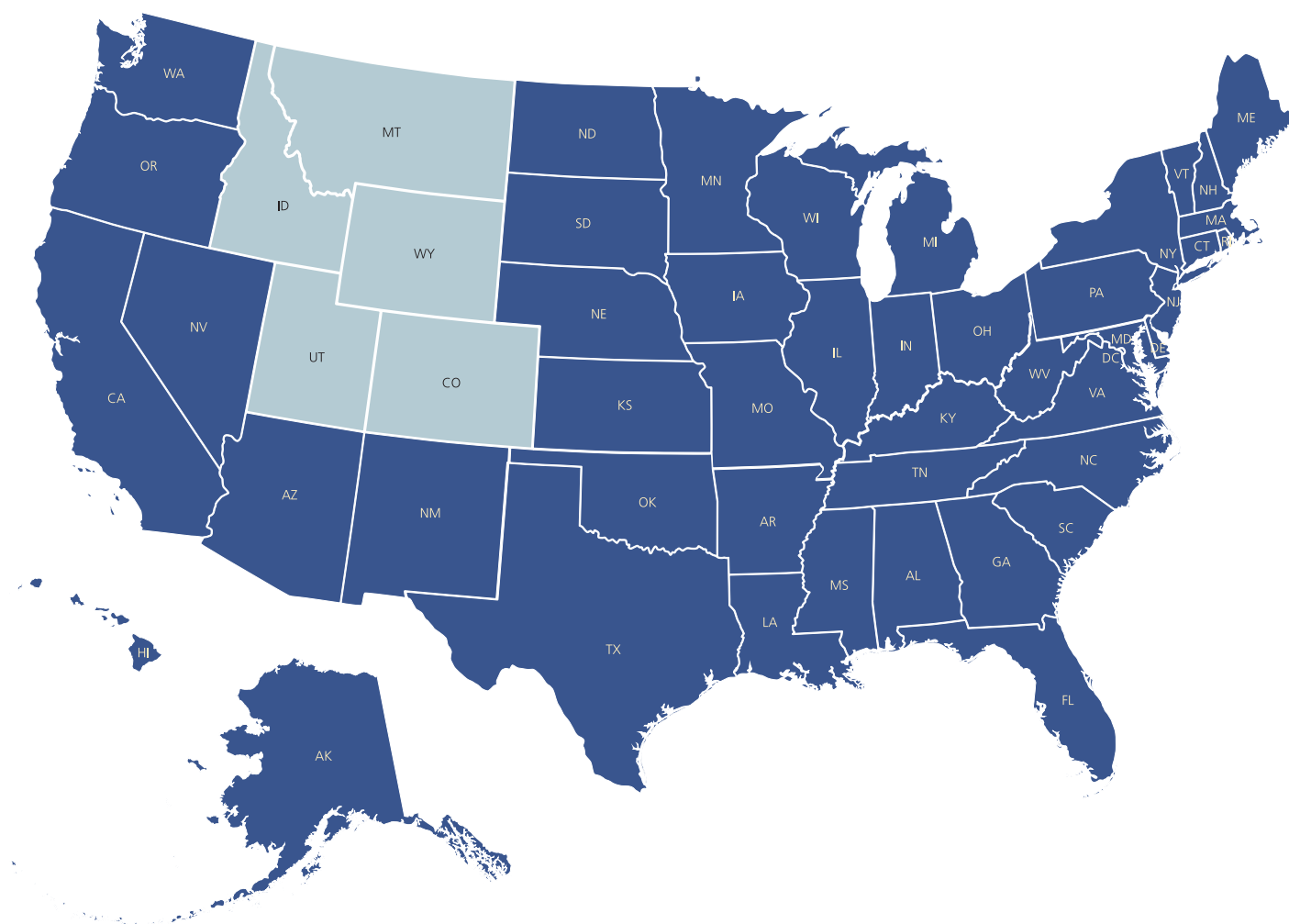
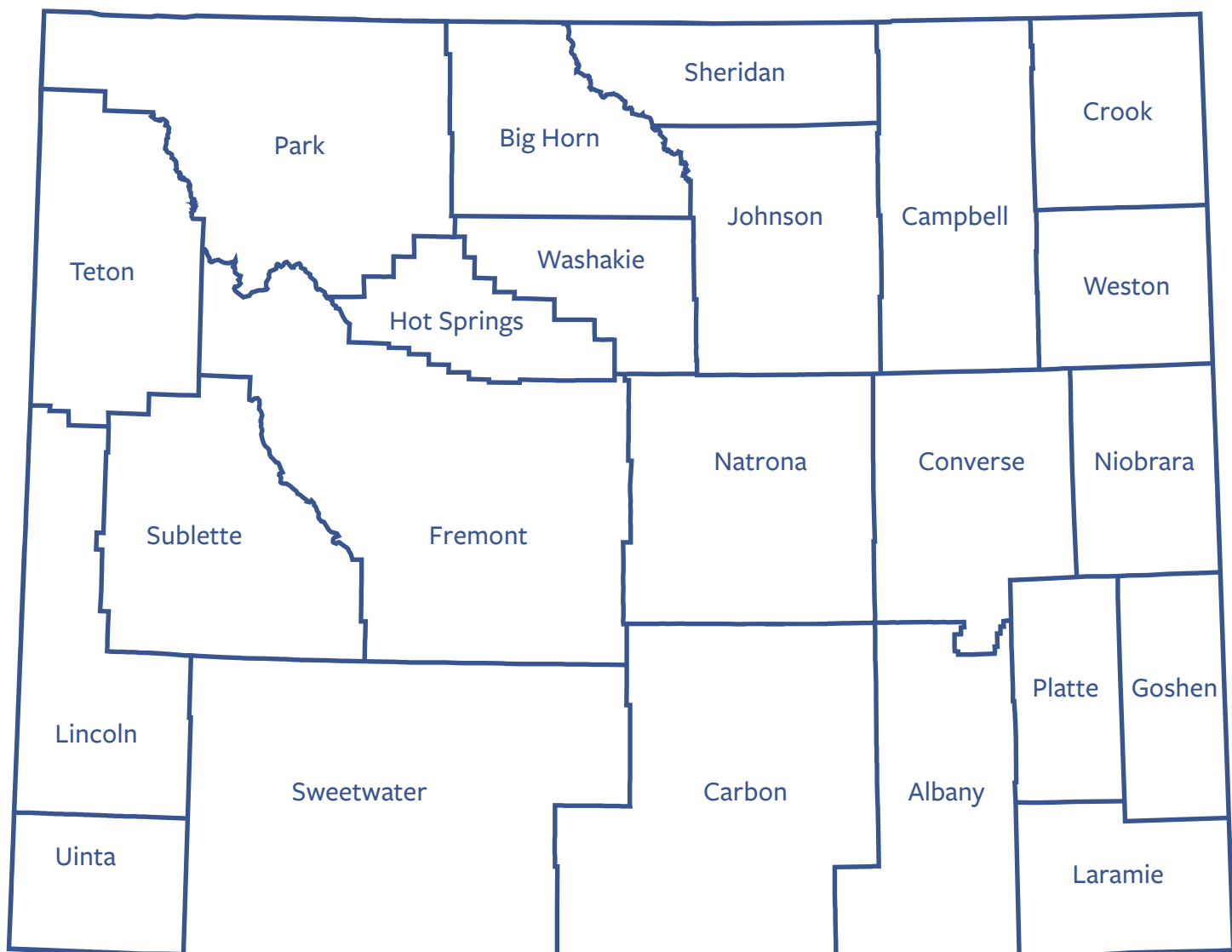


# Assessing Employment by Proportion, Earnings, Concentration, and Diversity 2001–2017 for the Rocky Mountain Region, Wyoming, and its Counties

**B-1365**

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Wyoming counties

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INTRODUCTION

The analysis contained in this publication strives to generate information to aid economic development efforts of Wyoming counties. It builds on the work of the previous studies of *Employment Diversity* and *Key Components of Change* (University of Wyoming Extension Bulletins B-1356 and B-1364).

This report can help development leaders understand a great deal about the nature of their county’s economy. It shows the top job and earning sectors and identifies which of the 23 major industry sectors are the county’s economic base. It also shows whether your county’s economy is becoming more or less diverse and how job growth or decline effect this diversity. Individual counties can be compared with the national (US), regional (Rocky Mountain Region) and state (Wyoming) results. You can see and evaluate the similarities and differences found in your county. This should help identify strengths, opportunities, and challenges facing your local economy.

The study evaluates 23 major employment categories (see Figure 1) to determine and compare the top employment and earning sectors. An in-depth description for these categories is in Appendix 1, Table 3. It then uses the concept of Location Quotients to explore the top export potential sectors and concludes with an evaluation of how each region’s diversity, as measured by the Hachman Index, has changed over the 2001-17 time period. Lastly, the relationship between employment change and diversity is evaluated.

The study uses the United States (US) as its reference location to compare employment distribution of the 23 mayor employment categories. This distribution of employment is used to determine economic diversity (Hachman Index) and a region’s potential export activity (Location Quotient).

The study begins by identifying the top six employment sectors in the US. Next, the US economy’s top six earning sectors

Figure 1. Major Employment Categories used in Shift-Share Analysis	
#	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1	Farm employment
2	Forestry, fishing, related activities and other employment
3	Mining employment
4	Utilities employment
5	Construction employment
6	Manufacturing employment
7	Wholesale trade employment
8	Retail trade employment
9	Transportation and warehousing employment
10	Information employment
11	Finance and insurance employment
12	Real estate and rental and lease employment
13	Professional and technical services employment
14	Management of companies and enterprises employment
15	Administrative and waste services employment
16	Educational services employment
17	Health care and social assistance employment
18	Arts, entertainment, and recreation employment
19	Accommodation and food services employment
20	Other services, except public administration employment
21	Federal civilian government employment
22	Federal military employment
23	State and local government employment
Historical Employment Data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (obtained from Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. *)	
*The employment data in the Woods & Poole database are a complete measure of the number of full- and part-time jobs by place of work. The employment data include wage and salary workers, proprietors, private household employees, and miscellaneous workers.	

is examined. This allows us to contrast each category’s job numbers and with its earning contributions to the region’s economy. It is not uncommon for some of the largest employment categories to pay a lower rate and provide a smaller proportion of earnings to the economy than sectors with a smaller number of jobs but which are compensated at a much higher rate.

Using the United States as the reference unit allows us to evaluate the smaller region’s (Rocky Mountain Region , Wyoming, and its counties) employment concentration (Location Quotient) that can help isolate potential export activity. Export activity is important for determining ways new dollars may flow into a region’s economy. Drawing upon the publication *Community Economic Analysis* (Hustedde, Shaffer and Pulver, 2005), let’s use a simplified example to describe the process (see Figure 2). A Location Quotient is calculated separately for each sector by dividing the percent of local employment in the sector by the percent of national employment in that sector. In the example, we simplify the local economy to just three sectors. A Location Quotient within the range of 0.75 to 1.25 generally indicates the community is just self-sufficient in this sector. Values below 0.75 may indicate a sector with items imported into the community, while values above 1.25 may indicate a sector with items that are exported and bringing new dollars to the local economy. The higher the value the greater the importance of the sector to the local economy. In the simplified example, sector A has a Location Quotient of 0.71, which falls in the import range. Sector B’s Location Quotient is 1.13, a value that suggests it is meeting local consumption. The last sector, C, has the Largest location Quotient (2.33) and falls into the export level of activity.

Using a calculation called the Hachman Index, we can build upon the information from the Location Quotient analysis to estimate the level of economic diversity in a region. Figure 3 shows the Hachman Index formula. As noted in our earlier study (UWE Bulletin B-1356), a Hachman Index score ranges from 0.000 to 1.000. A higher score indicates the region of

interest’s industrial distribution more closely resembles that of the reference region and is more diverse. A lower score indicates the region of interest’s industrial distribution less closely resembles that of the reference region and is less diverse. Our regions of interest include the Rocky Mountain Region, Wyoming, and its 23 counties. We use the United States as the reference region. So, as the smaller region’s Hachman Index approaches 1, its economic diversity is approaching that of the United States.

The last analysis in this study determines how changes over the 2001-17 time period in a region’s Employment Index and Hachman Index relate to each other. The Employment Index provides a method to compare geographic units of vastly different size by evaluating each region based on its value in the initial time frame. In this analysis, we used the initial year of 2001 as the base index, which represents the starting point

Figure 2. A Simplified Example of a Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis				
Sector	% of Local Employment	% of National Employment	Location Quotient	Sector's Level of Activity
A	1.25	1.75	0.71	Import
B	2.25	2.00	1.13	Local
C	5.25	2.25	2.33	Export
Location Quotient = %Local ÷ %National				

Figure 3. Hachman Index Formula

$$HI = \frac{1}{\left( \sum_i \left( \frac{E_{Si}}{E_{Ri}} \right) \times (E_{Si}) \right)}$$

$E_{Si}$  is the share of the subject area employment in industry  $i$ .

$E_{Ri}$  is the share of the reference region employment in industry  $i$ .

and as such has a 100 percent value. Each subsequent year for a geographic unit is compared to where they started. Values over 100 percent represent growth. Values below 100 means the place had overall less employment then it began with. We determine the correlation coefficient of these two variables to see the direction and strength of their relationship. The values will range from -1.00 to 1.00 and the closer to these outer values, the stronger the relationship (negative or positive). A region with a correlation coefficient of 0.800 means a strong positive relationship, employment and diversity grow together. If the value is a -0.800, a strong negative relationship was found, and employment and diversity move in opposite directions. For example, as jobs were gained, the region's employment became less diverse or more concentrated.

## OUTLINE OF REPORT

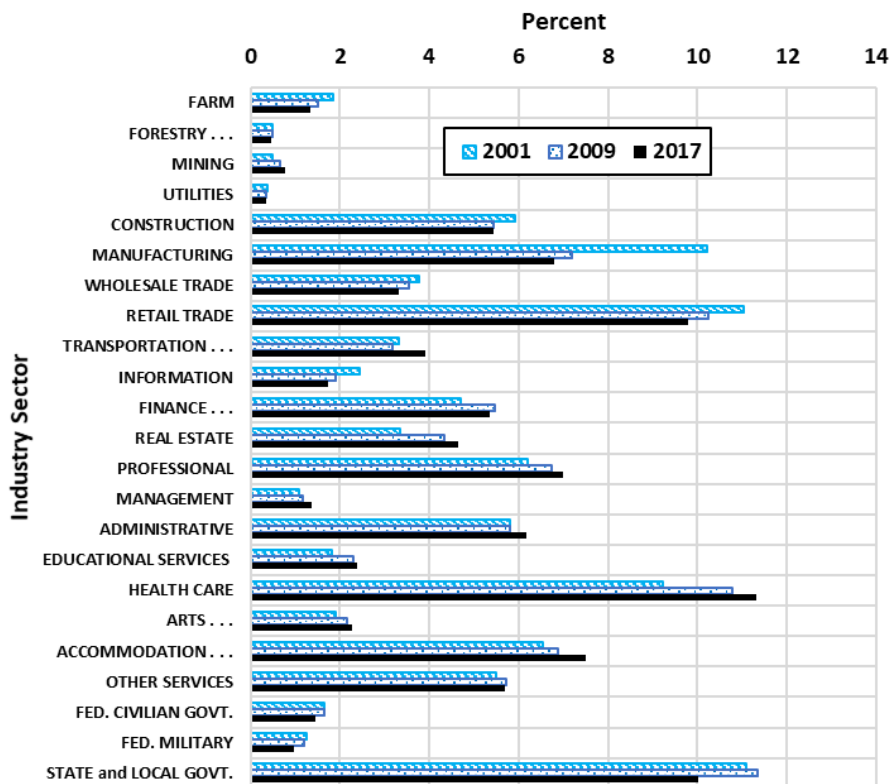
Larger underlying regions are examined first, starting with a basic evaluation of the top employment and earning sectors in the United States overall (see Table 1, in Appendix I). Next, the Rocky Mountain Region is looked at and includes comparison with the United States via the Location Quotient and Hachman Index (see Table 2, in Appendix I). This is followed by conducting similar analyses for the state of Wyoming. This section includes a series of maps displaying county results for these elements (see Maps 1-6).

The report then moves to discuss the analysis of each of Wyoming's 23 counties. This section evaluates jobs, earnings and location quotients and then adds information on the range, average, and individual county's Hachman Index. As with the larger places, it concludes with an evaluation of the relationship between employment change and diversity.

It is hoped the individualized county reports provide community leaders information they can draw upon in their economic development efforts. Prior to these individual Wyoming county fact sheets, there is a narrative discussing what to look for in this data by examining an example county. The use of an example county allows a reader to better focus on the evaluation process rather than dissecting the results for an actual Wyoming county.

We begin by examining the composition of employment by industry sector for the United States (United States Chart 1) at the beginning of the time period (2001), the mid-point (2009), and the end date (2017). Seeing the top employment sectors, Health Care, State and Local Government, and Retail Trade, is easy. It also clearly depicts the dramatic decline in Manufacturing employment.

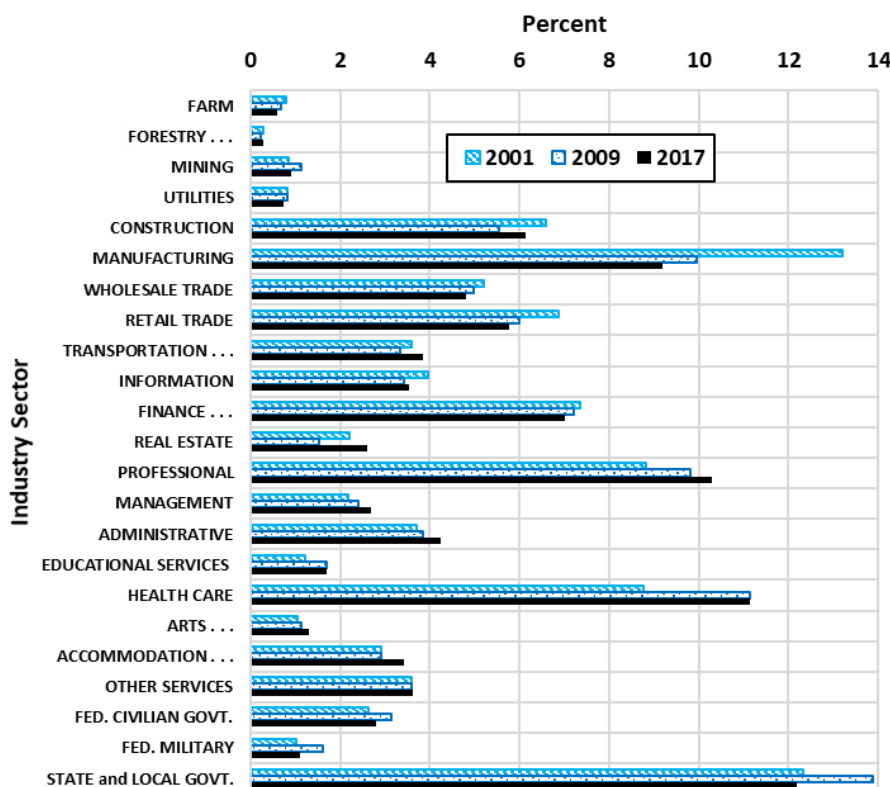
**United States Chart 1. Percent of Total Employment  
2001, 2009 and 2017**



## UNITED STATES

We begin by examining the composition of employment by industry sector for the United States (United States Chart 1) at the beginning of the time period (2001), the mid-point (2009), and the end date (2017). Seeing the top employment sectors, Health Care, State and Local Government, and Retail Trade, is easy. It also clearly depicts the dramatic decline in Manufacturing employment.

**United States Chart 2. Percent of Total Earnings  
2001, 2009 and 2017**

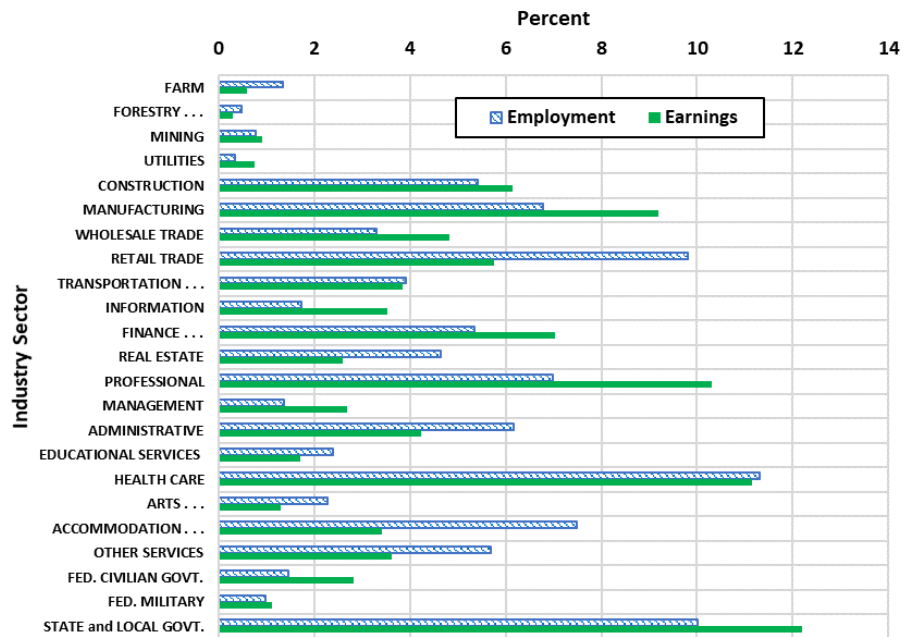


When we look at the composition based on each industry sector's contribution to earnings (United States Chart 2), we see the top sectors shift a bit as Professional Services, Finance, and Construction emerge as top earners. We can also note the dramatic rise in the earning power of the Health Care sector as well as the significant decline in Manufacturing earnings.

United States Chart 3 brings these two types of data together for 2017. It illustrates the key point that some of the largest employment sectors like Retail Trade and Accommodation may provide many jobs, but their pay scales limit their contributions to total earnings. Sectors such as Finance and Professional Services, which employ a smaller proportion of the total jobs, pay well and contribute a greater share to total earnings. Also, even though Manufacturing employment has declined, these jobs pay well and make a significant contribution to overall earnings.

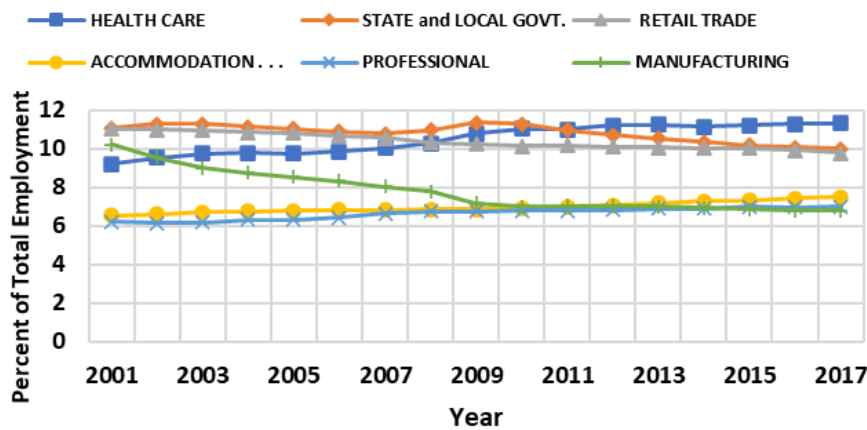
In the next section, we will focus on the change these top sectors have experienced over the 2001-17 time period. We focus on the top six sectors for clarity.

**United States Chart 3. Percent of Total Employment and Earnings 2017**



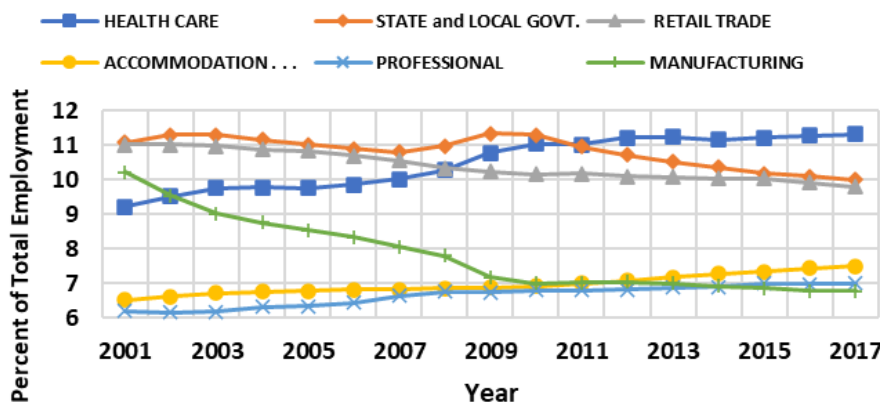


**United States Chart 4a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



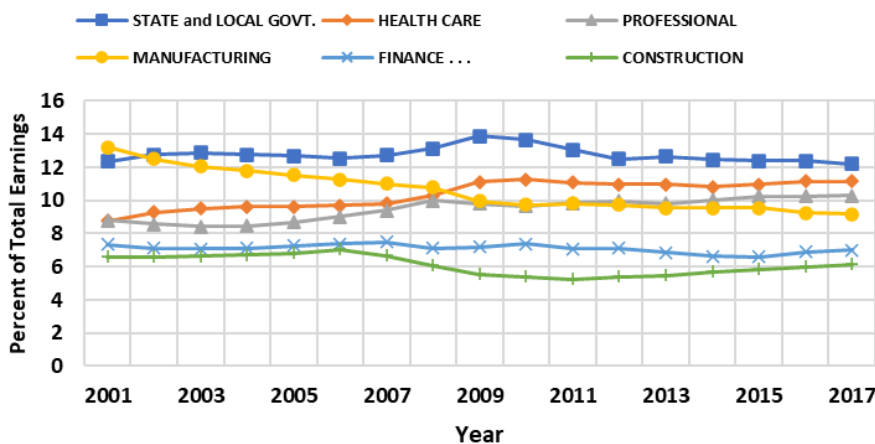
In 2017, the top six sectors account for 52 percent of total employment in the United States. Health Care was the top sector in 2017 but was the fourth highest in 2001.

**United States Chart 4b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Adjusting the Scale to Expand the View**



Adjusting the vertical axis gives a more detailed view. It shows Manufacturing employment was the third highest sector in 2001 accounting for about 10 percent of the jobs. By 2017, it had dropped to just below 7 percent and ranked as the sixth sector.

**United States Chart 5a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 56 percent of total earnings in the United States in 2017. State and Local Government jobs generated the top share of total earnings in that year. Since 2009, Health Care was the second highest earning sector.

The expanded chart shows Manufacturing was the top earning sector in 2001 but by 2017 had dropped to fourth place. Retail Trade and Accommodation were top employment sectors but dropped out of the top six earners, replaced by the Finance and Construction sectors.

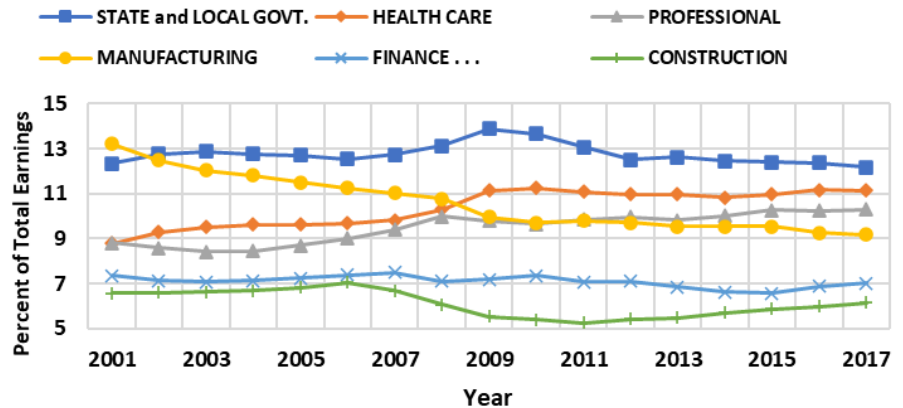
The next area studied is the Rocky Mountain Region. Beyond looking at the proportion of jobs and earnings by industry, we use the United States as the reference unit to help us explore the concentration (Location Quotient) and diversity (Hachman Index) of employment in the region.

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

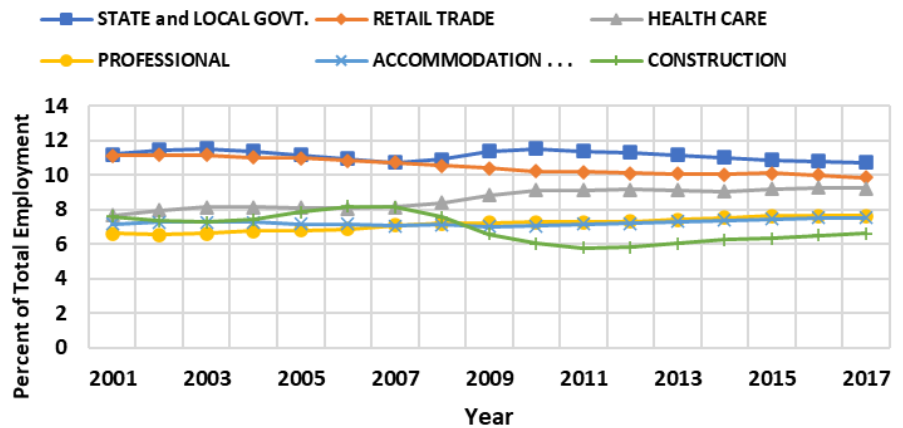
In 2017, the top six sectors account for 52 percent of total employment in the Rocky Mountain Region (RMR). The State and Local Government and Retail employment were the top sectors in 2017 and 2001.

Adjusting the vertical axis gives a more detailed view and helps show the growth in the Health Care sector. While not visible in the chart, Manufacturing employment was the sixth highest sector in 2001 then dropped off the list in 2003.

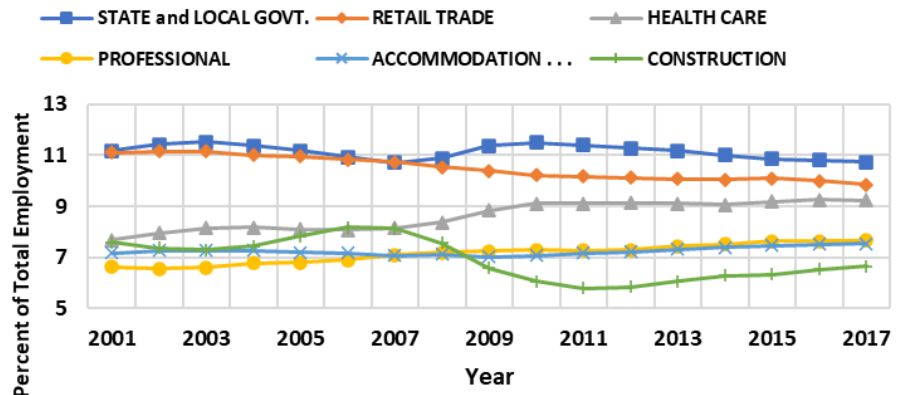
**United States Chart 5b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Adjusting the Scale to Expand the View**



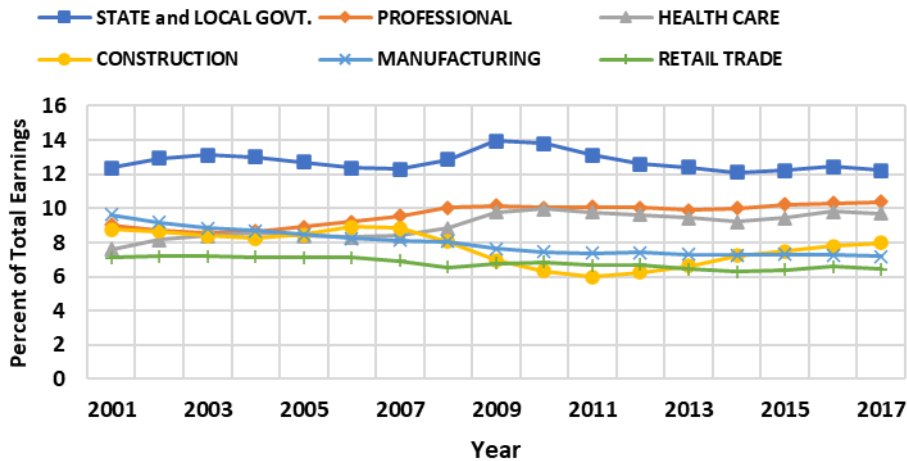
**Rocky Mtn. Reg. Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



**Rocky Mtn. Reg. Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Adjusting the Scale to Expand the View**

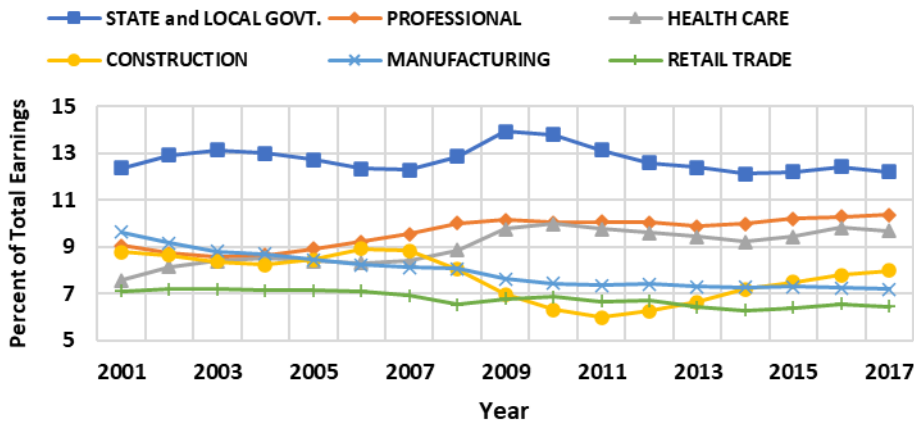


**Rocky Mtn. Reg. Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



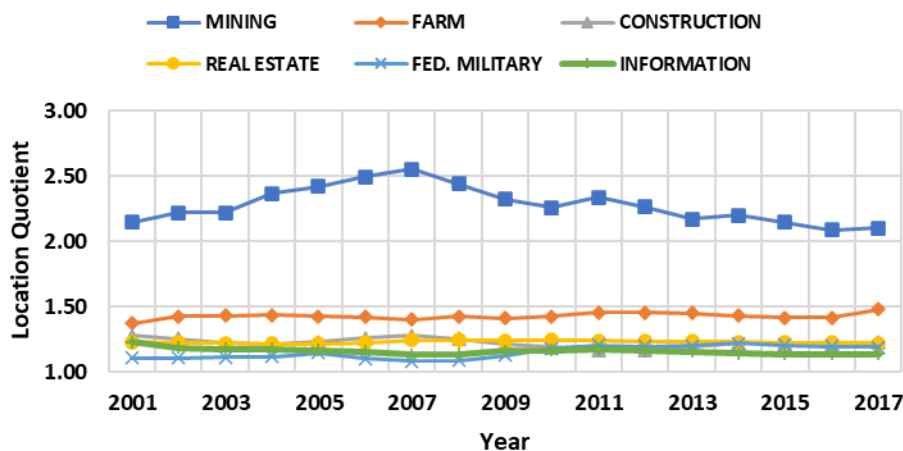
The top six sectors account for 54 percent of total earnings in the Rocky Mountain Regions (RMR) in 2017. State and Local Government earnings accounted for the highest share over the entire 2001-17 time period, followed by the Professional Services and Health Care sectors.

**Rocky Mtn. Reg. Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Adjusting the Scale to Expand the View**



The expanded view shows Manufacturing was the second highest sector in 2001 accounting for almost 10 percent of the earnings. By 2017, it had dropped to just over 7 percent and ranked as the fifth highest sector. Retail Trade was the second highest employment sector but ranked sixth in earnings.

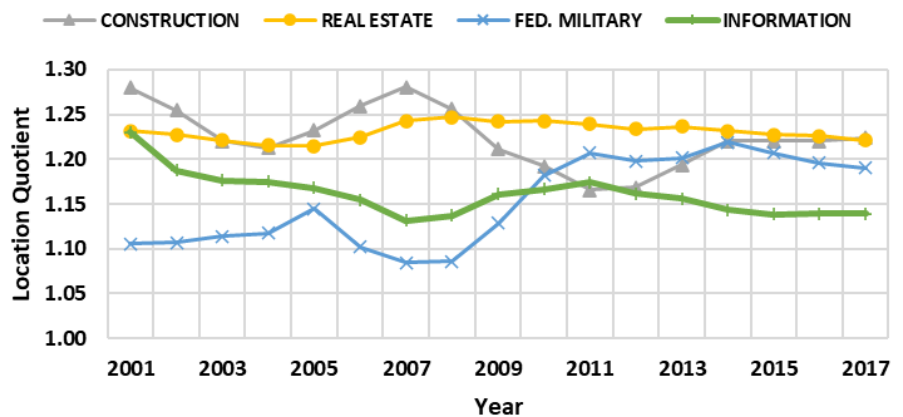
**Rocky Mtn. Reg. Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



Mining is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for the RMR. The Farm Sector recorded the second highest LQ.

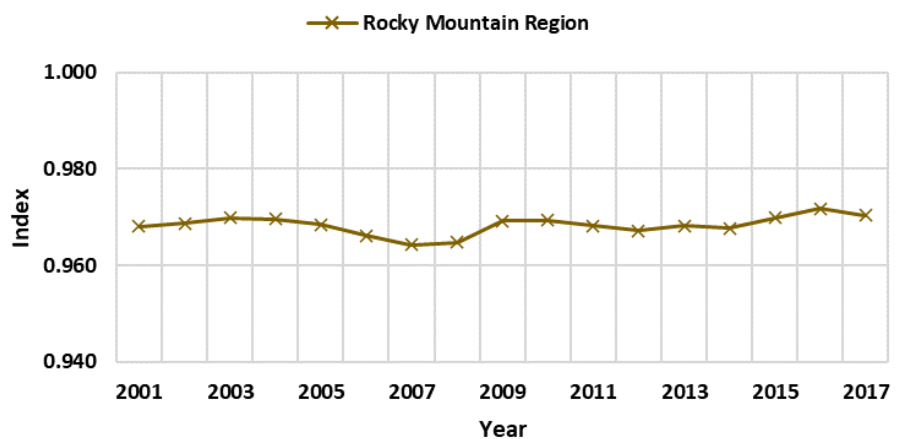
Focusing on the 3-6 sectors allows us to better see the changes occurring. It illustrates the dynamic nature of the Construction sector and the tremendous rise in the Federal Military sector.

**Rocky Mtn. Reg. Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



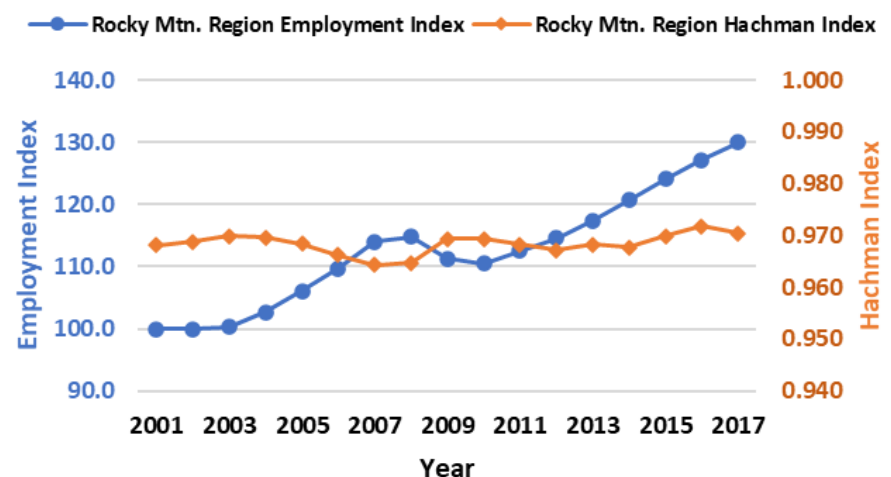
The RMR Hachman Index (HI) is quite high and varied very little over the 2001-17 time period. Typically, the larger the region, the more diversity is present in the local economy.

**Rocky Mtn. Region Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment 2001-17**



Employment and Hachman indexes had a Correlation Coefficient of 0.180, indicating a slight positive relationship. As jobs increased in the region, its employment diversity increased a bit, too.

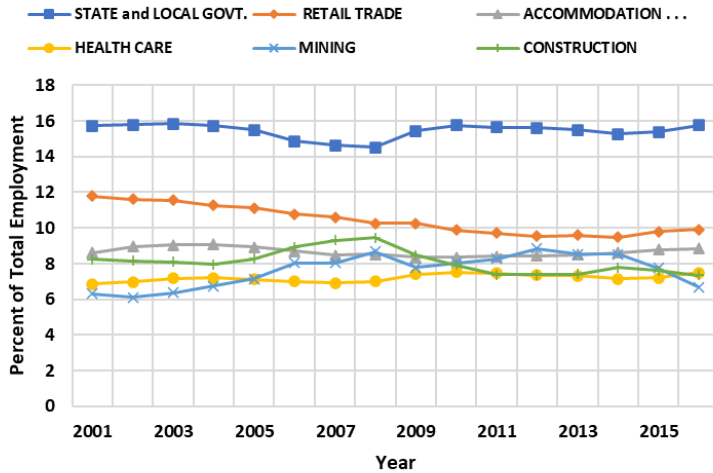
**Rocky Mtn. Region Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



Wyoming is the next area studied. It reports on all of the same elements as the Rocky Mountain Region and also contains a section with maps depicting the results of these factors for all 23 Wyoming counties.

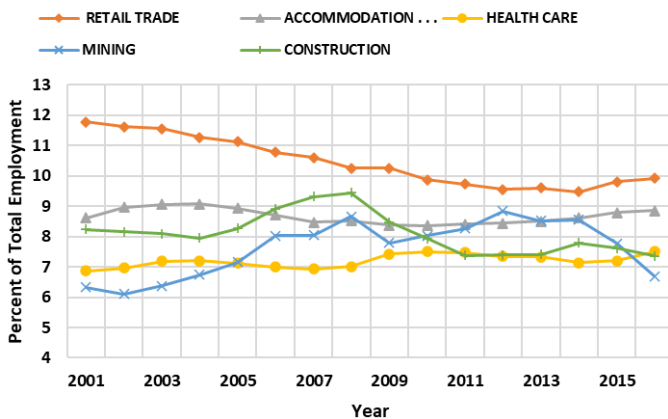
## WYOMING

**Wyoming Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



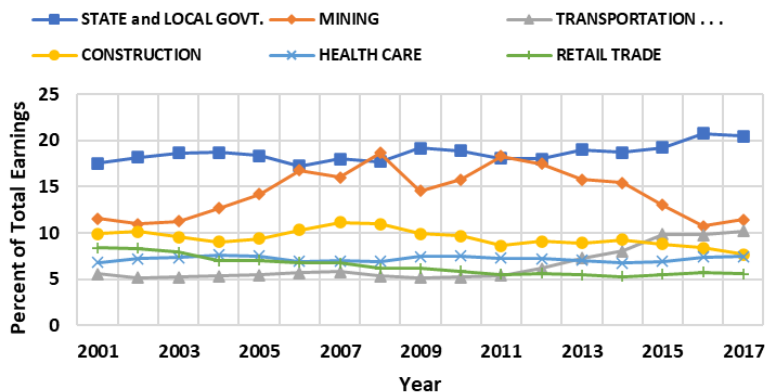
In 2017, the top six sectors account for 56 percent of total employment in Wyoming. State and Local Government and Retail employment were the top sectors over the 2001-17-time frame.

**Wyoming Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the movement in the Mining and Construction sectors.

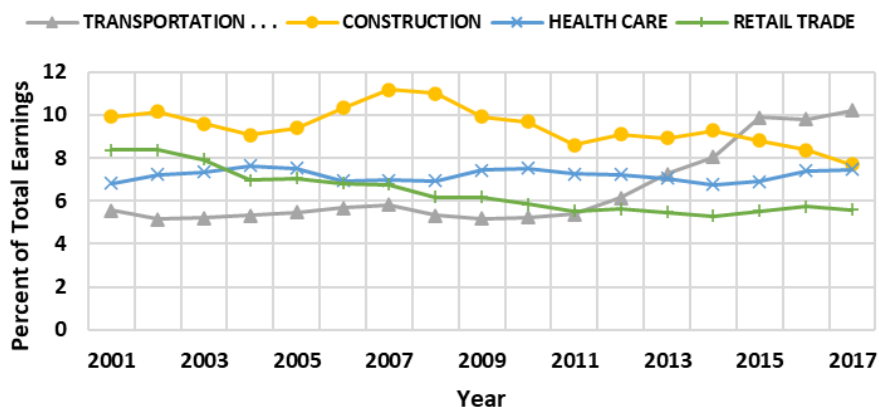
**Wyoming Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 63 percent of total earnings in Wyoming in 2017. State and Local Government earnings accounted for the highest share during most of the 2001-17 time period. Mining was the next highest earning sector. Transportation, Construction, and Health Care earnings exceed the higher employment but lower paying sector of Retail Trade.

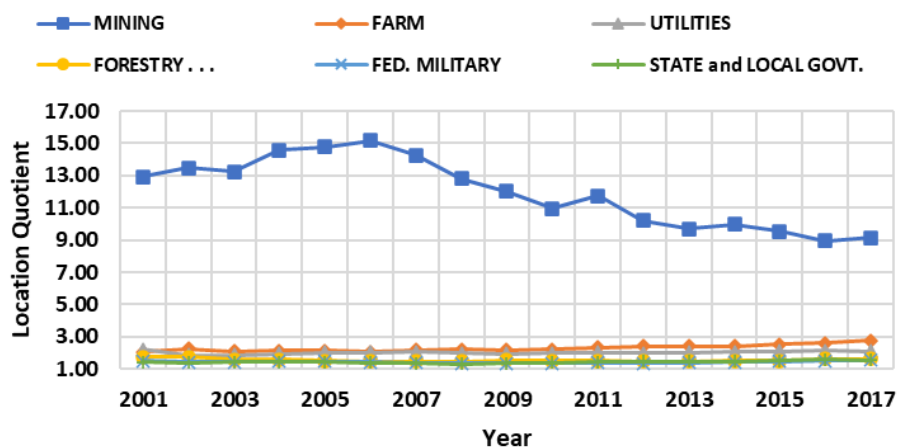
Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and shows the dramatic rise in the Transportation sector as well as the contrasting decline in the Retail Trade sector. It also allows us to better see the relative stability of the Health Care sector.

**Wyoming Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



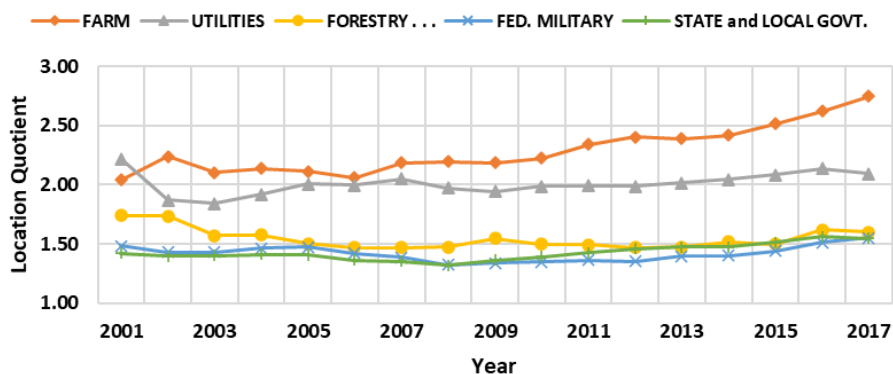
Mining is the top Location Quotient (LQ) by far for Wyoming. It recorded its highest level in 2006, exceeding an LQ of 15.

**Wyoming Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

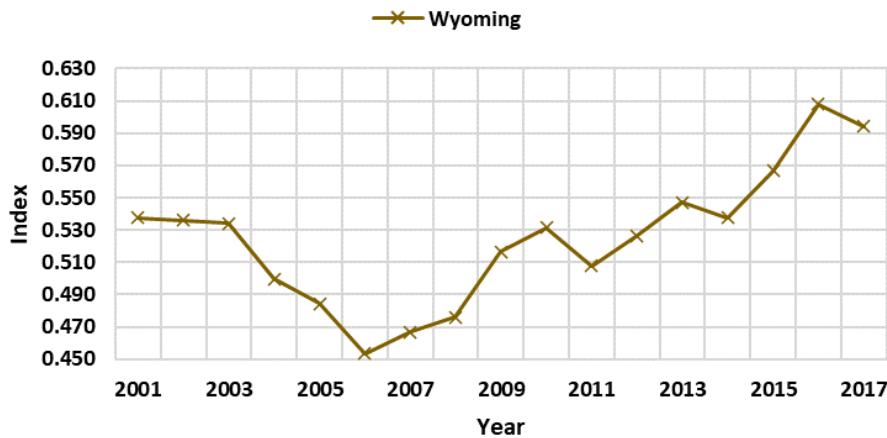


The second highest LQ was recorded by the Farm sector and rose steadily over the 2001-17 time period. The Utilities sector also recorded a high LQ. The remaining 4-6 sectors appear relatively stable.

**Wyoming Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**

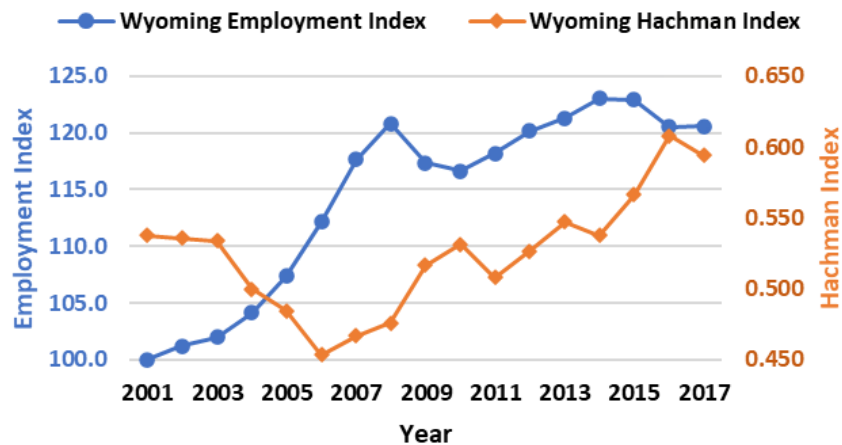


**Wyoming Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment 2001-17**



Wyoming's Hachman Index (HI) is quite low but has been slowly increasing since 2006.

**Wyoming Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



Employment and Hachman indexes had a Correlation Coefficient of 0.227 indicating a small positive relationship. Since 2006, as jobs grew in the state, its employment diversity also increased.

The next section will look at the results on these variables for all of Wyoming's 23 counties. Maps at the end of the individual county charts display this information to better identify the geographic nature of the findings.



## WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN YOUR COUNTY DATA

We begin by looking at the proportion of employment in the 23 major industry categories. We focus on the top six sectors (in 2017) to see those providing the most jobs. In the larger regions, the top six categories account for over one-half of the employment, i.e., United States (US 52%), Rocky Mountain Region (RMR 52%) and Wyoming (WY 56%). **What is the proportion in your county? How similar are your county's top sectors to those found in the larger areas, i.e., Health Care, State and Local Government, Retail Trade, Accommodation, Construction and Professional Services?** Manufacturing (US) and Mining (WY) were also important top sectors. In the larger regions, the proportion of employment in Health Care is increasing, while Retail Trade is declining. **Do you see that trend in your county?**

Another way to understand a county's economy is to look at proportion of total earnings each of the 23 major industry categories generate. The top six categories account for over one-half of total earnings in the United States (US 56%), Rocky Mountain Region (RMR 54%) and Wyoming (WY 63%) in 2017. **What is the proportion in your county?** In the larger regions, lower paying jobs found in the Accommodation and Retail Trade sectors generated a smaller proportion of earnings than Construction and Professional Services. In the United States and Rocky Mountain Region, the higher pay sectors of Manufacturing and Construction produced more earnings and ranked higher. In Wyoming, the State and Local Government, Mining, and Transportation sectors emerged as top earners. **As you look at your Wyoming county data, what proportion of jobs and earnings are found in your top six sectors? What were your top job and earning sectors in 2017? What is similar and different from the larger places studied? How have your top employment and earning sectors changed over the 17-year period? What is your most stable and most volatile sectors?**

Next, we use the share of total employment in each of the 23 industry sectors to explore potential export activity. We compare each sector's concentration with that found in the United States to determine its Location Quotient (LQ). As mentioned previously, an LQ within the range of 0.75 to 1.25 generally indicates the community is just self-sufficient in this sector. Values below 0.75 may indicate a sector with items imported into the community, while values above 1.25 may indicate a sector with items that are exported and bring new dollars to the local economy. **Studying your county data, what are your top six Location Quotient sectors? How many**

**are clearly above the range for local consumption? How have your top sectors changed over this 17-year period? Do you have a few sectors with significantly large Location Quotients (greater than two)?** Very large values may indicate extreme levels of concentration that could limit the local economic impact of the export industries.

Next, we use the Location Quotient data and calculate the county's Hachman Index to evaluate its relative employment diversity. As mentioned previously, a Hachman Index score ranges from 0.000 to 1.000. A higher score indicates that the county's industrial distribution more closely resembles that of the reference region (United States) and is therefore more diverse. Conversely, as the value approaches zero, the county is less diverse. **Looking at your county's chart, how diverse is your economy? Where does your Hachman Index value fall on the range of all counties in Wyoming? Is it above or below the county average? How has your Hachman Index value changed over the 2001-17 time period? Is your economy becoming more or less diverse?**

We conclude the county reports by looking at the relationship between employment change and economic diversity over the 2001-17 time period. We do this by comparing the county's Employment Index (base year 2001) and its Hachman Index. We analyze their relationship by calculating the correlation coefficient for the two variables over the 17-year time period. As mentioned previously, the correlation coefficient values will range from -1.00 to 1.00 and the closer to these outer values indicates a stronger relationship, either negative or positive. **Inspecting your county's information, what does the relationship between the change in employment and diversity look like from 2001-17? Do both Indexes seem to move in the same direction? What is the value of your correlation coefficient? Is the relationship positive or negative? How strong is this relationship (close to either -1 or 1)?**

Looking at the maps for 2017, how does your county results compare to your neighboring Wyoming counties? Do you have similar top employment (Map 1) and earning sectors (Map 2)? How about your top Location Quotient sector (Map 3)? Does it indicate your leading economic activity fits a regional pattern or does your county stand out with a more unique economic base? What about your county's level of economic diversity (Hachman Index, Map 4)? Is it higher or lower than neighboring counties? How much has your county grown since 2001 (Employment Index, Map 5)? Does it fit the change found in neighboring counties? Lastly, how does the relationship between employment change (Employment Index) and



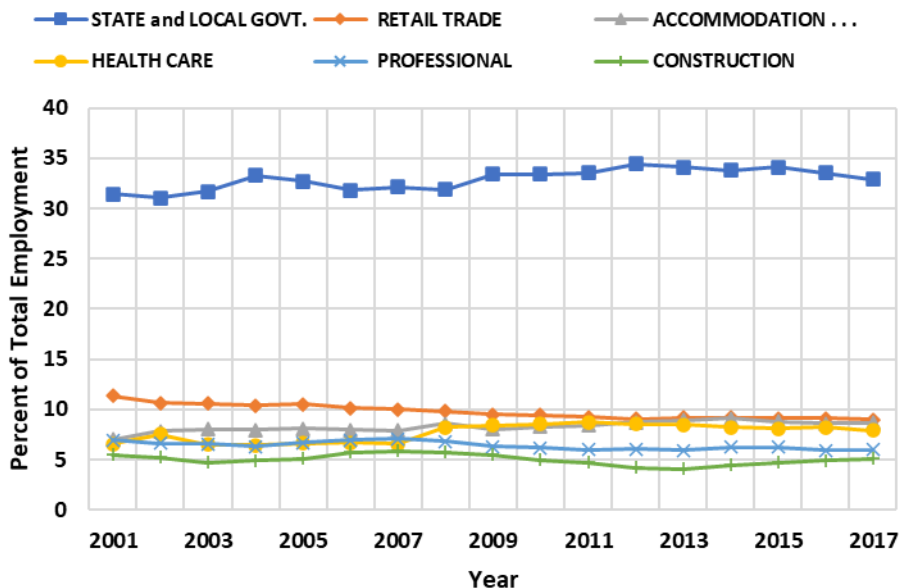
diversity (Hachman Index) compare to other counties in your area? As you compare your results with counties you consider comparable to yours, do you see a similar relationship between employment growth and diversity?

In conclusion, the information contained in this report can help you understand a great deal about the nature of your county's economy. It shows the top job and earning sectors and identifies which of the 23 major industry sectors are your county's economic base. It also shows whether your county's economy is becoming more or less diverse and how job growth or decline effect this diversity. **Compare the situation in your county with the national (US), regional (Rocky Mountain Region) and state (Wyoming) results. What similarities do you see? Do you notice variables that are quite different? Think about what strengths, opportunities, and challenges these results suggest for your local economy.**

## ALBANY COUNTY

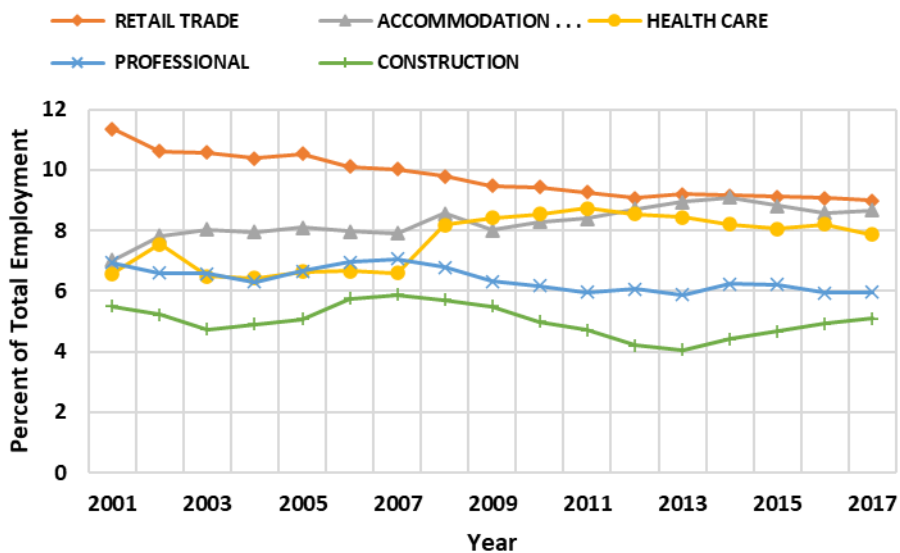
The top six sectors account for 55 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector, which includes the University of Wyoming, was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. This one sector accounts for over one-third of the jobs.

**Albany County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**

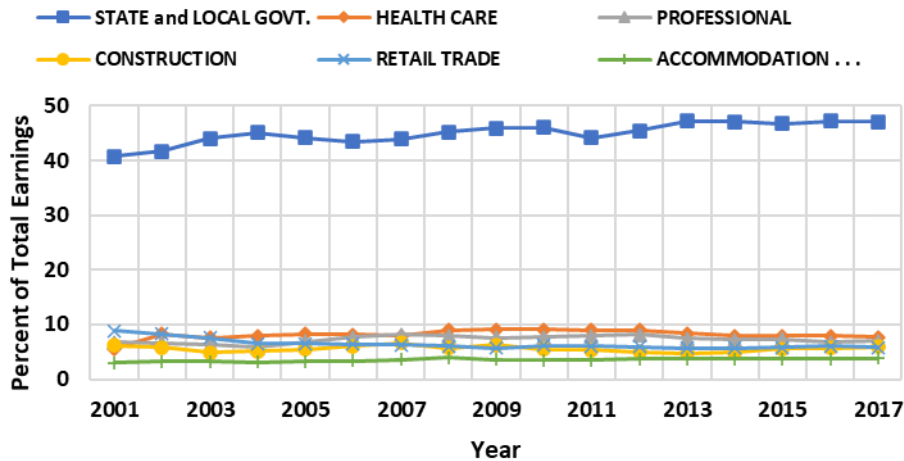


Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the rising importance of the Accommodation and Health Care sectors.

**Albany County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**

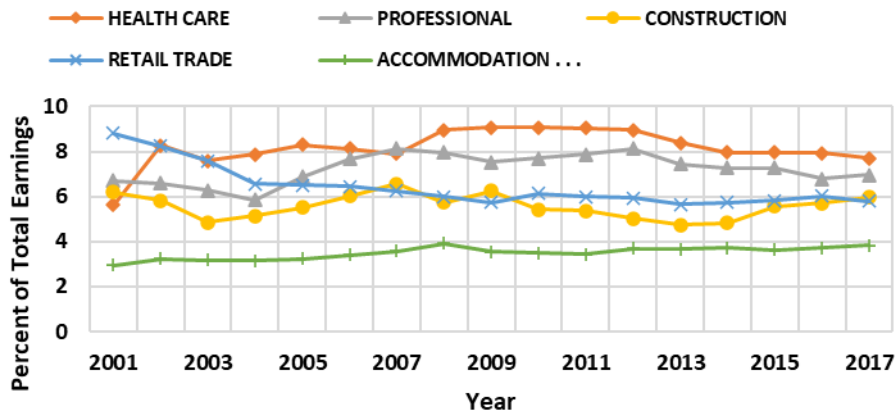


**Albany County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



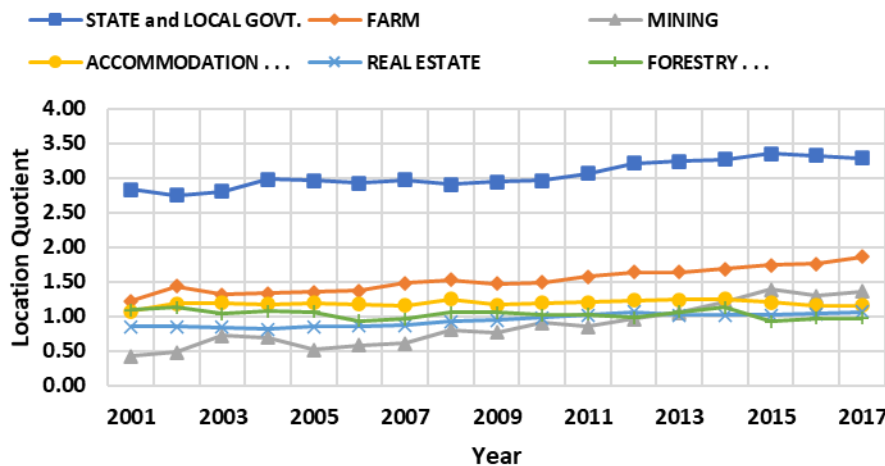
The top six sectors account for 77 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. This one sector accounts for nearly half the earnings.

**Albany County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives a clear picture of how the Health Care, Professional and Construction sectors' earning rose above the high employment sectors of Retail Trade and Accommodation.

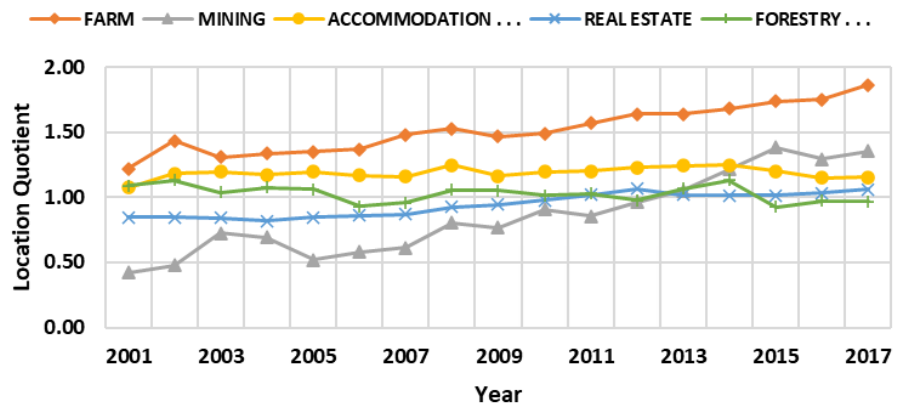
**Albany County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



The State and Local Government sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) by far for Albany County. It has risen steadily over the 2001-17 time period.

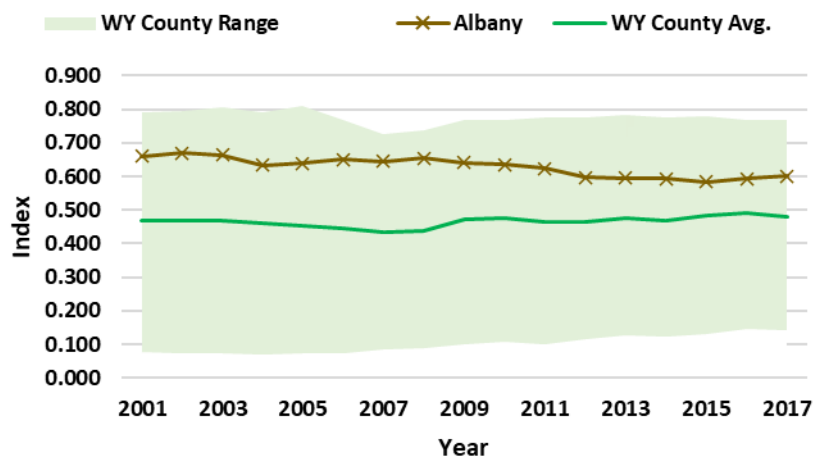
The next highest LQ were recorded by the Farm and Mining sectors. Both of these sectors have increased in recent years with Mining going from sixth place in 2001 to third place in 2017.

**Albany County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



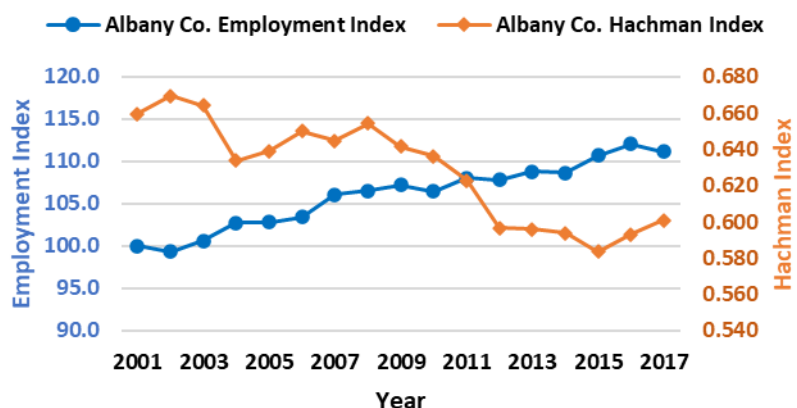
Albany County's Hachman Index (HI) is above the county average but has been slowly decreasing since 2008.

**Albany County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment 2001-17**



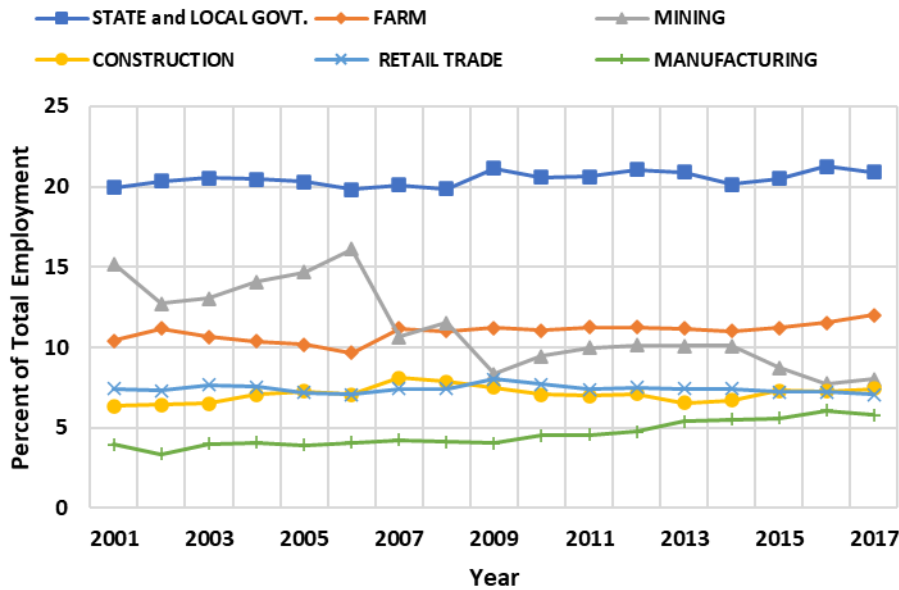
Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.863, indicating a significant negative relationship. As jobs grew in the county, its employment diversity decreased.

**Albany County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



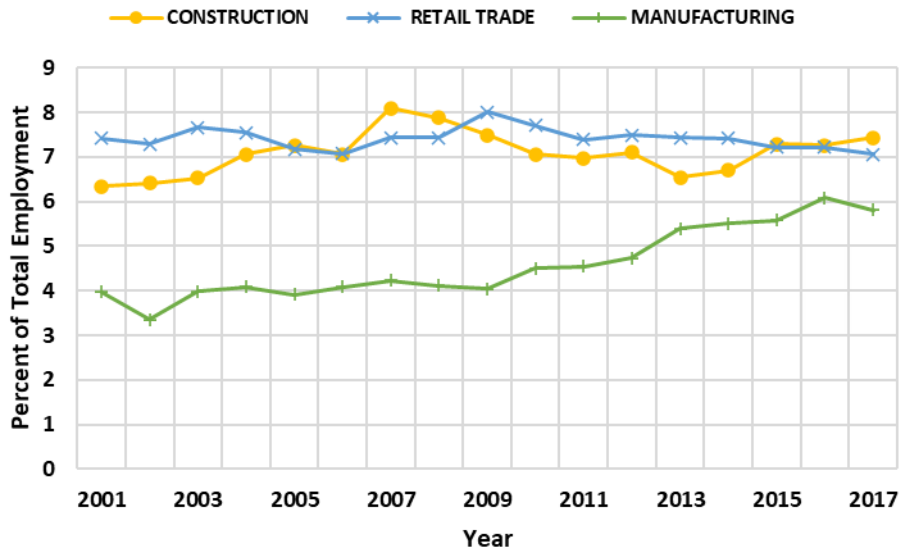
# BIG HORN COUNTY

**Big Horn County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 61 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. Farm and Mining sectors were the next two top employment sectors.

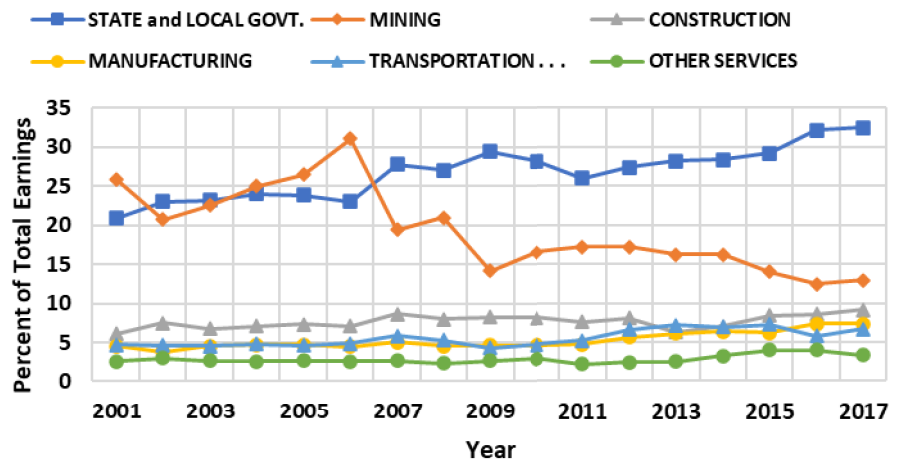
**Big Horn County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 4-6**



Focusing on sectors 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the rising importance of the Manufacturing sector.

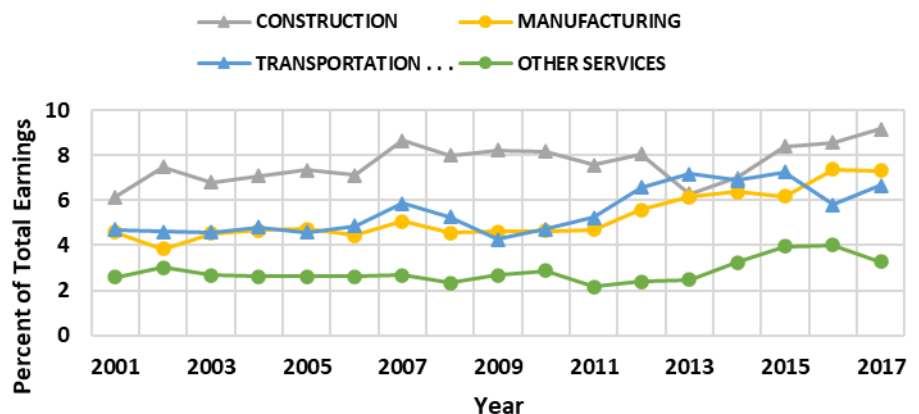
The top six sectors account for 72 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector since 2007. This one sector accounts for about a third of the earnings. Mining is the next top sector, especially from 2001-6. It has been declining significantly since.

**Big Horn County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



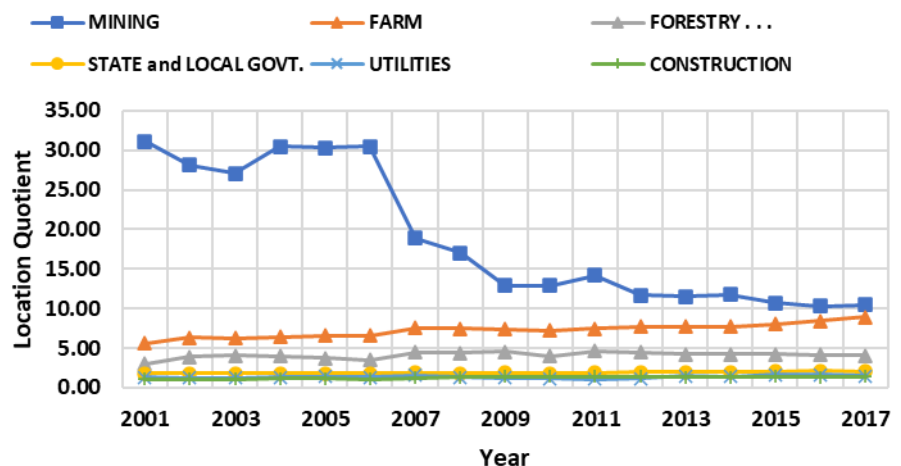
Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives us a clear picture of the increasing importance of the Manufacturing and Transportation sectors.

**Big Horn County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages) Focusing on Sectors 3-6**

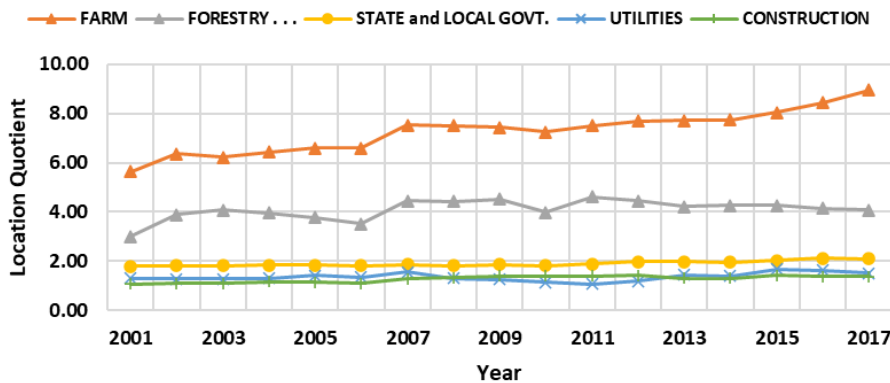


The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Big Horn County. It was exceptionally high from 2001-6 and still remains as a very large LQ, although it has dropped significantly since then.

**Big Horn County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

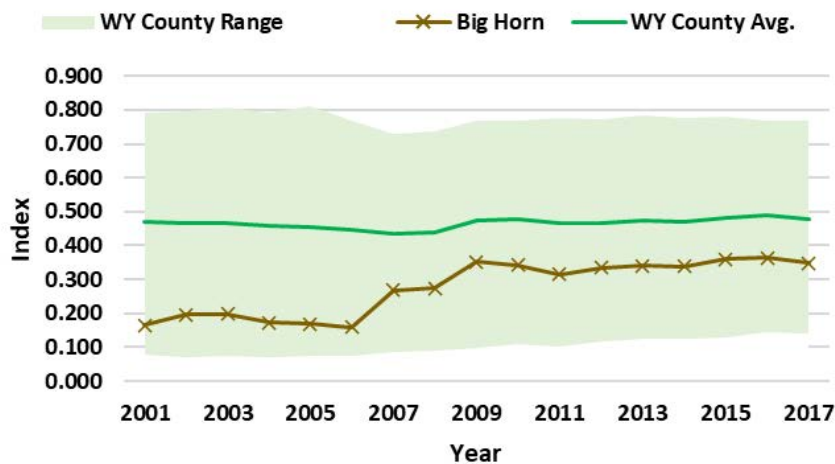


**Big Horn County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



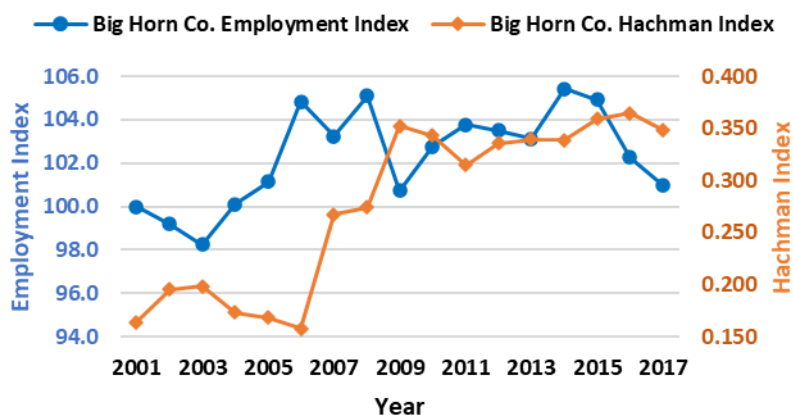
The next highest LQ were recorded by the Farm and Forestry sectors. The Farm sector has risen steadily since 2005, while the Forestry sector has remained basically stable.

**Big Horn County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment 2001-17**



Big Horn County's Hachman Index (HI) is below the county average; however, it increased significantly from 2006-9 and has remained stable.

**Big Horn County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

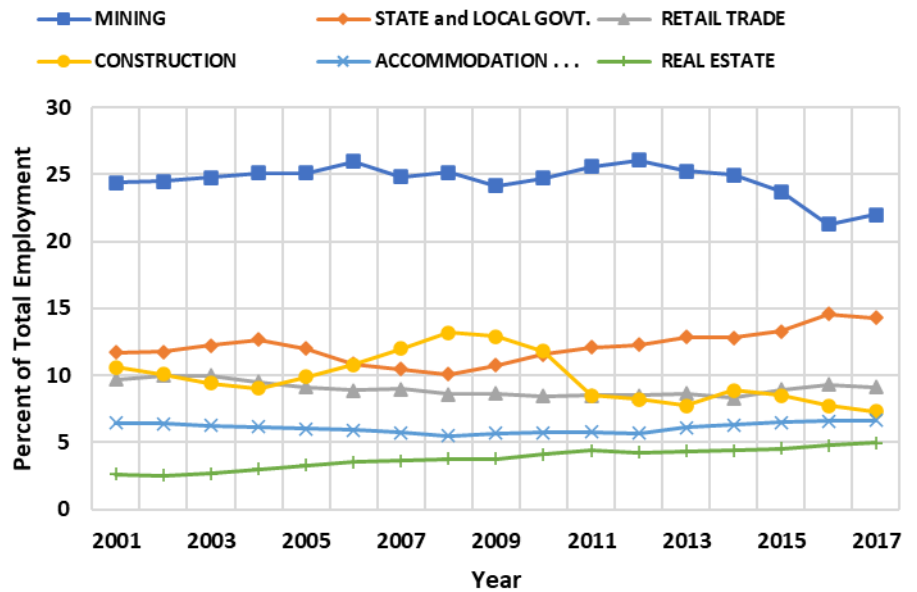


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.445, indicating a small positive relationship. Its employment diversity also increased as jobs grew in the county.

## CAMPBELL COUNTY

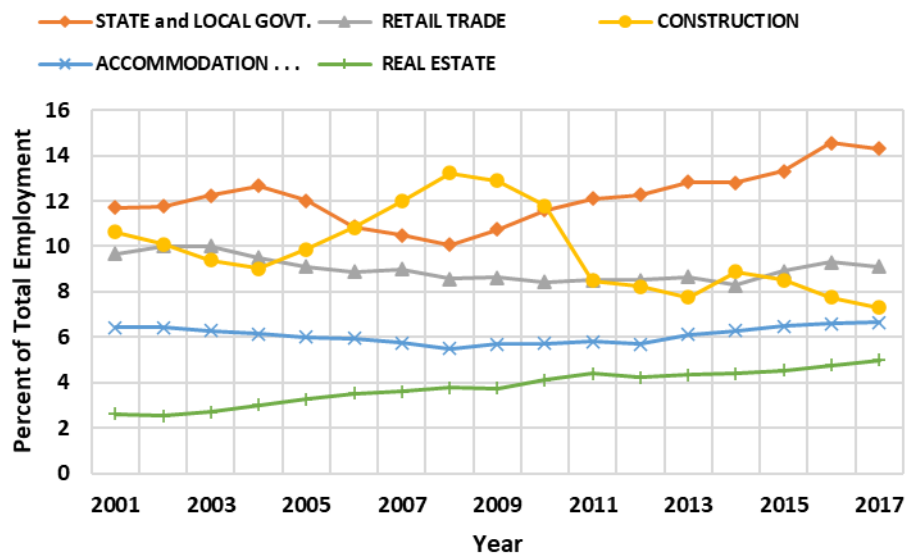
The top six sectors account for 64 percent of total employment. The Mining sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. Prior to 2015, this one sector accounted for about one-fourth of the jobs in the county.

**Campbell County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



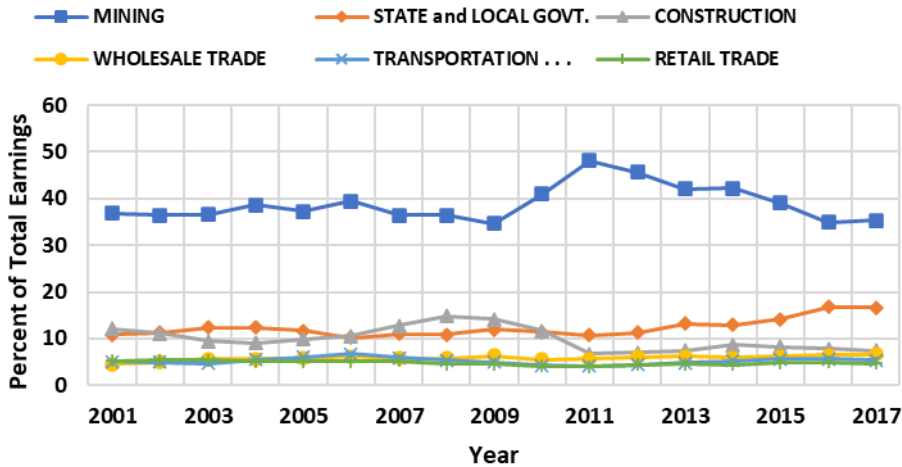
Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Construction sectors as well as the increasing importance of the State and Local Government sector.

**Campbell County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages) Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



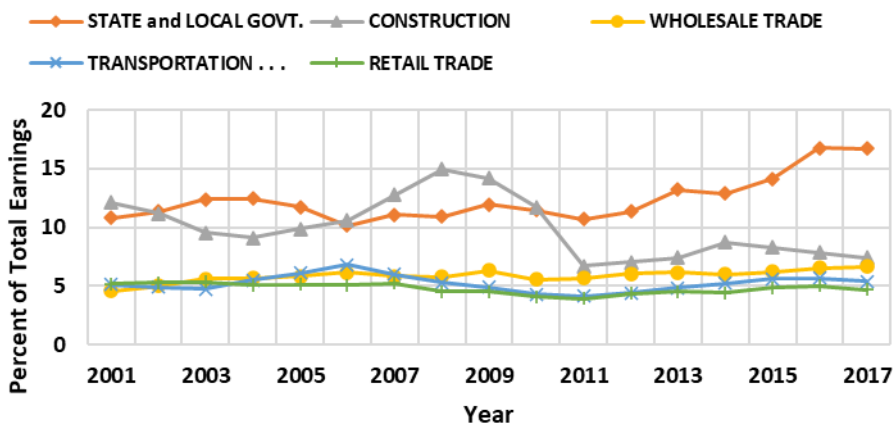


**Campbell County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



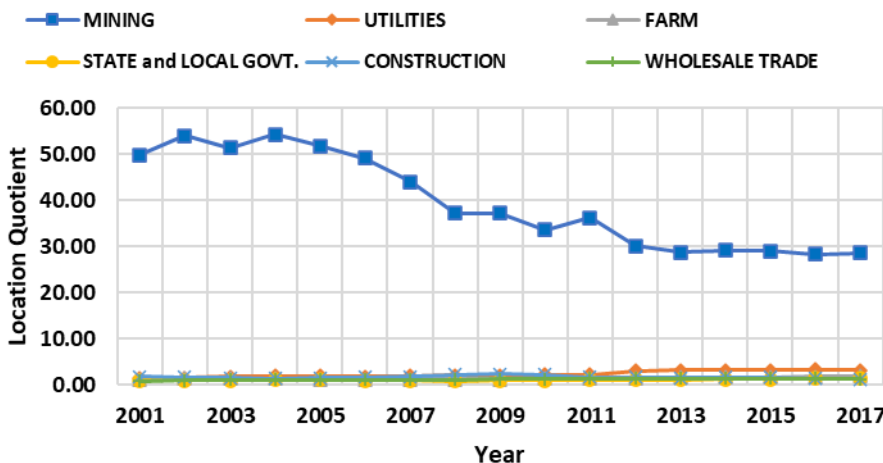
The top six sectors account for 76 percent of total earnings. The Mining sector was by far the top sector over the entire time period. Wholesale Trade and Transportation emerged as high earnings, replacing the top employment sectors Accommodation and Real Estate.

**Campbell County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives us a clear picture of the rising significance of the State and Local Government sector and the dramatic changes found in the Construction sector.

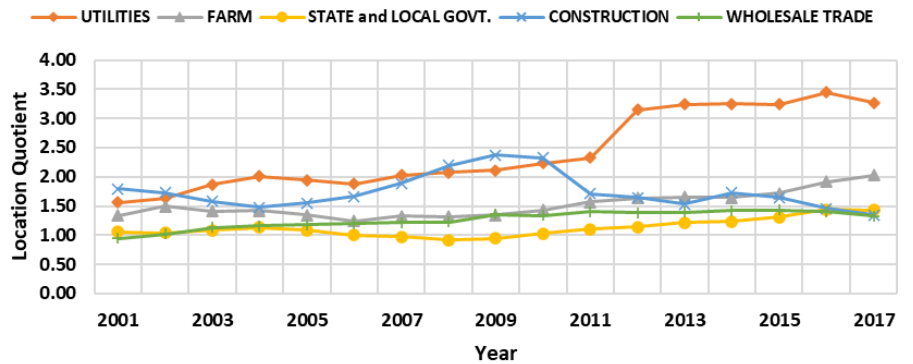
**Campbell County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Campbell County. It was exceptionally high from 2001-6. Although it has declined since then, it still remains as a very large LQ.

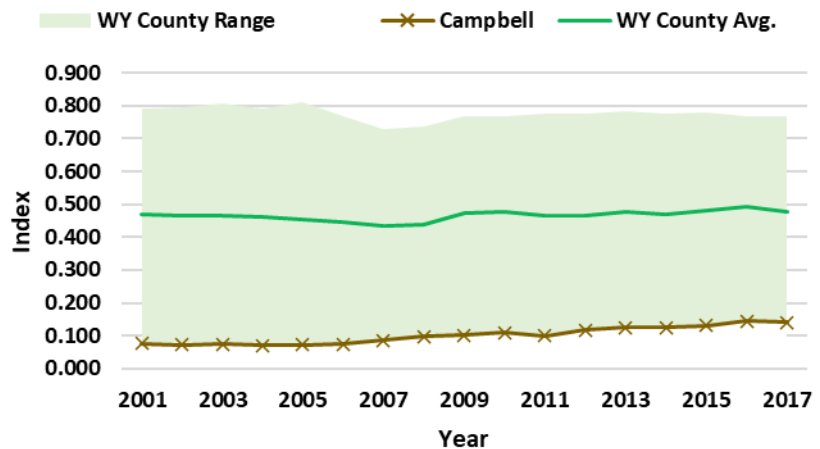
The Utilities and Farm sectors recorded the next highest LQ. The Utilities sector has risen significantly since 2011, while the Farm sector has been stable to slightly increasing.

**Campbell County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



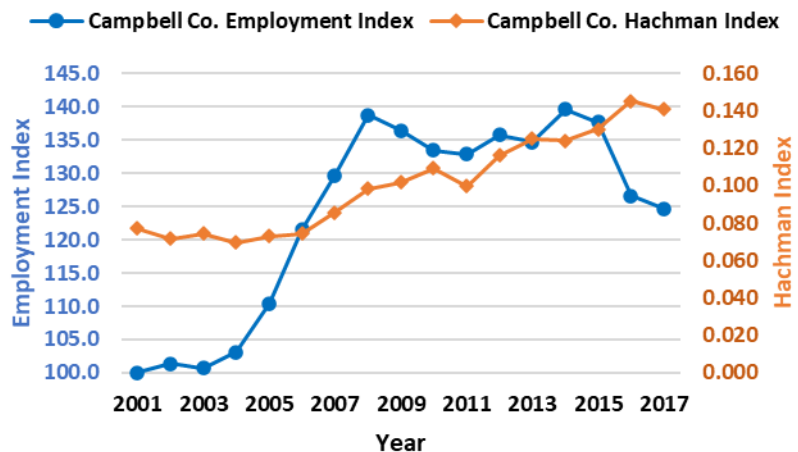
Campbell County's Hachman Index (HI) is well below the county average and ranked as the lowest level of diversity in 14 of the 17 years.

**Campbell County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



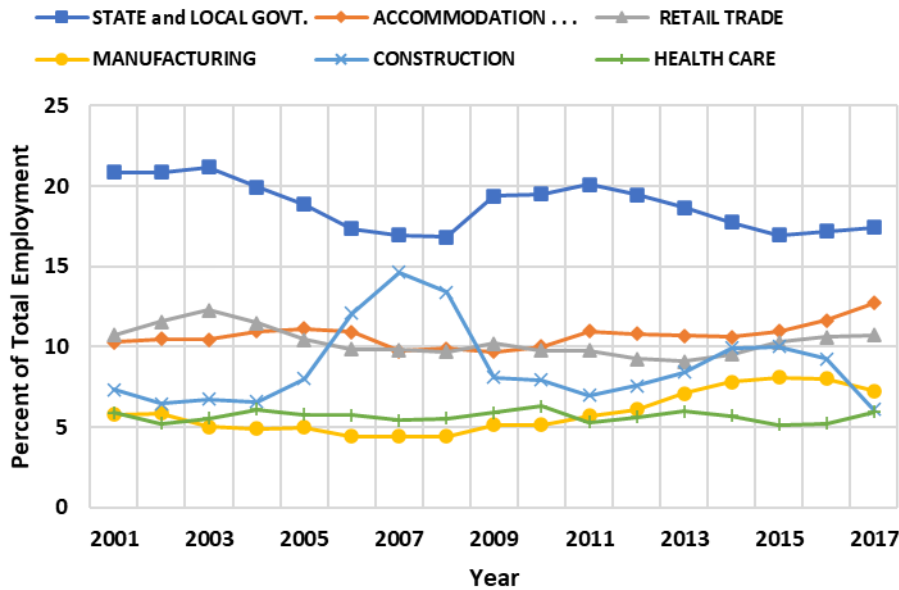
Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.692, indicating a positive relationship. As jobs increased in the county its employment diversity also increased; however, it is important to note the diversity index remains very low.

**Campbell County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



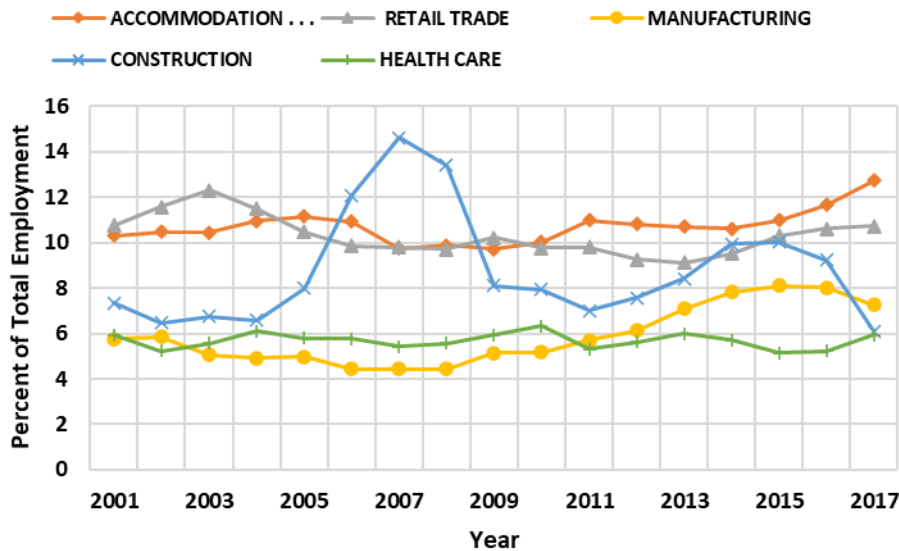
# CARBON COUNTY

**Carbon County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 60 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. Accommodation and Retail Trade were the next two top employment sectors.

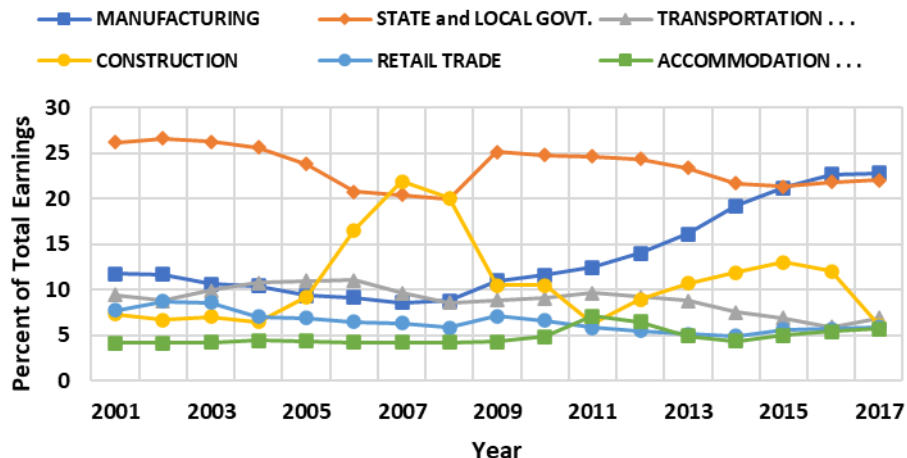
**Carbon County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Construction sectors as well as the increasing importance of the Manufacturing sector.

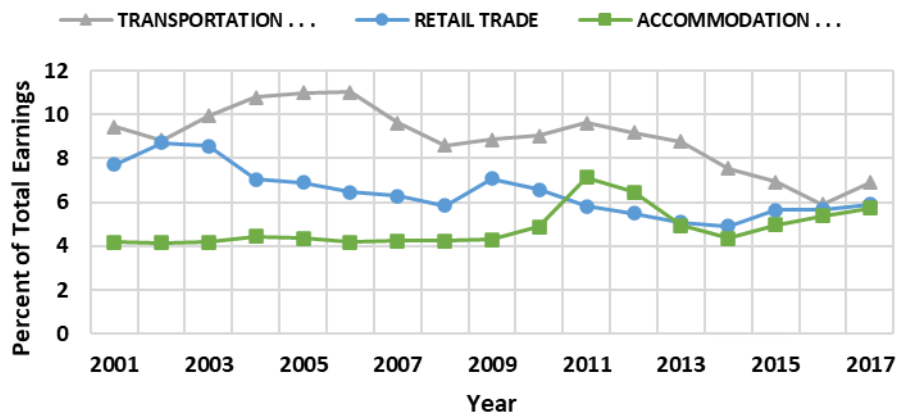
The top six sectors account for 69 percent of total earnings. Mining has risen significantly and became the top in 2016-17. State and Local Government and Construction were frequently the next top earning sectors.

**Carbon County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



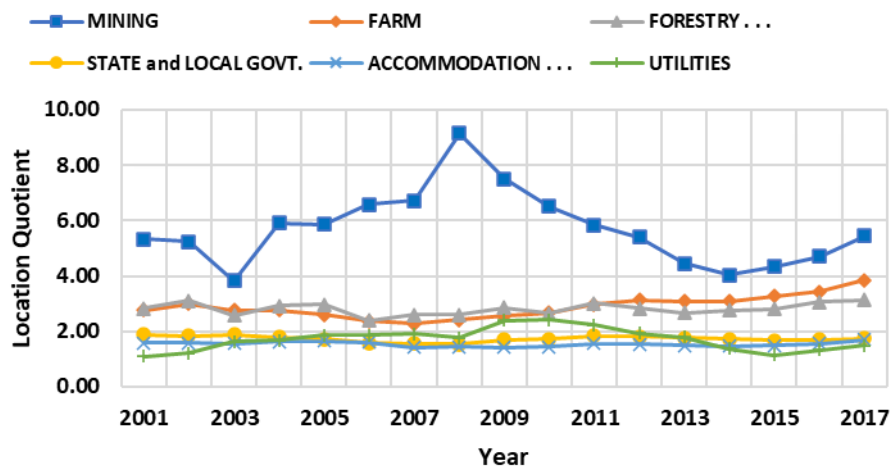
Focusing on sectors 3, 5, and 6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives a clear picture of the dropping significance of the Retail Trade sector as well as the dramatic changes found in the Transportation sector.

**Carbon County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3,5,6**

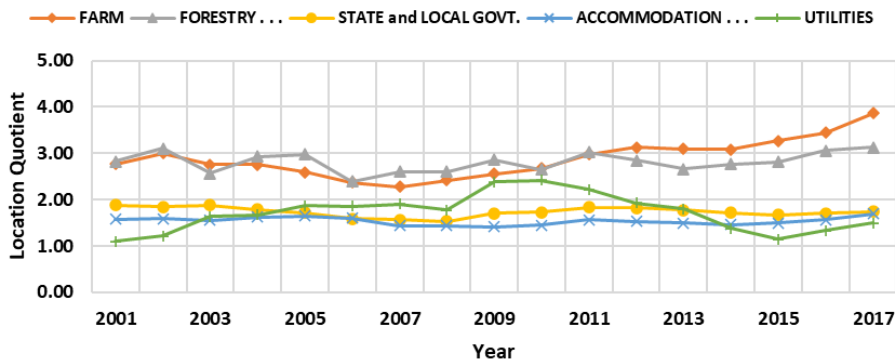


The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Carbon County. It reached a peak in 2008 and declined from 2009-14 but has been increasing since.

**Carbon County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

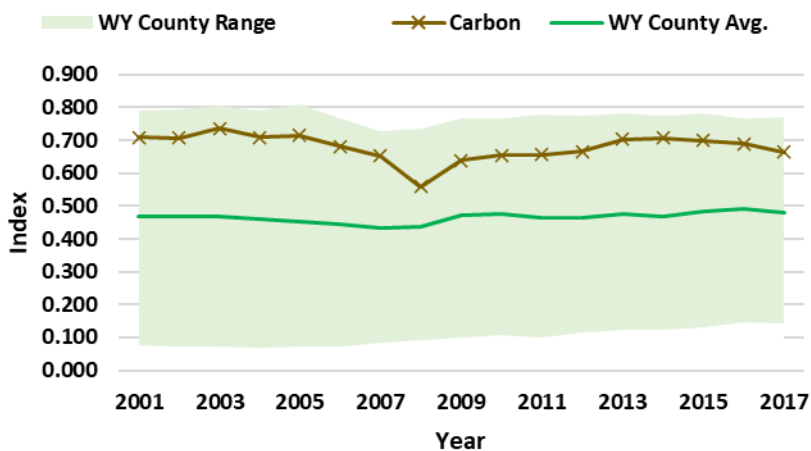


**Carbon County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



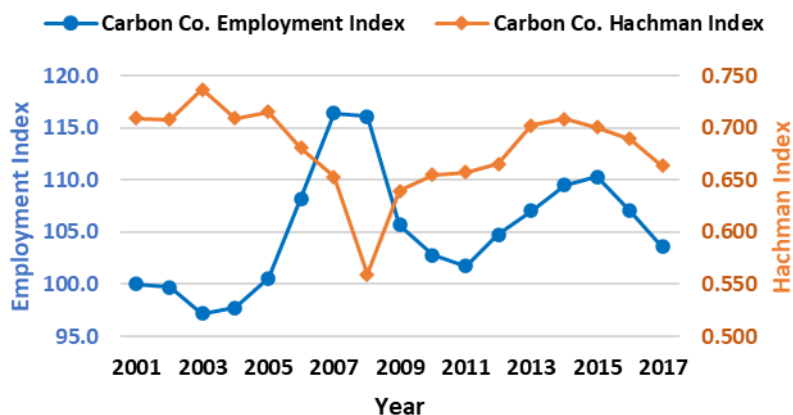
The next highest LQ were recorded by the Farm and Forestry sectors. The Farm sector has risen significantly since 2009, while the Forestry sector has been stable to slightly increasing.

**Carbon County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Carbon County's Hachman Index (HI) is well above the county average. Its index fell at the top of the county range, making it one of the most diverse counties in the state.

**Carbon County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

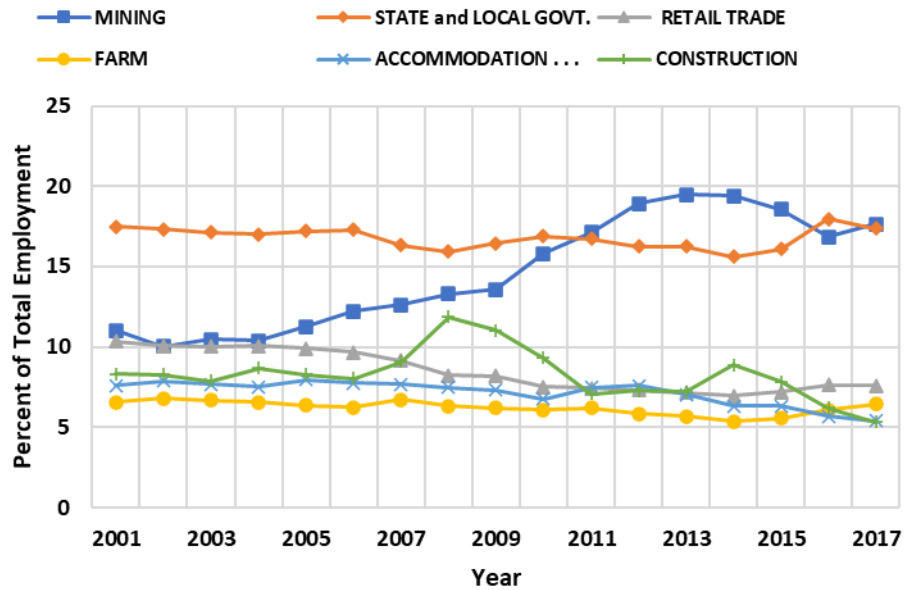


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.614, indicating a strong negative relationship. As jobs increased from 2003-7 in the county, its employment diversity decreased. Conversely, its economic diversity grew as jobs were lost from 2008-11.

## CONVERSE COUNTY

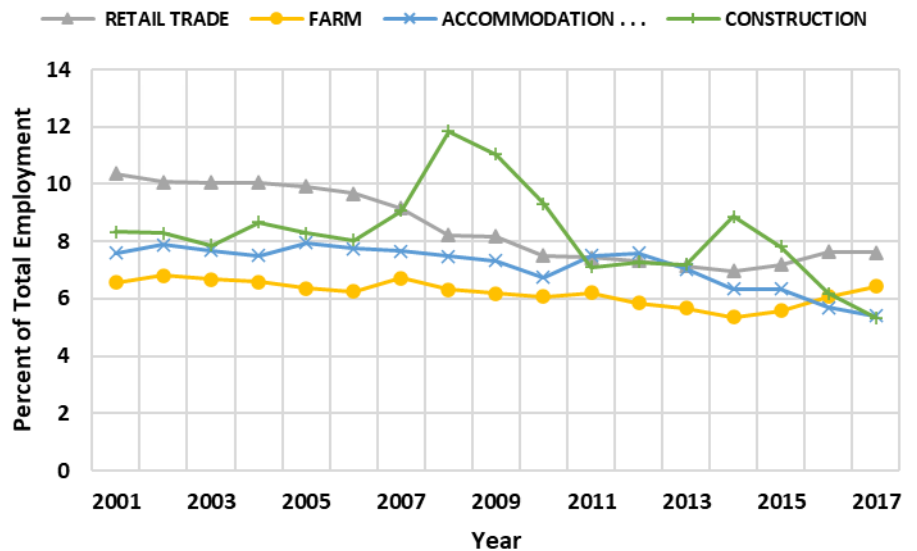
The top six sectors account for 60 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was the top sector for most of the 2001-17 time period; however, the Mining sector rose dramatically from 2009-13 and became the largest employer for the last several years.

**Converse County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**

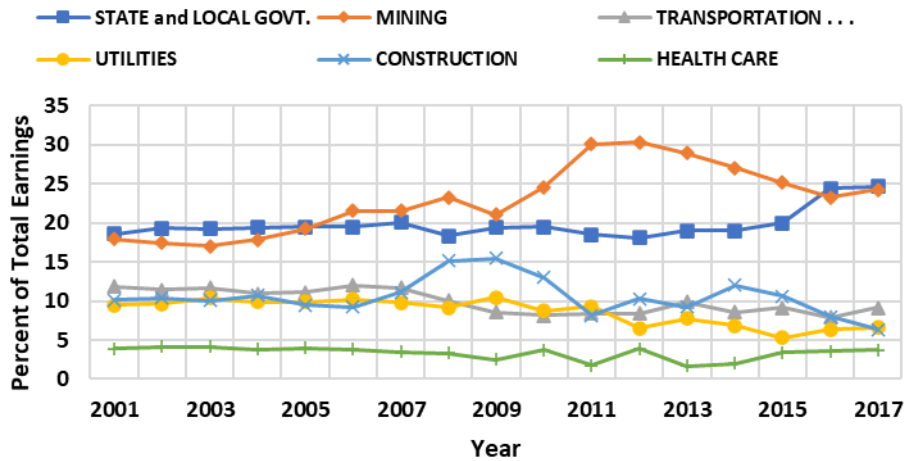


Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Construction sectors as well as the decreasing importance of the Retail Trade sector.

**Converse County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**

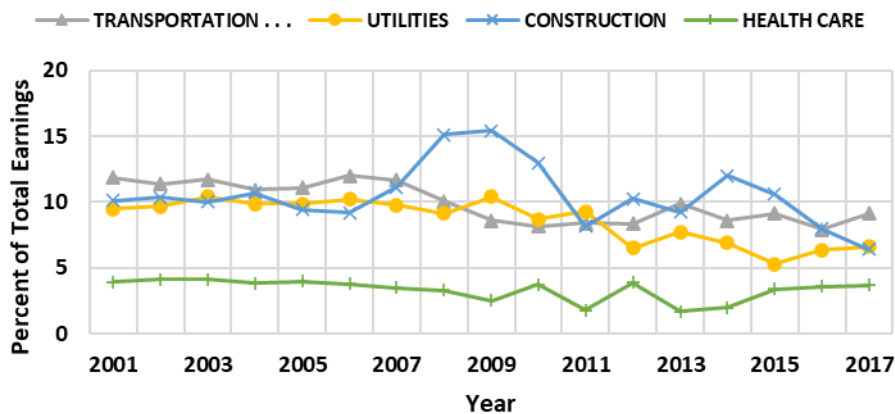


**Converse County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



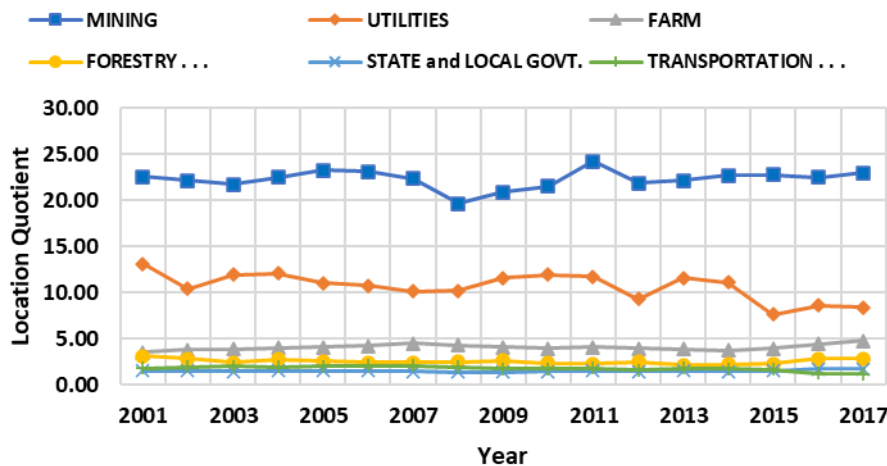
The top six sectors account for 75 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government and Mining sectors were by far the top sector over the entire time period.

**Converse County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives us a clear picture of the importance Transportation and Utilities sectors and the dramatic changes found in the Construction sector.

**Converse County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

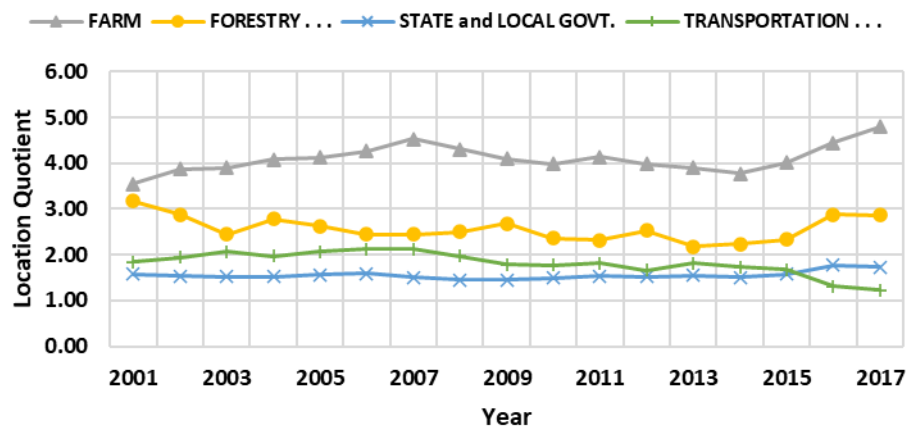


The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Converse County. It is significantly higher than the second highest sector, Utilities; however, the LQ for the Utilities sector is very large, too.



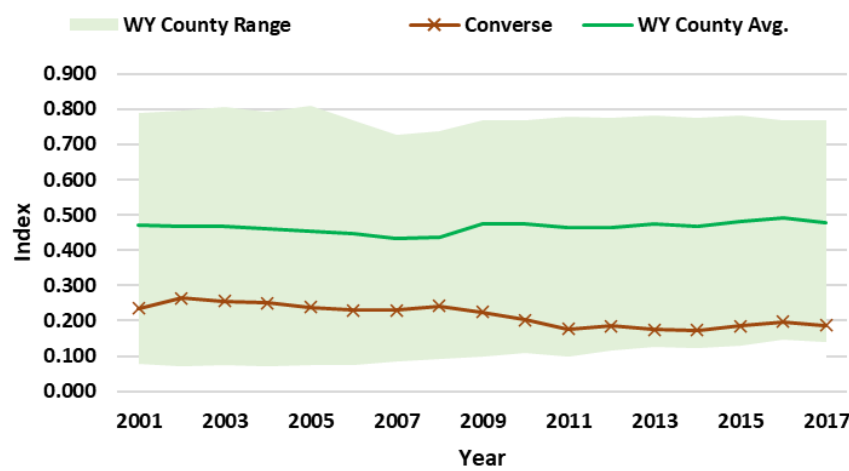
The next highest LQ were recorded by the Farm and Forestry sectors. The Farm sector has risen significantly since 2014, while the Forestry sector demonstrated greater variability.

Converse County 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6



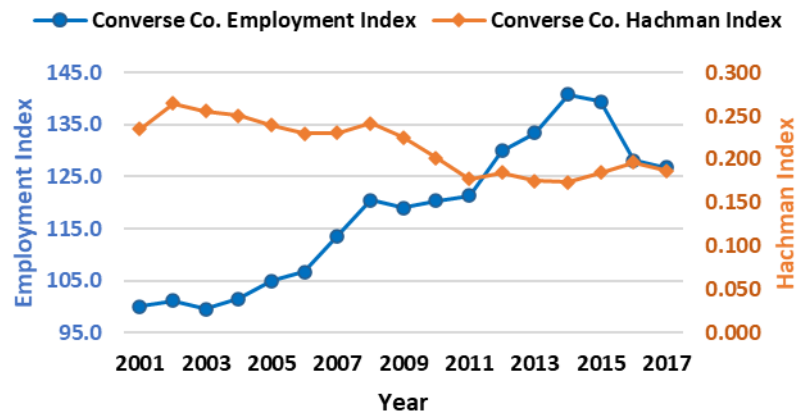
Converse County’s Hachman Index (HI) is well below the county average and ranked as one of the lowest levels of diversity over the entire 17-year time period.

Converse County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17



Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.890, indicating a strong negative relationship. For example, its employment diversity slowly declined and then stabilized as jobs increased from 2003-14 in the county.

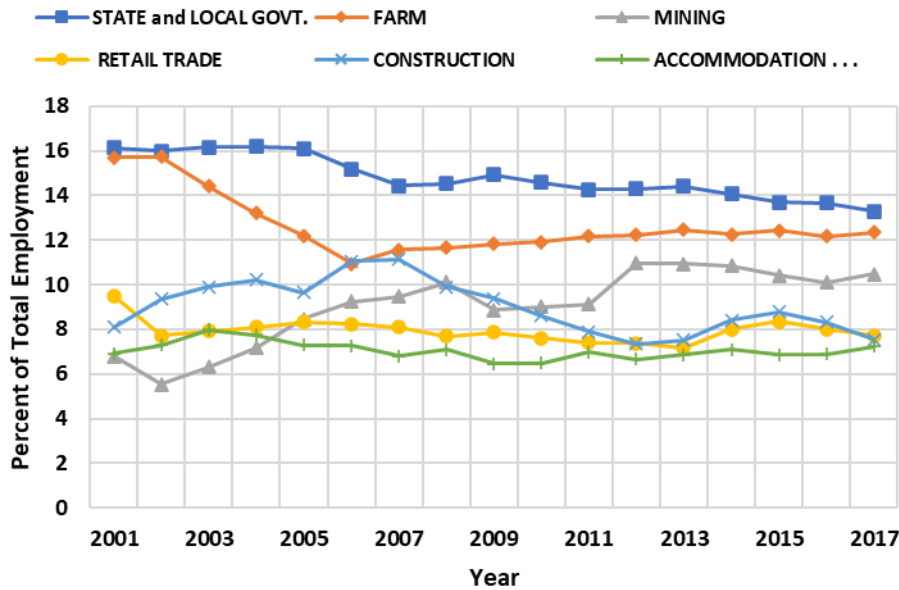
Converse County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17





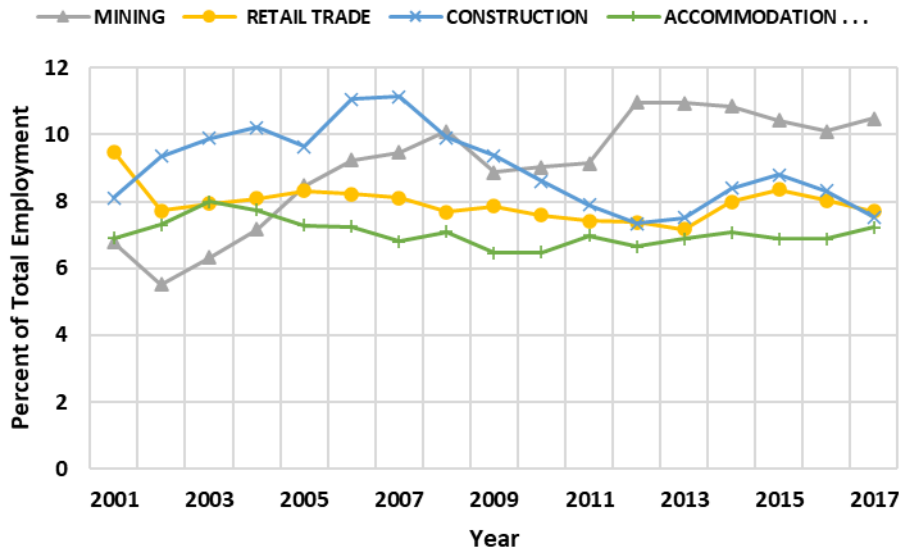
# CROOK COUNTY

**Crook County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 59 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government and Farm sectors were generally the top employers over the entire 2001-17 time period.

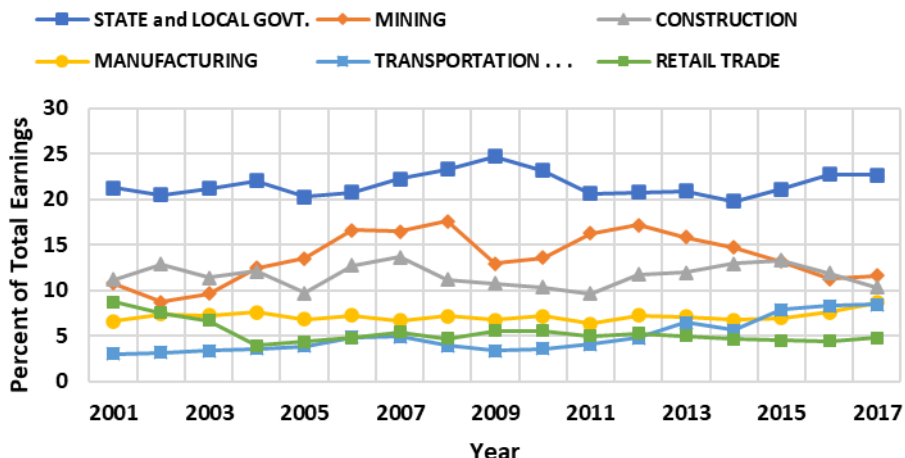
**Crook County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Construction sector as well as the increasing importance of the Mining sector.

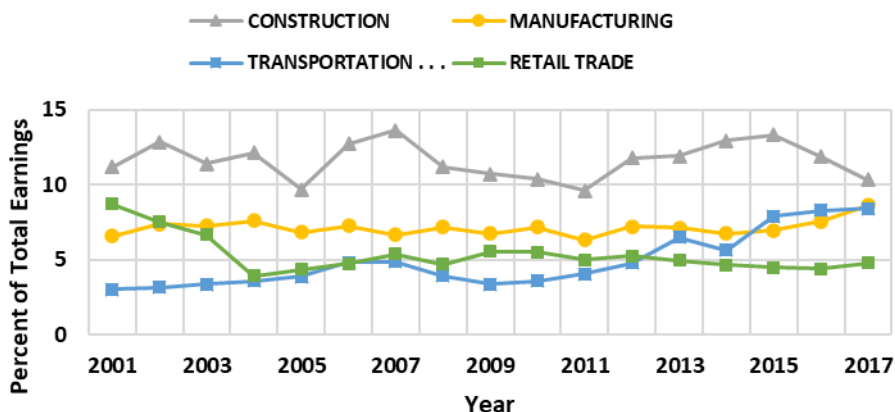
The top six sectors account for 66 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire time period. Mining was frequently the second top earning sector.

**Crook County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



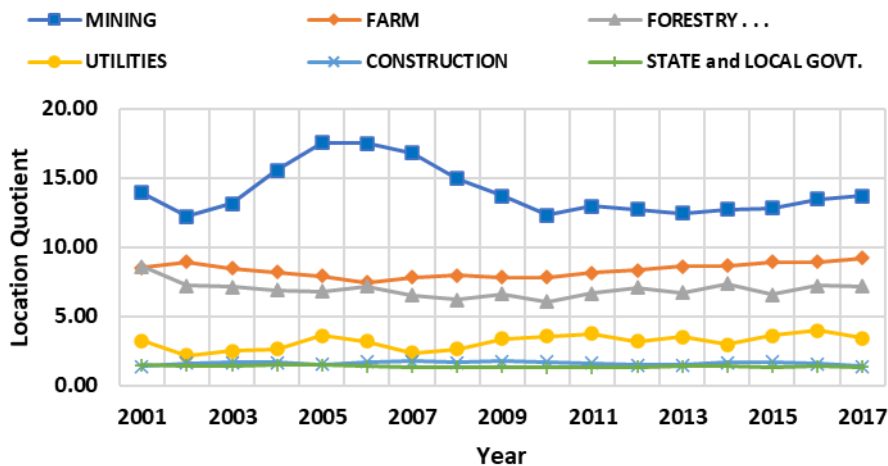
Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives a clear picture of the importance and dynamic nature of the Construction sector. It also shows the rising importance of the Transportation sector.

**Crook County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**

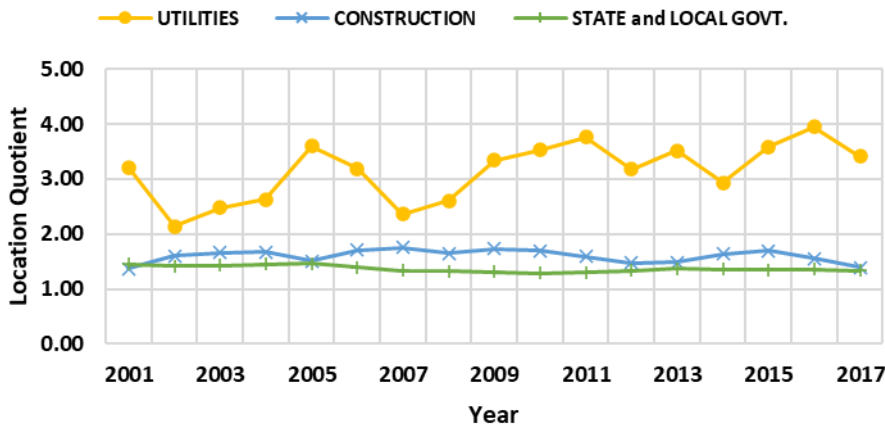


The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Crook County. It was exceptionally high from 2004-07. Although it has declined since, it still remains as a very large LQ.

**Crook County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

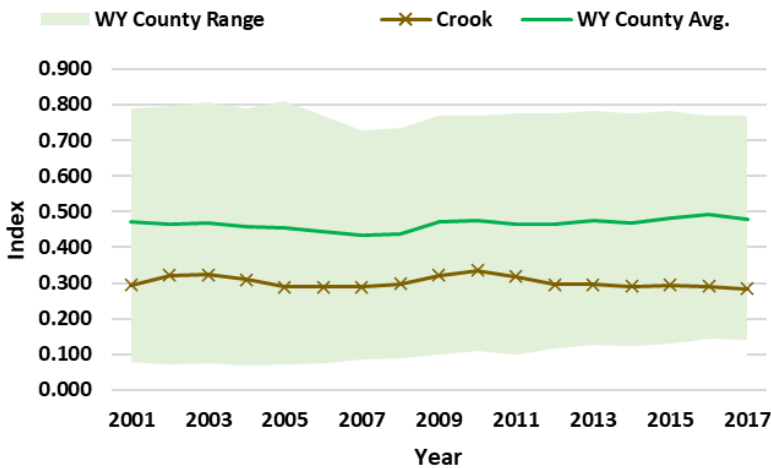


**Crook County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 4-6**



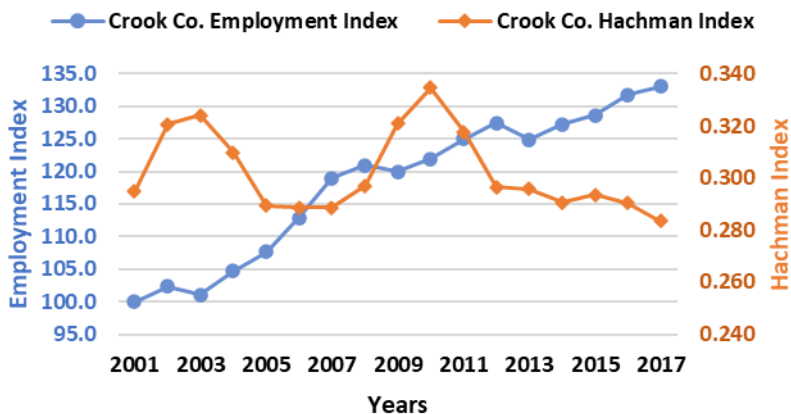
The Utilities sector recorded the next highest LQ. This sector has experienced an interesting cycle of change over this 17-year period. The Construction sector has a LQ slightly above that needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Crook County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Crook County's Hachman Index (HI) is below the county average. This indicates a low level of economic diversity.

**Crook County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

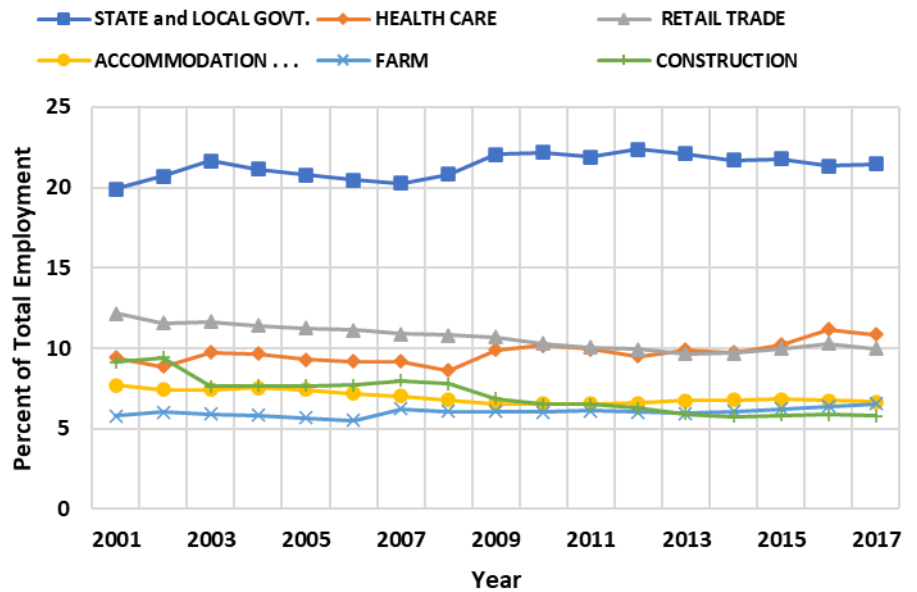


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.329, indicating a slightly negative relationship. For example, the level of economic diversity declined as jobs grew from 2011-17.

## FREMONT COUNTY

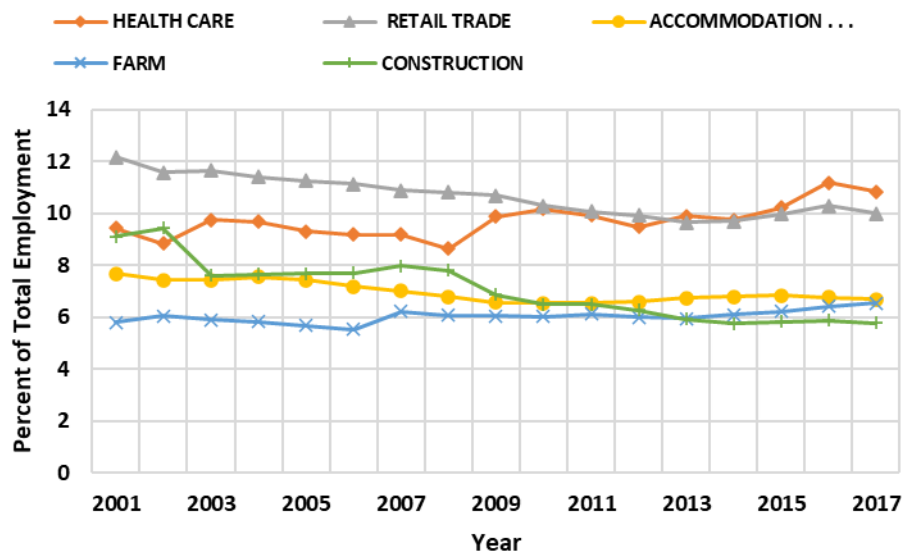
The top six sectors account for 61 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. This one sector accounted for about one out of every five jobs in the county.

**Fremont County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**

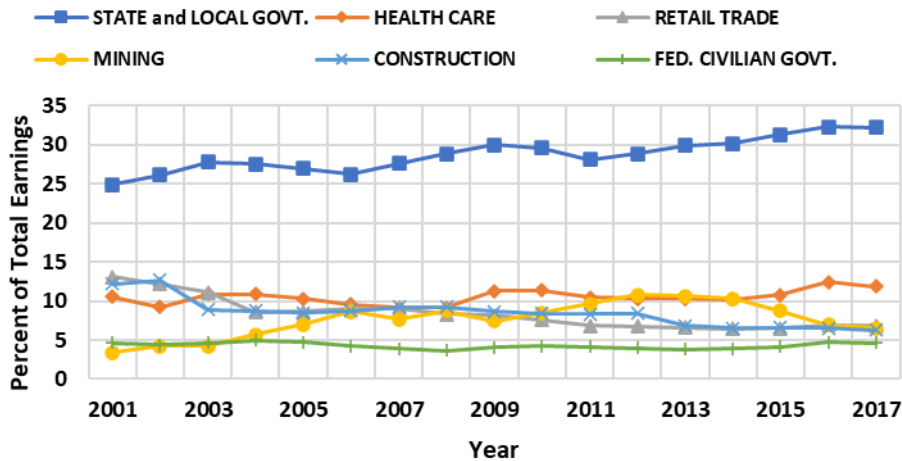


Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the significance of the Health Care sector as well as the declining importance of the Retail Trade sector.

**Fremont County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**

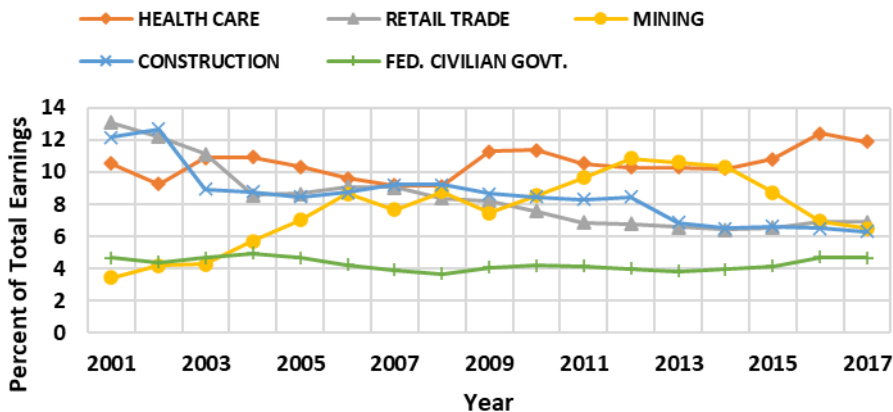


**Fremont County 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



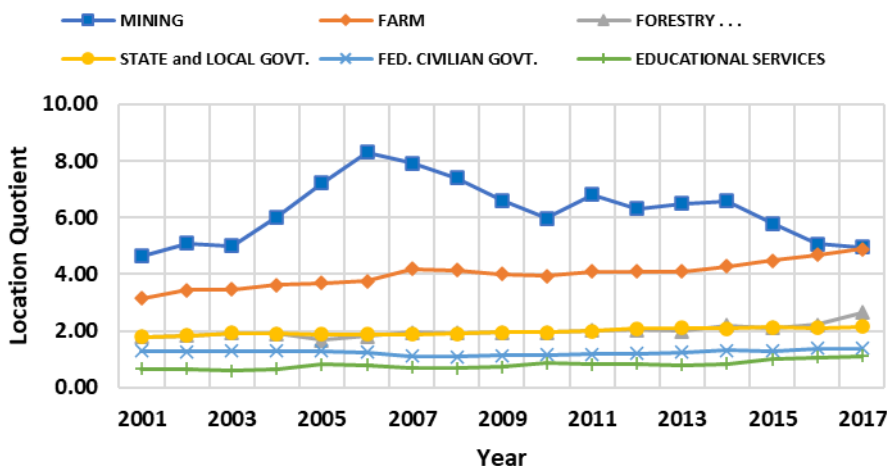
The top six sectors account for 68 percent of total earnings. Again, the State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire time period. This single sector accounts for about one-third of earnings in the county.

**Fremont County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives a clear picture of the importance of the Health Care and Mining sectors. It also illustrates the declining role of Retail Trade earnings.

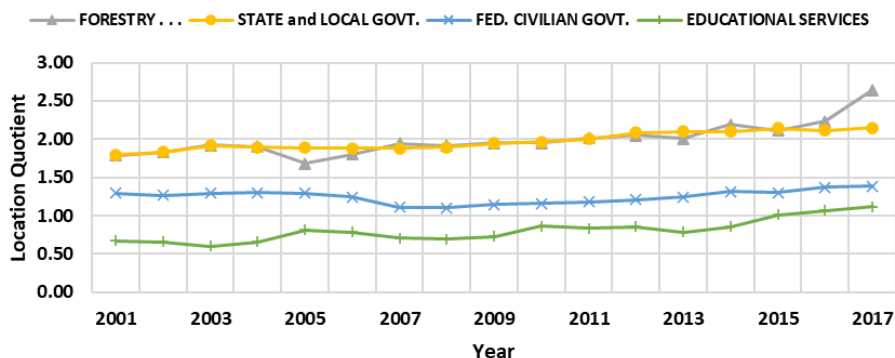
**Fremont County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Fremont County. It increased dramatically from 2003-6. The Farm sector had the next largest LQ. The Farm and Mining sector were nearly equal in 2017.

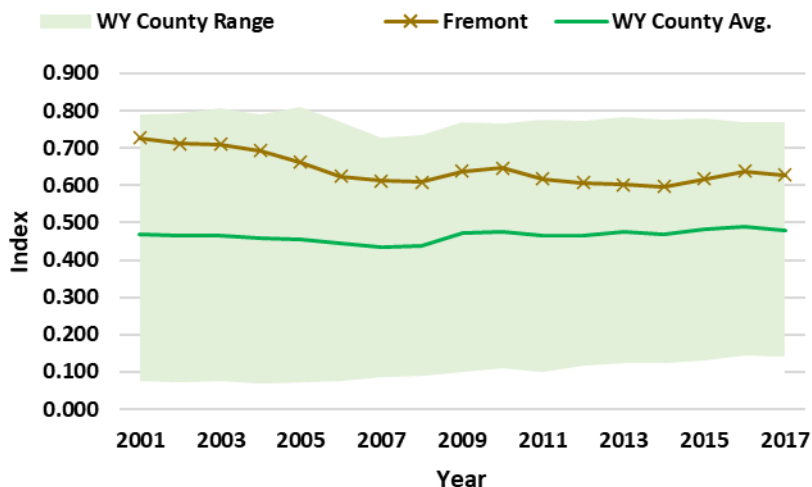
The next highest LQs were recorded by the Forestry and State and Local Government sectors. The Federal Civilian Government sector has a LQ slightly above that needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Fremont County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



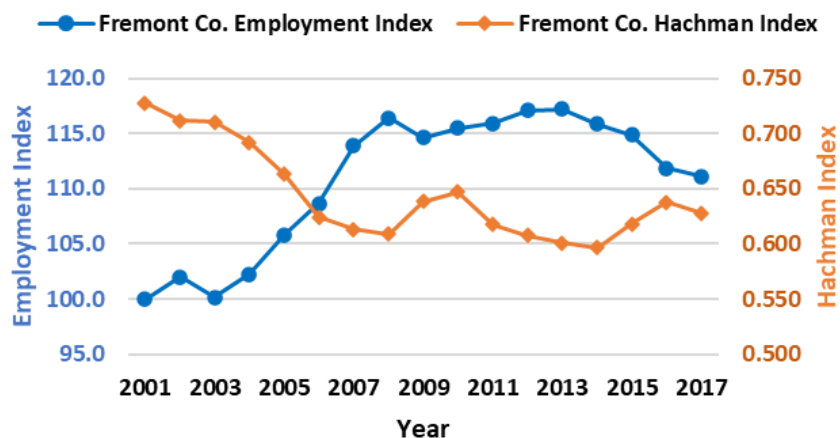
Fremont County's Hachman Index (HI) is well above the county average, and it ranks as one of the more diverse counties in the state.

**Fremont County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



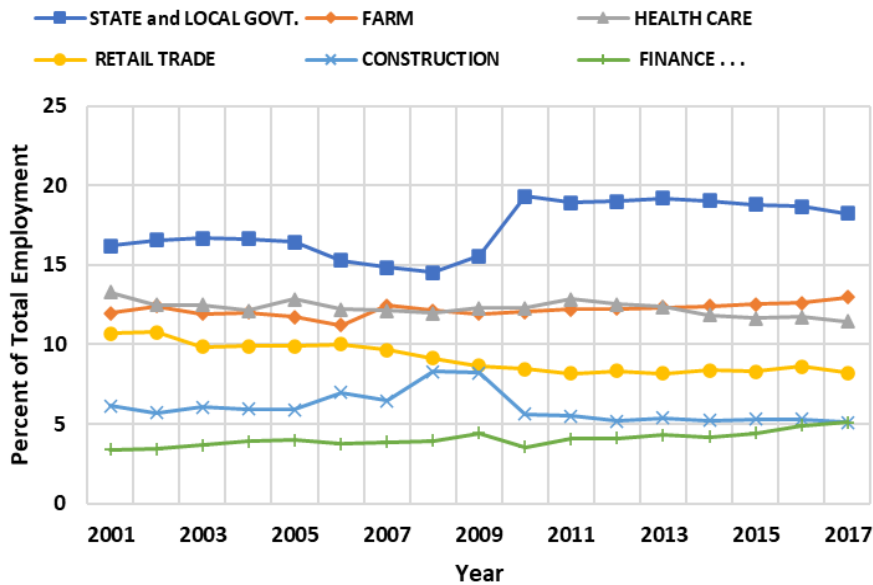
Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.932, indicating a strong negative relationship. For example, as jobs increased from 2003-8 in the county, its employment diversity decreased.

**Fremont County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



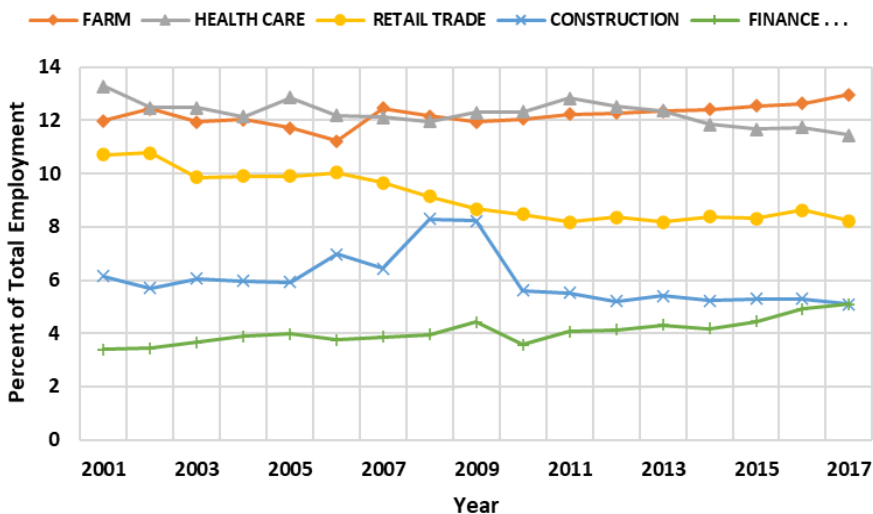
## GOSHEN COUNTY

**Goshen County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 61 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. This one sector accounted for about one-fifth of the jobs in the county.

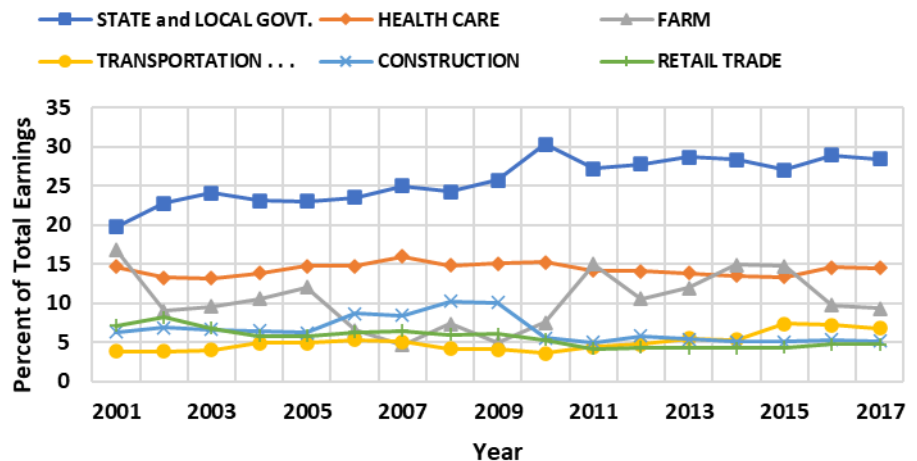
**Goshen County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance of the Farm and Health Care sectors as well as the declining importance of the Retail Trade sector.

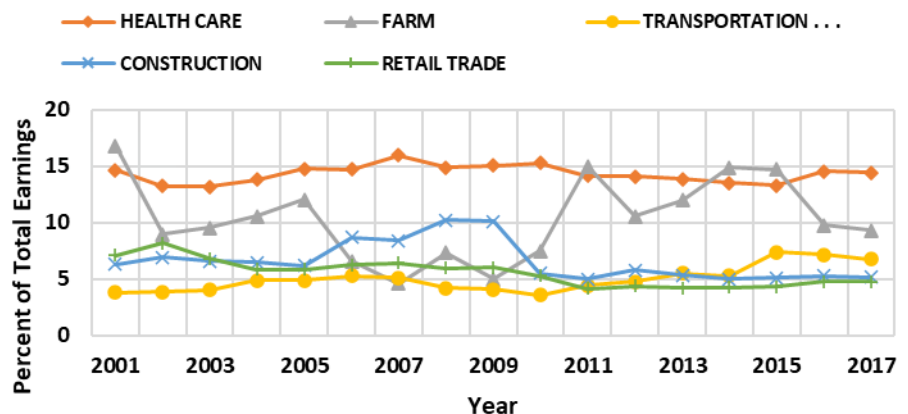
The top six sectors account for 69 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was the top sector over the entire time period. Furthermore, this sector's importance grew substantially over this 17-year period.

**Goshen County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



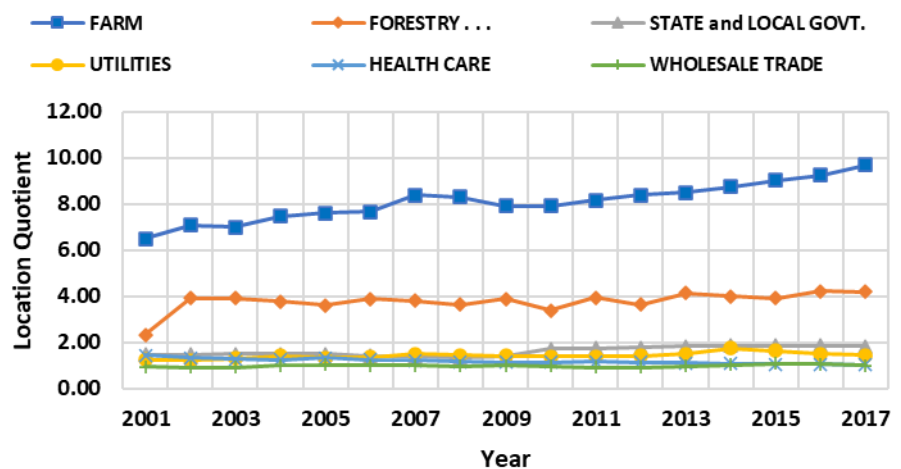
Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives us a clear picture of the importance and stability of the Health Care sector. It also shows the significance and volatility of the Farm sector.

**Goshen County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



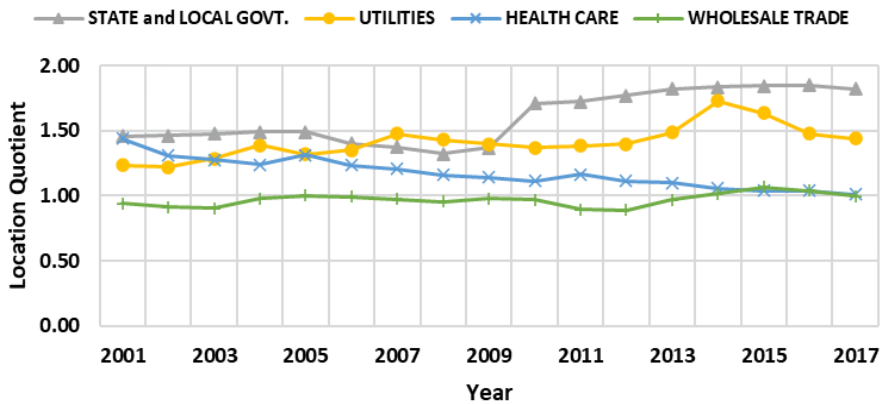
The Farm sector is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Goshen County over the entire 17-year period. A distant second is the Forestry sector, but it still has a rather large LQ.

**Goshen County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



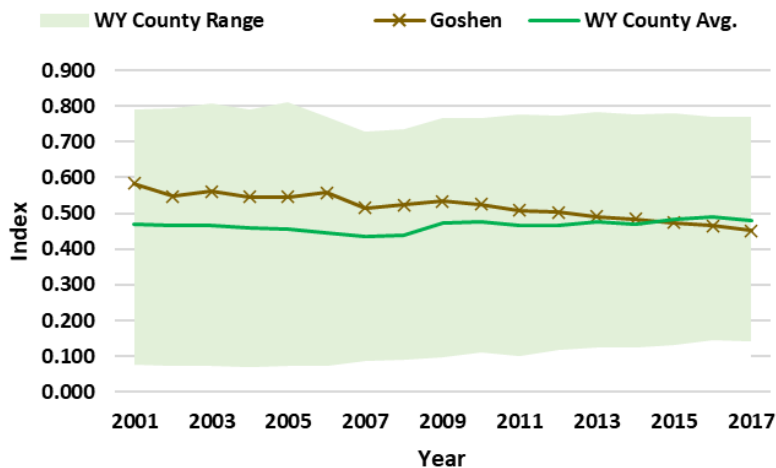


**Goshen County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



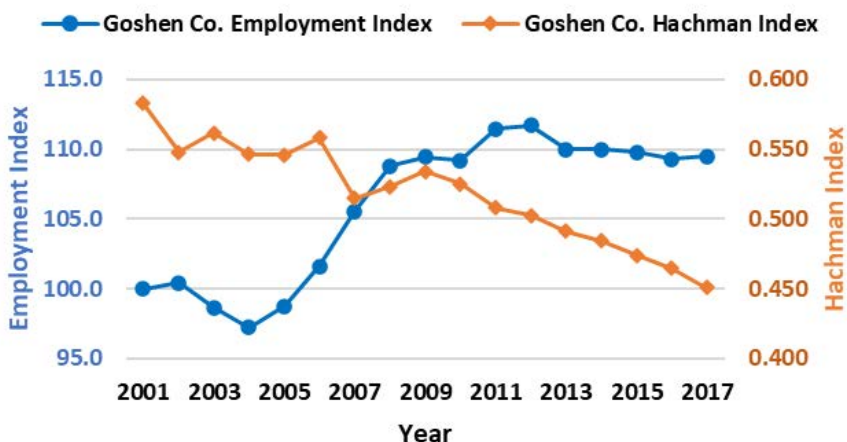
The next highest LQs were recorded by the State and Local Government and Utilities sectors. The State and Local Government sector has risen significantly since 2009. The remaining two sectors, Health Care and Wholesale Trade, have LQs slightly above that needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Goshen County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Goshen County's Hachman Index (HI) is similar to the county average. It is important to remember this still represents a relatively low level of economic diversity.

**Goshen County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

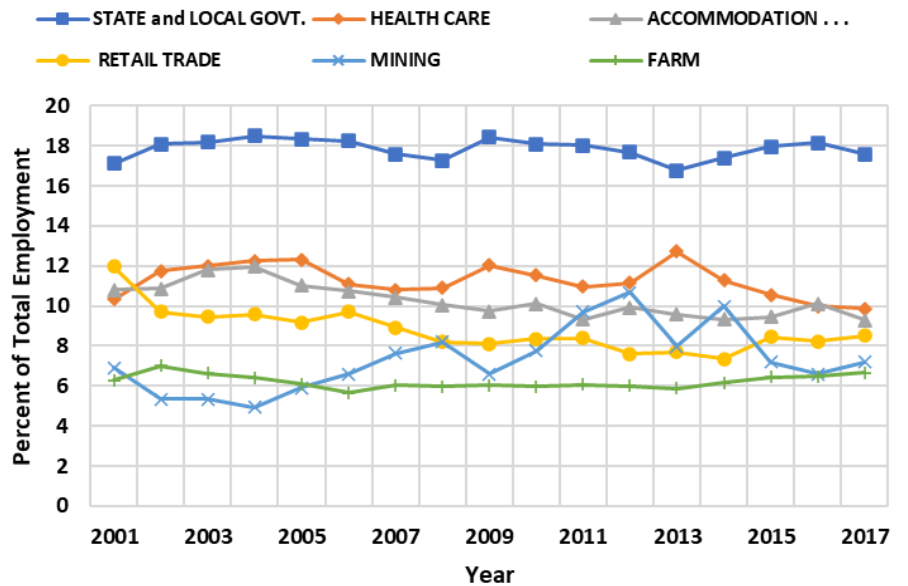


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.769, indicating a strong negative relationship. As jobs increased from 2004-12 in the county, its employment diversity decreased. This decline in diversity continued even as employment growth stalled from 2013-17.

## HOT SPRINGS COUNTY

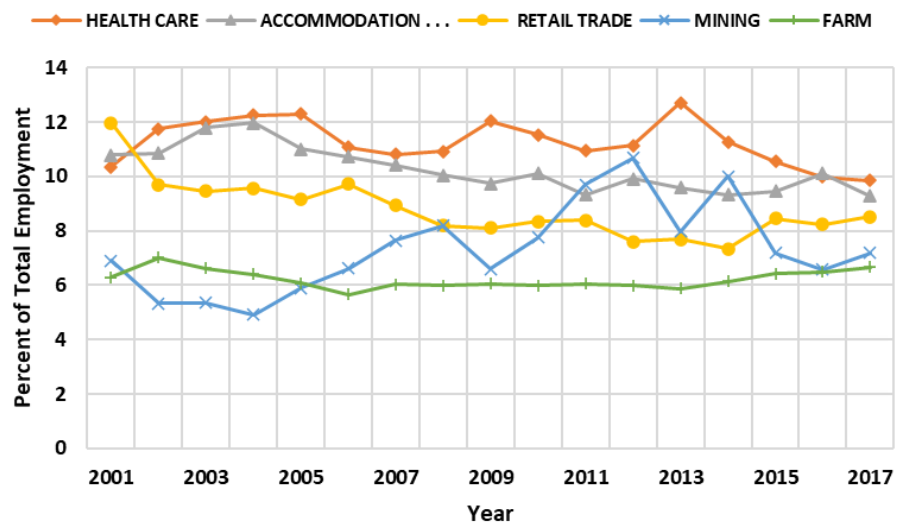
The top six sectors account for 59 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. This sector has remained relatively stable over this 17-year period.

Hot Springs County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)

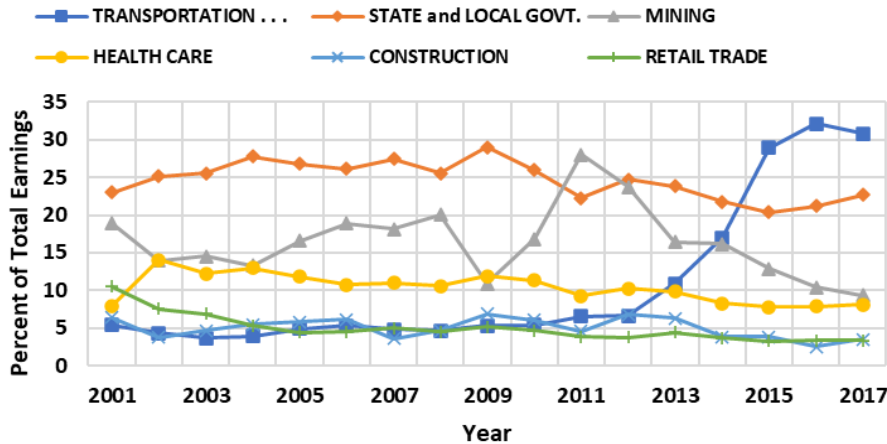


Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance of the Health Care sector as well as the importance and volatility of the Mining sector.

Hot Springs County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6

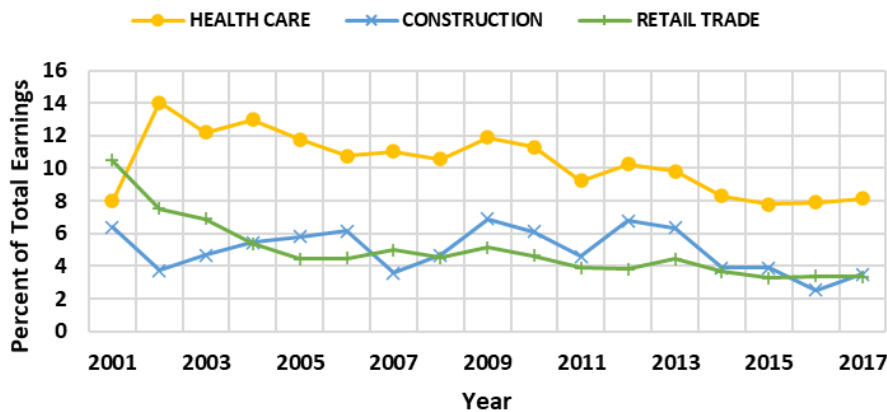


**Hot Springs County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



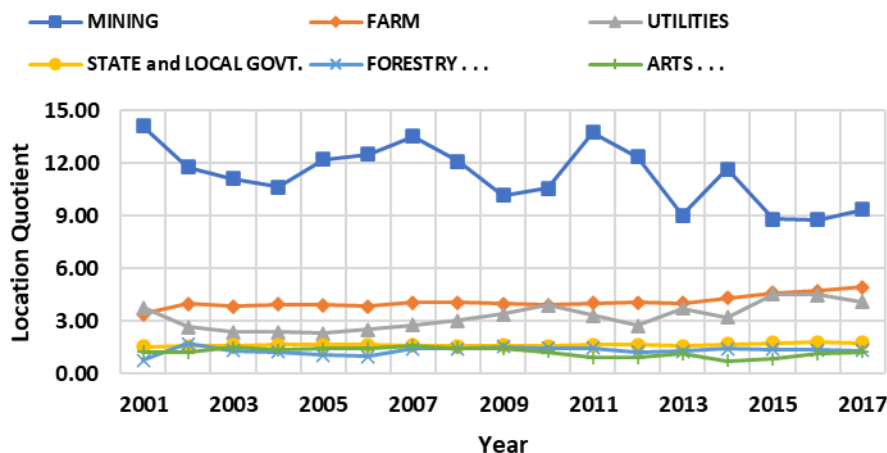
The top six sectors account for an amazing 78 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was frequently the top sector over the 17-year time period. Transportation increased rapidly since 2012 and emerged as the high earning sector since 2015. Mining is also a top earning sector in the county.

**Hot Springs County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 4-6**



Focusing on sectors 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives us a clear picture of the relative significance of the Health Care sector and the volatility found in the Construction sector. It also shows the declining share of earnings generated by the Retail Trade sector.

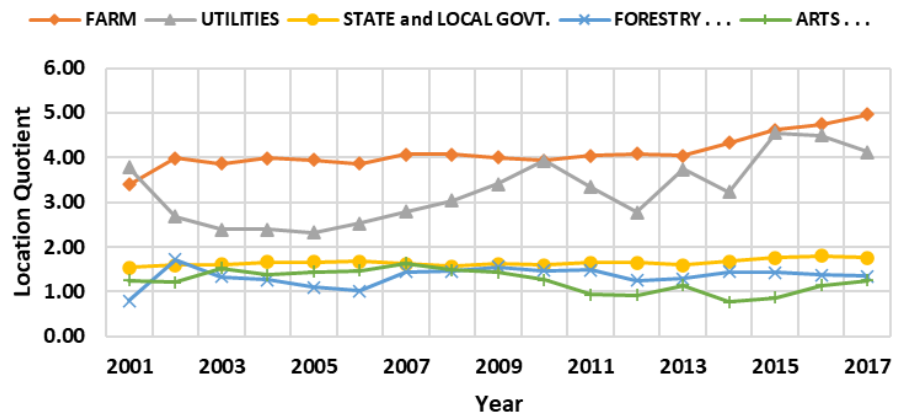
**Hot Springs County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



The Mining sector is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Hot Springs County over the entire 17-year period. Although its LQ has declined a bit since 2011, it still remains at a large level.

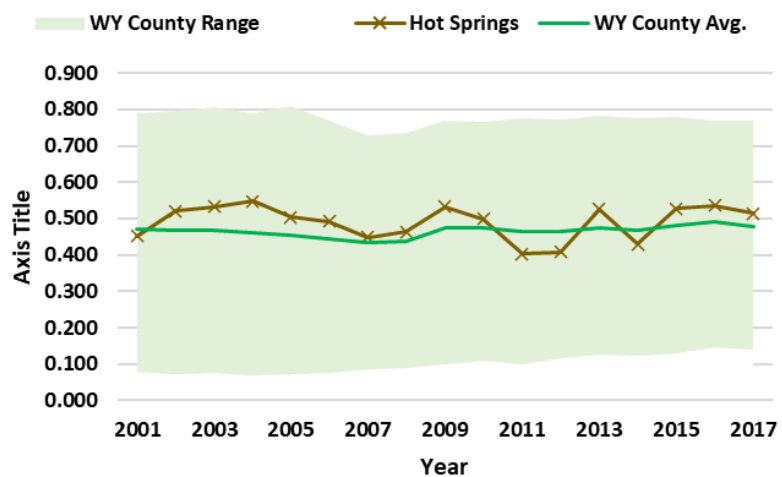
The Farm and Utilities sectors recorded the next highest LQs. Both sectors have increased over this time period. The remaining three sectors (State and Local Government, Forestry and Arts) are slightly above that needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Hot Springs County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



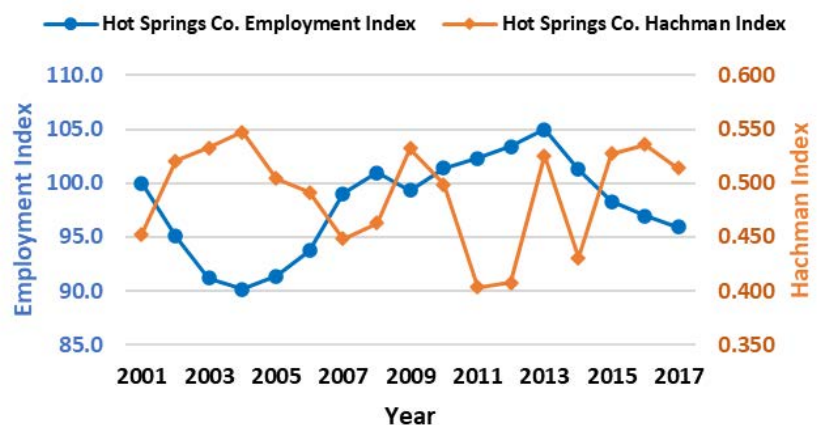
Hot Springs County's Hachman Index (HI) is similar to the county average. It is important to remember this still represents a relatively low level of economic diversity.

**Hot Springs County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



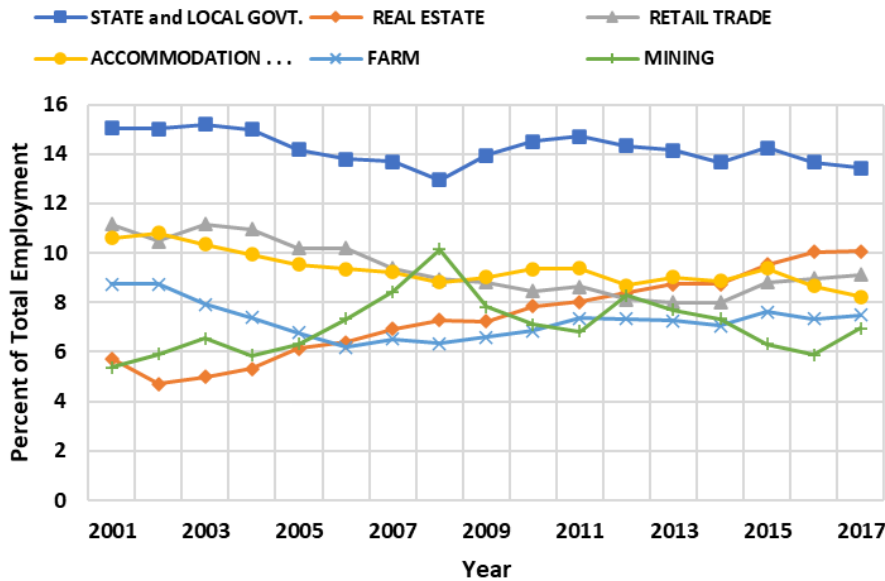
Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.567, indicating a negative relationship. For example, as jobs decreased from 2001-4, its employment diversity increased.

**Hot Springs County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



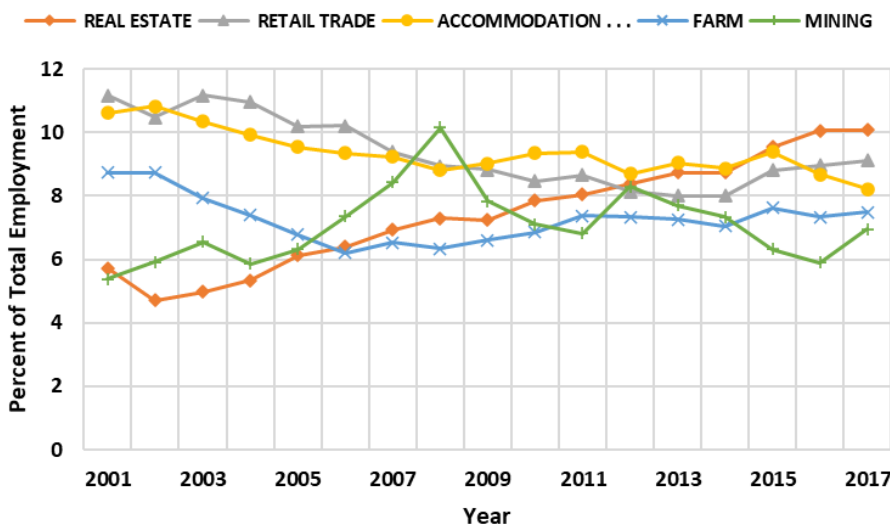
## JOHNSON COUNTY

**Johnson County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 55 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period; however, the level of concentration in this sector is lower than found in the state and most of the other counties.

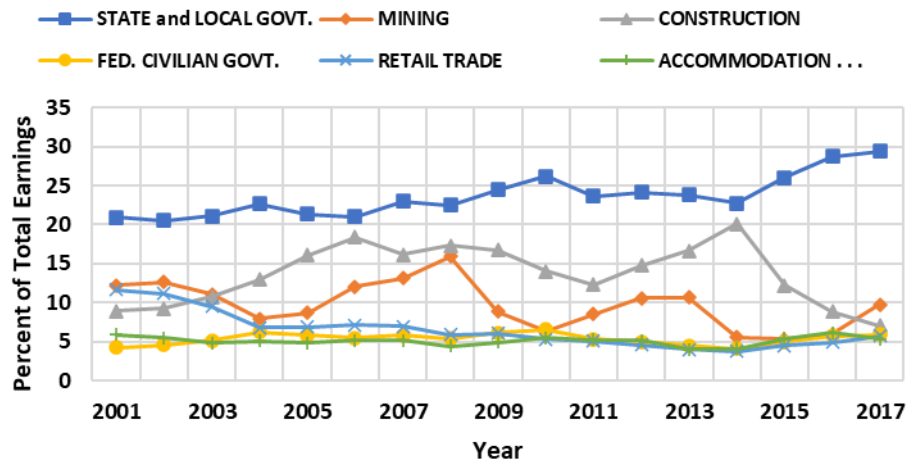
**Johnson County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the dramatic rise in the Real Estate sector, becoming the county's second highest employer since 2015. It also highlights the important, yet volatile, nature of the Farm sector.

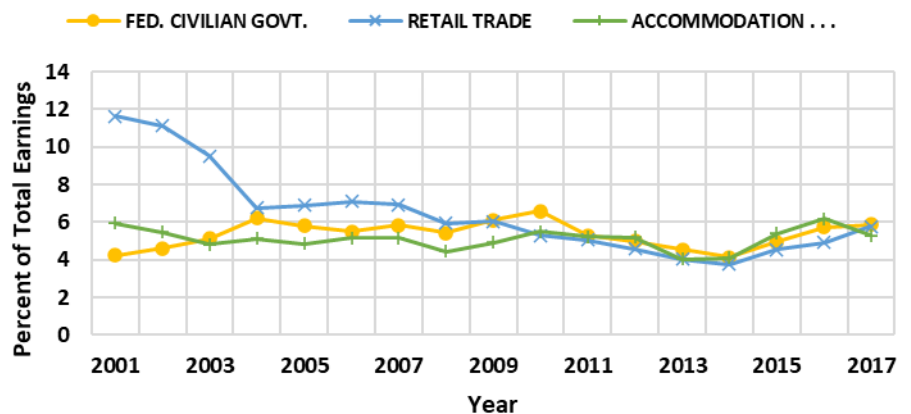
The top six sectors account for 63 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was the top sector over the entire time period. Mining and Construction were generally the next top two earning sectors; however, each of the two sectors displayed a great deal of volatility.

**Johnson County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



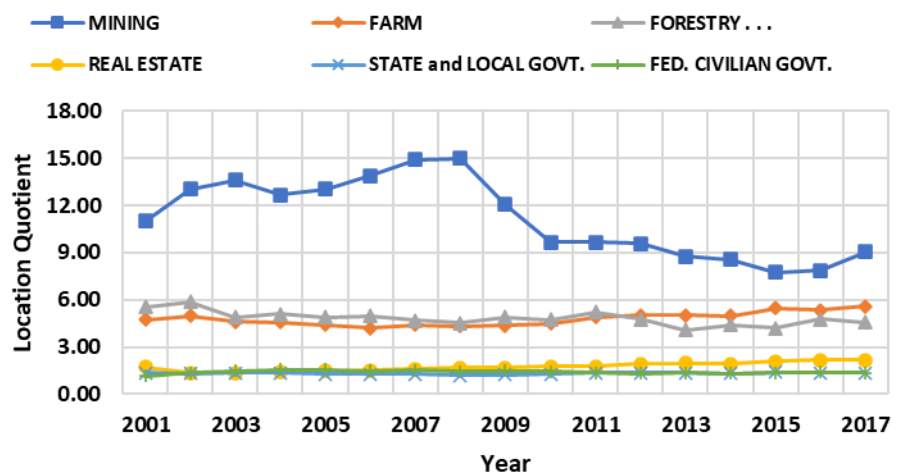
Focusing on sectors 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and provides a clear picture of the dramatic drop in Retail Trade share of earnings. In comparison, the other two top sectors, Fed. Civilian Gov't. and Accommodation earnings, appear stable.

**Johnson County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 4-6**



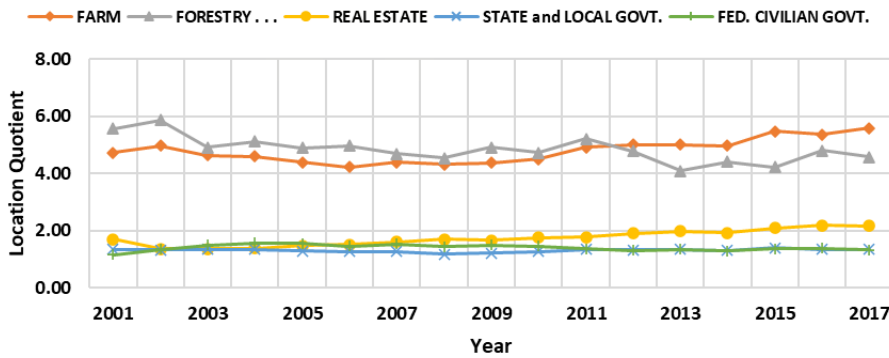
The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Johnson County. It was exceptionally high from 2001-8, although it has declined since then. It still remains as a very large LQ.

**Johnson County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



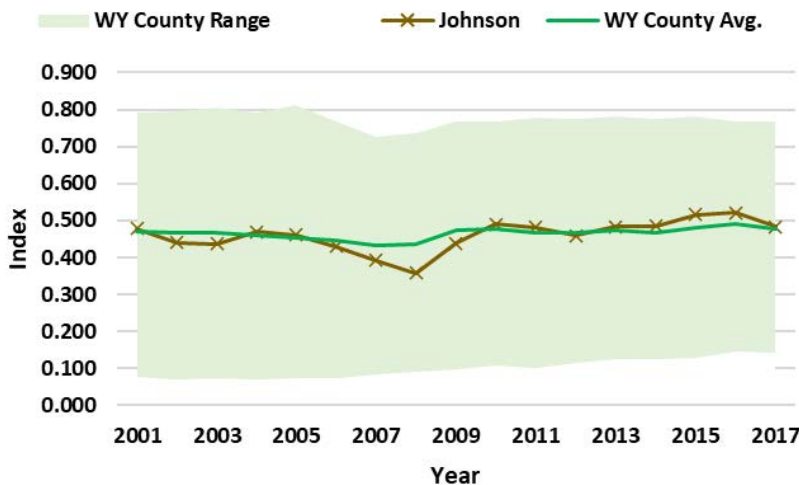


**Johnson County 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



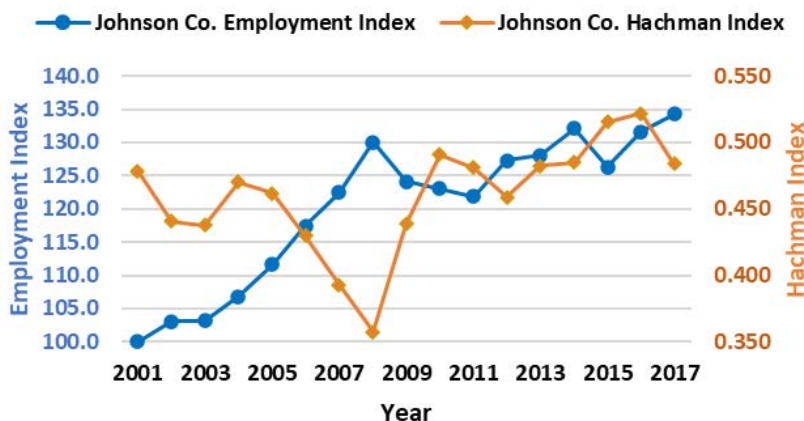
The next highest LQs were recorded by the Farm and Forestry sectors. The remaining three sectors (Real Estate, State and Local Government, and Federal Civilian Government) are slightly above that needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Johnson County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Johnson County's Hachman Index (HI) is similar to the county average. It is important to remember this still represents a relatively low level of economic diversity.

**Johnson County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

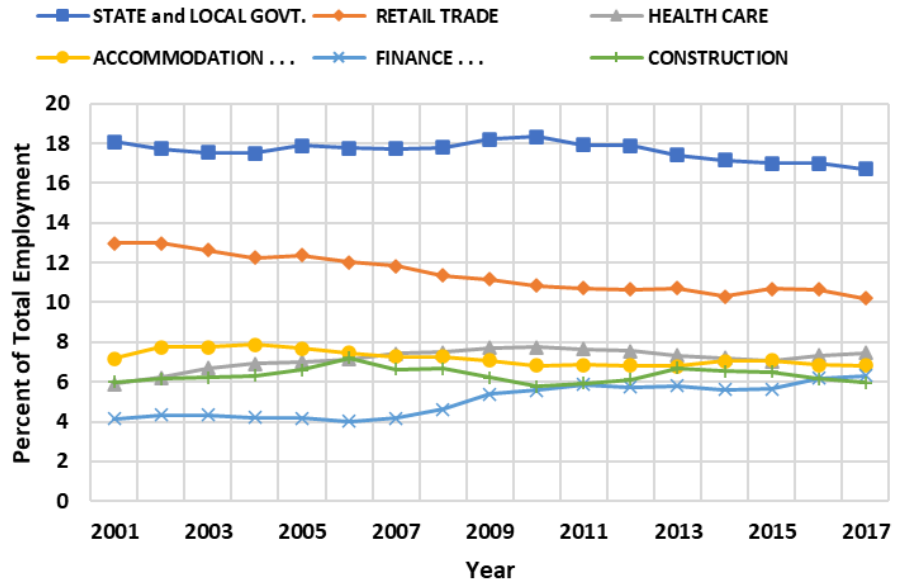


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.134, indicating very small positive relationship between the two; however, as Mining employment rose from 2004-8, the level of diversity decreased.

## LARAMIE COUNTY

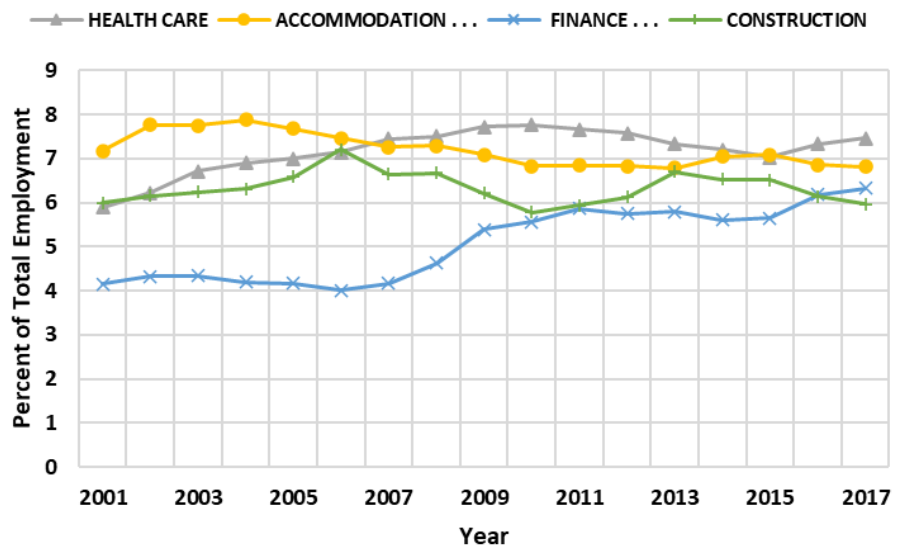
The top six sectors account for 54 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government and Retail Trade sectors were the top two sectors over the 2001-17 time period. Both sectors experienced declines over this 17-year time frame.

**Laramie County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



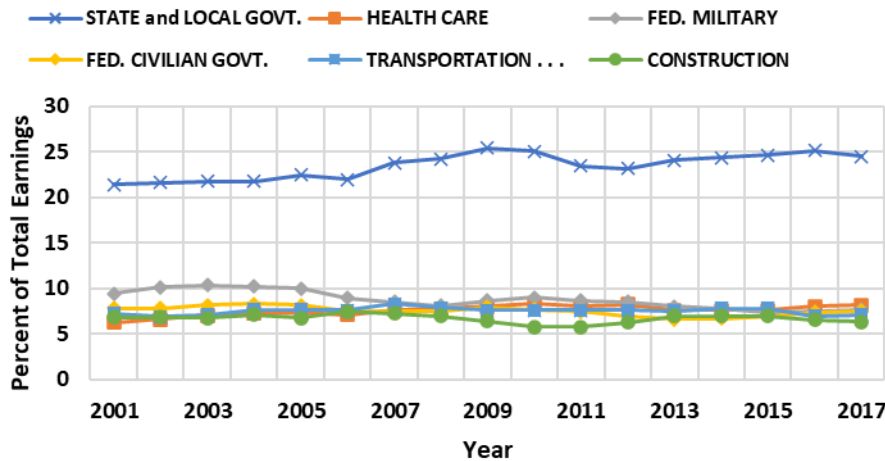
Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the rising importance of the Finance sector. It also shows that the Health Care sectors share of employment grew in the early years then remained relatively stable.

**Laramie County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



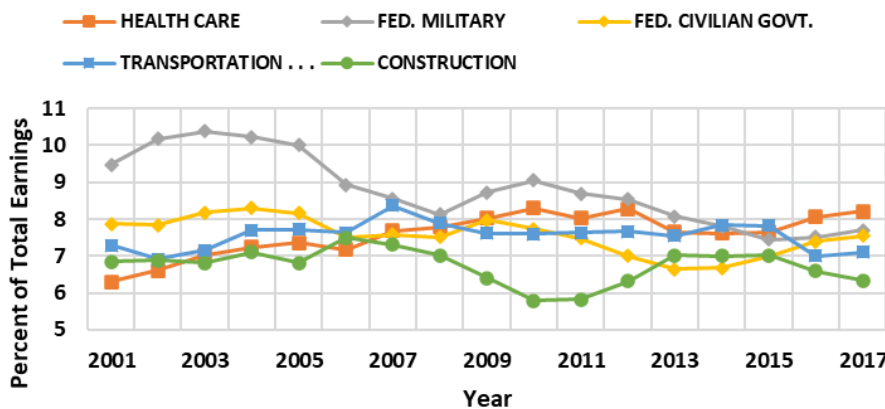


**Laramie County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



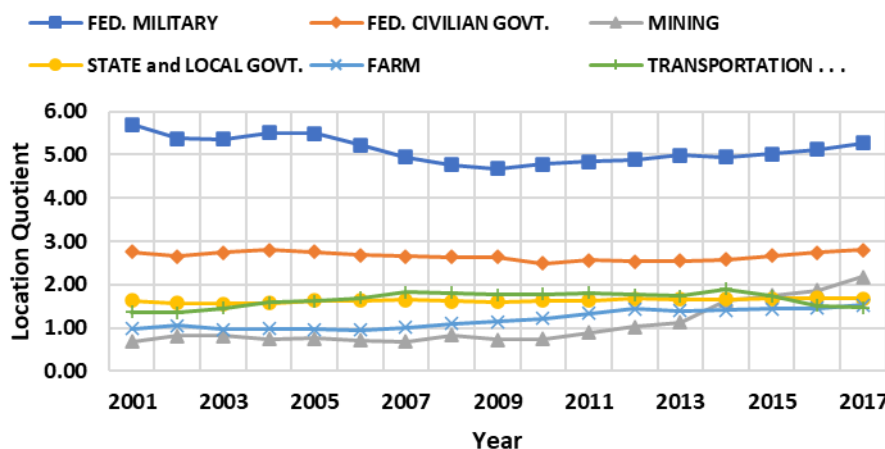
The top six sectors account for 61 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire time period. Nearly one of every four dollars of earnings came from this single sector. It is noteworthy that the top employment sectors Retail Trade and Accommodation fell out of the top six when earnings are the focus.

**Laramie County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It shows the importance of the Fed. Military sector; however, this sector's share of earnings has declined over the study period.

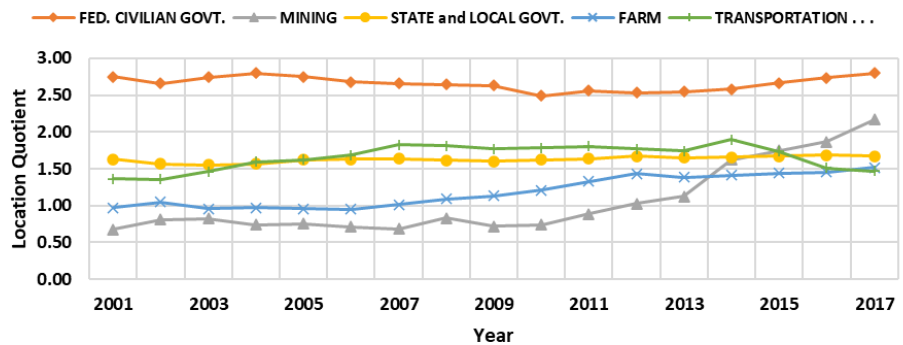
**Laramie County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



The Federal Military sector is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Laramie County. It was exceptionally high from 2001-6 and began to decline and reached a low point in 2009. It has been increasing since.

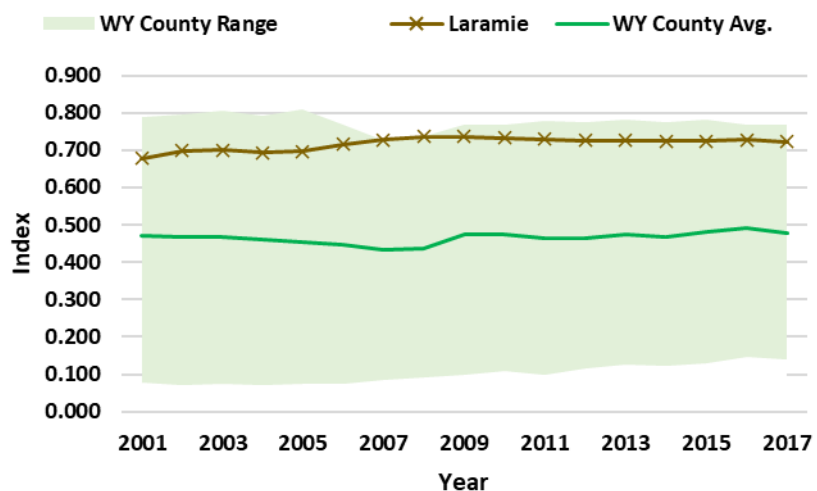
The next highest LQ were recorded by the Federal Civilian Government sector. In 2017, Mining had the third largest LQ. This sector has grown significantly since 2011.

**Laramie County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



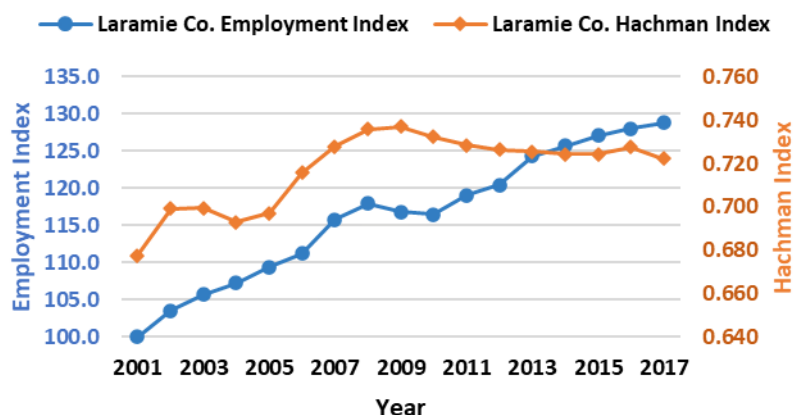
Laramie County's Hachman Index (HI) is well above the county average and ranked as one the highest diversity counties in the state.

**Laramie County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**

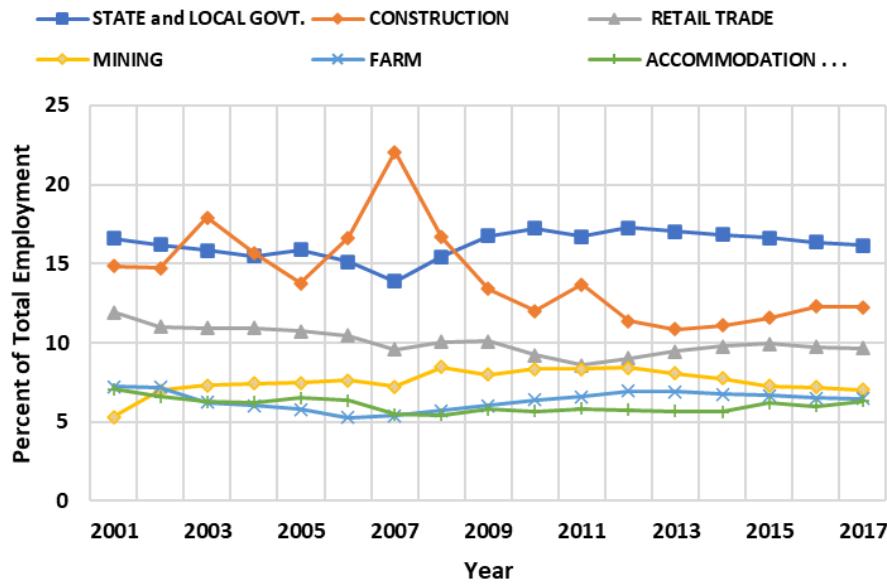


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.778, indicating a strong positive relationship. As jobs increased in the county, especially from 2001-8, its employment diversity also increased.

**Laramie County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



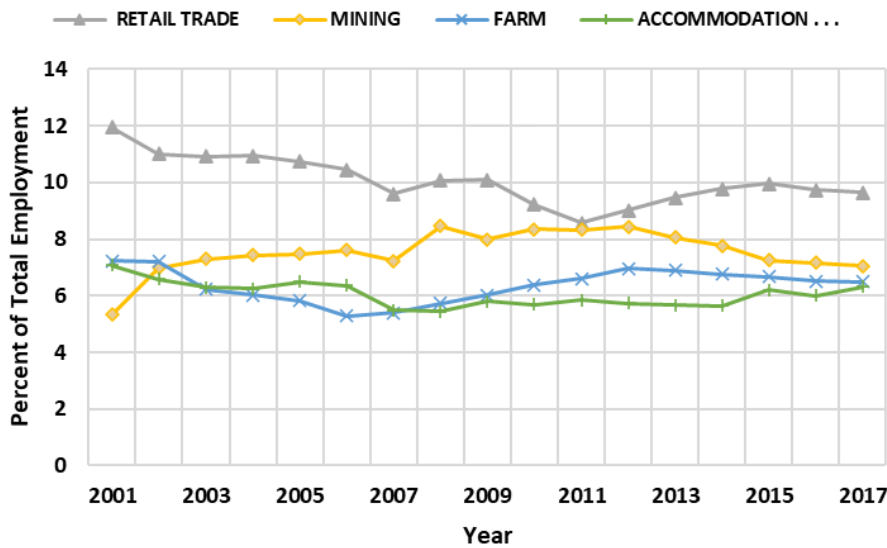
**Lincoln County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



## LINCOLN COUNTY

The top six sectors account for 58 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government and Construction sectors were the top sectors for the entire 2001-17 time period. Peaks in Construction employment allowed the sector to become the county's top employer.

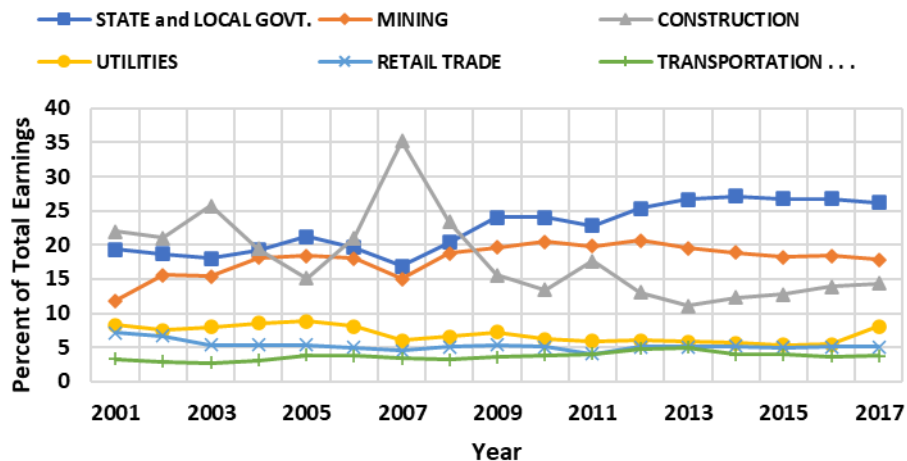
**Lincoln County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the growth in the Mining sector and the slow decline in the Retail Trade sector.

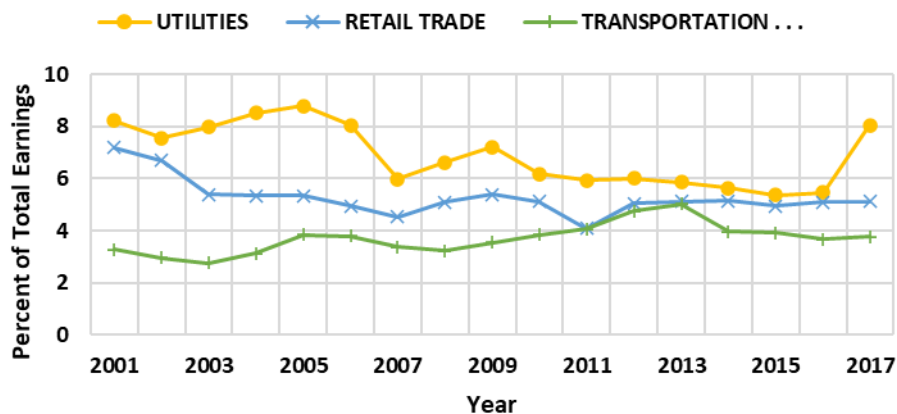
The top six sectors account for an amazing 75 percent of total earnings. The Construction sector was at the top during the early years. After 2009, State and Local Government and Mining became the top two earning sectors.

**Lincoln County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



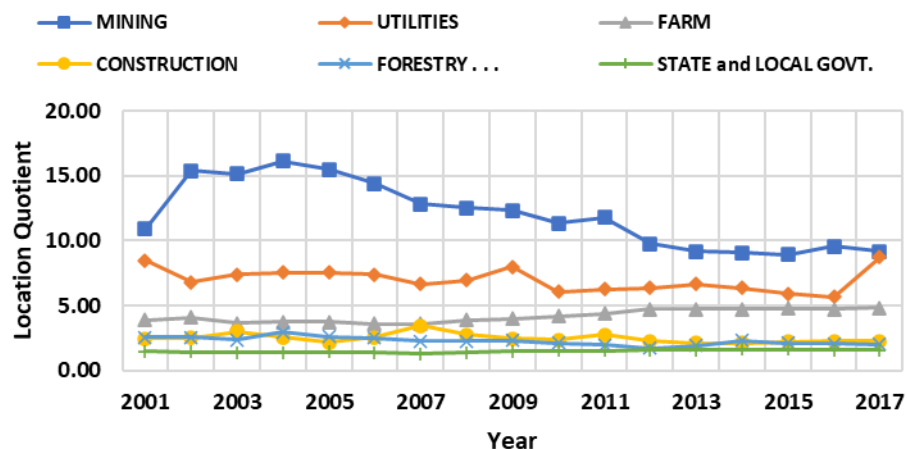
Focusing on sectors 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the significance of the Utilities and Transportation sectors as well as the slow decline in the Retail Trade sector's relative share.

**Lincoln County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages) Focusing on Sectors 4-6**

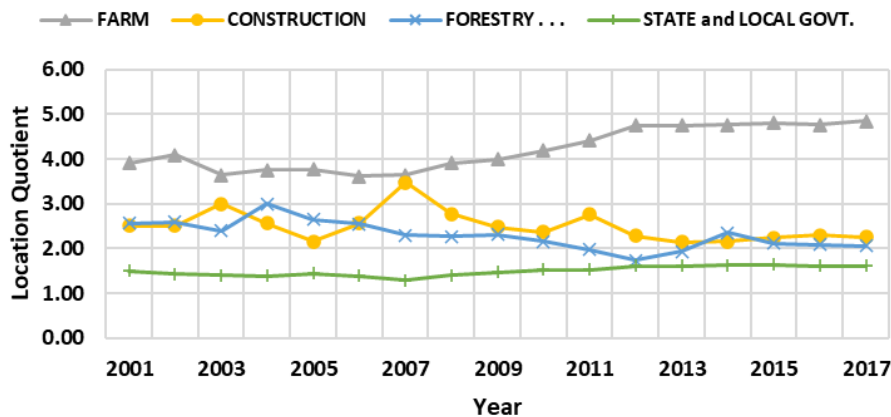


The Mining and Utilities sectors are the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Lincoln County. Mining was exceptionally high from 2002-5. Although it has declined since then, it still remains as a very large LQ. The Utilities sector grew substantially in 2017 and had nearly as high an LQ as the Mining sector.

**Lincoln County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

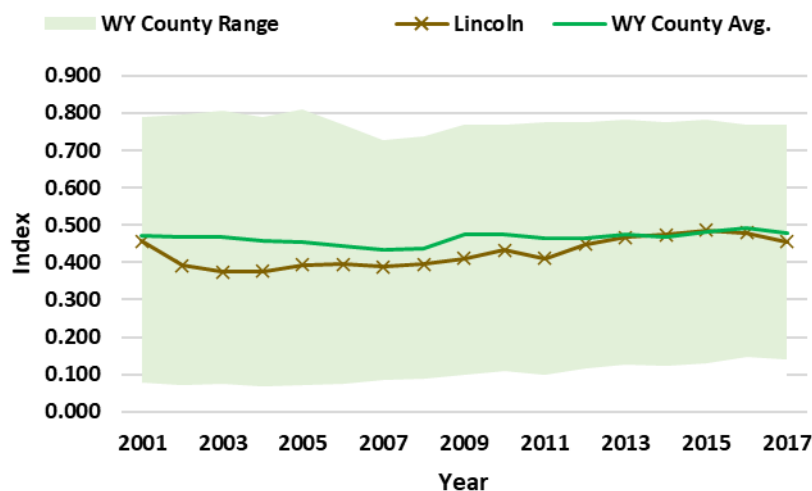


**Lincoln County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



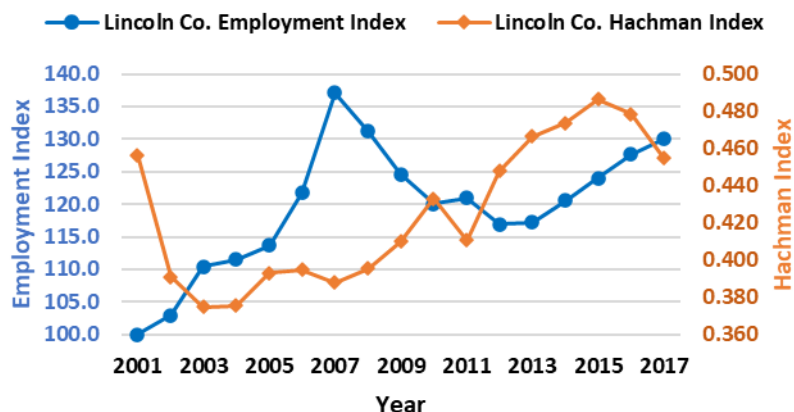
The Farm sector recorded the next highest LQ. Its LQ value has risen significantly since 2007. Both the Construction and Forestry sectors had meaningfully large LQs. The last sector, State and Local Government, had a LQ just slightly above that needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Lincoln County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Lincoln County's Hachman Index (HI) is similar to the county average. It is important to remember this still represents a relatively low level of economic diversity.

**Lincoln County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

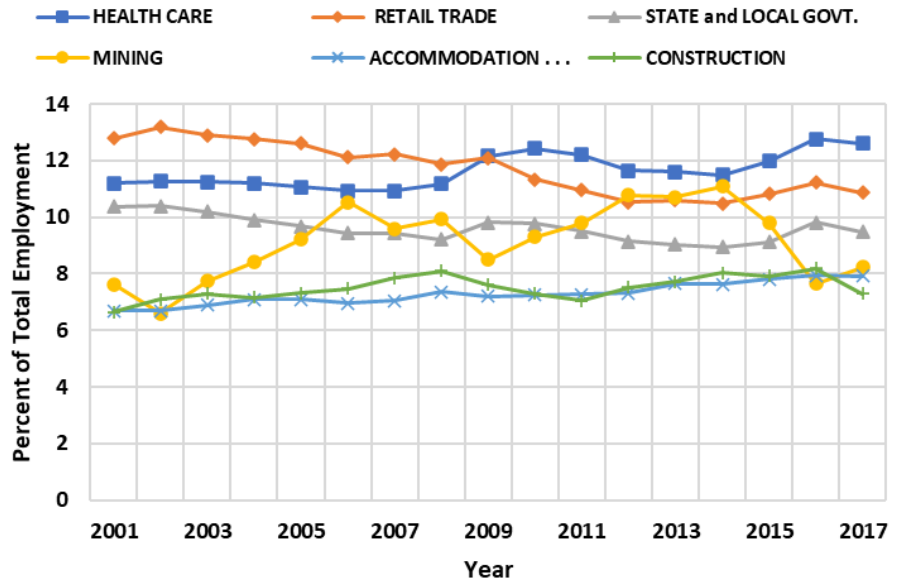


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.126, indicating very little relationship between the two. For example, as employment dropped from 2007-10, the level of diversity increased.

## NATRONA COUNTY

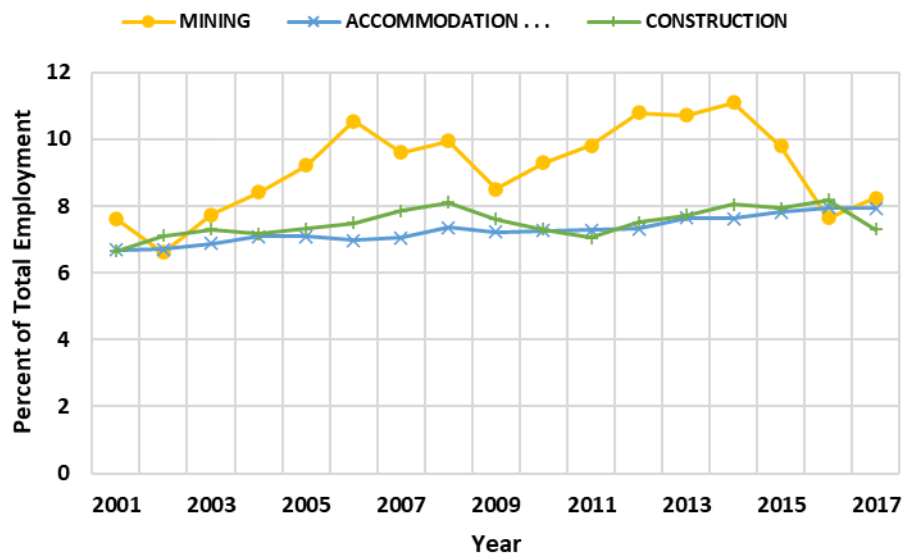
The top six sectors account for 56 percent of total employment. Three sectors, Health Care, Retail Trade, and State and Local Government, were the top sectors for most of 2001-17. In contrast to the other two sectors, Health Care's share grew over time.

**Natrona County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**

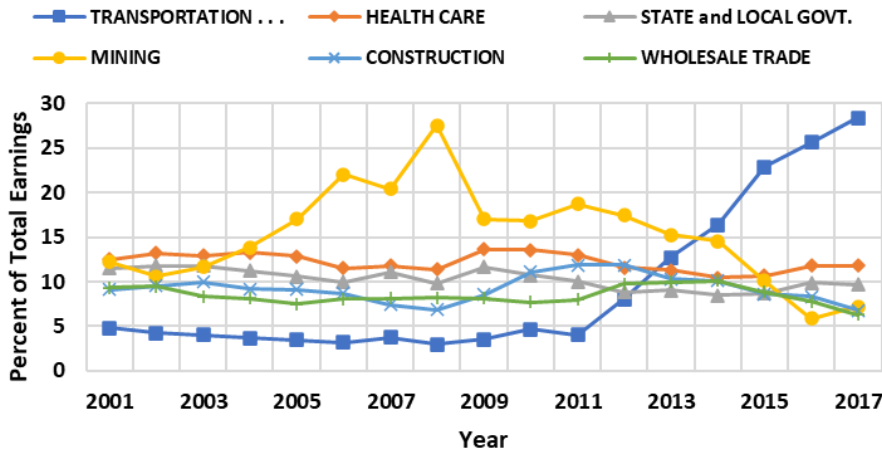


Focusing on sectors 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Mining sector as well as the relative stability of the Accommodation and Construction sectors.

**Natrona County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 4-6**

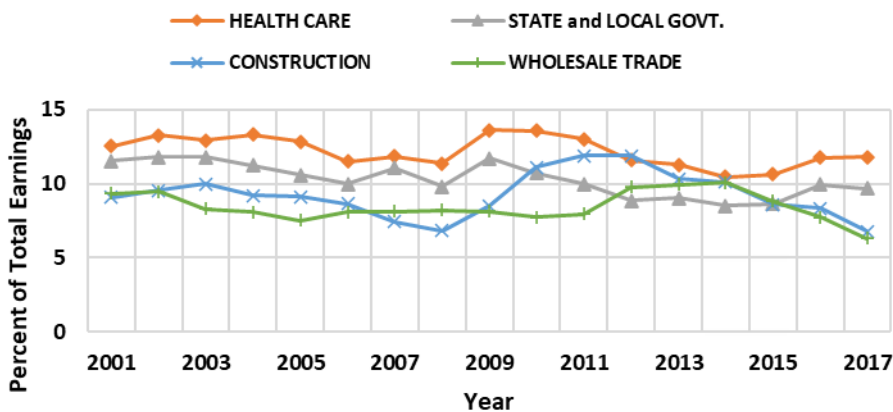


**Natrona County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



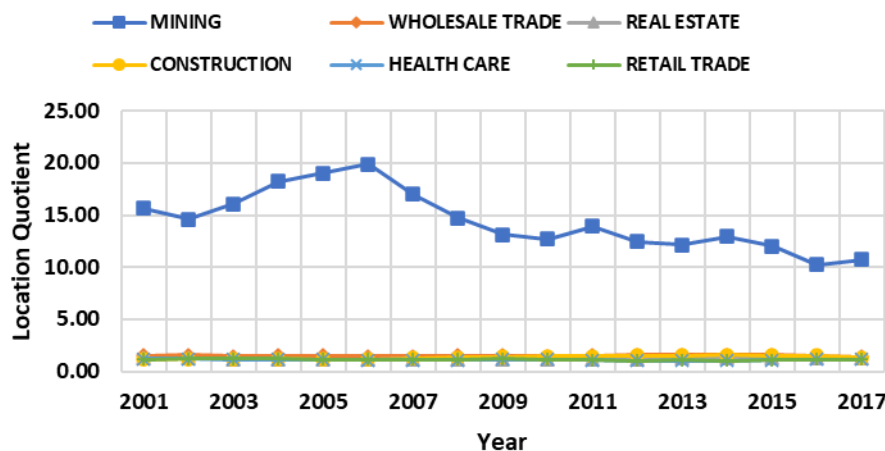
The top six sectors account for 70 percent of total earnings. The Mining sector provided the most earnings from 2004-13. The Transportation sector grew dramatically and became the highest sector since 2014. It is important to note the top employment sectors of Retail Trade and Accommodation were not among the top six earning sectors.

**Natrona County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2,3,5,6**



Focusing on sectors 2, 3, 5, and 6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the significance and relative stability of the Health Care sector and also shows the dynamic nature of the Construction sector. Additionally, it is interesting to see the emergence of the Wholesale Trade sector as a top earning sector.

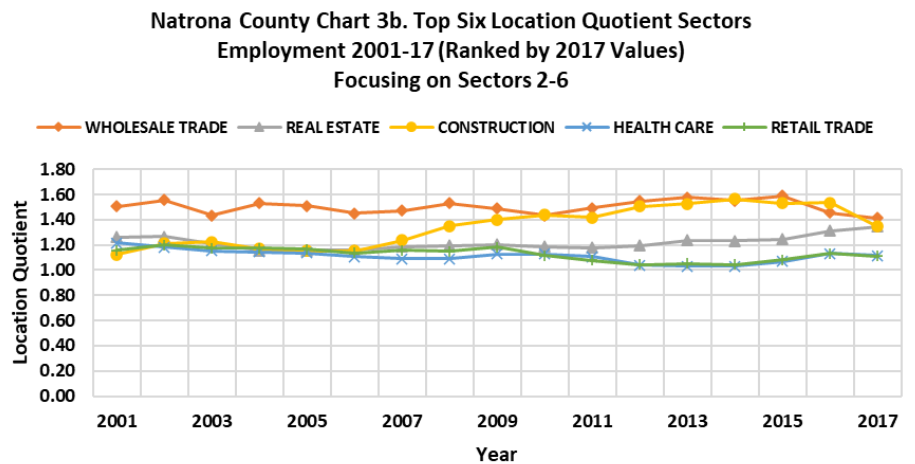
**Natrona County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



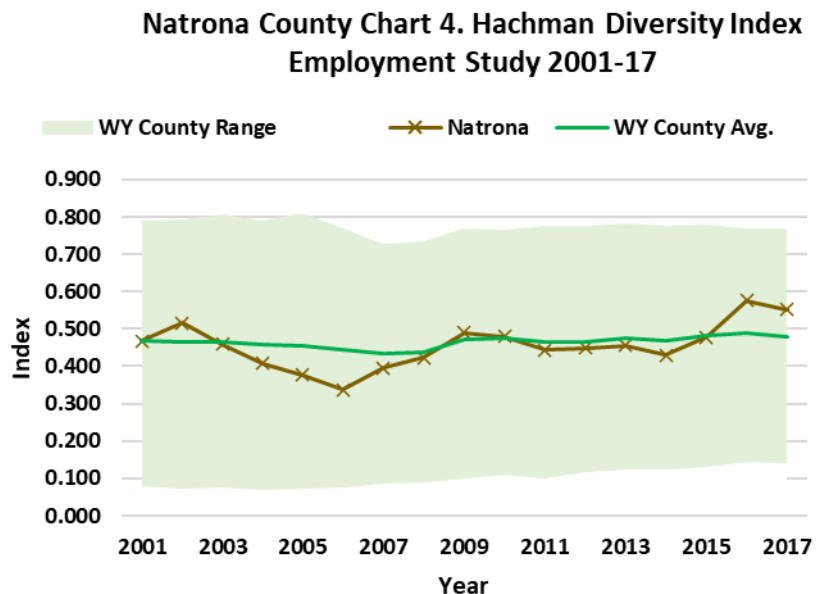
The Mining sector is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Natrona County. It was exceptionally high from 2001-6. Although it has declined since then, it still remains as a very large LQ.



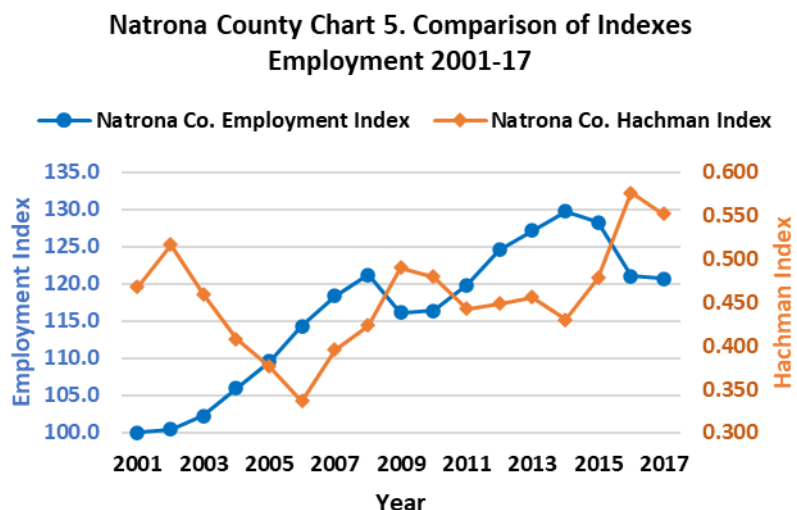
The remaining five sectors (Wholesale Trade, Real Estate, Construction, Health Care, and Retail Trade) have LQs just above that needed for just local activities (1.00). The LQs of all of these sectors have remained relatively stable over this 17-year period.



Natrona County's Hachman Index (HI) is similar to the county average. Given the county's population, this still represents a rather low level of economic diversity.



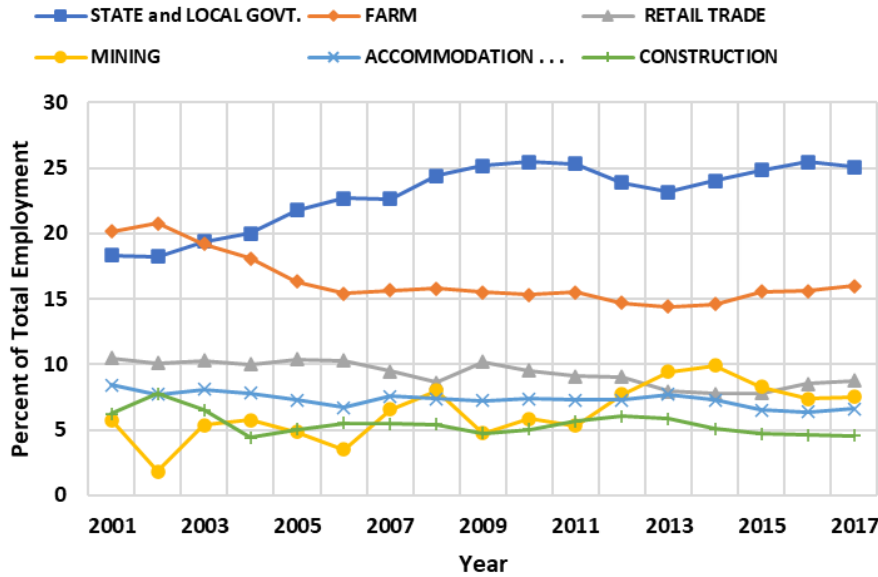
Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.062, indicating very little relationship between the two. For example, as Mining employment grew from 2002-6, the level of diversity declined.





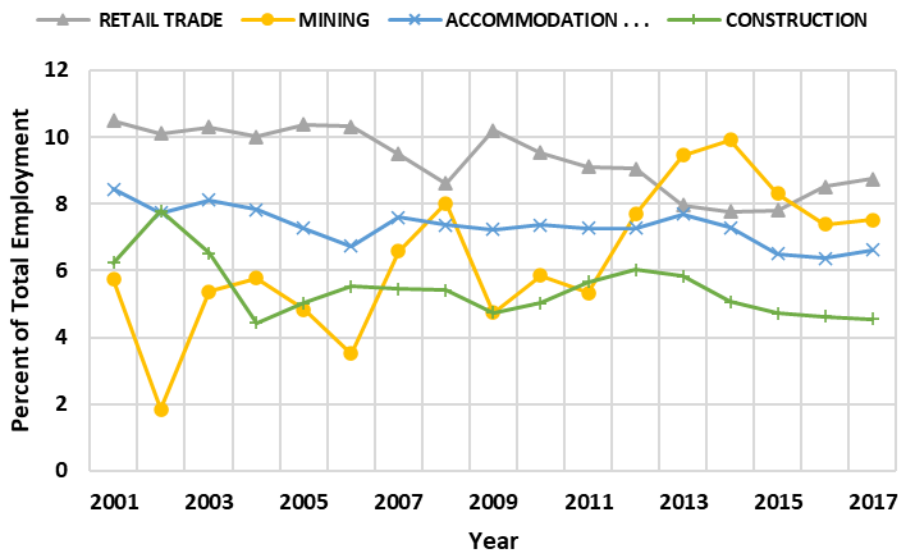
## NIOBRARA COUNTY

**Niobrara County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 68 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government and Farm sectors were by far the top sectors over the entire 2001-17 time period. The growth in the State and Local Government sector has been dramatic. Since 2009 the sector has often provided nearly one out of four jobs in the county.

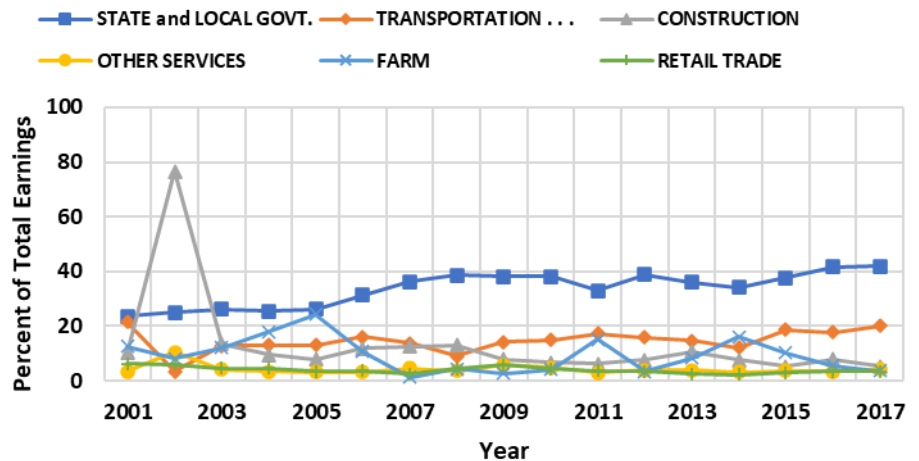
**Niobrara County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Mining sector as well as the drop in the Construction sector from 2001-4. Retail Trade is an important employment sector but has declined over this 17-year time period.

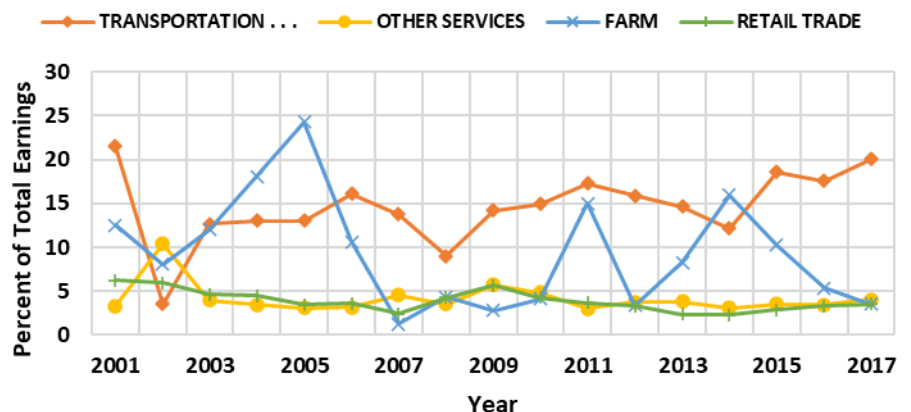
The top six sectors account for a remarkable 78 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was the top sector over almost the entire time period; however, the Construction sector generated nearly 80 percent of the county's earnings in 2002.

**Niobrara County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



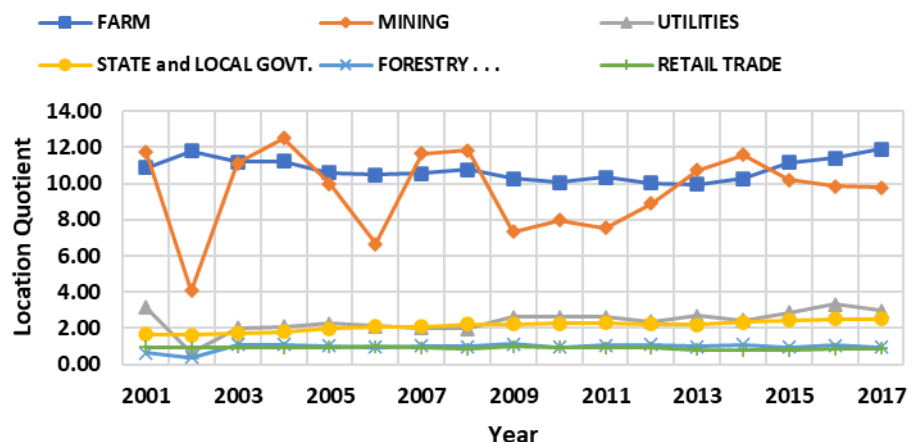
Focusing on sectors 2, 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors and gives us a clear picture of the rising significance of the Transportation sector and the dramatic changes found in Farm sector earnings.

**Niobrara County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2, 4-6**

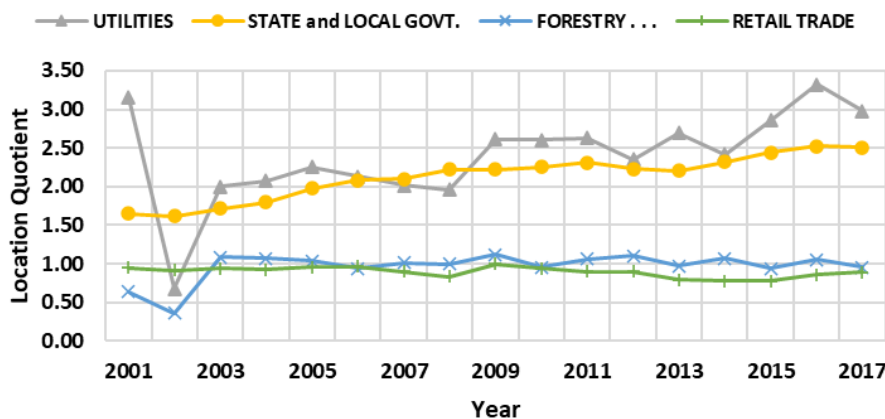


The Farm and Mining sectors were the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Niobrara County. The Farm LQ declined from 2002-13 but has been increasing since. The Mining sector's LQ value has been very volatile but has remained at a high level for most of the 17-year period.

**Niobrara County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

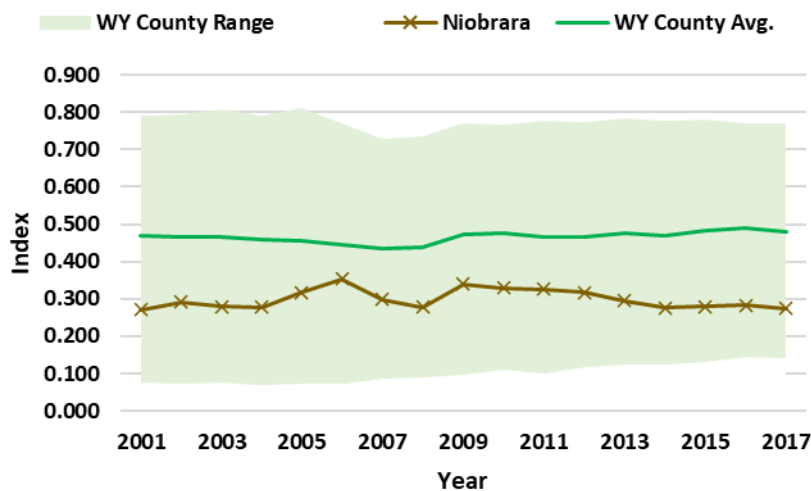


**Niobrara County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



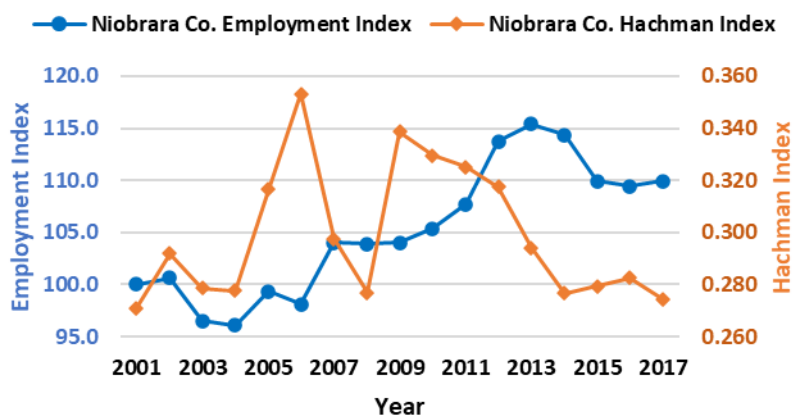
The next highest LQs were recorded by the Utilities and State and Local Government sectors. The Utilities sector has risen significantly since 2003, while the State and Local Government sector has been steadily increasing. The last two sectors (Forestry and Retail Trade) are actually below the level needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Niobrara County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Niobrara County's Hachman Index (HI) is below the county average. This indicates very little economic diversity.

**Niobrara County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

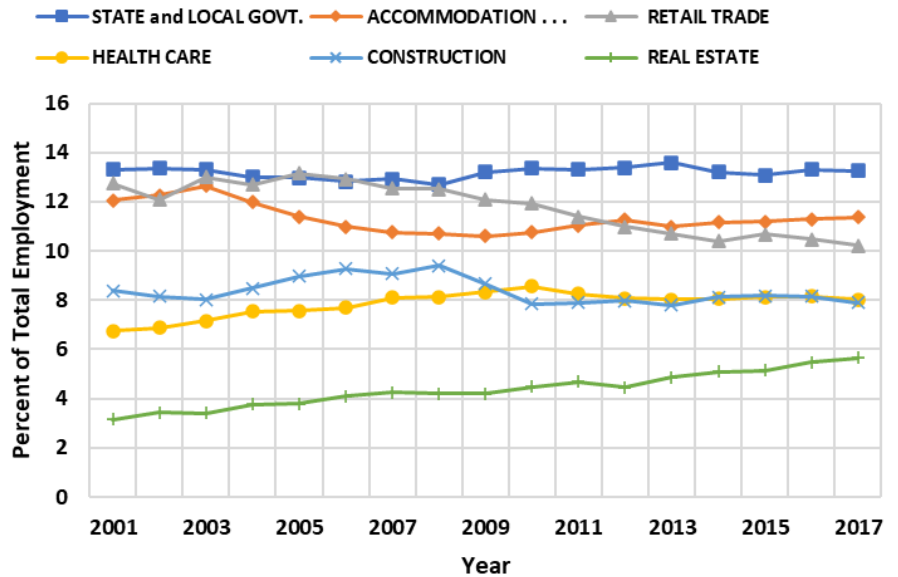


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.099, indicating very little relationship between the two. For example, as employment grew from 2009-13, the level of diversity declined.

## PARK COUNTY

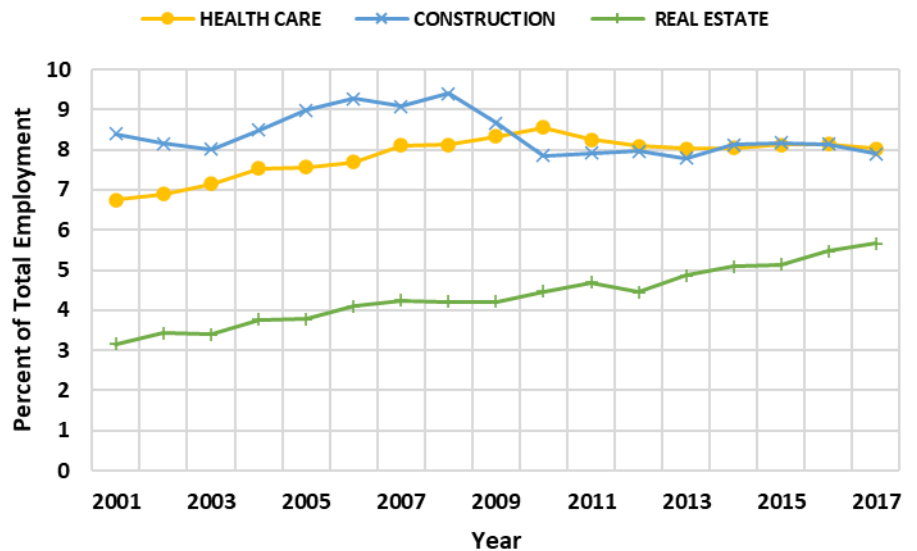
The top six sectors account for 56 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government, Accommodation, and Retail Trade sectors were the top sectors over the entire 2001-17 time period. Since 2009, State and Local Government has been the largest employer in the county.

**Park County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**

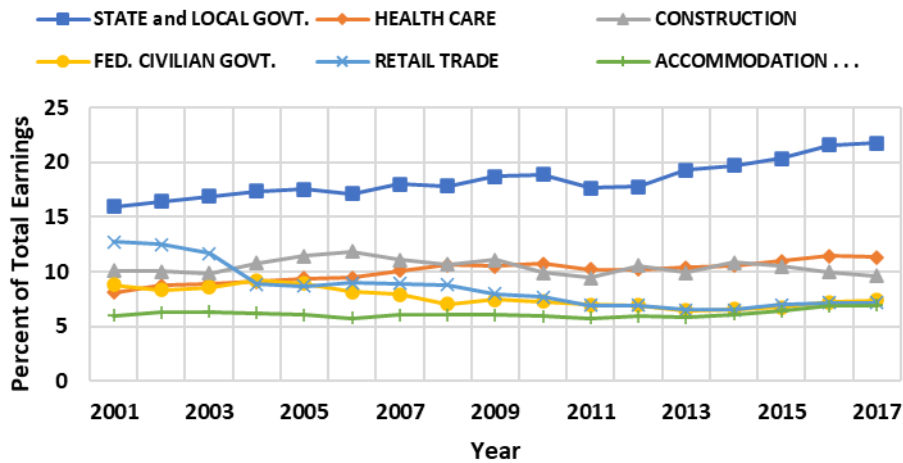


Focusing on sectors 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the significance and variability of the Construction sector as well as the increasing importance of the Real Estate sector. Also, it shows that Health Care grew from 2001-10 and has remained relatively stable since.

**Park County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages) Focusing on Sectors 4-6**

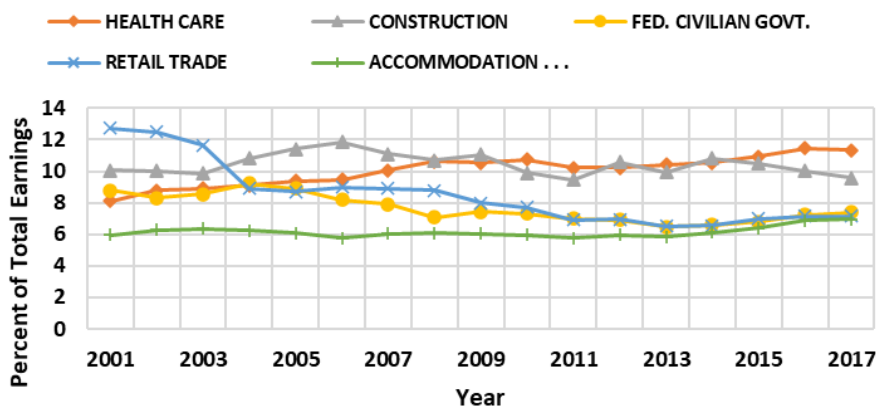


**Park County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



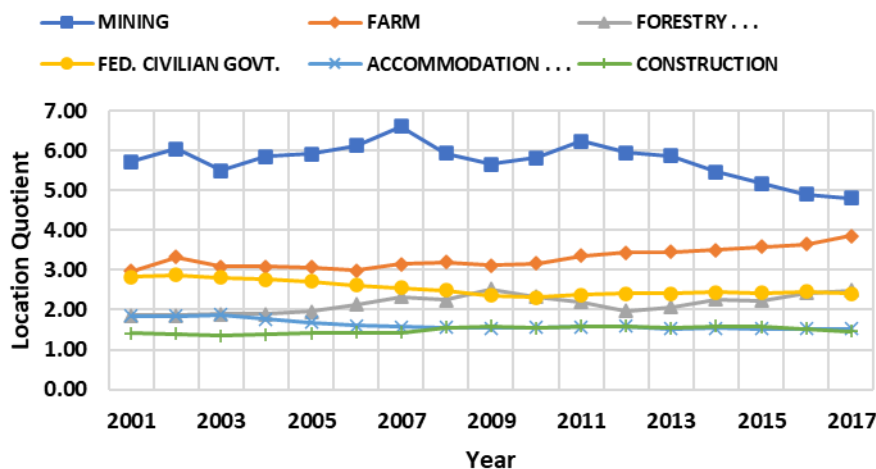
The top six sectors account for 64 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire time period. In the last several years, this sector has generated over one out of every five dollars of earnings in the county.

**Park County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the rising significance of the Health Care sector and the significant decline found in the Retail Trade sector. Construction is another dynamic earnings sector in the county.

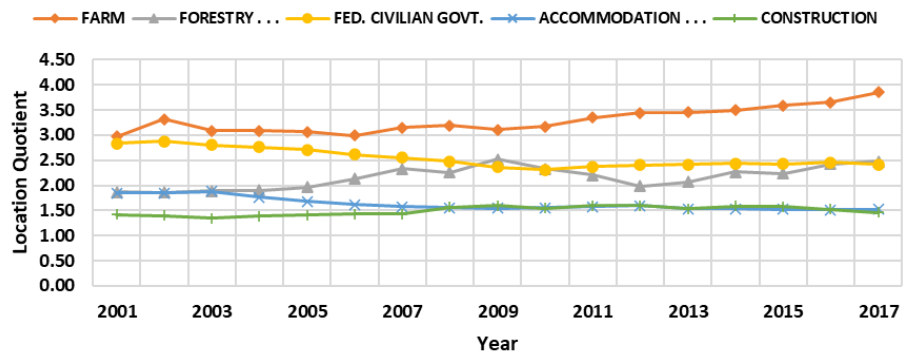
**Park County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Park County. It reached a peak in 2007 then started a steady decline since 2011. Even with the decline, it still remains a significantly large LQ.

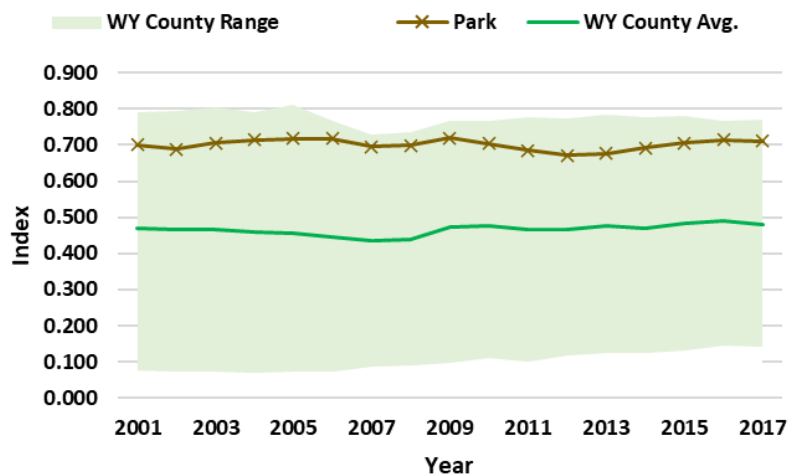
The Farm sector was the next highest LQ. Its value has increased steadily since 2009. The Forestry and Fed. Civilian Gov't. sectors also registered large LQs. The last two sectors (Accommodation and Construction) were just slightly above the level needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Park County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



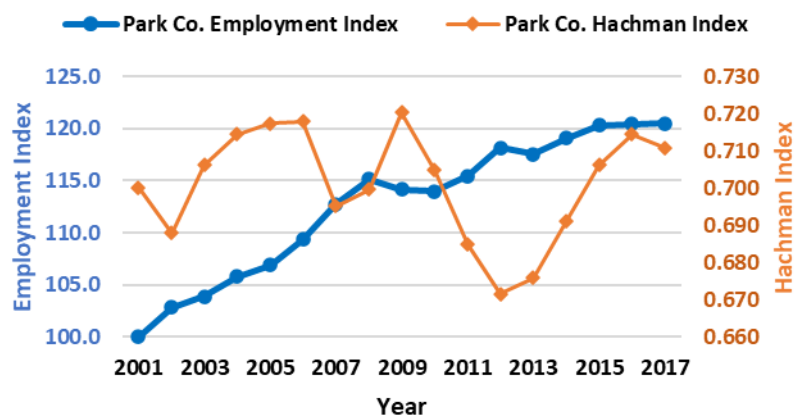
Park County's Hachman Index (HI) is well above the county average. Its index fell at the top of the county range, making it one the most diverse counties in the state.

**Park County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**

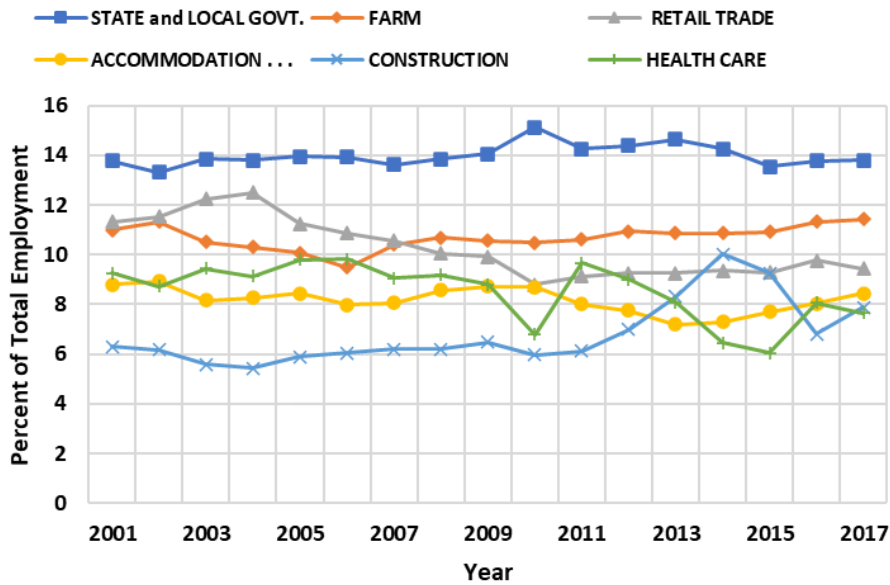


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.181, indicating a slight negative relationship. Its employment diversity declined as jobs increased in the county.

**Park County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



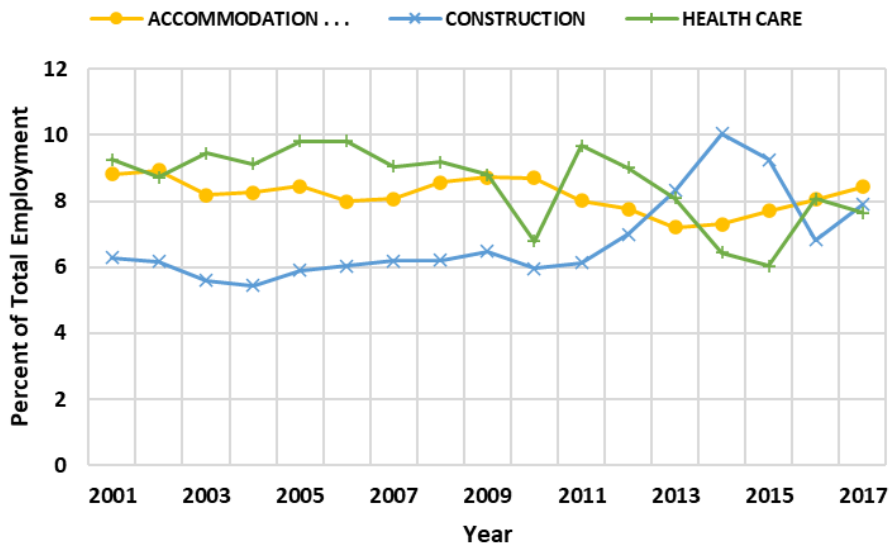
**Platte County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



## PLATTE COUNTY

The top six sectors account for 59 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. From 2001-7, Retail Trade was the second highest sector. Since that time, the Farm sector has risen to the second highest proportion of jobs.

**Platte County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 4-6**

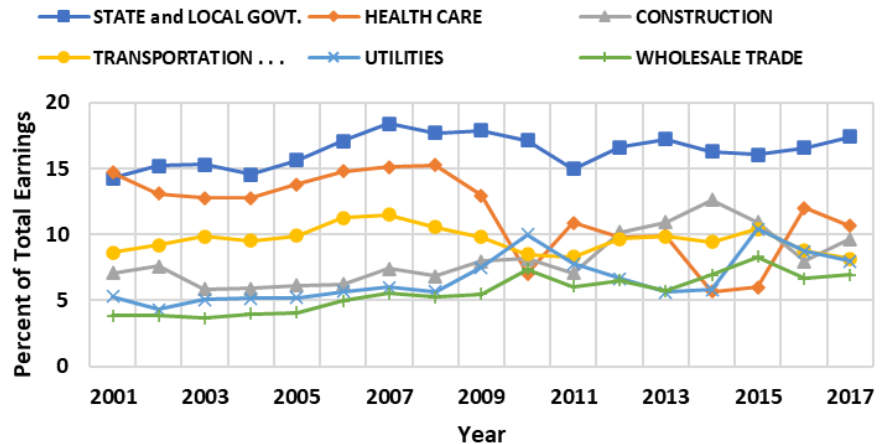


Focusing on sectors 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance and variability of the Health Care sector as well as the increasing importance of the Construction sector.



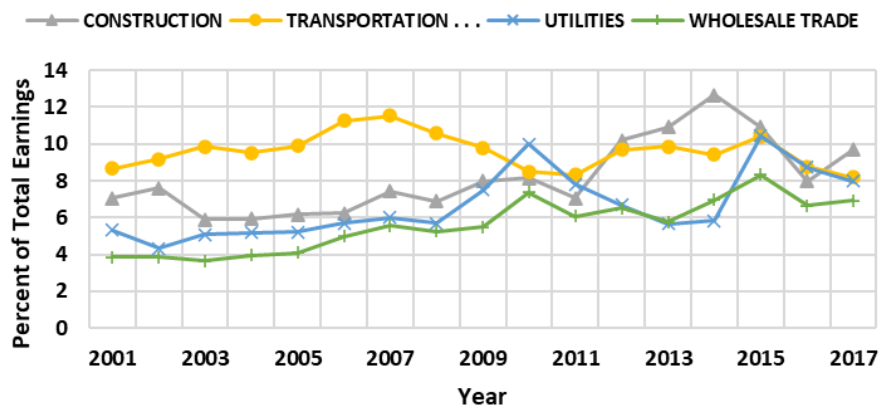
The top six sectors account for 61 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was the top sector over the entire time period. The Health Care sector dropped out of second place from 2010-15, then returned to that ranking. The Construction sector earnings in recent years allowed it to become the third highest earnings in the county.

**Platte County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



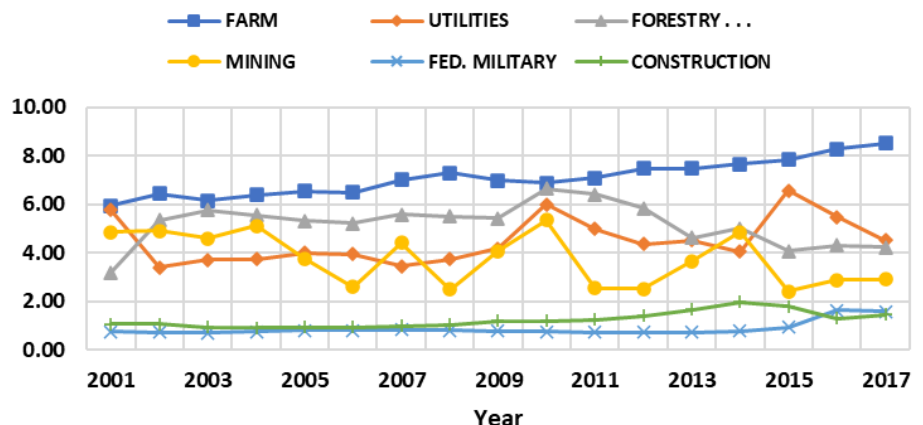
Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the rising significance of the Transportation sector and the dramatic changes found in the Construction sector. Although not depicted on the chart, Farming was a top earning sector for most of the time period, dropping out the top six group in 2015-17.

**Platte County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



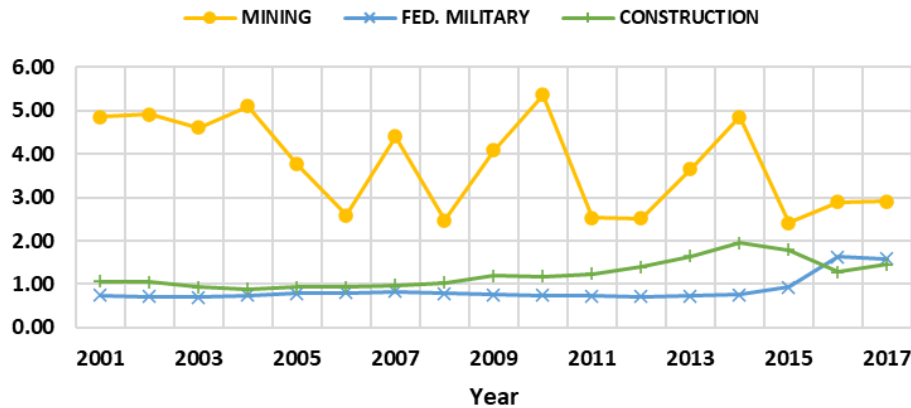
For most of the 17-year time period, the Farm, Utilities, and Forestry sectors were the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Platte County. While the Farm sector was generally stable, Utilities and Forestry were quite variable.

**Platte County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



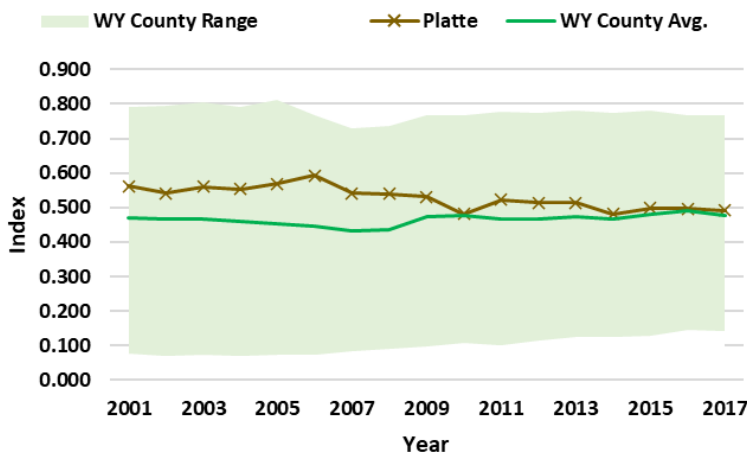


**Platte County 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 4-6**



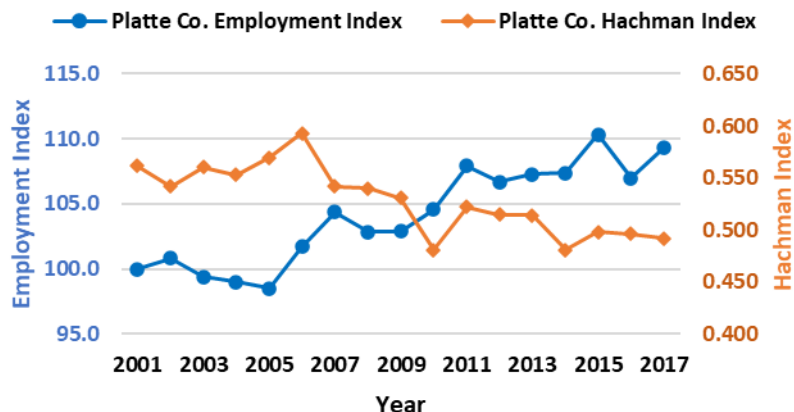
The Mining sector was the next highest LQ; however, it displayed a tremendous level of volatility. The last two sectors (Fed. Military and Construction) were just slightly above the level needed for just local activities (1.00).

**Platte County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Platte County's Hachman Index (HI) is slightly above the county average. It is important to remember this still represents a relatively low level of economic diversity.

**Platte County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

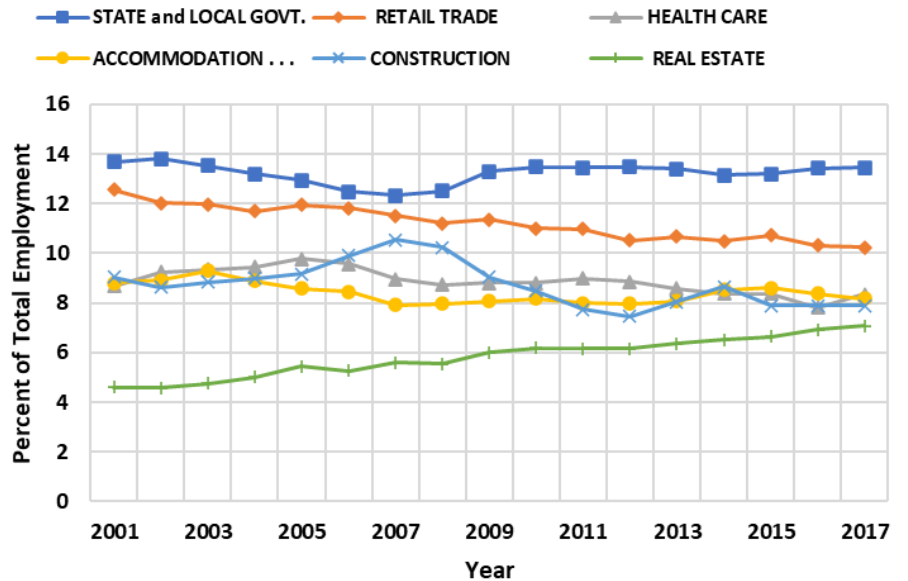


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.801, indicating a strong negative relationship. Employment diversity decreased as jobs increased in the county.

## SHERIDAN COUNTY

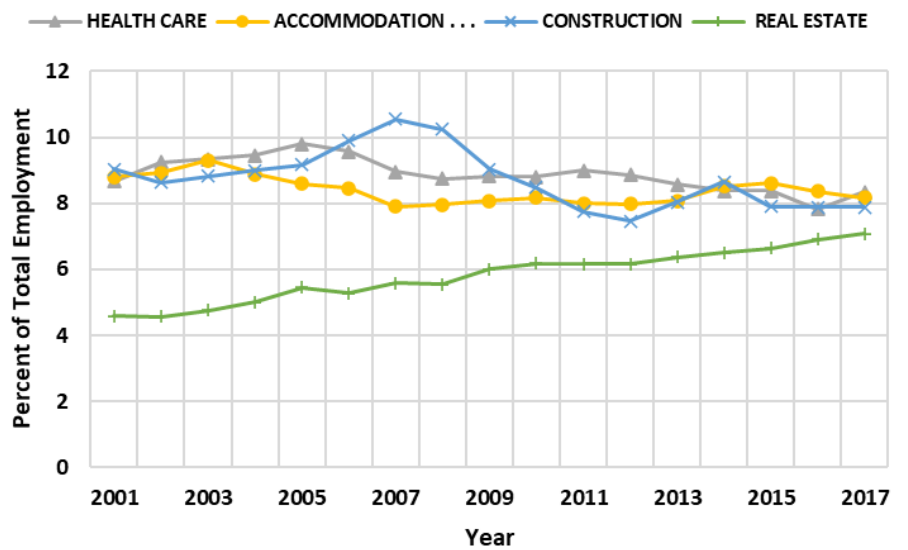
The top six sectors account for 55 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government and Retail Trade were the top employment sectors over the 2001-17 time period.

**Sheridan County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**

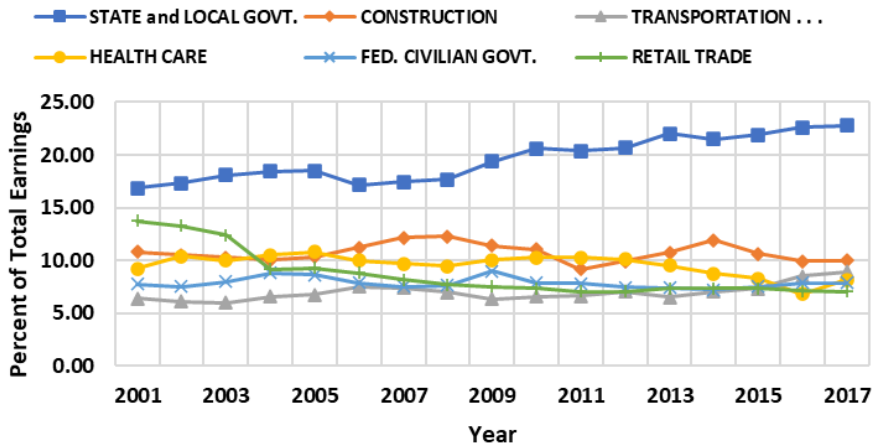


Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better understand the relative changes in these jobs.

**Sheridan County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**

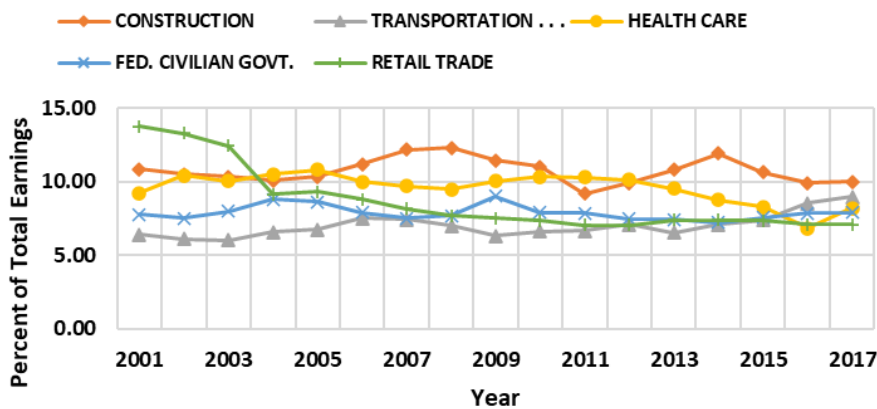


**Sheridan County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



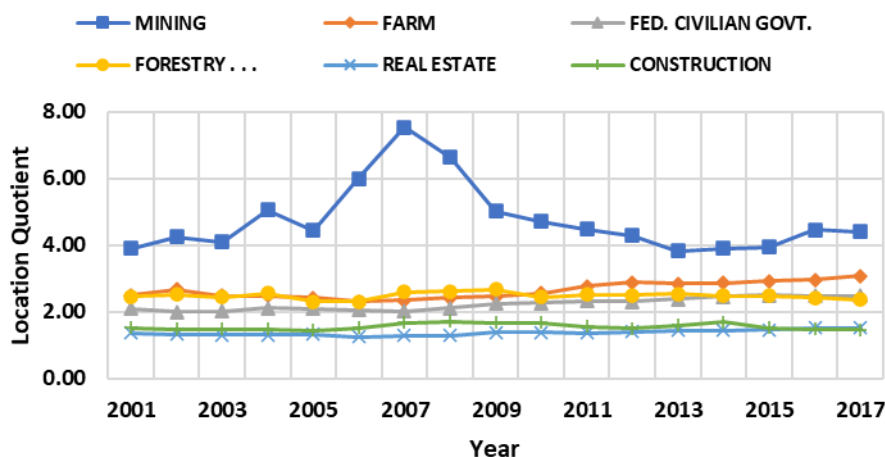
The top six sectors account for 65 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire period. Transportation and Federal Civilian Government emerged as high earning sectors, replacing the top employment sectors Accommodation and Real Estate.

**Sheridan County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It highlights the significance and relative stability of these sectors in the county.

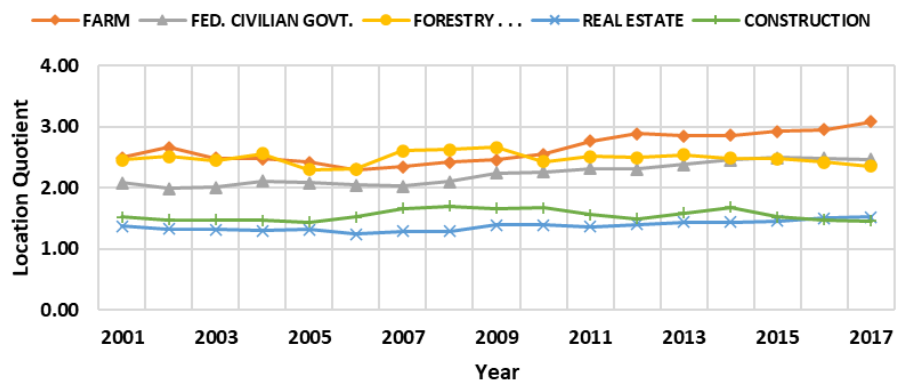
**Sheridan County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



The Mining sector is the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Sheridan County. It rose dramatically from 2005-7. Although it has declined since then, it still remains as a very large LQ.

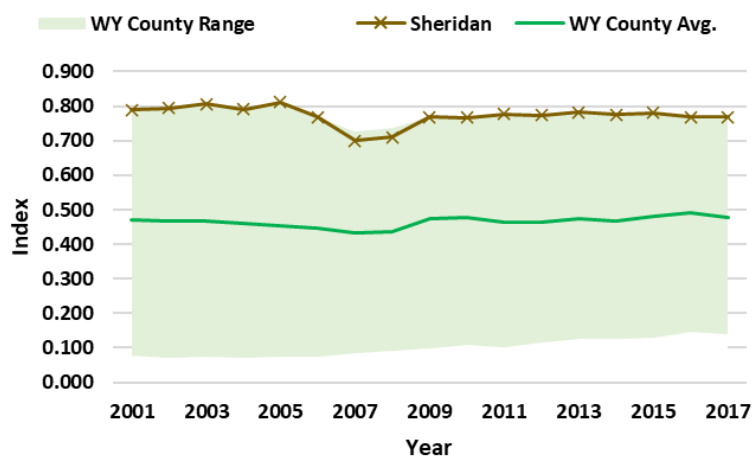
The Farm sector recorded the second highest LQ. It has risen significantly since 2007. The next top two sectors were Federal Civilian Government and Forestry.

**Sheridan County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



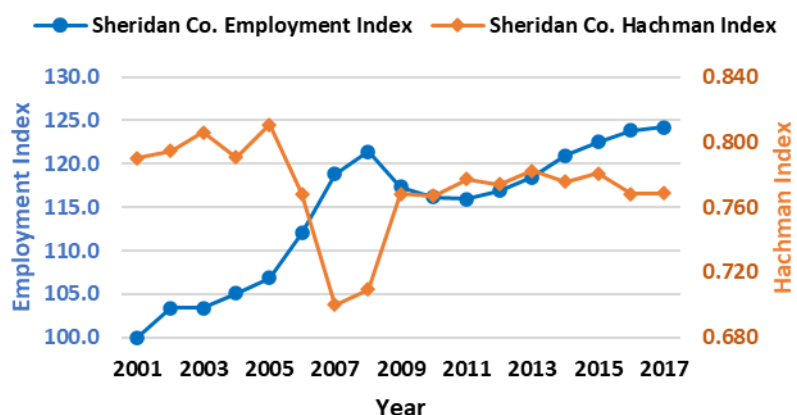
Sheridan County's Hachman Index (HI) is well above the county average and ranked as the highest level of diversity in 14 of the 17 years.

**Sheridan County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



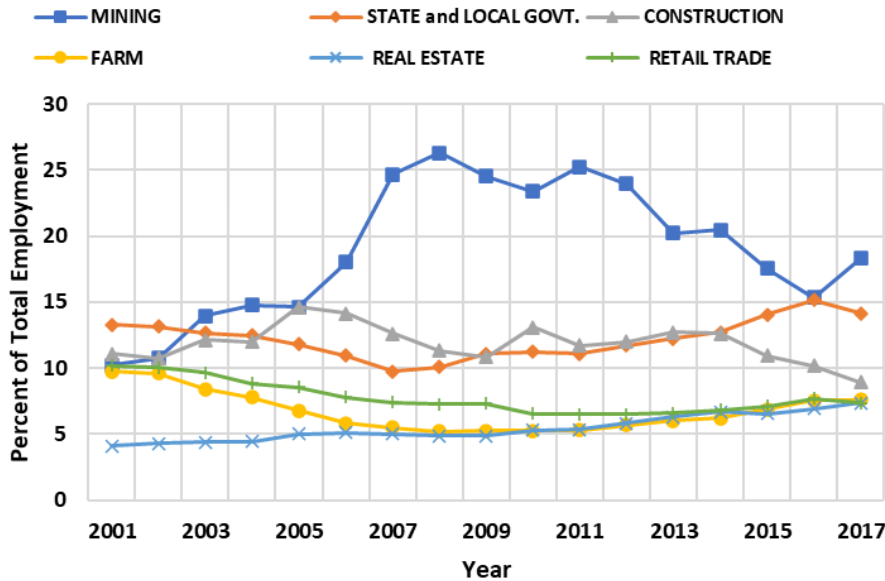
Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of  $-0.560$ , indicating a negative relationship. For example, as jobs increased in the Mining sector from 2005-7, its employment diversity decreased.

**Sheridan County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



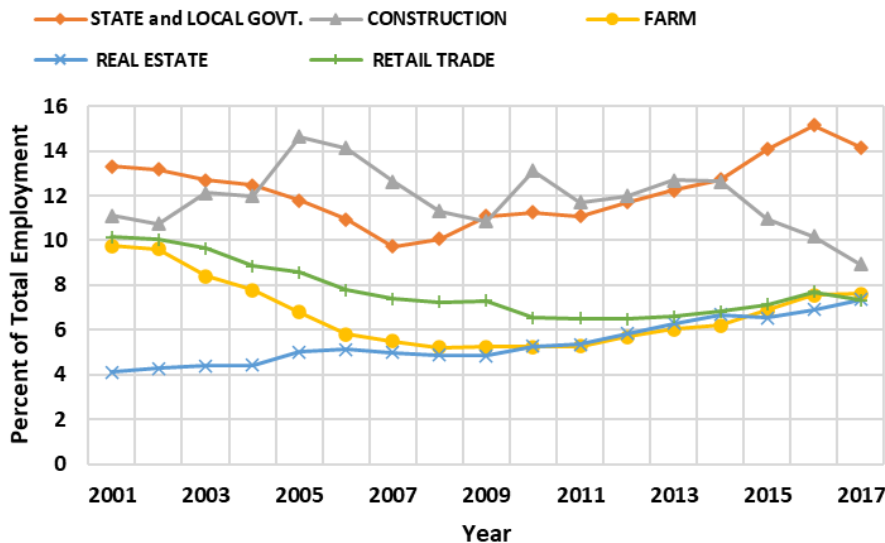
# SUBLETTE COUNTY

**Sublette County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



The top six sectors account for 64 percent of total employment. The Mining sector was by far the top sector for most of 2001-17. Its share grew dramatically from 2005-8, when it provided about one-fourth of the jobs in the county; however, it has experienced a steady decline from 2011-16.

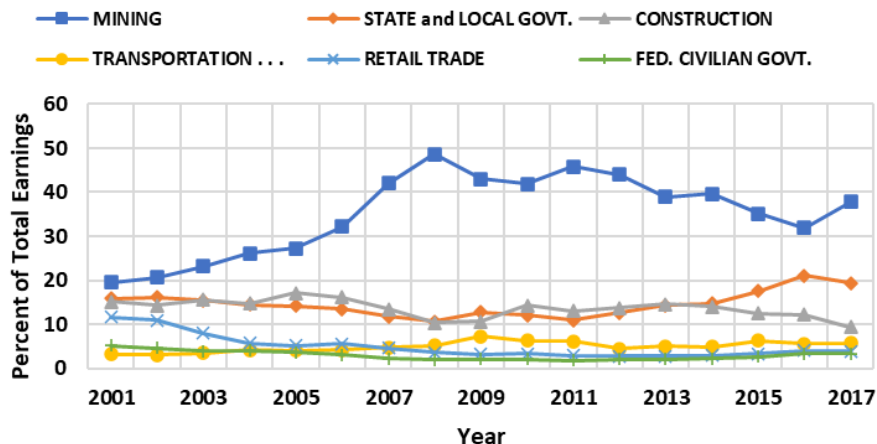
**Sublette County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance and variability of the Construction sector as well as the increasing importance of the State and Local Government sector.

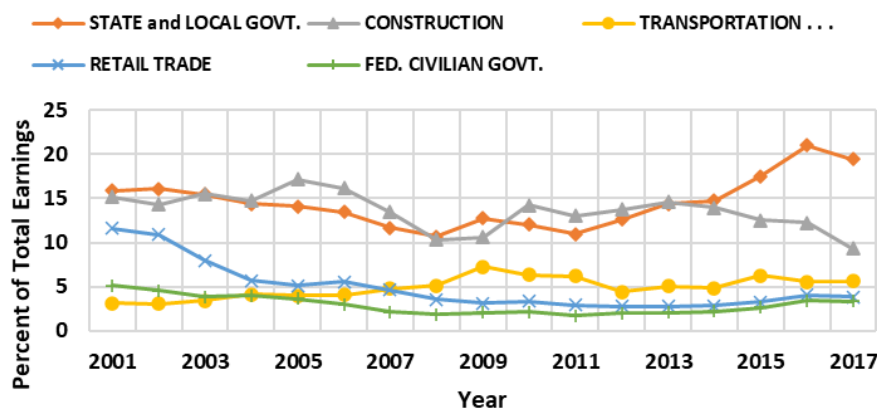
The top six sectors account for an amazing 79 percent of total earnings. The Mining sector was by far the top sector over the entire time period. In 2008, this one sector generated almost one-half of the earnings in the county.

**Sublette County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



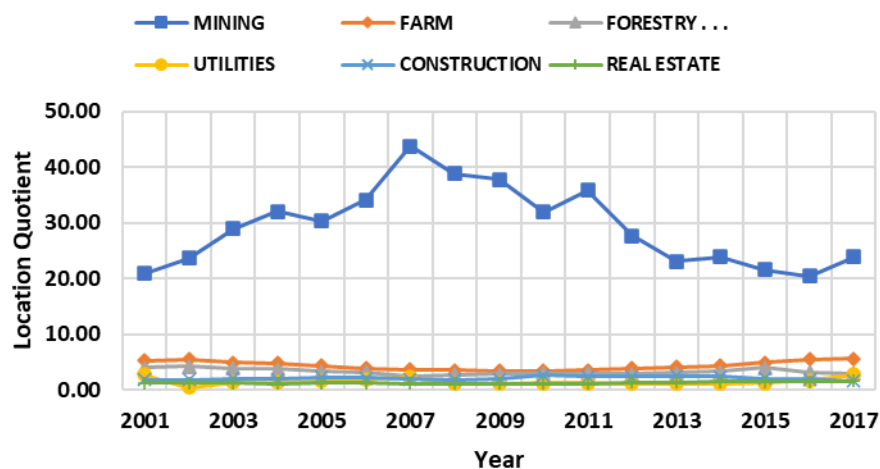
Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the importance of the Construction sector and the rising significance of the State and Local Government sector. It also depicts the dramatic decline found in the Retail Trade sector.

**Sublette County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**

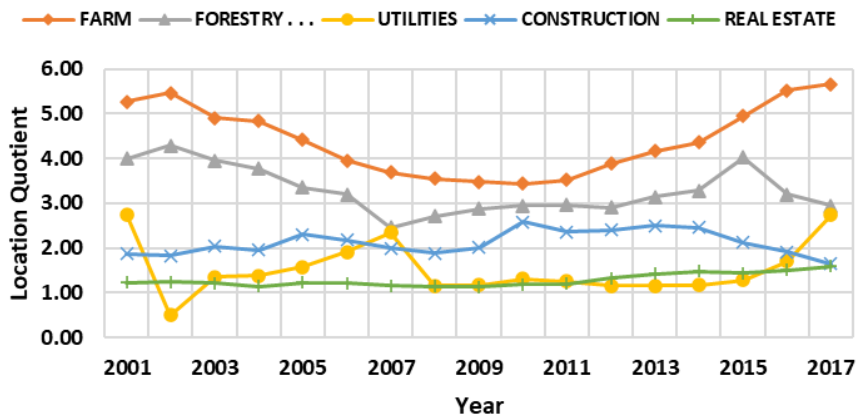


The Mining sector is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Sublette County. It peaked in 2007 and has been generally declining since. Although it has declined in recent years, it still remains an extremely large LQ.

**Sublette County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

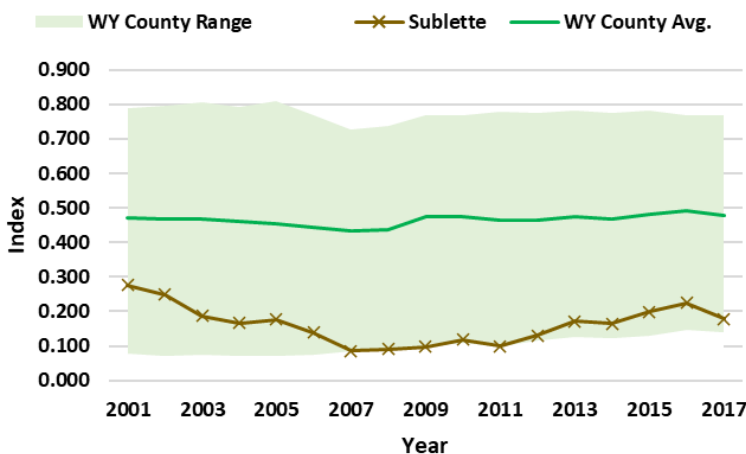


**Sublette County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



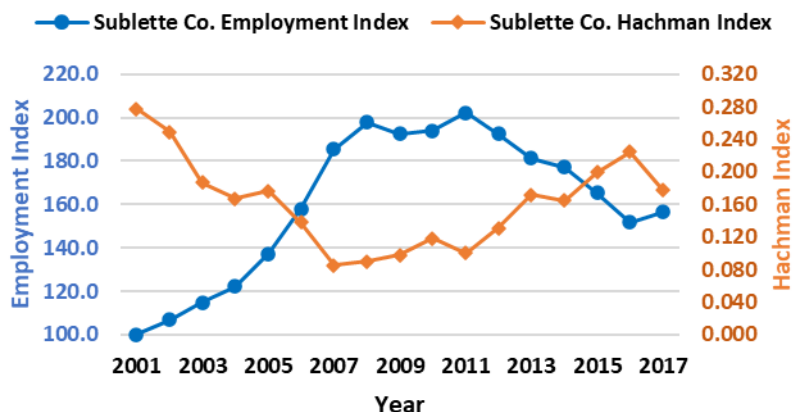
The Farm sector was the next highest LQ over the 17-year period. Although it declined from 2002-10, it has been increasing since and reached its peak in 2017. Only two of the remaining four sectors (Forestry and Utilities) recorded values above two.

**Sublette County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Sublette County's Hachman Index (HI) is well below the county average and ranked as the lowest level of diversity in 3 of the 17 years (2007-9).

**Sublette County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



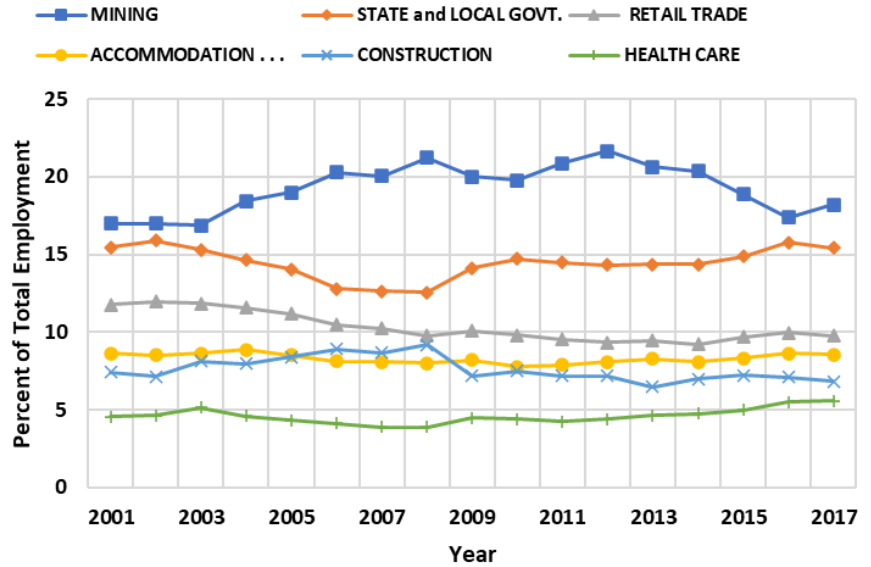
Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.830, indicating a strong negative relationship with diversity dropping as employment increased. This is especially clear during the 2001-8 time period. Conversely, as jobs declined since 2011, its diversity index increased.



## SWEETWATER COUNTY

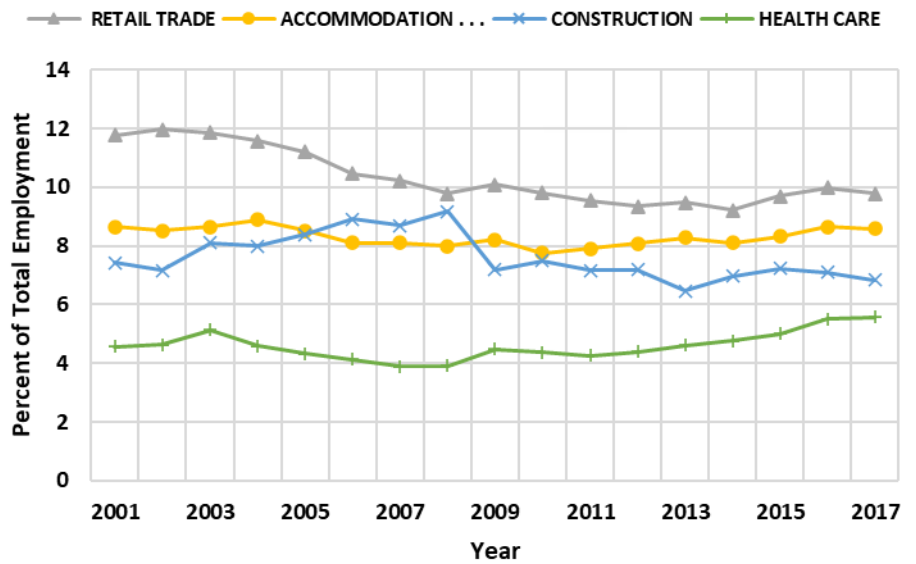
The top six sectors account for 64 percent of total employment. The Mining and State and Local Government sectors were the top sectors over the entire 2001-17 time period. From 2006-14, the Mining sector provided about one out every five jobs in the county.

**Sweetwater County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**

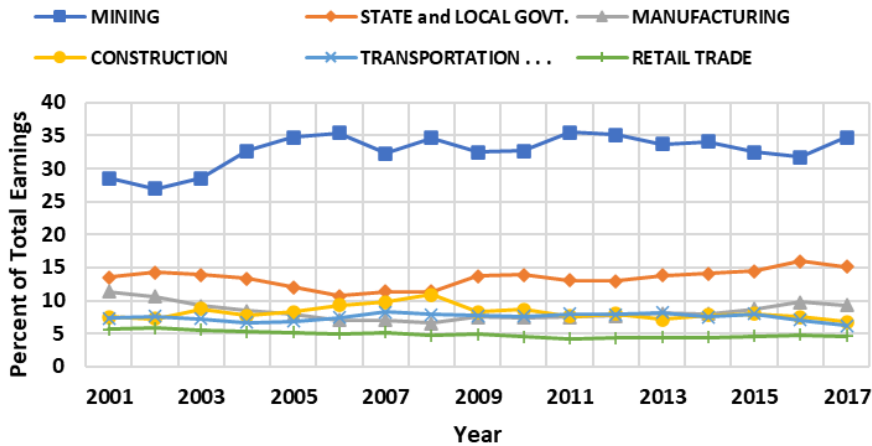


Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significant yet diminishing level of Retail Trade jobs and also displays the relative stability of the Accommodation sector.

**Sweetwater County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**



**Sweetwater County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



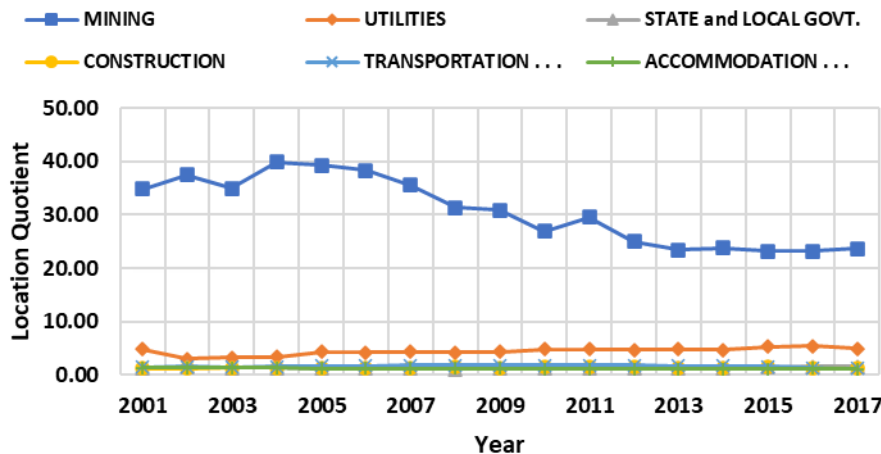
The top six sectors account for an amazing 77 percent of total earnings. The Mining sector was by far the top sector over the entire time period. This one sector generated about one-third of the earnings in the county.

**Sweetwater County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



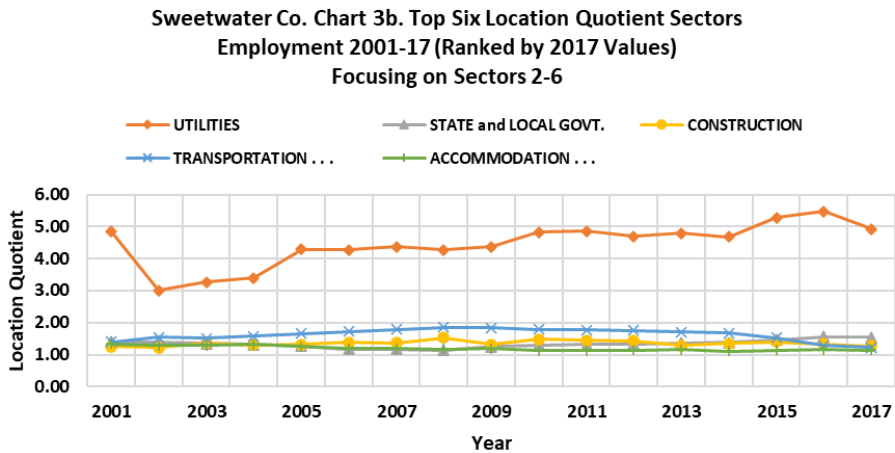
Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the rising significance of the State and Local Government sector and Manufacturing sectors.

**Sweetwater Co. Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

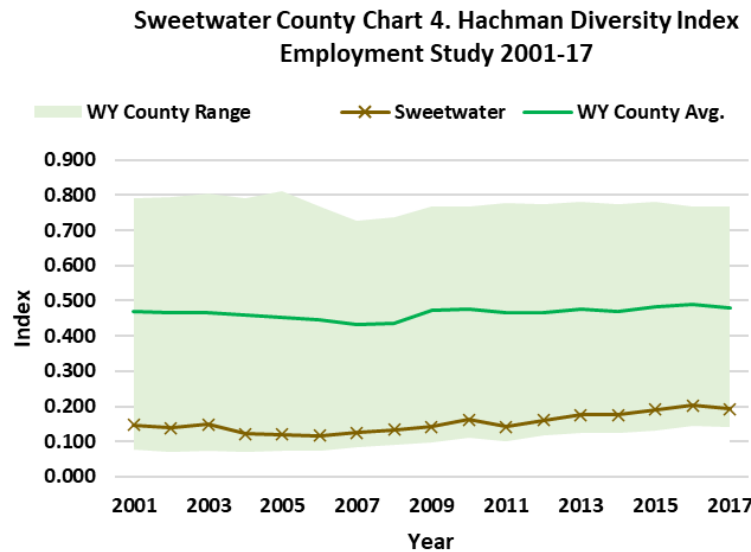


The Mining sector is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Sweetwater County. It peaked in 2004 and has been generally declining since. Although it has declined in recent years, it still remains an extremely large LQ.

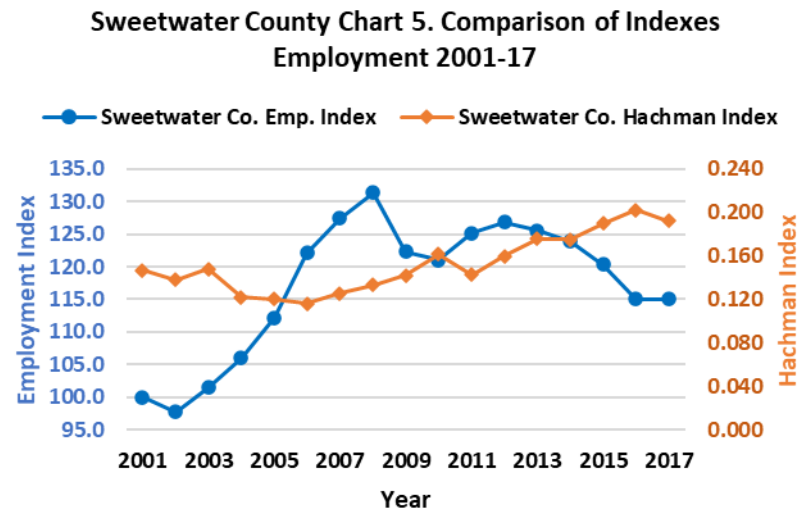
The next highest LQ was recorded by the Utilities sector. Its LQ, while not on the scale of the Mining sector, is still a large value. The remaining four sectors (State and Local Gov't., Construction, Transportation, and Accommodation) were slightly above the value for local activities (1.00).



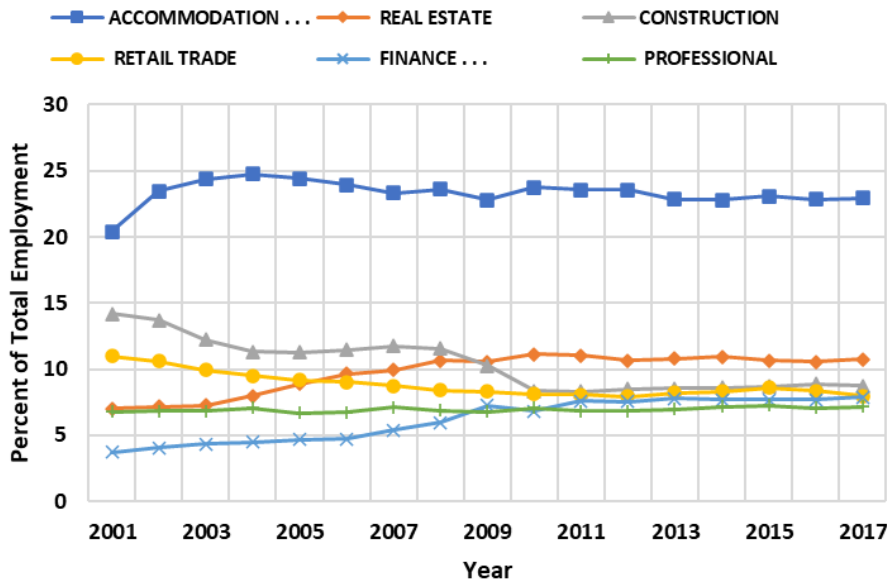
Sweetwater County’s Hachman Index (HI) is well below the county average and ranked as one of the lowest levels of diversity over the entire 17-year time period.



Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.106, indicating a weak positive relationship. As jobs increased in the county, its employment diversity also increased. However, it is important to note the diversity index remains very low.



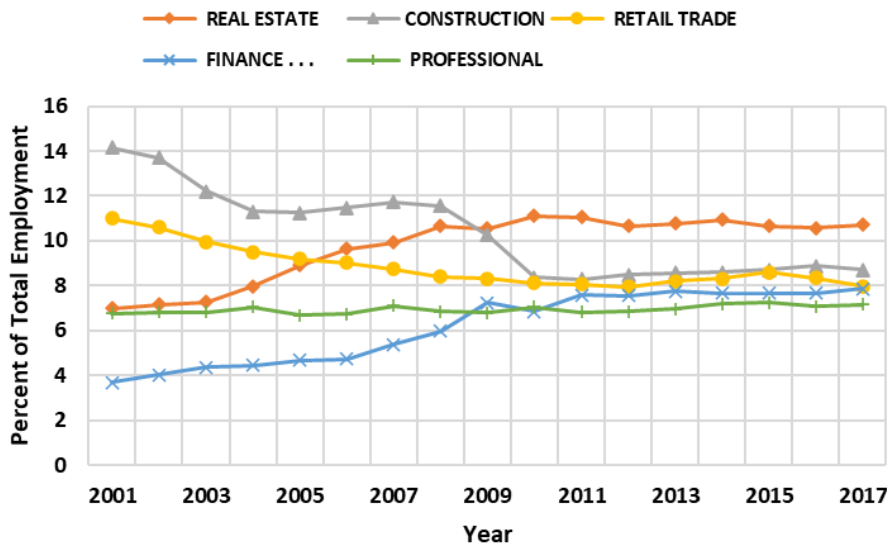
**Teton County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



## TETON COUNTY

The top six sectors account for 65 percent of total employment. The Accommodation sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. This single sector accounts for nearly one out of every four jobs in the county.

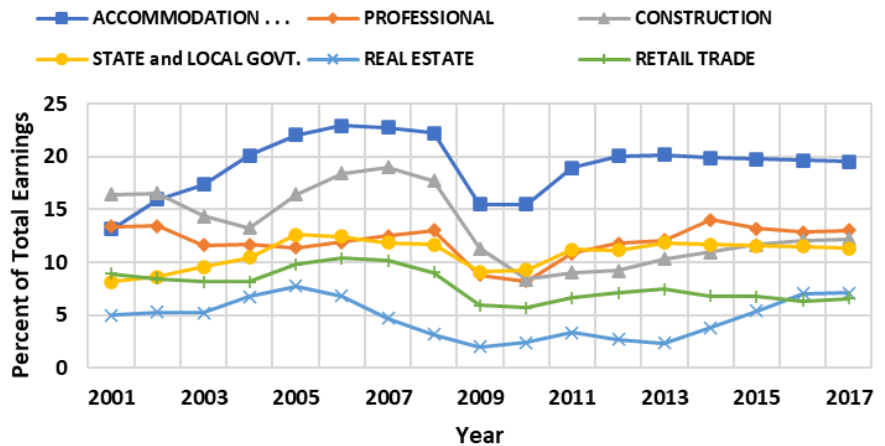
**Teton County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on the sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Construction sectors as well as the increasing importance of the Real Estate sector. It also shows the long-term decline in Retail Trade jobs.

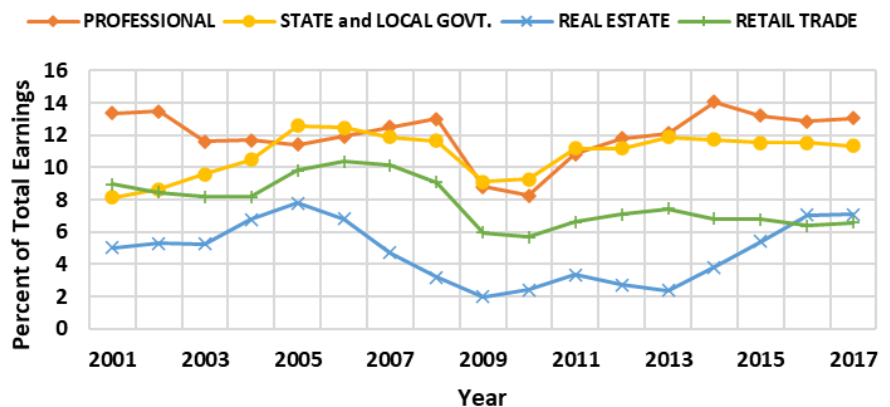
The top six sectors account for a remarkable 70 percent of total earnings. The Accommodations sector was the top sector for most of the time period; however, Construction was the highest in the earliest years (2001-2) and second highest until 2010.

**Teton County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



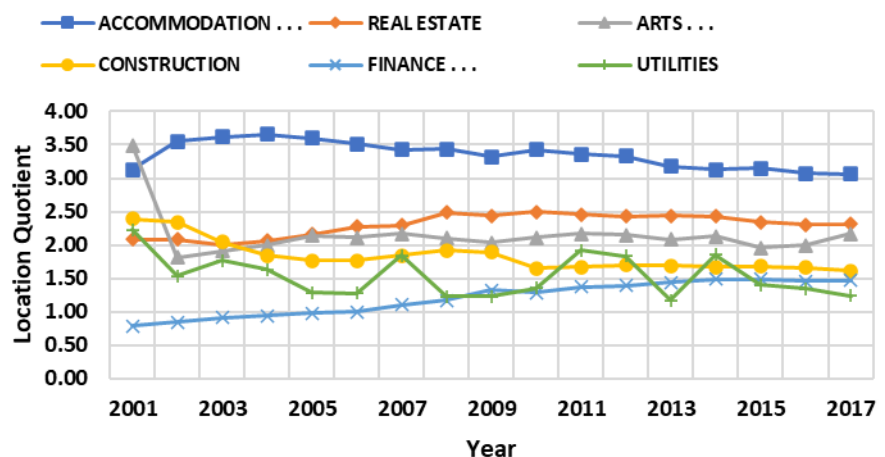
Focusing on sectors 2 and 4-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the significance of the Professional Services sector as well as the dramatic changes found in the Real Estate sector. It also depicts the relative importance of the State and Local Government sector.

**Teton County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2, 4-6**

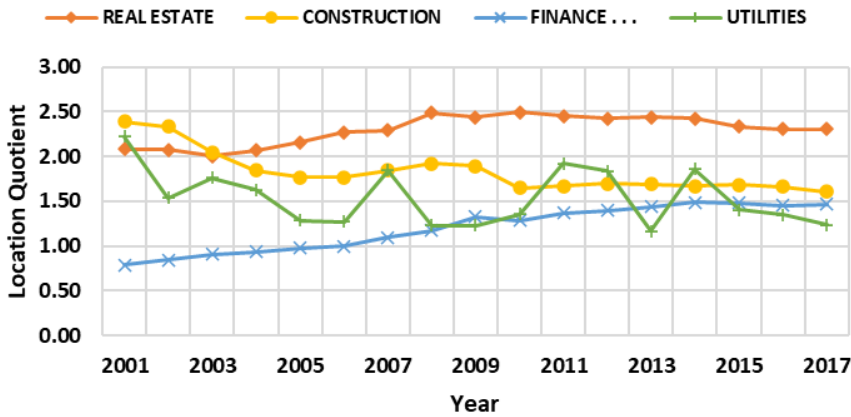


In 2001, Arts and Accommodation were the top LQ sectors. Since then, Accommodations has been the top sector. Accommodation LQ has been stable to slowly declining, while the Arts sector dropped significantly from 2002-3 and has fallen to around two.

**Teton County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

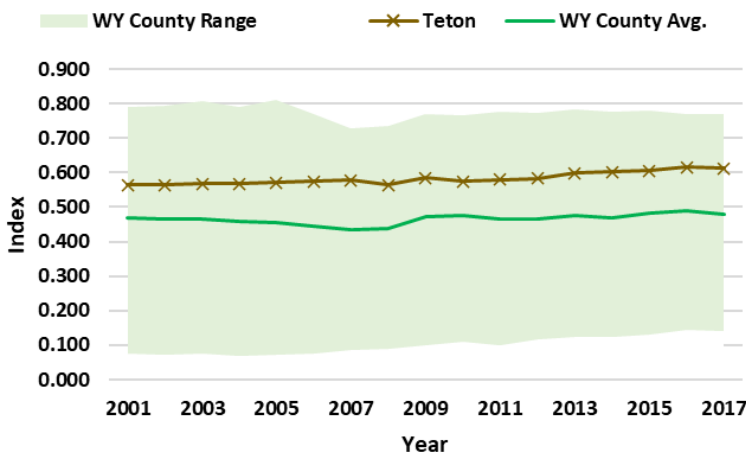


**Teton County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2, 4-6**



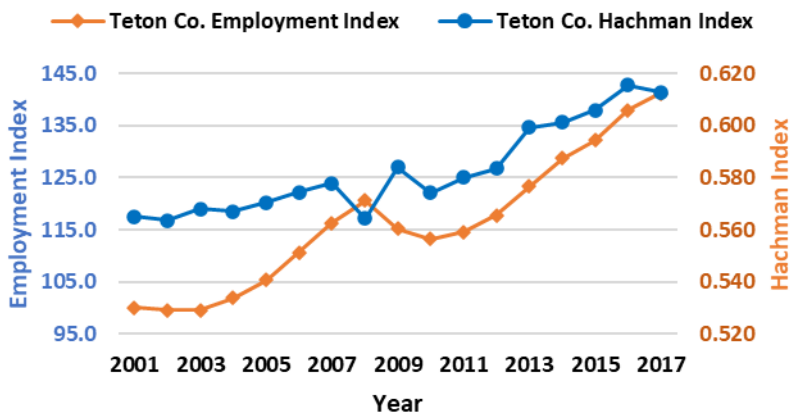
Starting in 2004, the Real Estate sector has been the next highest LQ. The Construction sector has declined over this 17-year period, and its LQ has been generally less than two. The remaining two sectors (Finance and Utilities) were slightly above the value for local activities (1.00).

**Teton County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Teton County's Hachman Index (HI) is above the county average but falls well below the top range. Within this range, its index appears relatively constant.

**Teton County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

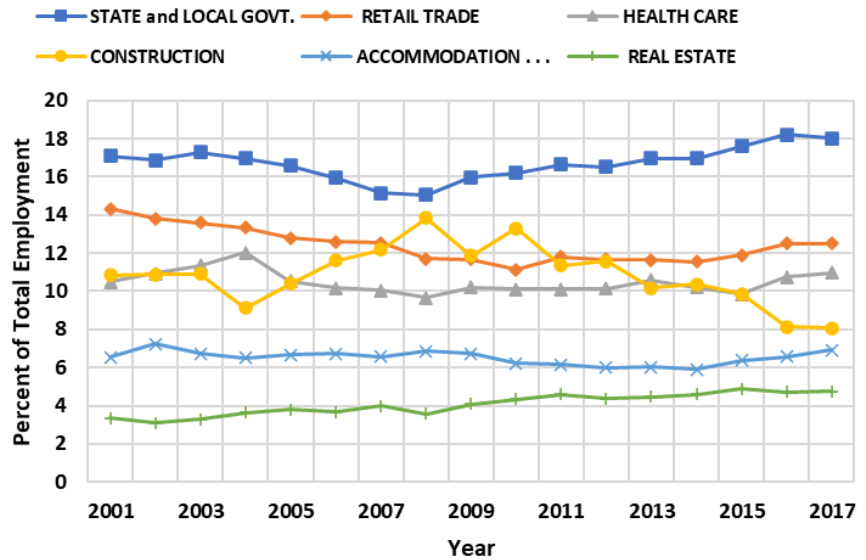


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.916, indicating a strong positive relationship. As jobs increased in the county, its employment diversity also increased.

## UINTA COUNTY

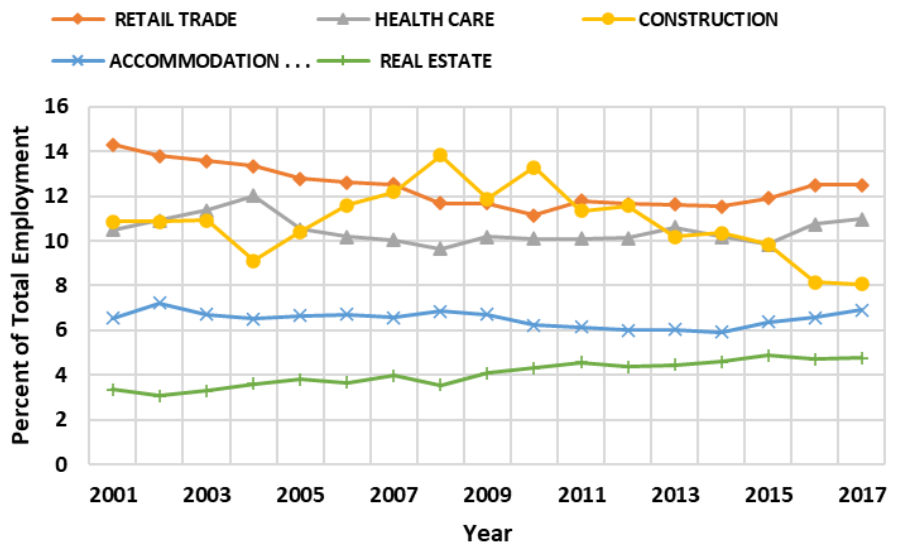
The top six sectors account for 61 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. This sector has grown steadily since 2009.

Uinta County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)



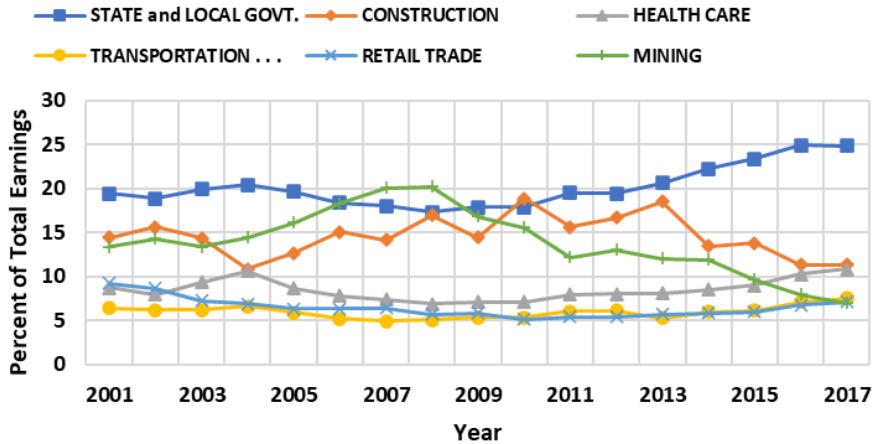
Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Construction sector as well as the importance and relative stability of the Health Care sector. Interestingly, and in contrast to the trend most elsewhere, the Retail Trade sector has been relatively stable in the county.

Uinta County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6



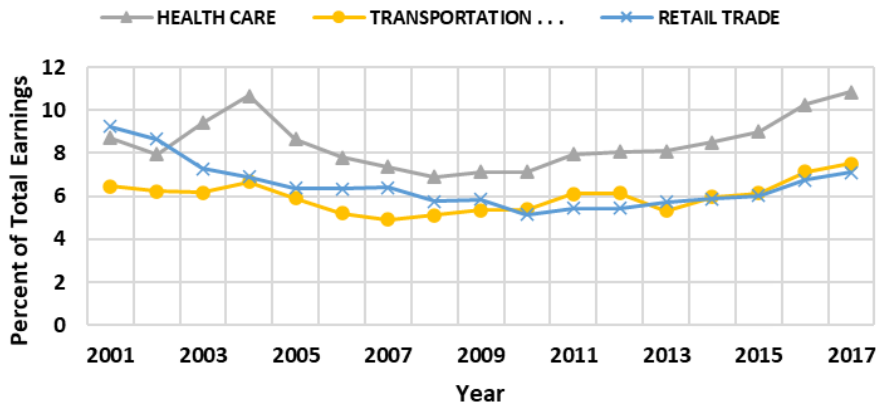


**Uinta County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



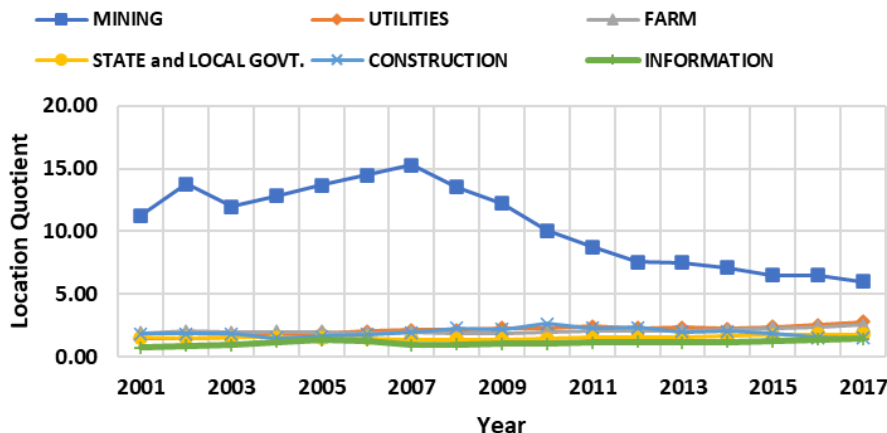
The top six sectors account for 69 percent of total earnings. The State and Local Government sector was the top sector for most of the time period. Mining earnings grew dramatically through 2008 and then declined since. The Construction sector is often the second highest sector.

**Uinta County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-5**



Focusing on sectors 3-5 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the rising significance of Health Care and the declining earnings found in the Retail Trade. Focusing on earnings, the Transportation emerges as a top sector.

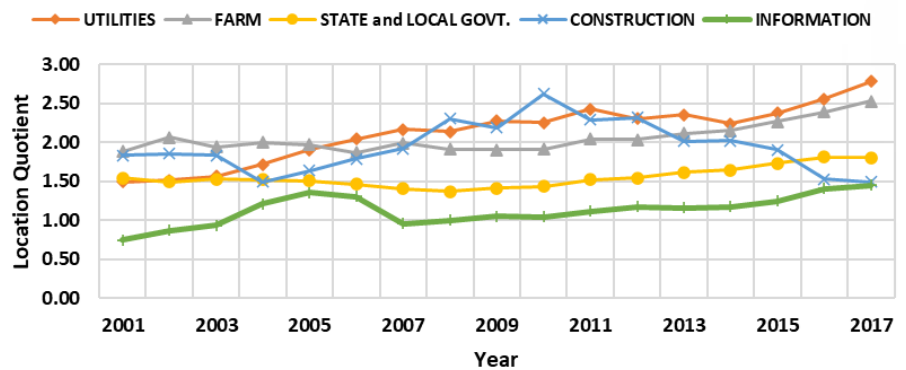
**Uinta County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



The Mining sector is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Uinta County. It peaked in 2007 and has been generally declining since. Although it has declined in recent years, it still remains a large LQ.

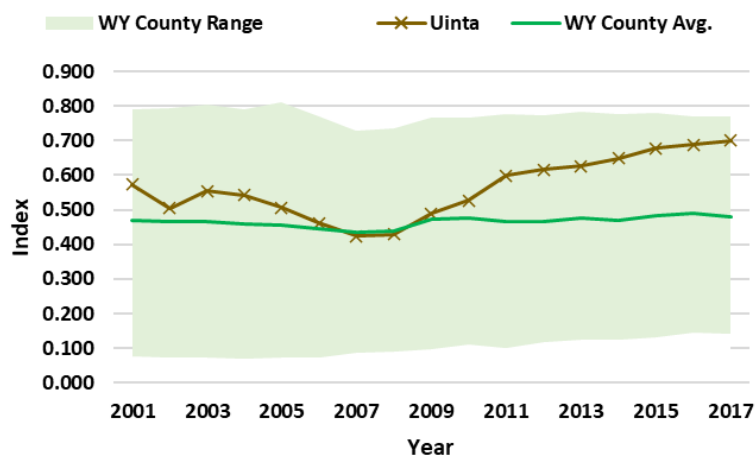
The Utilities and Farm sectors recorded the next highest LQs. Both of these sectors' LQ have increased since 2014. The Construction sector reached its highest level in 2010 but has been declining since. It joined the Information sector at a level slightly above that needed for local activities.

**Uinta County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



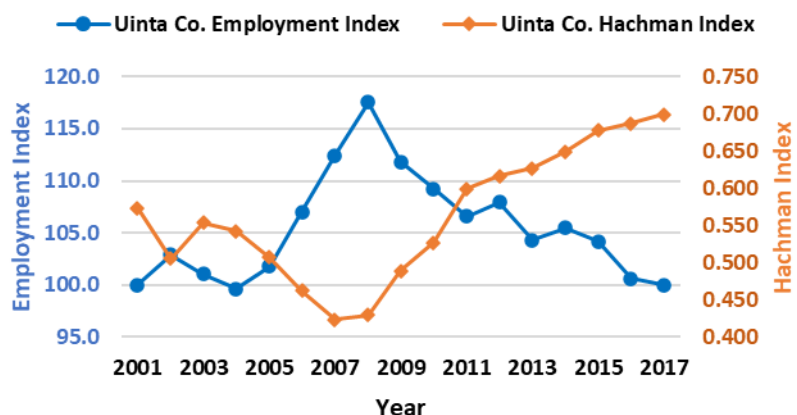
Uinta County's Hachman Index (HI) was generally above the county average. Its diversity has been increasing since 2008 and ended the 17-year time period near the top of the county range.

**Uinta County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**

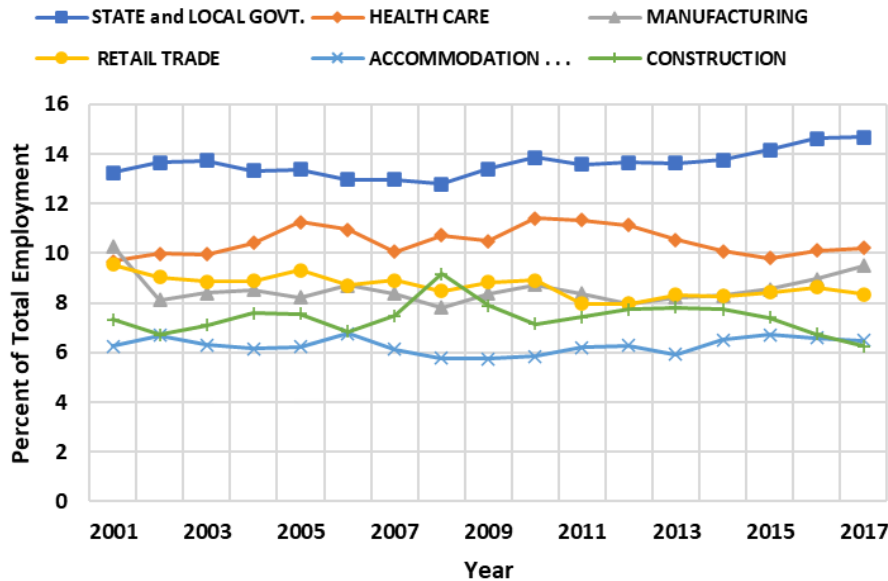


Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of -0.592, indicating a negative relationship. For example, as jobs increased in the county from 2004-8, its employment diversity decreased. Its diversity increased as employment dropped since 2008.

**Uinta County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**



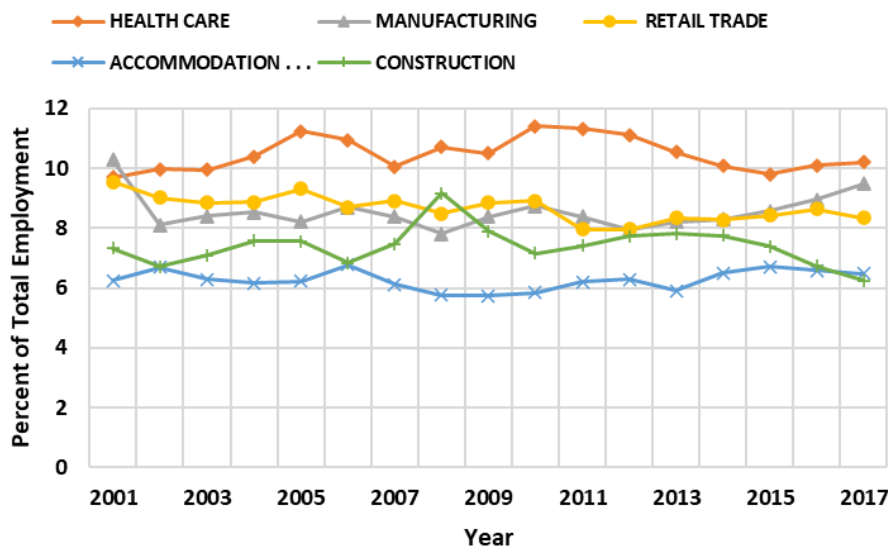
**Washakie County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



## WASHAKIE COUNTY

The top six sectors account for 55 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period; however, the county's proportion in this sector is much less than most other counties in Wyoming.

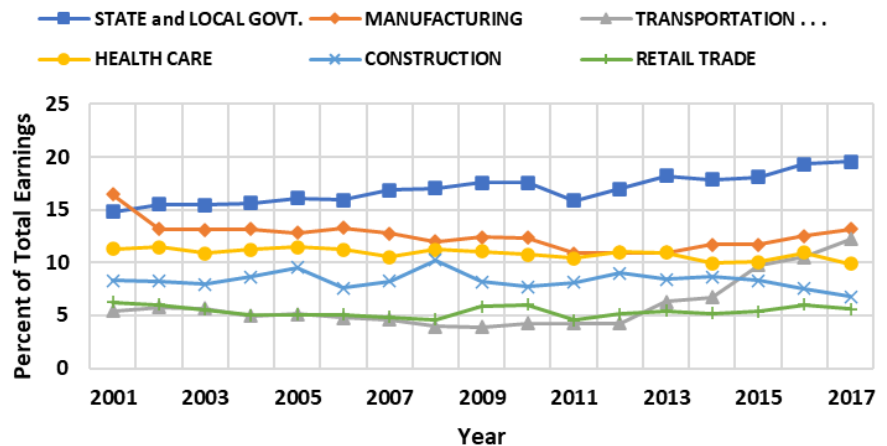
**Washakie County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**



Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors and helps us better see the significance and variability of the Health Care and Construction sectors. It also displays the importance and relative stability of the Manufacturing sector.

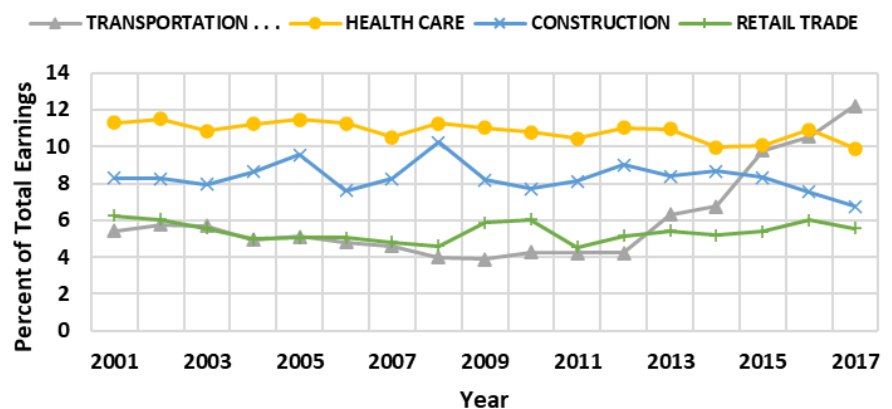
The top six sectors account for 67 percent of total earnings. With the exception of 2001, State and Local Government sector was the top sector. Manufacturing was the top earning sector in 2001 and the second highest in most of the other years.

**Washakie County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



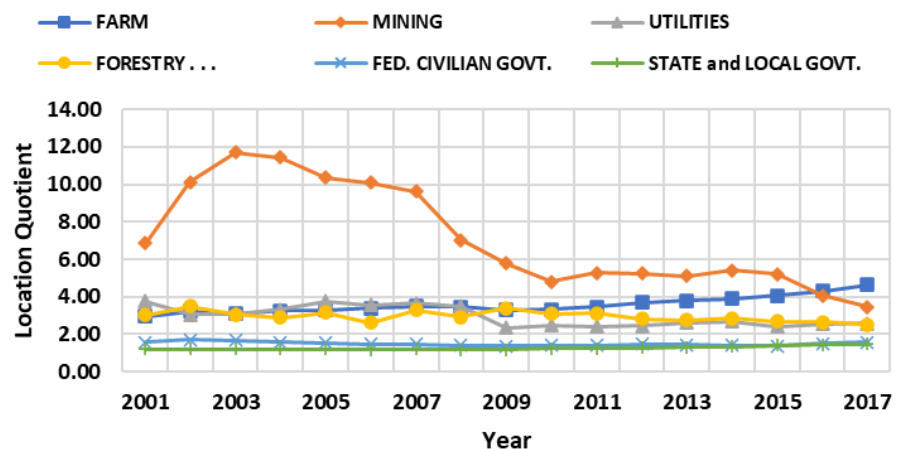
Focusing on sectors 3-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors. It gives us a clear picture of the rising significance of the Transportation sector and the dramatic changes found in the Construction sector. It also illustrates the significance and relative stability of the Health Care sector.

**Washakie County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 3-6**

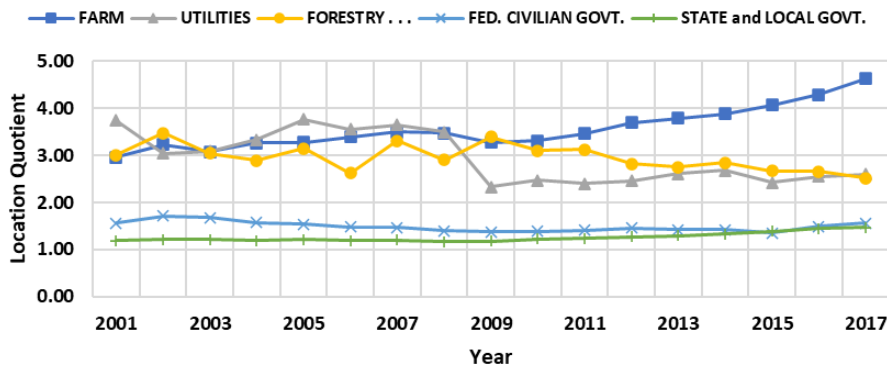


The Mining sector was the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Washakie County from 2001-15. This sector reached a peak in 2003 and then declined rapidly from 2007-10; however, despite this decline its LQ remains significant.

**Washakie County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**

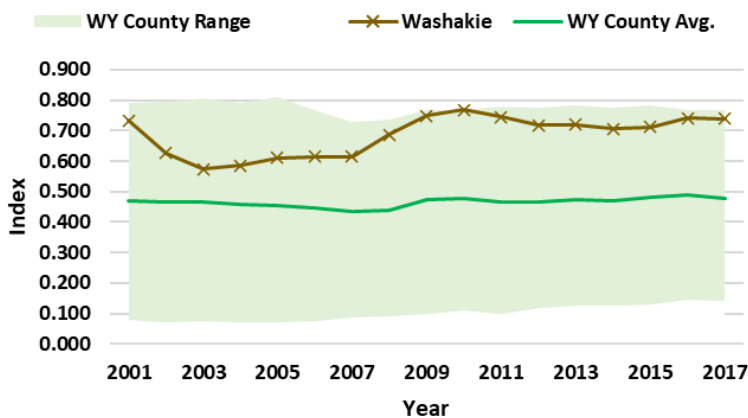


**Washakie County Chart 3b. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)  
Focusing on Sectors 1, 3-6**



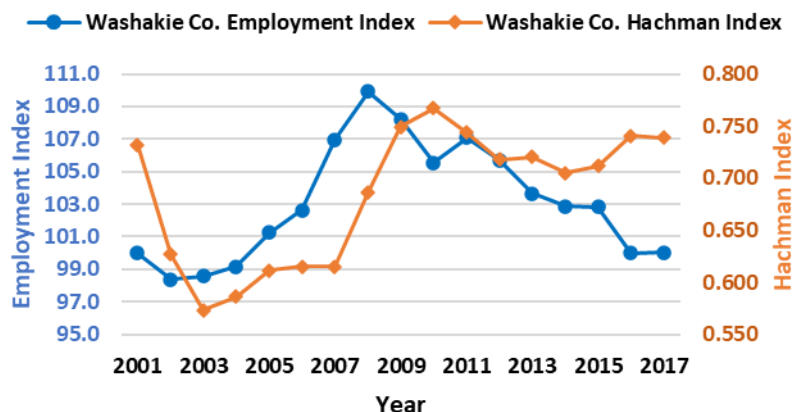
The Farm sector's LQ has grown significantly from 2009-17 and was the top sector in last two years. The next two largest LQ values were recorded by the Utilities and Forestry sectors. The last two sectors (Fed. Civilian Gov't. and State and Local Gov't.) are just above the local level (1.00).

**Washakie County Chart 4. Hachman Diversity Index  
Employment Study 2001-17**



Washakie County's Hachman Index (HI) is well above the county average and even ranked as the highest in 2010. Its diversity has remained high and relatively stable since that time.

**Washakie County Chart 5. Comparison of Indexes  
Employment 2001-17**

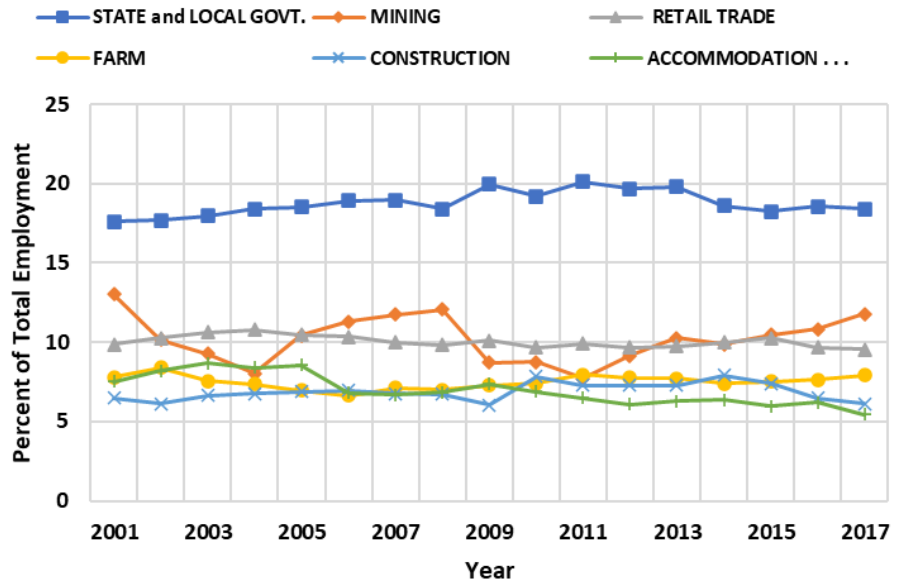


Employment and Hachman indexes had a Correlation Coefficient of 0.390, indicating a positive relationship. As jobs increased in the county, its employment diversity also increased. Diversity peaked in 2010 and remained relatively stable even as employment dropped.

## WESTON COUNTY

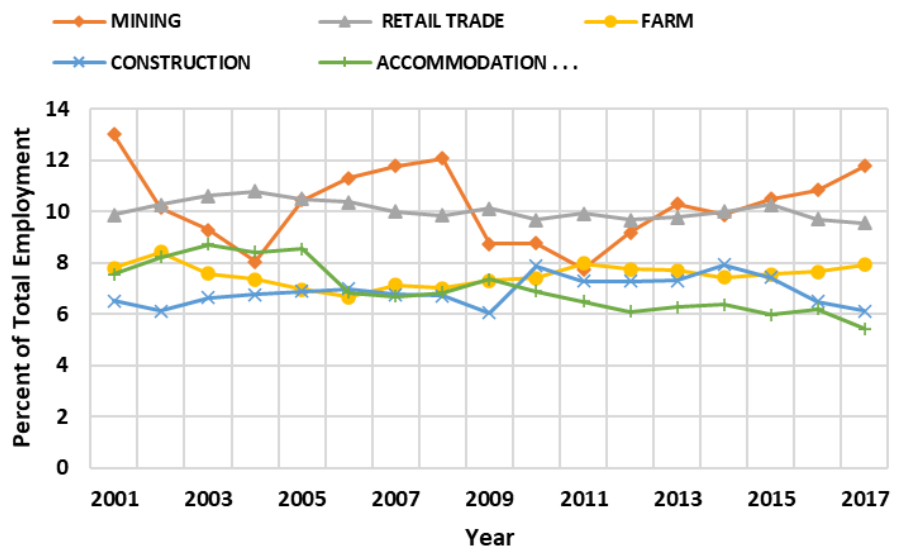
The top six sectors account for 59 percent of total employment. The State and Local Government sector was by far the top sector over the entire 2001-17 time period. This sector has remained relatively stable during this 17-year period.

**Weston County Chart 1a. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**

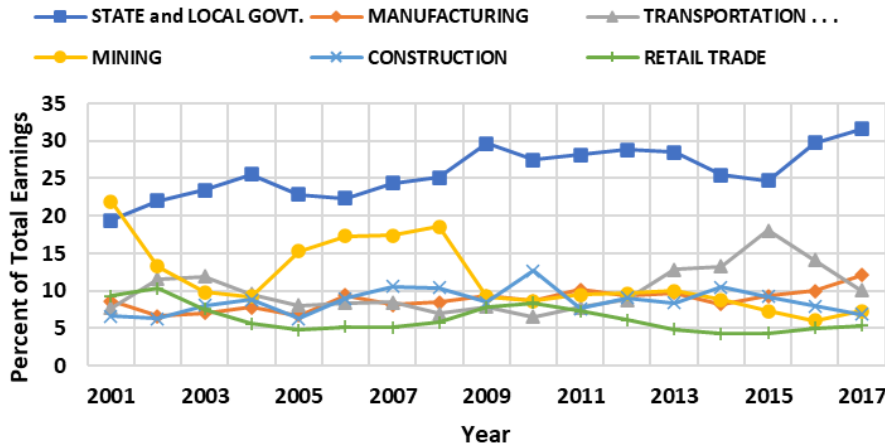


Focusing on sectors 2-6 gives a more detailed view of the other top employment sectors. It helps us better see the significance and volatility of the Mining sector as well as the importance and relative stability of the Retail Trade sector. It also shows the magnitude and steadiness of the Farm sector.

**Weston County Chart 1b. Top Six Employment Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2-6**

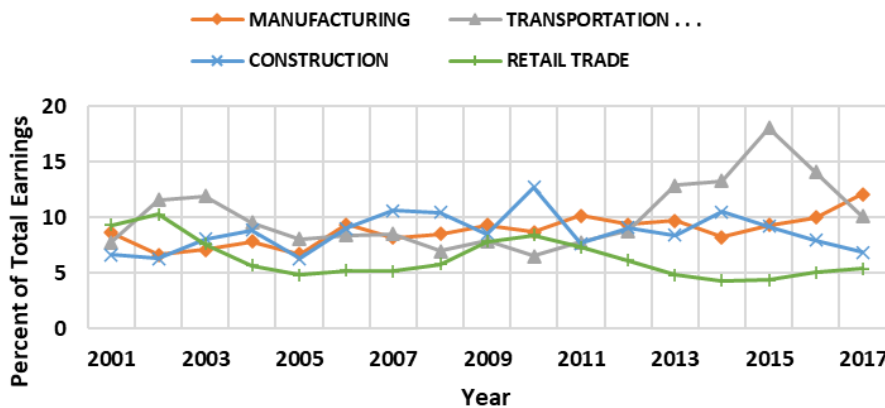


**Weston County Chart 2a. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)**



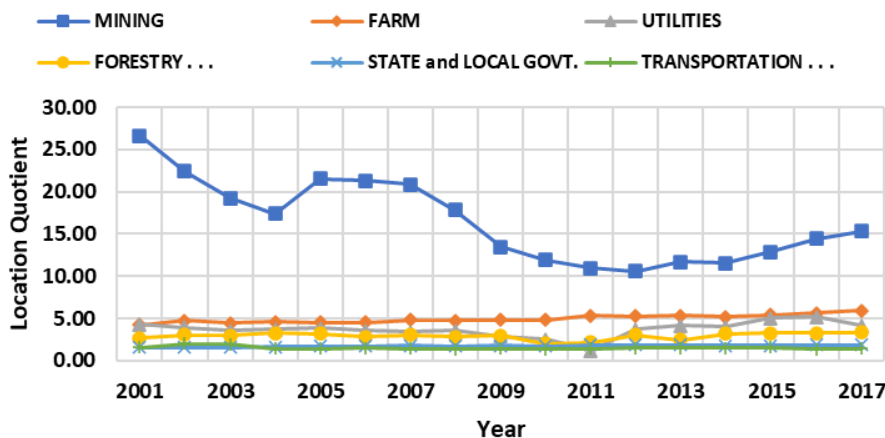
The top six sectors account for an amazing 73 percent of total earnings. Other than in 2001, the State and Local Government sector was by far the highest earning sector. The earnings from the Mining sector was tops in 2001 and second highest in several years, especially from 2004-8.

**Weston County Chart 2b. Top Six Earning Sectors  
2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Percentages)  
Focusing on Sectors 2,3,5,6**



Focusing on sectors 2, 3, 5, and 6 gives a more detailed view of the other top earning sectors, such as the rising significance of the Transportation sector and the variability found in the Construction sector. It is also important to note the earning power of the Manufacturing sector.

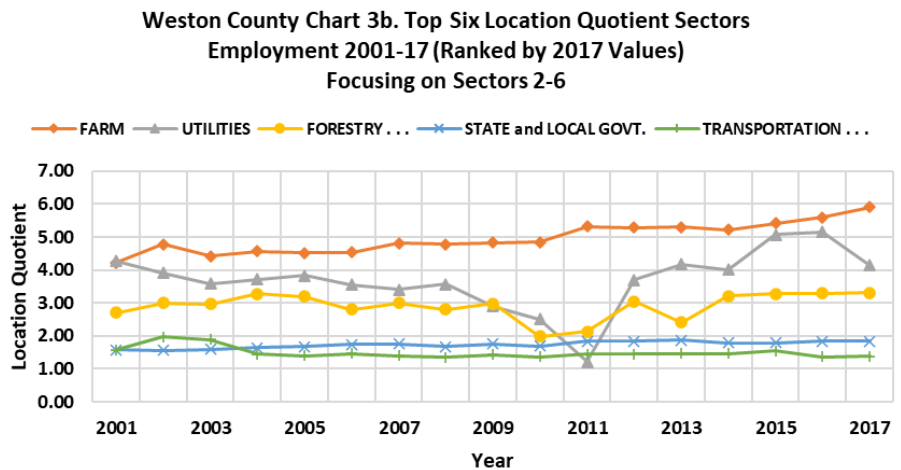
**Weston County Chart 3a. Top Six Location Quotient Sectors  
Employment 2001-17 (Ranked by 2017 Values)**



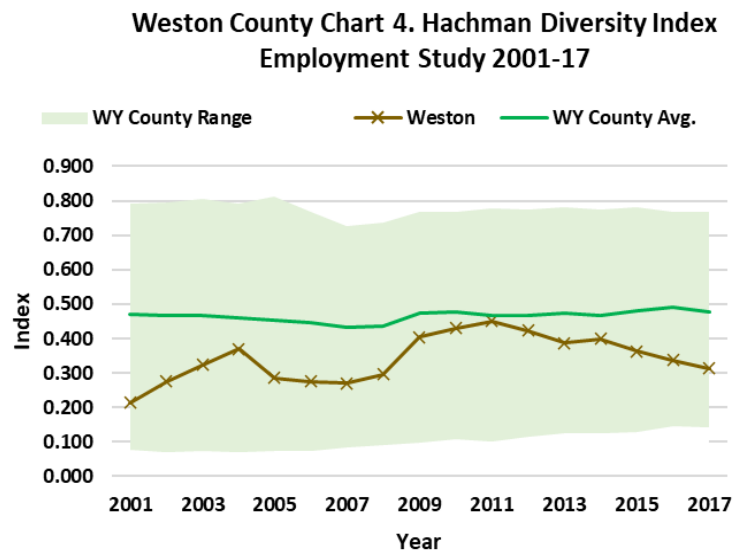
The Mining sector is by far the top Location Quotient (LQ) for Weston County. It was exceptionally high from 2001-7 and then declined from 2007-11 and has started a slow increase since then. Although it has declined from its highest level, it still remains a very large LQ.



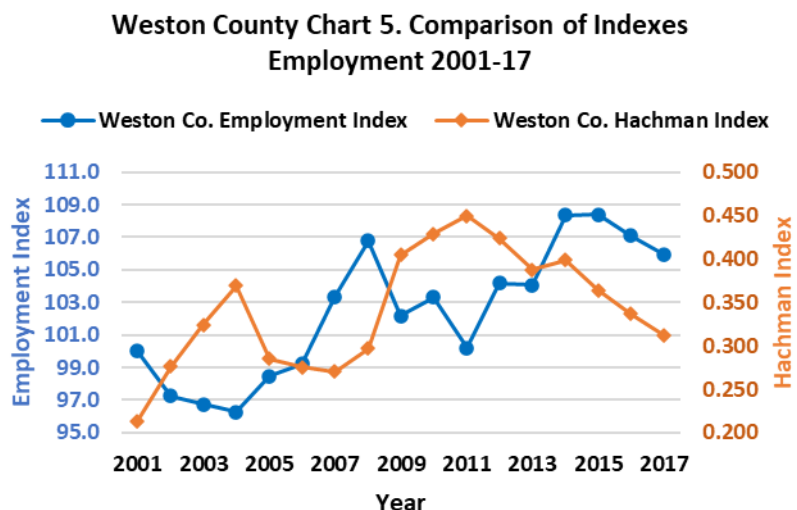
The next highest LQs were recorded by the Farm and Utilities sectors. Both of these sectors have risen considerably since 2011. Forestry is another top sector that exceeds an LQ of three. The last two sectors (State and Local Gov't. and Transportation) had LQs less than two, yet greater than one.



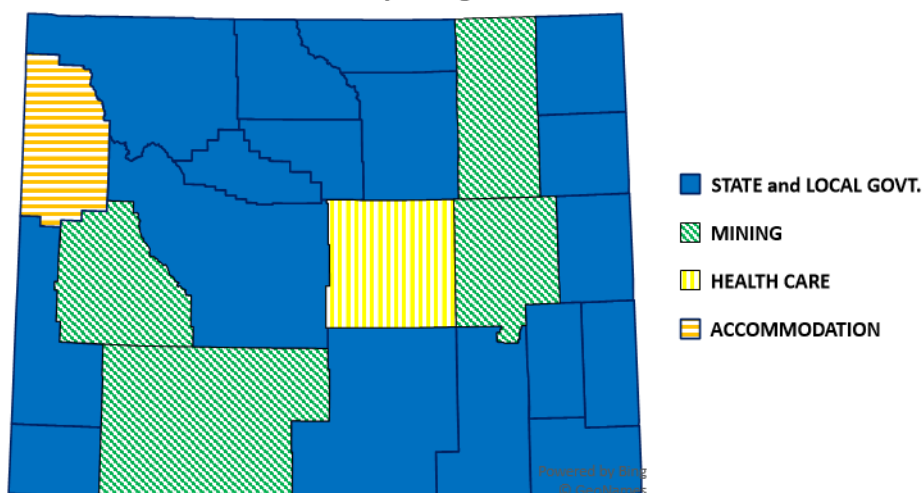
Weston County's Hachman Index (HI) is below the county average; however, it had periods of increasing diversity and nearly matched the county average in 2011.



Employment and Hachman indexes had a correlation coefficient of 0.258, indicating a small positive relationship. As jobs increased in the county, its employment diversity also increased. However, it is important to note the diversity index peaked in 2011 then declined and remains low.



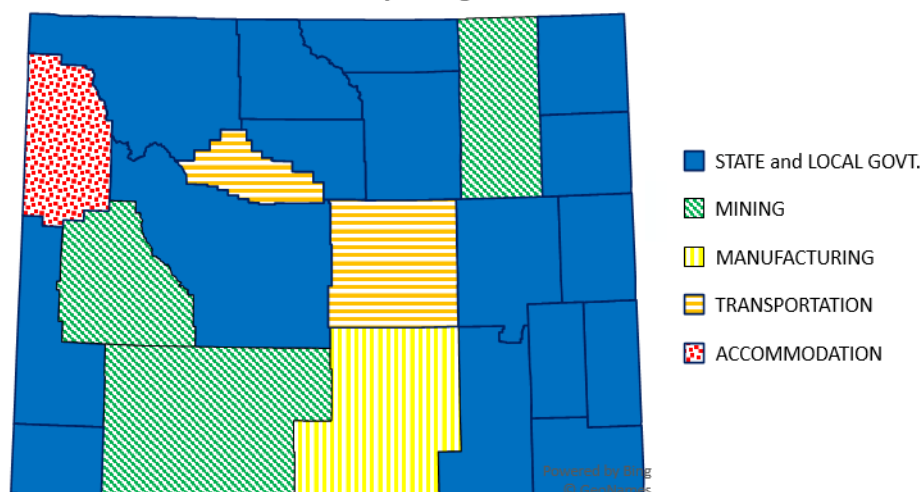
**Map 1. Top Job Sector in 2017  
Wyoming Counties**



## KEY COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS 2001-17 FOR WYOMING COUNTIES

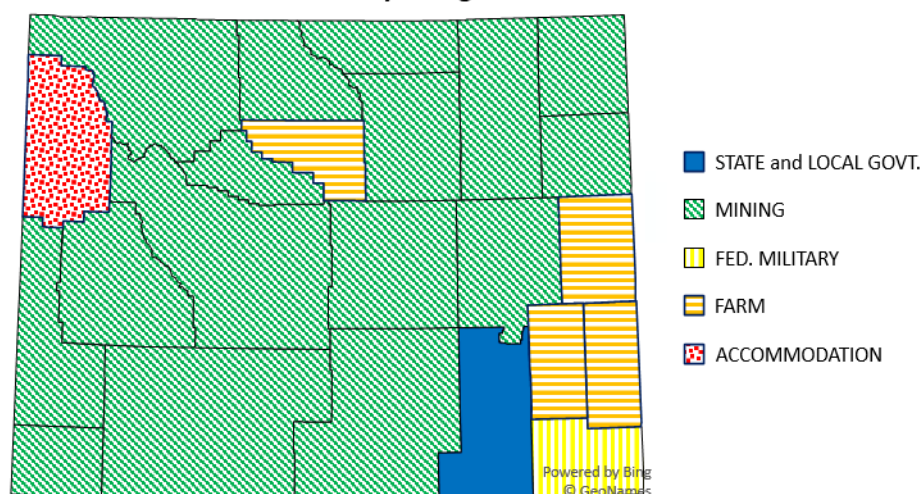
STATE and LOCAL GOVT. was the top employment sector for 17 of Wyoming's 23 counties. MINING was the next highest sector with four counties (Campbell, Converse, Sublette, and Sweetwater). The ACCOMMODATION (Teton) HEALTH CARE (Natrona) sectors were the top employers in the remaining two counties.

**Map 2. Top Earning Sector in 2017  
Wyoming Counties**



STATE and LOCAL GOVT. was the top earning sector in 16 counties. MINING was the next highest sector for three counties (Campbell, Sublette, and Sweetwater). In two counties (Hot Springs and Natrona), TRANSPORTATION was the top earning sector. The final two counties had ACCOMMODATION (Teton) and MANUFACTURING (Carbon) sectors as their top earners.

**Map 3. Top Location Quotient Sector in 2017  
Wyoming Counties**

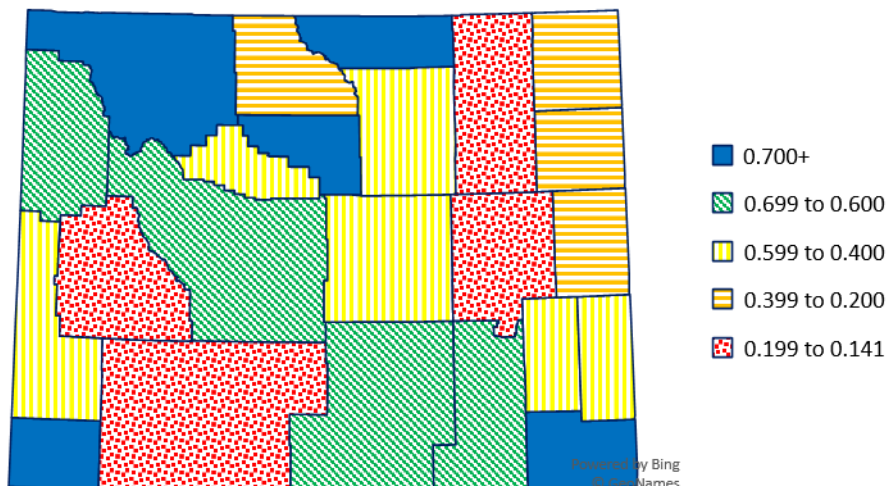


Sixteen counties had MINING as their top Location Quotient (LQ). The FARM sector was the largest LQ in four counties (Goshen, Niobrara, Platte, and Washakie). The ACCOMMODATION (Teton), FED. MILITARY (Laramie), and STATE and LOCAL GOVT. (Albany) sectors were the top LQs in the remaining three counties.

The highest Hachman Index (HI) in 2017 (0.700+) was recorded by Sheridan, Washakie, Laramie, Park, and Uinta counties. These are the counties with greatest level of employment diversity.

At the other end of the range, the lowest level of diversity (HI values 0.199 to 0.141) was found in Sweetwater, Converse, Sublette, and Campbell counties.

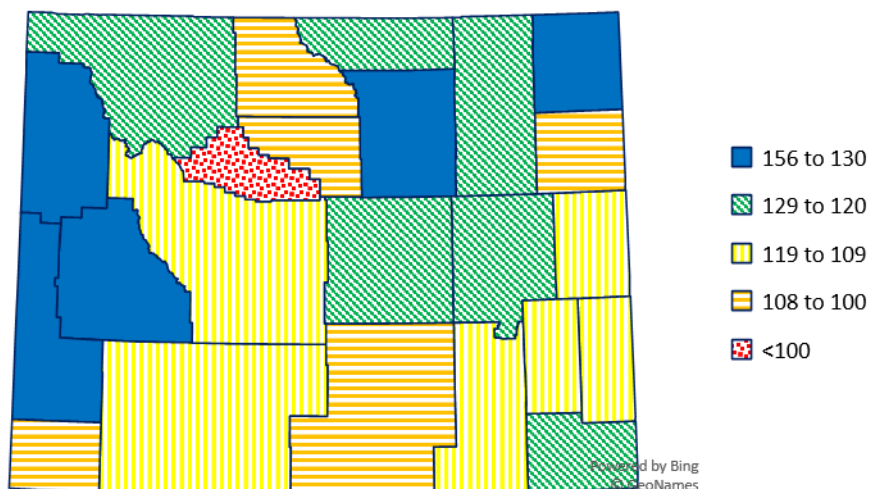
**Map 4. Hachman Index in 2017  
Wyoming Counties**



The highest Employment Index (EI) in 2017 (156 to 130) was recorded by Sublette, Teton, Johnson, Crook, and Lincoln counties.

Hot Springs County had the smallest EI (<100.0), which meant its 2017 level of employment was below the initial 2001 indexing year. Others just slightly higher than their 2001 values (108 to 100) included Weston, Carbon, Big Horn, Washakie, and Uinta counties.

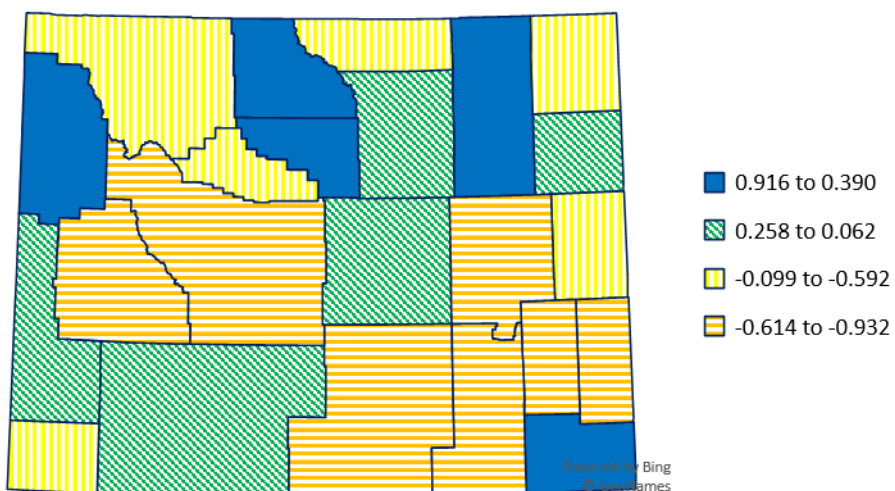
**Map 5. Employment Index in 2017  
Wyoming Counties**



The highest positive correlation between the Hachman and Employment Indexes (0.907 to 0.384) was found in Teton, Laramie, Campbell, Big Horn, and Washakie counties. This means the change in jobs and diversity moved in the same direction, i.e., more jobs meant greater diversity.

While Carbon, Goshen, Platte, Sublette, Albany, Converse, and Fremont counties had the most significant negative correlation (-0.618 to -0.938). This means that jobs and diversity moved in opposite directions. As jobs grew, their diversity decreased.

**Map 6. Employment & Hachman Index Correlation  
Wyoming Counties**



## REFERENCES

Hustedde, Ronald J., Shaffer, R., and Pulver, G., 2005. Community Economic Analysis: A How to Manual. North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, Iowa State University, 108 Curtiss Hall, Ames, IA 50011.

## APPENDIX 1: TABLES

**Table 1.** Top Six Employment Sectors in 2017 by Proportion of Jobs and Earnings and Location Quotient (concentration of jobs versus the level in the United States)

Region	Rank	Jobs	Earnings	Location Quotient
United States				
	1	HEALTH CARE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	NA
	2	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	HEALTH CARE	NA
	3	RETAIL TRADE	PROFESSIONAL	NA
	4	ACCOMMODATION . . .	MANUFACTURING	NA
	5	PROFESSIONAL	FINANCE . . .	NA
	6	MANUFACTURING	CONSTRUCTION	NA
Rocky Mountain Region				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	RETAIL TRADE	PROFESSIONAL	FARM
	3	HEALTH CARE	HEALTH CARE	CONSTRUCTION
	4	PROFESSIONAL	CONSTRUCTION	REAL ESTATE
	5	ACCOMMODATION . . .	MANUFACTURING	FED. MILITARY
	6	CONSTRUCTION	RETAIL TRADE	INFORMATION
Wyoming				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	RETAIL TRADE	MINING	FARM
	3	ACCOMMODATION . . .	TRANSPORTATION . . .	UTILITIES
	4	HEALTH CARE	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY . . .
	5	MINING	HEALTH CARE	FED. MILITARY
	6	CONSTRUCTION	RETAIL TRADE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
Albany County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	2	RETAIL TRADE	HEALTH CARE	FARM
	3	ACCOMMODATION . . .	PROFESSIONAL	MINING
	4	HEALTH CARE	CONSTRUCTION	ACCOMMODATION . . .
	5	PROFESSIONAL	RETAIL TRADE	REAL ESTATE
	6	CONSTRUCTION	ACCOMMODATION . . .	FORESTRY . . .
Big Horn County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	FARM	MINING	FARM
	3	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY . . .
	4	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	5	RETAIL TRADE	TRANSPORTATION . . .	UTILITIES
	6	MANUFACTURING	OTHER SERVICES	CONSTRUCTION
Campbell County				
	1	MINING	MINING	MINING
	2	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	UTILITIES
	3	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION	FARM
	4	CONSTRUCTION	WHOLESALE TRADE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	5	ACCOMMODATION . . .	TRANSPORTATION . . .	CONSTRUCTION
	6	REAL ESTATE	RETAIL TRADE	WHOLESALE TRADE

**Table 1.** Top Six Employment Sectors in 2017 by Proportion of Jobs and Earnings and Location Quotient (concentration of jobs versus the level in the United States)

Region	Rank	Jobs	Earnings	Location Quotient
Carbon County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MANUFACTURING	MINING
	2	ACCOMMODATION . . .	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	FARM
	3	RETAIL TRADE	TRANSPORTATION . . .	FORESTRY . . .
	4	MANUFACTURING	CONSTRUCTION	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	5	CONSTRUCTION	RETAIL TRADE	ACCOMMODATION . . .
	6	HEALTH CARE	ACCOMMODATION . . .	UTILITIES
Converse County				
	1	MINING	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING	UTILITIES
	3	RETAIL TRADE	TRANSPORTATION . . .	FARM
	4	FARM	UTILITIES	FORESTRY . . .
	5	ACCOMMODATION . . .	CONSTRUCTION	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	6	CONSTRUCTION	HEALTH CARE	TRANSPORTATION . . .
Crook County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	FARM	MINING	FARM
	3	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY . . .
	4	RETAIL TRADE	MANUFACTURING	UTILITIES
	5	CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORTATION . . .	CONSTRUCTION
	6	ACCOMMODATION . . .	RETAIL TRADE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
Fremont County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	HEALTH CARE	HEALTH CARE	FARM
	3	RETAIL TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	FORESTRY . . .
	4	ACCOMMODATION . . .	MINING	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	5	FARM	CONSTRUCTION	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.
	6	CONSTRUCTION	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
Goshen County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	FARM
	2	FARM	HEALTH CARE	FORESTRY . . .
	3	HEALTH CARE	FARM	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	4	RETAIL TRADE	TRANSPORTATION . . .	UTILITIES
	5	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	HEALTH CARE
	6	FINANCE . . .	RETAIL TRADE	WHOLESALE TRADE
Hot Springs County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	TRANSPORTATION . . .	MINING
	2	HEALTH CARE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	FARM
	3	ACCOMMODATION . . .	MINING	UTILITIES
	4	RETAIL TRADE	HEALTH CARE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	5	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY . . .
	6	FARM	RETAIL TRADE	ARTS . . .



**Table 1.** Top Six Employment Sectors in 2017 by Proportion of Jobs and Earnings and Location Quotient (concentration of jobs versus the level in the United States)

Region	Rank	Jobs	Earnings	Location Quotient
Johnson County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	REAL ESTATE	MINING	FARM
	3	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY . . .
	4	ACCOMMODATION . . .	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.	REAL ESTATE
	5	FARM	RETAIL TRADE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	6	MINING	ACCOMMODATION . . .	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.
Laramie County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	FED. MILITARY
	2	RETAIL TRADE	HEALTH CARE	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.
	3	HEALTH CARE	FED. MILITARY	MINING
	4	ACCOMMODATION . . .	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	5	FINANCE . . .	TRANSPORTATION . . .	FARM
	6	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORTATION . . .
Lincoln County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	CONSTRUCTION	MINING	UTILITIES
	3	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION	FARM
	4	MINING	UTILITIES	CONSTRUCTION
	5	FARM	RETAIL TRADE	FORESTRY . . .
	6	ACCOMMODATION . . .	TRANSPORTATION . . .	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
Natrona County				
	1	HEALTH CARE	TRANSPORTATION . . .	MINING
	2	RETAIL TRADE	HEALTH CARE	WHOLESALE TRADE
	3	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	REAL ESTATE
	4	MINING	MINING	CONSTRUCTION
	5	ACCOMMODATION . . .	CONSTRUCTION	HEALTH CARE
	6	CONSTRUCTION	WHOLESALE TRADE	RETAIL TRADE
Niobrara County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	FARM
	2	FARM	TRANSPORTATION . . .	MINING
	3	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION	UTILITIES
	4	MINING	OTHER SERVICES	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	5	ACCOMMODATION . . .	FARM	FORESTRY . . .
	6	CONSTRUCTION	RETAIL TRADE	RETAIL TRADE
Park County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	ACCOMMODATION . . .	HEALTH CARE	FARM
	3	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY . . .
	4	HEALTH CARE	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.
	5	CONSTRUCTION	RETAIL TRADE	ACCOMMODATION . . .
	6	REAL ESTATE	ACCOMMODATION . . .	CONSTRUCTION



**Table 1.** Top Six Employment Sectors in 2017 by Proportion of Jobs and Earnings and Location Quotient (concentration of jobs versus the level in the United States)

Region	Rank	Jobs	Earnings	Location Quotient
Platte County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	FARM
	2	FARM	HEALTH CARE	UTILITIES
	3	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY . . .
	4	ACCOMMODATION . . .	TRANSPORTATION . . .	MINING
	5	CONSTRUCTION	UTILITIES	FED. MILITARY
	6	HEALTH CARE	WHOLESALE TRADE	CONSTRUCTION
Sheridan County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION	FARM
	3	HEALTH CARE	TRANSPORTATION . . .	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.
	4	ACCOMMODATION . . .	HEALTH CARE	FORESTRY . . .
	5	CONSTRUCTION	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.	REAL ESTATE
	6	REAL ESTATE	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION
Sublette County				
	1	MINING	MINING	MINING
	2	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	FARM
	3	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY . . .
	4	FARM	TRANSPORTATION . . .	UTILITIES
	5	REAL ESTATE	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION
	6	RETAIL TRADE	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.	REAL ESTATE
Sweetwater County				
	1	MINING	MINING	MINING
	2	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	UTILITIES
	3	RETAIL TRADE	MANUFACTURING	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	4	ACCOMMODATION . . .	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION
	5	CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORTATION . . .	TRANSPORTATION . . .
	6	HEALTH CARE	RETAIL TRADE	ACCOMMODATION . . .
Teton County				
	1	ACCOMMODATION . . .	ACCOMMODATION . . .	ACCOMMODATION . . .
	2	REAL ESTATE	PROFESSIONAL	REAL ESTATE
	3	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	ARTS . . .
	4	RETAIL TRADE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	CONSTRUCTION
	5	FINANCE . . .	REAL ESTATE	FINANCE . . .
	6	PROFESSIONAL	RETAIL TRADE	UTILITIES
Uinta County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION	UTILITIES
	3	HEALTH CARE	HEALTH CARE	FARM
	4	CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORTATION . . .	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	5	ACCOMMODATION . . .	RETAIL TRADE	CONSTRUCTION
	6	REAL ESTATE	MINING	INFORMATION

**Table 1.** Top Six Employment Sectors in 2017 by Proportion of Jobs and Earnings and Location Quotient (concentration of jobs versus the level in the United States)

Region	Rank	Jobs	Earnings	Location Quotient
Washakie County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	FARM
	2	HEALTH CARE	MANUFACTURING	MINING
	3	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION . . .	UTILITIES
	4	RETAIL TRADE	HEALTH CARE	FORESTRY . . .
	5	ACCOMMODATION . . .	CONSTRUCTION	FED. CIVILIAN GOVT.
	6	CONSTRUCTION	RETAIL TRADE	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
Weston County				
	1	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.	MINING
	2	MINING	MANUFACTURING	FARM
	3	RETAIL TRADE	TRANSPORTATION . . .	UTILITIES
	4	FARM	MINING	FORESTRY . . .
	5	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	STATE and LOCAL GOVT.
	6	ACCOMMODATION . . .	RETAIL TRADE	TRANSPORTATION . . .

**Table 2.** A Comparison of the Correlation of the 2001-17 E (2001 Base Year) and the H

Year																			Correla- tion	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Max.	Min.		
United States																				
E*	100.0	99.7	100.2	102.0	104.1	106.3	108.5	108.3	104.9	104.5	106.4	108.1	110.2	112.5	115.0	116.8	118.5	118.5	99.7	NA
H*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Rocky Mountain Region																				
E	100.0	99.9	100.3	102.7	106.1	109.7	114.0	114.8	111.3	110.5	112.5	114.6	117.4	120.7	124.1	127.2	130.0	130.0	99.9	0.180
H	0.968	0.969	0.970	0.970	0.968	0.966	0.964	0.965	0.969	0.969	0.968	0.967	0.968	0.968	0.970	0.972	0.970	0.972	0.964	
Wyoming																				
E	100.0	101.2	102.0	104.1	107.3	112.2	117.7	120.9	117.4	116.6	118.2	120.2	121.3	123.0	122.9	120.5	120.6	123.0	100.0	0.227
H	0.538	0.536	0.534	0.500	0.484	0.453	0.467	0.476	0.517	0.531	0.508	0.527	0.547	0.538	0.567	0.608	0.594	0.608	0.453	
Albany County																				
E	100.0	99.3	100.6	102.8	102.8	103.4	106.0	106.6	107.2	106.4	108.0	107.8	108.8	108.7	110.7	112.1	111.1	112.1	99.3	-0.863
H	0.660	0.670	0.664	0.634	0.639	0.650	0.645	0.654	0.641	0.636	0.623	0.597	0.596	0.594	0.584	0.593	0.601	0.670	0.584	
Big Horn County																				
E	100.0	99.2	98.2	100.1	101.1	104.8	103.2	105.1	100.7	102.8	103.8	103.5	103.1	105.4	104.9	102.3	101.0	105.4	98.2	0.445
H	0.164	0.195	0.198	0.173	0.168	0.158	0.268	0.274	0.352	0.343	0.315	0.335	0.340	0.338	0.359	0.364	0.349	0.364	0.158	
Campbell County																				
E	100.0	101.4	100.7	103.1	110.4	121.5	129.7	138.8	136.4	133.5	132.9	135.7	134.7	139.6	137.6	126.6	124.7	139.6	100.0	0.692
H	0.077	0.072	0.074	0.070	0.073	0.074	0.086	0.098	0.102	0.109	0.100	0.116	0.125	0.124	0.130	0.145	0.141	0.145	0.070	
Carbon County																				
E	100.0	99.7	97.2	97.8	100.6	108.2	116.4	116.1	105.7	102.8	101.8	104.7	107.1	109.5	110.3	107.1	103.6	116.4	97.2	-0.614
H	0.709	0.708	0.737	0.709	0.715	0.681	0.653	0.559	0.640	0.655	0.657	0.666	0.702	0.708	0.700	0.690	0.664	0.737	0.559	
Converse County																				
E	100.0	101.2	99.5	101.5	105.0	106.7	113.5	120.5	119.0	120.4	121.4	129.9	133.4	140.8	139.4	128.1	126.8	140.8	99.5	-0.890
H	0.235	0.264	0.256	0.251	0.239	0.230	0.231	0.241	0.225	0.202	0.177	0.184	0.175	0.174	0.185	0.197	0.187	0.264	0.174	
Crook County																				
E	100.0	102.3	101.1	104.7	107.6	112.9	118.9	121.0	120.0	121.9	125.0	127.4	124.9	127.2	128.6	131.8	133.0	133.0	100.0	-0.329
H	0.295	0.321	0.324	0.310	0.289	0.289	0.289	0.297	0.321	0.335	0.318	0.296	0.296	0.291	0.294	0.290	0.283	0.335	0.283	

\*E = Employment Index. H = Hachman Index.

**Table 2.** A Comparison of the Correlation of the 2001-17 E (2001 Base Year) and the H

Year																			Correla- tion	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Max.	Min.		
Fremont County																				
E	100.0	102.0	100.2	102.2	105.8	108.7	113.9	116.4	114.6	115.5	115.9	117.1	117.2	115.9	114.9	111.9	111.1	117.2	100.0	-0.932
H	0.728	0.711	0.710	0.692	0.663	0.624	0.613	0.609	0.639	0.647	0.617	0.607	0.601	0.597	0.618	0.638	0.628	0.728	0.597	
Goshen County																				
E	100.0	100.4	98.6	97.3	98.8	101.6	105.5	108.8	109.4	109.2	111.4	111.7	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.3	109.5	111.7	97.3	-0.769
H	0.583	0.548	0.561	0.546	0.546	0.558	0.515	0.523	0.534	0.525	0.508	0.503	0.491	0.484	0.474	0.465	0.451	0.583	0.451	
Hot Springs County																				
E	100.0	95.1	91.2	90.1	91.3	93.7	99.0	101.0	99.3	101.4	102.3	103.4	105.0	101.2	98.3	97.0	95.9	105.0	90.1	-0.567
H	0.452	0.520	0.533	0.547	0.504	0.492	0.448	0.463	0.532	0.499	0.403	0.408	0.525	0.431	0.527	0.536	0.514	0.547	0.403	
Johnson County																				
E	100.0	103.1	103.1	106.8	111.6	117.4	122.4	130.1	124.1	123.0	121.9	127.3	128.0	132.1	126.3	131.6	134.3	134.3	100.0	0.134
H	0.479	0.440	0.438	0.470	0.462	0.430	0.393	0.357	0.438	0.491	0.481	0.459	0.483	0.485	0.515	0.522	0.484	0.522	0.357	
Laramie County																				
E	100.0	103.5	105.7	107.3	109.4	111.3	115.8	118.0	116.8	116.5	119.1	120.5	124.3	125.7	127.1	128.0	128.8	128.8	100.0	0.778
H	0.678	0.699	0.699	0.693	0.697	0.716	0.728	0.736	0.737	0.732	0.729	0.726	0.725	0.724	0.724	0.727	0.722	0.737	0.678	
Lincoln County																				
E	100.0	102.9	110.4	111.5	113.7	121.8	137.2	131.2	124.6	120.1	121.0	116.9	117.2	120.6	124.0	127.7	130.0	137.2	100.0	0.126
H	0.456	0.391	0.375	0.375	0.393	0.395	0.388	0.396	0.410	0.433	0.411	0.448	0.466	0.474	0.486	0.478	0.455	0.486	0.375	
Natrona County																				
E	100.0	100.4	102.3	106.0	109.6	114.3	118.4	121.2	116.1	116.4	119.8	124.6	127.2	129.7	128.3	121.0	120.7	129.7	100.0	0.062
H	0.468	0.516	0.460	0.408	0.376	0.337	0.396	0.424	0.490	0.480	0.443	0.449	0.456	0.430	0.478	0.577	0.552	0.577	0.337	
Niobrara County																				
E	100.0	100.6	96.5	96.1	99.3	98.1	104.0	103.9	104.0	105.4	107.7	113.7	115.4	114.4	109.9	109.4	109.9	115.4	96.1	-0.099
H	0.271	0.292	0.279	0.278	0.316	0.353	0.298	0.277	0.339	0.330	0.325	0.318	0.294	0.277	0.279	0.283	0.274	0.353	0.271	
Park County																				
E	100.0	102.8	103.9	105.8	106.9	109.3	112.8	115.2	114.2	113.9	115.5	118.1	117.6	119.1	120.3	120.4	120.5	120.5	100.0	-0.181
H	0.700	0.688	0.706	0.714	0.717	0.718	0.695	0.700	0.720	0.705	0.685	0.672	0.676	0.691	0.706	0.714	0.711	0.720	0.672	

\*E = Employment Index. H = Hachman Index.

**Table 2.** A Comparison of the Correlation of the 2001-17 E (2001 Base Year) and the H

Year																			Correla- tion	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Max.	Min.		
Platte County																				
E	100.0	100.8	99.4	99.0	98.5	101.7	104.4	102.9	102.9	104.6	107.9	106.7	107.3	107.4	110.3	107.0	109.3	110.3	98.5	-0.801
H	0.561	0.542	0.560	0.553	0.570	0.593	0.542	0.540	0.531	0.481	0.522	0.515	0.514	0.481	0.498	0.496	0.492	0.593	0.481	
Sheridan County																				
E	100.0	103.4	103.4	105.1	106.8	112.0	118.8	121.4	117.4	116.2	115.9	116.9	118.4	121.0	122.5	123.9	124.2	124.2	100.0	-0.560
H	0.790	0.795	0.806	0.791	0.811	0.768	0.700	0.709	0.768	0.767	0.777	0.774	0.782	0.775	0.781	0.768	0.769	0.811	0.700	
Sublette County																				
E	100.0	106.8	114.8	122.2	137.2	157.9	185.3	197.8	192.4	194.1	202.4	192.5	181.4	177.1	165.4	151.6	156.5	202.4	100.0	-0.830
H	0.277	0.249	0.187	0.167	0.176	0.138	0.085	0.090	0.098	0.118	0.100	0.131	0.172	0.165	0.199	0.225	0.178	0.277	0.085	
Sweetwater County																				
E	100.0	97.8	101.5	106.0	112.2	122.2	127.4	131.4	122.3	121.1	125.2	126.8	125.6	123.9	120.4	115.0	115.1	131.4	97.8	0.106
H	0.147	0.138	0.148	0.122	0.120	0.116	0.126	0.133	0.142	0.162	0.143	0.160	0.176	0.175	0.190	0.202	0.193	0.202	0.116	
Teton County																				
E	100.0	99.6	99.6	101.9	105.3	110.7	116.3	120.6	115.2	113.2	114.5	117.7	123.3	128.7	132.1	138.0	141.2	141.2	99.6	0.916
H	0.565	0.563	0.568	0.567	0.570	0.574	0.578	0.564	0.584	0.574	0.580	0.584	0.599	0.601	0.606	0.616	0.613	0.616	0.563	
Unita County																				
E	100.0	102.9	101.1	99.6	101.8	107.0	112.4	117.6	111.8	109.3	106.6	108.0	104.3	105.5	104.2	100.6	100.0	117.6	99.6	-0.592
H	0.573	0.505	0.554	0.543	0.507	0.462	0.424	0.429	0.489	0.527	0.599	0.617	0.627	0.650	0.678	0.688	0.700	0.700	0.424	
Washakie County																				
E	100.0	98.4	98.6	99.2	101.2	102.6	107.0	109.9	108.2	105.5	107.1	105.7	103.7	102.9	102.8	100.0	100.0	109.9	98.4	0.390
H	0.732	0.627	0.573	0.586	0.611	0.615	0.615	0.686	0.749	0.767	0.744	0.718	0.720	0.705	0.712	0.740	0.739	0.767	0.573	
Weston County																				
E	100.0	97.3	96.7	96.3	98.5	99.2	103.4	106.8	102.2	103.3	100.2	104.2	104.1	108.4	108.4	107.1	106.0	108.4	96.3	0.258
H	0.214	0.276	0.324	0.369	0.285	0.275	0.270	0.297	0.405	0.429	0.450	0.424	0.388	0.399	0.364	0.337	0.313	0.450	0.214	
*E = Employment Index. H = Hachman Index.																				

**Table 3. Description of Major Employment Categories by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.**

#	Category
1	<p><b>FARM</b></p> <p>Establishments such as farms, orchards, greenhouses, and nurseries primarily engaged in the production of crops, plants, vines, trees (excluding forestry operations), and specialties such as Christmas trees, sod, bulbs, and flower seed. It also includes establishments such as ranches, dairies, feedlots, egg production facilities, and poultry hatcheries, primarily engaged in the keeping, grazing, or feeding of cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, poultry of all kinds, and special animals such as horses, bees, pets, fish farming, and animals raised for fur.</p>
2	<p><b>FORESTRY, FISHING, RELATED ACTIVITIES and OTHER</b></p> <p>Establishments primarily engaged in harvesting timber and harvesting fish and other animals from their natural habitats. The sector also includes agricultural support establishments that perform one or more activities associated with farm operations, such as soil preparation, planting, harvesting, and management, on a contract or fee basis.</p>
3	<p><b>MINING</b></p> <p>Establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids (e.g., coal and ores), liquid minerals (e.g., crude petroleum), and gases (e.g., natural gas.) Mining includes 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.</p>
4	<p><b>UTILITIES</b></p> <p>Establishments engaged in the provision of electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Utilities include electric power generation, electric power transmission, electric power distribution, natural gas distribution, steam supply provision, steam supply distribution, water treatment, water distribution, sewage collection, sewage treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.</p>
5	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <p>Establishments primarily engaged in building new structures and roads, alterations, additions, reconstruction, installations, and repairs. It includes general contractors engaged in building residential and nonresidential structures; contractors engaged in heavy construction, such as bridges, roads, tunnels, and pipelines; and special trade contracting, such as plumbing, electrical work, masonry, and carpentry.</p>
6	<p><b>MANUFACTURING</b></p> <p>Establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the component parts are associated with structures. Manufacturing establishments can be plants, factories, or mills as well as bakeries, candy stores, and custom tailors. Manufacturing establishments may either process materials or may contract with other establishments to process their materials for them.</p>
7	<p><b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b></p> <p>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. Wholesale establishments are primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractors or to professional business users or to other wholesalers or brokers.</p>

**Table 3. Description of Major Employment Categories by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.**

#	Category
<b>8</b>	<b>RETAIL TRADE</b> Establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Retail trade includes store retailers such as motor vehicle and parts dealers including automobile, motorcycle and boat dealers as well as tire and automobile parts stores; furniture and home furnishing stores; electronics and appliance stores; food and beverage stores, including supermarkets, convenience stores, butchers, and bakeries; health and personal care stores such as pharmacies and optical goods stores; gasoline stations; clothing and clothing accessory stores; sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores; department stores; and miscellaneous establishments, including office supply stores, mobile home dealers, thrift shops, florists, tobacco stores, and pet shops.
<b>9</b>	<b>TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING</b> Industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo and warehousing and storage for goods. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. Transportation includes railroads, highway passenger transportation, trucking, shipping, air transportation, pipelines, and transportation services.
<b>10</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b> Establishments engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products; providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications; and processing data. The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; movie theaters; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; the industries known as Internet service providers and Web search portals; data processing industries; and the information services industries.
<b>11</b>	<b>FINANCE and INSURANCE</b> Establishments primarily either engaged in or facilitating financial transactions (e.g., transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets.) Establishments include depository institutions, such as commercial banks, credit unions savings and loans, and foreign banks; credit institutions; credit card processing; investment companies; brokers and dealers in securities and commodity contracts; security and commodity exchanges; carriers of all types of insurance; insurance agents and insurance brokers. Also included are central banks and monetary authorities charged with monetary control.
<b>12</b>	<b>REAL ESTATE and RENTAL and LEASE</b> Establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. Real estate includes real estate leasing establishments, real estate agencies and brokerages, property management establishments, appraisals establishments, and escrow agencies. Rental and leasing include car and truck rental, consumer goods rentals such as video stores and formal wear rental stores, and commercial equipment renting and leasing construction, transportation, office and farm equipment. Also included are establishments that lease nonfinancial and noncopyrighted intangible assets such as patents and trademarks.
<b>13</b>	<b>PROFESSIONAL and TECHNICAL SERVICES</b> Establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities include legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.



**Table 3. Description of Major Employment Categories by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.**

#	Category
14	<b>MANAGEMENT of COMPANIES and ENTERPRISES</b> Includes bank holding establishments, other holding establishments, corporate management establishments as well as regional and subsidiary management establishments. Company or enterprise headquarters are included.
15	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE and WASTE SERVICES</b> Establishments engaged in office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services. Among many other establishments administrative includes call centers, telemarketers, janitorial services, armored cars, temporary employment agencies, locksmiths, landscaping, and travel agencies. Waste management includes, among other establishments, solid waste collections and disposal, landfill operations and septic tank maintenance.
16	<b>EDUCATIONAL SERVICES</b> Includes private elementary schools, junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Also included are trade and vocational schools, business and secretarial schools, computer training services, language schools, fine arts training, sports training establishments, driving schools, flight schools and establishments that provide test preparation and tutoring.
17	<b>HEALTH CARE and SOCIAL ASSISTANCE</b> Includes establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. Health care establishments include ambulatory care services (e.g., physician offices, dentists, specialists, HMOs, dialysis centers, blood banks, ambulance services), hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities. Social assistance establishments include individual and family services (e.g., adoption agencies and youth centers) and community services such as food banks and homeless shelters.
18	<b>ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, and RECREATION</b> Includes establishments involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure time interests. The sector includes establishments engaged in the performing arts, sporting events, museums, zoos, amusement and theme parks, golf courses, marinas, casinos, and gambling establishments.
19	<b>ACCOMMODATION and FOOD SERVICES</b> Includes hotels, motels, casino hotels, bed and breakfasts, campgrounds and recreational vehicle parks and other lodging places as well as eating and drinking places, including restaurants, bars, and take-out stands. Also included are caterers and food service contractors.
20	<b>OTHER SERVICES, EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b> Includes churches and establishments engaged in equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant-making, advocacy, and establishments providing dry cleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services. Private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household are included in this sector.

**Table 3. Description of Major Employment Categories by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.**

#	Category
21	<b>FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT</b> Includes all federal government workers regardless of their establishment classification. Federal civilian employment includes executive offices and legislative bodies; courts; public order and safety; correctional institutions; taxation; administration and delivery of human resource programs, such as health, education, and public assistance services; housing and urban development programs; environmental programs; regulators, including air traffic controllers and public service commissions; the U.S. Postal Service; and other federal government agencies.
22	<b>FEDERAL MILITARY</b> Includes Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, Merchant Marine, National Guard, and Navy. Personnel deployed abroad are counted in their home base or port. Reserves who receive regular training are included.
23	<b>STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b> Defined the same as federal civilian except that the activities are run by state and local governments. At the local level, this includes all public schools as well as police and fire departments; at the state level, it includes all public junior colleges, colleges, and universities.
<p>*The employment data in the Woods &amp; Poole database are a complete measure of the number of full- and part-time jobs by place of work. The employment data include wage and salary workers, proprietors, private household employees, and miscellaneous workers. Earnings of employees are the sum of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. Earnings also include personal contributions for social insurance, but does not include residence adjustment.</p>	

## APPENDIX 2. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

**Correlation Coefficient**—A statistical measure of the strength of the relationship between the relative movements of two variables. The values range between -1.0 and 1.0. A correlation of -1.0 shows a perfect negative correlation, while a correlation of 1.0 shows a perfect positive correlation. A correlation of 0.0 shows no linear relationship between the movement of the two variables.

**Employment Data**—A measure of the number of jobs in a geographic unit. In this report it is a complete measure of the number of full- and part-time jobs by place of work. It includes wage and salary workers, proprietors, private household employees, and miscellaneous workers. The 2001-2017 information in the Woods & Poole Economics Inc. database is from the Historical Employment Data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. The employment sector data are by two-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. The two-digit industries are defined in the 2002 North American Industry Classification System Manual.

**Employment Index**—The Index provides a method to compare geographic units of vastly different size, i.e., the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, the state of Wyoming and its twenty-three counties. It evaluates each region based on its value in the initial time frame. In this analysis we used the initial year of 2001 as the base index. It represents the starting point and as such has a 100 percent value. Each subsequent year for a geographic unit is compared to where they started. Values over 100 percent represent growth. If the value drops below 100 it means that the place had overall less employment than it began with.

**Employment Sector Earnings Data**—The two-digit NAICS sectors for earnings are defined the same as for employment. Earnings relates to workers' compensation and is not a measure of company earnings or profits. Earnings-by-sector data are sometimes used as a surrogate variable for output by sector at the regional level where output data are not generally available.

**Export-base Theory**—This theory emphasizes economic activity which exports goods and services and brings new dollars into the local economy. It is often calculated from employment data using the United States as the reference unit. A concentration of employment significantly above the reference unit level suggests that a portion of the sector's output is exported and it is considered a "Basic" Industry. "Non-basic" Industries are thought to serve local consumption. A low level of concentration may suggest sectors which need to import goods and services to meet local consumption.

**Hachman Index**—The index measures the mix of industries present in a particular region relative to a more diversified reference region, typically the United States. The Hachman Index score ranges from 0.000 to 1.000. A higher score indicates that the region of interest's industrial distribution more closely resembles that of the reference region and is therefore more diverse. A lower score indicates that the region of interest's industrial distribution less closely resembles that of the reference region and is therefore less diverse.

**Location Quotient**—Provides an evaluation of local economic activity in key employment sectors. It assumes that the national economy is self-sufficient and calculates how a smaller region's (multi-state, state and county) employment level compares to this level. A value of 1.00 indicates that the smaller region's employment concentration matches that of the United States. A location quotient within the range of 0.75 to 1.25 generally indicates the community is about self-sufficient in this sector. Values below 0.75 may indicate a sector with items that are imported into the community. While values above 1.25 may indicate a sector with items that are exported and bring new dollars to the local economy. The higher the value the greater the importance of the sector to the local economy.

**Rocky Mountain Region**—The five states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.





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