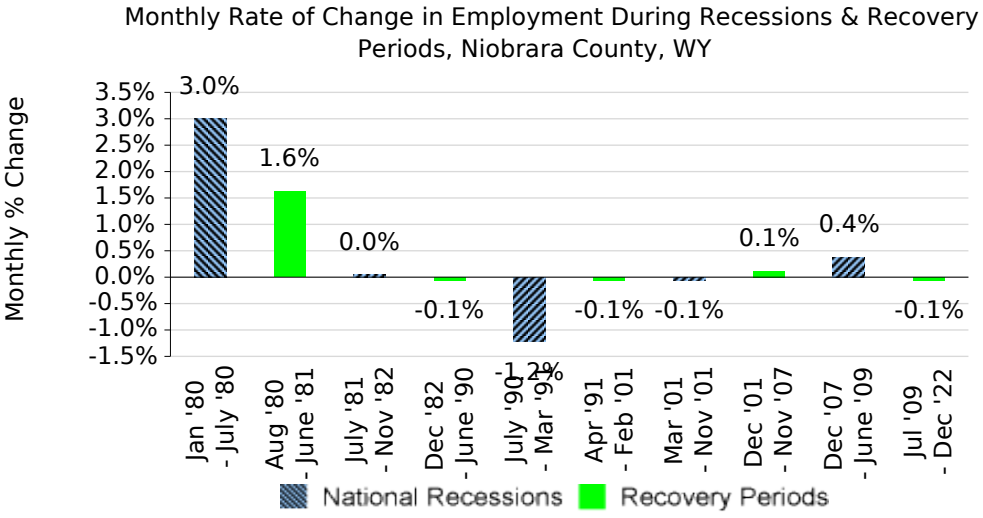
National Recessions, 1976-2022	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	217	10	-132	-6	85
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	3.0%	0.0%	-1.2%	-0.1%	0.4%

Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2022	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	Jul '09 - Dec '22
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	232	-84	-83	93	-115
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	1.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%

- From December of 1976 to December of 2022, employment shrank from 1,300 to 1,116 jobs, a 14% decrease.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment shrank by 84 jobs, a 0.1% monthly decrease.



Blue vertical bars in the figures above represent the last five recession periods: January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001; and December 2007 to June 2009. The green columns in the figure above represent the intervening recovery periods.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2023. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA, reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Employment During National Recessions

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes long-term trends in employment during national recessions and recovery periods. [32, 33]

The Employment and National Recessions graph shows long-term change in employment against periods of national recession (blue bars) and recovery. The Employment During Recessions and Recovery Periods graph shows the percent gain or loss in employment during periods of national recession (blue bars) and recovery (green bars).

Recession: According to the National Bureau of Economic Research: "A recession is a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales. A recession begins just after the economy reaches a peak of activity and ends as the economy reaches its trough. Between trough and peak, the economy is in an expansion."

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics changed methodology related to unemployment rates in 1990. Caution should be used comparing pre-1990 estimates of unemployment rates with those from 1990 forward. [34]

Why is it important?

One measure of economic well-being is the resilience of the local economy during periods of national recession. It is a positive sign if local employment continues to grow (or does not decline) during a recession. [35]

Another sign of economic well-being is how well the local economy recovers from a recession, measured as growth of employment from the trough (at the depth of the recession) to the peak (just before the next period of decline).

As the economy of a place diversifies, it can become more resilient to economic downturns. Places that attract new residents, retain manufacturing, and support a high-tech economy tend to be less affected by economic downturns.

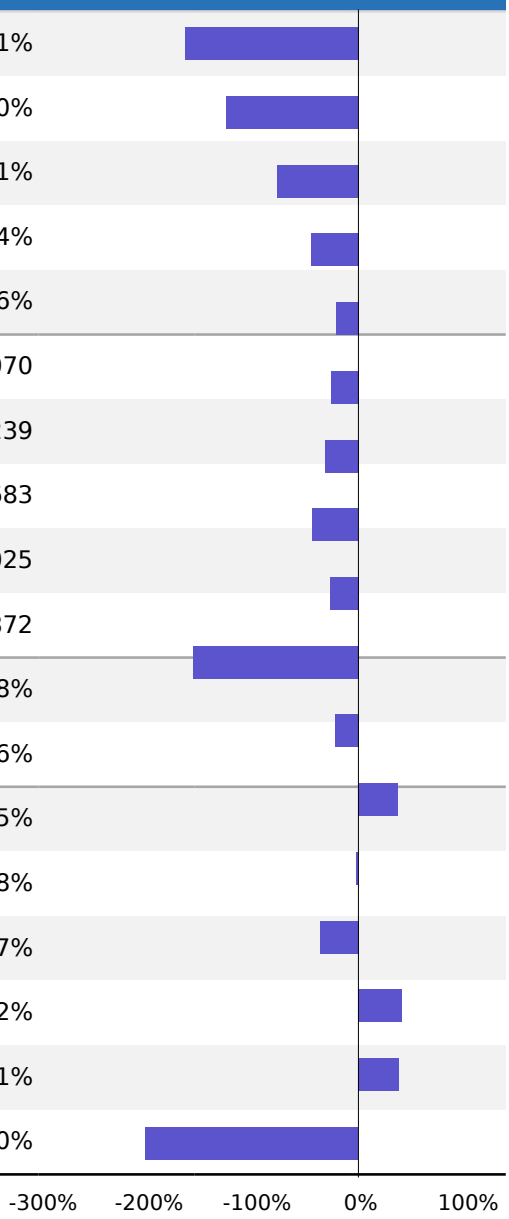
Government employment is more stable and can help to absorb some of the losses in private sector economic activity during a recession.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Comparisons

	Indicators	Niobrara County, WY	Wyoming	Ratio of Niobrara County, WY vs. Wyoming
Trends	Population, % change, 2000-2021	1.8%	17.1%	
	Employment, % change, 2000-2021	6.1%	26.0%	
	Personal Income, % change, 2000-2021	33.7%	75.1%	
	Average Earnings per Job, % change, 2000-2021	50.4%	25.4%	
	Per Capita Income, % change, 2000-2021	31.4%	49.6%	
Prosperity	Avg. Earnings per Job, 2021	$51,880	$64,070	
	Per Capita Income, 2021	$58,100	$75,239	
	Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2021	$37,039	$50,683	
	Non-Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2021	$49,040	$76,025	
	Government, Avg. Annual Wages, 2021	$45,136	$58,872	
Stress	Unemployment Rate, change 2000-2021	0.1%	0.8%	
	Unemployment Rate, 2021	3.7%	4.6%	
Structure	Proprietors, % of Jobs, 2021	44.2%	30.5%	
	Non-Labor Income, % of Pers. Income, 2021	47.8%	47.8%	
	Services, % of Jobs, 2021	43.6%	62.7%	
	Non-Services, % of Jobs, 2021	29.1%	19.2%	
	Government, % of Jobs, 2021	26.4%	18.1%	
	Net inflow of labor earnings of inter-county commuters*	-4.5%	0.0%	



* Displayed only when comparing a county to a benchmark county.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2023. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.;U.S. Department of Labor. 2022. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key performance indicators for the selected location(s) to the selected comparison area. (If no custom comparison area was selected, EPS defaults to comparing against the U.S.) Performance indicators are organized by groups (Trends, Prosperity, Stress, and Structure) that highlight potential competitive strengths and weaknesses.

The percent, or relative, difference between the selected geography and the comparison area is calculated by dividing the difference between the values by the arithmetic mean of the values.

In some cases it may be appropriate to compare a local economy to the U.S. economy. In most cases, however, it will be more useful to compare county or regional economies to similar county or regional economies. For example, if the county being analyzed is small and rural, it should be compared to similar counties because comparing against the U.S. will include data from large metropolitan areas.

Some indicators require a judgment call to decide whether they represent a positive or negative indicator of well-being. For example, a high percentage of personal income in the form of non-labor income could mean the location has done a good job of attracting retirees and investment income. However, it could also mean that there is very little labor income so non-labor income is relatively larger.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Why is it important?

A number of indicators determine the economic health of a place. No single indicator should be used by itself. Rather, a range of indicators should be analyzed to derive a comprehensive view of the economy.

The indicators in this report can be used to gauge both standard of living (through factors such as earnings per job and per capita income) and growth (through factors such as change in population, employment, and personal income). When comparing performance among places, it may be important to consider additional measures that are not provided in this report, such as leisure time, crime rate, health statistics, sense of well-being, and other factors that represent quality of life.

Detailed data on a range of topics, including in-depth reports on individual industries, can be obtained by creating other EPS reports at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

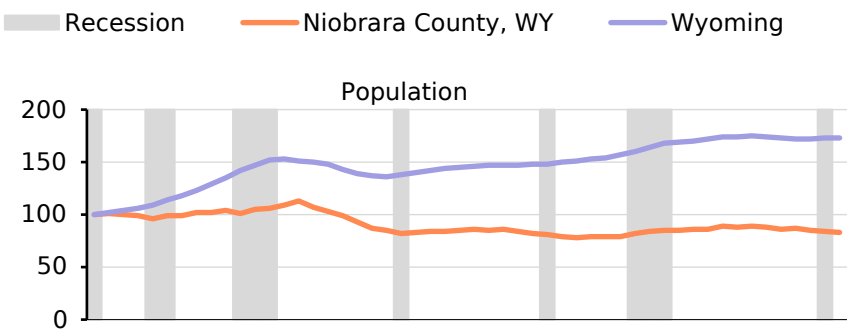
Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

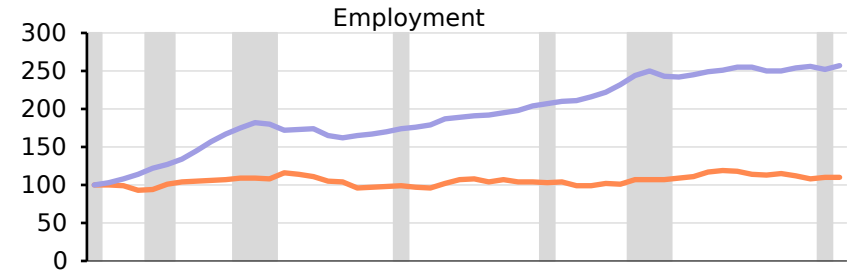
Comparisons

Niobrara County, WY compared to Wyoming

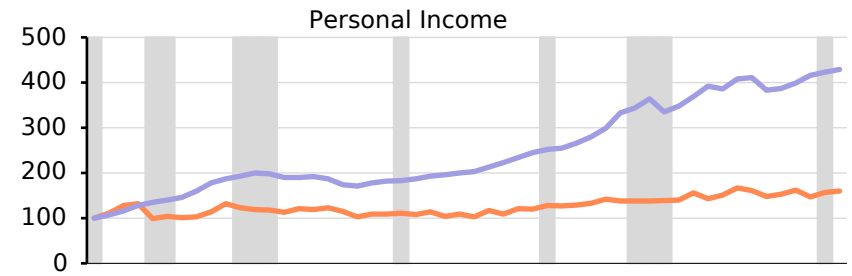
- From 1970 to 2021, population in Niobrara County, WY shrank by 17% compared to 73% for the Wyoming.



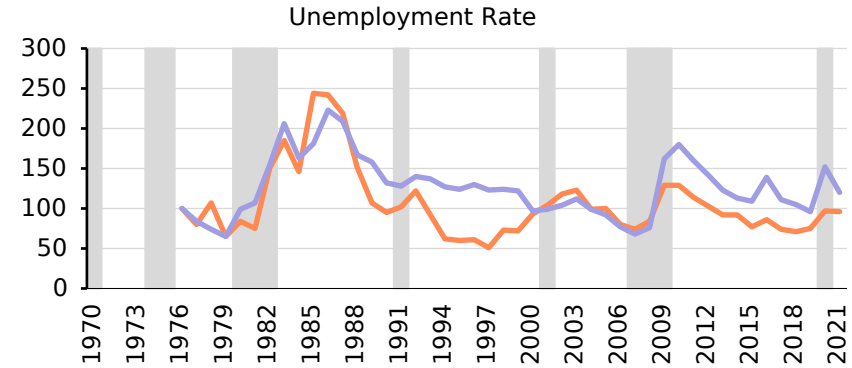
- From 1970 to 2021, employment in Niobrara County, WY grew by 10% compared to 157% for the Wyoming.



- From 1970 to 2021, personal income in Niobrara County, WY grew by 60% compared to 329% for the Wyoming.



- From 1976 to 2021, the unemployment rate in Niobrara County, WY shrank by 4% compared to 20% for the Wyoming.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2023. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in key performance indicators (change in population, employment, real personal income, and the unemployment rate) for the selected area and compared to the comparison area. Gray vertical bars indicate periods of national recession.

Data are indexed to the start year for each indicator so that data from areas of different sizes can be compared. The charts are useful for showing the relative difference in the rate of change for each indicator.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Information for a range of locations and measures can be obtained by creating additional EPS reports at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

This page shows long-term economic performance at a glance. It enables the reader to compare performance between places, and evaluate how performance was impacted by national business cycles.

Socioeconomic Trends

Niobrara County, WY

Data Sources & Methods

This Socioeconomic Trends report uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **Regional Economic Accounts**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of
  http://bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional
  Tel. 202-606-9600

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/lau
  Tel. 202-691-6392

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/cew
  Tel. 202-691-6567

- **Population**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  https://www.census.gov/topics/population.html
  Tel. 800-923-8282

- **National Bureau of Economic Research**
  http://www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html
  Tel. 617-868-3900

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Industrial Classifications
Industry data reported in EPS come from data sources that use standard industry classification systems. Starting in the 1930s, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system served as the structure for the collection, aggregation, presentation, and analysis of industry data. Under SIC, which used a four-digit coding structure, an industry consisted of a group of establishments primarily engaged in producing or handling the same product or group of products or in rendering the same services. As the U.S. economy shifted from a primary emphasis on manufacturing to a more complex services economy, SIC became less useful for describing the economy's changing industrial composition.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), developed using a production-oriented conceptual framework, groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into 20 industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and 15 are entirely services-producing sectors.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated with tildes (~) in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - In addition to the U.S. Census Bureau county classifications offered here, several other county classification systems are available: the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture offers a county classification system based on economic dependence on particular sectors (for example, “Farming-dependent,” Mining-dependent”), economic activity (“Non-metro recreation”), and policy type (for example, “Housing-stress” or “Persistent poverty”). The Economic Research Service’s “Rural-Urban Continuum Codes” codes with explanation can be found at https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/. Headwaters Economics developed a "Three Wests" county typology for all counties in the 11 contiguous western U.S. states based on access to markets via highway or air travel. Its web site (https://headwaterseconomics.org/economic-development/trends-performance/three-wests-explained/) offers sortable county data, a journal article on the subject, and an interactive tool that allows users to compare economic and demographic data for “Metro,” “Connected,” and “Isolated” counties across the West.

2 - Population and Housing Unit Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/about.html.

3 - The U.S. Census Bureau provides a tool for mapping migration flows into and out of all counties in the country: https://flowsmapper.geo.census.gov/map.html.

4 - For a comprehensive cost of living index, see http://livingwage.mit.edu/pages/about.

5 - A 2006 study documented that workers would accept lower wages in order to live closer to environmental amenities. See: Schmidt L and Courant PN. 2006. Sometimes Close is Good Enough: The Value of Nearby Environmental Amenities. Journal of Regional Science 46(5):931-951. See also: Deller SC, Tsai T-H, Marcouiller DW, and English DBK. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. American Journal of Agricultural Economics 83(2): 352-365.

6 - The Occupational Outlook Handbook, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains descriptions of all occupations, median pay, and the education and training required for each: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/.

7 - To see the possible impact of non-labor income sources on per capita income, see previous sections of this report that show the percent contribution of non-labor to total personal income, or create an EPS Non-Labor Income report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

8 - A 2014 study analyzed the impact of types of non-labor income on socioeconomic performance. See: Lawson MM, Rasker R, and Gude PH. 2014. The importance of non-labor income: An analysis of socioeconomic performance in western counties by type of non-labor income. Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy 44(2): 175-190.

9 - For online SIC and NAICS manuals and definitions of industry codes, see https://www.census.gov/naics/ and https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html.

10 - Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

11 - According to estimates by the U.S. Department of Labor, from 2008 through 2018 "goods-producing" employment in the U.S. (mining, construction, and manufacturing) will not grow. By 2018, goods-producing sectors will account for 12.9 percent of all jobs, down from 14.2 percent in 2008. In contrast, "service-producing" sectors are expected to account for 96 percent of the growth in new jobs. The fastest growing are projected to be professional and business services, and health care and social assistance. See: Bartsch KJ. 2009. The employment projections for 2008-18. Monthly Labor Review Online 132(11): 3-10. https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11/art1full.pdf.

Endnotes (cont.)

12 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides industry employment projections to 2024: https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2015/article/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2024.htm.

13 - For an overview of how historical changes in employment have affected rural America, see Whitenar, LA and McGranahan DA. 2003. Rural America: Opportunities and Challenges. Amber Waves 1(1):1-8 available at https://www.agclassroom.org/teen/ars_pdf/social/amber/rural_america.pdf.

14 - The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is a good source for articles and data on the rural economy: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/.

15 - See the Bureau of Labor Statistics' explanation of seasonal adjustments at https://www.bls.gov/cps/seasfaq.htm.

16 - For more information on unemployment, see related Bureau of Labor Statistics resources available at https://www.bls.gov/cps/faq.htm.

17 - The U.S. Department of Labor offers an explanation of seasonal and part-time employment: https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/workhours/seasonalemployment.

18 - For research findings on economic resiliency, see Chapple K and Lester TW. 2010. The resilient regional labour market? The U.S. case. Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society 3(1):85-104.

19 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm.

20 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm.

21 - Employment and wage estimates for more than 800 occupations are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is helpful to look at services by occupation rather than by sector or industry because wages vary dramatically across occupations associated with different services. For more information, see https://www.bls.gov/oes/.

22 - For a review of the role of public lands amenities and transportation in economic development, see Rasker R, Gude PH, Gude JA, van den Noort J. 2009. The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas. Journal of Rural Studies 25: 343-353. https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/3wests/Rasker_et_al_2009_Three_Wests.pdf.

23 - This article specifically captures the idea that amenity values are capitalized into wages: Knapp TA and Graves PE. 1989. On the Role of Amenities in Models of Migration and Regional Development. Journal of Regional Science 29(1):71-87.

24 - Glossary. Bureau of Economic Analysis. https://www.bea.gov/help/glossary.

25 - Regional Economic Accounts: Regional Definitions. Bureau of Economic Analysis. https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional.

26 - For an example of an academic study where proprietors' employment is considered an indication of entrepreneurial activity, see Mack E, Grubesic TH, and Kessler E. 2007. Indices of Industrial Diversity and Regional Economic Composition. Growth and Change 38(3):474-509.

27 - Regional Economic Accounts. Bureau of Economic Analysis. https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional.

28 - For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis with definitions, see https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional.

29 - The Decennial Census also reports the number of workers commuting between counties, see https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/commuting.html.

Endnotes (cont.)

30 - According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Estimates of gross commuters' earnings inflow and outflow are derived from the residence adjustment estimates, which are the estimates of the net inflow of the earnings of inter-area commuters. In the personal income accounts, the residence adjustment estimates are added to place-of-work earnings estimates to yield place-of-residence earnings estimates. This conversion process is an important part of the local area economic accounts because personal income is a place-of-residence measure, whereas the data used to estimate over 60 percent of personal income is reported on a place-of-work basis."

31 - For a study documenting a negative residential adjustment that is considered a positive indicator, see Mack E, Grubesic TH, and Kessler E. 2007. Indices of Industrial Diversity and Regional Economic Composition. Growth and Change 38(3):474-509.

32 - For a definition of recession and recovery periods, see the National Bureau of Economic Research: Business Cycle Dating Committee available at www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html.

33 - For a list of national recessions and recovery periods, see www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html.

34 - For information regarding data collection and methodology for labor force statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, see https://www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm. Please note that Local Area Unemployment Statistics data prior to 1990 are no longer supported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

35 - For research findings on economic resiliency, see: Chapple K and Lester TW. 2010. The resilient regional labour market? The U.S. case. Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society 3(1):85-104.