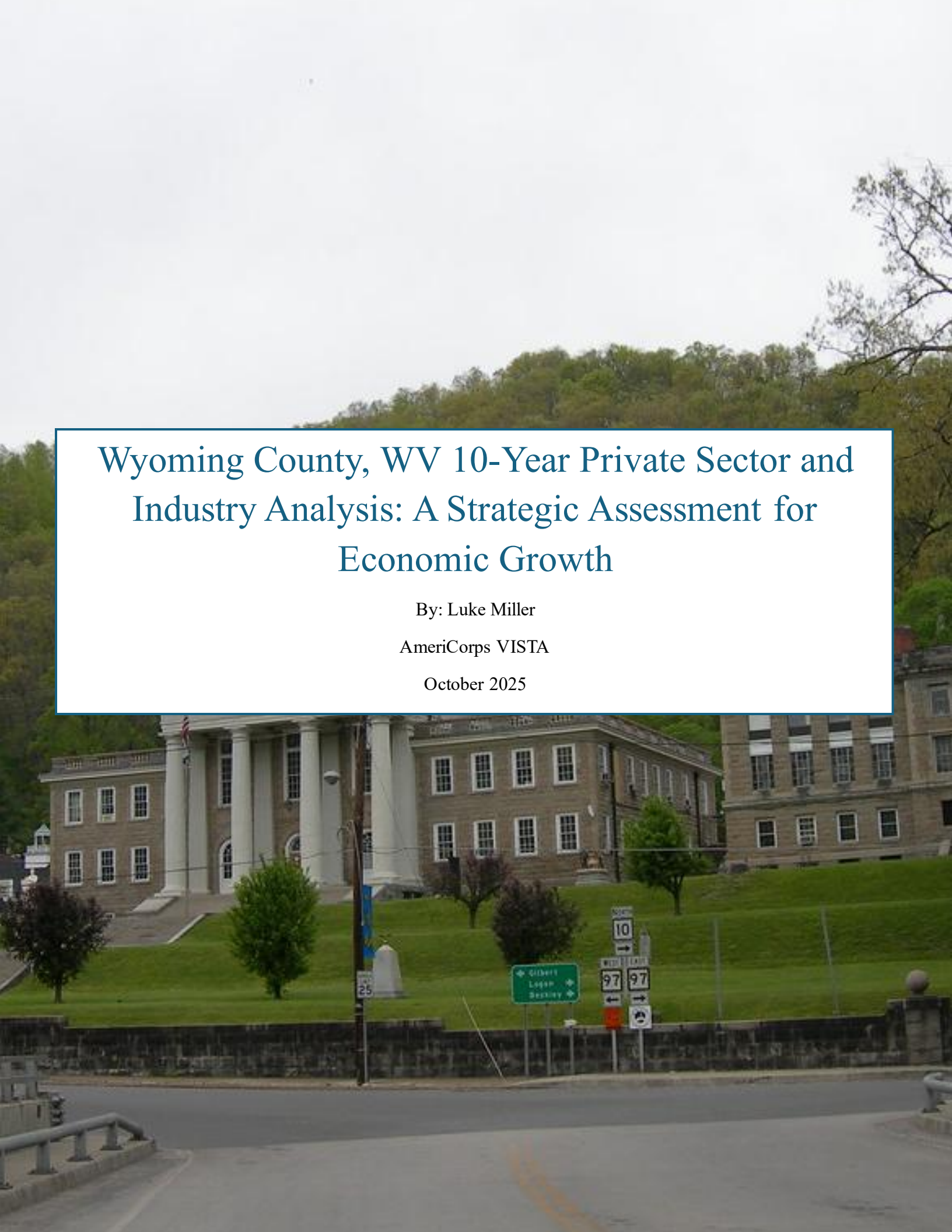

Wyoming County, WV 10-Year Private Sector and Industry Analysis: A Strategic Assessment for Economic Growth

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October 2025

Executive Summary:

Report Purpose This report analyzes the local economy's sectoral performance against national trends in a ten-year period (2014-2024), utilizing Location Quotient (LQ) and Dynamic Shift Share analysis (DSAA). The objective is to identify key industry clusters that represent significant strengths, emerging opportunities, or local threats to guide strategic economic development priorities.

Top Recommendations

1. **Address Threatened Core Industries:** A high priority must be placed on sectors with a strong local concentration (LQ > 1.25) that are declining locally despite national growth. This includes critical industries such as the Education and Health Services supersector, Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector, and the Social Assistance subsector. Intervention is required to understand and reverse the local factors impeding these otherwise strong sectors and industries.

2. **Nurture Emerging Sectors:** Sectors and industries currently showing a weak local concentration (LQ < 0.75) but growing faster locally than nationally represent new growth opportunities. Strategic support should be provided to nurture these emerging sectors, specifically the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector and the Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry.

3. **Manage and Diversify from Vulnerable Sectors:** A significant portion of the local economy is concentrated in sectors declining nationally or declining locally faster than the nation. This includes the Private Goods-Producing supersector, Mining, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and the Financial Activities supersector. A long-term strategy should focus on economic diversification to mitigate risk and transition away from these unstable industries.

A full list of sectors/industries analyzed, and their interpretations can be found in the Interpretation Results Matrix in the Matrices section of the report.

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Introduction

This report presents a strategic assessment of Wyoming County's private sector industries in the last ten years (2014-2024), with a focus on identifying key trends, strengths, and vulnerabilities across the local economy. Using employment and wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, the analysis aims to provide a data-driven foundation for economic development planning. By examining sector-level performance over a ten-year period, this report offers insights into which industries are thriving, which are declining, and where targeted interventions may yield the greatest impact.

Purpose and Goal

The primary goal of this report is to identify industries with the strongest competitive advantages and growth potential in Wyoming County. Through Dynamic Shift-Share Analysis (DSSA) and location quotient analysis, the study evaluates local employment trends relative national trends and to national benchmarks (Location Quotient), uncovering sectors/industries that demonstrate resilience, specialization, or emerging opportunities. Both DSSA and location quotient analysis are used in economic base assessments. This information is intended to guide policymakers, economic developers, and local stakeholders in prioritizing investment, workforce development, and strategic support for industries that can drive sustainable economic growth.

Methodology

Data Collection

This analysis utilized annual average data from 2014-2024, acuqired from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The data was aggregated using R and filtered specifically for Wyoming County using its FIPS code (54109). Sectors and industries with zero employment in any given year were excluded. The dataset was further refined to include only private industries (own_code = 5). National-level data was incorporated using VLOOKUP, which explains the presence of NAICS 56—this sector had employment data for at least one year—while NAICS 61, 62, and 55 were excluded due to missing data. To ensure consistency across time periods, NAICS concordance charts for 2012–2017 and 2017–2022 were applied. Following standardization, a Dynamic Shift-Share Analysis (DSSA) was performed in R using a ten year time period (2014-2024). Only sectors with complete data across all required periods (n_period = 10) were selected for further analysis. Residuals were checked and found to be satisfactory.

Absent Sectors

Several sectors are absent from the analysis due to either nondisclosed data, confidentiality policies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), failure to meet employment data availability requirements, or because they are not considered part of the private sector. These include the Professional and Technical Services sector, the Information sector, the Management of Companies and Enterprises sector, the Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector, Educational Services, the Health Care and Social Assistance sector, the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector, the Accommodation and Food Services sector, the Other Services (except Public Administration), and the Public Administration sector.

Use of Supersectors

Due to the absence of certain sector-level data based on 2-digit NAICS codes, supersectors were used as clustered proxies wherever available. This approach helped maintain consistency in the analysis. A complete

NAICS code chart is provided on page 10 for reference. The supersectors utilized are Natural Resources and Mining, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services, Education and Health Services, Goods-Producing Industries, Service-Producing Industries, and Leisure and Hospitality

Evaluation and Analysis

To analyze the sectors/industries five key economic metrics were analyzed. The five Key Economic Metrics are local competitivness (RC), national industry trend (IM), local specialization (LQ), 10 year employment growth and 5 year emplyoment growth. The following key metric critera can be seen in table 1 below.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)	Strongly Positive RC > 10 Jobs	Slightly Positive/Negative (10 ≥ RC ≥ -10) Jobs	Strongly Negative RC < -10 Jobs
National Industry Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	Strongly Positive IM > 10 Jobs	Slightly Positive/Negative (10 ≥ IM ≥ -10) Jobs	Strongly Negative IM < -10 Jobs
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	LQ > 1.25	1.25 ≥ LQ ≥ 0.75	LQ < 0.75
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	> 2% Growth	0% to 2% Growth	Negative Growth
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	> 2% Growth	0% to 2% Growth	Negative Growth

Table 1: Key Economic Metrics Criteria

The three most important key economic metrics for this study are local competitivness, national industry trend, and local specialization (LQ in 2024). The local competitivness and national indusry trend key economic metrics are derived from the dynamic shift share analysis.

Dynamic Shift Share Anlaysis

Dynamic Shift-Share Analysis is a fundamental regional economic technique used to decompose local or regional employment (or earnings/output) growth over a specific time period into several distinct, quantifiable components. It provides a structured method for understanding why a local economy or specific industry within that economy grew or declined relative to a larger reference economy (typically the nation). This analysis is crucial for evidence-based economic development strategy as it moves beyond simply reporting growth figures to diagnosing the drivers of that growth.

The standard Dynamic Shift-Share model decomposes the total change in local employment for a specific industry into three primary components:

1. National Growth Component - The National Growth component quantifies the portion of local industry growth that is solely attributable to the overall growth rate of the reference economy (e.g., the U.S. economy). It assumes that if the local industry were growing exactly like the entire national economy, this is the amount of growth it would have experienced.

2. The Industry Mix (IM) component, also referred to as the National Industry Trend (as seen in Table 1), measures the portion of local industry growth attributable to the fact that the specific national industry is growing faster or slower than the national economy as a whole.
    - A positive IM indicates the local area is concentrated in industries that are nationally fast-growing.
    - A negative IM suggests the local area is concentrated in industries that are nationally slow-growing or declining.
    - In the context of this report, the IM signal criteria (IM > 10 (Jobs) being Strong Signal) assesses if an industry is following a strong national trend in employment growth.
3. The Industry Mix (IM) component, also referred to as the National Industry Trend (as seen in Table 1), measures the portion of local industry growth attributable to the fact that the specific national industry is growing faster or slower than the national economy as a whole.
    - A positive IM indicates the local area is concentrated in industries that are nationally fast-growing.
    - A negative IM suggests the local area is concentrated in industries that are nationally slow-growing or declining.
    - In the context of this report, the IM signal criteria (IM > 10 (Jobs) being Strong Signal) assesses if an industry is following a strong national trend in employment growth.

Dynamic Shift-Share Analysis serves as a diagnostic tool to determine whether a sector's growth (or decline) is due to exogenous forces (forces outside of local control, such as national economic cycles or industry-specific national trends, captured by the NG and IM components) or endogenous forces (forces within the local area's control, captured by the RC component). By isolating the RC, the analysis provides a focused metric, Local Competitiveness, which directly informs strategic planning.

Location Quotient (Local Specialization)

The Location Quotient (LQ), used here as the metric for Local Specialization, is a fundamental tool in regional analysis that measures the relative concentration of a specific industry's employment within the local region compared to the national average. Unlike dynamic shift-share analysis, which focuses on the drivers of growth (competitive vs. external factors), the LQ focuses on the structure and uniqueness of the local economy. It is calculated by dividing an industry's share of total local employment by that same industry's share of total national employment. An LQ equal to 1.0 means the industry is represented locally at the same level as the nation. Crucially, an LQ greater than 1.0 indicates that the local area is specialized in that industry, often implying that the region produces a surplus of the product or service that must be exported outside the region. These export-oriented industries form the economic base, acting as the primary source of new income and wealth that drives the overall local economy. Conversely, an LQ < 1.0 indicates the industry is under-represented and likely serves only local demand or requires goods and services to be imported. For this analysis, a Strong Signal is assigned to industries with an LQ > 1.25, signifying a significant competitive concentration and a vital part of the economic base, while a Weak Signal (LQ < 0.75) suggests a significant local gap or import dependency. The LQ is therefore essential for this report and strategic planning, as it provides a snapshot of the region's existing strengths and where targeted development efforts might yield the greatest economic return.

Interpretation

The interpretation of key economic metrics in this report is adapted from the ARC-LEAP methodology—Appalachian Regional Commission Local Economic Assessment Package—developed by the Economic Development Research Group (2004). ARC-LEAP is designed to assist economic development professionals in:

- Identifying regional economic development strengths and weaknesses,
- Determining critical barriers to regional economic growth, and
- Developing strategic priorities and action plans to enhance economic outcomes.

The first step involves assessing whether a sector or industry is outperforming or underperforming national trends using dynamic shift-share analysis. Each sector/industry is assigned a classification number based on its relative performance where "locally" and "nationally" represent local competitivness and national industry trend metrics, respectively:

1. Growing faster locally than nationally. *
2. Declining locally while growing nationally.
3. Growing locally while declining nationally.
4. Declining locally, but slower than nationally. *
5. Growing locally, but slower than nationally. *
6. Declining locally faster than nationally. *
7. Growing or declining at a rate similar to the national trend, or not present locally. *

* *"Faster" or "slower" is defined as a difference of more than ±20% compared to the national trend.*

The second step incorporates the step 1 results with the local specialization (LQ) key economic metric:

- **Local Specialization** (Location Quotient, or LQ)
- **Step 1 Results (**Classification Number**)**

These metrics are used to further interpret the sector/industry's role in the local economy.

Unlike the original ARC-LEAP approach, which benchmarks LQ against peer regions and categorizes it into three tiers (1, 2, 3), this study uses a simplified signal-based interpretation and benchmarks sectors/industries on a national level:

- **Weak Signal**: $LQ < 0.75$
- **Moderate Signal**: $0.75 \leq LQ \leq 1.25$
- **Strong Signal**: $LQ > 1.25$

This adaptation allows for a more direct and intuitive understanding of local industry concentration and its potential strategic importance. A matrix table that incorporates both step one and two can be found in table 2.

Location Quotient (LQ)	Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (10-year) (RC/IM)	Interpretation
Strong Signal	1, 7	Local sector/indsutry is strong
	2, 5	Local sector/industry is threatened locally, may need attention
	3, 4, 6	Local sector/industry is in national decline, should diversify
Moderate Signal	1, 7	Local strength, should be supported
	2, 5	Possible opporutinity for more growth
	3, 4, 6	Unstable sector/industry, focus efforts elsewhere
Weak Signal	1, 7	New emering local sector/industry, should be nurtured
	2, 5	Weak local sector/industry, should be investigated as possible growth opportunity
	3, 4 6	Weak local sector/industry in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere

Table 2: Interpretation Matrix

NAICS Structure

Goods-Producing Industries

- **Natural Resources and Mining**
  - Sector 11 – Agriculture
  - Sector 21s—Mining
- **Construction**
  - Sector 23—Construction
- **Manufacturing**
  - Sectors 31, 32, 33—Manufacturing

NAICS		
Level	Code[1]	Example[2]
Sector	XX	31
Subsector	XXX	311
Industry Group	XXXX	3114
NAICS Industry	XXXXX	31141
U.S. Industry	XXXXXX	311411

Table 3: (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023)

Service-Providing Industries

- **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities**
  - Sector 42—Wholesale Trade
  - Sectors 44, 45—Retail Trade
  - Sectors 48, 49—Transportation and Warehousing
  - Sector 22—Utilities
- **Information**
  - Sector 51—Information
- **Financial Activities**
  - Sector 52—Finance and Insurance
  - Sector 53—Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
- **Professional and Business Services**
  - Sector 54—Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
  - Sector 55—Management of Companies and Enterprises
  - Sector 56—Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
- **Education and Health Services**
  - Sector 61—Educational Services
  - Sector 62—Health Care and Social Assistance
- **Leisure and Hospitality**
  - Sector 71—Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
  - Sector 72—Accommodation and Food Services
- **Other Services**
  - Sector 81—Other Services, except Public Administration

Glossary of Terms

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (DSSA)- An advanced method of shift-share analysis that calculates the components (National Growth, Industry Mix, Regional Shift) for multiple sub-periods (usually annually) within the total study period and then sums them. This provides a more accurate decomposition of change by accounting for evolving industrial structures over time, unlike a static analysis which only uses the start and end points.

Location Quotient (LQ) - A metric that measures the concentration of a specific industry in a local region compared to a larger reference area (usually the nation). It is a ratio calculated as:

$$LQ = \frac{(\text{Local Industry Employment} \,/\, \text{Total Local Employment})}{(\text{National Industry Employment} \,/\, \text{Total National Employment})}$$

An LQ greater than 1.0 indicates the industry is more concentrated locally, suggesting specialization.

NAICS - An acronym for the **North American Industry Classification System**. It is the standard used by U.S., Canadian, and Mexican government agencies to classify businesses and establishments by their primary economic activity (industry), using a hierarchical 2- to 6-digit code system.

BLS QCEW - An acronym for the Bureau of Labor Statistics' **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**. This is a comprehensive data program that provides a quarterly count of employment and wages for over 95% of U.S. jobs, detailed by geography (county, state, etc.) and NAICS industry. It is a primary data source for shift-share and LQ analysis.

National Growth (NG/NC) - The component of shift-share analysis that quantifies the number of jobs a local industry would have gained or lost if it had grown at the exact same rate as the national economy. It is often called the "rising tide" effect.

Regional Shift (RS/LC/RC) - A core component of shift-share analysis, also known as **Local Competitiveness**. It measures the portion of a local industry's employment change attributed to unique local factors. It isolates whether the local industry is outperforming (a positive shift) or underperforming (a negative shift) the *same industry* at the national level, indicating if the region is gaining or losing its competitive market share.

Industry Mix (IM) - A component of shift-share analysis, also known as the **National Industry Trend**. It measures the portion of employment change due to a region's specific industrial structure. It quantifies whether a region is specialized in industries that are, at the national level, growing faster (a positive mix) or slower (a negative mix) than the overall national average.

Expected Change - In shift-share analysis, this is the sum of the **National Growth** component and the **Industry Mix** component. It represents the total change in employment that would be *expected* to occur in a local industry if it simply followed all national-level trends (both the overall economy and its specific industry trend).

Actual Change - The total, observed, real-world change in an economic variable (like employment) in a specific local industry over the study period. In shift-share, this total change is decomposed into its three parts: (Actual Change = National Growth + Industry Mix + Regional Shift). **Actual change is equal to the 10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained value.**

Local Competitiveness - An alternative term for the **Regional Shift** component.

National Industry Trend - An alternative term for the **Industry Mix** component.

Private Goods-Producing Supersector (101)

The private goods-producing industries consist of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The private goods-producing supersector is declining locally faster than nationally. Local supersector is in national decline, should diversify. The private goods-producing supersector is underperforming in a nationally declining supersector.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-413 Jobs
National Supersector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)			-40 Jobs
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	1.74 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-19.35%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	32.97%		

Table 4: Key Economic Metrics for Private Goods-Producing Supersector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Private Goods-Producing Supersector	-266 Jobs	+275 Jobs
Natural Resources and Mining	-225 Jobs	+301 Jobs
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	+1 Job	-27 Jobs
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	-226 Jobs	+329 Jobs
Mining, except Oil and Gas	-346 Jobs	+236 Jobs
Construction	+6 Jobs	-5 Jobs
Specialty Trade Contractors	-10 Jobs	+1 Job
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	-17 Jobs	-8 Jobs
Manufacturing	-47 Jobs	-22 Jobs

Table 5: Private Goods-Producing Supersector Jobs Lost/Gained

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
101	Goods-producing	2014-2015	32.59	-7.01	-10.58	25.58	15.00
101	Goods-producing	2015-2016	25.81	-16.48	-295.33	9.33	-286.00
101	Goods-producing	2016-2017	17.24	1.57	4.19	18.81	23.00
101	Goods-producing	2017-2018	19.94	11.93	-43.87	31.87	-12.00
101	Goods-producing	2018-2019	16.18	1.97	-299.14	18.14	-281.00
101	Goods-producing	2019-2020	-55.57	14.27	106.30	-41.30	65.00
101	Goods-producing	2020-2021	36.41	-18.69	223.28	17.72	241.00
101	Goods-producing	2021-2022	55.75	-13.03	101.28	42.72	144.00
101	Goods-producing	2022-2023	25.65	-4.57	0.91	21.09	22.00
101	Goods-producing	2023-2024	12.73	-9.57	-200.16	3.16	-197.00

Table 6: Private Goods-Producing Supersector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	
Private Goods-Producing Supersector	66	68	66	63	68	68	64	63	56	67	64	$100,576.00
Natural Resources and Mining	31	33	34	28	31	30	27	26	20	29	24	$112,167.00

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	11	16	15	16	16	15	15	10	13	12	$51,573.00
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	24	22	18	13	16	14	12	11	10	16	12	$113,505.00
Mining, except Oil and Gas	14	14	11	8	9	8	7	6	5	6	7	$122,519.00
Construction	25	25	21	24	26	27	27	27	26	28	31	$43,431.00
Specialty Trade Contractors	14	14	15	15	17	15	14	14	13	13	14	$49,841.00
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	9	10	11	12	11	10	8	8	6	6	8	$54,380.00
Manufacturing	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	$43,590.00

Table 7: Private Goods-Producing Supersector establishments and average annual pay

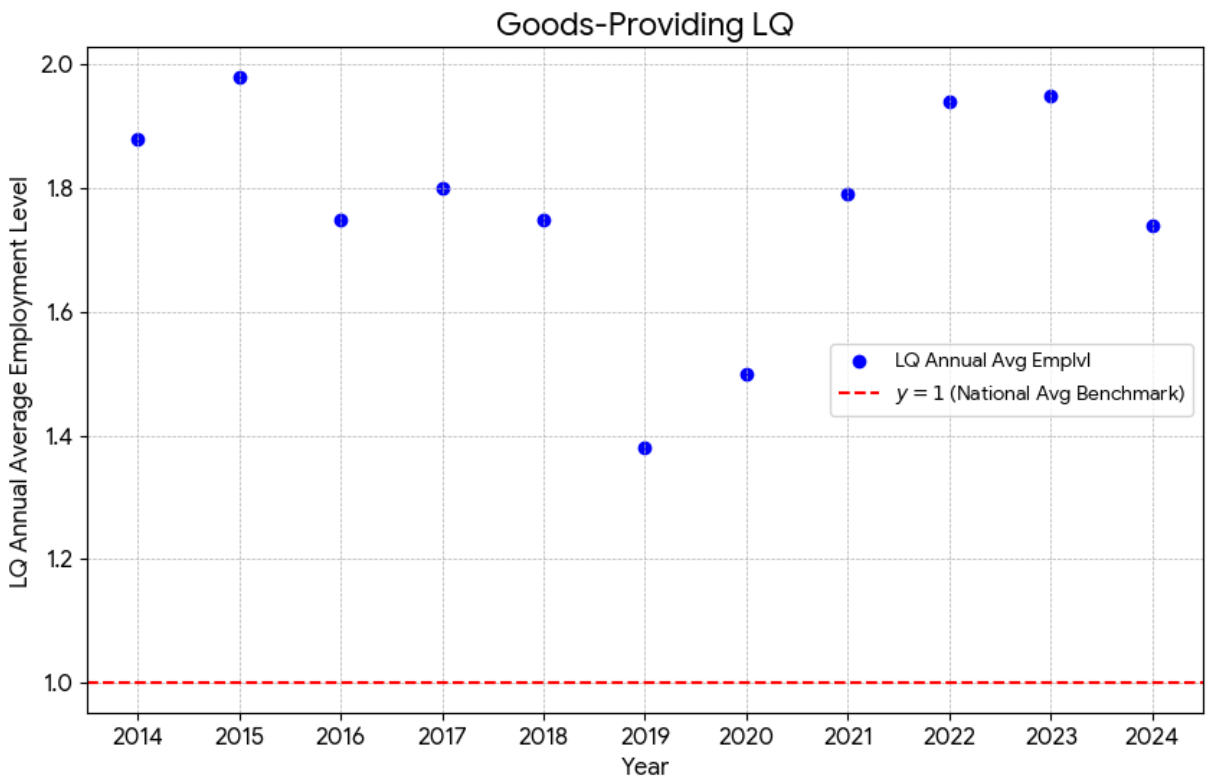


Figure 1: Goods-Providing LQ over time

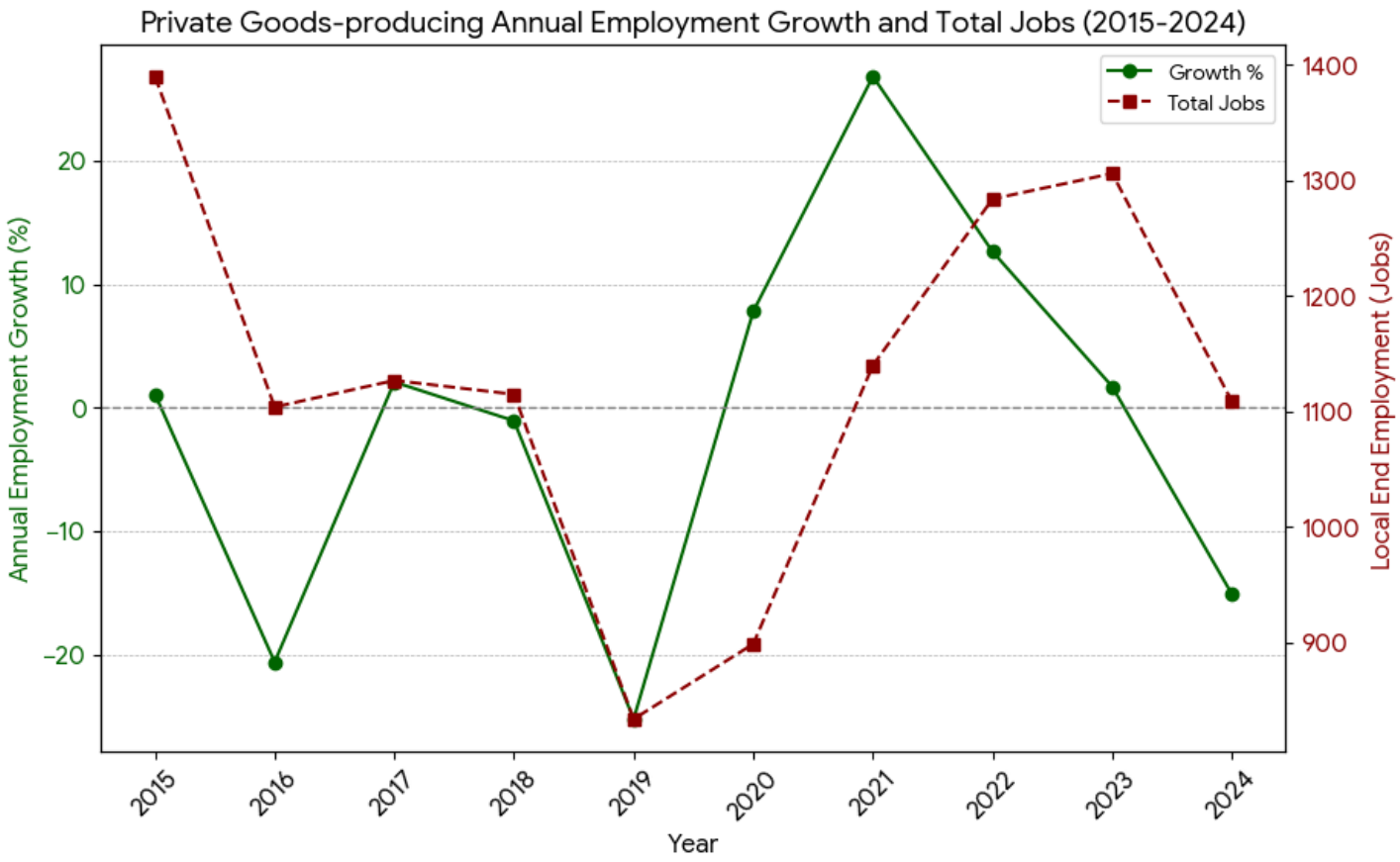
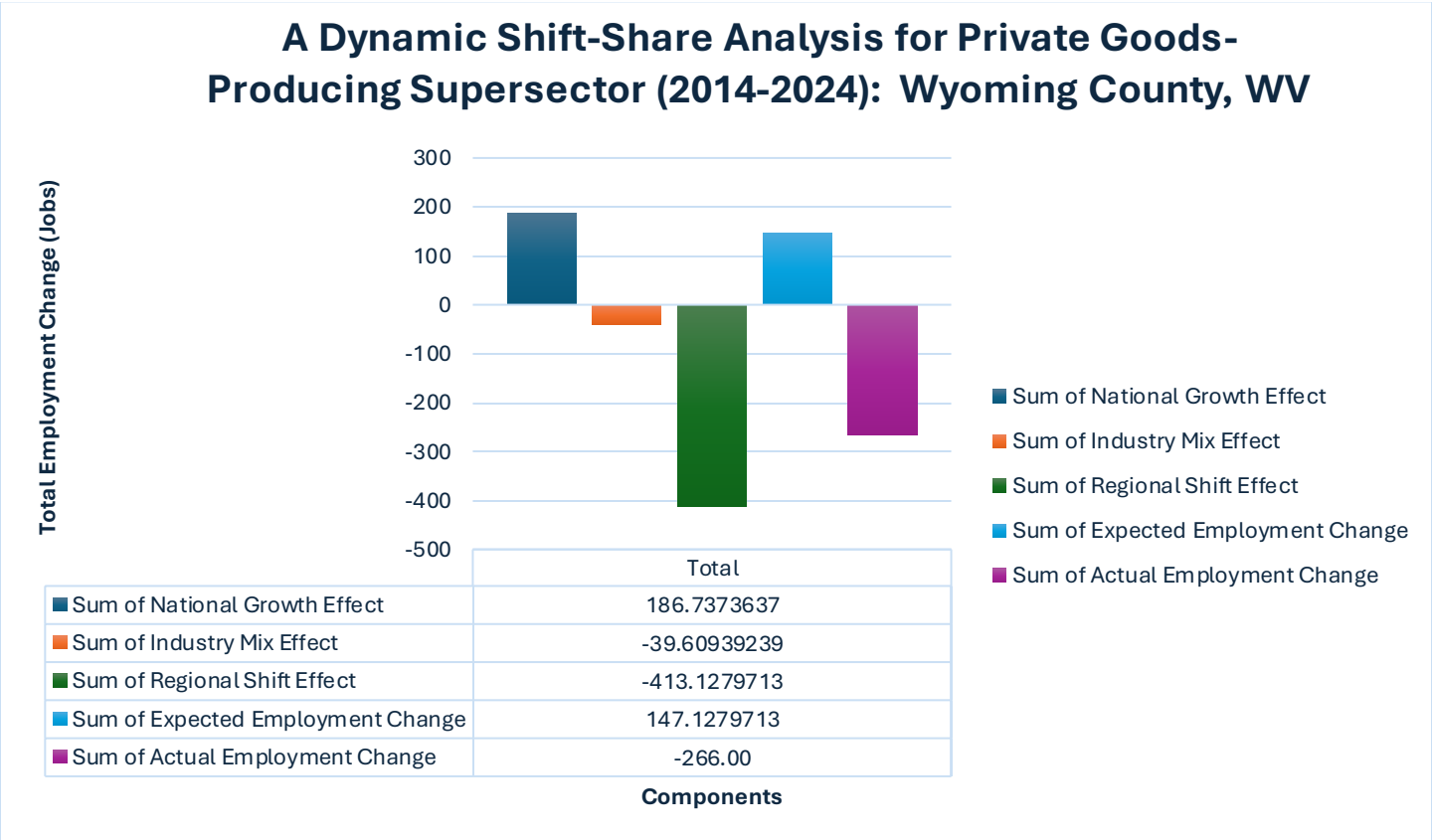


Figure 2: Private Goods-Producing annual average employment and total jobs graph



	Total
Sum of National Growth Effect	186.7373637
Sum of Industry Mix Effect	-39.60939239
Sum of Regional Shift Effect	-413.1279713
Sum of Expected Employment Change	147.1279713
Sum of Actual Employment Change	-266.00

Figure 3:DSSA Components for Private Goods-Producing Supersector

Key 10-year Employment Analysis:

The goods-producing supersector in Wyoming County, WV has experienced significant volatility over the past decade, marked by dramatic boom-and-bust cycles and four major contraction or expansion events. Between 2016 and 2021, the supersector underwent its most severe swings. In 2016, employment dropped by 20.58%, followed by an even steeper decline of 25.20% in 2019, which brought the job count to a decade low of 834. However, this was followed by a robust three-year recovery, including the decade's largest growth surge of 26.81% in 2021 and a strong 12.63% increase in 2022, culminating in a peak of 1,306 jobs in 2023. Unfortunately, the trend reversed sharply in 2024, with a 15.08% loss that reduced employment to 1,109 jobs. Despite the earlier rebound, the supersector ended 2024 with a net loss compared to its 2014 starting point of 1,375 jobs. This downward trajectory underscores the supersector's ongoing instability and the challenges it faces in sustaining long-term growth.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

The Goods-producing supersector was expected to gain 147.13 jobs, driven by strong overall national growth (186.74 jobs) that overcame the supersector 's slow-growing nature (-39.61 jobs). Instead, it suffered a massive loss of 266 jobs. This dramatic reversal is explained by an extremely large local competitive disadvantage, reflected in the Regional Shift Effect of -413.13 jobs, indicating the region is shedding goods-producing jobs far faster than the national industry trend.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

The Goods-Producing supersector (which includes Mining) reflects the county's overall economic volatility. Its Industry Mix Effect is erratic but often negative, highlighting a specialization in nationally slow-growing industries. The Regional Shift Effect is the key driver, swinging from massive competitive losses (-295.33 in 2015-2016 and -299.14 in 2018-2019) to massive competitive gains (+223.28 in 2020-2021). The county's entire goods-producing economy is subject to this extreme boom-and-bust competitive cycle.

Natural Resources and Mining (1011)

The Natural Resources and Mining supersectror consists of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Natural Resources and Mining supersector is declining locally but slower compared to national supersector trends. The Natural Resources and Mining supersector is in national decline, should diversify.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-130 Jobs
National Supersector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)			-256 Jobs
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	17.83 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-19.62%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	48.47%		

Table 8: Key Economic Metrics for the Natural Resources and Mining Supersector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Natural Resources and Mining	-225 Jobs	+301 Jobs
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	+1 Job	-27 Jobs
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	-226 Jobs	+329 Jobs
Mining, except Oil and Gas	-346 Jobs	+236 Jobs

Table 9: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Natural Resources and Mining Supersector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
1011	Natural resources and mining	2014-2015	27.18	-66.99	44.80	-39.80	5.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2015-2016	21.39	-95.21	-143.18	-73.82	-217.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2016-2017	14.60	-8.43	-5.17	6.17	1.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2017-2018	16.56	9.24	-51.80	25.80	-26.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2018-2019	13.20	-12.72	-289.49	0.49	-289.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2019-2020	-41.37	-8.86	158.24	-50.24	108.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2020-2021	29.52	-37.94	246.41	-8.41	238.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2021-2022	47.29	-17.88	101.59	29.41	131.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2022-2023	21.94	-8.79	-11.14	13.14	2.00
1011	Natural resources and mining	2023-2024	10.73	-8.08	-180.65	2.65	-178.00

Table 10: Natural Resources and Mining Supersector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	
Natural Resources and Mining	31	33	34	28	31	30	27	26	20	29	24	$112,167.00
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	11	16	15	16	16	15	15	10	13	12	$51,573.00
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	24	22	18	13	16	14	12	11	10	16	12	$113,505.00
Mining, except Oil and Gas	14	14	11	8	9	8	7	6	5	6	7	$122,519.00

Table 11: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Natural Resources and Mining Supersector

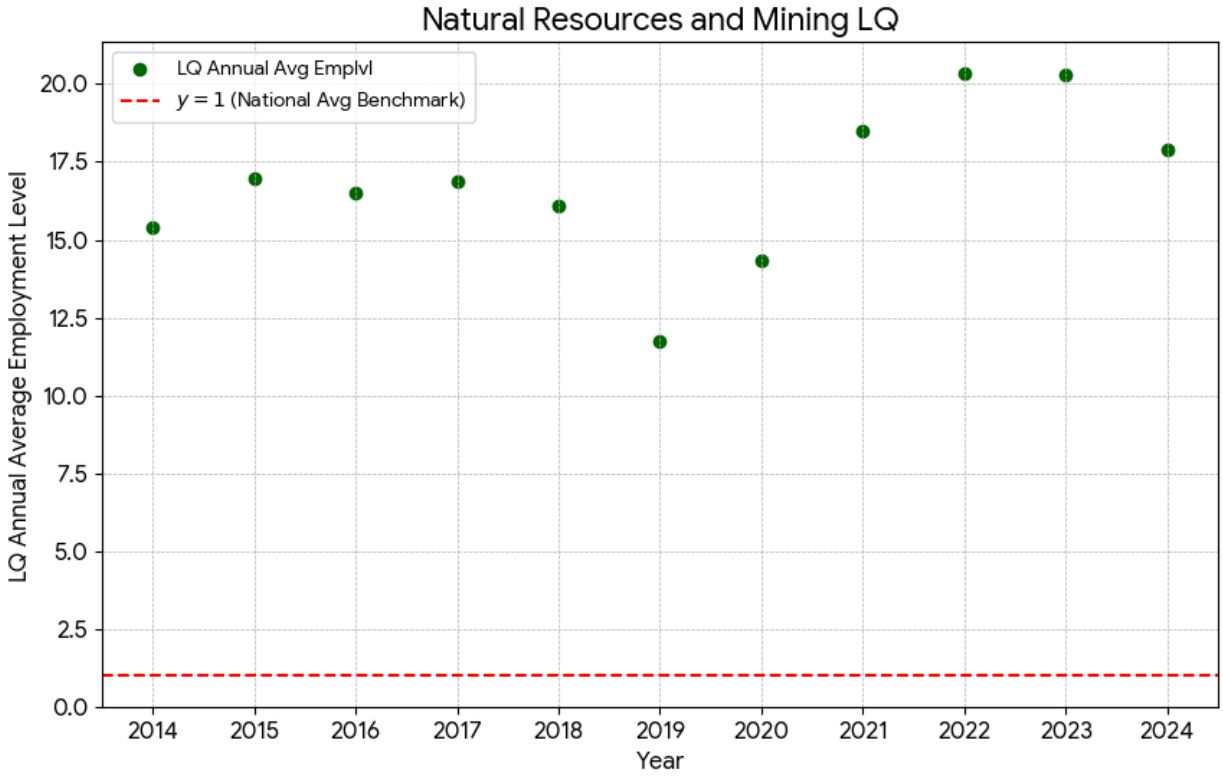


Figure 4: Natural Resources and Mining LQ over time

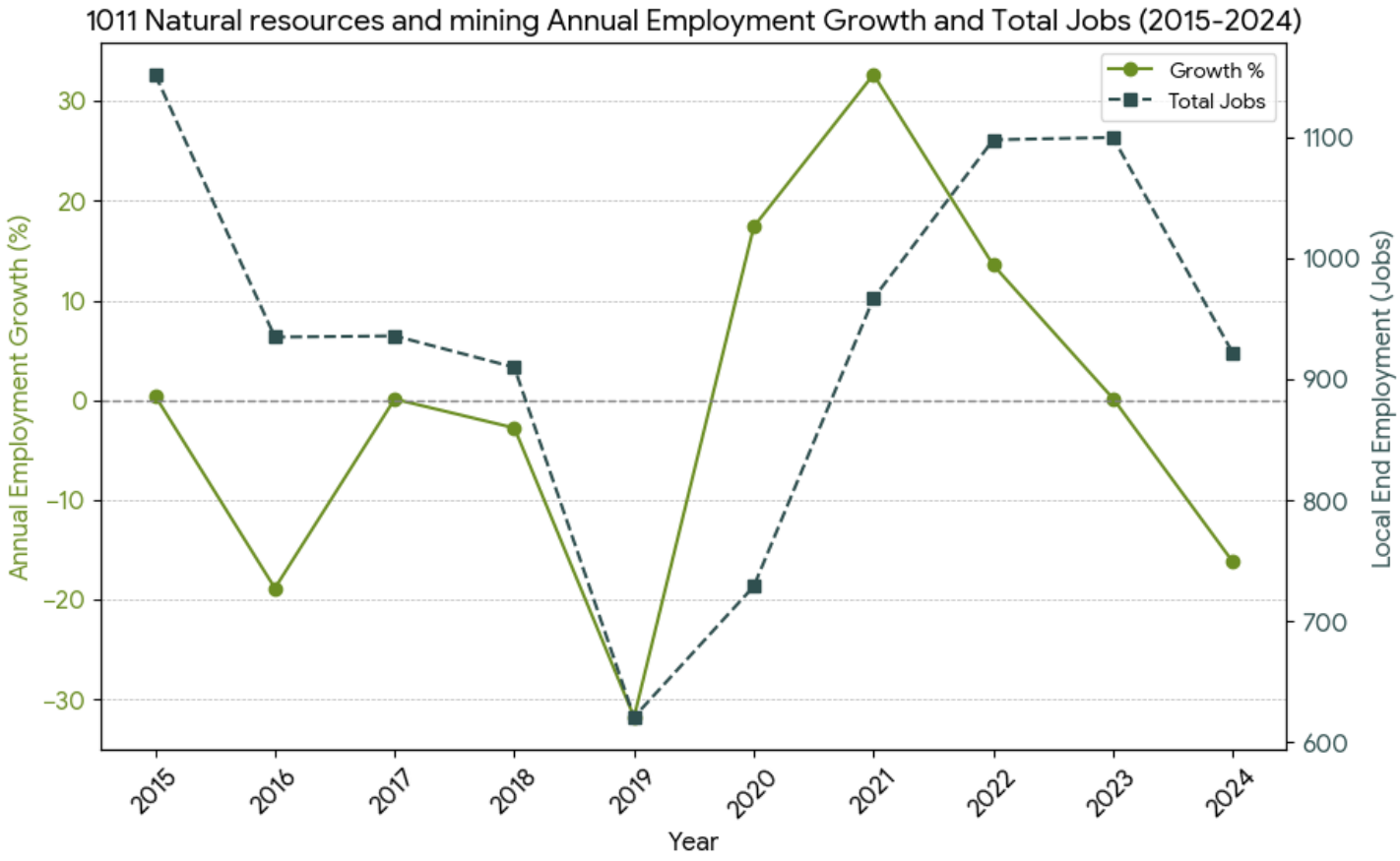


Figure 5: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Natural Resources and Mining Supersector

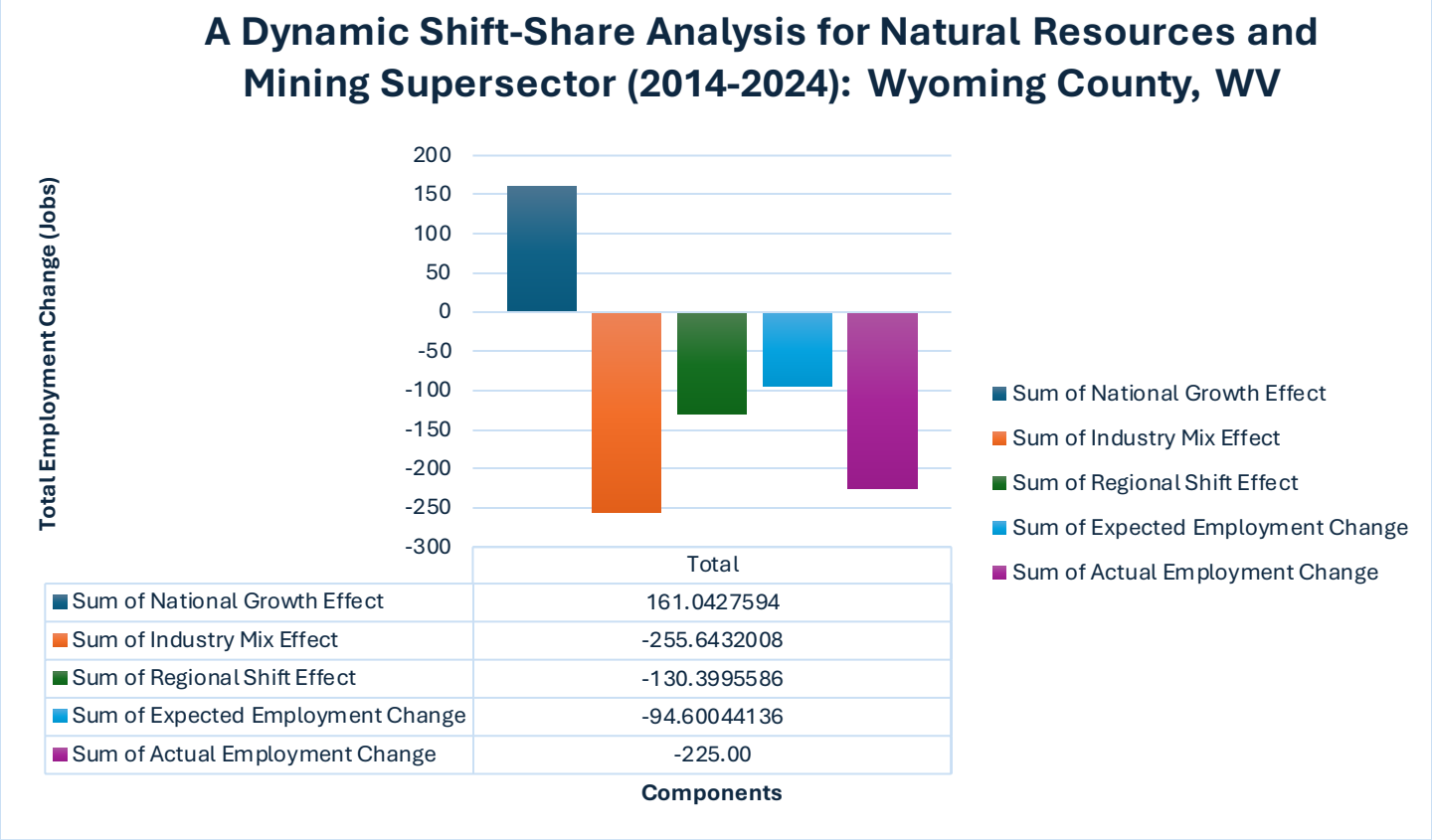


Figure 6: DSSA Components for Natural Resources and Mining Supersector

10-year Employment Analysis

This supersector has exhibited extreme volatility over the past decade, marked by both the largest contractions and expansions in the dataset. Between 2015 and 2019, it experienced a severe multi-year employment decline, falling from 1,147 jobs in 2014 to a decade low of 621 jobs in 2019. This downturn was driven by two major contractions: an 18.84% drop in 2016 and the decade's largest loss of 31.76% in 2019. A strong recovery followed from 2020 to 2023, with a remarkable 32.65% growth in 2021—the highest rate of the decade—followed by a 13.55% increase in 2022. This rebound brought employment back near its original level, reaching 1,100 jobs in 2023. However, the supersector's instability was reaffirmed in 2024 with a sharp reversal, as employment fell by 16.18%, reducing the total to 922 jobs. Despite the recovery phase, the supersector ended 2024 with a net loss compared to its 2014 starting point, and the current trend remains strongly negative.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This supersector was already expected to lose 94.60 jobs, primarily because it is in a contracting field nationally (Industry Mix Effect of -255.64). However, the actual loss of 225 jobs was more than double what was expected. This severe decline was exacerbated by a large local competitive disadvantage, reflected in the Regional Shift Effect of -130.40 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This supersector (combining Agriculture and Mining) is dominated by the volatility of NAICS 21. It has a significant and frequent Industry Mix disadvantage. Its Regional Shift (competitiveness) swings wildly between massive gains (e.g., +246.41 in 2020-2021) and massive losses (e.g., -289.49 in 2018-2019).

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (11)

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.

The establishments in this sector are often described as farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. A farm may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts which may be held under different tenures. For example, one tract may be owned by the farm operator and another rented. It may be operated by the operator alone or with the assistance of members of the household or hired employees, or it may be operated by a partnership, corporation, or other type of organization. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector is growing locally while declining nationally. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector is weak and in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)		+1 Job	
National Sector Trend	Shift-Share (IM)		-4 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.57 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	5.26%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-57.45%

Table 12: Key Economic Metrics for the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	+1 Job	-27 Jobs

Table 13: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2014-2015	0.45	-0.17	1.72	0.28	2.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015-2016	0.39	-0.22	14.83	0.17	15.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2016-2017	0.56	-0.51	-0.05	0.05	0.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2017-2018	0.64	-0.57	7.93	0.07	8.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2018-2019	0.64	-0.66	3.02	-0.02	3.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2019-2020	-3.13	2.31	-4.18	-0.82	-5.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2020-2021	1.70	-1.47	-8.23	0.23	-8.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2021-2022	1.66	-1.38	-6.29	0.29	-6.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2022-2023	0.56	-0.70	-1.86	-0.14	-2.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2023-2024	0.25	-0.21	-6.05	0.05	-6.00

Table 14: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	11	16	15	16	16	15	15	10	13	12	$51,573.00

Table 15: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector

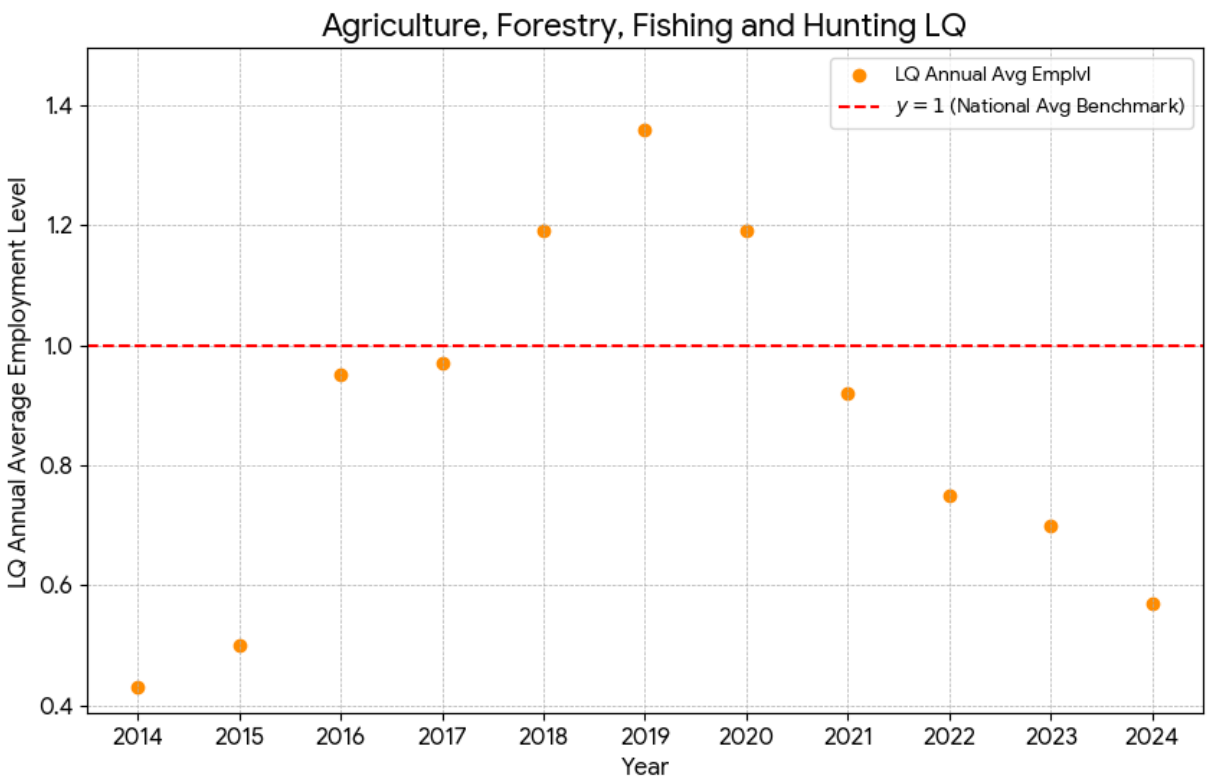


Figure 7: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector LQ over time

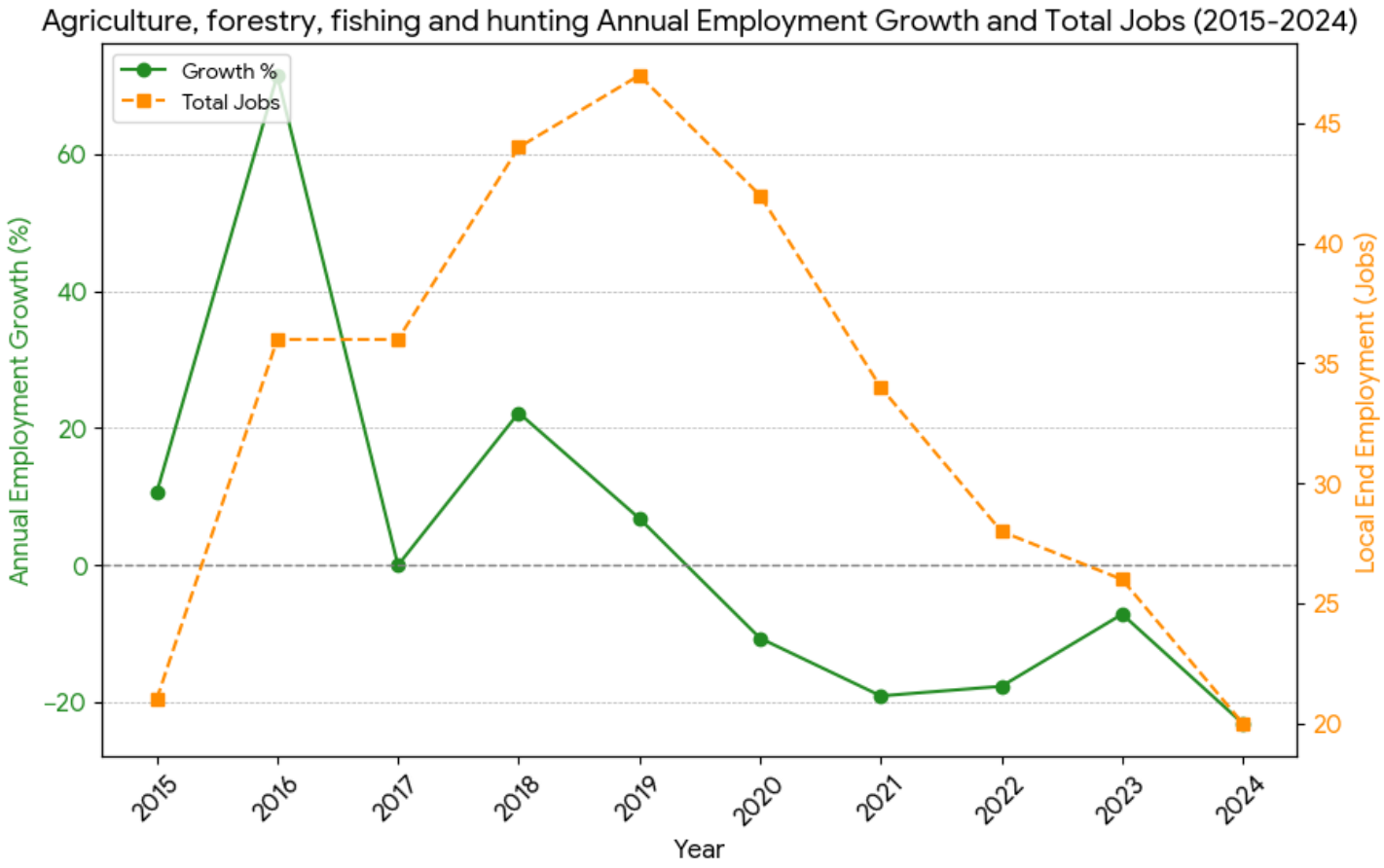


Figure 8: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector

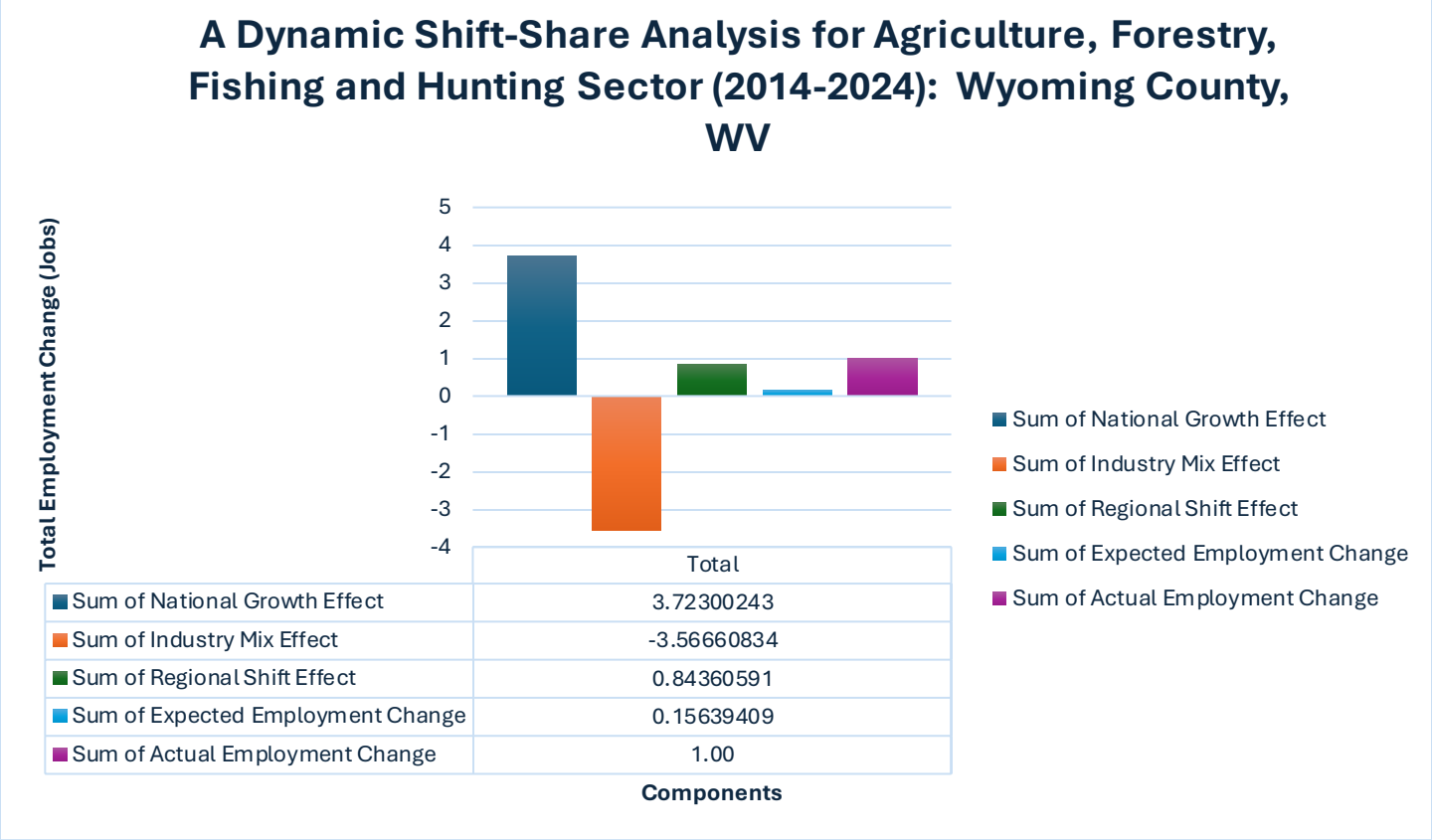


Figure 9: DSSA Components for Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector has experienced pronounced volatility over the past decade, marked by dramatic shifts in employment. Between 2015 and 2019, the sector underwent a period of rapid expansion, with several years of double-digit growth culminating in a peak surge of 71.43% in 2016. This growth raised employment from 21 jobs in 2015 to a high of 47 jobs in 2019. However, this upward trend reversed sharply after 2019, leading to five consecutive years of significant decline. The most severe contraction occurred in 2024, with a 23.08% drop in employment, bringing the total number of jobs down to 20—the lowest point of the decade and below the 2015 starting level. Despite early gains, the sector ended 2024 with a net employment loss and a strongly negative trend. This instability, coupled with low local specialization (2024 LQ of 0.57) and weak competitiveness, suggests that the sector is not a strategic priority for local economic development.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This sector was expected to see almost no change (0.16 jobs) because the positive effect of general national growth (3.72 jobs) was almost entirely cancelled out by its nature as a slow-growing industry nationally (Industry Mix Effect of -3.57 jobs). However, it actually gained 1 job. This slightly better-than-expected performance is attributed to a minor local competitive advantage, as shown by the positive Regional Shift Effect (0.84 jobs).

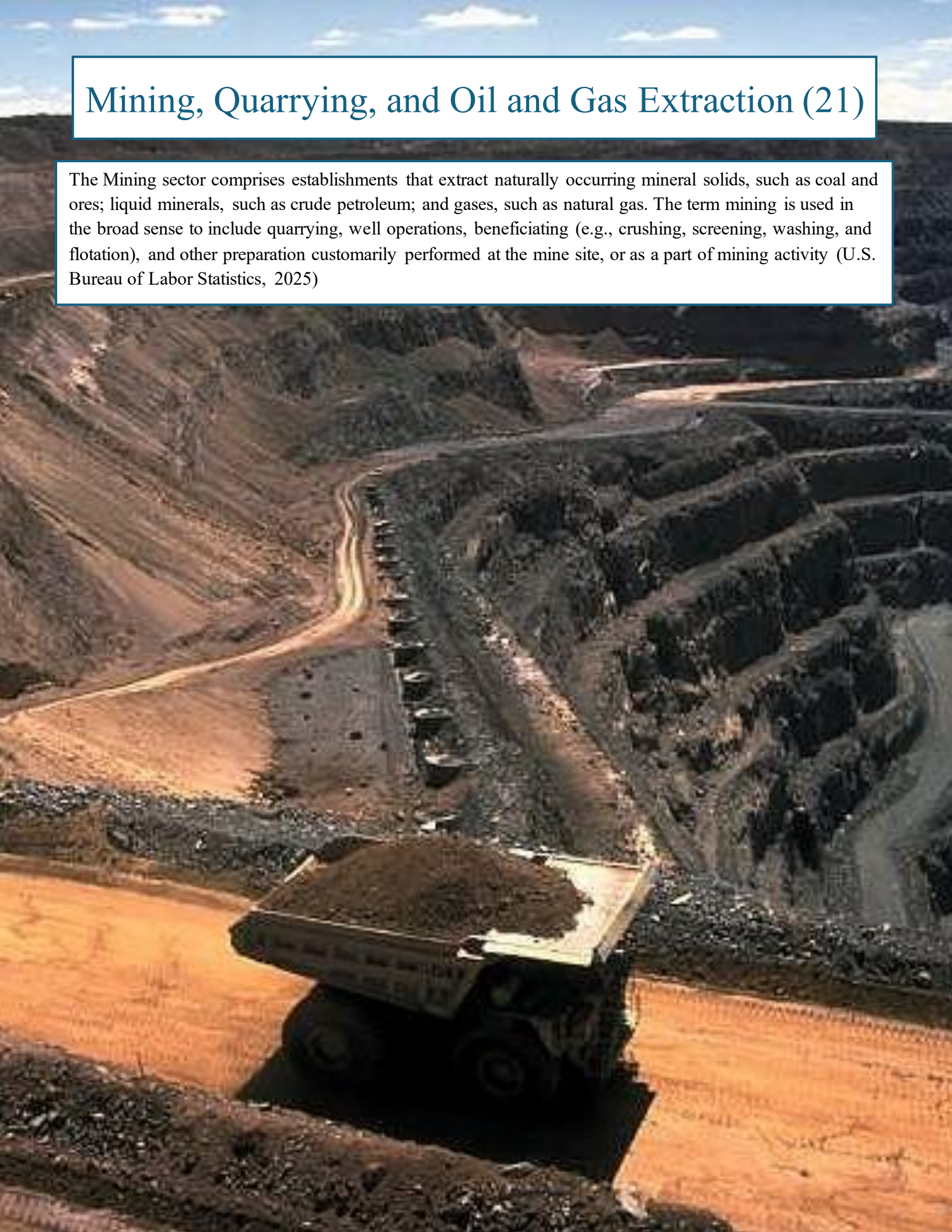
Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This sector consistently suffers from a poor Industry Mix Effect, meaning it's a slow-growing industry nationally. However, Wyoming County demonstrated a strong local Regional Shift (competitive advantage) in

the first half of the decade (e.g., +14.83 in 2015-2016). This trend has completely reversed since 2019; the sector now faces a significant and worsening competitive *disadvantage* (e.g., -8.23 in 2020-2021, -6.05 in 2023-2024), leading to job losses that are worse than national trends.

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (21)

The Mining sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025)



Interpretation: The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector is growing locally while declining nationally. The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector is in national decline, should diversify.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)	+27 Jobs		
National Sector Trend	Shift-Share (IM)			-410 Jobs
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	54.88 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-20.04%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	57.42%		

Table 16: Key Economic Metrics for the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	-226 Jobs	+329 Jobs
Mining, except Oil and Gas	-346 Jobs	+236 Jobs

Table 17: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2014-2015	26.73	-147.28	123.54	-120.54	3.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2015-2016	21.00	-229.36	-23.64	-208.36	-232.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2016-2017	14.04	1.42	-14.46	15.46	1.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2017-2018	15.92	55.64	-105.56	71.56	-34.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2018-2019	12.56	-10.57	-294.99	1.99	-293.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2019-2020	-38.18	-76.22	228.40	-114.40	114.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2020-2021	27.82	-62.63	281.81	-34.81	247.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2021-2022	45.68	32.66	57.66	78.34	136.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2022-2023	21.38	32.57	-49.95	53.95	4.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2023-2024	10.47	-6.33	-176.14	4.14	-172.00

Table 18: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	24	22	18	13	16	14	12	11	10	16	12	$113,505.00
Mining, except Oil and Gas	14	14	11	8	9	8	7	6	5	6	7	$122,519.00

Table 19: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector

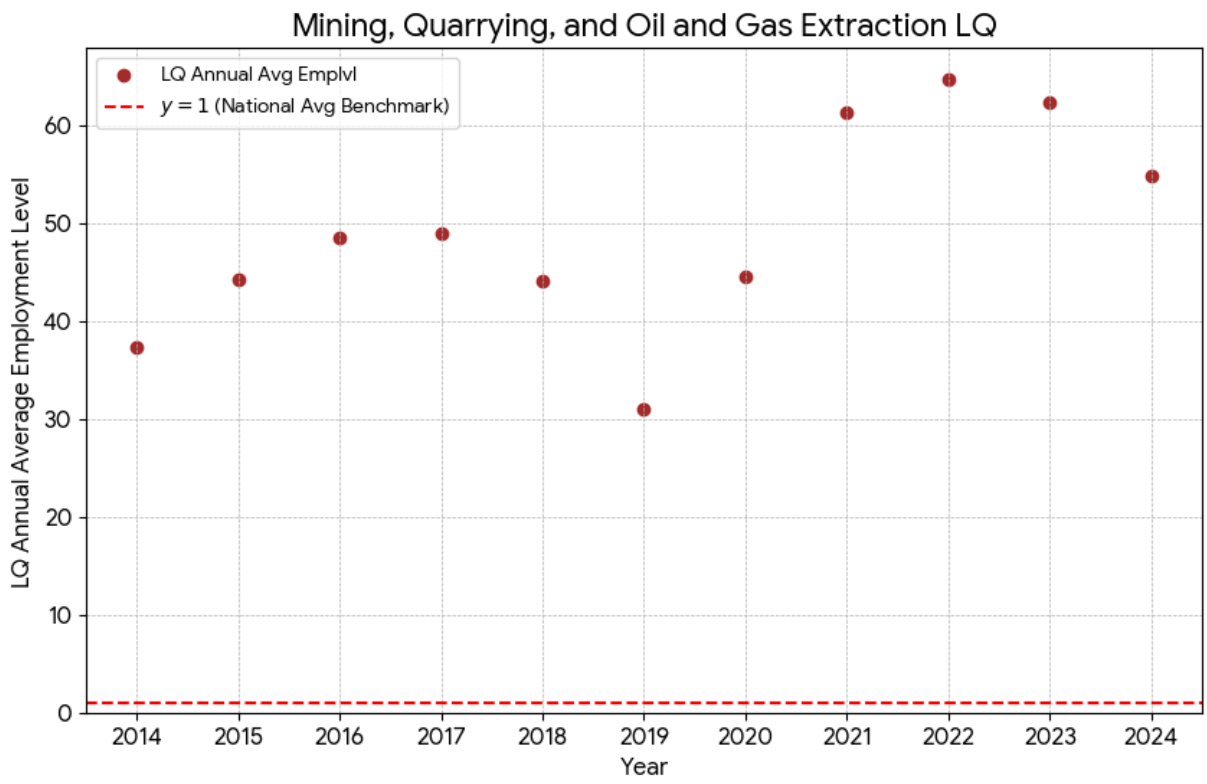


Figure 10: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector LQ over time

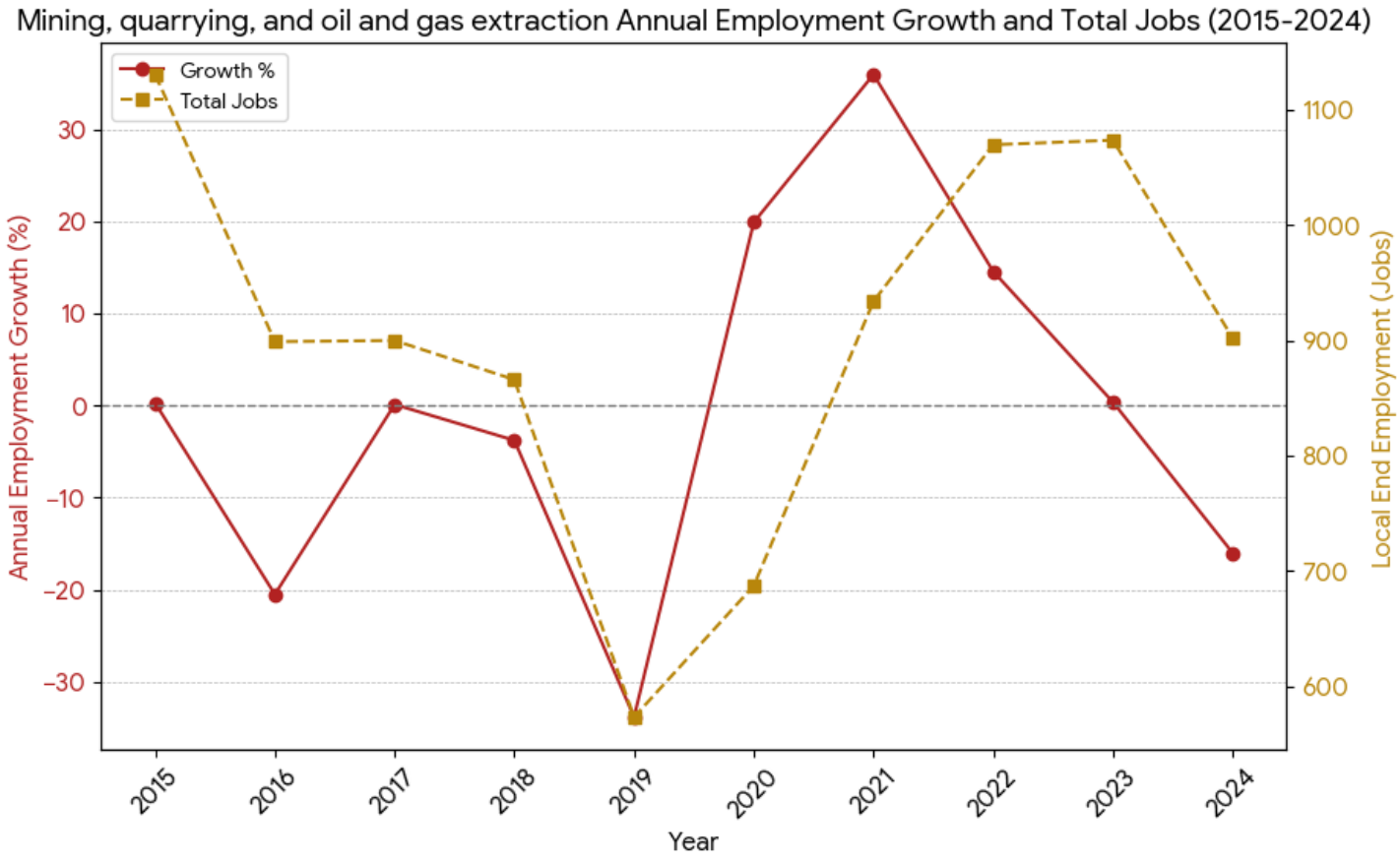


Figure 11: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector

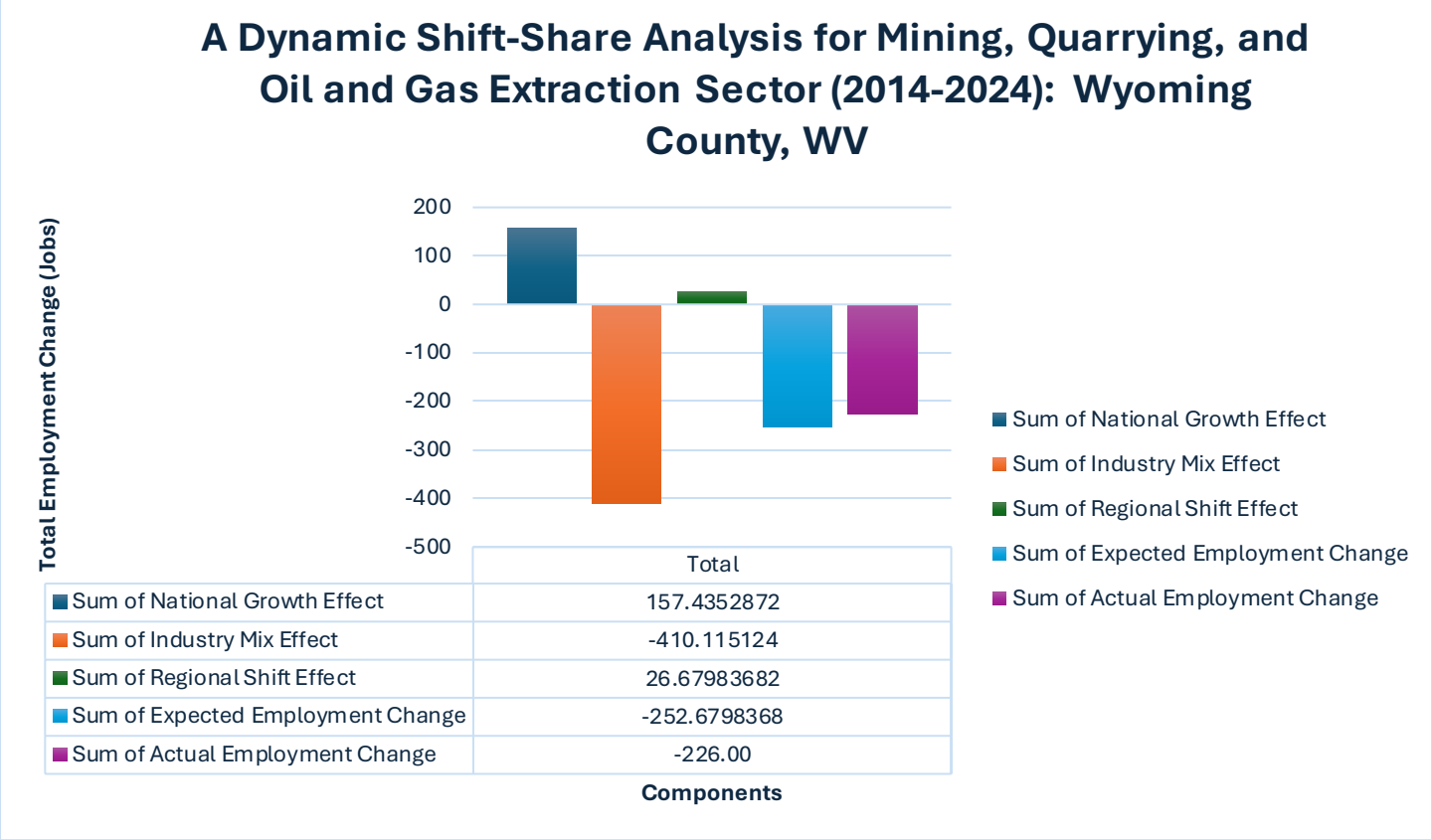


Figure 12: DSSA Components for Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Between 2015 and 2019, the sector experienced a significant collapse in employment, with the steepest annual decline of 33.83% occurring in 2019. This downturn reduced the total number of jobs from 1,131 in 2015 to a low of 573 in 2019. A sharp recovery followed from 2020 to 2022, highlighted by a peak growth rate of 35.95% during the 2020–2021 period. This rebound restored employment levels to 1,070 jobs by 2022. However, after a brief period of stabilization, the sector saw another contraction in 2024, with a 16.01% decline that brought employment down to 902 jobs. The data reveals a strong correlation between annual growth rates and overall employment levels, with peaks in growth aligning with job increases and troughs corresponding to sharp declines.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This sector was expected to lose 252.68 jobs. This was primarily because it is in a severely contracting sector at the national level (Industry Mix Effect of -410.12), which completely overwhelmed the positive effect of general national growth (157.44 jobs). The sector's actual loss was -226 jobs. This "better-than-expected" outcome (losing fewer jobs than anticipated) is due to a local competitive advantage, indicated by the positive Regional Shift Effect of 26.68 jobs.

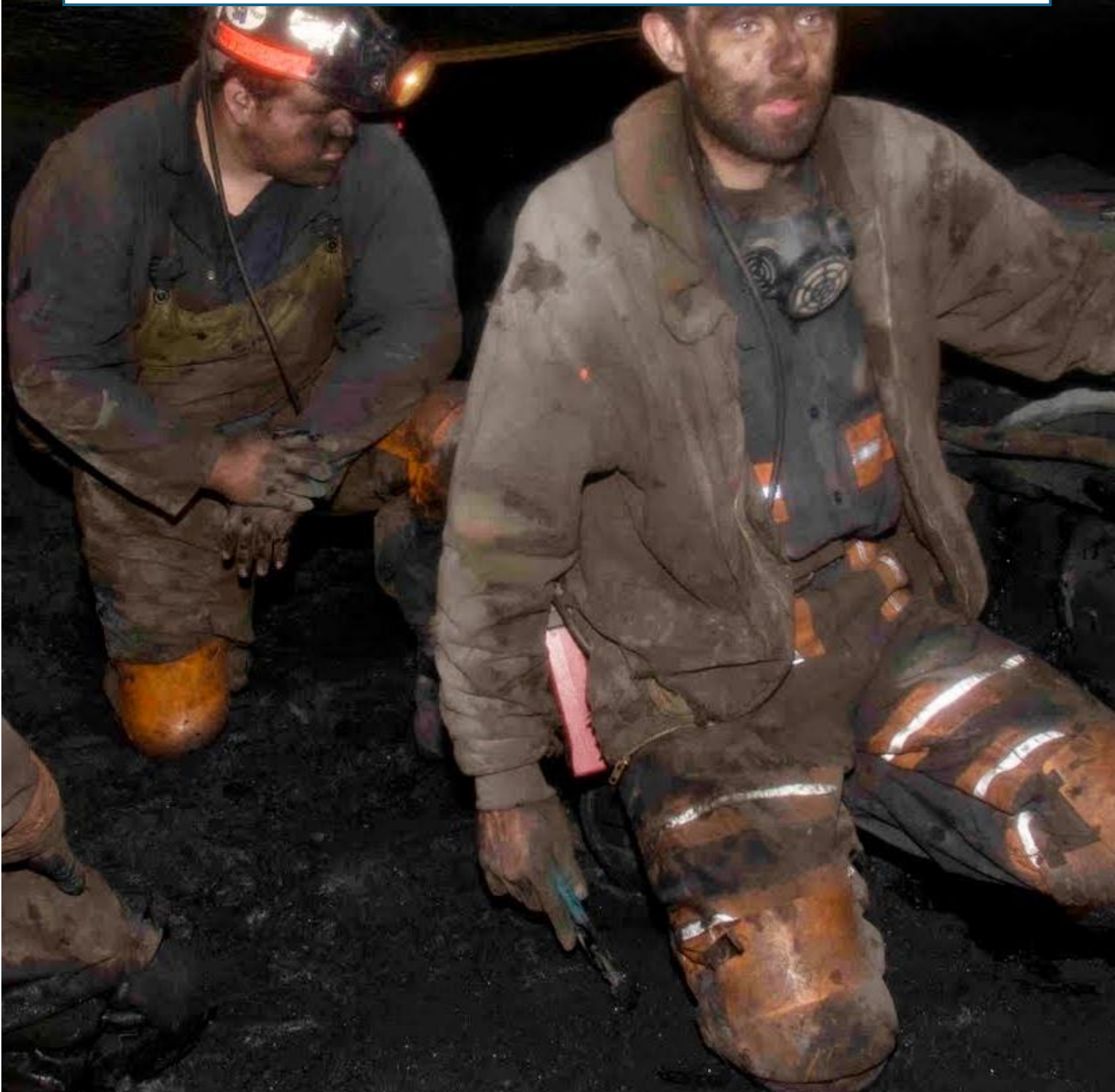
Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

As the county's dominant economic driver, this sector is defined by extreme volatility. It consistently faces a significant Industry Mix disadvantage, as mining is a slow-growing or declining sector nationally (e.g., -147.28 in 2014-2015). Its performance is dictated by its Regional Shift, which swings violently between

massive competitive gains (like +281.81 in 2020-2021) and catastrophic competitive losses (like -294.99 in 2018-2019). This boom-and-bust competitive cycle makes any stable employment trend impossible.

Mining, except Oil and Gas (212)

Industries in the Mining (except Oil and Gas) subsector primarily engage in mining, mine site development, and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include ore extraction, quarrying, and beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, sizing, concentrating, and flotation), customarily done at the mine site (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).



Interpretation: The Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector is declining faster locally than nationally. The Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector is in national decline, should diversify.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-262 Jobs
National Subsector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)			-184 Jobs
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	130.24 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-33.21%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	51.30%		

Table 20: Key Economic Metrics for the Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Mining, except Oil and Gas	-346 Jobs	+236 Jobs

Table 21: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2014-2015	24.70	-66.34	43.65	-41.65	2.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2015-2016	19.39	-112.78	-142.61	-93.39	-236.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2016-2017	12.62	7.47	-23.09	20.09	-3.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2017-2018	14.24	12.28	-85.52	26.52	-59.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2018-2019	10.82	-7.83	-288.99	2.99	-286.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2019-2020	-30.65	-5.66	-96.69	-36.31	-133.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2020-2021	13.24	-14.49	125.25	-1.25	124.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2021-2022	22.06	-7.00	-8.05	15.05	7.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2022-2023	9.15	7.46	44.39	16.61	61.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2023-2024	5.06	2.55	169.39	7.61	177.00

Table 22: Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Mining, except Oil and Gas	14	14	11	8	9	8	7	6	5	6	7	$122,519.00

Table 23: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector

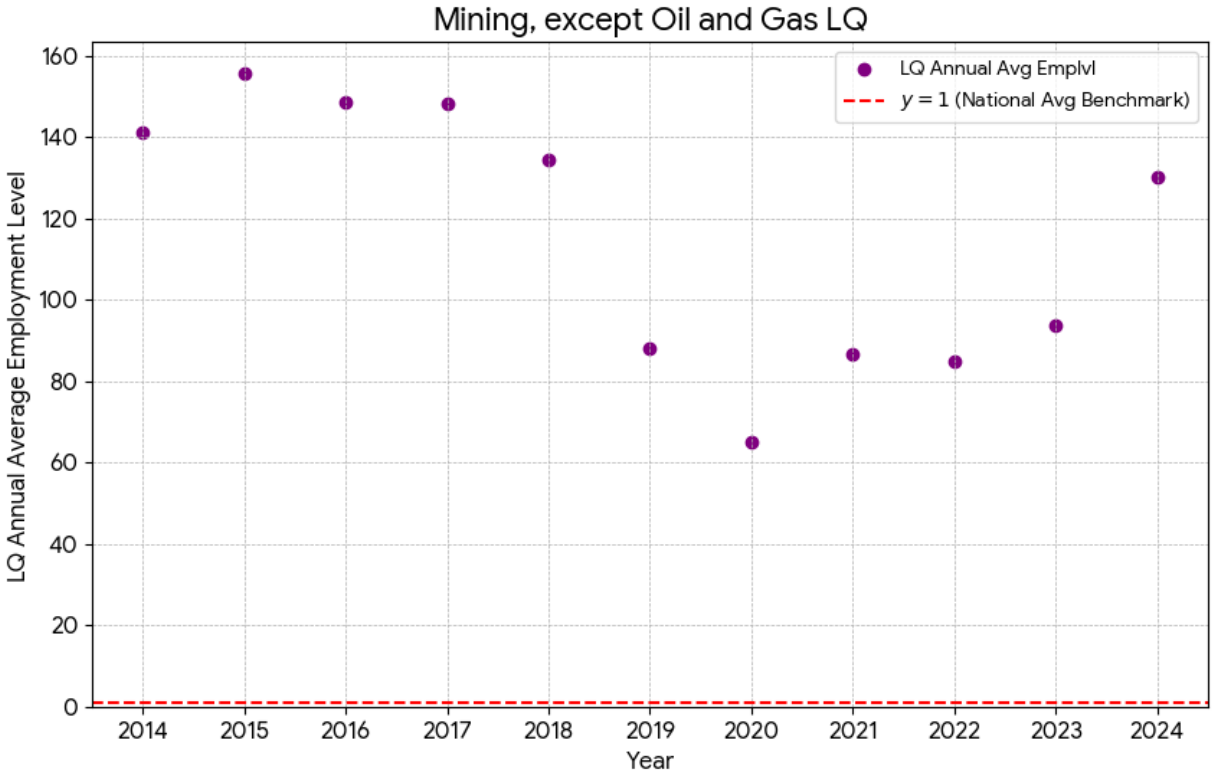


Figure 13: Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector LQ over time

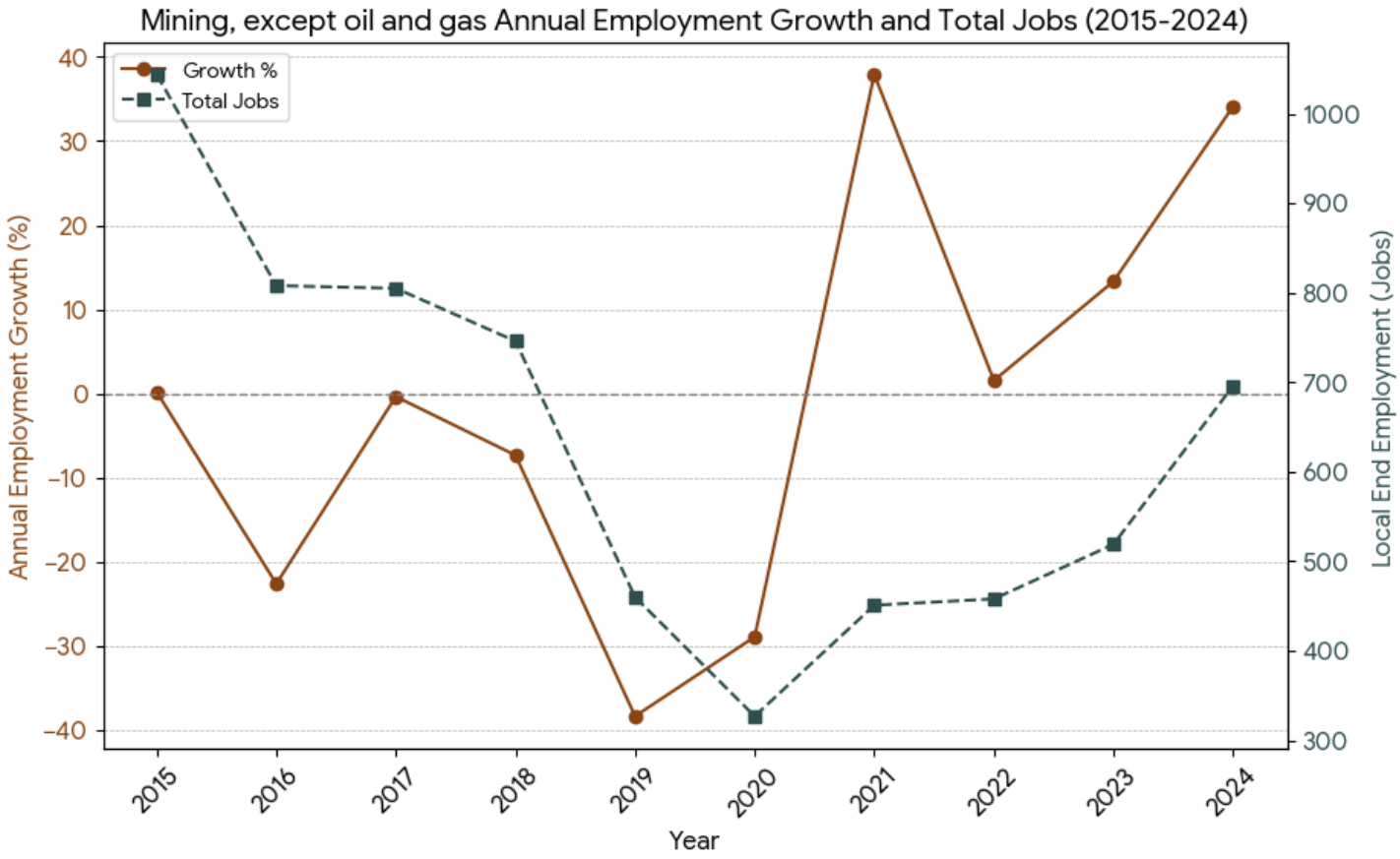


Figure 14: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector

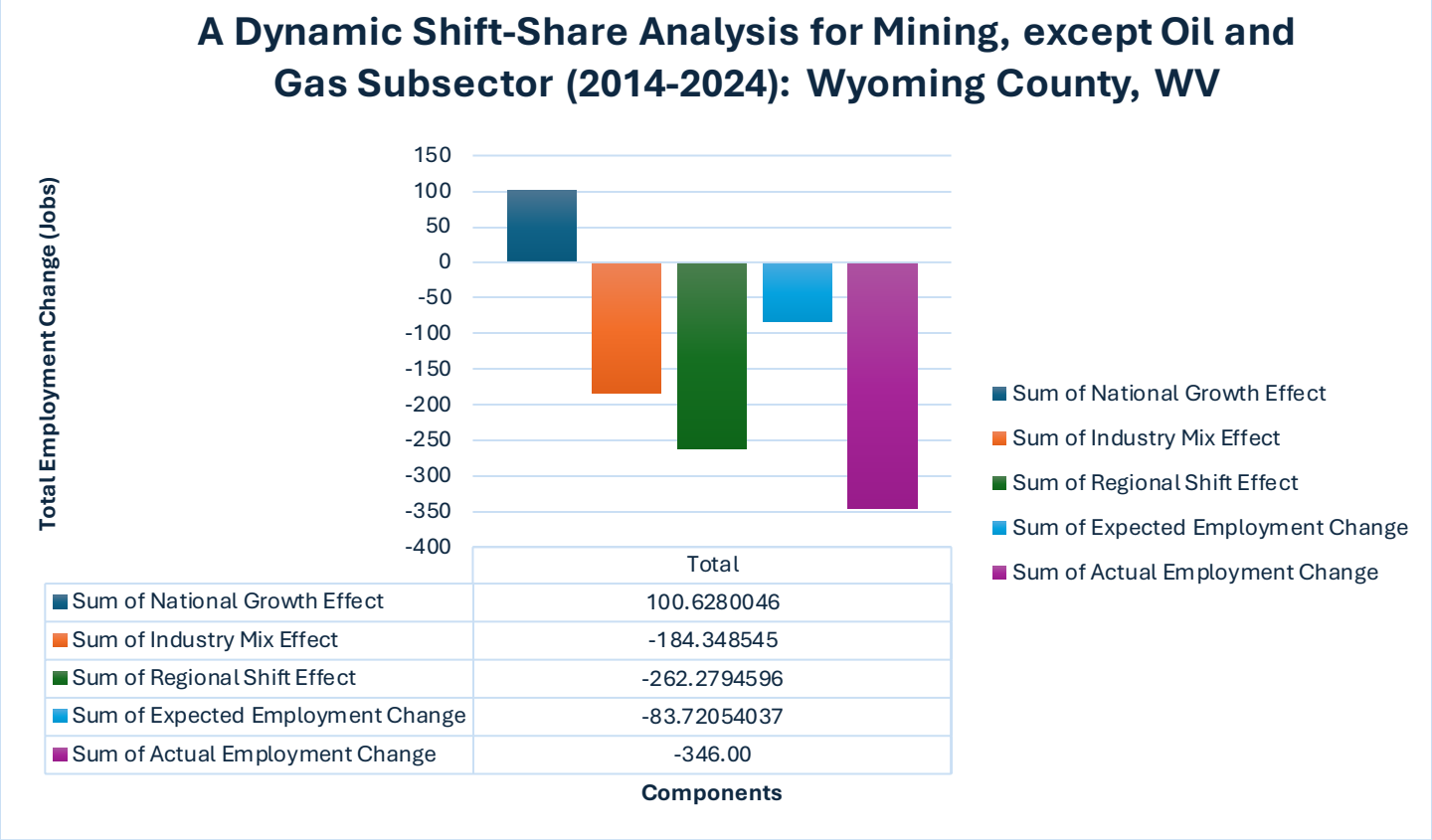


Figure 15: Figure 15: DSSA Components for Mining, except Oil and Gas subsector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Between 2015 and 2020, this subsector experienced a massive and prolonged contraction, with employment falling from 1,044 jobs in 2015 to a low of just 327 jobs in 2020. This steep decline was driven by significant losses in 2016 (-22.61%), 2019 (-38.34%), and 2020 (-28.91%). Following this trough, the subsector rebounded sharply, posting impressive growth rates of 37.92% in 2021 and 34.1% in 2024. These gains helped lift employment to 696 jobs by the end of 2024. However, despite this strong recovery, the subsector has not fully regained its earlier employment levels, remaining well below the 2015 starting point. The data clearly illustrates the subsector's high volatility, with some of the largest swings in annual employment growth observed across the entire decade.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This specific mining subsector was already expected to lose 83.72 jobs, mainly because it is in a rapidly contracting industry nationally (Industry Mix Effect of -184.35). However, the actual loss of 346 jobs was far worse. This poor performance was compounded by a significant local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the large negative Regional Shift Effect of -262.28 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This subsector, primarily coal, is the engine of the county's economy. It is structurally disadvantaged, with a negative Industry Mix Effect in most years (e.g., -112.78 in 2015-2016). Its Regional Shift is wildly volatile, swinging from massive competitive *losses* (-142.61 in 2015-2016 and -288.99 in 2018-2019) to massive competitive *gains* (+125.25 in 2020-2021 and +169.39 in 2023-2024).

Construction (23)

The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts) (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025)

Interpretation: The Construction sector is declining locally while growing nationally. The Construction sector should be investigated as possible growth opportunity.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-29 Jobs
National Sector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	+20 Jobs		
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.57 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	4.84%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-3.70%

Table 24: Key Economic Metrics for the Construction sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Construction	+6 Jobs	-5 Jobs
Specialty Trade Contractors	-10 Jobs	+1 Job
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	-17 Jobs	-8 Jobs

Table 25: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Construction sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
23	Construction	2014-2015	2.94	3.46	28.60	6.40	35.00
23	Construction	2015-2016	2.95	3.54	-55.49	6.49	-49.00
23	Construction	2016-2017	1.72	2.11	11.17	3.83	15.00
23	Construction	2017-2018	2.21	3.33	-0.54	5.54	5.00
23	Construction	2018-2019	1.89	2.17	0.94	4.06	5.00
23	Construction	2019-2020	-8.99	4.50	-32.50	-4.50	-37.00
23	Construction	2020-2021	3.97	-1.02	3.05	2.95	6.00
23	Construction	2021-2022	5.09	-0.95	5.87	4.13	10.00
23	Construction	2022-2023	2.28	1.20	0.52	3.48	4.00
23	Construction	2023-2024	1.15	1.60	9.25	2.75	12.00

Table 26: Construction sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Construction	25	25	21	24	26	27	27	27	26	28	31	$43,431.00
Specialty Trade Contractors	14	14	15	15	17	15	14	14	13	13	14	$49,841.00
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	9	10	11	12	11	10	8	8	6	6	8	$54,380.00

Table 27: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Construction sector

Figure 16: Construction sector LQ over time

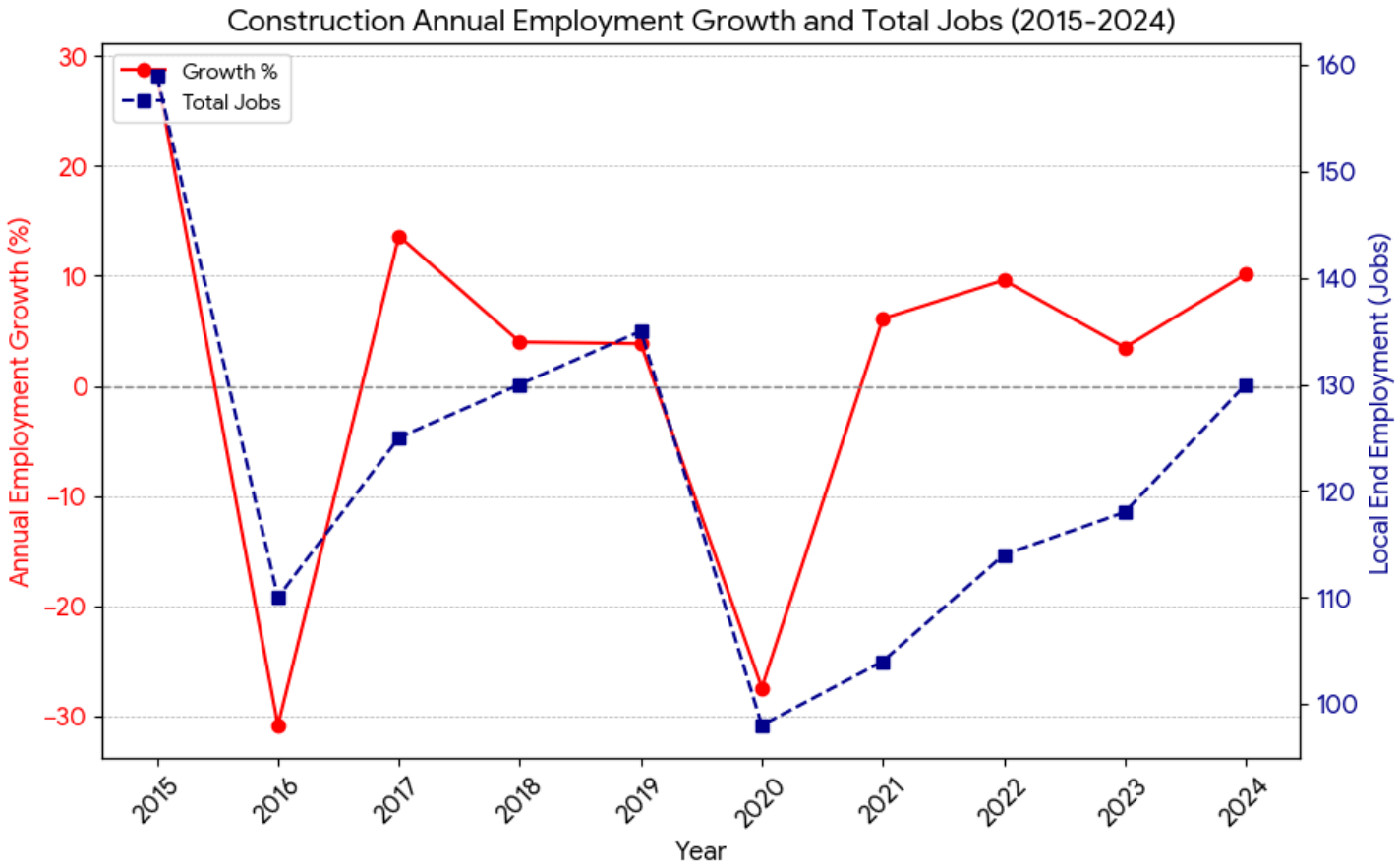


Figure 17: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Construction sector

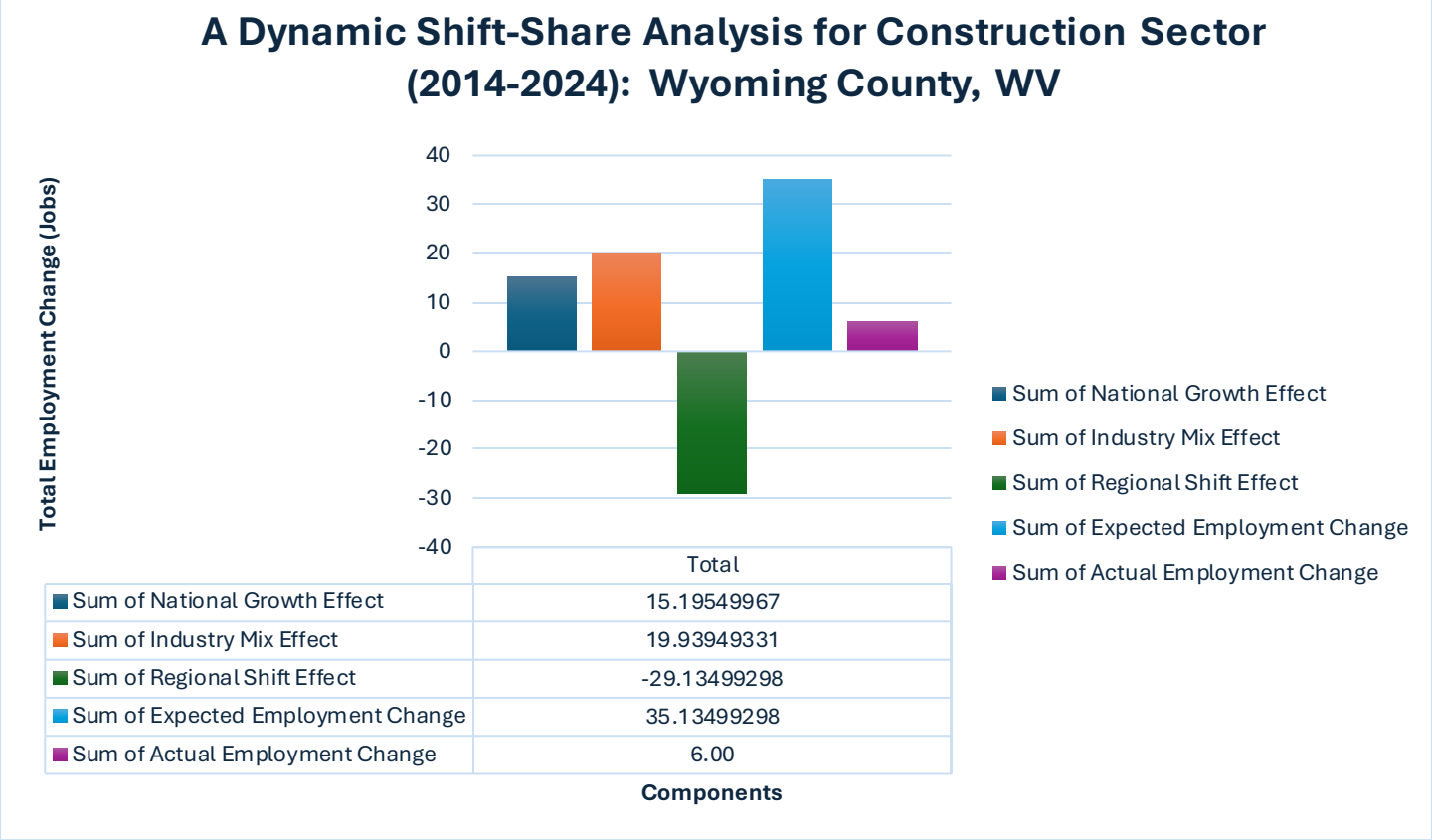


Figure 18: Figure 18: DSSA Components for Construction sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Construction sector has demonstrated high volatility throughout the past decade, with dramatic swings in employment. The decade began with a substantial gain of 28.23% in 2015, followed by a steep decline of 30.82% in 2016, dropping employment from 159 to 110 jobs. Another major contraction occurred between 2019 and 2020, when employment fell from 135 to a decade low of 98 jobs. However, the sector has shown signs of recovery since 2020, with four consecutive years of positive growth, including a notable 10.17% increase in 2024. This rebound has brought employment back up to 130 jobs. While this is close to the 2019 level, it remains below the early-decade peak of 159 jobs in 2015. Overall, the sector's long-term trend reflects instability, but recent growth suggests potential for further expansion if volatility can be managed effectively.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

The Construction sector was expected to perform very well, with a projected gain of 35.13 jobs. This was driven by both overall national growth (15.20 jobs) and the fact that construction is a fast-growing industry nationally (Industry Mix Effect of 19.94 jobs). Despite this, the local sector only gained 6 jobs. This significant underperformance is due to a strong local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the large negative Regional Shift Effect (-29.13 jobs).

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Construction is one of the few sectors in the county with a generally positive Industry Mix Effect, meaning it is a fast-growing sector nationally. However, its local performance (Regional Shift) is very unstable. It experienced huge competitive swings, notably a massive gain in 2014-2015 (+28.60) followed by a larger loss

in 2015-2016 (-55.49). The sector suffered another large competitive loss in 2019-2020 but has since recovered and has shown a strong competitive *advantage* in the 2023-2024 period.

Specialty Trade Contractors (238)

The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is performing specific activities (e.g., pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, and electrical work) involved in building construction or other activities that are similar for all types of construction, but that are not responsible for the entire project. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs. The production work performed by establishments in this subsector is usually subcontracted from establishments of the general contractor type or for-sale builders, but especially in remodeling and repair construction, work also may be done directly for the owner of the property. Specialty trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the construction site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing sites for new construction are also included in this subsector.

There are substantial differences in types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by specialty trade contractors. Establishments in this subsector are classified based on the underlying production function for the specialty trade in which they specialize. Throughout the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector, establishments commonly provide both the parts and labor required to complete work. For example, electrical contractors supply the current-carrying and noncurrent-carrying wiring devices that are required to install a circuit. Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors also supply the parts required to complete a contract.

Establishments that specialize in activities primarily related to heavy and civil engineering construction that are not normally performed on buildings, such as the painting of lines on highways, are classified in Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.

Establishments that are primarily engaged in selling construction materials are classified in Sector 42, Wholesale Trade, or Sector 44-45, Retail Trade, based on the characteristics of the selling unit (U.S. Census Bureau, 2025).

Interpretation: The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector is declining locally while growing nationally. The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector should be investigated as possible growth opportunity.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-39 Jobs
National Subsector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	+16 Jobs		
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.63 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-9.90%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data		1.11%	

Table 28: Key Economic Metrics for the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Specialty Trade Contractors	-10 Jobs	+1 Job

Table 29: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
238	Specialty trade contractors	2014-2015	2.39	3.13	34.48	5.52	40.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2015-2016	2.62	3.78	-55.40	6.40	-49.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2016-2017	1.44	1.68	2.88	3.12	6.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2017-2018	1.73	2.38	-2.11	4.11	2.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2018-2019	1.45	1.59	-13.04	3.04	-10.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2019-2020	-6.00	3.17	-19.17	-2.83	-22.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2020-2021	2.75	-0.47	6.71	2.29	9.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2021-2022	3.77	-0.90	7.13	2.87	10.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2022-2023	1.74	0.76	-3.50	2.50	-1.00
238	Specialty trade contractors	2023-2024	0.84	1.00	3.16	1.84	5.00

Table 30: Specialty Trade Contractors subsector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Specialty Trade Contractors	14	14	15	15	17	15	14	14	13	13	14	$49,841.00

Table 31: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector

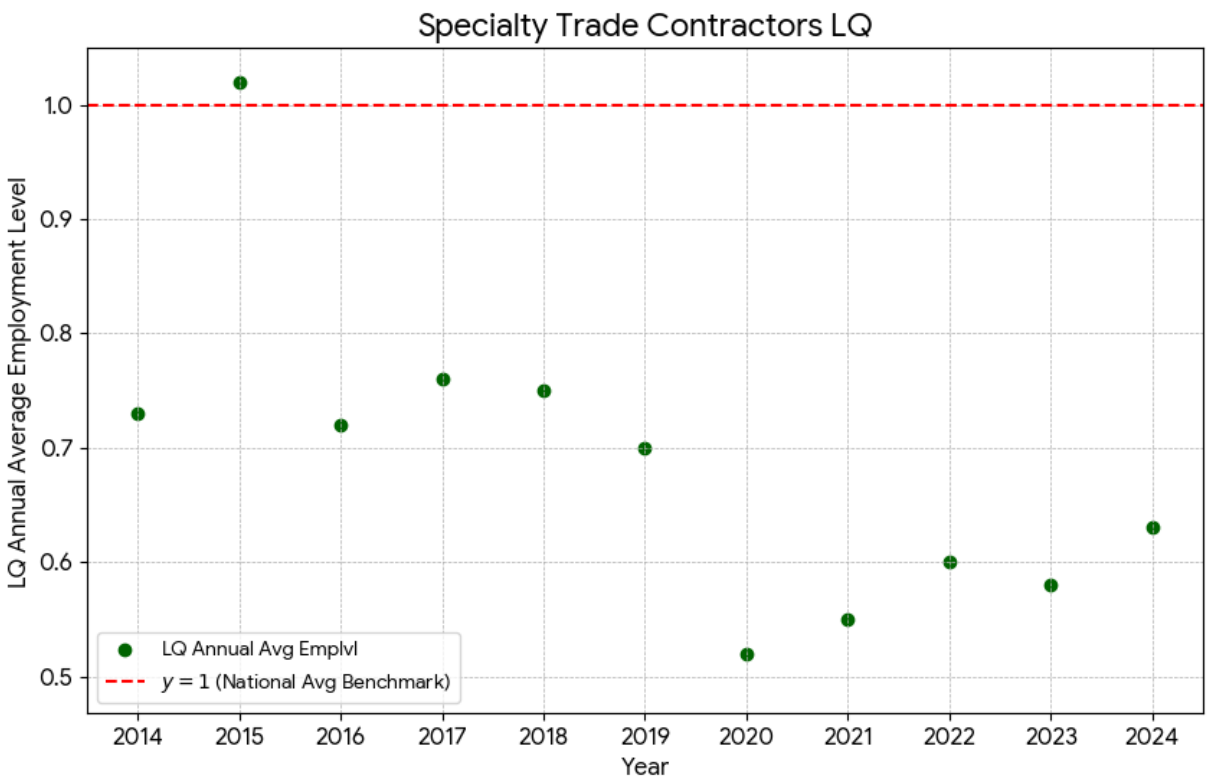


Figure 19: Specialty Trade Contractors subsector LQ over time

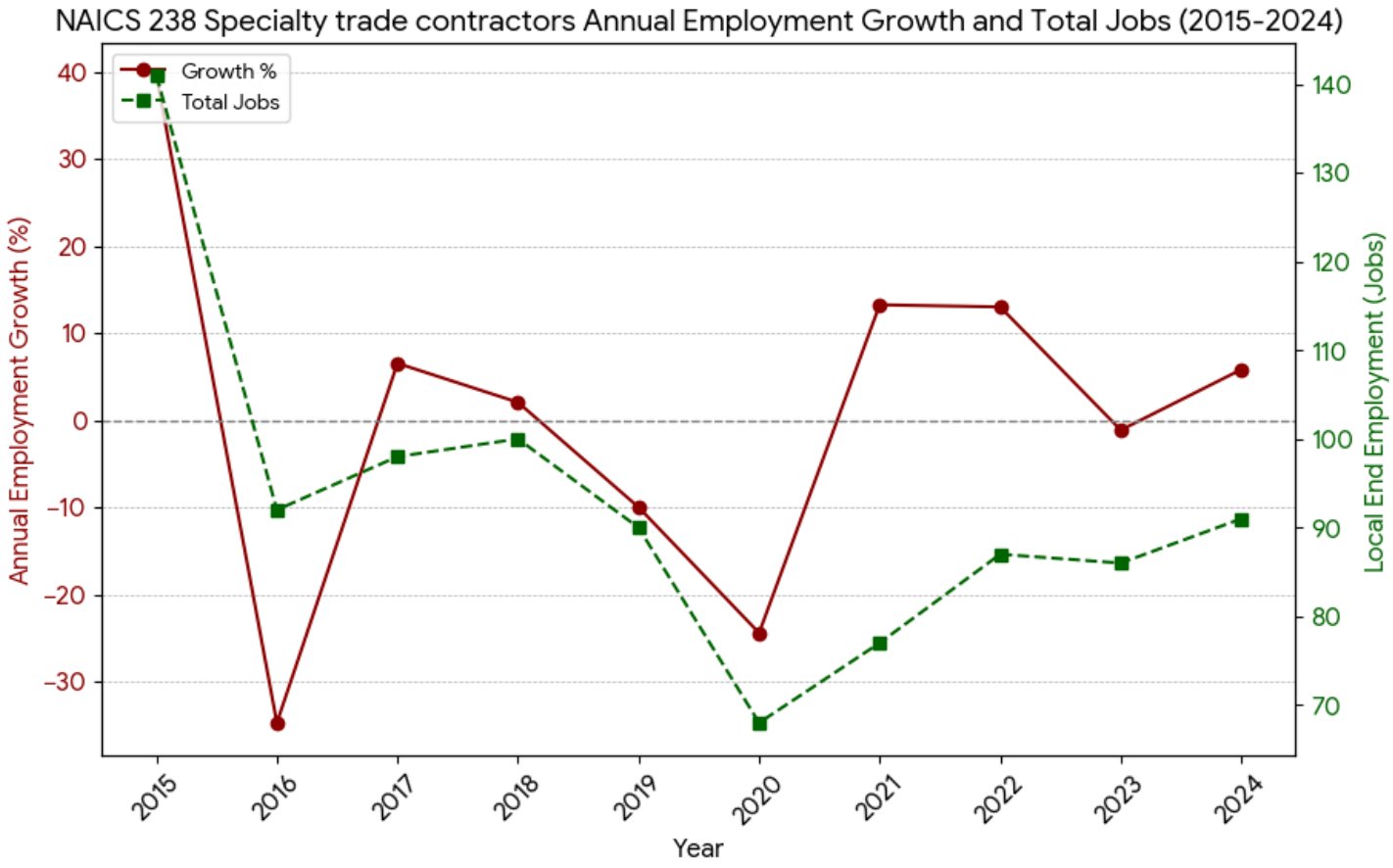


Figure 20: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector

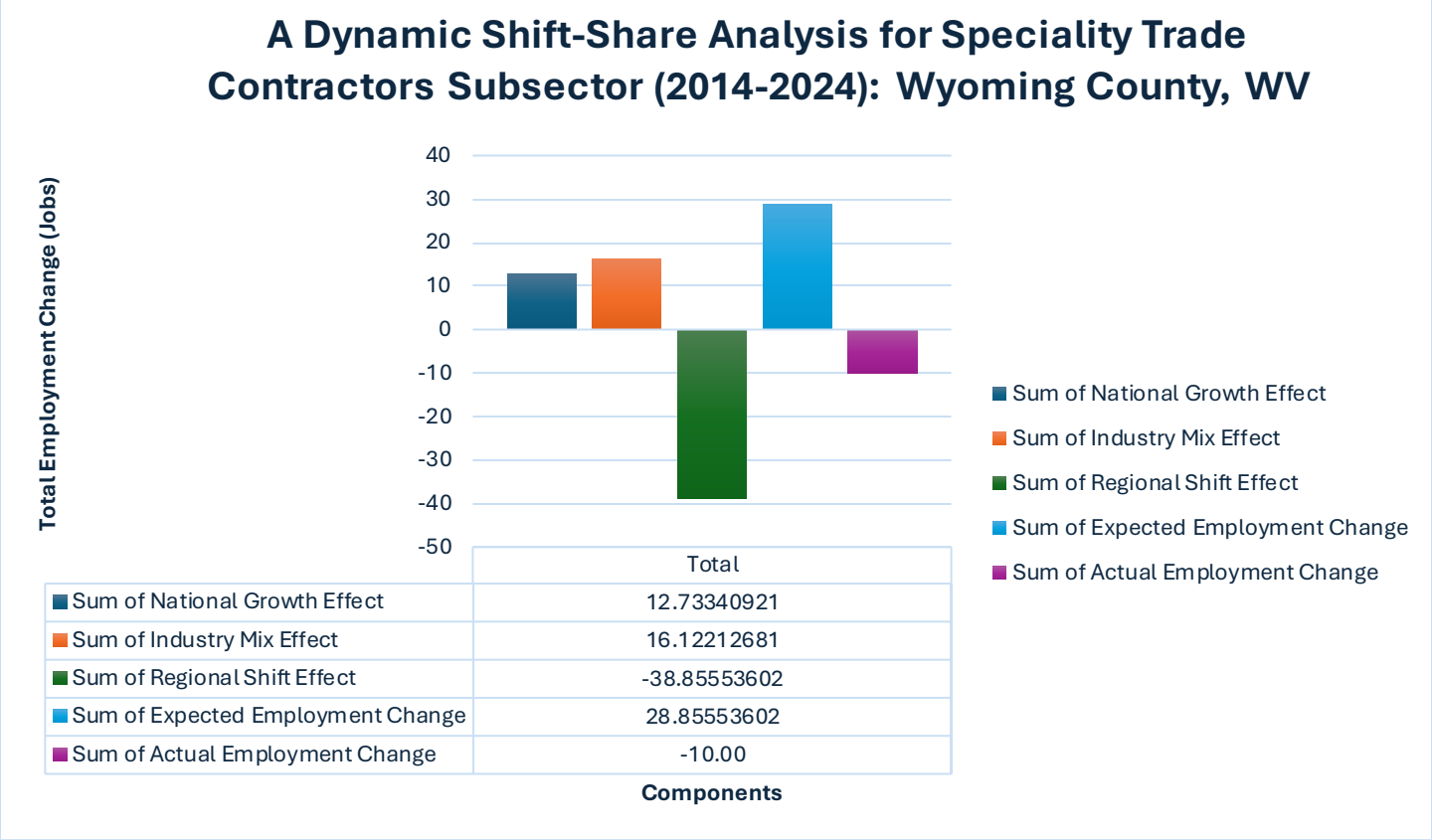


Figure 21: DSSA Components for Specialty Trade Contractors subsector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector has experienced pronounced volatility over the past decade. Following a massive surge of 39.6% in 2015, which brought employment to a peak of 141 jobs, the subsector entered a multi-year decline. Between 2016 and 2020, it suffered three major contractions—most notably a 34.75% drop in 2016 and a 24.44% loss in 2020—bringing employment down to a decade low of 68 jobs. A recovery phase began in 2021, with two consecutive years of strong growth: 13.24% in 2021 and 12.99% in 2022, raising the job count to 87. In 2024, the subsector showed modest positive growth of 5.81% after a minor contraction in 2023, ending the year with 91 jobs. Despite recent gains, employment remains well below both the 2014 starting level of 101 jobs and the 2015 peak, underscoring the subsector's ongoing instability and sensitivity to economic fluctuations.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Specialty trade contractors were expected to see strong growth of 28.86 jobs, benefiting from both national growth (12.73 jobs) and being in a high-growth industry (16.12 jobs). However, the local sector lost 10 jobs. This reversal is due to a significant local competitive disadvantage, shown by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -38.86 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Specialty Trade Contractors is one of the county's few subsector's with a consistent Industry Mix *advantage*, meaning it is a high-growth industry nationally. However, its local Regional Shift is extremely unstable. It experienced a massive competitive boom in 2014-2015 (+34.48) followed by an immediate and

larger bust in 2015-2016 (-55.40). This volatility continued, with large competitive losses in 2018-2020, but the subsector has shown renewed, though smaller, competitive gains in the most recent periods.

Other Specialty Trade Contractors (2389)

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in site preparation activities and in specialized trades (except foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors; building equipment contractors; and building finishing contractors). The specialty trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs (U.S. Census Bureau, 2025)

Interpretation: The Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group is declining locally while growing nationally. The Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group is threatened locally, may need attention.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-42 Jobs
National Industry Group Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	+14 Jobs		
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	3.3 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-18.89%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-9.88%

Table 32: Key Economic Metrics for the Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	-17 Jobs	-8 Jobs

Table 33: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2014-2015	2.13	2.39	35.48	4.52	40.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2015-2016	2.41	1.16	-50.58	3.58	-47.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2016-2017	1.30	1.47	4.23	2.77	7.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2017-2018	1.59	2.65	-14.24	4.24	-10.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2018-2019	1.16	1.21	-1.37	2.37	1.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2019-2020	-5.40	3.00	-21.60	-2.40	-24.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2020-2021	2.31	0.20	2.49	2.51	5.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2021-2022	3.03	0.23	5.74	3.26	9.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2022-2023	1.42	0.59	-2.01	2.01	0.00
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2023-2024	0.69	1.43	-0.12	2.12	2.00

Table 34: Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	**'15**	**'16**	**'17**	**'18**	**'19**	**'20**	**'21**	**'22**	**'23**	**'24**	
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	9	10	11	12	11	10	8	8	6	6	8	$54,380.00

Table 35: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group

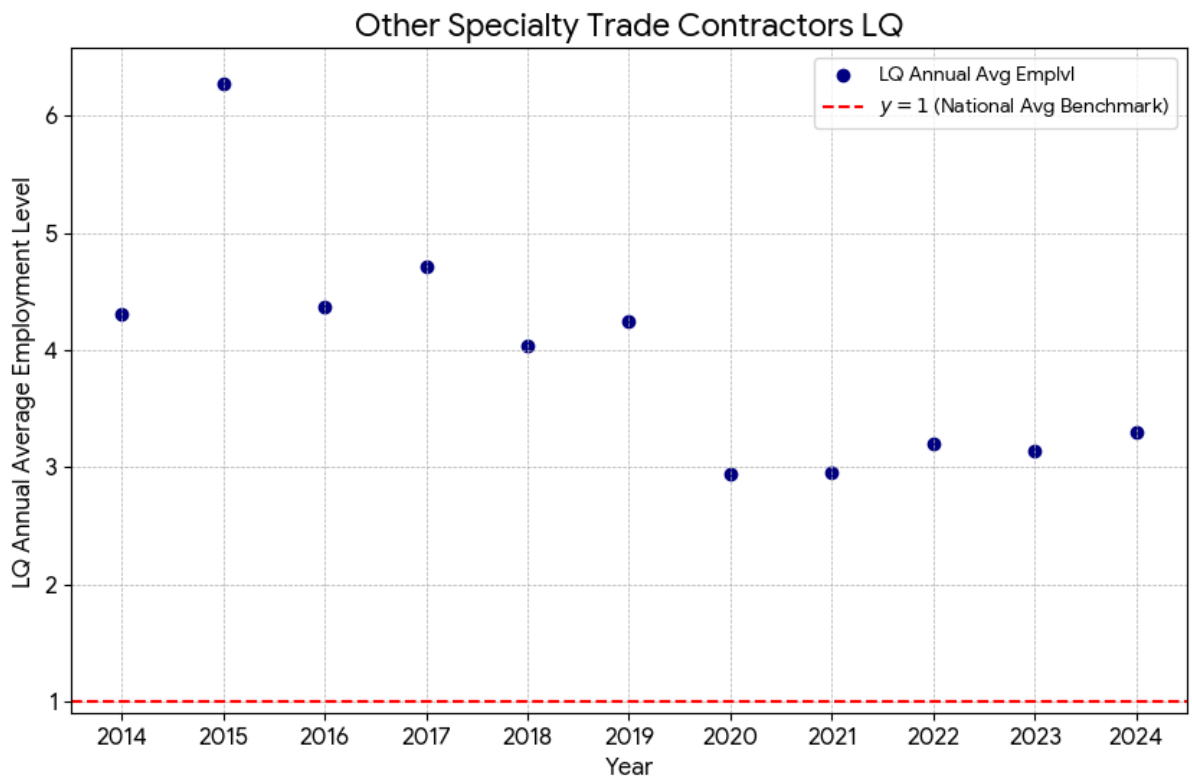


Figure 22: Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group LQ over time

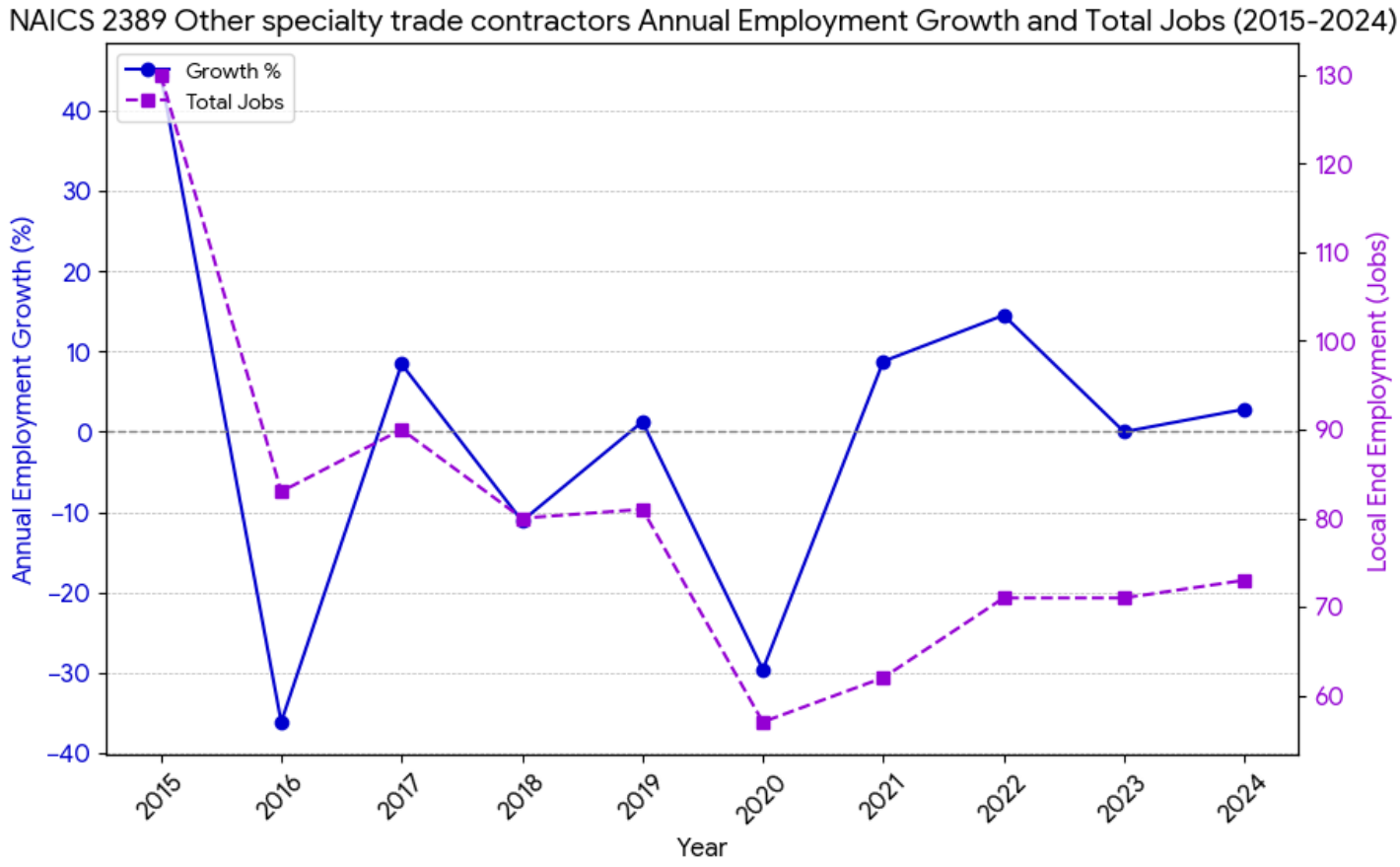


Figure 23: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group

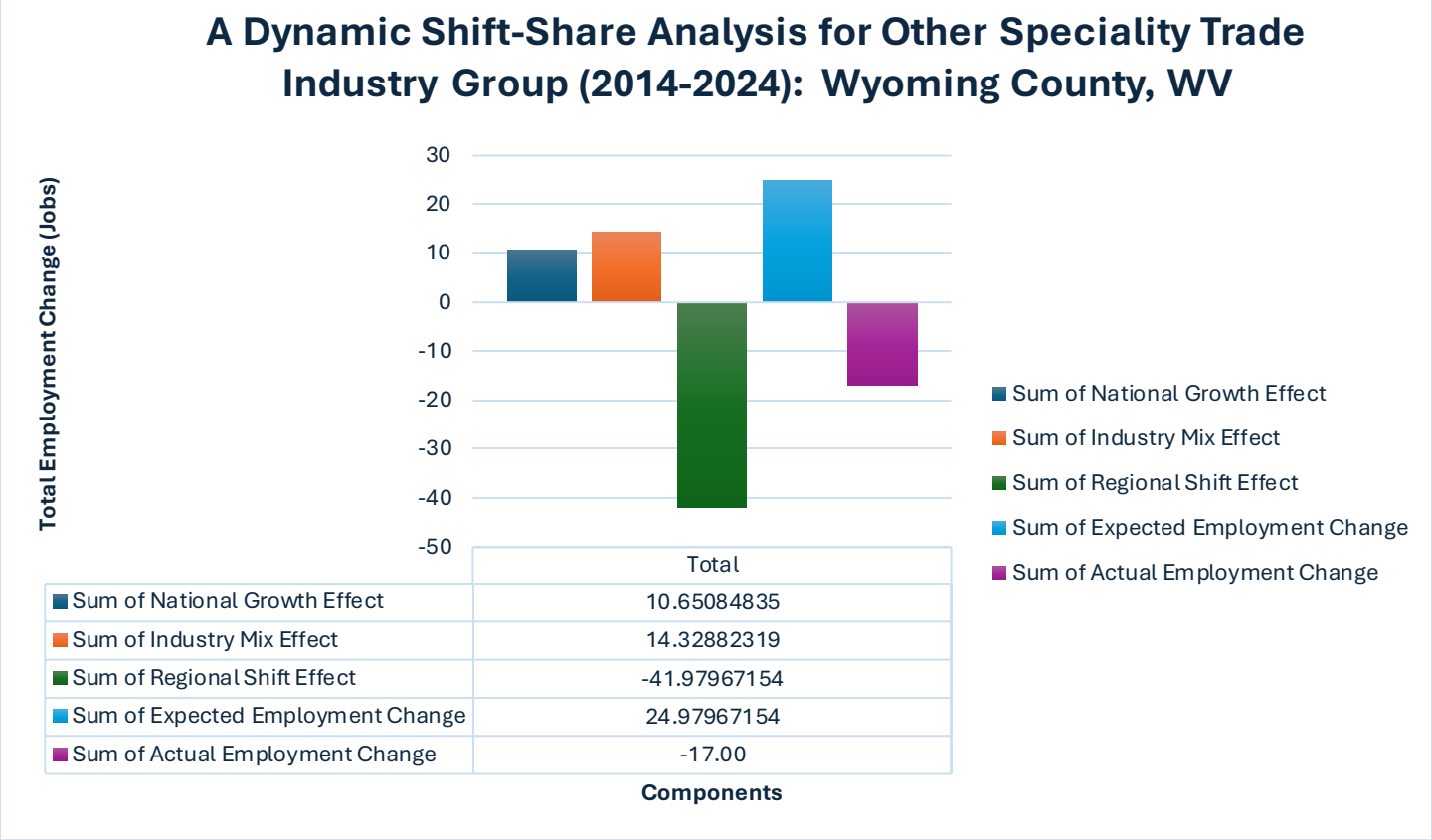


Figure 24: DSSA Components for Other Specialty Trade Contractors industry group

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Other Specialty Trade Contractors subsector has demonstrated significant volatility throughout the past decade. It began with a substantial growth surge of 44.44% in 2015, reaching a peak employment level of 130 jobs. However, this was immediately followed by a sharp contraction of 36.15% in 2016, which reduced the job count to 83. After a brief recovery in 2017, the subsector entered a prolonged decline from 2018 to 2020, culminating in a major loss of 29.63% in 2020 and a decadal low of 57 jobs. From 2021 onward, the subsector showed signs of stabilization and moderate growth, with consistent positive gains of 8.77% in 2021 and 14.52% in 2022. By 2024, employment had risen to 73 jobs—an improvement from the 2020 trough but still significantly below the 2014 starting level of 90 jobs. This reflects a net loss over the 10-year period and underscores the subsector's ongoing instability and sensitivity to economic shifts.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This subsector was expected to grow by 24.98 jobs, benefiting from national growth (10.65 jobs) and strong industry growth (14.33 jobs). Instead, it lost 17 jobs. This turnaround is due to a significant local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -41.98 jobs.

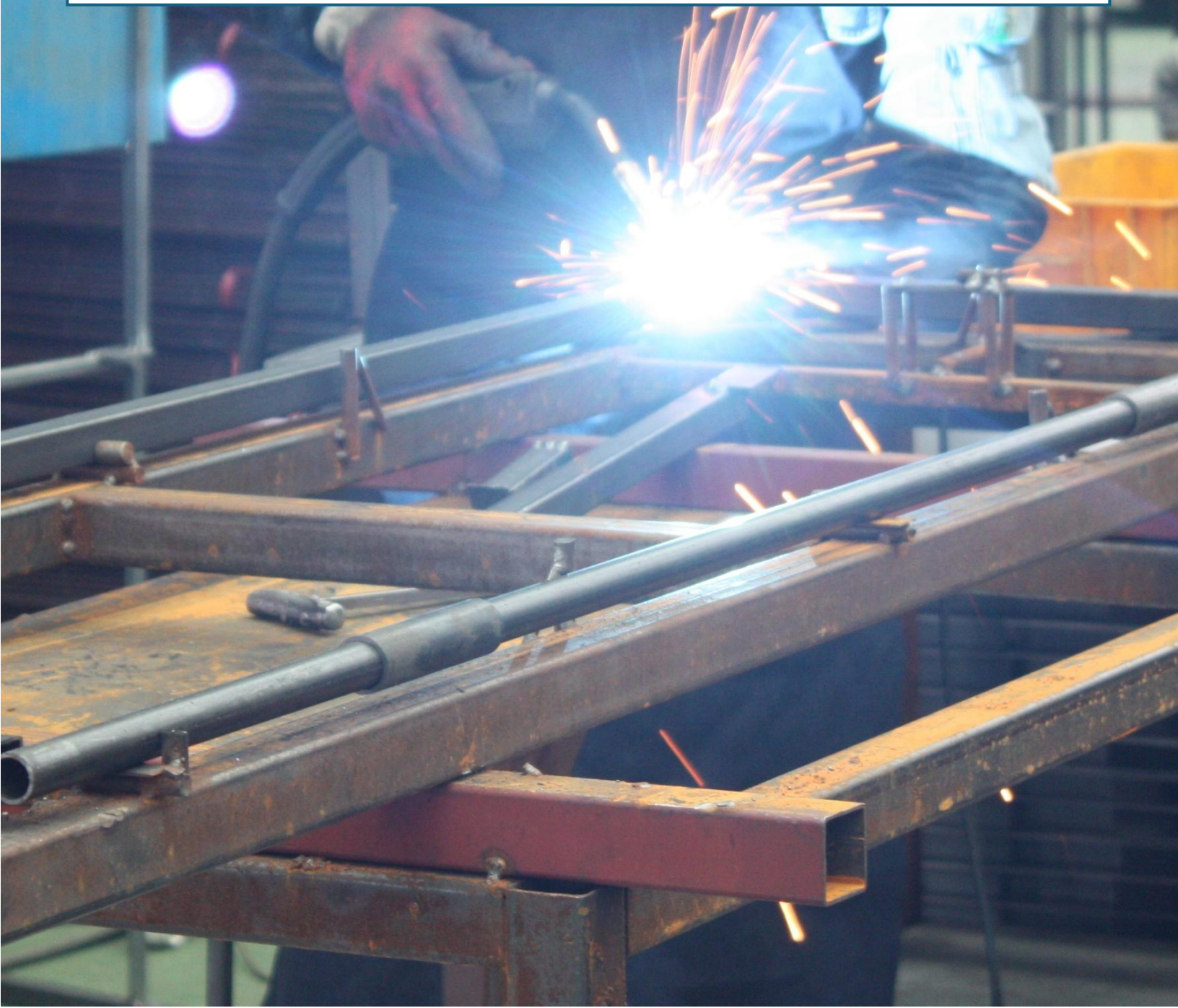
Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This subsector is a structural *advantage* for the county, with a strong and consistently positive Industry Mix Effect. Its local performance (Regional Shift), however, is extremely volatile. It experienced a massive competitive *boom* in 2014-2015 (+35.48) followed by an even larger *bust* in 2015-2016 (-50.58). This volatility, with large negative shifts in 2017-2018 and 2019-2020, makes the subsector 's growth highly unstable.

Manufacturing (31-33)

The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products.

Establishments in the Manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. However, establishments that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker's home and those engaged in selling to the general public products made on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries, candy stores, and custom tailors, may also be included in this sector. Manufacturing establishments may process materials or may contract with other establishments to process their materials for them. Both types of establishments are included in manufacturing (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).



Interpretation: The Manufacturing sector is declining faster locally than nationally. The Manufacturing sector is in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-50 Jobs
National Sector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-7 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.16 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-45.19%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-27.85%

Table 36: Key Economic Metrics for the Manufacturing sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Manufacturing	-47 Jobs	-22 Jobs

Table 37: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Manufacturing sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
31-33	Manufacturing	2014-2015	2.46	-1.31	-26.16	1.16	-25.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2015-2016	1.47	-1.43	-19.03	0.03	-19.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2016-2017	0.94	-0.40	5.46	0.54	6.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2017-2018	1.17	0.12	7.72	1.28	9.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2018-2019	1.09	-0.33	3.24	0.76	4.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2019-2020	-5.26	0.98	-2.72	-4.28	-7.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2020-2021	2.92	-1.61	-5.31	1.31	-4.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2021-2022	3.33	-0.80	1.48	2.52	4.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2022-2023	1.44	-0.82	14.39	0.61	15.00
31-33	Manufacturing	2023-2024	0.85	-1.76	-29.09	-0.91	-30.00

Table 38: Manufacturing sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	**'15**	**'16**	**'17**	**'18**	**'19**	**'20**	**'21**	**'22**	**'23**	**'24**	
Manufacturing	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	$43,590.00

Table 39: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Manufacturing sector

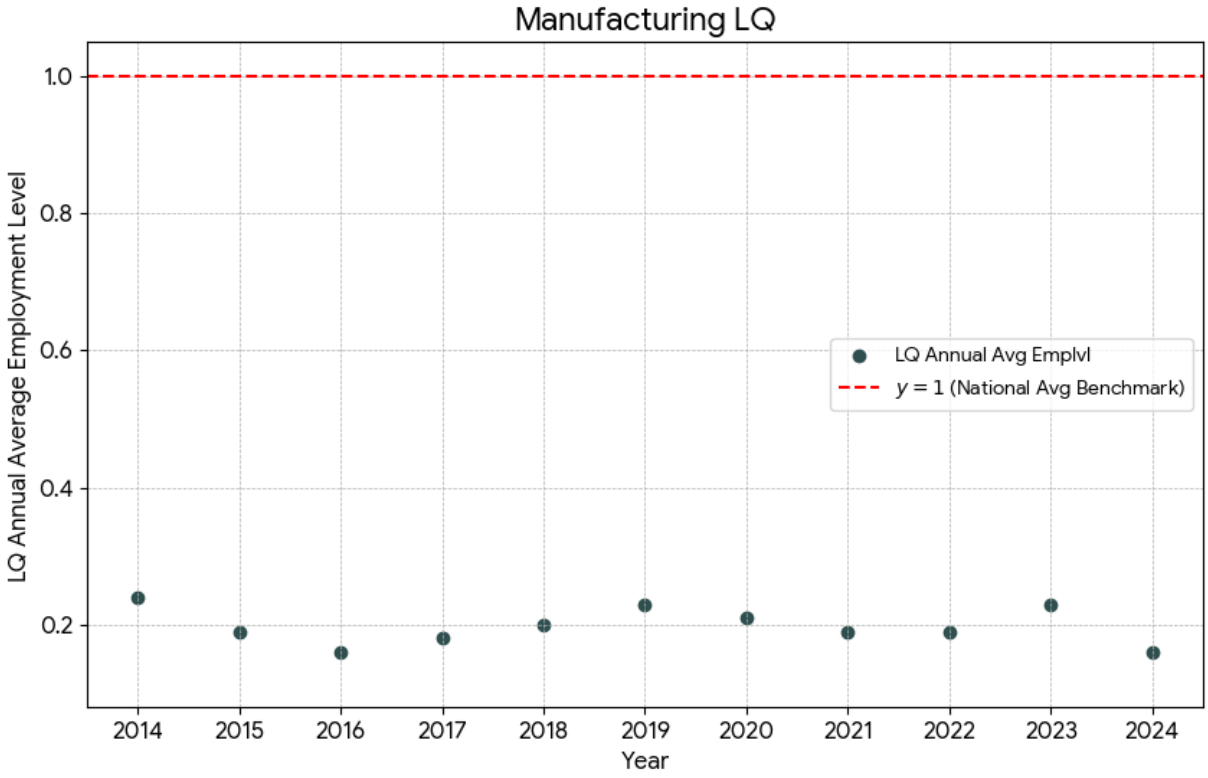


Figure 25: Manufacturing sector LQ over time

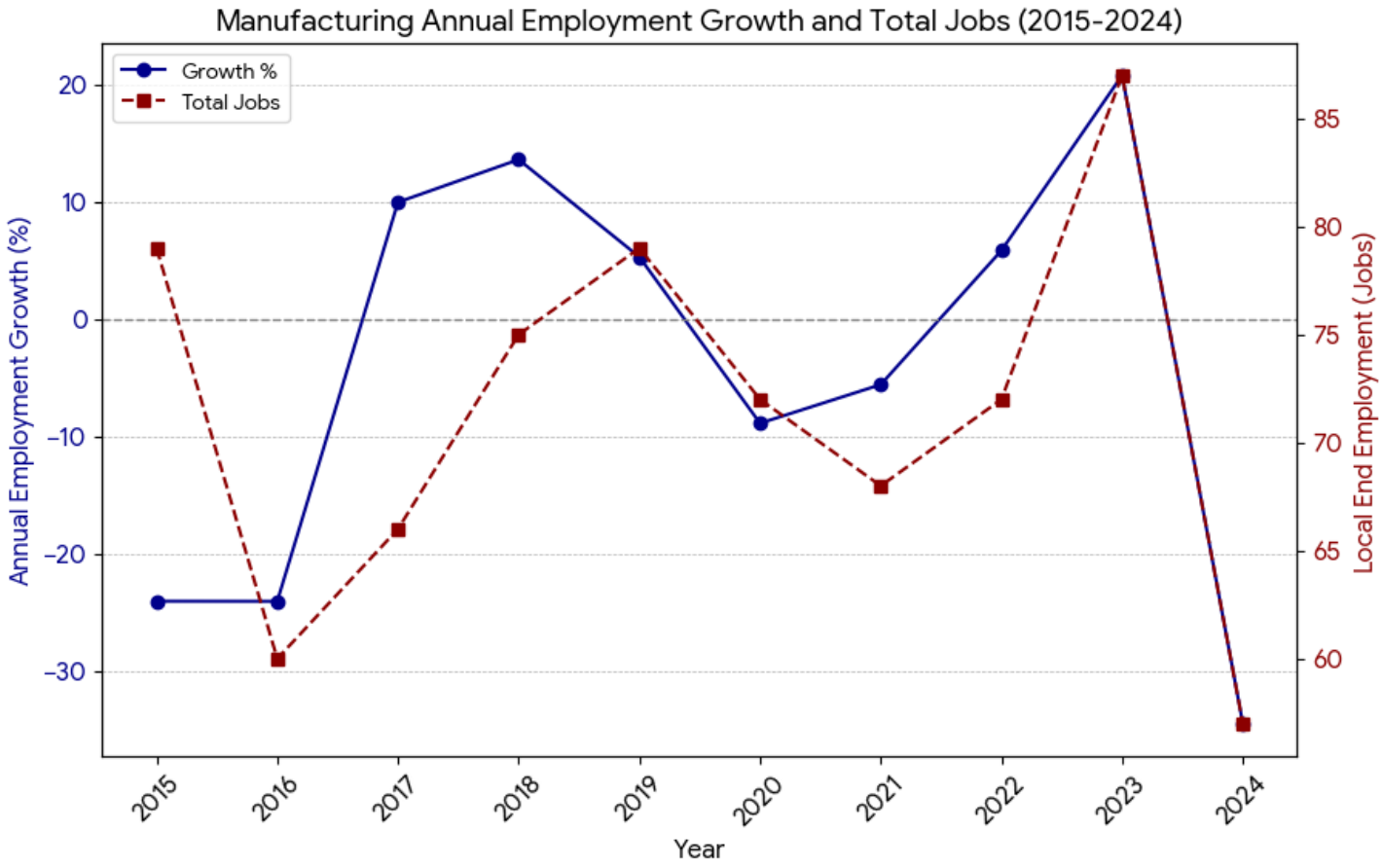


Figure 26: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Manufacturing sector

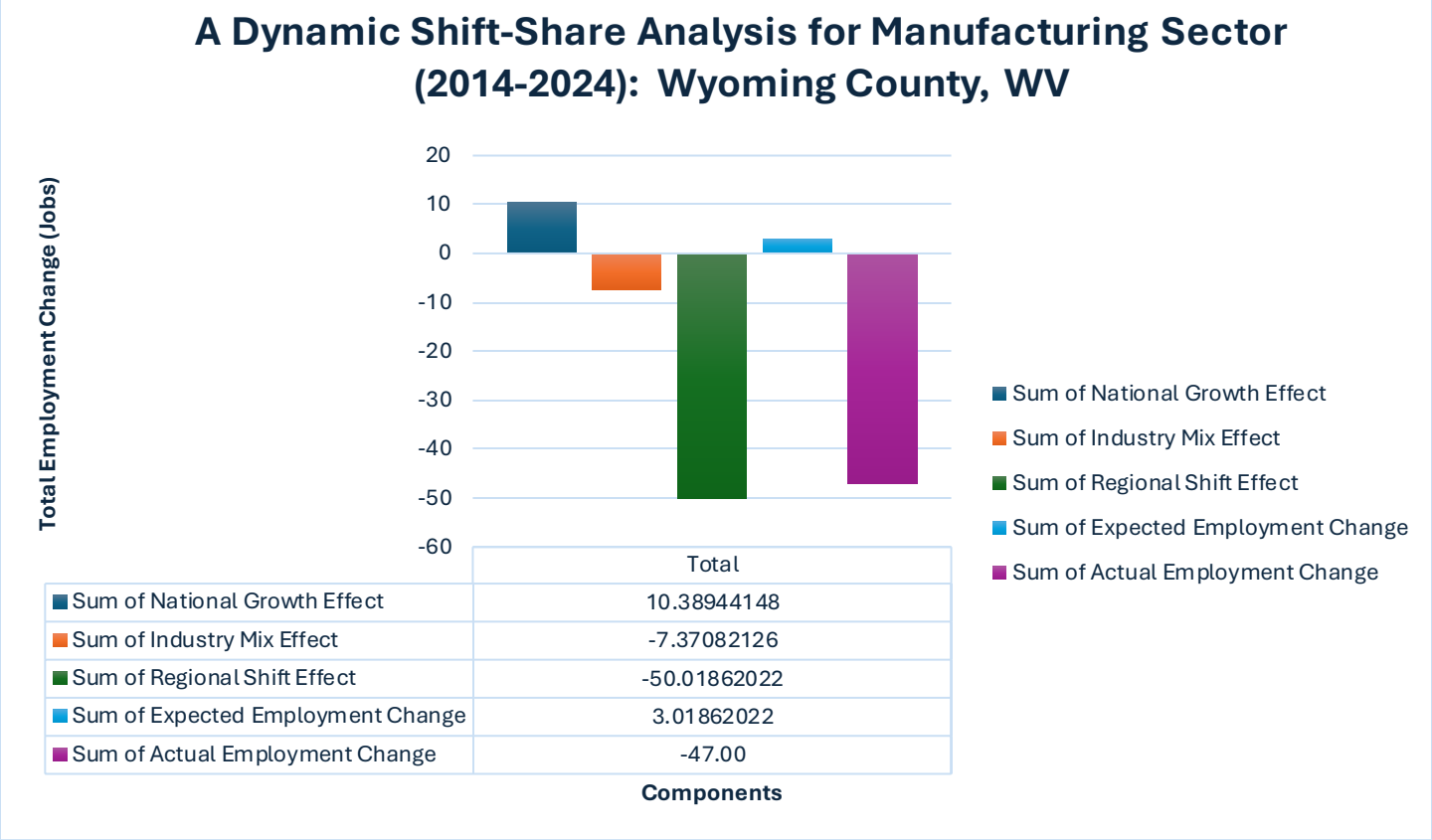


Figure 27: DSSA Components for Manufacturing sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Manufacturing sector has experienced extreme employment volatility throughout the past decade, marked by four major swings between growth and contraction. The period from 2015 to 2016 saw a sharp decline, with employment dropping from 104 jobs in 2014 to a low of 60 jobs in 2016, driven by consecutive losses of 24.04% and 24.05%. A mid-decade recovery followed, with steady growth bringing the job count back up to 79 jobs by 2019. However, recent years have been especially turbulent. In 2023, the sector experienced a strong surge of 20.83%, reaching a decadal high of 87 jobs, only to be followed by the largest single-year decline of the decade in 2024—a 34.48% drop that reduced employment to a new low of 57 jobs. Despite intermittent periods of recovery, the sector ended 2024 with a significant net loss compared to its 2014 starting point, underscoring its persistent instability and underperformance relative to national trends.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Manufacturing was expected to see a tiny gain of 3.02 jobs. In reality, the local sector collapsed, losing 47 jobs. This dramatic decline is explained by a major local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the very large negative Regional Shift Effect of -50.02 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Manufacturing is a structurally *disadvantaged* sector in Wyoming County, with a negative Industry Mix Effect in 8 of the 10 periods. However, its local competitiveness (Regional Shift) has shown a dramatic *turnaround*. After suffering massive competitive *losses* from 2014-2016 (e.g., -26.16), the sector became strongly competitive from 2016-2019. After another downturn, it has posted strong *gains* again in 2021-2023, peaking at +14.39, although it faced a major competitive loss in 2023-2024.

Private Service-Providing Supersector (102)

The private services-producing industries consist of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service; information; finance and insurance; real estate, rental, and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services (except public administration) (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Private Service-Providing supersector is declining locally while growing nationally. The Private Service-Providing supersector should be investigated as possible growth opportunity.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-466 Jobs
National Supersector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	+14 Jobs		
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.72 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-6.14%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	5.46%		

Table 40: Key Economic Metrics for the Private Service-Providing supersector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Private Service-Providing Supersector	-144 Jobs	+114 Jobs
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	-268 Jobs	-62 Jobs
Utilities	0 Jobs	-4 Jobs
Wholesale Trade	-42 Jobs	0 Jobs
Retail Trade	-122 Jobs	-30 Jobs
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	-21 Jobs	-12 Jobs
Transportation and Warehousing	-104 Jobs	-29 Jobs
Truck Transportation	-52 Jobs	-1 Job
Financial Activities	-11 Jobs	+2 Jobs
Finance and Insurance	-29 Jobs	-8 Jobs
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	+18 Jobs	+10 Jobs
Professional and Business Services	-3 Jobs	+42 Jobs
Legal Services	-7 Jobs	-4 Jobs
Offices of Lawyers	-7 Jobs	-4 Jobs
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	+26 Jobs	+9 Jobs
Education and Health Services	+168 Jobs	+158 Jobs
Ambulatory Health Care Services	+74 Jobs	+62 Jobs
Social Assistance	+83 Jobs	+80 Jobs
Office of Physicians	+14 Jobs	+8 Jobs
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	+5 Jobs	+4 Jobs
Leisure and Hospitality	-30 Jobs	-19 Jobs
Full-Service Restaurants	+32 Jobs	+1 Job
Limited-Service Restaurants	-56 Jobs	-8 Jobs

Table 41: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Private Service-Providing supersector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
102	Service-providing	2014-2015	55.62	2.55	-153.18	58.18	-95.00

102	Service-providing	2015-2016	41.82	5.67	-190.49	47.49	-143.00
102	Service-providing	2016-2017	32.94	-0.63	-95.31	32.31	-63.00
102	Service-providing	2017-2018	36.20	-4.54	5.34	31.66	37.00
102	Service-providing	2018-2019	30.22	-0.78	-23.44	29.44	6.00
102	Service-providing	2019-2020	-139.18	-7.60	123.78	-146.78	-23.00
102	Service-providing	2020-2021	83.67	9.34	-44.02	93.02	49.00
102	Service-providing	2021-2022	103.43	5.13	-93.56	108.56	15.00
102	Service-providing	2022-2023	42.55	1.59	-9.14	44.14	35.00
102	Service-providing	2023-2024	21.11	3.31	13.58	24.42	38.00

Table 42: Private Service-Providing supersector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Private Service-Providing Supersector	261	253	248	244	255	263	265	283	293	302	317	$37,917.00
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	104	99	95	93	95	94	93	100	102	103	104	$35,471.00
Utilities	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	$109,056.00
Wholesale Trade	8	7	7	6	5	4	5	7	6	6	5	$29,329.00
Retail Trade	72	69	68	69	68	67	65	71	70	71	70	$27,527.00
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	$28,387.00
Transportation and Warehousing	21	19	17	15	19	19	20	20	23	24	26	$68,063.00
Truck Transportation	12	10	9	9	12	11	12	11	14	16	18	$59,348.00
Financial Activities	22	22	22	24	26	22	21	21	20	20	22	$40,931.00
Finance and Insurance	15	15	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	12	13	$37,382.00
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7	7	7	9	11	10	10	9	8	8	9	$45,967.00
Professional and Business Services	46	45	43	42	42	44	41	41	43	49	52	$51,495.00
Legal Services	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	$39,796.00
Offices of Lawyers	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	$39,796.00
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11	12	12	11	11	14	13	14	14	14	14	$30,533.00
Education and Health Services	35	34	34	34	34	35	68	74	77	82	91	$40,233.00
Ambulatory Health Care Services	23	22	22	23	22	23	22	22	22	21	27	$51,429.00
Social Assistance	7	8	8	7	7	7	42	48	51	57	60	$31,523.00
Office of Physicians	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	8	9	8	10	$74,369.00
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	$37,704.00
Leisure and Hospitality	26	26	25	23	22	23	25	27	27	25	24	$19,004.00
Full-Service Restaurants	7	7	7	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	$19,428.00
Limited-Service Restaurants	9	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	$18,375.00

Table 43: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Private Service-Providing supersector

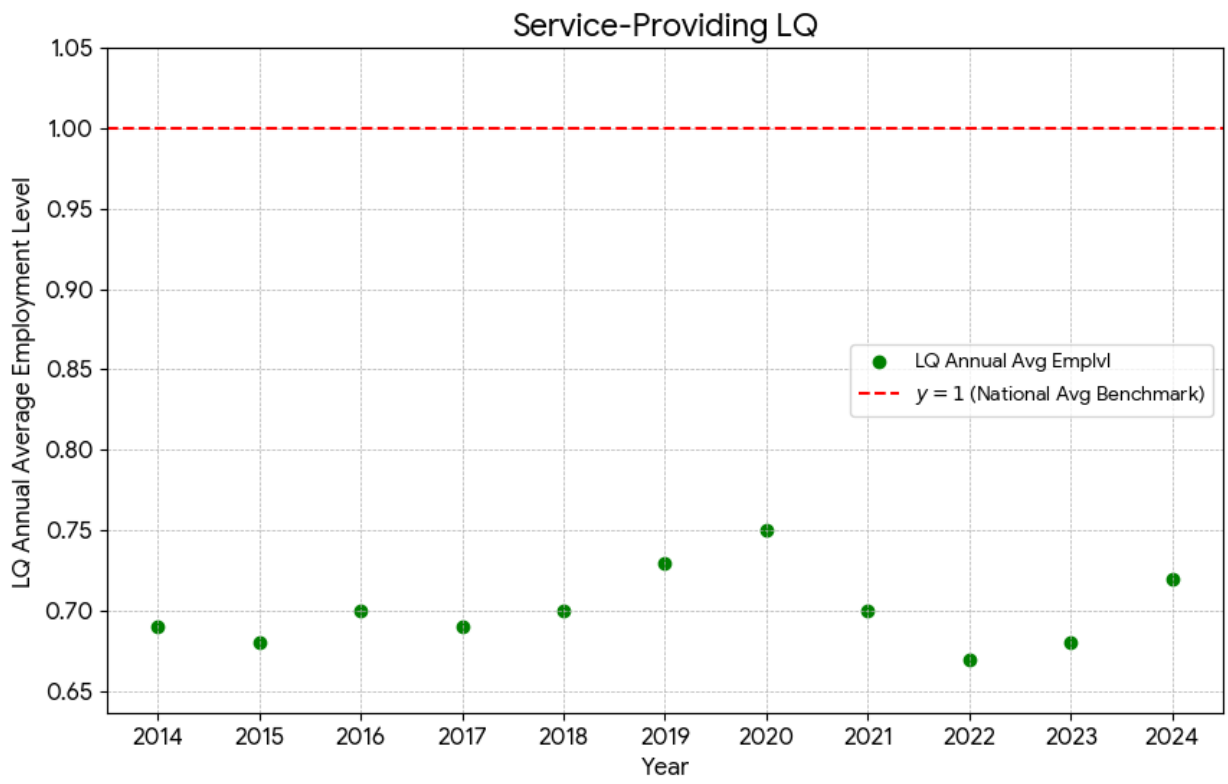


Figure 28: Private Service-Providing supersector LQ over time

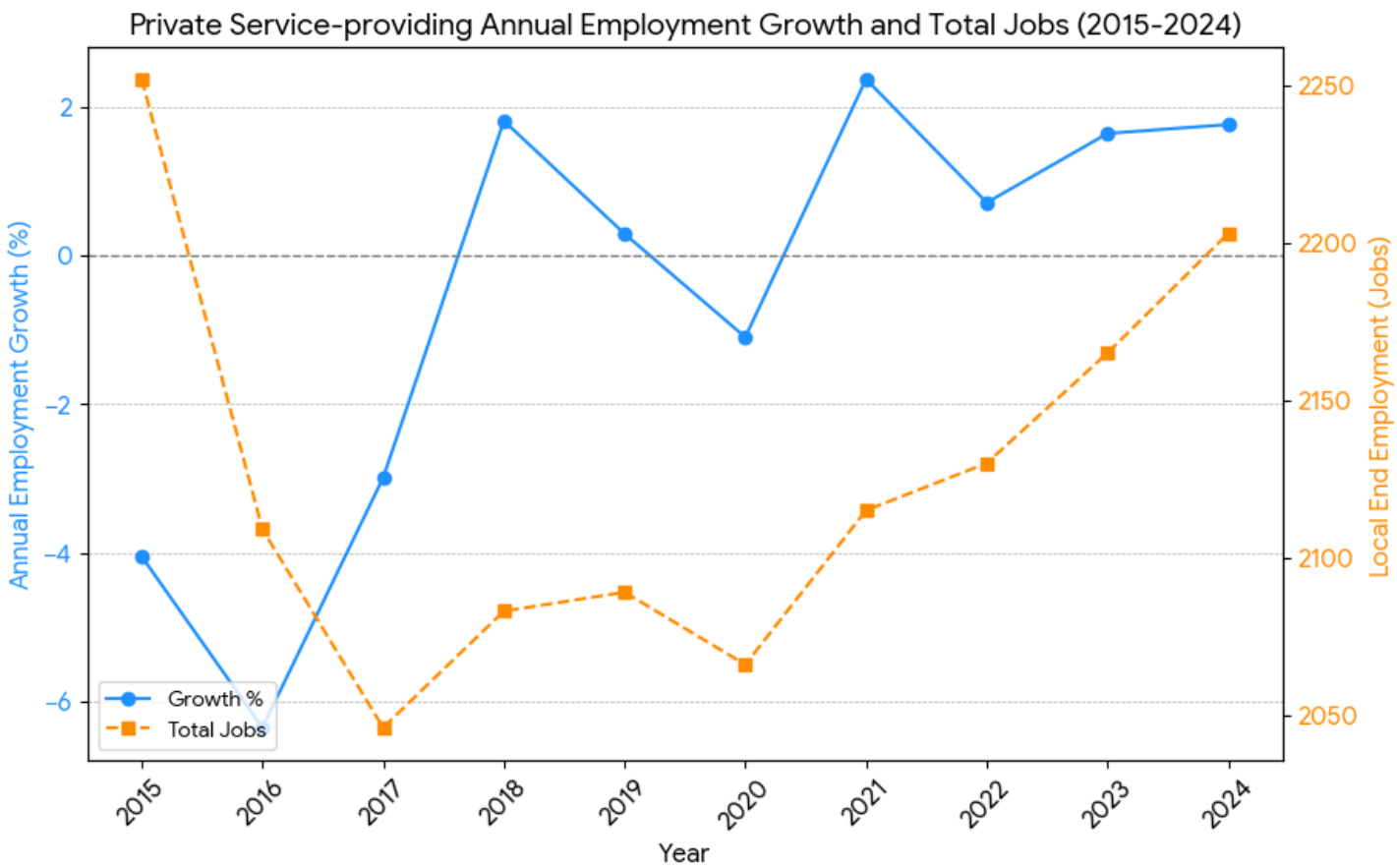


Figure 29: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Private Service-Providing supersector

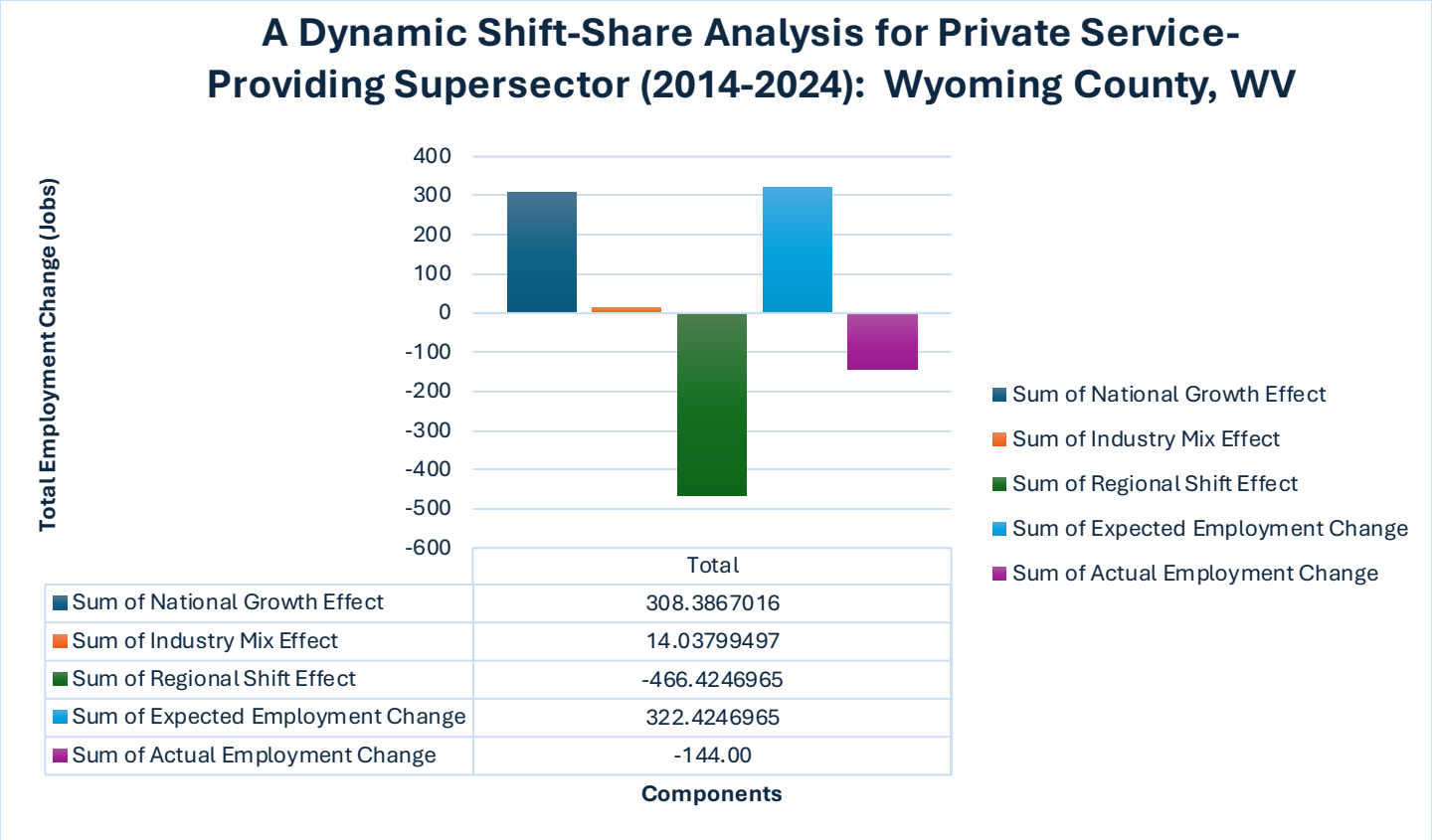


Figure 30: Figure 30: DSSA Components for Private Service-Providing supersector

Key 10-year Observations:

Over the past decade, the Private Service-Providing Sectors in Wyoming County have experienced moderate volatility, beginning with a period of decline from 2014 to 2017 that reduced employment from 2,347 to a low of 2,046 jobs. Following a minor dip in 2020, the supersector entered a steady recovery phase, with four consecutive years of positive growth that brought employment up to 2,203 jobs in 2024. While the growth rates during this recovery were modest—peaking at 2.37% in 2021 and maintaining a solid 1.76% in 2024—the trend has been consistently upward. Despite this recent momentum, the supersector still ended 2024 with fewer jobs than it had at the beginning of the decade, reflecting a net loss of 144 jobs. However, the current trajectory is positive, suggesting potential for continued expansion, particularly in subsectors such as education and health services, real estate, and professional services, which have shown resilience and growth.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

The Service-providing supersector was expected to be a major source of growth, with a projected gain of 322.42 jobs based on strong national growth (308.39 jobs) and its position as a growth supersector (14.04 jobs). Shockingly, the local supersector lost 144 jobs. This severe underperformance is due to a massive local competitive disadvantage, shown by the very large negative Regional Shift Effect of -466.42 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

The Service-Providing supersector has a relatively stable Industry Mix Effect that hovers near zero. The most significant trend is its Regional Shift Effect. For the entire 2014-2018 period, the supersector was *severely uncompetitive*, posting large and consistent negative shifts (e.g., -190.49 in 2015-2016). This indicates a deep,

systemic underperformance of the county's service economy. While this trend reversed dramatically in 2019-2020 (+123.78), the supersector returned to a state of competitive disadvantage until the most recent 2023-2024 period.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (1021)

1021 consists of Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; Utilities (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector is declining locally faster than nationally. The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector is unstable, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-338 Jobs
National Supersector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)			-30 Jobs
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient		0.77 LQ	
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-30.08%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-9.05%

Table 44: Key Economic Metrics for the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	-268 Jobs	-62 Jobs
Utilities	0 Jobs	-4 Jobs
Wholesale Trade	-42 Jobs	0 Jobs
Retail Trade	-122 Jobs	-30 Jobs
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	-21 Jobs	-12 Jobs
Transportation and Warehousing	-104 Jobs	-29 Jobs
Truck Transportation	-52 Jobs	-1 Job

Table 45: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2014-2015	21.12	-1.65	-117.46	19.46	-98.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2015-2016	14.73	-4.83	-87.89	9.89	-78.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2016-2017	11.17	-4.56	-31.61	6.61	-25.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2017-2018	12.21	-8.30	6.09	3.91	10.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2018-2019	10.16	-7.07	-18.08	3.08	-15.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2019-2020	-45.64	19.33	-44.69	-26.31	-71.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2020-2021	24.87	0.09	31.05	24.95	56.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2021-2022	32.77	-11.31	-57.46	21.46	-36.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2022-2023	12.67	-7.73	1.07	4.93	6.00
1021	Trade, transportation, and utilities	2023-2024	6.24	-4.26	-18.98	1.98	-17.00

Table 46: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	104	99	95	93	95	94	93	100	102	103	104	$35,471.00
Utilities	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	$109,056.00
Wholesale Trade	8	7	7	6	5	4	5	7	6	6	5	$29,329.00
Retail Trade	72	69	68	69	68	67	65	71	70	71	70	$27,527.00
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	$28,387.00
Transportation and Warehousing	21	19	17	15	19	19	20	20	23	24	26	$68,063.00
Truck Transportation	12	10	9	9	12	11	12	11	14	16	18	$59,348.00

Table 47: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector

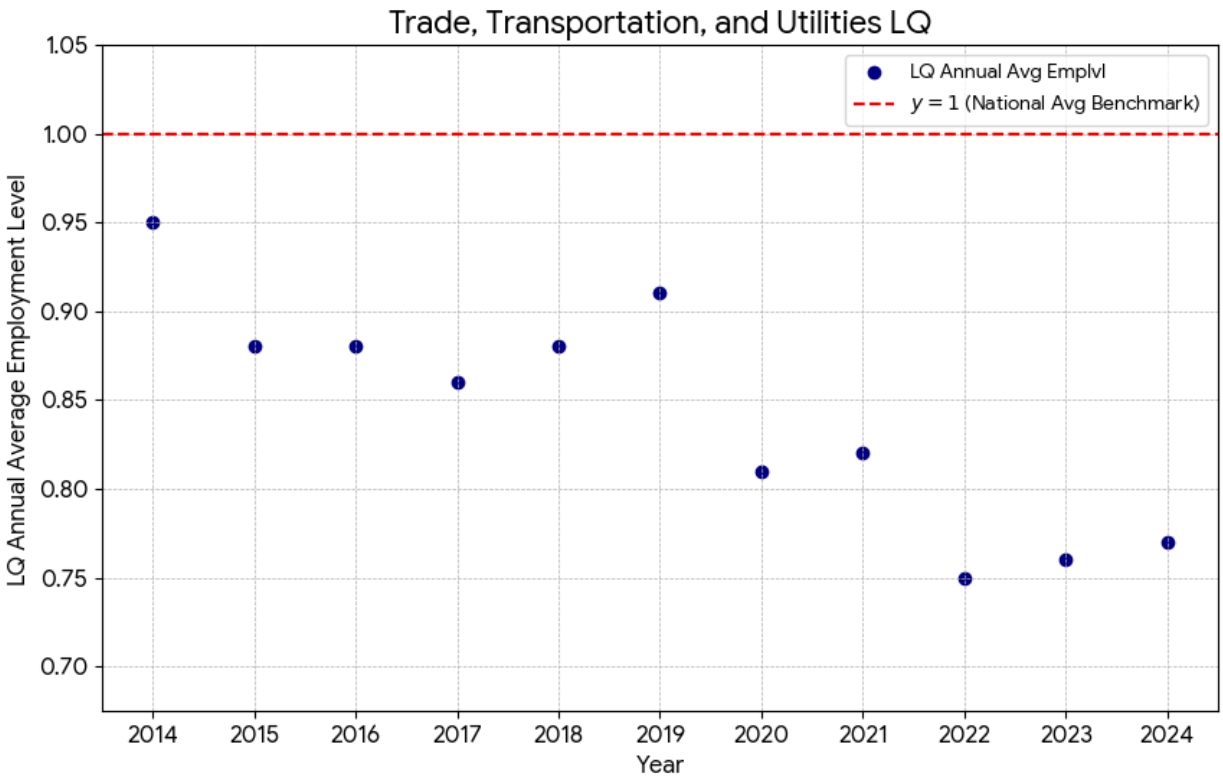


Figure 31: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector LQ over time

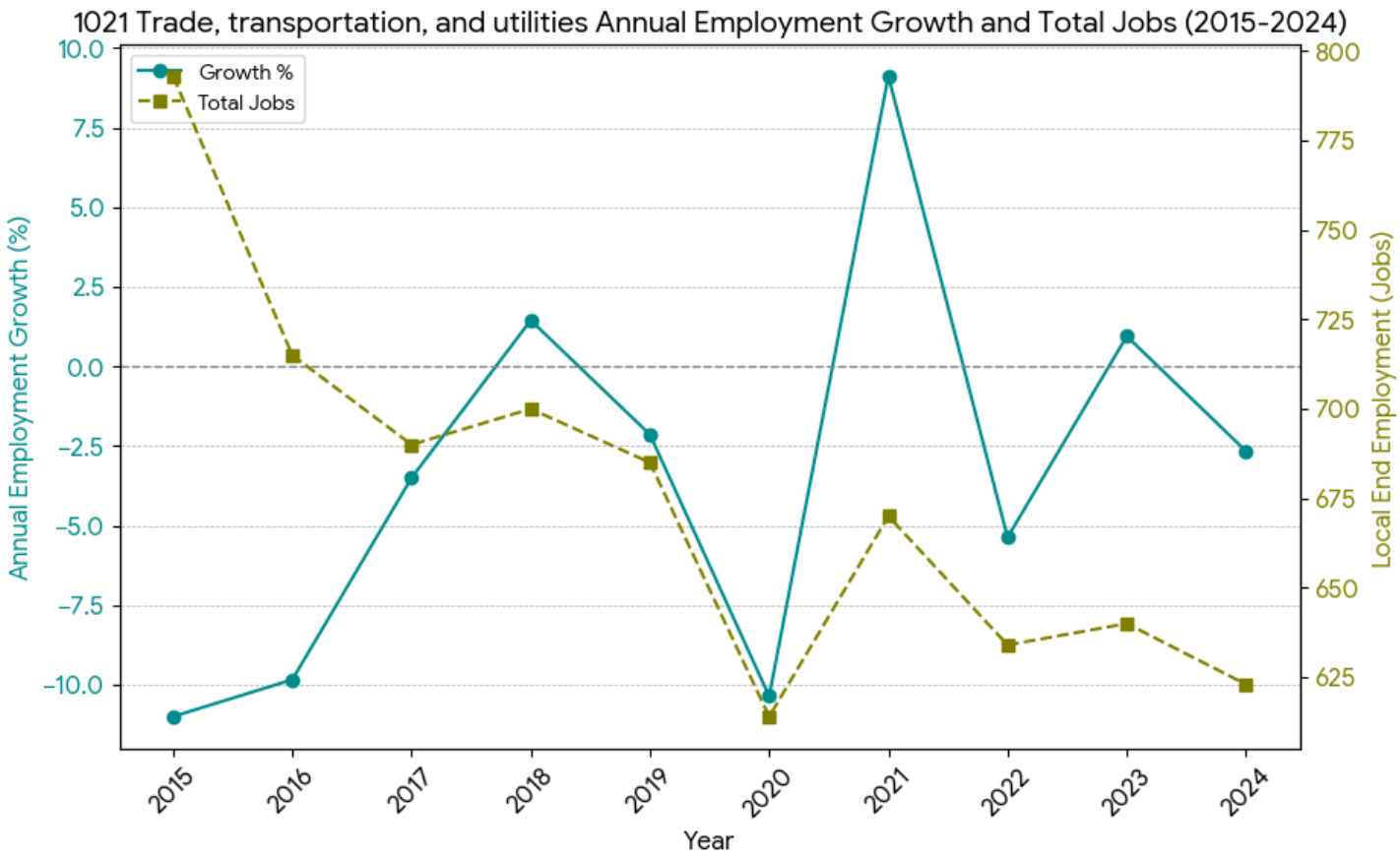
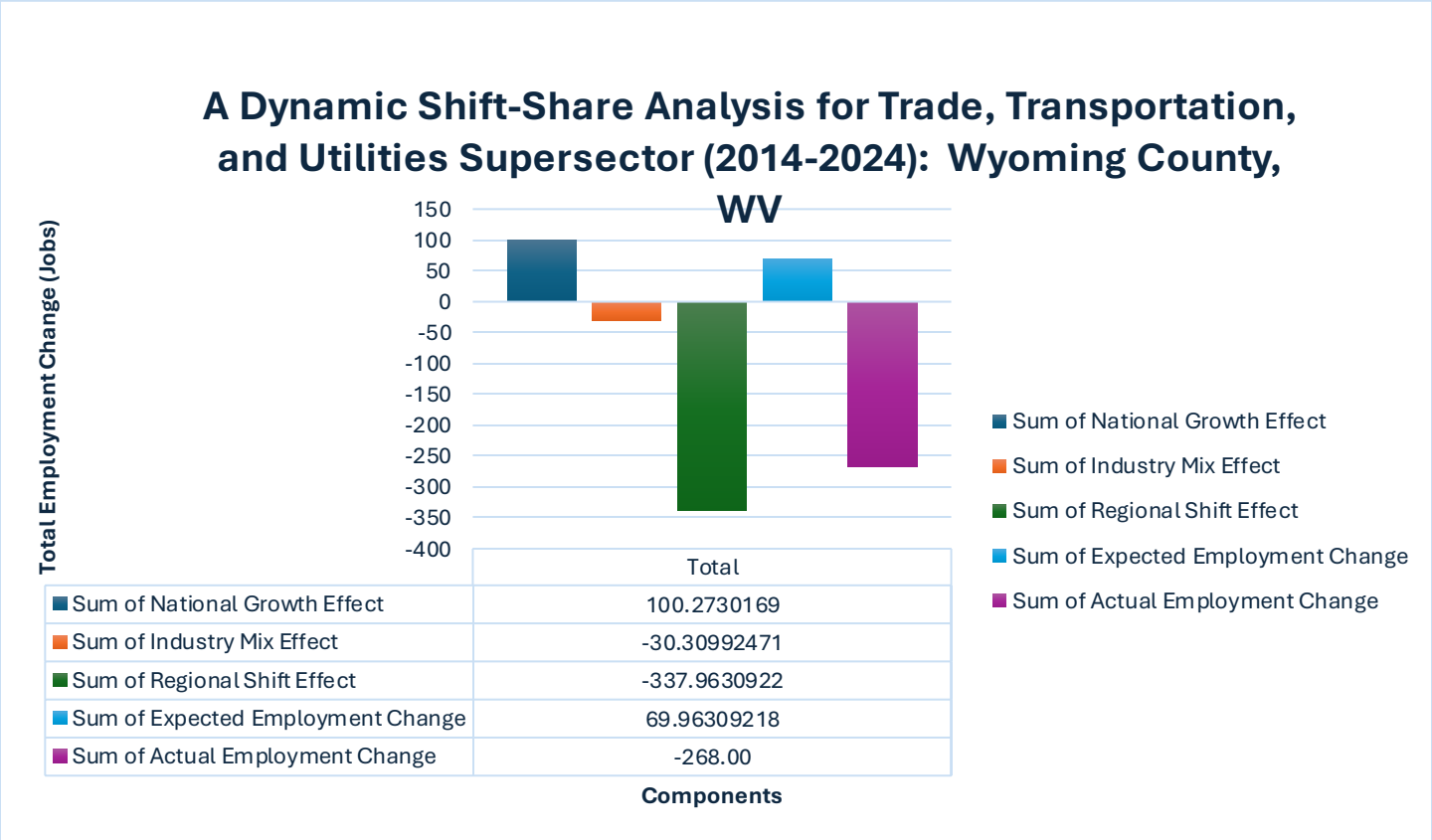


Figure 32: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector



	Total
Sum of National Growth Effect	100.2730169
Sum of Industry Mix Effect	-30.30992471
Sum of Regional Shift Effect	-337.9630922
Sum of Expected Employment Change	69.96309218
Sum of Actual Employment Change	-268.00

Figure 33: DSSA Components for Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities sector has experienced a severe net employment decline over the past decade, falling from 891 jobs in 2014 to just 623 jobs in 2024—a 30.08% decrease. The sector began with a prolonged contraction phase between 2015 and 2020, marked by losses in five out of six years, including two double-digit declines of –11% in 2015 and –10.36% in 2020, which drove employment to a decadal low of 614 jobs. A temporary rebound occurred in 2021, with a 9.12% growth rate lifting the job count to 670. However, this recovery was short-lived, as the sector returned to a downward trend, with a –5.37% loss in 2022 and another –2.66% decline in 2024. The most recent data suggests the sector is once again in a contracting phase, ending the decade near its lowest employment levels.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This supersector was expected to grow by 69.96 jobs, as strong national growth (100.27 jobs) overcame its slow-growth nature (-30.31 jobs). Instead, it saw a massive loss of 268 jobs. This complete reversal is due to an extremely large local competitive disadvantage, reflected in the Regional Shift Effect of -337.96 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This large supersector is a major source of economic weakness. It suffers from a consistent and significant Industry Mix disadvantage. More importantly, it is *chronically uncompetitive*, as shown by a deeply negative Regional Shift Effect in almost all periods. The competitive losses from 2014-2017 were massive (e.g., -117.46 in 2014-2015) and have returned in the 2021-2024 period, indicating a systemic lack of competitiveness in the county's retail and logistics economy.

Utilities (22/221)

The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Utilities sector is declining at a rate similar to the national trend. The Utilities sector is strong.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)		-2 Jobs	
National Sector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-2 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	1.33 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data		0%	
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-15.38%

Table 48: Key Economic Metrics for the Utilities sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Utilities	0 Jobs	-4 Jobs

Table 49: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Utilities sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
22	Utilities	2014-2015	0.52	-0.33	1.81	0.19	2.00
22	Utilities	2015-2016	0.45	-0.48	1.03	-0.03	1.00
22	Utilities	2016-2017	0.39	-0.44	1.05	-0.05	1.00
22	Utilities	2017-2018	0.46	-0.46	-1.00	0.00	-1.00
22	Utilities	2018-2019	0.36	-0.51	1.15	-0.15	1.00
22	Utilities	2019-2020	-1.73	1.49	-0.76	-0.24	-1.00
22	Utilities	2020-2021	1.01	-1.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
22	Utilities	2021-2022	1.22	-0.74	-1.48	0.48	-1.00
22	Utilities	2022-2023	0.48	0.46	-1.94	0.94	-1.00
22	Utilities	2023-2024	0.22	0.33	-1.55	0.55	-1.00

Table 50: Utilities sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Utilities	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	$109,056.00

Table 51: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Utilities sector

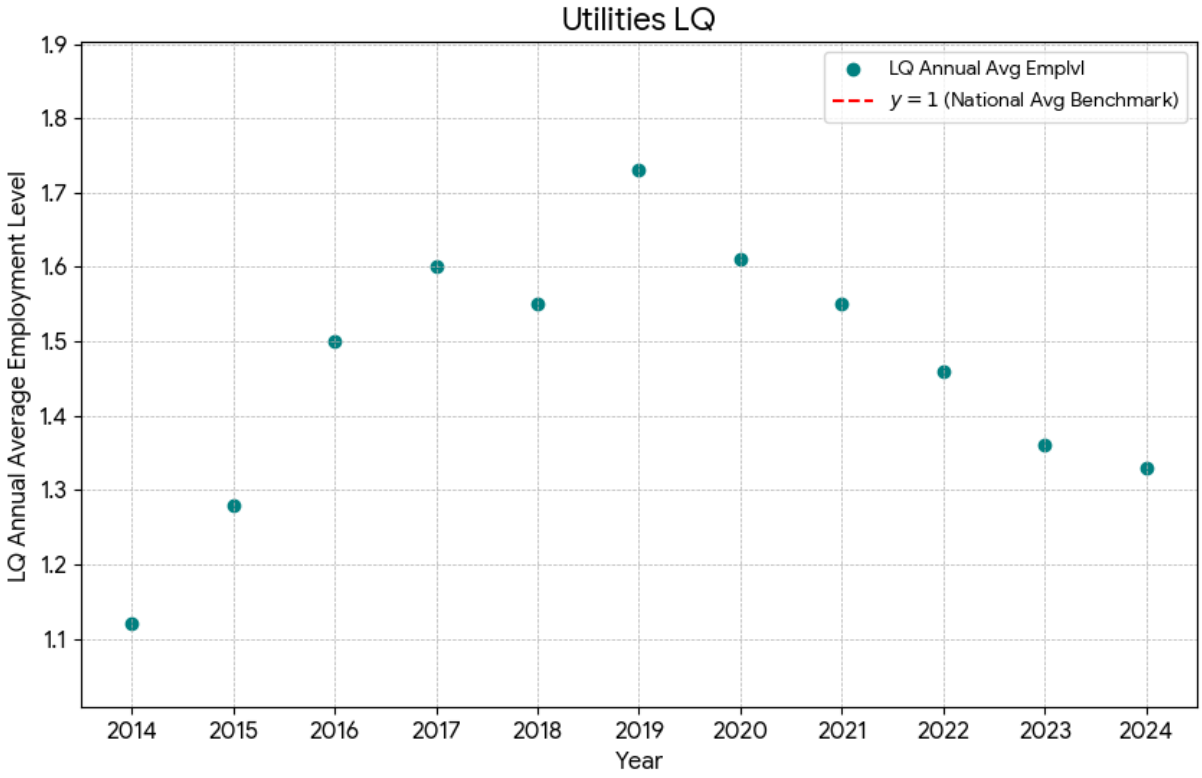


Figure 34: Utilities sector LQ over time

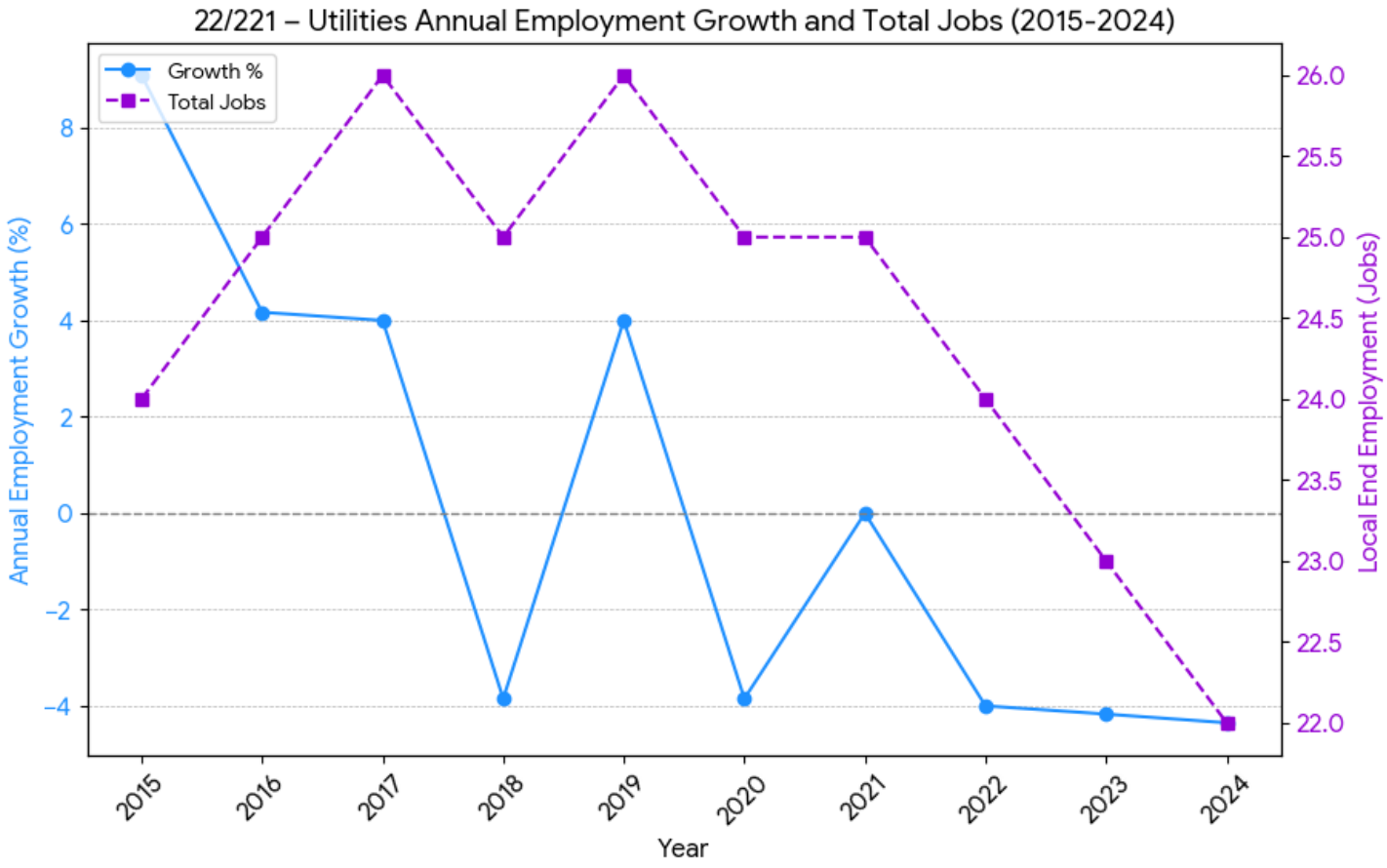


Figure 35: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Utilities sector

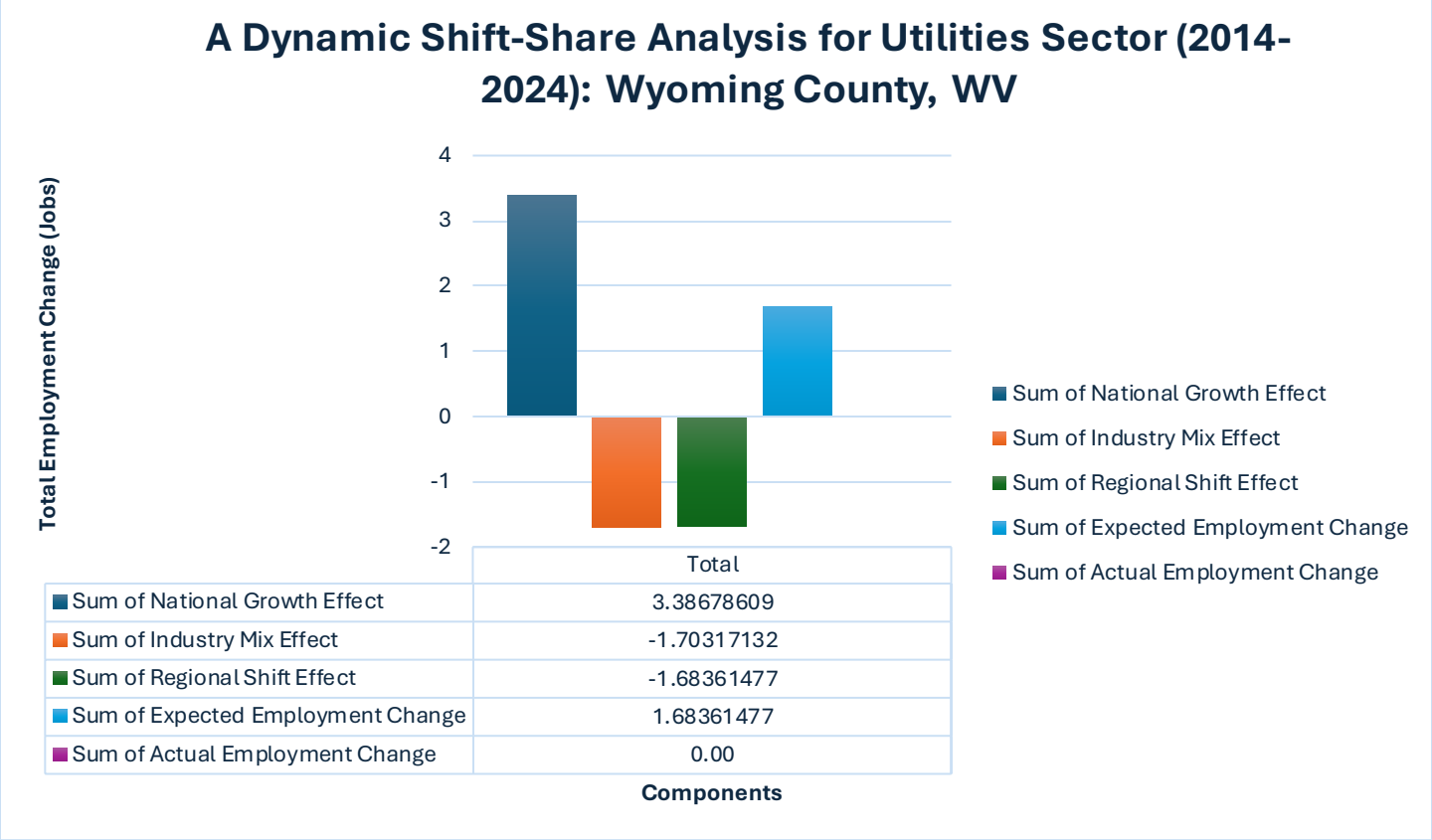


Figure 36: DSSA Components for Utilities sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Utilities sector in Wyoming County has demonstrated exceptionally low volatility over the past decade, with employment fluctuating only between 22 and 26 jobs from 2014 to 2024. During the early part of the decade (2015–2019), the sector experienced marginal growth, peaking at 26 jobs in both 2017 and 2019, supported by modest gains such as a 9.09% increase in 2015. However, from 2020 onward, the sector entered a phase of consistent but minor contraction, with annual declines ranging from –4.00% to –4.35%. By 2024, the job count had returned to 22—exactly the same as in 2014—resulting in a net employment change of zero over the 10-year period. Despite the recent downward drift, the sector remains stable and resilient, especially when compared to the broader Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, which has experienced significant volatility and job losses. The Utilities sector also stands out for its high average annual pay ($109,056 in 2024) and strong local specialization (LQ of 1.33), making it a strategically important but modest contributor to the county's labor market.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

The Utilities sector was expected to gain 1.68 jobs, as modest national growth (3.39 jobs) was only slightly dampened by its slow-growing nature (-1.70 jobs). However, the sector saw zero actual change in employment. This underperformance relative to expectations is explained by a local competitive disadvantage, reflected in the negative Regional Shift Effect of -1.68 jobs, which perfectly offset the expected growth.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

The Utilities sector is a minor employer that generally suffers from a negative Industry Mix Effect, reflecting its slow national growth. Its Regional Shift was slightly positive (competitive) from 2014-2017 but

has been consistently negative since, indicating a persistent, though small, competitive *disadvantage* in Wyoming County.

Wholesale Trade (42)

The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing.

The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of (a) goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers), (b) capital or durable nonconsumer goods, and (c) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. These warehouses and offices are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers do not normally use advertising directed to the general public. Customers are generally reached initially via telephone, in-person marketing, or by specialized advertising that may include Internet and other electronic means. Follow-up orders are either vendor-initiated or client-initiated, generally based on previous sales, and typically exhibit strong ties between sellers and buyers. In fact, transactions are often conducted between wholesalers and clients that have long-standing business relationships (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Wholesale Trade sector is declining faster locally than nationally. The Wholesale Trade sector is in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-44 Jobs
National Sector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-3 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.08 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-75.00%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data		0%	

Table 52: Key Economic Metrics for the Wholesale Trade sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Wholesale Trade	-42 Jobs	0 Jobs

Table 53: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Wholesale Trade sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
42	Wholesale trade	2014-2015	1.33	-0.77	-17.56	0.56	-17.00
42	Wholesale trade	2015-2016	0.72	-0.82	-15.90	-0.10	-16.00
42	Wholesale trade	2016-2017	0.36	-0.21	-5.15	0.15	-5.00
42	Wholesale trade	2017-2018	0.32	-0.45	0.13	-0.13	0.00
42	Wholesale trade	2018-2019	0.26	-0.17	-4.09	0.09	-4.00
42	Wholesale trade	2019-2020	-0.93	0.31	-1.37	-0.63	-2.00
42	Wholesale trade	2020-2021	0.49	-0.32	11.84	0.16	12.00
42	Wholesale trade	2021-2022	1.17	0.01	-6.18	1.18	-5.00
42	Wholesale trade	2022-2023	0.38	0.02	-1.40	0.40	-1.00
42	Wholesale trade	2023-2024	0.18	-0.16	-4.01	0.01	-4.00

Table 54: Wholesale Trade sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Wholesale Trade	8	7	7	6	5	4	5	7	6	6	5	$29,329.00

Table 55: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Wholesale Trade sector

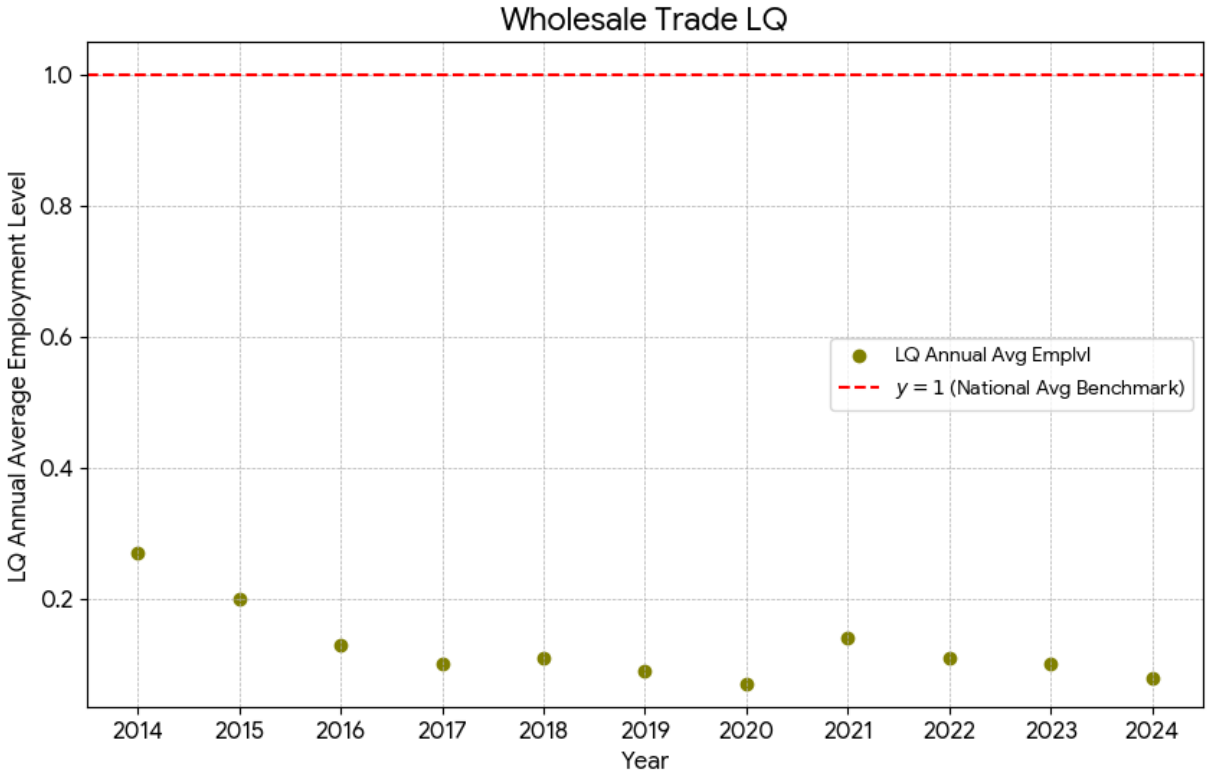


Figure 37: Wholesale Trade sector LQ over time

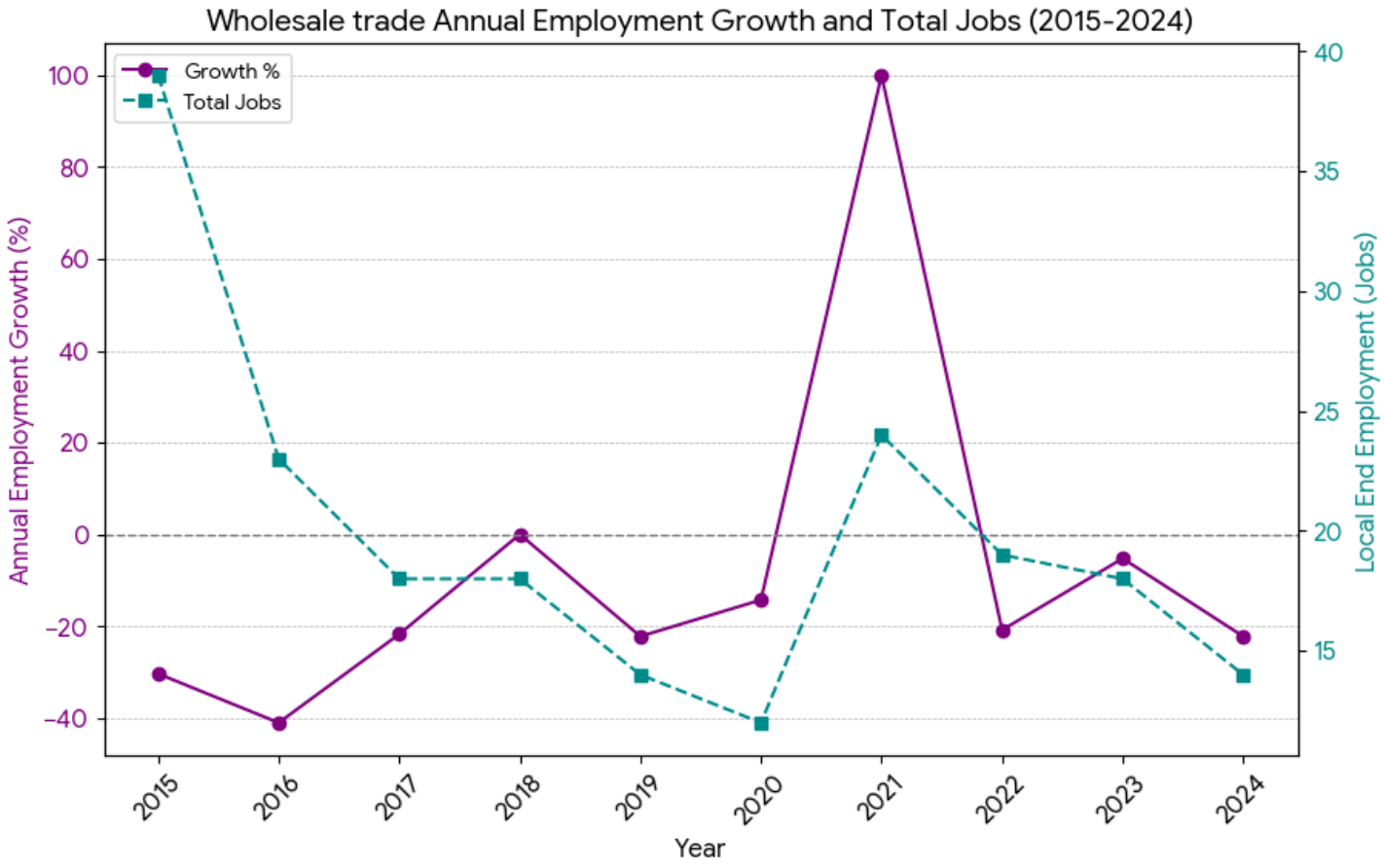


Figure 38: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Wholesale Trade sector

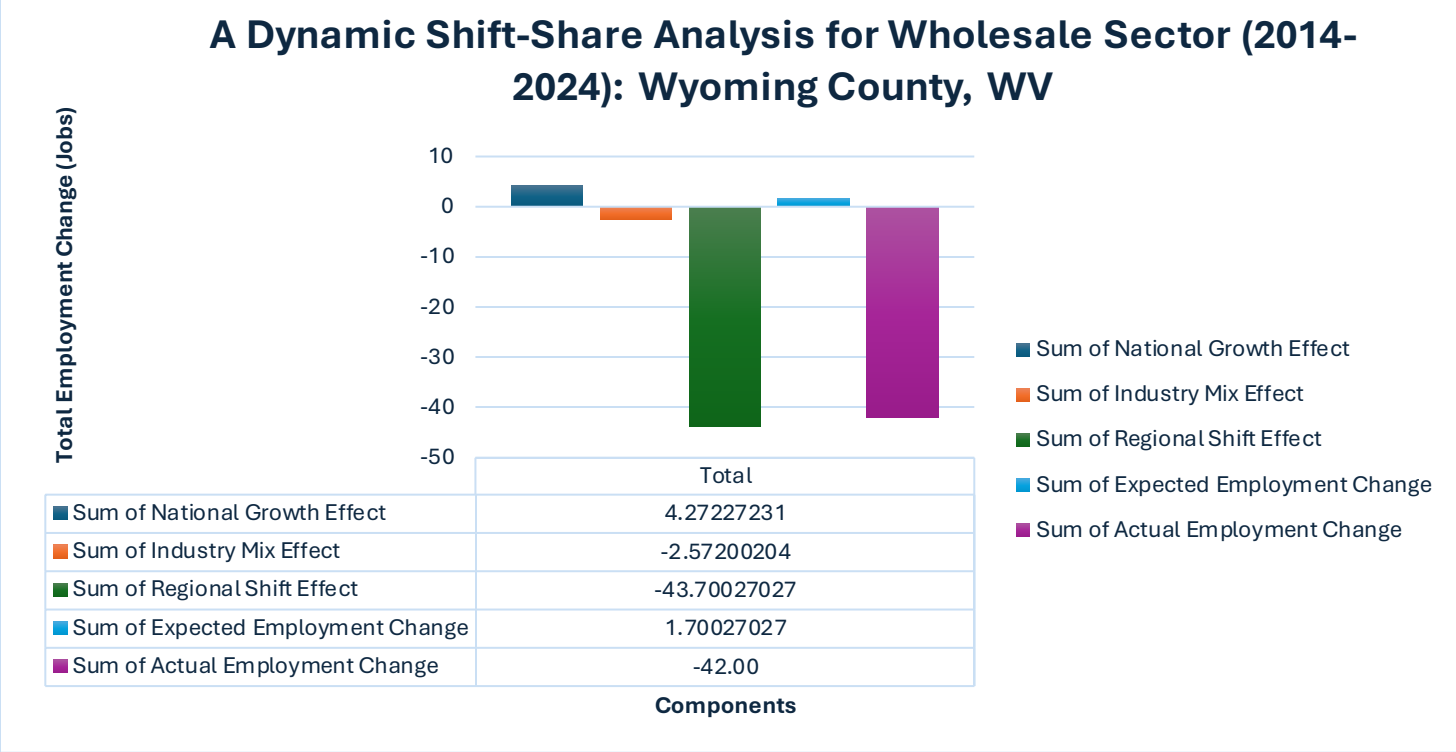


Figure 39: DSSA Components for Wholesale Trade sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Wholesale Trade sector has experienced a sharp and persistent employment decline over the past decade, with job counts falling from 56 in 2014 to just 14 in 2024—a 75% decrease. The sector began with steep contractions between 2014 and 2017, including losses of –30.36%, –41.03%, and –21.74%, followed by a brief spike in 2021 (+100%) that was not sustained. Since then, employment has resumed its downward trajectory, with further losses in 2022 and 2024. Over the last five years, there has been no net employment growth, and the sector remains highly volatile. Local competitiveness is weak (–44 jobs), and the location quotient of 0.08 indicates very low local specialization. With the lowest average annual pay among trade-related sectors ($29,329 in 2024) and no signs of recovery or resilience, Wholesale Trade is not considered a viable growth engine for the county's economy.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Wholesale Trade was expected to see a slight gain of 1.70 jobs based on national trends. However, the local sector experienced a severe decline, losing 42 jobs. This dramatic downturn is almost entirely attributable to a major local competitive disadvantage, as indicated by the very large negative Regional Shift Effect of -43.70 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Wholesale Trade represents a structural disadvantage for the county, with a consistently negative Industry Mix Effect. More importantly, it has suffered from a severe and persistent Regional Shift disadvantage, losing jobs relative to the national industry in almost every period, especially from 2014-2017 (e.g., -17.56). A single, strong competitive gain in 2020-2021 (+11.84) was an outlier in a decade-long trend of uncompetitiveness.

Retail Trade (44-45)

The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.

1. Store retailers operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers. In general, retail stores have extensive displays of merchandise and use mass-media advertising to attract customers. They typically sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption, but some also serve business and institutional clients. In addition to retailing merchandise, some types of store retailers are also engaged in the provision of after-sales services, such as repair and installation.

2. Nonstore retailers, like store retailers, are organized to serve the general public, but their retailing methods differ. The establishments of this subsector reach customers and market merchandise with methods, such as the broadcasting of "infomercials," the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Retail Trade sector is declining faster locally than nationally. The Retail Trade sector is unstable, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-128 Jobs
National Sector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)			-72 Jobs
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient		1.18 LQ	
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-19.30%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-5.56%

Table 56: Key Economic Metrics for the Retail Trade sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Retail Trade	-122 Jobs	-30 Jobs
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	-21 Jobs	-12 Jobs

Table 57: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Retail Trade sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
44-45	Retail trade	2014-2015	14.98	-2.69	-48.29	12.29	-36.00
44-45	Retail trade	2015-2016	11.07	-4.12	-25.95	6.95	-19.00
44-45	Retail trade	2016-2017	9.01	-7.92	-11.10	1.10	-10.00
44-45	Retail trade	2017-2018	10.03	-12.30	-18.73	-2.27	-21.00
44-45	Retail trade	2018-2019	7.92	-14.43	0.51	-6.51	-6.00
44-45	Retail trade	2019-2020	-35.98	6.75	-22.77	-29.23	-52.00
44-45	Retail trade	2020-2021	19.76	-0.46	24.69	19.31	44.00
44-45	Retail trade	2021-2022	26.02	-21.27	-19.75	4.75	-15.00
44-45	Retail trade	2022-2023	10.33	-8.65	0.32	1.68	2.00
44-45	Retail trade	2023-2024	5.06	-6.74	-7.32	-1.68	-9.00

Table 58: Retail Trade sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Retail Trade	72	69	68	69	68	67	65	71	70	71	70	$27,527.00
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	$28,387.00

Table 59: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Retail Trade sector

Figure 40: Retail Trade sector LQ over time

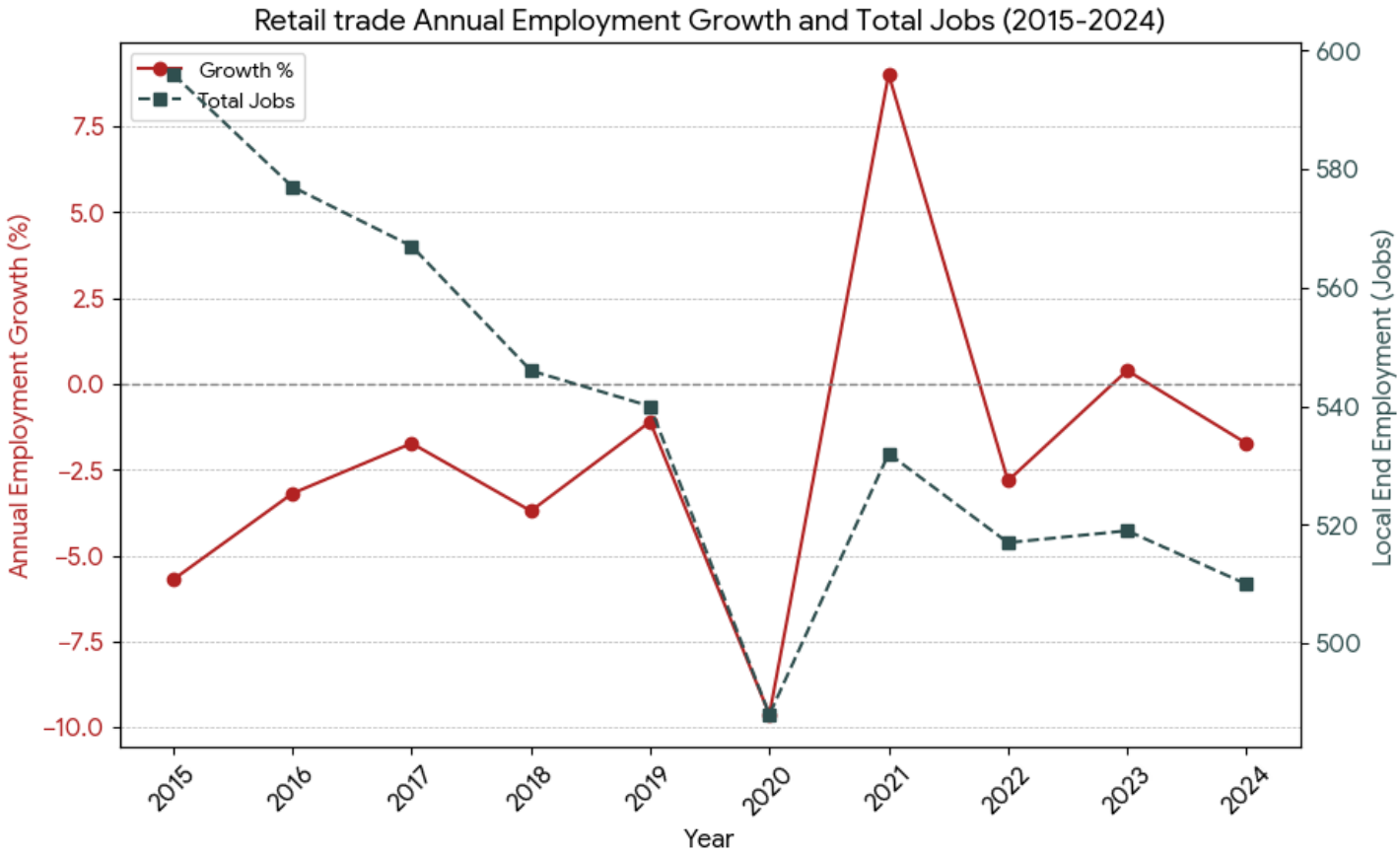


Figure 41: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Retail Trade sector

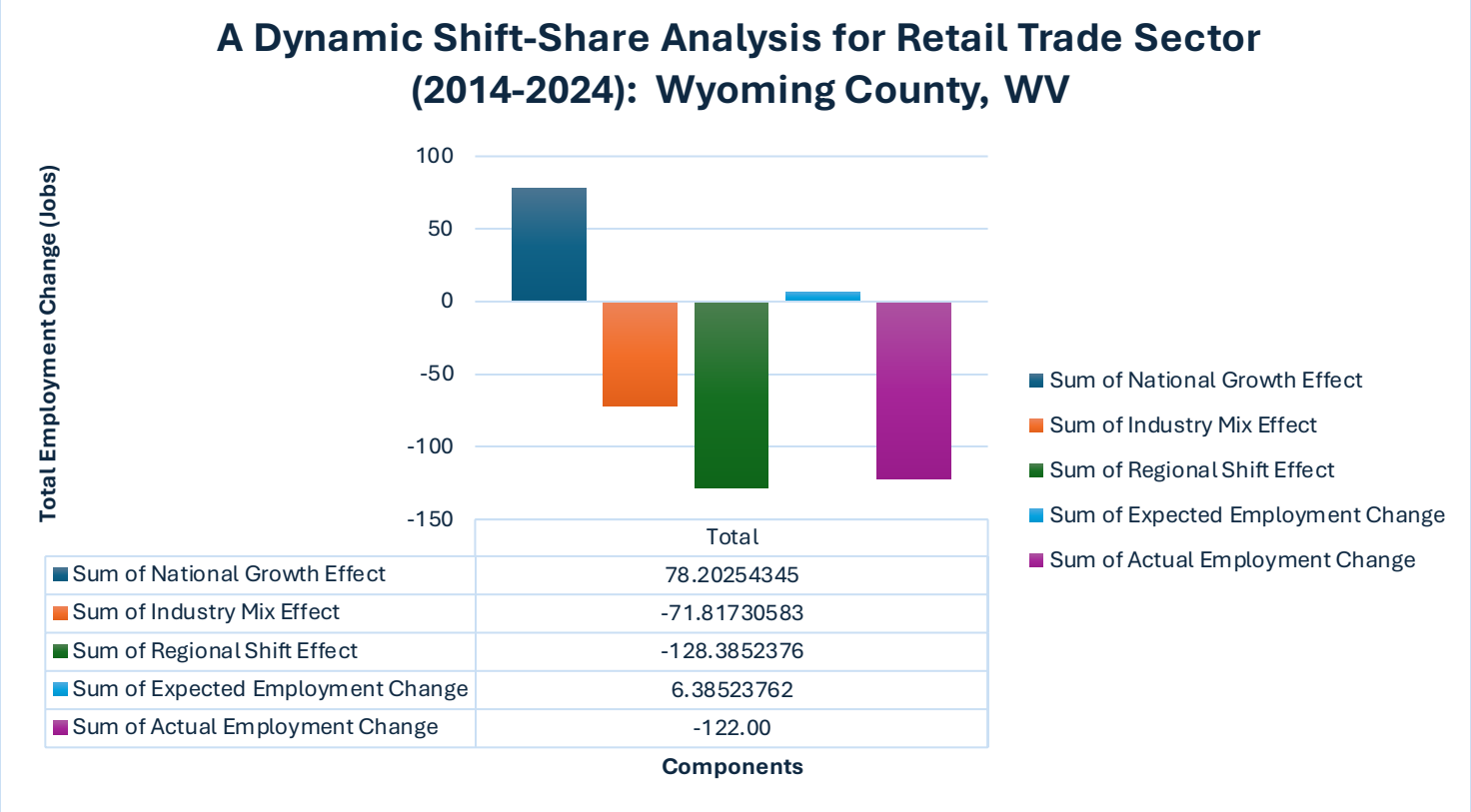


Figure 42: DSSA Components for Retail Trade sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Retail Trade sector has experienced a persistent and substantial employment decline over the past decade, falling from 632 jobs in 2014 to 510 jobs in 2024—a net loss of 122 jobs. The sector began with six consecutive years of contraction from 2015 to 2020, reaching a decadal low of 488 jobs in 2020, with the largest single-year loss of 9.63% occurring that year. A brief recovery followed in 2021, with a 9.02% growth surge that raised employment to 532 jobs. However, this rebound was not sustained, as the sector returned to stagnation and decline, with a minor 0.39% gain in 2023 followed by a 1.73% loss in 2024. Overall, the sector has shown high volatility and a consistent downward trend, with limited signs of long-term recovery.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

The Retail Trade sector was expected to have a small gain of 6.39 jobs, as general national growth (78.20 jobs) was almost entirely offset by the sector's slow-growing nature nationally (-71.82 jobs). However, the local sector experienced a major loss of 122 jobs. This poor performance is explained by a large local competitive disadvantage, reflected in the Regional Shift Effect of -128.39 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Retail Trade is a sector of significant *structural weakness*. It suffers from a large and persistent Industry Mix disadvantage (negative in 9 periods), meaning the county is specialized in slow-growing or declining retail segments. Furthermore, it has been *chronically uncompetitive* locally, with a negative Regional Shift Effect in 7 of the 10 periods. The massive competitive *loss* in 2014-2015 (-48.29) highlights this deep-seated disadvantage. A positive year in 2020-2021 (+24.69) was a brief exception to a decade of underperformance.

Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (441)

Industries in the Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector retail motor vehicles and parts. Establishments in this subsector often operate from a showroom and/or an open lot where the vehicles are on display. The display of vehicles and the related parts require little by way of display equipment. The personnel generally include both the sales and sales support staff familiar with the requirements for registering and financing a vehicle as well as a staff of parts experts and mechanics trained to provide repair and maintenance services for the vehicles. Specific industries included in this subsector identify the type of vehicle being retailed.

Sales of capital or durable nonconsumer goods, such as medium- and heavy-duty trucks, are always included in wholesale trade (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).

Interpretation: The Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector is declining locally faster than nationally. The Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers is in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-25 Jobs
National Subsector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-1 Job	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.35 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-51.22%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-37.50%

Table 60: Key Economic Metrics for the Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	-21 Jobs	-12 Jobs

Table 61: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2014-2015	0.97	0.62	-1.59	1.59	0.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2015-2016	0.76	0.22	-6.98	0.98	-6.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2016-2017	0.55	-0.15	-3.39	0.39	-3.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2017-2018	0.57	-0.35	-1.22	0.22	-1.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2018-2019	0.45	-0.26	0.81	0.19	1.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2019-2020	-2.13	-0.03	0.17	-2.17	-2.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2020-2021	1.22	-0.28	5.06	0.94	6.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2021-2022	1.76	-0.66	-10.10	1.10	-9.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2022-2023	0.54	-0.20	-4.34	0.34	-4.00
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2023-2024	0.22	-0.10	-3.12	0.12	-3.00

Table 62: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	$28,387.00

Table 63: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector

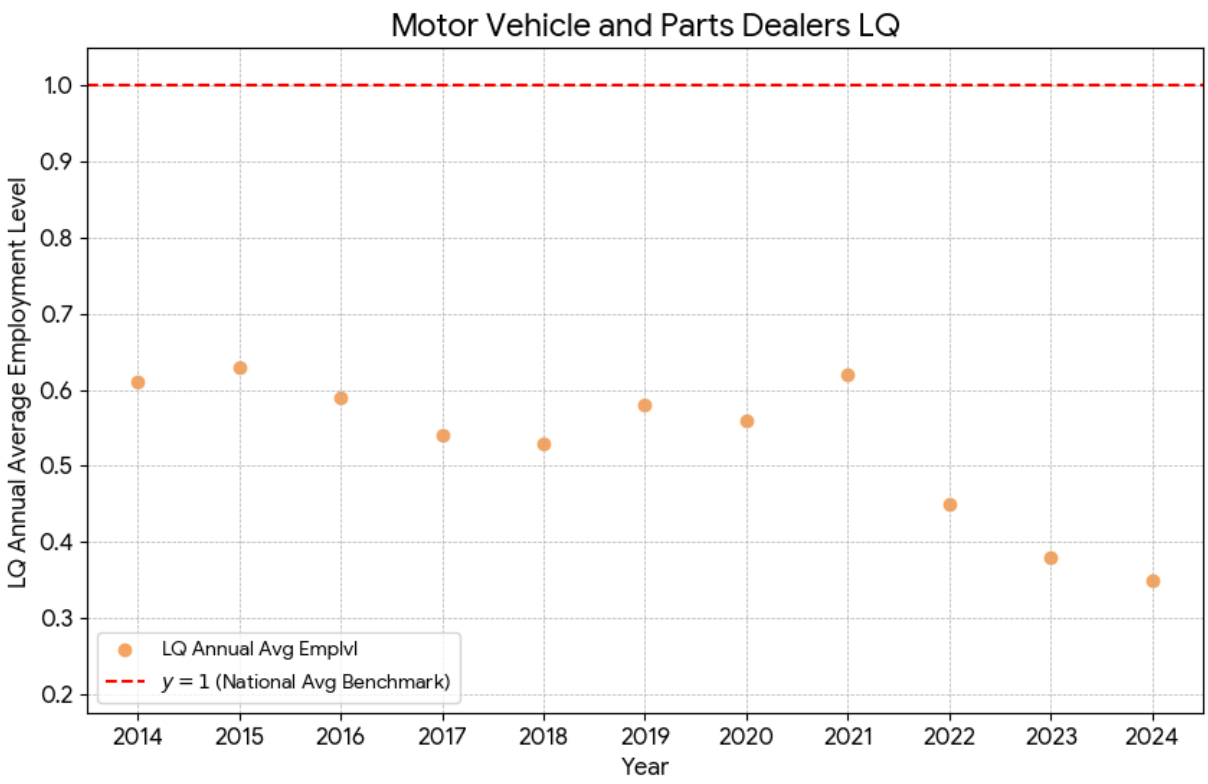


Figure 43: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector LQ over time

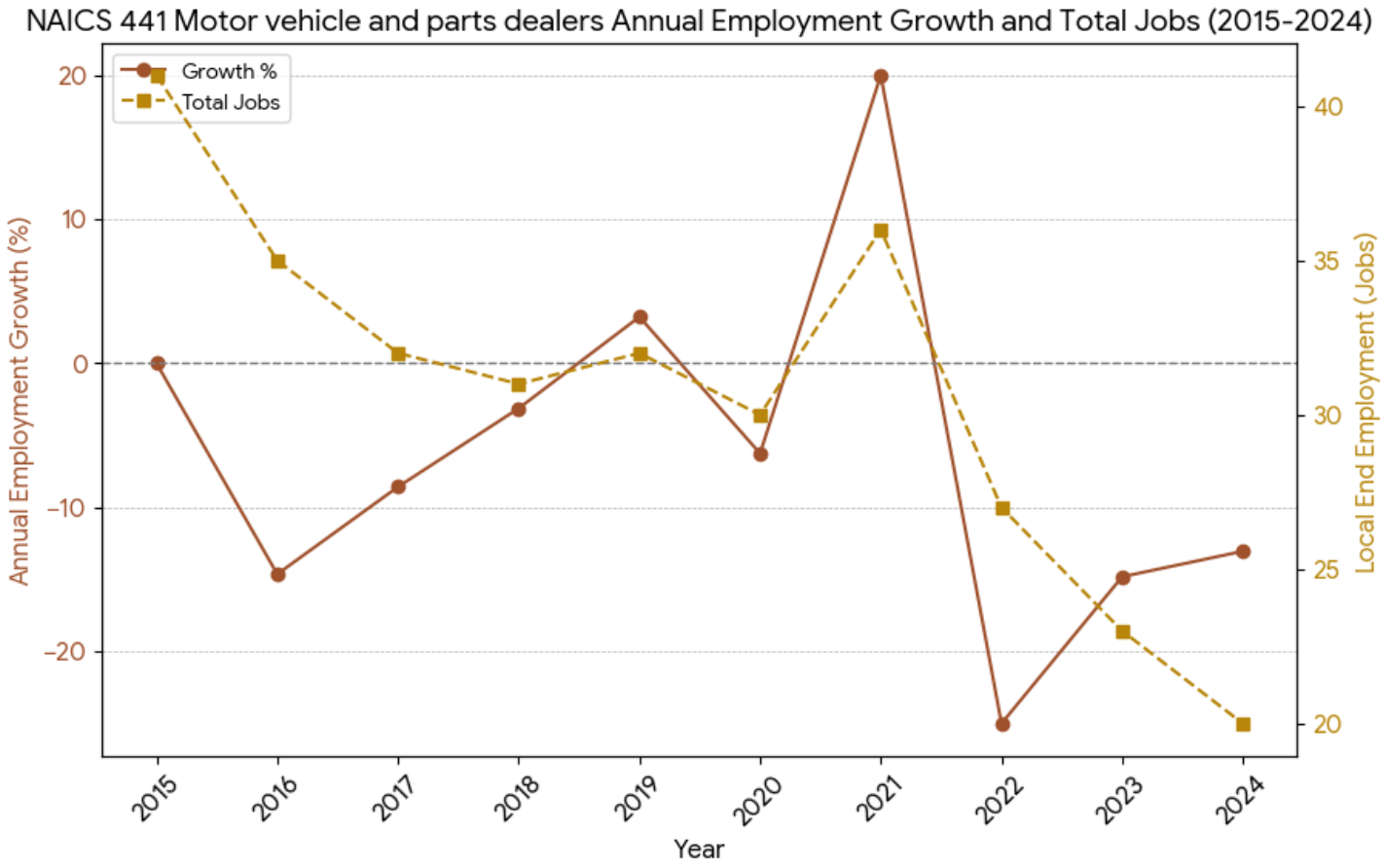


Figure 44: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector

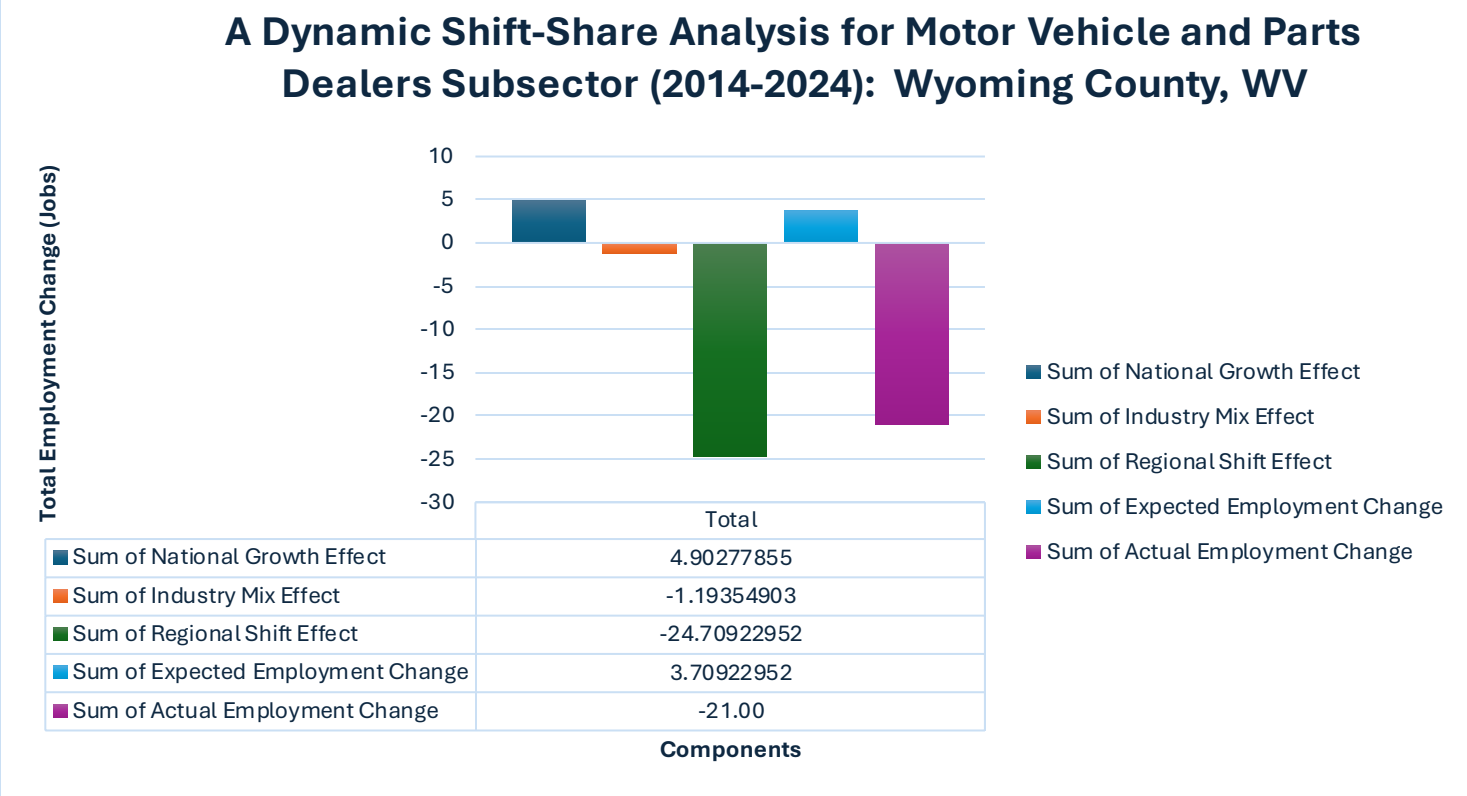


Figure 45: DSSA Components for Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector has experienced the most substantial employment contraction among trade-related industries over the past decade, with job counts falling from 41 in 2014 to a decadal low of 20 in 2024. The subsector has been marked by extreme volatility, with four major swings in employment. An initial contraction occurred between 2015 and 2018, followed by a brief recovery in 2021, when a 20% growth surge temporarily lifted the job count to 36. However, this rebound was short-lived, as the subsector entered a rapid collapse from 2022 to 2024, including the decade's largest single-year loss of 25.00% in 2022. The current trend reflects a severe, multi-year decline, with three consecutive periods of double-digit losses. By 2024, the job count had reached its lowest point of the decade, indicating a significant and ongoing downturn.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This subsector was expected to add 3.71 jobs based on national trends. Instead, it lost 21 jobs. This poor performance is attributable to a strong local competitive disadvantage, as indicated by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -24.71 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers is a persistently weak subsector. It has a slightly negative Industry Mix Effect but, more importantly, suffers from a chronic Regional Shift disadvantage. In almost every year of the decade, this subsector was uncompetitive, losing jobs relative to the national industry. These competitive losses were especially large from 2015-2017 and again from 2021-2024.

Transportation and Warehousing (48-49)

The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Transportation and Warehousing sector is declining locally while growing nationally. The Transportation and Warehousing sector should be investigated as possible growth opportunity.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-147 Jobs
National Sector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	+29 Jobs		
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.42 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-57.46%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-27.36%

Table 64: Key Economic Metrics for the Transportation and Warehousing sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Transportation and Warehousing	-104 Jobs	-29 Jobs
Truck Transportation	-52 Jobs	-1 Job

Table 65: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Transportation and Warehousing sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2014-2015	4.29	4.31	-55.60	8.60	-47.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2015-2016	2.49	2.34	-48.83	4.83	-44.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2016-2017	1.41	2.02	-15.43	3.43	-12.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2017-2018	1.38	2.73	29.89	4.11	34.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2018-2019	1.62	4.47	-12.10	6.10	-6.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2019-2020	-7.06	8.14	-18.08	1.08	-17.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2020-2021	3.60	3.07	-5.67	6.67	1.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2021-2022	4.40	2.46	-23.86	6.86	-17.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2022-2023	1.46	-1.18	5.72	0.28	6.00
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	2023-2024	0.77	0.70	-3.47	1.47	-2.00

Table 66: Transportation and Warehousing sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	
Transportation and Warehousing	21	19	17	15	19	19	20	20	23	24	26	$68,063.00
Truck Transportation	12	10	9	9	12	11	12	11	14	16	18	$59,348.00

Table 67: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Transportation and Warehousing sector

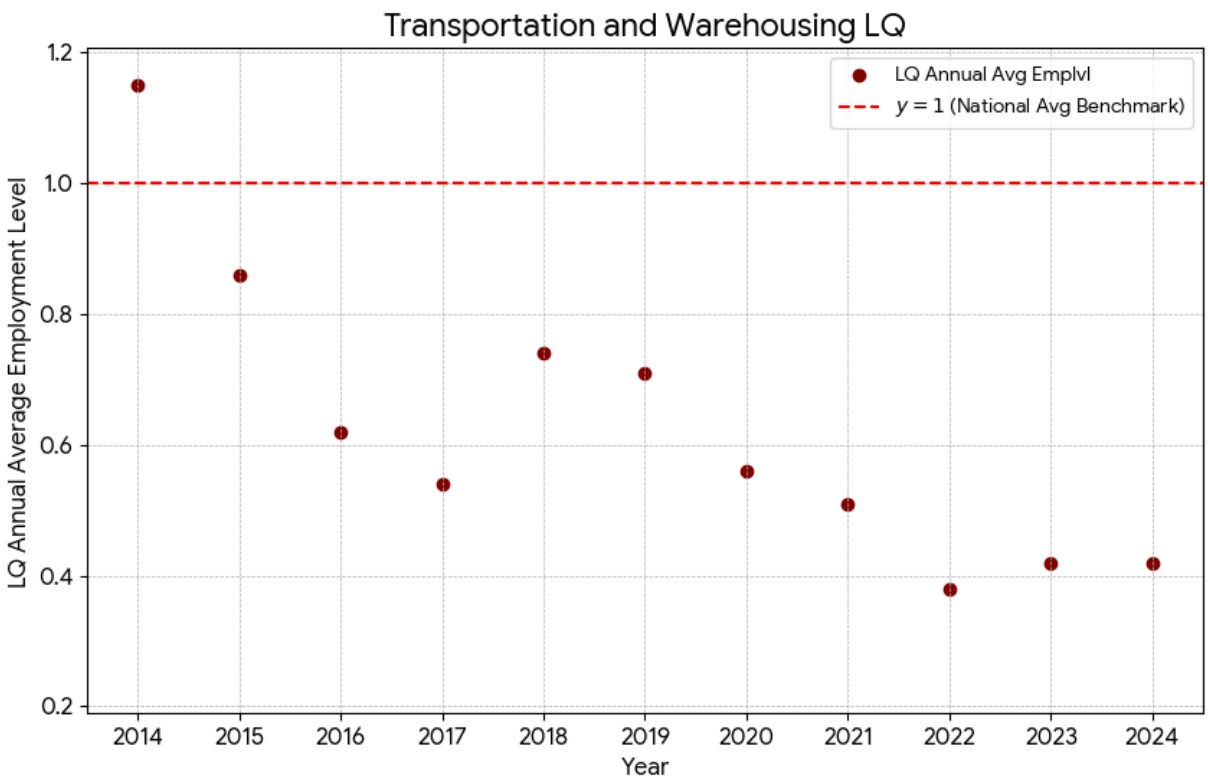


Figure 46: Transportation and Warehousing sector LQ over time

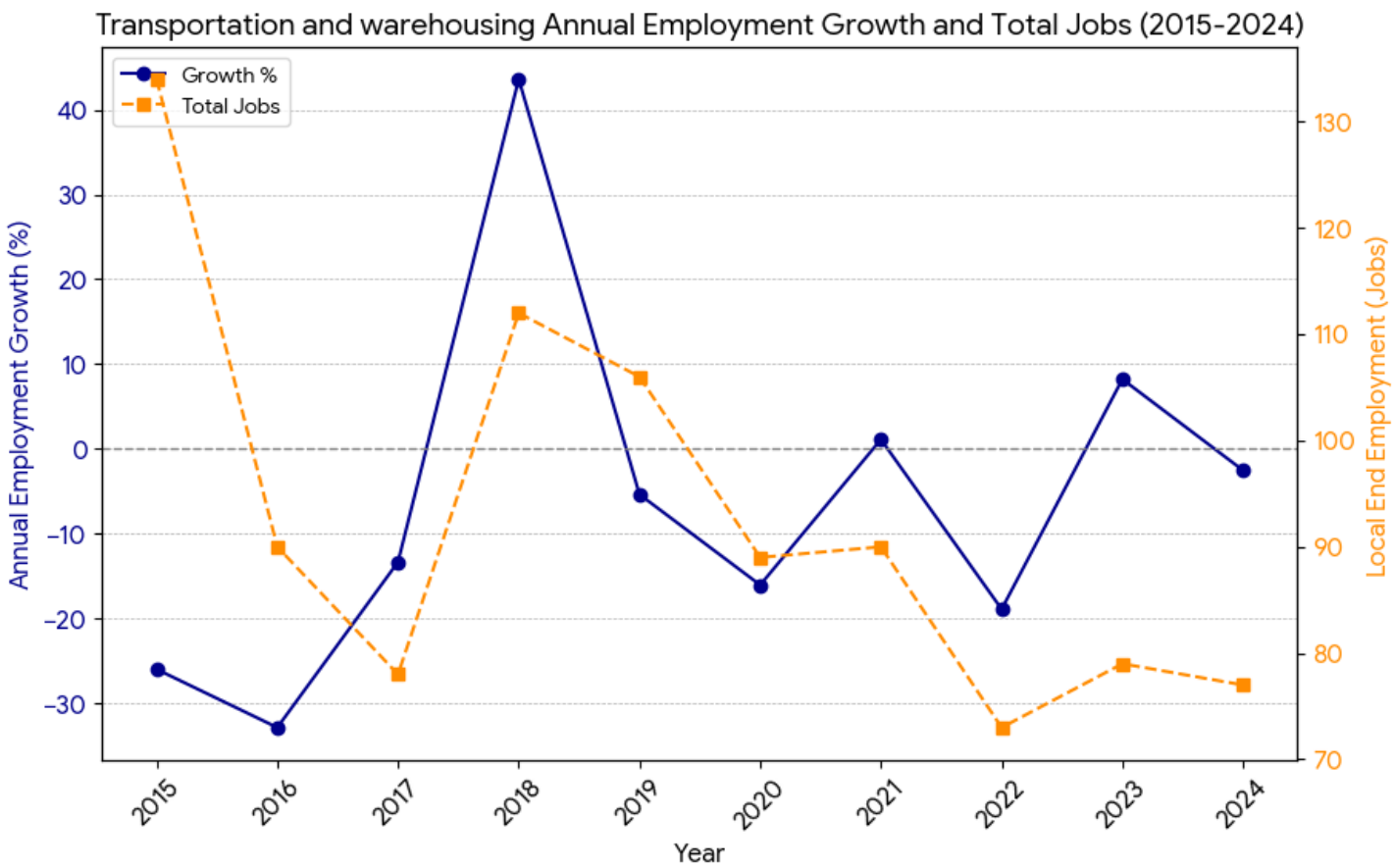


Figure 47: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Transportation and Warehousing sector

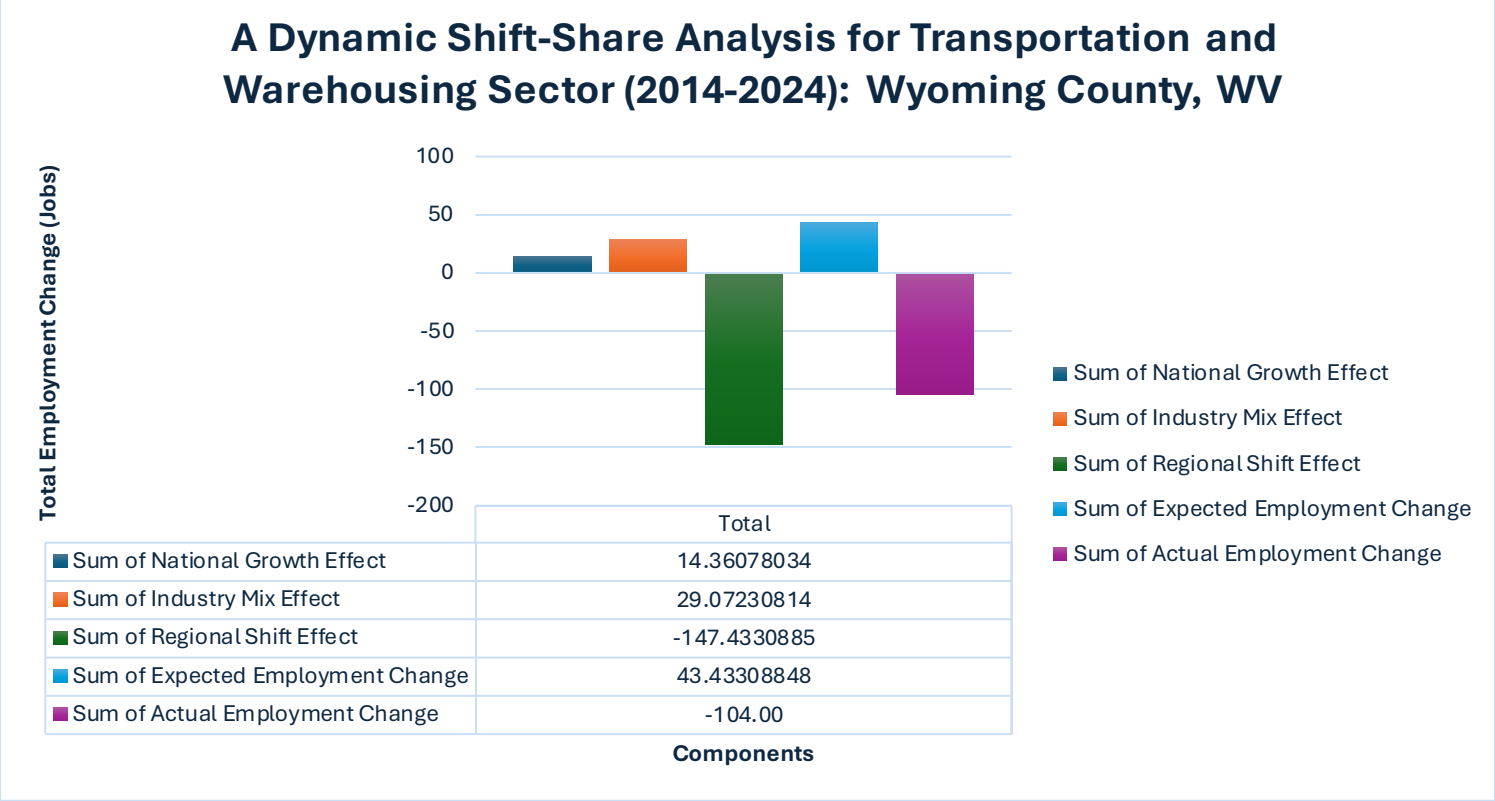


Figure 48: DSSA Components for Transportation and Warehousing sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

The Transportation and Warehousing sector has experienced a massive net employment decline over the past decade, collapsing from 181 jobs in 2014 to just 77 jobs in 2024. The early part of the decade was marked by three consecutive years of steep contraction, with the job count falling to a low of 78 jobs by 2017, driven by losses as high as 32.84% in 2016. This was followed by the largest growth surge of the decade—43.59% in 2018—which briefly lifted employment to 112 jobs. However, the sector struggled to maintain momentum, and a severe loss of 18.89% in 2022 pushed the job count to its lowest point of 73 jobs. While 2023 showed a modest recovery of 8.22%, the sector ended 2024 with a small contraction of 2.53%, stabilizing employment around 77 jobs. These trends highlight the sector's extreme volatility and long-term decline, with employment levels now significantly below their starting point.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This sector was expected to grow by 43.43 jobs, driven by both national growth (14.36 jobs) and its position as a high-growth industry (29.07 jobs). In stark contrast, it lost 104 jobs. This complete reversal is due to an extremely large local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the Regional Shift Effect of -147.43 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This sector has a consistent Industry Mix advantage, meaning it is a high-growth industry nationally. However, its local performance (Regional Shift) is *extremely volatile*. It suffered from catastrophic competitive *losses* from 2014-2017 (e.g., -55.60 and -48.83). This was followed by a massive *reversal* to a competitive gain in 2017-2018 (+29.89). This volatility, with large negative shifts followed by smaller positive ones, suggests a "boom-and-bust" cycle rather than stable growth.

Truck Transportation (484)

Industries in the Truck Transportation subsector provide over-the-road transportation of cargo using motor vehicles, such as trucks and tractor trailers. The subsector is subdivided into general freight trucking and specialized freight trucking. This distinction reflects differences in equipment used, type of load carried, scheduling, terminal, and other networking services. General freight transportation establishments handle a wide variety of general commodities, generally palletized, and transported in a container or van trailer. Specialized freight transportation is the transportation of cargo that, because of size, weight, shape, or other inherent characteristics, requires specialized equipment for transportation.

Each of these industry groups is further subdivided based on distance traveled. Local trucking establishments primarily carry goods within a single metropolitan area and its adjacent nonurban areas. Long-distance trucking establishments carry goods between metropolitan areas.

The Specialized Freight Trucking industry group includes a separate industry for Used Household and Office Goods Moving. The household and office goods movers are separated because of the substantial network of establishments that has developed to deal with local and long-distance moving and the associated storage. In this area, the same establishment provides both local and long-distance services, while other specialized freight establishments generally limit their services to either local or long-distance hauling (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).

Interpretation: The Truck Transportation subsector is declining faster locally than nationally. The Truck Transportation subsector is unstable, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-56 Jobs
National Subsector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-3 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient		1.11 LQ	
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-52.53%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data		-2.08%	

Table 68: Key Economic Metrics for the Truck Transportation subsector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Truck Transportation	-52 Jobs	-1 Job

Table 69: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Truck Transportation subsector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
484	Truck transportation	2014-2015	2.35	0.05	-52.39	2.39	-50.00
484	Truck transportation	2015-2016	0.91	-0.90	-21.01	0.01	-21.00
484	Truck transportation	2016-2017	0.44	-0.28	-0.16	0.16	0.00
484	Truck transportation	2017-2018	0.50	0.31	21.19	0.81	22.00
484	Truck transportation	2018-2019	0.73	0.40	-3.13	1.13	-2.00
484	Truck transportation	2019-2020	-3.20	1.40	-5.21	-1.79	-7.00
484	Truck transportation	2020-2021	1.66	-0.71	1.05	0.95	2.00
484	Truck transportation	2021-2022	2.10	-0.39	-5.72	1.72	-4.00
484	Truck transportation	2022-2023	0.78	-1.09	8.31	-0.31	8.00
484	Truck transportation	2023-2024	0.46	-1.75	1.29	-1.29	0.00

Table 70: Truck Transportation subsector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Truck Transportation	12	10	9	9	12	11	12	11	14	16	18	$59,348.00

Table 71: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Truck Transportation subsector Truck

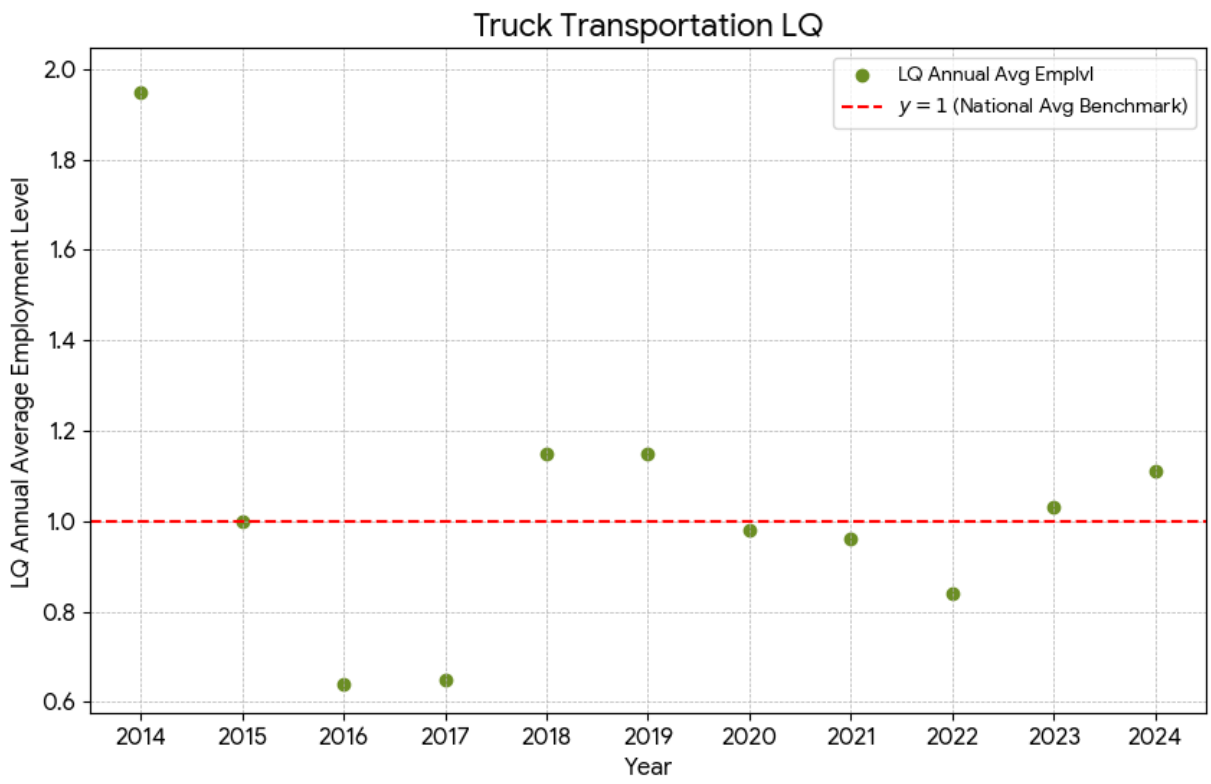


Figure 49: Transportation subsector LQ over time

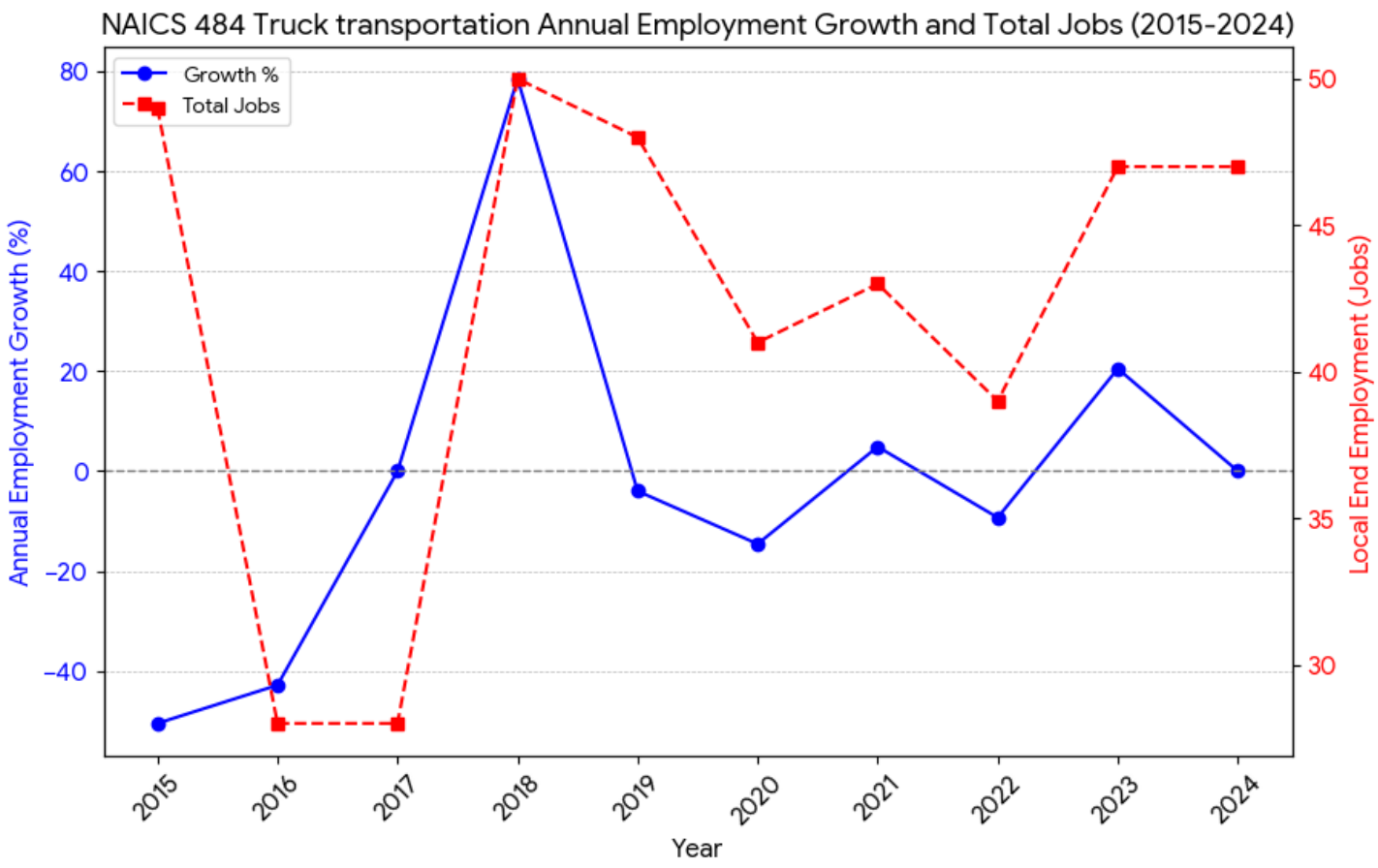


Figure 50: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Truck Transportation subsector

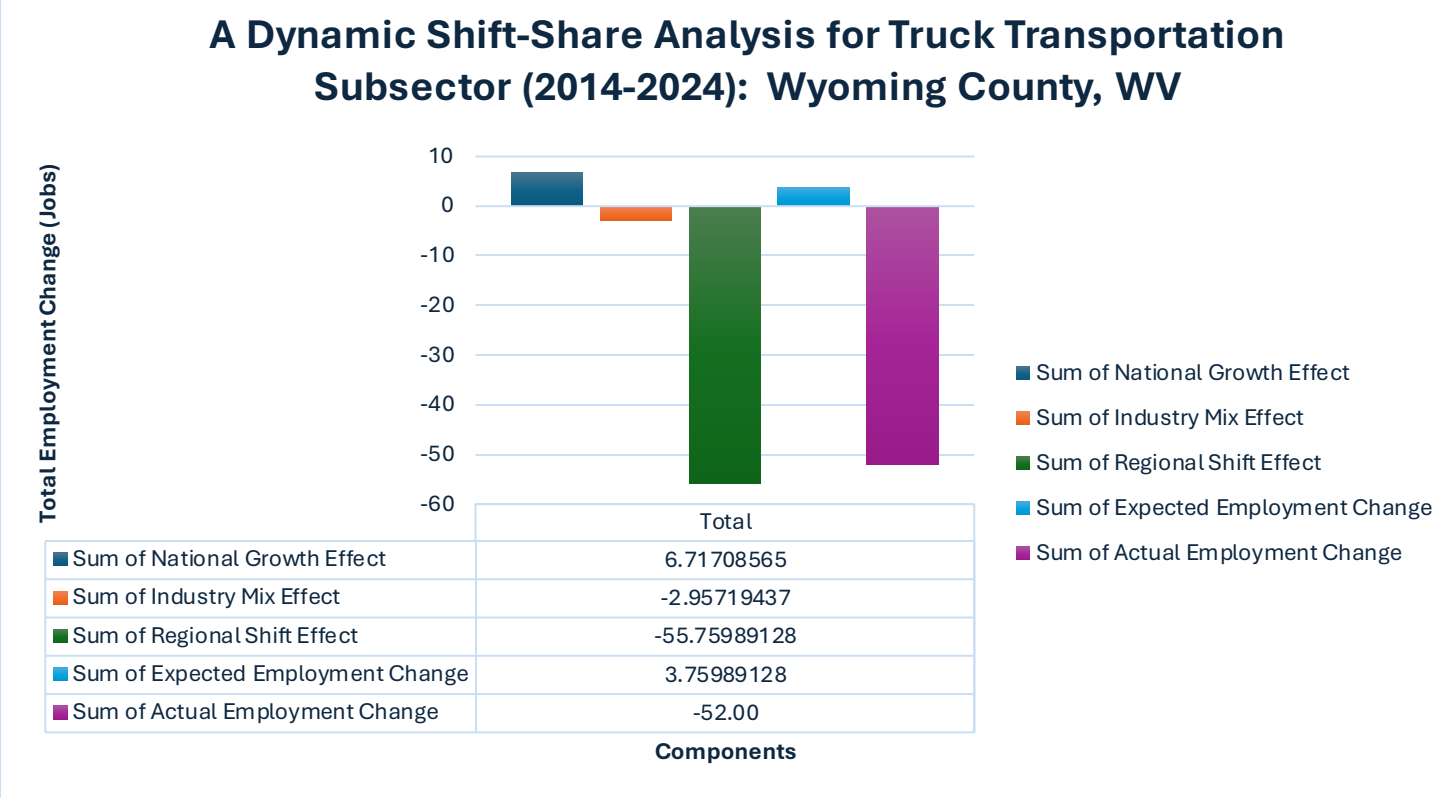


Figure 51: DSSA Components for Truck Transportation subsector

10-year Employment Analysis:

This subsector has experienced one of the most significant net employment losses among the reported subsector, with jobs declining from 99 in 2014 to just 47 in 2024. The initial years were marked by a dramatic collapse, with employment plummeting by 50.51% in 2015 and a further 42.86% in 2016, reaching a decade low of 28 jobs. However, 2018 brought a strong rebound, with employment surging by 78.57% to 50 jobs. From 2019 to 2024, the subsector fluctuated within the 40–50 job range, reflecting ongoing instability. Notable events during this period include a sharp 14.58% decline in 2020 and a recovery surge of 20.51% in 2023. By 2024, the subsector saw no change in employment, maintaining a stable count of 47 jobs. While this figure remains significantly below the 2014 level, it is a marked improvement from the subsector's lowest point earlier in the decade.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Truck Transportation was expected to gain 3.76 jobs. In reality, it experienced a major decline, losing 52 jobs. This discrepancy is explained by a very large local competitive disadvantage, reflected in the Regional Shift Effect of -55.76 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

The Truck Transportation subsector is defined by high volatility. The subsector's Industry Mix Effect is not a major factor. The Regional Shift Effect shows a "boom-and-bust" pattern, with catastrophic competitive *losses* from 2014-2016 (-52.39 in the first year). This was followed by a strong, single-year competitive *gain* in 2017-2018 (+21.19). Since then, its performance has been erratic, with more periods of competitive loss than gain.

Financial Activities (1023)

1023 consists of Finance and Insurance and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Financial Activities supersector is declining locally faster than nationally. The Financial Activities supersector is in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-22 Jobs
National Supersector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-1 Job	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.35 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-11.46%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	2.41%		

Table 72: Key Economic Metrics for the Financial Activities supersector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Financial Activities	-11 Jobs	+2 Jobs
Finance and Insurance	-29 Jobs	-8 Jobs
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	+18 Jobs	+10 Jobs

Table 73: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Financial Activities supersector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
1023	Financial activities	2014-2015	2.28	-0.34	-6.93	1.93	-5.00
1023	Financial activities	2015-2016	1.69	-0.24	-1.45	1.45	0.00
1023	Financial activities	2016-2017	1.42	0.12	-0.54	1.54	1.00
1023	Financial activities	2017-2018	1.63	-0.50	0.88	1.12	2.00
1023	Financial activities	2018-2019	1.36	0.16	-12.52	1.52	-11.00
1023	Financial activities	2019-2020	-5.53	4.40	-3.87	-1.13	-5.00
1023	Financial activities	2020-2021	3.16	-1.61	1.45	1.55	3.00
1023	Financial activities	2021-2022	3.96	-1.70	0.74	2.26	3.00
1023	Financial activities	2022-2023	1.68	-0.91	2.23	0.77	3.00
1023	Financial activities	2023-2024	0.85	-0.70	-2.15	0.15	-2.00

Table 74: Financial Activities supersector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	
Financial Activities	22	22	22	24	26	22	21	21	20	20	22	$40,931.00
Finance and Insurance	15	15	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	12	13	$37,382.00
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7	7	7	9	11	10	10	9	8	8	9	$45,967.00

Table 75: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Financial Activities supersector

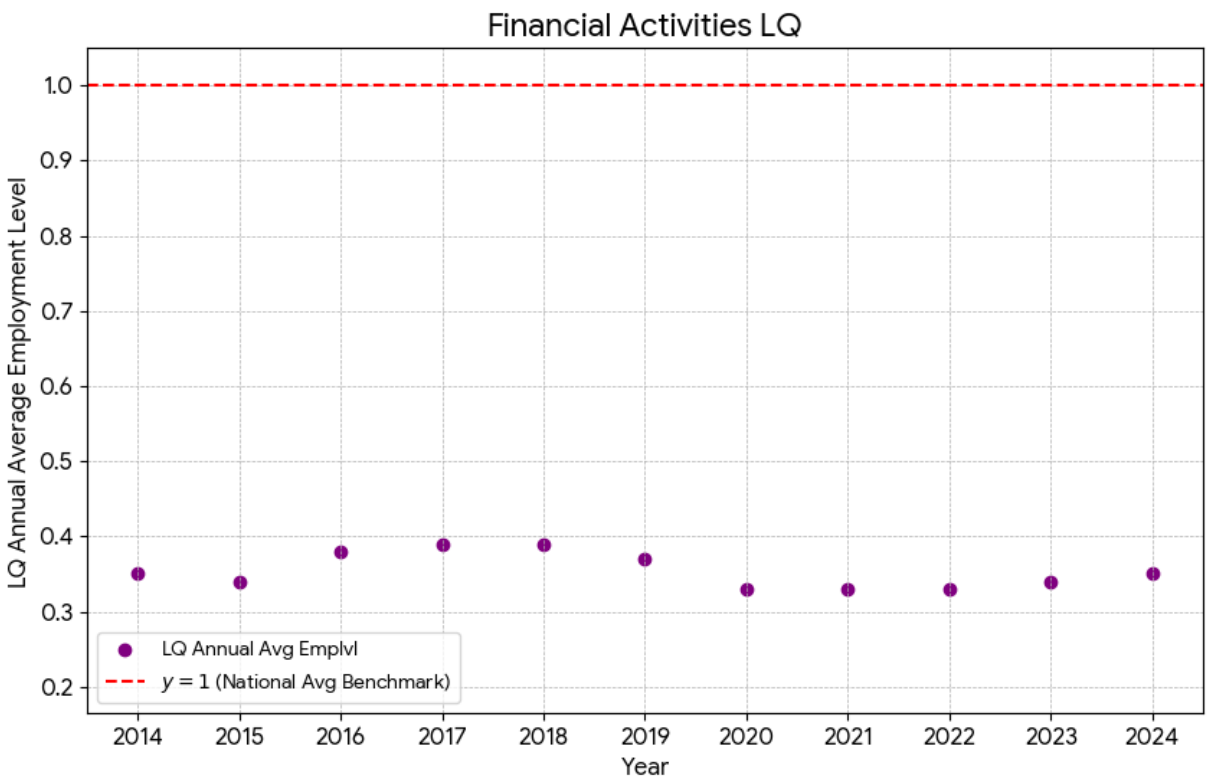


Figure 52: Financial Activities supersector LQ over time

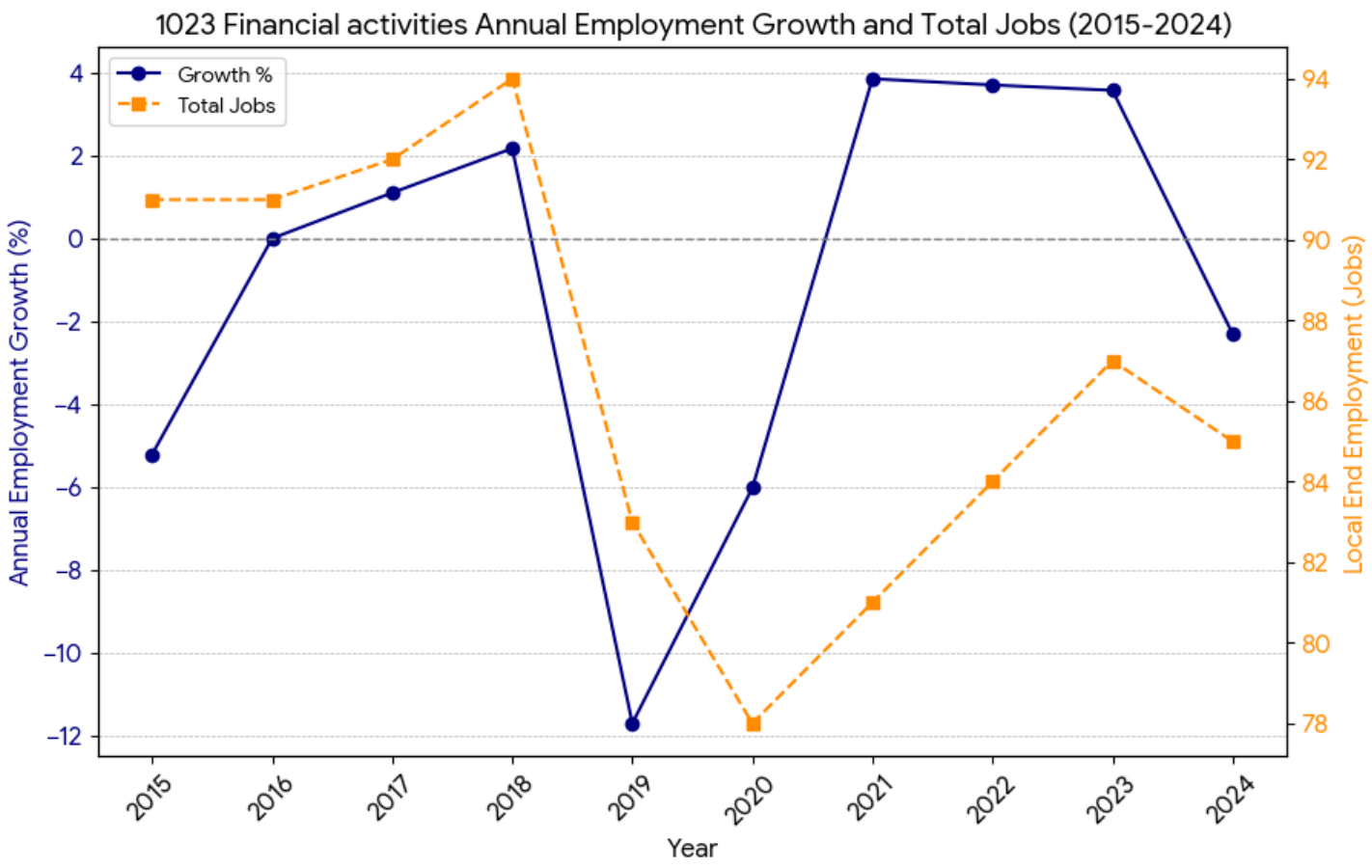


Figure 53: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Financial Activities supersector

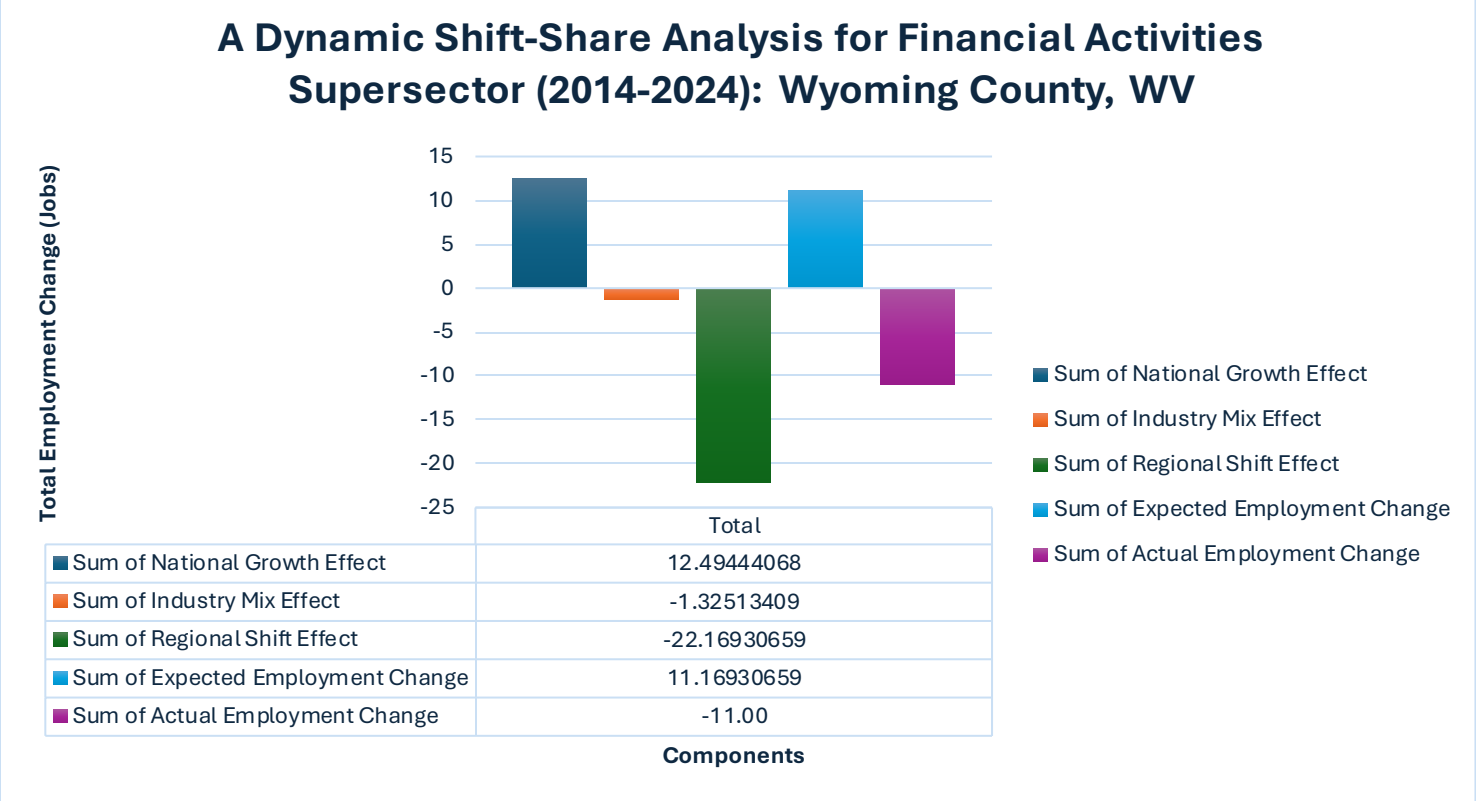


Figure 54: DSSA Components for Financial Activities supersector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the supersector has experienced a net decline in employment, dropping from 96 jobs in 2014 to 85 jobs in 2024. After a period of relative stability, the years 2019 and 2020 marked a contraction phase, with job losses of 11.7% and 6.02%, respectively, bringing employment down to a decade low of 78 jobs. This downturn was followed by a strong recovery between 2021 and 2023, during which the supersector saw three consecutive years of growth, peaking at a 3.85% increase in 2021 and reaching 87 jobs by 2023. However, in 2024, the supersector experienced a slight dip with a 2.3% decline, reducing the job count to 85. Despite the recent recovery, employment remains significantly below the levels seen at the beginning of the decade, and the latest data suggests that the recovery phase may be coming to an end.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

The Financial Activities supersector was expected to grow by 11.17 jobs based on national trends. Instead, the supersector lost 11 jobs. This reversal from expected growth to actual loss is explained by a local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -22.17 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

The Financial Activities supersector (combining Finance and Real Estate) is a net negative for the county. It has a generally negative Industry Mix Effect. Its Regional Shift Effect is also consistently negative, indicating a local competitive *disadvantage*. This uncompetitiveness was particularly strong in 2014-2015 (-6.93) and 2018-2019 (-12.52).

Finance and Insurance (52)

The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Three principal types of activities are identified:

1. Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process, incurring liabilities. Establishments engaged in this activity use raised funds to acquire financial assets by making loans and/or purchasing securities. Putting themselves at risk, they channel funds from lenders to borrowers and transform or repackage the funds with respect to maturity, scale, and risk. This activity is known as financial intermediation.

2. Pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities. Establishments engaged in this activity collect fees, insurance premiums, or annuity considerations; build up reserves; invest those reserves; and make contractual payments. Fees are based on the expected incidence of the insured risk and the expected return on investment.

3. Providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs.

In addition, monetary authorities charged with monetary control are included in this sector (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Finance and Insurance sector is declining locally faster than nationally. The Finance and Insurance sector is in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-36 Jobs
National Sector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-2 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.28 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-36.71%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-13.79%

Table 76: Key Economic Metrics for the Finance and Insurance sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Finance and Insurance	-29 Jobs	-8 Jobs

Table 77: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Finance and Insurance sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
52	Finance and insurance	2014-2015	1.87	-0.44	-6.43	1.43	-5.00
52	Finance and insurance	2015-2016	1.37	-0.21	-2.16	1.16	-1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2016-2017	1.14	-0.11	-0.03	1.03	1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2017-2018	1.31	-0.75	-6.56	0.56	-6.00
52	Finance and insurance	2018-2019	0.99	-0.14	-10.84	0.84	-10.00
52	Finance and insurance	2019-2020	-3.86	4.04	-4.17	0.17	-4.00
52	Finance and insurance	2020-2021	2.19	-1.27	-1.92	0.92	-1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2021-2022	2.59	-1.65	-0.95	0.95	0.00
52	Finance and insurance	2022-2023	1.06	-0.77	-1.29	0.29	-1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2023-2024	0.51	-0.52	-1.99	-0.01	-2.00

Table 78: Finance and Insurance sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	**'15**	**'16**	**'17**	**'18**	**'19**	**'20**	**'21**	**'22**	**'23**	**'24**	
Finance and Insurance	15	15	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	12	13	$37,382.00

Table 79: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Finance and Insurance sector

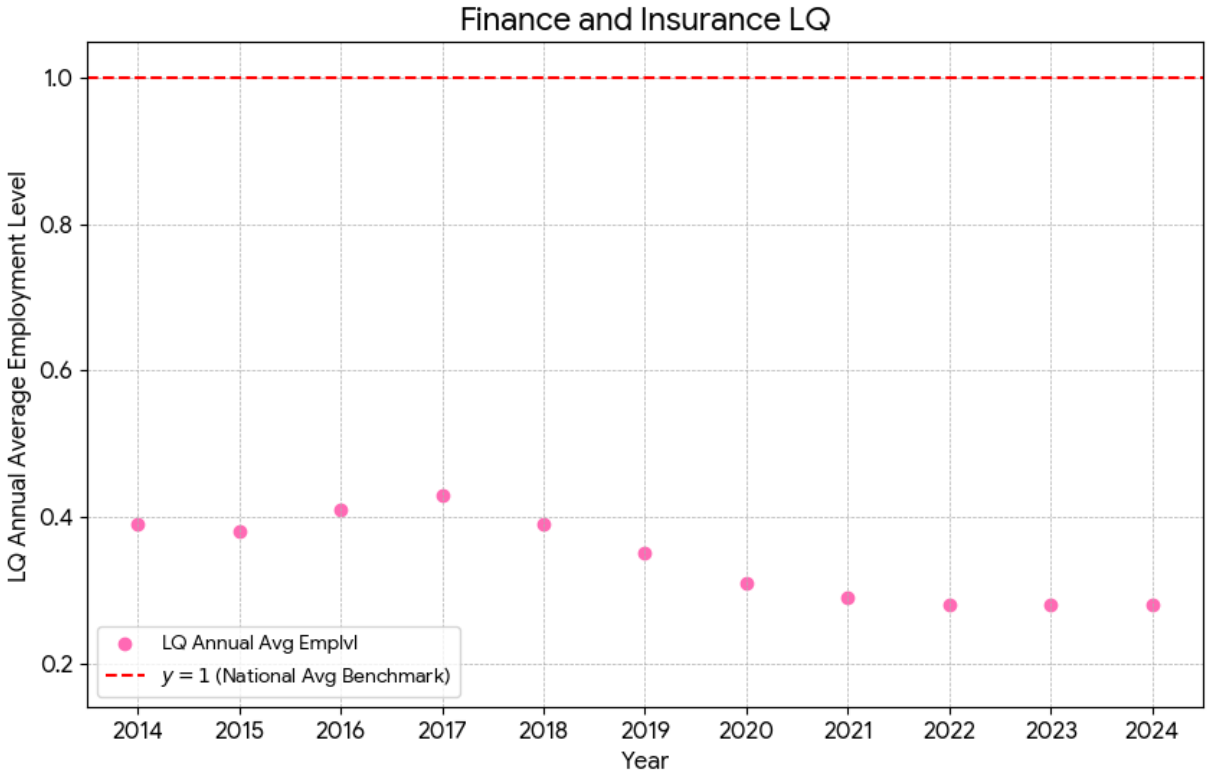


Figure 55: Finance and Insurance sector LQ over time

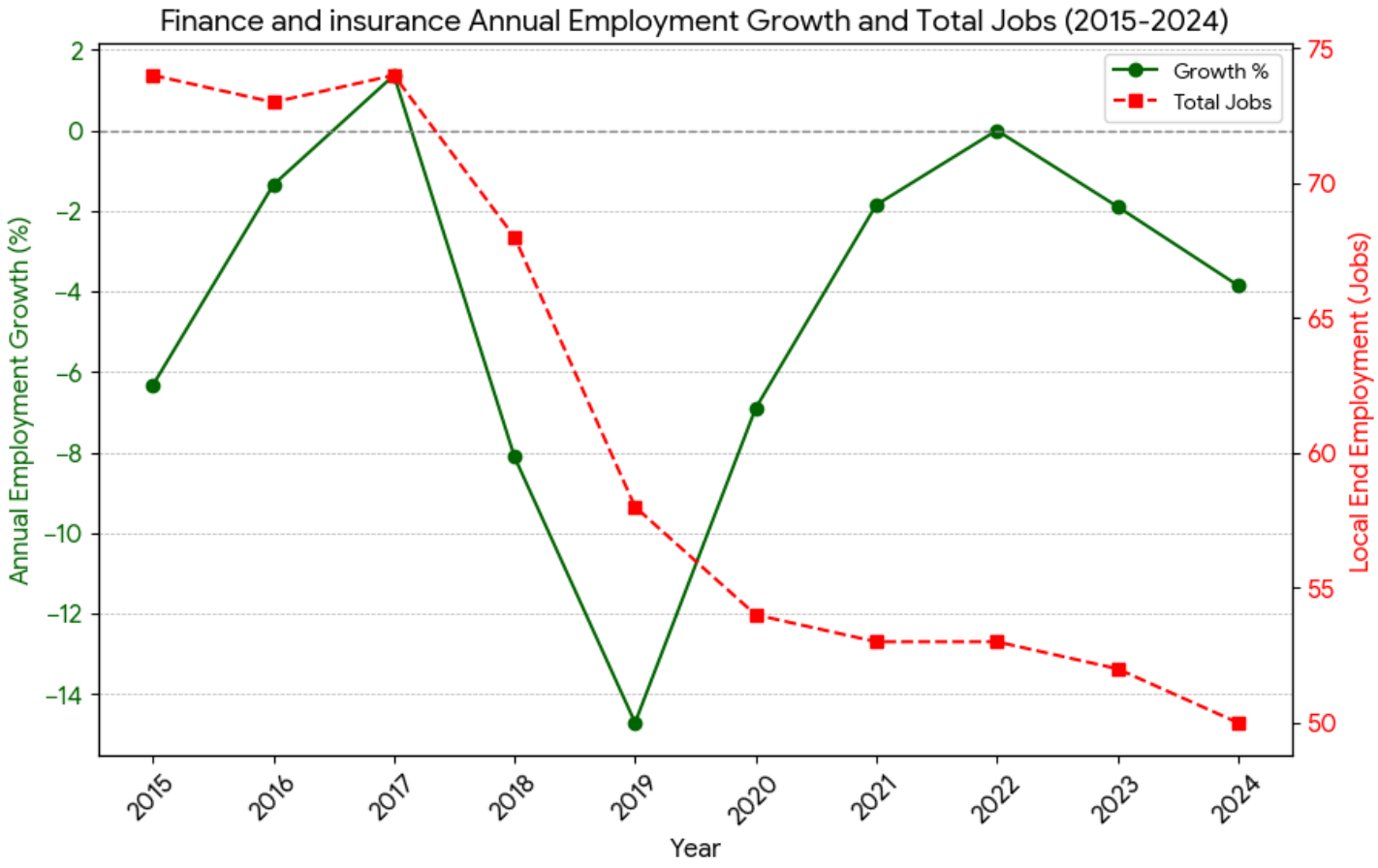


Figure 56: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Finance and Insurance sector

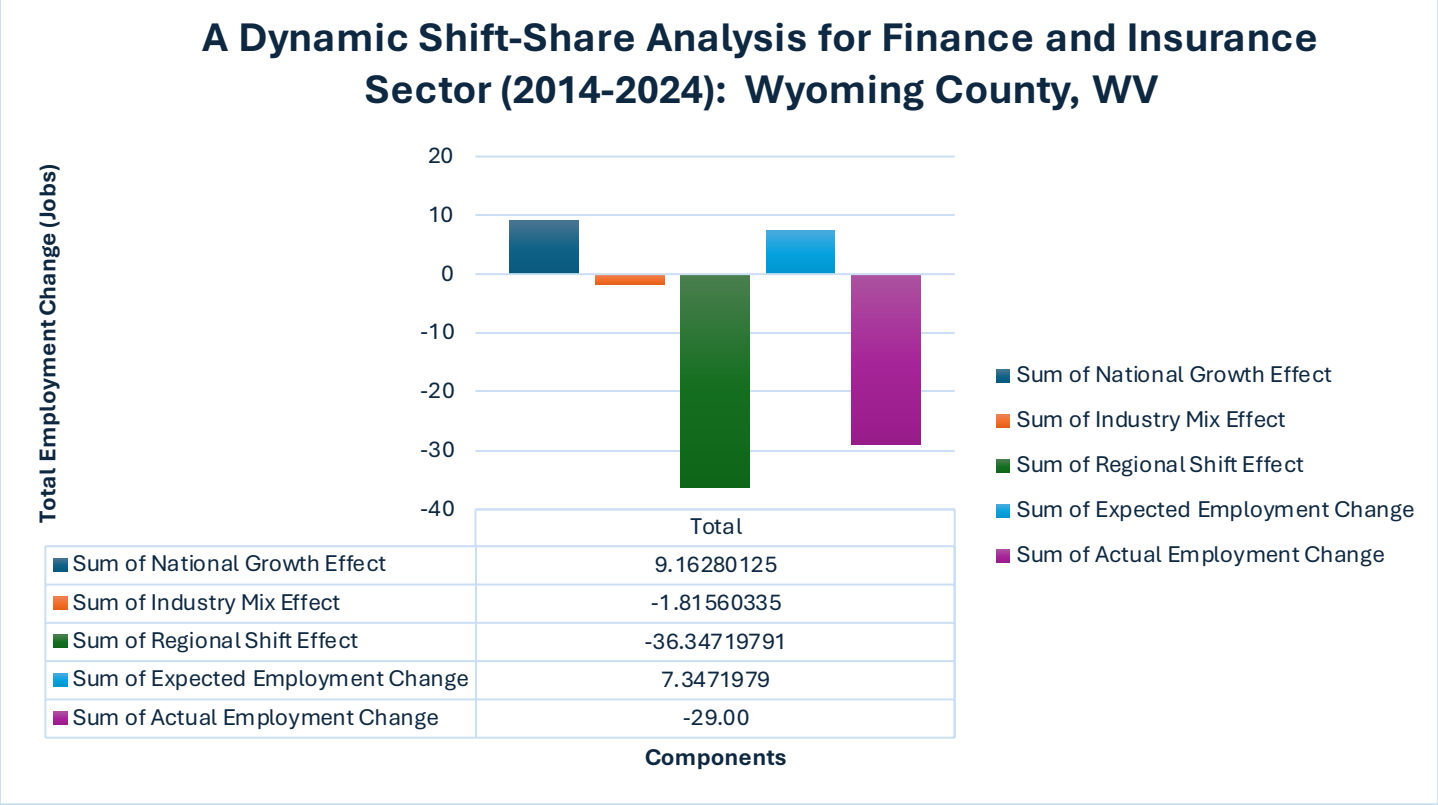


Figure 57: DSSA Components for Finance and Insurance sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the sector has undergone a persistent and nearly uninterrupted decline in employment. Out of the ten annual periods analyzed, nine recorded either negative or zero growth, with only a modest uptick of 1.37% in 2017. Employment steadily decreased from 79 jobs in 2014 to a decadal low of 50 jobs in 2024, reflecting a significant net loss of 29 jobs. The steepest contractions occurred mid-decade, with a 14.71% drop in 2019 and an 8.11% decline in 2018. Although the rate of decline has moderated since 2019, the sector has continued to shrink gradually, indicating a slow but persistent downward trend in employment.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Based on national trends, the Finance and Insurance sector was expected to add 7.35 jobs. In stark contrast, the local sector lost 29 jobs. This reversal from expected growth to actual decline is explained by a significant local competitive disadvantage, shown by the large negative Regional Shift Effect of -36.35 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Finance and Insurance is a clear area of weakness. The sector generally has a negative Industry Mix Effect, suggesting specialization in slow-growing segments of the industry. Critically, it suffers from a chronic Regional Shift disadvantage. In nearly every period, the county's sector underperformed the national industry, with significant competitive losses in 2017-2018 (-6.56) and 2018-2019 (-10.84), indicating a deep-seated lack of local competitiveness.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (53)

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.

This sector also includes establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others, selling, renting and/or buying real estate for others, and appraising real estate. These activities are closely related to this sector's main activity, and it was felt that from a production basis they would best be included here. In addition, a substantial proportion of property management is self-performed by lessors.

The main components of this sector are the real estate lessors industries (including equity real estate investment trusts (REITs)); equipment lessors industries (including motor vehicles, computers, and consumer goods); and lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works) (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector is growing faster locally than nationally. The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector is new and emerging, should be nurtured.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)	+14 Jobs		
National Sector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		+1 Job	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.52 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	105.88%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	40.00%		

Table 80: Key Economic Metrics for the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	+18 Jobs	+10 Jobs

Table 81: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2014-2015	0.40	0.03	-0.44	0.44	0.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2015-2016	0.32	-0.03	0.72	0.28	1.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2016-2017	0.28	0.16	-0.44	0.44	0.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2017-2018	0.32	0.13	8.55	0.45	9.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2018-2019	0.39	0.32	-2.71	0.71	-2.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2019-2020	-1.67	0.23	0.43	-1.43	-1.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2020-2021	0.97	-0.30	3.33	0.67	4.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2021-2022	1.37	0.20	1.44	1.56	3.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2022-2023	0.62	-0.03	2.41	0.59	3.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2023-2024	0.33	-0.10	0.77	0.23	1.00

Table 82: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	**'15**	**'16**	**'17**	**'18**	**'19**	**'20**	**'21**	**'22**	**'23**	**'24**	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7	7	7	9	11	10	10	9	8	8	9	$45,967.00

Table 83: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector

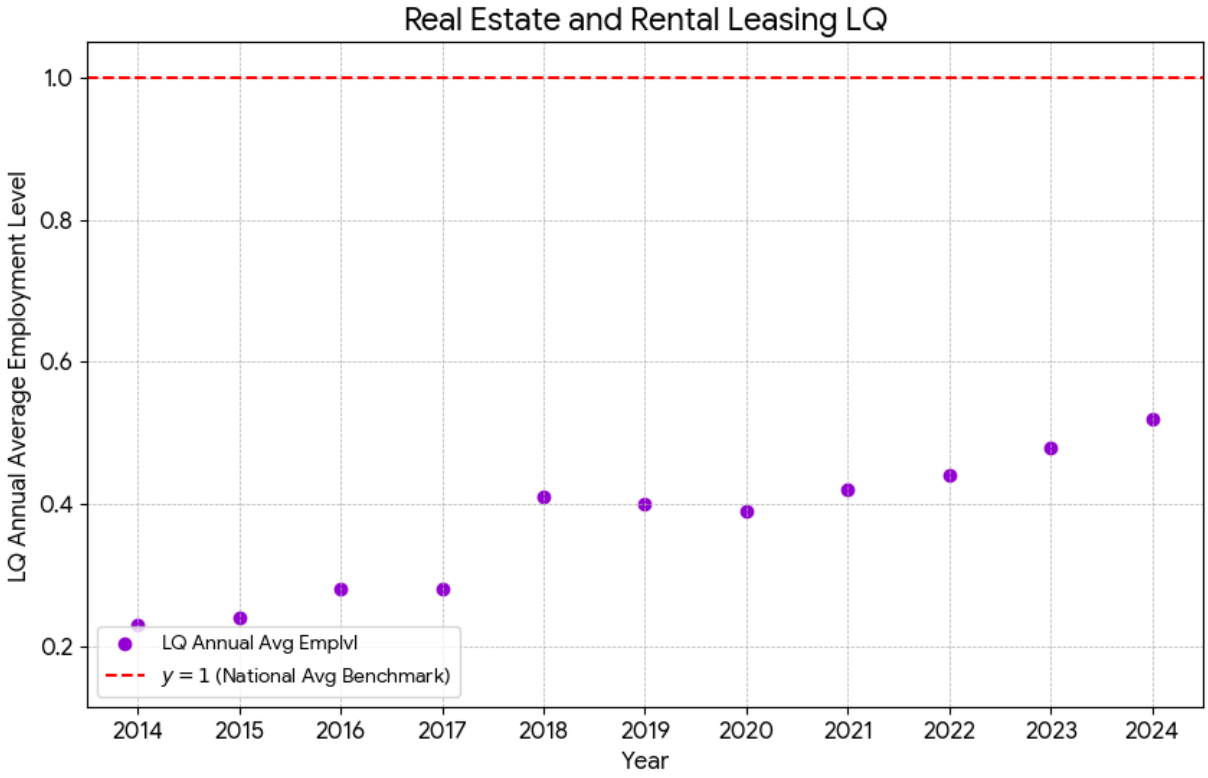


Figure 58: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector LQ over time

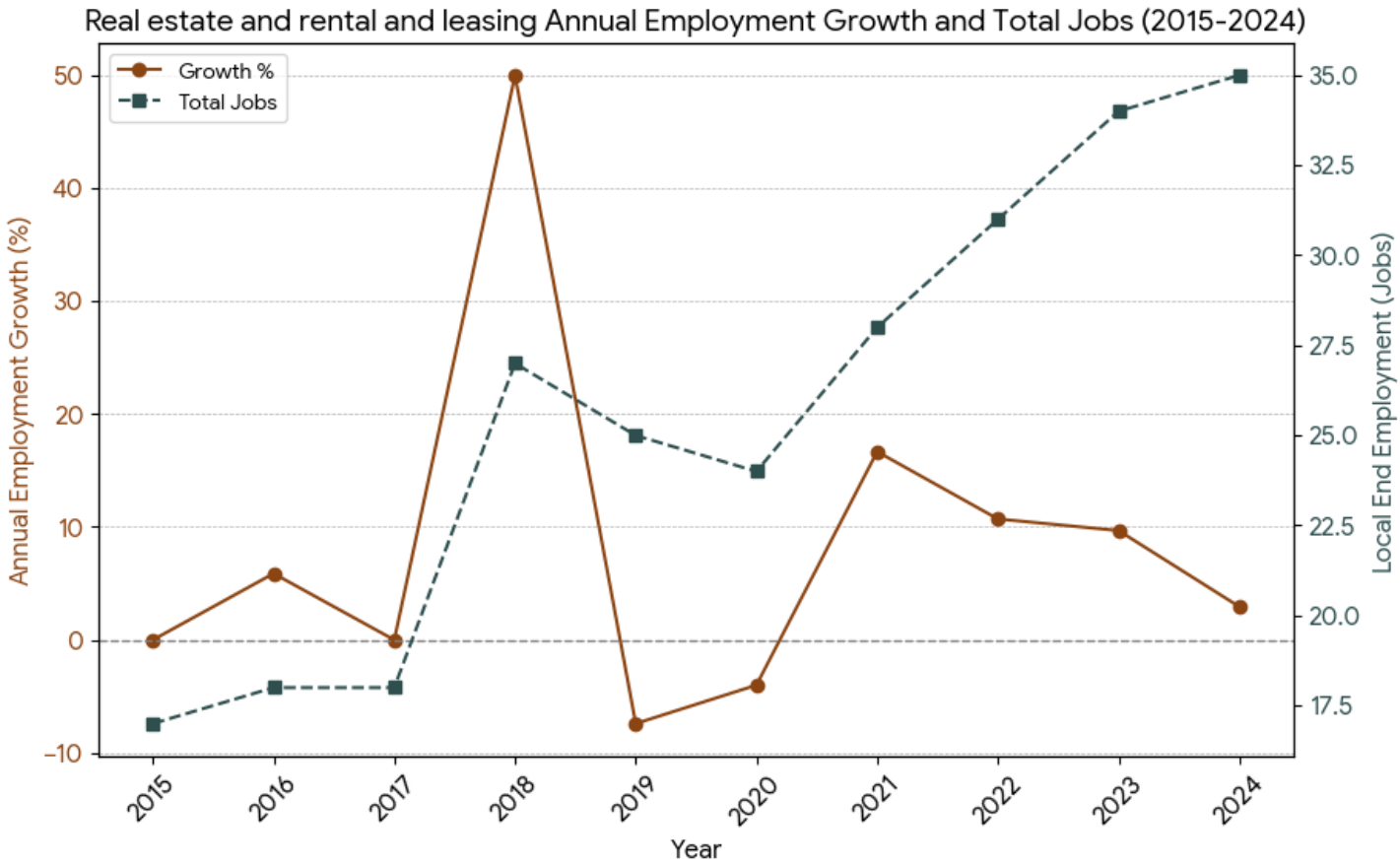


Figure 59: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector

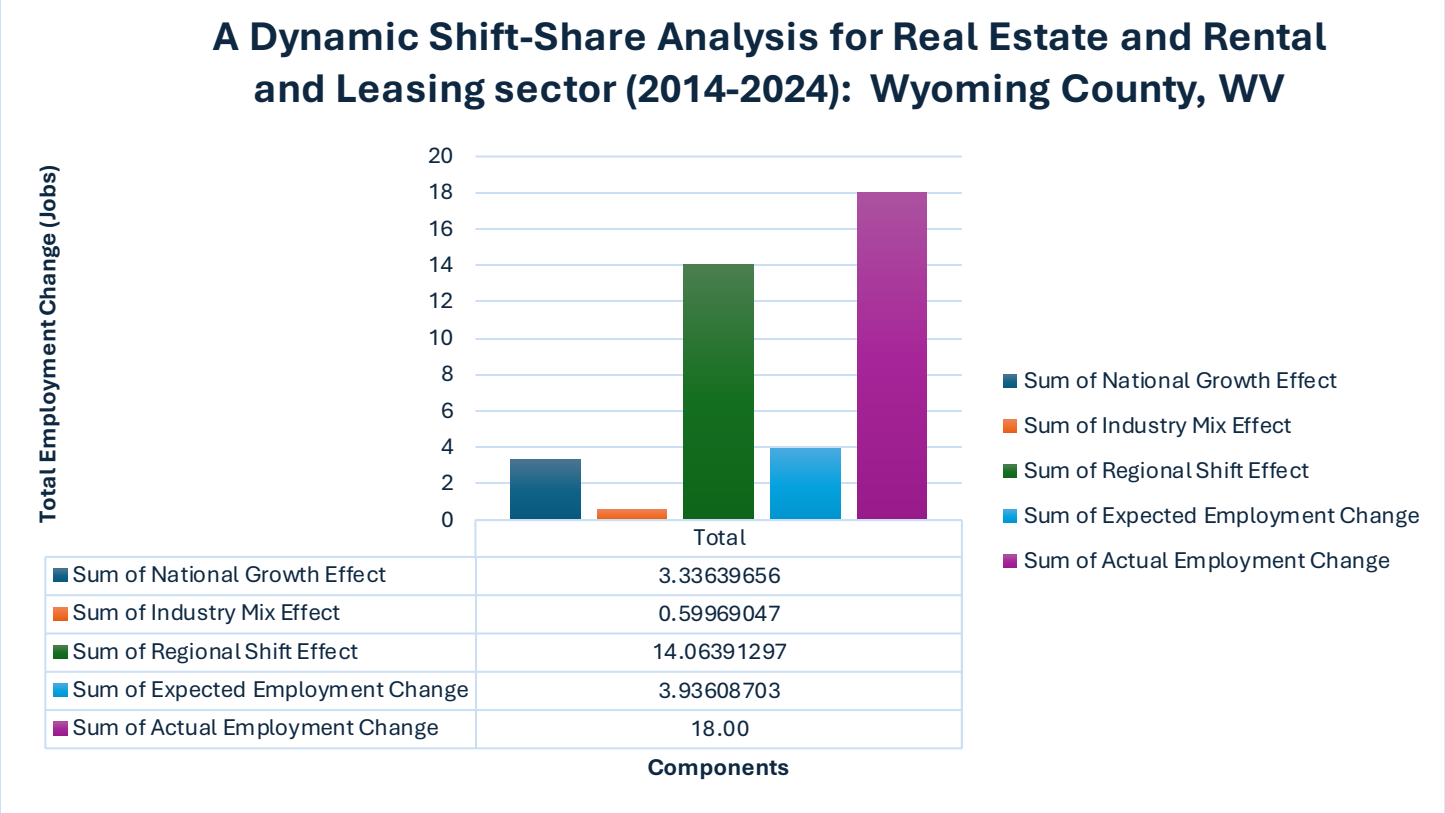


Figure 60: DSSA Components for Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, this sector has demonstrated notable growth, primarily driven by a dramatic one-year employment spike of 50% in 2018, which increased the job count from 18 to 27. Following a slight dip between 2019 and 2020, the sector entered a period of consistent expansion from 2021 through 2024, with employment rising steadily from 24 to a peak of 35 jobs. This sustained upward trend reflects a doubling of the workforce since 2014, when the sector employed just 17 individuals. While the growth rate was initially high—reaching 16.67% in 2021—it has gradually moderated to 2.94% in 2024, suggesting that the sector's rapid expansion may be transitioning into a more stable phase of development.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

The Real Estate sector was expected to see a modest gain of 3.94 jobs based on national trends. However, it far exceeded this expectation, adding 18 jobs. This strong overperformance is due to a local competitive advantage, as shown by the positive Regional Shift Effect of 14.06 jobs, indicating the local market is stronger than the national average for this industry.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This sector, while small, is a rare bright spot in Wyoming County, WV. Its Industry Mix Effect is negligible, but its Regional Shift Effect has trended positively. After a major competitive gain in 2017-2018 (+8.55), the sector has maintained a consistent, though smaller, competitive *advantage* in most subsequent years, outperforming its national counterpart.

Professional and Business Services (1024)

1024 consists of Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Professional and Business Services supersector is declining locally while growing nationally. The Professional and Business Services supersector is weak, should be investigated as possible growth opportunity.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-22 Jobs
National Supersector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		+5 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.45 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data		-1.06%	
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	17.57%		

Table 84: Key Economic Metrics for the Professional and Business Services supersector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Professional and Business Services	-3 Jobs	+42 Jobs
Legal Services	-7 Jobs	-4 Jobs
Offices of Lawyers	-7 Jobs	-4 Jobs
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	+26 Jobs	+9 Jobs

Table 85; Jobs Lost/Gained for the Professional and Business Services supersector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
1024	Professional and business services	2014-2015	6.73	1.21	-6.94	7.94	1.00
1024	Professional and business services	2015-2016	5.29	0.78	-57.07	6.07	-51.00
1024	Professional and business services	2016-2017	3.65	0.02	-28.67	3.67	-25.00
1024	Professional and business services	2017-2018	3.70	1.78	10.53	5.47	16.00
1024	Professional and business services	2018-2019	3.26	0.64	10.10	3.90	14.00
1024	Professional and business services	2019-2020	-15.92	5.69	-3.76	-10.24	-14.00
1024	Professional and business services	2020-2021	9.11	1.70	-7.81	10.81	3.00
1024	Professional and business services	2021-2022	11.15	2.54	25.31	13.69	39.00
1024	Professional and business services	2022-2023	5.33	-4.73	19.39	0.61	20.00
1024	Professional and business services	2023-2024	2.80	-4.23	-4.57	-1.43	-6.00

Table 86: Professional and Business Services supersector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	**'15**	**'16**	**'17**	**'18**	**'19**	**'20**	**'21**	**'22**	**'23**	**'24**	
Professional and Business Services	46	45	43	42	42	44	41	41	43	49	52	$51,495.00

Legal Services	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	$39,796.00
Offices of Lawyers	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	$39,796.00
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11	12	12	11	11	14	13	14	14	14	14	$30,533.00

Table 87: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Professional and Business Services supersector

Figure 61: Professional and Business Services supersector LQ over time

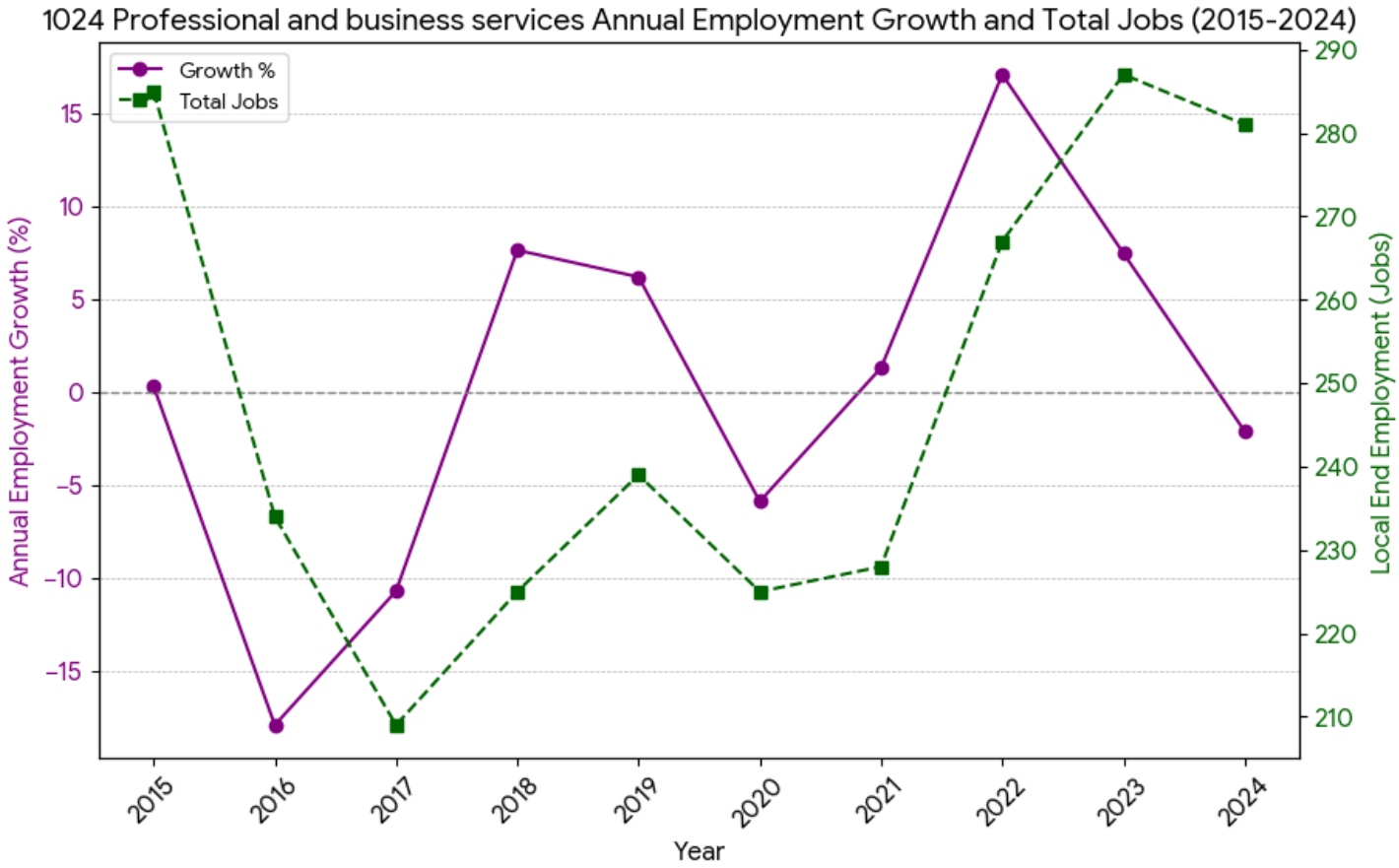
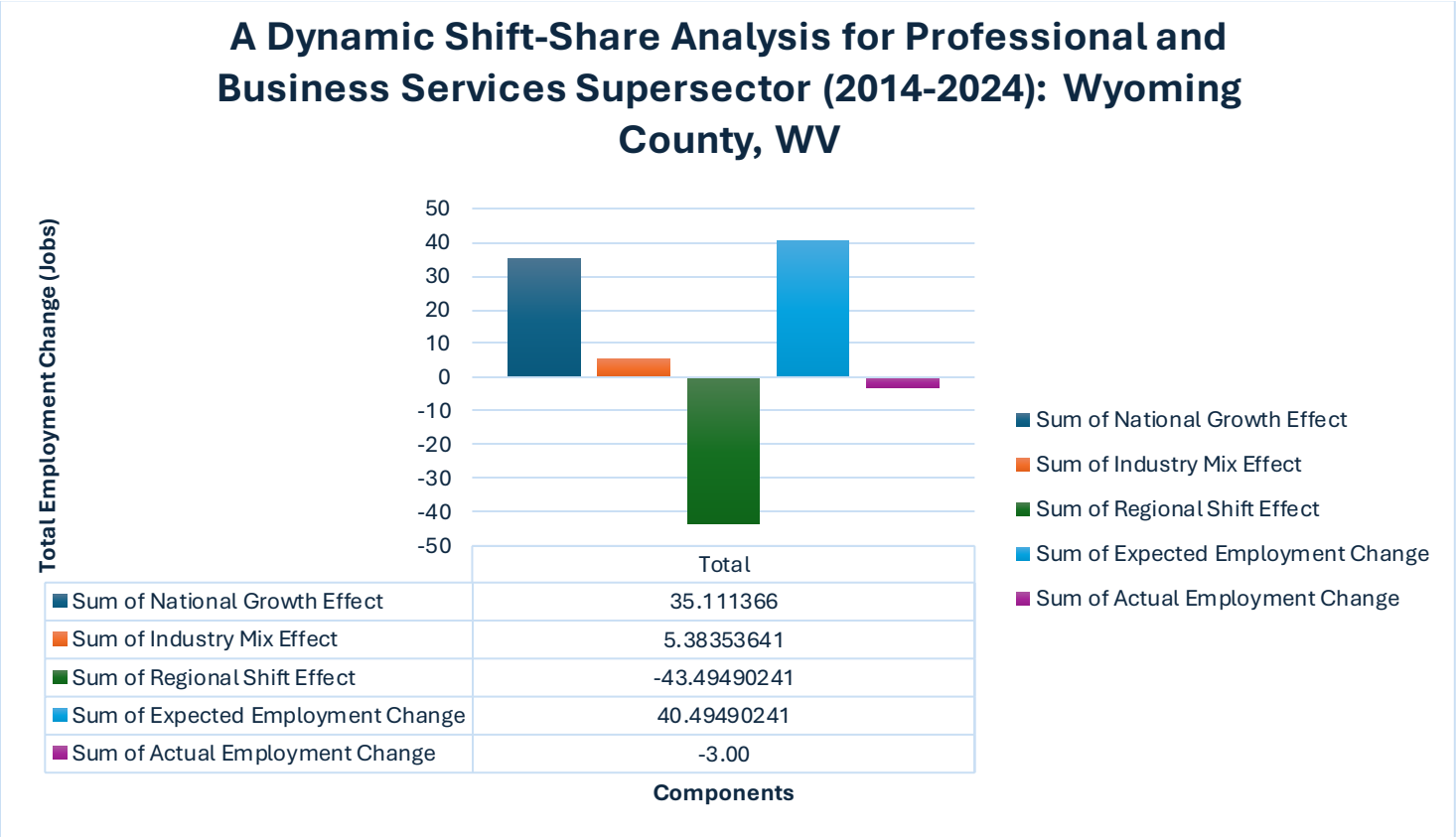


Figure 62: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Professional and Business Services supersector



	Total
Sum of National Growth Effect	35.111366
Sum of Industry Mix Effect	5.38353641
Sum of Regional Shift Effect	-43.49490241
Sum of Expected Employment Change	40.49490241
Sum of Actual Employment Change	-3.00

Figure 63: DSSA Components for Professional and Business Services supersector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, this supersector demonstrated near-stability, ending with 281 jobs in 2024—just slightly below the 284 jobs recorded in 2014. This marginal decline suggests a relatively stable employment trend over the ten-year period. However, the supersector experienced a significant initial contraction, with sharp employment losses of 17.89% in 2016 and 10.68% in 2017, which brought the job count down to a decade low of 209. Following this downturn, the supersector entered a strong recovery phase from 2017 to 2023. During this period, employment steadily increased, highlighted by a notable 17.11% surge in 2022, ultimately reaching a decadal high of 287 jobs in 2023. In 2024, the supersector experienced a modest decline of 2.09%, reducing the job count to 281. Despite this recent dip, the supersector remains close to both its starting level and its peak, reflecting a substantial rebound from its mid-decade low.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

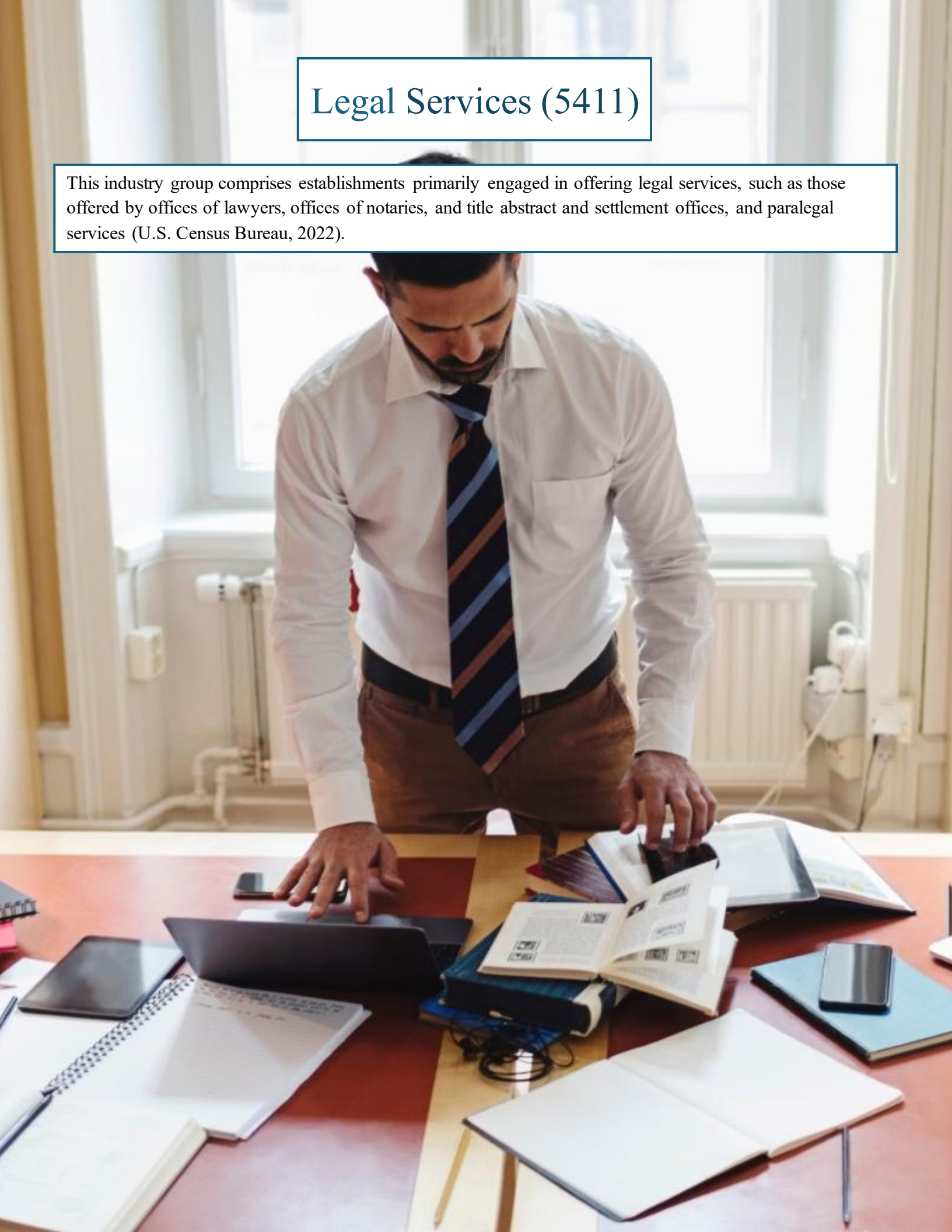
This supersector was expected to add 40.49 jobs, benefiting from both national growth (35.11 jobs) and being in a growth supersector (5.38 jobs). However, it actually lost 3 jobs. This underperformance is due to a local competitive disadvantage, shown by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -43.49 jobs, which more than cancelled out the expected gains.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This supersector is a structural *advantage*, with a generally positive Industry Mix Effect. Its local Regional Shift is wildly unstable. It suffered from catastrophic competitive *losses* from 2015-2017 (-57.07 in 2015-2016). This was followed by a complete *reversal* to a period of strong competitive *advantage* from 2017-2019, which returned from 2021-2023 (+25.31 in 2021-2022).

Legal Services (5411)

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in offering legal services, such as those offered by offices of lawyers, offices of notaries, and title abstract and settlement offices, and paralegal services (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).



Interpretation: The Legal Services industry group is declining faster locally than nationally. The Legal Services is a weak industry group in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)		-8 Jobs	
National Industry Group Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-1 Job	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.32 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-41.18%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-28.57%

Table 88: Key Economic Metrics for the Legal Services industry group

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Legal Services	-7 Jobs	-4 Jobs

Table 89: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Legal Services industry group

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
5411	Legal services	2014-2015	0.40	-0.42	-0.98	-0.02	-1.00
5411	Legal services	2015-2016	0.30	-0.21	1.91	0.09	2.00
5411	Legal services	2016-2017	0.28	-0.15	-2.13	0.13	-2.00
5411	Legal services	2017-2018	0.28	-0.16	-2.12	0.12	-2.00
5411	Legal services	2018-2019	0.20	-0.07	-0.14	0.14	0.00
5411	Legal services	2019-2020	-0.93	0.68	-2.75	-0.25	-3.00
5411	Legal services	2020-2021	0.45	-0.23	-1.22	0.22	-1.00
5411	Legal services	2021-2022	0.49	-0.30	2.81	0.19	3.00
5411	Legal services	2022-2023	0.26	-0.20	-2.06	0.06	-2.00
5411	Legal services	2023-2024	0.11	0.03	-1.14	0.14	-1.00

Table 90: Legal Services industry group DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Legal Services	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	$39,796.00

Table 91: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Legal Services industry group

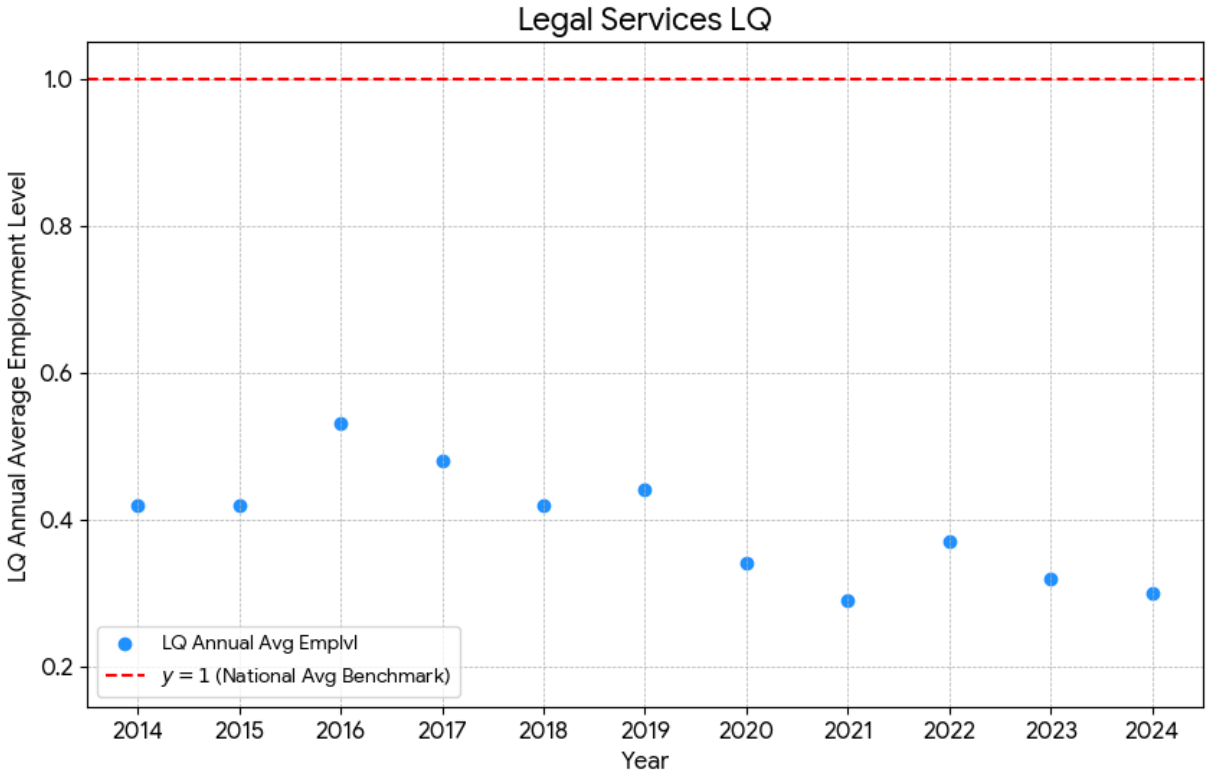


Figure 64: Legal Services industry group LQ over time

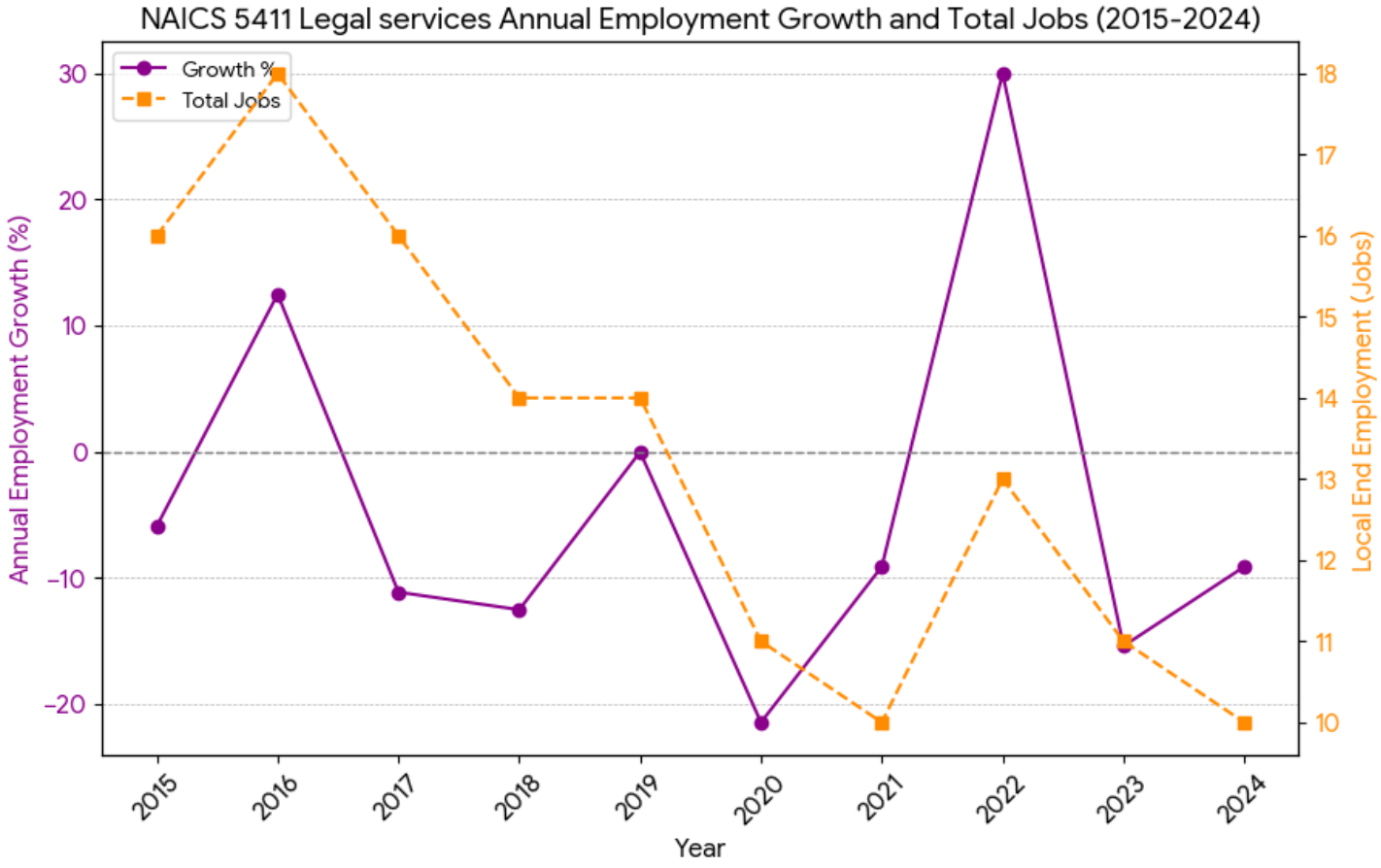


Figure 65: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Legal Services industry group

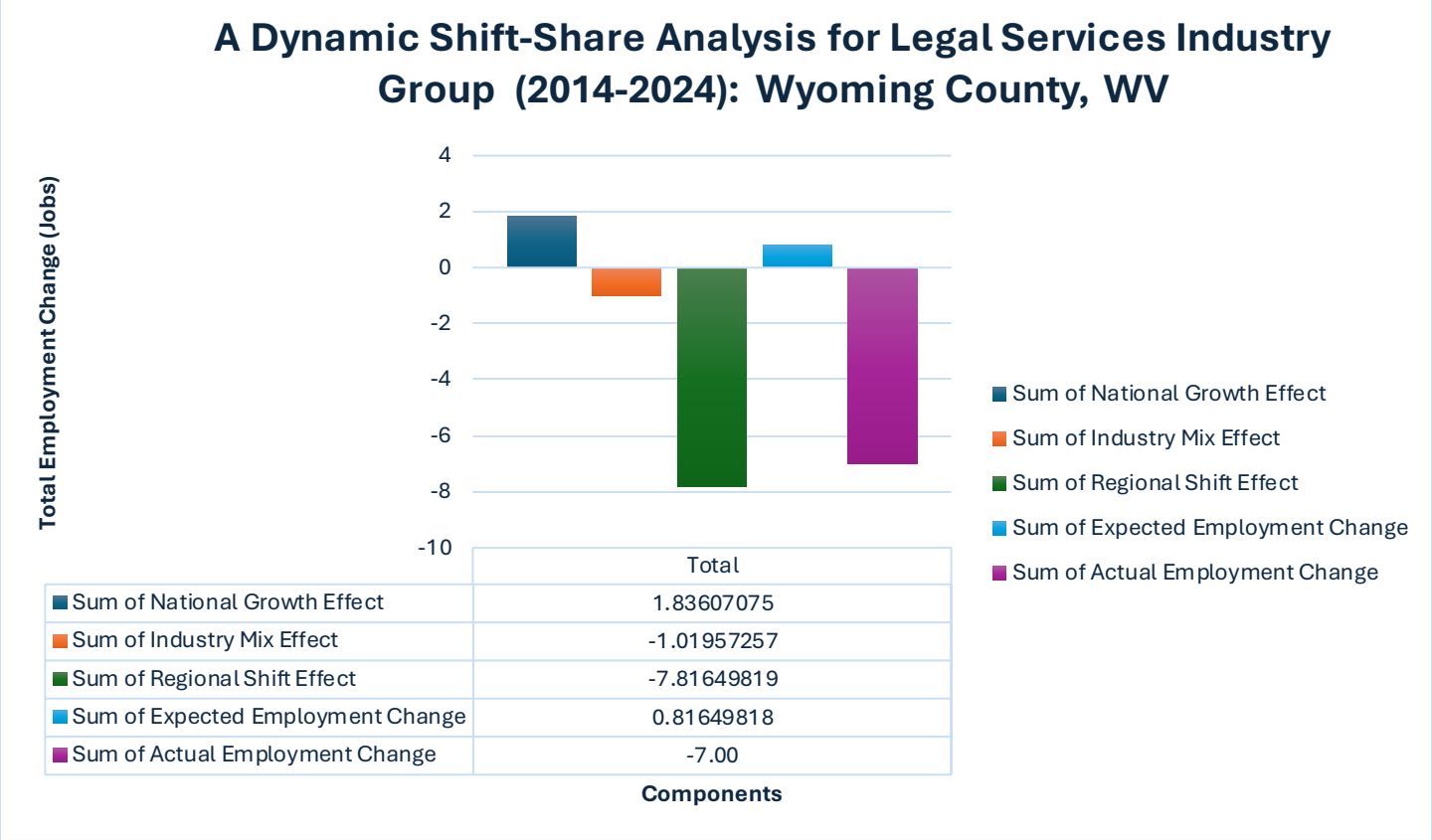


Figure 66: DSSA Components for Legal Services industry group

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the industry group has experienced a net decline in employment, beginning with 17 jobs in 2014 and falling to just 10 jobs by 2024. A particularly difficult period occurred between 2018 and 2021, during which employment steadily dropped from 14 to 10 jobs, with 2020 marking the steepest annual loss at -21.43%. In 2022, the industry group saw a brief but notable recovery, with employment surging by 30% to reach 13 jobs. However, this rebound was short-lived, as the following two years brought consecutive declines of -15.38% in 2023 and -9.09% in 2024, returning the job count to its previous low of 10. These recent figures indicate that the industry group has re-entered a contraction phase.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

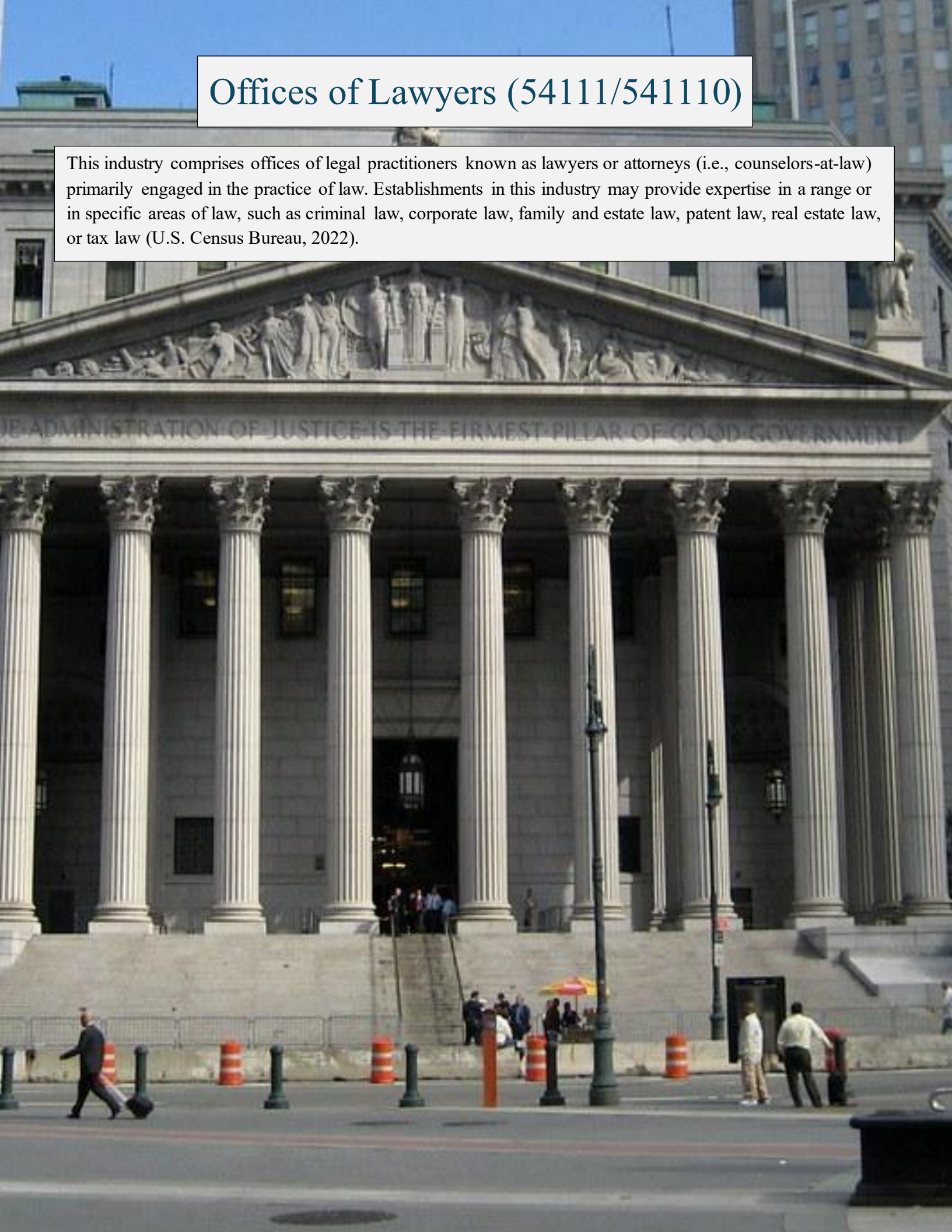
Legal Services was expected to see almost no change, with a slight expected gain of 0.82 jobs. However, the local industry group lost 7 jobs. This decline is explained by a local competitive disadvantage, as indicated by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -7.82 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Legal Services is a persistent underperformer. It has a consistently negative Industry Mix Effect (a slow-growing industry). More importantly, it has been *locally uncompetitive* in nearly every period from 2014 to 2024, with its Regional Shift Effect being negative in 8 of the 10 years shown, indicating a chronic competitive *disadvantage*.

Offices of Lawyers (54111/541110)

This industry comprises offices of legal practitioners known as lawyers or attorneys (i.e., counselors-at-law) primarily engaged in the practice of law. Establishments in this industry may provide expertise in a range or in specific areas of law, such as criminal law, corporate law, family and estate law, patent law, real estate law, or tax law (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).



Interpretation: The Offices of Lawyers NAICS industry/U.S. industry is declining faster locally than nationally. The Offices of Lawyers is a weak NAICS industry/U.S. industry in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)		-8 Jobs	
National NAICS Industry/U.S. Industry Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-1 Job	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.32 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-41.18%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-28.57%

Table 92: Key Economic Metrics for the Offices of Lawyers NAICS industry

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Offices of Lawyers	-7 Jobs	-4 Jobs

Table 93: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Offices of Lawyers NAICS industry

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
54111	Offices of lawyers	2014-2015	0.40	-0.48	-0.93	-0.07	-1.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2015-2016	0.30	-0.26	1.96	0.04	2.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2016-2017	0.28	-0.21	-2.07	0.07	-2.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2017-2018	0.28	-0.15	-2.13	0.13	-2.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2018-2019	0.20	-0.07	-0.14	0.14	0.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2019-2020	-0.93	0.60	-2.66	-0.34	-3.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2020-2021	0.45	-0.32	-1.12	0.12	-1.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2021-2022	0.49	-0.29	2.80	0.20	3.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2022-2023	0.26	-0.07	-2.19	0.19	-2.00
54111	Offices of lawyers	2023-2024	0.11	0.05	-1.16	0.16	-1.00

Table 94: Offices of Lawyers NAICS industry DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Offices of Lawyers	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	$39,796.00

Table 95: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Offices of Lawyers NAICS industry

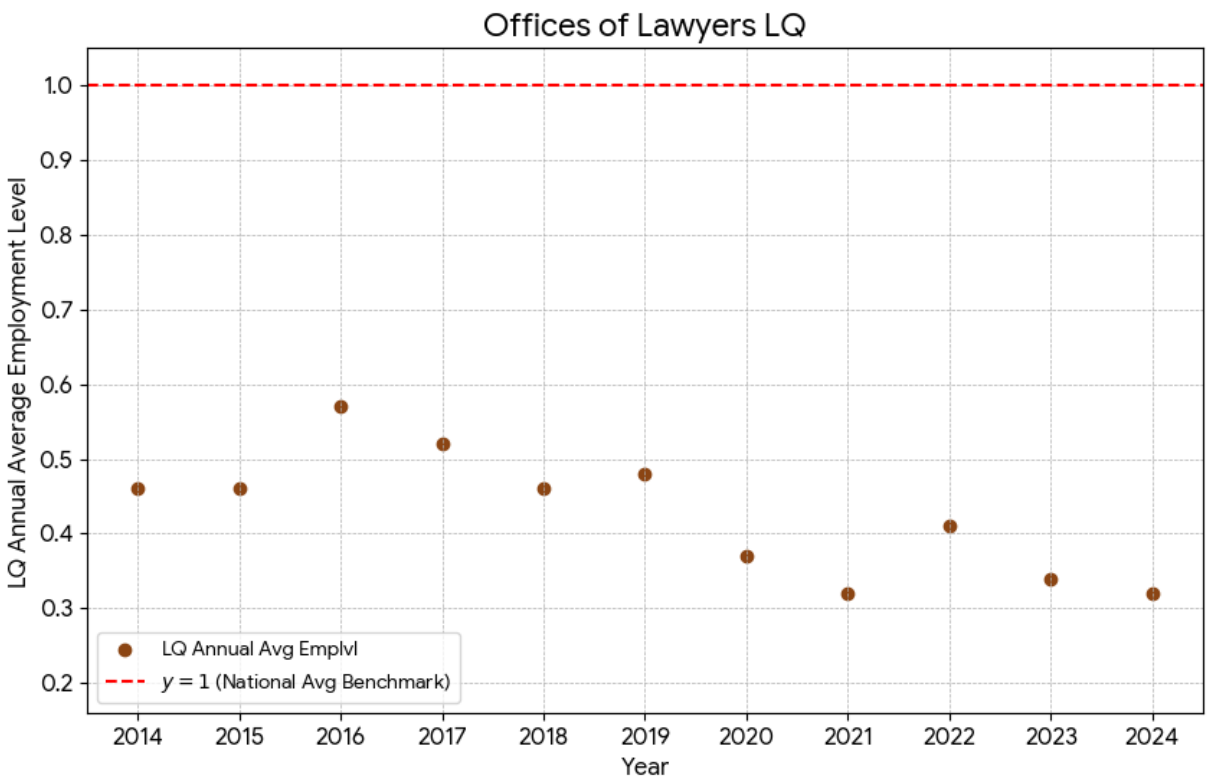


Figure 67: Offices of Lawyers NAICS industry LQ over time

Figure 68: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Offices of Lawyers NAICS industry

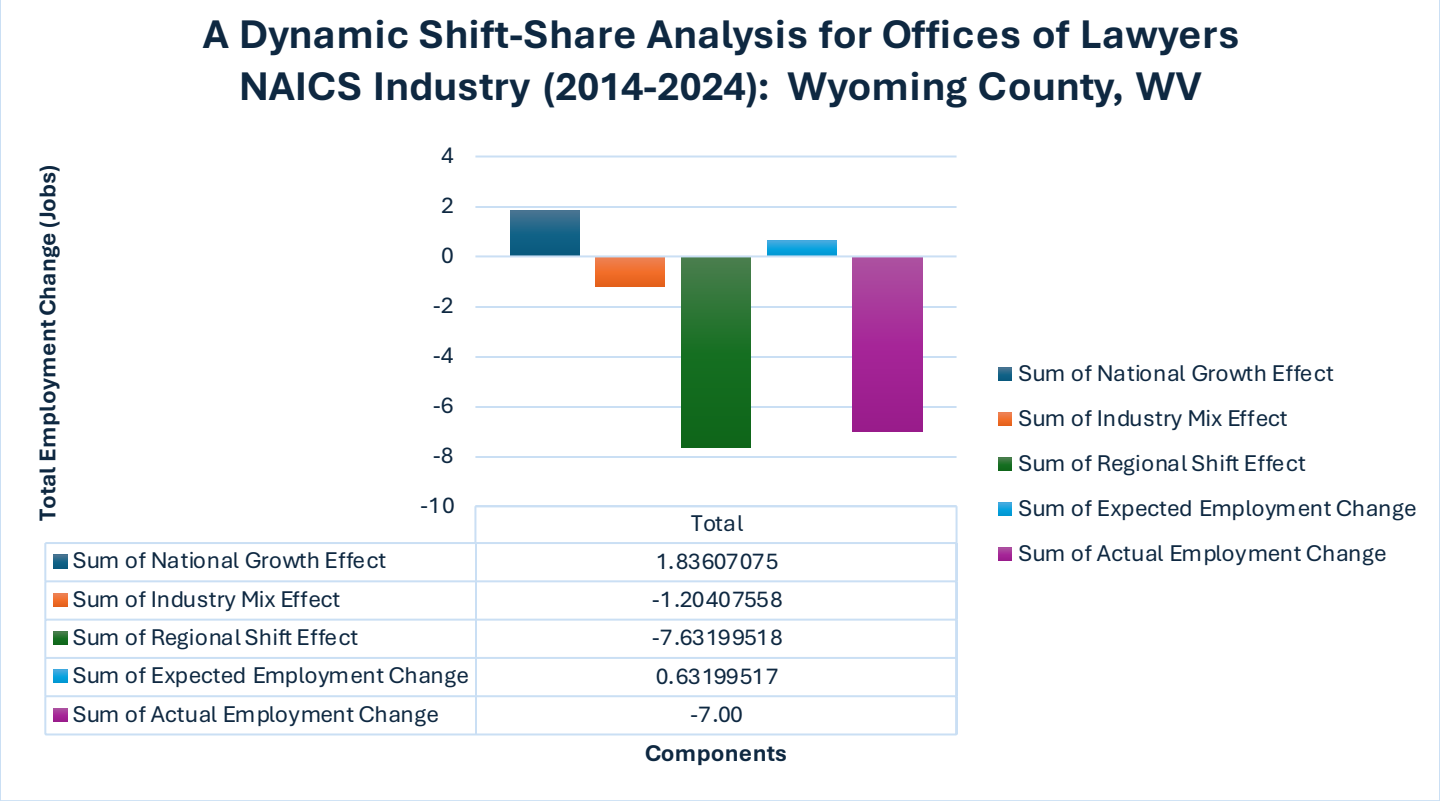


Figure 69: DSSA Components for Offices of Lawyers NAICS industry

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the NAICS industry has undergone a significant net employment decline, dropping from 17 jobs in 2014 to just 10 jobs in 2024—a reduction of over 40%. The most pronounced downturn occurred during the trough period between 2017 and 2021, when employment steadily fell from 18 jobs in 2016 to a decadal low of 10 jobs in 2021. This stretch included the largest single-year loss of -21.43% in 2020, highlighting the NAICS industry's vulnerability. In 2022, the industry experienced a sharp but isolated recovery, with a 30% surge in employment that temporarily lifted the job count to 13. However, this rebound was short-lived, as the NAICS industry returned to contraction in the following years. Employment declined by -15.38% in 2023 and -9.09% in 2024, bringing the total back down to 10 jobs—matching the previous low. These recent trends suggest the NAICS industry is once again in a state of contraction, with limited signs of sustained recovery.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Offices of Lawyers was expected to see a negligible gain of 0.63 jobs. In contrast, the local NAICS industry lost 7 jobs. This decline is attributable to a local competitive disadvantage, as indicated by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -7.63 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Offices of lawyers This data is identical to NAICS 5411. It is a persistent underperformer, with a negative Industry Mix Effect and a *chronically uncompetitive* Regional Shift Effect (negative in 8 of 10 years).

Services to Buildings and Dwellings (5617)

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in one of the following: (1) exterminating and pest control services; (2) janitorial services; (3) landscaping services; (4) carpet and upholstery cleaning services; or (5) other services to buildings and dwellings (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).

Interpretation: The Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group is growing faster locally than nationally. The Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group is new and emerging, should be nurtured.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)	+21 Jobs		
National Industry Group Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		0 Jobs (+)	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.72 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	130.00%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	24.32%		

Table 96: Key Economic Metrics for the Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	+26 Jobs	+9 Jobs

Table 97: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2014-2015	0.47	0.08	3.45	0.55	4.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2015-2016	0.45	0.18	-0.62	0.62	0.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2016-2017	0.37	0.06	0.57	0.43	1.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2017-2018	0.44	0.00	7.56	0.44	8.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2018-2019	0.48	0.19	3.33	0.67	4.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2019-2020	-2.47	1.07	3.40	-1.40	2.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2020-2021	1.58	-0.61	7.03	0.97	8.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2021-2022	2.30	-1.01	2.71	1.29	4.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2022-2023	1.02	-0.19	-4.83	0.83	-4.00
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	2023-2024	0.46	0.29	-1.75	0.75	-1.00

Table 98: Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	**'15**	**'16**	**'17**	**'18**	**'19**	**'20**	**'21**	**'22**	**'23**	**'24**	
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11	12	12	11	11	14	13	14	14	14	14	$30,533.00

Table 99: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group

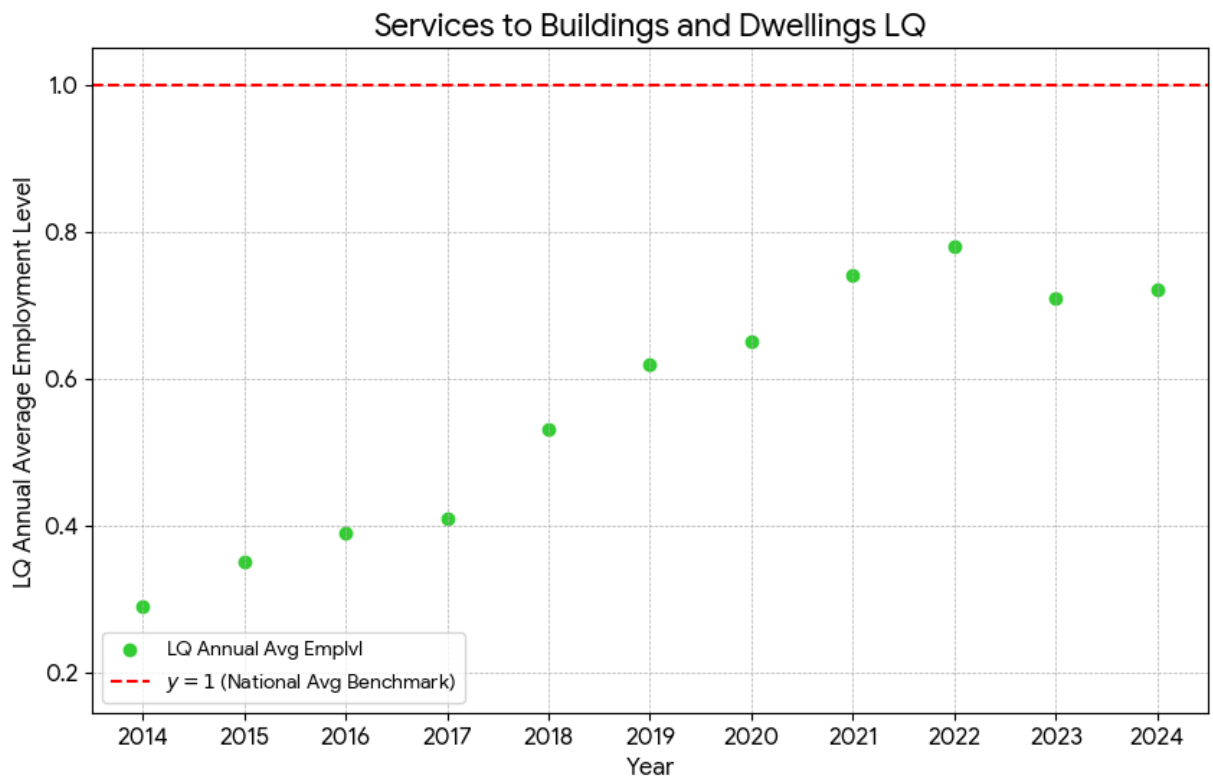


Figure 70: Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group LQ over time

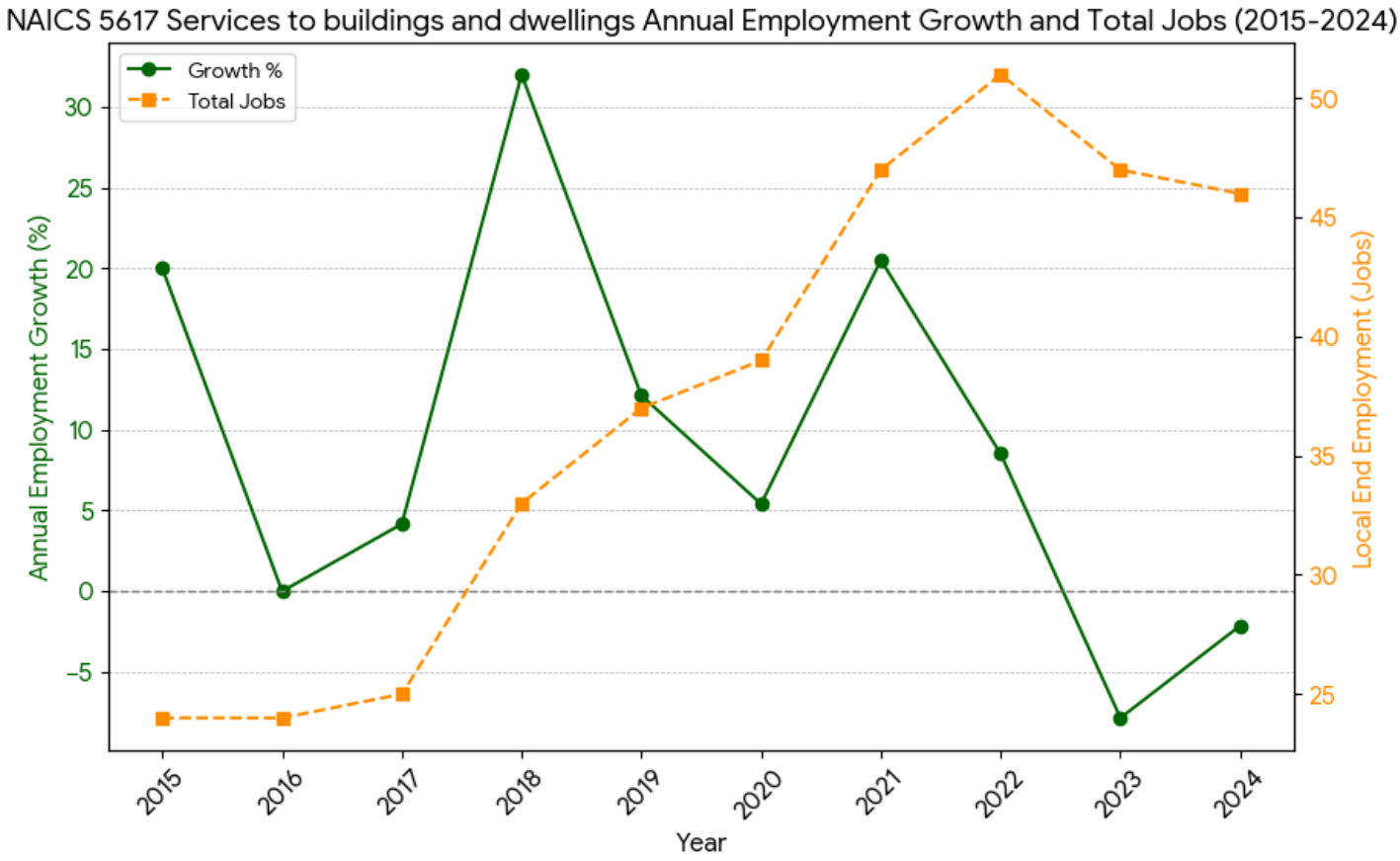


Figure 71: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group

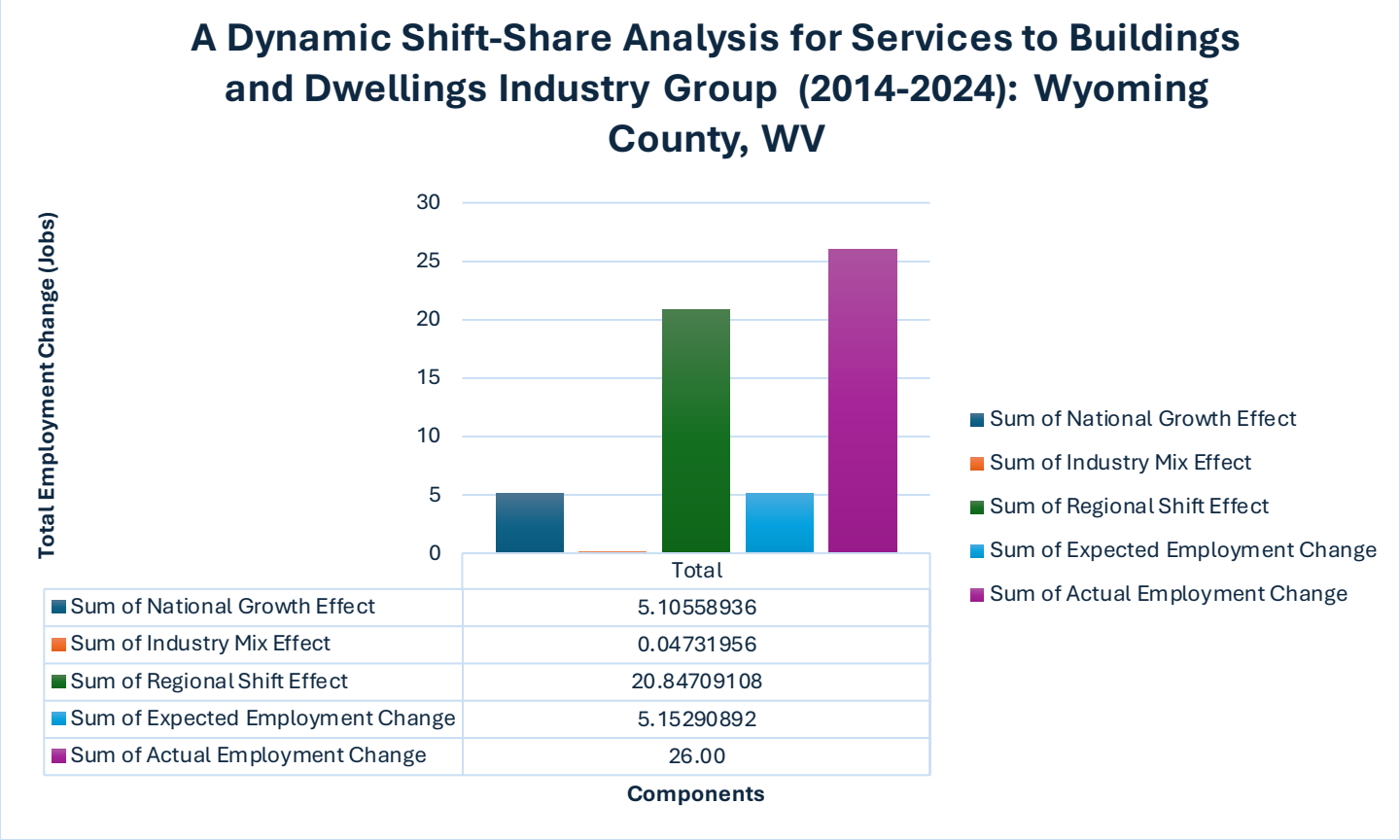


Figure 72: DSSA Components for Services to Buildings and Dwellings industry group

10-year Employment Analysis:

Between 2015 and 2022, the industry group experienced a period of strong and sustained growth, with employment more than doubling from its 2014 starting point of 20 jobs to a peak of 51 jobs in 2022. This expansion was driven by significant growth surges, including a 32% increase in 2018 and a 20.51% rise in 2021. However, the trend shifted in 2023 and 2024, when the industry group entered a contraction phase, recording two consecutive years of negative growth—7.84% in 2023 and 2.13% in 2024. As a result, total employment declined from its peak to 46 jobs in 2024. Despite this recent downturn, the industry group still reflects a strong net employment gain over the decade. The employment graph clearly illustrates a direct correlation between growth rates and job counts: periods of positive growth align with increases in employment, while the recent negative growth corresponds with a decline in total jobs.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

This industry group was expected to add 5.15 jobs, almost all of which was due to general national growth (5.11 jobs). The local industry group far surpassed this, adding 26 jobs. This strong overperformance is due to a significant local competitive advantage, as shown by the positive Regional Shift Effect of 20.85 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This industry group is a consistent local *strength*. While its Industry Mix Effect is small, its Regional Shift Effect has been *positive in 8 of the 10 periods* shown. It posted particularly strong competitive *gains* in 2017-2018 (+7.56) and 2020-2021 (+7.03), indicating a sustained local *advantage*.

Education and Health Services (1025)

1025 consists of Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

Interpretation: The Education and Health Services supersector is declining locally why growing nationally. The Education and Health Services supersector is threatened locally, may need attention.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)		-1 Job	
National Supersector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	+54 Jobs		
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	1.27 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	22.83%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	21.18%		

Table 100: Key Economic Metrics for the Education and Health Services supersector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Education and Health Services	+168 Jobs	+158 Jobs
Ambulatory Health Care Services	+74 Jobs	+62 Jobs
Social Assistance	+83 Jobs	+80 Jobs
Office of Physicians	+14 Jobs	+8 Jobs
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	+5 Jobs	+4 Jobs

Table 101: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Education and Health Services supersector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
1025	Education and health services	2014-2015	17.44	0.72	-28.16	18.16	-10.00
1025	Education and health services	2015-2016	13.48	6.27	-5.75	19.75	14.00
1025	Education and health services	2016-2017	11.56	5.28	-15.84	16.84	1.00
1025	Education and health services	2017-2018	13.11	3.15	-15.26	16.26	1.00
1025	Education and health services	2018-2019	10.76	5.25	-12.01	16.01	4.00
1025	Education and health services	2019-2020	-49.70	22.49	145.21	-27.21	118.00
1025	Education and health services	2020-2021	34.99	-18.63	-79.36	16.36	-63.00
1025	Education and health services	2021-2022	39.17	-16.22	-27.96	22.96	-5.00
1025	Education and health services	2022-2023	15.90	19.87	-18.77	35.77	17.00
1025	Education and health services	2023-2024	7.93	26.14	56.93	34.07	91.00

Table 102: Education and Health Services supersector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Education and Health Services	35	34	34	34	34	35	68	74	77	82	91	$40,233.00
Ambulatory Health Care Services	23	22	22	23	22	23	22	22	22	21	27	$51,429.00
Social Assistance	7	8	8	7	7	7	42	48	51	57	60	$31,523.00
Office of Physicians	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	8	9	8	10	$74,369.00
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	$37,704.00

Table 103: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Education and Health Services supersector

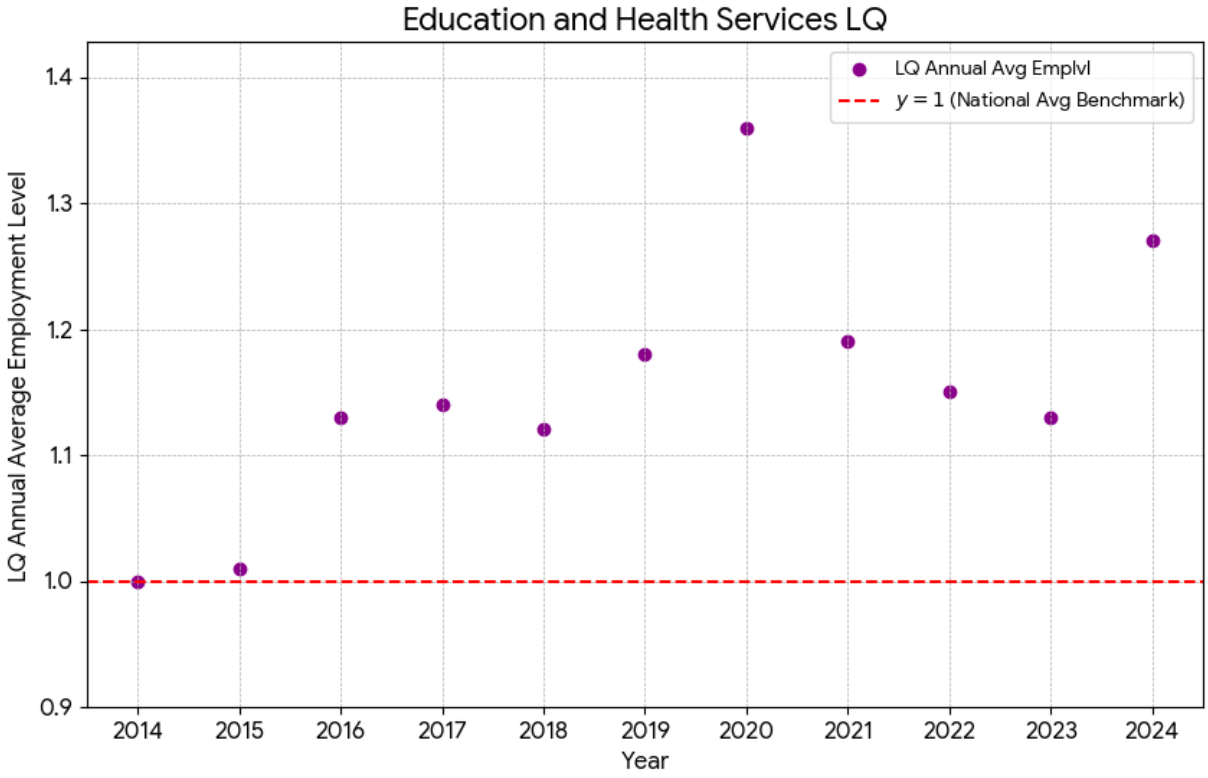


Figure 73: Education and Health Services supersector LQ over time

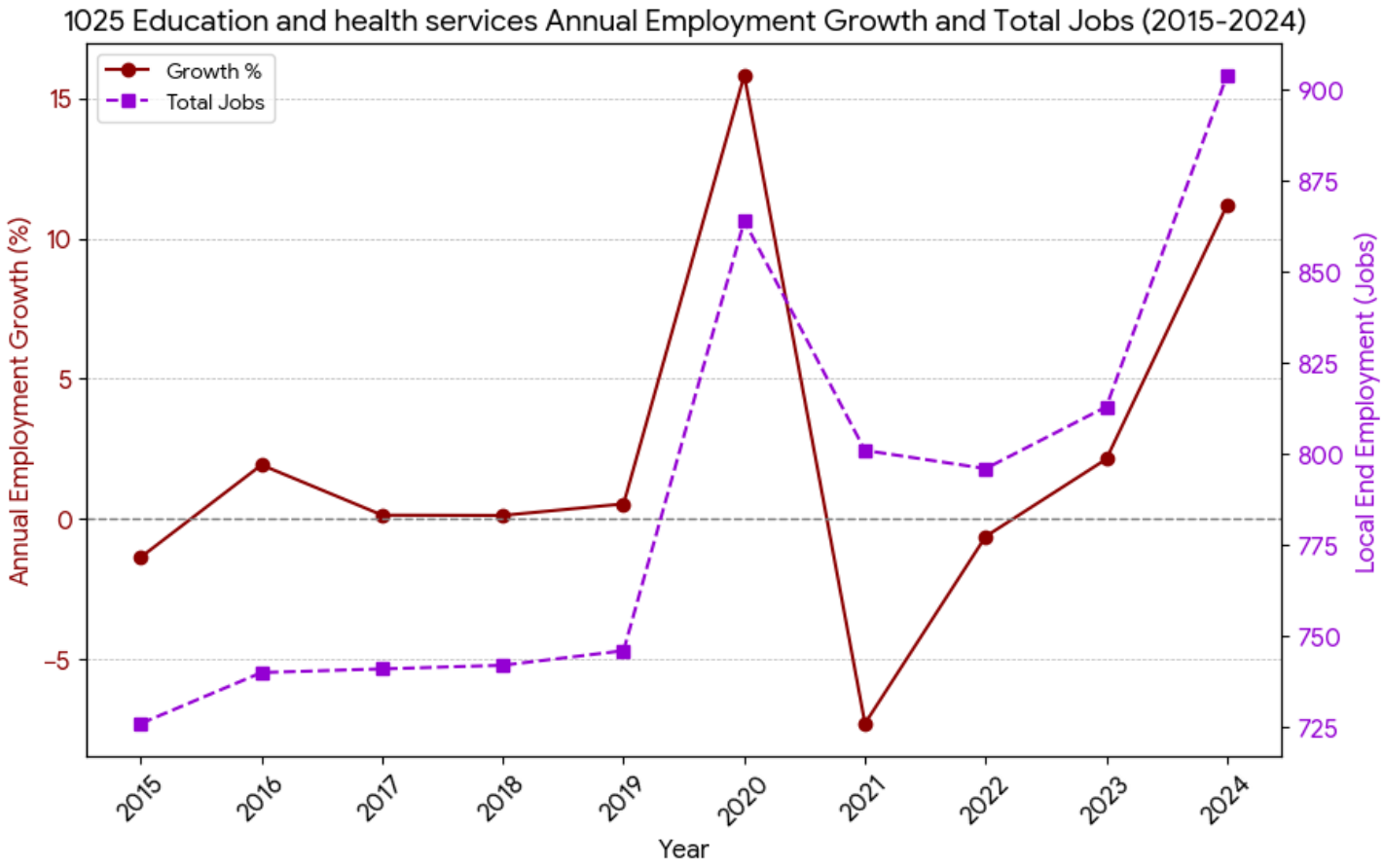


Figure 74: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Education and Health Services supersector

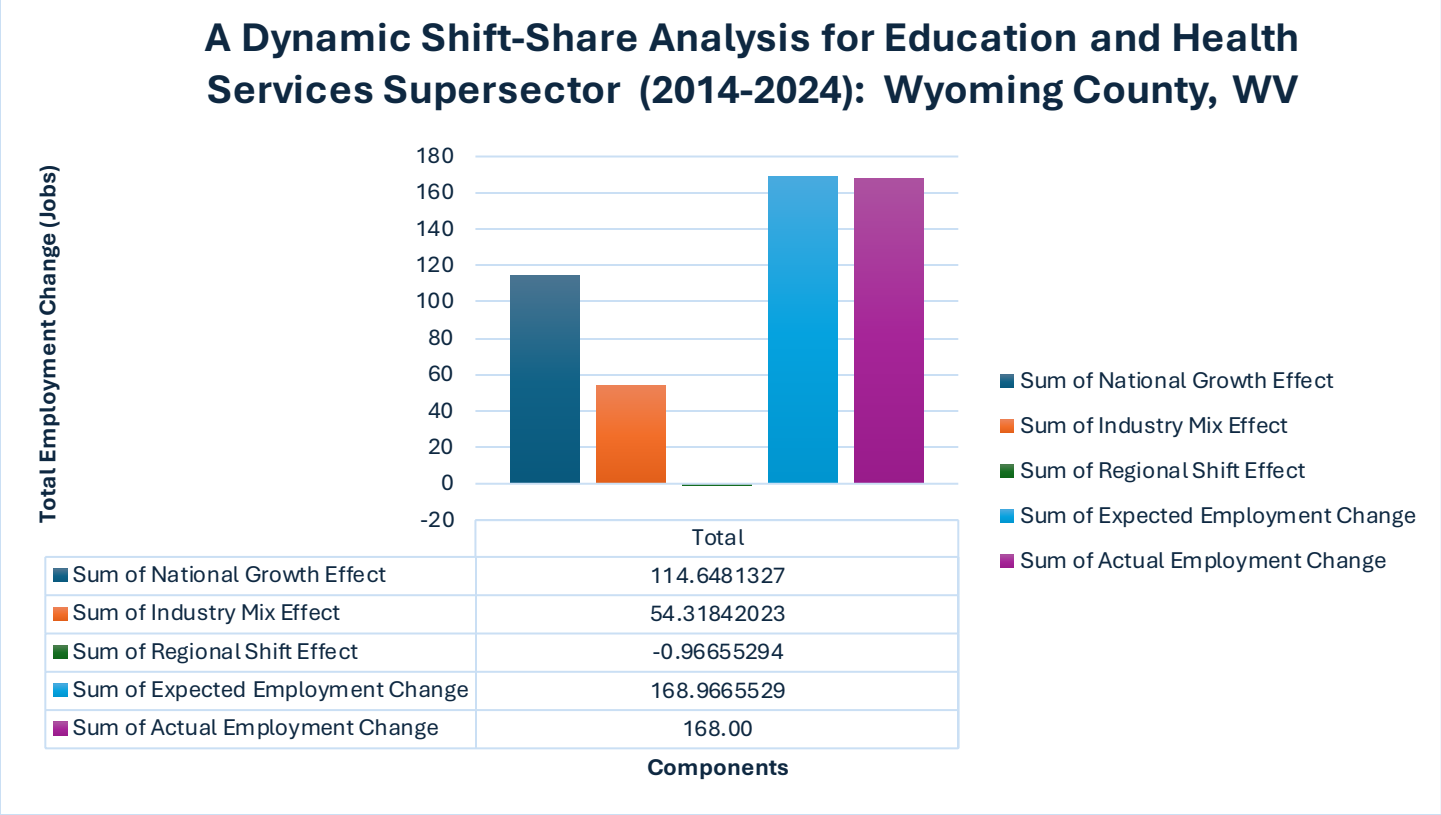


Figure 75: DSSA Components for Education and Health Services supersector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Between 2014 and 2024, the supersector experienced strong net growth, with employment rising from 736 jobs to a decadal high of 904 jobs. After several years of minimal growth, a notable acceleration occurred in 2020, when employment surged by 15.82%, reaching 864 jobs. This momentum was briefly interrupted in 2021 by a contraction of 7.29%, but the supersector quickly rebounded. By 2024, it had regained strength, posting a robust 11.19% growth that pushed employment to its highest level of the decade. Overall, the supersector is currently in a strong and accelerating phase of expansion, reflecting renewed vitality and resilience.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

The Education and Health Services supersector saw its actual growth of 168 jobs almost perfectly match its expected growth of 168.97 jobs. This growth was driven by strong overall national growth (114.65 jobs) and the fact that it is a very high-growth supersector nationally (54.32 jobs). The Regional Shift Effect is negligible (-0.97 jobs), indicating that this local supersector grew almost exactly in line with its national counterpart.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This is the county's most significant structural *advantage*, with a large and consistently positive Industry Mix Effect. However, its local competitiveness (Regional Shift) is extremely unstable. After being uncompetitive from 2014-2019, it experienced a single, massive competitive *gain* in 2019-2020 (+145.21). This was immediately *reversed* by two years of massive competitive *losses* (e.g., -79.36). The most recent 2023-2024 period shows another dramatic swing back to a strong competitive *advantage* (+56.93).

Ambulatory Health Care Services (621)

Industries in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this subsector provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).

Interpretation: The Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector is declining locally while growing nationally. The Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector is threatened locally, may need attention.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-19 Jobs
National Subsector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	+46 Jobs		
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	1.51 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	24.83%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	20.00%		

Table 104: Key Economic Metrics for the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Ambulatory Health Care Services	+74 Jobs	+62 Jobs

Table 105: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
621	Ambulatory health care services	2014-2015	7.06	3.04	-3.11	10.11	7.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2015-2016	5.66	3.85	-3.51	9.51	6.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2016-2017	4.86	4.02	-22.88	8.88	-14.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2017-2018	5.25	3.70	-9.96	8.96	-1.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2018-2019	4.29	3.92	5.79	8.21	14.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2019-2020	-20.65	11.61	85.04	-9.04	76.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2020-2021	15.63	4.16	-83.80	19.80	-64.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2021-2022	15.75	-4.88	-7.86	10.86	3.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2022-2023	6.49	6.97	-22.46	13.46	-9.00
621	Ambulatory health care services	2023-2024	3.08	9.14	43.78	12.22	56.00

Table 106: Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Ambulatory Health Care Services	23	22	22	23	22	23	22	22	22	21	27	$51,429.00

Table 107: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector

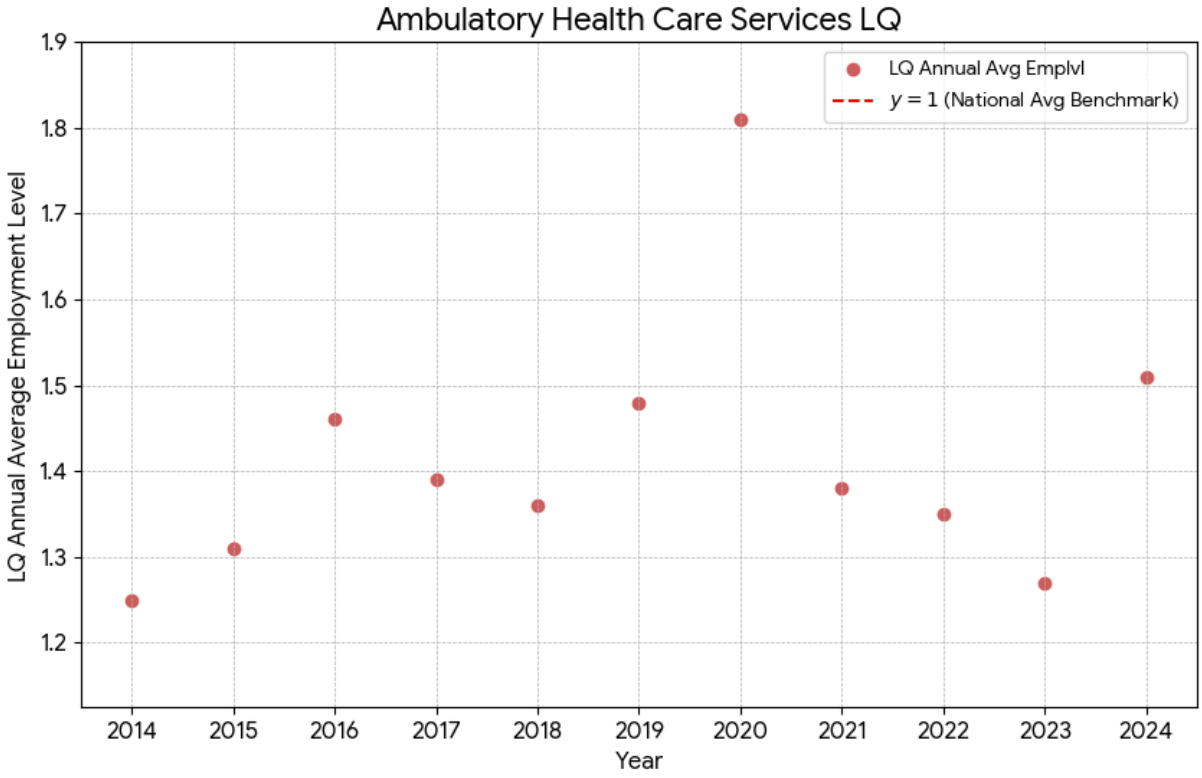


Figure 76: Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector LQ over time

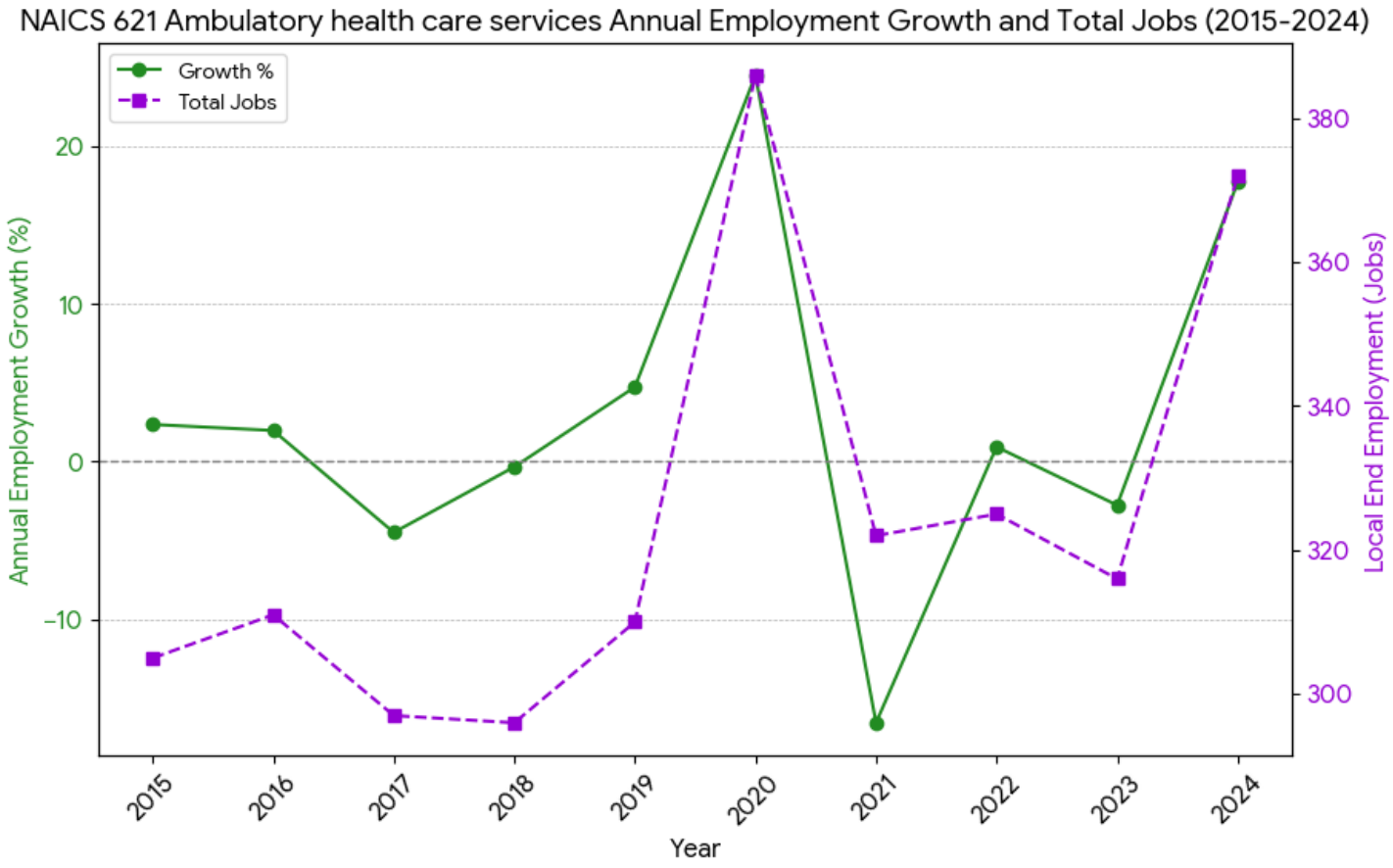


Figure 77: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector

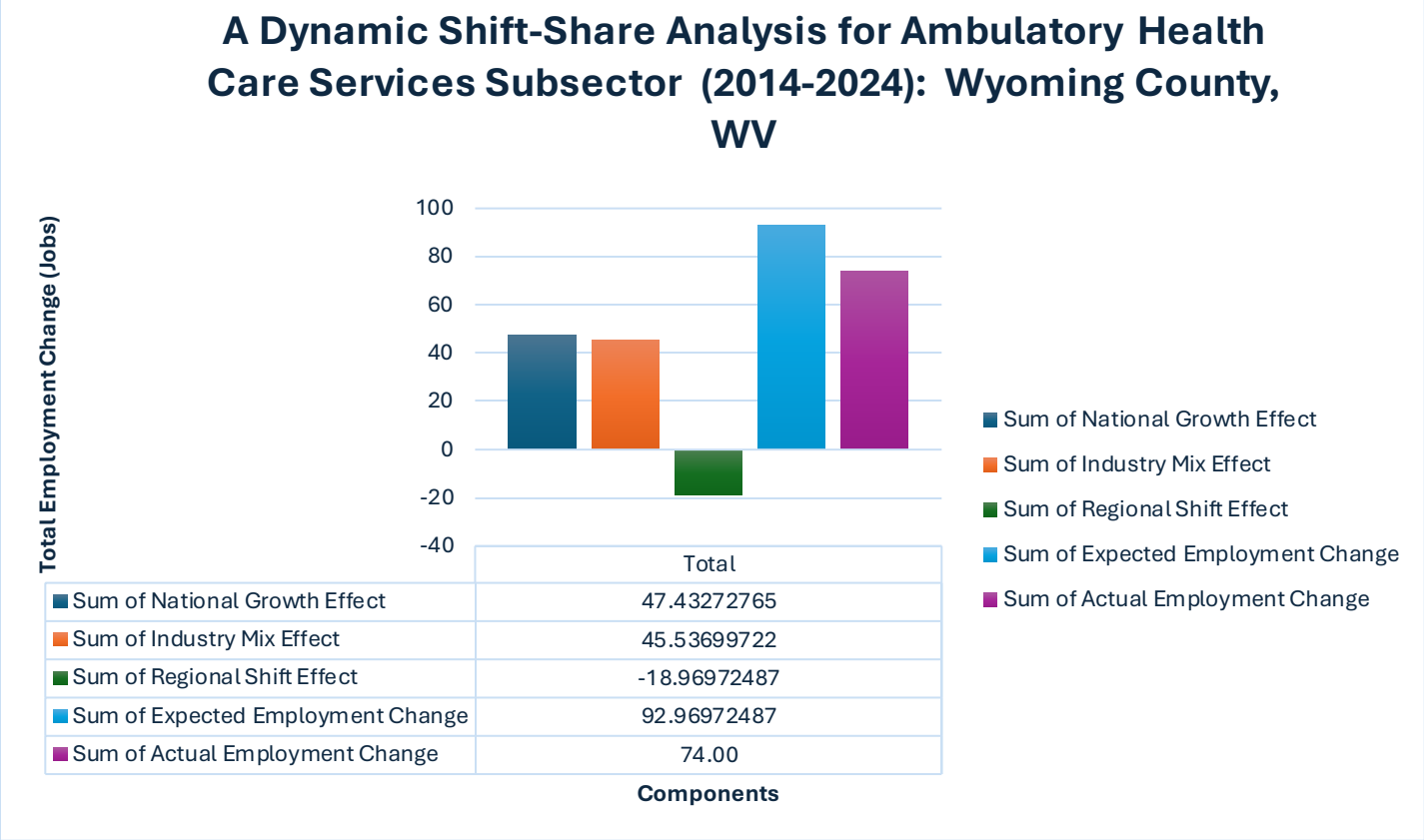


Figure 78: DSSA Components for Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the subsector experienced significant net employment growth, rising from 298 jobs in 2014 to 372 jobs in 2024. This overall upward trend was punctuated by a period of massive volatility around 2020. In that year, the subsector saw its largest employment surge, with a 24.52% increase that brought the total to a peak of 386 jobs. However, this was followed by a sharp contraction in 2021, when employment dropped by 16.58% to 322 jobs. Despite a minor dip in 2023, the subsector rebounded strongly in 2024 with a 17.72% increase, bringing employment back up to 372—just shy of the 2020 peak. The most recent data suggests that the subsector is currently in a robust expansion phase, demonstrating resilience and a strong recovery from earlier downturns.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Ambulatory Health Care was expected to be a star performer, with a projected growth of 92.97 jobs, driven by strong national growth (47.43 jobs) and its position as a very high-growth industry (45.54 jobs). The subsector did grow, adding 74 jobs, but this was less than expected. This underperformance is due to a local competitive disadvantage, shown by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -18.97 jobs, which dampened the subsector's strong national momentum.

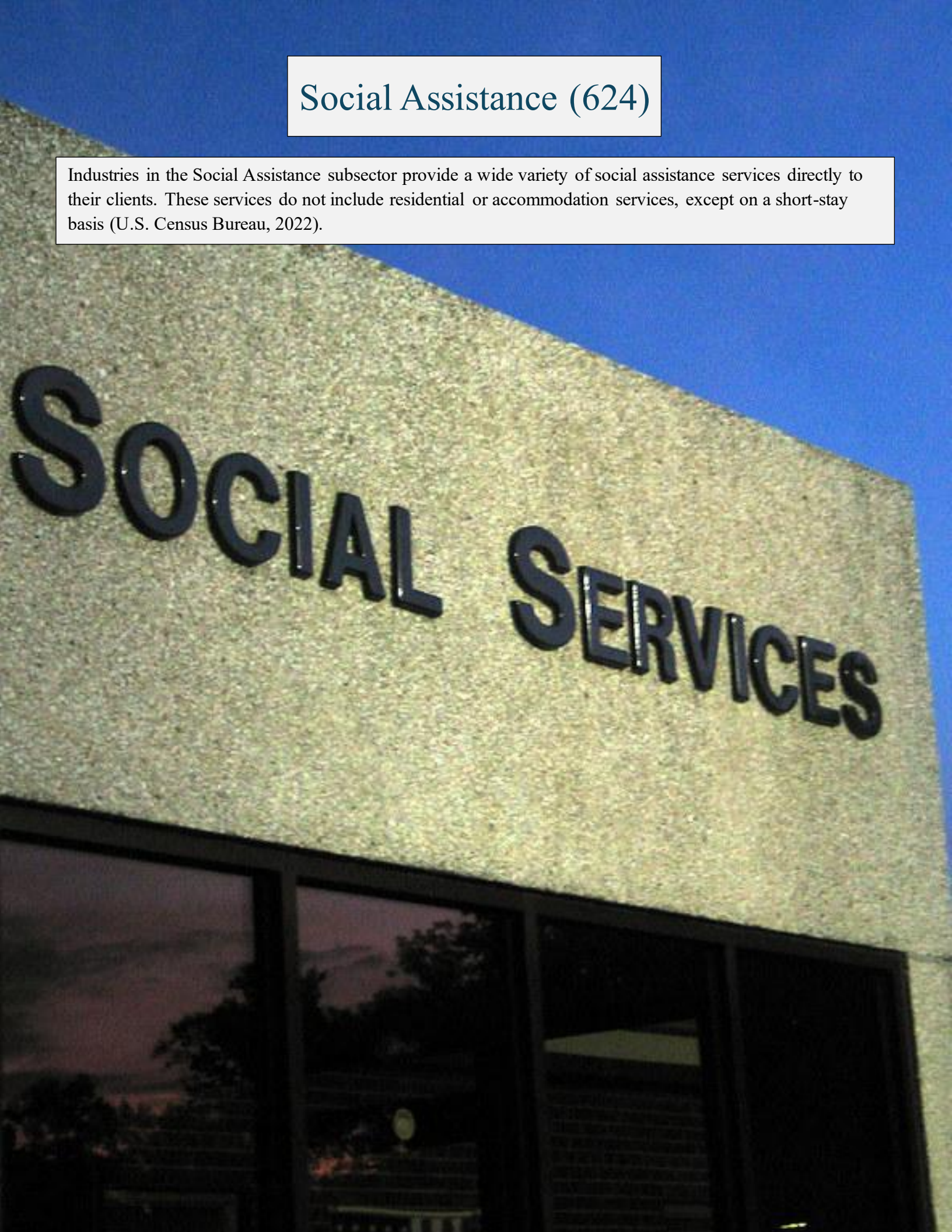
Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This is a key subsector with a strong and consistent Industry Mix *advantage*, meaning it's a high-growth industry nationally. However, its local Regional Shift is extremely volatile. It has experienced periods of massive competitive *loss* (e.g., -83.80 in 2020-2021) and massive competitive *gain* (e.g., +85.04 in 2019-2020).

The most recent 2023-2024 period shows a very strong competitive gain (+43.78), suggesting a recent positive swing in this unstable subsector.

Social Assistance (624)

Industries in the Social Assistance subsector provide a wide variety of social assistance services directly to their clients. These services do not include residential or accommodation services, except on a short-stay basis (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).



Interpretation: The Social Assistance subsector is declining locally while growing nationally. The Social Assistance subsector is threatened locally, may need attention.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-39 Jobs
National Subsector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)	+74 Jobs		
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient	3.01 LQ		
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	26.60%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	25.40%		

Table 108: Key Economic Metrics for the Social Assistance subsector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Social Assistance	+83 Jobs	+80 Jobs

Table 109: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Social Assistance subsector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
624	Social assistance	2014-2015	7.39	6.93	-32.33	14.33	-18.00
624	Social assistance	2015-2016	5.46	8.08	-10.54	13.54	3.00
624	Social assistance	2016-2017	4.64	7.02	9.34	11.66	21.00
624	Social assistance	2017-2018	5.63	6.11	-11.74	11.74	0.00
624	Social assistance	2018-2019	4.61	8.17	-15.78	12.78	-3.00
624	Social assistance	2019-2020	-20.99	8.29	47.70	-12.70	35.00
624	Social assistance	2020-2021	14.18	-3.90	-16.28	10.28	-6.00
624	Social assistance	2021-2022	16.82	1.59	-17.41	18.41	1.00
624	Social assistance	2022-2023	6.89	12.54	4.57	19.43	24.00
624	Social assistance	2023-2024	3.60	18.89	3.51	22.49	26.00

Table 110: Social Assistance subsector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Social Assistance	7	8	8	7	7	7	42	48	51	57	60	$31,523.00

Table 111: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Social Assistance subsector

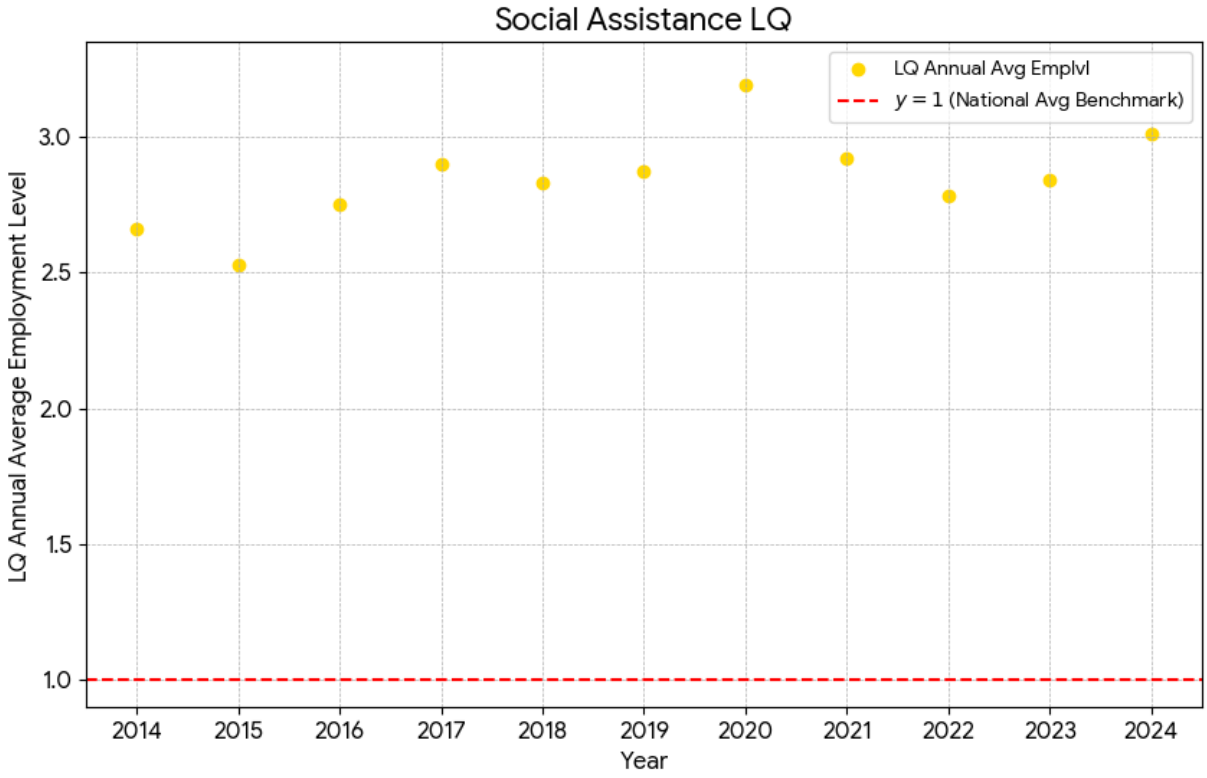


Figure 79: Social Assistance subsector LQ over time

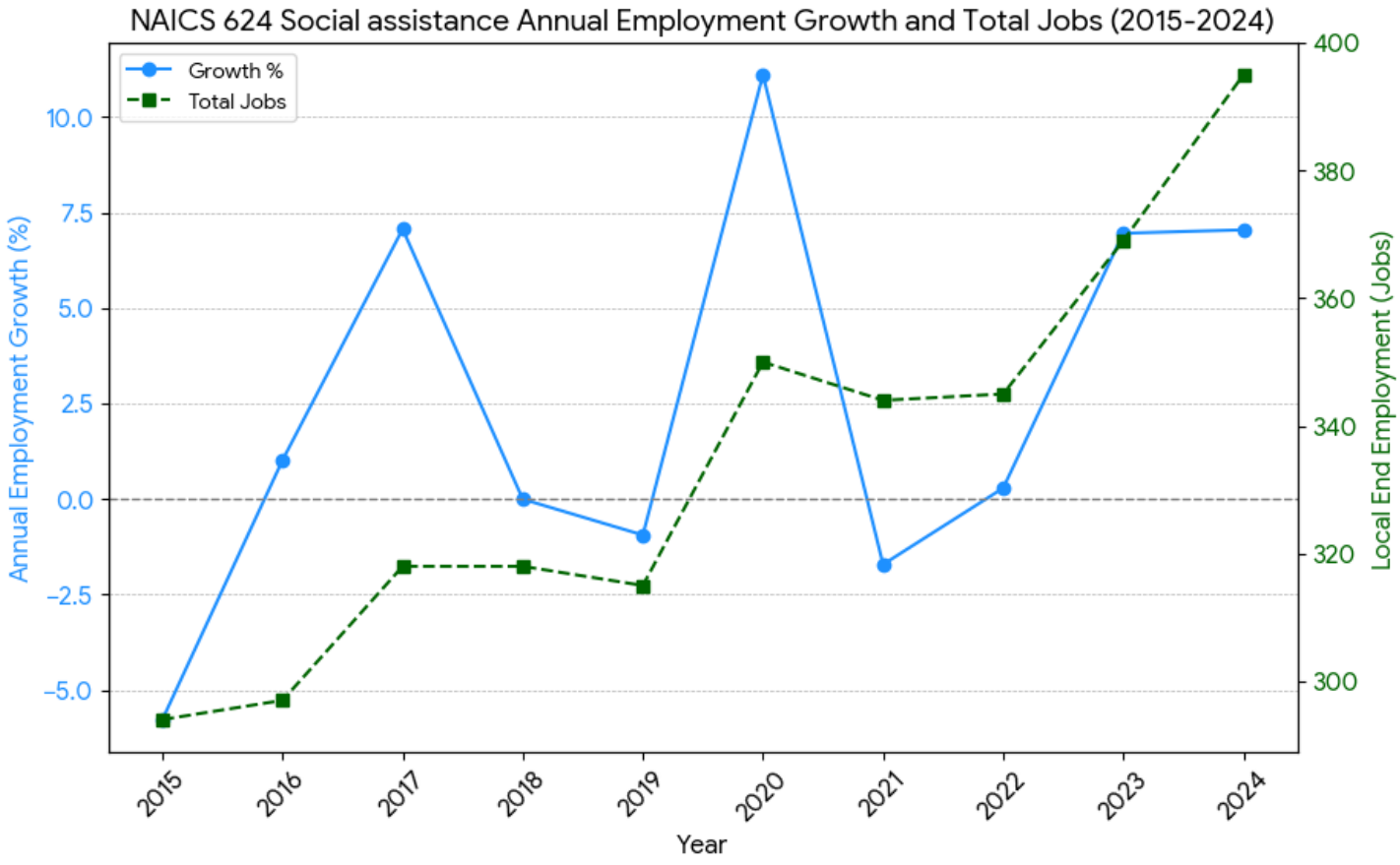


Figure 80: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Social Assistance subsector

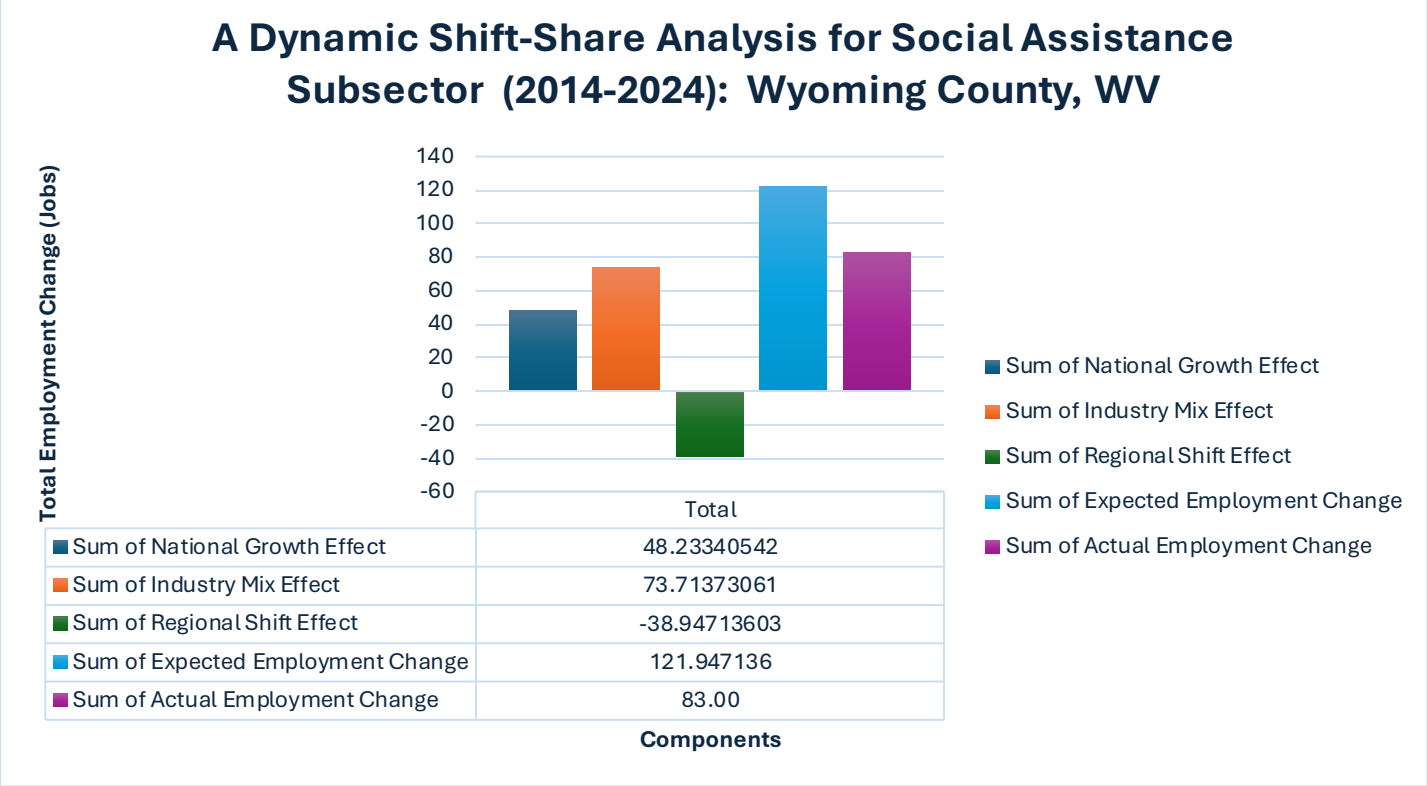


Figure 81: DSSA Components for Social Assistance subsector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the Social Assistance subsector has demonstrated strong net employment growth, increasing from 312 jobs in 2014 to a peak of 395 jobs in 2024. A notable surge occurred in 2020, when the subsector experienced its largest single-year growth of 11.11%, raising the job count to 350. Although there was a slight dip in 2021, the subsector quickly rebounded and maintained a high rate of expansion in recent years, with employment gains of 6.96% in 2023 and 7.05% in 2024. This sustained momentum has led to the highest employment level of the decade, indicating that the subsector is currently in a strong and accelerating growth phase. Unlike many other industries, Social Assistance has shown low volatility, with only minor contractions throughout the period, largely offset by consistent and robust growth.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

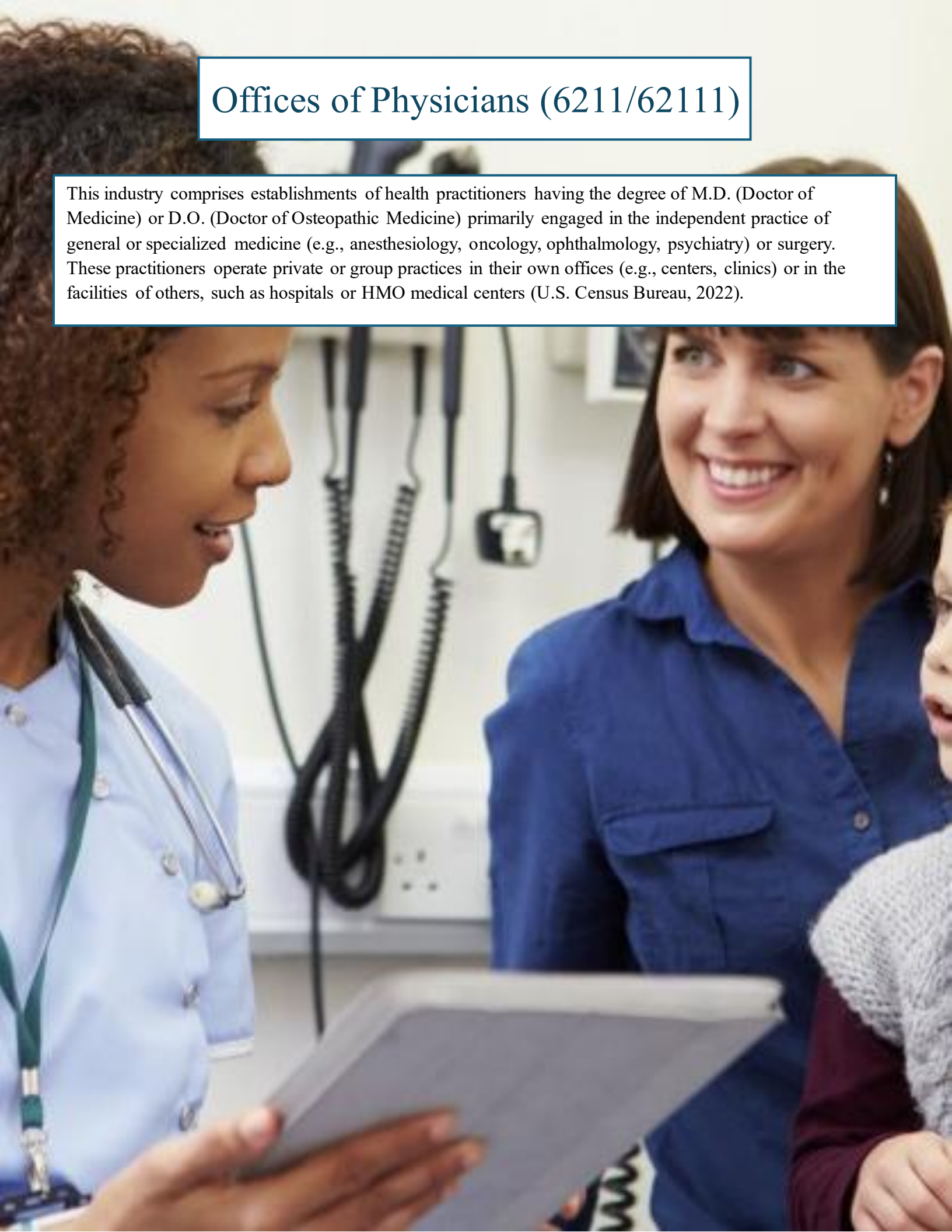
Social Assistance was expected to see massive growth of 121.95 jobs, propelled by both general national growth (48.23 jobs) and its status as an extremely fast-growing industry (73.71 jobs). While the subsector did grow significantly by 83 jobs, this was considerably less than expected. This relative underperformance is due to a local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -38.95 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Social Assistance is one of the county's strongest structural assets, with a large and consistently positive Industry Mix Effect. Its local Regional Shift, however, is very unstable. It has swung from periods of significant competitive *loss* (e.g., -32.33 in 2014-2015) to periods of significant competitive *gain* (e.g., +47.70 in 2019-2020). The most recent 2022-2024 data shows a return to a positive, competitive trend.

Offices of Physicians (6211/62111)

This industry comprises establishments of health practitioners having the degree of M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine) primarily engaged in the independent practice of general or specialized medicine (e.g., anesthesiology, oncology, ophthalmology, psychiatry) or surgery. These practitioners operate private or group practices in their own offices (e.g., centers, clinics) or in the facilities of others, such as hospitals or HMO medical centers (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).



Interpretation: The Offices of Physicians national industry group/NAICS industry is declining locally while growing nationally. The Offices of Physicians industry group/NAICS industry has the possible opportunity for more growth.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)		-1 Job	
National Industry Group/NAICS Industry Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		+4 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient		1.12 LQ	
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	17.72%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	9.41%		

Table 112: Key Economic Metrics for the Offices of Physicians national industry group

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Offices of Physicians	+14 Jobs	+8 Jobs

Table 113: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Offices of Physicians national industry group

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
6211	Offices of physicians	2014-2015	1.87	-0.01	-2.86	1.86	-1.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2015-2016	1.45	-1.42	-0.02	0.02	0.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2016-2017	1.22	0.22	-2.44	1.44	-1.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2017-2018	1.36	0.04	2.60	1.40	4.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2018-2019	1.18	0.48	2.34	1.66	4.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2019-2020	-5.66	3.86	0.80	-1.80	-1.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2020-2021	3.40	0.33	-0.73	3.73	3.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2021-2022	4.25	-1.85	-0.40	2.40	2.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2022-2023	1.78	1.05	-4.82	2.82	-2.00
6211	Offices of physicians	2023-2024	0.85	0.91	4.24	1.76	6.00

Table 114: Offices of Physicians national industry group DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	**'15**	**'16**	**'17**	**'18**	**'19**	**'20**	**'21**	**'22**	**'23**	**'24**	
Offices of Physicians	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	8	9	8	10	$74,369.00

Table 115: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Offices of Physicians national industry group

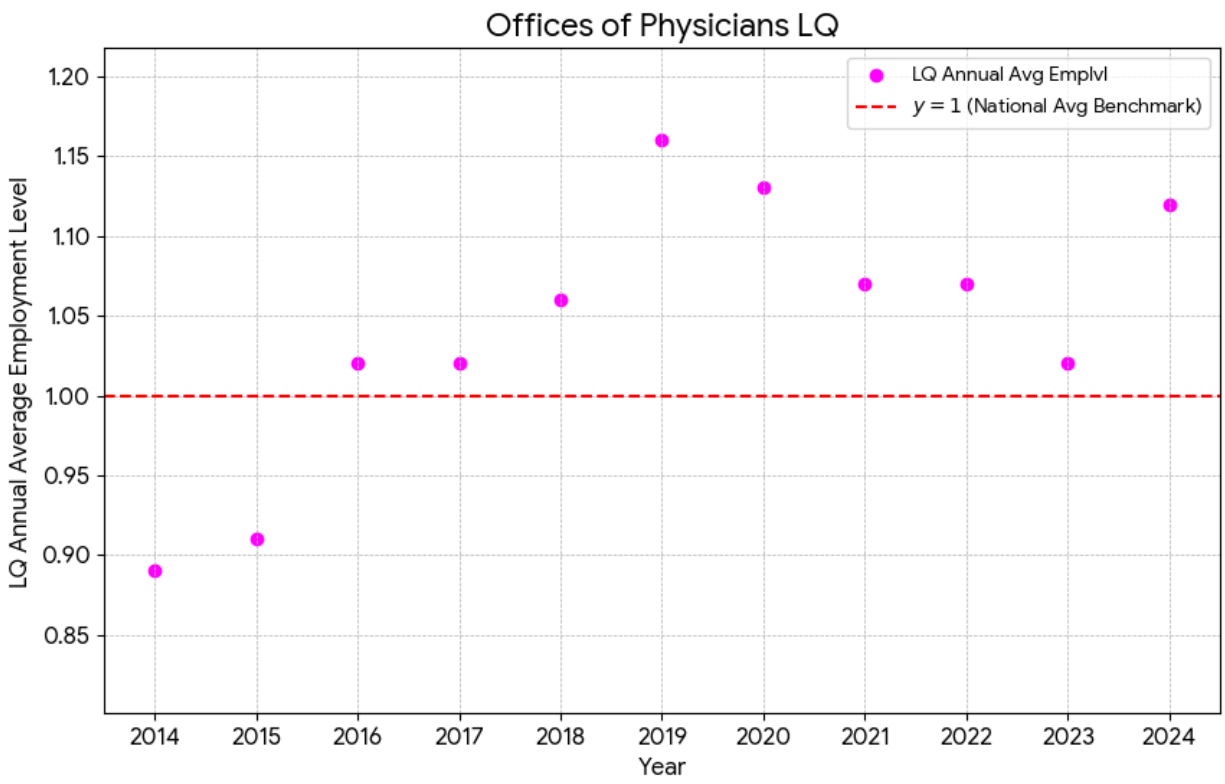


Figure 82: Offices of Physicians national industry group LQ over time

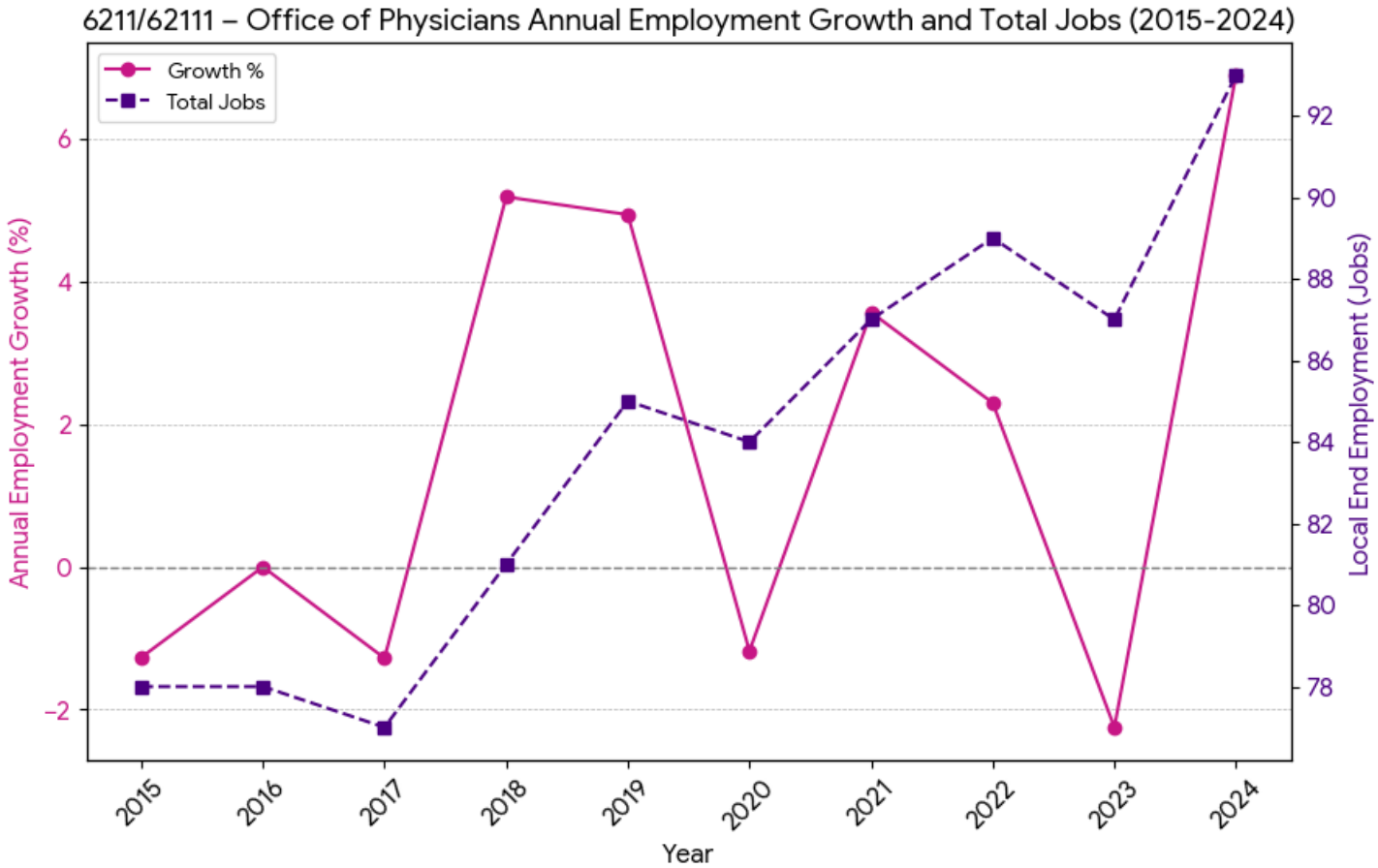
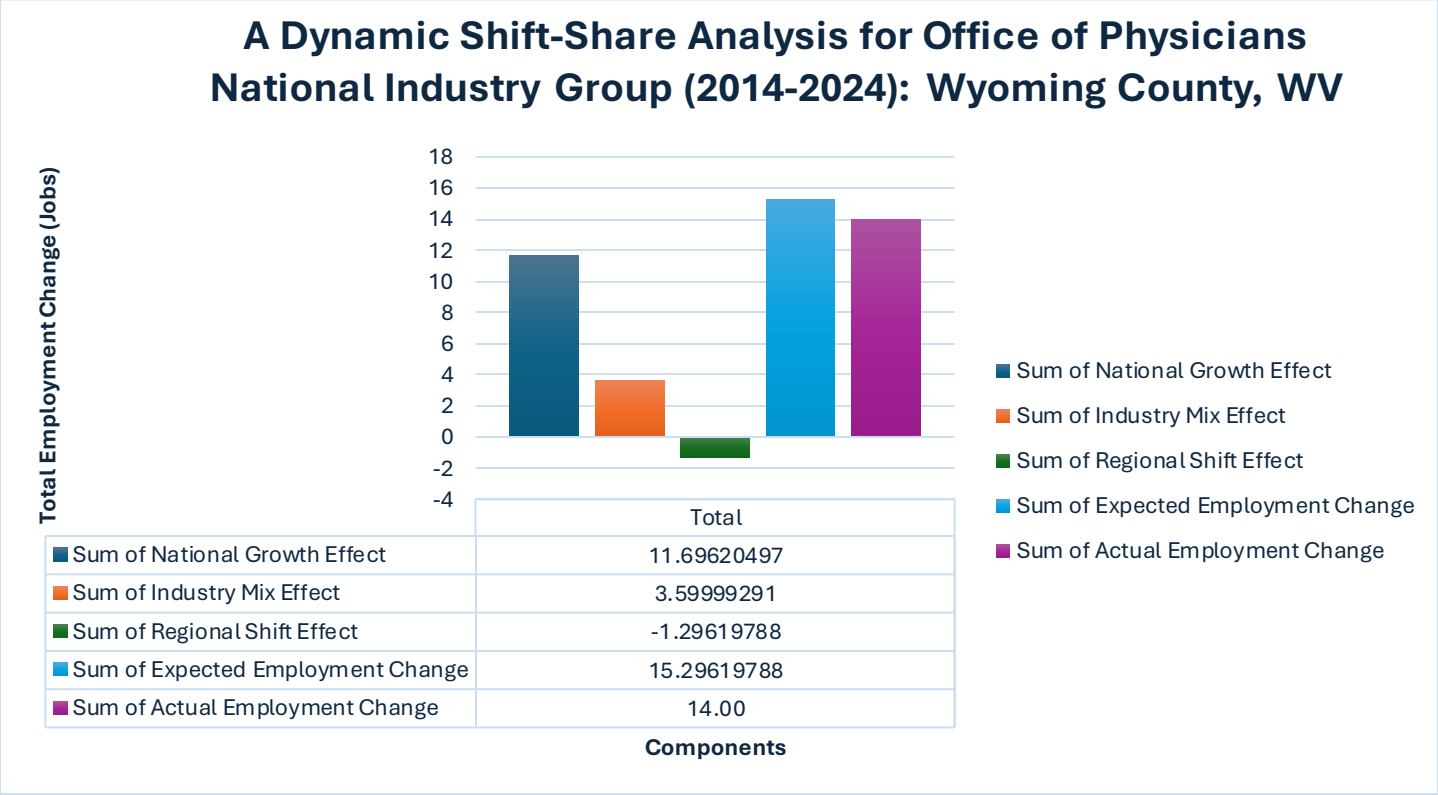


Figure 83: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Offices of Physicians national industry group



	Total
Sum of National Growth Effect	11.69620497
Sum of Industry Mix Effect	3.59999291
Sum of Regional Shift Effect	-1.29619788
Sum of Expected Employment Change	15.29619788
Sum of Actual Employment Change	14.00

Figure 84: DSSA Components for Offices of Physicians national industry group

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the Offices of Physicians national industry group has demonstrated a consistently positive employment trend, increasing from 79 jobs in 2014 to a peak of 93 jobs in 2024. Between 2017 and 2022, the national industry group experienced a steady growth phase, with employment rising from 77 to 89 jobs, interrupted only by a minor contraction in 2020 of -1.18%. The most significant growth occurred in 2024, when the national industry group saw a 6.9% increase—the highest rate of the decade—bringing employment to its highest recorded level. Compared to other national industry groups, the Office of Physicians has shown relatively low volatility in job count, maintaining a clear and gradual upward trajectory despite occasional fluctuations in annual growth rates.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Offices of Physicians was expected to add 15.30 jobs, driven by both national growth (11.70 jobs) and industry-specific growth (3.60 jobs). The actual growth of 14 jobs was very close to this expectation. The small negative Regional Shift Effect (-1.30 jobs) indicates a very slight local competitive disadvantage, causing it to grow just short of its expected potential.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This national industry group's Industry Mix Effect is mixed, swinging positive and negative. Its Regional Shift (competitiveness) is also volatile. It posted competitive *gains* in 2017-2019 and again in 2023-2024 (+4.24), but these were offset by periods of competitive *loss*, particularly in 2022-2023 (-4.82).

Offices of Other Health Practitioners (6213)

This industry group comprises establishments of independent health practitioners (except physicians and dentists) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).

Interpretation: The Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group is declining locally while growing nationally. The Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group has the possible opportunity for more growth.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)		-9 Jobs	
National Industry Group Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		+10 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient		1.01 LQ	
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	16.67%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data	12.90%		

Table 116: Key Economic Metrics for the Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	+5 Jobs	+4 Jobs

Table 117: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2014-2015	0.71	0.66	0.63	1.37	2.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2015-2016	0.59	0.77	-1.37	1.37	0.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2016-2017	0.50	0.93	0.57	1.43	2.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2017-2018	0.60	0.85	-5.46	1.46	-4.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2018-2019	0.44	0.98	-0.41	1.41	1.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2019-2020	-2.07	0.46	-0.39	-1.61	-2.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2020-2021	1.17	1.69	-3.87	2.87	-1.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2021-2022	1.37	0.77	-2.14	2.14	0.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2022-2023	0.56	1.34	2.10	1.90	4.00
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	2023-2024	0.31	1.70	0.99	2.01	3.00

Table 118: Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	$37,704.00

Table 119: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group

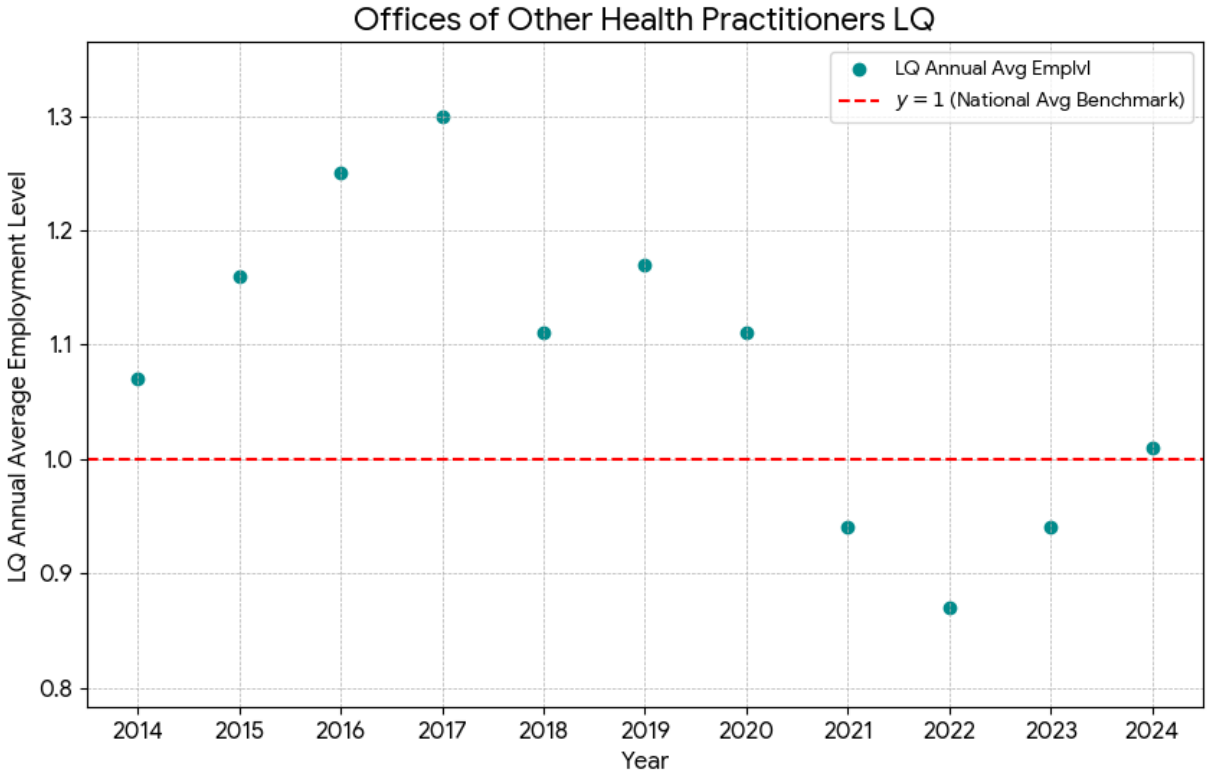


Figure 85: Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group LQ over time

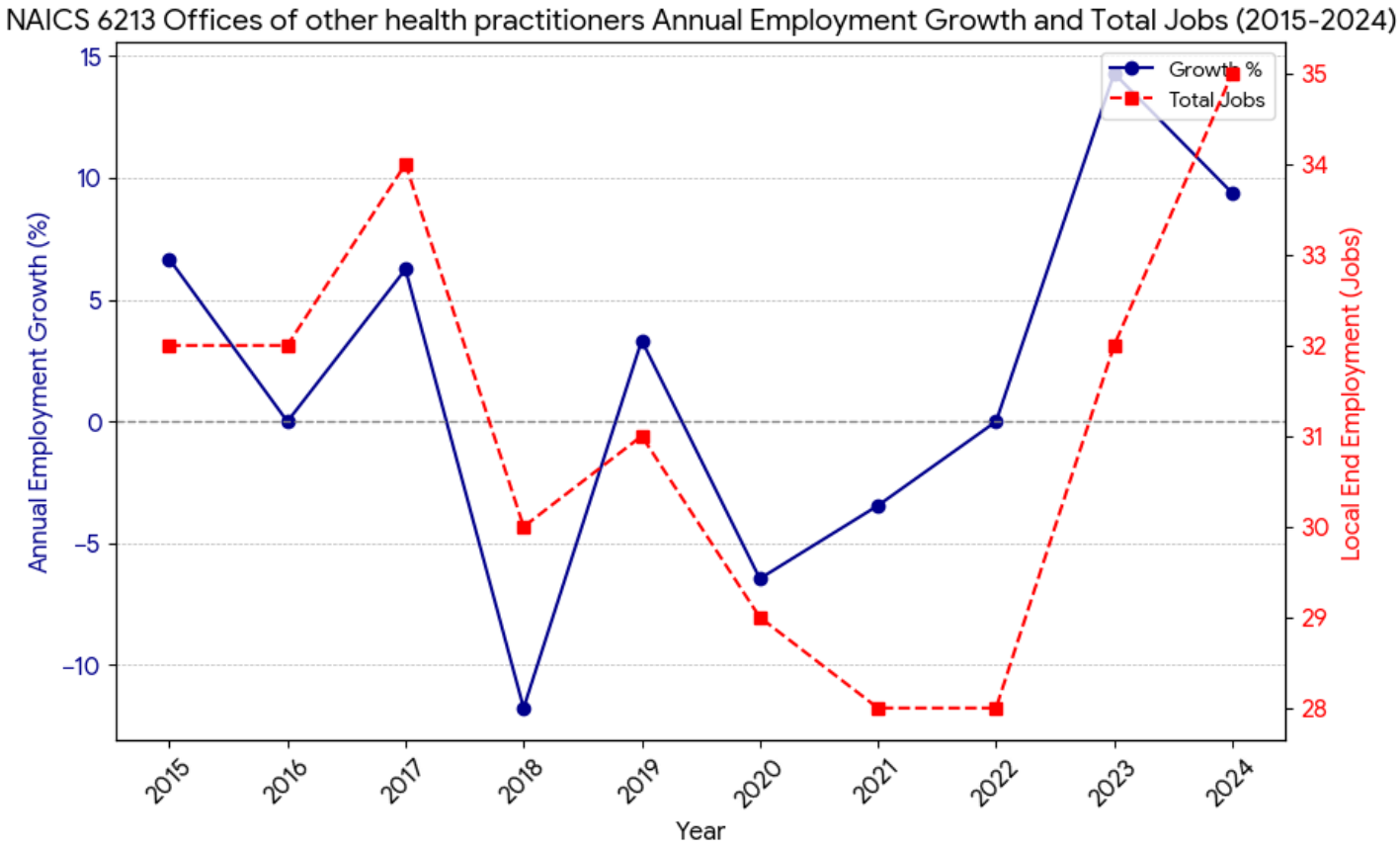


Figure 86: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group

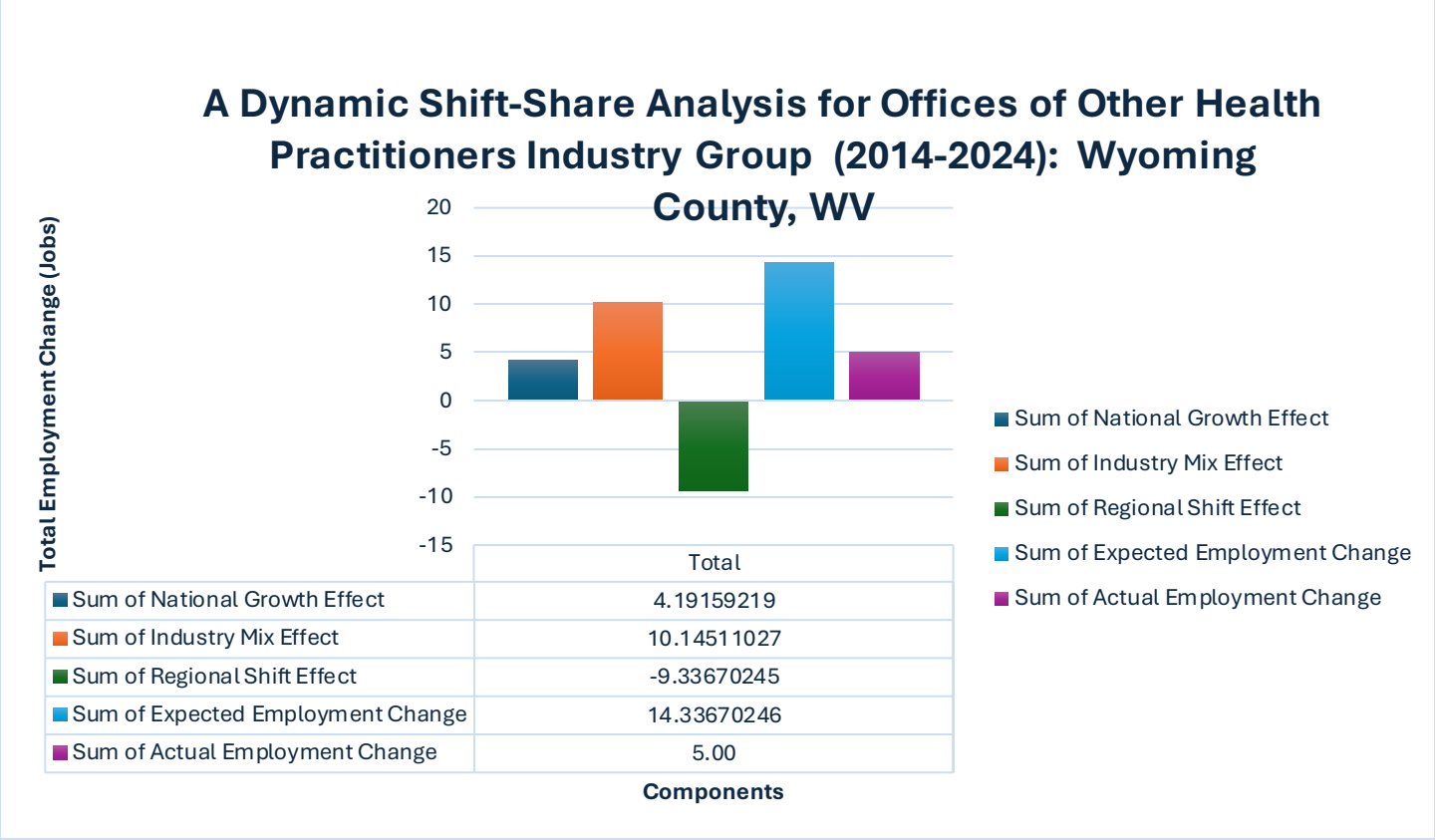


Figure 87: DSSA Components for Offices of Other Health Practitioners industry group

10-year Employment Analysis:

Between 2014 and 2024, the industry group experienced a modest overall net gain in employment, growing from 30 jobs at the start of the decade to a peak of 35 jobs in 2024. However, this growth was not linear. From 2017 to 2022, the industry group underwent a period of contraction, with employment fluctuating around 30 jobs and dipping to a low of 28 jobs in both 2021 and 2022. The most significant annual decline occurred in 2018, when employment dropped by 11.76%. Despite these mid-decade challenges, the industry group rebounded strongly in the final two years. In 2023, employment surged by 14.29%—the highest growth rate of the decade—followed by a solid 9.38% increase in 2024. This recent momentum propelled the industry group to its highest employment level in ten years, suggesting it is currently in a robust phase of expansion.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

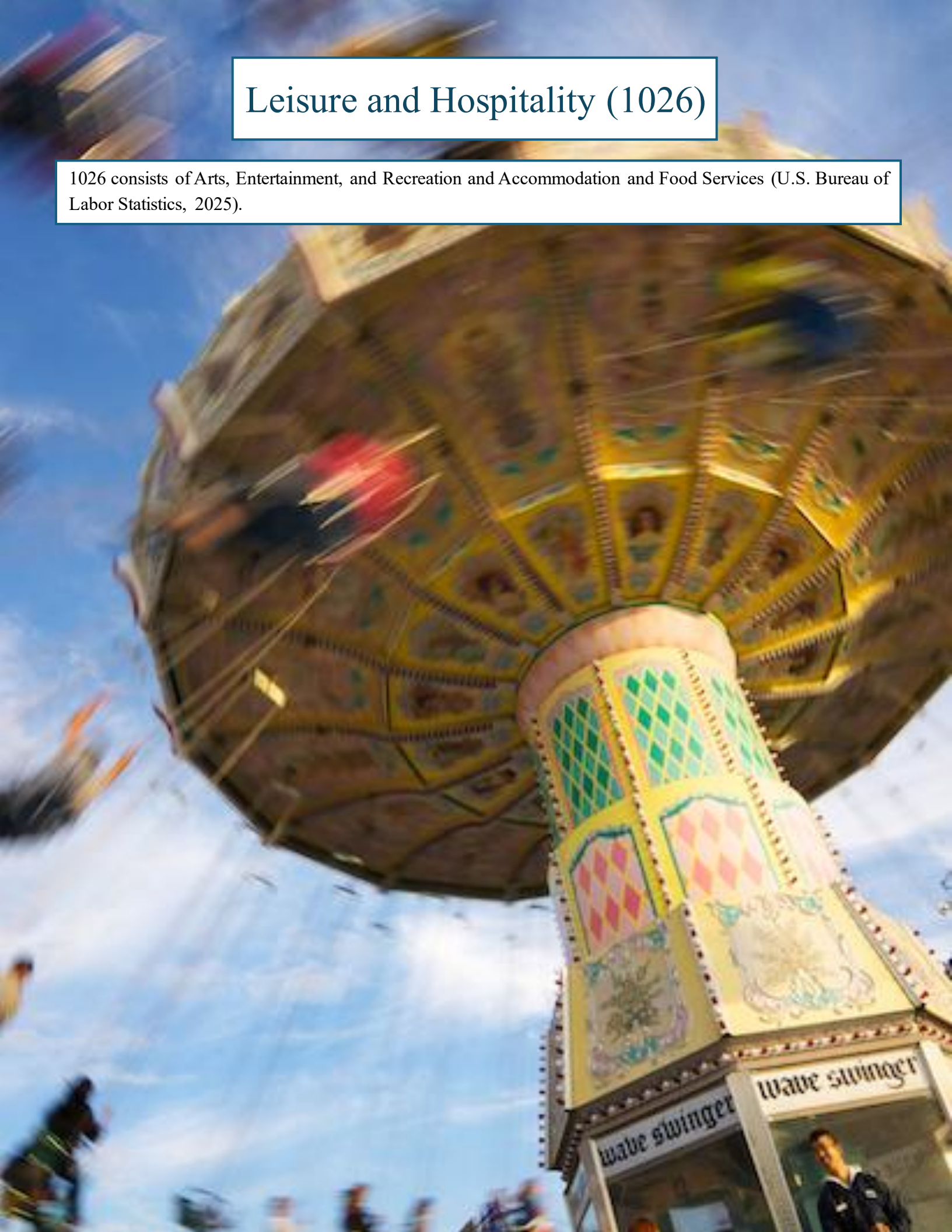
This industry group was expected to grow by 14.34 jobs, primarily driven by its status as a high-growth industry nationally (10.15 jobs). However, it only added 5 jobs. This underperformance is due to a local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the negative Regional Shift Effect of -9.34 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This industry group is a significant structural *advantage*, with a large and consistently positive Industry Mix Effect. Its local competitiveness (Regional Shift) has been erratic, with periods of both gains and losses. However, the most recent 2022-2024 data shows a strong positive and *improving* competitive trend.

Leisure and Hospitality (1026)

1026 consists of Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).



Interpretation: The Leisure and Hospitality supersector is declining locally while growing nationally. The Leisure and Hospitality supersector is weak, should be investigated as possible growth opportunity.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-75 Jobs
National Supersector Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		+8 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.51 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-11.11%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-7.34%

Table 120: Key Economic Metrics for the Leisure and Hospitality supersector

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Leisure and Hospitality	-30 Jobs	-19 Jobs
Full-Service Restaurants	+32 Jobs	+1 Job
Limited-Service Restaurants	-56 Jobs	-8 Jobs

Table 121: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Leisure and Hospitality supersector

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2014-2015	6.40	2.36	15.24	8.76	24.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2015-2016	5.46	3.41	-43.87	8.87	-35.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2016-2017	4.04	1.68	-24.73	5.73	-19.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2017-2018	4.25	0.23	1.53	4.47	6.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2018-2019	3.57	0.39	9.05	3.95	13.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2019-2020	-17.26	-40.29	33.55	-57.55	-24.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2020-2021	9.52	14.99	7.49	24.51	32.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2021-2022	13.06	16.85	-36.91	29.91	-7.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2022-2023	5.19	6.94	-12.14	12.14	0.00
1026	Leisure and hospitality	2023-2024	2.54	1.35	-23.88	3.88	-20.00

Table 122: Leisure and Hospitality supersector DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	'14	**'15**	**'16**	**'17**	**'18**	**'19**	**'20**	**'21**	**'22**	**'23**	**'24**	
Leisure and Hospitality	26	26	25	23	22	23	25	27	27	25	24	$19,004.00
Full-Service Restaurants	7	7	7	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	$19,428.00
Limited-Service Restaurants	9	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	$18,375.00

Table 123: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Leisure and Hospitality supersector

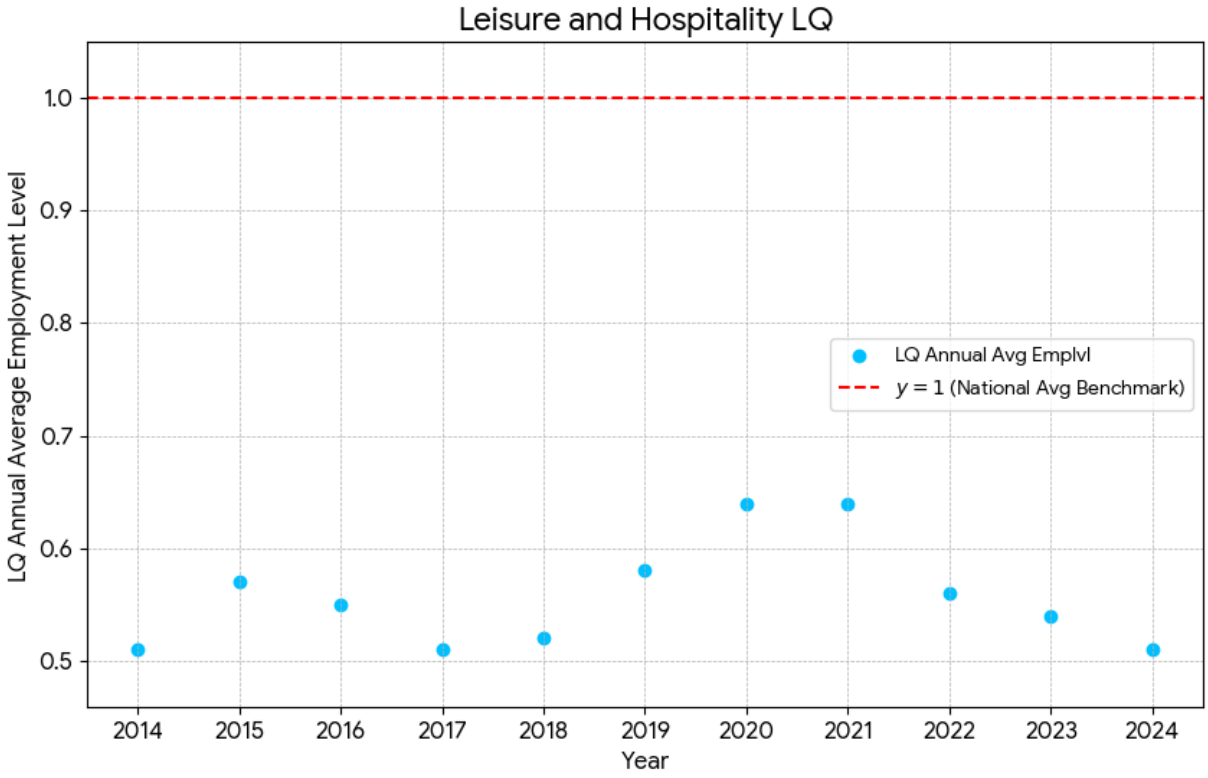


Figure 88: Leisure and Hospitality supersector LQ over time

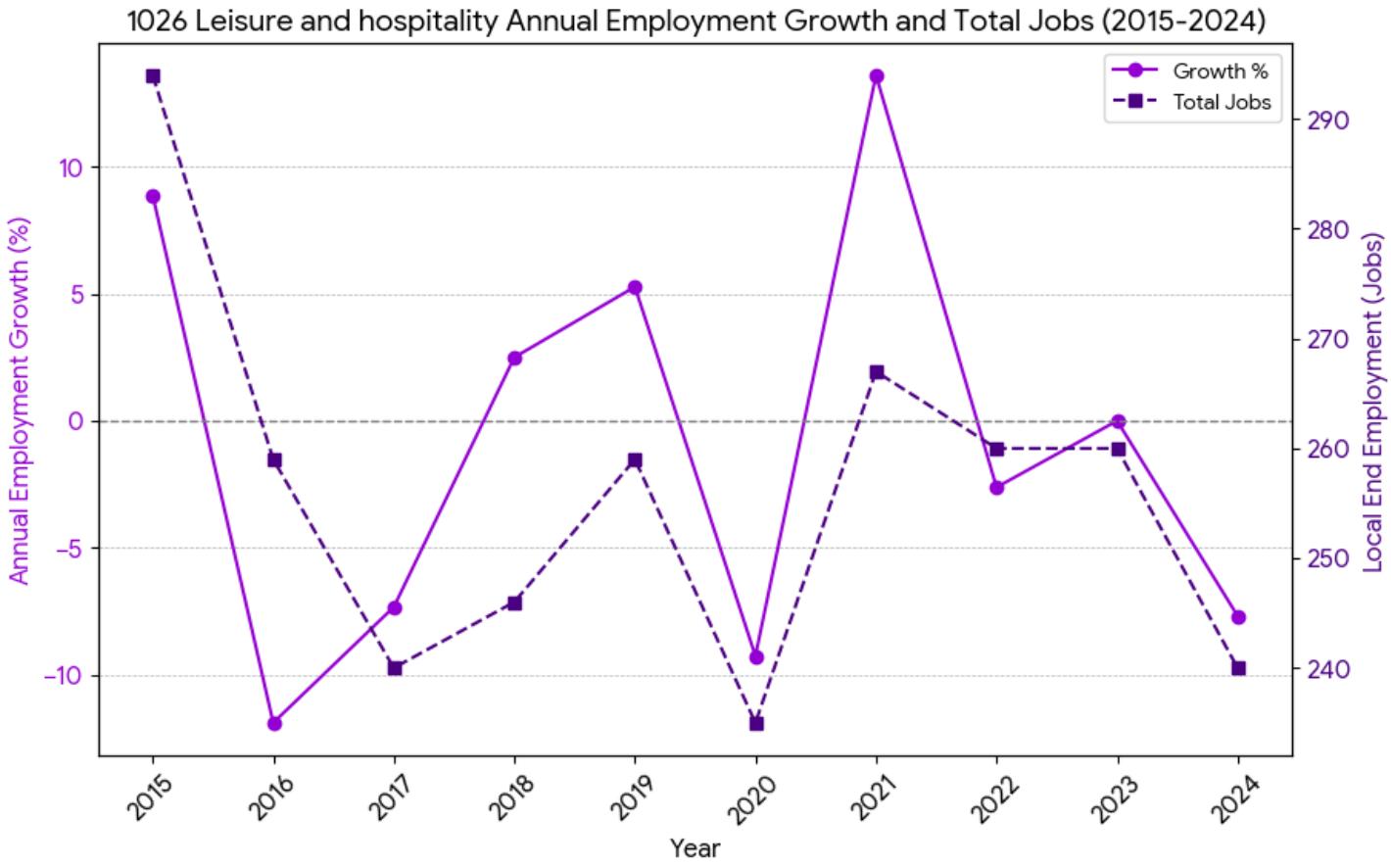


Figure 89: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Leisure and Hospitality supersector

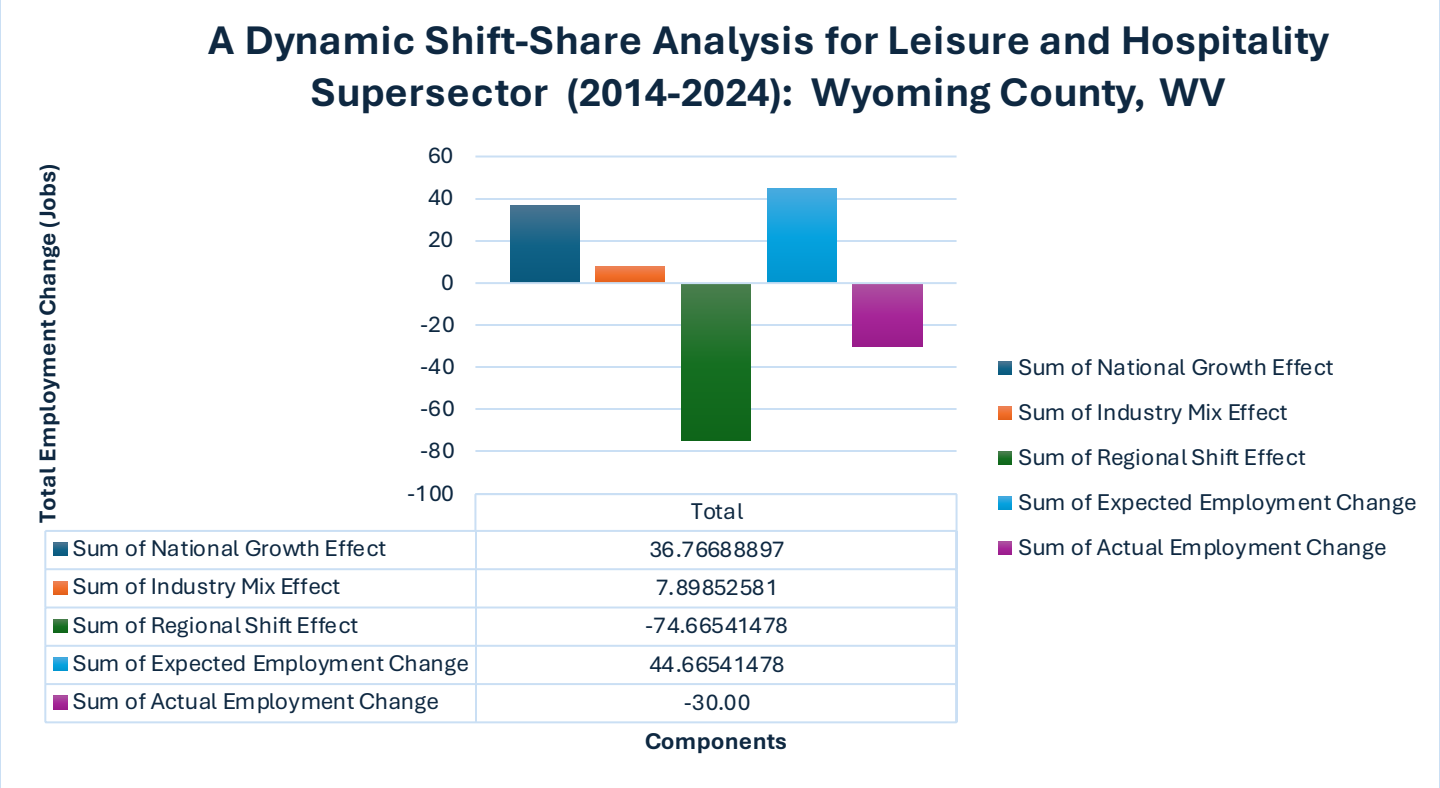


Figure 90: DSSA Components for Leisure and Hospitality supersector

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the supersector experienced a net employment decline, dropping from 270 jobs in 2014 to 240 jobs in 2024. This period was marked by significant volatility, including three major contraction events. The most notable downturn occurred in the first three years, culminating in a mid-decade trough of 240 jobs in 2017. A temporary recovery followed, with the supersector reaching its highest growth rate of the decade in 2021—a 13.62% surge that elevated employment to a peak of 267 jobs. However, this momentum was not sustained. By 2024, the supersector had declined again by 7.69%, returning to the same job count as the 2017 low. This pattern of fluctuation and recent contraction indicates a strong downward pressure on employment and highlights the supersector's ongoing instability.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

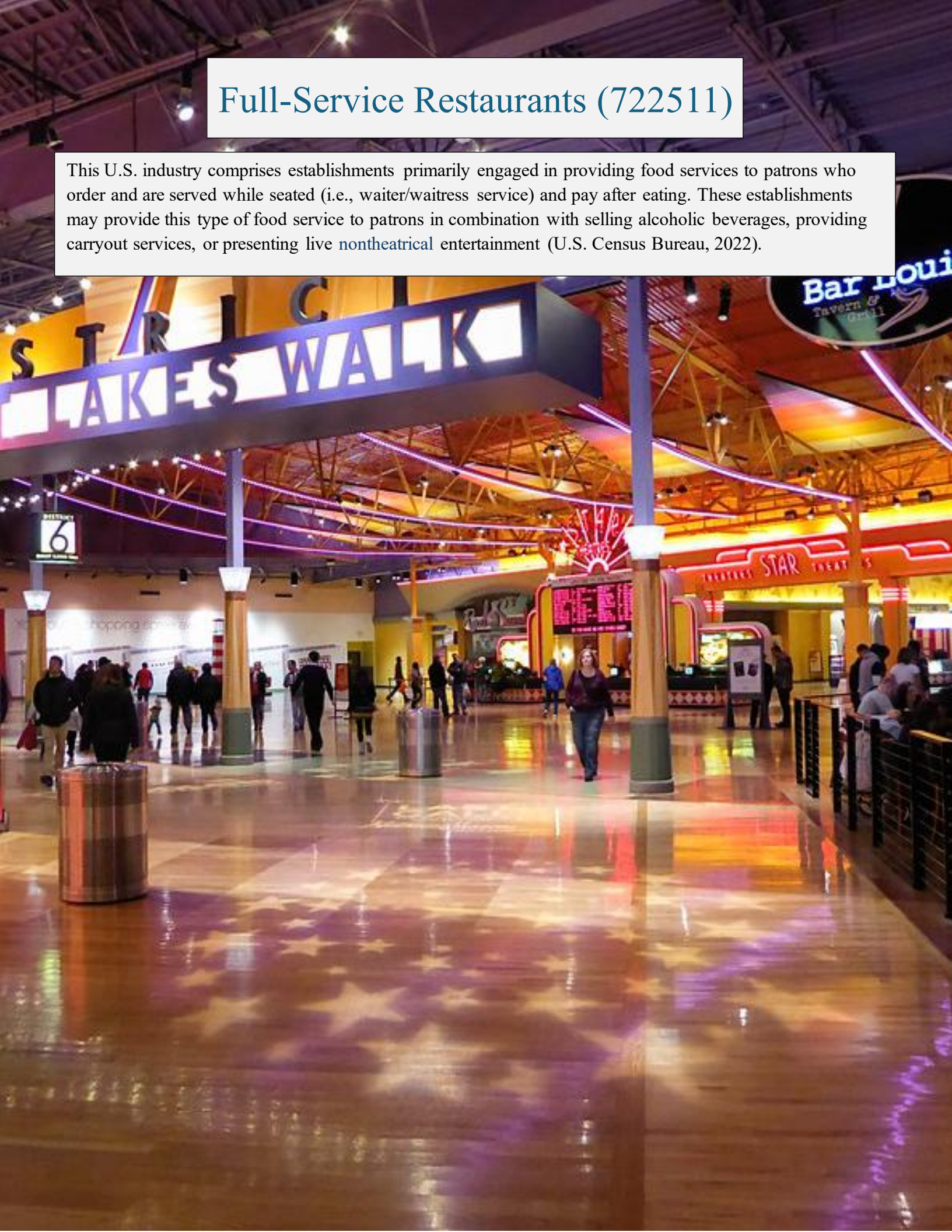
Leisure and Hospitality was expected to be a source of growth, with a projected gain of 44.67 jobs due to positive national growth (36.77 jobs) and industry-specific growth (7.90 jobs). In stark contrast, the local supersector lost 30 jobs. This reversal is explained by a major local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the large negative Regional Shift Effect of -74.67 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This supersector benefits from a positive Industry Mix Effect, as it's a high-growth area nationally. Its local performance (Regional Shift) is unstable. A large competitive *gain* in 2014-2015 (+15.24) was immediately erased by two years of severe competitive *losses* (e.g., -43.87 in 2015-2016). In the most recent 2021-2024 period, the supersector has been *consistently uncompetitive*.

Full-Service Restaurants (722511)

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing carryout services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).



Interpretation: The Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry is growing locally while declining nationally. The Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry is weak and in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)	+20 Jobs		
National U.S. Industry Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		-1 Job	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient			0.69 LQ
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data	45.07%		
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data		0.98%	

Table 124: Key Economic Metrics for the Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Full-Service Restaurants	+32 Jobs	+1 Job

Table 125: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
722511	Full-service restaurants	2014-2015	1.68	0.63	4.69	2.31	7.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2015-2016	1.45	0.50	-13.95	1.95	-12.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2016-2017	1.03	-0.12	-8.91	0.91	-8.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2017-2018	1.03	-0.41	22.38	0.62	23.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2018-2019	1.18	-0.88	20.71	0.29	21.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2019-2020	-6.80	-20.28	29.07	-27.07	2.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2020-2021	4.21	10.96	-4.17	15.17	11.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2021-2022	5.62	7.43	-14.06	13.06	-1.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2022-2023	2.28	2.10	-5.38	4.38	-1.00
722511	Full-service restaurants	2023-2024	1.10	-0.73	-10.37	0.37	-10.00

Table 126: Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Full-Service Restaurants	7	7	7	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	$19,428.00

Table 127: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

Figure 91: Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry LQ over time

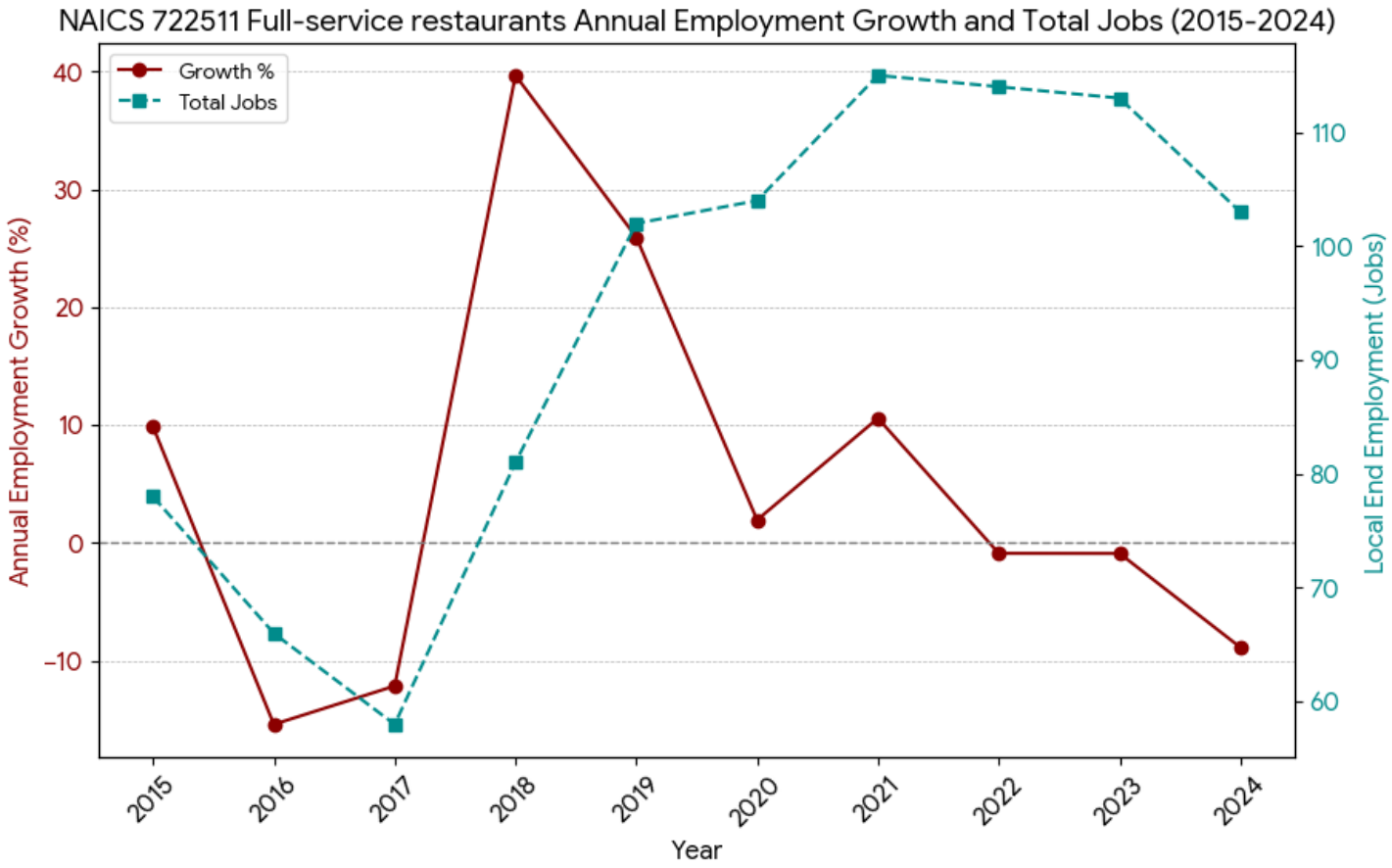


Figure 92: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

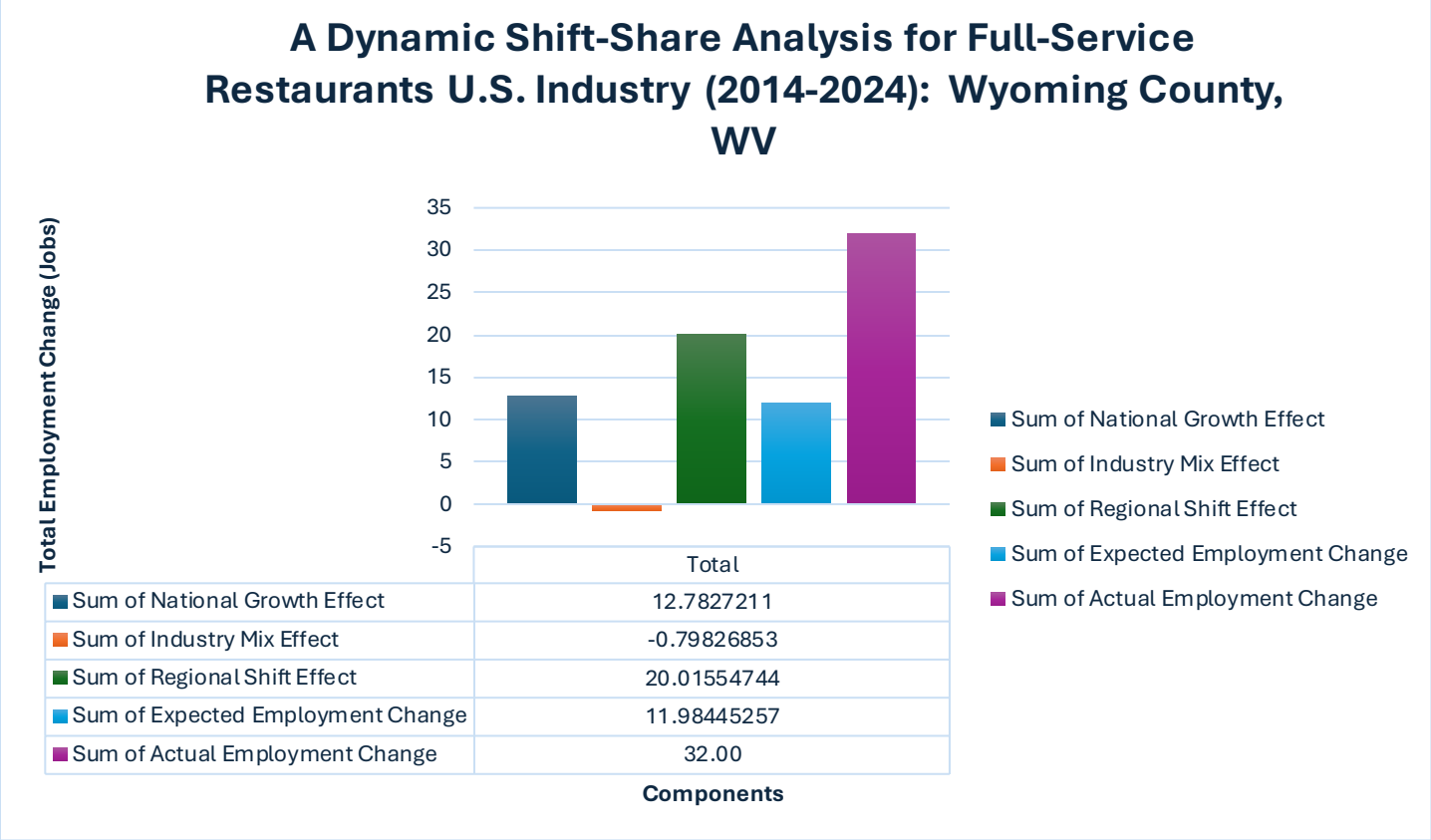


Figure 93: DSSA Components for Full-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

10-year Employment Analysis:

Over the past decade, the U.S. industry has demonstrated strong net employment growth, increasing from 71 jobs in 2014 to 103 jobs in 2024. Initially, the U.S. industry faced a significant downturn between 2016 and 2017, with two consecutive years of double-digit losses—15.38% in 2016 and 12.12% in 2017—bringing employment down to a decade low of 58 jobs. However, this was followed by a dramatic rebound, marked by the largest growth spikes of the period: a 39.66% increase in 2018 and a 25.93% rise in 2019. This recovery continued, culminating in a peak of 115 jobs in 2021. In recent years, though, the U.S. industry has shifted toward contraction, with three consecutive years of negative growth from 2022 to 2024. The most notable decline occurred in 2024, with an 8.85% drop, reducing the job count to 103. This trend suggests the U.S. industry may be entering a new downturn phase.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Full-service Restaurants were expected to add 11.98 jobs, based almost entirely on general national growth (12.78 jobs). The local U.S. industry significantly outperformed this, adding 32 jobs. This strong growth is due to a local competitive advantage, as shown by the positive Regional Shift Effect of 20.02 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

This U.S. industry is highly volatile. It has a mixed Industry Mix Effect, which turned strongly negative in 2019-2020. Its Regional Shift (competitiveness) swings wildly, from large *gains* (e.g., +22.38 in 2017-2018) to large *losses* (e.g., -13.95 in 2015-2016). In the last three years, it has been *consistently uncompetitive*.

Limited-Service Restaurants (722513)

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with selling alcoholic beverages (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).

Interpretation: The Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry is declining locally while growing nationally. The Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry is weak, should be investigated as possible growth opportunity.

Key Economic Metrics	Data Source	Strong Signal	Moderate Signal	Weak Signal
Local Competitiveness	Dynamic Shift-Share (RC)			-79 Jobs
National U.S. Industry Trend	Dynamic Shift-Share (IM)		+4 Jobs	
Local Specialization (2024)	Location Quotient		0.79 LQ	
Employment Growth 10-year (2014-2024)	Employment Data			-35.22%
Employment Growth 5-year (2019-2024)	Employment Data			-7.21%

Table 128: Key Economic Metrics for the Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Limited-Service Restaurants	-56 Jobs	-8 Jobs

Table 129: Jobs Lost/Gained for the Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2014-2015	3.77	2.10	-8.87	5.87	-3.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2015-2016	2.90	3.13	-16.02	6.02	-10.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2016-2017	2.28	1.53	-11.81	3.81	-8.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2017-2018	2.44	-0.38	-12.06	2.06	-10.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2018-2019	1.86	0.07	-18.92	1.92	-17.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2019-2020	-7.40	-1.43	0.82	-8.82	-8.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2020-2021	4.17	-0.18	1.01	3.99	5.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2021-2022	5.28	-0.97	-6.31	4.31	-2.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2022-2023	2.12	1.25	1.63	3.37	5.00
722513	Limited-service restaurants	2023-2024	1.08	-0.63	-8.45	0.45	-8.00

Table 130: Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry DSSA by Period

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments by Year											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	’14	’15	’16	’17	’18	’19	’20	’21	’22	’23	’24	
Limited-Service Restaurants	9	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	$18,375.00

Table 131: Number of establishments and average annual pay for the Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

Figure 94: Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry LQ over time

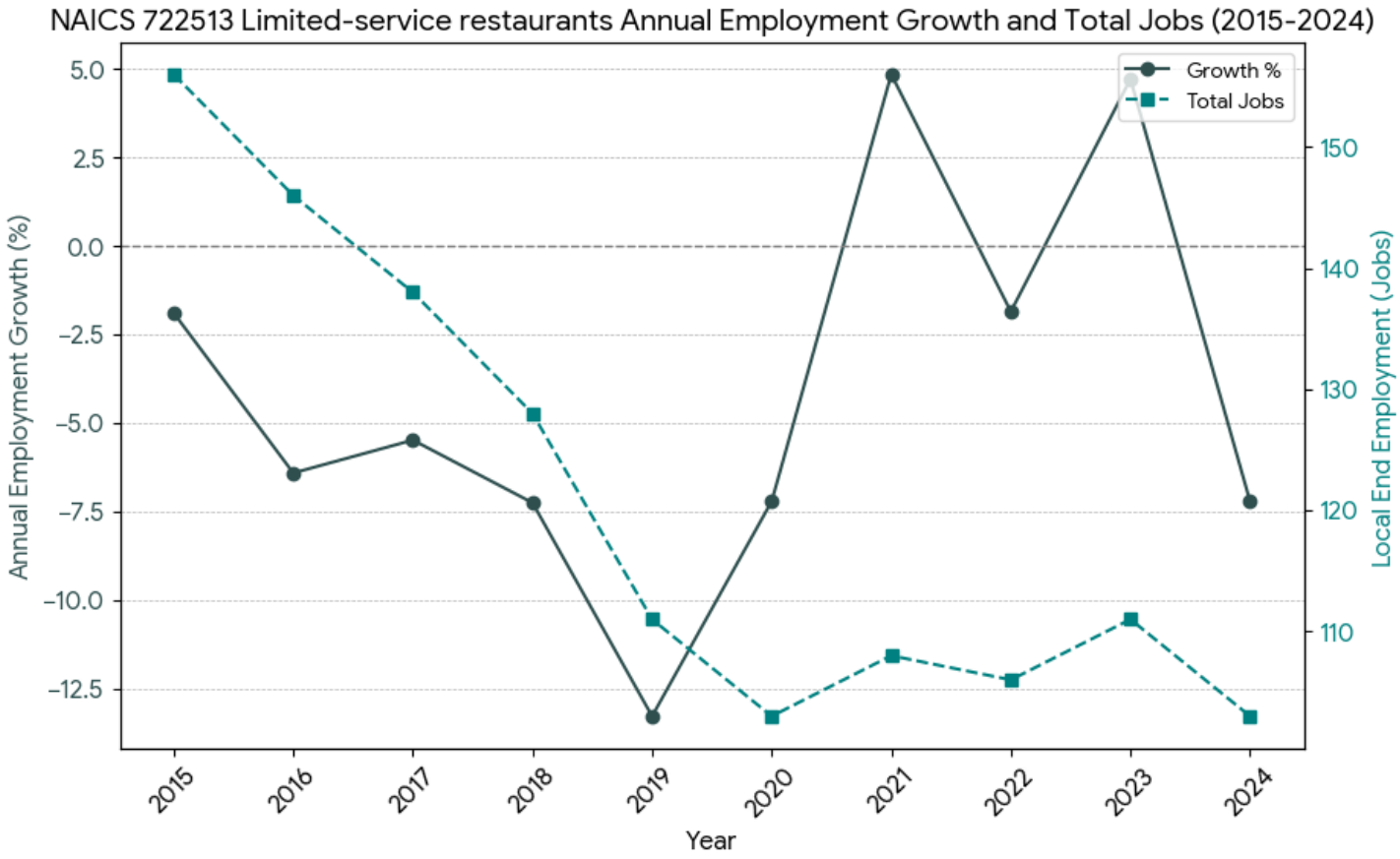


Figure 95: Annual employment growth and total jobs over time for the Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

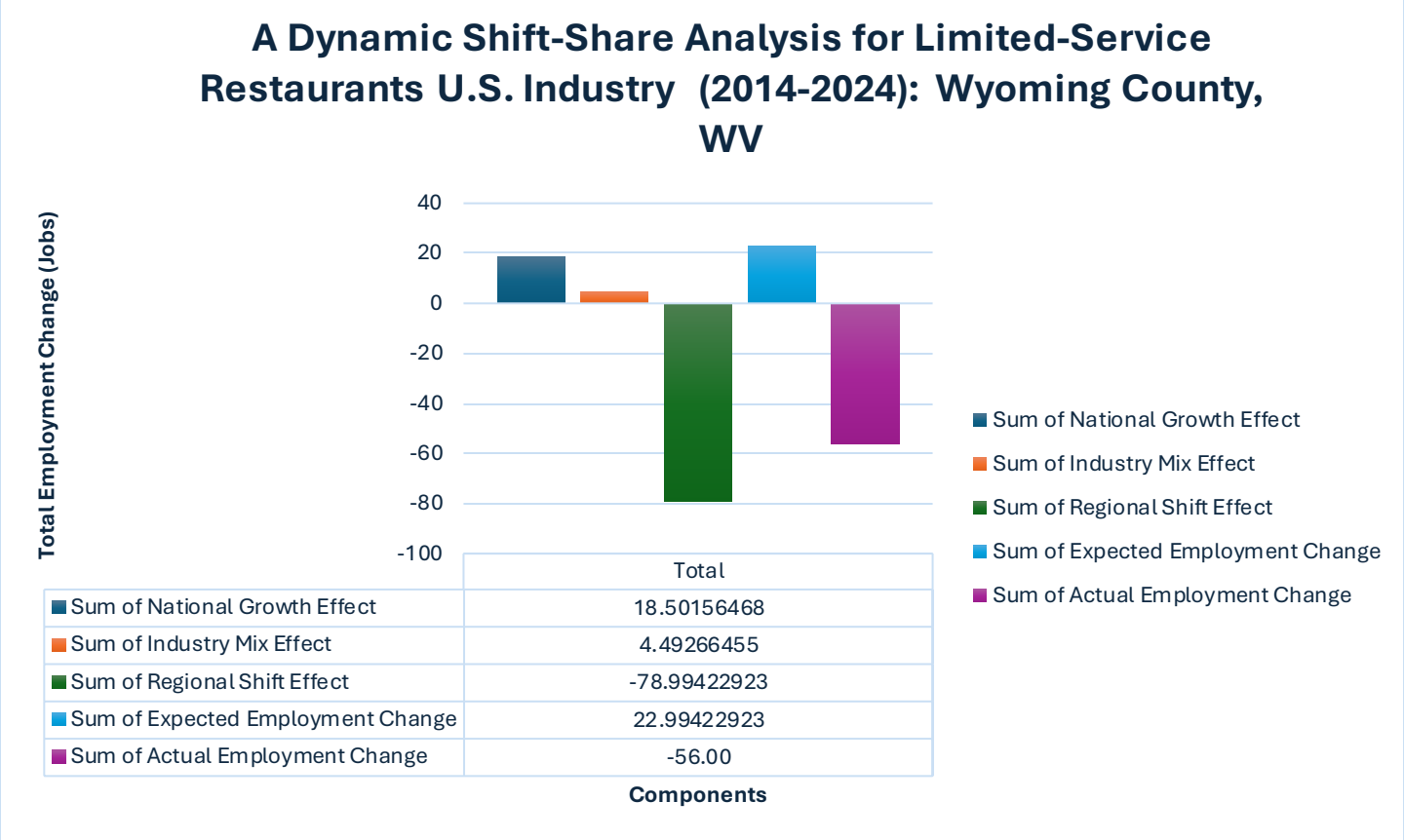


Figure 96: DSSA Components for Limited-Service Restaurants U.S. industry

10-year Employment Analysis:

Between 2015 and 2020, the U.S. industry underwent a severe and prolonged contraction, marked by six consecutive years of negative growth. Employment fell sharply from 159 jobs in 2014 to a decade low of 103 jobs in 2020, with the most significant annual decline occurring in 2019 at -13.28%. Following this downturn, the U.S. industry experienced only brief and modest recoveries, with slight increases of 4.85% in 2021 and 4.72% in 2023. However, these gains were short-lived and interspersed with renewed contractions. In 2024, the U.S. industry returned to a significant loss of -7.21%, bringing employment back down to 103 jobs. Overall, the decade reflects a substantial net employment loss, and the most recent data suggests the U.S. industry is once again trending downward.

Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (2014-2024) Results

Limited-service Restaurants were expected to grow by 22.99 jobs, helped by national growth (18.50 jobs) and industry growth (4.49 jobs). Instead, the local U.S. industry saw a major loss of 56 jobs. This dramatic reversal is explained by a very large local competitive disadvantage, as shown by the Regional Shift Effect of -78.99 jobs.

Industry Mix and Regional Shift 10-year Trend Analysis

Limited-service restaurants are a *chronically uncompetitive* U.S. industry in the county. While the Industry Mix Effect is consistently positive (a high-growth industry), the Regional Shift Effect was *negative in every single period* from 2014 to 2022, with the exception of 2019-2020. This indicates a deep and persistent local *disadvantage*.

Matrices:

Interpretation Results Matrix

Location Quotient (2024)	Dynamic Shift Share Analysis (10-year) (RC/IM)	Interpretation	Sector/Industry
Strong Signal **LQ > 1.25**	**1, 7**	**Local sector/indsutry is strong**	• *Utilities (7)*
	2, 5	**Local sector/industry is threatened locally, may need attention**	• *Other Specialty Trade Contractors (2)* • *Education and Health Services (2)* • *Ambulatory Health Care Services (2)* • *Social Assistance (2)*
	3, 4, 6	**Local sector/industry is in national decline, should diversify**	• *Private Goods-Producing Supersector (6)* • *Natural Resouces and Mining (4)* • *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (3)* • *Mining, except Oil and Gas (6)*
Moderate Signal **1.25 ≥ LQ ≥ 0.75**	**1, 7**	**Local strength, should be supported**	~
	2, 5	**Possible opporutinity for more growth**	• *Office of Physicians (2)* • *Offices of Other Health Practitioners (2)*
	3, 4, 6	**Unstable sector/industry, focus efforts elsewhere**	• *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (6)* • *Retail Trade (6)* • *Truck Transportation (6)*
Weak Signal **LQ < 0.75**	**1, 7**	**New emering local sector/industry, should be nurtured**	• *Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (1)* • *Services to Buildings and Dwellings (1)*
	2, 5	**Weak local sector/industry, should be investigated as possible growth opportunity**	• *Construction (2)* • *Specialty Trade Contractors (2)* • *Private Service-Providing Supersector (2)* • *Transportation and Warehousing (2)* • *Professional and Business Services (2)* • *Leisure and Hospitality (2)* • *Limited-Service Restaurants (2)*
	3, 4 6	**Weak local sector/industry in national decline, focus efforts elsewhere**	• *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (3)* • *Manufacturing (6)* • *Wholesale Trade (6)* • *Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (6)* • *Financial Activities (6)* • *Finance and Insurance (6)* • *Legal Services (6)* • *Offices of Lawyers (6)* • *Full-Service Restaurants (3)*

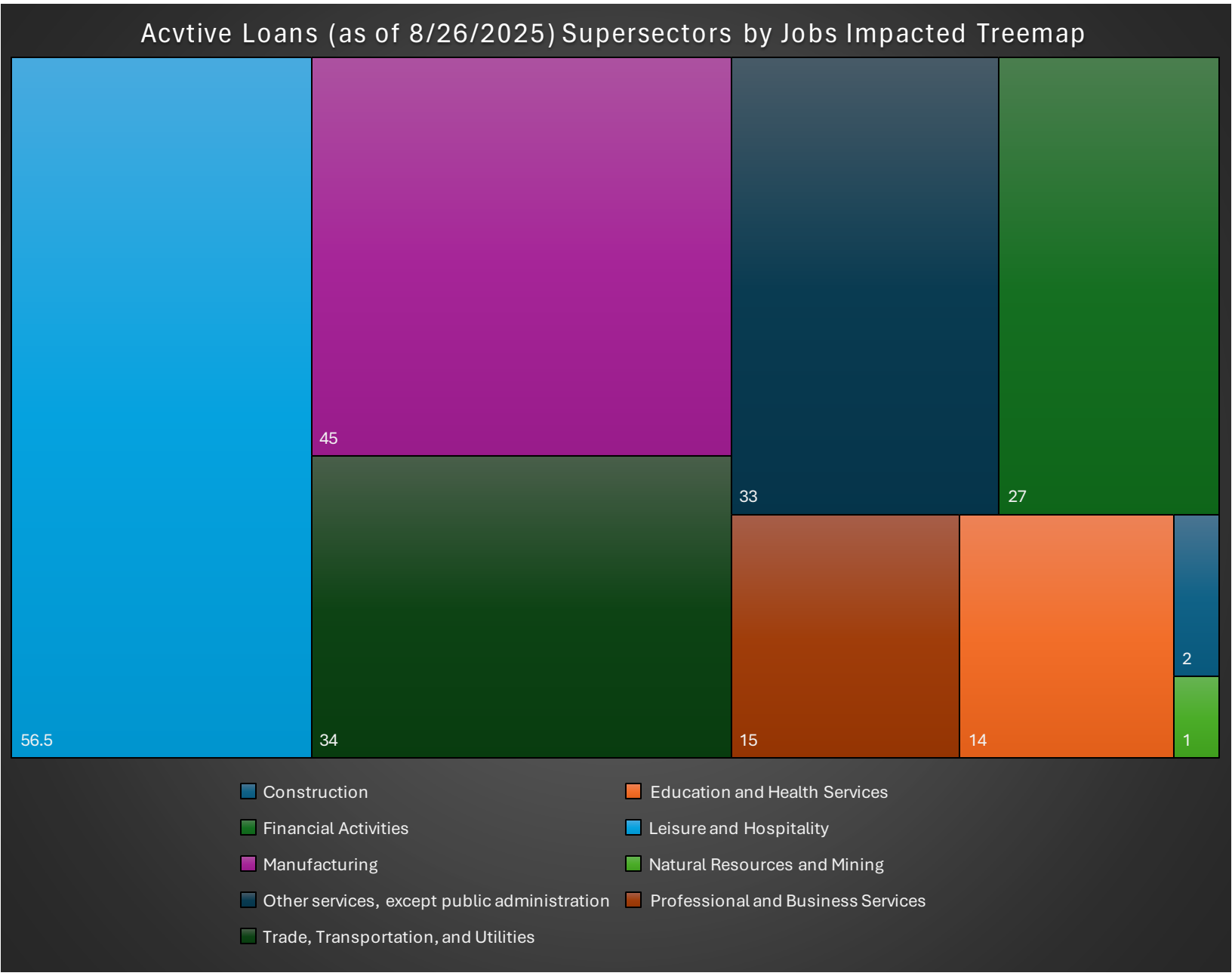
Key Economic Metrics Matrix

Green = Strong Signal, Orange = Moderate Signal, Red = Weak Signal

Sector/Industry	Local Competitiveness (RC)	National Sector/Industry Trend (IM)	Local Specialization (LQ) (2024)	10-year Employment Growth % (2014-2024)	5-year Employment Growth % (2019-2024)
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	+27 Jobs	-410 Jobs	54.88 LQ	-20.04%	57.42%
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	-42 Jobs	+14 Jobs	3.3 LQ	-18.89%	-9.88%
Social Assistance	-39 Jobs	+74 Jobs	3.01 LQ	26.60%	25.40%
Natural Resources and Mining	-130 Jobs	-256 Jobs	17.83 LQ	-19.62%	48.47%
Mining, except Oil and Gas	-262 Jobs	-184 Jobs	130.24 LQ	-33.21%	51.30%
Private Goods-Producing Supersector	-413 Jobs	-40 Jobs	1.74 LQ	-19.35%	32.97%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	-19 Jobs	+46 Jobs	1.51 LQ	24.83%	20.00%
Utilities	-2 Jobs	-2 Jobs	1.33 LQ	0%	-15.38%
Education and Health Services	-1 Job	+54 Jobs	1.27 LQ	22.83%	21.18%
Retail Trade	-128 Jobs	-72 Jobs	1.18 LQ	-19.30%	-5.56%
Office of Physicians	-1 Job	+4 Jobs	1.12 LQ	17.72%	9.41%
Truck Transportation	-56 Jobs	-3 Jobs	1.11 LQ	-52.53%	-2.08%
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	-9 Jobs	+10 Jobs	1.01 LQ	16.67%	12.90%
Limited-Service Restaurants	-79 Jobs	+4 Jobs	0.79 LQ	-35.22%	-7.21%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	-338 Jobs	-30 Jobs	0.77 LQ	-30.08%	-9.05%
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	+21 Jobs	0 Jobs	0.72 LQ	130.00%	24.32%
Private Service-Providing Supersector	-466 Jobs	+14 Jobs	0.72 LQ	-6.14%	5.46%
Full-Service Restaurants	+20 Jobs	-1 Jobs	0.69 LQ	45.07%	0.98%
Specialty Trade Contractors	-39 Jobs	+16 Jobs	0.63 LQ	-9.90%	1.11%

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	+1 Job	-4 Jobs	0.57 LQ	5.26%	-57.45%
Construction	-29 Jobs	+20 Jobs	0.57 LQ	4.84%	-3.70%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	+14 Jobs	+1 Job	0.52 LQ	105.88%	40.00%
Leisure and Hospitality	-75 Jobs	+8 Jobs	0.51 LQ	-11.11%	-7.34%
Professional and Business Services	-22 Jobs	+5 Jobs	0.45 LQ	-1.06%	17.57%
Transportation and Warehousing	-147 Jobs	+29 Jobs	0.42 LQ	-57.46%	-27.36%
Financial Activities	-22 Jobs	-1 Job	0.35 LQ	-11.46%	2.41%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	-25 Jobs	-1 Job	0.35 LQ	-51.22%	-37.50%
Legal Services	-8 Jobs	-1 Job	0.32 LQ	-41.18%	-28.57%
Offices of Lawyers	-8 Jobs	-1 Job	0.32 LQ	-41.18%	-28.57%
Finance and Insurance	-36 Jobs	-2 Jobs	0.28 LQ	-36.71%	-13.79%
Manufacturing	-50 Jobs	-7 Jobs	0.16 LQ	-45.19 %	-27.85%
Wholesale Trade	-44 Jobs	-3 Jobs	0.08 LQ	-75.00%	0%

Wyoming County EDA Active Loan (as of 8/26/2025) Tree map



Supersector	Total Jobs	Total Investment
Leisure and Hospitality	57	$84,000
Manufacturing	45	$80,225
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	34	$477,174
Other Services	33	$367,950
Professional and Business Services	15	$69,500
Education and Health Services	14	$146,200
Financial Activities	27	$372,250
Construction	2	$51,500
Natural Resources and Mining	1	$16,000

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Photos provided by CC.

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Appendix

All Jobs Lost or Gained (10-year, 5-year) Table

Sector/Industry	10-year (2014-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained	5-year (2019-2024) Jobs Lost or Gained
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	+1 Job	-27 Jobs
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-226 Jobs	+329 Jobs
Mining, except oil and gas	-346 Jobs	+236 Jobs
22/221 – Utilities	0 Jobs	-4 Jobs
Construction	+6 Jobs	-5 Jobs
NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	-10 Jobs	+1 Job
NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	-17 Jobs	-8 Jobs
Manufacturing	-47 Jobs	-22 Jobs
Wholesale trade	-42 Jobs	0 Jobs
Finance and insurance	-29 Jobs	-8 Jobs
Real estate and rental and leasing	+18 Jobs	+10 Jobs
NAICS 5411 Legal services	-7 Jobs	-4 Jobs
54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	-7 Jobs	-4 Jobs
NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	+26 Jobs	+9 Jobs
NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	+74 Jobs	+62 Jobs
NAICS 624 Social assistance	+83 Jobs	+80 Jobs
6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	+14 Jobs	+8 Jobs
NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	+5 Jobs	+4 Jobs
NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	+32 Jobs	+1 Job
NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	-56 Jobs	-8 Jobs
Retail trade	-122 Jobs	-30 Jobs
NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	-21 Jobs	-12 Jobs
Transportation and warehousing	-104 Jobs	-29 Jobs
NAICS 484 Truck transportation	-52 Jobs	-1 Job
Private Goods-producing	-266 Jobs	+275 Jobs
Private Service-providing	-144 Jobs	+114 Jobs
1011 Natural resources and mining	-225 Jobs	+301 Jobs
1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	-268 Jobs	-62 Jobs
1023 Financial activities	-11 Jobs	+2 Jobs
1024 Professional and business services	-3 Jobs	+42 Jobs
1025 Education and health services	+168 Jobs	+158 Jobs
1026 Leisure and hospitality	-30 Jobs	-19 Jobs

All Establishments Data Table

Sector/Industry	Number of Establishments											Average Annual Pay (2024)
	‘14	‘15	‘16	‘17	‘18	‘19	‘20	‘21	‘22	‘23	‘24	
Private Goods-Producing Supersector	66	68	66	63	68	68	64	63	56	67	64	$100,576.00
Natural Resources and Mining	31	33	34	28	31	30	27	26	20	29	24	$112,167.00
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	11	16	15	16	16	15	15	10	13	12	$51,573.00
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	24	22	18	13	16	14	12	11	10	16	12	$113,505.00
Mining, except Oil and Gas	14	14	11	8	9	8	7	6	5	6	7	$122,519.00
Construction	25	25	21	24	26	27	27	27	26	28	31	$43,431.00
Specialty Trade Contractors	14	14	15	15	17	15	14	14	13	13	14	$49,841.00
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	9	10	11	12	11	10	8	8	6	6	8	$54,380.00
Manufacturing	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	$43,590.00
Private Service-Providing Supersector	261	253	248	244	255	263	265	283	293	302	317	$37,917.00
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	104	99	95	93	95	94	93	100	102	103	104	$35,471.00
Utilities	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	$109,056.00
Wholesale Trade	8	7	7	6	5	4	5	7	6	6	5	$29,329.00
Retail Trade	72	69	68	69	68	67	65	71	70	71	70	$27,527.00
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	$28,387.00
Transportation and Warehousing	21	19	17	15	19	19	20	20	23	24	26	$68,063.00
Truck Transportation	12	10	9	9	12	11	12	11	14	16	18	$59,348.00
Financial Activities	22	22	22	24	26	22	21	21	20	20	22	$40,931.00
Finance and Insurance	15	15	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	12	13	$37,382.00
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7	7	7	9	11	10	10	9	8	8	9	$45,967.00
Professional and Business Services	46	45	43	42	42	44	41	41	43	49	52	$51,495.00
Legal Services	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	$39,796.00
Offices of Lawyers	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	$39,796.00
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11	12	12	11	11	14	13	14	14	14	14	$30,533.00
Education and Health Services	35	34	34	34	34	35	68	74	77	82	91	$40,233.00
Ambulatory Health Care Services	23	22	22	23	22	23	22	22	22	21	27	$51,429.00
Social Assistance	7	8	8	7	7	7	42	48	51	57	60	$31,523.00
Office of Physicians	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	8	9	8	10	$74,369.00
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	$37,704.00
Leisure and Hospitality	26	26	25	23	22	23	25	27	27	25	24	$19,004.00
Full-Service Restaurants	7	7	7	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	$19,428.00
Limited-Service Restaurants	9	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	$18,375.00

10-year Employment Data Tables

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19	21	10.53
2015-2016	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21	36	71.43
2016-2017	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	36	36	0
2017-2018	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	36	44	22.22
2018-2019	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	44	47	6.82
2019-2020	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	47	42	−10.64
2020-2021	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	42	34	−19.05
2021-2022	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	34	28	−17.65
2022-2023	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	28	26	−7.14
2023-2024	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	26	20	−23.08

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1128	1131	0.27
2015-2016	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1131	899	−20.51
2016-2017	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	899	900	0.11
2017-2018	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	900	866	−3.78
2018-2019	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	866	573	−33.83
2019-2020	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	573	687	19.9
2020-2021	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	687	934	35.95
2021-2022	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	934	1070	14.56
2022-2023	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1070	1074	0.37
2023-2024	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1074	902	−16.01

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Mining, except oil and gas	1042	1044	0.19
2015-2016	Mining, except oil and gas	1044	808	−22.61
2016-2017	Mining, except oil and gas	808	805	−0.37
2017-2018	Mining, except oil and gas	805	746	−7.33

2018-2019	Mining, except oil and gas	746	460	−38.34
2019-2020	Mining, except oil and gas	460	327	−28.91
2020-2021	Mining, except oil and gas	327	451	37.92
2021-2022	Mining, except oil and gas	451	458	1.55
2022-2023	Mining, except oil and gas	458	519	13.32
2023-2024	Mining, except oil and gas	519	696	34.1

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	22/221 – Utilities	22	24	9.09
2015-2016	22/221 – Utilities	24	25	4.17
2016-2017	22/221 – Utilities	25	26	4
2017-2018	22/221 – Utilities	26	25	−3.85
2018-2019	22/221 – Utilities	25	26	4
2019-2020	22/221 – Utilities	26	25	−3.85
2020-2021	22/221 – Utilities	25	25	0
2021-2022	22/221 – Utilities	25	24	−4.00
2022-2023	22/221 – Utilities	24	23	−4.17
2023-2024	22/221 – Utilities	23	22	−4.35

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Construction	124	159	28.23
2015-2016	Construction	159	110	−30.82
2016-2017	Construction	110	125	13.64
2017-2018	Construction	125	130	4
2018-2019	Construction	130	135	3.85
2019-2020	Construction	135	98	−27.41
2020-2021	Construction	98	104	6.12
2021-2022	Construction	104	114	9.62
2022-2023	Construction	114	118	3.51
2023-2024	Construction	118	130	10.17

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	101	141	39.6
2015-2016	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	141	92	−34.75
2016-2017	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	92	98	6.52
2017-2018	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	98	100	2.04
2018-2019	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	100	90	−10.00
2019-2020	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	90	68	−24.44
2020-2021	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	68	77	13.24

2021-2022	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	77	87	12.99
2022-2023	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	87	86	−1.15
2023-2024	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	86	91	5.81

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	90	130	44.44
2015-2016	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	130	83	−36.15
2016-2017	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	83	90	8.43
2017-2018	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	90	80	−11.11
2018-2019	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	80	81	1.25
2019-2020	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	81	57	−29.63
2020-2021	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	57	62	8.77
2021-2022	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	62	71	14.52
2022-2023	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	71	71	0
2023-2024	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	71	73	2.82

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Manufacturing	104	79	−24.04
2015-2016	Manufacturing	79	60	−24.05
2016-2017	Manufacturing	60	66	10
2017-2018	Manufacturing	66	75	13.64
2018-2019	Manufacturing	75	79	5.33
2019-2020	Manufacturing	79	72	−8.86
2020-2021	Manufacturing	72	68	−5.56
2021-2022	Manufacturing	68	72	5.88
2022-2023	Manufacturing	72	87	20.83
2023-2024	Manufacturing	87	57	−34.48

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Wholesale trade	56	39	−30.36
2015-2016	Wholesale trade	39	23	−41.03
2016-2017	Wholesale trade	23	18	−21.74
2017-2018	Wholesale trade	18	18	0
2018-2019	Wholesale trade	18	14	−22.22
2019-2020	Wholesale trade	14	12	−14.29

2020-2021	Wholesale trade	12	24	100
2021-2022	Wholesale trade	24	19	−20.83
2022-2023	Wholesale trade	19	18	−5.26
2023-2024	Wholesale trade	18	14	−22.22

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Finance and insurance	79	74	−6.33
2015-2016	Finance and insurance	74	73	−1.35
2016-2017	Finance and insurance	73	74	1.37
2017-2018	Finance and insurance	74	68	−8.11
2018-2019	Finance and insurance	68	58	−14.71
2019-2020	Finance and insurance	58	54	−6.90
2020-2021	Finance and insurance	54	53	−1.85
2021-2022	Finance and insurance	53	53	0
2022-2023	Finance and insurance	53	52	−1.89
2023-2024	Finance and insurance	52	50	−3.85

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Real estate and rental and leasing	17	17	0
2015-2016	Real estate and rental and leasing	17	18	5.88
2016-2017	Real estate and rental and leasing	18	18	0
2017-2018	Real estate and rental and leasing	18	27	50
2018-2019	Real estate and rental and leasing	27	25	−7.41
2019-2020	Real estate and rental and leasing	25	24	−4.00
2020-2021	Real estate and rental and leasing	24	28	16.67
2021-2022	Real estate and rental and leasing	28	31	10.71
2022-2023	Real estate and rental and leasing	31	34	9.68
2023-2024	Real estate and rental and leasing	34	35	2.94

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 5411 Legal services	17	16	−5.88
2015-2016	NAICS 5411 Legal services	16	18	12.5
2016-2017	NAICS 5411 Legal services	18	16	−11.11
2017-2018	NAICS 5411 Legal services	16	14	−12.50
2018-2019	NAICS 5411 Legal services	14	14	0
2019-2020	NAICS 5411 Legal services	14	11	−21.43
2020-2021	NAICS 5411 Legal services	11	10	−9.09
2021-2022	NAICS 5411 Legal services	10	13	30
2022-2023	NAICS 5411 Legal services	13	11	−15.38
2023-2024	NAICS 5411 Legal services	11	10	−9.09

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %

2014-2015	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	17	16	−5.88
2015-2016	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	16	18	12.5
2016-2017	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	18	16	−11.11
2017-2018	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	16	14	−12.50
2018-2019	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	14	14	0
2019-2020	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	14	11	−21.43
2020-2021	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	11	10	−9.09
2021-2022	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	10	13	30
2022-2023	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	13	11	−15.38
2023-2024	54111/541110 – Offices of Lawyers	11	10	−9.09

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	20	24	20
2015-2016	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	24	24	0
2016-2017	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	24	25	4.17
2017-2018	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	25	33	32
2018-2019	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	33	37	12.12
2019-2020	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	37	39	5.41
2020-2021	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	39	47	20.51
2021-2022	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	47	51	8.51
2022-2023	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	51	47	−7.84
2023-2024	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	47	46	−2.13

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	298	305	2.35
2015-2016	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	305	311	1.97
2016-2017	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	311	297	−4.50

2017-2018	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	297	296	−0.34
2018-2019	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	296	310	4.73
2019-2020	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	310	386	24.52
2020-2021	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	386	322	−16.58
2021-2022	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	322	325	0.93
2022-2023	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	325	316	−2.77
2023-2024	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	316	372	17.72

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 624 Social assistance	312	294	−5.77
2015-2016	NAICS 624 Social assistance	294	297	1.02
2016-2017	NAICS 624 Social assistance	297	318	7.07
2017-2018	NAICS 624 Social assistance	318	318	0
2018-2019	NAICS 624 Social assistance	318	315	−0.94
2019-2020	NAICS 624 Social assistance	315	350	11.11
2020-2021	NAICS 624 Social assistance	350	344	−1.71
2021-2022	NAICS 624 Social assistance	344	345	0.29
2022-2023	NAICS 624 Social assistance	345	369	6.96
2023-2024	NAICS 624 Social assistance	369	395	7.05

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	79	78	−1.27
2015-2016	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	78	78	0
2016-2017	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	78	77	−1.28
2017-2018	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	77	81	5.19
2018-2019	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	81	85	4.94
2019-2020	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	85	84	−1.18
2020-2021	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	84	87	3.57
2021-2022	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	87	89	2.3
2022-2023	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	89	87	−2.25
2023-2024	6211/62111 – Office of Physicians	87	93	6.9

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	30	32	6.67
2015-2016	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	32	32	0
2016-2017	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	32	34	6.25

2017-2018	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	34	30	−11.76
2018-2019	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	30	31	3.33
2019-2020	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	31	29	−6.45
2020-2021	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	29	28	−3.45
2021-2022	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	28	28	0
2022-2023	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	28	32	14.29
2023-2024	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	32	35	9.38

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	71	78	9.86
2015-2016	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	78	66	−15.38
2016-2017	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	66	58	−12.12
2017-2018	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	58	81	39.66
2018-2019	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	81	102	25.93
2019-2020	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	102	104	1.96
2020-2021	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	104	115	10.58
2021-2022	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	115	114	−0.87
2022-2023	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	114	113	−0.88
2023-2024	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	113	103	−8.85

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	159	156	−1.89
2015-2016	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	156	146	−6.41
2016-2017	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	146	138	−5.48
2017-2018	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	138	128	−7.25
2018-2019	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	128	111	−13.28
2019-2020	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	111	103	−7.21

2020-2021	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	103	108	4.85
2021-2022	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	108	106	−1.85
2022-2023	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	106	111	4.72
2023-2024	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	111	103	−7.21

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Retail trade	632	596	−5.70
2015-2016	Retail trade	596	577	−3.19
2016-2017	Retail trade	577	567	−1.73
2017-2018	Retail trade	567	546	−3.70
2018-2019	Retail trade	546	540	−1.10
2019-2020	Retail trade	540	488	−9.63
2020-2021	Retail trade	488	532	9.02
2021-2022	Retail trade	532	517	−2.82
2022-2023	Retail trade	517	519	0.39
2023-2024	Retail trade	519	510	−1.73

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	41	41	0
2015-2016	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	41	35	−14.63
2016-2017	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	35	32	−8.57
2017-2018	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	32	31	−3.12
2018-2019	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	31	32	3.23
2019-2020	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	32	30	−6.25
2020-2021	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	30	36	20
2021-2022	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	36	27	−25.00
2022-2023	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	27	23	−14.81
2023-2024	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	23	20	−13.04

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Transportation and warehousing	181	134	−25.97
2015-2016	Transportation and warehousing	134	90	−32.84
2016-2017	Transportation and warehousing	90	78	−13.33
2017-2018	Transportation and warehousing	78	112	43.59

2018-2019	Transportation and warehousing	112	106	−5.36
2019-2020	Transportation and warehousing	106	89	−16.04
2020-2021	Transportation and warehousing	89	90	1.12
2021-2022	Transportation and warehousing	90	73	−18.89
2022-2023	Transportation and warehousing	73	79	8.22
2023-2024	Transportation and warehousing	79	77	−2.53

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	99	49	−50.51
2015-2016	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	49	28	−42.86
2016-2017	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	28	28	0
2017-2018	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	28	50	78.57
2018-2019	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	50	48	−4.00
2019-2020	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	48	41	−14.58
2020-2021	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	41	43	4.88
2021-2022	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	43	39	−9.30
2022-2023	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	39	47	20.51
2023-2024	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	47	47	0

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Private Goods-producing	1375	1390	1.09
2015-2016	Private Goods-producing	1390	1104	−20.58
2016-2017	Private Goods-producing	1104	1127	2.08
2017-2018	Private Goods-producing	1127	1115	−1.06
2018-2019	Private Goods-producing	1115	834	−25.20
2019-2020	Private Goods-producing	834	899	7.79
2020-2021	Private Goods-producing	899	1140	26.81
2021-2022	Private Goods-producing	1140	1284	12.63
2022-2023	Private Goods-producing	1284	1306	1.71
2023-2024	Private Goods-producing	1306	1109	−15.08

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	Private Service-providing	2347	2252	−4.05
2015-2016	Private Service-providing	2252	2109	−6.35
2016-2017	Private Service-providing	2109	2046	−2.99
2017-2018	Private Service-providing	2046	2083	1.81
2018-2019	Private Service-providing	2083	2089	0.29
2019-2020	Private Service-providing	2089	2066	−1.10
2020-2021	Private Service-providing	2066	2115	2.37
2021-2022	Private Service-providing	2115	2130	0.71
2022-2023	Private Service-providing	2130	2165	1.64
2023-2024	Private Service-providing	2165	2203	1.76

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %

2014-2015	1011 Natural resources and mining	1147	1152	0.44
2015-2016	1011 Natural resources and mining	1152	935	-18.84
2016-2017	1011 Natural resources and mining	935	936	0.11
2017-2018	1011 Natural resources and mining	936	910	-2.78
2018-2019	1011 Natural resources and mining	910	621	-31.76
2019-2020	1011 Natural resources and mining	621	729	17.39
2020-2021	1011 Natural resources and mining	729	967	32.65
2021-2022	1011 Natural resources and mining	967	1098	13.55
2022-2023	1011 Natural resources and mining	1098	1100	0.18
2023-2024	1011 Natural resources and mining	1100	922	-16.18

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	891	793	-11
2015-2016	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	793	715	-9.84
2016-2017	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	715	690	-3.5
2017-2018	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	690	700	1.45
2018-2019	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	700	685	-2.14
2019-2020	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	685	614	-10.36
2020-2021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	614	670	9.12
2021-2022	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	670	634	-5.37
2022-2023	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	634	640	0.95
2023-2024	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	640	623	-2.66

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	1023 Financial activities	96	91	-5.21
2015-2016	1023 Financial activities	91	91	0
2016-2017	1023 Financial activities	91	92	1.1
2017-2018	1023 Financial activities	92	94	2.17
2018-2019	1023 Financial activities	94	83	-11.7
2019-2020	1023 Financial activities	83	78	-6.02
2020-2021	1023 Financial activities	78	81	3.85
2021-2022	1023 Financial activities	81	84	3.7
2022-2023	1023 Financial activities	84	87	3.57
2023-2024	1023 Financial activities	87	85	-2.3

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %

2014-2015	1024 Professional and business services	284	285	0.35
2015-2016	1024 Professional and business services	285	234	-17.89
2016-2017	1024 Professional and business services	234	209	-10.68
2017-2018	1024 Professional and business services	209	225	7.66
2018-2019	1024 Professional and business services	225	239	6.22
2019-2020	1024 Professional and business services	239	225	-5.86
2020-2021	1024 Professional and business services	225	228	1.33
2021-2022	1024 Professional and business services	228	267	17.11
2022-2023	1024 Professional and business services	267	287	7.49
2023-2024	1024 Professional and business services	287	281	-2.09

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	1025 Education and health services	736	726	-1.36
2015-2016	1025 Education and health services	726	740	1.93
2016-2017	1025 Education and health services	740	741	0.14
2017-2018	1025 Education and health services	741	742	0.13
2018-2019	1025 Education and health services	742	746	0.54
2019-2020	1025 Education and health services	746	864	15.82
2020-2021	1025 Education and health services	864	801	-7.29
2021-2022	1025 Education and health services	801	796	-0.62
2022-2023	1025 Education and health services	796	813	2.14
2023-2024	1025 Education and health services	813	904	11.19

Period	Sector/Industry	Local Start Employment	Local End Employment	Growth %
2014-2015	1026 Leisure and hospitality	270	294	8.89
2015-2016	1026 Leisure and hospitality	294	259	-11.9
2016-2017	1026 Leisure and hospitality	259	240	-7.34
2017-2018	1026 Leisure and hospitality	240	246	2.5
2018-2019	1026 Leisure and hospitality	246	259	5.28
2019-2020	1026 Leisure and hospitality	259	235	-9.27
2020-2021	1026 Leisure and hospitality	235	267	13.62
2021-2022	1026 Leisure and hospitality	267	260	-2.62
2022-2023	1026 Leisure and hospitality	260	260	0
2023-2024	1026 Leisure and hospitality	260	240	-7.69

Full Dynamic Shift-Share Analysis Results Table (Components Only)

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Period	NC	IM	RC	Expected Change	Actual Change
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2014-2015	0.45	-0.17	1.72	0.28	2.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015-2016	0.39	-0.22	14.83	0.17	15.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2016-2017	0.56	-0.51	-0.05	0.05	0.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2017-2018	0.64	-0.57	7.93	0.07	8.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2018-2019	0.64	-0.66	3.02	-0.02	3.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2019-2020	-3.13	2.31	-4.18	-0.82	-5.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2020-2021	1.70	-1.47	-8.23	0.23	-8.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2021-2022	1.66	-1.38	-6.29	0.29	-6.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2022-2023	0.56	-0.70	-1.86	-0.14	-2.00
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2023-2024	0.25	-0.21	-6.05	0.05	-6.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2014-2015	26.73	-147.28	123.54	-120.54	3.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2015-2016	21.00	-229.36	-23.64	-208.36	-232.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2016-2017	14.04	1.42	-14.46	15.46	1.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2017-2018	15.92	55.64	-105.56	71.56	-34.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2018-2019	12.56	-10.57	-294.99	1.99	-293.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2019-2020	-38.18	-76.22	228.40	-114.40	114.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2020-2021	27.82	-62.63	281.81	-34.81	247.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2021-2022	45.68	32.66	57.66	78.34	136.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2022-2023	21.38	32.57	-49.95	53.95	4.00
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2023-2024	10.47	-6.33	-176.14	4.14	-172.00
22	Utilities	2014-2015	0.52	-0.33	1.81	0.19	2.00
22	Utilities	2015-2016	0.45	-0.48	1.03	-0.03	1.00
22	Utilities	2016-2017	0.39	-0.44	1.05	-0.05	1.00
22	Utilities	2017-2018	0.46	-0.46	-1.00	0.00	-1.00
22	Utilities	2018-2019	0.36	-0.51	1.15	-0.15	1.00
22	Utilities	2019-2020	-1.73	1.49	-0.76	-0.24	-1.00
22	Utilities	2020-2021	1.01	-1.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
22	Utilities	2021-2022	1.22	-0.74	-1.48	0.48	-1.00
22	Utilities	2022-2023	0.48	0.46	-1.94	0.94	-1.00
22	Utilities	2023-2024	0.22	0.33	-1.55	0.55	-1.00
23	Construction	2014-2015	2.94	3.46	28.60	6.40	35.00
23	Construction	2015-2016	2.95	3.54	-55.49	6.49	-49.00
23	Construction	2016-2017	1.72	2.11	11.17	3.83	15.00
23	Construction	2017-2018	2.21	3.33	-0.54	5.54	5.00
23	Construction	2018-2019	1.89	2.17	0.94	4.06	5.00
23	Construction	2019-2020	-8.99	4.50	-32.50	-4.50	-37.00
23	Construction	2020-2021	3.97	-1.02	3.05	2.95	6.00
23	Construction	2021-2022	5.09	-0.95	5.87	4.13	10.00
23	Construction	2022-2023	2.28	1.20	0.52	3.48	4.00
23	Construction	2023-2024	1.15	1.60	9.25	2.75	12.00
42	Wholesale trade	2014-2015	1.33	-0.77	-17.56	0.56	-17.00
42	Wholesale trade	2015-2016	0.72	-0.82	-15.90	-0.10	-16.00
42	Wholesale trade	2016-2017	0.36	-0.21	-5.15	0.15	-5.00

42	Wholesale trade	2017-2018	0.32	-0.45	0.13	-0.13	0.00
42	Wholesale trade	2018-2019	0.26	-0.17	-4.09	0.09	-4.00
42	Wholesale trade	2019-2020	-0.93	0.31	-1.37	-0.63	-2.00
42	Wholesale trade	2020-2021	0.49	-0.32	11.84	0.16	12.00
42	Wholesale trade	2021-2022	1.17	0.01	-6.18	1.18	-5.00
42	Wholesale trade	2022-2023	0.38	0.02	-1.40	0.40	-1.00
42	Wholesale trade	2023-2024	0.18	-0.16	-4.01	0.01	-4.00
51	Information	2014-2015	0.52	-0.34	-5.18	0.18	-5.00
51	Information	2015-2016	0.32	-0.05	0.74	0.26	1.00
51	Information	2016-2017	0.28	-0.30	-2.98	-0.02	-3.00
51	Information	2017-2018	0.27	-0.15	-0.12	0.12	0.00
51	Information	2018-2019	0.22	-0.04	0.82	0.18	1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2014-2015	1.87	-0.44	-6.43	1.43	-5.00
52	Finance and insurance	2015-2016	1.37	-0.21	-2.16	1.16	-1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2016-2017	1.14	-0.11	-0.03	1.03	1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2017-2018	1.31	-0.75	-6.56	0.56	-6.00
52	Finance and insurance	2018-2019	0.99	-0.14	-10.84	0.84	-10.00
52	Finance and insurance	2019-2020	-3.86	4.04	-4.17	0.17	-4.00
52	Finance and insurance	2020-2021	2.19	-1.27	-1.92	0.92	-1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2021-2022	2.59	-1.65	-0.95	0.95	0.00
52	Finance and insurance	2022-2023	1.06	-0.77	-1.29	0.29	-1.00
52	Finance and insurance	2023-2024	0.51	-0.52	-1.99	-0.01	-2.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2014-2015	0.40	0.03	-0.44	0.44	0.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2015-2016	0.32	-0.03	0.72	0.28	1.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2016-2017	0.28	0.16	-0.44	0.44	0.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2017-2018	0.32	0.13	8.55	0.45	9.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2018-2019	0.39	0.32	-2.71	0.71	-2.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2019-2020	-1.67	0.23	0.43	-1.43	-1.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2020-2021	0.97	-0.30	3.33	0.67	4.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2021-2022	1.37	0.20	1.44	1.56	3.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2022-2023	0.62	-0.03	2.41	0.59	3.00
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	2023-2024	0.33	-0.10	0.77	0.23	1.00
54	Professional and technical services	2014-2015	4.17	1.59	1.23	5.77	7.00
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2014-2015	0.12	0.04	21.84	0.16	22.00
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2015-2016	0.50	0.46	-7.96	0.96	-7.00
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2016-2017	0.31	0.19	-4.50	0.50	-4.00
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2017-2018	0.28	0.20	-1.48	0.48	-1.00
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2018-2019	0.22	0.19	-0.41	0.41	0.00
72	Accommodation and food services	2014-2015	6.30	2.36	-7.66	8.66	1.00
72	Accommodation and food services	2015-2016	4.96	2.86	-35.81	7.81	-28.00
72	Accommodation and food services	2016-2017	3.73	1.44	-20.17	5.17	-15.00
72	Accommodation and food services	2017-2018	3.96	-0.22	4.26	3.74	8.00
72	Accommodation and food services	2018-2019	3.37	-0.07	9.70	3.30	13.00
81	Other services, except public administration	2014-2015	1.11	-0.30	-1.82	0.82	-1.00
81	Other services, except public administration	2015-2016	0.85	-0.01	6.16	0.84	7.00
81	Other services, except public administration	2016-2017	0.83	-0.26	4.43	0.57	5.00

81	Other services, except public administration	2017-2018	1.03	-0.15	0.12	0.88	1.00
81	Other services, except public administration	2018-2019	0.86	-0.18	0.33	0.67	1.00
99	NAICS 99 Unclassified	2017-2018	0.04	-0.87	-0.16	-0.84	-1.00
101	Goods-producing	2014-2015	32.59	-7.01	-10.58	25.58	15.00
101	Goods-producing	2015-2016	25.81	-16.48	-295.33	9.33	-286.00
101	Goods-producing	2016-2017	17.24	1.57	4.19	18.81	23.00
101	Goods-producing	2017-2018	19.94	11.93	-43.87	31.87	-12.00
101	Goods-producing	2018-2019	16.18	1.97	-299.14	18.14	-281.00
101	Goods-producing	2019-2020	-55.57	14.27	106.30	-41.30	65.00
101	Goods-producing	2020-2021	36.41	-18.69	223.28	17.72	241.00
101	Goods-producing	2021-2022	55.75	-13.03	101.28	42.72	144.00
101	Goods-producing	2022-2023	25.65	-4.57	0.91	21.09	22.00
101	Goods-producing	2023-2024	12.73	-9.57	-200.16	3.16	-197.00
102	Service-providing	2014-2015	55.62	2.55	-153.18	58.18	-95.00
102	Service-providing	2015-2016	41.82	5.67	-190.49	47.49	-143.00
102	Service-providing	2016-2017	32.94	-0.63	-95.31	32.31	-63.00
102	Service-providing	2017-2018	36.20	-4.54	5.34	31.66	37.00
102	Service-providing	2018-2019	30.22	-0.78	-23.44	29.44	6.00
102	Service-providing	2019-2020	-139.18	-7.60	123.78	-146.78	-23.00
102	Service-providing	2020-2021	83.67	9.34	-44.02	93.02	49.00
102	Service-providing	2021-2022	103.43	5.13	-93.56	108.56	15.00
102	Service-providing	2022-2023	42.55	1.59	-9.14	44.14	35.00
102	Service-providing	2023-2024	21.11	3.31	13.58	24.42	38.00
113	Forestry and logging	2014-2015	0.45	-0.15	1.70	0.30	2.00
113	Forestry and logging	2015-2016	0.39	-0.78	15.39	-0.39	15.00
211	Oil and gas extraction	2015-2016	1.52	-9.01	11.49	-7.49	4.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2014-2015	24.70	-66.34	43.65	-41.65	2.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2015-2016	19.39	-112.78	-142.61	-93.39	-236.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2016-2017	12.62	7.47	-23.09	20.09	-3.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2017-2018	14.24	12.28	-85.52	26.52	-59.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2018-2019	10.82	-7.83	-288.99	2.99	-286.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2019-2020	-30.65	-5.66	-96.69	-36.31	-133.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2020-2021	13.24	-14.49	125.25	-1.25	124.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2021-2022	22.06	-7.00	-8.05	15.05	7.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2022-2023	9.15	7.46	44.39	16.61	61.00
212	Mining, except oil and gas	2023-2024	5.06	2.55	169.39	7.61	177.00
213	Support activities for mining	2015-2016	0.11	-1.82	0.71	-1.71	-1.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2014-2015	0.52	-0.33	1.81	0.19	2.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2015-2016	0.45	-0.48	1.03	-0.03	1.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2016-2017	0.39	-0.44	1.05	-0.05	1.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2017-2018	0.46	-0.46	-1.00	0.00	-1.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2018-2019	0.36	-0.51	1.15	-0.15	1.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2019-2020	-1.73	1.49	-0.76	-0.24	-1.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2020-2021	1.01	-1.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2021-2022	1.22	-0.74	-1.48	0.48	-1.00
221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2022-2023	0.48	0.46	-1.94	0.94	-1.00

221	NAICS 221 Utilities	2023-2024	0.22	0.33	-1.55	0.55	-1.00
236	NAICS 236 Construction of buildings	2016-2017	0.28	0.35	8.36	0.64	9.00
236	NAICS 236 Construction of buildings	2017-2018	0.48	0.76	0.76	1.24	2.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2014-2015	2.39	3.13	34.48	5.52	40.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2015-2016	2.62	3.78	-55.40	6.40	-49.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2016-2017	1.44	1.68	2.88	3.12	6.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2017-2018	1.73	2.38	-2.11	4.11	2.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2018-2019	1.45	1.59	-13.04	3.04	-10.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2019-2020	-6.00	3.17	-19.17	-2.83	-22.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2020-2021	2.75	-0.47	6.71	2.29	9.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2021-2022	3.77	-0.90	7.13	2.87	10.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2022-2023	1.74	0.76	-3.50	2.50	-1.00
238	NAICS 238 Specialty trade contractors	2023-2024	0.84	1.00	3.16	1.84	5.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2014-2015	1.73	-1.59	-13.14	0.14	-13.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2015-2016	1.11	-2.66	-12.45	-1.55	-14.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2016-2017	0.72	-0.59	6.87	0.13	7.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2017-2018	0.94	0.73	6.33	1.67	8.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2018-2019	0.88	-0.17	3.29	0.71	4.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2019-2020	-4.33	-0.51	-1.16	-4.84	-6.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2020-2021	2.39	-2.03	-6.36	0.36	-6.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2021-2022	2.59	-0.80	1.20	1.80	3.00
332	NAICS 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2022-2023	1.12	-0.53	15.41	0.59	16.00
423	NAICS 423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2016-2017	0.36	-0.09	-5.26	0.26	-5.00
423	NAICS 423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2019-2020	-0.93	0.42	-1.49	-0.51	-2.00
423	NAICS 423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2020-2021	0.49	-0.29	11.80	0.20	12.00
423	NAICS 423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2021-2022	1.17	0.12	-6.29	1.29	-5.00
423	NAICS 423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2022-2023	0.38	0.14	-1.52	0.52	-1.00
423	NAICS 423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2023-2024	0.18	-0.06	-4.12	0.12	-4.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2014-2015	0.97	0.62	-1.59	1.59	0.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2015-2016	0.76	0.22	-6.98	0.98	-6.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2016-2017	0.55	-0.15	-3.39	0.39	-3.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2017-2018	0.57	-0.35	-1.22	0.22	-1.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2018-2019	0.45	-0.26	0.81	0.19	1.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2019-2020	-2.13	-0.03	0.17	-2.17	-2.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2020-2021	1.22	-0.28	5.06	0.94	6.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2021-2022	1.76	-0.66	-10.10	1.10	-9.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2022-2023	0.54	-0.20	-4.34	0.34	-4.00
441	NAICS 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	2023-2024	0.22	-0.10	-3.12	0.12	-3.00
444	NAICS 444 Building material and garden supply stores	2014-2015	0.62	-0.31	-1.31	0.31	-1.00
444	NAICS 444 Building material and garden supply stores	2015-2016	0.46	0.23	-2.69	0.69	-2.00
444	NAICS 444 Building material and garden supply stores	2016-2017	0.36	-0.12	-1.23	0.23	-1.00
444	NAICS 444 Building material and garden supply stores	2017-2018	0.39	0.01	-2.40	0.40	-2.00
444	NAICS 444 Building material and garden supply stores	2018-2019	0.29	-0.51	1.22	-0.22	1.00
444	NAICS 444 Building material and garden supply stores	2019-2020	-1.40	2.41	-1.01	1.01	0.00
444	NAICS 444 Building material and garden supply stores	2020-2021	0.85	-0.05	8.20	0.80	9.00
445	NAICS 445 Food and beverage stores	2014-2015	3.53	-0.34	-15.19	3.19	-12.00

445	NAICS 445 Food and beverage stores	2015-2016	2.54	-1.70	-10.84	0.84	-10.00
445	NAICS 445 Food and beverage stores	2016-2017	1.98	-1.69	-1.29	0.29	-1.00
445	NAICS 445 Food and beverage stores	2017-2018	2.23	-2.91	-4.32	-0.68	-5.00
445	NAICS 445 Food and beverage stores	2018-2019	1.76	-2.20	-10.56	-0.44	-11.00
445	NAICS 445 Food and beverage stores	2019-2020	-7.33	8.38	-6.05	1.05	-5.00
445	NAICS 445 Food and beverage stores	2020-2021	4.25	-3.63	0.38	0.62	1.00
446	NAICS 446 Health and personal care stores	2014-2015	2.37	-1.06	-5.31	1.31	-4.00
446	NAICS 446 Health and personal care stores	2015-2016	1.78	-0.08	4.30	1.70	6.00
446	NAICS 446 Health and personal care stores	2016-2017	1.59	0.08	-5.68	1.68	-4.00
446	NAICS 446 Health and personal care stores	2017-2018	1.73	-2.68	1.95	-0.95	1.00
446	NAICS 446 Health and personal care stores	2018-2019	1.44	-2.58	-1.86	-1.14	-3.00
446	NAICS 446 Health and personal care stores	2019-2020	-6.40	-0.11	-20.49	-6.51	-27.00
446	NAICS 446 Health and personal care stores	2020-2021	2.79	0.98	14.22	3.78	18.00
447	NAICS 447 Gasoline stations	2014-2015	4.19	0.75	-22.95	4.95	-18.00
447	NAICS 447 Gasoline stations	2015-2016	2.95	0.16	2.89	3.11	6.00
447	NAICS 447 Gasoline stations	2016-2017	2.58	-0.72	6.14	1.86	8.00
447	NAICS 447 Gasoline stations	2017-2018	3.06	-2.91	2.85	0.15	3.00
447	NAICS 447 Gasoline stations	2018-2019	2.55	-0.91	16.36	1.64	18.00
447	NAICS 447 Gasoline stations	2019-2020	-12.93	8.53	-10.61	-4.39	-15.00
447	NAICS 447 Gasoline stations	2020-2021	7.25	-4.60	4.35	2.65	7.00
452	NAICS 452 General merchandise stores	2014-2015	1.85	-0.67	-5.18	1.18	-4.00
452	NAICS 452 General merchandise stores	2015-2016	1.37	-0.59	-2.79	0.79	-2.00
452	NAICS 452 General merchandise stores	2016-2017	1.12	-3.15	1.02	-2.02	-1.00
453	NAICS 453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2014-2015	0.76	-0.42	1.66	0.34	2.00
453	NAICS 453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2015-2016	0.63	-0.64	-6.99	-0.01	-7.00
453	NAICS 453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2016-2017	0.42	-0.32	-6.10	0.10	-6.00
453	NAICS 453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2017-2018	0.37	-0.24	-3.13	0.13	-3.00
453	NAICS 453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2018-2019	0.26	-0.10	-2.17	0.17	-2.00
453	NAICS 453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2019-2020	-1.07	-1.01	3.07	-2.07	1.00
453	NAICS 453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2020-2021	0.69	1.16	-2.85	1.85	-1.00
456	NAICS 456 Health and personal care retailers	2022-2023	1.98	-2.15	-0.83	-0.17	-1.00
456	NAICS 456 Health and personal care retailers	2023-2024	0.96	-2.53	2.57	-1.57	1.00
457	NAICS 457 Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	2022-2023	3.68	-0.54	-0.13	3.13	3.00
457	NAICS 457 Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	2023-2024	1.82	-2.04	5.21	-0.21	5.00
459	NAICS 459 Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, book, and miscellaneous retailers	2022-2023	0.36	-0.39	2.03	-0.03	2.00
459	NAICS 459 Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, book, and miscellaneous retailers	2023-2024	0.20	-0.37	2.18	-0.18	2.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2014-2015	2.35	0.05	-52.39	2.39	-50.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2015-2016	0.91	-0.90	-21.01	0.01	-21.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2016-2017	0.44	-0.28	-0.16	0.16	0.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2017-2018	0.50	0.31	21.19	0.81	22.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2018-2019	0.73	0.40	-3.13	1.13	-2.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2019-2020	-3.20	1.40	-5.21	-1.79	-7.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2020-2021	1.66	-0.71	1.05	0.95	2.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2021-2022	2.10	-0.39	-5.72	1.72	-4.00
484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2022-2023	0.78	-1.09	8.31	-0.31	8.00

484	NAICS 484 Truck transportation	2023-2024	0.46	-1.75	1.29	-1.29	0.00
486	NAICS 486 Pipeline transportation	2014-2015	1.47	0.88	-4.35	2.35	-2.00
486	NAICS 486 Pipeline transportation	2015-2016	1.11	-0.74	-17.38	0.38	-17.00
486	NAICS 486 Pipeline transportation	2016-2017	0.67	-0.18	-9.49	0.49	-9.00
493	NAICS 493 Warehousing and storage	2020-2021	1.30	3.55	-12.84	4.84	-8.00
522	NAICS 522 Credit intermediation and related activities	2014-2015	1.45	-1.32	-4.12	0.12	-4.00
522	NAICS 522 Credit intermediation and related activities	2015-2016	1.06	-0.16	0.10	0.90	1.00
522	NAICS 522 Credit intermediation and related activities	2016-2017	0.91	-0.06	-2.85	0.85	-2.00
522	NAICS 522 Credit intermediation and related activities	2017-2018	0.99	-1.13	-3.86	-0.14	-4.00
524	NAICS 524 Insurance carriers and related activities	2014-2015	0.43	0.19	-1.61	0.61	-1.00
524	NAICS 524 Insurance carriers and related activities	2015-2016	0.32	-0.08	-2.24	0.24	-2.00
524	NAICS 524 Insurance carriers and related activities	2016-2017	0.23	-0.01	2.77	0.23	3.00
524	NAICS 524 Insurance carriers and related activities	2017-2018	0.32	-0.08	-2.24	0.24	-2.00
524	NAICS 524 Insurance carriers and related activities	2022-2023	0.26	0.02	0.72	0.28	1.00
531	NAICS 531 Real estate	2014-2015	0.19	0.02	-0.21	0.21	0.00
531	NAICS 531 Real estate	2015-2016	0.15	0.00	0.85	0.15	1.00
531	NAICS 531 Real estate	2016-2017	0.14	0.12	0.74	0.26	1.00
531	NAICS 531 Real estate	2017-2018	0.18	0.11	8.71	0.29	9.00
531	NAICS 531 Real estate	2018-2019	0.28	0.23	-1.50	0.50	-1.00
531	NAICS 531 Real estate	2019-2020	-1.20	0.84	-0.64	-0.36	-1.00
531	NAICS 531 Real estate	2020-2021	0.69	-0.11	2.42	0.58	3.00
532	NAICS 532 Rental and leasing services	2014-2015	0.21	0.01	-0.22	0.22	0.00
532	NAICS 532 Rental and leasing services	2015-2016	0.17	-0.07	-0.10	0.10	0.00
532	NAICS 532 Rental and leasing services	2016-2017	0.14	-0.02	-1.12	0.12	-1.00
532	NAICS 532 Rental and leasing services	2017-2018	0.14	-0.01	-1.13	0.13	-1.00
532	NAICS 532 Rental and leasing services	2018-2019	0.10	0.08	-0.18	0.18	0.00
532	NAICS 532 Rental and leasing services	2019-2020	-0.47	-0.69	1.16	-1.16	0.00
532	NAICS 532 Rental and leasing services	2020-2021	0.28	-0.23	0.94	0.06	1.00
541	NAICS 541 Professional and technical services	2014-2015	4.17	1.59	1.23	5.77	7.00
541	NAICS 541 Professional and technical services	2015-2016	3.40	1.25	-59.65	4.65	-55.00
541	NAICS 541 Professional and technical services	2016-2017	2.00	0.26	-19.26	2.26	-17.00
541	NAICS 541 Professional and technical services	2017-2018	1.96	1.64	0.40	3.60	4.00
541	NAICS 541 Professional and technical services	2018-2019	1.67	1.47	-2.14	3.14	1.00
541	NAICS 541 Professional and technical services	2019-2020	-7.73	6.71	-15.98	-1.02	-17.00
561	NAICS 561 Administrative and support services	2014-2015	1.87	0.13	-4.00	2.00	-2.00
561	NAICS 561 Administrative and support services	2015-2016	1.43	0.04	-0.47	1.47	1.00
561	NAICS 561 Administrative and support services	2016-2017	1.22	-0.34	-43.88	0.88	-43.00
561	NAICS 561 Administrative and support services	2017-2018	0.62	0.00	11.38	0.62	12.00
561	NAICS 561 Administrative and support services	2018-2019	0.68	-0.50	9.82	0.18	10.00
561	NAICS 561 Administrative and support services	2019-2020	-3.80	-0.92	13.72	-4.72	9.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2014-2015	7.06	3.04	-3.11	10.11	7.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2015-2016	5.66	3.85	-3.51	9.51	6.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2016-2017	4.86	4.02	-22.88	8.88	-14.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2017-2018	5.25	3.70	-9.96	8.96	-1.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2018-2019	4.29	3.92	5.79	8.21	14.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2019-2020	-20.65	11.61	85.04	-9.04	76.00

621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2020-2021	15.63	4.16	-83.80	19.80	-64.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2021-2022	15.75	-4.88	-7.86	10.86	3.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2022-2023	6.49	6.97	-22.46	13.46	-9.00
621	NAICS 621 Ambulatory health care services	2023-2024	3.08	9.14	43.78	12.22	56.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2014-2015	7.39	6.93	-32.33	14.33	-18.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2015-2016	5.46	8.08	-10.54	13.54	3.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2016-2017	4.64	7.02	9.34	11.66	21.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2017-2018	5.63	6.11	-11.74	11.74	0.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2018-2019	4.61	8.17	-15.78	12.78	-3.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2019-2020	-20.99	8.29	47.70	-12.70	35.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2020-2021	14.18	-3.90	-16.28	10.28	-6.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2021-2022	16.82	1.59	-17.41	18.41	1.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2022-2023	6.89	12.54	4.57	19.43	24.00
624	NAICS 624 Social assistance	2023-2024	3.60	18.89	3.51	22.49	26.00
713	NAICS 713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	2014-2015	0.12	0.05	21.83	0.17	22.00
713	NAICS 713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	2015-2016	0.50	0.49	-7.99	0.99	-7.00
713	NAICS 713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	2016-2017	0.31	0.15	-4.46	0.46	-4.00
713	NAICS 713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	2017-2018	0.28	0.17	-1.45	0.45	-1.00
713	NAICS 713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	2018-2019	0.22	0.19	-0.41	0.41	0.00
722	NAICS 722 Food services and drinking places	2020-2021	8.79	13.31	1.90	22.10	24.00
722	NAICS 722 Food services and drinking places	2021-2022	11.79	10.57	-32.35	22.35	-10.00
722	NAICS 722 Food services and drinking places	2022-2023	4.62	4.26	-10.87	8.87	-2.00
722	NAICS 722 Food services and drinking places	2023-2024	2.23	-0.64	-20.60	1.60	-19.00
811	NAICS 811 Repair and maintenance	2014-2015	0.21	0.03	-2.25	0.25	-2.00
811	NAICS 811 Repair and maintenance	2015-2016	0.13	-0.02	-1.11	0.11	-1.00
811	NAICS 811 Repair and maintenance	2016-2017	0.09	-0.03	2.94	0.06	3.00
811	NAICS 811 Repair and maintenance	2017-2018	0.16	-0.03	-4.13	0.13	-4.00
811	NAICS 811 Repair and maintenance	2021-2022	1.08	-0.10	4.03	0.97	5.00
811	NAICS 811 Repair and maintenance	2022-2023	0.54	0.47	8.99	1.01	10.00
811	NAICS 811 Repair and maintenance	2023-2024	0.36	0.15	-4.51	0.51	-4.00
812	NAICS 812 Personal and laundry services	2014-2015	0.33	0.04	-0.37	0.37	0.00
812	NAICS 812 Personal and laundry services	2015-2016	0.26	0.13	0.61	0.39	1.00
812	NAICS 812 Personal and laundry services	2016-2017	0.23	0.05	5.71	0.29	6.00
812	NAICS 812 Personal and laundry services	2017-2018	0.37	0.00	-0.37	0.37	0.00
813	NAICS 813 Membership associations and organizations	2014-2015	0.45	-0.46	-2.99	-0.01	-3.00
813	NAICS 813 Membership associations and organizations	2015-2016	0.30	-0.09	4.79	0.21	5.00
813	NAICS 813 Membership associations and organizations	2016-2017	0.33	-0.27	-5.05	0.05	-5.00
813	NAICS 813 Membership associations and organizations	2017-2018	0.28	-0.07	2.79	0.21	3.00
813	NAICS 813 Membership associations and organizations	2018-2019	0.28	-0.14	-2.13	0.13	-2.00
813	NAICS 813 Membership associations and organizations	2019-2020	-1.13	-0.91	0.05	-2.05	-2.00
813	NAICS 813 Membership associations and organizations	2020-2021	0.61	-0.41	-0.20	0.20	0.00
814	NAICS 814 Private households	2014-2015	0.12	-0.05	3.93	0.07	4.00
814	NAICS 814 Private households	2015-2016	0.17	-0.09	2.92	0.08	3.00
814	NAICS 814 Private households	2016-2017	0.19	-0.04	0.86	0.14	1.00
814	NAICS 814 Private households	2017-2018	0.23	-0.05	1.82	0.18	2.00
814	NAICS 814 Private households	2018-2019	0.22	-0.55	5.34	-0.34	5.00

999	NAICS 999 Unclassified	2017-2018	0.04	-0.87	-0.16	-0.84	-1.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2014-2015	27.18	-66.99	44.80	-39.80	5.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2015-2016	21.39	-95.21	-143.18	-73.82	-217.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2016-2017	14.60	-8.43	-5.17	6.17	1.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2017-2018	16.56	9.24	-51.80	25.80	-26.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2018-2019	13.20	-12.72	-289.49	0.49	-289.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2019-2020	-41.37	-8.86	158.24	-50.24	108.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2020-2021	29.52	-37.94	246.41	-8.41	238.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2021-2022	47.29	-17.88	101.59	29.41	131.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2022-2023	21.94	-8.79	-11.14	13.14	2.00
1011	1011 Natural resources and mining	2023-2024	10.73	-8.08	-180.65	2.65	-178.00
1012	1012 Construction	2014-2015	2.94	3.46	28.60	6.40	35.00
1012	1012 Construction	2015-2016	2.95	3.54	-55.49	6.49	-49.00
1012	1012 Construction	2016-2017	1.72	2.11	11.17	3.83	15.00
1012	1012 Construction	2017-2018	2.21	3.33	-0.54	5.54	5.00
1012	1012 Construction	2018-2019	1.89	2.17	0.94	4.06	5.00
1012	1012 Construction	2019-2020	-8.99	4.50	-32.50	-4.50	-37.00
1012	1012 Construction	2020-2021	3.97	-1.02	3.05	2.95	6.00
1012	1012 Construction	2021-2022	5.09	-0.95	5.87	4.13	10.00
1012	1012 Construction	2022-2023	2.28	1.20	0.52	3.48	4.00
1012	1012 Construction	2023-2024	1.15	1.60	9.25	2.75	12.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2014-2015	2.46	-1.31	-26.16	1.16	-25.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2015-2016	1.47	-1.43	-19.03	0.03	-19.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2016-2017	0.94	-0.40	5.46	0.54	6.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2017-2018	1.17	0.12	7.72	1.28	9.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2018-2019	1.09	-0.33	3.24	0.76	4.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2019-2020	-5.26	0.98	-2.72	-4.28	-7.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2020-2021	2.92	-1.61	-5.31	1.31	-4.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2021-2022	3.33	-0.80	1.48	2.52	4.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2022-2023	1.44	-0.82	14.39	0.61	15.00
1013	1013 Manufacturing	2023-2024	0.85	-1.76	-29.09	-0.91	-30.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2014-2015	21.12	-1.65	-117.46	19.46	-98.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2015-2016	14.73	-4.83	-87.89	9.89	-78.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2016-2017	11.17	-4.56	-31.61	6.61	-25.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2017-2018	12.21	-8.30	6.09	3.91	10.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2018-2019	10.16	-7.07	-18.08	3.08	-15.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2019-2020	-45.64	19.33	-44.69	-26.31	-71.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2020-2021	24.87	0.09	31.05	24.95	56.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2021-2022	32.77	-11.31	-57.46	21.46	-36.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2022-2023	12.67	-7.73	1.07	4.93	6.00
1021	1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	2023-2024	6.24	-4.26	-18.98	1.98	-17.00
1022	1022 Information	2014-2015	0.52	-0.34	-5.18	0.18	-5.00
1022	1022 Information	2015-2016	0.32	-0.05	0.74	0.26	1.00
1022	1022 Information	2016-2017	0.28	-0.30	-2.98	-0.02	-3.00
1022	1022 Information	2017-2018	0.27	-0.15	-0.12	0.12	0.00
1022	1022 Information	2018-2019	0.22	-0.04	0.82	0.18	1.00

1023	1023 Financial activities	2014-2015	2.28	-0.34	-6.93	1.93	-5.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2015-2016	1.69	-0.24	-1.45	1.45	0.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2016-2017	1.42	0.12	-0.54	1.54	1.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2017-2018	1.63	-0.50	0.88	1.12	2.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2018-2019	1.36	0.16	-12.52	1.52	-11.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2019-2020	-5.53	4.40	-3.87	-1.13	-5.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2020-2021	3.16	-1.61	1.45	1.55	3.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2021-2022	3.96	-1.70	0.74	2.26	3.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2022-2023	1.68	-0.91	2.23	0.77	3.00
1023	1023 Financial activities	2023-2024	0.85	-0.70	-2.15	0.15	-2.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2014-2015	6.73	1.21	-6.94	7.94	1.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2015-2016	5.29	0.78	-57.07	6.07	-51.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2016-2017	3.65	0.02	-28.67	3.67	-25.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2017-2018	3.70	1.78	10.53	5.47	16.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2018-2019	3.26	0.64	10.10	3.90	14.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2019-2020	-15.92	5.69	-3.76	-10.24	-14.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2020-2021	9.11	1.70	-7.81	10.81	3.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2021-2022	11.15	2.54	25.31	13.69	39.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2022-2023	5.33	-4.73	19.39	0.61	20.00
1024	1024 Professional and business services	2023-2024	2.80	-4.23	-4.57	-1.43	-6.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2014-2015	17.44	0.72	-28.16	18.16	-10.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2015-2016	13.48	6.27	-5.75	19.75	14.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2016-2017	11.56	5.28	-15.84	16.84	1.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2017-2018	13.11	3.15	-15.26	16.26	1.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2018-2019	10.76	5.25	-12.01	16.01	4.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2019-2020	-49.70	22.49	145.21	-27.21	118.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2020-2021	34.99	-18.63	-79.36	16.36	-63.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2021-2022	39.17	-16.22	-27.96	22.96	-5.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2022-2023	15.90	19.87	-18.77	35.77	17.00
1025	1025 Education and health services	2023-2024	7.93	26.14	56.93	34.07	91.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2014-2015	6.40	2.36	15.24	8.76	24.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2015-2016	5.46	3.41	-43.87	8.87	-35.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2016-2017	4.04	1.68	-24.73	5.73	-19.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2017-2018	4.25	0.23	1.53	4.47	6.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2018-2019	3.57	0.39	9.05	3.95	13.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2019-2020	-17.26	-40.29	33.55	-57.55	-24.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2020-2021	9.52	14.99	7.49	24.51	32.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2021-2022	13.06	16.85	-36.91	29.91	-7.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2022-2023	5.19	6.94	-12.14	12.14	0.00
1026	1026 Leisure and hospitality	2023-2024	2.54	1.35	-23.88	3.88	-20.00
1027	1027 Other services	2014-2015	1.11	-0.30	-1.82	0.82	-1.00
1027	1027 Other services	2015-2016	0.85	-0.01	6.16	0.84	7.00
1027	1027 Other services	2016-2017	0.83	-0.26	4.43	0.57	5.00
1027	1027 Other services	2017-2018	1.03	-0.15	0.12	0.88	1.00
1027	1027 Other services	2018-2019	0.86	-0.18	0.33	0.67	1.00
1029	1029 Unclassified	2017-2018	0.04	-0.87	-0.16	-0.84	-1.00

1133	NAICS 1133 Logging	2014-2015	0.45	-0.15	1.70	0.30	2.00
1133	NAICS 1133 Logging	2015-2016	0.39	-0.56	15.17	-0.17	15.00
2111	NAICS 2111 Oil and gas extraction	2015-2016	1.52	-9.01	11.49	-7.49	4.00
2121	NAICS 2121 Coal mining	2016-2017	12.62	9.23	-24.85	21.85	-3.00
2121	NAICS 2121 Coal mining	2017-2018	14.24	-11.01	-62.23	3.23	-59.00
2121	NAICS 2121 Coal mining	2018-2019	10.82	-23.64	-273.18	-12.82	-286.00
2121	NAICS 2121 Coal mining	2019-2020	-30.65	-63.28	-39.07	-93.93	-133.00
2121	NAICS 2121 Coal mining	2020-2021	13.24	-36.41	147.16	-23.16	124.00
2121	NAICS 2121 Coal mining	2021-2022	22.06	17.89	-32.95	39.95	7.00
2121	NAICS 2121 Coal mining	2022-2023	9.15	15.22	36.63	24.37	61.00
2121	NAICS 2121 Coal mining	2023-2024	5.06	-21.57	193.51	-16.51	177.00
2131	NAICS 2131 Support activities for mining	2015-2016	0.11	-1.82	0.71	-1.71	-1.00
2361	NAICS 2361 Residential building construction	2014-2015	0.47	0.73	-4.20	1.20	-3.00
2361	NAICS 2361 Residential building construction	2019-2020	-1.73	1.27	-7.54	-0.46	-8.00
2361	NAICS 2361 Residential building construction	2022-2023	0.54	-0.21	-0.33	0.33	0.00
2361	NAICS 2361 Residential building construction	2023-2024	0.26	0.02	6.71	0.29	7.00
2382	NAICS 2382 Building equipment contractors	2022-2023	0.30	0.26	-2.56	0.56	-2.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2014-2015	2.13	2.39	35.48	4.52	40.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2015-2016	2.41	1.16	-50.58	3.58	-47.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2016-2017	1.30	1.47	4.23	2.77	7.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2017-2018	1.59	2.65	-14.24	4.24	-10.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2018-2019	1.16	1.21	-1.37	2.37	1.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2019-2020	-5.40	3.00	-21.60	-2.40	-24.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2020-2021	2.31	0.20	2.49	2.51	5.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2021-2022	3.03	0.23	5.74	3.26	9.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2022-2023	1.42	0.59	-2.01	2.01	0.00
2389	NAICS 2389 Other specialty trade contractors	2023-2024	0.69	1.43	-0.12	2.12	2.00
3327	NAICS 3327 Machine shops and threaded product mfg.	2014-2015	1.73	-2.56	-12.17	-0.83	-13.00
3327	NAICS 3327 Machine shops and threaded product mfg.	2015-2016	1.11	-4.05	-11.06	-2.94	-14.00
4238	NAICS 4238 Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers	2014-2015	1.14	-0.90	-15.23	0.23	-15.00
4441	NAICS 4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2014-2015	0.62	-0.39	-1.23	0.23	-1.00
4441	NAICS 4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2015-2016	0.46	0.25	-2.72	0.72	-2.00
4441	NAICS 4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2016-2017	0.36	-0.13	-1.23	0.23	-1.00
4441	NAICS 4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2017-2018	0.39	0.02	-2.41	0.41	-2.00
4441	NAICS 4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2018-2019	0.29	-0.57	1.28	-0.28	1.00
4441	NAICS 4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2019-2020	-1.40	2.48	-1.08	1.08	0.00
4441	NAICS 4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2022-2023	0.44	-0.81	1.37	-0.37	1.00
4441	NAICS 4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2023-2024	0.22	-0.67	-0.56	-0.44	-1.00
4461	NAICS 4461 Health and personal care stores	2014-2015	2.37	-1.06	-5.31	1.31	-4.00
4461	NAICS 4461 Health and personal care stores	2015-2016	1.78	-0.08	4.30	1.70	6.00
4461	NAICS 4461 Health and personal care stores	2016-2017	1.59	0.08	-5.68	1.68	-4.00
4461	NAICS 4461 Health and personal care stores	2017-2018	1.73	-2.68	1.95	-0.95	1.00
4461	NAICS 4461 Health and personal care stores	2018-2019	1.44	-2.58	-1.86	-1.14	-3.00
4461	NAICS 4461 Health and personal care stores	2019-2020	-6.40	-0.11	-20.49	-6.51	-27.00
4461	NAICS 4461 Health and personal care stores	2020-2021	2.79	0.98	14.22	3.78	18.00
4471	NAICS 4471 Gasoline stations	2014-2015	4.19	0.75	-22.95	4.95	-18.00

4471	NAICS 4471 Gasoline stations	2015-2016	2.95	0.16	2.89	3.11	6.00
4471	NAICS 4471 Gasoline stations	2016-2017	2.58	-0.72	6.14	1.86	8.00
4471	NAICS 4471 Gasoline stations	2017-2018	3.06	-2.91	2.85	0.15	3.00
4471	NAICS 4471 Gasoline stations	2018-2019	2.55	-0.91	16.36	1.64	18.00
4471	NAICS 4471 Gasoline stations	2019-2020	-12.93	8.53	-10.61	-4.39	-15.00
4471	NAICS 4471 Gasoline stations	2020-2021	7.25	-4.60	4.35	2.65	7.00
4529	NAICS 4529 Other general merchandise stores	2014-2015	1.85	0.44	-6.29	2.29	-4.00
4529	NAICS 4529 Other general merchandise stores	2015-2016	1.37	1.52	-4.90	2.90	-2.00
4561	NAICS 4561 Health and personal care retailers	2022-2023	1.98	-2.15	-0.83	-0.17	-1.00
4561	NAICS 4561 Health and personal care retailers	2023-2024	0.96	-2.53	2.57	-1.57	1.00
4571	NAICS 4571 Gasoline stations	2022-2023	3.68	-0.24	-0.44	3.44	3.00
4571	NAICS 4571 Gasoline stations	2023-2024	1.82	-1.75	4.93	0.07	5.00
4862	NAICS 4862 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2014-2015	1.47	1.61	-5.08	3.08	-2.00
4862	NAICS 4862 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2015-2016	1.11	-2.47	-15.65	-1.35	-17.00
4862	NAICS 4862 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2016-2017	0.67	-0.60	-9.07	0.07	-9.00
4931	NAICS 4931 Warehousing and storage	2020-2021	1.30	3.55	-12.84	4.84	-8.00
5242	NAICS 5242 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2014-2015	0.43	0.81	-2.23	1.23	-1.00
5242	NAICS 5242 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2015-2016	0.32	0.23	-2.54	0.54	-2.00
5242	NAICS 5242 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2016-2017	0.23	0.22	2.54	0.46	3.00
5242	NAICS 5242 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2017-2018	0.32	0.26	-2.58	0.58	-2.00
5311	NAICS 5311 Lessors of real estate	2018-2019	0.20	0.07	-1.28	0.28	-1.00
5311	NAICS 5311 Lessors of real estate	2019-2020	-0.87	0.36	-0.49	-0.51	-1.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2014-2015	0.40	-0.42	-0.98	-0.02	-1.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2015-2016	0.30	-0.21	1.91	0.09	2.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2016-2017	0.28	-0.15	-2.13	0.13	-2.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2017-2018	0.28	-0.16	-2.12	0.12	-2.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2018-2019	0.20	-0.07	-0.14	0.14	0.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2019-2020	-0.93	0.68	-2.75	-0.25	-3.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2020-2021	0.45	-0.23	-1.22	0.22	-1.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2021-2022	0.49	-0.30	2.81	0.19	3.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2022-2023	0.26	-0.20	-2.06	0.06	-2.00
5411	NAICS 5411 Legal services	2023-2024	0.11	0.03	-1.14	0.14	-1.00
5412	NAICS 5412 Accounting and bookkeeping services	2014-2015	0.36	0.01	-0.37	0.37	0.00
5412	NAICS 5412 Accounting and bookkeeping services	2015-2016	0.28	-0.19	-2.09	0.09	-2.00
5413	NAICS 5413 Architectural and engineering services	2016-2017	1.25	0.15	-21.39	1.39	-20.00
5413	NAICS 5413 Architectural and engineering services	2017-2018	1.06	0.60	3.34	1.66	5.00
5413	NAICS 5413 Architectural and engineering services	2018-2019	0.94	1.06	-5.01	2.01	-3.00
5415	NAICS 5415 Computer systems design and related services	2019-2020	-0.53	0.58	-0.05	0.05	0.00
5415	NAICS 5415 Computer systems design and related services	2022-2023	0.22	-0.27	1.05	-0.05	1.00
5415	NAICS 5415 Computer systems design and related services	2023-2024	0.12	-0.25	8.13	-0.13	8.00
5416	NAICS 5416 Management and technical consulting services	2017-2018	0.30	0.71	-1.01	1.01	0.00
5416	NAICS 5416 Management and technical consulting services	2018-2019	0.25	0.36	2.40	0.60	3.00
5416	NAICS 5416 Management and technical consulting services	2019-2020	-1.33	1.35	0.98	0.02	1.00
5416	NAICS 5416 Management and technical consulting services	2020-2021	0.85	0.61	0.54	1.46	2.00

5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2014-2015	0.47	0.08	3.45	0.55	4.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2015-2016	0.45	0.18	-0.62	0.62	0.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2016-2017	0.37	0.06	0.57	0.43	1.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2017-2018	0.44	0.00	7.56	0.44	8.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2018-2019	0.48	0.19	3.33	0.67	4.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2019-2020	-2.47	1.07	3.40	-1.40	2.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2020-2021	1.58	-0.61	7.03	0.97	8.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2021-2022	2.30	-1.01	2.71	1.29	4.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2022-2023	1.02	-0.19	-4.83	0.83	-4.00
5617	NAICS 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	2023-2024	0.46	0.29	-1.75	0.75	-1.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2014-2015	1.87	-0.01	-2.86	1.86	-1.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2015-2016	1.45	-1.42	-0.02	0.02	0.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2016-2017	1.22	0.22	-2.44	1.44	-1.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2017-2018	1.36	0.04	2.60	1.40	4.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2018-2019	1.18	0.48	2.34	1.66	4.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2019-2020	-5.66	3.86	0.80	-1.80	-1.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2020-2021	3.40	0.33	-0.73	3.73	3.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2021-2022	4.25	-1.85	-0.40	2.40	2.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2022-2023	1.78	1.05	-4.82	2.82	-2.00
6211	NAICS 6211 Offices of physicians	2023-2024	0.85	0.91	4.24	1.76	6.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2014-2015	0.71	0.66	0.63	1.37	2.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2015-2016	0.59	0.77	-1.37	1.37	0.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2016-2017	0.50	0.93	0.57	1.43	2.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2017-2018	0.60	0.85	-5.46	1.46	-4.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2018-2019	0.44	0.98	-0.41	1.41	1.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2019-2020	-2.07	0.46	-0.39	-1.61	-2.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2020-2021	1.17	1.69	-3.87	2.87	-1.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2021-2022	1.37	0.77	-2.14	2.14	0.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2022-2023	0.56	1.34	2.10	1.90	4.00
6213	NAICS 6213 Offices of other health practitioners	2023-2024	0.31	1.70	0.99	2.01	3.00
6214	NAICS 6214 Outpatient care centers	2014-2015	0.76	0.95	-2.71	1.71	-1.00
6214	NAICS 6214 Outpatient care centers	2015-2016	0.58	3.87	-6.45	4.45	-2.00
6214	NAICS 6214 Outpatient care centers	2016-2017	0.45	0.84	1.71	1.29	3.00
6241	NAICS 6241 Individual and family services	2021-2022	16.43	-1.01	-18.42	15.42	-3.00
6241	NAICS 6241 Individual and family services	2022-2023	6.65	10.89	4.46	17.54	22.00
6241	NAICS 6241 Individual and family services	2023-2024	3.46	23.98	-4.44	27.44	23.00
8111	NAICS 8111 Automotive repair and maintenance	2023-2024	0.21	0.19	-4.40	0.40	-4.00
8122	NAICS 8122 Death care services	2015-2016	0.26	-0.18	0.92	0.08	1.00
8122	NAICS 8122 Death care services	2016-2017	0.23	-0.24	6.00	0.00	6.00
8122	NAICS 8122 Death care services	2017-2018	0.37	-0.26	-0.11	0.11	0.00
8141	NAICS 8141 Private households	2014-2015	0.12	-0.05	3.93	0.07	4.00
8141	NAICS 8141 Private households	2015-2016	0.17	-0.09	2.92	0.08	3.00
8141	NAICS 8141 Private households	2016-2017	0.19	-0.04	0.86	0.14	1.00
8141	NAICS 8141 Private households	2017-2018	0.23	-0.05	1.82	0.18	2.00
8141	NAICS 8141 Private households	2018-2019	0.22	-0.55	5.34	-0.34	5.00
9999	NAICS 9999 Unclassified	2017-2018	0.04	-0.87	-0.16	-0.84	-1.00

11331	NAICS 11331 Logging	2014-2015	0.45	-0.15	1.70	0.30	2.00
11331	NAICS 11331 Logging	2015-2016	0.39	-0.56	15.17	-0.17	15.00
21211	NAICS 21211 Coal mining	2016-2017	12.62	9.23	-24.85	21.85	-3.00
21211	NAICS 21211 Coal mining	2017-2018	14.24	-11.01	-62.23	3.23	-59.00
21211	NAICS 21211 Coal mining	2018-2019	10.82	-23.64	-273.18	-12.82	-286.00
21211	NAICS 21211 Coal mining	2019-2020	-30.65	-63.28	-39.07	-93.93	-133.00
21211	NAICS 21211 Coal mining	2020-2021	13.24	-36.41	147.16	-23.16	124.00
21211	NAICS 21211 Coal mining	2021-2022	22.06	17.89	-32.95	39.95	7.00
21211	NAICS 21211 Coal mining	2022-2023	9.15	15.22	36.63	24.37	61.00
21211	NAICS 21211 Coal mining	2023-2024	5.06	-21.57	193.51	-16.51	177.00
21311	NAICS 21311 Support activities for mining	2015-2016	0.11	-1.82	0.71	-1.71	-1.00
23611	NAICS 23611 Residential building construction	2014-2015	0.47	0.73	-4.20	1.20	-3.00
23611	NAICS 23611 Residential building construction	2019-2020	-1.73	1.27	-7.54	-0.46	-8.00
23611	NAICS 23611 Residential building construction	2022-2023	0.54	-0.21	-0.33	0.33	0.00
23611	NAICS 23611 Residential building construction	2023-2024	0.26	0.02	6.71	0.29	7.00
23822	NAICS 23822 Plumbing and hvac contractors	2018-2019	0.07	0.10	0.83	0.17	1.00
23822	NAICS 23822 Plumbing and hvac contractors	2019-2020	-0.40	0.29	1.11	-0.11	1.00
23822	NAICS 23822 Plumbing and hvac contractors	2020-2021	0.28	0.02	-0.30	0.30	0.00
23891	NAICS 23891 Site preparation contractors	2020-2021	2.31	-0.24	2.94	2.06	5.00
23891	NAICS 23891 Site preparation contractors	2021-2022	3.03	-0.16	6.13	2.87	9.00
23891	NAICS 23891 Site preparation contractors	2022-2023	1.42	0.28	-1.70	1.70	0.00
23891	NAICS 23891 Site preparation contractors	2023-2024	0.69	1.97	-0.67	2.67	2.00
33271	NAICS 33271 Machine shops	2014-2015	1.73	-2.86	-11.87	-1.13	-13.00
33271	NAICS 33271 Machine shops	2015-2016	1.11	-4.35	-10.77	-3.23	-14.00
33271	NAICS 33271 Machine shops	2021-2022	2.59	-1.28	1.69	1.31	3.00
44131	NAICS 44131 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2014-2015	0.76	0.06	-1.82	0.82	-1.00
44131	NAICS 44131 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2015-2016	0.58	-0.30	-4.27	0.27	-4.00
44131	NAICS 44131 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2016-2017	0.42	-0.17	-1.25	0.25	-1.00
44131	NAICS 44131 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2017-2018	0.46	-0.26	-1.20	0.20	-1.00
44131	NAICS 44131 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2018-2019	0.36	0.09	1.55	0.45	2.00
44131	NAICS 44131 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2019-2020	-1.80	0.54	-1.74	-1.26	-3.00
44133	NAICS 44133 Automotive parts and accessories retailers	2022-2023	0.50	-0.11	-5.39	0.39	-5.00
44133	NAICS 44133 Automotive parts and accessories retailers	2023-2024	0.20	0.01	-1.21	0.21	-1.00
44511	NAICS 44511 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2014-2015	3.32	-0.37	-13.94	2.94	-11.00
44511	NAICS 44511 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2015-2016	2.40	-1.74	-8.66	0.66	-8.00
44511	NAICS 44511 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2016-2017	1.89	-1.52	-1.37	0.37	-1.00
44511	NAICS 44511 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2017-2018	2.12	-2.63	-4.49	-0.51	-5.00
44511	NAICS 44511 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2018-2019	1.67	-2.18	-10.49	-0.51	-11.00
44511	NAICS 44511 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2019-2020	-6.93	9.13	-5.20	2.20	-3.00
44511	NAICS 44511 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2020-2021	4.09	-4.43	1.34	-0.34	1.00
44611	NAICS 44611 Pharmacies and drug stores	2016-2017	1.59	-1.97	-3.63	-0.37	-4.00
45299	NAICS 45299 All other general merchandise stores	2014-2015	1.85	-1.65	-4.20	0.20	-4.00
45299	NAICS 45299 All other general merchandise stores	2015-2016	1.37	1.89	-5.26	3.26	-2.00
45611	NAICS 45611 Pharmacies and drug retailers	2022-2023	1.72	-3.15	-0.57	-1.43	-2.00
45611	NAICS 45611 Pharmacies and drug retailers	2023-2024	0.82	-3.18	-0.63	-2.37	-3.00

48621	NAICS 48621 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2014-2015	1.47	1.61	-5.08	3.08	-2.00
48621	NAICS 48621 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2015-2016	1.11	-2.47	-15.65	-1.35	-17.00
48621	NAICS 48621 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2016-2017	0.67	-0.60	-9.07	0.07	-9.00
49311	NAICS 49311 General warehousing and storage	2020-2021	1.30	4.05	-13.34	5.34	-8.00
52421	NAICS 52421 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2014-2015	0.43	0.98	-2.41	1.41	-1.00
52421	NAICS 52421 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2015-2016	0.32	0.13	-2.44	0.44	-2.00
52421	NAICS 52421 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2016-2017	0.23	0.21	2.55	0.45	3.00
52421	NAICS 52421 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2017-2018	0.32	0.21	-2.53	0.53	-2.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2014-2015	0.40	-0.48	-0.93	-0.07	-1.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2015-2016	0.30	-0.26	1.96	0.04	2.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2016-2017	0.28	-0.21	-2.07	0.07	-2.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2017-2018	0.28	-0.15	-2.13	0.13	-2.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2018-2019	0.20	-0.07	-0.14	0.14	0.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2019-2020	-0.93	0.60	-2.66	-0.34	-3.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2020-2021	0.45	-0.32	-1.12	0.12	-1.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2021-2022	0.49	-0.29	2.80	0.20	3.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2022-2023	0.26	-0.07	-2.19	0.19	-2.00
54111	NAICS 54111 Offices of lawyers	2023-2024	0.11	0.05	-1.16	0.16	-1.00
54121	NAICS 54121 Accounting and bookkeeping services	2014-2015	0.36	0.01	-0.37	0.37	0.00
54121	NAICS 54121 Accounting and bookkeeping services	2015-2016	0.28	-0.19	-2.09	0.09	-2.00
54151	NAICS 54151 Computer systems design and related services	2019-2020	-0.53	0.58	-0.05	0.05	0.00
54151	NAICS 54151 Computer systems design and related services	2022-2023	0.22	-0.27	1.05	-0.05	1.00
54151	NAICS 54151 Computer systems design and related services	2023-2024	0.12	-0.25	8.13	-0.13	8.00
54161	NAICS 54161 Management consulting services	2019-2020	-1.33	1.42	0.92	0.08	1.00
54161	NAICS 54161 Management consulting services	2020-2021	0.85	0.78	0.37	1.63	2.00
54161	NAICS 54161 Management consulting services	2021-2022	1.12	1.38	3.50	2.50	6.00
54161	NAICS 54161 Management consulting services	2022-2023	0.58	0.27	12.15	0.85	13.00
54161	NAICS 54161 Management consulting services	2023-2024	0.41	-0.40	9.99	0.01	10.00
56173	NAICS 56173 Landscaping services	2014-2015	0.14	0.11	1.75	0.25	2.00
56173	NAICS 56173 Landscaping services	2015-2016	0.15	0.17	1.68	0.32	2.00
56173	NAICS 56173 Landscaping services	2016-2017	0.16	0.12	1.72	0.28	2.00
56173	NAICS 56173 Landscaping services	2017-2018	0.21	0.09	7.70	0.30	8.00
56173	NAICS 56173 Landscaping services	2021-2022	1.27	-0.53	0.25	0.75	1.00
56173	NAICS 56173 Landscaping services	2022-2023	0.54	0.05	-13.59	0.59	-13.00
56173	NAICS 56173 Landscaping services	2023-2024	0.14	0.21	-0.35	0.35	0.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2014-2015	1.87	-0.01	-2.86	1.86	-1.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2015-2016	1.45	-1.42	-0.02	0.02	0.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2016-2017	1.22	0.22	-2.44	1.44	-1.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2017-2018	1.36	0.04	2.60	1.40	4.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2018-2019	1.18	0.48	2.34	1.66	4.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2019-2020	-5.66	3.86	0.80	-1.80	-1.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2020-2021	3.40	0.33	-0.73	3.73	3.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2021-2022	4.25	-1.85	-0.40	2.40	2.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2022-2023	1.78	1.05	-4.82	2.82	-2.00
62111	NAICS 62111 Offices of physicians	2023-2024	0.85	0.91	4.24	1.76	6.00

62134	NAICS 62134 Offices of specialty therapists	2014-2015	0.36	0.38	-1.74	0.74	-1.00
62134	NAICS 62134 Offices of specialty therapists	2015-2016	0.26	0.32	0.42	0.58	1.00
62412	NAICS 62412 Services for the elderly and disabled	2020-2021	6.64	-2.70	-9.94	3.94	-6.00
81111	NAICS 81111 Automotive mechanical and electrical repair	2014-2015	0.09	-0.02	-1.07	0.07	-1.00
81411	NAICS 81411 Private households	2014-2015	0.12	-0.05	3.93	0.07	4.00
81411	NAICS 81411 Private households	2015-2016	0.17	-0.09	2.92	0.08	3.00
81411	NAICS 81411 Private households	2016-2017	0.19	-0.04	0.86	0.14	1.00
81411	NAICS 81411 Private households	2017-2018	0.23	-0.05	1.82	0.18	2.00
81411	NAICS 81411 Private households	2018-2019	0.22	-0.55	5.34	-0.34	5.00
99999	NAICS 99999 Unclassified	2017-2018	0.04	-0.87	-0.16	-0.84	-1.00
113310	NAICS 113310 Logging	2014-2015	0.45	-0.15	1.70	0.30	2.00
113310	NAICS 113310 Logging	2015-2016	0.39	-0.56	15.17	-0.17	15.00
211111	NAICS 211111 Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction	2015-2016	1.52	-9.11	11.59	-7.59	4.00
236115	NAICS 236115 New single-family housing construction (except for-sale builders)	2020-2021	0.53	0.17	0.31	0.69	1.00
236115	NAICS 236115 New single-family housing construction (except for-sale builders)	2021-2022	0.68	-0.09	-2.59	0.59	-2.00
236115	NAICS 236115 New single-family housing construction (except for-sale builders)	2022-2023	0.24	-0.48	1.24	-0.24	1.00
236115	NAICS 236115 New single-family housing construction (except for-sale builders)	2023-2024	0.13	-0.28	3.15	-0.15	3.00
236118	NAICS 236118 Residential remodelers	2017-2018	0.35	1.02	0.63	1.37	2.00
236118	NAICS 236118 Residential remodelers	2022-2023	0.32	0.27	-2.59	0.59	-2.00
236118	NAICS 236118 Residential remodelers	2023-2024	0.14	0.17	3.70	0.30	4.00
238911	NAICS 238911 Residential site preparation contractors	2020-2021	0.69	0.29	-1.98	0.98	-1.00
238911	NAICS 238911 Residential site preparation contractors	2021-2022	0.78	0.07	-6.85	0.85	-6.00
238912	NAICS 238912 Nonresidential site preparation contractors	2014-2015	1.90	0.74	3.37	2.63	6.00
238912	NAICS 238912 Nonresidential site preparation contractors	2015-2016	1.60	-0.03	-30.56	1.56	-29.00
238912	NAICS 238912 Nonresidential site preparation contractors	2016-2017	0.89	1.41	0.70	2.30	3.00
238912	NAICS 238912 Nonresidential site preparation contractors	2017-2018	1.06	2.08	4.86	3.14	8.00
238912	NAICS 238912 Nonresidential site preparation contractors	2018-2019	0.99	1.63	-2.62	2.62	0.00
238912	NAICS 238912 Nonresidential site preparation contractors	2019-2020	-4.53	2.91	-26.38	-1.62	-28.00
238912	NAICS 238912 Nonresidential site preparation contractors	2020-2021	1.62	-0.65	5.03	0.97	6.00
238912	NAICS 238912 Nonresidential site preparation contractors	2021-2022	2.25	-0.30	12.05	1.95	14.00
332710	NAICS 332710 Machine shops	2014-2015	1.73	-2.86	-11.87	-1.13	-13.00
332710	NAICS 332710 Machine shops	2015-2016	1.11	-4.35	-10.77	-3.23	-14.00
332710	NAICS 332710 Machine shops	2021-2022	2.59	-1.28	1.69	1.31	3.00
441330	NAICS 441330 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2014-2015	0.76	0.06	-1.82	0.82	-1.00
441330	NAICS 441330 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2015-2016	0.58	-0.30	-4.27	0.27	-4.00
441330	NAICS 441330 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2016-2017	0.42	-0.17	-1.25	0.25	-1.00
441330	NAICS 441330 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2017-2018	0.46	-0.26	-1.20	0.20	-1.00
441330	NAICS 441330 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2018-2019	0.36	0.09	1.55	0.45	2.00
441330	NAICS 441330 Automotive parts and accessories stores	2019-2020	-1.80	0.54	-1.74	-1.26	-3.00

441330	NAICS 441330 Automotive parts and accessories retailers	2022-2023	0.50	-0.11	-5.39	0.39	-5.00
441330	NAICS 441330 Automotive parts and accessories retailers	2023-2024	0.20	0.01	-1.21	0.21	-1.00
445110	NAICS 445110 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2014-2015	3.32	-0.37	-13.94	2.94	-11.00
445110	NAICS 445110 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2015-2016	2.40	-1.74	-8.66	0.66	-8.00
445110	NAICS 445110 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2016-2017	1.89	-1.52	-1.37	0.37	-1.00
445110	NAICS 445110 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2017-2018	2.12	-2.63	-4.49	-0.51	-5.00
445110	NAICS 445110 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2018-2019	1.67	-2.18	-10.49	-0.51	-11.00
445110	NAICS 445110 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2019-2020	-6.93	9.13	-5.20	2.20	-3.00
445110	NAICS 445110 Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2020-2021	4.09	-4.43	1.34	-0.34	1.00
456110	NAICS 456110 Pharmacies and drug stores	2016-2017	1.59	-1.97	-3.63	-0.37	-4.00
456110	NAICS 456110 Pharmacies and drug retailers	2022-2023	1.72	-3.15	-0.57	-1.43	-2.00
456110	NAICS 456110 Pharmacies and drug retailers	2023-2024	0.82	-3.18	-0.63	-2.37	-3.00
486210	NAICS 486210 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2014-2015	1.47	1.61	-5.08	3.08	-2.00
486210	NAICS 486210 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2015-2016	1.11	-2.47	-15.65	-1.35	-17.00
486210	NAICS 486210 Pipeline transportation of natural gas	2016-2017	0.67	-0.60	-9.07	0.07	-9.00
493110	NAICS 493110 General warehousing and storage	2020-2021	1.30	4.05	-13.34	5.34	-8.00
524210	NAICS 524210 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2014-2015	0.43	0.98	-2.41	1.41	-1.00
524210	NAICS 524210 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2015-2016	0.32	0.13	-2.44	0.44	-2.00
524210	NAICS 524210 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2016-2017	0.23	0.21	2.55	0.45	3.00
524210	NAICS 524210 Insurance agencies and brokerages	2017-2018	0.32	0.21	-2.53	0.53	-2.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2014-2015	0.40	-0.48	-0.93	-0.07	-1.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2015-2016	0.30	-0.26	1.96	0.04	2.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2016-2017	0.28	-0.21	-2.07	0.07	-2.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2017-2018	0.28	-0.15	-2.13	0.13	-2.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2018-2019	0.20	-0.07	-0.14	0.14	0.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2019-2020	-0.93	0.60	-2.66	-0.34	-3.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2020-2021	0.45	-0.32	-1.12	0.12	-1.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2021-2022	0.49	-0.29	2.80	0.20	3.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2022-2023	0.26	-0.07	-2.19	0.19	-2.00
541110	NAICS 541110 Offices of lawyers	2023-2024	0.11	0.05	-1.16	0.16	-1.00
561730	NAICS 561730 Landscaping services	2014-2015	0.14	0.11	1.75	0.25	2.00
561730	NAICS 561730 Landscaping services	2015-2016	0.15	0.17	1.68	0.32	2.00
561730	NAICS 561730 Landscaping services	2016-2017	0.16	0.12	1.72	0.28	2.00
561730	NAICS 561730 Landscaping services	2017-2018	0.21	0.09	7.70	0.30	8.00
561730	NAICS 561730 Landscaping services	2021-2022	1.27	-0.53	0.25	0.75	1.00
561730	NAICS 561730 Landscaping services	2022-2023	0.54	0.05	-13.59	0.59	-13.00
561730	NAICS 561730 Landscaping services	2023-2024	0.14	0.21	-0.35	0.35	0.00
621111	NAICS 621111 Offices of physicians, except mental health	2014-2015	1.87	0.00	-2.88	1.88	-1.00

621111	NAICS 621111 Offices of physicians, except mental health	2015-2016	1.45	-1.49	0.04	-0.04	0.00
621111	NAICS 621111 Offices of physicians, except mental health	2016-2017	1.22	0.20	-2.41	1.41	-1.00
621340	NAICS 621340 Offices of specialty therapists	2014-2015	0.36	0.38	-1.74	0.74	-1.00
621340	NAICS 621340 Offices of specialty therapists	2015-2016	0.26	0.32	0.42	0.58	1.00
624120	NAICS 624120 Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	2020-2021	6.64	-2.70	-9.94	3.94	-6.00
624120	NAICS 624120 Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	2021-2022	7.73	-0.67	-9.05	7.05	-2.00
624120	NAICS 624120 Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	2022-2023	3.12	4.54	-7.65	7.65	0.00
624120	NAICS 624120 Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	2023-2024	1.52	12.22	3.26	13.74	17.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2014-2015	1.68	0.63	4.69	2.31	7.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2015-2016	1.45	0.50	-13.95	1.95	-12.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2016-2017	1.03	-0.12	-8.91	0.91	-8.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2017-2018	1.03	-0.41	22.38	0.62	23.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2018-2019	1.18	-0.88	20.71	0.29	21.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2019-2020	-6.80	-20.28	29.07	-27.07	2.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2020-2021	4.21	10.96	-4.17	15.17	11.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2021-2022	5.62	7.43	-14.06	13.06	-1.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2022-2023	2.28	2.10	-5.38	4.38	-1.00
722511	NAICS 722511 Full-service restaurants	2023-2024	1.10	-0.73	-10.37	0.37	-10.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2014-2015	3.77	2.10	-8.87	5.87	-3.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2015-2016	2.90	3.13	-16.02	6.02	-10.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2016-2017	2.28	1.53	-11.81	3.81	-8.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2017-2018	2.44	-0.38	-12.06	2.06	-10.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2018-2019	1.86	0.07	-18.92	1.92	-17.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2019-2020	-7.40	-1.43	0.82	-8.82	-8.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2020-2021	4.17	-0.18	1.01	3.99	5.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2021-2022	5.28	-0.97	-6.31	4.31	-2.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2022-2023	2.12	1.25	1.63	3.37	5.00
722513	NAICS 722513 Limited-service restaurants	2023-2024	1.08	-0.63	-8.45	0.45	-8.00
811111	NAICS 811111 General automotive repair	2014-2015	0.09	0.00	-1.09	0.09	-1.00
811111	NAICS 811111 General automotive repair	2021-2022	0.59	-0.13	5.54	0.46	6.00
814110	NAICS 814110 Private households	2014-2015	0.12	-0.05	3.93	0.07	4.00
814110	NAICS 814110 Private households	2015-2016	0.17	-0.09	2.92	0.08	3.00
814110	NAICS 814110 Private households	2016-2017	0.19	-0.04	0.86	0.14	1.00
814110	NAICS 814110 Private households	2017-2018	0.23	-0.05	1.82	0.18	2.00
814110	NAICS 814110 Private households	2018-2019	0.22	-0.55	5.34	-0.34	5.00
999999	NAICS 999999 Unclassified	2017-2018	0.04	-0.87	-0.16	-0.84	-1.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2014-2015	2.46	-1.31	-26.16	1.16	-25.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2015-2016	1.47	-1.43	-19.03	0.03	-19.00

31_33	Manufacturing	2016-2017	0.94	-0.40	5.46	0.54	6.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2017-2018	1.17	0.12	7.72	1.28	9.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2018-2019	1.09	-0.33	3.24	0.76	4.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2019-2020	-5.26	0.98	-2.72	-4.28	-7.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2020-2021	2.92	-1.61	-5.31	1.31	-4.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2021-2022	3.33	-0.80	1.48	2.52	4.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2022-2023	1.44	-0.82	14.39	0.61	15.00
31_33	Manufacturing	2023-2024	0.85	-1.76	-29.09	-0.91	-30.00
44_45	Retail trade	2014-2015	14.98	-2.69	-48.29	12.29	-36.00
44_45	Retail trade	2015-2016	11.07	-4.12	-25.95	6.95	-19.00
44_45	Retail trade	2016-2017	9.01	-7.92	-11.10	1.10	-10.00
44_45	Retail trade	2017-2018	10.03	-12.30	-18.73	-2.27	-21.00
44_45	Retail trade	2018-2019	7.92	-14.43	0.51	-6.51	-6.00
44_45	Retail trade	2019-2020	-35.98	6.75	-22.77	-29.23	-52.00
44_45	Retail trade	2020-2021	19.76	-0.46	24.69	19.31	44.00
44_45	Retail trade	2021-2022	26.02	-21.27	-19.75	4.75	-15.00
44_45	Retail trade	2022-2023	10.33	-8.65	0.32	1.68	2.00
44_45	Retail trade	2023-2024	5.06	-6.74	-7.32	-1.68	-9.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2014-2015	4.29	4.31	-55.60	8.60	-47.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2015-2016	2.49	2.34	-48.83	4.83	-44.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2016-2017	1.41	2.02	-15.43	3.43	-12.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2017-2018	1.38	2.73	29.89	4.11	34.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2018-2019	1.62	4.47	-12.10	6.10	-6.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2019-2020	-7.06	8.14	-18.08	1.08	-17.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2020-2021	3.60	3.07	-5.67	6.67	1.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2021-2022	4.40	2.46	-23.86	6.86	-17.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2022-2023	1.46	-1.18	5.72	0.28	6.00
48_49	Transportation and warehousing	2023-2024	0.77	0.70	-3.47	1.47	-2.00