
Appendix 13

Socioeconomic Baseline Report

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter

Page

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	13-1-1
CHAPTER 2. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS	13-2-1
2.1 California.....	13-2-1
2.2 Colorado.....	13-2-4
2.3 Idaho	13-2-7
2.4 Montana	13-2-10
2.5 Nevada	13-2-14
2.6 North Dakota.....	13-2-16
2.7 Oregon.....	13-2-18
2.8 South Dakota.....	13-2-21
2.9 Utah	13-2-23
2.10 Wyoming	13-2-27
CHAPTER 3. BLM LAND AND RESOURCE USE AND REVENUE	13-3-1
3.1 Leasable Minerals	13-3-1
3.1.1 Fluid Minerals (Oil and Gas).....	13-3-1
3.1.2 Coal.....	13-3-8
3.1.3 Nonenergy Leasable Minerals.....	13-3-11
3.2 Locatable Minerals.....	13-3-13
3.3 Mineral Materials.....	13-3-16
3.4 Renewable Energy	13-3-19
3.4.1 Geothermal Energy	13-3-19
3.4.2 Wind and Solar.....	13-3-22
3.5 Livestock Grazing	13-3-23
3.6 Wild Horse and Burros.....	13-3-28
3.7 Public Finances.....	13-3-29
3.7.1 State and Local Revenues	13-3-29
CHAPTER 4. SOCIAL SETTING AND NONMARKET VALUES	13-4-1
4.1 Social Conditions and Community Interests.....	13-4-1
4.1.1 Communities of Place.....	13-4-1
4.1.2 Communities of Interest.....	13-4-2
4.2 Nonmarket Values.....	13-4-3
4.2.1 Mineral Extraction and Development (including Leasable Minerals, Locatable Minerals, and Mineral Materials)	13-4-4
4.2.2 Livestock Grazing	13-4-4
4.2.3 Wild Horse and Burros.....	13-4-5
4.2.4 Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation	13-4-5
CHAPTER 5. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.....	13-5-1
5.1 Introduction	13-5-1
5.2 Environmental Justice Screening Criteria.....	13-5-1
5.3 Environmental Justice Issues of Concern.....	13-5-5
CHAPTER 6. REFERENCES	13-6-1

TABLES	Page
2-1 California Analysis Area Population	13-2-2
2-2 California Analysis Area Unemployment Rate	13-2-2
2-3 Colorado Analysis Area Population	13-2-4
2-4 Colorado Analysis Area Unemployment Rate	13-2-5
2-5 Idaho Analysis Area Population	13-2-7
2-6 Idaho Analysis Area Unemployment Rate	13-2-8
2-7 Montana Analysis Area Population	13-2-11
2-8 Montana Analysis Area Unemployment Rate	13-2-12
2-9 Nevada Analysis Area Population	13-2-15
2-10 Nevada Analysis Area Unemployment Rate	13-2-16
2-11 North Dakota Analysis Area Population	13-2-17
2-12 North Dakota Analysis Area Unemployment	13-2-17
2-13 Oregon Analysis Area Population	13-2-19
2-14 Oregon Analysis Area Unemployment Rate	13-2-19
2-15 South Dakota Analysis Area Population	13-2-22
2-16 South Dakota Analysis Area Unemployment	13-2-22
2-17 Utah Analysis Area Population	13-2-24
2-18 Utah Analysis Area Unemployment Rate	13-2-25
2-19 Wyoming Analysis Area Population	13-2-27
2-20 Wyoming Analysis Area Unemployment Rate	13-2-28
3-1 Oil and Gas Activity on Federal Land in the Planning Area (Fiscal Year 2021)	13-3-5
3-2 Average Annual New Federal Wells Spud by State, Commodity, and Area	13-3-6
3-3 Locatable Mineral Types on Federal Lands in the Planning Area*	13-3-14
3-4 Locatable Mineral Annual Production in the Planning Area (Fiscal Year 2022)	13-3-15
3-5 Locatable Mineral Annual Direct Economic Contributions in the Planning Area (Fiscal Year 2022)	13-3-16
3-6 Disposition of Mineral Materials on Federal Land, Fiscal Year 2021	13-3-17
3-7 Total Geothermal Electrical Generation with a Federal Stake, 2018–2022 (kWh)	13-3-20
3-8 Average Annual New Wells Spud with a Federal Stake in Nevada, by Area	13-3-20
3-9 Number of Federal ROWs for Energy (Solar and Wind), Fiscal Year 2021	13-3-23
3-10 5-Year Average Livestock Grazing Billed AUMs on BLM-Administered Lands (2018– 2022)	13-3-23
3-11 Percentage of Beef Cattle and Sheep and Goat Farms and Ranches by Ranch Type for Each State in the Analysis Area (2024)	13-3-27
3-12 Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas by State	13-3-28
3-13 Severance Tax Rate by State, 2023	13-3-29
3-14 Office of Natural Resource Revenue Disbursements to State and Local Governments ..	13-3-30
3-15 Estimated BLM-Related PILT Revenue	13-3-32
4-1 Existing Estimates of the Annual Total Nonmarket Value of Protecting Habitat for Species Similar to GRSG	13-4-6

FIGURES	Page
1 Total Statewide Federal Natural Gas Production, 2018–2022.....	13-3-3
2 Federal Natural Gas Production in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area for Each State, 2018–2022.....	13-3-3
3 Total Statewide Federal Oil Production, 2018–2022.....	13-3-4
4 Federal Oil Production in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area for Each State, 2018–2022.....	13-3-4
5 Federal Disbursements to States from Oil and Gas Extraction, Fiscal Years 2018–2022.....	13-3-7
6 Total Statewide Federal Coal Production, 2018–2022.....	13-3-8
7 Federal Coal Production in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area for Each State, 2018–2022.....	13-3-9
8 Federal Disbursements to States from Coal Extraction, Fiscal Years 2018–2022	13-3-10
9 Total Statewide Federal Nonenergy Mineral Extraction, 2018–2022.....	13-3-11
10 Federal Nonenergy Mineral Extraction in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area for Each State, 2018–2022	13-3-12
11 Federal Disbursements to States from Nonenergy Leasable Mineral Extraction, Fiscal Years 2018–2022.....	13-3-13
12 Disbursements to States from Geothermal with a Federal Stake, Fiscal Years 2018–2022.....	13-3-22

APPENDIX

A	Supplementary Tables and Figures
---	----------------------------------

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Full Phrase

AML	appropriate management level
APD	application for permit to drill
AUMs	animal unit months
bbl	barrels
BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
EIS	environmental impact statement
EO	executive order
FO	field office
GRSG	greater sage-grouse
HMA	habitat management area
IRA	Inflation Reduction Act of 2022
kWh	kilowatt-hours
mcf	thousand cubic feet
MW	megawatt
ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
PHMA	priority habitat management area
PILTs	payments in lieu of taxes
RMP	resource management plan
ROW	right-of-way
US	United States
WHB HMA	wild horse and burro herd management area

Chapter I. Introduction

The United States (US) Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) revised land use plans in 2014 and 2015 in the states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming (2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendments) to provide for greater sage-grouse (GRSG) conservation on public lands. These amendments were accompanied by environmental impact statements (EISs) that included analyses of the impacts on social and economic conditions as a result of proposed management.

Subsequently, the BLM amended several of those revised plans in 2019 in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming (2019 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendments). On October 16, 2019, the US District Court for the District of Idaho preliminarily enjoined the BLM from implementing the 2019 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendments (Case No. 1:16-CV-83-BLW).

Since the completion of these 2019 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendments, the BLM has found that the 2019 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendments (and for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendments) are potentially inconsistent with new science and rapid changes affecting the BLM's management of the public lands, including the effects of climate change (such as drought, loss of habitat, more frequent wildland fires, and less riparian areas).

This socioeconomic baseline report serves as an update to the social and economic baseline conditions discussed in the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment EISs. The report provides a discussion on updates and changes to key social and economic factors for the relevant states and counties, including population, employment, and income data and trends. In addition, updated information is provided for BLM resources and resource uses. An overview of nonmarket values associated with BLM resources and resources uses is also included, pulling from the 2015 discussion with updates for more recent literature. In addition, screening of environmental justice populations at the county level throughout the planning area has been updated based on 2022 BLM guidance (BLM 2022a). The economic data presented in this discussion include annual averages for the most recent reporting periods. These include the widespread economic effects of the recession brought about by the 2020 global COVID-19 pandemic, which might have impacted local and regional economies through short-term reductions in employment and industry output. The effects may be ongoing and may not be evenly distributed across industries.

The planning area includes portions of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming, regardless of jurisdiction. Due to the nature of social, economic, and environmental justice conditions, the social and economic analysis utilizes a different study area than is used for other resources. Socioeconomic analysis areas and environmental justice analysis areas have been determined for each state to include counties that contain GRSG habitat on BLM-administered lands or minerals and within which social and economic conditions might reasonably be expected to change based on alternative management actions.

In the previous analysis associated with the 2015 GRSG planning effort, some subregions included additional “secondary” analysis areas to capture counties with important economic or social linkages to counties that do not contain habitat. For the current analysis, these “secondary” counties are not included in the analysis area; this is because these counties are generally more populous, and demographic data from these counties, if included, could overemphasize certain characteristics that are not necessarily representative of the area that would be most impacted by changes in BLM management decisions related to GRSG. An overview of counties included in each state analysis area is included in **Appendix A, Table A-1**.

Chapter 2. Demographic and Economic Baseline Conditions

Historical and projected population growth are important socioeconomic indicators because they aid in estimating future demand for public lands and potential shifts in demand for various land uses as well as they provide context for how land use planning changes could affect the local population, further informing associated economic analyses. Population changes since 2010 and anticipated population growth within the analysis area are described below.

This chapter also provides a summary of economic data, including trends and current conditions for per capita income and unemployment. The unemployment rate is a key indicator that measures the percentage of unemployed people to the number of people in the labor force, and it is often used as an indicator of economic health and conditions. A high unemployment rate is a concern for the general economy and likely indicates that many individuals in the labor force are unable to find employment, which could lead to in economic distress due to the lack of work and associated income (Bondarenko 2024). Changes in the unemployment rate from year to year provide a good picture of the relative health of the economy over time.

In addition, this chapter identifies and describes major economic sectors in the socioeconomic study area that can be affected by public land management actions. Those economic activities that rely on or could rely on BLM-administered lands, such as livestock grazing or energy development, are the most likely affected. Differences in major sectors since the publication of the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment EISs are highlighted below; for all other sectors, please refer to the respective 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment EIS.

2.1 CALIFORNIA

The California analysis area includes two counties, Lassen County and Modoc County, which are in the northeast corner of California (see **Figure A-1** in **Appendix A**). These two counties were included in the analysis area because they include a large percentage of BLM-administered land in GRS habitat management areas (HMAs). About 32 percent of all acres in Lassen County and 9 percent of all acres in Modoc County are in HMAs on BLM-administered surface acres. Of the BLM surface acres in Lassen County and Modoc County, over 90 percent are in HMAs for both counties.

California's population and economic growth have slowed in recent years, which is expected to continue in the near future. From 2010 to 2021, the population in California increased by about 2.8 million—a growth rate of about 7.7 percent, which was slightly less than the population growth rate for the US (8.5 percent; US Department of Commerce 2022). Over the next 20 years, the population in California is projected to remain stagnant, with a slight increase of about 1.7 percent (see **Table 2-1**; California Department of Finance 2023).

Table 2-1. California Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–21	% Change 2021–2040 (estimated)
Lassen County, California	35,081	32,949	21,772	-6.1	-33.9
Modoc County, California	9,605	8,723	7,463	-9.2	-14.4
California	36,637,290	39,455,353	40,106,449	7.7	1.7

Sources: California Department of Finance 2023; US Department of Commerce 2022

Employment within California from 2010 to 2021 grew by almost 4.3 million jobs, which was an increase of about 22 percent. The largest magnitude of employment increases occurred in the health care and social assistance; transportation and warehousing; and professional, scientific, and technical services industries (see **Table A-2** in **Appendix A**). The historical increase in employment is consistent with the steady reduction in the unemployment rate in California from 6.3 percent in 2015 to 4.1 percent in 2019. However, the unemployment rate across California more than doubled in 2020 due to large number of layoffs that occurred during the global COVID-19 pandemic (see **Table 2-2**; BLS 2023). This increase in the unemployment rate could contribute to the projected population stagnation in California, as workers move to other locations in search of employment. On the other hand, per capita income in 2021 was higher than the US average per capita income; also, the real total earnings in California increased from 2010 to 2021 by about 42 percent (BEA 2021a, 2021b).

Table 2-2. California Analysis Area Unemployment Rate

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lassen County	7.3	7.0	5.5	4.9	4.7	7.4	5.9
Modoc County	8.6	7.8	8.2	7.6	7.2	8.9	7.1
California	6.3	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	10.2	7.3

Source: BLS 2023

In contrast to the state of California, the population in the California analysis area where the HMAs largely exist decreased, with Lassen County experiencing a population loss of 6.1 percent and Modoc County a loss of 9.2 percent between 2010 and 2021 (see **Table 2-1**; US Department of Commerce 2022). Population in the California analysis area counties is anticipated to continue to decline through 2040 with a loss of 33.9 percent in Lassen County and 14.4 percent in Modoc County, compared with a 1.7 percent population gain in the state of California (see **Table 2-1**; California Department of Finance 2023).

Lassen County is the most populous county in the California analysis area, with a population of 32,949 people. Modoc County has a population of 8,723, representing the lowest populous county in the California analysis area. This suggests that Lassen County has a larger economy than Modoc County, and more residents and employment are in Lassen County. Lassen County also has more BLM-administered surface and subsurface acres in GRSG HMAs, which means the population in this county could face more impacts from BLM decisions related to GRSG.

The population reduction in the California analysis area could be due to limited or decreasing employment opportunities, which could influence residents to move to more populated areas in California or out of state. This is especially true in Lassen County. For example, in 2023, a prison closed in Lassen County, which caused many people employed at the prison to lose their jobs and search for employment elsewhere

(Castleman 2023). From 2010 to 2021, total employment in Lassen County decreased by 8 percent (a reduction in over 1,000 jobs). Total employment in Modoc County was largely stagnant, with a slight increase of about 1 percent (about 60 jobs). Government and government enterprises represented the industry with the highest employment in both Lassen and Modoc Counties, with 49.8 percent and 27.5 percent of total jobs, respectively, in 2021. However, from 2010 to 2021, employment in the government and government enterprises industry decreased by almost 800 jobs in Lassen County and 120 jobs in Modoc County. This was the largest magnitude reduction in employment across all industries (see **Table A-2** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b). From 2015 to 2019, the average annual unemployment rates in Lassen County and Modoc County were greater than the average annual unemployment rate in California, which highlights the more limited employment opportunities in these counties compared with other areas of California. During the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, the unemployment rates in Lassen County and Modoc County increased to similar, but slightly lower, rates than the state of California (see **Table 2-2**; BLS 2023).

The average labor income in Lassen and Modoc Counties could also play a role in encouraging workers to seek jobs elsewhere. In 2021, the average earnings per employee were about \$71,000 in Lassen County and \$57,000 in Modoc County, which were lower than per capita income across California by about \$17,000 and \$31,000, respectively. This is partially due to the concentration of employment in three industries in Lassen and Modoc Counties that had lower earnings per employee than the same industries in California (government and government enterprises, retail trade, and other services). From 2010 to 2021, real per capital income increased in both Lassen County and Modoc County, by over \$5,000 and almost \$11,000, respectively, accounting for inflation (which was a 15 percent and 24 percent increase for Lassen County and Modoc County, respectively); however, the increases in magnitude and percentage of per capita income were less than the increase in per capita income for the state of California, which increased by over \$22,000 (an increase of about 41 percent over the decade; see **Table A-2** and **Table A-3** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b).

In 2021, farming in California only represented 1 percent of total employment and less than 1 percent of total earnings.¹ However, in the California analysis area, farming plays a more important role in the local economies. In Modoc County, farming was the second-largest industry for employment and labor earnings (only falling below the government and government enterprises industry), with about 12.8 percent of total jobs and 19.4 percent of total earnings coming from the farming industry. In Lassen County, farming was the fourth-largest industry for employment (falling below government and government enterprises, retail trade, and other services), with 4.5 percent of total employment coming from the farming industry. The farming industry was the third-largest contributor of total labor earnings in Lassen County (only falling below government and government enterprises and retail trade industries), with about 3.9 percent of total labor earnings coming from farming (see **Table A-2** and **Table A-3** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b). This suggests that the local economies in the California analysis area could be susceptible to impacts on farming, including potential changes to livestock grazing and ranching (see **EIS Section 3.1.7**, Livestock Grazing, for more details on grazing and ranching use on BLM-administered lands in the California analysis area).

Employment in the mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) remained low from 2010 to 2021 in both Lassen and Modoc Counties, as did labor income from the mining industry, with less than 1 percent of the total jobs and labor income coming from this industry (see **Table A-2** and **Table**

¹ Farming employment includes the labor of farm proprietors, but not unpaid family labor; therefore, the statistics presented in this report do not include the total value of farming through employment.

A-3 in Appendix A; BEA 2021a, 2021b). This suggests that the economies in these two counties do not depend on the mining industry, and these economies would likely not be sensitive to changes in mineral development.

The retail trade industry is another important industry within the California analysis area. In Lassen County, in 2021, the retail trade industry contributed about 9.4 percent of total employment and about 5.3 of nonfarm earnings. In Modoc County, retail trade contributed 8.4 percent of total employment as well as 5.8 percent of nonfarm earnings in 2021 (see **Table A-2** and **Table A-3** in **Appendix A;** BEA 2021a, 2021b).

Statistics included in the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment EIS, which included data from 2010, showed similar trends in employment and labor income across industries. This suggests that the economic significance of major industries in the California analysis area have remained fairly consistent over the past decade.

2.2 COLORADO

The Colorado analysis area includes eight counties clustered in the northwest corner of Colorado (see **Figure A-2** in **Appendix A**). The counties with the largest amount of BLM-administered surface acres in GRSG HMAs include Moffat County, Rio Blanco County, and Jackson County, with about 1.1 million acres, 206,000 acres, and 141,000 acres of BLM-administered surface lands in GRSG HMAs, respectively. Additionally, the acres in GRSG HMAs made up over 70 percent of BLM-administered surface lands in Moffat County and Jackson County.

From 2010 to 2021, the population in Colorado increased by about 765,000 people, which is an increase of about 15.1 percent (see **Table 2-3**). This increase is projected to continue over the next 20 years, with the population increase estimated to be about 21.6 percent. One reason for the increase in population is that Colorado has shown steady economic growth and has numerous job opportunities (Grand Park Colorado 2019). From 2010 to 2021, employment in Colorado grew by about 800,000 jobs, which was an increase of about 25.5 percent. The largest magnitude of employment increases occurred in the professional, scientific, and technical services; transportation and warehousing; and construction industries (see **Table A-4 (Part 1)** and **Table A-4 (Part 2)** in **Appendix A**).

Table 2-3. Colorado Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2040
Eagle County	52,057	55,701	69,698	7.0	25.1
Garfield County	56,150	62,150	86,470	10.7	39.1
Grand County	14,790	15,838	18,427	7.1	16.3
Jackson County	1,387	1,357	1,244	-2.2	-8.3
Mesa County	147,155	157,323	202,388	6.9	28.6
Moffat County	13,806	13,160	12,621	-4.7	-4.1
Rio Blanco County	6,617	6,461	5,908	-2.4	-8.6
Routt County	23,439	25,098	33,472	7.1	33.4
Colorado	5,050,332	5,814,707	7,073,418	15.1	21.6

Sources: Colorado State Demography Office 2022; US Department of Commerce 2022

The unemployment rate in Colorado was stable through 2019, with a slight decrease from 3.7 percent in 2015 to 2.6 percent in 2019. Consistent with the rest of the country, the unemployment rate across Colorado increased sharply in 2020 due to a large number of layoffs that occurred during the global COVID-

19 pandemic (see **Table 2-4**; BLS 2023). In addition to the stability and increase in the job market in Colorado, per capita income in 2021 was higher than the US average per capita income. Real total earnings in Colorado increased from 2010 to 2021 by about 38 percent, which could have factored into individuals' decisions to move to Colorado (BEA 2021a, 2021b).

Table 2-4. Colorado Analysis Area Unemployment Rate

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Eagle County	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.1	9.0	4.4
Garfield County	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.6	6.5	4.7
Grand County	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.0	8.0	4.2
Jackson County	3.6	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.2	4.0	3.3
Mesa County	5.3	5.1	3.0	3.7	3.2	7.1	5.7
Moffatt County	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	5.8	4.8
Rio Blanco County	5.1	4.8	3.6	3.9	3.5	5.2	5.5
Routt County	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.1	7.5	4.2
State of Colorado	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.6	6.9	5.4

Source: BLS 2023

Across the Colorado analysis area, the population increased by about 22,000 people from 2010 to 2021, which is an increase of about 6.9 percent; this is a slightly smaller growth rate than for the whole state of Colorado. However, the historical population growth in the Colorado analysis area varied by county. The county with the largest increase in population in the Colorado analysis area was Mesa County, with an increase of about 10,000 people (Mesa County is also the most populous county in the Colorado analysis area, with a population of 157,323 people; see **Table 2-3**). The county with the largest magnitude decrease in population from 2010 to 2021 in the Colorado analysis area was Moffat County, with a decrease of about 600 people (see **Table 2-3**; US Department of Commerce 2022). The population growth rates in the Colorado analysis area counties are anticipated to continue through 2040, with an increase in population in the counties that saw historical growth and a decrease in population in the counties that saw historical population decline (see **Table 2-3**; Colorado State Demography Office 2022).

Similar to the state of Colorado as a whole, the change in population in the Colorado analysis area counties is likely correlated with the number of job opportunities. From 2010 to 2021, Mesa County, which had the largest increase in population, had the largest increase in employment across the analysis area, with almost 10,000 additional jobs. This increase in total employment was largely driven by an increase in employment in the health care and social assistance industry, which accounts for the largest percentage of total employees in Mesa County at 13.7 percent. Moffatt County, which had the largest percentage decrease in population, had the largest decrease in employment, with a decrease of almost 600 jobs (see **Table A-4 (Part 1)** and **Table A-4 (Part 2)** in **Appendix A**). The decrease in total employment in Moffatt County was largely due to a decrease in employment in the government and government enterprises industry and the mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction); these industries represent two important industries in the county, with about 15.1 percent and 5.7 percent of total employment, respectively.

In contrast to total employment trends, which followed the population for most of the analysis area, the average annual unemployment rates followed similar trends across counties in the analysis area (see **Table 2-4**; BLS 2023). All counties in the analysis area had lower unemployment rates in 2019 than in 2015. The unemployment rates in the Colorado analysis area increased in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. In all counties in the Colorado analysis area, except for Rio Blanco County, the unemployment rates decreased from 2020 to 2021 (in Rio Blanco County, the unemployment rate did not increase as much as other counties

from 2019 to 2020; therefore, the increase in the unemployment rate from 2020 to 2021 could have been due to delayed impacts from COVID-19). This difference in trends between the total employment and average annual unemployment rate is likely due to an increase in the number of individuals returning to the work force as the number of jobs increase.

In addition to the number of job opportunities attracting people to move to the Colorado analysis area, higher per capita income could also encourage population growth in the Colorado analysis area counties, and lower per capita income could lead to population decline. In 2021, Moffat County, which saw the highest decrease in population and employment from 2010 to 2021, had the lowest reported per capita income across all industries at about \$49,000. Routt County and Eagle County had the highest per capita income across all counties in the analysis area, with per capita income amounts of about \$98,000 and \$97,000, respectively. Both counties saw growth in population, employment, and real per capita income from 2010 to 2021.

The per capita income for Routt County and Eagle County was higher than the per capita income for the state of Colorado, which had a per capita income of about \$71,000 in 2021. In Routt County, the key industries with the highest average earnings per employee (which is calculated by dividing total earnings by the total number of employees; see **Table A-4 (Part 1)**, **Table A-4 (Part 2)**, **Table A-5 (Part 1)**, and **Table A-5 (Part 2)** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b) were utilities, mining, and wholesale trade. In Eagle County, the industries with the highest average earnings per employee were utilities, wholesale trade, and health care and social assistance.

In 2021, the farming industry in Colorado only represented about 1 percent of total employment and less than 1 percent of total earnings.² However, in the Colorado analysis area, farming plays a more important role, especially in Jackson, Rio Blanco, and Moffatt Counties. In Jackson County, farming was the second-largest industry for employment (only falling below the government and government enterprises industry) and the largest industry for labor earnings, with about 15.1 percent of total jobs and 16.4 percent of total earnings coming from the farming industry. In Rio Blanco County, farming was the third-largest industry for employment, representing about 9.8 percent of total employment (behind government and government enterprises and mining); however, farming only accounted for about 2 percent of total earnings in the county. In Moffatt County, farming was the fourth-largest industry for employment, representing about 8.4 percent of total jobs (behind government and government enterprises, retail trade, and health care and social assistance); however, similar to Rio Blanco County, farming only accounted for about 2.1 percent of total earnings (see **Table A-4 (Part 1)**, **Table A-4 (Part 2)**, **Table A-5 (Part 1)**, and **Table A-5 (Part 2)** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b).

These three counties have a high percentage of BLM-administered lands in GRSG HMAs. Therefore, these counties could be susceptible to impacts on farming, including potential changes to livestock grazing and ranching from BLM decisions on GRSG HMAs (see **Section 3.1.7, Livestock Grazing**, for more details on grazing and ranching use on BLM-administered lands in the Colorado analysis area). Additionally, from 2010 to 2021, there were declines in total population for all three counties as well as declines in total employment for Moffat County and Rio Blanco County. This suggests that these counties are more sensitive to changes in economic conditions than the rest of the Colorado analysis area.

² Farming employment includes the labor of farm proprietors, but not unpaid family labor; therefore, the statistics presented in this report do not include the total value of farming through employment.

In 2021, the mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) accounted for less than 5 percent of total employment and less than 5 percent of labor earnings in each county in the Colorado analysis area, except for Rio Blanco and Moffatt Counties. In Rio Blanco County, mining was the second-largest industry for employment and labor earnings, representing about 12.3 percent of total jobs and 28.2 percent of total earnings (behind government and government enterprises). In Moffat County, mining was the eighth-largest industry for employment and represented about 5.7 percent of total jobs in the county. However, mining accounted for 13.4 percent total labor earnings, which was the second-largest industry in Moffat County (see **Table A-4 (Part 1)**, **Table A-4 (Part 2)**, **Table A-5 (Part 1)**, and **Table A-5 (Part 2)** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b). As mentioned above, Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties had a decline in population and employment. This suggests that the economies rely on the mining industry, and they are likely sensitive to changes in mineral development that could impact economic conditions.

Other top industries within the Colorado analysis area include the government and government enterprises industry, recreation and tourism-related industries (such as the accommodation and food industry and retail trade industry), construction industry, healthcare and social assistance industry, and real estate and rental and leasing industry. The percentages of total employment from these industries across the Colorado analysis area have not changed substantially from the data included in the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment EIS, which included data from 2010. This suggests that the economic significance of major industries in the Colorado analysis area have remained consistent over the past decade.

2.3 IDAHO

The Idaho analysis area includes 27 counties spread across most of southern and eastern Idaho (see **Figure A-3** in **Appendix A**). Owyhee County and Custer County have the largest amount of BLM-administered surface acres in GRSG HMAs, with about 3.1 million acres and 769,000 acres of BLM-administered surface lands in GRSG HMAs, respectively. Owyhee County is on Idaho's southwest border, and Custer County is in the center of Idaho.

From 2010 to 2021, the population in Idaho increased by 18.7 percent, or 284,820 people (**Table 2-5**). This population increase is largely due to Idaho's strong economy, low unemployment rate, and job growth, in addition to the lower cost of living and social considerations of living in Idaho (Callison 2023). Idaho is forecasted to grow from 2021 to 2032 by about 23.2 percent (Idaho Department of Labor 2023). From 2010 to 2021, employment in Idaho grew by about 256,000 jobs, which was an increase of about 30 percent. The largest magnitude of employment increases occurred in the construction, health care and social assistance, accommodation and food services, and construction industries (see **Table A-6** in **Appendix A**).

Table 2-5. Idaho Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2032 ¹	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2032
Adams County	3,924	4,321	5,480	9.6	26.8
Bear Lake County	6,026	6,327	7,432	5.0	17.5
Bingham County	44,496	47,540	53,968	6.8	13.5
Blaine County	21,329	23,868	27,077	11.9	13.4
Bonneville County	100,213	121,771	150,622	8.5	23.7
Butte County	2,842	2,573	2,543	-9.5	-1.2
Camas County	1,216	1,044	1,179	-14.1	12.9
Caribou County	6,900	7,003	7,577	1.5	8.2
Cassia County	22,109	24,469	27,732	10.7	13.3
Clark County	857	839	729	-2.1	-13.1

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2032 ¹	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2032
Custer County	4,277	4,273	4,475	-0.1	4.7
Elmore County	26,669	28,396	31,170	6.5	9.8
Fremont County	13,062	13,370	14,631	2.4	9.4
Gem County	16,778	18,692	23,538	11.4	25.9
Gooding County	15,140	15,422	15,981	1.9	3.6
Jefferson County	24,523	30,427	39,671	24.1	30.4
Jerome County	21,282	24,081	27,639	13.2	14.8
Lemhi County	7,861	7,948	8,442	1.1	6.2
Lincoln County	5,021	5,184	5,360	3.2	3.4
Madison County	36,413	50,979	75,961	40.0	49.0
Minidoka County	19,524	21,393	24,229	9.6	13.3
Oneida County	4,212	4,514	5,140	7.2	13.9
Owyhee County	11,389	11,815	13,600	3.7	15.1
Payette County	22,451	24,928	30,493	11.0	22.3
Power County	7,633	7,854	8,169	2.9	4.0
Twin Falls County	74,929	89,128	107,446	18.9	20.6
Washington County	10,105	10,425	11,904	3.2	14.2
State of Idaho	1,526,797	1,811,617	2,232,538	18.7	23.2

Sources: Idaho Department of Labor 2023; US Department of Commerce 2022

Forecasted population data were only forecasted through 2032 for Idaho.

The total for all counties in southwestern Idaho also includes data for Ada, Boise, Canyon, and Valley Counties, which are not included in the Idaho analysis area.

All counties in south-central Idaho are in the Idaho analysis area.

The total for all counties in southeastern Idaho also includes data for Bannock and Franklin Counties, which are not included in the Idaho analysis area.

The total for all counties in eastern Idaho also includes data for Teton County, which is not included in the Idaho analysis area.

The unemployment rate in Idaho was stable through 2019, with a slight decrease from 3.9 percent in 2015 to 3.0 percent in 2019. Consistent with the rest of the country, the unemployment rate across Idaho increased sharply in 2020 due to a large number of layoffs that occurred during the global COVID-19 pandemic (see **Table 2-6**; BLS 2023). Real total earnings in Idaho increased from 2010 to 2021 by about 48 percent; however, per capita income in 2021 was slightly lower than the US average per capita income, which suggests that Idaho's population increase was not largely motivated by higher incomes (BEA 2021a, 2021b).

Table 2-6. Idaho Analysis Area Unemployment Rate

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams County	7.1	6.7	5.7	5.5	6.9	9.6	6.6
Bear Lake County	4.2	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0
Bingham County	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.9	3.2
Blaine County	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.6	7.9	3.5
Bonneville County	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	4.1	2.9
Butte County	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.8
Camas County	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	4.9	3.4
Caribou County	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.1
Cassia County	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.7	2.9
Clark County	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.2
Custer County	6.2	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	4.7
Elmore County	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	4.9	3.7
Fremont County	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.7	2.9

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gem County	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	6.0	4.1
Gooding County	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.9	3.1
Jefferson County	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.7
Jerome County	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	4.1	3.3
Lemhi County	6.5	5.9	5.2	4.5	4.8	6.8	5.3
Lincoln County	4.2	4.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	6.1	4.4
Madison County	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.2
Minidoka County	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.9	3.1
Oneida County	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.3	2.5
Owyhee County	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	6.0	4.3
Payette County	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	5.4	4.0
Power County	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.8
Twin Falls County	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	5.3	3.6
Washington County	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	5.5	4.4
State of Idaho	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	5.5	3.6

Source: BLS 2023

Across the Idaho analysis area, the population increased by about 77,000 people from 2010 to 2021, which is an increase of about 15 percent; this is a smaller growth rate than for the whole state of Idaho. However, the historical population growth in the Idaho analysis area varied by county. The county with the largest increase in population in the Idaho analysis area was Bonneville County, with an increase of about 22,000 people (Bonneville County is also the most populous county in the Idaho analysis area, with a population of about 122,000 people; see **Table 2-5**). The population in Bonneville County is expected to continue to increase, with a projected population growth of about 23.7 percent from 2021 to 2032 (Idaho Department of Labor 2023; see **Table 2-5**). The county with the largest decrease in population from 2010 to 2021 in the Idaho analysis area was Butte County, with a decrease of about 300 people (see **Table 2-5**; US Department of Commerce 2022). The population in Butte County is expected decrease slightly through 2032, with a forecasted population decline of about 1.2 percent (Idaho Department of Labor 2023; see **Table 2-5**).

Similar to the state of Idaho as a whole, the change in population in the Idaho analysis area counties is likely correlated with the number of job opportunities. From 2010 to 2021, Bonneville County, which had the largest increase in population, had the largest increase in employment across the analysis area, with almost 21,000 additional jobs. This increase in total employment was largely driven by an increase in employment in the health care and social assistance industry, which accounts for the largest percentage of total employees in Bonneville County at 15.6 percent.

The only county in the Idaho analysis area that experienced a decrease in employment was Clark County, with a decrease of 26 jobs (5 percent; see **Table A-6** in **Appendix A**). Clark County also experienced a decrease in population over the same time period. This decrease in total employment was largely due to a decrease in employment in the government and government enterprises industry, which currently represents the largest percentage of total employment in the county at 25.3 percent. Clark County was also the only county in the analysis area to have an increase in the unemployment rate from 2015 to 2019 (see **Table 2-6**; BLS 2023); all other counties in the analysis area had lower unemployment rates in 2019 than in 2015. The unemployment rates in all counties in the Idaho analysis area increased in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. In all counties in the analysis area, with the exception of Butte County, the unemployment rates decreased from 2020 to 2021.

In addition to the number of job opportunities attracting people to move to the Idaho analysis area, labor income plays a part in encouraging population growth or decline. In 2021, Blaine County reported the highest per capita income across the Idaho analysis area at almost \$135,000 (over \$82,000 more than the per capita income for the state of Idaho and almost \$71,000 more than the per capita income for the US; BEA 2021a, 2021b). Blaine County also reported a high population growth rate of 11.9 percent from 2010 to 2019.

The county that had the lowest per capita income in the Idaho analysis area was Madison County, with per capita income of \$26,000. Madison County had the largest percentage increase in population from 2010 to 2021. This suggests that there were other factors that drove people to move to Madison County besides higher income. For example, Madison County is home to Brigham Young University-Idaho, which attracts students and young professionals to the area.

In 2021, the farming industry played a key role in the economy across Idaho, especially in the analysis area counties. In Idaho, farming represented about 3.5 percent of total employment and 2.7 percent of total earnings.³ In the Idaho analysis area, the farming industry made up over 9 percent of employment in 21 of the 27 counties in the Idaho analysis area. Farming was the largest industry for employment in Camas, Gooding, Lincoln, and Owyhee Counties, with about 22.7 percent, 22.6 percent, 24.1 percent, and 23.9 percent of total jobs coming from farming, respectively. Farm earnings made up less of a percentage of the total earnings in most of the counties in the analysis area, but they still made up over 8 percent in 11 counties in the analysis area.

Owyhee County is one of the counties with the most BLM-administered lands in GRSG HMAs; therefore, it could be more susceptible to impacts on farming, including potential changes to livestock grazing and ranching from BLM decisions on GRSG HMAs (see **Section 3.1.7, Livestock Grazing**, for more details on grazing and ranching use on BLM-administered lands in the Idaho analysis area).

In 2021, the mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) accounted for less than 1 percent of total employment for each county in the Idaho analysis area, except for Caribou County. In Caribou County, mining was the third-largest industry for employment and second-largest industry for labor earnings, representing about 12.3 percent of total jobs and 20.9 percent of total earnings (see **Table A-7** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b). Furthermore, mining employment in Caribou County increased slightly from 2010 to 2021 by about 300 jobs.

Recreation and tourism-related industries, such as the accommodation and food industry and retail trade industry, are other important industries within the Idaho analysis area, especially in Bear Lake, Bonneville, Cassia, Gem, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, and Twin Falls Counties, where they made up 10 percent or more of the total employment in each county. The percentages of total employment and earnings from these key industries across the Idaho analysis area have not changed substantially from the data included in the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment EIS, which included data from 2010. This suggests that the economic significance of major industries in the Idaho analysis area have remained consistent over the past decade.

2.4 MONTANA

The 26 counties included in the Montana analysis area are mostly clustered in the eastern and central portions of the state. Madison and Beaverhead Counties (which were previously included in the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment EIS for Idaho) are in Montana's southwest corner (see **Figure A-4** in

³ Farming employment includes the labor of farm proprietors, but not unpaid family labor; therefore, the statistics presented in this report do not include the total value of farming through employment.

Appendix A). The counties with the largest amount of BLM-administered surface acres in GRSG HMAs are Valley County and Phillips County in northern Montana and Carter County in Montana's southeast corner, with about 965,000 acres, 855,000 acres, and 486,000 acres of BLM-administered surface lands in GRSG HMAs, respectively.

From 2010 to 2021, the population in Montana increased by 10.3 percent, or 101,727 people (**Table 2-7**). The state population is projected to increase by another 12.5 percent by 2040. Statewide, government and government-based enterprises, health care and social assistance, and retail trade represent the largest employment industries, with 13.5 percent, 11.2 percent, and 10.9 percent, respectively. Both the health care and social assistance and retail trade industries increased in the number of jobs from 2010 to 2021, which could have contributed to the statewide population growth. Trends indicate an economic expansion is occurring through the state due to increased levels of available employment opportunities, higher population numbers, and a growing service-based economy.

Table 2-7. Montana Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2040
Beaverhead County*	9,252	9,515	10,295	2.8	8.2
Big Horn County	12,911	12,967	11,178	0.4	-13.8
Blaine County	6,512	6,503	5,806	-0.1	-10.7
Carbon County	10,066	11,103	13,425	10.3	20.9
Carter County	1,158	1,245	1,464	7.5	17.6
Chouteau County	5,818	5,617	5,253	-3.5	-6.5
Custer County	11,687	11,106	10,923	-5.0	-1.6
Dawson County	8,951	8,313	8,067	-7.1	-3.0
Fallon County	2,884	2,800	2,910	-2.9	3.9
Fergus County	11,582	11,073	11,296	-4.4	2.0
Garfield County	1,193	1,273	1,481	6.7	16.3
Madison County*	7,692	9,297	13,582	20.9	46.1
McCone County	1,742	1,636	1,562	-6.1	-4.5
Musselshell County	4,552	4,503	3,970	-1.1	-11.8
Petroleum County	489	497	448	1.6	-9.9
Phillips County	4,252	3,816	3,833	-10.3	0.4
Powder River County	1,737	1,716	2,381	-1.2	38.8
Prairie County	1,185	1,062	1,145	-10.4	7.8
Roosevelt County	10,444	10,817	8,790	3.6	-18.7
Rosebud County	9,250	8,593	6,323	-7.1	-26.4
Stillwater County	9,107	9,966	12,873	9.4	29.2
Sweet Grass County	3,616	3,600	3,707	-0.4	3.0
Treasure County	711	704	1,007	-1.0	43.0
Valley County	7,372	7,372	8,346	0.0	13.2
Wibaux County	1,007	948	1,090	-5.9	15.0
Yellowstone County	148,408	164,700	178,358	11.0	8.3
State of Montana	990,742	1,092,469	1,229,024	10.3	12.5

Sources: Montana Department of Commerce 2022; US Department of Commerce 2022

* Beaverhead and Madison Counties are managed under Idaho plans but are included in the Montana analysis area population table.

Within the Montana analysis area, the counties with the largest percentage increase in population between 2010 and 2021 were Madison, Yellowstone, and Carbon Counties, with increases of 20.9 percent, 11.0 percent, and 10.3 percent, respectively. These counties are also expected to see large percentage increases

in population going forward, with increases of 46.1 percent, 8.3 percent, and 20.9 percent by 2040 for Madison, Yellowstone, and Carbon Counties, respectively. The rapid population growth in these counties may be due in part to the development of the area's recreation and tourism industries and the presence of the Billings Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is an expanding urban area that spans Yellowstone and Carbon Counties (Madison County 2015; City of Billings 2023; **Table A-8** in **Appendix A**). Additionally, unemployment rates for Madison, Yellowstone, and Carbon Counties have been consistently below or similar to the state average, and total employment increased from 2010 to 2021 in all three counties (**Table 2-8**).

Table 2-8. Montana Analysis Area Unemployment Rate

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Beaverhead County	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	4.0	2.8
Big Horn County	6.8	7.5	13.6	9.6	7.5	7.2	7.8
Blaine County	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.7	3.8
Carbon County	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	5.8	3.4
Carter County	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.6
Chouteau County	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.7
Custer County	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	4.7	3.1
Dawson County	3.2	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.5	5.4	3.1
Fallon County	2.4	3.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	3.9	2.6
Fergus County	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.3
Garfield County	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.6
Madison County	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2	5.0	3.2
McCone County	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.8
Musselshell County	4.4	5.3	4.6	4.3	3.9	6.0	4.2
Petroleum County	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.6
Phillips County	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.5	3.8	4.8	3.8
Powder River County	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.7
Prairie County	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	6.6	3.6
Roosevelt County	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.9	4.2
Rosebud County	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.0
Stillwater County	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.2	4.9	2.9
Sweet Grass County	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.5	2.4
Treasure County	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.2
Valley County	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.1
Wibaux County	3.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	3.0	4.9	3.8
Yellowstone County	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	5.3	3.2
State of Montana	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.6	5.8	3.4

Source: BEA 2023

Fifteen counties within the Montana analysis area decreased in population, with the most substantial decreases in Prairie and Phillips Counties, which decreased 10.4 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively (**Table 2-7**). Both counties are sparsely populated and rural. Phillips County had a consistently above-average unemployment rate, which may be contributing to this population decline and future stagnation as individuals move to other areas in search of employment (**Table 2-8**). On the other hand, unemployment rates in Prairie County have been similar to the state average, which could be a contributor to the forecasted population increase in the county of 7.8 percent by 2040 (Montana Department of Commerce 2022; see **Table 2-7** and **Table 2-8**). Across the Montana analysis area, Rosebud, Roosevelt, and Big Horn Counties are projected to see the largest percent decrease in population by 2040, with a decrease of about 26.4 percent, 18.7 percent, and 13.8 percent, respectively. Similar to Phillips County, all three counties have

experienced consistently high unemployment rates since 2015, indicating that population declines may be related to stagnant economic conditions.

Since 2010, many counties in the analysis areas have seen an increase in the number of available jobs for multiple industry sectors. Across almost all counties, industries with a relatively high concentration of employment include retail trade, accommodation and food services, and wholesale trade. This is consistent with statewide trends for these industries. Average labor earnings for retail trade and accommodation and food services are relatively low compared with the state average of \$53,000, while the average labor earnings for wholesale trade are higher at \$80,000. Healthcare is a significant source of employment for counties like Yellowstone County, where it represents 13.7 percent of employment. Most counties also hold high concentrations of government and construction jobs, both of which pay above-average labor wages relative to the statewide all-industry labor earnings (**Table A-9 in Appendix A**).

Real labor income has increased since 2010 in Montana and all counties in the Montana analysis area, except Fallon and Petroleum Counties. Government and government enterprises represent a key industry for labor income, with over 8 percent of labor income coming from this sector in all counties across the Montana analysis area. The mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction), construction, and transportation and warehousing industries represent a large portion of incomes for certain counties, such as Fallon; however, most of the other counties in the Montana analysis area have high labor income in the retail trade and health care and social assistance industries. Manufacturing, utilities, forestry, educational services, and management of companies continue to represent the lower portion of labor incomes in the Montana analysis area. Although the total share of income from these industries is, as a whole, relatively low, professions in certain sectors, such as utilities, yield above-average labor wages while employing fewer people.

The mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) is not a significant source of employment at the state level, constituting 1.4 percent of all employment in 2021 and 1.8 percent in 2010; however, for certain counties in the Montana analysis area, mining plays a key role. Big Horn and Fallon Counties are characterized by a particularly high proportion of jobs in mining and oil and gas extraction, and both have undergone declines over the past decade. In 2010, mining represented 10.1 percent and 16.2 percent of employment in Big Horn and Fallon Counties, respectively; however, by 2021, these numbers had fallen to 8.1 percent and 11.4 percent. In 2010, Musselshell and Rosebud Counties also held a relatively large proportion of employment in this sector, with 13.2 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively; however, 2021 numbers are not available.⁴

Statewide, the average mining labor wages (\$97,000) are higher than the average across all employment sectors. This trend is also reflected in Big Horn and Fallon Counties. In Big Horn County, the average mining labor wage is \$96,000 as compared with a county average wage of \$54,000. In Fallon County, the average mining labor wage is \$105,000, which is higher than the county average of \$49,000. This suggests these counties that rely on mining could be more sensitive to BLM decisions on mining in GRSG HMAs.

At 4.1 percent, farm employment is also a relatively minor source of employment in Montana. However, numerous counties in the analysis area are largely dependent on farming, with this sector comprising greater than 20 percent of county employment in nine counties in the analysis area; these are Carter,

⁴ The BEA excludes employment and labor data for industries in certain locations to avoid disclosure of confidential information, as is the case for 2021 employment data in Musselshell and Rosebud Counties in Montana.

Chouteau, Garfield, McCone, Petroleum, Powder River, Prairie, Treasure, and Yellowstone Counties. Average labor wages for farming are relatively low at both the county and state level, ranging from approximately \$8,000 in Prairie County to approximately \$26,000 in Chouteau County. Although the farming industry does not represent high labor earnings, the high employment in the farming industry highlights the sensitivity of these counties to changes in BLM decisions that could impact farming, livestock grazing, and ranching.

2.5 NEVADA

The Nevada analysis area includes 10 counties, encompassing almost the entire state of Nevada. The analysis area only excludes some counties on Nevada's southern border (see **Figure A-5** in **Appendix A**). Seven of the 10 counties in the Nevada analysis area contain over 1 million acres of BLM-administered lands in GRSG HMAs: Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Nye, Washoe, and White Pine Counties. Elko, White Pine, Humboldt, and Washoe Counties have the largest amount in BLM-administered surface lands in GRSG HMAs, with about 4.9 million acres, 2.9 million acres, 2.8 million acres, and 2.3 million acres, respectively.

From 2010 to 2021, the population in Nevada increased by 16.2 percent. From 2010 to 2021, overall employment increased in Nevada while real labor wages largely remained stagnant, with a slight increase from \$61,000 to \$62,000. As of 2021, the largest employment industries are the accommodation and food services; forestry, fishing, and related activities; retail trade; and government and government-related enterprises, with 14.8 percent, 13.4 percent, 9.9 percent, and 9.4 percent, respectively. At the state level, sectors that pay notably higher than the state average labor wage of \$62,000 across all sectors include mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction), utilities, management, and information. These industries might not contribute to a large number of employees; however, due to the higher incomes, they play an important role in the local economies.

With a population of 479,758 people, Washoe County is the most populous county in the Nevada analysis area. It had the highest growth rate between 2010 and 2021, with a 16.2 percent increase, which was the same as the entire state of Nevada. The growth of Washoe County is likely due in part to an influx of people to the county's urban areas in the last 10 years, with this trend continuing through 2040. Nye County closely followed, with a population increase of around 14.2 percent. The continuous rapid growth of Nye County may also be related to urban expansion of Nevada's largest cities and spillover from Clark County, the fastest-growing county in Nevada (Nevada Department of Taxation 2021).

Counties with declining or stagnant populations tend to be more rural and sparsely populated, both historically and at present. Lincoln County had the greatest population decrease between 2010 and 2021, at about 9.1 percent, followed by a 7.0 percent decrease in Eureka County (see **Table 2-9**). While the population of Lincoln County is projected to decrease further, a 19.4 percent increase is anticipated in Eureka County. This contrast in population growth trends may be related to the volatility of the county's mining and energy industries, and the consequent fluctuations in worker migration patterns (Eureka County 2018). The estimated population change by county between 2021 and 2040 indicates a range of population changes throughout the analysis area, with the largest projected increase in Nye and Washoe Counties and a continued decrease in Lincoln County (Nevada Department of Taxation 2021).

Table 2-9. Nevada Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021– 2040 (estimated)
Churchill County	24,946	25,077	28,597	0.5	14.0
Elko County	47,707	53,420	58,521	12.0	9.5
Eureka County	1,603	1,724	2,058	-7.0	19.4
Humboldt County	15,986	17,218	17,908	7.7	4.0
Lander County	5,545	5,729	5,946	3.3	3.8
Lincoln County	5,060	4,600	4,481	-9.1	-2.6
Nye County	43,878	50,096	67,656	14.2	35.1
Pershing County	6,703	6,668	6,753	-0.5	1.3
Washoe County	412,844	479,758	590,280	16.2	23.0
White Pine County	9,765	9,192	10,517	-5.9	14.4
State of Nevada	2,633,331	3,059,238	3,785,099	16.2	23.7

Sources: Nevada Department of Taxation 2021; US Department of Commerce 2022

The mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) represents a larger percentage of employment in Humboldt, Pershing, and White Pine Counties (greater than 20 percent; **Table A-10** in **Appendix A**). The average labor income for this industry (over \$110,000 in each of the three counties) is almost double the average state income across all employment sectors; it is also comparable to the state average for mining labor wages. From 2010 to 2021, total employment declined in Eureka, Humboldt, and White Pine Counties, suggesting a contraction of the workforce, which could impact available jobs in the mining industry. These trends parallel the stagnant or declining population levels in Eureka and White Pine Counties (**Table 2-9**). This suggests these counties that rely on mining could be more sensitive to BLM decisions on mining in GRSG HMAs, especially as external pressures lead to a decline in available mining jobs.

Farming employment decreased statewide and across all analysis area counties between 2010 and 2021. Lincoln and Pershing Counties hold the highest rate of farm employment, at 9.5 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively. Both counties have experienced declines in farm employment since 2010, from 10.1 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively. The average labor wage for farm employment was \$65,000 in Lincoln County and \$58,000 in Pershing County. These wages are similar to the state labor wage across all employment sectors, and higher than the statewide average for farming labor wages of \$36,000 (see **Table A-11** in **Appendix A**). Similar to the counties that depend on the mining industry, these counties that rely on farming for economic conditions could be more sensitive to BLM decisions on livestock grazing in GRSG HMAs.

In terms of labor income, the trends and key sectors are similar to those for employment. Statewide, labor income is concentrated in mining, as well as in utilities, information, and management. The data show that since 2010, industry earnings have increased for most employment sectors in Nevada. However, mining, farming, forestry, and service-based industries have had a decline in their overall percentage of earnings. Government-based wages continue to be responsible for a large proportion of income for many counties, particularly Churchill County (37.7 percent), Pershing County (32.7 percent), and White Pine County (30.2 percent).

Income in the mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) accounts for the largest percentage of income for Humboldt County (37.8 percent), Pershing County (55 percent), and White Pine County (41.7 percent), further indicating their reliance on mineral extraction, as discussed above. Moreover, across these mining-dependent counties, the average labor wages for the mining industry (including quarrying

and oil and gas extraction) in these counties—at over \$110,000—are disproportionately high relative to the county averages for all employment sectors (approximately \$70,000; **Table A-11** in **Appendix A**). However, the reliance on the mining industry for labor income in these three counties means the economies in these areas are likely susceptible to boom-and-bust cycles and would be more sensitive to changes in BLM management decisions that could affect mineral extraction (Vega 2022).

Unemployment rates across the Nevada analysis area had similar trends from 2015 to 2021. The counties had a decrease in unemployment rates in 2019 from 2015 levels. In 2020, the unemployment rates increased in all counties in the Nevada analysis due to restrictions during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, unemployment rates decreased as businesses and economies opened back up (**Table 2-10**). Most counties in the Nevada analysis area had lower unemployment rates than the state of Nevada; however, from 2015 to 2019, Nye County experienced higher unemployment rates than the state of Nevada. Unemployment rates were also higher than the state rate in Churchill County in 2015, Lander County in 2016, and Pershing County in 2015 and 2016.

Table 2-10. Nevada Analysis Area Unemployment Rate

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Churchill County	7.1	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.6	5.7	3.5
Elko County	5.2	4.5	3.7	3.1	3.0	5.9	3.3
Eureka County	5.9	4.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.6
Humboldt County	6.1	5.6	4.2	3.3	3.0	5.0	3.4
Lander County	6.8	6.3	4.5	3.5	3.2	4.9	3.6
Lincoln County	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.3	4.0	5.1	3.4
Nye County	8.9	7.4	6.4	5.6	5.3	10.2	6.1
Pershing County	7.0	6.0	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.8	3.6
Washoe County	6.3	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.3	8.2	4.3
White Pine County	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.0	4.2	3.0
State of Nevada	6.8	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.0	13.5	7.2

Source: BLS 2023

2.6 NORTH DAKOTA

The North Dakota analysis area lies in the state's southwestern corner and consists of Bowman and Slope Counties (see **Figure A-6** in **Appendix A**). Of the BLM-administered surface acreage in Bowman County, 100 percent falls within GRSG HMAs. In Slope County, 82,000 acres of non-surface mineral estate, or approximately 11 percent of total acres in the county, falls within HMAs.

From 2010 to 2021, the population of North Dakota increased by 17.2 percent, or 113,486 people (**Table 2-11**). The statewide population growth between 2010 and 2021 was likely fueled by the Bakken oil boom, which began in 2008 and drew workers to counties outside the analysis area, such as McKenzie and Williams Counties. Oil production peaked in 2012 and experienced intermittent declines due to a variety of factors, including international competition, reserve exhaustion, and the COVID-19 pandemic (Smith 2021; Williams-Derry and Kunkel 2021). Small-scale shifts in production patterns throughout the oil boom may have contributed to the diverging population growth trends at the county level between 2010 and 2021. Overall, the statewide population growth between 2010 and 2021 aligns with an increase in employment in the mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction), which grew from 2.8 percent of overall state employment in 2010 to 3.2 percent of state employment in 2021. Although mining constitutes a relatively small portion of employment in North Dakota, it is higher than the national average of less than 1 percent.

Table 2-11. North Dakota Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2040
Bowman County	3,102	3,024	N/A	-2.5	N/A
Slope County	727	775	N/A	6.6	N/A
State of North Dakota	659,858	773,344	N/A	17.2	N/A

Source: US Department of Commerce 2022

N/A = Not available

The state unemployment rate steadily declined from 2016 through 2019. In 2020, unemployment in North Dakota more than doubled, when the COVID-19 pandemic triggered mass layoffs and disrupted the economy. The economy began to recover in 2021, as signified by a decline in the unemployment rate across the state (**Table 2-12**). In North Dakota, the largest nonfarm employment sectors include government, healthcare, and retail, representing 15.8 percent, 12.2 percent, and 10 percent, respectively. Government and government-based enterprises also represent the largest portion of personal wage income in North Dakota.

Table 2-12. North Dakota Analysis Area Unemployment

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bowman County	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	3.4	2.5
Slope County	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.8
State of North Dakota	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	5.1	3.7

Source: BLS 2023

Bowman County has the largest population within the North Dakota analysis area, while Slope County has the lowest population. With a 2021 population of 775 people, Slope County observed a 6.6 percent population increase between 2010 and 2021, whereas Bowman County, which had a 2021 population of 3,024 people, saw a population decrease of 2.5 percent during the same period. Both counties' population changes between 2010 and 2021 did not follow overall North Dakota state trends (US Department of Commerce 2022; **Table 2-11**). The difference in populations trends could be related to the role the mining industry played in each county compared to North Dakota, as the impact of the Bakken oil boom and the general importance of mining in local economies becomes more apparent at the county level.

In 2010, mining was a key industry for Slope County, with approximately 13.8 percent of total employment and 38.9 percent of labor income coming from the mining industry, compared to 2.8 percent of employment and 5.1 percent of nonfarming earnings in North Dakota (2021 employment and income data were not disclosed; see **Table A-12** in **Appendix A**). In Bowman County, jobs in mining and extraction sharply decreased by more than half (from 5.3 to 2.2 percent of employment), as did income for this industry. This decline in the mining industry in Bowman County may reflect a shifting nexus of oil and mining jobs to other counties, as well as short-term trends in oil industry patterns that depend on fluctuations in production and impacts from broader economic or geopolitical trends. Additionally, except for government, education, healthcare, and miscellaneous service sectors, all employment numbers in Bowman County decreased; this trend aligns with its declining population and suggests the dependence of the county's non-mining industries on its mining industries (**Table A-12** in **Appendix A**).

Table 2-12 shows that the North Dakota analysis area experienced rates of unemployment that are lower than the statewide rate for each year from 2015 to 2021. At the county level, Bowman County experienced a slight uptick in the unemployment rate in 2019, which coincides with the brief decline in the Bakken oil

boom that was caused by a drop in oil prices; then, the unemployment rate decreased until reaching its lowest unemployment rate in 2019 (1.5 percent; Scheyder 2016). From 2015 to 2021, Slope County experienced its lowest unemployment rate in 2017, after which the unemployment rate stagnated through 2019. The decline in unemployment could have attracted more people to the county, which would contribute to the population growth seen from 2010 to 2021. Both counties in the North Dakota analysis area experienced their highest unemployment rate in 2020 over the 7-year period due to restrictions and layoffs during the 2020 COVID-19; this was consistent with the state's unemployment trends but still lower than the overall state unemployment level.

Farming represents an important economic component of both analysis area counties. At 15.7 percent of all employment, farm employment in Bowman County measures over three times greater than the state statistic of 5 percent. Farm earnings comprise approximately 14 percent of Bowman County earnings, and the average farming labor income of \$86,000 is higher than the county average of \$58,000. Farming is also a major component of the economy in Slope County, representing 47.2 percent of all jobs and 29.3 percent of county income. Additionally, the average labor income for farming employment in Slope County is relatively high, at approximately \$73,000, compared to the county average of \$67,000. In both counties, farm employment declined at lower rates than overall private nonfarm employment (**Table A-12 in Appendix A**). Farm employment remained roughly constant from 2010 to 2021 in both counties in the analysis area, while private, nonfarm employment declined by roughly 10 percent. This reflects the counties' continued reliance on agriculture and suggests that Bowman and Slope Counties could be sensitive to BLM decisions on livestock grazing in GRSG HMAs.

The largest nonfarm employment sectors in Slope County include government, real estate, and transportation, which represent 8.7 percent, 3.2 percent, and 3.0 percent of all employment (**Table A-12 in Appendix A**). In Bowman County, government and government enterprises also constituted a relatively large proportion of employment and labor income, followed by several service sectors, including retail trade, wholesale trade, and healthcare (**Table A-13 in Appendix A**). In both counties, labor income from retail trade is slightly low relative to its share of employment, indicating slightly lower labor wages. The average labor income in Slope County (\$67,000) is slightly higher than the state average of \$64,000, while in Bowman County it is lower, at \$58,000. The differences in labor income could have been a factor contributing to the historical population growth in Slope County and population decline in Bowman County (**Table A-13 in Appendix A**).

2.7 OREGON

The Oregon analysis area includes eight counties clustered in the southeast to central region of Oregon (see **Figure A-7 in Appendix A**). The counties with the largest amount of BLM-administered surface acres in GRSG HMAs are Malheur, Harney, and Lake Counties, with about 4.3 million acres, 3.7 million acres, and 2.1 million acres of BLM-administered surface lands in GRSG HMAs, respectively. Additionally, the acres in GRSG HMAs make up over 80 percent of BLM-administered surface lands in all three counties. In Malheur County, GRSG HMAs acres represent about 76 percent of the total acres in the county (federal and nonfederal).

Oregon's population grew by about 445,000 people between 2010 and 2021, which is an increase of about 11.8 percent (see **Table 2-13**). This increase is projected to continue over the next 20 years, with the population increase estimated to be about 22.7 percent. Oregon's population increase was largely due to migration by residents from other states who were attracted by Oregon's economic expansion (Cunningham

Table 2-13. Oregon Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2040
Baker County	16,150	16,539	15,156	2.4	-8.4
Crook County	21,515	24,300	31,410	12.9	29.3
Grant County	7,349	7,225	6,566	-1.7	-9.1
Harney County	7,364	7,454	7,537	1.2	1.1
Lake County	7,882	8,119	8,177	3.0	0.7
Malheur County	31,326	31,313	30,514	0.0	-2.6
Union County	25,373	26,255	27,482	3.5	4.7
Deschutes County	154,568	194,964	203,390	26.1	4.3
State of Oregon	3,761,925	4,207,177	5,164,041	11.8	22.7

Sources: Portland State University Population Research Center 2022; University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center, Demographics Research Group 2018; US Department of Commerce 2022

2021). From 2010 to 2021, employment in Oregon grew by about 385,000 jobs; this was an increase of about 17.7 percent, larger than population growth. The largest percentage in employment increases occurred in the transportation and warehousing, health care and social assistance, and construction industries (see **Table A-14** in **Appendix A**).

The unemployment rate in Oregon steadily declined from 5.5 percent in 2015 to 3.7 percent in 2019. Consistent with the rest of the country, the unemployment rate across Oregon increased sharply in 2020 due to a large number of layoffs that occurred during the global COVID-19 pandemic; however, it decreased to below the 2015 unemployment rate in 2021 (see **Table 2-14**; BLS 2023). Real total earnings in the state increased from 2010 to 2021 by about 43 percent; however, per capita income in 2021 was slightly lower than the US average per capita income, which suggests that Oregon's population increase was not largely motivated by higher incomes (BEA 2021a, 2021b).

Table 2-14. Oregon Analysis Area Unemployment Rate

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Baker County	6.6	6.2	5.4	5.2	4.5	7.2	5.1
Crook County	8.2	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.1	8.8	6.7
Grant County	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	8.4	6.7
Harney County	7.0	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.2	5.9	5.1
Lake County	7.5	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5
Malheur County	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.0	5.2	4.4
Union County	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	4.8	7.8	5.6
Deschutes County	5.7	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	8.0	5.3
State of Oregon	5.5	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.7	7.6	5.2

Source: BLS 2023

Across the Oregon analysis area, the population increased by about 45,000 people from 2010 to 2021, which is an increase of about 16.4 percent; this is a slightly larger growth rate than for the whole state of Oregon. Over the 11 years, the population in all Oregon analysis area counties increased or remained stagnant, except for Grant County. Grant County, which is the smallest county in the analysis area with a population of 7,225, had a very small decrease of over 100 people (a decrease of about 1.7 percent). The county with the largest percentage increase in population in the Oregon analysis area was Deschutes County, which had an increase of over 40,000 people (Deschutes County is also the most populous county in the Oregon analysis area, with a population of almost 195,000 people in 2021; see **Table 2-13**; US Department of Commerce 2022). Some counties in the Oregon analysis area are expected to see growth rates going

forward through 2040; however, the population growth is projected to slow in Deschutes County, with a forecasted change of 4.3 percent from 2021 to 2040. The population is expected to decline in Grant, Baker, and Malheur Counties by 9.1 percent, 8.4 percent, and 2.6 percent, respectively (see **Table 2-13**; Portland State University Population Research Center 2022).

The increase in population in the Oregon analysis area is likely correlated with employment, which increased by a similar amount to the populations from 2010 to 2021 (about 44,000 jobs), which was an increase of about 29 percent. All counties in the Oregon analysis area saw an increase in employment over the 11-year period. Deschutes County, which had the largest increase in magnitude of population, had the largest increase in employment across the analysis area, with over 40,000 additional jobs (a similar increase as the population). This increase in total employment was largely driven by an increase in employment in the health care and social assistance industry, which accounts for the largest percentage of total employees in Deschutes County at 12.5 percent. Grant County, which had the only population decline from 2010 to 2021, had the smallest increase in employment, with an increase of about 85 jobs (see **Table A-14** in **Appendix A**).

Unemployment rates across the Oregon analysis area generally decreased or were stagnant from 2015 to 2019. The unemployment rate in Deschutes County was similar to the unemployment rate across the state of Oregon; it steadily decreased from 5.7 percent in 2015 to 3.9 percent in 2019. The unemployment rate in Grant County was higher than the state of Oregon's, but it also decreased from 8.5 percent in 2015 to 6.8 percent in 2017 and remained stagnant through 2019. All the counties experienced an increase in the unemployment rate in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic (**Table 2-14**). However, in some counties, such as Harney, Lake, and Malheur Counties, the increase in unemployment rate in 2020 was small; this could be due to the reliance on the farm industry in these three counties and because farm workers were considered essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. All counties in the Oregon analysis area had a decrease in the unemployment rates from 2020 to 2021 as the local economies and businesses opened back up.

In addition to the number of job opportunities attracting people to move to the Oregon analysis area, labor income plays a part in encouraging population growth or decline. In 2021, Deschutes County, which had the highest increase in population and employment from 2010 to 2021, had the highest reported per capita income across all industries in the Oregon analysis area of almost \$68,000 (over \$6,000 more than the per capita income for the state of Oregon and over \$3,000 more than the per capita income for the US; BEA 2021a, 2021b). Malheur County, which had a stagnant population from 2010 to 2021, had the lowest per capita income across all counties in the Oregon analysis area, with per capita income of almost \$39,000 (about 33 percent less than the per capita income across the state of Oregon).

In Deschutes County, the key industries with the highest average earnings per employee (which is calculated by dividing total earnings by the total number of employees; see **Table A-15** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b) were utilities, information, and construction. In Malheur County, the industries with the highest reported average earnings per employee were utilities, government and government enterprises, and manufacturing.

In 2021, the farming industry in Oregon represented about 2.7 percent of total employment and less than 1 percent of total earnings.⁵ However, in the Oregon analysis area, which is on Oregon's eastern side,

⁵ Farming employment includes the labor of farm proprietors, but not unpaid family labor; therefore, the statistics presented in this report do not include the total value of farming through employment.

farming plays an important role in the local economies. Farming employment makes up over 7 percent of total employment in all counties except Deschutes County. Farming was the second-largest industry for employment in Harney, Lake, and Grant Counties, with about 19.6 percent, 16.0 percent, and 13.0 percent of total jobs coming from farming, respectively (only falling below the government and government enterprises industry). Farming was the third-largest industry for employment in Malheur and Baker Counties, with 12.8 percent and 10.9 percent of total employment, respectively. In Union and Crook Counties, the farming industry was the fourth largest in terms of employment percentage, with 7.5 percent and 7.0 percent of total employment, respectively.

Farm earnings make up less of a percentage of the total earnings in most counties in the analysis area, but they still make up over 6 percent in Harney, Lake, and Malheur Counties. These three counties have a high percentage of BLM-administered lands in GRSG HMAs; therefore, these counties could be susceptible to impacts on farming, including potential changes to livestock grazing and ranching, from BLM decisions on GRSG HMAs (see **Chapter 3**, Livestock Grazing, in the EIS for more details on grazing and ranching use on BLM-administered lands in the Oregon analysis area).

Employment and earnings in the mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) were either not disclosed, or they comprised a very small percentage (less than 1 percent) of total employment and earnings across the Oregon analysis area as well as the state of Oregon (see **Table A-15** in **Appendix A**; BEA 2021a, 2021b). This suggests that the economies in these two counties do not depend on the mining industry, and these economies would likely not be sensitive to changes in mineral development.

Recreation and tourism-related industries, such as the accommodation and food industry and retail trade industry, are other important industries within the Oregon analysis area. In Malheur, Baker, and Deschutes Counties, retail trade was the second-largest industry for employment, with 14.6 percent, 12.6 percent, and 11.4 percent, respectively, of total jobs coming from this industry. The percentages of total employment and earnings from these key industries across the Oregon analysis area have not changed substantially from the data included in the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendment EIS, which included data from 2010. This suggests that the economic significance of major industries in the Oregon analysis area have remained consistent over the past decade.

2.8 SOUTH DAKOTA

The South Dakota analysis area consists of Butte and Harding Counties, which lie in the state's northwestern corner (see **Figure A-8** in **Appendix A**). Including subsurface acreage, 10 percent of Butte County and 3 percent of Harding County fall within HMAs.

From 2010 to 2021, the population in South Dakota increased by 10.3 percent, or 82,785 people (**Table 2-15**). Total employment in South Dakota increased by a slightly smaller magnitude—about 64,000 jobs—which suggests there may be some correlation between the increase in population and the increase in employment (**Table A-16** in **Appendix A**). The employment increase was largely driven by the real estate and rental and leasing industry, which increased by about 10,000 jobs, and the health care and social assistance industry, which increased by over 9,000 jobs. In South Dakota, the percentages of employment by industry have remained relatively constant over the last decade, with a majority of employment occurring in government and government enterprises, health care and social assistance, and retail trade (**Table A-16** in **Appendix A**).

Table 2-15. South Dakota Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2040
Butte County	9,888	10,167	N/A	2.8	N/A
Harding County	1,250	1,179	N/A	-5.7	N/A
State of South Dakota	799,462	881,785	N/A	10.3	N/A

Source: US Department of Commerce 2022

N/A = Not available

Butte County has the largest population within the South Dakota analysis area, while Harding County has the lowest population. Butte County, consisting of 10,167 people, observed a small population increase of about 2.8 percent between 2010 and 2021, whereas Harding County, with a population of 1,179 people, had a population decrease of 5.7 percent during the same period. The population changes in both counties in the South Dakota analysis area differed from the high population growth rate at the state level. This difference in population trends may be due to the rural character of the counties in the analysis area, as the state's population growth is concentrated in counties that contain or adjoin major urban centers, such as Sioux Falls and Rapid City (US Department of Commerce 2022).

Employment in both counties in the analysis area increased from 2010 to 2021. In Butte County, employment increased by about 200 jobs; in Harding County, employment increased by about 100 jobs (**Table A-16** in **Appendix A**). For both counties, the increase in employment was largely due to the retail trade industry, which accounted for an increase in about 100 jobs and 40 jobs in Butte and Harding Counties, respectively. In Butte County, the retail trade industry represented the largest nonfarm industry for employment, with about 14.7 percent of total employment. This was followed by government and government enterprises, with about 12.7 percent of jobs, and construction, accommodation, and other services, with about 7.2 percent for each of the three industries. In Harding County, the retail trade industry was the second-largest nonfarming industry for employment, with 9.2 percent of total jobs (only behind government and government enterprises with 10.3 percent of employment; see **Table A-16** in **Appendix A**).

Historical unemployment rates vary across the South Dakota analysis area. In Butte County, from 2015 to 2021, the unemployment rates were higher than they were for the state of South Dakota. In Harding County, the unemployment rates were lower than the unemployment rates for the state of South Dakota. Consistent with the rest of the US, the South Dakota analysis area and the state of South Dakota saw unemployment rates increase in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Unemployment rates in 2021 show that South Dakota's economy continues to recover from the economic effects of the COVID pandemic, with unemployment rates returning to similar levels to those experienced in 2015 (**Table 2-16**).

Table 2-16. South Dakota Analysis Area Unemployment

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Butte County	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	5.0	3.4
Harding County	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.4	2.8
State of South Dakota	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	4.3	3.1

Source: BLS 2023

The farming industry has played a key role in the economies across South Dakota, especially in the South Dakota analysis area. In Butte County, farm employment comprised 11 percent of all employment in 2021; this is a slight decrease from 12 percent in 2010 but more than double the state statistic in 2021 of 5 percent (**Table A-16** in **Appendix A**). Earnings from the farm industry represent about 6.2 percent of total earnings

in Butte County. In Harding County, the farm industry was the largest industry for employment, with 26.4 percent of the jobs in this industry. This percentage of employment in the farm industry was only a slight decrease from the percentage of farm employment in 2010 of 27.5 percent (**Table A-16** in **Appendix A**). Earnings from the farm industry represent about 32.3 percent of total earnings in Harding County, which is the largest sector for labor income in the county. The reliance on farming as a key industry for employment suggests that the South Dakota analysis area could be susceptible to BLM management decisions that impact farming, ranching, or livestock grazing.

In Butte County, the industries with the largest percentage of labor income were government and government enterprises, retail trade, and construction. In Harding County, the industries with the largest percentage of labor income were farming, government and government enterprises, and construction. This is due to the importance of these industries for the number of jobs in the area. In Butte County, the average earnings per employee in these sectors were about \$49,000, \$30,000, and \$51,000 for government and government enterprises, retail trade, and construction jobs, respectively. The earnings per employee in the top sectors in Harding County were about \$55,000, \$53,000, and \$67,000 for farming, government and government enterprises, and construction jobs, respectively. On the other hand, the industries with the highest earnings per employee were information in Butte County, with \$79,000 per job, and mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) in Harding County, with \$109,000 per job (**Table A-17** in **Appendix A**).

2.9 UTAH

Nearly all of Utah, or 23 out of 29 of its counties, lies within the analysis area (see **Figure A-9** in **Appendix A**). Those counties not in the analysis area lie at the southeastern, southwestern, and northern-central areas of the state. Seven counties (Daggett, Morgan, Rich, Carbon, Beaver, Box Elder, and Piute Counties) contain BLM-administered lands that qualify as at least 33 percent GRSG HMAs. In Daggett, Morgan, and Rich Counties, which are in Utah's northeastern corner, nearly 100 percent of all BLM-administered surface acreage falls within HMAs, holding implications for BLM management decisions in these counties. In Carbon County, as well as the western counties of Beaver, Box Elder, and Piute, approximately one-third to half of BLM-administered surface acreage falls within GRSG HMAs. For all seven counties, close to one-quarter of the total county acreage consists of GRSG HMAs, holding implications for future land management decisions. Expanding development that typically accompanies population growth may be an important factor in planning for GRSG management in the near future.

Utah's population grew by 20.6 percent between 2010 and 2021 (**Table 2-17**). The most populous county within the Utah analysis area in 2021 was Cache County, with 137,255 people. Other counties with relatively large populations within this analysis area include Tooele County (76,165 people), Box Elder County (59,220 people), Iron County (61,232 people), and Summit County (42,843 people). At 51.4 percent, Wasatch County had the largest percentage increase in population between 2010 and 2021; this was followed by Morgan County (33.2 percent), Iron County (32.4), Tooele County (30.5 percent), percent), and Cache County (21.1 percent). Population growth in Wasatch County was driven by migration, tourism, and the presence of the Wasatch Campus of Utah Valley University. By 2040, Wasatch County is predicted to have a population increase of almost 60 percent, while Morgan and Tooele Counties will experience similarly rapid population growth (University of Utah, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2022; see **Table 2-17**).

Table 2-17. Utah Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2040
Beaver County	6,645	7,156	8,777	7.7	22.7
Box Elder County	50,084	59,220	75,494	18.2	27.5
Cache County	113,307	137,255	185,948	21.1	35.5
Carbon County	21,390	20,488	20,689	-4.2	1.0
Daggett County	1,076	962	910	-10.6	-5.4
Duchesne County	18,689	19,738	19,351	5.6	-2.0
Emery County	10,991	9,885	9,674	-10.1	-2.1
Garfield County	5,167	5,079	5,294	-1.7	4.2
Grand County	9,227	9,705	11,375	5.2	17.2
Iron County	46,240	61,232	85,248	32.4	39.2
Juab County	10,260	12,049	17,586	17.4	46.0
Kane County	7,113	7,924	9,769	11.4	23.3
Millard County	12,513	13,214	12,777	5.6	-3.3
Morgan County	9,516	12,679	18,184	33.2	43.4
Piute County	1,548	1,479	1,625	-4.5	9.9
Rich County	2,280	2,559	3,059	12.2	19.5
Sanpete County	27,834	28,948	34,693	4.0	19.8
Sevier County	20,793	21,799	23,044	4.8	5.7
Summit County	36,573	42,843	52,303	17.1	22.1
Tooele County	58,369	76,156	115,253	30.5	51.3
Uintah County	32,722	35,975	39,112	9.9	8.7
Wasatch County	23,689	35,872	57,112	51.4	59.2
Wayne County	2,775	2,504	2,712	-9.8	8.3
State of Utah	2,772,667	3,343,552	4,440,560	20.6	32.8

Source: University of Utah, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2022; US Department of Commerce 2022

More broadly, the three fastest-growing counties are all part of the Greater Salt Lake Region, a 12-county region that functions largely as a single consumption and labor market. The Greater Salt Lake Region is one of the urban areas driving Utah's population increase (**Table 2-17**; University of Utah, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2022). Approximately 25 percent of the acreage in steadily growing Beaver, Box Elder, and Rich Counties falls within HMAs; an increasing population will have implications for future management decisions for GRSG.

The county that experienced the most population loss between 2010 and 2021 was Daggett County (10.6 percent), followed by Emery County (10.1 percent), Wayne County (9.8 percent), and Carbon County (4.2 percent) (**Table 2-17**). Except for Wayne County, all these counties are expected to either continue decreasing, or stagnate, in population through 2040. This may be due to their more rural nature or a higher-than-average unemployment rate encouraging residents to seek work elsewhere, or both. In Carbon and Emery Counties, declines in population and overall employment may be tied to unpredictable fluctuations in their coal-based economies amid changes in energy markets and growing competition from alternative sources of energy, including both renewables and fossil fuels (Gruenspecht 2019; Schott 2017; **Table 2-17**; **Table 2-18**; **Table A-18** in **Appendix A**). The economies in these counties could be sensitive to changes in industries, such as the mining industry, that might impact job availability and further encourage the population to move elsewhere for employment.

Table 2-18. Utah Analysis Area Unemployment Rate

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Beaver County	3.7	4.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	4.0	2.8
Box Elder County	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.6	4.4	2.4
Cache County	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.0
Carbon County	5.6	5.8	4.9	4.2	3.6	5.3	3.9
Dagget County	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	3.6
Duchesne County	7.4	8.6	5.5	4.3	3.9	7.8	4.9
Emery County	5.9	6.1	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.8	3.9
Garfield County	8.7	8.1	7.3	7.3	6.1	10.4	6.5
Grand County	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.5	3.9	9.5	4.4
Iron County	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.9	4.5	2.8
Juab County	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.0
Kane County	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.9	5.3	2.9
Millard County	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.4
Morgan County	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.1
Piute County	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.5	6.2	4.4
Rich County	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.3
Sanpete County	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.8
Sevier County	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	4.3	3.3
Summit County	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	7.2	2.9
Tooele County	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.7	2.9
Uintah County	6.7	9.1	5.9	4.4	4.2	9.3	5.6
Wasatch County	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7	6.5	2.9
Wayne County	8.9	7.5	7.1	5.7	5.4	7.7	4.7
State of Utah	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	4.7	2.7

Source: BLS 2023

Although most analysis area counties experienced population growth (and will continue to expand through 2040), many experienced much higher rates of unemployment; others had unemployment rates about equal to or greater than those of Utah from 2015 to 2021 (**Table 2-18**). Cache, Morgan, and Summit Counties (besides anomalously high unemployment rates in 2020–2021 that were related to the COVID-19 pandemic). The data show that 12 counties in Utah experienced their lowest rates of unemployment in 2021, which were slightly greater than Utah’s overall unemployment rate for 2021. Lower employment rates in 2021 could have been driven by an increase in the available workforce, similar to state trends.

Eleven counties experienced their lowest rate of unemployment in 2019, which were slightly greater than Utah’s overall unemployment rate for 2019. During 2015, 2016, and 2020, 22 counties experienced their highest rates of unemployment, which were greater than Utah’s unemployment averages for these years. At the county level, the lowest unemployment rate was in 2021 in both Cache County (2.0 percent) and Juab County (2.0 percent) and ranged to a high of 10.4 percent in Garfield County (**Table 2-18**). It should be noted that in all counties that experienced population growth, the total number of jobs increased, but unemployment remained above the state average (**Table 2-18**; **Table A-18 [Parts 1–4]** in **Appendix A**).

Service-based industries continue to represent a large portion of Utah’s overall employment and labor income; these trends also exist at the county level. Since 2010, total employment has increased for almost all the counties in the analysis area (except for Carbon and Emery Counties), indicating that there has been somewhat of an economic expansion (**Table A-18 [Parts 1–4]** in **Appendix A**). The increase in total employment across the analysis area was largely due to increases in jobs in the manufacturing,

accommodation and food services, and construction industries, which grew by about 10,000 jobs, 9,000 jobs, and 8,500 jobs, respectively.

Declines in employment in Carbon and Emery Counties may be tied to changes in the potentially unpredictable coal economy (Schott 2017). Carbon County experienced a slight loss of jobs in mining (from 7.7 percent in 2010 to 7.0 percent in 2021), administrative and waste management services (5.4 percent to 3.1 percent), and wholesale trade (4.2 to 2.7 percent). Employment in Emery County decreased in the construction; manufacturing; transportation and warehousing; professional, scientific, and technical services; other services; and government and governmental enterprises industries (**Table A-18 [Parts 1–4] in Appendix A**).

Employment in the mining industry (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) continues to represent a low portion of total employment. The exceptions are Sevier (5.0 percent), Duchesne (11.7 percent), Carbon (7.0 percent), Emery (6.2 percent), and Uintah (8.2 percent) Counties; in these counties, the employment in the mining industry was greater than Utah's state average (**Table A-18 [Parts 1–4] in Appendix A**). It is worth noting that in all counties where data are available, all underwent declines in mining employment. This is particularly apparent in Uintah County, where mining declined from 17.7 percent of employment in 2010 to 8.2 percent in 2021. The average labor income for mining in these counties ranges from \$83,000 in Uintah County to \$108,000 in Emery County; all fall below the average statewide labor income for mining (**Table A-18 [Parts 1–4] in Appendix A**). These counties that rely on mining for employment and labor income could be sensitive to BLM management decisions that limit mining in GRSG HMAs. Counties with the highest proportion of farm employment include Piute (23.5 percent), Beaver (14.6 percent), and Millard (14.3 percent) Counties. These numbers represent slight declines of approximately 1–2 percent from 2010 (**Table A-18 in Appendix A**). In Morgan, Tooele, and Wasatch Counties, which are the three fastest-growing counties, farm employment represents a relatively low share of total employment, with 5.2 percent, 2.0 percent, and 2.3 percent, respectively. Farm employment has declined since 2010 in these counties. However, numbers for all three counties remain higher than the state average of less than 1 percent (**Table A-18 in Appendix A**).

Growing employment sectors for these three counties include service industries like finance, professional services, and real estate, in addition to the non-service industry of construction (**Table A-18 in Appendix A**). The decline in farm employment and simultaneous shift toward service industries may reflect diversifying and expanding economies as county populations continue to expand. However, farming plays an important role for Beaver, Iron, Piute, Rich, and Sanpete Counties, where the average earnings per employee for the farming industry are higher than the average earnings per employee across all industries, with about \$70,000, \$46,000, \$117,000, \$57,000, and \$44,000 in earnings, respectively. Additional changes in the farming industry through BLM management decisions that impact livestock grazing would result in large impacts on these counties that have relied on farming for employment and labor income.

Government-based employment continues to represent a large portion of total employment on both the state and county level, with some counties, such as Piute (19.5 percent) and Sanpete (22.8 percent), having high percentages of government-based employment (**Table A-18 in Appendix A**). Government-based employment is also responsible for a large percentage of total employment in Daggett (26.2 percent), Duchesne (21.1 percent), and Carbon Counties (19.0 percent). These percentages are greater than Utah's government employment average. In Daggett and Carbon Counties, the average wages for government employment (\$69,000 and \$56,000, respectively) fall below the state average of \$75,000 for this sector (**Table A-19 in Appendix A**).

2.10 WYOMING

The Wyoming analysis area encompasses 21 counties, spanning almost the entire state of Wyoming; the only excluded counties are Teton County on Wyoming's western border and Goshen County on Wyoming's eastern border. All analysis area counties contain BLM-administered acreages classified as at least 89 percent GRSG HMAs, except for Laramie and Platte Counties, where BLM-administered acreage classified as GRSG HMAs is closer to 50 percent. Counties with the highest percentage of GRSG HMAs overall include Big Horn, which is 65 percent HMAs, and Sweetwater and Washakie, which are both classified as 72 percent GRSG HMAs. Carbon, Fremont, Hot Springs, Lincoln, Natrona, and Sublette Counties are also significant counties for GRSG HMAs, having been classified as between 40 to 50 percent HMAs (see **Figure A-10** in **Appendix A**).

Between 2010 and 2021, the population in Wyoming grew by 3 percent. Statewide population is expected to increase from 580,390 to 614,820 people by 2040, which is a rate of 5.9 percent (**Table 2-19**). The county with the largest population in 2021 within the Wyoming analysis area was Laramie County with 100,900 people. Other counties with relatively high populations include Natrona County (78,810 people), Campbell County (45,450 people), Sweetwater County (42,440 people), and Albany County (39,250 people). Laramie and Lincoln Counties both experienced population growth of 10 percent between 2010 and 2021, and both counties are expected to continue increasing at slightly higher rates through 2040. Between 2015 and 2021, unemployment rates in both counties were consistently lower than or comparable to the state average, which may signal relatively stable economic conditions that are drawing workers (**Table 2-20**).

Table 2-19. Wyoming Analysis Area Population

Geographic Area	2010	2021	2040	% Change 2010–2021	% Change 2021–2040
Albany County	36,299	39,250	42,600	8.1	8.5
Big Horn County	11,668	11,900	12,230	2.0	2.8
Campbell County	46,133	45,450	47,710	-1.5	5.0
Carbon County	15,885	14,770	14,100	-7.0	-4.5
Converse County	13,833	13,840	14,650	0.1	5.9
Crook County	7,083	7,590	8,420	7.2	10.9
Fremont County	40,123	39,380	40,180	-1.9	2.0
Hot Springs County	4,812	4,510	4,370	-6.3	-3.1
Johnson County	8,569	8,550	9,270	-0.2	8.4
Laramie County	91,738	100,900	112,580	10.0	11.6
Lincoln County	18,106	19,940	22,490	10.1	12.8
Natrona County	75,450	78,810	83,090	4.5	5.4
Niobrara County	2,484	2,350	2,240	-5.4	-4.7
Park County	28,205	29,640	31,780	5.1	7.2
Platte County	8,667	8,660	8,990	-0.1	3.8
Sheridan County	-	-	-	-	-
Sublette County	10,247	9,730	10,470	-5.0	7.6
Sweetwater County	43,806	42,440	41,780	-3.1	-1.6
Uinta County	21,118	20,160	19,790	-4.5	-1.8
Washakie County	8,533	7,780	7,440	-8.8	-4.4
Weston County	7,208	6,940	6,840	-3.7	-1.4
State of Wyoming	563,626	580,390	614,820	3.0	5.9

Sources: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division 2019; US Department of Commerce 2022

Table 2-20. Wyoming Analysis Area Unemployment Rate

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albany County	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.3
Big Horn County	4.4	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.6
Campbell County	3.9	7.2	5.0	4.1	3.8	6.8	5.3
Carbon County	3.7	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.9
Converse County	3.6	6.3	4.6	3.7	2.9	5.9	4.9
Crook County	3.5	4.6	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.4
Fremont County	5.5	7.2	5.7	5.2	4.6	6.2	4.7
Hot Springs County	4.1	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	5.0	4.0
Johnson County	4.8	5.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.3
Laramie County	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	5.1	4.0
Lincoln County	4.7	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	5.0	3.8
Natrona County	4.8	7.2	5.4	4.6	4.0	7.7	6.1
Niobrara County	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.6
Park County	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.4	4.1
Platte County	3.9	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	5.0	4.0
Sheridan County	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.6	5.0	4.4
Sublette County	5.1	6.5	4.6	4.3	4.7	7.2	5.6
Sweetwater County	4.6	6.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	7.3	5.6
Uinta County	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.3	4.0	6.3	5.0
Washakie County	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.1
Weston County	3.4	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.2
State of Wyoming	4.2	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	5.8	4.5

Source: BLS 2023

Several counties declined in population between 2010 and 2021, with Washakie County undergoing the highest decline by 8.8 percent. Other counties that declined in population include Carbon, Hot Springs, and Niobrara Counties, which declined by 7.0 percent, 6.3 percent, and 5.4 percent, respectively. All three counties are expected to decline in population through 2040 (**Table 2-19**).

Key employment service sectors in Wyoming analysis area counties include retail trade, healthcare, and accommodation and food services. The retail and accommodation sectors, which yield average labor incomes of \$37,000 and \$32,000, respectively, tend to pay a below-average labor income compared to the overall state average of \$59,000. Meanwhile, the average labor income for healthcare (\$58,000) is more comparable to the state average. None of these three sectors experienced notable changes with respect to employment between 2010 and 2021. Among these three service sectors, employment tended to be concentrated in retail trade as well as accommodation and food services across all counties.

Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) is also a key industry for employment across Wyoming. Wyoming is one of the top coal and oil and gas producers, and it plays an important role in locatable mineral extraction. However, mining employment decreased from 8.0 percent in 2010 to 4.6 percent in 2021. Mining is especially important for employment in Campbell, Converse, Sublette, and Sweetwater Counties; mining holds the greatest proportions of private employment in these counties (**Table A-20** in **Appendix A**). However, the mining industry is susceptible to boom-and-bust cycles, and since 2010, employment has been decreasing in many counties across Wyoming. Notably, the proportion of mining jobs in Sweetwater County plummeted from 23.4 percent in 2010 to 9.3 percent in 2021, which aligns with its trend of above-average unemployment rates since 2015. This decrease is more drastic than the state-level trend.

Even with the decline in employment, mining still plays an important role in the regional economies. This is highlighted by the average labor wages for mining in these counties, which surpassed county averages across all industries. Moreover, mining represented over 20 percent of labor income in these counties, compared with the state average of 8.7 percent (**Table A-20** in **Appendix A**). This suggests that these counties that rely on mining could be impacted by BLM management decisions that restrict mining in GRSG HMAs.

Farming comprises 3.5 percent of employment at the state level. County-level numbers are roughly comparable, except for Niobrara County, which has the highest concentration of farming employment at 16.3 percent. In Big Horn, Crook, Niobrara, and Platte Counties, farming employment equals approximately 11 to 12 percent. Among these relatively farming-dependent counties, none experienced a meaningful change in employment between 2010 and 2021. The average farming labor income is relatively low, and it did not constitute a major proportion of total labor income for these counties. These counties with high reliance on farming for employment could be sensitive to BLM management decisions that impact livestock grazing.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 3. BLM Land and Resource Use and Revenue

Resources and resources use data levels based on data from recent fiscal years are provided in the sections below for key resources with a potential to be impacted by proposed management, including mineral and energy development and livestock grazing.

Mineral development under the BLM is managed under three main categories: leasable, locatable, and salable minerals/mineral materials. Each is subject to different federal laws and implementing regulations.

3.1 LEASABLE MINERALS

Leasable minerals are a category of mineral resources made available for exploration and development by mineral leasing. They are specific types of mineral resources described by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include fluid minerals (such as crude oil and natural gas), solid energy minerals (such as coal), and select nonenergy minerals (such as sodium, phosphate, and potassium).

3.1.1 Fluid Minerals (Oil and Gas)

As mentioned in **Chapter 2**, Demographic and Economic Baseline Conditions, the mining industry is important for supporting the local economies in many communities in the analysis area, especially in areas where a large percentage of employment comes from the mining industry, and a large portion of the mining that occurs on federal lands is for fluid minerals (oil and natural gas). These areas include northwestern Colorado, southeastern Idaho, southeastern Montana, northeastern Nevada, southwestern North Dakota, central to eastern Utah, and northeastern and southwestern Wyoming. In addition to these regions, oil and gas extraction is important throughout the states for providing funding for public services through royalties and taxes that are distributed to the states where the extraction occurred. Additionally, the jobs associated with mining, including oil and gas extraction and production, tend to be high paying compared with other types of employment in these rural communities (see **Chapter 2**, Demographic and Economic Baseline Conditions, for more details on employment and labor income by industry in each state).

Oil and Gas Production and Activity

In 2022, the two biggest producers of natural gas on federal land were Wyoming and Colorado, with about 999 million thousand cubic feet (mcf) and 504 million mcf of gas for Wyoming and Colorado, respectively (see **Table A-22** in **Appendix A**, which shows oil and gas production from 2018 to 2022 on federal lands in the planning area as well as statewide totals, and **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, which show the trends of gas production from 2018 to 2022 for the statewide total and the socioeconomic analysis, respectively). More than half of the federal natural gas production in Colorado occurs outside the Colorado socioeconomic analysis area, with a large portion of natural gas production occurring in Colorado's southwest, north, or northwest regions. However, there is still a large amount of federal natural gas production in the Colorado socioeconomic analysis area, especially in counties in the west-central region of Colorado, which includes Garfield and Mesa Counties.

More than half of the federal natural gas production in Wyoming occurs in Sublette, Sweetwater, and Fremont Counties, which are in the Green River Basin and the Wind River Basin, in Wyoming's southwestern region. These three counties in Wyoming have a large percentage of the BLM-administered

surface acres in GRSG HMAs, which suggests that these counties might be impacted by changes in BLM management decisions on GRSG.

From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal natural gas production in Oregon. Although there was federal natural gas production in California, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area.

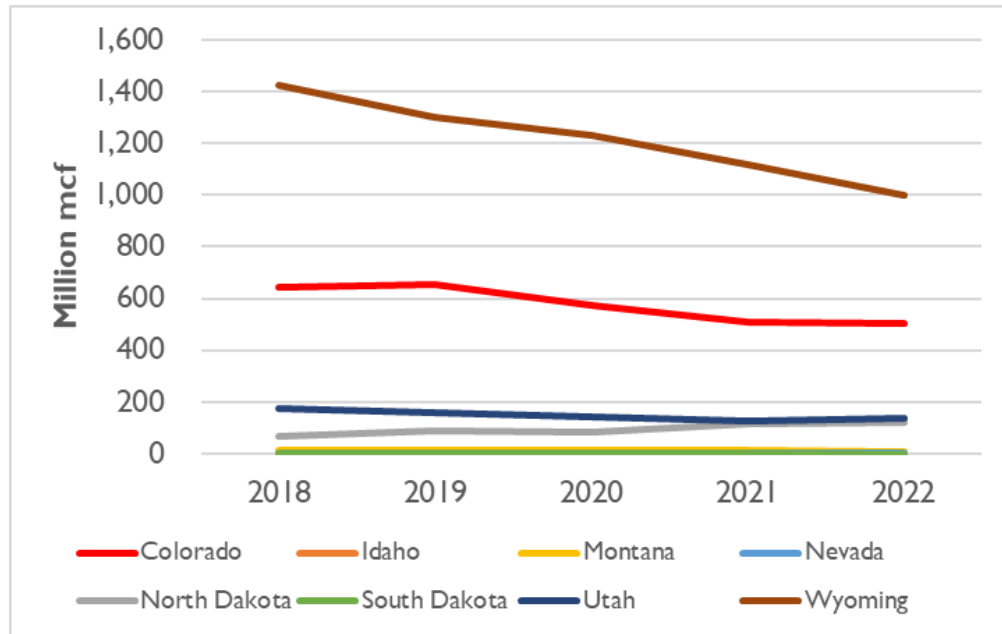
From 2018 to 2022, total gas production increased in North Dakota and Nevada by about 51 million mcf and 1,700 mcf, respectively (which was about a 76.3 percent and 87.2 percent increase, respectively). However, most of the increase in federal natural gas in North Dakota occurred outside the socioeconomic analysis area; all counties in the North Dakota analysis area saw a decrease in natural gas production. Total statewide federal natural gas production decreased in the rest of the states, with the biggest decrease occurring in Wyoming and Colorado, with a decrease of about 426 million mcf and 142 million mcf, respectively (which was a decrease of about 29.9 percent and 22.0 percent, respectively). The county with the largest reduction in magnitude of gas production from 2018 to 2022 was Sublette County in Wyoming, with a reduction of about 334 million mcf (a decrease of about 35.8 percent). The county with the largest increase in magnitude of gas production was Campbell County in Wyoming, with an increase of about 13.6 million mcf (an increase of about 31.3 percent; see **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, below, and **Table A-22** in **Appendix A**).

In 2022, the two biggest oil producers on federal land were Wyoming and North Dakota, with about 48 million barrels (bbl) and 43 million bbl of oil, respectively (see **Table A-22** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**, below). However, most of the federal oil in North Dakota is produced outside the North Dakota socioeconomic analysis area, in the west-central region of North Dakota. The North Dakota socioeconomic analysis area, which is in the southwest corner of North Dakota, produces only about 1 percent of the total federal oil for the state. In contrast, most oil produced in Wyoming occurred in the Wyoming socioeconomic analysis area, largely concentrated in the Powder River Basin, Bighorn Basin, and Green River Basin.

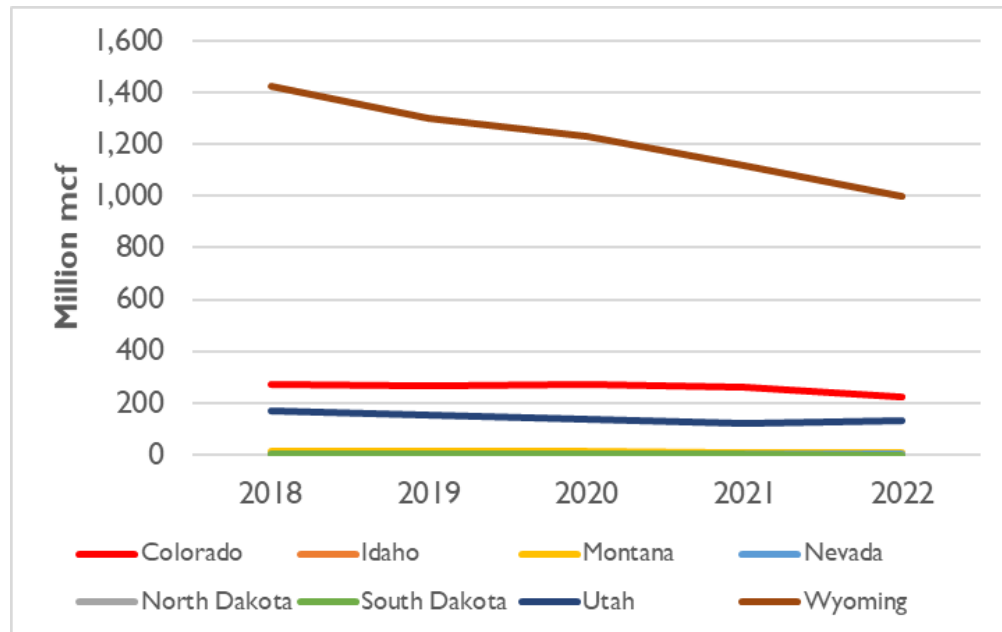
From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal oil production in Oregon. Although there was federal oil production in California, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area.

From 2018 to 2022, total oil production increased in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The biggest increase in magnitude occurred in North Dakota and Wyoming, with 8.4 million bbl and 5.5 million bbl, respectively. However, except for the increase in oil production in Wyoming, almost all of the increase in federal oil occurred outside the socioeconomic analysis area (all counties in the Colorado, North Dakota, and South Dakota socioeconomic analysis areas and most of the counties in the Montana socioeconomic analysis area saw a decrease in oil production).

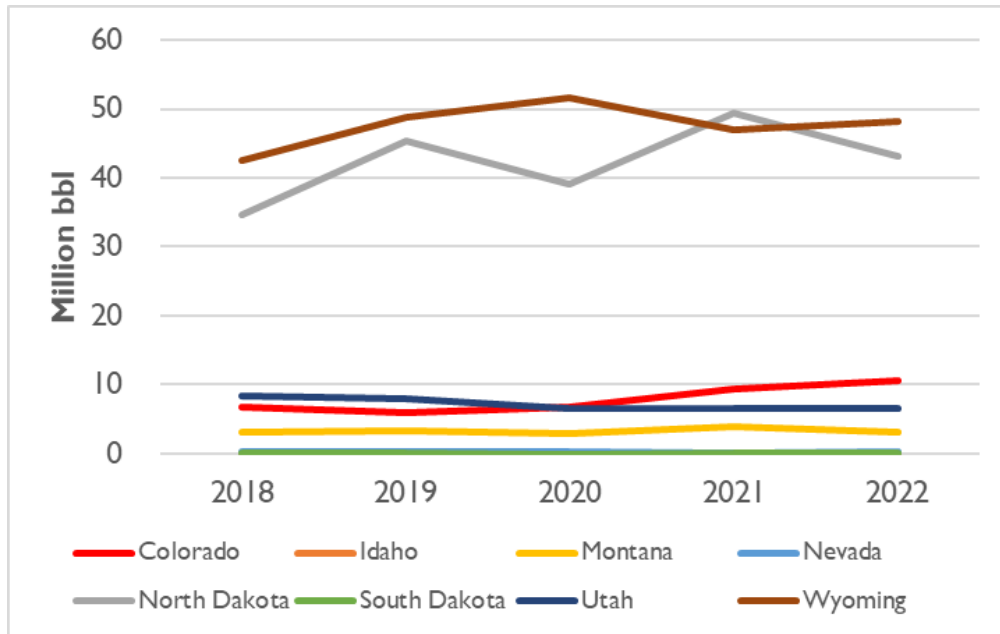
Total statewide federal oil production decreased in the remainder of the states (Idaho, Nevada, and Utah). The biggest decrease in magnitude of federal oil occurred in Utah, with a reduction of about 1.9 million bbl (a decrease of about 22.5 percent from 2018 levels). The county with the largest reduction in magnitude of oil production was Sublette County in Wyoming, with a reduction of about 2.9 million bbl (a decrease of about 49.0 percent). The county with the largest increase in magnitude of oil production was Converse County in Wyoming, with an increase of about 7.7 million bbl (an increase of about 70.1 percent; see **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**, below, and **Table A-22** in **Appendix A**).

Figure 1. Total Statewide Federal Natural Gas Production, 2018–2022

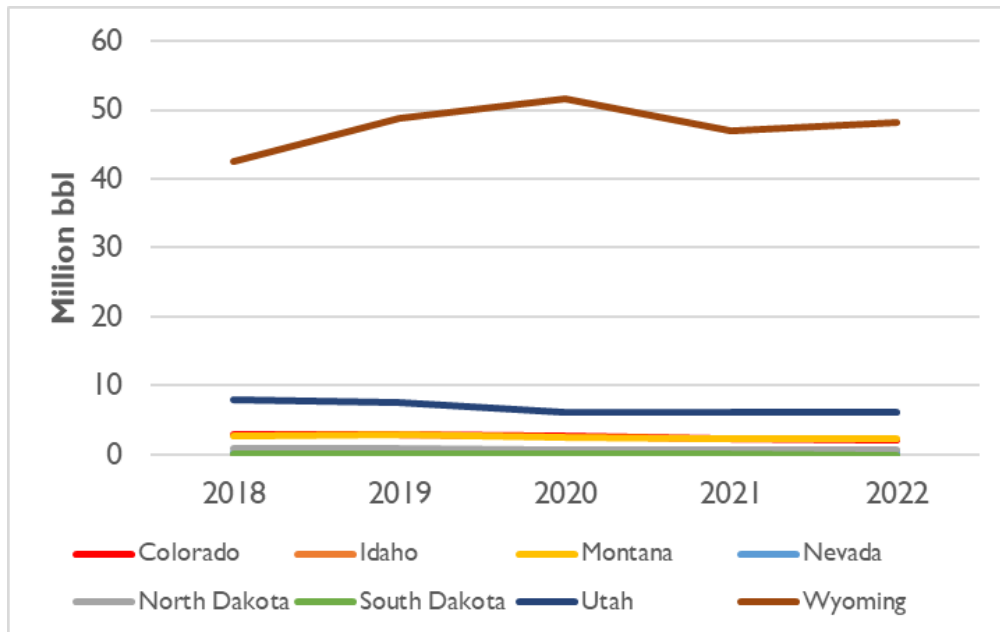
Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal gas production in Oregon. Although there was federal gas production in California, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, Oregon and California are not included in the figure above.

Figure 2. Federal Natural Gas Production in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area for Each State, 2018–2022

Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal gas production in Oregon. Although there was federal gas production in California, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, Oregon and California are not included in the figure above.

Figure 3. Total Statewide Federal Oil Production, 2018–2022

Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal oil production in Oregon. Although there was federal oil production in California, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, Oregon and California are not included in the figure above.

Figure 4. Federal Oil Production in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area for Each State, 2018–2022

Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal oil production in Oregon. Although there was federal oil production in California, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, Oregon and California are not included in the figure above.

Table 3-1 shows federal oil and gas activity, including cumulative producing leases and acres in producing status, as well as applications for permits to drill (APDs) received and approved in fiscal year 2021 and wells started and completed in fiscal year 2021. In 2021, Wyoming had the most activities on federal land overall, including the most acres in producing status (3.9 million acres), APDs approved (1,432 APDs), wells started (233 wells), and wells completed (1,069 wells). **Table 3-2** shows the historical average annual new federal wells spud⁶ by state and area, broken out separately by oil and gas. The annual wells spud is averaged over two time periods: 2013–2014, which is prior to GRSG management changes from the previous 2015 Record of Decisions, and 2015–2022, which includes wells spud after GRSG management changes. On the total federal land in the planning area (on and off GRSG HMAs), the average annual spud rate decreased over the two time periods in every state, except oil wells in Idaho and gas wells in North Dakota.

Many factors not directly related to GRSG management changes contribute to the difference in annual spud rates, such as changes in demand and the price for oil and gas. For example, the crude oil market crash of 2016 and other external constraints, such as fluctuating litigation activities, have significantly affected federal oil and gas production. From 2015 to 2022, average annual spud rates for oil wells over the planning area ranged from less than 1 well per year in Idaho, Nevada, and Utah to about 881 wells per year in Colorado. Gas wells ranged from less than 1 well per year in Colorado to about 245 wells in Wyoming. Additionally, well spud rates on GRSG HMAs were lower than total spud rates; however, this is likely due to the difference in the size of the area.

Table 3-1. Oil and Gas Activity on Federal Land in the Planning Area (Fiscal Year 2021)

State	Cumulative Producible and Service Completions	Cumulative Producing Leases	Cumulative Acres in Producing Status	APDs Received in Fiscal Year 2021	APDs Approved in Fiscal Year 2021	Wells Started in Fiscal Year 2021	Wells Completed in Fiscal Year 2021
California	6,327	318	91,446	200	61	47	116
Colorado	7,397	2,159	1,476,291	82	282	161	133
Idaho	0	2	2,333	0	0	0	0
Montana	2,472	1,356	647,280	3	2	1	10
Nevada	97	37	25,281	3	1	0	1
North Dakota	2,814	1,403	607,676	261	301	109	71
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	69	76	36,752	1	1	2	0
Utah	8,306	1,467	1,067,945	275	295	62	16
Wyoming	28,081	7,315	3,861,590	1,078	1,432	233	1,069

Sources: BLM 2022b, 2022c

Note: Data provided are state-level data for all BLM-administered lands and minerals.

⁶ Well spud means wells that have begun drilling operations.

Table 3-2. Average Annual New Federal Wells Spud by State, Commodity, and Area

State	Area	Oil		Gas	
		2013–2014 Average	2015–2022 Average	2013–2014 Average	2015–2022 Average
Idaho	GRSG HMAs	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0.1	2	1.4
Colorado	GRSG HMAs	1.5	1.1	2	0.4
	Total	1,053	881.4	392	281.5
Nevada	GRSG HMAs	0.5	0.4	0	0
	Total	1.5	0.4	0	0
South Dakota	GRSG HMAs	0	0	0	0
	Total	7.5	1.1	0	0
North Dakota	GRSG HMAs	0	0	0	0
	Total	1,970	954	1	1.3
Utah	GRSG HMAs	4.5	0.9	14	4.6
	Total	590	202.3	201.5	60.5
Wyoming	GRSG HMAs	96.5	45.6	297	186.8
	Total	494	317.3	458	245

Sources: BLM 2023a, 2023b, 2023c, 2023d, 2023e, 2023f, 2023g, 2023h, 2023i

Federal Oil and Gas Disbursement Payments

The government collects revenues from leasable mineral extraction on public lands through bonuses, royalties, and rents paid by producers. These funds are collected and subsequently distributed to the federal and state government. The Department of the Interior, through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), collects a set percentage of the sales value of federal leasable minerals; this is known as a royalty. In August 2022, the US Congress passed H.R. 5376–Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the IRA), which updated federal oil and gas leasing terms, including the royalty rate, rental rate, and minimum bonus bid rate. The IRA increased federal royalty rates for new oil and natural gas leases from 12.5 percent to 16.67 percent.

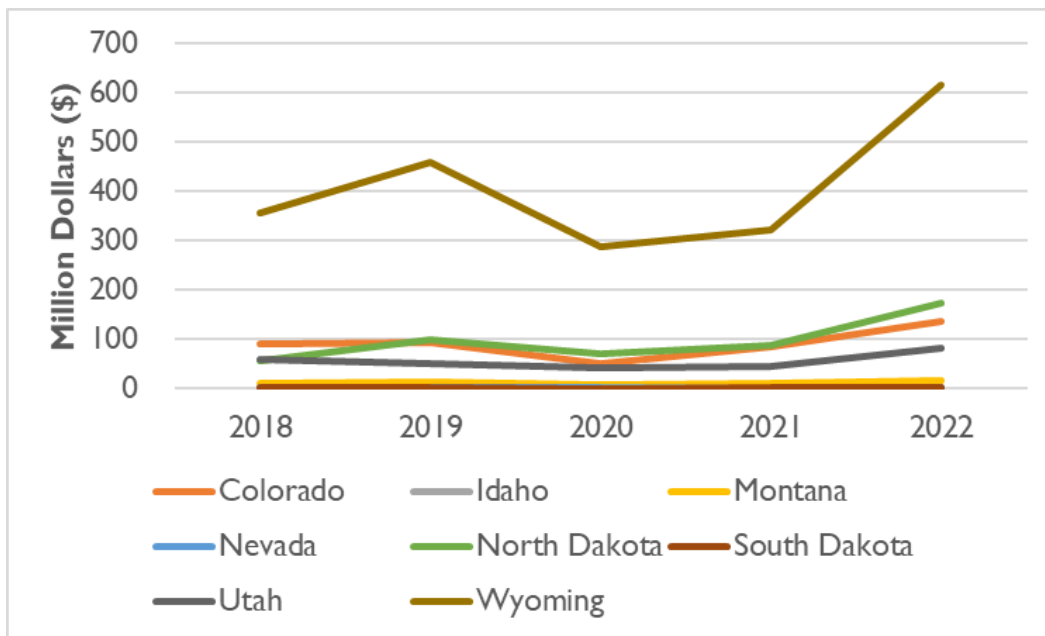
Leaseholders can competitively bid, pay an initial bonus (that is, higher than the minimum bonus bids), and subsequently pay rent for the right to develop the resources on public lands (the IRA eliminated the option for noncompetitive lease sales). The IRA increased the annual rental rates for new competitive oil and gas leases from \$1.50 per acre (or fraction thereof) in the first 5 years and \$2.00 per acre each year thereafter to \$3 per acre from the first 2 years, \$5 per acre for years 3 through 8, and \$15 per acre for years 9 and 10. After 10 years, those set rental rates will be the minimum. The IRA also increased the minimum bonus bid from \$2 per acre to \$10 per acre for 10 years; after 10 years, \$10 per acre is the statutory minimum.

Other revenues that are not included in the royalty, rent, or bonus categories include settlement agreements and expression of interest fees. Approximately 50 percent of revenues collected from the leasing and production of federal minerals go to the US Treasury, and 49 percent of these mineral revenues are transferred to the state in which they were generated. The portion of revenue allocated to the state, in turn, is distributed to counties, cities, and school districts based on the state's own laws and policies (see **Table A-28 in Appendix A**, which lists the policies for expenditures at the state level and distributions to local governments and school districts).

Lease revenues and royalties distributed to the state and county provide an additional economic contribution from mineral resource extraction. **Figure 5** shows the disbursement payments made to the states from federal oil and gas extraction from 2018 to 2022 (see **Table A-23** in **Appendix A** for the data).⁷ Wyoming had the highest disbursement from oil and gas extractions, in 2022, with about \$615 million. From 2018 to 2019, oil and gas disbursements made to the states increased in California, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming, but decreased in Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota, and Utah. From 2019 to 2021, oil and gas disbursements declined for all states in the planning area. In 2022, disbursements increased and returned to 2019 levels or higher; however, disbursements in 2022 were lower than 2018 levels in Idaho, Nevada, and South Dakota.

Over the 5-year time period, Wyoming and North Dakota saw the largest magnitude increase in oil and gas disbursements, with an increase of about \$260 million and \$117 million, respectively. Nevada and South Dakota saw the largest magnitude decrease in disbursements of about \$123,000 and \$98,000, respectively. These decreases in disbursements could impact the local economies and public services such as education. If oil and gas disbursements continue to decline in Nevada and South Dakota, public services that are funded through oil and gas disbursements could be impacted.

Figure 5. Federal Disbursements to States from Oil and Gas Extraction, Fiscal Years 2018–2022



Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal oil and gas production or disbursement made to Oregon. Although there was federal oil and gas production and disbursements made to California, none of the production occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, Oregon and California are not included in the figure above.

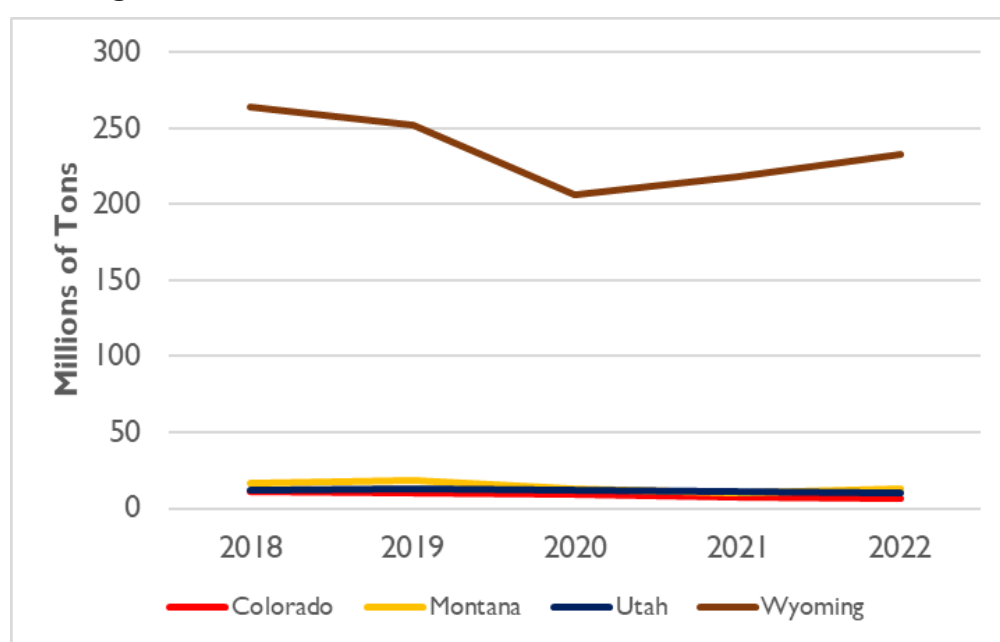
⁷ The disbursements shown are from revenue prior to the passing and implementation of the IRA. While existing leasing will not be affected by the IRA, the new royalty rates, rental rates, and minimum bonus bids from the IRA will apply to new leases that are issued after the IRA passed. Revenue, production, and disbursements to states from new oil and gas leases are expected to change as a result of the IRA; however, the magnitude of this change is not yet known.

3.1.2 Coal

Coal Mines and Production

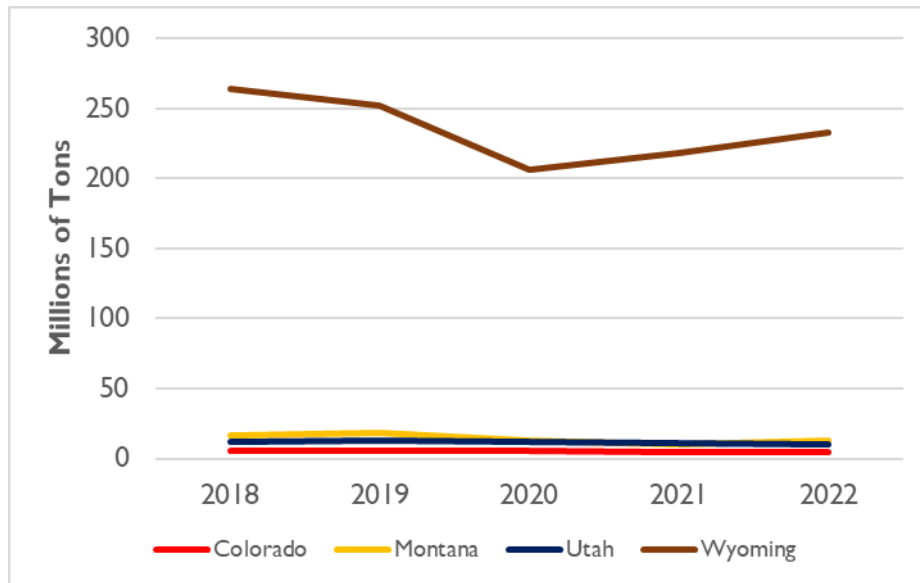
Coal is used primarily in the United States to generate electricity. Western coal-producing states with GRSG populations include Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. In 2022, Wyoming and Montana were the largest producers of coal on federal lands across the socioeconomic analysis area (see **Table A-24** in **Appendix A**, which shows the coal production in counties included in each state's socioeconomic analysis area between 2018 and 2022, and see **Figure 6** and **Figure 7**, below, which show the total coal production for each state and each state's socioeconomic analysis area, respectively). From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal coal production in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota; while there was federal coal production in North Dakota, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area.

Figure 6. Total Statewide Federal Coal Production, 2018–2022



Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal coal production in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota. Although there was federal coal production in North Dakota, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, these states are not included in the figure above.

Figure 7. Federal Coal Production in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area for Each State, 2018–2022



Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal coal production in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota. Although there was federal coal production in North Dakota, none of it occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, these states are not included in the figure above.

Coal production and development activities can be an important contributor to local jobs, labor income, and tax revenue, especially in rural communities. Additionally, the jobs associated with mining, including coal mining, tend to be high paying compared with other types of employment in these rural communities (see **Chapter 2**, Demographic and Economic Baseline Conditions, for more details on employment and labor income by industry in each state). However, due to a change in market conditions, there has been a recent decreasing trend in coal production. All states, except North Dakota, saw a decline in coal production from 2018 to 2022, with the largest percentage decline occurring in Colorado (with a reduction in production of about 77.9 percent over the 5-year period). This reduction of coal production was observed globally. The reduction was largely driven by the reduction in natural gas prices that increased the demand for natural gas and reduced the demand for coal (EIA 2021).⁸

In the coming decade, coal is expected to continue to decrease. The reduction in demand for coal is also expected to continue, and the US is expected to retire about half of its coal-fired capacity by 2026 (Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis 2023).

Federal Coal Disbursement Payments

Due to the reduction in demand for coal-fired generation, many economies throughout the socioeconomic analysis area could face significant financial impacts from the loss of the associated coal mining jobs and tax revenue in the next decade. For example, Moffatt County, Colorado, received over \$12 million in ad valorem taxes in 2018 from coal power plants and mines in the county (Mesa University, undated). In Wyoming, continued revenue decreases from coal production have spurred the review of funding mechanisms for state school systems and education services. The Wyoming School Capital Construction Account has been

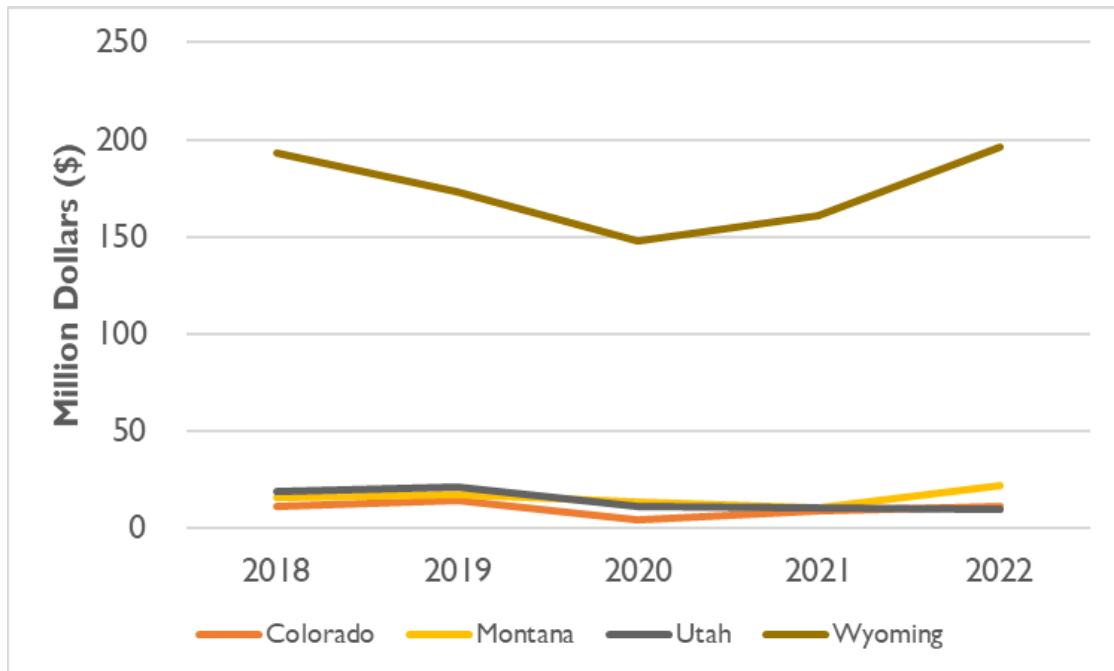
⁸ Coal and natural gas are substitute goods and compete for the same demand for energy (Abraham 2018). This means that when the demand for one energy source increases (due to factors such as a decrease in price), the demand for the other energy source decreases.

historically funded through federal coal lease bonuses (see **Table A-25** in **Appendix A**). However, the federal coal lease bonuses in Wyoming peaked at \$229.6 million in 2012–2013 and have declined since then, with no foreseeable return through at least 2026 (Wyoming Legislative Service Office 2022; Wyoming Consensus Revenue Estimating Group 2023).

Figure 8 shows the disbursements to the states in the planning area from federal coal extraction (see **Table A-25** in **Appendix A** for the data). Similar to oil and gas, the government collects royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues from coal production. Federal royalties for coal are set at a rate of 12.5 percent for surface coal and 8.0 percent for coal extracted from underground mines (US Department of the Treasury 2021). Federal coal leases require payment of an annual rental fee of not less than \$3 per acre or fraction thereof (BLM 2022d). The revenues are disbursed to the states, and the states then allocate a portion of the disbursements to counties, local governments, municipalities, and school districts (see **Table A-28** in **Appendix A**, which lists the policies for expenditures at the state level and distributions to local governments and school districts).

All states in the planning area, except Montana and Utah, had stagnant disbursements from coal extraction over the last 5 years. Utah experienced a decline in disbursements of about 48 percent. Montana had a decline in disbursements from 2018 to 2021, but then disbursements increased from 2021 to 2022.

Figure 8. Federal Disbursements to States from Coal Extraction, Fiscal Years 2018–2022



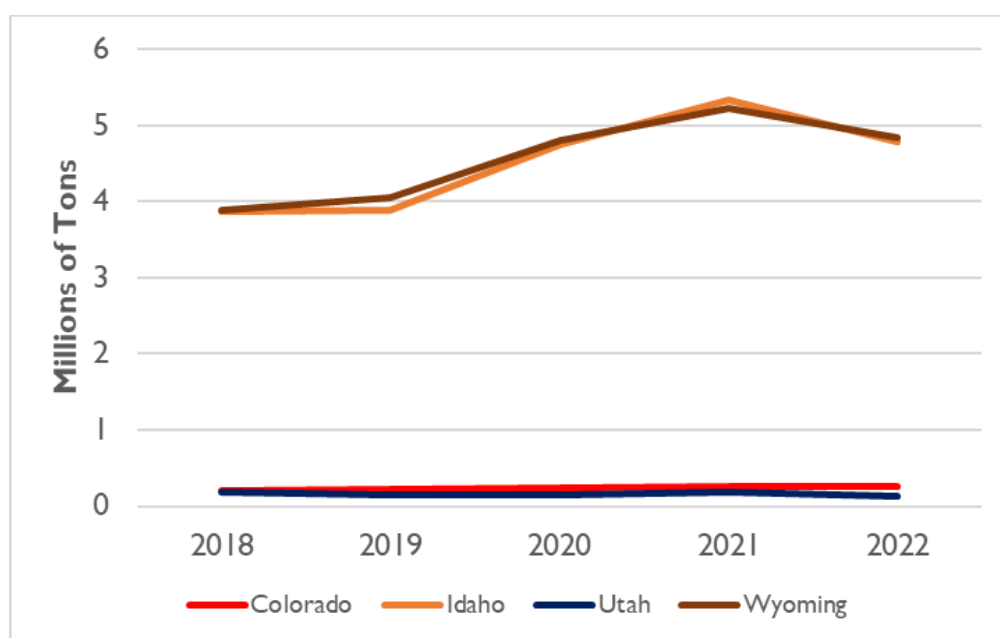
Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no federal coal production in or disbursement made to California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota. Although there was federal coal production in and disbursements made to North Dakota, none of the production occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, these states are not included in the figure above.

3.1.3 Nonenergy Leasable Minerals

Nonenergy Mineral Extraction

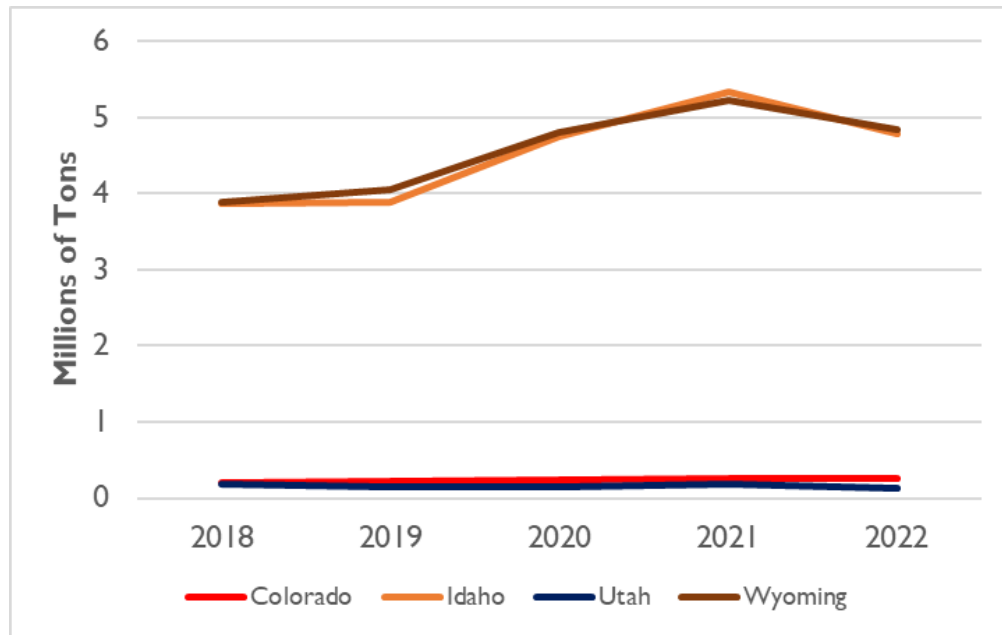
Figure 9 and **Figure 10**, below, show the total federal nonenergy mineral extraction for each state in the planning area and the nonenergy mineral extraction for the counties in each state's socioeconomic analysis area, respectively (see **Table A-26** in **Appendix A** for the data by county). In 2022, Wyoming and Idaho were the biggest producers of nonenergy minerals, with over 4.8 million tons of sodium bicarbonate, trona, soda ash, and sodium sesquicarbonate, as well as other by-products extracted in Wyoming and almost 4.8 million tons of phosphate extracted in Idaho. Nonenergy mineral extraction increased in both Wyoming and Idaho through 2021; it decreased slightly in 2022, but was still above 2018 levels by about 943,000 and 911,000 tons for Wyoming and Idaho, respectively. In Colorado, nonenergy mineral extraction, which is made up of sodium bicarbonate extractions, increased slightly (by about 60,000 tons) from 2018 to 2022. In the Utah, nonenergy mineral extraction, which is made up of clay and gilsonite extractions, decreased slightly from 2018 to 2022, with a reduction of about 54,000 tons.

Figure 9. Total Statewide Federal Nonenergy Mineral Extraction, 2018–2022



Note: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota did not have any federal nonenergy mineral extraction from 2018 to 2022. Although there was federal nonenergy mineral extraction in California and North Dakota, the extraction occurred outside the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, these states are not included in the figure above.

Figure 10. Federal Nonenergy Mineral Extraction in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area for Each State, 2018–2022



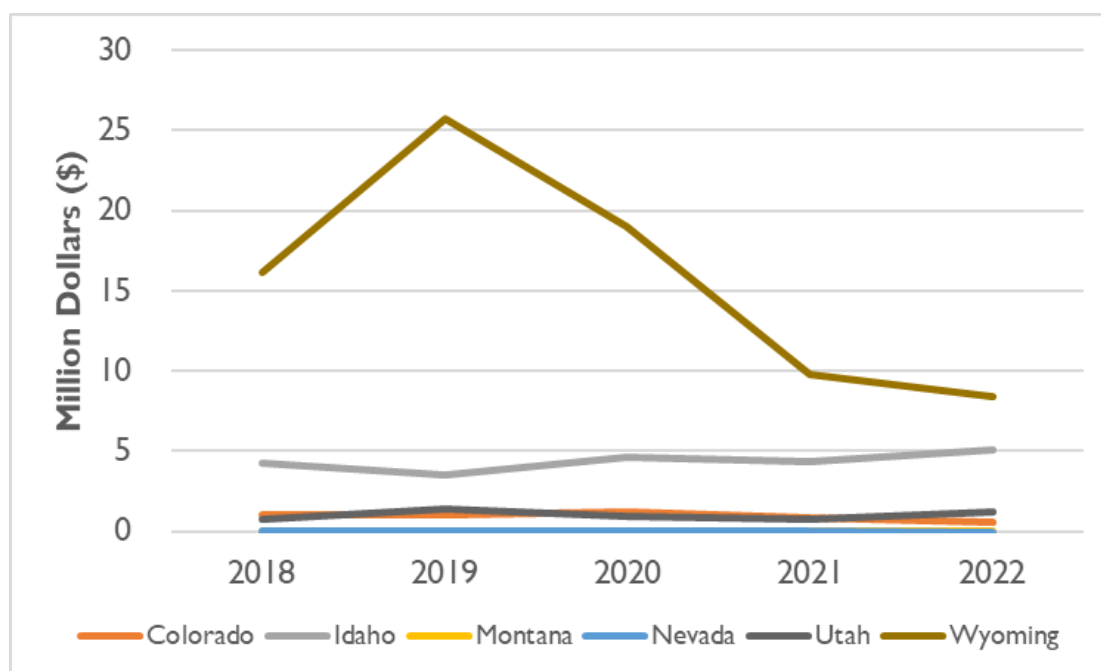
Note: Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota did not have any federal nonenergy mineral extraction from 2018 to 2022. Although there was federal nonenergy mineral extraction in California and North Dakota, the extraction occurred outside the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, these states are not included in the figure above.

Federal Nonenergy Mineral Disbursement Payments

Similar to oil, gas, and coal, the government collects revenue from nonenergy minerals. The BLM determines and discloses the royalty rate for nonenergy minerals before the lease is offered; the minimum royalty rates are 5 percent of gross value of output for phosphate and sulfur 2 percent of quantity or gross value of output for sodium and potassium, and 25 cents per ton for asphalt. Gilsonite and hard-rock minerals have no minimum royalty rate. A portion of the revenues collected by the government are disbursed to the states, and the states then allocate a portion of the disbursements to counties, local governments, municipalities, and school districts (see **Table A-28 in Appendix A**, which lists the policies for expenditures at the state level and distributions to local governments and school districts).

Figure 11 shows the disbursements to the states in the planning area from all federal nonenergy extraction, including sodium, potassium, phosphate, hard rock, and gilsonite (see **Table A-27 in Appendix A** for the data). Wyoming had the highest disbursement from nonenergy mineral extractions, in 2022, with about \$8.4 million (all of which came from sodium-based minerals such as trona). However, these disbursements in Wyoming declined from 2019 to 2022 by over \$7.7 million, which was the largest decline in magnitude across the planning area. All states, except Idaho and Utah, had either a decline in disbursements or stagnation in disbursements over the 2019–2022 period. Idaho has large deposits of phosphate and disbursements to Idaho over the last five years ranged from about \$3.5 million in 2019 to \$5.1 million in 2022. Disbursements in Idaho decreased from 2018 to 2019 but increased from 2019 to 2022, which raised the disbursements above 2018 levels by \$863,000. Utah disbursements, which are largely from potassium and gilsonite, fluctuated between a low of about \$739,000 in 2018 and a high of about \$1.4 million in 2019.

Figure 11. Federal Disbursements to States from Nonenergy Leasable Mineral Extraction, Fiscal Years 2018–2022



Note: North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota did not have any disbursements from nonenergy minerals from 2018 to 2022. California received disbursements for federal nonenergy minerals extracted in the state; however, the minerals were extracted outside the California socioeconomic analysis area. Montana and Nevada received small disbursements for rents, bonuses, and other distributions from nonenergy minerals, but there were no nonenergy minerals extracted from 2018 to 2022. Therefore, these states are not included in the figure above.

California receives disbursements for nonenergy minerals produced in the state; however, minerals are extracted outside the California socioeconomic analysis area; therefore, changes in BLM management decision on GRSG HMAs would likely not impact disbursements for nonenergy minerals in California. Therefore, the disbursements are not included in this report.

In addition to the public services that nonenergy leasable minerals help support, mining jobs, including jobs associated with nonenergy leasable mining, tend to be some of the highest paying jobs in rural communities, especially in Idaho (see **Chapter 2**, Demographic and Economic Baseline Conditions, for more information on employment and wages in the mining industry).

3.2 LOCATABLE MINERALS

Locatable minerals are minerals for which the right to explore or develop the mineral resource on federal land is established by the location (or staking) of lode or placer mining claims and is authorized under the General Mining Law of 1872. Locatable minerals include metallic minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, and uranium, and nonmetallic minerals, such as fluorspar, asbestos, talc, and mica.

Acquisition of locatable minerals is executed by staking a mining claim over the deposit and acquiring the necessary permits to explore or mine. Within a mining claim located after the Surface Resources Act of July 23, 1955, the surface lands remain open to the public for other multiple uses that do not materially interfere with exploration, mining, and reasonably incident activities. Miners locate claims to acquire the right to develop the mineral values in a specified area. For operations other than casual use, the claimant is required

to submit a notice or a plan of operations. Regulations require the claimant to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the land. The BLM may petition the Secretary of the Interior through the process outlined in Section 204 of FLPMA to withdraw areas from further location of mining claims or sites.

Locatable mineral exploration and production occur throughout the planning area, on and off GRSG HMAs.

Table 3-3 shows locatable minerals found in the planning area by state.

Table 3-3. Locatable Mineral Types on Federal Lands in the Planning Area*

States	Precious and Base Metals	Industrial Minerals
Colorado	Gold, molybdenum, and uranium	Gypsum
Idaho	Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, molybdenum, beryllium, uranium, and vanadium	Limestone, bentonite, high-alumina clay, and gypsum
Montana	Gold, silver, and mercury	Bentonite and diamonds
Nevada	Gold, silver, copper, lithium, galena, iron, zinc, cobalt, vanadium, tungsten, antimony, and molybdenum	Gypsum, limestone, diatomite, bentonite, silica sand, magnesium, and barite
Oregon	Gold, silver, lead-silver-zinc, copper, uranium, iron, and arsenic	Borax, dimension stone, mercury, limestone, diatomaceous earth, zeolites, kaolinite, perlite, gemstones, and bentonite
Utah	Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, molybdenum, beryllium, uranium, and vanadium	Limestone, bentonite, high-alumina clay, and gypsum
Wyoming	Uranium, gold, titanium, and lithium	Limestone, marble, bentonite, and jade

Source: BLM and Forest Service 2015; Muntean et. al 2022; USGS 2016

*This list includes locatable minerals commonly known to exist in the planning area. It is not an exhaustive list of all locatable minerals in the planning area. Inclusion on this list does not imply that these metals and minerals are being developed or extracted.

Nevada is one of the top hard-rock mining states. The General Mining Law does not require mines to report production or subject these minerals to royalty payments; therefore, production data is not available for all BLM administered lands. However, data on open claims for locatable minerals are available throughout the planning area. Within GRSG priority habitat management areas (PHMAs), Nevada and California, combined, have about 147,160 existing open claims across 21,167,000 acres of BLM-administered locatable minerals.⁹ This is the most open claims in GRSG habitat of all the states in the planning area. In Colorado, there are about 552 existing open claims across 3,600,000 acres of BLM-administered locatable minerals on PHMAs. In Idaho, there are about 7,219 existing open claims across 10,203,000 acres of BLM-administered locatable minerals on PHMAs. In Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota, combined, there are about 2,315 existing open claims across 8,371,000 acres of BLM-administered locatable minerals on PHMAs. In Oregon, there are about 4,993 existing open claims across 12,126,000 acres of BLM-administered locatable minerals on PHMAs. In Utah, there are about 6,418 existing open claims across 3,952,000 acres of BLM-administered locatable minerals on PHMAs. Finally, in Wyoming, there are about 33,401 existing open claims across 26,012,000 acres of BLM-administered locatable minerals on PHMAs (BLM 2023).

Regions in Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada have had sharp increases in the average number of annual claims since 2016. There could be a number of reasons for the increase, including a potential increase in demand for critical minerals in the area, a potential increase in the price of locatable commodities, or operators looking to secure claims, in the event the Secretary decides to withdraw the areas proposed in the 2016 SFA Withdrawal process which is currently underway. Claims that exist in a withdrawal area before the date of

⁹ As of November 2023, there were over 250,000 active mining claims across all BLM-administered lands in Nevada, on and off-PHMAs.

a withdrawal are not subject to the withdrawal and could potentially be developed in the future, subject to a validity examination. However, validity examinations typically cost at least \$50,000 per claim to complete and have the potential to delay the start of locatable mineral development on a valid claim, which could add risks and costs to the operators (BLM 2023).

Locatable mineral production data is available for some BLM field offices, including those in Nevada, where locatable mineral production represents an important use. **Table 3-4** shows locatable minerals production by state for states and field offices where data is available.

Table 3-4. Locatable Mineral Annual Production in the Planning Area (Fiscal Year 2022)

Locatable Minerals	Colorado	Nevada	Wyoming
Bentonite (tons)	—	—	1,200
Cement (ton)	—	24,208	—
Dolomite	—	23,393	—
Diatomite	—	1,654,736	—
Gold (troy oz)	—	1,021,455	—
Gypsum (ton)	1,698	—	—
Limestone	229,100	77,403	—
Lithium (lb)	—	2,054	—
Perlite (tons)	—	2,230,151	—
Pozzolan (ton)	—	92,836	—
Quartzite (ton)	—	3,340	—
Salt (ton)	—	5,050	—
Silver (Troy oz)	—	2,660,875	—
Turquoise (lb)	—	1,200	—

Source: BLM 2023

Note: Data provided are state-level data for all BLM-administered lands and minerals as available. Data are not reported for all states. No production data is available for California, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota or Utah.

The value of minerals and their contribution to local and regional economies vary based on market conditions and the volume extracted. Within the planning area, all the states, except South Dakota and North Dakota, impose taxes on locatable hard-rock mining activities. The taxes in most states are collected regardless of landownership (see **Table A-29** in **Appendix A** for information on state taxes for hard-rock mining activities on all lands). The type of taxes and amount collected vary across states; however, the distributions of the taxes are important in supporting public services and infrastructure by providing funds for schools; local counties, cities, and towns; highways and road construction; and water infrastructure (State of Wyoming Legislature 2021). In addition to the public services that locatable minerals help support, mining jobs, including hard-rock mining jobs, tend to be some of the highest paying jobs in rural communities, especially in Nevada (see **Chapter 2**, Demographic and Economic Baseline Conditions, for more information on employment and wages in the mining industry).

Economic contributions from locatable mineral development for states in which production data on BLM administered lands is available are provided in **Table 3-5**, below.

Table 3-5. Locatable Mineral Annual Direct Economic Contributions in the Planning Area (Fiscal Year 2022)

Locatable Mineral	Impact	Colorado	Nevada	Wyoming
Bentonite	Direct Jobs	—	—	12
	Direct output (\$)	—	—	4,147,821
Cement	Direct Jobs	—	140	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	29,031,529	—
Dolomite	Direct Jobs	—	0	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	12,277	—
Diatomite	Direct Jobs	—	210	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	53,539,913	—
Gold (troy oz)	Direct Jobs	—	6,385	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	3,705,631,299	—
Gypsum (ton)	Direct Jobs	0	—	—
	Direct output (\$)	13,874	—	—
Limestone	Direct Jobs	1	23	—
	Direct output (\$)	235,468	7,556,817	—
Lithium (lb)	Direct Jobs	—	38	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	9,797,308	—
Perlite (tons)	Direct Jobs	—	0	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	52,386	—
Pozzolan (ton)	Direct Jobs	—	12	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	2,968,837	—
Salt (ton)	Direct Jobs	—	1	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	289,240	—
Silver (Troy oz)	Direct Jobs	—	132	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	70,434,335	—
Turquoise (lb)	Direct Jobs	—	43	—
	Direct output (\$)	—	11,053,469	—

Source: BLM 2023

3.3 MINERAL MATERIALS

Salable minerals or mineral materials are common minerals sold or given away to local governments, other government entities, and nonprofit groups. Salable minerals are defined as lower-value, common-variety materials, such as rock, gravel, and soil. The term “salable minerals” is synonymous with “mineral materials” and can also be called “common-variety minerals.” The BLM has discretion to manage the sale or removal of these materials, with the sale regulated by commercial permits. Salable minerals are also sometimes provided free of charge to local governments for public projects under free-use permits. The volume of material sold and used varies by state.

Table 3-6 shows the number of permits and quantity of federal salable minerals extracted in the 2021 fiscal year, separated out by free-use permits and exclusive and nonexclusive permits. Idaho had the largest number of existing free-use permits, with 93 permits and almost 78,000 cubic yards of extracted mineral materials. Nevada had the largest quantity of extracted mineral materials under free-use permits, with almost 95,000 cubic yards extracted across 78 permits. Wyoming had the largest number of new free-use permits issued in 2021, with 24 new permits and over 3,000 cubic yards of mineral materials extracted. Colorado had the largest quantity of extracted mineral materials under free-use permits, with over 2.1 million cubic yards of mineral materials across 9 permits.

Table 3-6. Disposition of Mineral Materials on Federal Land, Fiscal Year 2021

Method by Administrative State	Material ^a	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued during Fiscal Year ^b		Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits ^c	
		Number	Quantity ^d	Number	Quantity ^d
Free-Use Permits					
Northeastern California	Sand and gravel	6	3,332	1	11,748
	State total	6	3,332	1	11,748
Colorado	Sand and gravel	7	219,681	20	16,603
	Stone	2	1,900,041	4	1,246
	State total	9	2,119,722	24	17,849
Idaho	Pumice	1	50	0	0
	Sand and gravel	6	89,074	66	6,207
	Soil - other	0	0	1	200
	Stone	0	0	26	10,513
	State total	7	89,124	93	77,920
Montana ^e	Sand and gravel	2	438,000	0	0
	State total	2	438,000	0	0
Nevada	Sand and gravel	6	66,600	68	93,635
	Soil	0	0	4	920
	Stone	0	0	6	432
	State total	6	66,600	78	94,987
Oregon ^f	Sand and gravel	2	355	5	2,845
	Stone	6	1,675	9	69,240
	State total	8	2,030	14	72,085
Utah	Sand and gravel	6	172,000	5	29,196
	Stone	2	95,000	1	570
	State total	8	267,000	6	29,766
Wyoming ^g	Sand and gravel	24	3,140	75	36,302
	Stone	0	0	1	18
	State total	24	3,140	76	36,320
Total Free-Use Permits		70	2,988,948	292	340,675
Exclusive and Nonexclusive Sales					
California	Pumice	1	30,534	0	0
	Sand and gravel	18	336,600	102	442,339
	Stone	0	0	11	31,882
	Soil - other	4	302	4	302
	State total	23	367,436	117	474,523
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	12	9,144
	Clay	5	174	17	4,414
	Sand and gravel	2	2	13	233,545
	Stone	70	33,369	144	274,001
	State total	77	33,545	186	521,104
Idaho	Clay	5	2,480	4	1,600
	Pumice	3	326	3	326
	Sand and gravel	68	26,334	67	25,404
	Soil - other	3	1,078	3	1,078
	Stone	94	743	94	1,296
	State total	173	30,961	171	29,754
Montana ^f	Sand and gravel	2	2	3	1202
	Stone	1	2	1	2
	State total	3	4	4	1,204

Method by Administrative State	Material ^a	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued during Fiscal Year ^b		Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits ^c	
		Number	Quantity ^d	Number	Quantity ^d
Nevada	Clay	0	0	10	476
	Sand and gravel	134	7,658,858	380	3,099,250
	Soil - other	1	1	14	211
	Stone	11	3,216	34	81,433
	State total	146	7,662,075	438	3,181,370
Oregon ^g	Clay	1	1	1	1
	Pumice	12	907,865	15	38,751
	Sand and gravel	33	910,221	36	41,107
	Stone	29	12,144	29	12,144
	State total	75	1,830,231	81	92,003
Utah	Clay	2	1,551	2	1,551
	Pumice	68	25,382	83	76,017
	Sand and gravel	110	384,984	140	232,972
	Soil - other	5	581	6	610
	Stone	177	1,454,120	202	333,568
	State total	362	1,866,618	433	644,718
Wyoming ^h	Sand and gravel	46	444,565	187	228,847
	Soil	0	0	4	43,511
	Stone	17	1,804	97	320,536
	State total	63	446,369	288	592,894
Total Exclusive and Nonexclusiveⁱ		922	12,237,239	1,718	5,537,570

Source: BLM 2022

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947 (61 Statute 681; 30 US Code 601), as amended by the Multiple-Use Mining Act of 1955 (69 Statute 367).

^a The data are aggregated into eight standard material groups.

^b New disposals this year showing the total quantity and value over the full term of the authorization.

^c Reports show the quantity and dollar values of production this year from all new and previously issued sale contracts and permits.

^d Includes sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data have been converted automatically to cubic yards.

^e Total exclusive and nonexclusive numbers are combined together.

^f Includes North Dakota and South Dakota

^g Includes Washington

^h Includes Nebraska

ⁱ The sum of each state's exclusive and nonexclusive totals

Nevada had the largest number of existing exclusive and nonexclusive permits and the largest quantity of mineral materials extracted across these permits, with 438 existing permits and almost 3.2 million cubic yards of mineral materials. Nevada also had the largest quantity of mineral materials extracted under new existing exclusive and nonexclusive permits, with almost 7.7 million cubic yards. Utah had the largest number of new existing exclusive and nonexclusive permits, with 362 total permits.

Because mineral materials generally do not represent scarce commodities, they can be found throughout the analysis areas, on and off GRSG HMAs. Sand and gravel, used often as construction aggregate, are an extremely important resource. The extraction of these resources varies directly with the amount of development—road building and maintenance, and urban development—nearby; this is because sand and gravel are necessary for the development of that infrastructure. The proximity of both transportation and markets are key elements in the potential for deposits to be developed, even more so than for other types of mineral deposits (Burgex Mining Consultants 2023).

Future demand for mineral materials will vary depending on market conditions, which differ according to economic conditions and construction activity. One major driver of construction activity is road and well pad construction for oil and gas exploration and development and residential and commercial construction projects. As new oil and gas development continues to occur, it is expected that mineral materials activity will continue. Another driver of demand for mineral materials is to improve road access for fire suppression activities. The construction, maintenance, and effectiveness of fuel breaks can be impacted by availability of mineral material pits.

Community pits are sites established by governmental agencies for the public to acquire mineral materials through sales contracts. Local government agencies and nonprofit organizations may obtain these materials free of cost for community purposes. County and state road construction divisions are the significant users of gravel and sand resources. A negotiated sale is an exclusive site proposed by a single party, often commercial, as the party must pay for the BLM to process the permit. The number of sales out of a community pit varies by site, from less than one to more than 50 per year. Most sales are for less than 1 ton. Free-use permit sites are used sporadically and may be scattered throughout a field office (FO) or district office; this way, when the county needs material, it has a nearby source, thereby reducing haul costs. A pit may be inactive for several years before it is needed for a road project in the area.

Mineral material extraction and mining is an important part of many local economies, and jobs associated with mining, including mineral materials extraction and mining, tend to be high paying compared with other types of employment in these rural communities (see **Chapter 2**, Demographic and Economic Baseline Conditions, for more details on employment and labor income by industry in each state).

3.4 RENEWABLE ENERGY

3.4.1 Geothermal Energy

Geothermal reservoirs are naturally occurring areas of hydrothermal resources, where the natural heat of the earth's interior heats groundwater in porous or fractured rock. This geothermal hot water and steam can be harnessed as a source of renewable energy when they are brought to the surface, either naturally or by drilling. The most active natural reservoirs tend to occur close to the boundaries of tectonic plates. The areas in the US with the highest potential for geothermal power are in western states where large areas have hydrothermal resources near the earth's surface and can be accessed more economically. More than 90 percent of all US geothermal power generation occurs in California and Nevada (NREL 2021). Other states in the planning area with geothermal production are Idaho, Oregon, and Utah. However, only Nevada and Utah had geothermal production with a federal stake that was in the counties within the socioeconomic analysis area; therefore, the focus of this discussion is on Nevada and Utah (see **Table 3-7**).

Geothermal resources exist in significant portions of the Nevada socioeconomic analysis area. Based on US Geological Survey data, the highest potential for geothermal development likely occurs along Nevada's western border, which is outside GRSG HMAs. However, there is also moderate to high potential for geothermal development in northeastern Nevada, which contains a high percentage of land in GRSG HMAs (Williams et al. 2008). Nevada currently has 25 operating geothermal power plant units in 18 locations (State of Nevada Commission on Mineral Resources 2023). Twenty-two of these operating geothermal units are in counties within the analysis area, and 10 of these plants are within or near GRSG PHMAs.

Table 3-7. Total Geothermal Electrical Generation with a Federal Stake, 2018–2022 (kWh)

State	County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nevada						
Nevada	Churchill	1,017,103,246	1,041,364,192	1,073,703,579	1,056,899,531	1,037,842,637
	Eureka	2,771,582	2,758,357	2,796,512	2,742,214	2,636,571
	Humboldt	89,658,929	87,726,220	85,401,613	87,067,771	83,626,740
	Lander	698,497,471	835,316,237	1,050,022,803	1,035,549,619	1,066,678,185
	Pershing	62,804,904	65,525,526	60,834,841	57,464,921	58,057,322
	Washoe	105,383,393	29,671,073	90,888,431	187,749,075	195,320,151
	State total	2,305,046,455	2,350,760,180	2,631,932,422	2,682,374,360	2,680,263,182
Utah						
Utah	Beaver	110,546,660	104,210,267	120,466,808	92,850,025	97,660,969
	Millard	24,536,466	34,897,548	4,925,961	27,208,578	27,968,671
	State total	135,083,126	139,107,815	125,392,769	120,058,603	125,629,640

Source: ONRR 2023

Note: The data include all planning area counties for which the ONRR reported data; while there was geothermal production in California, no geothermal production occurs in the California socioeconomic analysis areas.

Between 2015 and 2019, geothermal project development growth in Nevada surpassed growth in all other states; five new geothermal plants came online in Nevada during this period (NREL 2021). Nevada's geothermal electricity generation was the second highest in the US, after California. In 2021, geothermal power plants in Nevada collectively produced 825 megawatts (MW) of electricity (State of Nevada Commission on Mineral Resources 2021).

Table 3-7 shows the total electrical generation from geothermal resources administered by the BLM from 2018 to 2022. In Nevada, geothermal energy increased from 2018 to 2022 by about 375 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), which was an increase of about 16.3 percent. This increase in geothermal energy in Nevada is a trend that has continued since the 2015 Record of Decisions. Of the counties in the analysis area, Lander County in Nevada had the largest increase in the amount of generation, with an increase of about 368 million kWh (an increase of about 52.7 percent).

Table 3-8 shows the historical average annual new geothermal wells spud with a federal stake in Nevada, broken out by total land area and limited to only on GRSG HMAs. The annual wells spud is averaged over two time periods: 2013–2014, which is prior to GRSG management changes from the previous 2015 Record of Decisions, and 2015–2022, which includes wells spud after GRSG management changes. The average annual spud rate for geothermal wells in Nevada increased slightly over the two time periods across the total land in the analysis area (on and off GRSG HMAs), and the annual spud rate decreased over the two time periods on GRSG HMAs. However, the differences between spud rates across the two time periods were minimal, with changes of less than one well per year.

Table 3-8. Average Annual New Wells Spud with a Federal Stake in Nevada, by Area

Area	2013–2014 Average	2015–2022 Average
GRSG HMAs	2.00	1.37
Total	2.00	2.75

Source: BLM 2023

Over the next 20 years, there could be about 20 power plants developed on federal leases in the GRSG planning area, which would amount to about 589 MW of geothermal generation capacity (BLM 2023e).

Geothermal resources in Utah are plentiful in the middle and northern portions of the state, although a lack of transmission capacity may hinder development, especially in the northwest corner. Geothermal resources in Utah have been estimated to have the potential to supply 15,000 MW of electricity. There are currently three geothermal power plants in Utah with capacity of 72.5 MW (BLM 2023h). Two of the three geothermal power plants in Utah (Blundell and Cove Fort-Sulpherdale power plants) are partially on BLM-administered lands with federal geothermal leases.

Table 3-7 shows the total geothermal electrical generation with a federal stake, from 2018 to 2022, in counties in the Utah analysis area and the total for the state of Utah. Although generation has fluctuated from year to year, both counties in the analysis area that produced geothermal generation, as well as the state of Utah, saw a reduction in geothermal generation in 2022 from 2019 levels. Beaver County in Utah saw the largest reduction in magnitude of geothermal generation, with a decrease of nearly 13 million kWh from 2018 to 2022 (a reduction of about 11.7 percent over the 5-year period).

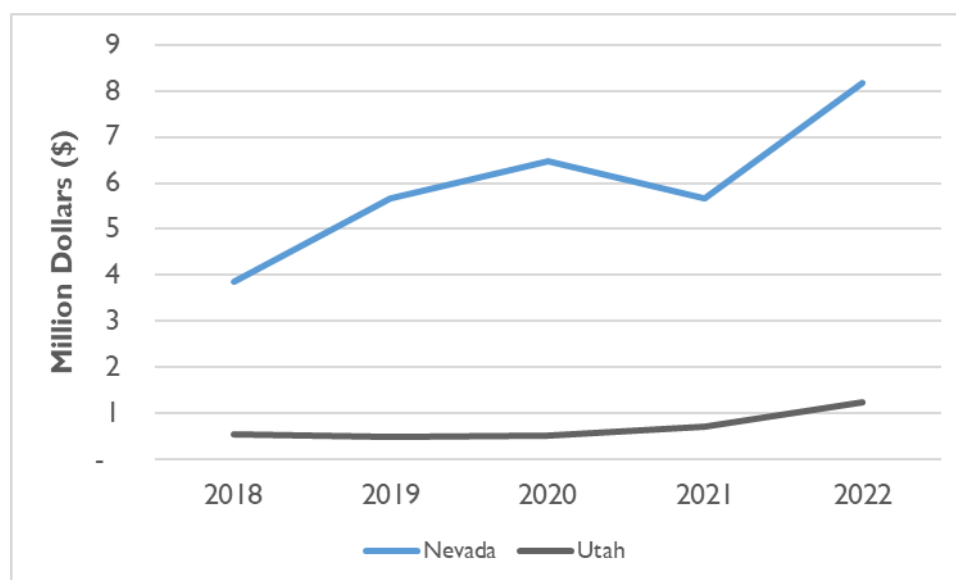
There are areas with moderate levels of geothermal energy development potential within the GRSG HMAs in Beaver and Iron Counties in southwestern Utah and Carbon, Uintah, Duchesne, and Grand Counties in the eastern region of the state. These overlapping areas are small, and there are other nearby areas that could have better potential for geothermal energy development that are not on GRSG HMAs; however, there could be up to one 30 MW geothermal power facility developed on BLM-administered lands in GRSG HMAs over the next 20 years (BLM 2015a, 2023h).

Industry surveys show geothermal power plants employ about 0.74–1.17 people per MW to maintain and operate a facility; an additional 0.96 secondary jobs per MW are generated for every power plant built. Additionally, there are temporary jobs in the manufacturing and construction sectors created by the construction of new power plants. Over the 17–33 months in which an average plant is constructed, about 3.1 people per MW of full-time employment are needed to construct the plant, and 3.3 people per MW are needed to manufacture the plant equipment (Geothermal Energy Association 2015).

Federal Geothermal Disbursement Payments

The government collects revenues from leasable mineral extraction and geothermal production on public lands, which are subsequently distributed to the federal, state, and local governments. These revenues that are distributed to the state and county provide important economic contributions that often support public services, like education. **Figure 12** shows the disbursement payments made to the states from geothermal with a federal stake from 2018 to 2022 (see **Table A-23** in **Appendix A** for the data). In 2022, Nevada and Utah saw disbursements of about \$8.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. Over the 5-year time period, the disbursements from geothermal with a federal stake in Nevada and Utah increased by over two times.

Figure 12. Disbursements to States from Geothermal with a Federal Stake, Fiscal Years 2018–2022



Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no geothermal production with a federal stake in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Although there was federal oil and gas production and disbursements made to California, none of the production occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, only Nevada and Utah are included in the figure above.

3.4.2 Wind and Solar

Wind and solar projects on BLM-administered lands are authorized under right-of-way (ROW) leases or grants. A ROW is a permit that authorizes the use of a specific parcel of BLM-administered land for projects, such as renewable (wind or solar) energy sites. A ROW authorizes the holder to construct, operate, maintain, and terminate a facility for the life of the project.

Table 3-9 shows the number of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 ROWs for energy only, which includes wind and solar projects. Northeastern California and Nevada reported the largest number of ROWs for energy projects, with 48 ROWs and 16 ROWs, respectively. As of 2021, five wind projects were operating on public lands in the analysis area (in Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming), and one project (in Wyoming) was pending construction (BLM 2021). As of 2022, there were only two solar projects operating on public lands in the analysis area (in Nevada and Wyoming), and one project (in Utah) was pending construction (BLM 2022e).

Chapter 2, Demographic and Economic Baseline Conditions, discusses the jobs in key sectors for each state in the analysis area, and **Table A-2** through **Table A-21 (Part 3)** in **Appendix A** of this document show the number of jobs and labor income by sector county in each state of the analysis area, as reported by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis. Renewable energy, such as wind and solar development and operations and maintenance, support jobs in various industries, such as the construction industry, so the US Bureau of Economic Analysis includes the jobs that are supported through renewable energy in the employment numbers for these various industries rather than reporting jobs for renewable energy separately.

Table 3-9. Number of Federal ROWs for Energy (Solar and Wind), Fiscal Year 2021

Administrative State	Total ROWs for Energy	Solar ROWs in Analysis Area Counties (Operating and Pending Construction)	Wind ROWs in Analysis Area Counties (Operating and Pending Construction)
California	61	0	0
Colorado	1	0	0
Idaho	9	0	0
Montana	0	0	0
Nevada	28	1	1
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oregon	2	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	6	1	2
Wyoming	13	1	2

Sources: BLM 2021, 2022b, 2022e

3.5 LIVESTOCK GRAZING

The BLM administers public land grazing primarily in accordance with the 1934 Taylor Grazing Act, 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and 1978 Public Rangelands Improvement Act. Grazing use on public land is administered through grazing authorizations (leases or permits) issued by FOs to qualified applicants, who are assigned grazing preference. Preference is expressed in animal unit months (AUMs) or the amount of forage consumed by one cow and calf for 1 month.

Table 3-10 shows the 5-year average billed AUMs associated with the total permitted allotments and permitted allotments with greater than 15 percent PHMA land on BLM-administered lands in the planning area, by allotment type. Wyoming and Nevada had the most total billed AUMs on average, with about 1.4 million AUMs and 1.2 million AUMs, respectively. In Wyoming, 98 percent of the billed AUMs are on allotments with greater than 15 percent of PHMA land. In Nevada, about 87.6 percent of billed AUMs are on allotments with PHMA land. This suggests that BLM management decisions that affect livestock grazing could impact these states.

The species (type) and age (class) of livestock that graze across the planning area vary across FOs; however, they are primarily cow-calf pairs or yearling cattle in all states. Some allotments graze other kinds of livestock, including sheep, goats, bison, and horses.

Table 3-10. 5-Year Average Livestock Grazing Billed AUMs on BLM-Administered Lands (2018–2022)

State	Livestock Type	5-Year Average Billed AUMs (2018–2022)	5-Year Average Billed AUMs on Allotments with Greater than 15 Percent PHMA Land	Percentage of Billed AUMs on Allotments with Greater than 15 Percent PHMA Land
California				
California	Total	125,340	121,325	96.8
	Cattle or yearlings	119,062	115,259	96.8
	Sheep or goats	6,253	6,066	97.0
	Horses	25	0	0.0

State	Livestock Type	5-Year Average Billed AUMs (2018–2022)	5-Year Average Billed AUMs on Allotments with Greater than 15 Percent PHMA Land	Percentage of Billed AUMs on Allotments with Greater than 15 Percent PHMA Land
Colorado				
Colorado	Total	220,393	126,183	57.3
	Cattle or yearlings	179,459	102,713	57.2
	Sheep or goats	37,685	21,577	57.3
	Horses	3,248	1,893	58.3
Idaho				
Idaho	Total	951,401	741,979	78.0
	Cattle or yearlings	889,655	693,751	78.0
	Sheep or goats	57,896	45,261	78.2
	Horses	3,850	2,968	77.1
Montana				
Montana	Total	1,172,025	885,551	75.6
	Cattle or yearlings	1,142,298	863,412	75.6
	Sheep or goats	24,798	18,597	75.0
	Horses	4,930	3,542	71.9
Nevada				
Nevada	Total	1,246,931	1,092,825	87.6
	Cattle or yearlings	1,161,276	1,017,420	87.6
	Sheep or goats	82,934	73,219	88.3
	Horses	2,720	2,186	80.3
North Dakota				
North Dakota	Total	6,656	3,871	58.2
	Cattle or yearlings	6,643	3,863	58.2
	Sheep or goats	13	8	59.6
	Horses	0	0	0
Oregon				
Oregon	Total	729,029	678,191	93.0
	Cattle or yearlings	723,561	672,765	93.0
	Sheep or goats	4,242	4,069	95.9
	Horses	1,227	1,356	100
South Dakota				
South Dakota	Total	67,020	35,588	53.1
	Cattle or yearlings	59,483	31,602	53.1
	Sheep or goats	7,430	3,950	53.2
	Horses	107	71	66.3
Utah				
Utah	Total	631,994	258,438	40.9
	Cattle or yearlings	492,945	201,581	40.9
	Sheep or goats	138,283	56,598	40.9
	Horses	766	258	33.7
Wyoming				
Wyoming	Total	1,362,534	1,334,637	98.0
	Cattle or yearlings	1,206,723	1,182,489	98.0
	Sheep or goats	145,971	142,806	97.8
	Horses	9,840	9,342	94.9

Source: BLM 2023

The BLM-administered lands and other public and private lands support values to the local economies across the socioeconomic study area by providing forage for local farmers to raise their cattle, sheep, goats, bison, and horses. These, in turn, provide food to the farmers, their families, and the surrounding communities. Under the Taylor Grazing Act, a portion of BLM grazing revenue is returned to the county of origin; 50 percent of Section 15¹⁰ fees collected are returned to counties, and 12.5 percent of Section 3¹¹ fees are returned to counties. Grazing revenue and the disbursement that is returned to the county vary by county and may have a higher level of importance at the local level for some communities. In addition, the lands provide value through the social and cultural connections with livestock grazing in the analysis areas; these values are discussed in **Chapter 4, Social Setting and Nonmarket Values**.

Across the US there are different types of farms and ranches that operate and make business decisions in different ways. The USDA Economic Research Service developed a classification, or “typology”, of farms and ranches based on annual gross cash farm income (the ranch or farm's revenue prior to deducting expenses), primary occupation of the operator, and ownership of the farm or ranch. Farms and ranches are broadly categorized into family and non-family ranches based on whether the majority of the ranching business is owned by the primary operator and relatives of the primary operator (non-family ranches are those where the operator and individuals who are related to the operator do not own a majority of the business). Family ranches are further categorized by size and primary occupation of the operator as described below (USDA Economic Research Service 2024):

- Small family ranches are those that have gross cash farm income of less than \$350,000 per year. These ranches are broken into four types based on the primary occupation of the operator and size of the ranch: retirement ranches (where the operators are retired but continue to ranch on a small scale), off-ranch primary occupation (where the operators report a primary occupation other than farming or ranching), ranch primary occupation with low sales (where the operators report that farming or ranching is their primary occupation and the gross cash farm income of their farm is less than \$150,000), and ranch primary occupation with moderate sales (where the operators report that farming or ranching is their primary occupation and the gross cash farm income of their ranch is at least \$150,000 but less than \$350,000).
- Midsize family ranches are those that have gross cash farm income of at least \$350,000 but less than \$1 million.
- Large family ranches are those that have gross cash farm income of at least \$1 million but less than \$5 million.
- Very large family ranches are those that have gross cash farm income of at least \$5 million.

¹⁰ Section 15 lands are public lands that lie outside a grazing district administered by the BLM under Section 15 of the [Taylor Grazing Act](#). The BLM authorizes livestock grazing on these lands by issuing leases to private parties.

¹¹ Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on BLM-administered lands within the grazing districts established under the act. It gave leasing preference to landowners and homesteaders in or adjacent to the grazing district lands.

Table 3-11 shows the percentage of farms and ranches in the beef cattle ranching and farming or sheep goat farming industries by the ranch typology described above for each state in the analysis area. The data provided include farms and ranches in as well as outside of the analysis area and on and off BLM-managed lands; however, the data can be used for illustrative purposes to examine how different types of farms and ranches might be impacted by the BLM-management decisions differently. Additionally, the data shown is for farms and ranches that produced or sell at least \$1,000 of agricultural products per year, so it does not include very small farms and ranches that produce less than \$1,000 of agricultural products or where the operators normally consume the products that are produced. In all of the states in the analysis area, except California, the largest percentage of ranches fell in the category of small family ranch with off-ranch primary occupation (with percentages ranging from 24.7 percent of ranches in Montana to 45.4 percent of ranches in Utah). Ranches that fell into the category of small family ranch with ranch primary occupation and low sales made up a large percentage of total ranches, especially in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, where the percentages of this type of ranch was above 20 percent. Furthermore, when considering all small family ranches where ranching is the primary occupation (both low sales and moderate sales together), the percentage was larger than small family off-ranch primary occupation ranches in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming (USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service 2012, 2024). The BLM-management decisions that impact livestock grazing would likely have a greater effect on small family ranches where ranching is the primary occupation than other types of ranches. This is because small family ranches where ranching is the primary occupation rely more heavily on ranching than other types of small family ranches and they tend to have less flexibility and resources for modifying business practices based on the BLM-management decisions than larger ranches (for example, they have less ability to absorb higher costs, if ranching costs were to increase).

Table 3-11. Percentage of Beef Cattle and Sheep and Goat Farms and Ranches by Ranch Type for Each State in the Analysis Area (2024)

Ranch Size	Ranch Type	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	North Dakota	Oregon	South Dakota	Utah	Wyoming	US Total
Small family ranches	Retirement ranch ¹	35.3	24.3	25.3	15.6	28.6	11.0	36.7	9.9	27.3	16.3	33.9
	Off-ranch primary occupation ¹	34.9	37.7	43.5	24.7	31.7	30.1	38.8	28.5	45.4	28.5	45.8
	Ranch primary occupation with low sales ¹	16.3	21.1	18.8	21.8	14.6	22.5	15.4	21.2	13.2	18.5	17.3
	Ranch primary occupation with moderate sales	4.7	6.6	5.1	14.9	7.2	16.8	3.0	17.5	3.8	14.1	0.7
Midsize family ranches		2.9	4.1	2.8	13.3	7.7	13.4	2.6	15.4	3.2	11.5	0.3
Large-scale family ranches		1.3	1.2	1.1	3.2	2.9	3.7	1.0	3.8	0.8	3.7	0.1
Very large-scale family ranches		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Non-family ranches		4.2	4.8	3.3	6.3	6.8	2.4	2.6	3.4	6.3	7.2	1.8
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service 2012, 2024

¹Data from the 2022 Census of Agriculture did not break out small family farms with low sales into separate categories for retirement ranches, off-ranch primary occupation, and ranch primary occupation with low sales, so these percentages were estimated based on data from the 2012 census, which was the last year data was reported for these categories separately.

3.6 WILD HORSE AND BURROS

The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, as amended by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978, directs the protection and management of wild horses and burros on BLM-administered lands. Responsibility for wild horse and burro management is governed by 43 Code of Federal Regulations 4700. One of the BLM's top priorities is to ensure the health of the public lands so that the species depending on them, including the nation's wild horses and burros, can thrive. The BLM policies and regulations also direct that wild horses and burros are to be managed as self-sustaining populations of healthy animals.

The 53.8 million acres across the western US where wild horses or burros were found roaming at the time the 1971 Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act was passed are known as herd areas. A subset of these areas (approximately 31.6 million acres nationwide) have been determined suitable for long-term management of wild horses and burros and are known as herd management areas (WHB HMAs). Wild horses and burros within WHB HMAs are managed with the goal of maintaining sustainable ecological conditions and multiple-use relationships on federal lands. Both herd areas and WHB HMAs can include private or state lands, but the BLM has management authority only over public lands.

To carry out its duties under the 1971 law, the BLM periodically evaluates each herd area to determine whether it has adequate food, water, cover, and space to sustain healthy and diverse wild horse and burro populations over the long term. The BLM may designate an appropriate management level (AML) and specify an allowable range in horse numbers for each WHB HMA, based on the available forage and other resources necessary to sustain the horse or burro populations, as well as resource objectives and other designated uses of the BLM-administered lands.

In the planning area, there are approximately 15 million acres of wild horse and burro WHB HMAs. The BLM administers 168 WHB HMAs within California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. Current conditions within the planning area show that wild horse populations continue to grow, often exceeding AMLs. As wild horse and burro populations exceed AMLs, wild horses and burros can be causal factors for failing to meet applicable standards (**Table 3-12**).

Table 3-12. Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas by State

State	Acres of WHB HMAs	Statewide "High" AML	Estimated Current Population	Percent above AML
California	2,053,082	2,200	10,140	361
Colorado	365,988	827	1,873	126
Idaho	383,894	617	555	0
Montana	27,094	120	195	63
Nevada	14,032,947	12,811	46,570	264
Oregon	2,733,577	2,700	4,532	68
Utah	3,644,013	3,795	4,017	6
Wyoming	26,917,766	2,200	4,734	115
Total	50,158,361	25,270	72,616	208

Source: BLM 2022

Wild horses are often termed "living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West." (16 U.S.C. § 1331). As such, some stakeholders place a social value on horses related to this symbolism. Wild horses may also hold value for some due to an emotional connection related to the long history of human-horse interactions throughout civilization (Scasta, Henning and Beck 2018).

As discussed in Rodriguez (2020) people's emotional responses to horses as well as the increasing need for management of wild populations have resulted in controversy about this issue throughout the West (Michaels 2018; Scasta, Henning and Beck 2018; Scasta 2019) Concerns over increasing wild horse and burro populations and program costs have prompted discussions, studies, and proposals. The BLM uses wild horse and burro funding for a variety of activities, including off-range holding activities, gathers, and other activities. For fiscal year 2021, expenditures totaled an estimated \$122.2 million (CRS 2022).

3.7 PUBLIC FINANCES

A summary of revenue collected from BLM mineral and energy development and public finances related to BLM public land use are included below.

3.7.1 State and Local Revenues

State and local governments collect a variety of revenues related to the use of natural resources. These revenues could be indirectly impacted by BLM management decisions on GRSG HMAs, if the decisions affect the level of use of natural resources. The following is a description of major sources of revenue and the potential link to BLM resources and resource uses.

Tax revenue at the state level is collected from various sources, including the following:

- State business income taxes and personal income taxes on employee earnings are collected for earnings on employment and industries in certain states (there is no state income tax in Wyoming).
- Severance tax is imposed on nonrenewable natural resources that are removed from the earth. Natural resources that are subject to severance taxation include metallic minerals, molybdenum, oil and gas, oil shale, and coal. Rates of taxation vary by mineral resource and state (see **Table 3-13** for the severance tax rates for oil and gas for each state in the planning area).
- State sales tax is imposed on purchases directly or indirectly associated with BLM-administered lands and resource uses (for example, purchases of household goods by livestock operators on BLM-administered lands).
- Other state revenue sources include sources such as State Conservation Fees or Wyoming's Impact Assistance Tax Program, which require developers on public lands to pay impact assistance payments as warranted by the application/plan of development approval (State of Wyoming 2021).

Table 3-13. Severance Tax Rate by State, 2023

State	Tax Type	Severance Tax (as a percentage of production revenue)	Severance Tax (per bbl of oil)	Severance Tax (per 50,000 cubic feet of gas)
California	Oil and Gas Production Assessment	N/A	\$0.5038349	\$2.52
Colorado ¹	Severance Tax	2.0 to 5.0	N/A	N/A
Idaho	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	2.5	N/A	N/A
Montana	Natural Gas and Oil Production Tax	9.19 (for oil) and 9.79 (for natural gas)	N/A	N/A
Nevada	Oil and Gas Conservation Fee	N/A	\$0.15	\$0.15
North Dakota	Oil and Gas Gross Production Tax	5.0 (for oil production)	N/A	\$3.53 (for gas production)
Oregon	Oil and Gas Production Tax	6.0	N/A	N/A

State	Tax Type	Severance Tax (as a percentage of production revenue)	Severance Tax (per bbl of oil)	Severance Tax (per 50,000 cubic feet of gas)
South Dakota	Energy Minerals Severance Tax	4.5	N/A	N/A
Utah ¹	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3.0 to 5.0	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	Oil and Natural Gas Severance Tax	6.0	N/A	N/A

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures 2018

N/A = data not applicable

¹The calculations of revenues from severance tax in the impacts analysis assumed a rate of 5 percent for Colorado and Utah (see Appendix 18, Appendix 10, and Chapter 4 for more details on the impacts analysis on economic conditions, including impacts on revenue from taxes and fees associated with oil and gas activity).

Tax rates can vary widely across local taxing entities within a state, and a county often includes many different taxing entities (e.g., counties, school districts, municipalities, special districts). At the local level, taxes that can be impacted by BLM-administered land uses include the following:

- Local sales tax is imposed at a variable rate based on jurisdiction. It is imposed on purchases directly or indirectly associated with BLM-administered lands and resource uses.
- Ad valorem and other property taxes, which are determined based on local mill levy rates, property valuations, and the gross value of minerals produced within their jurisdiction (including federal minerals located within their jurisdiction).

In addition to state and local taxes, states and local governments receive revenue sharing payments associated with mineral development and grazing on BLM-managed lands and minerals.

As discussed in **Section 3.1**, the leasing and development of minerals and geothermal resources generates federal revenues through rents and royalties. The Office of Natural Resource Revenue collects, accounts for, and verifies energy and mineral revenues and distributes a portion of these funds to states and counties in accordance with governing laws. As shown below, ONRR distributes millions of dollars back to mineral and energy producing states each year. The allocation of these federal disbursements between state expenditures, local distributions, and savings is dictated by statutes in each State.

Table 3-14. Office of Natural Resource Revenue Disbursements to State and Local Governments

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Utah	\$76,192,140	\$71,694,837	\$53,902,022	\$55,144,537	\$89,592,227
Idaho	\$4,368,184	\$3,713,807	\$4,575,241	\$4,328,968	\$4,990,428
Colorado	\$112,567,174	\$108,050,475	\$57,115,433	\$90,875,874	\$142,599,470
North Dakota	\$53,223,775	\$93,654,132	\$66,717,834	\$83,389,365	\$163,646,101
Nevada	\$5,352,679	\$6,813,611	\$7,750,788	\$6,712,843	\$9,380,215
Wyoming	\$563,955,988	\$641,109,256	\$457,474,034	\$479,888,613	\$785,726,557

Source: Office of Natural Resource Revenue: Disbursements FY 2018 - 2022 (accessed from <https://revenue.data.doi.gov/query-data#>)

Since fiscal revenues are collected from federal mineral extraction at multiple levels, revenue associated with federal mineral leasing and production can account for a significant portion of annual budgets at both the State and local level. Even if a State is not heavily reliant on revenues from federal mineral production, the mining sector (including oil and gas extraction) may account for a greater percentage of the local tax base

and local funding for schools, roads, and a variety of public services within communities may be more closely tied to the collection of ad valorem taxes.

In addition to federal mineral and energy revenue sharing payments, a portion of BLM grazing receipts are returned to county of origin. Under the Taylor Grazing Act, 50 percent of Section 15¹² fees collected are returned to counties, and 12.5 percent of Section 3¹³ fees are returned to counties. Grazing revenue and the disbursement that are returned to the county vary by county and may have a higher level of importance at the local level for some communities.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILTs)

PILTs are federal payments to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands within their boundaries.¹⁴ However, PILTs are not guaranteed and are subject to annual congressional budget appropriations.

BLM-administered lands fall under Section 6902 of the PILT law, which establishes a formula for calculating payments for qualifying acres of entitlement lands. Payment is typically made directly to the eligible local government. Section 6902 of the PILT act states that PILTs may be used by recipients (usually counties) for any governmental purpose; they are not required to be further distributed to other local government units.

The Department of the Interior computes payments authorized under Section 6902 of the act using the greater of the following two alternatives: (1) \$2.94 (in 2022) multiplied by the number of acres of qualified federal surface land, reduced by the amount of funds received by the locality in the prior fiscal year, such as from the Secure Rural Schools program or the mineral leasing program; or (2) \$0.42 (in 2022) multiplied by the number of acres of qualified federal surface land in the unit of local government, with no deduction for the prior year's payments. Both alternatives are subject to a population ceiling limitation computed by multiplying the county population by a corresponding dollar value (adjusted annually for inflation) contained in the act. Mineral revenue-sharing programs are factored in the PILT calculations, which means that BLM management decisions that impact mineral extractions and operations could impact PILTs disbursed to local governments.

PILTs are transferred to county or local governments, as applicable, and are in addition to other federal payments, including those from grazing fees. Counties in the Utah analysis area received about \$38.2 million in PILTs in 2023 for nearly 27.9 million acres of federal lands. About 70.5 percent of the federal land in the Utah analysis area was BLM-administered land. After applying the calculated payment per acre of federal land for each county to the BLM acres, the estimated BLM-related portion of PILT revenue in the Utah analysis area was about \$24.7 million. This was the highest BLM-related portion of PILT revenue to counties across all states in the analysis areas (see **Table 3-15**).

¹² Section 15 lands are public lands that lie outside a grazing district administered by the BLM under Section 15 of the [Taylor Grazing Act](#). The BLM authorizes livestock grazing on these lands by issuing leases to private parties.

¹³ Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on BLM-administered lands within the grazing districts established under the act. It gave leasing preference to landowners and homesteaders in or adjacent to the grazing district lands.

¹⁴ Public Law 94-565, dated October 20, 1976, was rewritten and amended by Public Law 97-258 on September 13, 1982, and was codified at 31 US Code 69. The law recognizes that local governments' inability to collect property taxes on federally owned land can create a financial impact. PILTs are in place to help mitigate the financial impact. See Public Law 94-565 and Public Law 97-258 for more details on limits and appropriations.

Table 3-15. Estimated BLM-Related PILT Revenue

State	County	2023 Total PILTs to County (\$000)	Total Approximate Entitlement Acres (thousand acres)	2023 Average Payment per Acre	BLM- Administered Acres (thousand acres)	Estimated BLM-Related Portion of PILT Revenue to County (\$000)
Counties in California						
California	Lassen	\$2,542	1,670	\$1.52	1,011	\$1,540
	Modoc	\$798	1,734	\$0.46	273	\$126
	Analysis area total	\$3,340	3,404	\$0.98	1,284	\$1,666
	State total	\$61,030	43,713	\$1.40	15,143	\$21,142
Counties in Colorado						
Colorado	Eagle	\$2,677	851	\$3.14	235	\$740
	Garfield	\$3,721	1,189	\$3.13	670	\$2,097
	Grand	\$1,928	795	\$2.42	135	\$328
	Jackson	\$232	515	\$0.45	176	\$79
	Mesa	\$4,128	1,557	\$2.65	961	\$2,548
	Moffat	\$989	1,672	\$0.59	1,482	\$876
	Rio Blanco	\$674	1,499	\$0.45	1,140	\$513
	Routt	\$2,051	663	\$3.09	80	\$249
	Analysis area total	\$16,399	8,740	\$1.88	4,880	\$7,430
	State total	\$45,525	23,714	\$1.92	8,159	\$15,663
Counties in Idaho						
Idaho	Adams	\$454	551	\$0.82	53	\$44
	Bear Lake	\$771	286	\$2.70	41	\$111
	Bingham	\$946	301	\$3.15	285	\$896
	Blaine	\$2,708	1,325	\$2.04	606	\$1,238
	Bonneville	\$1,657	589	\$2.81	91	\$256
	Butte	\$453	895	\$0.51	504	\$255
	Camas	\$199	444	\$0.45	124	\$56
	Caribou	\$607	446	\$1.36	70	\$95
	Cassia	\$2,732	919	\$2.97	503	\$1,497
	Clark	\$168	702	\$0.24	345	\$83
	Custer	\$938	2,935	\$0.32	813	\$260
	Elmore	\$3,071	1,357	\$2.26	585	\$1,323
	Fremont	\$1,480	702	\$2.11	144	\$303
	Gem	\$367	133	\$2.75	71	\$195
	Gooding	\$793	252	\$3.15	252	\$793
	Jefferson	\$599	190	\$3.15	190	\$599
	Jerome	\$303	96	\$3.15	90	\$284
	Lemhi	\$1,188	2,642	\$0.45	576	\$259
	Lincoln	\$1,059	585	\$1.81	577	\$1,044
	Madison	\$141	63	\$2.23	19	\$42
	Minidoka	\$557	177	\$3.15	91	\$286
	Oneida	\$917	408	\$2.25	270	\$605
	Owyhee	\$1,687	3,628	\$0.46	3,628	\$1,686
	Payette	\$200	64	\$3.12	64	\$199
	Power	\$923	293	\$3.15	197	\$621

State	County	2023 Total PILTs to County (\$000)	Total Approximate Entitlement Acres (thousand acres)	2023 Average Payment per Acre	BLM- Administered Acres (thousand acres)	Estimated BLM-Related Portion of PILT Revenue to County (\$000)
Idaho (cont.)	Twin Falls	\$2,009	638	\$3.15	542	\$1,704
	Washington	\$963	341	\$2.83	220	\$621
	Analysis area total	\$27,890	20,965	\$1.33	10,949	\$15,354
	State total	\$38,198	32,635	\$1.17	11,619	\$13,600
Counties in Montana						
Montana	Beaverhead	\$943	2,053	\$0.46	658	\$302
	Big Horn	\$19	41	\$0.45	27	\$12
	Blaine	\$1,186	452	\$2.62	451	\$1,184
	Carbon	\$1,360	575	\$2.37	220	\$520
	Carter	\$267	594	\$0.45	504	\$227
	Chouteau	\$462	156	\$2.97	111	\$330
	Custer	\$1,037	332	\$3.12	332	\$1,037
	Dawson	\$61	64	\$0.95	62	\$59
	Fallon	\$52	116	\$0.45	116	\$52
	Fergus	\$1,462	484	\$3.02	345	\$1,042
	Garfield	\$256	815	\$0.31	493	\$155
	Madison	\$1,187	1,056	\$1.12	248	\$279
	McCone	\$360	274	\$1.31	201	\$264
	Musselshell	\$39	88	\$0.45	87	\$39
	Petroleum	\$110	335	\$0.33	282	\$92
	Phillips	\$619	1,377	\$0.45	1,078	\$485
	Powder River	\$267	594	\$0.45	256	\$115
	Prairie	\$192	427	\$0.45	427	\$192
	Roosevelt	\$2	4	\$0.45	4	\$2
	Rosebud	\$224	326	\$0.69	230	\$158
	Stillwater	\$553	199	\$2.78	6	\$15
	Sweet Grass	\$688	294	\$2.34	16	\$37
	Treasure	\$2	0.748	\$2.54	0.748	\$2
	Valley	\$1,336	1,122	\$1.19	919	\$1,094
	Wibaux	\$12	27	\$0.45	27	\$12
	Yellowstone	\$244	78	\$3.12	77	\$239
	Analysis area total	\$12,939	11,884	\$1.09	7,179	\$7,947
	State total	\$40,331	27,467	\$1.47	7,836	\$11,505

State	County	2023 Total PILTs to County (\$000)	Total Approximate Entitlement Acres (thousand acres)	2023 Average Payment per Acre	BLM- Administered Acres (thousand acres)	Estimated BLM-Related Portion of PILT Revenue to County (\$000)
Counties in Nevada						
Nevada	Churchill	\$2,797	2,135	\$1.31	2,033	\$2,664
	Elko	\$4,129	7,905	\$0.52	6,830	\$3,567
	Eureka	\$403	2,157	\$0.19	2,013	\$376
	Humboldt	\$2,184	4,979	\$0.44	4,318	\$1,894
	Lander	\$1,191	3,332	\$0.36	3,007	\$1,074
	Lincoln	\$959	6,388	\$0.15	5,611	\$842
	Nye	\$3,844	8,548	\$0.45	6,470	\$2,910
	Pershing	\$1,308	2,919	\$0.45	2,903	\$1,301
	Washoe	\$4,199	2,935	\$1.43	2,652	\$3,795
	White Pine	\$1,456	5,186	\$0.28	4,344	\$1,220
	Analysis area total	\$22,470	46,483	\$0.48	40,182	\$19,644
State total		\$31,196	56,565	\$0.55	47,729	\$26,323
Counties in North Dakota						
North Dakota	Bowman	\$18	40	\$0.45	33	\$15
	Slope	\$61	136	\$0.45	0	\$0
	Analysis area total	\$79	175	\$0.45	33	\$15
State total		\$2,006	1,819	\$1.10	59	\$65
Counties in Oregon						
Oregon	Baker	\$1,473	1,016	\$1.45	367	\$532
	Crook	\$1,835	940	\$1.95	496	\$968
	Deschutes	\$3,317	1,445	\$2.29	457	\$1,048
	Grant	\$794	1,766	\$0.45	171	\$77
	Harney	\$1,387	4,463	\$0.31	3,880	\$1,206
	Lake	\$1,387	3,693	\$0.38	2,484	\$933
	Malheur	\$3,327	4,299	\$0.77	4,260	\$3,297
	Union	\$1,382	624	\$2.21	6	\$14
	Analysis area total	\$14,902	18,247	\$0.82	12,121	\$8,075
State total		\$27,162	31,323	\$0.87	15,063	\$13,062
Counties in South Dakota						
South Dakota	Butte	\$505	160	\$3.15	146	\$459
	Harding	\$254	100	\$2.54	30	\$76
	Analysis area total	\$759	260	\$2.91	176	\$534
State total		\$8,050	2,813	\$2.86	274	\$785
Counties in Utah						
Utah	Beaver	\$1,308	1,285	\$1.02	1,145	\$1,165
	Box Elder	\$3,776	1,213	\$3.11	1,063	\$3,311
	Cache	\$869	283	\$3.07	0	\$0
	Carbon	\$1,357	436	\$3.11	403	\$1,255
	Dagget	\$163	362	\$0.45	110	\$50
	Duchesne	\$2,351	897	\$2.62	150	\$393
	Emery	\$1,464	2,245	\$0.65	2,031	\$1,324
	Garfield	\$1,059	2,613	\$0.41	1,101	\$446

State	County	2023 Total PILTs to County (\$000)	Total Approximate Entitlement Acres (thousand acres)	2023 Average Payment per Acre	BLM- Administered Acres (thousand acres)	Estimated BLM-Related Portion of PILT Revenue to County (\$000)
Utah (cont.)	Grand	\$1,441	1,744	\$0.83	1,621	\$1,340
	Iron	\$3,905	1,243	\$3.14	994	\$3,123
	Juab	\$1,448	1,538	\$0.94	1,406	\$1,324
	Kane	\$1,226	2,299	\$0.53	1,589	\$847
	Millard	\$1,726	3,355	\$0.51	2,988	\$1,538
	Morgan	\$38	16	\$2.37	0	\$0
	Piute	\$303	362	\$0.84	165	\$138
	Rich	\$550	221	\$2.48	169	\$420
	Sanpete	\$1,638	535	\$3.06	136	\$416
	Sevier	\$2,439	968	\$2.52	232	\$584
	Summit	\$1,602	532	\$3.01	0.454	\$1
	Tooele	\$4,043	2,106	\$1.92	1,946	\$3,737
	Uintah	\$3,605	1,830	\$1.97	1,495	\$2,946
	Wasatch	\$1,375	462	\$2.98	5	\$14
	Wayne	\$542	1,328	\$0.41	887	\$362
	Analysis area total	\$38,229	27,872	\$1.37	19,637	\$24,734
	State total	\$46,208	32,971	\$1.40	22,298	\$31,250
Counties in Wyoming						
Wyoming	Albany	\$1,758	674	\$2.61	300	\$784
	Big Horn	\$1,379	1,545	\$0.89	1,106	\$988
	Campbell	\$967	368	\$2.63	228	\$598
	Carbon	\$1,601	2,721	\$0.59	2,028	\$1,193
	Converse	\$985	405	\$2.43	145	\$354
	Crook	\$875	334	\$2.62	149	\$392
	Fremont	\$3,081	3,186	\$0.97	2,083	\$2,014
	Hot Springs	\$953	570	\$1.67	514	\$860
	Johnson	\$1,268	830	\$1.53	502	\$767
	Laramie	\$30	10	\$3.15	10	\$30
	Lincoln	\$1,755	1,946	\$0.90	1,015	\$916
	Natrona	\$4,235	1,485	\$2.85	1,449	\$4,134
	Niobrara	\$393	125	\$3.14	124	\$390
	Park	\$2,420	3,593	\$0.67	562	\$379
	Platte	\$334	106	\$3.14	82	\$258
	Sheridan	\$1,191	439	\$2.71	49	\$133
	Sublette	\$1,092	2,428	\$0.45	1,256	\$565
	Sweetwater	\$3,824	4,602	\$0.83	4,304	\$3,577
	Uinta	\$1,749	568	\$3.08	531	\$1,633
	Washakie	\$1,365	959	\$1.42	922	\$1,312
	Weston	\$655	309	\$2.12	75	\$158
	Analysis area total	\$31,909	27,202	\$1.17	17,436	\$21,434
	State total	\$34,308	29,849	\$1.15	17,472	\$20,083

Source: US DOI 2023

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 4. Social Setting and Nonmarket Values

4.1 SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND COMMUNITY INTERESTS

The 10-state range-wide planning area encompass a diverse landscape of social conditions, including both rural and urban populations. The socioeconomic analysis areas for each state where GRSG HMAs are located tend to be more rural areas of each state; however, the attitudes, beliefs, values, opinions, and perceptions about BLM-managed public resources and the effects of policies and actions can vary substantially across social and geographic groups around and associated with the socioeconomic analysis areas. These views and beliefs of residents, visitors, commercial users, traditional or subsistence users, tribes, and interest-based or place-based groups reflect different cultural and economic linkages that people have with BLM-administered lands. Those with common interests can typically be defined by communities of place or communities of interest, or both, as detailed below.¹⁵

4.1.1 Communities of Place

Communities of place are communities of people who are bound together because of where they reside, work, visit, or otherwise spend a continuous portion of their time. The various communities in the socioeconomic study areas share a strong link to the land and natural resources. Due to the size of the planning area, a narrative is not included here for all relevant communities of place. Please see state-specific discussions of key geographic areas in the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendments /EISs (BLM 2015a, 2015b, 2015c, 2015d, 2015e, 2015f, 2015g). While some changes to the population and economic conditions have occurred in communities (as described in **Chapter 2** at the county level), the key communities and concerns described in the previous plans are still applicable.

Some key concerns expressed in public comments and outlined in 2015 revolved around concern for the preservation of rural characteristics and values. For example, a shift toward larger, more mechanized agricultural operations, as well as the increasing diversification of local economies, have challenged traditional ways of life in many communities. Nevertheless, farming and ranching remain important parts of the economy, society, and culture across the socioeconomic study areas.

In some areas, particularly those with scenic and recreational amenities, farmlands and ranches are being sold and used for recreational purposes or subdivided for homesites. This is part of a larger trend in which many rural communities in the western United States have witnessed “migration turnaround,” which is a reversal of the rural-to-urban migration that characterized much of the United States prior to the 1970s. Some rural areas are now experiencing a significant increase in population after decades of stability or decline.

Despite population increases across many regions of the study areas, some rural communities continue to lose population. This is due, in part, to the out-migration of young people and the aging of the existing population. In contrast to communities where in-migration is occurring, residents of these communities

¹⁵ Additional information on social characteristics of counties in Nevada can be found in the county-level socioeconomic baseline reports published by the Nevada Economic Assessment Project, accessed here: <https://extension.unr.edu/neap/about-neap-program.aspx>.

may be more concerned about the economic survival of their communities. Multiple-use management of and access to BLM-administered lands, which comprise a large portion of lands in many counties, are cited as paramount concerns in these areas (BLM 2006a).

Residents expressed some similar themes during public scoping and the June 2012 Economic Strategies Workshop (BLM and Forest Service 2012; BLM 2012b). Comments supported maintaining or expanding access to BLM-administered lands for grazing, recreational purposes, and mineral extraction. Many expressed concern that placing additional constraints on these activities might create economic hardship within their communities and alter traditional cultural values and lifestyles. Additionally, some argued that constraints on livestock grazing would exacerbate existing trends of conversion of ranch lands to agricultural and residential uses, perhaps with the unintended consequence of decreasing open space and wildlife habitat.

4.1.2 Communities of Interest

Communities of interest are organizations and groups of individuals who have common interests and views in the use and management of BLM-managed public resources. Many organizations or groups of individuals may belong to or share values with more than one community of interest. While the specific relevant communities of interest, and the relative importance of these groups in a given area, vary through the planning area, key overall groups have been identified based on input from the 2015 Sage-Grouse Plan Amendments/EISs and public input. These are summarized below.

Habitat and resource conservation communities of interest are organizations and groups of individuals who have a number of conservation objectives; most believe broadly that protecting at-risk species and maintaining habitats and ecosystems for all species, including GRSG habitats, are fundamental values that should be a high priority in public policy (Brown et al. 2015). Within the socioeconomic analysis areas, many conservation communities believe in the intrinsic value of GRSG and well-functioning, healthy sagebrush ecosystems. Conservation communities could also include persons and organizations concerned with protecting wild horses and burros. These communities emphasize the need to safeguard nonuse values associated with natural resources, as further described in the section below.

Other interest groups with ties to use values of GRSG include those who hunt GRSG for recreational purposes and those who hunt GRSG for subsistence use. While the rationale for valuation of the species may vary from those groups who emphasize conservation, both groups are generally supportive of management that would provide for sustained habitat to support the species for the long term.

Mineral development and production communities of interest are organizations and groups of individuals who believe mineral development is a vital component of national, state, and local economies—creating jobs, generating income, and contributing tax and royalty payments to all levels of government. Throughout the socioeconomic analysis areas, many of these communities also believe mineral development and production are socially important, because they support the social systems of local communities by providing private sector livelihoods and revenues to governments. With respect to oil and gas production, these communities believe that domestic development and production are important to national energy security. They believe that many years of compatible development have been achieved in the area, providing significant benefits to the local and regional economy. This group can also include businesses with a tie-in to oil and gas development and production. Those with development as a common interest are likely to prioritize management that emphasizes continued economic contributions associated with this use.

Intertwined with the above communities of shared interest are state, county, and local governments and local residents. State, county, and local governments strive to protect the interests of the residents, and they support various communities by funneling tax revenue into important public infrastructure and services. Some residents across the socioeconomic analysis areas seek to preserve the historical agricultural setting of the community and are reluctant to embrace change, especially changes that could impact the way of life and the character of the community. Some residents are concerned about increased demands on local government services and infrastructure. Other residents are concerned about changes that could impact economic and business opportunities, in the form of changes in employment and earnings. Local chambers of commerce are another example of a specific group with an interest in economic tie-ins with GRSG management.

Other specific types of business groups with a tie-in to GRSG management include those associated with real estate, tourism, and recreation. These groups would benefit from management that allows for continued or increased recreational and tourism activities on BLM-administered lands. In addition, individuals and groups who represent farming and ranch operators can be impacted by GRSG management decisions, which impact the level and locations of grazing on BLM-administered lands and the jobs and socioeconomic contributions associated with these uses.

Academic institutions work to preserve, learn, and pass on knowledge about natural resources, such as GRSG, and represent a group with common interests.

Federally recognized tribes are sovereign nations who value public land and resources for their cultural and spiritual significance. For tribal members, protecting cultural resources, combined with maintaining access to traditional cultural sites, is extremely important. These cultural sites include areas of past occupation and also areas where traditional practices, such as plant gathering and hunting, have occurred. Other groups and individuals with interests in archaeology and history also value cultural resources, though these should not be conflated with the unique relationships and responsibilities upheld by the BLM with tribal nations.

The factors that interest groups perceive as impacting GRSG, and the ways in which GRSG management is seen as impacting communities, may vary by the community of interest. One recent study examined different stakeholder groups and their perspectives on factors most important for GRSG species management. Viewpoints toward the role of climate change and predators in sage-grouse management varied most among stakeholder groups, while less division was present related to the importance of sod-busting (breaking up new ground for cultivation) and concerns for the economic impacts of listing GRSG as an endangered species.

4.2 NONMARKET VALUES

BLM-administered lands provide a range of goods and services that benefit society in a variety of ways. Some of these goods and services, such as solid and fluid minerals, are bought and sold in markets; hence, they have a readily observed market value. Others have a less clear connection to market activity, even though society derives benefits from them. In some cases, goods and services have both market and nonmarket values. This section provides an overview of several nonmarket values associated with GRSG management.

For the purposes of this effort, the BLM defines “value” as the combination of all benefits that people receive from BLM-managed lands and resources. Total value is the sum of market value from economic activities and nonmarket value. However, it is important to note that nonmarket values, in the discussion below, are not directly comparable to the previous sections that describe various resource uses and revenue on BLM-administered lands. The market indicators discussed above describe the effects on economic (market) activity in the region, and the market values of many of the activities are monetized. However, nonmarket

values tend to differ across groups and individuals based on preferences, so there are challenges associated with monetizing nonmarket values. Therefore, nonmarket values are discussed qualitatively.

The nonmarket values associated with GRS management on BLM-administered lands include both use (direct and indirect) and nonuse values (such as existence values and bequest values held by the general public from self-sustaining populations of GRS; BLM 2013). This section provides an overview of the use and nonuse nonmarket values that may be affected by management of GRS HMAs.

Nonmarket values associated with GRS and GRS habitat can also be viewed through the lenses of ecosystem services. Ecosystem services, or the benefits that people receive from nature, are commonly classified within four major categories: regulating, provisioning, cultural, and supporting (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). Sagebrush environments, which support GRS populations, provide numerous ecosystem services, such as providing services associated with food products from livestock production; hunting; other recreational opportunities; and the provision of water for municipal, industrial, and irrigation uses. In addition, intact sagebrush ecosystems reduce wildfire return intervals and host many species of wildlife, including game animals and other sensitive, threatened, and endangered species. Healthy sagebrush ecosystems sequester carbon, which can be enhanced through conservation efforts on public lands (Bennett and Pierce 2020).

People also receive intrinsic benefits from nature that are diverse in inspiration but consistently highly valued. These could be intrinsic benefits from seeing or knowing a flourishing, biodiverse sagebrush ecosystem exists; intrinsic benefits from feeling secure such habitats will exist for the enjoyment and health of future friends and family members; or intrinsic benefits from preserving ancestral/heritage/cultural connections established through sagebrush ecosystems and the GRS species. Comparatively, there are others whose non-market values associated with public lands, including intrinsic and bequest values, are threatened by land use restrictions associated with GRS HMAs.

4.2.1 Mineral Extraction and Development (including Leasable Minerals, Locatable Minerals, and Mineral Materials)

Most of the value associated with mineral extraction is economic value from the market activities. However, many mine operators and workers gain additional value through the lifestyle of working at a mine. Many mine workers come from generations of people who work in mines, and there can be social cohesion from families of mine workers.

4.2.2 Livestock Grazing

Public lands managed for livestock grazing provide both market values (for example, forage for livestock) and nonmarket values. The ranching community benefits from multiple sagebrush ecosystem services, including supporting services that provide forage for livestock, which in turn allow for provisioning services, such as beef production.

However, many ranchers value the ranching lifestyle more than the income generated by their ranching operations. Beyond jobs and income associated with ranching, the lands associated with ranching also contribute to the quality of life and enjoyment for many area residents and visitors by supporting open space, wildlife habitat, working landscapes, and a rural lifestyle (Brymer et al. 2018). One primary reason ranchers indicate they own land is for the “tradition, values and culture” rather than primarily for profit (Tanaka et al. 2005).

In a survey of 645 ranchers in the western United States (not exclusive to sagebrush areas), participants identified the cultural values of maintaining their families' traditions and values as the most important reason for owning a ranch, followed by passing on the ranch and ranch lifestyle to future generations (Tanaka and Maczko 2017). Many public land ranchers work elsewhere part-time and rely on the ranch for only 20 percent of their income (Hanus 2011), relying instead on outside jobs or other savings to support their ranching operation. Families that work off the ranch may do so for health insurance reasons as well as supplemental income. Income from outside of the ranch may also be needed due to increased pressure of government regulation. Changes related to regulation and management practices of grazing affect ranching operations, ability to operate, and the continued activity of ranching in the West.

Some studies have found nonmarket values of ranching associated with use values to residents (Mangun et al. 2005) and tourists in the form of open space and western ranch scenery (Ellingson et al. 2006). Others see nonmarket opportunity costs associated with livestock grazing that may, depending on management methods and other variables, reduce native plant species and forage for wildlife (Todres et al. 2003).

4.2.3 Wild Horse and Burros

Values associated with wild horses and burros vary depending on the viewpoints of different individual groups. Some groups highly value horses and consider them as beloved animals that should receive a greater share of BLM resources. Groups valuing wild horses and burros emphasize the importance of the existence value associated with the preservation of free-roaming populations; they often note factors such as historical and cultural values and view wild horses as a symbol of the West.

Other groups view free-roaming horses as interlopers that place additional stress on fragile ecosystems, and compete with livestock and native wildlife for forage and water (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2013).

Most WHB HMAs contain GRSG habitat in a sagebrush vegetation community. Overall management direction is to manage for healthy populations of wild horses and burros to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance with respect to wildlife, livestock use, and other multiple uses. Protecting areas from surface-disturbing activities for the purpose of protecting GRSG would also protect forage for wild horses and burros and limit conflicts with humans or surface disturbance. BLM management decisions that restrict WHB HMAs for the protection of GRSG might increase the cost associated with managing wild horses, but impacts are not likely to be material.

4.2.4 Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation

Economists have long recognized that wildlife species, especially rare, threatened, and endangered species, have economic values beyond just viewing. This is supported by a series of legal decisions and technical analyses. The US Court of Appeals in 1989 first clarified that the Department of the Interior, in assessing damages in Natural Resource Damage Assessment cases, should include what it termed as "passive use values" (that is, existence values provided to nonusers of the species) as a compensable value in addition to any use value. These passive use values are also included in Oil Pollution Act damage assessments. The term "passive use values" is interchangeable with the previously defined term "nonuse values." This ruling and subsequent analysis for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Oil Pollution Act assessments are consistent with well-established economic theory showing that people derive value from passive use or nonuse as well as active uses of resources (Krutilla 1967). Economists have devoted a great deal of theoretical and empirical work to refining concepts and developing methods to measure these passive use values.

The BLM conducted a literature search to demonstrate the potential range of values that could be associated with species that are candidates for listing as threatened or endangered, such as GRSG populations. Analysts first verified there are no existing studies on the total economic value or nonuse valuation specific to the GRSG. This is not an uncommon occurrence, as there are dozens of rare or potentially threatened species that have not been studied, despite the very high policy relevance of the species and the large magnitude of economic value at stake in these policy decisions.

The BLM used three criteria to identify studies that are most applicable to the current analysis: (1) whether the species valuation study was located in the same geographic region as the GRSG HMAs; (2) whether the species was listed as threatened or endangered; and (3) whether the species was hunted (implying a mix of use and nonuse values). No studies met all three criteria, as there are no other species in the literature in the geographic region (intermountain) for a species that is both hunted and listed as sensitive.

The primary article used by the BLM was the peer-reviewed journal article by Richardson and Loomis (2009), which is a compilation of the economic values of threatened, endangered, and rare species. A literature review was also conducted to determine whether there had been any recent studies on GRSG or closely related species provides a summary of the studies with features most similar to the GRSG species.

Table 4-1. Existing Estimates of the Annual Total Nonmarket Value of Protecting Habitat for Species Similar to GRSG

Region	Species	Listed	Hunted	Annual Value per Household ^b	Change Valued
Four Corners (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah)	Mexican spotted owl	Yes	No	\$77.20	Avoid extinction in 15 years in the Four Corners region
New England	Wild turkey	No	Yes	\$22.07	Avoid extinction in New England
Texas (also Louisiana, New York City, Chicago, and Atlanta)	Whooping crane	Yes	No	\$57.67	Avoid extinction
Maine	Peregrine falcon	Yes	No	\$42.72	Restore self-sustaining population
South Carolina and the rest of the US	Red-cockaded woodpecker	Yes	No	\$19.39	Restore habitat to increase the chance of survival to 99 percent
Atlantic coast	Atlantic red knot	Yes	No	\$21.64	Avoid extinction

Sources: Loomis and Ekstrand 1997 (Mexican spotted owl); Stevens et al. 1991 (New England wild turkey); Bowker and Stoll 1988 (whooping crane); Kotchen and Reiling 2000 (peregrine falcon); Reaves et al. 1999 (red-cockaded woodpecker); Myers 2014 (Atlantic red knot)

All these sources, with the exception of Myers 2014, are as cited in Richardson and Loomis (2009). Myers 2014 is cited in Subroy et al. 2019.

Notes: Stated preference values for households may have a degree of hypothetical bias that could overstate the actual monetary amount households would pay by a factor of two to three. All values are adjusted to \$2023.

Chapter 5. Environmental Justice

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section supports the environmental justice screening of the GRSG range-wide analysis area, focusing on the counties within California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming that encompass a substantial amount of BLM-administered acres in GRSG HMAs, as detailed in **Chapter 1**, Introduction.

Environmental justice embodies the principle of fair treatment and meaningful involvement for all individuals, regardless of their race, color, national origin, or income, in relation to the formulation, execution, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. It underscores the essential concept that no specific group, whether defined by race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status, should disproportionately bear the adverse environmental impacts arising from industrial, municipal, or commercial activities, or the implementation of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies (BLM 2005).

Executive Order (EO) 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (1994), mandates federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations in the United States. The EO mandates that each federal agency “make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations” (59 *Federal Register* 7629 [1994]). EO 14096, Revitalizing Our Nation’s Commitment to Environmental Justice for All, enacted on April 21, 2023, complements EO 12898.

Furthermore, the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2005), emphasized by the significance outlined in Instruction Memorandum 2022-059, reinforces the BLM’s dedication to environmental justice. This commitment is evident in providing substantial opportunities for low-income, minority, and American Indian and Alaska Native populations to meaningfully participate and in considering these populations when developing mitigation measures, as appropriate.

5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SCREENING CRITERIA

For this analysis, the BLM analyzed minority populations, low-income populations, and American Indian and Alaska Native populations within each applicable county within each state, as identified above, using the definitions and thresholds outlined in guidance documents from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the BLM Instruction Memorandum 2022-059 (CEQ 1997; BLM 2022a).

The CEQ defines minorities as individuals who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic origin; or Hispanic. A minority environmental justice population is recognized if the percentage of minority individuals constitutes greater than or equal to 50 percent of the total population within a given area or if the minority population percentage is “meaningfully greater” than the minority population percentage in a reference area (CEQ 1997). To determine whether a minority population is “meaningfully greater,” the minority population percentage in the reference area is multiplied by 1.1 (equivalent to 110 percent) to calculate a threshold value (BLM 2022a). Subsequently, each county’s minority population percentage within that state is compared against this calculated threshold. Counties with

minority populations meeting or exceeding this threshold are identified as having potential environmental justice populations.

This comprehensive approach ensures that both clear numerical benchmarks and relative comparisons are considered in identifying minority environmental justice populations. For the purposes of this analysis, the state serves as the reference area. In California and Nevada, which are states with large urban metropolitan areas, the percentage of the population in non-metropolitan areas of the state are used as the reference area populations. GRSG HMAs are largely in rural areas, so non-metropolitan areas would allow a more consistent comparison of regions without including any outliers in demographic data from metropolitan areas.

Low-income populations are defined relative to the annual statistical poverty thresholds from the US Census Bureau (CEQ 1997). The CEQ guidance does not provide criteria for determining low-income populations as explicitly as it does for minority populations; however, the BLM defines low-income individuals as people whose income is less than or equal to twice (200 percent of) the federal poverty level (BLM 2022a). For this analysis, low-income populations were identified following guidance in BLM IM 2022-059. A county is considered to have a significant low-income population and contain environmental justice populations when its low-income population percentage is greater than or equal to 50 percent of the overall population or if the low-income population percentage is greater than or equal to the low-income population percentage of a reference area. Similar to minority populations, the state is used as the reference area for low-income populations except as noted above.

American Indian and Alaska Native individuals are defined as those who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races, or they are part of a federally recognized tribe. American Indian and Alaska Native populations are included in minority populations; however, to explore key issues and resources in the analysis areas that are important to individuals who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native, this analysis uses a more sensitive threshold than the threshold for minority populations to identify American Indian and Alaska Native environmental justice populations separately from minority environmental justice populations. For the purposes of this analysis, American Indian and Alaska Native environmental justice populations are considered present when the percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native individuals in a county is greater than or equal to 50 percent or greater than or equal to the percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native individuals in the reference area. As with minority and low-income populations, the reference area for comparing American Indian and Alaska Native populations is the state. Non-metropolitan data are used for American Indian and Alaska Native populations in California and Nevada to exclude any outliers in demographic data from metropolitan areas.

The CEQ instructs agencies to seek tribal representation in a manner that is consistent with the government-to-government relationship between the United States and tribal governments, the federal government's trust responsibility to federally recognized tribes, and any treaty rights (CEQ 1997; see Section 5.2.1 of the 2024 Greater Sage-Grouse Draft Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for more details on tribal consultation for this effort).

Appendix A includes tables showing the percentage of minority, low-income, and American Indian and Alaska Native populations for each state in the range-wide planning area. They include each county in the analysis area with a large portion of BLM-administered lands in GRSG HMAs. The tables also indicate whether the county met the threshold for minority, low-income, and/or American Indian and Alaska Native populations and is therefore identified as an environmental justice population. **Appendix A** also includes

figures of each state that indicate which counties in the analysis areas are identified as an environmental justice population.

Both counties included in the California analysis area for having a large area of BLM-administered land in GRSG HMAs were identified as containing environmental justice populations (see **Table A-30** and **Figure A-11** in **Appendix A**). The state of California overall has a non-metropolitan minority population of 29.3 percent, and the threshold for a minority environmental justice population is 32.2 percent. In the California analysis area, Lassen County exceeds the threshold for minority populations, with a minority population of 36 percent, and qualifies as a minority environmental justice population. The low-income threshold in California is 29 percent. Both Lassen County and Modoc County exceed the threshold for low-income populations and are identified as environmental justice populations. California has a non-metropolitan American Indian and Alaska Native population of 5.9 percent; however, neither county in the California analysis area exceeds the threshold for American Indian and Alaska Native populations.

Overall, seven of the eight counties in the Colorado analysis area were identified as having environmental justice populations (see **Table A-31** and **Figure A-12** in **Appendix A**). The minority population in Colorado is 33.2 percent, and the threshold for minority populations is 36.5 percent. Notably, none of the counties within the Colorado analysis area meet the criteria for a “meaningfully greater” minority population, which would classify them as environmental justice populations. However, the Colorado analysis area does encompass seven counties where the low-income population equals or exceeds the state’s designated low-income threshold of 23.6 percent. Furthermore, Moffat County and Rio Blanco County have American Indian and Alaska Native populations that exceed the state’s American Indian and Alaska Native population threshold of 2.5 percent, highlighting their significance in relation to American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

In the Idaho analysis area, 25 of the 27 counties meet the criteria for containing environmental justice populations that could face disproportionate and adverse impacts from BLM management decisions on GRSG HMAs (see **Table A-32** and **Figure A-13** in **Appendix A**). In Idaho, the minority population constitutes 19.4 percent of the total population, and the threshold for minority environmental justice populations is 21.3 percent. Fourteen counties surpass the meaningfully greater threshold for a minority population, designating them as environmental justice populations. Across the Idaho analysis area, 24 counties have a low-income population equal to or exceeding the state threshold of 31.3 percent. Additionally, 14 counties in the analysis area have American Indian and Alaska Native populations that meet or exceed the threshold for environmental justice populations, which is 2.6 percent for the state of Idaho.

In the Montana analysis area, 18 of the 26 counties were identified as environmental justice populations that could be adversely affected by BLM management decisions on GRSG HMAs (see **Table A-33** and **Figure A-14** in **Appendix A**). For minority populations, seven counties exceed the threshold for a meaningfully greater minority population of 16.4 percent, marking them as environmental justice populations. Across the analysis area, 18 counties demonstrate a higher low-income population than the state threshold of 31.1 percent. Seven counties also meet or exceed the state threshold of 8.2 percent for American Indian and Alaska Native environmental justice populations. Examining geographic clusters and their connection to the GRSG HMAs is pivotal to understanding the impacts of BLM management decisions on GRSG HMAs. These 18 counties are largely located in central Montana, as well as along Montana’s southern, eastern, and western borders.

The entire Nevada analysis area is identified as containing environmental justice populations that could be impacted by BLM management decisions on GRSG HMAs (see **Table A-34** and **Figure A-15** in

Appendix A). The non-metropolitan population for minority populations in Nevada is 28.8 percent, with a threshold for minority populations of 31.7 percent. In the Nevada analysis area, four counties—Elko, Humboldt, Pershing, and Washoe Counties—surpass the threshold for a meaningfully greater minority population, marking them as environmental justice populations. Five counties—Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Nye, and Pershing Counties—have low-income populations equal to or exceeding the state average of 31.2 percent. All 10 counties in the Nevada analysis area meet or exceed the threshold of 2.5 percent for American Indian and Alaska Native populations.

No county in the North Dakota analysis area is identified as containing an environmental justice population (see **Table A-35** and **Figure A-16** in **Appendix A**). In North Dakota, the minority population constitutes 16.9 percent of the total population, and the threshold for minority populations is 18.6 percent. No counties in the North Dakota analysis area surpass the threshold for a meaningfully greater minority population. No counties in the North Dakota analysis area demonstrate a low-income population exceeding the state threshold of 25.2 percent. Also, no counties include a higher American Indian and Alaska Native population than the state threshold of 6.8 percent.

Overall, seven of the eight counties in the Oregon analysis area were identified as environmental justice populations (see **Table A-36** and **Figure A-17** in **Appendix A**). In Oregon, the minority population is 25.9 percent of the total population, with a threshold for a minority population of 28.5 percent. Only one county in the Oregon analysis area, Malheur County, surpasses the threshold, designating it as an environmental justice population. For low-income populations, seven counties in the Oregon analysis area contain low-income populations equal to or exceeding the state average of 28.7 percent. These counties are Baker, Crook, Grant, Harney, Lake, Malheur, and Union Counties. For American Indian and Alaska Native populations, three counties in the Oregon analysis area meet or exceed the state threshold of 3.3 percent: Harney, Lake, and Malheur Counties. These counties identified as environmental justice populations could be impacted by BLM management decisions on GRSG HMAs.

One county in South Dakota's analysis area, Butte County, is identified as containing an environmental justice population, and the environmental justice population in this county could be impacted by the BLM management decisions regarding GRSG HMAs (see **Table A-37** and **Figure A-18** in **Appendix A**). No county in the South Dakota analysis area exceeds the threshold for a meaningfully greater minority population of 21.1 percent or the threshold for American Indian and Alaska Native populations of 10.4 percent. However, Butte County has a higher low-income population than the state's threshold of 29.0 percent. These data indicate that while there are not environmental justice populations based on minority population in South Dakota, attention should be given to the county with a meaningfully greater low-income population to assess its relationship to the GRSG HMAs and potential environmental justice impacts.

Across the Utah analysis area, 18 of the 23 counties are identified as environmental justice populations (see **Table A-38** and **Figure A-19** in **Appendix A**). The minority population in the state of Utah is 22.7 percent, and the threshold for minority population is 25.0 percent; however, no counties in the Utah analysis area surpass the threshold for a meaningful greater minority population. For low-income populations, 17 counties have a higher low-income population than the state's threshold of 24.7 percent. For American Indian and Alaska Native populations, 10 counties meet or exceed the American Indian and Alaska Native population threshold of 2.0 percent. These counties that are identified as containing environmental justice populations could experience impacts from BLM management decisions on GRSG HMAs.

In the Wyoming analysis area, 15 of the 21 counties are identified as containing environmental justice populations (see **Table A-39** and **Figure A-20** in **Appendix A**). Six of these counties surpass the

threshold for a meaningfully greater minority population of 17.6 percent, designating them as environmental justice populations. Moreover, 12 counties in the analysis area contain a higher low-income population than the state threshold of 26.5 percent. For American Indian and Alaska Native populations, two counties, Fremont County and Weston County, exceed the American Indian and Alaska Native population threshold of 3.7 percent. These counties that are identified as containing environmental justice populations could be impacted by the BLM management decisions regarding GRSG HMAs. These data underscore the presence of environmental justice populations and a heightened low-income population in multiple counties in Wyoming, indicating a need for specific attention to these populations in the context of GRSG HMAs and potential environmental justice impacts.

The findings of areas containing environmental justice populations in the analysis areas for each state were instrumental in evaluating potential disparities in the impacts of various alternatives on minority and low-income populations. Because counties were identified as containing environmental justice populations, as discussed above, the BLM management decisions on GRSG HMAs could impact environmental justice populations disproportionately. The following section includes a discussion of environmental justice issues of concern raised in the previous efforts in 2015.

5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ISSUES OF CONCERN

As discussed above, Environmental justice includes the principle of meaningful involvement for all individuals, regardless of their race, color, national origin, or income. In 2022 through 2024, the BLM initiated formal consultation with tribes and outreach and meetings with the public, including those who meet the criteria for environmental justice consideration that have interests or traditional cultural properties in the analysis area. In January 2022, the BLM held two virtual public scoping meetings at different times during the day to encourage public participation across a wide group of people in various locations and to accommodate various needs. The meetings were recorded and shared on the project's ePlanning website for those who were unable to attend. In 2012, the BLM and the Forest Service conducted an economic strategies workshop to identify public concerns related to potential social, economic, and environmental justice impacts resulting from management alternatives (BLM and Forest Service 2012; BLM 2012; see Chapter 5, Consultation and Coordination, for more detail on government-to-government consultations with tribes as well as meetings and outreach to the public for this effort).

The BLM maintains the project's ePlanning website as well as a national GRSG conservation website that aims to help the public learn how BLM is working on maintaining and restoring GRSG. These sites provide background information, updated documents, information on public meetings, and contact information.

Comments that the BLM received during these outreach efforts helped guide resource and impact analysis considerations. Additionally, the agencies reviewed the scoping report for the current EIS to identify comments related to environmental justice issues. This section summarizes findings from those efforts and discusses the issues that will be addressed in the impacts analysis on environmental justice populations.

A key issue of concern relating to environmental justice populations for many of the states, including California, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, and Utah, largely pertained to the interests of those who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native, the cultural significance of the GRSG to American Indian and Alaska Native populations, and the importance of hunting and subsistence. Some concerns revolved around the viability of GRSG populations. Historical records highlight the importance of GRSG to individuals who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native across the planning area who traditionally relied on GRSG as a vital food source. GRSG has played a vital role in traditions and customs, and it has served as inspiration for ceremonial dances.

It was noted that the preservation of GRS habitat would have beneficial effects for those who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native who hold cultural value for the bird (BLM and Forest Service 2012). American Indian and Alaska Native populations across the planning area engage in hunting and subsistence activities on federal lands outside the boundaries of their reservations. Access to hunting and subsistence resources is a concern for many environmental justice populations within the state analysis areas, especially for American Indian and Alaska Native populations. The profound connection between the GRS habitat and Native American culture underscores the importance of considering these aspects in the planning and decision-making processes. On the other hand, some comments expressed concern that habitat conservation in some alternatives could negatively impact road realignment projects near their reservation and plans to expand their reservation boundaries; this is because their reservation is surrounded by PHMAs.

Another issue of concern for environmental justice populations was regarding economic impacts on environmental justice populations from greater restrictions on livestock grazing and mineral, oil and gas, and renewable energy development. This issue was especially of concern in counties with high poverty rates and declining economic opportunities (BLM 2013b). However, at the time this report is being published, there is a lack of evidence that the types of operations that are most likely to be impacted by BLM management decisions employ a higher percentage of people who identify as a minority, low-income, or American Indian and Alaska Native. These types of operations that are most likely to be impacted by BLM management decisions include mining, renewable energy, and ranching and livestock operations—especially small family-owned ranches and livestock operations (see Section 3.5, Livestock Grazing, in this Appendix for more information on ranch types that are most likely to be affected by BLM decisions).¹⁶ Therefore, there is not evidence that impacts on economic conditions due to BLM decisions will lead to disproportionate impacts on environmental justice populations, and economic impacts on environmental justice populations will not be carried forward in the impacts analysis on environmental justice populations. Impacts on economic conditions may occur across the analysis area, and these impacts on economic conditions from restrictions on livestock grazing and mineral, oil, and gas development are analyzed and discussed in the impacts analysis on social and economic conditions as it relates to all populations in surrounding communities. Additional screening and consideration of environmental justice populations and analysis of any disproportionate and adverse impacts will occur at the implementation stage at a scale commensurate with the scope and scale of management actions being considered to provide additional protections for local GRS populations. Depending on conditions at that time, communities with environmental justice concerns may change

In Wyoming and Idaho, issues of concern were brought up relating to impacts on food prices and availability due to restrictions on grazing and mineral development (especially trona mining, which is used in household and food products). These comments were brought up in the context of economic conditions; however, increases in food prices and decreases in food availability tend to disproportionately impact low-income individuals who have more limited means for finding alternatives; therefore, this issue of concern will be carried forward and examined in the impacts analysis on environmental justice populations.

The 2015 EISs contained issues that were not brought up in public comments but were considered important issues for environmental justice populations; these issues were analyzed in the impacts analysis on environmental justice populations. One of these issues was the impact on environmental justice populations from changes in availability for firewood permits. The current BLM management decisions, however, will not

¹⁶ Small family-owned ranches and livestock operations tend to employ more family workers and fewer wagedworkers than agricultural and crop farms. Wagedworkers, such as grader and sorter farm laborer, tend to include high percentages of individuals who identify as part of an environmental justice population (USDA Economic Research Service 2023).

change the availability for firewood permits; therefore, this issue of concern will not be carried forward in the impacts analysis.

Visual and auditory impacts on environmental justice populations from mining development and operations and travel management decisions were other issues that were considered in the 2015 EISs. The previous 2015 plans included specific management decisions that could impact areas used for spiritual and religious practices, but these types of site-specific decisions are not included in the current effort. Therefore, impacts on environmental justice populations from visual and auditory disruptions will not be carried forward in the impacts analysis. Impacts on visual and auditory resources will be considered for potential inclusion in the implementation-level NEPA analysis.

In addition to the issues raised by the public, as discussed above, the BLM will consider and analyze other issues of concern for environmental justice populations. These issues include impacts on environmental justice populations from potential changes in water quality, air quality, and climate change from potential mineral development under alternatives with less restrictions. These issues were not analyzed in the 2015 EISs; however, they are considered important to the analysis in the current efforts.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 6. References

- Bartis, T. J., T. LaTourrette, L. Dixon, D. J. Peterson, and G. Cecchine. 2005. Oil Shale Development in the US Prospects and Policy Issues. RAND Corporation. Internet website: https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG414.pdf.
- BEA (US Bureau of Economic Analysis). 2010a. Total Full-time and Part-time Employment by NAICS Industry. Internet website: <https://apps.bea.gov/itable/?ReqID=70&step=1#eyJhcHBpZCI6NzAsInN0ZXBzljpbMSwyNCwyOSwyNSwzMV0slmRhdGEiOltbIlRhYmxlSWQlClzMjdlFsiQ2xhc3NpZmljYXRpb24iLCJOQUIDUyJdLFsiTWfqb3JfQXJlYSIsIjQiXVI9.>
- _____. 2010b. CAINC5N Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by NAICS Industry. Internet website: <https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/?reqid=70&step=1&acrdn=6#eyJhcHBpZCI6NzAsInN0ZXBzljpbMSwyNCwyOSwyNSwzMV0slmRhdGEiOltbIlRhYmxlSWQlClzMjdlFsiQ2xhc3NpZmljYXRpb24iLCJOQUIDUyJdLFsiTWfqb3JfQXJlYSIsIjQiXVI9.>
- _____. 2021a. Total Full-time and Part-time Employment by NAICS Industry. Internet website: <https://apps.bea.gov/itable/?ReqID=70&step=1#eyJhcHBpZCI6NzAsInN0ZXBzljpbMSwyNCwyOSwyNSwzMV0slmRhdGEiOltbIlRhYmxlSWQlClzMjdlFsiQ2xhc3NpZmljYXRpb24iLCJOQUIDUyJdLFsiTWfqb3JfQXJlYSIsIjQiXVI9.>
- _____. 2021b. CAINC5N Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by NAICS Industry. Internet website: <https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/?reqid=70&step=1&acrdn=6#eyJhcHBpZCI6NzAsInN0ZXBzljpbMSwyNCwyOSwyNSwzMV0slmRhdGEiOltbIlRhYmxlSWQlClzMjdlFsiQ2xhc3NpZmljYXRpb24iLCJOQUIDUyJdLFsiTWfqb3JfQXJlYSIsIjQiXVI9.>
- Bennett, Drew E., and Julie Suhr Pierce. 2020. Sagebrush Conservation Strategy — Challenges to Sagebrush Conservation. Chapter 2- Human Dimensions of Sagebrush. Prepared for the US Geological Survey. Internet website: <https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2020/1125/ofr20201125.pdf>.
- Bentley Brymer, A. L., D. T. Taylor, J. Wulforst, L. A. Torell, N. R. Rimbey, and J. A. Tanaka. 2018. “Economic and social impact assessment of ranching on public lands: A guide to concepts, methods, and applications.” *Journal of Rangeland Applications* 4. Internet website: <https://thejra.nkn.uidaho.edu/index.php/jra/article/view/17>.
- Berryhill, H. B. Jr., D. M. Brown, A. Brwon, and D. A. Taylor. 1950. Coal Resources of Wyoming. United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Circular 81. Washington, DC. September 1950.
- BLM (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management). 2004. Mineral Occurrence and Development Potential Report, Casper Field Office Planning Area. Casper, Wyoming.
- _____. 2009. Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/Record of Decision (ROD) for Designation of Energy Corridors on Bureau of Land Management-Administered Lands in the 11 Western States. Washington, DC. January 2009.

-
- _____. 2013. Bureau of Land Management Socioeconomics Program Guidance: Economic Methods for Estimating Nonmarket Environmental Values. Internet website: https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/uploads/IM2013-131_a1.chgl_.pdf.
- _____. 2015a. Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS. Internet website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/105596/570>.
- _____. 2015b. Northwest Colorado Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS. Internet website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/103343/570>.
- _____. 2015c. Idaho and Southwest Montana Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS. Internet website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/103344/570>.
- _____. 2015d. North Dakota Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS. Internet website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/36811/570>.
- _____. 2015e. Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS. Internet website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/103348/570>.
- _____. 2015f. South Dakota Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS. Internet website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/68940/570>.
- _____. 2015g. Utah Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS. Internet website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/103346/570>.
- _____. 2015h. Wyoming Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS. Internet website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/103347/570>.
- _____. 2015i. Utah Geothermal Occurrence Development Potential Map from 2015 RFD. Washington, DC.
- _____. 2021. Wind Energy Rights-of-Way (ROW) on Public Lands. October 2021. Internet website: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2021-11/PROJECT%20LIST%20WIND_October%202021.pdf.
- _____. 2022a. Addressing Environmental Justice in NEPA Documents: Frequently Asked Questions. Internet website: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2022-09/IM2022-059_att1.pdf.
- _____. 2022b. Public Land Statistics Report. Internet website: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2022-07/Public_Land_Statistics_2021_508.pdf.
- _____. 2022c. Applications for Permit to Drill. Internet website: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/oil-and-gas/operations-and-production/permitting/applications-permits-drill>.
- _____. 2022d. Frequently Asked Questions about the Federal Coal Leasing Program. Internet website: https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/nepa/64842/78268/88489/CoalFAQ.pdf.
- _____. 2022e. Solar Energy Rights-of-Way (ROW) on Public Lands – as of 12/28/2022. Internet website: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2023-03/PROJECT_LIST_SOLAR_FY2022.pdf.
- _____. 2023a. Colorado Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals. September 2023 update for use in BLM Greater Sage-Grouse Planning. Washington, DC. Unpublished.

-
- _____. 2023b. Idaho Fluid Minerals Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario update 2023 GRSG EIS. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023c. Montana Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals. August 2023 update for use in BLM Greater Sage-Grouse Planning. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023d. North Dakota Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals. September 2023 update for use in BLM Greater Sage-Grouse Planning. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023e. Nevada-California GRSG Planning Area. Updates to fluid minerals Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario. August 2023. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023f. Oregon Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals. August 2023 update for use in BLM Greater Sage-Grouse Planning. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023g. South Dakota Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals. August 2023 update for use in BLM Greater Sage-Grouse Planning. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023h. Utah Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals. August 2023 update for use in BLM Greater Sage-Grouse Planning. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023i. Wyoming Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Fluid Minerals. September 2023 update for use in BLM Greater Sage-Grouse Planning. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023j. Wyoming Mining and Minerals. Internet website: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/mining-and-minerals/about/wyoming>.
- _____. 2023k. GRSG Rangelwide Locatable Minerals Alternative 3 Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- _____. 2023l. 2023 Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Greater Sage-Grouse Sagebrush Focal Areas Recommended for Withdrawal. Washington, DC. Unpublished.
- BLM and Forest Service (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management and United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service). 2015. Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed LUPA/Final EIS.
- BLS (US Bureau of Labor Statistics). 2023. Local Area Unemployment Statistics — State(s) where Area(s) Located or Census Regions and Divisions (Screen 1 of 6). Internet website: [Local Area Unemployment Statistics: Multiscreen Data Search: US Bureau of Labor Statistics \(bls.gov\)](https://www.bls.gov/louis/).
- Burgex Mining Consultants. What are locatable minerals? Internet website: <https://burgex.com/2016/01/21/what-are-locatable-minerals/>.
- California Department of Finance. 2014. State of California Manual of State Funds, State School Fund. Internet website: <https://www.dof.ca.gov/>.
- _____. 2023. Demographic Research Unit. Report P-2A: Total Population Projections, California Counties, 2020–2060 (Baseline 2019 Population Projections; Vintage 2023 Release). Sacramento: California. July 2023. Internet website: <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/projections/>.

- Callison, A. 2023. The Top 5 Reasons Why More People Are Moving to Idaho. Internet website: <https://www.callisongroupidaho.com/blog/the-top-5-reasons-why-more-people-are-moving-to-idaho/#:~:text=One%20of%20the%20main%20drivers,Idaho%20in%20search%20of%20work.>
- Castleman, T. 2023. “California population winners and losers: Why some counties boomed and other shrank.” *Los Angeles Times*. Internet website: [https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2023-04-05/here-are-californias-fastest-growing-and-shrinking-counties.](https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2023-04-05/here-are-californias-fastest-growing-and-shrinking-counties)
- CEQ (Council on Environmental Quality). 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Internet website: [https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/ceq-environmental-justiceguidance-under-national-environmental-policy-act.](https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/ceq-environmental-justiceguidance-under-national-environmental-policy-act)
- City of Billings. 2023. Explore Billings. Internet website: [https://www.billingsmt.gov/1776/Explore-Billings.](https://www.billingsmt.gov/1776/Explore-Billings)
- Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Division of Local Government. 2018. Federal Mineral Lease and State Severance Tax Direct Distribution, Program Guidelines. Denver, Colorado. Internet website: [https://cdola.colorado.gov/direct-distribution-resources.](https://cdola.colorado.gov/direct-distribution-resources)
- Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Energy/Mineral Impact Assistance Fund. Internet website: [https://cdola.colorado.gov/funding-programs/energy/mineral-impact-assistance-fund-grant-eiaf.](https://cdola.colorado.gov/funding-programs/energy/mineral-impact-assistance-fund-grant-eiaf)
- Colorado Legislative Council Staff. 2023. Economic and Revenue Forecast. March 2023. Internet website: [https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/images/march2023forecast.pdf#page=33.](https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/images/march2023forecast.pdf#page=33)
- Colorado State Demography Office (Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office). 2022. County Components of Change for Colorado, 1970–2050. Internet website: [https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/assets/html/sdodata.html.](https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/assets/html/sdodata.html)
- CRS (Congressional Research Service). 2022. Wild Horse and Burro Management: Overview of Costs. Internet website: [https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IFI1060.](https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IFI1060)
- Cunningham, S. 2021. “Oregon’s 2020 natural population increase was the lowest on record.” *Southern Oregon Business Journal*. Internet website: [https://southernoregonbusiness.com/oregons-2020-natural-population-increase-was-the-lowest-on-record/.](https://southernoregonbusiness.com/oregons-2020-natural-population-increase-was-the-lowest-on-record/)
- DEQ (Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality). 2003. Wyoming’s Long Term Strategy for Visibility Protection, 2003 Review Report, Appendix G. Air Quality Division. Cheyenne, Wyoming. Internet website: [https://eqc.wyo.gov/public/ViewPublicDocument.aspx?DocumentId=5282.](https://eqc.wyo.gov/public/ViewPublicDocument.aspx?DocumentId=5282)
- EIA (U.S. Energy Information Administration). 2021. Annual Energy Outlook 2021. Internet website: https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/pdf/AEO_Narrative_2021.pdf
- Eberhardt, L. L., A. K. Majorowicz, and J. A. Wilcox. 1982. “Apparent rates of increase for two feral horse herds.” *Journal of Wildlife Management* 46 (2): 367–374.
- Eureka County. 2018. Eureka County, Nevada, Socioeconomic Conditions and Trends Update. Internet website: [https://www.yuccamountain.org/trends18/pop.htm.](https://www.yuccamountain.org/trends18/pop.htm)
- GAO (Government Accountability Office). 2019. Hardrock Mining: Updated Information on State Royalties and Taxes. B-330854. Internet website: [https://www.gao.gov/products/b-330854.](https://www.gao.gov/products/b-330854)

- Garrott, R. A., and L. Taylor. 1990. "Dynamics of a feral horse population in Montana." *Journal of Wildlife Management* 54 (4): 603–612.
- Garrott, R. A., D. B. Siniff, and L. L. Eberhardt. 1991. "Growth rates of feral horse populations." *Journal of Wildlife Management* 55(4): 641–648.
- Geothermal Energy Association. 2015. Brief Economic Values. Internet website: https://geothermal.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/Issue_Brief_Economic_Values_2015.pdf#:~:text=GEA%20estimates%20that%20geothermal%20provides%20approximately%20%24%20million,fossil%20fuel%20emissions%20based%20on%20current%20geothermal%20generation.
- Grand Park Colorado. 2019. Why is Everyone Moving to Colorado? Internet website: <https://www.grandparkco.com/why-is-everyone-moving-to-colorado/>.
- Gregory, R. W. 2014. Wyoming Trona Summary Report. Wyoming State Geological Survey. Internet website: <https://www.wsgs.wyo.gov/products/wsgs-2014-trona-summary.pdf>.
- Gruenspecht, H. 2019. The US Coal Sector: Recent and Continuing Challenges. The Brookings Institution. Internet website: <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-u-s-coal-sector/>.
- Haacke, J. E., J. A. Luppens, D. C. Scott, L. M. Osmonson, T. J. Rohrbacher, and M. S. Ellis. 2008. Assessment of Coal Geology, Resources, and Reserves in the Gillette Coalfield, Powder River Basin, Wyoming. US Geological Survey Open-File Report 2008-1202. Revised February 2, 2012.
- Headwaters Economics. 2021. Federal Fossil Fuel Disbursements to States: Companion Data Download. Internet website: <https://headwaterseconomics.org/tax-policy/federal-fossil-fuel-disbursements-to-states>.
- Idaho Department of Labor. 2023. Population Forecasts. Internet website: <https://lmi.idaho.gov/data-tools/population-projections/>.
- Lawrence, O. A. 2010. "Geologic assessment of undiscovered oil and gas in the Powder River Basin Province Wyoming and Montana." In *Total Petroleum Systems and Geologic Assessment of Oil and Gas Resources in the Powder River Basin Province, Wyoming and Montana: US Geological Survey Series DDS-69-U*, chapter 1. P. 97. Revised April 2010. Internet website: https://pubs.usgs.gov/dds/dds-069/dds-069-u/REPORTS/69_U_CH_1.pdf.
- Lee, K. 2023. "The recovery left Nevada behind. Can the state change its luck?" *New York Times*. Internet website: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/08/04/business/economy/nevada-economy-las-vegas-jobs.html>.
- Mine Safety Health Administration. 2023. Wyoming quarterly coal mine production. US Department of Labor. Internet website: <https://www.wsgs.wyo.gov/docs/wsgs-web-msha-23q1.xlsx>.
- Montana Department of Commerce. 2022. Montana State and County Population Projection by Gender, Race and Age from Regional Economic Models Incorporated (REMI) compiled by Montana Department of Commerce. Internet website: <https://ceic.mt.gov/People-and-Housing/Population>.

- Montana Legislative Fiscal Division. 2019. Natural Resource Taxes, US Mineral Royalties. Legislative Fiscal Report 2019 Biennium, Volume 2, Revenue Estimates. Internet website: http://budget.mt.gov/budgets/2019_budget.
- Muntean, J. L., R. Micander, and B. Ayling. 2022. The Nevada Mineral Industry 2021: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Special Publication MI-2021.
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2013. *Using Science to Improve the BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program: A Way Forward*. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC. Internet website: <https://doi.org/10.17226/13511>.
- Nevada Department of Taxation. 2021. Nevada County Population Projections, 2021 to 2040. Internet website: <https://tax.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/taxnv.gov/Content/TaxLibrary/Nevada%20County%20Population%20Projections%202021%20to%202040.pdf>.
- Nevada State Demographers Office. 2021. Population Projections. Internet website: <https://tax.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/taxnv.gov/Content/TaxLibrary/Nevada%20County%20Population%20Projections%202021%20to%202040.pdf> Nevada Revised Statutes § 328.450-470. 2021. Account for Revenue from Lease of Federal Lands: Apportionment of money by State Controller. Internet website: <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Legal/LawLibrary/NRS/NRS-328.html#NRS328Sec450>.
- NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory). 2021. Geothermal Power Production and District Heating Market Report. Golden, Colorado. July 2021. Internet website: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/78291.pdf>.
- ONRR (Office of Natural Resources Revenue). 2023. County-Level Mineral Federal Production and Revenues. Internet website: <https://revenuedata.doi.gov/query-data#>.
- Portland State University, Population Research Center, Oregon Population Forecast Program. 2022. Current Forecast Summary for All Areas. Internet website: <https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-forecasts>.
- Schott, B. 2017. Utah Coal Industry Employment in Long-term Decline. Utah Policy. Internet website: <https://utahpolicy.com/archive/12979-utah-coal-industry-employment-in-long-term-decline>.
- State of Nevada Commission on Mineral Resources. 2021. Nevada Geothermal Production for 2021. Internet website: <https://minerals.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/mineralsnv.gov/content/Programs/Geo/GEO%20PROD%20SUMMARY%202021.pdf>.
- _____. 2023. Division of Minerals. Nevada Geothermal Power Plants. January 2023. Las Vegas Office, Las Vegas, Nevada. Internet website: https://minerals.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/mineralsnv.gov/content/Programs/Geo/NVGeoPowerPlants_20230117.pdf.
- State of Wyoming Legislature. 2021. Distribution for FY 2021 Severance Taxes. W.S. 39-14-801. Internet website: <https://www.wyoleg.gov/2021/Databook/Operations/Revenue/h-Severance%20Tax%20Flow%20Chart.pdf>.

- Taylor, O. J. 1987. Oil Shale, Water Resources, and Valuable Minerals of the Piceance Basin, Colorado: the Challenge and Choices of Development. US Geological Survey Professional Paper 1310. US Government Printing Office, Washington. Internet website: <https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1310/report.pdf>.
- University of Utah, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. 2022. State and County Projections 2020–2060. Internet website: <https://gardner.utah.edu/demographics/population-projections/>.
- University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center, Demographics Research Group. 2018. National Population Projections. Internet website: <https://demographics.coopercenter.org/national-population-projections>.
- US Census Bureau. 2023. ACS Table B02010 “American Indian and Alaska Native Alone or in Combination with One or More Other Races” and B01003 “Total Population.”
- US Department of Commerce. 2022. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, DC.
- US Department of the Treasury. 2021. Federal Natural Resources Other than Oil and Gas. Internet website: <https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2021/federal-natural-resources.pdf>.
- US DOI (US Department of the Interior). 2023. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): Individual PILT Payments by County. Internet website: <https://www.doi.gov/pilt>.
- US Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. EPA’s Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.1). Internet website: <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>.
- USDA (US Department of Agriculture), Economic Research Service. 2023. Farm Labor. Internet website: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/farm-labor/#demographic>.
- _____. 2024. Farm Structure and Contracting. Internet website: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/farm-structure-and-organization/farm-structure-and-contracting/>.
- USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. 2012. 2012 Census of Agriculture. National Agricultural Statistics Service. Internet website: https://agcensus.library.cornell.edu/census_year/2012-census/.
- _____. 2024. 2022 Census of Agriculture. National Agricultural Statistics Service. Internet website: <https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/index.php>.
- Utah Legislature Higher Education Appropriations Committee. 2008. Issue Brief – HED – Federal Mineral Lease Deductions. Number USHE – 15. Internet website: <https://le.utah.gov/committee/committee.jsp?year=2008&com=APPHED>.
- Vega, L. 2022. Mining Towns Go Boom-Bust. Internet website: https://www.kdminer.com/mining-towns-go-boom-bust/article_eaf7435f-e87d-54c5-af33-1c3f70b0e8e7.html.
- Williams, C. F., M. J. Reed, R. H. Mariner, J. DeAngelo, and P. S. Galanis, Jr. 2008. Assessment of Moderate- and High-Temperature Geothermal Resources of the United States. US Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2008-3082. Internet website: <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2008/3082/pdf/fs2008-3082.pdf>.

- Williams-Derry, C., and C. Kunkel. 2021. Has the Bakken Peaked? Exhaustion of High-quality Drilling Sites Could Point to Falling Oil Output. Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis. Internet website: https://ieefa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Has-the-Bakken-Peaked_November-2021.pdf.
- WOGCC (Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission). 2023. Powder River Basin Production Data. Wyoming. Internet website: <http://pipeline.wyo.gov/coalbedchart.cfm>.
- Wolfe, M. L. 1980. "Feral horse demography: A preliminary report." *Journal of Range Management* 33 (5): 354–360.
- Wolfe, M. L., L. C. Ellis, and R. MacMullen. 1989. "Reproductive rates of feral horses and burros." *Journal of Wildlife Management* 53(4): 916–919.
- Workman, J. P. 1986. *Range Economics*. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York City, New York.
- Wyoming Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division. 2019. Population Forecasts for Wyoming, Counties, Cities, and Towns for 2019–2040. Internet website: <http://eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/>.
- Wyoming Mining Association. 2023. Trona. Internet website: <https://www.wyomingmining.org/minerals/trona/>.

Appendix A

Supplementary Tables and Figures

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix A. Supplementary Tables and Figures

TABLES	Page
A-1	Analysis Areas Overview 13-A-1
A-2	California Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-13
A-3	California Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-15
A-4 (Part 1)	Colorado Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-17
A-4 (Part 2)	Colorado Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-19
A-5 (Part 1)	Colorado Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-21
A-5 (Part 2)	Colorado Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-24
A-6 (Part 1)	Idaho Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-27
A-6 (Part 2)	Idaho Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-29
A-6 (Part 3)	Idaho Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-31
A-6 (Part 4)	Idaho Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-34
A-7 (Part 1)	Idaho Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-36
A-7 (Part 2)	Idaho Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-38
A-7 (Part 3)	Idaho Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-40
A-7 (Part 4)	Idaho Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-42
A-8 (Part 1)	Montana Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-45
A-8 (Part 2)	Montana Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-47
A-8 (Part 3)	Montana Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-49
A-8 (Part 4)	Montana Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-51
A-9 (Part 1)	Montana Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-53
A-9 (Part 2)	Montana Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-55
A-9 (Part 3)	Montana Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-58
A-9 (Part 4)	Montana Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-60
A-10 (Part 1)	Nevada Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-63
A-10 (Part 2)	Nevada Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-65
A-11 (Part 1)	Nevada Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-67
A-11 (Part 2)	Nevada Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-69
A-12	North Dakota Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-71
A-13	North Dakota Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-73
A-14 (Part 1)	Oregon Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-75
A-14 (Part 2)	Oregon Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-77
A-15 (Part 1)	Oregon Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-79
A-15 (Part 2)	Oregon Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-81
A-16	South Dakota Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-83
A-17	South Dakota Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-85
A-18 (Part 1)	Utah Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-87
A-18 (Part 2)	Utah Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-89
A-18 (Part 3)	Utah Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-92
A-18 (Part 4)	Utah Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021) 13-A-94
A-19 (Part 1)	Utah Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-96
A-19 (Part 2)	Utah Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$) 13-A-98

A-19 (Part 3)	Utah Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)	13-A-100
A-19 (Part 4)	Utah Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)	13-A-102
A-20 (Part 1)	Wyoming Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)	13-A-104
A-20 (Part 2)	Wyoming Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)	13-A-106
A-20 (Part 3)	Wyoming Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)	13-A-108
A-21 (Part 1)	Wyoming Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)	13-A-110
A-21 (Part 2)	Wyoming Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)	13-A-112
A-21 (Part 3)	Wyoming Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)	13-A-114
A-22	Oil and Gas Production in the Planning Area (2018–2022)	13-A-117
A-23	Federal Disbursements to States from Oil and Gas Extraction, Fiscal Years 2018–2022	13-A-121
A-24	Coal Production by County on Federal Land in the Planning Area, 2018–2022 (Tons)	13-A-121
A-25	Federal Disbursements to States from Coal Extraction	13-A-122
A-26	Nonenergy Leasable Mineral Production by County on Federal Land in the Planning Area, 2018–2022 (Tons)	13-A-123
A-27	Federal Disbursements to States from Nonenergy Mineral Extraction	13-A-123
A-28	State Policies for Distributions of Federal Mineral Revenue	13-A-124
A-29	State Taxes Assessed on Hard-Rock Mining Activities on Land Types, including Federal Lands (as of 2019)	13-A-126
A-30	Disbursements to States from Geothermal with a Federal Stake	13-A-127
A-31	California Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-128
A-32	Colorado Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-128
A-33	Idaho Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-129
A-34	Montana Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-130
A-35	Nevada Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-131
A-36	North Dakota Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-131
A-37	Oregon Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-132
A-38	South Dakota Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-132
A-39	Utah Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-133
A-40	Wyoming Environmental Justice Screening	13-A-134

FIGURES	Page
A-1 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – California	13-A-3
A-2 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Colorado	13-A-4
A-3 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Idaho	13-A-5
A-4 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Montana	13-A-6
A-5 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Nevada	13-A-7
A-6 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – North Dakota	13-A-8
A-7 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Oregon	13-A-9
A-8 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – South Dakota	13-A-10
A-9 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Utah	13-A-11
A-10 Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Wyoming	13-A-12
A-11 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – California	13-A-135
A-12 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Colorado	13-A-136
A-13 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Idaho	13-A-137
A-14 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Montana	13-A-138
A-15 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Nevada	13-A-139
A-16 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – North Dakota	13-A-140
A-17 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Oregon	13-A-141
A-18 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – South Dakota	13-A-142
A-19 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Utah	13-A-143
A-20 Environmental Justice Populations in the Socioeconomic Analysis Area – Wyoming	13-A-144

This page intentionally left blank.

Table A-I. Analysis Areas Overview

Analysis Area	BLM Management Unit(s)	Counties*
California	Eagle Lake FO	Lassen
	Applegate FO	Modoc
Colorado	Colorado River Valley FO	Eagle, Garfield, Routt
	Grand Junction FO	Mesa
	Kremmling FO	Garfield, Grand, Jackson
	Little Snake FO	Moffatt, Routt
	White River FO	Garfield, Rio Blanco
Idaho	Bruneau FO	Owyhee
	Burley FO	Cassia, Minidoka, Twin Falls
	Challis FO	Custer, Lehmi
	Four Rivers FO	Washington, Elmore, Adams, Gem, Payette
	Jarbridge FO	Owyhee, Twin Falls, Elko
	Owyhee FO	Owyhee
	Pocatello FO	Oneida, Power, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Bonneville
	Salmon FO	Lehmi
	Shoshone FO	Blaine, Camas, Butte, Elmore, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Power
	Upper Snake FO	Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer
Montana	Miles City FO	Big Horn, Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, McCone, Power River, Prairie, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Treasure, Valley, Wibaux
	Lewistown FO	Chouteau, Fergus, Meagher, Petroleum
	Dillion FO	Beaverhead, Madison
	Havre FO	Blaine, Phillips, Chouteau
	Malta FO	Phillips
	Glasgow FO	Valley
	Billings FO	Bighorn, Carbon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Stillwater, Sweetgrass, Wheatland, Yellowstone
	Butte FO	Park, Gallatin, Deer Lodge
	Upper Missouri River FO	Blaine, Chouteau, Fergus, Phillips
North Dakota	North Dakota FO	Slope, Bowman
Nevada	Mountain Lewis FO	Lander, Eureka, Nye, White Pine
	Tonopah FO	Nye
	Sierra Front FO	Washoe
	Stillwater FO	Mineral, Churchill, Nye, Lander
	Tuscarora FO	Elko, Eureka, Lander
	Wells FO	Elko
	Caliente FO	Lincoln, Nye
	Wells FO	Elko
	Black Rock FO	Humboldt, Washoe, Pershing
	Humboldt River FO	Humboldt, Washoe, Pershing
	Bristlecone FO	White Pine, Nye
	Eagle Lake FO	Washoe
	Basin and Range FO	Lincoln, Nye
Oregon	Lakeview DO	Harney, Lake
	Prineville DO	Crook, Deschutes, Harney, Lake
	Vale DO	Union, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Baker
	Burns DO	Crook, Grant, Harney, Lake, Malheur
South Dakota	South Dakota FO	Butte, Harding

Analysis Area	BLM Management Unit(s)	Counties*
Utah	Salt Lake FO	Box Elder, Morgan, Rich, Summit, Tooele, Wasatch, Cache
	Cedar City FO	Beaver, Iron
	Fillmore FO	Juab, Millard
	Kanab FO	Garfield, Iron, Kane
	Moab FO	Grand
	Price FO	Carbon, Emery
	Richfield FO	Garfield, Piute, Sanpete, Wayne
	Vernal FO	Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah
Wyoming	Casper FO	Converse, Goshen, Natrona, Platte
	Newcastle FO	Campbell, Crook, Niobrara, Weston
	Worland FO	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Washakie
	Rawlins FO	Carbon, Fremont, Laramie, Sweetwater
	Rock Springs FO	Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Uinta
	Cody FO	Bighorn, Park
	Buffalo FO	Campbell, Johnson, Sheridan
	Lander FO	Carbon, Fremont, Hot Springs, Natrona, Sweetwater

Source: BLM GIS 2023

*Includes counties with GRSG mapped HMAs and more than 1,000 acres of BLM-administered lands in the planning area, or those included for social and economic connections with GRSG HMAs counties

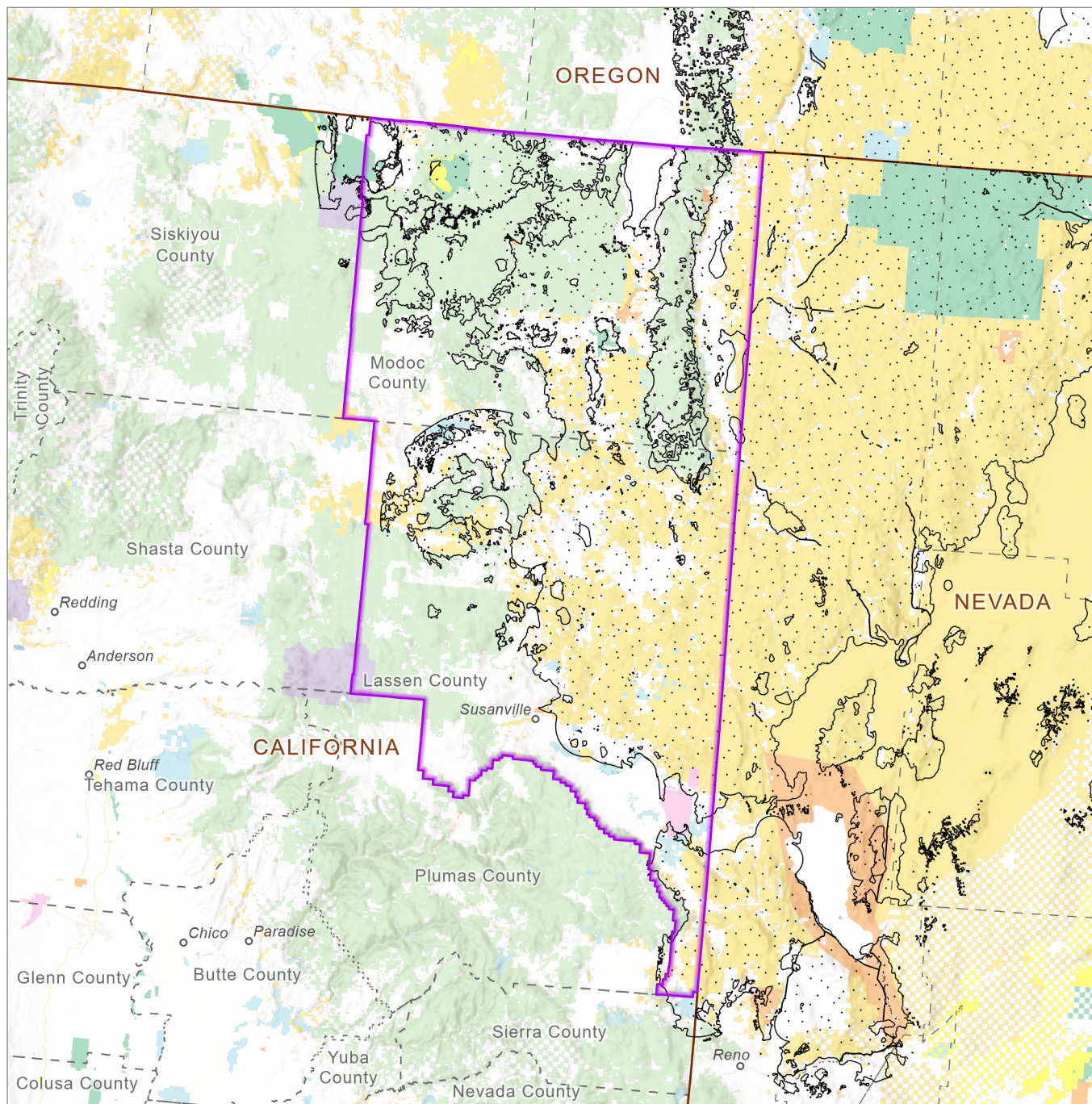
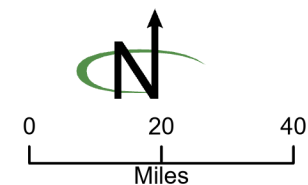


Figure A-1
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
California

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
February 29, 2024,
F0473_GRSO_Socio.aprx
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

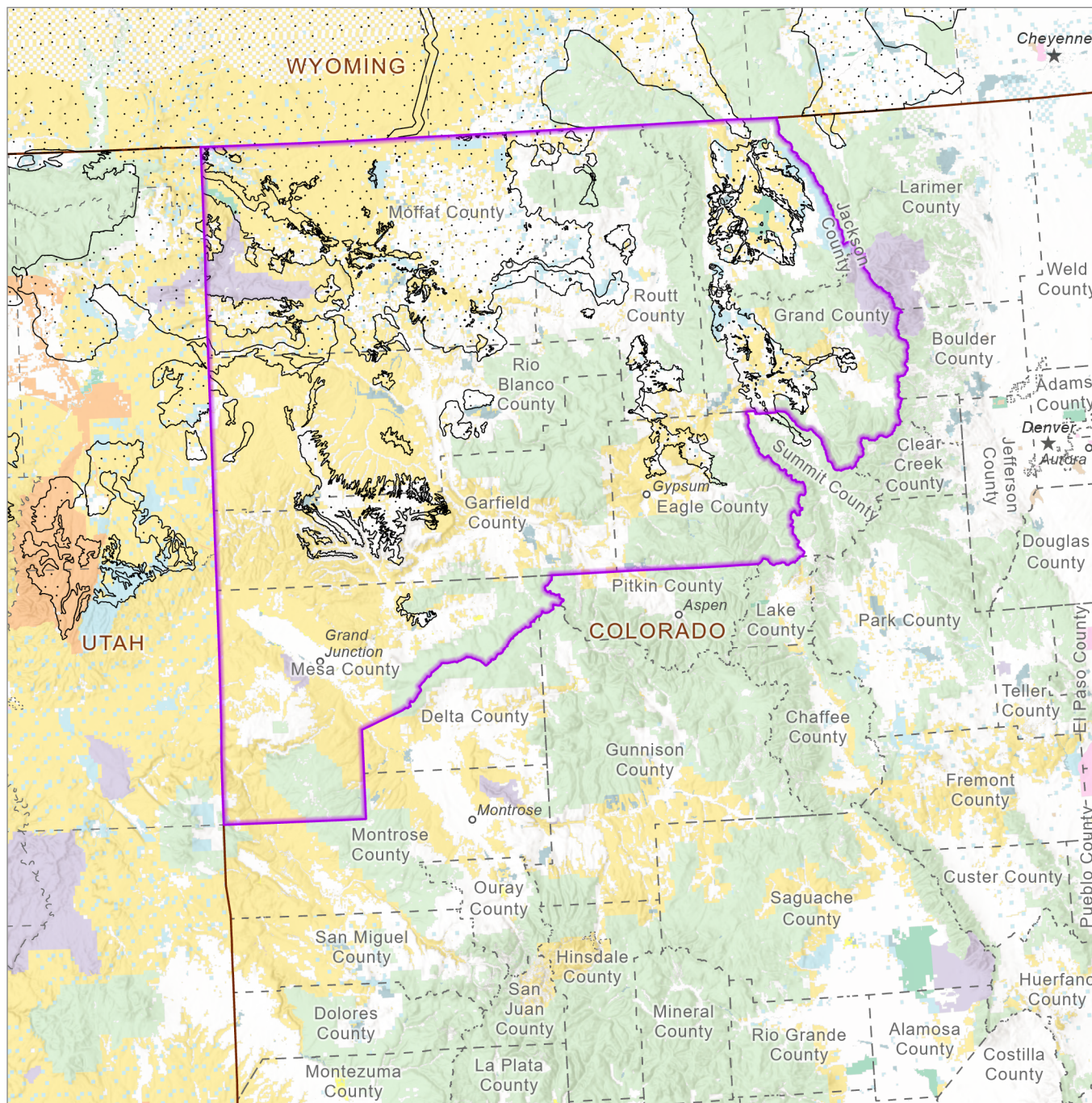
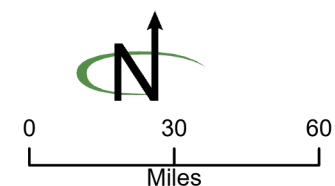


Figure A-2
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Colorado

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
February 29, 2024,
F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

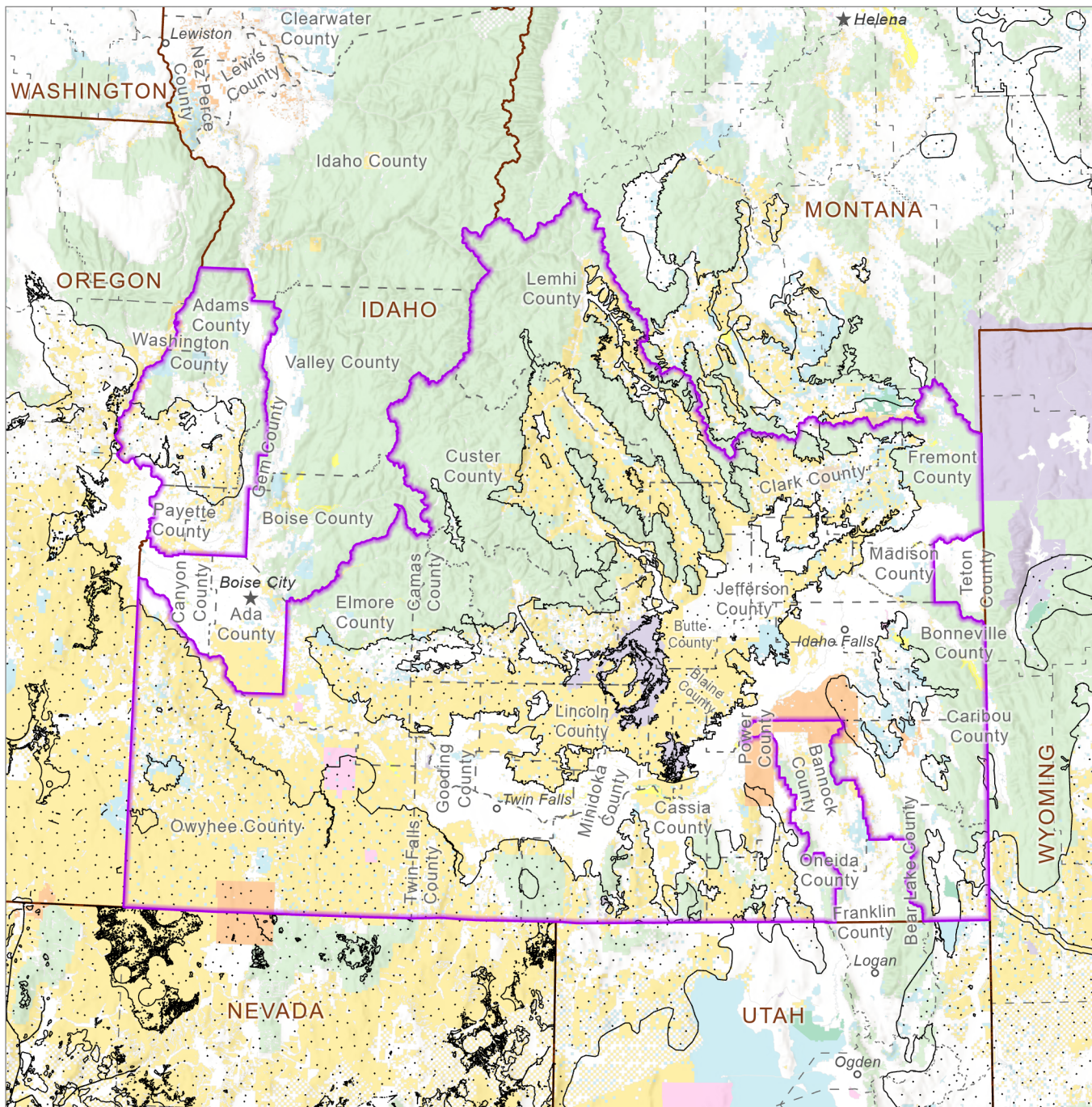
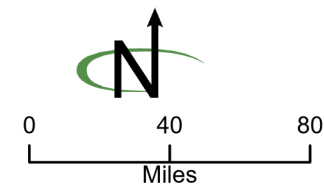


Figure A-3
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Idaho

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
February 29, 2024,
F0473_GRSG_Socio.aprx
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

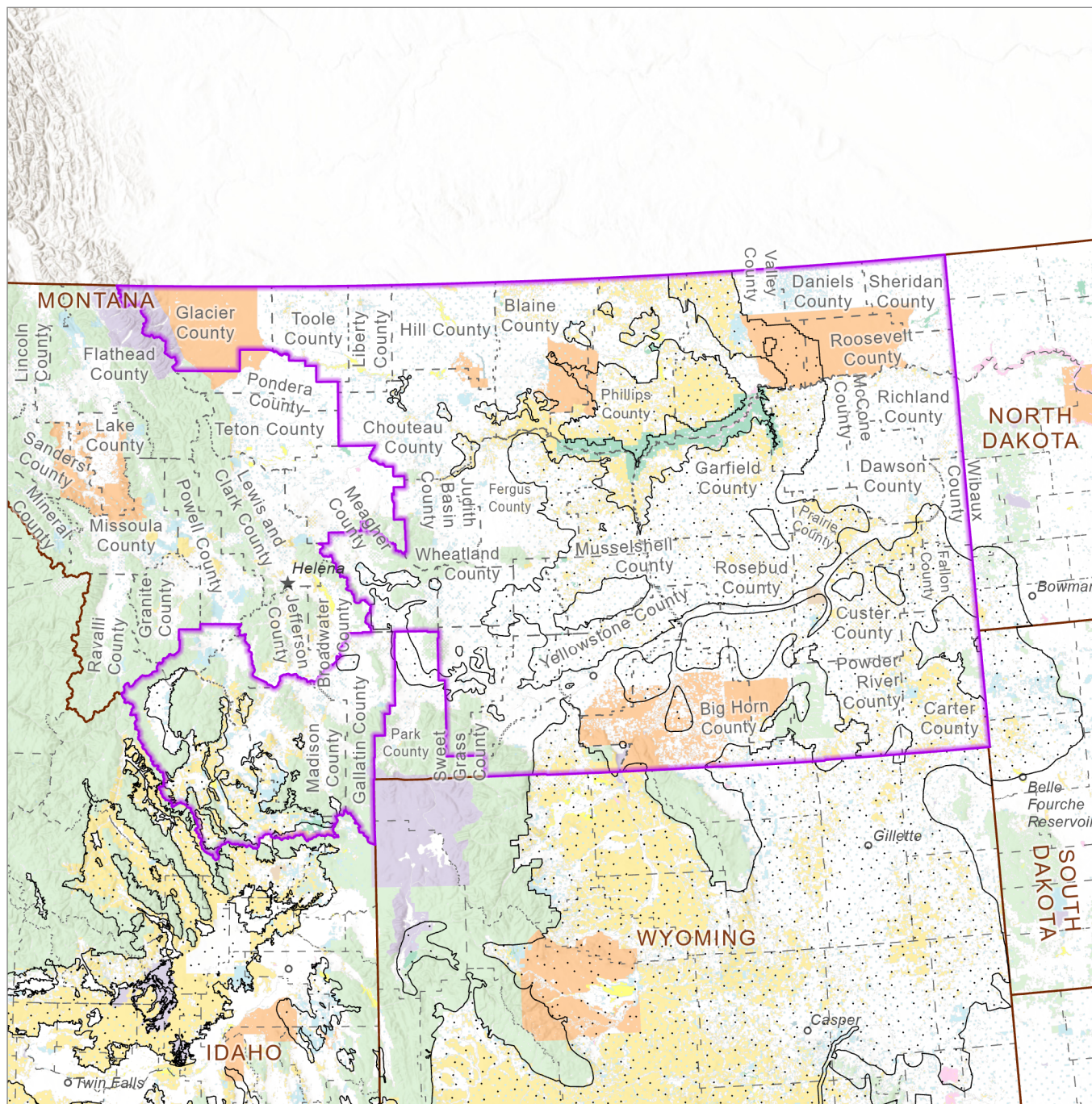
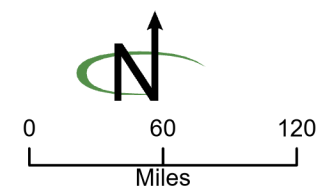


Figure A-4
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Montana

-  Socioeconomic analysis area
-  Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  National Park Service
-  Department of Defense
-  US Fish and Wildlife
-  Bureau of Reclamation
-  Tribal land
-  State
-  Local government
-  Private or undetermined
-  Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSO Socio.aprx

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

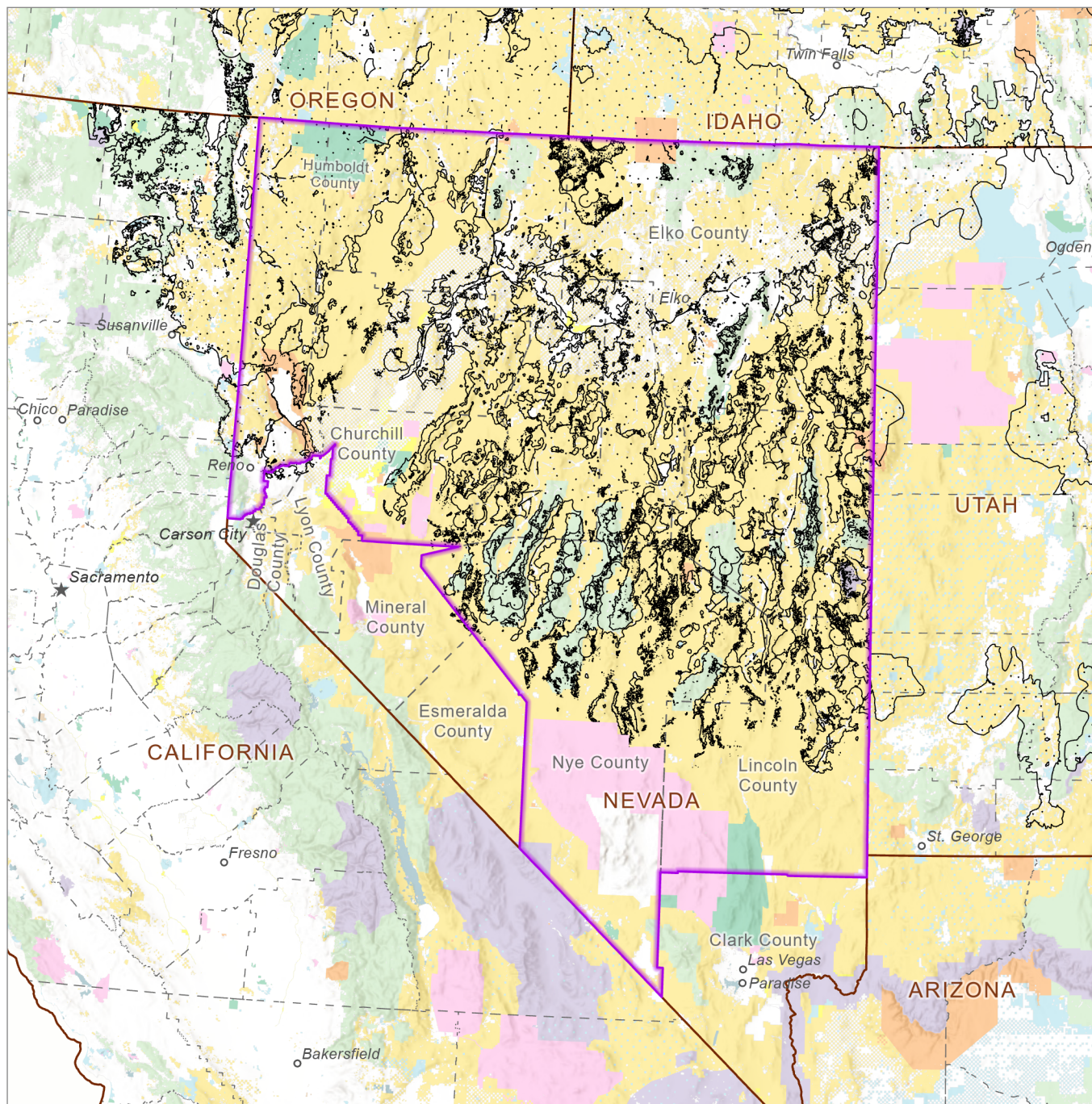
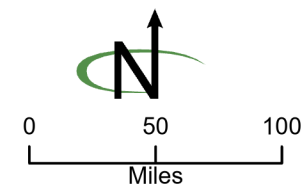


Figure A-5
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Nevada

-  Socioeconomic analysis area
-  Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  National Park Service
-  Department of Defense
-  US Fish and Wildlife
-  Bureau of Reclamation
-  Tribal land
-  State
-  Local government
-  Private or undetermined
-  Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
February 29, 2024,
F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

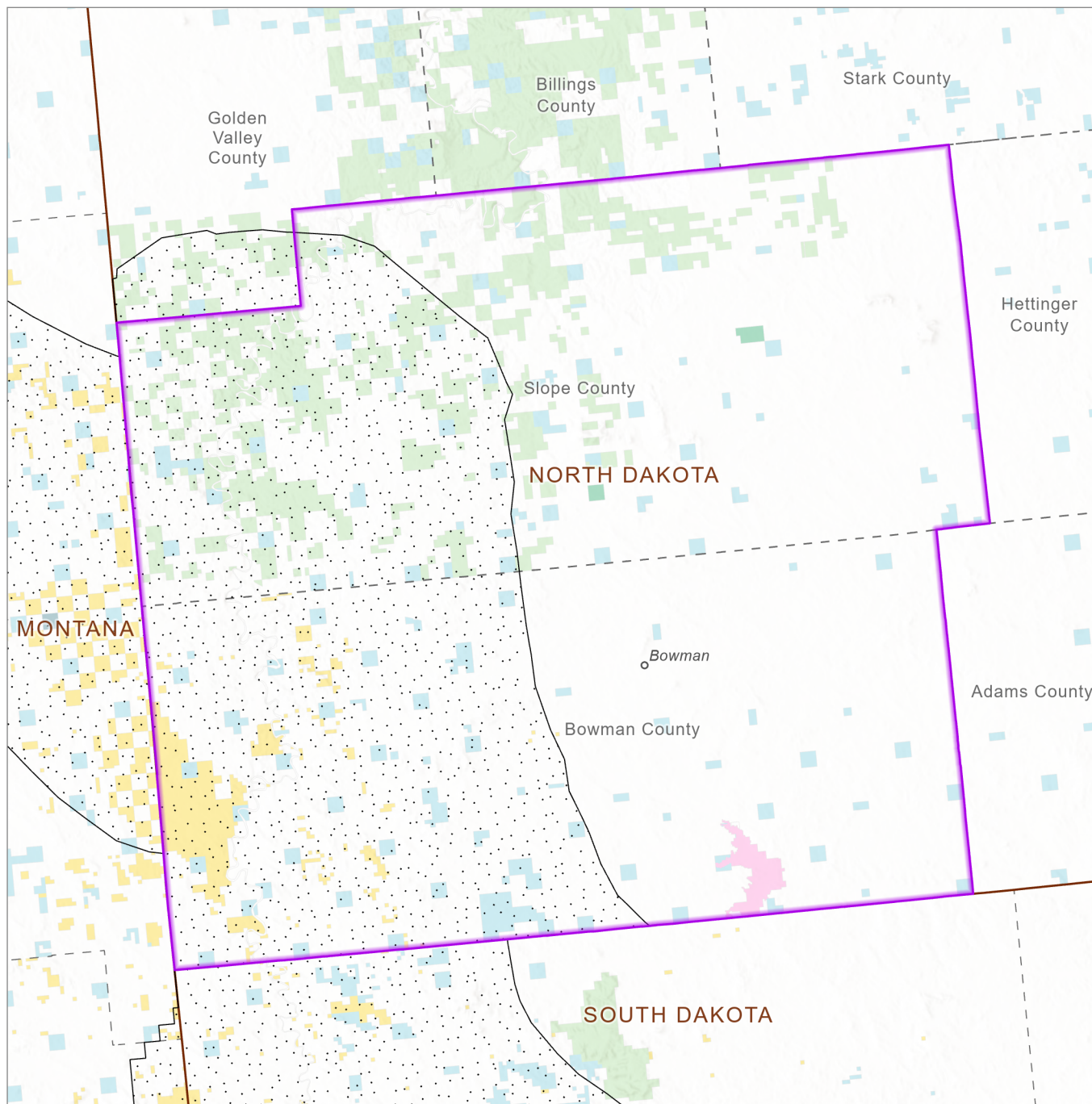









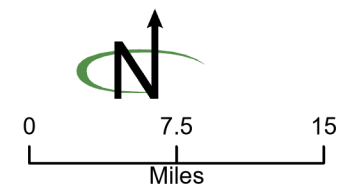


Figure A-6
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
North Dakota

-  Socioeconomic analysis area
-  Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  Department of Defense
-  US Fish and Wildlife
-  State
-  Local government
-  Private or undetermined



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSO_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

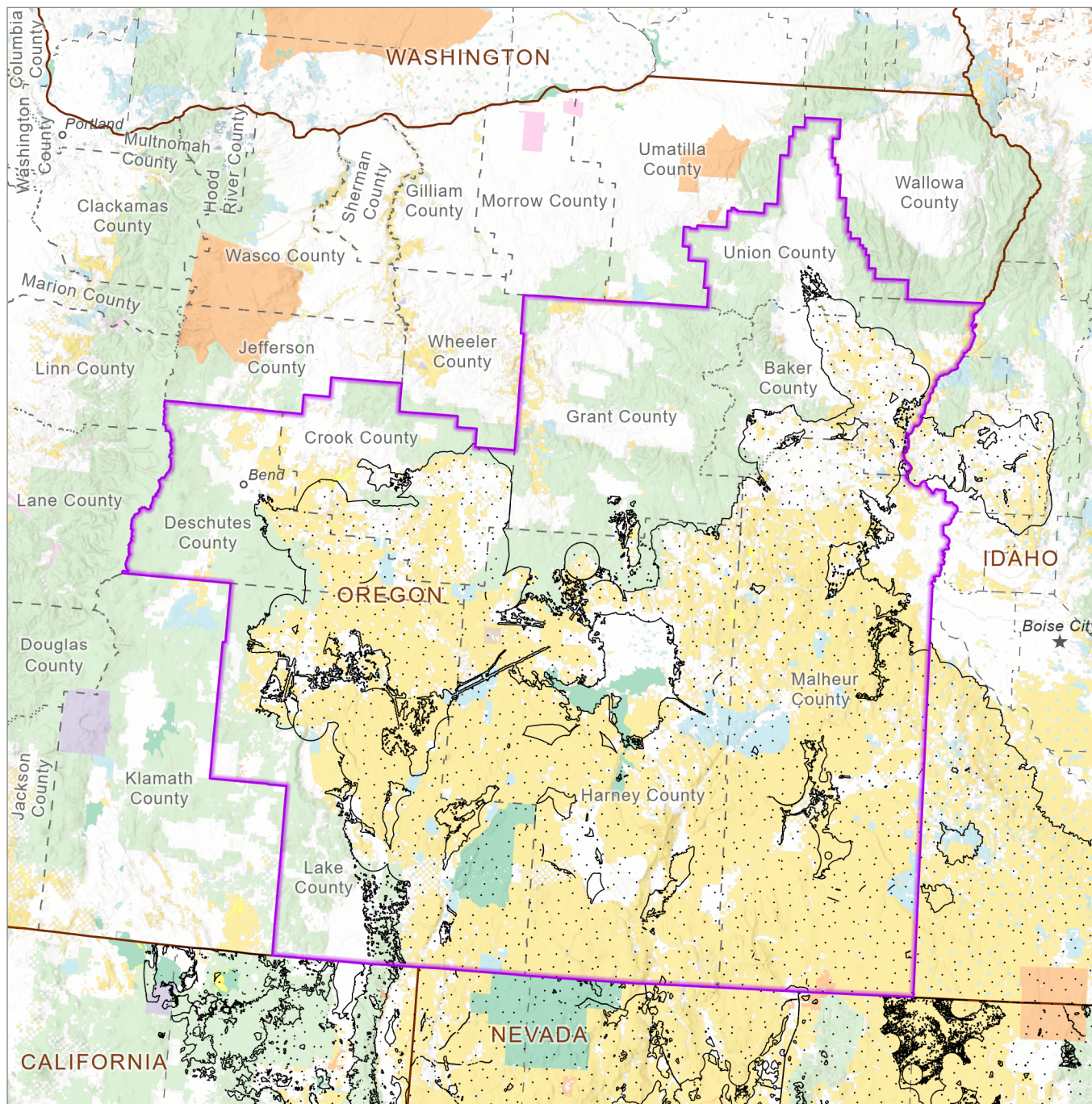
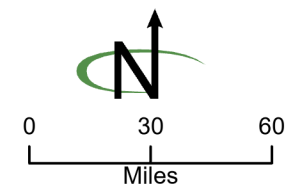


Figure A-7
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Oregon

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSO_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

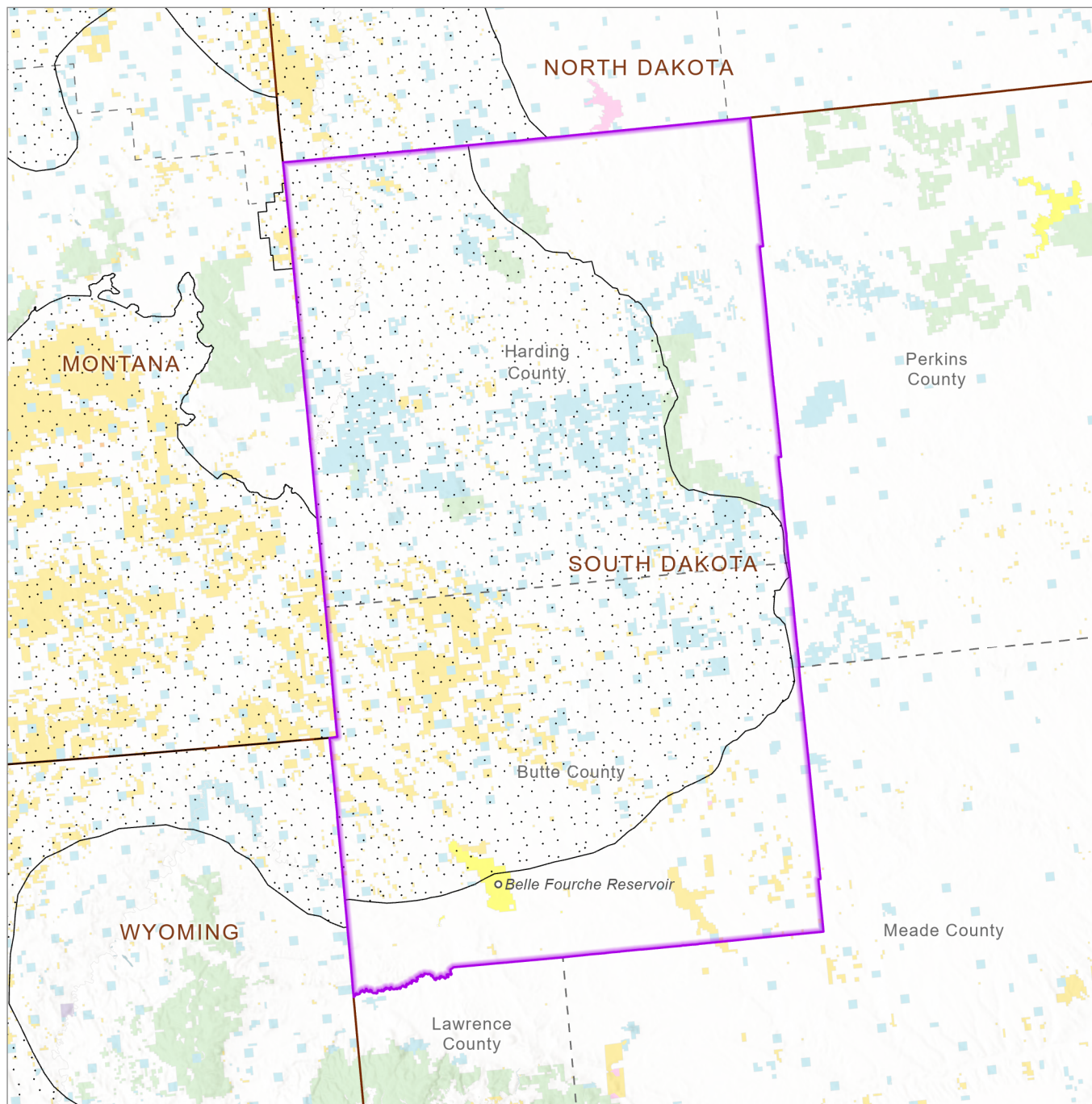
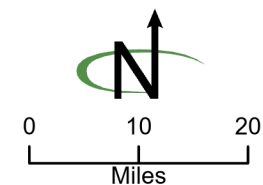


Figure A-8
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
South Dakota

-  Socioeconomic analysis area
-  Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  National Park Service
-  Department of Defense
-  Bureau of Reclamation
-  Tribal land
-  State
-  Local government
-  Private or undetermined



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSO_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

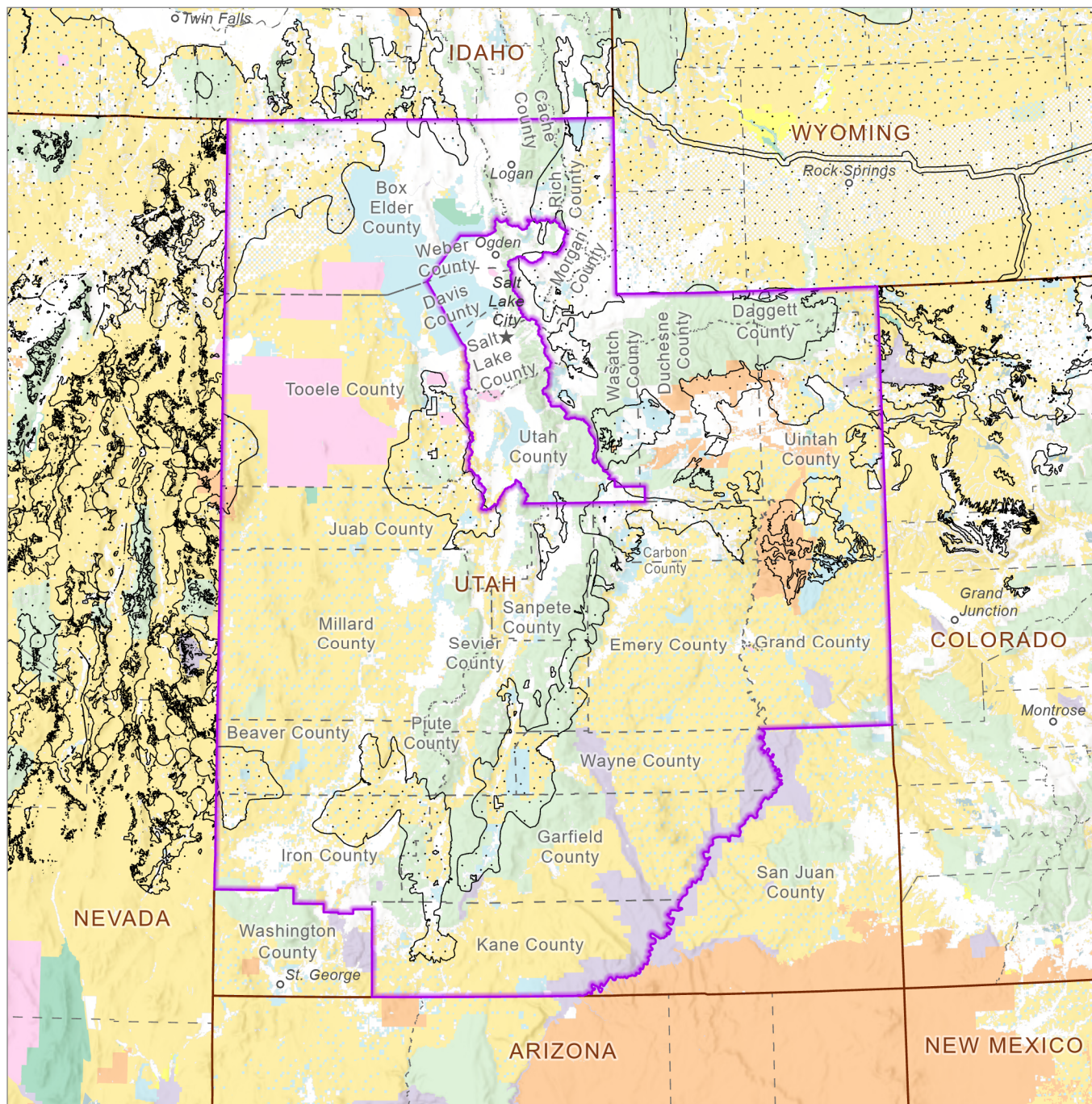
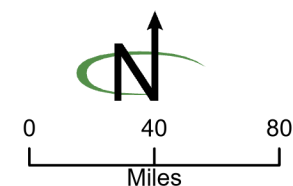


Figure A-9
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Utah

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
February 29, 2024,
F0473_GRSO_Socio.aprx
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

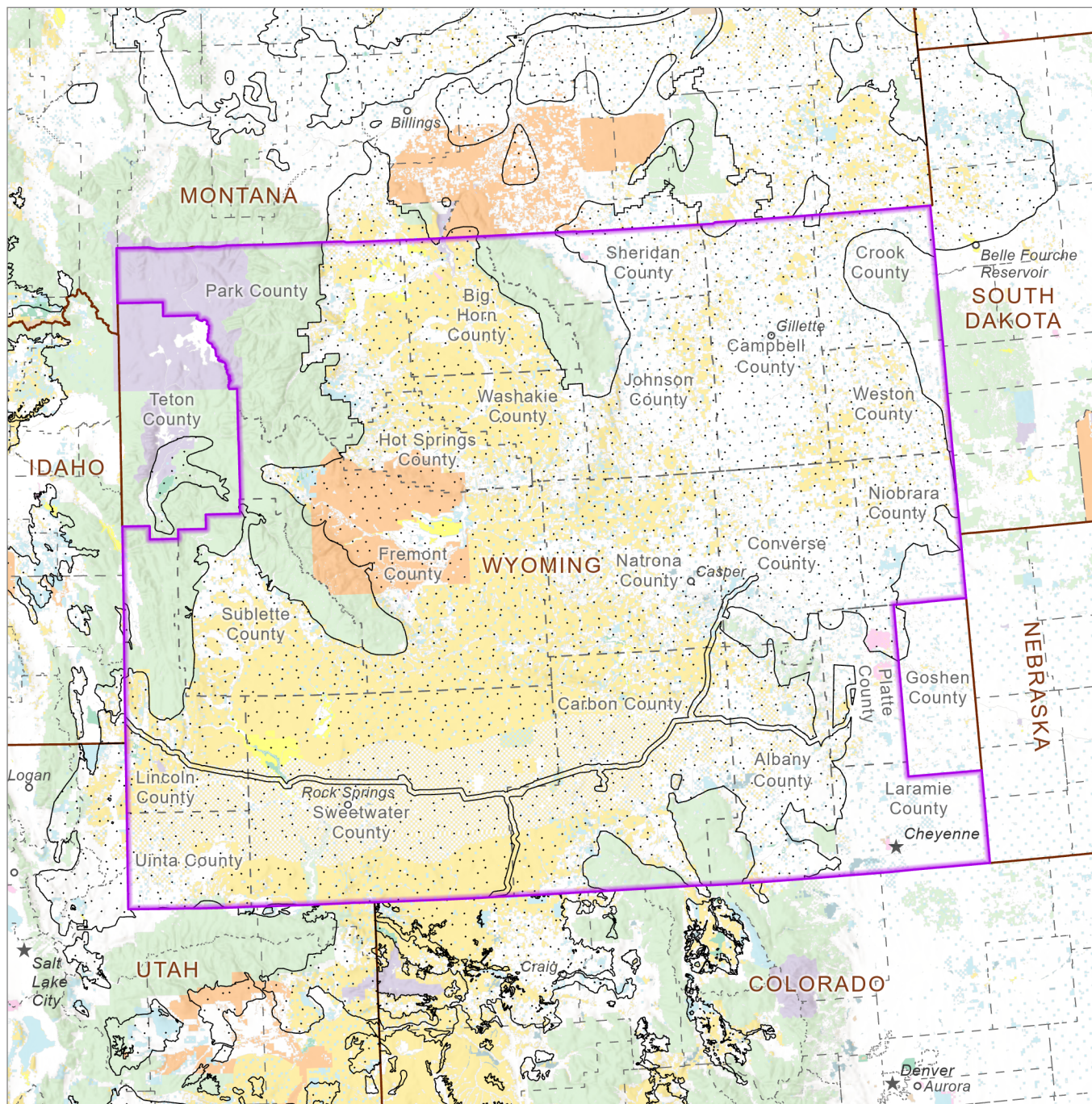
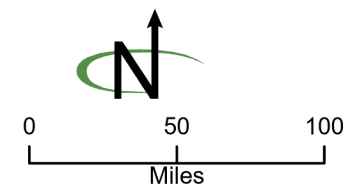


Figure A-10
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Wyoming

-  Socioeconomic analysis area
-  Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  National Park Service
-  Department of Defense
-  US Fish and Wildlife
-  Bureau of Reclamation
-  Tribal land
-  State
-  Local government
-  Private or undetermined
-  Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
February 29, 2024,
F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

Table A-2. California Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Lassen County		Modoc County		California	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	13,221	12,147	4,084	4,144	19,642,444	23,906,353
Wage and salary employment	10,792	9,761	2,771	2,843	14,946,231	17,891,462
Proprietors employment	2,429	2,386	1,313	1,301	4,696,213	6,014,891
Farm proprietors employment	388	330	369	310	65,373	56,890
Nonfarm proprietors employment	2,041	2,056	944	991	4,630,840	5,958,001
Farm employment	743	547	550	531	232,546	229,419
Nonfarm employment	12,478	11,600	3,534	3,613	19,409,898	23,676,934
Private nonfarm employment	5,644	5,554	2,274	2,472	16,731,726	20,952,239
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)						
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	179	165	173	212,034	250,669
	N/A	1.5	4.0	4.2	1.1	1.0
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	31	23	16	60,321	33,528
	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilities	52	19	(D)	(D)	59,325	65,390
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	340	(D)	(D)	230	865,760	1,253,884
	2.6	N/A	N/A	5.6	4.4	5.2
Manufacturing	53	(D)	(D)	49	1,322,661	1,375,410
	<1	N/A	N/A	1.2	6.7	5.8
Wholesale trade	103	125	106	111	724,350	731,178
	<1	1.0	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.1
Retail trade	1,059	1,147	350	347	1,880,146	2,031,941
	8.0	9.4	8.6	8.4	9.6	8.5
Transportation and warehousing	144	176	(D)	(D)	567,979	1,371,207
	1.1	1.4	N/A	N/A	2.9	5.7
Information	111	69	(D)	18	508,681	643,367
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	2.6	2.7
Finance and insurance	224	164	62	71	953,789	1,191,722
	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	4.9	5.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	279	261	135	109	1,033,832	1,250,434
	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.6	5.3	5.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	(D)	(D)	135	1,703,399	2,093,532
	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	8.7	8.8

Sector	Lassen County		Modoc County		California	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	207,092	277,998
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	1.1	1.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	264	312	(D)	167	1,248,607	1,526,406
	2.0	2.6	N/A	4.0	6.4	6.4
Educational services	52	(D)	(D)	(D)	439,530	543,623
	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance	1,144	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,868,906	2,822,918
	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.5	11.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	108	125	(D)	(D)	538,934	566,938
	<1	1.0	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.4
Accommodation and food services	670	491	(D)	(D)	1,369,983	1,575,223
	5.1	4.0	N/A	N/A	7.0	6.6
Other services	569	533	363	276	1,166,397	1,346,871
	4.3	4.6	8.9	6.7	5.9	5.6
Government and government enterprises	6,834	6,046	1,260	1,141	2,678,172	2,724,695
	51.7	49.8	30.9	27.5	13.6	11.4

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

Table A-3. California Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Lassen County		Modoc County		California	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	1,199,962	1,306,255	422,859	470,297	2,021,173,112	3,006,183,929
Population (persons)	34,901	33,159	9,695	8,661	37,322,360	39,237,836
Per capita personal income (dollars)	34,382	39,394	43,616	54,301	54,155	76,614
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	867,687	862,861	242,007	237,057	1,485,310,195	2,102,644,661
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	548,235	559,651	114,672	127,163	1,018,944,023	1,533,988,242
Supplement to wages and salaries	227,382	237,842	44,040	49,275	244,650,288	314,285,006
Proprietors' income	92,070	65,368	83,296	60,619	221,715,883	254,371,413
Farm earnings	33,376	33,493	49,605	46,041	16,493,516	13,000,600
Nonfarm earnings	834,311	829,368	192,402	191,016	1,468,816,679	2,089,644,061
Private nonfarm earnings	246,745	239,192	98,009	98,195	1,193,995,472	1,773,635,412
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)						
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	7,845	8,162	7,844	8,014,985	12,442,843
	N/A	<1	4.2	4.1	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	148	113	47	5,785,463	2,782,958
	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilities	4,434	289	(D)	(D)	10,091,492	16,861,048
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	35,809	(D)	(D)	12,963	70,297,737	109,185,172
	4.3	N/A	N/A	6.8	4.8	5.2
Manufacturing	1,500	(D)	(D)	1,504	144,716,142	187,224,671
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	9.9	9.0
Wholesale trade	5,723	7,155	5,476	7,056	65,932,062	77,475,792
	<1	<1	2.8	3.7	4.5	3.7
Retail trade	39,104	43,884	12,161	11,055	87,111,142	105,037,033
	4.7	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.0
Transportation and warehousing	6,634	7,446	(D)	(D)	42,050,052	80,454,289
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	2.9	3.9
Information	6,831	3,969	(D)	1,642	66,885,925	170,115,835
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	4.6	8.1
Finance and insurance	8,929	10,248	2,636	2,882	96,828,994	129,619,624
	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	6.6	6.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,500	6,221	6,437	5,468	46,287,943	78,843,605
	<1	<1	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.8

Sector	Lassen County		Modoc County		California	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,912	173,852,388	278,359,156
	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	11.8	13.3
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	0	27,886,735	46,364,289
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.9	2.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	8,181	10,529	(D)	3,992	60,152,055	87,147,299
	<1	1.3	N/A	2.1	4.1	4.2
Educational services	1,687	(D)	(D)	(D)	22,861,346	30,940,204
	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.5
Health care and social assistance	66,811	(D)	(D)	(D)	139,684,524	198,966,464
	8.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.5	9.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,322	8,784	(D)	(D)	28,445,898	33,112,096
	<1	1.1	N/A	N/A	1.9	1.6
Accommodation and food services	16,021	14,256	(D)	(D)	41,882,247	69,491,806
	1.9	1.7	N/A	N/A	2.9	3.3
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	23,093	20,103	10,846	8,718	55,228,342	59,211,228
	2.8	2.4	5.6	4.6	3.8	2.8
Government and government enterprises	587,567	590,176	94,393	92,821	274,821,207	316,008,649
	70.4	71.2	49.1	48.6	18.7	15.1

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-4 (Part I). Colorado Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Eagle County		Garfield County		Grand County		Jackson County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	40,796	49,061	36,761	39,938	10,275	11,497	1,012	1,050	3,143,637	3,945,819
Wage and salary employment	29,146	34,530	25,144	26,897	6,822	7,755	603	611	2,346,646	2,881,642
Proprietors employment	11,650	14,531	11,617	13,041	3,453	3,742	409	439	796,991	1,064,177
Farm proprietors employment	131	177	549	658	167	185	79	102	32,509	35,517
Nonfarm proprietors employment	11,519	14,354	11,068	12,383	3,286	3,557	330	337	764,482	1,028,660
Farm employment	195	243	747	854	249	275	134	158	45,101	47,988
Nonfarm employment ²	40,601	48,818	36,014	39,084	10,026	11,222	878	892	3,098,536	3,897,831
Private nonfarm employment	37,241	45,306	30,584	33,747	8,656	9,812	685	723	2,643,912	3,388,729
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)										
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	123	176	157	134	98	68	43	11,750	13,423
	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.3	<1	6.7	4.1	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	207	2,755	937	138	68	22	40	48,728	37,994
	N/A	<1	7.5	2.3	1.3	<1	2.2	3.8	1.6	1.0
Utilities	69	74	217	233	(D)	(D)	1	(D)	8,738	9,401
	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	3,939	5,020	4,366	5,701	1,059	1,299	(D)	(D)	185,291	276,197
	9.7	10.2	11.9	14.3	10.3	11.3	N/A	N/A	5.9	7
Manufacturing	367	643	456	576	150	220	(D)	(D)	138,462	165,302
	<1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	N/A	N/A	4.4	4.2
Wholesale trade	549	558	867	658	(D)	(D)	(D)	10	101,457	120,434
	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	3.2	3.1
Retail trade	3,545	4,271	3,648	3,807	889	1,006	94	97	298,985	341,676
	8.7	8.7	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.5	8.7
Transportation and warehousing	628	1,185	873	908	183	178	(D)	(D)	78,550	181,227
	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	N/A	N/A	2.5	4.6
Information	447	337	260	269	62	46	(D)	6	83,591	89,824
	1.1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	2.7	2.3

Sector	Eagle County		Garfield County		Grand County		Jackson County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Finance and insurance	1,728	2,203	1,247	1,519	286	346	(D)	(D)	191,501	251,294
	4.2	4.5	3.4	3.8	2.8	3.0	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,586	5,359	2,992	3,067	1,034	1,126	25	(D)	179,287	238,959
	11.2	10.9	8.1	7.7	10.1	9.8	2.5	N/A	5.7	6.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,353	3,092	2,220	2,636	479	597	(D)	44	273,909	381,312
	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.6	4.7	5.2	N/A	4.2	8.7	9.7
Management of companies and enterprises	222	327	204	274	41	69	0	0	32,391	52,152
	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	1	1.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2,205	3,637	1,704	2,075	398	501	(D)	28	185,584	211,660
	5.4	7.4	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.4	N/A	2.7	5.9	5.4
Educational services	362	839	505	780	69	(D)	1	(D)	59,323	77,829
	<1	1.7	1.4	2.0	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	1.9	2
Health care and social assistance	2,277	3,559	2,611	3,380	298	(D)	43	(D)	280,604	359,593
	5.6	7.3	7.1	8.5	2.9	N/A	4.2	N/A	8.9	9.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,955	3,962	896	1,261	1,137	(D)	23	24	86,224	100,129
	9.7	8.1	2.4	3.2	11.1	N/A	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.5
Accommodation and food services	7,030	7,285	2,730	3,286	1,667	(D)	81	91	232,845	281,218
	17.2	14.8	7.4	8.2	16.2	N/A	8.0	8.7	7.4	7.1
Other services	2,495	2,625	1,857	2,223	491	596	(D)	(D)	166,692	199,105
	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.2	N/A	N/A	5.3	5
Government and government enterprises	3,360	3,512	5,430	5,337	1,370	1,410	193	169	454,624	509,102
	8.2	7.2	14.8	13.4	13.3	12.3	19.1	16.1	14.5	12.9

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

N/A means data not available or present.

Table A-4 (Part 2). Colorado Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Mesa County		Moffatt County		Rio Blanco County		Routt County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	83,210	92,746	7,590	7,039	4,771	4,333	20,850	23,642	3,143,637	3,945,819
Wage and salary employment	61,085	67,103	5,440	4,892	3,401	3,009	13,779	15,603	2,346,646	2,881,642
Proprietors employment	22,125	25,643	2,150	2,147	1,370	1,324	7,071	8,039	796,991	1,064,177
Farm proprietors employment	1,904	2,245	434	475	267	292	634	761	32,509	35,517
Nonfarm proprietors employment	20,221	23,398	1,716	1,672	1,103	1,032	6,437	7,278	764,482	1,028,660
Farm employment	2,389	2,724	540	588	384	424	777	908	45,101	47,988
Nonfarm employment ²	80,821	90,022	7,050	6,451	4,387	3,909	20,073	22,734	3,098,536	3,897,831
Private nonfarm employment	70,707	78,863	5,733	5,389	3,215	2,682	18,086	20,173	2,643,912	3,388,729
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)										
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	375	487	137	150	(D)	(D)	229	176	11,750	13,423
	<1	<1	1.8	2.1	N/A	N/A	1.1	<1	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	3,847	1,836	673	401	955	531	682	281	48,728	37,994
	4.6	2	8.9	5.7	20.0	12.3	3.3	1.2	1.6	1
Utilities	228	230	(D)	(D)	(D)	47	(D)	151	8,738	9,401
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1	N/A	<1	<1	<1
Construction	5,777	7,487	389	474	341	236	1,987	2,154	185,291	276,197
	6.9	8.1	5.1	6.7	7.1	5.4	9.5	9.1	5.9	7
Manufacturing	2,912	3,605	102	100	87	79	185	262	138,462	165,302
	3.5	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.1	4.4	4.2
Wholesale trade	2,595	2,575	270	179	(D)	27	(D)	383	101,457	120,434
	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.5	N/A	<1	N/A	1.6	3.2	3.1
Retail trade	9,751	10,667	921	992	292	298	1,902	1,990	298,985	341,676
	11.7	11.5	12.1	14.1	6.1	6.9	9.1	8.4	9.5	8.7
Transportation and warehousing	3,106	3,742	(D)	(D)	118	90	452	434	78,550	181,227
	3.7	4	N/A	N/A	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	4.6

Sector	Mesa County		Moffatt County		Rio Blanco County		Routt County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Information	1,099	754	73	34	26	14	222	162	83,591	89,824
	1.3	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1.1	<1	2.7	2.3
Finance and insurance	3,909	4,576	184	153	93	81	815	1,291	191,501	251,294
	4.7	4.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.9	5.5	6.1	6.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,841	5,948	240	303	155	192	2,296	2,718	179,287	238,959
	5.8	6.4	3.2	4.3	3.2	4.4	11	11.5	5.7	6.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4,273	4,497	(D)	(D)	(D)	107	1,353	1,548	273,909	381,312
	5.1	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.5	6.5	6.5	8.7	9.7
Management of companies and enterprises	220	273	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	86	161	32,391	52,152
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	<1	<1	1	1.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	4,386	3,963	241	260	208	267	808	1,091	185,584	211,660
	5.3	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.4	6.2	3.9	4.6	5.9	5.4
Educational services	673	1,164	(D)	46	13	(D)	311	447	59,323	77,829
	<1	1.3	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	1.5	1.9	1.9	2
Health care and social assistance	9,982	12,748	(D)	641	84	(D)	1,451	1,482	280,604	359,593
	12	13.7	N/A	9.1	1.8	N/A	7.0	6.3	8.9	9.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,832	1,837	130	100	65	74	1,491	1,681	86,224	100,129
	2.2	2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	7.2	7.1	2.7	2.5
Accommodation and food services	6,246	7,405	519	529	309	254	2,113	2,567	232,845	281,218
	7.5	8	6.8	7.5	6.5	5.9	10.1	10.9	7.4	7.1
Other services	4,655	5,069	489	420	174	148	1,191	1,194	166,692	199,105
	5.6	5.5	6.4	6	3.6	3.4	5.7	5.1	5.3	5
Government and government enterprises	10,114	11,159	1,317	1,062	1,172	1,227	1,987	2,561	454,624	509,102
	12.2	12	17.4	15.1	24.6	28.3	9.5	10.8	14.5	12.9

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

N/A means data not available or present.

Table A-5 (Part 1). Colorado Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Eagle County		Garfield County		Grand County		Jackson County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	2,945,228	5,419,735	2,658,288	4,172,419	593,517	987,549	65,526	85,628	257,794,659	410,948,218
Population (persons)	52,114	55,727	56,102	62,161	14,794	15,860	1,388	1,363	5,047,005	5,812,069
Per capita personal income (dollars)	56,515	97,255	47,384	67,123	40,119	62,267	47,210	62,823	51,079	70,706
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	1,926,976	3,169,983	1,874,869	2,179,885	360,574	539,284	36,612	43,196	189,411,524	284,315,350
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	1,486,759	2,014,583	1,375,813	1,527,917	266,336	374,887	22,175	26,272	142,342,931	205,270,875
Supplement to wages and salaries	280,366	344,166	298,343	309,441	60,654	73,477	6,449	6,451	30,830,275	38,796,409
Proprietors' income	159,850	811,234	200,712	342,527	33,584	90,920	7,988	10,473	16,238,318	40,248,066
Farm earnings	2,813	3,048	-1,537	4,874	5,422	3,017	6,126	7,077	1,274,038	1,271,602
Nonfarm earnings	1,924,163	3,166,935	1,876,405	2,175,011	355,151	536,267	30,486	36,119	188,137,485	283,043,748
Private nonfarm earnings	1,687,285	2,906,149	1,532,926	1,800,253	268,137	434,057	20,393	27,183	152,495,628	241,395,201
By Industry (Total Income/Percentage of Total Nonfarm Income)										
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	2,606	2,211	2,430	1,112	1,164	2,076	1,400	6,588	320,845
	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	6.8	3.9	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	2,878	266,670	86,968	3,032	2,212	143	2,908	321,055	12,297,287
	N/A	<1	14.2	4	<1	<1	<1	<1	7.8	4.3
Utilities	7,113	10,265	30,368	36,358	(D)	(D)	-23	(D)	28,003	1,942,237
	<1	<1	1.6	1.7	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	205,408	472,655	268,636	385,833	37,897	85,149	(D)	(D)	351,863	21,691,588
	11	14.9	14.3	17.7	10.7	15.9	N/A	N/A	8.6	7.7

Sector	Eagle County		Garfield County		Grand County		Jackson County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Manufacturing	14,661	35,574	23,575	27,972	4,646	10,077	(D)	(D)	168,223	15,945,891
	<1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	N/A	N/A	4.1	5.6
Wholesale trade	45,277	56,528	64,223	48,929	(D)	(D)	(D)	184	170,213	13,612,616
	2	1.8	3.4	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	4.1	4.8
Retail trade	160,167	239,008	153,600	172,041	28,902	46,458	2,165	3,376	317,344	14,943,538
	8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.7	7.1	<1	7.7	5.3
Transportation and warehousing	39,347	96,519	46,749	44,043	7,217	8,288	(D)	(D)	221,355	10,468,326
	2	3	2.5	2	2	1.6	N/A	N/A	5.4	3.7
Information	27,121	19,458	12,891	12,584	3,030	2,727	(D)	23	66,063	11,143,281
	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.6	3.9
Finance and insurance	54,158	77,514	51,897	63,448	9,508	8,081	(D)	(D)	175,245	16,982,485
	3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.5	N/A	N/A	4.3	6
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,599	296,979	63,072	110,515	7,145	42,619	40	(D)	97,867	11,086,382
	<1	9.4	3.4	5.1	2	7.9	<1	N/A	2.4	3.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	150,684	230,590	111,943	161,216	22,057	29,189	(D)	3,037	221,949	39,497,756
	8	7.3	6	7.4	6.2	5.4	N/A	<1	5.4	14
Management of companies and enterprises	7,347	26,424	12,546	17,839	258	752	0	N/A	19,444	8,200,880
	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	2.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	83,078	157,227	63,965	88,954	9,938	17,241	(D)	928	178,881	11,226,138
	4	5	3.4	4.1	2.8	3.2	N/A	<1	4.4	4
Educational services	17,693	35,061	16,411	29,117	1,242	(D)	71	(D)	14,243	3,375,199
	<1	1.1	<1	1.33	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	236,417	476,498	179,437	252,572	15,058	(D)	1,319	(D)	641,870	24,815,683
	12	15.1	9.6	11.6	4.2	N/A	4.3	N/A	15.6	8.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	162,596	148,401	11,904	37,519	40,202	(D)	153	(D)	21,044	3,504,050
	8	4.7	<1	1.7	11.3	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	1.2
Accommodation and food services	291,952	400,300	72,023	122,134	47,361	(D)	1,344	2,725	149,781	10,858,526
	15	12.6	3.8	5.6	13.3	N/A	4.4	<1	3.6	3.8

Sector	Eagle County		Garfield County		Grand County		Jackson County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	136,403	121,664	80,806	99,781	18,601	18,593	(D)	(D)	198,507	9,482,493
	7	3.8	4.3	4.6	5.2	3.5	N/A	N/A	4.8	3.4
Government and government enterprises	236,878	260,786	343,479	374,758	87,015	102,210	10,093	8,936	734,608	41,648,547
	12	8.2	18.3	17.2	24.5	19.1	33.1	1.7	17.9	16.3

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-5 (Part 2). Colorado Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Mesa County		Moffat County		Rio Blanco County		Routt County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	6,315,127	8,200,469	573,275	649,057	329,636	354,530	1,519,904	2,468,236	257,794,659	410,948,218
Population (persons)	146,272	157,335	13,798	13,185	6,627	6,476	23,418	25,091	5,047,005	5,812,069
Per capita personal income (dollars)	43,174	52,121	41,548	49,227	49,742	54,745	64,904	98,371	51,079	70,706
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	4,113,463	4,751,435	390,283	369,509	278,704	227,785	1,070,631	1,249,949	189,411,524	284,315,350
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	2,980,793	3,438,077	281,904	258,407	206,637	175,240	695,652	869,861	142,342,931	205,270,875
Supplement to wages and salaries	677,419	740,031	72,688	62,984	47,718	40,873	146,429	164,182	30,830,275	38,796,409
Proprietors' income	455,251	573,327	35,691	48,118	24,350	11,672	228,551	215,906	16,238,318	40,248,066
Farm earnings	9,318	14,278	6,694	7,740	3,536	4,634	-1,562	(5,279)	1,274,038	1,271,602
Nonfarm earnings	4,104,145	4,737,157	383,589	361,769	275,168	223,151	1,072,193	1,255,228	188,137,485	283,043,748
Private nonfarm earnings	3,369,537	3,967,749	301,325	294,323	204,858	149,249	952,081	1,061,442	152,495,628	241,395,201
By Industry (Total Income/Percentage of Total Nonfarm Income)										
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	6,588	6,239	1,403	2,021	(D)	(D)	4,893	2,454	295,273	320,845
	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	321,055	154,105	67,790	49,391	98,294	64,299	68,215	24,084	8,066,897	12,297,287
	7.8	3.3	17.7	13.7	35.7	28.8	6.4	1.9	4.3	4.3
Utilities	28,003	29,215	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,751	(D)	22,320	1,404,824	1,942,237
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	1.8	<1	<1
Construction	351,863	501,499	24,569	23,726	33,372	12,019	262,668	148,592	10,809,310	21,691,588
	8.6	10.6	6.4	6.6	12.1	5.4	24.5	11.8	5.7	7.7
Manufacturing	168,223	195,366	3,891	4,269	2,876	3,704	7,552	13,980	12,096,270	15,945,891
	4.1	4.1	1	1.2	1	1.7	<1	1.1	6.4	5.6

Sector	Mesa County		Moffat County		Rio Blanco County		Routt County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Wholesale trade	170,213	188,071	17,416	10,949	(D)	1,120	(D)	30,119	9,735,613	13,612,616
	4.1	4	4.5	3	N/A	<1	N/A	2.4	5.2	4.8
Retail trade	317,344	440,093	31,027	43,679	8,506	6,835	69,439	103,376	10,967,020	14,943,538
	7.7	9.3	8.1	12.1	3.1	3	6.5	8.2	5.8	5.3
Transportation and warehousing	221,355	201,294	(D)	(D)	11,964	5,333	19,938	18,279	5,334,942	10,468,326
	5.4	4.3	N/A	N/A	4.3	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	3.7
Information	66,063	46,252	4,610	1,562	1,165	705	12,157	10,872	9,263,953	11,143,281
	1.6	<1	1.2	<1	<1	<1	1.1	<1	4.9	3.9
Finance and insurance	175,245	219,432	7,908	8,146	3,599	4,272	37,761	55,435	11,614,926	16,982,485
	4.3	4.6	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.9	3.5	4.4	6.2	6
Real estate and rental and leasing	97,867	192,685	3,020	9,575	1,181	2,287	34,332	129,246	-879,182	11,086,382
	2.4	4.1	<1	2.7	<1	1	3.2	10.3	<1	3.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	221,949	236,348	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,925	76,421	106,542	24,124,299	39,497,756
	5.4	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3	7.1	8.5	12.8	14
Management of companies and enterprises	19,444	16,761	(D)	(D)	(D)	N/A	6,624	11,145	5,339,038	8,200,880
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	<1	<1	2.8	2.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	178,881	169,847	6,683	6,511	8,133	18,194	31,811	50,465	7,969,662	11,226,138
	4.4	3.6	1.7	1.8	3	8.2	3	4	4.2	4
Educational services	14,243	28,406	(D)	458	154	(D)	8,822	14,993	2,380,978	3,375,199
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance	641,870	881,844	(D)	42,572	2,736	(D)	98,430	91,752	18,365,718	24,815,683
	15.6	18.6	N/A	11.8	<1	N/A	9.2	7.3	9.8	8.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	21,044	28,335	1,375	2,405	413	1,955	47,784	69,447	2,229,508	3,504,050
	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	4.5	5.5	1.2	1.2
Accommodation and food services	149,781	230,495	11,215	13,955	11,810	7,531	64,752	114,449	6,260,189	10,858,526
	3.6	4.9	2.9	3.9	4.3	3.4	6	9.1	3.3	3.8
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	198,507	201,462	16,604	14,593	7,179	6,769	53,943	43,892	7,116,387	9,482,493
	4.8	4.3	4.3	4	2.6	3	5	3.5	3.8	3.4

Sector	Mesa County		Moffat County		Rio Blanco County		Routt County		State of Colorado	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	734,608	769,408	82,264	67,446	70,310	73,902	120,112	193,786	35,641,858	41,648,547
	17.9	16.2	21.4	18.6	25.6	33.1	11.2	15.4	18.9	16.3

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-6 (Part I). Idaho Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Adams County		Bear Lake County		Blaine County		Bingham County		Bonneville County		Butte County		Camas County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	2,018	2,480	3,073	3,459	21,672	23,118	19,307	22,148	60,131	80,803	9,408	9,904	683	686	868,718	1,125,054
Wage and salary employment	1,117	1,514	1,835	2,002	15,407	15,982	12,448	14,051	45,133	60,749	8,867	9,345	408	393	642,637	831,903
Proprietors employment	901	966	1,238	1,457	6,265	7,136	6,859	8,097	14,998	20,054	541	559	275	293	226,081	293,151
Farm proprietors employment	229	206	451	482	1,205	1,198	148	140	827	811	194	200	99	115	22,805	22,544
Nonfarm proprietors employment	672	760	787	975	5,060	5,938	6,711	7,957	14,171	19,243	347	359	176	178	203,276	270,607
Farm employment	262	258	519	550	2,119	2,171	305	331	1,192	1,211	263	272	139	156	37,294	38,894
Nonfarm employment	1,756	2,222	2,554	2,909	19,553	20,947	19,002	21,817	58,939	79,592	9,145	9,632	544	530	831,424	1,086,160
Private nonfarm employment	1,420	1,886	1,862	2,190	15,426	16,751	17,418	20,425	52,665	72,455	8,834	9,405	420	410	702,848	951,287
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	115	118	(D)	(D)	(D)	634	99	105	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,958	12,981
	5.7	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.2
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	19	16	(D)	(D)	(D)	43	189	131	(D)	(D)	19	(D)	0	1	4,428	4,579
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.0	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	0	<1	<1	<1
Utilities	(D)	12	(D)	(D)	64	75	31	29	56	98	1	1	0	(D)	2,954	3,347
	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	135	236	133	189	1,441	1,895	1,946	2,839	4,119	5,753	38	62	(D)	72	53,502	88,220
	6.7	9.5	4.3	5.5	6.6	8.2	10.1	12.8	6.9	7.1	<1	<1	N/A	10.5	6.2	7.8
Manufacturing	71	155	80	127	2,431	2,292	507	529	2,437	4,766	28	80	(D)	(D)	58,472	77,093
	3.5	6.3	2.6	3.7	11.2	9.9	2.6	2.4	4.1	5.9	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	6.7	6.9
Wholesale trade	26	20	80	60	1,393	941	267	294	3,590	3,390	(D)	23	(D)	49	28,606	36,081
	1.3	<1	2.6	1.7	6.4	4.1	1.4	1.3	6	4.2	N/A	<1	N/A	7.1	3.3	3.2

Sector	Adams County		Bear Lake County		Blaine County		Bingham County		Bonneville County		Butte County		Camas County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Retail trade	281	211	447	392	1,956	2,020	1,820	1,966	8,368	10,524	143	154	(D)	22	98,083	119,168
	13.9	8.5	14.5	11.3	9.0	8.7	9.4	8.9	13.9	13.0	1.5	1.6	N/A	3.2	11.3	10.6
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	45	(D)	(D)	578	754	232	268	1,770	2,992	(D)	42	6	(D)	24,998	46,102
	N/A	1.8	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.3	1.2	1.2	2.9	3.7	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	2.9	4.1
Information	18	(D)	31	19	93	(D)	465	369	1,375	705	(D)	26	5	(D)	12,639	11,020
	<1	N/A	1	<1	<1	N/A	2.4	1.7	2.3	<1	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	1.5	1
Finance and insurance	51	53	65	83	709	916	964	1,178	2,816	3,699	54	(D)	(D)	(D)	37,341	50,029
	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.3	4.0	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.6	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	108	87	129	187	723	923	2,105	2,851	3,197	4,595	42	(D)	20	19	43,697	62,155
	5.4	3.5	4.2	5.4	3.3	4.0	10.9	12.9	5.3	5.7	<1	N/A	2.9	2.8	5.0	5.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	82	82	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,606	1,727	3,644	4,535	8,053	(D)	12	30	52,535	71,512
	4.1	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3	7.8	6.1	5.6	85.6	N/A	1.8	4.4	6	6.4
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	10	32	(D)	(D)	(D)	99	111	614	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,391	10,169
	0	0	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	70	68	(D)	(D)	590	719	(D)	1,376	3,148	4,867	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	49,332	64,161
	3.5	2.7	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.1	N/A	6.2	5.2	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	192	254	278	450	607	1,298	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14,555	23,101
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.1	1.4	2	1	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7	2.1
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,856	2,050	1,005	1,265	8,516	12,638	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	89,550	117,370
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.6	8.9	5.2	5.7	14.2	15.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.3	10.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	128	392	64	54	201	285	840	834	955	1,259	8	11	(D)	(D)	17,187	24,033
	6.3	15.8	2.1	1.6	<1	1.2	4.4	3.8	1.6	1.6	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	2	2.1
Accommodation and food services	93	139	189	203	781	896	2,756	2,748	4,278	6,539	81	71	(D)	(D)	54,452	78,157
	4.6	5.6	6.2	5.9	3.6	3.9	14.3	12.4	7.1	8.1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.9
Other services	87	(D)	133	167	1,110	(D)	1,160	1,367	3,166	3,785	(D)	71	(D)	(D)	42,168	52,009
	4.3	N/A	4.3	4.8	5.1	N/A	6	6.2	5.3	4.7	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.6

Sector	Adams County		Bear Lake County		Blaine County		Bingham County		Bonneville County		Butte County		Camas County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	336	336	692	719	4,127	4,196	1,584	1,392	6,274	7,137	311	227	124	120	128,576	134,873
	16.7	13.5	22.5	20.8	19	18.2	8.2	6.3	10.4	8.8	3.3	2.3	18.2	17.5	14.8	12

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

N/A means data are not available or present.

Table A-6 (Part 2). Idaho Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Caribou County		Cassia County		Clark County		Custer County		Elmore County		Fremont County		Gem County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	4,522	5,005	13,552	16,636	528	502	2,835	2,859	13,197	14,069	5,353	6,555	6,220	7,809	868,718	1,125,054
Wage and salary employment	3,265	3,715	10,261	12,642	377	351	1,780	1,659	10,797	11,221	3,146	3,684	3,414	4,592	642,637	831,903
Proprietors employment	1,257	1,290	3,291	3,994	151	151	1,055	1,200	2,400	2,848	2,207	2,871	2,806	3,217	226,081	293,151
Farm proprietors employment	368	364	574	610	65	62	239	242	331	321	506	530	787	754	22,805	22,544
Nonfarm proprietors employment	889	926	2,717	3,384	86	89	816	958	2,069	2,527	1,701	2,341	2,019	2,463	203,276	270,607
Farm employment	531	544	1,767	1,944	124	119	319	340	805	824	759	824	910	898	37,294	38,894
Nonfarm employment	3,991	4,461	11,785	14,692	404	383	2,516	2,519	12,392	13,245	4,594	5,731	5,310	6,911	831,424	1,086,160
Private nonfarm employment	3,275	3,781	9,997	13,067	239	256	2,025	2,070	6,153	7,726	3,427	4,677	4,381	5,897	702,848	951,287
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	444	553	(D)	(D)	(D)	64	(D)	188	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,958	12,981
	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	N/A	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.2
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	353	614	119	207	4	(D)	(D)	87	(D)	20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,428	4,579
	7.8	12.3	<1	1.2	<1	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1

Sector	Caribou County		Cassia County		Clark County		Custer County		Elmore County		Fremont County		Gem County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Utilities	38	29	50	62	0	2	36	28	33	44	(D)	(D)	5	(D)	2,954	3,347
	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	1.3	1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	(D)	381	618	967	(D)	(D)	179	221	457	559	435	715	482	824	53,502	88,220
	N/A	7.6	4.6	5.8	N/A	N/A	6.3	7.7	3.5	4	8.1	10.9	7.7	10.6	6.2	7.8
Manufacturing	(D)	801	1,288	1,558	(D)	(D)	57	(D)	444	810	104	210	242	416	58,472	77,093
	N/A	16.0	9.5	9.4	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	3.4	5.8	1.9	3.2	3.9	5.3	6.7	6.9
Wholesale trade	90	134	463	578	(D)	45	34	50	112	114	(D)	(D)	140	194	28,606	36,081
	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.5	N/A	9.0	1.2	1.7	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.2
Retail trade	397	400	1,735	2,091	(D)	(D)	275	239	1,143	1,216	459	618	598	824	98,083	119,168
	8.8	8	12.8	12.6	N/A	N/A	9.7	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.4	9.6	10.6	11.3	10.6
Transportation and warehousing	81	96	835	1,217	(D)	(D)	37	66	268	473	189	244	217	(D)	24,998	46,102
	1.8	1.9	6.2	7.3	N/A	N/A	1.3	2.3	2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	N/A	2.9	4.1
Information	33	(D)	103	82	(D)	(D)	41	49	120	94	(D)	(D)	26	27	12,639	11,020
	<1	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.7	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.5	1
Finance and insurance	87	108	388	490	12	(D)	51	(D)	275	338	168	(D)	203	247	37,341	50,029
	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.3	N/A	1.8	N/A	2.1	2.4	3.1	N/A	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	177	175	522	819	11	10	102	(D)	397	439	276	405	274	371	43,697	62,155
	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.9	2.1	2	3.6	N/A	3.0	3.1	5.2	6.2	4.4	4.8	5	5.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	145	(D)	370	442	(D)	(D)	85	96	248	327	151	(D)	201	318	52,535	71,512
	3.2	N/A	2.7	2.7	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	N/A	3.2	4.1	6	6.4
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	73	0	0	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,391	10,169
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	149	(D)	400	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	345	(D)	116	286	(D)	(D)	49,332	64,161
	N/A	3	N/A	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	2.2	4.4	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	139	(D)	(D)	10	12	174	135	(D)	(D)	(D)	72	14,555	23,101
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.3	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.7	2.1
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,552	(D)	(D)	93	(D)	573	1,007	(D)	(D)	(D)	888	89,550	117,370
	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.3	N/A	N/A	3.3	N/A	4.3	7.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.4	10.3	10.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	57	47	159	192	2	5	86	161	88	132	67	95	76	117	17,187	24,033
	1.3	<1	1.2	1.2	<1	1	3	5.6	<1	<1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	2	2.1

Sector	Caribou County		Cassia County		Clark County		Custer County		Elmore County		Fremont County		Gem County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Accommodation and food services	170	131	481	1,028	(D)	(D)	291	363	789	964	320	514	253	412	54,452	78,157
	3.8	2.6	3.5	6.2	N/A	N/A	10.3	12.7	6	6.9	6.0	7.8	4.1	5.3	6.3	6.9
Other services	193	(D)	607	617	14	12	102	112	531	570	353	399	392	425	42,168	52,009
	4.3	N/A	4.5	3.7	2.7	2.4	3.6	3.9	4	4.1	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.4	4.9	4.6
Government and government enterprises	716	680	1,788	1,625	165	127	491	449	6,239	5,519	1,167	1,054	929	1,014	128,576	134,873
	15.8	13.6	13.2	9.8	31.3	25.3	17.3	15.7	47.3	39.2	21.8	16.1	14.9	13	14.8	12

Source: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

N/A means data are not available or present.

Table A-6 (Part 3). Idaho Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Gooding County		Jefferson County		Jerome County		Lemhi County		Lincoln County		Madison County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	8,060	8,968	10,513	13,444	11,133	12,880	4,316	4,627	2,323	2,602	18,186	26,790	868,718	1,125,054
Wage and salary employment	6,014	6,718	6,323	8,177	8,557	10,158	2,715	2,837	1,596	1,789	13,423	20,080	642,637	831,903
Proprietors employment	2,046	2,250	4,190	5,267	2,576	2,722	1,601	1,790	727	813	4,763	6,710	226,081	293,151
Farm proprietors employment	564	535	742	725	523	516	326	329	257	289	381	404	22,805	22,544
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,482	1,715	3,448	4,542	2,053	2,206	1,275	1,461	470	524	4,382	6,306	203,276	270,607
Farm employment	1,950	2,023	1,185	1,130	1,692	1,711	414	426	555	626	663	713	37,294	38,894
Nonfarm employment	6,110	6,945	9,328	12,314	9,441	11,169	3,902	4,201	1,768	1,976	17,523	26,077	831,424	1,086,160
Private nonfarm employment	4,934	5,941	7,850	10,751	8,311	9,974	3,041	3,357	1,245	1,486	15,383	23,529	702,848	951,287
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)														
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	631	522	449	486	(D)	(D)	(D)	176	(D)	189	11,958	12,981
	N/A	N/A	6	3.9	4	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	N/A	<1	1.4	1.2

Sector	Gooding County		Jefferson County		Jerome County		Lemhi County		Lincoln County		Madison County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	31	28	23	24	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	40	4,428	4,579
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	<1	<1	<1
Utilities	40	54	25	33	(D)	(D)	(D)	15	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,954	3,347
	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	330	539	950	1,645	579	793	366	460	(D)	245	883	1,348	53,502	88,220
	4.1	6	9	12.2	5.2	6.2	8.5	9.9	N/A	9.4	4.9	5	6.2	7.8
Manufacturing	802	999	1,020	1,262	1,437	1,933	134	160	(D)	177	810	1,284	58,472	77,093
	10.0	11.1	9.7	9.4	12.9	15	3.1	3.5	N/A	6.8	4.5	4.8	6.7	6.9
Wholesale trade	199	170	356	512	(D)	(D)	58	66	(D)	(D)	1,345	(D)	28,606	36,081
	2.5	1.9	3.4	3.8	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.4	N/A	N/A	7.4	N/A	3.3	3.2
Retail trade	583	604	939	1,291	1,132	1,259	437	474	139	(D)	2,073	2,983	98,083	119,168
	7.2	6.7	8.9	9.6	10.2	9.8	10.1	10.2	6	N/A	11.4	11.1	11.3	10.6
Transportation and warehousing	343	262	414	498	1,144	1,042	(D)	92	57	103	(D)	(D)	24,998	46,102
	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.7	10.3	8.1	N/A	2	2.5	4	N/A	N/A	2.9	4.1
Information	18	(D)	53	66	104	(D)	48	38	(D)	(D)	125	270	12,639	11,020
	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	1.1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	1	1.5	1
Finance and insurance	164	211	348	416	229	189	134	88	(D)	39	612	780	37,341	50,029
	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.1	2.1	1.5	3.1	1.9	N/A	1.5	3.4	2.9	4.3	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	257	(D)	601	864	395	(D)	178	204	(D)	(D)	1,016	1,584	43,697	62,155
	3.2	N/A	5.7	6.4	3.5	N/A	4.1	4.4	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.9	0	5.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	280	197	(D)	(D)	238	283	231	228	(D)	37	1,253	1,962	52,535	71,512
	3.5	2.2	N/A	N/A	2.1	2.2	5.4	4.9	N/A	1.4	6.9	7.3	6	6.4
Management of companies and enterprises	12	17	(D)	(D)	16	88	16	(D)	0	0	(D)	71	6,391	10,169
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	0	0	N/A	<1	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	116	143	281	438	285	522	147	(D)	(D)	101	(D)	1,845	49,332	64,161
	1.4	1.6	2.7	3.3	2.6	4.1	3.4	N/A	N/A	3.9	N/A	6.9	5.7	5.7
Educational services	10	(D)	(D)	144	96	122	17	(D)	(D)	11	(D)	4,282	14,555	23,101
	<1	N/A	N/A	1.1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	16.0	1.7	2.1

Sector	Gooding County		Jefferson County		Jerome County		Lemhi County		Lincoln County		Madison County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	969	596	617	338	(D)	(D)	145	(D)	1,786	89,550	117,370
	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2	5.4	4.8	7.8	N/A	N/A	5.6	N/A	6.7	10.3	10.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	115	133	290	300	174	(D)	115	163	(D)	(D)	330	419	17,187	24,033
	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.2	1.6	N/A	2.7	3.5	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.6	2	2.1
Accommodation and food services	294	414	315	417	398	(D)	304	380	(D)	(D)	1,005	1,767	54,452	78,157
	3.6	4.6		3.1	3.6	N/A	7	8.2	N/A	N/A	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.9
Other services	410	396	623	770	518	583	322	288	(D)	94	702	973	42,168	52,009
	5.1	4.4	5.9	5.7	4.7	4.5	7.5	6.2	N/A	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.9	4.6
Government and government enterprises	1,176	1,004	1,478	1,563	1,130	1,195	861	844	523	490	2,140	2,548	128,576	134,873
	14.6	11.2	14.1	11.6	10.2	9.3	19.9	18.2	22.5	18.8	11.8	9.5	14.8	12

Source: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

N/A means data are not available or present.

Table A-6 (Part 4). Idaho Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Minidoka County		Oneida County		Owyhee County		Payette County		Power County		Twin Falls County		Washington County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	8,925	11,608	2,062	2,654	4,212	5,164	9,380	10,955	4,365	4,893	44,368	55,421	4,538	4,689	868,718	1,125,054
Wage and salary employment	6,771	8,679	1,129	1,566	2,696	3,256	6,281	7,378	3,444	3,799	33,864	42,216	2,933	3,136	642,637	831,903
Proprietors employment	2,154	2,929	933	1,088	1,516	1,908	3,099	3,577	921	1,094	10,504	13,205	1,605	1,553	226,081	293,151
Farm proprietors employment	547	570	431	448	522	487	627	621	285	288	1,148	1,154	532	506	22,805	22,544
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,607	2,359	502	640	994	1,421	2,472	2,956	636	806	9,356	12,051	1,073	1,047	203,276	270,607
Farm employment	1,376	1,490	507	528	1,133	1,236	985	1,046	780	884	2,238	2,474	689	692	37,294	38,894
Nonfarm employment	7,549	10,118	1,555	2,126	3,079	3,928	8,395	9,909	3,585	4,009	42,130	52,947	3,849	3,997	831,424	1,086,160
Private nonfarm employment	6,003	8,538	1,082	1,440	2,304	3,201	7,210	8,810	2,876	3,284	37,034	47,648	3,080	3,205	702,848	951,287
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	283	214	255	824	(D)	216	(D)	11,958	12,981
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	4.9	5.2	1.9	N/A	4.8	N/A	1.4	1.2
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	28	19	16	117	(D)	19	(D)	4,428	4,579
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Utilities	59	45	1	7	(D)	(D)	101	116	(D)	11	224	223	(D)	(D)	2,954	3,347
	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	515	721	68	(D)	233	384	610	845	100	146	2,267	3,233	223	268	53,502	88,220
	5.8	6.2	3.3	N/A	5.5	7.4	6.5	7.7	2.3	3	5.1	5.8	4.9	5.7	6.2	7.8
Manufacturing	953	1,375	44	64	196	199	1,174	1,362	1,084	1,071	3,254	5,131	486	668	58,472	77,093
	10.7	11.8	2.1	2.4	4.7	3.9	12.5	12.4	24.8	21.9	7.3	9.3	10.7	14.2	6.7	6.9
Wholesale trade	572	711	26	48	113	157	289	234	(D)	262	1,441	1,898	170	79	28,606	36,081
	6.4	6.1	1.3	1.8	2.7	3	3.1	2.1	N/A	5.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	1.7	3.3	3.2
Retail trade	673	932	188	266	328	429	730	898	272	232	5,724	6,397	408	440	98,083	119,168
	7.5	8	9.1	10	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.2	6.2	4.7	12.9	11.5	9	9.4	11.3	10.6
Transportation and warehousing	342	478	99	61	(D)	(D)	329	422	292	334	1,768	2,601	(D)	(D)	24,998	46,102
	3.8	4.1	4.8	2.3	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.9	6.7	6.8		4.7	N/A	N/A	2.9	4.1
Information	145	250	14	(D)	35	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	593	336	104	115	12,639	11,020
	1.6	2.2	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3	<1	2.3	2.5	1.5	<1
Finance and insurance	178	244	(D)	99	(D)	67	359	405	66	78	1,712	1,900	100	104	37,341	50,029
	2.0	2.1	N/A	3.7	N/A	1.3	3.8	3.7	1.5	1.6	3.9	3.4	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.4

Sector	Minidoka County		Oneida County		Owyhee County		Payette County		Power County		Twin Falls County		Washington County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Real estate and rental and leasing	286	507	(D)	93	(D)	221	365	(D)	121	(D)	2,159	2,745	177	150	43,697	62,155
	3.2	4.4	N/A	3.5	N/A	4.3	3.9	N/A	2.8	N/A	4.9	5	3.9	3.2	5	5.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	232	276	(D)	50	(D)	161	(D)	(D)	58	79	2,005	2,321	120	140	52,535	71,512
	2.6	2.4	N/A	1.9	N/A	3.1	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.6	4.5	4.2	2.6	3.0	6	6.4
Management of companies and enterprises	0	(D)	0	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	52	176	471	(D)	(D)	6,391	10,169
	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	104	(D)	(D)	56	142	188	485	(D)	(D)	62	2,983	3,922	(D)	(D)	49,332	64,161
	1.2	N/A	N/A	2.1	3.4	3.6	5.2	N/A	N/A	1.3	6.7	7.1	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7
Educational services	(D)	(D)	6	12	(D)	(D)	(D)	116	(D)	(D)	394	603	(D)	(D)	14,555	23,101
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1	N/A	N/A	<1	1.1	N/A	N/A	1.7	2.1
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	94	86	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,078	77	(D)	5,729	7,001	(D)	(D)	89,550	117,370
	N/A	N/A	4.6	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.8	1.8	N/A	12.9	12.6	N/A	N/A	10.3	10.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	65	(D)	(D)	27	47	67	95	137	(D)	(D)	534	810	58	65	17,187	24,033
	<1	N/A	N/A	1	1.1	1.3	1	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	2	2.1
Accommodation and food services	526	(D)	(D)	108	185	292	305	440	(D)	(D)	2,797	4,485	181	292	54,452	78,157
	5.9	N/A	N/A	4.1	4.4	5.7	3.3	4	N/A	N/A	6.3	8.1	4	6.2	6.3	6.9
Other services	465	626	99	(D)	176	(D)	641	748	166	184	2,333	2,662	196	188	42,168	52,009
	5.2	5.4	4.8	N/A	4.2	N/A	6.8	6.8	3.8	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.3	4	4.9	4.6
Government and government enterprises	1,546	1,580	473	686	775	727	1,185	1,099	709	725	5,096	5,299	769	792	128,576	134,873
	17.3	13.6	22.9	25.8	18.4	14.1	12.6	10	16.2	14.8	11.5	9.6	16.9	16.9	14.8	12

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

N/A means data are not available or present.

Table A-7 (Part I). Idaho Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Adams County		Bear Lake County		Bingham County		Blaine County		Bonneville County		Butte County		Camas County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	138,527	204,708	213,320	297,043	1,608,652	2,090,600	1,651,071	3,336,537	4,523,190	7,474,953	105,036	129,632	37,128	70,900	63,153,869	99,549,587
Population (persons)	3,962	4,625	5,977	6,545	45,785	8,876	21,316	24,766	104,735	127,930	2,912	2,654	1,114	1,139	1,571,266	1,900,923
Per capita personal income (dollars)	34,964	44,261	35,690	45,385	35,135	42,774	77,456	134,722	43,187	58,430	36,070	48,844	33,328	62,248	40,193	52,369
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	65,517	102,551	94,413	122,558	966,429	1,072,547	822,330	1,323,247	2,951,476	5,083,982	1,012,396	1,113,247	25,434	48,109	42,639,210	63,210,380
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	40,722	70,418	63,124	73,047	609,601	696,914	571,042	775,451	1,890,022	2,815,285	870,148	960,043	16,036	21,771	28,732,738	42,991,642
Supplement to wages and salaries	12,425	17,018	20,656	22,473	171,721	182,135	131,517	153,204	479,238	648,109	136,140	143,861	4,536	5,102	7,488,742	9,844,072
Proprietors' income	12,371	15,115	10,633	27,038	185,107	193,498	119,771	394,592	582,216	1,620,588	6,107	9,343	4,862	21,236	6,417,730	10,374,666
Farm earnings	2,304	3,126	3,988	8,501	101,374	48,489	7,326	5,402	43,060	34,279	6,169	8,136	3,596	7,874	1,793,528	1,698,757
Nonfarm earnings	63,213	99,425	90,425	114,057	865,055	1,024,058	815,004	1,317,845	2,908,416	5,049,703	1,006,227	1,105,111	21,838	40,235	40,845,682	61,511,623
Private nonfarm earnings	42,921	77,527	52,014	72,907	648,197	795,181	706,017	1,216,870	2,505,504	4,583,219	980,506	1,091,070	14,617	33,368	32,707,721	52,501,122
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	4,408	4,630	(D)	(D)	(D)	33,925	2,234	1,382	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	481,435	598,877
	7	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2	1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	100	50	(D)	(D)	(D)	844	4,561	2,797	(D)	(D)	14	(D)	0	92	665,322	297,006
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1	1.6	<1
Utilities	(D)	1,132	(D)	(D)	8,344	8,730	3,604	3,383	4,332	10,343	-39	(145)	0	(D)	425,119	465,416
	N/A	1.1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	1	<1
Construction	4,930	9,217	2,442	5,481	65,730	94,779	87,710	200,720	199,005	320,583	1,454	3,829	(D)	5,145	2,532,365	5,440,744
	7.8	9.3	2.7	4.8	7.6	9.3	10.8	15.2	6.8	6.3	<1	<1	N/A	12.8	6.2	8.8
Manufacturing	1,395	7,326	2,370	5,250	147,864	150,967	35,565	27,801	125,226	439,492	1,815	3,079	(D)	(D)	4,337,779	6,448,370
	2.2	7.4	2.6	4.6	17.1	14.7	4.4	1.5	4.3	8.7	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	10.6	10.5
Wholesale trade	1,267	1,149	4,101	3,560	78,310	83,260	12,916	30,545	280,240	255,173	(D)	1,463	(D)	6,582	1,924,500	3,132,234
	2	1.2	4.5	3.1	9.1	8.1	1.6	2.3	9.6	5.1	N/A	<1	N/A	16.4	4.7	5.1
Retail trade	10,164	6,399	9,409	10,463	42,110	60,986	77,584	102,099	484,695	1,356,542	2,572	2,726	(D)	1,238	3,761,964	5,995,906
	16.1	6.4	10.4	9.2	4.9	6	9.5	7.7	16.7	26.9	<1	<1	N/A	3.1	9.2	9.7

Sector	Adams County		Bear Lake County		Bingham County		Blaine County		Bonneville County		Butte County		Camas County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	1,401	(D)	(D)	22,721	36,862	17,508	18,076	75,982	126,459	(D)	2,015	78	(D)	1,334,862	2,116,934
Information	N/A	1.4	N/A	N/A	2.6	3.6	2.1	1.4	2.6	2.5	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	3.3	3.4
	873	(D)	1,062	983	1,895	(D)	24,450	28,801	70,988	40,780	(D)	1,747	230	(D)	742,415	831,822
	1.4	N/A	1.2	<1	<1	N/A	3	2.2	2.4	<1	N/A	<1	1.1	N/A	1.8	1.4
Finance and insurance	1,676	1,718	2,159	3,269	25,257	36,615	35,264	79,085	85,570	193,968	1,455	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,629,779	3,035,612
	2.7	1.7	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.3	6	2.9	3.8	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	784	2,111	351	3,687	42,846	59,471	22,185	203,642	56,831	43,644	224	(D)	269	1,299	711,271	1,929,456
	1.2	2.1	<1	3.2	5	5.8	2.7	15.5	2	<1	<1	N/A	1.2	3.2	1.7	3.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3,657	5,454	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	111,102	145,076	228,834	289,913	959,268	(D)	804	2,981	3,338,212	5,109,316
	5.8	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.6	11	7.9	5.7	95.3	N/A	3.7	7.4	8.2	8.3
Management of companies and enterprises	0	-	55	147	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,206	16,985	15,917	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	717,968	1,000,906
	<1	0	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1,102	1,952	(D)	(D)	19,207	18,244	(D)	61,505	182,005	310,486	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,758,762	3,064,315
	1.7	2	N/A	N/A	2.2	1.8	N/A	4.7	6.3	6.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	5
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,772	3,267	8,093	13,078	10,123	33,295	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	453,931	723,475
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	94,814	116,072	66,727	85,064	474,914	796,317	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,032,073	7,508,709
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	11.3	8.2	6.5	16.3	15.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.3	12.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,879	14,965	486	476	1,120	4,220	22,366	30,677	10,970	15,941	85	463	(D)	(D)	289,847	534,948
	6.1	15.1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2.7	2.3	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Accommodation and food services	1,212	2,385	3,493	5,016	11,276	21,897	84,047	111,873	83,805	184,133	1,200	2,201	(D)	(D)	1,141,603	2,312,250
	1.9	2.4	3.9	4.4	1.3	2.1	10.3	8.5	2.9	3.6	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	2.8	3.8
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	2,211	(D)	3,520	6,057	30,560	(D)	46,004	64,060	101,482	127,460	(D)	1,616	(D)	(D)	1,428,511	1,954,826
	3.5	N/A	3.9	5.3	3.5	N/A	5.6	4.9	3.5	2.5	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.2
Government and government enterprises	20,293	21,898	38,410	41,150	216,859	228,877	108,988	1009,975	402,912	466,484	25,721	14,041	7,220	6,867	8,137,962	9,010,501
	32.1	22	42.5	36.1	25.1	22.4	13.4	7.7	13.9	9.2	2.6	1.3	33.1	17.1	19.9	14.6

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

Table A-7 (Part 2). Idaho Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Caribou County		Cassia County		Clark County		Custer County		Elmore County		Fremont County		Gem County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	266,739	339,479	936,830	1,202,324	31,398	37,995	188,264	215,287	955,435	1,207,394	426,258	577,704	570,058	899,374	63,153,869	99,549,587
Population (persons)	6,968	7,111	23,091	25,164	979	792	4,357	4,428	27,155	28,827	13,236	13,592	16,698	19,792	1,571,266	1,900,923
Per capita personal income (dollars)	38,281	47,740	40,571	47,780	32,071	47,973	43,210	48,619	35,184	41,884	32,204	42,503	34,139	45,441	40,193	52,369
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	252,460	304,950	731,629	906,976	27,336	26,149	116,302	102,975	768,863	840,420	202,484	252,951	184,884	281,437	42,639,210	63,210,380
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	180,877	224,839	389,993	554,570	16,821	16,628	78,720	63,936	518,443	563,244	118,804	152,321	120,818	187,768	28,732,738	42,991,642
Supplement to wages and salaries	52,523	58,732	107,627	136,161	4,945	4,655	22,121	18,904	194,330	207,511	37,035	42,296	35,904	50,082	7,488,742	9,844,072
Proprietors' income	19,060	21,379	234,009	216,245	5,570	4,866	15,461	20,135	56,091	69,665	46,645	58,334	28,162	43,587	6,417,730	10,374,666
Farm earnings	15,157	16,223	197,865	172,555	7,801	1,981	7,091	7,855	46,907	46,934	24,960	20,718	4,037	(7,846)	1,793,528	1,698,757
Nonfarm earnings	237,303	288,727	533,764	734,421	19,535	24,168	109,211	95,120	721,956	793,486	177,524	232,233	180,847	289,283	40,845,682	61,511,623
Private nonfarm earnings	198,859	250,886	438,566	646,875	10,342	16,911	80,051	68,129	207,536	309,739	110,632	170,102	131,112	228,710	32,707,721	52,501,122
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	26,653	25,256	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,041	(D)	8,041	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	481,435	598,877
	N/A	N/A	5	3.4	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2	1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	31,658	60,308	4,628	10,664	5	(D)	(D)	7,044	(D)	47	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	665,322	297,006
	13.3	20.9	<1	1.5	<1	N/A	N/A	7.4	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	<1
Utilities	4,008	3,316	5,149	7,436	0	-	3,103	3,578	5,491	5,390	(D)	(D)	96	(D)	425,119	465,416
	1.7	1.1	<1	1	<1	N/A	2.8	3.8	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	1	<1
Construction	(D)	25,596	30,890	55,958	(D)	(D)	5,783	11,172	22,199	28,637	29,945	34,648	19,103	41,112	2,532,365	5,440,744
	N/A	8.9	5.8	7.6	N/A	N/A	5.3	11.7	3.1	3.6	16.9	14.9	10.6	14.2	6.2	8.8
Manufacturing	(D)	89,971	75,997	101,624	(D)	(D)	159	(D)	20,156	41,273	2,943	11,183	10,390	22,244	4,337,779	6,448,370
	N/A	31.2	14.2	13.8	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	2.8	5.2	1.7	4.8	5.7	7.7	10.6	10.5
Wholesale trade	5,675	9,733	28,353	40,482	(D)	3,989	1,243	2,413	5,197	7,509	(D)	(D)	8,664	11,497	1,924,500	3,132,234
	2.4	3.4	5.3	5.5	N/A	16.5	1.1	2.5	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	4.8	4	4.7	5.1
Retail trade	9,084	10,492	47,558	77,476	(D)	(D)	6,962	5,053	30,704	47,650	9,438	15,457	15,816	23,066	3,761,964	5,995,906
	3.8	3.6	8.9	10.5	N/A	N/A	6.4	5.3	4.3	6	5.3	6.7	8.7	9	9.2	9.7

Sector	Caribou County		Cassia County		Clark County		Custer County		Elmore County		Fremont County		Gem County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Transportation and warehousing	4,228	4,765	44,725	81,962	(D)	(D)	654	1,600	10,099	29,220	9,899	21,705	13,326	(D)	1,334,862	2,116,934
Information	1.8	1.7	8.4	11.2	N/A	N/A	<1	1.7	1.4	3.7	5.6	9.3	7.4	N/A	3.3	3.4
	1,315	(D)	6,851	7,720	(D)	(D)	2,401	3,147	6,654	4,695	(D)	(D)	518	2,033	742,415	831,822
	<1	N/A	1.3	1.1	N/A	N/A	2.2	3.3	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.8	1.4
Finance and insurance	3,491	3,430	14,625	22,580	2,055	(D)	1,178	(D)	11,449	13,954	4,454	(D)	4,652	8,075	1,629,779	3,035,612
	1.5	1.2	2.7	3.1	10.5	N/A	1.1	N/A	1.6	1.8	2.5	N/A	2.6	2.8	4	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,221	4,972	29,623	45,137	19	138	1,369	(D)	3,816	4,347	6,318	2,447	915	10,854	711,271	1,929,456
	<1	1.7	5.5	6.1	<1	<1	1.3	N/A	<1	<1	3.6	1.1	<1	3.8	1.7	3.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,015	(D)	16,604	22,540	(D)	(D)	2,611	2,799	10,127	12,180	3,018	(D)	5,767	12,786	3,338,212	5,109,316
	2.1	N/A	3.1	3.1	N/A	N/A	2.4	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	N/A	3.2	4.4	8.2	8.3
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,886	0	N/A	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	717,968	1,000,906
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	5,636	(D)	12,395	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,298	(D)	2,643	7,186	(D)	(D)	1,758,762	3,064,315
	N/A	2	N/A	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	N/A	1.5	3.1	N/A	N/A	4.3	5
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,877	(D)	(D)	8	6	5,158	4,116	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,930	453,931	723,475
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	84,739	(D)	(D)	3,057	(D)	23,250	52,502	(D)	(D)	(D)	36,443	5,032,073	7,508,709
	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.5	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	3.2	6.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.6	12.3	12.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	657	289	2,279	2,309	16	57	1,835	4,595	605	634	738	800	527	1,516	289,847	534,948
	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.7	4.8	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Accommodation and food services	2,572	3,877	7,124	24,999	(D)	(D)	5,666	10,816	16,131	21,081	5,902	17,612	4,606	13,705	1,141,603	2,312,250
	1.1	1.3	1.3	3.4	N/A	N/A	5.2	11.4	2.2	2.7	3.3	7.6	2.5	4.7	2.8	3.8
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	5,262	(D)	17,672	19,835	297	868	1,969	2,018	18,756	20,842	5,377	9,585	8,987	12,974	1,428,511	1,954,826
	2.2	N/A	3.3	2.7	1.5	3.6	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.6	3	4.1	5	4.5	3.5	3.2
Government and government enterprises	38,444	37,841	95,198	87,546	9,193	7,257	29,160	26,991	514,421	483,747	66,892	62,131	49,734	60,573	8,137,962	9,010,501
	16.2	13.1	17.8	11.9	47.1	30	26.7	28.4	71.3	61	37.7	26.8	27.5	20.9	19.9	14.6

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

Table A-7 (Part 3). Idaho Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Gooding County		Jefferson County		Jerome County		Lemhi County		Lincoln County		Madison County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	708,678	1,006,994	897,506	1,362,361	811,385	1,044,591	296,410	415,666	194,466	225,638	875,262	1,381,959	50,432,553	99,549,587
Population (persons)	19,373	15,772	32,850	32,202	28,088	24,662	9,954	8,162	6,515	5,282	47,382	53,881	1,571,266	1,900,923
Per capita personal income (dollars)	45,807	63,847	34,213	42,307	36,174	42,356	37,289	50,927	37,376	42,718	23,131	25,648	32,097	52,369
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	501,980	674,977	400,028	551,899	602,865	765,948	139,692	190,666	126,261	153,616	676,256	1,075,967	34,050,237	63,210,380
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	235,409	293,699	213,356	327,207	341,113	465,298	95,501	123,023	60,044	75,853	469,277	715,502	22,944,997	42,991,642
Supplement to wages and salaries	62,472	74,530	63,837	84,386	89,517	112,022	29,679	34,166	18,487	22,120	128,212	187,754	5,980,257	9,844,072
Proprietors' income	204,098	306,748	122,835	140,306	172,236	188,628	14,511	33,477	47,731	55,643	78,766	172,711	5,124,983	10,374,666
Farm earnings	250,674	343,330	62,811	22,314	169,286	160,784	3,323	12,075	52,509	59,828	15,623	18,418	1,432,251	1,698,757
Nonfarm earnings	200,684	331,647	269,290	529,585	346,242	605,164	108,899	178,591	58,896	93,788	527,559	1,057,549	32,617,986	61,511,623
Private nonfarm earnings	153,593	280,028	215,049	456,605	300,036	537,827	63,371	116,272	34,865	64,930	435,917	907,932	26,119,284	52,501,122
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)														
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	20,137	23,002	27,959	27,752	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,279	(D)	8,789	384,458	598,877
	N/A	N/A	7.5	4.3	8.1	4.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.8	N/A	<1	1.2	1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	129	1,462	0	181	(D)	(D)	0	N/A	(D)	902	531,304	297,006
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	1.6	<1
Utilities	4,737	4,936	2,821	3,727	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,261	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	339,486	465,416
	2.4	1.5	1.0	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	<1
Construction	14,640	22,545	31,274	78,903	32,908	39,890	14,435	19,816	(D)	10,786	33,521	61,528	2,022,261	5,440,744
	7.3	6.8	11.6	14.9	9.5	6.6	13.3	11.1	N/A	11.5	6.4	5.8	6.2	8.8
Manufacturing	52,348	65,700	66,949	82,946	76,925	126,934	4,395	4,901	(D)	12,946	39,427	59,730	3,464,004	6,448,370
	26.1	19.8	24.9	15.7	22.2	21	4.0	2.7	N/A	13.8	7.5	5.6	10.6	10.5
Wholesale trade	13,389	11,296	15,378	27,293	(D)	(D)	2,423	1,594	(D)	(D)	53,458	(D)	1,536,841	3,132,234
	6.7	3.4	5.7	5.2	N/A	N/A	2.2	<1	N/A	N/A	10.1	N/A	4.7	5.1
Retail trade	13,544	15,737	19,399	48,736	37,172	60,433	11,578	12,772	2,682	(D)	51,005	95,483	3,004,178	5,995,906
	6.7	4.7	7.2	9.2	10.7	10	10.6	7.2	4.6	N/A	9.7	9	9.2	9.7

Sector	Gooding County		Jefferson County		Jerome County		Lemhi County		Lincoln County		Madison County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Transportation and warehousing	15,090	13,203	22,240	31,569	69,758	65,841	(D)	6,528	3,014	7,378	(D)	(D)	1,065,976	2,116,934
Information	7.5	4	8.3	6	20.1	10.9	N/A	3.7	5.1	7.9	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.4
	1,118	(D)	928	3,061	5,196	(D)	1,408	1,023	(D)	(D)	3,863	11,021	592,868	831,822
	<1	N/A	<1	<1	1.5	N/A	1.3	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	1	1.8	1.4
Finance and insurance	4,760	6,377	6,103	15,404	6,720	7,211	2,810	2,392	(D)	380	18,186	27,149	1,301,487	3,035,612
	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.2	2.6	1.3	N/A	<1	3.4	2.6	4.0	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,008	(D)	23,910	25,076	4,091	(D)	880	5,625	(D)	(D)	14,527	21,599	567,997	1,929,456
	1.5	N/A	8.9	4.7	1.2	N/A	<1	3.1	N/A	N/A	2.8	2	1.7	3.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	10,822	9,867	(D)	(D)	10,961	12,288	7,500	17,021	(D)	2,916	40,773	77,149	2,665,784	5,109,316
	5.4	3	N/A	N/A	3.2	2	6.9	9.5	N/A	3.1	7.7	7.3	8.2	8.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,957	2,061	(D)	(D)	1,405	3,613	1,875	(D)	0	N/A	(D)	668	573,345	1,000,906
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.7	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	1.8	1.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1,364	2,947	5,884	19,806	7,917	22,358	3,689	(D)	(D)	3,698	(D)	54,163	1,404,488	3,064,315
	<1	<1	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.7	3.4	N/A	N/A	3.9	N/A	5.1	4.3	5
Educational services	412	(D)	(D)	1,501	2,933	5,888	362	(D)	(D)	55	(D)	192,556	362,494	723,475
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	18.2	1.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	29,202	28,092	34,446	9,406	(D)	(D)	6,218	(D)	78,089	4,018,444	7,508,709
	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	8.1	5.7	8.6	N/A	N/A	6.6	N/A	7.4	12.3	12.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,135	1,944	2,811	3,175	6,862	(D)	1,732	3,847	(D)	(D)	2,791	5,126	231,462	534,948
	1.1	<1	1.0	<1	2.0	N/A	1.6	2.2	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Accommodation and food services	3,843	10,232	3,970	20,084	6,550	(D)	4,640	6,871	(D)	(D)	16,692	55,857	911,646	2,312,250
	1.9	3.1	1.5	3.8	1.9	N/A	4.3	3	N/A	N/A	3.2	5.3	2.8	3.8
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	16,220	16,894	15,699	21,886	18,292	18,208	8,518	8,226	(D)	1,917	16,081	30,368	1,140,761	1,954,826
	8.1	5.1	5.8	4.1	5.3	3	7.8	4.6	N/A	2	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.2
Government and government enterprises	58,969	51,619	67,923	72,980	57,861	67,337	57,012	62,319	30,093	28,858	114,758	149,617	6,498,702	9,010,501
	29.4	15.6	25.2	13.8	16.7	11.1	52.4	34.9	51.1	30.8	21.8	14.1	19.9	14.6

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

Table A-7 (Part 4). Idaho Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Minidoka County		Oneida County		Owyhee County		Payette County		Power County		Twin Falls County		Washington County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	718,637	993,973	148,992	206,973	367,907	539,240	861,513	1,206,728	288,501	342,097	2,905,383	4,208,749	375,904	448,112	63,153,869	99,549,587
Population (persons)	20,094	21,955	4,291	4,611	11,470	12,336	22,659	26,350	7,879	7,950	77,587	92,243	10,181	10,898	1,571,266	1,900,923
Per capita personal income (dollars)	35,764	45,273	34,722	44,887	32,075	43,713	38,021	45,796	36,617	43,031	37,447	45,627	36,922	41,119	40,193	52,369
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	457,366	592,488	61,014	84,947	189,763	251,881	438,140	518,844	244,548	270,618	1,966,442	2,788,797	167,489	173,763	42,639,210	63,210,380
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	267,670	389,200	34,494	51,391	98,247	131,294	248,847	327,055	149,215	188,485	1,279,861	1,826,437	99,545	122,186	28,732,738	42,991,642
Supplement to wages and salaries	74,726	100,306	11,657	16,844	28,164	34,571	69,542	81,979	44,011	49,881	344,439	440,910	30,895	34,367	7,488,742	9,844,072
Proprietors' income	114,970	102,982	14,863	16,712	63,351	86,016	119,751	109,810	51,322	32,252	342,142	521,450	37,049	17,210	6,417,730	10,374,666
Farm earnings	70,728	68,075	8,951	10,327	69,759	79,907	46,115	45,789	56,332	37,219	143,556	165,869	22,451	6,261	1,793,528	1,698,757
Nonfarm earnings	386,638	524,413	52,063	74,620	120,004	171,974	392,025	473,055	188,216	233,399	1,822,886	2,622,928	145,037	167,502	40,845,682	61,511,623
Private nonfarm earnings	309,401	428,502	31,165	44,469	81,258	136,006	332,904	417,343	152,099	197,203	1,541,402	2,318,674	103,735	124,211	32,707,721	52,501,122
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13,869	8,193	12,605	42,867	(D)	6,540	(D)	481,435	598,877
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	4.4	5.4	2.4	N/A	4.5	N/A	1.2	1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	618	0	112	1,286	(D)	34	(D)	665,322	297,006
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	1.6	<1
Utilities	6,525	6,097	1	7	(D)	(D)	12,120	17,939	(D)	1,489	25,870	29,110	(D)	(D)	425,119	465,416
	1.7	1.2	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.8	N/A	<1	1.4	1.1	N/A	N/A	1	<1
Construction	23,209	41,108	1,130	(D)	8,925	20,469	31,222	40,503	4,046	6,336	104,738	164,035	8,724	10,455	2,532,365	5,440,744
	6	7.8	2.2	N/A	7.4	11.9	8	8.6	2.1	2.7	5.7	6.3	6	6.2	6.2	8.8
Manufacturing	73,052	97,832	1,008	1,369	9,349	11,072	62,327	75,981	76,404	88,591	183,849	344,765	20,155	36,878	4,337,779	6,448,370
	18.9	18.7	1.9	1.8	7.8	6.4	15.9	16.1	40.6	38	10.1	13.1	13.9	22	10.6	10.5
Wholesale trade	35,297	52,782	1,744	3,581	8,346	11,535	13,350	15,350	(D)	19,633	85,431	131,274	7,935	4,332	1,924,500	3,132,234
	9.1	10.1	3.4	4.8	7	6.7	3.4	3.2	N/A	8.4	4.7	5	5.5	2.6	4.7	5.1

Sector	Minidoka County		Oneida County		Owyhee County		Payette County		Power County		Twin Falls County		Washington County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Retail trade	23,128	35,012	3,773	5,653	9,864	10,730	13,965	26,280	5,519	7,564	181,846	237,976	11,100	12,654	3,761,964	5,995,906
	6	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.2	6.2	3.6	5.6	2.9	3.2	10	9.1	7.7	7.6	9.2	9.7
Transportation and warehousing	37,179	26,435	5,254	2,045	(D)	(D)	18,787	22,151	14,541	19,469	91,019	115,361	(D)	(D)	1,334,862	2,116,934
	9.6	5	10.1	2.7	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.7	7.7	8.3	5	4.4	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.4
Information	7,393	15,865	697	(D)	3,430	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	33,768	19,454	6,304	8,082	742,415	831,822
	1.9	3	1.3	N/A	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.9	<1	4.3	4.8	1.8	1.4
Finance and insurance	5,706	6,040	(D)	5,131	(D)	1,588	19,346	19,199	2,335	3,803	86,034	86,138	3,392	3,219	1,629,779	3,035,612
	1.5	1.2	N/A	6.9	N/A	<1	4.9	4.1	1.2	1.6	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.9	4	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	11,751	26,043	(D)	2,337	(D)	10,439	14,689	(D)	8,299	(D)	47,156	92,489	4,013	3,500	711,271	1,929,456
	3	5	N/A	3.1	N/A	6.1	3.7	N/A	4.4	N/A	2.6	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	3.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	7,559	10,620	(D)	1,549	(D)	10,430	(D)	(D)	2,138	3,038	92,186	131,483	4,964	6,360	3,338,212	5,109,316
	2	2	N/A	2.1	N/A	6.1	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.3	5.1	5	3.4	3.8	8.2	8.3
Management of companies and enterprises	0	(D)	0	N/A	(D)	N/A	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,045	11,285	36,692	(D)	(D)	717,968	1,000,906
	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.4	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	877	(D)	(D)	1,302	5,308	7,778	12,435	(D)	(D)	866	70,265	125,821	(D)	(D)	1,758,762	3,064,315
	<1	N/A	N/A	1.7	4.4	4.5	3.2	N/A	N/A	<1	3.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	4.3	5
Educational services	(D)	(D)	182	125	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,090	(D)	(D)	9,174	12,830	(D)	(D)	453,931	723,475
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	2,335	3,801	(D)	(D)	(D)	69,441	2,985	(D)	330,401	521,594	(D)	(D)	5,032,073	7,508,709
	N/A	N/A	4.5	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.7	1.6	N/A	18.1	19.9	N/A	N/A	12.3	12.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,097	(D)	(D)	447	378	708	979	2,587	(D)	(D)	5,529	9,523	944	1,280	289,847	534,948
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Accommodation and food services	9,119	(D)	(D)	1,788	2,309	5,604	3,973	9,446	(D)	(D)	56,844	129,171	2,297	5,063	1,141,603	2,312,250
	2.4	N/A	N/A	2.4	1.9	3.3	1	2	N/A	N/A	3.1	4.9	1.6	3.3	2.8	3.8
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	13,950	21,737	1,732	(D)	6,003	(D)	20,241	26,320	6,085	6,278	81,854	92,006	5,522	5,559	1,428,511	1,954,826
	3.6	4.1	3.3	N/A	5	N/A	5.2	5.6	3.2	2.7	4.5	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.2

Sector	Minidoka County		Oneida County		Owyhee County		Payette County		Power County		Twin Falls County		Washington County		State of Idaho	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	77,237	95,911	20,899	30,151	38,746	35,968	59,121	55,712	36,117	36,196	281,483	304,254	41,303	43,291	8,137,962	9,010,501
	20	18.3	40.1	40.4	32.3	20.9	15.1	11.8	19.2	15.5	15.4	11.6	28.5	25.8	19.9	14.6

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

Table A-8 (Part I). Montana Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Beaverhead County		Big Horn County		Blaine County		Carbon County		Carter County		Chouteau County		Custer County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	5,723	6,304	6,014	5,159	2,680	2,482	5,214	5,958	795	892	2,769	2,701	7,566	7,637	616,344	709,342
Wage and salary employment	3,837	4,179	4,684	4,013	1,655	1,521	2,698	3,039	375	394	1,521	1,484	5,742	5,585	447,230	507,125
Proprietors employment	1,886	2,125	1,330	1,146	1,025	961	2,516	2,919	420	498	1,248	1,217	1,824	2,052	169,114	202,217
Farm proprietors employment	317	306	506	410	486	435	641	650	257	256	554	526	352	337	24,067	23,037
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,569	1,819	824	736	539	526	1,875	2,269	163	242	694	691	1,472	1,715	145,047	179,180
Farm employment	529	562	635	565	590	551	723	764	328	361	748	760	447	451	28,828	28,955
Nonfarm employment	5,194	5,742	5,379	4,594	2,090	1,931	4,491	5,194	467	531	2,021	1,941	7,119	7,186	587,516	680,387
Private nonfarm employment	4,171	4,678	3,017	2,837	1,328	1,261	3,841	4,578	338	404	1,502	1,467	5,899	6,063	490,410	584,573
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	179	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	246	(D)	(D)	142	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,122	8,193
	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1	N/A	N/A	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.2
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	155	609	417	(D)	32	125	99	(D)	1	25	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,092	9,581
	N/A	2.5	10.1	8.1	N/A	1.3	2.4	1.7	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.4
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	29	25	(D)	(D)	9	10	(D)	(D)	3,163	2,993
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	353	461	102	(D)	112	(D)	459	570	(D)	(D)	116	84	478	396	40,842	55,366
	6.2	7.3	1.7	N/A	4.2	N/A	8.8	9.6	N/A	N/A	4.2	3.1	6.3	5.2	6.6	7.8
Manufacturing	99	135	61	(D)	45	(D)	94	143	11	9	48	65	95	122	19,857	25,703
	1.7	2.1	1	N/A	1.7	N/A	1.8	2.4	1.4	1	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.2	3.6
Wholesale trade	177	201	(D)	(D)	87	58	89	111	(D)	(D)	72	75	206	244	17,517	19,577
	3.1	3.2	N/A	N/A	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	N/A	N/A	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.8
Retail trade	587	648	401	407	222	255	399	463	44	41	207	211	977	1,052	70,321	77,062
	10.3	10.3	6.7	7.9	8.3	10.3	7.7	7.8	5.5	4.6	7.5	7.8	12.9	13.8	11.4	10.9
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	121	146	(D)	(D)	99	127	(D)	(D)	55	54	(D)	(D)	17,434	24,342
	N/A	N/A	2	2.8	N/A	N/A	1.9	2.1	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	N/A	2.8	3.4
Information	53	43	23	20	(D)	(D)	50	36	(D)	(D)	(D)	14	117	79	9,096	7,633
	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.5	1	1.5	1.1
Finance and insurance	185	175	113	101	(D)	(D)	126	148	(D)	27	131	112	381	456	25,097	29,912
	3.2	2.8	1.9	2	N/A	N/A	2.4	2.5	N/A	3	4.7	4.1	5	6	4.1	4.2

Sector	Beaverhead County		Big Horn County		Blaine County		Carbon County		Carter County		Chouteau County		Custer County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Real estate and rental and leasing	401	391	72	95	(D)	(D)	389	424	11	(D)	101	124	241	355	30,470	43,224
	7.0	6.2	1.2	1.8	N/A	N/A	7.5	7.1	1.4	N/A	3.6	4.6	3.2	4.6	4.9	6.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	203	228	146	125	(D)	64	273	(D)	(D)	(D)	72	(D)	290	(D)	33,696	42,756
	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.4	N/A	2.6	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	3.8	N/A	5.5	6
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	(D)	(D)	1	0	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	43	(D)	1,995	2,966
	0	0	N/A	N/A	<1	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0.6	N/A	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	140	137	(D)	(D)	49	31	(D)	211	(D)	10	23	(D)	148	299	26,578	28,489
	2.4	2.2	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.2	N/A	3.5	N/A	1.1	<1	N/A	2	3.9	4.3	4
Educational services	(D)	45	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	46	49	5	5	(D)	(D)	60	(D)	7,873	9,529
	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	1.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance	(D)	645	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	318	339	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,059	(D)	68,410	79,590
	N/A	10.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	5.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	N/A	11.1	11.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	188	191	129	141	24	32	271	295	10	16	39	37	164	215	18,628	21,488
	3.3	3	2.1	2.7	<1	1.3	5.2	5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.8	3	3
Accommodation and food services	543	586	303	328	76	64	532	645	33	24	143	125	712	721	49,396	60,521
	9.5	9.3	5	6.4	2.8	2.6	10.2	10.8	4.2	2.7	5.2	4.6	9.4	9.4	8	8.5
Other services	261	362	194	168	141	140	265	371	(D)	(D)	(D)	114	375	418	31,823	35,648
	4.6	5.7	3.2	3.3	5.3	5.6	5.1	6.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.2	5	5.5	5.2	5
Government and government enterprises	1,023	1,064	2,362	1,757	762	670	650	616	129	127	519	474	1,220	1,123	97,106	95,814
	17.9	16.9	39.3	34.1	28.4	27.0	12.5	10.3	16.2	14.2	18.7	17.5	16.1	14.7	15.8	13.5

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-8 (Part 2). Montana Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Dawson County		Fallon County		Fergus County		Garfield County		Madison County		McCone County		Musselshell County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	5,320	5,069	2,359	2,156	7,354	7,541	773	869	5,640	7,005	1,275	1,263	2,218	2,251	616,344	709,342
Wage and salary employment	3,978	3,804	1,616	1,391	4,783	4,863	364	402	3,563	4,528	662	638	1,343	1,359	447,230	507,125
Proprietors employment	1,342	1,265	743	765	2,571	2,678	409	467	2,077	2,477	613	625	875	892	169,114	202,217
Farm proprietors employment	380	368	248	244	732	717	221	236	476	473	379	364	317	297	24,067	23,037
Nonfarm proprietors employment	962	897	495	521	1,839	1,961	188	231	1,601	2,004	234	261	558	595	145,047	179,180
Farm employment	446	451	302	315	859	873	275	299	634	678	436	437	356	342	28,828	28,955
Nonfarm employment	4,874	4,618	2,057	1,841	6,495	6,668	498	570	5,006	6,327	839	826	1,862	1,909	587,516	680,387
Private nonfarm employment	4,008	3,814	1,775	1,556	5,408	5,689	351	398	4,436	5,778	651	671	1,552	1,632	490,410	584,573
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	163	179	(D)	(D)	50	(D)	7,122	8,193
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	2.6	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	1.2	1.2
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	127	381	245	(D)	(D)	14	0	102	210	18	(D)	293	(D)	11,092	9,581
	N/A	2.5	16.2	11.4	N/A	N/A	1.8	0	1.8	3.0	1.4	N/A	13.2	N/A	1.8	1.4
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	1	15	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,163	2,993
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	172	155	218	157	654	758	(D)	33	615	592	65	46	168	169	40,842	55,366
	3.2	3.1	9.2	7.3	8.9	10.1	N/A	3.8	10.9	8.5	5.1	3.6	7.6	7.5	6.6	7.8
Manufacturing	65	65	33	30	346	453	(D)	15	134	190	(D)	18	51	41	19,857	25,703
	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	4.7	6.0	N/A	1.7	2.4	2.7	N/A	1.4	2.3	1.8	3.2	3.6
Wholesale trade	233	(D)	(D)	(D)	330	320	(D)	(D)	44	(D)	81	97	38	56	17,517	19,577
	4.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5	4.2	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	6.4	7.7	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.8
Retail trade	577	640	199	250	693	744	65	(D)	402	475	77	72	176	195	70,321	77,062
	10.8	12.6	8.4	11.6	9.4	9.9	8.4	N/A	7.1	6.8	6	5.7	7.9	8.7	11.4	10.9
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	555	183	122	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	139	95	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,434	24,342
	N/A	10.9	7.8	5.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.5	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	3.4

Sector	Dawson County		Fallon County		Fergus County		Garfield County		Madison County		McCone County		Musselshell County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Information	100	77	25	18	93	82	(D)	(D)	21	39	(D)	(D)	20	19	9,096	7,633
	1.9	1.5	1.1	<1	1.3	1.1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.5	1.1
Finance and insurance	175	148	(D)	73	300	343	(D)	(D)	157	170	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	25,097	29,912
	3.3	2.9	N/A	3.4	4.1	4.5	N/A	N/A	2.8	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	117	150	(D)	101	316	372	14	27	284	429	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	30,470	43,224
	2.2	3.0	N/A	4.7	4.3	4.9	1.8	3.1	5	6.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	6.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	127	136	48	55	(D)	(D)	9	(D)	(D)	292	(D)	(D)	55	66	33,696	42,756
	2.4	2.7	2	2.6	N/A	N/A	1.2	N/A	N/A	4.2	N/A	N/A	2.5	2.9	5.5	6
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	7	0	1,995	2,966
	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	<1	0	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	34	31	179	(D)	10	(D)	183	154	12	(D)	48	35	26,578	28,489
	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.4	2.4	N/A	1.3	N/A	3.2	2.2	0.9	N/A	2.2	1.6	4.3	4.0
Educational services	9	(D)	9	8	(D)	18	6	1	30	(D)	6	5	8	7	7,873	9,529
	<1	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	0.3	1.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance	738	(D)	159	121	(D)	805	(D)	18	210	(D)	(D)	(D)	161	180	68,410	79,590
	13.9	N/A	6.7	5.6	N/A	10.7	N/A	2.1	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.3	8.0	11.1	11.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	127	80	(D)	(D)	122	145	(D)	(D)	505	878	10	6	(D)	40	18,628	21,488
	2.4	1.6	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.9	N/A	N/A	9.0	12.5	<1	<1	N/A	1.8	3	3
Accommodation and food services	408	384	(D)	(D)	606	547	(D)	(D)	993	1,436	30	32	(D)	74	49,396	60,521
	7.7	7.6	N/A	N/A	8.2	7.3	N/A	N/A	17.6	20.5	2.4	2.5	N/A	3.3	8	8.5
Other services	289	272	136	109	348	319	(D)	(D)	246	246	49	43	201	157	31,823	35,648
	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.2	N/A	N/A	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.4	9.1	7.0	5.2	5.0
Government and government enterprises	866	804	282	285	1,087	979	147	172	570	549	188	155	310	277	97,106	95,814
	16.3	15.9	12	13.2	14.8	13.0	19	19.8	10.1	7.8	14.7	12.3	14	12.3	15.8	13.5

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-8 (Part 3). Montana Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Petroleum County		Phillips County		Powder River County		Prairie County		Roosevelt County		Rosebud County		Stillwater County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	292	325	2,662	2,507	1,090	1,152	643	642	5,318	5,010	5,806	4,879	4,958	5,893	616,344	709,342
Wage and salary employment	167	151	1,572	1,426	554	587	348	327	3,840	3,665	4,546	3,740	3,123	3,863	447,230	507,125
Proprietors employment	125	174	1,090	1,081	536	565	295	315	1,478	1,345	1,260	1,139	1,835	2,030	169,114	202,217
Farm proprietors employment	84	86	436	412	254	250	140	151	566	511	392	371	533	503	24,067	23,037
Nonfarm proprietors employment	41	88	654	669	282	315	155	164	912	834	868	768	1,302	1,527	145,047	179,180
Farm employment	116	129	536	534	319	330	175	189	637	594	500	512	604	583	28,828	28,955
Nonfarm employment	176	196	2,126	1,973	771	822	468	453	4,681	4,416	5,306	4,367	4,354	5,310	587,516	680,387
Private nonfarm employment	112	138	1,679	1,604	558	607	277	264	2,833	2,662	3,454	2,719	3,843	4,787	490,410	584,573
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	81	(D)	7,122	8,193
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	N/A	1.2	1.2
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14	8	65	80	529	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,092	9,581
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.4
Utilities	0	1	20	21	2	4	(D)	1	31	33	(D)	301	23	15	3,163	2,993
	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	6.2	<1	<1	<1	<1
Construction	4	(D)	164	159	(D)	(D)	(D)	14	234	191	273	370	(D)	399	40,842	55,366
	1.4	N/A	6.2	6.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	4.4	3.8	4.7	7.6	N/A	6.8	6.6	7.8
Manufacturing	0	2	42	57	(D)	(D)	(D)	11	79	56	47	30	286	281	19,857	25,703
	0	<1	1.6	2.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.5	1.1	<1	<1	5.8	4.8	3.2	3.6
Wholesale trade	0	3	57	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	83	76	(D)	15	64	81	17,517	19,577
	0	<1	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.5	N/A	<1	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.8
Retail trade	(D)	(D)	258	287	108	132	29	37	497	491	431	303	405	510	70,321	77,062
	N/A	N/A	9.7	11.4	9.9	11.5	4.5	5.8	9.3	9.8	7.4	6.2	8.2	8.7	11.4	10.9
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	137	(D)	(D)	(D)	17	(D)	131	131	135	93	70	81	17,434	24,342
	N/A	N/A	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.8	3.4

Sector	Petroleum County		Phillips County		Powder River County		Prairie County		Roosevelt County		Rosebud County		Stillwater County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Information	(D)	(D)	25	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	3	56	41	68	64	24	21	9,096	7,633
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2	<1	1.1	<1	1.2	1.3	<1	<1	1.5	1.1
Finance and insurance	0	0	85	83	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	157	141	88	93	113	108	25,097	29,912
	0	0	3.2	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	2.8	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.8	4.1	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	5	10	87	98	(D)	53	(D)	(D)	72	121	89	72	191	325	30,470	43,224
	1.7	3.1	3.3	3.9	N/A	4.6	N/A	N/A	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.5	3.9	5.5	4.9	6.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3	5	(D)	61	(D)	(D)	20	18	103	(D)	94	(D)	196	218	33,696	42,756
	1	1.5	N/A	2.4	N/A	N/A	3.1	2.8	1.9	N/A	1.6	N/A	4.0	3.7	5.5	6
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	1	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,995	2,966
	0	0	<1	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	10	8	8	113	82	115	(D)	(D)	(D)	26,578	28,489
	N/A	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.6	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4
Educational services	1	0	(D)	8	6	5	5	1	17	(D)	(D)	12	22	(D)	7,873	9,529
	<1	0	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	1.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance	(D)	10	(D)	211	(D)	12	5	(D)	542	(D)	(D)	(D)	292	(D)	68,410	79,590
	N/A	3.1	N/A	8.4	N/A	1	<1	N/A	10.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.9	N/A	11.1	11.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	(D)	(D)	23	23	18	7	(D)	(D)	69	149	89	121	95	18,628	21,488
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	2.1	1.6	1.1	N/A	N/A	1.4	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.6	3	3
Accommodation and food services	(D)	8	(D)	193	70	59	29	(D)	311	309	309	208	246	275	49,396	60,521
	N/A	2.5	N/A	7.7	6.4	5.1	4.5	N/A	5.8	6.2	5.3	4.3	5.0	4.7	8	8.5
Other services	(D)	(D)	150	143	42	41	30	24	220	215	165	157	188	212	31,823	35,648
	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.7	3.9	3.6	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.3	2.8	3.2	3.8	3.6	5.2	5.0
Government and government enterprises	64	58	447	369	213	215	191	189	1,848	1,754	1,852	1,648	511	523	97,106	95,814
	21.9	17.8	16.8	14.7	19.5	18.7	29.7	29.4	34.7	35.0	31.9	33.8	10.3	8.9	15.8	13.5

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-8 (Part 4). Montana Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Sweet Grass County		Treasure County		Valley County		Wibaux County		Yellowstone County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	8,925	11,608	2,062	2,654	4,212	5,164	9,380	10,955	4,365	4,893	44,368	55,421
Wage and salary employment	6,771	8,679	1,129	1,566	2,696	3,256	6,281	7,378	3,444	3,799	33,864	42,216
Proprietors employment	2,154	2,929	933	1,088	1,516	1,908	3,099	3,577	921	1,094	10,504	13,205
Farm proprietors employment	547	570	431	448	522	487	627	621	285	288	1,148	1,154
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,607	2,359	502	640	994	1,421	2,472	2,956	636	806	9,356	12,051
Farm employment	1,376	1,490	507	528	1,133	1,236	985	1,046	780	884	2,238	2,474
Nonfarm employment	7,549	10,118	1,555	2,126	3,079	3,928	8,395	9,909	3,585	4,009	42,130	52,947
Private nonfarm employment	6,003	8,538	1,082	1,440	2,304	3,201	7,210	8,810	2,876	3,284	37,034	47,648
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)												
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	329	515	7,122	8,193
	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.2	1.2
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,500	1,145	11,092	9,581
	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5	1	1.8	1.4
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	37	34	(D)	(D)	331	278	3,163	2,993
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Construction	201	269	(D)	(D)	231	238	(D)	9	6,408	8,467	40,842	55,366
	8.1	9.3	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	N/A	1.5	6.4	7.4	6.6	7.8
Manufacturing	83	123	(D)	4	54	35	11	(D)	3,325	4,024	19,857	25,703
	3.3	4.3	N/A	1	1.2	<1	1.6	N/A	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.6
Wholesale trade	37	27	30	26	158	136	(D)	(D)	5,698	5,867	17,517	19,577
	1.5	<1	7.7	6.6	3.5	2.9	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.2	2.8	2.8
Retail trade	194	206	(D)	(D)	488	377	29	(D)	12,896	12,944	70,321	77,062
	7.8	7.1	N/A	N/A	10.8	8.1	4.1	N/A	12.8	11.4	11.4	10.9
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	148	189	34	(D)	3,907	6,092	17,434	24,342
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	4.1	4.9	N/A	3.9	5.4	2.8	3.4
Information	(D)	11	(D)	3	80	75	(D)	(D)	1,581	1,204	9,096	7,633
	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	1.8	1.6	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.1
Finance and insurance	69	81	(D)	(D)	(D)	146	24	25	4,564	5,762	25,097	29,912
	2.8	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	131	205	9	12	(D)	173	14	15	4,780	6,642	30,470	43,224
	5.3	7.1	2.3	3.0	N/A	3.7	2	2.5	4.8	5.8	4.9	6.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	91	111	(D)	(D)	154	130	(D)	(D)	6,105	6,699	33,696	42,756
	3.7	3.8	N/A	N/A	3.4	2.8	N/A	N/A	6.1	5.9	5.5	6

Sector	Sweet Grass County		Treasure County		Valley County		Wibaux County		Yellowstone County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	8	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	427	741	1,995	2,966
	N/A	<1	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	<1	<1	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	55	(D)	5	(D)	163	(D)	8	6,213	5,843	26,578	28,489
	N/A	1.9	N/A	1.3	N/A	3.5	N/A	1.3	6.2	5.1	4.3	4
Educational services	(D)	(D)	1	1	(D)	(D)	1	1	1,276	1,546	7,873	9,529
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	6	13,731	15,557	68,410	79,590
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	13.7	13.7	11.1	11.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	76	71	(D)	3	59	41	(D)	5	2,761	3,113	18,628	21,488
	3.1	2.5	N/A	<1	1.3	<1	N/A	<1	2.7	2.7	3	3
Accommodation and food services	157	212	(D)	(D)	313	401	(D)	41	8,245	9,825	49,396	60,521
	6.3	7.3	N/A	N/A	6.9	8.6	N/A	6.9	8.2	8.6	8	8.5
Other services	144	153	17	14	192	181	21	17	5,276	6,053	31,823	35,648
	5.8	5.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	3.9	3	2.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	5
Government and government enterprises	389	220	79	66	779	787	114	141	9,798	10,033	97,106	95,814
	15.7	7.6	20.3	16.7	17.2	16.9	16.3	23.7	9.7	8.8	15.8	13.5

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-9 (Part I). Montana Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Beaverhead County		Big Horn County		Blaine County		Carbon County		Carter County		Chouteau County		Custer County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	371,543	518,390	398,993	473,150	215,852	237,985	446,260	647,725	42,318	56,198	219,021	232,423	517,237	602,175	45,156,400	62,886,699
Population (persons)	9,254	9,524	12,912	12,957	6,513	6,980	10,054	10,847	1,163	1,428	5,815	5,916	11,705	11,916	990,863	1,104,271
Per capita personal income (dollars)	40,149	54,430	30,900	36,517	33,142	34,095	44,386	59,715	36,388	39,354	37,665	39,287	44,189	50,535	45,573	56,949
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	210,457	275,065	293,840	276,320	124,259	106,879	153,812	204,761	18,334	27,408	106,441	91,287	359,129	370,658	29,752,893	38,034,685
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	141,315	180,581	208,452	197,217	62,456	62,296	91,820	123,212	11,077	15,069	50,902	55,372	244,206	241,366	19,419,036	26,086,727
Supplement to wages and salaries	41,482	49,440	59,467	60,244	20,920	20,865	26,718	31,486	3,704	4,734	15,080	15,759	64,586	61,488	5,234,925	6,251,082
Proprietors' income	27,661	45,044	25,921	18,859	40,883	23,718	35,274	50,063	3,553	7,605	40,459	20,156	50,336	67,804	5,098,932	5,696,876
Farm earnings	13,186	21,189	14,557	12,206	33,923	20,969	207	8,840	4,379	7,169	32,782	20,083	4,668	(220)	707,154	437,583
Nonfarm earnings	197,271	253,876	279,283	264,114	90,336	85,910	153,605	195,921	13,955	20,239	73,658	68,204	354,460	370,878	29,045,739	37,597,102
Private nonfarm earnings	136,070	184,140	148,120	139,669	40,965	39,406	116,926	157,333	8,661	14,298	49,616	45,872	272,614	294,084	22,587,303	30,772,471
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	4,231	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14,952	(D)	(D)	4,938	(D)	(D)	(D)	201,152	282,376
	N/A	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.6	N/A	N/A	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	16,225	61,009	40,025	(D)	971	5,979	3,359	(D)	60	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,213,872	933,503
	N/A	6.4	21.8	15.2	N/A	1.1	3.9	1.7	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.2	2.5
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,544	3,279	(D)	(D)	396	281	(D)	(D)	397,152	390,355
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3	1.7	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.4	1
Construction	15,007	(D)	5,213	(D)	4,623	(D)	21,296	25,592	(D)	(D)	5,638	2,495	50,129	26,434	2,322,189	3,494,985
	7.6	N/A	1.9	N/A	5.1	N/A	13.9	13.1	N/A	N/A	7.7	3.7	14.1	7.1	8	9.3
Manufacturing	2,523	4,099	3,101	(D)	659	(D)	2,720	3,403	95	15	1,130	2,277	3,107	4,867	1,193,679	1,688,847
	1.3	1.6	1.1	N/A	<1	N/A	1.8	1.7	<1	<1	1.5	3.3	<1	1.3	4.1	4.5
Wholesale trade	6,117	10,708	(D)	(D)	3,534	2,710	3,481	4,852	(D)	(D)	4,425	5,055	9,356	13,640	1,124,741	1,556,606
	3.1	4.2	N/A	N/A	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.5	N/A	N/A	6	7.4	2.6	3.7	3.9	4.1

Sector	Beaverhead County		Big Horn County		Blaine County		Carbon County		Carter County		Chouteau County		Custer County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Retail trade	17,629	31,468	9,258	14,515	8,921	10,749	8,822	10,355	1,081	2,023	6,140	7,568	33,121	52,361	2,823,559	3,333,510
	8.9	12.4	3.3	5.5	9.9	12.5	5.7	5.3	7.7	10	8.3	11.1	9.3	14.1	9.7	8.9
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	5,595	7,173	(D)	(D)	6,063	6,854	(D)	(D)	2,284	1,738	(D)	(D)	1,141,695	1,421,264
	N/A	N/A	2	2.7	N/A	N/A	3.9	3.5	N/A	N/A	3.1	2.5	N/A	N/A	3.9	3.8
Information	2,397	1,713	1,547	810	(D)	(D)	2,027	1,078	(D)	(D)	(D)	224	4,466	4,257	566,122	591,752
	1.2	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.3	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.6
Finance and insurance	8,727	9,365	4,970	3,628	(D)	(D)	4,142	5,143	(D)	40	4,380	3,296	20,794	26,829	1,338,206	1,790,781
	4.4	3.7	1.8	1.4	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.6	N/A	<1	5.9	4.8	5.9	7.2	4.6	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,855	8,682	1,394	2,026	(D)	(D)	2,520	10,566	95	(D)	1,246	2,093	2,005	8,798	545,074	1,353,015
	4.5	3.4	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.6	5.4	<1	N/A	1.7	3.1	<1	2.4	1.9	3.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6,186	8,269	5,805	4,799	(D)	2,640	10,059	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,193	(D)	11,274	(D)	1,834,809	2,879,811
	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.8	N/A	3.1	6.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	3.2	N/A	6.3	7.7
Management of companies and enterprises	0	-	(D)	(D)	11	N/A	(D)	(D)	0	N/A	0	0	3,620	(D)	153,953	272,776
	<1	0	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	0	1	N/A	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	3,677	2,659	(D)	(D)	1,218	554	(D)	6,573	(D)	143	431	(D)	3,290	14,893	902,514	1,208,555
	1.9	1.	N/A	N/A	1.3	<1	N/A	3.4	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	4	3.1	3.2
Educational services	(D)	924	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	640	804	54	76	(D)	(D)	1,297	(D)	193,934	283,652
	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	(D)	34,758	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14,589	17,198	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	52,331	(D)	4,026,765	5,409,554
	N/A	13.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.5	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	N/A	13.9	14.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,042	4,299	2,835	3,387	249	296	5,224	5,107	169	266	922	944	3,012	3,476	373,117	559,347
	1	1.7	1	1.3	<1	<1	3.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	<1	<1	1.3	1.5
Accommodation and food services	8,795	12,444	7,607	8,940	925	793	11,296	17,456	561	474	1,797	2,185	15,577	20,338	1,088,374	1,932,422
	4.5	4.9	2.7	3.4	1	<1	7.4	8.9	4	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.4	5.5	3.7	5.1
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	6,752	8,586	7,744	5,956	3,951	3,779	7,505	10,050	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,144	13,725	19,679	1,146,396	1,389,360
	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.3	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	3.9	5.3	3.9	3.7

Sector	Beaverhead County		Big Horn County		Blaine County		Carbon County		Carter County		Chouteau County		Custer County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	61,201	69,736	131,163	124,445	49,371	46,504	36,679	38,588	5,294	5,941	24,042	22,332	81,847	76,794	6,458,437	6,824,631
	31	27.5	47	47.1	54.7	54.1	23.9	19.7	37.9	29.4	32.6	32.8	23.1	20.7	22.2	18.2

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-9 (Part 2). Montana Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Dawson County		Fallon County		Fergus County		Garfield County		Madison County		McCone County		Musselshell County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	386,334	422,572	160,762	148,330	492,033	542,339	44,998	45,174	335,784	664,035	76,599	80,485	188,369	242,613	45,156,400	62,886,699
Population (persons)	8,961	8,904	2,894	3,017	11,594	11,617	1,190	1,209	7,690	8,917	1,747	1,718	4,557	4,896	990,863	1,104,271
Per capita personal income (dollars)	43,112	47,459	55,550	49,165	42,439	46,685	37,814	37,365	43,665	74,468	43,846	46,848	41,337	49,553	45,573	56,949
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	251,041	244,642	145,942	104,808	296,260	304,991	26,717	19,423	201,340	370,509	53,296	44,566	96,871	95,222	29,752,893	38,034,685
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	170,703	172,469	94,229	72,194	179,393	214,669	9,913	14,324	138,498	271,448	24,917	28,682	60,947	64,155	19,419,036	26,086,727
Supplement to wages and salaries	48,022	45,942	21,769	17,667	51,258	56,089	3,452	4,675	35,645	51,974	7,491	7,873	15,309	64,155	5,234,925	6,251,082
Proprietors' income	32,315	26,231	29,944	14,947	65,609	34,233	13,351	424	27,196	47,087	20,887	8,011	20,616	15,018	5,098,932	5,696,876
Farm earnings	10,493	8,821	3,568	4,847	21,387	(15,864)	13,165	(220)	10,003	8,370	19,588	7,087	4,185	2,072	707,154	437,583
Nonfarm earnings	240,549	235,821	142,374	99,961	274,873	320,855	13,552	19,643	191,337	362,139	33,708	37,479	92,686	93,150	29,045,739	37,597,102
Private nonfarm earnings	193,791	191,606	126,499	82,507	212,244	260,918	6,993	10,992	160,736	329,734	26,680	29,906	78,433	78,986	22,587,303	30,772,471

Sector	Dawson County		Fallon County		Fergus County		Garfield County		Madison County		McCone County		Musselshell County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,803	4,305	(D)	(D)	1,906	(D)	201,152	282,376
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1.2	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	9,737	43,816	25,905	(D)	(D)	1	N/A	5,049	15,324	3	(D)	33,009	(D)	1,213,872	933,503
	N/A	4.1	30.8	25.9	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	2.6	4.2	<1	N/A	35.6	N/A	4.2	2.5
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14	47	1,314	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	397,152	390,355
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	1
Construction	9,200	6,994	23,483	9,028	43,285	55,839	(D)	1,574	23,726	35,800	3,256	2,480	9,262	8,994	2,322,189	3,494,985
	3.8	3	16.5	9	15.7	17.4	N/A	8	12.4	9.6	9.7	6.6	10	9.7	8	9.3
Manufacturing	2,363	2,665	972	972	16,918	26,177	(D)	259	3,888	6,720	(D)	213	1,279	696	1,193,679	1,688,847
	<1	<1	<1	1	6.2	<1	N/A	1.3	2	1.9	N/A	<1	1.4	<1	4.1	4.5
Wholesale trade	11,195	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,166	19,799	(D)	(D)	1,816	(D)	5,455	6,418	2,260	2,758	1,124,741	1,556,606
	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.2	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	16.2	17.1	2.4	3	3.9	4.1
Retail trade	20,204	21,519	5,670	5,614	21,936	22,636	1,544	(D)	7,354	16,998	1,830	1,492	4,800	4,511	2,823,559	3,333,510
	8.4	9.1	4	5.6	8	7.1	11.4	N/A	3.8	4.7	5.4	4	5.2	4.8	9.7	8.9
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	47,209	17,106	13,750	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,416	6,713	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,141,695	1,421,264
	N/A	20	12	13.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	1.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9	3.8
Information	6,782	6,066	1,637	633	3,425	2,621	(D)	(D)	438	12,231	(D)	(D)	2,252	1,118	566,122	591,752
	2.8	2.6	1.1	<1	1.2	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	3.4	N/A	N/A	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.6
Finance and insurance	6,217	6,139	(D)	2,817	12,094	15,472	(D)	(D)	6,386	14,148	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,338,206	1,790,781
	2.6	2.6	N/A	2.8	4.4	4.8	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,578	4,535	(D)	538	4,119	11,980	128	466	6,304	9,011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	545,074	1,353,015
	1.5	1.9	N/A	<1	1.5	3.7	<1	2.4	3.3	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.9	3.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4,150	6,992	2,563	2,109	(D)	(D)	138	(D)	(D)	16,162	(D)	(D)	1,163	2,223	1,834,809	2,879,811
	1.7	3	1.8	2.1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	1.3	2.4	6.3	7.7
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	0	N/A	(D)	0	0	N/A	631	N/A	153,953	272,776
	N/A	N/A	<1	0	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	0	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	1,548	777	4,586	(D)	144	(D)	5,366	3,882	190	(D)	1,356	476	902,514	1,208,555
	N/A	N/A	1.1	<1	1.7	N/A	1.1	N/A	2.8	1.1	<1	N/A	1.5	<1	3.1	3.2
Educational services	160	(D)	213	100	(D)	489	70	37	806	(D)	70	82	232	55	193,934	283,652
	<1	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

Sector	Dawson County		Fallon County		Fergus County		Garfield County		Madison County		McCone County		Musselshell County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Health care and social assistance	36,594	(D)	8,582	7,247	(D)	45,045	(D)	613	10,454	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,552	9,550	4,026,765	5,409,554
	15.2	N/A	6	7.2	N/A	14	N/A	3.1	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.1	10.3	13.9	14.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,647	1,779	(D)	(D)	1,334	1,631	(D)	(D)	28,202	93,100	128	53	(D)	252	373,117	559,347
	1.1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	14.7	25.7	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.3	1.5
Accommodation and food services	8,332	9,720	(D)	(D)	10,435	13,359	(D)	(D)	34,308	70,176	382	526	(D)	1,550	1,088,374	1,932,422
	3.5	4.1	N/A	N/A	3.8	4.2	N/A	N/A	17.9	19.4	1.1	1.4	N/A	1.7	3.7	5.1
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	10,684	7,601	7,630	4,284	12,505	10,345	(D)	(D)	7,139	5,901	1,657	1,373	5,979	3,773	1,146,396	1,389,360
	4.4	3.2	5.4	4.3	4.5	3.2	N/A	N/A	3.7	1.6	4.9	3.7	6.5	4.1	3.9	3.7
Government and government enterprises	46,758	44,215	15,875	17,454	62,628	59,937	6,559	8,651	30,601	32,405	7,028	7,573	14,253	14,164	6,458,437	6,824,631
	19.4	18.7	11.2	17.5	22.8	18.7	48.4	44	16	8.9	20.8	20.2	15.4	15.2	22.2	18.2

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-9 (Part 3). Montana Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Petroleum County		Phillips County		Powder River County		Prairie County		Roosevelt County		Rosebud County		Stillwater County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	16,773	16,350	170,208	188,331	57,566	67,805	46,834	53,682	404,010	467,547	394,938	434,318	412,494	587,107	45,156,400	62,886,699
Population (persons)	489	519	4,259	4,192	1,739	1,702	1,183	1,091	10,440	10,821	9,231	8,124	9,091	9,044	990,863	1,104,271
Per capita personal income (dollars)	34,300	31,503	39,964	44,926	33,103	39,838	39,590	49,204	38,698	43,207	42,784	53,461	45,374	64,917	45,573	56,949
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	10,002	6,331	92,917	84,496	28,093	33,893	18,741	21,592	248,313	248,572	325,925	291,453	270,997	371,500	29,752,893	38,034,685
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	4,815	4,821	54,664	53,660	15,669	20,389	11,975	13,765	147,893	161,681	237,082	217,772	197,023	289,750	19,419,036	26,086,727
Supplement to wages and salaries	1,608	4,821	16,798	53,660	5,183	20,389	4,345	13,765	45,349	161,681	71,125	217,772	45,031	289,750	5,234,925	26,086,727
Proprietors' income	3,579	(100)	21,455	15,179	7,240	7,292	2,421	2,808	55,071	39,791	17,718	8,959	28,943	21,623	5,098,932	5,696,876
Farm earnings	3,739	919	12,293	11,007	-228	3,730	49	1,430	30,361	19,745	11,980	8,573	7,406	4,478	707,154	437,583
Nonfarm earnings	6,262	5,412	80,623	73,489	28,321	30,163	18,692	20,162	217,952	228,827	313,945	282,880	263,591	367,022	29,045,739	37,597,102
Private nonfarm earnings	3,748	2,734	55,647	50,313	18,507	19,063	8,302	7,198	109,023	116,668	208,522	174,238	236,829	337,553	22,587,303	30,772,471
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,362	(D)	201,152	282,376
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14	82	2,421	3,997	55,679	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,213,872	933,503
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.1	1.7	17.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.2	2.5
Utilities	5	18	1,788	2,329	19	61	(D)	18	3,112	4,021	(D)	46,830	2,161	1,846	397,152	390,355
	<1	<1	2.2	3.2	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.4	1.8	N/A	16.6	<1	<1	1.4	1
Construction	173	(D)	7,051	6,727	(D)	(D)	(D)	818	16,506	8,634	17,813	27,946	(D)	17,494	2,322,189	3,494,985
	2.8	N/A	8.7	9.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1	7.6	3.8	5.7	9.9	N/A	4.8	8	9.3
Manufacturing	0	23	1,150	1,678	(D)	(D)	(D)	144	2,575	2,236	945	416	15,941	13,307	1,193,679	1,688,847
	<1	<1	1.4	2.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.2	1	<1	<1	6	3.6	4.1	4.5
Wholesale trade	0	13	2,556	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,192	5,969	(D)	174	4,443	4,833	1,124,741	1,556,606
	<1	<1	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.4	2.6	N/A	<1	1.7	1.3	3.9	4.1

Sector	Petroleum County		Phillips County		Powder River County		Prairie County		Roosevelt County		Rosebud County		Stillwater County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Retail trade	(D)	(D)	6,418	7,505	2,408	4,500	848	968	15,229	22,349	10,187	7,528	7,354	12,400	2,823,559	3,333,510
	N/A	N/A	8	10.2	8.5	14.9	4.5	4.8	7	9.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.4	9.7	8.9
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	8,271	(D)	(D)	(D)	869	(D)	8,743	10,630	12,479	9,122	2,904	2,873	1,141,695	1,421,264
	N/A	N/A	10.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	N/A	4	4.6	4	3.2	1.1	<1	3.9	3.8
Information	(D)	(D)	731	(D)	(D)	(D)	533	158	2,496	1,674	5,115	4,424	1,485	693	566,122	591,752
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	<1	1.1	<1	1.6	1.6	<1	<1	1.9	1.6
Finance and insurance	0	N/A	3,644	3,336	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,790	5,389	3,459	3,294	2,874	1,416	1,338,206	1,790,781
	<1	N/A	4.5	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	<1	4.6	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	73	102	1,997	1,660	(D)	61	(D)	(D)	761	542	808	653	1,191	5,820	545,074	1,353,015
	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.3	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.6	1.9	3.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	80	30	(D)	1,948	(D)	(D)	1,061	1,163	2,582	(D)	1,833	(D)	9,571	8,333	1,834,809	2,879,811
	1.3	<1	N/A	2.7	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.8	1.2	N/A	<1	N/A	3.6	2.3	6.3	7.7
Management of companies and enterprises	0	N/A	6	N/A	0	(D)	0	N/A	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	153,953	272,776
	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	127	179	94	2,831	2,118	2,697	(D)	(D)	(D)	902,514	1,208,555
	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.3	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.2
Educational services	26	N/A	(D)	13	136	63	93	45	73	(D)	(D)	N/A	308	(D)	193,934	283,652
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	(D)	188	(D)	9,407	(D)	548	204	(D)	22,986	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,820	(D)	4,026,765	5,409,554
	N/A	3.5	N/A	12.8	N/A	1.8	1.1	N/A	10.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	N/A	13.9	14.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	(D)	(D)	466	457	628	109	(D)	(D)	1,430	3,287	1,460	2,014	2,653	373,117	559,347
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.6	2.1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1.3	1.5
Accommodation and food services	(D)	5	(D)	2,970	1,072	1,014	361	(D)	6,394	6,709	4,357	3,664	4,696	6,038	1,088,374	1,932,422
	N/A	<1	N/A	4	3.8	3.4	1.9	N/A	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	3.7	5.1
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	(D)	(D)	4,757	4,176	1,241	1,314	661	685	8,456	6,978	4,851	6,089	4,906	6,289	1,146,396	1,389,360
	N/A	N/A	5.9	5.7	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	3	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	3.9	3.7

Sector	Petroleum County		Phillips County		Powder River County		Prairie County		Roosevelt County		Rosebud County		Stillwater County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	2,515	2,678	24,976	23,176	9,814	11,100	10,390	12,964	108,929	112,159	105,423	108,642	26,762	29,469	6,458,437	6,824,631
	40.2	49.5	31	31.5	34.7	36.8	55.6	64.3	50	49	33.6	38.4	10.2	8	22.2	18.2

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given

Table A-9 (Part 4). Montana Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Sweet Grass County		Treasure County		Valley County		Wibaux County		Yellowstone County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	147,615	215,383	34,685	38,174	328,366	426,146	42,912	45,676	7,342,028	9,930,988	45,156,400	62,886,699
Population (persons)	3,617	3,723	716	768	7,383	7,537	1,008	934	148,451	167,146	990,863	1,104,271
Per capita personal income (dollars)	40,812	57,852	48,442	49,706	44,476	56,541	42,571	48,904	49,457	59,415	45,573	56,949
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	88,445	127,682	15,956	17,710	194,482	251,161	25,325	22,888	5,446,780	6,963,050	29,752,893	38,034,685
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	63,525	98,180	6,748	8,396	123,119	149,817	12,039	11,744	3,803,424	4,945,455	19,419,036	26,086,727
Supplement to wages and salaries	16,213	98,180	2,248	8,396	36,166	149,817	3,806	11,744	953,042	4,945,455	5,234,925	26,086,727
Proprietors' income	8,707	7,801	6,960	6,708	35,197	59,312	9,481	7,140	690,315	890,270	5,098,932	5,696,876
Farm earnings	2,593	3,897	5,390	8,151	23,865	44,596	3,570	3,619	14,855	8,902	707,154	437,583
Nonfarm earnings	91,038	131,579	10,566	9,559	170,617	206,565	21,755	19,269	5,431,925	6,954,148	29,045,739	37,597,102
Private nonfarm earnings	72,332	119,091	7,539	6,800	122,612	153,599	16,947	11,792	4,703,956	6,184,009	22,587,303	30,772,471

Sector	Sweet Grass County		Treasure County		Valley County		Wibaux County		Yellowstone County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)												
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	525	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,951	24,405	201,152	282,376
	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	0	N/A	(D)	N/A	(D)	(D)	147,617	172,074	1,213,872	933,503
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.5	4.2	2.5
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,555	3,841	(D)	(D)	42,769	36,517	397,152	390,355
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	1.9	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.4	1
Construction	11,484	12,665	(D)	(D)	9,299	11,640	(D)	993	440,607	565,853	2,322,189	3,494,985
	12.6	9.6	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.6	N/A	5.2	8.1	8.1	8	9.3
Manufacturing	3,083	4,628	(D)	25	1,729	1,024	215	(D)	312,943	407,865	1,193,679	1,688,847
	3.4	3.5	N/A	<1	1	<1	<1	N/A	5.8	5.9	4.1	4.5
Wholesale trade	2,218	1,528	1,235	1,525	8,218	8,833	(D)	(D)	395,488	517,014	1,124,741	1,556,606
	2.4	1.2	11.7	16	4.8	4.3	N/A	N/A	7.3	7.4	3.9	4.1
Retail trade	4,869	5,011	(D)	(D)	15,431	11,475	1,380	(D)	440,051	518,990	2,823,559	3,333,510
	5.3	3.8	N/A	N/A	9	5.6	6.3	N/A	8.1	7.5	9.7	8.9
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16,957	18,784	3,372	(D)	256,677	363,984	1,141,695	1,421,264
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	9.1	15.5	N/A	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.8
Information	(D)	449	(D)	26	4,641	4,276	(D)	(D)	109,048	86,459	566,122	591,752
	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	2.7	2.1	N/A	N/A	2	1.2	1.9	1.6
Finance and insurance	2,180	2,756	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,358	629	432	293,700	368,412	1,338,206	1,790,781
	2.4	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	2.9	2.2	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,569	4,155	205	200	(D)	3,640	341	452	139,598	323,268	545,074	1,353,015
	1.7	3.2	1.9	2.1	N/A	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.6	4.6	1.9	3.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,512	5,051	(D)	(D)	5,033	7,476	(D)	(D)	415,063	553,331	1,834,809	2,879,811
	2.8	3.8	N/A	N/A	2.9	3.6	N/A	N/A	7.6	8	6.3	7.7
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	425	0	N/A	(D)	N/A	0	N/A	35,745	65,296	153,953	272,776
	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	1,349	(D)	62	(D)	7,033	(D)	142	214,827	268,185	902,514	1,208,555
	N/A	1	N/A	<1	N/A	3.4	N/A	<1	4	3.9	3.1	3.2
Educational services	(D)	(D)	16	10	(D)	(D)	36	29	32,471	47,570	193,934	283,652
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	425	978,412	1,243,338	4,026,765	5,409,554
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	18	19.9	13.9	14.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	803	1,319	(D)	27	991	961	(D)	67	53,348	71,642	373,117	559,347
	<1	1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	1	1.3	1.5

Sector	Sweet Grass County		Treasure County		Valley County		Wibaux County		Yellowstone County		State of Montana	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Accommodation and food services	3,201	4,933	(D)	(D)	5,335	12,477	(D)	770	191,651	292,385	1,088,374	1,932,422
	3.5	3.7	N/A	N/A	3.1	6	N/A	4	3.5	4.2	3.7	5.1
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	3,449	4,315	465	359	4,276	5,437	657	617	197,990	257,421	1,146,396	1,389,360
	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.6	3	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7
Government and government enterprises	18,706	12,488	3,028	2,759	48,005	52,966	4,809	7,477	727,968	770,139	6,458,437	6,824,631
	20.5	9.5	28.7	28.9	28.1	25.6	22.1	38.8	13.4	11.1	22.2	18.2

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-10 (Part I). Nevada Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Churchill County		Elko County		Eureka County		Humboldt County		Lander County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	11,946	13,314	26,706	28,005	4,715	4,662	10,161	9,914	3,694	4,204	1,478,054	1,875,709
Wage and salary employment	9,151	10,451	21,930	22,729	4,427	4,361	8,142	8,146	3,118	3,668	1,153,901	1,409,465
Proprietors employment	2,795	2,863	4,776	5,276	288	301	2,019	1,768	576	536	324,153	466,244
Farm proprietors employment	575	505	439	402	78	69	266	254	96	95	3,254	2,982
Nonfarm proprietors employment	2,220	2,358	4,337	4,874	210	232	1,753	1,514	480	441	320,899	463,262
Farm employment	777	693	675	605	157	140	536	522	164	165	5,354	5,028
Nonfarm employment	11,169	12,621	26,031	27,400	4,558	4,522	9,625	9,392	3,530	4,039	1,472,700	1,870,681
Private nonfarm employment	8,211	9,276	22,126	23,639	4,339	4,304	8,117	7,800	2,975	3,479	1,303,611	1,693,540
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)												
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	250	(D)	(D)	(D)	141	(D)	(D)	1,585	1,937
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	134	2,261	2,449	3,868	(D)	1,926	2,095	1,662	(D)	17,025	18,132
	N/A	1	8.5	8.7	82	N/A	19	21.1	45	N/A	1.2	1
Utilities	115	87	106	155	78	77	(D)	118	(D)	(D)	4,542	4,526
	1	<1	<1	<1	1.7	1.7	N/A	1.2	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	635	949	1,878	1,830	(D)	(D)	710	384	(D)	(D)	75,642	120,249
	5.3	7.1	7	6.5	N/A	N/A	7	3.9	N/A	N/A	5.1	6.4
Manufacturing	332	604	272	259	12	(D)	297	320	(D)	(D)	41,664	66,978
	2.8	4.5	1	<1	<1	N/A	2.9	3.2	N/A	N/A	2.8	3.6
Wholesale trade	202	182	954	1,356	(D)	7	139	177	(D)	(D)	37,488	43,982
	1.7	1.4	3.6	4.8	N/A	<1	1.4	1.8	N/A	N/A	2.5	2.3
Retail trade	1,138	1,374	2,778	3,318	56	(D)	1,154	1,241	290	321	152,353	185,306
	9.5	10.3	10.4	11.8	1.2	N/A	11.4	12.5	7.9	7.6	10.3	9.9

Sector	Churchill County		Elko County		Eureka County		Humboldt County		Lander County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Transportation and warehousing	823	947	731	884	(D)	(D)	(D)	358	210	85	53,215	137,427
	6.9	7.1	2.7	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	5.7	2	3.6	7.3
Information	128	90	189	138	(D)	4	93	63	7	(D)	17,692	21,137
	1.1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	1.2	1.1
Finance and insurance	343	331	644	598	(D)	(D)	177	128	(D)	(D)	83,023	103,909
	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.3	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	468	464	867	1,061	(D)	(D)	227	283	(D)	81	94,364	110,419
	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.8	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.9	N/A	1.9	6.4	5.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	389	503	843	1,078	23	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	81,695	109,638
	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.8	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.8
Management of companies and enterprises	5	5	304	303	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	0	0	21,738	32,573
	<1	<1	1.1	1.1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	1.5	1.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	638	593	800	852	(D)	(D)	437	262	(D)	(D)	95,137	132,423
	5.3	4.5	3	3	N/A	N/A	4.3	2.6	N/A	N/A	6.4	7.1
Educational services	85	(D)	(D)	162	(D)	7	(D)	(D)	10	8	13,960	21,845
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	1,047	(D)	1,642	1,916	(D)	10	(D)	(D)	44	39	109,665	160,792
	8.8	N/A	6.1	6.8	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	1.2	<1	7.4	8.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	450	413	715	640	11	6	166	170	(D)	(D)	46,697	55,322
	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.3	<1	<1	1.6	1.7	N/A	N/A	3.2	2.9
Accommodation and food services	705	774	5,495	4,919	59	57	1,059	1,029	(D)	(D)	290,878	276,961
	5.9	5.8	20.6	17.6	1.3	1.2	10.4	10.4	N/A	N/A	19.7	14.8
Other services	578	582	1,315	1,471	44	(D)	431	464	87	147	65,248	89,984
	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.3	0.9	N/A	4.2	4.7	2.4	3.5	4.4	4.8
Government and government enterprises	2,958	3,345	3,905	3,761	219	218	1,508	1,592	555	560	169,089	177,141
	24.8	25.1	14.6	13.4	4.6	4.7	14.8	16.1	15	13.3	11.4	9.4

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-10 (Part 2). Nevada Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Lincoln County		Nye County		Pershing County		Washoe County		White Pine County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	2,109	2,406	14,938	17,889	2,175	2,641	250,062	306,029	6,076	5,513	1,478,054	1,875,709
Wage and salary employment	1,532	1,701	11,061	13,254	1,693	2,091	191,013	232,803	4,085	4,427	1,153,901	1,409,465
Proprietors employment	577	705	3,877	4,635	482	550	59,049	73,226	1,991	1,086	324,153	466,244
Farm proprietors employment	135	141	155	130	120	111	407	357	121	124	3,254	2,982
Nonfarm proprietors employment	442	564	3,722	4,505	362	439	58,642	72,869	1,870	962	320,899	463,262
Farm employment	212	229	245	177	230	215	514	474	194	192	5,354	5,028
Nonfarm employment	1,897	2,177	14,693	17,712	1,945	2,426	249,548	305,555	5,882	5,321	1,472,700	1,870,681
Private nonfarm employment	1,265	1,556	12,622	15,676	1,214	1,742	220,473	276,563	4,381	4,073	1,303,611	1,693,540
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)												
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	95	(D)	(D)	215	312	(D)	(D)	1,585	1,937
	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	34	(D)	1,035	1,235	354	885	1,648	1,181	(D)	1,417	17,025	18,132
	1.6	N/A	6.9	6.9	16.3	33.5	<1	<1	N/A	25.7	1.2	1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	109	228	(D)	0	542	541	(D)	(D)	4,542	4,526
	N/A	N/A	0.7	1.3	N/A	0	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	(D)	(D)	624	988	25	(D)	12,011	22,322	169	183	75,642	120,249
	N/A	N/A	4.2	5.5	1.1	N/A	4.8	7.3	2.8	3.3	5.1	6.4
Manufacturing	(D)	(D)	189	259	89	(D)	11,578	15,447	54	50	41,664	66,978
	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.4	4.1	N/A	4.6	5	<1	<1	2.8	3.6
Wholesale trade	(D)	21	167	209	(D)	(D)	9,824	10,821	75	(D)	37,488	43,982
	N/A	0.9	1.1	1.2	N/A	N/A	3.9	3.5	1.2	N/A	2.5	2.3
Retail trade	244	(D)	1,793	2,365	191	212	25,917	29,485	558	564	152,353	185,306
	11.6	N/A	12	13.2	8.8	8	10.4	9.6	9.2	10.2	10.3	9.9

Sector	Lincoln County		Nye County		Pershing County		Washoe County		White Pine County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Transportation and warehousing	42	(D)	247	482	44	(D)	11,413	23,030	(D)	109	53,215	137,427
	2	N/A	1.7	2.7	2	N/A	4.6	7.5	N/A	2	3.6	7.3
Information	(D)	29	134	194	(D)	(D)	3,234	3,657	39	21	17,692	21,137
	N/A	1.2	<1	1.1	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.2	<1	<1	1.2	1.1
Finance and insurance	69	74	480	454	(D)	35	14,356	16,389	109	92	83,023	103,909
	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.5	N/A	1.3	5.7	5.4	1.8	1.7	5.6	5.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	55	83	777	867	(D)	(D)	18,110	22,298	984	169	94,364	110,419
	2.6	3.4	5.2	4.8	N/A	N/A	7.2	7.3	16.2	3.1	6.4	5.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	286	(D)	1,769	1,862	49	61	16,833	21,167	116	(D)	81,695	109,638
	13.6	N/A	11.8	10.4	2.3	2.3	6.7	6.9	1.9	N/A	5.5	5.8
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0	45	60	(D)	(D)	3,920	4,231	41	(D)	21,738	32,573
	N/A	0	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.4	<1	N/A	1.5	1.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	1,005	1,239	(D)	(D)	15,155	20,710	119	165	95,137	132,423
	N/A	N/A	6.7	6.9	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.8	2	3	6.4	7.1
Educational services	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	9	3,009	3,952	(D)	13	13,960	21,845
	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.2	1.3	N/A	<1	<1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	70	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	23,455	29,244	(D)	209	109,665	160,792
	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.4	9.6	N/A	3.8	7.4	8.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	(D)	710	715	11	(D)	8,417	8,235	56	62	46,697	55,322
	N/A	N/A	4.8	4	<1	N/A	3.4	2.7	<1	1.1	3.2	2.9
Accommodation and food services	(D)	(D)	1,509	1,697	148	(D)	29,452	29,589	536	537	290,878	276,961
	N/A	N/A	10.1	9.5	6.8	N/A	11.8	9.7	8.8	9.7	19.7	14.8
Other services	(D)	(D)	830	1,090	73	83	11,384	13,952	181	160	65,248	89,984
	N/A	N/A	5.6	6.1	3.4	3.1	4.6	4.6	3	2.9	4.4	4.8
Government and government enterprises	632	621	2,071	2,036	731	684	29,075	28,992	1,501	1,248	169,089	177,141
	30	25.8	13.9	11.4	33.6	25.9	11.6	9.5	24.7	22.6	11.4	9.4

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-11 (Part I). Nevada Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Churchill County		Elko County		Eureka County		Humboldt County		Lander County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	1,045,616	1,407,718	2,526,098	2,844,208	81,408	2,844,208	850,755	945,297	334,080	420,418	126,861,149	189,308,244
Population (persons)	24,820	25,723	49,109	53,915	1,985	53,915	16,588	17,648	5,800	5,798	2,701,967	3,143,991
Per capita personal income (dollars)	42,128	54,726	51,438	52,754	41,012	52,754	51,287	53,564	57,599	72,511	46,952	60,213
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	691,119	867,906	1,737,203	1,769,968	556,653	561,959	726,249	684,448	316,902	385,183	89,557,454	117,154,278
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	469,384	592,207	1,220,117	1,356,519	452,224	464,229	494,531	517,152	233,796	297,028	63,062,442	84,993,156
Supplement to wages and salaries	153,886	184,610	306,393	306,601	95,679	90,661	132,109	131,763	57,604	66,685	16,119,324	19,168,471
Proprietors' income	67,849	91,089	210,694	106,848	8,749	7,069	99,609	35,533	25,501	21,470	10,375,688	12,992,651
Farm earnings	16,356	29,692	22,595	17,945	3,256	4,787	29,838	7,183	4,256	14,357	181,052	183,317
Nonfarm earnings	674,763	838,214	1,714,608	1,752,023	553,397	557,172	696,411	677,265	312,645	370,826	89,376,402	116,970,961
Private nonfarm earnings	415,207	522,523	1,396,479	1,447,371	535,999	539,648	572,254	533,904	269,484	325,343	73,135,025	100,121,248
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)												
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,792	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,687	(D)	(D)	25,259	32,921
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	4,984	257,123	286,046	505,769	(D)	223,934	256,227	199,327	(D)	1,555,806	1,902,870
	N/A	<1	15	16.3	91.4	N/A	32.2	37.8	63.8	N/A	1.7	1.6
Utilities	18,933	13,116	12,601	21,122	13,122	13,069	(D)	20,348	(D)	(D)	705,186	699,228
	2.8	1.6	<1	1.2	2.4	2.4	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	37,286	75,550	224,168	160,279	(D)	(D)	80,856	24,925	(D)	(D)	8,579,831	10,028,444
	5.5	9	13.1	9.1	N/A	N/A	11.6	3.7	N/A	N/A	9.6	8.6

Sector	Churchill County		Elko County		Eureka County		Humboldt County		Lander County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Manufacturing	20,856	57,362	15,765	13,671	6	(D)	18,205	22,496	(D)	(D)	3,095,377	5,749,340
	3.1	6.8	<1	<1	<1	N/A	2.6	3.3	N/A	N/A	3.5	4.9
Wholesale trade	7,957	14,789	89,795	144,108	(D)	7	10,415	16,026	(D)	(D)	3,087,708	4,297,271
	1.2	1.8	5.2	8.2	N/A	<1	1.5	2.4	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.7
Retail trade	47,235	47,800	111,966	130,709	3,283	(D)	68,691	47,329	20,469	12,320	5,970,063	8,561,779
	7	5.7	6.5	7.5	<1	N/A	9.9	7	6.5	7.5	6.7	7.3
Transportation and warehousing	77,361	86,223	60,814	61,873	(D)	(D)	(D)	30,083	14,681	7,402	3,657,820	6,219,710
	11.5	10.3	3.5	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.4	4.7	2	4.1	5.3
Information	8,734	5,894	10,371	7,394	(D)	263	4,497	3,392	988	(D)	1,951,646	2,648,163
	1.3	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	2.2	2.3
Finance and insurance	14,167	14,075	22,225	25,583	(D)	(D)	4,372	4,427	(D)	(D)	3,029,518	5,408,498
	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	3.4	4.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,528	12,753	18,806	17,407	(D)	(D)	3,988	3,901	(D)	1,629	943,646	2,661,141
	<1	1.5	1.1	1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.1	2.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	18,075	29,499	47,501	64,536	467	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,378,194	8,637,282
	2.7	5.6	2.8	4.5	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.1	8.6
Management of companies and enterprises	311	794	54,082	79,763	(D)	N/A	(D)	(D)	0	N/A	2,717,043	4,841,375
	<1	<1	3.2	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	3	4.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	33,240	26,286	26,630	37,767	(D)	(D)	21,462	10,132	(D)	(D)	3,709,803	5,498,172
	4.9	3.1	1.6	2.2	N/A	N/A	3.1	1.5	N/A	N/A	4.2	4.7
Educational services	3,227	(D)	(D)	3,775	(D)	30	(D)	(D)	178	137	678,968	979,134
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	60,634	(D)	102,271	116,835	(D)	30	(D)	(D)	2,913	1,388	7,906,142	11,228,471
	9	N/A	6	7	N/A	<2	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	8.8	9.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26,209	15,709	80,308	16,615	1,915	189	5,854	3,907	(D)	(D)	2,291,151	3,467,806
	3.9	1.9	4.7	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	2.6	3
Accommodation and food services	14,829	26,792	200,633	195,880	1,021	1,001	31,251	39,165	(D)	(D)	14,004,096	13,589,399
	2.2	3.2	11.7	11.2	<1	<1	4.5	5.8	N/A	N/A	15.7	11.6
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	20,809	19,243	56,062	59,216	751	(D)	17,997	23,308	4,782	9,789	2,847,767	3,670,244
	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.4	<1	N/A	2.6	3.4	1.5	2.6	3.2	3.1

Sector	Churchill County		Elko County		Eureka County		Humboldt County		Lander County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	259,556	315,691	318,129	304,652	17,397	17,524	124,156	143,361	43,161	45,483	16,241,376	16,849,713
	38.5	37.7	18.6	17.4	3.1	3.1	17.8	21.2	13.8	12.3	18.2	14.4

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-11 (Part 2). Nevada Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Lincoln County		Nye County		Pershing County		Washoe County		White Pine County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	183,352	241,041	1,817,973	2,287,433	199,032	267,534	23,193,051	35,246,181	484,890	516,409	126,861,149	189,308,244
Population (persons)	5,333	4,525	43,932	53,450	6,736	6,741	422,183	493,392	10,017	9,182	2,701,967	3,143,991
Per capita personal income (dollars)	34,380	53,269	41,382	42,796	29,548	39,688	54,936	71,436	48,407	56,241	46,952	60,213
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	109,690	124,265	1,039,611	2,287,433	131,255	190,461	15,833,956	20,077,626	378,205	394,944	89,557,454	117,154,278
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	68,970	78,272	625,223	753,277	89,514	144,050	10,188,037	14,546,215	223,264	282,365	63,062,442	84,993,156
Supplement to wages and salaries	25,590	26,744	164,358	179,460	32,369	40,376	2,794,286	3,233,297	76,582	79,354	16,119,324	19,168,471
Proprietors' income	15,131	19,249	250,029	151,629	9,372	6,035	2,851,633	2,298,114	78,359	33,225	10,375,688	12,992,651
Farm earnings	1,271	14,856	37,153	39,155	10,334	12,480	10,576	14,358	1,992	10,140	181,052	183,317
Nonfarm earnings	108,419	109,409	1,002,458	1,045,211	120,922	177,981	15,823,380	384,804	376,213	183,317	89,376,402	116,970,961
Private nonfarm earnings	61,093	62,405	825,141	895,543	60,877	119,742	13,073,857	268,747	241,037	116,970,961	73,135,025	100,121,248
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)												
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,516	(D)	(D)	1,230	4,577	(D)	(D)	25,259	32,921
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	629	(D)	103,288	141,117	33,086	97,951	92,950	49,839	(D)	160,370	1,555,806	1,902,870
	<1	N/A	10.3	13.5	27.4	55	<1	<1	N/A	41.7	1.7	1.6

Sector	Lincoln County		Nye County		Pershing County		Washoe County		White Pine County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Utilities	(D)	(D)	17,321	34,582	(D)	N/A	90,165	88,439	(D)	(D)	705,186	699,228
	N/A	N/A	1.7	3.3	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	(D)	(D)	29,504	49,383	602	(D)	1,440,852	2,152,457	21,056	19,719	8,579,831	10,028,444
	N/A	N/A	2.9	4.7	<1	N/A	9.1	10.7	5.6	5.1	9.6	8.6
Manufacturing	(D)	(D)	7,033	18,090	3,303	(D)	921,157	1,279,737	725	980	3,095,377	5,749,340
	N/A	N/A	<1	1.7	2.7	N/A	5.8	6.4	<1	<1	3.5	4.9
Wholesale trade	(D)	463	7,786	10,516	(D)	(D)	792,398	986,909	3,779	(D)	3,087,708	4,297,271
	N/A	<1	<1	1	N/A	N/A	5	4.9	1	N/A	3.5	3.7
Retail trade	11,551	(D)	225,854	93,746	6,820	5,290	901,792	1,297,884	46,136	15,954	5,970,063	8,561,779
	10.7	N/A	22.5	9	5.6	3	5.7	6.5	12.3	4.1	6.7	7.3
Transportation and warehousing	3,307	(D)	14,373	36,494	2,239	(D)	753,073	1,401,811	(D)	9,277	3,657,820	6,219,710
	3.1	N/A	1.4	3.5	1.9	N/A	4.8	7	N/A	2.4	4.1	5.3
Information	(D)	2,243	6,460	10,293	(D)	(D)	597,314	417,008	1,528	1,427	1,951,646	2,648,163
	N/A	2.1	<1	1	N/A	N/A	3.8	2.1	<1	<1	2.2	2.3
Finance and insurance	2,295	2,267	7,396	10,005	(D)	616	636,871	1,082,367	4,016	3,371	3,029,518	5,408,498
	2.1	2.1	<1	1	N/A	<1	4	5.4	1.1	<1	3.4	4.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	382	226	3,936	15,496	(D)	(D)	126,032	250,235	-179	2,160	943,646	2,661,141
	<1	<1	<1	1.5	N/A	N/A	<1	1.2	<1	<1	1.1	2.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	21,487	(D)	184,622	191,487	1,544	1,701	1,214,916	1,893,203	2,553	(D)	6,378,194	8,637,282
	19.8	N/A	18.4	18.3	1.3	1.4	7.7	10.9	<1	N/A	7.1	8.6
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	N/A	2,437	1,757	(D)	(D)	460,610	727,211	3,485	(D)	2,717,043	4,841,375
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	2.9	4.2	<1	N/A	3	4.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	78,035	78,698	(D)	(D)	589,615	1,063,768	2,766	5,713	3,709,803	5,498,172
	N/A	N/A	7.8	7.5	N/A	N/A	3.7	5.3	<1	1.5	4.2	4.7
Educational services	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2	114,799	164,178	(D)	50	678,968	979,134
	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	2,628	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,762,921	2,172,356	(D)	8,643	7,906,142	11,228,471
	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.1	10.8	N/A	2.2	8.8	9.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	(D)	20,609	34,751	1,493	(D)	1,040,008	399,923	23,945	2,490	2,291,151	3,467,806
	N/A	N/A	2.1	3.3	1.2	N/A	6.6	2	6.4	<1	2.6	3
Accommodation and food services	(D)	(D)	39,105	48,157	2,915	(D)	1,018,057	1,226,612	13,492	17,692	14,004,096	13,589,399
	N/A	N/A	3.9	4.6	2.4	N/A	6.4	6.1	3.6	4.6	15.7	11.6
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	(D)	(D)	23,795	30,928	2,606	1,535	519,095	666,499	7,259	6,079	2,847,767	3,670,244
	N/A	N/A	2.4	3	2.2	<1	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.6	3.2	3.1

Sector	Lincoln County		Nye County		Pershing County		Washoe County		White Pine County		State of Nevada	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	47,326	47,004	177,317	149,668	60,045	58,239	2,749,522	2,738,255	135,176	116,057	16,241,376	16,849,713
	43.7	43	17.7	14.3	49.7	32.7	17.4	13.6	35.9	30.2	18.2	14.4

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-12. North Dakota Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Bowman County		Slope County		State of North Dakota	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	2,428	2,228	486	470	503,813	566,374
Wage and salary employment	1,572	1,453	211	156	392,040	434,811
Proprietors employment	856	775	275	314	111,773	131,563
Farm proprietors employment	306	278	196	184	26,923	22,987
Nonfarm proprietors employment	550	497	79	130	84,850	108,576
Farm employment	366	350	226	222	31,652	29,425
Nonfarm employment	2,062	1,878	260	248	472,161	536,949
Private nonfarm employment	1,797	1,603	224	207	387,382	447,439
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)						
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,401	4,887
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	129	50	67	(D)	13,858	18,022
	5.3	2.2	13.8	N/A	2.8	3.2
Utilities	(D)	(D)	1	1	3,502	3,388
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Construction	161	(D)	6	7	29,925	34,650
	6.6	N/A	1.2	1.5	5.9	6.1
Manufacturing	31	(D)	3	7	23,815	27,786
	1.3	N/A	<1	1.5	4.7	4.9
Wholesale trade	201	198	(D)	3	22,116	23,976
	8.3	8.9	N/A	<1	4.4	4.2
Retail trade	260	232	6	12	53,725	56,544
	10.7	10.4	1.2	2.6	10.7	10
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	(D)	14	16,793	25,417
	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.3	4.5

Sector	Bowman County		Slope County		State of North Dakota	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Information	34	17	2	3	8,152	6,496
	1.4	<1	<1	<1	1.6	1.1
Finance and insurance	(D)	(D)	9	14	24,416	28,261
	N/A	N/A	1.9	3	4.8	5
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	(D)	7	15	16,761	26,852
	N/A	N/A	1.4	3.2	3.3	4.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	69	86	(D)	8	18,884	23,214
	2.8	3.9	N/A	1.7	3.7	4.1
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	0	4,517	4,590
	N/A	N/A	0	0	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	6	8	16,413	18,147
	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.7	3.3	3.2
Educational services	11	11	(D)	3	5,786	6,540
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	259	267	4	6	59,475	69,282
	10.7	12	<1	1.3	11.8	12.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	25	3	5	7,080	9,389
	N/A	1.1	<1	1.1	1.4	1.7
Accommodation and food services	(D)	134	(D)	(D)	32,902	34,974
	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.2
Other services	111	131	(D)	(D)	24,861	25,024
	4.6	5.9	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.4
Government and government enterprises	265	275	36	41	84,779	89,510
	10.9	12.3	7.4	8.7	16.8	15.8

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-13. North Dakota Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Bowman County		Slope County		State of North Dakota	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	217,582	223,731	64,116	55,386	37,418,041	50,002,860
Population (persons)	3,142	2,903	731	690	675,054	774,948
Per capita personal income (dollars)	69,249	77,069	87,710	80,270	55,429	64,524
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	139,327	130,222	50,698	31,588	28,755,681	36,463,231
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	66,803	64,191	13,782	8,241	18,460,145	24,245,559
Supplement to wages and salaries	15,006	15,293	2,493	2,035	4,458,848	5,707,439
Proprietors' income	57,518	50,738	34,423	21,312	5,836,687	6,510,233
Farm earnings	36,604	29,994	32,497	16,191	2,658,021	2,799,968
Nonfarm earnings	102,723	100,228	18,201	15,397	26,097,660	33,663,263
Private nonfarm earnings	88,809	85,557	16,937	13,444	20,650,976	27,373,788
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)						
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	163,720	172,947
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	10,739	4,212	7,086	(D)	1,343,011	1,914,580
	10.5	4.2	38.9	N/A	5.1	5.7
Utilities	(D)	(D)	-24	(185)	462,965	525,295
	N/A	N/A	<1	-1.2	1.8	1.6
Construction	12,139	(D)	619	615	2,294,695	2,576,881
	11.8	N/A	3.4	4	8.8	7.7
Manufacturing	1,545	(D)	63	225	1,639,806	2,358,421
	1.5	N/A	<1	1.5	6.3	7
Wholesale trade	16,707	18,447	(D)	1,023	1,834,880	2,238,107
	16.3	18.4	N/A	6.6	7	6.6
Retail trade	8,932	8,070	661	1,352	1,822,570	2,227,319
	8.7	8.1	3.6	8.8	7	6.6
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	(D)	784	1,205,636	1,821,656
	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	4.6	5.4
Information	1,390	138	187	(22)	640,038	627,386
	1.4	<1	1	<-1	2.5	1.3
Finance and insurance	(D)	(D)	94	84	1,272,817	1,748,208
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	4.9	5.2

Sector	Bowman County		Slope County		State of North Dakota	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	(D)	73	315	723,300	1,069,593
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	2.8	<1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3,528	4,599	(D)	222	1,128,010	1,602,197
	3.4	4.6	N/A	1.4	4.3	4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	N/A	418,491	519,749
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	1.6	1.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	109	380	531,624	780,464
	N/A	N/A	<1	2.5	2	2.3
Educational services	258	170	(D)	64	146,655	183,430
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	12,318	14,332	144	169	3,297,522	4,746,838
	12	14.3	<1	1.1	12.6	14.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	333	28	61	105,846	178,155
	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Accommodation and food services	(D)	2,770	(D)	(D)	672,207	995,010
	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	2.6	3
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	4,949	5,624	(D)	(D)	947,184	1,087,552
	4.8	5.6	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.2
Government and government enterprises	13,914	14,671	1,265	1,953	5,446,684	6,289,475
	13.5	14.6	6.9	12.7	20.9	18.7

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-14 (Part I). Oregon Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Baker County		Crook County		Deschutes County		Grant County		State of Oregon	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	8,518	8,759	9,036	11,217	90,538	130,681	3,778	3,863	2,174,324	2,559,454
Wage and salary employment	5,600	5,988	5,955	7,401	62,259	89,924	2,557	2,642	1,676,367	1,952,352
Proprietors employment	2,918	2,771	3,081	3,816	28,279	40,757	1,221	1,221	497,957	607,102
Farm proprietors employment	614	632	565	572	1,304	1,310	372	381	34,460	34,950
Nonfarm proprietors employment	2,304	2,139	2,516	3,244	26,975	39,447	849	840	463,497	572,152
Farm employment	906	953	773	781	1,617	1,677	486	501	67,704	69,840
Nonfarm employment	7,612	7,806	8,263	10,436	88,921	129,004	3,292	3,362	2,106,620	2,489,614
Private nonfarm employment	6,395	6,645	7,057	9,113	80,104	119,197	2,223	2,331	1,818,680	2,201,646
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)										
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	245	(D)	760	980	221	(D)	29,117	32,073
	N/A	N/A	2.7	N/A	<1	<1	5.8	N/A	1.3	1.3
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	48	(D)	311	278	20	(D)	4,836	4,442
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Utilities	75	118	(D)	(D)	318	348	(D)	(D)	4,863	5,199
	<1	1.3	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	432	479	495	1,296	6,170	11,503	209	(D)	102,550	150,262
	5.1	5.5	5.5	11.6	6.8	8.8	5.5	N/A	4.7	5.9
Manufacturing	573	680	786	828	4,318	6,795	(D)	(D)	176,802	201,963
	6.7	7.8	8.7	7.4	4.8	5.2	N/A	N/A	8.1	7.9
Wholesale trade	114	119	753	373	1,846	2,930	53	49	80,544	81,845
	1.3	1.4	8.3	3.3	2	2.2	1.4	1.3	3.7	3.2
Retail trade	998	1,106	828	982	11,532	14,930	364	388	227,763	259,680
	11.7	12.6	9.2	8.8	12.7	11.4	9.6	10.0	10.5	10.1
Transportation and warehousing	248	220	(D)	(D)	1,365	4,026	(D)	(D)	61,071	123,175
	2.9	2.5	N/A	N/A	1.5	3.1	N/A	N/A	2.8	4.8
Information	94	66	51	412	1,811	2,248	49	67	40,248	43,247
	1.1	<1	<1	3.7	2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.7

Sector	Baker County		Crook County		Deschutes County		Grant County		State of Oregon	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Finance and insurance	269	221	214	185	4,111	5,903	84	74	90,623	101,551
	3.2	2.5	2.4	1.6	4.5	4.5	2.2	1.9	4.2	4.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	390	414	461	665	6,955	9,270	(D)	100	102,732	125,673
	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.9	7.7	7.1	N/A	2.6	4.7	4.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	313	336	293	592	6,307	10,665	98	119	131,571	176,991
	3.7	3.8	3.2	5.3	7	8.2	2.6	3.1	6.1	6.9
Management of companies and enterprises	58	28	93	44	331	1,311	0	(D)	31,608	50,637
	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	0	N/A	1.5	2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	208	253	296	454	5,482	6,825	120	(D)	111,105	129,993
	2.4	2.9	3.3	4	6.1	5.2	3.2	N/A	5.1	5.1
Educational services	51	(D)	71	108	1,414	2,009	(D)	8	53,197	49,509
	<1	N/A	<1	<1	1.6	1.5	N/A	<1	2.4	1.9
Health care and social assistance	1,020	(D)	697	880	10,817	16,390	(D)	228	252,065	308,939
	12	N/A	7.7	7.8	11.9	12.5	N/A	5.9	11.6	12.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	99	145	161	3,084	4,070	(D)	74	52,546	57,662
	N/A	1.1	1.6	1.4	3.4	3.1	N/A	1.9	2.4	2.3
Accommodation and food services	(D)	637	518	833	7,950	11,327	(D)	217	153,331	173,376
	N/A	7.3	5.7	7.4	8.8	8.7	N/A	5.6	7.1	6.8
Other services	531	466	514	639	5,222	7,389	169	174	112,108	125,429
	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.9
Government and government enterprises	1,217	1,161	1,206	1,323	8,817	9,807	1,069	1,031	287,940	287,968
	14.3	13.3	13.3	11.8	9.7	7.5	28.3	26.7	13.2	11.3

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-14 (Part 2). Oregon Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Harney County		Lake County		Malheur County		Union County		State of Oregon	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	4,166	4,413	3,809	3,947	17,199	17,561	14,350	14,827	2,174,324	2,559,454
Wage and salary employment	2,677	2,920	2,533	2,742	13,622	13,888	10,275	10,776	1,676,367	1,952,352
Proprietors employment	1,489	1,493	1,276	1,205	3,577	3,673	4,075	4,051	497,957	607,102
Farm proprietors employment	469	490	334	336	1,099	1,104	830	847	34,460	34,950
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,020	1,003	942	869	2,478	2,569	3,245	3,204	463,497	572,152
Farm employment	787	866	610	630	2,141	2,254	1,065	1,119	67,704	69,840
Nonfarm employment	3,379	3,547	3,199	3,317	15,058	15,307	13,285	13,708	2,106,620	2,489,614
Private nonfarm employment	2,298	2,507	2,188	2,174	11,629	12,028	10,857	11,492	1,818,680	2,201,646
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)										
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	170	180	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	29,117	32,073
	4.1	4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.3
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	28	22	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,836	4,442
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	32	45	(D)	(D)	4,863	5,199
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	(D)	213	164	178	367	458	711	850	102,550	150,262
	N/A	4.8	4.3	4.5	2.1	2.6	5	5.7	4.7	5.9
Manufacturing	(D)	41	201	250	1,028	1,133	1,156	1,364	176,802	201,963
	N/A	<1	5.3	6.3	6	6.5	8.1	9.2	8.1	7.9
Wholesale trade	51	71	67	56	767	525	256	(D)	80,544	81,845
	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.4	4.5	3.0	1.8	N/A	3.7	3.2
Retail trade	452	505	389	346	2,159	2,564	1,798	1,827	227,763	259,680
	10.8	11.4	10.2	8.8	12.6	14.6	12.5	12.3	10.5	10.1
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	463	488	(D)	512	61,071	123,175
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.8	N/A	3.5	2.8	4.8
Information	31	20	(D)	25	132	87	158	130	40,248	43,247
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.1	<1	1.9	1.7

Sector	Harney County		Lake County		Malheur County		Union County		State of Oregon	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Finance and insurance	78	58	48	50	350	336	479	494	90,623	101,551
	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	2	1.9	3.3	3.3	4.2	4
Real estate and rental and leasing	116	143	120	142	444	521	435	514	102,732	125,673
	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.6	3	3	3.5	4.7	4.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	131	105	122	379	415	465	664	131,571	176,991
	N/A	3	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	3.2	4.5	6.1	6.9
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	57	66	75	31,608	50,637
	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.5	2.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	117	124	(D)	90	(D)	411	358	418	111,105	129,993
	2.8	2.8	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.3	2.5	2.8	5.1	5.1
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	17	80	(D)	102	83	53,197	49,509
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	2.4	1.9
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	153	1,950	(D)	1,969	1,963	252,065	308,939
	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9	11.3	N/A	13.7	13.2	11.6	12.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	32	25	(D)	112	(D)	275	260	52,546	57,662
	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.3
Accommodation and food services	(D)	349	248	(D)	1,136	(D)	964	974	153,331	173,376
	N/A	7.9	6.5	N/A	6.6	N/A	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.8
Other services	203	196	172	190	772	783	718	710	112,108	125,429
	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.5	5	4.8	5.2	4.9
Government and government enterprises	1,081	1,040	1,011	1,143	3,429	3,279	2,428	2,216	287,940	287,968
	25.9	23.6	26.5	29	19.9	18.7	16.9	14.9	13.2	11.3

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-15 (Part I). Oregon Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Baker County		Crook County		Deschutes County		Grant County		State of Oregon	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	582,232	810,465	749,567	1,305,173	6,902,317	13,873,903	280,106	369,927	173,174,835	261,546,508
Population (persons)	16,126	16,847	20,878	25,739	157,697	204,801	7,466	7,272	3,837,611	4,246,155
Per capita personal income (dollars)	36,105	48,107	35,902	50,708	43,770	67,743	37,517	50,870	45,126	61,596
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	301,821	381,282	383,710	674,451	4,068,909	8,470,243	151,652	185,981	124,668,782	178,777,570
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	214,392	260,615	269,772	466,459	2,818,266	5,224,799	101,129	120,530	88,738,555	126,291,390
Supplement to wages and salaries	70,061	83,293	78,715	118,207	770,130	1,246,968	39,292	47,284	23,523,615	30,493,856
Proprietors' income	15,195	37,374	7,691	89,785	24,135	1,998,476	5,004	18,167	81,335	21,992,324
Farm earnings	5,565	14,908	1,860	5,905	15,694	14,522	1,335	3,640	1,315,858	1,461,517
Nonfarm earnings	307,386	366,374	385,570	668,546	4,084,604	8,484,765	152,987	182,341	123,352,924	177,316,053
Private nonfarm earnings	217,289	(D)	289,698	(D)	3,376,445	49,181	73,589	(D)	99,057,914	1,851,520
By Industry (Total Income/Percentage of Total Nonfarm Income)										
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	12,212	(D)	18,027	49,181	6,751	(D)	1,380,411	1,851,520
	N/A	N/A	3.2	<1	<1	N/A	4.4	5	1.1	
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	854	(D)	6,872	5,652	177	(D)	122,696	166,013
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Utilities	9,160	16,467	(D)	(D)	40,928	48,538	(D)	(D)	681,407	1,071,517
	3	4.5	N/A	N/A	1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	15,080	18,820	17,449	113,717	235,235	1,274,736	11,827	(D)	6,662,320	12,849,056
	4.9	5.1	4.5	17	5.8	15	7.7	N/A	5.4	7.2
Manufacturing	32,518	41,989	38,947	48,705	252,786	453,159	(D)	(D)	15,388,320	18,808,215
	10.6	11.5	10.1	7.3	6.2	5.3	N/A	N/A	12.5	10.6
Wholesale trade	4,184	5,145	63,952	23,232	117,509	263,742	2,228	2,245	7,572,878	8,255,686
	1.4	1.4	16.6	3.5	2.9	3.1	1.5	1.2	6.1	4.7
Retail trade	25,943	34,671	19,022	27,590	387,348	588,210	9,835	9,860	8,535,431	11,605,989
	8.4	9.5	4.9	4.1	9.5	6.9	6.4	5.4	6.9	6.5

Sector	Baker County		Crook County		Deschutes County		Grant County		State of Oregon	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Transportation and warehousing	12,571	13,185	(D)	(D)	65,858	155,348	(D)	(D)	3,986,429	5,944,344
	4.1	3.6	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.8	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.4
Information	6,449	3,561	2,843	108,373	119,487	252,075	3,266	4,383	3,479,281	5,258,138
	2.1	1	<1	16.2	2.9	3	2.1	2.4	2.8	3
Finance and insurance	8,082	6,087	6,167	10,163	214,438	379,337	3,626	3,154	6,058,482	7,752,690
	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	5.2	4.5	2.4	1.7	4.9	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,870	10,074	3,092	20,157	90,947	554,891	(D)	4,848	1,384,823	6,380,389
	<1	2.7	<1	3	2.2	6.5	N/A	2.7	1.1	3.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	10,866	13,069	8,748	27,816	274,179	749,586	2,537	4,512	8,848,550	14,467,197
	3.5	3.6	2.3	4.2	6.7	8.8	1.7	2.5	7.2	8.2
Management of companies and enterprises	2,719	(69)	5,845	1,905	28,178	118,816	0	(D)	3,567,995	9,025,320
	<1	<1	1.5	<1	<1	1.4	<1	N/A	2.9	5.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	4,340	9,971	7,478	22,167	203,908	322,819	2,794	(D)	4,472,827	6,670,856
	1.4	2.7	1.9	3.3	5	3.8	1.8	N/A	3.6	3.8
Educational services	1,491	(D)	1,471	2,538	36,449	63,387	(D)	57	1,729,919	1,930,682
	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.4	1.1
Health care and social assistance	46,848	(D)	36,447	52,789	837,289	1,399,662	(D)	9,265	15,726,462	21,549,412
	15.2	N/A	9.5	7.9	20.5	16.5	N/A	5.1	12.7	12.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	954	1,684	1,134	50,707	105,942	(D)	2,015	867,453	1,687,718
	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.2	1.2	N/A	1.1	<1	1
Accommodation and food services	(D)	18,454	10,516	36,061	207,924	471,343	(D)	4,763	3,865,630	7,068,289
	N/A	5	2.7	5.4	5.1	5.6	N/A	2.6	3.1	4
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	16,706	12,302	18,357	24,937	188,375	310,177	5,628	5,661	4,726,598	6,004,113
	5.4	3.4	4.8	3.7	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.4
Government and government enterprises	90,096	95,372	95,872	120,545	708,159	918,164	79,397	88,819	24,295,009	28,968,909
	29.3	26	24.9	18	17.3	10.8	51.9	48.7	19.7	16.3

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

Table A-15 (Part 2). Oregon Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Harney County		Lake County		Malheur County		Union County		State of Oregon	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	259,534	373,121	274,573	389,518	898,960	1,233,592	987,132	1,311,986	173,174,835	261,546,508
Population (persons)	7,406	7,575	7,880	8,276	31,364	31,693	25,715	26,212	3,837,611	4,246,155
Per capita personal income (dollars)	35,044	49,257	34,845	47,066	28,663	38,923	38,388	50,053	45,126	61,596
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	141,442	212,815	154,886	208,732	730,320	882,336	614,040	722,893	124,668,782	178,777,570
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	101,457	121,528	104,577	126,055	509,566	592,114	415,336	506,981	88,738,555	126,291,390
Supplement to wages and salaries	37,835	46,171	38,217	49,840	173,009	194,947	135,842	155,902	23,523,615	30,493,856
Proprietors' income	10,798	45,116	4,305	32,837	15,359	95,275	10,390	60,010	81,335	21,992,324
Farm earnings	213	27,818	7,203	22,023	21,527	54,823	1,703	9,612	1,315,858	1,461,517
Nonfarm earnings	141,655	184,997	147,683	186,709	708,793	827,513	615,743	713,281	123,352,924	177,316,053
Private nonfarm earnings	63,193	9,239	70,731	(D)	454,488	(D)	444,957	(D)	99,057,914	1,851,520
By Industry (Total income/percent of total nonfarm income)										
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	3,950	9,239	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,380,411	1,851,520
	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1.1	1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	45	38	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	122,696	166,013
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,128	4,727	(D)	(D)	681,407	1,071,517
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	(D)	7,687	8,678	8,887	17,390	21,075	40,218	45,071	6,662,320	12,849,056
	N/A	4.2	5.9	4.8	2.5	2.5	6.5	6.3	5.4	7.2
Manufacturing	(D)	511	10,024	12,882	48,975	71,216	70,469	91,796	15,388,320	18,808,215
	N/A	<1	6.8	6.9	6.9	8.6	11.4	129	12.5	10.6
Wholesale trade	1,759	4,335	3,285	3,433	38,594	30,555	13,477	(D)	7,572,878	8,255,686
	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	5.4	3.7	2.2	N/A	6.1	4.7
Retail trade	11,926	17,455	10,848	9,903	72,247	96,018	51,823	60,842	8,535,431	11,605,989
	8.4	9.4	7.3	5.3	10.2	11.6	8.4	8.5	6.9	6.5

Sector	Harney County		Lake County		Malheur County		Union County		State of Oregon	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	23,570	26,854	(D)	37,986	3,986,429	5,944,344
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.2	N/A	5.3	3.2	3.4
Information	1,722	726	(D)	1,778	5,714	4,867	7,483	6,766	3,479,281	5,258,138
	1.2	<1	N/A	1	<1	<1	1.2	<1	2.8	3
Finance and insurance	2,491	1,779	1,585	2,186	16,475	15,723	16,627	16,534	6,058,482	7,752,690
	1.8	1	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	4.9	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,335	2,191	1,266	5,724	6,271	23,381	7,592	15,552	1,384,823	6,380,389
	<1	1.2	<1	3.1	<1	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	3.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	4,243	3,563	3,898	17,407	19,245	16,729	27,247	8,848,550	14,467,197
	N/A	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.8	7.2	8.2
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	N/A	(D)	N/A	(D)	927	3,548	7,280	3,567,995	9,025,320
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1	2.9	5.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1,995	4,534	(D)	2,790	(D)	11,451	9,030	11,173	4,472,827	6,670,856
	1.4	2.5	N/A	1.5	N/A	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.6	3.8
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	501	1,622	(D)	1,285	1,564	1,729,919	1,930,682
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	1.4	1.1
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,019	95,599	(D)	102,064	119,424	15,726,462	21,549,412
	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	13.5	N/A	16.6	16.7	12.7	12.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	455	94	(D)	1,191	(D)	1,733	4,056	867,453	1,687,718
	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1
Accommodation and food services	(D)	15,785	3,732	(D)	25,484	(D)	19,465	26,361	3,865,630	7,068,289
	N/A	8.5	2.5	N/A	3.6	N/A	3.2	3.7	3.1	4
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	4,288	5,581	3,561	5,606	25,437	28,353	21,329	23,694	4,726,598	6,004,113
	3	3	2.4	3	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.4
Government and government enterprises	78,462	89,911	76,953	100,242	254,304	287,852	170,786	181,584	24,295,009	28,968,909
	55.4	48.6	52.1	53.7	35.9	24.8	27.7	25.5	19.7	16.3

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: (D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

Table A-16. South Dakota Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Butte County		Harding County		State of South Dakota	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	5,094	5,299	1,020	1,140	558,135	622,335
Wage and salary employment	2,997	2,962	551	550	423,052	462,954
Proprietors employment	2,097	2,337	469	590	135,083	159,381
Farm proprietors employment	545	511	212	207	27,400	25,473
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,552	1,826	257	383	107,683	133,908
Farm employment	608	586	281	301	32,343	32,170
Nonfarm employment	4,486	4,713	739	839	525,792	590,165
Private nonfarm employment	3,752	4,040	599	722	440,023	503,470
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Jobs)						
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,121	5,866
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	(D)	40	2,216	2,143
	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	<1	<1
Utilities	23	20	(D)	(D)	2,170	2,111
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	337	380	87	99	31,847	38,292
	6.6	7.2	8.5	8.7	5.7	6.2
Manufacturing	154	180	13	15	38,718	46,208
	3	3.4	1.3	1.3	6.9	7.4
Wholesale trade	159	201	(D)	(D)	19,792	22,931
	3.1	3.8	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.7
Retail trade	623	779	60	105	62,968	66,796
	12.2	14.7	5.9	9.2	11.3	10.7
Transportation and warehousing	277	174	32	62	15,047	19,188
	5.4	3.3	3.1	5.4	2.7	3.1
Information	18	25	(D)	(D)	7,640	6,418
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.4	1
Finance and insurance	206	245	(D)	(D)	38,052	41,863
	4.0	4.6	N/A	N/A	6.8	6.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	194	288	29	68	19,319	29,574
	3.8	5.4	2.8	6.0	3.5	4.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	166	188	(D)	(D)	19,350	25,389
	3.3	3.5	N/A	N/A	3.5	4.1

Sector	Butte County		Harding County		State of South Dakota	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Management of companies and enterprises	0	(D)	0	0	3,943	5,943
	0	N/A	0	0	<1	1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	135	(D)	(D)	(D)	18,691	19,916
	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.2
Educational services	(D)	21	38	(D)	10,448	10,327
	N/A	<1	3.7	N/A	1.9	1.7
Health care and social assistance	(D)	310	(D)	(D)	64,525	73,902
	N/A	5.9	N/A	N/A	11.6	11.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	94	79	(D)	(D)	11,302	12,643
	1.8	1.5	N/A	N/A	2	2
Accommodation and food services	344	383	(D)	(D)	40,155	43,681
	6.8	7.2	N/A	N/A	7.2	7
Other services	400	380	(D)	(D)	28,719	30,279
	7.9	7.2	N/A	N/A	5.1	4.9
Government and government enterprises	734	673	140	117	85,769	86,695
	14.4	12.7	13.7	10.3	15.4	13.9

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-17. South Dakota Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Butte County		Harding County		State of South Dakota	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	370,562	479,774	54,176	80,170	42,330,863	57,717,754
Population (persons)	10,138	10,456	1,246	1,327	816,078	895,376
Per capita personal income (dollars)	36,552	45,885	43,480	60,414	51,872	64,462
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	186,319	203,113	39,810	51,581	29,532,513	38,919,395
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	102,511	110,512	20,156	22,754	17,965,636	23,346,225
Supplement to wages and salaries	26,754	28,050	5,500	6,046	4,387,422	5,418,333
Proprietors' income	57,053	64,551	14,154	22,781	7,179,455	10,154,837
Farm earnings	8,965	12,598	8,062	16,661	2,166,912	3,479,442
Nonfarm earnings	177,354	190,515	31,748	34,920	27,365,601	35,439,953
Private nonfarm earnings	143,924	157,368	24,706	28,692	22,221,838	29,965,848
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)						
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	191,893	143,947
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,379	79,677	109,970
	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.5	<1	<1
Utilities	2,081	1,444	(D)	(D)	246,683	282,289
	1.2	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	16,292	19,276	5,670	6,634	1,878,663	2,657,325
	9.2	10.1	17.9	19	6.9	7.5
Manufacturing	5,887	8,565	136	114	2,411,355	3,464,611
	3.3	4.5	<1	<1	8.8	9.8
Wholesale trade	9,353	11,858	(D)	(D)	1,407,998	1,956,820
	5.3	6.2	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.5
Retail trade	20,161	23,520	2,691	2,778	2,222,038	2,526,073
	11.4	12.3	8.5	8	8.1	7.1
Transportation and warehousing	16,756	12,174	1,439	4,928	856,546	1,028,383
	9.4	6.4	4.5	14.1	3.1	2.9
Information	1,883	1,977	(D)	(D)	542,094	571,211
	1.1	1	N/A	N/A	2	1.6
Finance and insurance	8,570	6,224	(D)	(D)	3,404,504	4,160,892
	4.8	3.3	N/A	N/A	12.4	11.7

Sector	Butte County		Harding County		State of South Dakota	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,239	9,290	436	1,412	408,254	911,691
	1.3	<1	1.4	<1	1.5	<1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	7,400	8,673	(D)	(D)	1,150,879	1,718,557
	4.2	4.6	N/A	N/A	4.2	4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	0	(D)	0	N/A	473,515	729,863
	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	1.7	2.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	3,323	(D)	(D)	(D)	591,336	843,721
	1.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.4
Educational services	(D)	731	1,471	(D)	326,173	347,851
	N/A	<1	4.6	N/A	1.2	1
Health care and social assistance	(D)	15,031	(D)	(D)	4,032,738	5,828,012
	N/A	7.9	N/A	N/A	14.7	16.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	581	604	(D)	(D)	198,851	259,225
	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Accommodation and food services	5,307	7,460	(D)	(D)	750,024	1,233,597
	3	3.9	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.5
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	16,659	14,558	(D)	(D)	1,048,616	1,191,810
	9.4	7.6	N/A	N/A	3.8	3.4
Government and government enterprises	33,430	33,147	7,043	6,228	5,143,762	5,474,105
	18.8	17.4	22.2	17.8	18.8	15.4

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-18 (Part I). Utah Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Beaver County		Box Elder County		Cache County		Carbon County		Daggett County		Duchesne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	3,609	4,343	24,826	32,065	66,056	87,483	11,865	11,472	598	644	11,081	11,667	1,620,799	2,229,147
Wage and salary employment	2,609	3,017	18,366	23,687	50,265	65,712	9,513	8,919	438	453	7,871	8,199	1,235,051	1,688,168
Proprietors employment	1,000	1,326	6,460	8,378	15,791	21,771	2,352	2,553	160	191	3,210	3,468	385,748	540,979
Farm proprietors employment	208	229	1,014	1,080	1,040	1,077	274	291	42	45	876	931	15,262	15,766
Nonfarm proprietors employment	792	1,097	5,446	7,298	14,751	20,694	2,078	2,262	118	146	2,334	2,537	370,486	525,213
Farm employment	599	635	1,402	1,453	1,448	1,508	307	317	57	66	978	1,036	20,007	20,552
Nonfarm employment	3,010	3,708	23,424	30,612	64,608	85,975	11,558	11,155	541	578	10,103	10,631	1,600,792	2,208,595
Private nonfarm employment	2,266	2,940	20,640	27,379	53,678	73,691	9,411	8,970	307	409	8,168	8,173	1,366,353	1,937,761
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)														
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	137	182	230	283	(D)	36	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,313	4,358
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	68	(D)	87	78	103	104	913	802	(D)	1	1,790	1,366	14,668	11,812
	1.9	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	7.7	7	N/A	<1	16.2	11.7	<1	<1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	37	62	66	90	138	77	0	0	41	53	4,275	5,036
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.2	<1	0	0	<1	<1	<1	<1
Construction	166	267	1,477	2,711	3,314	4,634	556	570	(D)	(D)	831	569	90,998	156,909
	4.6	6.1	5.9	8.5	5	5.3	4.7	5	N/A	N/A	7.5	4.9	5.6	7

Sector	Beaver County		Box Elder County		Cache County		Carbon County		Daggett County		Duchesne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Manufacturing	86	229	5,939	7,233	10,645	14,390	364	455	(D)	4	222	249	118,121	155,858
	2.4	5.3	23.9	22.6	16.1	16.4	3.1	4	N/A	<1	2	2.1	7.3	7
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	593	790	990	1,578	495	314	1	5	170	202	49,833	61,996
	N/A	N/A	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.8	4.2	2.7	<1	<1	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.8
Retail trade	380	535	2,414	2,863	7,097	9,630	1,441	1,421	(D)	(D)	1,000	1,245	172,249	227,274
	10.5	12.3	9.7	8.9	10.7	11	12.1	12.4	N/A	N/A	9	10.7	10.6	10.2
Transportation and warehousing	240	182	1,502	2,236	1,242	2,106	500	418	(D)	(D)	889	694	50,900	97,325
	6.7	4.2	6.1	7	1.9	2.4	4.2	3.6	N/A	N/A	8	5.9	3.1	4.4
Information	(D)	8	157	117	788	711	89	52	(D)	3	208	(D)	34,345	46,605
	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.2	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.9	N/A	2.1	2.1
Finance and insurance	(D)	107	878	1,087	3,043	4,088	368	339	0	(D)	240	265	111,543	159,236
	N/A	2.5	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.7	3.1	3	0	N/A	2.2	2.3	6.9	7.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	249	1,137	1,626	3,730	5,441	390	467	(D)	(D)	490	610	93,568	131,835
	N/A	5.7	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.2	3.3	4.1	N/A	N/A	4.4	5.2	5.8	5.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	38	(D)	616	(D)	4,325	7,425	(D)	(D)	(D)	3	221	(D)	107,017	177,495
	1.1	N/A	2.5	N/A	6.5	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	2	N/A	6.6	8
Management of companies and enterprises	1	(D)	74	(D)	435	872	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	22,682	33,989
	0	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	89	670	1,102	3,063	3,228	637	361	(D)	(D)	(D)	260	89,810	118,472
	N/A	2	2.7	3.4	4.6	3.7	5.4	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	5.5	5.3
Educational services	11	12	345	443	1,029	1,687	(D)	(D)	6	4	55	(D)	48,952	75,217
	<1	<1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	N/A	N/A	1	<1	<1	N/A	3	3.4
Health care and social assistance	117	123	1,662	1,977	5,668	7,386	(D)	(D)	4	(D)	503	(D)	137,138	185,491
	3.2	2.8	6.7	6.2	8.6	8.4	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	4.5	N/A	8.5	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	(D)	333	505	1,193	1,618	156	156	52	46	103	90	34,480	48,191
	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	8.7	7.1	<1	<1	2.1	2.2

Sector	Beaver County		Box Elder County		Cache County		Carbon County		Daggett County		Duchesne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Accommodation and food services	(D)	(D)	1,325	1,773	3,447	4,585	770	784	96	124	407	625	99,679	135,066
	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	6.5	6.8	16.1	19.3	3.7	5.4	6.1	6.1
Other services	167	(D)	1,257	1,617	3,270	3,835	826	851	(D)	(D)	639	(D)	82,782	105,596
	4.6	N/A	5.1	5	5	4.4	7	7.4	N/A	N/A	5.8	N/A	5.1	4.7
Government and government enterprises	744	768	2,784	3,233	10,930	12,284	2,147	2,185	234	169	1,935	2,458	234,439	270,834
	20.6	17.7	11.2	<1	16.5	14	18.1	19	39.1	26.2	17.5	21.1	14.5	12.1

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-18 (Part 2). Utah Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Emery County		Garfield County		Grand County		Iron County		Juab County		Kane County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	5,594	5,100	3,427	3,576	6,456	8,801	22,222	32,095	4,775	5,991	4,381	5,727	1,620,799	2,229,147
Wage and salary employment	3,976	3,555	2,505	2,550	4,700	6,642	15,987	23,436	3,355	4,228	3,122	4,030	1,235,051	1,688,168
Proprietors employment	1,618	1,545	922	1,026	1,756	2,159	6,235	8,659	1,420	1,763	1,259	1,697	385,748	540,979
Farm proprietors employment	534	561	236	229	64	62	419	434	287	291	142	152	15,262	15,766
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,084	984	686	797	1,692	2,097	5,816	8,225	1,133	1,472	1,117	1,545	370,486	525,213
Farm employment	575	599	293	283	97	98	731	785	374	383	159	169	20,007	20,552
Nonfarm employment	5,019	4,501	3,134	3,293	6,359	8,703	21,491	31,310	4,401	5,608	4,222	5,558	1,600,792	2,208,595

Sector	Emery County		Garfield County		Grand County		Iron County		Juab County		Kane County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Private nonfarm employment	4,081	3,634	2,521	2,727	5,406	7,620	17,121	26,081	3,625	4,697	3,482	4,785	1,366,353	1,937,761
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)														
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	218	346	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,313	4,358
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	322	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	156	191	(D)	69	(D)	(D)	14,668	11,812
	N/A	6.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	1.2	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	34	28	41	94	173	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,275	5,036
	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	603	516	137	128	429	512	1,205	2,857	471	540	214	311	90,998	156,909
	10.8	10.1	4	3.6	6.6	5.8	5.4	8.9	9.9	9	4.9	5.4	5.6	7
Manufacturing	61	50	67	(D)	87	171	1,453	2,512	668	955	(D)	168	118,121	155,858
	1.1	1	2	N/A	1.3	1.9	6.5	7.8	14	15.9	N/A	2.9	7.3	7
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	48	21	87	115	319	490	43	47	(D)	41	49,833	61,996
	N/A	N/A	1.4	<1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	<1	<1	N/A	<1	3.1	2.8
Retail trade	611	686	236	272	854	990	2,647	3,621	406	480	456	571	172,249	227,274
	10.9	13.5	6.9	7.6	13.2	11.2	11.9	11.3	8.5	8	10.4	10	10.6	10.2
Transportation and warehousing	103	93	(D)	48	103	205	457	762	(D)	(D)	76	(D)	50,900	97,325
	1.8	1.8	N/A	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.4	N/A	N/A	1.7	N/A	3.1	4.4
Information	137	(D)	(D)	155	60	74	196	210	(D)	21	27	34	34,345	46,605
	2.4	N/A	N/A	4.3	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	2.1	2.1
Finance and insurance	(D)	93	54	68	122	137	1,143	1,414	113	125	131	111	111,543	159,236
	N/A	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	5.1	4.4	2.4	2.1	3	1.9	6.9	7.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	(D)	95	146	370	649	1,422	2,134	181	233	271	443	93,568	131,835
	N/A	N/A	2.8	4.1	5.7	7.4	6.4	6.6	3.8	3.9	6.2	7.7	5.8	5.9

Sector	Emery County		Garfield County		Grand County		Iron County		Juab County		Kane County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Professional, scientific, and technical services	258	158	53	90	313	394	831	1,473	219	(D)	124	187	107,017	177,495
	4.6	3.1	1.5	2.5	4.8	4.5	3.7	4.6	4.6	N/A	2.8	3.3	6.6	8
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	80	165	25	(D)	0	49	22,682	33,989
	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	0	<1	1.4	1.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	(D)	59	(D)	(D)	1,264	1,446	79	260	114	218	89,810	118,472
	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	N/A	N/A	5.7	4.5	1.7	4.3	2.6	3.8	5.5	5.3
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	118	153	323	543	(D)	(D)	(D)	11	48,952	75,217
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	3	3.4
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	332	521	1,885	2,741	(D)	(D)	(D)	198	137,138	185,491
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.9	8.5	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	8.5	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	34	44	(D)	68	359	590	502	695	(D)	64	97	348	34,480	48,191
	<1	<1	N/A	1.9	5.6	6.7	2.3	2.2	N/A	1.1	2.2	6.1	2.1	2.2
Accommodation and food services	290	325	(D)	1,095	1,432	2,254	1,698	2,759	(D)	389	876	1,158	99,679	135,066
	5.2	6.4	N/A	30.6	22.2	25.6	7.6	8.6	N/A	6.5	20	20.2	6.1	6.1
Other services	395	304	117	115	262	289	1,228	1,549	(D)	315	623	709	82,782	105,596
	7.1	6	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.3	5.5	4.8	N/A	5.3	14.2	12.4	5.1	4.7
Government and government enterprises	938	867	613	566	953	1,083	4,370	5,229	776	911	740	773	234,439	270,834
	16.8	17	17.9	15.8	14.8	12.3	19.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	16.9	13.5	14.5	12.1

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-18 (Part 3). Utah Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Millard County		Morgan County		Piute County		Rich County		Sanpete County		Sevier County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	6,559	7,417	4,026	5,796	630	650	1,291	1,856	11,308	13,973	11,206	13,045	1,620,799	2,229,147
Wage and salary employment	4,580	5,110	2,124	3,028	335	307	724	1,089	7,149	9,354	8,269	9,662	1,235,051	1,688,168
Proprietors employment	1,979	2,307	1,902	2,768	295	343	567	767	4,159	4,619	2,937	3,383	385,748	540,979
Farm proprietors employment	624	650	263	252	106	118	118	124	786	787	596	590	15,262	15,766
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,355	1,657	1,639	2,516	189	225	449	643	3,373	3,832	2,341	2,793	370,486	525,213
Farm employment	1,013	1,059	318	299	148	152	188	196	1,038	1,006	717	718	20,007	20,552
Nonfarm employment	5,546	6,358	3,708	5,497	482	498	1,103	1,660	10,270	12,967	10,489	12,327	1,600,792	2,208,595
Private nonfarm employment	4,454	5,316	3,238	4,839	334	371	895	1,433	7,606	9,780	8,740	10,335	1,366,353	1,937,761
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)														
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	158	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	138	210	(D)	(D)	3,313	4,358
	N/A	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.5	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	120	129	(D)	(D)	22	(D)	(D)	(D)	84	90	613	650	14,668	11,812
	1.8	1.7	N/A	N/A	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	5.5	5	<1	<1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	17	28	0	0	(D)	(D)	14	22	(D)	(D)	4,275	5,036
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	0	0	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	284	278	436	837	32	(D)	(D)	149	682	966	523	647	90,998	156,909
	4.3	3.7	10.8	14.4	5.1	N/A	N/A	8	6	6.9	4.7	5	5.6	7
Manufacturing	230	304	249	241	15	(D)	(D)	39	692	1,480	437	610	118,121	155,858
	3.5	4.1	6.2	4.2	2.4	N/A	N/A	2.1	6.1	10.6	3.9	4.7	7.3	7
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	157	153	(D)	8	10	(D)	141	207	(D)	(D)	49,833	61,996
	N/A	N/A	3.9	2.6	N/A	1.2	<1	N/A	1.2	1.5	N/A	N/A	3.1	2.8
Retail trade	740	858	353	513	(D)	(D)	89	168	1,240	1,328	1,660	1,766	172,249	227,274
	11.3	11.6	8.8	8.9	N/A	N/A	6.9	9.1	11	9.5	14.8	13.5	10.6	10.2
Transportation and warehousing	157	218	23	56	32	(D)	(D)	(D)	241	269	1,058	1,126	50,900	97,325
	2.4	2.9	<1	1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	1.9	9.4	8.6	3.1	4.4
Information	37	27	(D)	26	0	4	9	(D)	213	244	86	41	34,345	46,605
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	0	<1	<1	N/A	1.9	1.7	<1	<1	2.1	2.1
Finance and insurance	195	225	378	612	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	445	701	363	397	111,543	159,236
	3	3	9.4	10.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9	5	3.2	3	6.9	7.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	188	272	367	659	16	(D)	(D)	(D)	880	657	416	523	93,568	131,835
	2.9	3.7	9.1	11.4	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.8	4.7	3.7	4	5.8	5.9

Sector	Millard County		Morgan County		Piute County		Rich County		Sanpete County		Sevier County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	(D)	190	453	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	434	308	525	107,017	177,495
	N/A	N/A	4.7	7.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	2.7	4	6.6	8
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	68	38	72	22,682	33,989
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.4	1.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	337	591	(D)	(D)	10	(D)	26	115	220	317	268	371	89,810	118,472
	5.1	8	N/A	N/A	1.6	N/A	2	6.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.8	5.5	5.3
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	114	8	5	(D)	20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	48,952	75,217
	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1.3	<1	N/A	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	3.4
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	223	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	137,138	185,491
	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.5	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	79	(D)	111	14	(D)	(D)	82	161	202	87	125	34,480	48,191
	N/A	1.1	N/A	1.9	2.2	N/A	N/A	4.4	1.4	1.4	<1	1	2.1	2.2
Accommodation and food services	(D)	383	(D)	168	49	(D)	(D)	224	507	694	907	965	99,679	135,066
	N/A	5.2	N/A	2.9	7.8	N/A	N/A	12.1	4.5	5	8.1	7.4	6.1	6.1
Other services	342	353	(D)	325	(D)	(D)	97	122	648	717	599	686	82,782	105,596
	5.2	4.8	N/A	5.6	N/A	N/A	7.5	6.6	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.7
Government and government enterprises	1,092	1,042	470	658	148	127	208	227	2,664	3,187	1,749	1,992	234,439	270,834
	16.6	14	11.7	11.4	23.5	19.5	16.1	12.2	23.6	22.8	15.6	15.3	14.5	12.1

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-18 (Part 4). Utah Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Summit County		Tooele County		Uintah County		Wasatch County		Wayne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	33,294	44,134	21,319	27,493	18,017	18,038	10,973	20,375	1,737	1,940	1,620,799	2,229,147
Wage and salary employment	21,945	28,767	16,562	20,548	14,086	13,322	6,305	11,776	1,129	1,199	1,235,051	1,688,168
Proprietors employment	11,349	15,367	4,757	6,945	3,931	4,716	4,668	8,599	608	741	385,748	540,979
Farm proprietors employment	532	521	388	422	995	1,055	394	394	166	154	15,262	15,766
Nonfarm proprietors employment	10,817	14,846	4,369	6,523	2,936	3,661	4,274	8,205	442	587	370,486	525,213
Farm employment	633	613	500	546	1,130	1,200	451	459	207	193	20,007	20,552
Nonfarm employment	32,661	43,521	20,819	26,947	16,887	16,838	10,522	19,916	1,530	1,747	1,600,792	2,208,595
Private nonfarm employment	29,959	40,611	15,999	22,439	13,916	13,654	9,199	17,782	1,224	1,473	1,366,353	1,937,761
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)												
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	141	(D)	(D)	(D)	90	102	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,313	4,358
	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	243	185	151	(D)	3,184	1,481	134	(D)	(D)	(D)	14,668	11,812
	<1	<1	<1	N/A	17.7	8.2	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Utilities	59	(D)	(D)	48	149	157	(D)	29	(D)	(D)	4,275	5,036
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Construction	1,959	2,962	971	1,845	1,127	1,112	1,051	2,490	135	251	90,998	156,909
	5.9	6.7	4.6	6.7	6.3	6.2	9.6	12.2	7.8	12.9	5.6	7
Manufacturing	833	1,198	1,568	3,038	238	358	295	628	35	(D)	118,121	155,858
	2.5	2.7	7.4	11.1	1.3	2	2.7	3.1	2	N/A	7.3	7
Wholesale trade	377	685	(D)	253	634	418	182	312	27	(D)	49,833	61,996
	1.1	1.6	N/A	<1	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	N/A	3.1	2.8

Sector	Summit County		Tooele County		Uintah County		Wasatch County		Wayne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Retail trade	3,739	4,042	2,178	3,020	1,805	2,288	1,034	1,857	121	169	172,249	227,274
	11.2	9.2	10.2	11	10	12.7	9.4	9.1	7	8.7	10.6	10.2
Transportation and warehousing	469	618	1,104	2,390	936	828	(D)	367	(D)	29	50,900	97,325
	1.4	1.4	5.2	8.7	5.2	4.6	N/A	1.8	N/A	1.5	3.1	4.4
Information	366	605	270	277	156	154	159	166	(D)	(D)	34,345	46,605
	1.1	1.4	1.3	1	<1	<1	1.4	<1	N/A	N/A	2.1	2.1
Finance and insurance	1,976	3,404	647	831	379	514	673	1,629	(D)	(D)	111,543	159,236
	5.9	7.7	3	3	2.1	2.8	6.1	8	N/A	N/A	6.9	7.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,066	5,343	795	1,139	890	984	1,032	1,978	27	(D)	93,568	131,835
	12.2	12.1	3.7	4.1	4.9	5.5	9.4	9.7	1.6	N/A	5.8	5.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,221	3,599	(D)	1,111	565	589	(D)	1,601	(D)	(D)	107,017	177,495
	6.7	8.2	N/A	4	3.1	3.3	N/A	7.9	N/A	N/A	6.6	8
Management of companies and enterprises	311	750	(D)	85	(D)	(D)	(D)	495	0	27	22,682	33,989
	<1	1.7	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.4	0	1.4	1.4	1.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1,140	1,573	2,348	1,430	(D)	(D)	509	860	(D)	(D)	89,810	118,472
	3.4	3.6	11	5.2	N/A	N/A	4.6	4.2	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.3
Educational services	617	809	276	769	100	306	160	428	(D)	8	48,952	75,217
	1.9	1.8	1.3	2.8	<1	1.7	1.5	2.1	N/A	<1	3	3.4
Health care and social assistance	1,181	2,052	1,509	2,042	1,083	1,202	656	1,335	(D)	169	137,138	185,491
	3.5	4.6	7.1	7.4	6	6.7	6	6.6	N/A	8.7	8.5	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,439	4,622	457	518	117	192	322	773	39	51	34,480	48,191
	10.3	10.5	2.1	1.9	<1	1.1	2.9	3.8	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.2
Accommodation and food services	5,082	5,892	1,136	1,737	982	1,392	1,127	1,586	277	342	99,679	135,066
	15.3	13.4	5.3	6.3	5.5	7.7	10.3	7.8	15.9	17.6	6.1	6.1
Other services	1,740	2,064	1,223	1,675	1,047	1,160	709	1,118	83	105	82,782	105,596
	5.2	4.7	5.7	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.5	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.7

Sector	Summit County		Tooele County		Uintah County		Wasatch County		Wayne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	2,702	2,910	4,820	4,508	2,971	3,184	1,323	2,134	306	274	234,439	270,834
	8.1	6.6	22.6	16.4	16.5	17.7	12.1	10.5	17.6	14.1	14.5	12.1

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-19 (Part 1). Utah Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Beaver County		Box Elder County		Cache County		Carbon County		Daggett County		Duchesne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	228,833	340,414	1,760,360	2,713,188	4,031,753	6,495,574	854,493	919,193	45,261	50,432	723,373	849,060	111,999,656	186,990,527
Population (persons)	6,664	7,249	50,198	59,688	113,463	137,417	21,396	20,372	1,075	976	18,640	19,790	2,776,094	3,337,975
Per capita personal income (dollars)	34,339	46,960	35,068	45,456	35,534	47,269	39,937	45,120	42,103	51,672	38,807	42,903	40,345	56,019
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	164,645	243,624	1,294,392	1,656,545	2,959,223	4,590,587	613,494	573,959	24,296	25,942	569,873	567,099	83,829,430	135,242,519
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	111,892	130,330	964,724	1,242,040	2,007,123	3,143,584	457,110	413,077	16,948	17,257	415,943	404,553	62,116,762	98,905,986
Supplement to wages and salaries	31,659	35,118	246,829	280,336	587,717	773,402	117,130	106,284	5,967	5,487	103,940	104,638	15,249,963	21,218,296
Proprietors' income	21,094	78,176	82,840	134,169	364,383	673,601	39,254	54,598	1,381	3,198	49,990	57,908	6,462,704	15,118,237
Farm earnings	39,510	44,244	28,154	12,681	33,452	43,713	1,315	999	601	1,046	481	13,151	272,662	432,762
Nonfarm earnings	125,136	199,380	1,266,238	1,643,864	2,925,771	4,546,874	614,809	572,960	23,695	24,896	570,353	553,948	83,556,767	134,809,757
Private nonfarm earnings	81,941	151,105	1,100,753	1,450,795	2,238,667	3,776,019	481,614	451,452	8,714	13,236	457,595	410,018	66,547,085	114,574,889
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)														
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	2,379	3,059	4,800	5,280	(D)	331	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	54,317	110,151
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1

Sector	Beaver County		Box Elder County		Cache County		Carbon County		Daggett County		Duchesne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	2,575	(D)	1,525	6,571	-322	6,199	113,622	81,734	(D)	155	161,071	119,454	960,774	1,446,946
	2.1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	18.5	14.3	N/A	<1	28.2	21.6	N/A	1.1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	3,094	15,248	7,822	20,894	20,444	26,585	0	N/A	3,163	18,559	602,446	1,684,115
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	3.3	4.6	<1	N/A	<1	3.4	N/A	1.2
Construction	8,539	12,076	69,284	170,437	207,359	310,814	38,783	26,776	(D)	(D)	69,825	30,671	5,404,695	12,018,858
	6.8	6.1	5.5	10.4	7.1	6.8	6.3	4.7	N/A	N/A	12.2	5.5	8.4	8.9
Manufacturing	3,779	10,498	632,076	675,824	685,001	1,140,439	25,087	35,782	(D)	95	11,647	10,506	9,046,028	12,657,653
	3.0	5.3	49.9	41.1	23.4	25.1	4.1	6.2	N/A	<1	2.0	1.9	1.3	9.4
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	31,763	51,357	59,956	179,716	37,561	20,740	5	N/A	11,606	13,297	4,010,937	6,047,750
	N/A	N/A	2.5	3.1	2.0	4.0	6.1	3.6	<1	N/A	2.0	2.4	1.6	4.5
Retail trade	8,485	13,765	60,516	73,763	175,562	316,161	44,075	53,688	(D)	(D)	27,435	39,003	6,409,896	10,085,319
	6.8	6.9	4.8	4.5	6.0	7.0	7.2	9.4	N/A	N/A	4.8	7.0	4.0	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	22,664	15,775	80,606	115,027	58,053	66,995	31,516	28,266	(D)	(D)	63,193	49,610	3,174,689	5,323,967
	18.1	7.9	6.4	7.0	2.0	1.5	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	11.1	9.0	N/A	3.9
Information	(D)	992	6,363	3,370	91,279	43,240	3,767	2,210	(D)	43	12,620	(D)	2,676,796	5,386,442
	N/A	<1	<1	<1	3.1	1.0	<1	<1	N/A	<1	2.2	N/A	N/A	4.0
Finance and insurance	(D)	2,718	19,104	28,277	86,645	105,580	11,168	8,785	0	(D)	6,746	8,479	4,662,518	8,962,858
	N/A	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.5	<1	N/A	1.2	1.5	N/A	6.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	4,703	14,003	31,740	112,409	197,421	10,390	11,602	(D)	(D)	10,781	9,880	1,390,393	3,843,223
	N/A	2.4	1.1	1.9	3.8	4.3	1.7	2.0	N/A	N/A	1.9	1.8	<1	2.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	907	(D)	18,264	(D)	164,785	422,162	(D)	(D)	(D)	86	7,634	(D)	6,693,375	13,963,377
	<1	N/A	1.4	N/A	5.6	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.3	N/A	N/A	10.4
Management of companies and enterprises	5	(D)	1,356	(D)	29,262	77,412	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,915,068	2,519,282
	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	1.0	1.7	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	1,346	14,761	30,569	80,156	167,157	22,904	13,015	(D)	(D)	(D)	9,444	3,228,691	5,573,755
	N/A	<1	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.7	3.7	2.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7	N/A	4.1
Educational services	88	112	2,994	5,932	18,357	35,499	(D)	(D)	20	60	363	(D)	1,756,196	2,952,678
	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	2.2
Health care and social assistance	3,669	3,560	66,384	91,362	253,706	378,805	(D)	(D)	49	(D)	26,645	(D)	7,648,607	11,147,476
	2.9	1.8	5.2	5.6	8.7	8.3	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	4.7	N/A	N/A	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	(D)	2,295	5,495	12,738	19,285	1,903	1,154	1,458	1,940	506	603	744,715	1,259,816
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	6.2	7.8	<1	<1	1.7	<1
Accommodation and food services	(D)	(D)	22,438	37,982	61,817	100,205	13,520	15,793	2,848	3,213	7,880	11,384	2,277,932	4,006,686
	N/A	N/A	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	12.0	12.9	1.4	2.1	9.8	3.0

Sector	Beaver County		Box Elder County		Cache County		Carbon County		Daggett County		Duchesne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	6,904	(D)	51,546	67,697	129,282	182,755	33,113	34,688	(D)	(D)	26,113	(D)	3,889,012	5,584,537
	5.5	N/A	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.0	5.4	6.1	N/A	N/A	4.6	N/A	4.9	4.1
Government and government enterprises	43,195	48,275	165,485	193,069	687,104	770,855	133,195	121,508	14,981	11,660	112,758	143,930	17,009,682	20,234,868
	34.5	24.2	13.1	11.7	23.5	17.0	21.7	21.2	63.2	46.8	19.8	26.0	34.3	15.0

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-19 (Part 2). Utah Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Emery County		Garfield County		Grand County		Iron County		Juab County		Kane County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	392,208	407,359	184,950	257,521	426,517	674,784	1,319,606	2,350,189	318,600	584,171	270,297	398,337	111,999,656	186,990,527
Population (persons)	10,996	9,967	5,197	5,129	9,298	9,663	46,281	60,519	10,257	12,155	7,209	7,992	2,776,094	3,337,975
Per capita personal income (dollars)	35,668	40,871	35,588	50,209	45,872	69,832	28,512	38,834	31,062	48,060	37,495	49,842	40,345	56,019
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	304,382	251,157	122,745	163,522	288,755	464,141	817,108	1,386,490	180,463	303,000	157,087	252,789	83,829,430	135,242,519
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	234,672	174,025	89,310	124,259	172,063	286,745	595,150	977,609	134,370	182,539	112,383	174,972	62,116,762	98,905,986
Supplement to wages and salaries	61,853	50,255	26,154	26,705	44,829	65,210	180,441	253,588	36,398	45,336	30,399	40,642	15,249,963	21,218,296
Proprietors' income	7,857	26,877	7,281	12,558	71,863	112,186	41,517	155,293	9,696	75,125	14,304	37,175	6,462,704	15,118,237
Farm earnings	973	8,372	1,505	5,859	965	1,815	15,046	36,456	1,861	18,350	497	2,676	272,662	432,762
Nonfarm earnings	303,409	242,785	124,250	157,663	289,720	462,326	802,062	1,350,034	178,603	284,650	156,589	250,113	83,556,767	134,809,757
Private nonfarm earnings	249,005	195,237	84,036	121,972	226,120	384,793	530,658	1,016,836	139,057	238,019	110,492	200,472	66,547,085	114,574,889
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)														
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,228	12,055	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	54,317	110,151
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1

Sector	Emery County		Garfield County		Grand County		Iron County		Juab County		Kane County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	34,845	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,517	5,387	(D)	10,614	(D)	(D)	960,774	1,446,946
	N/A	14.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,816	3,570	18,277	11,512	33,750	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	602,446	1,684,115
	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.2	4.0	1.4	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2
Construction	42,143	27,873	8,623	5,016	34,537	27,301	43,200	143,480	26,019	23,677	7,570	12,466	5,404,695	12,018,858
	13.9	11.5	6.9	3.2	11.9	5.9	5.4	10.6	14.6	8.3	4.8	5.0	8.4	8.9
Manufacturing	1,206	3,614	1,917	(D)	3,198	14,867	87,181	142,811	37,278	72,422	(D)	14,294	9,046,028	12,657,653
	<1	1.5	1.5	N/A	1.1	3.2	10.9	10.6	20.9	25.4	N/A	5.7	1.3	9.4
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	1,508	714	3,874	5,828	11,685	21,951	1,514	3,868	(D)	1,222	4,010,937	6,047,750
	N/A	N/A	1.2	<1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	<1	1.4	N/A	<1	1.6	4.5
Retail trade	12,092	17,184	4,409	6,140	31,729	36,000	75,165	112,580	8,069	8,925	10,132	15,109	6,409,896	10,085,319
	4.0	7.1	3.5	3.9	11.0	7.8	9.4	8.3	4.5	3.1	6.5	6.0	4.0	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	4,723	3,810	(D)	1,887	4,698	8,278	18,016	31,546	(D)	(D)	3,172	(D)	3,174,689	5,323,967
	1.6	1.6	N/A	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	N/A	N/A	2.0	N/A	N/A	3.9
Information	8,579	(D)	(D)	37,841	2,876	2,600	7,237	8,935	(D)	4,151	978	2,931	2,676,796	5,386,442
	2.8	N/A	N/A	24.0	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	1.5	<1	1.2	N/A	4.0
Finance and insurance	(D)	3,620	1,120	1,639	4,700	6,330	39,080	67,871	2,846	6,421	3,816	4,111	4,662,518	8,962,858
	N/A	1.5	<1	1.0	1.6	1.4	4.9	5.0	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	N/A	6.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	(D)	(D)	413	403	19,311	28,439	6,107	36,329	267	1,599	3,141	3,284	1,390,393	3,843,223
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	6.7	6.2	<1	2.7	<1	<1	2.0	1.3	<1	2.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	22,116	5,422	874	2,774	11,865	18,967	19,818	55,085	9,498	(D)	3,461	7,804	6,693,375	13,963,377
	7.3	2.2	<1	1.8	4.1	4.1	2.5	4.1	5.3	N/A	2.2	3.1	N/A	10.4
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	N/A	(D)	(D)	2,193	7,390	8	(D)	0	(42)	1,915,068	2,519,282
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	1.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	(D)	971	(D)	(D)	30,293	39,367	4,157	7,033	1,026	3,662	3,228,691	5,573,755
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.5	<1	1.5	N/A	4.1
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,060	3,270	4,367	10,446	(D)	(D)	(D)	276	1,756,196	2,952,678
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	2.2
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	17,133	34,546	76,482	129,154	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,771	7,648,607	11,147,476
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.9	7.5	9.5	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	N/A	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	252	103	(D)	1,532	7,750	16,929	5,653	12,129	(D)	718	2,444	13,782	744,715	1,259,816
	<1	<1	N/A	1.0	2.7	3.7	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.6	5.5	1.7	<1
Accommodation and food services	5,259	8,017	(D)	37,234	45,757	100,475	30,331	70,792	(D)	7,167	25,343	50,720	2,277,932	4,006,686
	1.7	3.3	N/A	23.6	15.8	21.7	3.8	5.2	N/A	2.5	16.2	20.3	9.8	3.0

Sector	Emery County		Garfield County		Grand County		Iron County		Juab County		Kane County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	17,451	12,856	4,925	4,820	11,878	15,495	54,595	75,778	(D)	15,017	29,715	38,252	3,889,012	5,584,537
	5.8	5.3	4.0	3.1	4.1	3.4	6.8	5.6	N/A	5.3	19.0	15.3	4.9	4.1
Government and government enterprises	54,404	47,548	40,215	35,691	63,600	77,533	271,404	333,198	39,546	46,631	46,098	49,641	17,009,682	20,234,868
	17.9	19.6	32.4	22.6	22.0	16.8	33.8	24.7	22.1	16.4	29.4	19.8	34.3	15.0

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-19 (Part 3). Utah Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Millard County		Morgan County		Piute County		Rich County		Sanpete County		Sevier County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	422,182	422,182	454,446	800,633	45,515	73,210	72,817	112,397	777,229	1,139,182	667,189	919,681	111,999,656	186,990,527
Population (persons)	12,534	12,534	9,522	12,657	1,562	1,487	2,256	2,597	27,873	29,106	20,794	21,906	2,776,094	3,337,975
Per capita personal income (dollars)	33,683	33,683	47,726	63,256	29,140	49,233	32,277	43,280	27,885	39,139	32,086	41,983	40,345	56,019
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	293,914	293,914	160,559	236,146	18,312	34,138	31,615	63,370	403,388	577,034	448,405	586,407	83,829,430	135,242,519
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	209,142	209,142	93,859	156,089	10,987	10,236	23,809	39,056	255,048	371,111	326,856	415,938	62,116,762	98,905,986
Supplement to wages and salaries	62,828	62,828	22,873	33,813	3,853	3,298	7,220	9,808	85,774	109,646	90,278	107,352	15,249,963	21,218,296
Proprietors' income	21,944	21,944	43,826	46,244	3,471	20,604	586	14,506	62,566	96,277	31,271	63,117	6,462,704	15,118,237
Farm earnings	25,437	25,437	4,064	(2,682)	2,347	17,824	2,064	11,127	33,618	44,600	1,746	23,194	272,662	432,762
Nonfarm earnings	268,477	268,477	156,495	238,828	15,965	16,314	29,552	52,243	369,770	532,434	446,659	563,213	83,556,767	134,809,757
Private nonfarm earnings	202,957	202,957	131,555	203,008	8,084	10,096	17,301	39,411	218,477	350,900	341,481	446,017	66,547,085	114,574,889
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)														
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,650	6,464	(D)	(D)	54,317	110,151
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	6,591	6,591	(D)	(D)	207	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,181	7,100	44,655	60,822	960,774	1,446,946
	2.5	2.5	N/A	N/A	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.3	10.0	10.8	N/A	1.1
Utilities	(D)	(D)	637	10,804	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,061	12,587	(D)	(D)	602,446	1,684,115
	N/A	N/A	<1	4.5	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2
Construction	15,883	15,883	35,159	51,956	1,335	(D)	(D)	6,535	28,625	37,536	21,744	23,744	5,404,695	12,018,858
	5.9	5.9	22.5	21.8	8.4	N/A	N/A	12.5	7.7	7.0	4.9	4.2	8.4	8.9
Manufacturing	11,819	11,819	16,145	17,842	13	(D)	(D)	860	33,344	74,072	21,597	33,274	9,046,028	12,657,653
	4.4	4.4	10.3	7.5	<1	N/A	N/A	1.6	9.0	13.9	4.8	5.9	1.3	9.4

Sector	Millard County		Morgan County		Piute County		Rich County		Sanpete County		Sevier County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	14,708	15,507	(D)	29	0	(D)	3,689	7,609	(D)	(D)	4,010,937	6,047,750
	N/A	N/A	9.4	6.5	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.4	N/A	N/A	1.6	4.5
Retail trade	15,393	15,393	7,442	18,035	(D)	(D)	1,809	4,428	25,771	32,080	47,103	57,117	6,409,896	10,085,319
	5.7	5.7	4.8	7.6	N/A	N/A	6.1	8.5	7.0	6.0	10.5	10.1	4.0	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	9,830	9,830	589	6,262	1,843	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,991	13,167	67,199	74,339	3,174,689	5,323,967
	3.7	3.7	<1	2.6	11.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.5	15.0	13.2	N/A	3.9
Information	2,546	2,546	(D)	808	0	98	51	(D)	14,559	17,074	3,893	1,151	2,676,796	5,386,442
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	3.9	3.2	<1	<1	N/A	4.0
Finance and insurance	2,844	2,844	11,968	12,158	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,785	19,193	10,794	12,787	4,662,518	8,962,858
	1.1	1.1	7.6	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	3.6	2.4	2.3	N/A	6.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,099	1,099	3,833	1,403	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,682	10,513	5,695	8,667	1,390,393	3,843,223
	<1	<1	2.4	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	<1	2.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	(D)	5,191	26,201	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,768	14,718	23,528	6,693,375	13,963,377
	N/A	N/A	3.3	11.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	3.3	4.2	N/A	10.4
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,651	13	262	1,915,068	2,519,282
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	12,656	12,656	(D)	(D)	128	(D)	327	2,763	4,038	7,396	5,620	10,606	3,228,691	5,573,755
	4.7	4.7	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	1.1	5.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.9	N/A	4.1
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,126	40	120	(D)	325	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,756,196	2,952,678
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,696	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,648,607	11,147,476
	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,845	503	(D)	(D)	1,821	1,133	1,151	498	1,186	744,715	1,259,816
	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	3.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.7	<1
Accommodation and food services	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,029	501	(D)	(D)	6,349	5,785	9,849	16,884	22,251	2,277,932	4,006,686
	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7	3.1	N/A	N/A	12.2	1.6	1.8	3.8	4.0	9.8	3.0
Other services	12,992	12,992	(D)	12,758	(D)	(D)	3,176	4,823	25,424	30,510	22,024	27,260	3,889,012	5,584,537
	4.8	4.8	N/A	5.3	N/A	N/A	10.7	9.2	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.1
Government and government enterprises	65,520	65,520	24,941	35,820	7,880	6,218	12,251	12,832	151,294	282,534	105,178	117,196	17,009,682	20,234,868
	24.4	24.4	15.9	15.0	49.4	38.1	41.5	24.6	40.9	34.1	23.5	20.8	34.3	15.0

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-19 (Part 4). Utah Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Summit County		Tooele County		Uintah County		Wasatch County		Wayne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	3,266,191	7,927,922	2,138,705	3,535,506	1,263,931	1,271,778	965,359	2,581,316	93,930	134,670	111,999,656	186,990,527
Population (persons)	36,501	43,093	58,479	76,640	32,457	36,204	23,638	36,173	2,765	2,558	2,776,094	3,337,975
Per capita personal income (dollars)	89,482	183,972	36,572	46,131	38,942	35,128	40,839	71,360	33,971	52,647	40,345	56,019
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	1,493,459	2,528,676	1,185,602	1,337,111	1,021,101	836,943	390,259	834,504	56,002	73,536	83,829,430	135,242,519
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	993,090	1,692,750	878,183	999,031	769,034	619,476	259,221	584,359	39,399	48,000	62,116,762	98,905,986
Supplement to wages and salaries	207,126	296,520	225,577	240,755	171,894	151,280	65,728	124,501	11,676	12,768	15,249,963	21,218,296
Proprietors' income	293,243	539,406	81,843	97,325	80,172	66,187	65,311	125,644	4,926	12,768	6,462,704	15,118,237
Farm earnings	7,577	8,127	8,127	9,878	948	11,257	-1,654	660	2,178	6,459	272,662	432,762
Nonfarm earnings	1,485,882	2,520,549	1,177,475	1,327,233	1,020,153	825,686	391,914	833,844	53,824	67,077	83,556,767	134,809,757
Private nonfarm earnings	1,297,403	2,320,400	787,401	978,262	830,793	627,335	298,946	696,612	35,378	49,901	66,547,085	114,574,889
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)												
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	1,491	(D)	(D)	(D)	991	1,095	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	54,317	110,151
	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	7,632	22,609	5,425	(D)	283,594	123,080	4,915	(D)	(D)	(D)	960,774	1,446,946
	<1	<1	<1	N/A	27.8	14.9	1.1	N/A	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.1
Utilities	7,550	(D)	(D)	15,019	23,383	37,962	(D)	13,872	(D)	(D)	602,446	1,684,115
	<1	N/A	N/A	1.1	2.3	4.6	<1	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2
Construction	148,178	199,723	59,626	91,845	93,650	58,059	54,322	189,855	4,504	12,384	5,404,695	12,018,858
	10.0	7.9	5.1	6.9	9.2	7.0	6.5	22.8	13.9	18.5	8.4	8.9
Manufacturing	80,309	104,591	120,158	225,760	8,925	13,303	12,005	33,467	710	(D)	9,046,028	12,657,653
	5.4	4.1	10.2	17.0	<1	1.6	10.8	4.0	3.1	N/A	1.3	9.4
Wholesale trade	37,173	82,536	(D)	13,611	51,440	27,360	12,168	16,584	835	(D)	4,010,937	6,047,750
	2.5	3.3	N/A	1.0	5.0	3.3	4.8	2.0	3.1	N/A	1.6	4.5
Retail trade	132,318	164,590	56,131	82,845	58,058	74,513	25,140	69,273	2,164	4,498	6,409,896	10,085,319
	8.9	6.5	4.8	6.2	5.7	9.0	7.7	8.3	6.4	6.7	4.0	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	24,289	28,317	67,133	112,436	71,558	54,797	(D)	18,647	(D)	1,088	3,174,689	5,323,967
	1.6	1.1	5.7	8.5	7.0	6.6	3.8	2.2	N/A	1.6	N/A	3.9
Information	27,497	(D)	15,919	11,481	7,894	8,370	8,739	8,723	(D)	(D)	2,676,796	5,386,442
	1.9	N/A	1.4	<1	<1	1.0	3.2	1.0	2.2	N/A	N/A	4.0
Finance and insurance	67,184	98,775	13,896	20,271	17,697	14,678	10,086	21,847	(D)	(D)	4,662,518	8,962,858
	4.5	3.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	5.6	2.6	2.6	N/A	N/A	6.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	69,834	298,003	7,674	13,119	35,704	23,106	9,093	13,688	30	(D)	1,390,393	3,843,223
	4.7	11.8	<1	1.0	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	N/A	<1	2.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	143,140	322,409	(D)	51,347	36,092	26,541	(D)	72,696	(D)	(D)	6,693,375	13,963,377
	9.6	12.8	N/A	3.9	3.5	3.2	8.0	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.4
Management of companies and enterprises	14,572	39,566	(D)	2,132	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,481	0	186	1,915,068	2,519,282
	<1	1.6	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	2.3	<1	N/A	<1	<1	1.9

Sector	Summit County		Tooele County		Uintah County		Wasatch County		Wayne County		State of Utah	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	42,084	78,860	175,397	68,687	(D)	(D)	15,425	24,155	(D)	(D)	3,228,691	5,573,755
	2.8	3.1	14.9	5.2	N/A	N/A	3.9	2.9	3.9	N/A	N/A	4.1
Educational services	18,263	24,348	4,812	22,209	1,513	7,561	3,116	9,299	(D)	49	1,756,196	2,952,678
	1.2	1.0	<1	1.7	<1	<1	2.1	1.1	<1	<1	N/A	2.2
Health care and social assistance	65,069	139,393	68,638	93,726	50,854	57,358	36,879	63,330	(D)	7,226	7,648,607	11,147,476
	4.4	5.5	5.8	7.1	5.0	6.9	9.2	7.6	9.4	10.8	N/A	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	156,294	225,991	38,558	8,005	699	2,812	2,798	19,035	894	929	744,715	1,259,816
	10.5	9.0	3.3	<1	<1	<1	<1	2.3	<1	1.4	1.7	<1
Accommodation and food services	174,544	296,361	21,292	39,480	20,166	30,894	41,288	65,171	5,293	10,793	2,277,932	4,006,686
	11.7	11.8	1.8	3.0	2.0	3.7	2.7	7.8	10.5	16.1	9.8	3.0
Other services	79,981	103,625	59,409	89,750	49,415	54,226	28,615	53,405	2,637	3,032	3,889,012	5,584,537
	5.4	4.1	5.0	6.8	4.8	6.6	4.7	6.4	7.3	4.5	4.9	4.1
Government and government enterprises	188,479	200,149	390,074	348,971	189,361	198,351	92,968	137,232	18,446	17,176	17,009,682	20,234,868
	12.7	7.9	33.1	26.3	18.6	24.0	20.4	16.5	23.7	11.9	34.3	15.0

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-20 (Part I). Wyoming Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Albany County		Big Horn County		Campbell County		Carbon County		Converse County		Crook County		Fremont County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	22,700	25,169	6,750	6,800	36,344	32,069	9,599	9,852	8,203	8,763	4,291	4,676	24,428	23,249	385,059	409,176
Wage and salary employment	17,995	19,178	4,572	4,519	29,759	24,482	7,217	7,321	5,993	6,266	2,591	2,743	17,735	16,220	290,013	284,326
Proprietors employment	4,705	5,991	2,178	2,281	6,585	7,587	2,382	2,531	2,210	2,497	1,700	1,933	6,693	7,029	95,046	124,850
Farm proprietors employment	394	414	584	607	661	733	241	251	362	367	419	434	1,251	1,244	10,216	10,847
Nonfarm proprietors employment	4,311	5,577	1,594	1,674	5,924	6,854	2,141	2,280	1,848	2,130	1,281	1,499	5,442	5,785	84,830	114,003
Farm employment	516	567	745	786	793	917	392	446	499	533	511	553	1,471	1,501	13,053	14,277
Nonfarm employment	22,184	24,602	6,005	6,014	35,551	31,152	9,207	9,406	7,704	8,230	3,780	4,123	22,957	21,748	372,006	394,899
Private nonfarm employment	14,176	16,663	4,426	4,493	30,964	26,377	7,000	7,482	6,159	6,536	3,011	3,385	16,812	16,091	296,953	320,988
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	113	146	(D)	130	120	(D)	(D)	169	95	117	127	146	234	(D)	2,816	3,323
	<1	<1	N/A	1.9	<1	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.2	1.3	3	3.1	1	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	151	167	639	479	8,978	5,532	459	(D)	1,297	1,266	387	399	1,071	578	30,919	18,824
	<1	<1	9.5	7	24.7	17.3	4.8	N/A	15.8	14.4	9.0	8.5	4.4	2.5	8.0	4.6
Utilities	36	46	26	33	273	336	78	42	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	75	81	2,586	2,551
	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Construction	1,134	1,198	477	607	4,288	2,457	763	(D)	765	589	369	411	1,589	1,386	30,543	29,989
	5	4.8	7.1	8.9	11.8	7.7	7.9	N/A	9.3	6.7	8.6	8.8	6.5	6	7.9	7.3
Manufacturing	410	679	304	402	588	607	(D)	(D)	127	194	208	280	397	515	10,441	12,284
	1.8	2.7	4.5	5.9	1.6	1.9	N/A	N/A	1.5	2.2	4.8	6.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.0
Wholesale trade	198	200	165	123	1,697	1,339	72	77	(D)	(D)	(D)	91	440	398	9,387	8,547
	<1	<1	2.4	1.8	4.7	4.2	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.1
Retail trade	2,144	2,159	(D)	460	3,066	3,263	938	996	616	661	326	417	2,516	2,334	38,004	39,259
	9.4	8.6	N/A	6.8	8.4	10.2	9.8	10.1	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.9	10.3	10	9.9	9.6
Transportation and warehousing	275	513	214	185	1,491	1,396	529	349	459	471	136	(D)	554	475	14,094	16,124
	1.2	2	3.2	2.7	4.1	4.4	5.5	3.5	5.6	5.4	3.2	N/A	2.3	2	3.7	3.9
Information	201	179	131	80	240	280	98	68	75	46	(D)	(D)	285	181	4,701	4,197
	<1	<1	1.9	1.2	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.2	<1	1.2	1

Sector	Albany County		Big Horn County		Campbell County		Carbon County		Converse County		Crook County		Fremont County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Finance and insurance	788	1,066	222	242	752	994	275	409	176	341	(D)	181	671	911	14,999	26,587
	3.5	4.2	3.3	3.6	2.1	3.1	2.9	4.2	2.1	3.9	N/A	3.9	2.7	3.9	3.9	6.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	987	1,283	176	227	1,500	1,748	377	446	346	420	(D)	264	1,255	1,203	19,797	27,667
	4.3	5.1	2.6	3.3	4.1	5.5	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.8	N/A	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	6.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,402	1,722	(D)	(D)	1,249	1,071	283	250	248	(D)	133	155	878	853	16,595	19,159
	6.2	6.8	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.0	N/A	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.7
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	265	118	20	16	(D)	(D)	3	(D)	38	103	1,242	2,192
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	301	267	1,051	1,108	259	340	(D)	305	66	(D)	588	598	12,347	14,540
	N/A	N/A	4.5	3.9	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.5	N/A	3.5	1.5	N/A	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.6
Educational services	621	458	34	47	161	242	(D)	49	(D)	27	(D)	(D)	(D)	584	3,645	4,106
	2.7	1.8	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.5	<1	1
Health care and social assistance	1,939	2,405	265	286	1,293	1,469	(D)	470	(D)	397	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,454	28,965	30,657
	8.5	9.6	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.6	N/A	4.8	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.6	7.5	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	440	522	36	102	293	(D)	201	152	105	122	75	103	406	(D)	6,593	8,233
	1.9	2.1	<1	1.5	<1	N/A	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.7	N/A	1.7	2
Accommodation and food services	1,881	2,208	277	336	2,076	2,353	962	1,346	554	582	278	299	1,601	1,622	32,205	35,231
	8.3	8.8	4.1	4.9	5.7	7.3	10.0	13.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	7	8.4	8.6
Other services	882	996	274	244	1,583	1,457	411	364	354	400	169	187	1,229	1,095	17,074	17,518
	3.9	4	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.6	3.9	4	5	4.7	4.4	4.3
Government and government enterprises	8,008	7,939	1,579	1,521	4,587	4,775	2,207	1,924	1,545	1,694	769	738	6,145	5,657	75,053	73,911
	35.3	31.5	23.4	22.4	12.6	14.9	23.0	19.5	18.8	19.3	17.9	15.8	25.2	24.3	19.5	18.1

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-20 (Part 2). Wyoming Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Hot Spring County		Johnson County		Laramie County		Lincoln County		Natrona County		Niobrara County		Park County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	3,175	2,938	5,916	6,438	61,441	75,024	9,833	11,969	51,833	52,883	1,709	1,733	20,280	21,916	385,059	409,176
Wage and salary employment	2,270	2,028	3,539	3,463	48,730	52,739	6,496	7,293	40,075	38,830	1,024	967	14,086	14,337	290,013	284,326
Proprietors employment	905	910	2,377	2,975	12,711	22,285	3,337	4,676	11,758	14,053	685	766	6,194	7,579	95,046	124,850
Farm proprietors employment	163	171	293	325	898	1,055	525	575	358	357	208	220	737	810	10,216	10,847
Nonfarm proprietors employment	742	739	2,084	2,650	11,813	21,230	2,812	4,101	11,400	13,696	477	546	5,457	6,769	84,830	114,003
Farm employment	190	201	406	466	1,135	1,369	628	692	469	483	262	282	980	1,092	13,053	14,277
Nonfarm employment	2,985	2,737	5,510	5,972	60,306	73,655	9,205	11,277	51,364	52,400	1,447	1,451	19,300	20,824	372,006	394,899
Private nonfarm employment	2,365	2,113	4,451	4,945	42,777	56,103	7,261	9,312	45,091	46,244	983	993	15,605	17,282	296,953	320,988
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	137	139	(D)	(D)	104	109	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	232	251	2,816	3,323
	N/A	N/A	2.3	2.2	N/A	N/A	1.1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.1	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	420	276	(D)	683	820	654	4,820	2,434	100	101	866	526	30,919	18,824
	N/A	N/A	7.1	4.3	N/A	<1	8.3	5.5	9.3	4.6	5.9	5.8	4.3	2.4	8	4.6
Utilities	(D)	(D)	16	23	143	184	202	169	(D)	150	(D)	(D)	78	60	2,586	2,551
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	2.1	1.4	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Construction	149	145	536	451	3,553	4,716	1,183	1,607	3,782	4,074	86	(D)	1,591	1,733	30,543	29,989
	4.7	4.9	9.1	7	5.8	6.3	12	13.4	7.3	7.7	5	N/A	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.3
Manufacturing	84	154	77	152	1,609	1,509	222	280	1,800	1,882	(D)	(D)	647	599	10,441	12,284
	2.6	5.2	1.3	2.4	2.6	2	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.6	N/A	N/A	3.2	2.7	2.7	3
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	101	121	1,008	1,298	118	139	2,591	2,141	(D)	(D)	337	440	9,387	8,547
	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	5	4	N/A	N/A	1.7	2	2.4	2.1
Retail trade	265	(D)	501	535	6,659	6,685	907	1,272	5,873	5,914	(D)	(D)	2,422	2,240	38,004	39,259
	8.3	N/A	8.5	8.3	10.8	8.9	9.2	10.6	11.3	11.2	N/A	N/A	11.9	10.2	9.9	9.6
Transportation and warehousing	113	98	166	(D)	3,468	4,960	304	295	1,373	2,482	91	(D)	382	471	14,094	16,124
	3.6	3.3	2.8	N/A	5.6	6.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	4.7	5.3	N/A	1.9	2.1	3.7	3.9

Sector	Hot Spring County		Johnson County		Laramie County		Lincoln County		Natrona County		Niobrara County		Park County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Information	50	(D)	53	72	1,242	1,071	134	143	588	421	(D)	(D)	253	278	4,701	4,197
	1.6	N/A	<1	1.1	2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.3	1.2	1
Finance and insurance	88	122	309	389	3,421	8,087	326	538	2,219	3,098	(D)	73	780	1,187	14,999	26,587
	2.8	4.2	5.2	6	5.6	10.8	3.3	4.5	4.3	5.9	N/A	4.2	3.8	5.4	3.9	6.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	94	125	465	743	2,916	4,987	521	922	2,735	3,448	(D)	69	906	1,474	19,797	27,667
	3	4.3	7.9	11.5	4.7	6.6	5.3	7.7	5.3	6.5	N/A	4	4.5	6.7	5.1	6.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	101	111	240	351	2,706	3,505	(D)	560	2,373	2,406	(D)	61	901	1,071	16,595	19,159
	3.2	3.8	4.1	5.5	4.4	4.7	N/A	4.7	4.6	4.5	N/A	3.5	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.7
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	198	612	(D)	70	171	171	0	0	97	76	1,242	2,192
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	(D)	170	2,487	3,335	302	468	2,139	2,156	(D)	22	582	747	12,347	14,540
	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	4.0	4.4	3.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	N/A	1.3	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.6
Educational services	20	(D)	(D)	42	566	570	64	93	385	(D)	(D)	(D)	135	185	3,645	4,106
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1
Health care and social assistance	366	(D)	(D)	286	4,768	5,219	489	586	6,443	6,634	(D)	(D)	1,734	1,925	28,965	30,657
	11.5	N/A	N/A	4.4	7.8	7	5	4.9	12.4	12.5	N/A	N/A	8.6	8.8	7.5	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	88	89	150	191	768	(D)	128	155	872	1,094	(D)	8	590	730	6,593	8,233
	2.8	3.0	2.5	3	1.2	N/A	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	N/A	<1	2.9	3.3	1.7	2
Accommodation and food services	321	278	553	567	4,195	4,626	559	677	3,760	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,180	2,326	32,205	35,231
	10.1	9.5	9.3	8.8	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.7	7.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.7	10.6	8.4	8.6
Other services	173	(D)	245	292	2,508	2,726	447	575	2,863	2,661	65	(D)	892	963	17,074	17,518
	5.4	N/A	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.6	4.5	4.8	5.5	5	3.8	N/A	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Government and government enterprises	620	624	1,059	1,027	17,529	17,552	1,944	1,965	6,273	6,156	464	458	3,695	3,542	75,053	73,911
	19.5	21.2	17.9	16	28.5	23.4	19.8	16.4	12.1	11.6	27.2	26.4	18.2	16.2	19.5	18.1

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-20 (Part 3). Wyoming Analysis Area Employment by Sector (2010 and 2021)

Sector	Platte County		Sheridan County		Sublette County		Sweetwater County		Uinta County		Washakie County		Weston County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Total employment (number of jobs)	5,649	5,551	19,595	25,067	8,157	6,167	29,291	25,444	12,791	11,554	5,522	5,174	3,893	3,945	385,059	409,176
Wage and salary employment	3,827	3,668	13,791	14,397	5,974	3,923	25,071	20,921	9,978	8,373	4,193	3,727	2,521	2,465	290,013	284,326
Proprietors employment	1,822	1,883	5,804	10,670	2,183	2,244	4,220	4,523	2,813	3,181	1,329	1,447	1,372	1,480	95,046	124,850
Farm proprietors employment	452	451	603	657	304	309	225	236	305	300	170	192	231	251	10,216	10,847
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,370	1,432	5,201	10,013	1,879	1,935	3,995	4,287	2,508	2,881	1,159	1,255	1,141	1,229	84,830	114,003
Farm employment	593	622	762	847	428	451	266	283	373	388	279	311	288	314	13,053	14,277
Nonfarm employment	5,056	4,929	18,833	24,220	7,729	5,716	29,025	25,161	12,418	11,166	5,243	4,863	3,605	3,631	372,006	394,899
Private nonfarm employment	4,012	3,920	15,250	20,525	6,607	4,642	24,205	20,656	10,138	8,963	4,292	4,010	2,757	2,791	296,953	320,988
By Industry (Number of Jobs/Percentage of Total Employment)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	128	234	300	118	(D)	(D)	(D)	64	76	(D)	(D)	38	69	2,816	3,323
	N/A	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1	1.7	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	117	677	284	1,907	575	5,788	3,448	946	238	195	134	341	339	30,919	18,824
	N/A	2.1	3.5	1.1	23.4	9.3	19.8	13.6	7.4	2.1	3.5	2.6	8.8	8.6	<1	4.6
Utilities	(D)	(D)	67	(D)	36	(D)	(D)	425	97	141	46	44	33	15	2,586	2,551
	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	1.7	<1	1.2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Construction	337	284	1,662	1,849	1,070	660	2,196	1,662	1,699	1,067	395	321	306	(D)	30,543	29,989
	6.0	5.1	8.5	7.4	13.1	10.7	7.5	6.5	13.3	9.2	7.2	6.2	7.9	N/A	7.9	7.3
Manufacturing	96	110	358	955	82	102	1,369	1,314	314	361	483	500	147	(D)	10,441	12,284
	1.7	2	1.8	3.8	1	1.7	4.7	5.2	2.5	3.1	8.7	9.7	3.8	N/A	2.7	3
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	426	(D)	72	(D)	(D)	656	304	173	128	166	50	33	9,387	8,547
	N/A	N/A	2.2	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.3	3.2	1.3	<1	2.4	2.1
Retail trade	497	627	2,155	2,677	534	539	2,874	2,734	1,424	1,508	492	431	376	445	38,004	39,259
	8.8	11.3	11	10.7	6.5	8.7	9.8	10.7	11.1	13.1	8.9	8.3	9.7	11.3	9.9	9.6
Transportation and warehousing	299	225	725	696	339	152	1,650	1,294	460	482	183	198	169	166	14,094	16,124
	5.3	4.1	3.7	2.8	4.2	2.5	5.6	5.1	3.6	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.9

Sector	Platte County		Sheridan County		Sublette County		Sweetwater County		Uinta County		Washakie County		Weston County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Information	38	28	210	342	45	22	247	130	248	308	90	51	45	34	4,701	4,197
	<1	<1	1.1	1.4	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.9	2.7	1.6	1	1.2	<1	1.2	1
Finance and insurance	234	216	913	2,314	127	181	710	809	408	469	184	190	166	160	14,999	26,587
	4.1	3.9	4.7	9.2	1.6	2.9	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	6.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	247	269	1,211	2,666	431	497	1,237	1,126	553	559	263	276	110	167	19,797	27,667
	4.4	4.8	6.2	10.6	5.3	8.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.8	5.3	2.8	4.2	5.1	6.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	186	187	1,100	1,717	328	322	862	716	502	486	229	163	112	92	16,595	19,159
	3.3	3.4	5.6	6.8	4	5.2	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.3	4.3	4.7
Management of companies and enterprises	38	(D)	37	291	(D)	32	92	125	32	55	(D)	(D)	(D)	12	1,242	2,192
	<1	N/A	<1	1.2	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	134	(D)	575	695	(D)	240	742	813	295	241	(D)	(D)	(D)	106	12,347	14,540
	2.4	N/A	2.9	2.8	N/A	3.9	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.2	3.6
Educational services	27	32	167	237	(D)	(D)	124	(D)	(D)	81	37	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,645	4,106
	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1
Health care and social assistance	383	367	1,725	1,694	(D)	(D)	1,283	1,532	(D)	1,259	630	(D)	(D)	(D)	28,965	30,657
	6.8	6.6	8.8	6.8	N/A	N/A	4.4	6	N/A	10.9	11.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.5	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	62	(D)	479	573	113	149	260	292	127	195	71	85	(D)	(D)	6,593	8,233
	1.1	N/A	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.4	<1	1.1	1	1.7	1.3	1.6	N/A	N/A	1.7	2
Accommodation and food services	492	506	1,601	1,611	526	412	2,274	2,336	797	786	323	311	(D)	(D)	32,205	35,231
	8.7	9.1	8.2	6.4	6.4	6.7	7.8	9.2	6.2	6.8	5.8	6.0	N/A	N/A	8.4	8.6
Other services	229	228	928	1,147	297	273	1,159	1,064	498	478	278	291	193	179	17,074	17,518
	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.6	3.6	4.4	4	4.2	3.9	4.1	5	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3
Government and government enterprises	1,044	1,009	3,583	3,695	1,122	1,074	4,820	4,505	2,280	2,203	951	853	848	840	75,053	73,911
	18.5	18.2	18.3	14.7	13.8	17.4	16.5	17.7	17.8	19.1	17.2	16.5	21.8	21.3	19.5	18.1

Sources: BEA 2010a, 2021a

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-21 (Part I). Wyoming Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Albany County		Big Horn County		Campbell County		Carbon County		Converse County		Crook County		Fremont County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	1,579,334	1,825,036	480,132	549,715	2,962,772	2,598,834	785,012	949,319	715,890	951,343	334,265	379,099	1,829,332	2,023,919	32,970,057	40,322,831
Population (persons)	36,427	37,608	11,662	11,632	46,263	46,401	15,843	14,649	13,821	13,672	7,109	7,315	40,196	39,336	564,405	578,803
Per capita personal income (dollars)	43,356	48,528	41,170	47,259	64,042	56,008	49,550	64,804	51,798	69,583	47,021	51,825	45,510	51,452	58,416	69,666
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	1,075,264	1,211,877	302,939	308,958	2,998,686	2,117,995	537,427	595,468	490,676	604,083	166,423	199,932	1,182,477	1,121,041	22,966,334	24,273,866
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	759,714	817,565	204,151	210,258	2,073,561	1,476,323	366,059	408,856	331,215	373,264	112,554	134,317	819,610	744,960	15,489,828	15,426,455
Supplement to wages and salaries	226,619	267,802	59,919	67,046	448,214	368,010	113,199	145,520	87,348	105,142	32,042	38,242	220,093	229,065	3,957,129	4,219,422
Proprietors' income	88,932	126,510	38,870	31,654	476,911	273,662	58,169	41,092	72,113	125,677	21,827	27,373	142,773	147,016	3,519,377	4,627,989
Farm earnings	2,959	9,687	9,343	11,524	-7,457	13,956	2,896	13,068	-321	8,531	-928	11,663	18,350	29,932	153,277	287,560
Nonfarm earnings	1,072,305	1,202,190	293,596	297,434	3,006,144	2,104,039	534,530	582,400	490,996	595,552	167,351	188,269	1,164,126	1,091,109	22,813,057	23,986,306
Private nonfarm earnings	547,808	699,885	195,492	194,129	2,638,794	1,735,833	376,157	440,323	384,982	455,151	119,300	138,714	753,408	691,056	17,237,710	18,281,004
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	1,340	2,056	(D)	2,243	1,786	(D)	(D)	2,250	3,225	3,698	2,782	3,357	3,410	(D)	118,817	53,082
	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	1.7	1.8	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	3,600	7,076	50,106	35,778	1,230,257	565,972	34,387	(D)	120,693	141,535	22,538	28,149	100,882	56,028	3,627,912	2,091,152
	<1	<1	17.1	12.0	40.9	26.9	6.4	N/A	24.6	23.8	13.5	15	8.7	5.1	15.9	8.7
Utilities	4,008	4,856	2,226	3116	38,997	51,847	7,710	5,535	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,438	8,928	349,808	353,681
	<1	<1	<1	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.4	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.5	1.5
Construction	58,382	67,869	24,690	30,345	351,563	176,775	56,482	(D)	63,747	51,653	17,227	23,189	99,779	74,540	2,223,256	1,976,951
	5.4	5.6	8.4	10.2	11.7	8.4	10.6	N/A	13.0	8.7	10.3	12.3	8.6	6.8	9.7	8.2
Manufacturing	22,532	34,699	14,051	23,983	55,119	47,233	(D)	(D)	5,590	10,991	11,893	18,661	14,492	22,121	752,057	978,307
	2.1	2.9	4.8	8.1	1.8	2.2	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.8	7.1	9.9	1.2	2	3.3	4.1
Wholesale trade	10,893	15,233	8,687	6,920	166,016	125,372	3,521	4,449	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,921	22,580	20,641	760,672	650,287
	1.0	1.3	3.0	2.3	5.5	6.9	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.7

Sector	Albany County		Big Horn County		Campbell County		Carbon County		Converse County		Crook County		Fremont County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Retail trade	65,928	81,550	(D)	10,098	123,461	135,153	35,353	32,537	25,156	20,138	9,173	8,797	89,792	82,450	1,343,277	1,454,718
	6.1	6.8	N/A	3.4	4.1	6.4	6.6	5.6	5.1	3.4	5.5	4.7	7.7	7.6	5.9	6.1
Transportation and warehousing	18,756	15,390	14,253	23,369	129,124	159,480	48,586	37,589	40,161	54,316	5,944	(D)	34,825	59,075	1,200,603	2,791,054
	1.7	1.3	4.9	7.9	4.3	7.6	9.1	6.5	8.2	9.1	3.6	N/A	3.0	5.4	5.3	11.6
Information	10,087	6,169	7,854	4,203	14,393	18,043	4,439	4,082	3,419	2,318	(D)	(D)	14,089	9,450	288,954	282,771
	<1	<1	2.7	1.4	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.2	<1	1.3	1.2
Finance and insurance	39,254	44,140	7,503	8,321	36,001	42,962	11,220	3,672	7,357	10,288	(D)	330	24,762	25,124	934,962	842,124
	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.8	1.2	2	2.1	<1	1.5	1.7	N/A	<1	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,698	32,909	2,244	948	77,858	62,395	10,849	4,332	11,408	41,659	(D)	1,991	38,125	20,780	551,697	746,346
	2.1	2.7	<1	<1	2.6	3	2.0	<1	2.3	7	N/A	1.1	3.3	1.9	2.4	3.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	82,709	103,505	(D)	(D)	95,113	57,559	12,243	10,267	11,109	(D)	6,013	9,328	50,650	39,759	1,015,148	1,282,758
	7.7	8.6	N/A	N/A	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.3	N/A	3.6	5	4.4	3.6	4.4	5.3
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	48,390	11,394	1,905	1,734	(D)	(D)	637	(D)	3,332	9,786	146,154	185,754
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	8,123	10,458	32,809	45,706	7,273	11,883	(D)	17,265	2,451	(D)	14,053	16,210	388,126	635,097
	N/A	N/A	2.8	3.5	1.1	2.2	1.4	2	N/A	2.9	1.5	N/A	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.6
Educational services	23,952	16,287	306	448	3,806	9,019	(D)	470	(D)	163	(D)	(D)	(D)	24,178	98,393	131,633
	2.2	1.4	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	97,467	140,243	7,981	8,928	87,518	78,163	(D)	19,636	(D)	20,062	(D)	(D)	(D)	127,601	1,725,003	1,790,081
	9.1	11.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.7	N/A	3.4	N/A	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.7	7.6	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,771	13,022	468	1,185	2,705	(D)	7,822	5,163	1,161	1,103	2,467	2,280	3,763	(D)	123,308	156,217
	<1	1.1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	1.5	<1	<1	<1	1.5	1.2	<1	N/A	<1	<1
Accommodation and food services	37,589	52,761	4,293	6,365	48,998	64,368	26,236	46,221	10,754	18,455	4,610	8,624	33,886	41,999	843,366	1,157,822
	3.5	4.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	3.1	4.9	7.9	2.2	3.1	2.8	4.6	2.9	3.8	3.7	
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	32,141	40,454	8,701	7,423	94,880	76,949	14,059	11,405	13,001	15,733	4,512	7,834	47,225	42,390	746,199	721,169
	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.7	2.6	Feb-00	2.6	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.0

Sector	Albany County		Big Horn County		Campbell County		Carbon County		Converse County		Crook County		Fremont County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Government and government enterprises	524,497	502,305	98,105	103,305	367,350	368,206	158,374	142,077	106,014	140,401	48,051	49,555	410,719	400,053	5,575,347	5,705,302
	48.9	41.8	33.4	34.7	12.2	17.5	29.6	24.4	21.6	23.6	28.7	26.3	35.3	36.7	24.4	23.8

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-21 (Part 2). Wyoming Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Hot Springs County		Johnson County		Laramie County		Lincoln County		Natrona County		Niobrara County		Park County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	231,738	362,323	408,724	528,539	5,005,701	5,915,191	771,940	1,248,380	4,776,439	5,582,770	115,681	131,156	1,464,635	1,985,442	32,970,057	40,322,831
Population (persons)	4,814	4,597	8,588	8,623	92,247	100,863	18,085	20,153	75,463	79,555	2,495	2,438	28,251	30,108	564,405	578,803
Per capita personal income (dollars)	48,139	78,817	47,593	61,294	54,263	58,646	42,684	61,945	63,295	70,175	46,366	53,797	51,844	65,944	58,416	69,666
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	136,309	259,279	216,311	259,435	3,596,383	4,266,191	451,191	651,002	3,590,795	3,981,649	72,616	83,248	975,208	995,735	22,966,334	24,273,866
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	92,060	88,551	142,986	155,930	2,505,828	2,930,494	320,727	402,574	2,253,390	2,052,343	41,181	41,237	650,628	664,276	15,489,828	15,426,455
Supplement to wages and salaries	25,411	27,364	40,483	46,054	743,449	864,455	90,667	113,186	508,742	513,312	13,391	15,240	171,906	189,946	3,957,129	4,219,422
Proprietors' income	18,839	143,364	32,843	57,451	347,106	471,242	39,796	135,242	828,664	1,415,994	18,044	26,771	152,674	141,513	3,519,377	4,627,989
Farm earnings	2,642	(315)	674	11,649	41,297	29,628	3,776	8,746	1,654	3,753	3,077	7,835	13,825	20,910	153,277	287,560
Nonfarm earnings	133,667	259,594	215,638	247,786	3,555,086	4,236,563	447,416	642,256	3,589,141	3,977,896	69,540	75,413	961,383	974,825	22,813,057	23,986,306
Private nonfarm earnings	95,568	214,327	142,330	170,611	2,049,505	2,667,692	322,260	488,146	3,102,221	3,518,567	40,162	43,536	698,331	706,571	17,237,710	18,281,004
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	3,301	2,802	(D)	(D)	1,693	1,059	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,696	3,520	118,817	53,082
	N/A	N/A	1.5	1.1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1

Sector	Hot Springs County		Johnson County		Laramie County		Lincoln County		Natrona County		Niobrara County		Park County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	(D)	13,594	20,838	(D)	62,692	92,490	89,610	603,587	187,661	1,763	2,892	107,117	40,716	3,627,912	2,091,152
	N/A	N/A	6.3	8.4	N/A	1.5	20.7	14	16.8	4.7	2.5	3.8	11.1	4.2	15.9	8.7
Utilities	(D)	(D)	1,744	1,710	17,907	24,023	27,871	23,675	(D)	19,614	(D)	(D)	7,912	7,069	349,808	353,681
	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	6.2	3.7	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	1.5	1.5
Construction	8,329	6,700	30,347	18,197	208,038	359,054	60,537	103,263	398,088	277,455	4,850	(D)	96,662	93,259	2,223,256	1,976,951
	6.2	2.6	14.1	7.3	5.9	8.5	13.5	26.1	11.1	7	7.0	N/A	10.1	9.6	9.7	8.2
Manufacturing	3,516	5,258	1,543	4,282	125,896	122,226	8,506	11,274	127,448	148,974	(D)	(D)	29,191	29,934	752,057	978,307
	2.6	2.0	<1	1.7	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.8	3.6	3.7	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.1	3.3	4.1
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	3,382	6,123	70,971	98,709	5,088	8,960	277,592	193,541	(D)	(D)	18,690	27,263	760,672	650,287
	N/A	N/A	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.4	7.7	4.9	N/A	N/A	1.9	2.8	3.3	2.7
Retail trade	6,343	(D)	11,449	31,423	237,855	271,123	23,118	37,238	237,868	237,018	(D)	(D)	75,212	72,228	1,343,277	1,454,718
	4.7	N/A	5.3	12.7	6.7	6.4	5.2	5.8	6.6	6	N/A	N/A	7.8	7.4	5.9	6.1
Transportation and warehousing	7,405	133,450	7,393	(D)	273,519	355,214	17,349	73,391	167,605	1,174,864	10,814	(D)	19,260	22,681	1,200,603	2,791,054
	5.5	51.4	3.4	N/A	7.7	8.4	3.9	11.4	4.7	29.5	15.6	N/A	2.0	2.3	5.3	11.6
Information	1,426	(D)	3,480	5,184	86,648	76,961	9,413	20,234	32,784	24,213	(D)	(D)	11,846	19,648	288,954	282,771
	1.1	N/A	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.2	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	1.2	2	1.3	1.2
Finance and insurance	2,488	2,870	10,290	11,248	132,333	176,659	8,465	13,842	106,224	109,817	(D)	1,283	27,733	34,479	934,962	842,124
	1.9	1.1	4.8	4.5	3.7	4.2	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.8	N/A	1.7	2.9	3.5	4.1	3.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,936	2,585	10,907	1,470	75,346	86,237	5,843	15,315	97,644	146,041	(D)	4,315	23,939	35,390	551,697	746,346
	1.4	1.0	5.1	<1	2.1	2	1.3	2.4	2.7	3.7	N/A	5.7	2.5	3.6	2.4	3.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3,769	4,388	10,774	15,618	166,887	254,310	(D)	30,370	162,049	149,933	(D)	1,542	40,965	50,774	1,015,148	1,282,758
	2.8	1.7	5.0	6.3	4.7	6	N/A	4.7	4.5	3.8	N/A	2	4.3	5.2	4.4	5.3
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,398	15,825	(D)	(3,688)	23,463	13,949	0	N/A	13,384	4,507	146,154	185,754
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	1.4	<1	<1	<1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,073	74,625	134,069	8,041	10,734	69,717	82,764	(D)	329	13,552	23,945	388,126	635,097
	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	2.1	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	N/A	<1	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.6
Educational services	520	(D)	(D)	848	16,014	19,588	299	1,733	7,770	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,225	3,072	98,393	131,633
	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	15,395	(D)	(D)	9,612	298,554	341,645	15,800	17,958	487,259	462,836	(D)	(D)	104,731	115,664	1,725,003	1,790,081
	11.5	N/A	N/A	3.9	8.4	8.1	3.5	5.3	13.6	11.6	N/A	N/A	10.9	11.9	7.6	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,267	2,044	1,885	1,922	8,921	(D)	713	1,901	15,936	18,788	(D)	102	11,456	13,029	123,308	156,217
	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	<1	1.2	1.3	<1	<1

Sector	Hot Springs County		Johnson County		Laramie County		Lincoln County		Natrona County		Niobrara County		Park County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Accommodation and food services	6,235	6,117	11,896	13,538	100,220	137,908	8,107	15,643	98,013	(D)	(D)	(D)	58,033	70,854	843,366	1,157,822
	4.7	2.4	5.5	5.5	2.8	3.3	1.8	2.4	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0	7.3	3.7	
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	4,582	(D)	7,774	10,462	99,637	115,354	11,727	15,634	164,556	125,235	3,529	(D)	32,729	38,539	746,199	721,169
	3.4	N/A	3.6	4.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.6	3.1	5.1	N/A	3.4	4	3.3	3.0
Government and government enterprises	38,100	45,267	73,308	77,175	1,505,581	1,568,871	125,156	154,110	486,920	459,329	29,378	31,877	263,051	268,254	5,575,347	5,705,302
	28.5	17.4	34.0	31.1	42.4	37	28.0	24	13.6	11.5	42.2	42.3	27.4	27.5	24.4	23.8

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-21 (Part 3). Wyoming Analysis Area Labor Income by Sector, 2010 and 2021 (2021\$)

Sector	Platte County		Sheridan County		Sublette County		Sweetwater County		Uinta County		Washakie County		Weston County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Personal income (thousands of dollars)	421,852	464,250	1,881,054	2,039,562	597,974	570,695	2,402,208	2,369,272	1,040,119	911,174	401,392	464,107	349,622	334,054	32,970,057	40,322,831
Population (persons)	8,666	8,699	29,151	31,646	10,232	8,697	43,567	41,614	21,096	20,635	8,528	7,705	7,200	6,745	564,405	578,803
Per capita personal income (dollars)	48,678	53,368	64,528	64,449	58,441	65,620	55,139	56,934	49,305	44,157	47,068	60,235	48,558	49,526	58,416	69,666
Earnings by place of work (thousands of dollars)	290,448	283,389	956,515	1,065,297	606,463	330,532	2,219,086	1,965,805	769,845	548,456	277,699	296,296	170,146	173,621	22,966,334	24,273,866
Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)	190,102	180,252	659,317	723,159	421,100	217,269	1,635,167	1,268,626	544,702	379,837	189,348	177,335	110,613	112,175	15,489,828	15,426,455
Supplement to wages and salaries	59,725	59,726	176,516	205,644	88,668	60,779	379,521	337,973	137,577	114,916	52,911	52,868	35,651	39,979	3,957,129	4,219,422
Proprietors' income	40,622	43,411	120,683	136,494	96,696	52,484	204,398	359,206	87,566	53,703	35,440	66,093	23,882	21,467	3,519,377	4,627,989
Farm earnings	23,158	28,346	773	8,526	1,428	15,706	-1,845	16,385	2,095	4,104	10,415	9,409	-1,162	232	153,277	287,560

Sector	Platte County		Sheridan County		Sublette County		Sweetwater County		Uinta County		Washakie County		Weston County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Nonfarm earnings	267,290	255,043	955,743	1,056,771	605,036	314,826	2,220,930	1,949,420	767,750	544,352	267,284	286,887	171,308	173,389	22,813,057	23,986,306
Private nonfarm earnings	203,061	189,777	674,907	742,096	516,337	235,181	1,874,794	1,619,639	617,169	408,755	203,551	229,366	117,586	116,439	17,237,710	18,281,004
By Industry (Earnings in Thousands of Dollars/Percentage of Nonfarm Earnings)																
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	2,585	10,387	6,073	3,491	(D)	(D)	(D)	831	922	(D)	(D)	1,066	1,465	118,817	53,082
	N/A	1	1.1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mining (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction)	(D)	7,859	35,416	9,277	253,896	77,108	725,104	631,829	120,172	15,886	17,769	12,815	14,744	15,085	3,627,912	2,091,152
	N/A	3.1	3.7	<1	42.0	24.5	32.6	32.4	15.7	2.9	6.6	4.5	8.6	8.7	15.9	8.7
Utilities	(D)	(D)	9,602	(D)	4,419	(D)	(D)	63,928	12,256	19,931	5,261	5,599	3,573	1,027	349,808	353,681
	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	3.3	1.6	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	<1	1.5	1.5
Construction	23,697	11,374	105,509	101,735	86,419	33,168	191,143	110,189	145,312	63,539	21,410	18,328	21,628	(D)	2,223,256	1,976,951
	8.9	4.5	11.0	9.6	14.3	10.5	8.6	5.7	18.9	11.7	8.0	6.4	12.6	N/A	9.7	8.2
Manufacturing	2,767	3,497	17,997	51,664	3,131	4,382	164,324	174,385	22,460	20,953	34,372	35,898	14,735	(D)	752,057	978,307
	1.0	1.4	1.9	4.9	<1	1.4	7.4	8.9	2.9	3.8	12.9	12.5	8.6	N/A	3.3	4.1
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	24,309	(D)	5,911	(D)	(D)	46,087	26,348	11,448	6,190	8,469	2,466	1,641	760,672	650,287
	N/A	N/A	2.5	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.3	3.0	1.4	<1	3.3	2.7
Retail trade	12,715	17,302	70,364	82,908	20,356	15,901	99,369	100,691	39,701	42,755	16,771	13,839	14,314	10,034	1,343,277	1,454,718
	4.8	6.8	7.4	7.8	3.4	5.1	4.5	5.2	5.2	7.9	6.3	4.8	8.4	5.8	5.9	6.1
Transportation and warehousing	24,694	18,030	63,142	63,869	38,337	16,408	168,066	153,172	41,395	43,163	11,817	59,475	11,119	15,694	1,200,603	2,791,054
	9.2	7.1	6.6	6.0	6.3	5.2	7.6	7.9	5.4	7.9	4.4	20.7	6.5	9.1	5.3	11.6
Information	1,534	1,215	14,069	19,673	3,176	1,725	10,911	8,683	20,553	25,298	5,705	4,297	1,501	1,349	288,954	282,771
	<1	<1	1.5	1.9	<1	<1	<1	<1	2.7	4.6	2.1	1.5	<1	<1	1.3	1.2
Finance and insurance	9,939	8,392	32,384	42,136	8,777	7,794	35,824	29,912	11,653	14,408	10,012	6,155	4,023	5,410	934,962	842,124
	3.7	3.3	3.4	4.0	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.7	2.1	2.3	3.1	4.1	3.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,765	8,076	11,859	17,021	5,299	16,920	71,706	38,425	28,077	16,127	4,308	5,592	2,716	5,731	551,697	746,346
	1.4	3.2	1.2	1.6	<1	5.4	3.2	2	3.7	3	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	8,167	8,703	67,735	92,553	26,938	15,829	60,048	42,172	27,210	23,094	11,850	7,264	4,275	2,934	1,015,148	1,282,758
	3.1	3.4	7.1	8.8	4.5	5	2.7	2.2	3.5	4.2	4.4	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.4	5.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,719	(D)	2,632	17,101	(D)	731	7,979	10,958	1,089	3,209	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,752	146,154	185,754
	<1	N/A	<1	1.6	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	<1	<1

Sector	Platte County		Sheridan County		Sublette County		Sweetwater County		Uinta County		Washakie County		Weston County		State of Wyoming	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1,902	(D)	21,440	19,995	(D)	7,722	25,863	28,892	27,210	6,815	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,193	388,126	635,097
	<1	N/A	2.2	1.9	N/A	2.5	1.2	1.5	3.5	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	1.7	2.6
Educational services	1,039	657	4,606	6,718	(D)	(D)	2,759	(D)	(D)	1,505	420	(D)	(D)	(D)	98,393	131,633
	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Health care and social assistance	20,374	22,870	98,713	88,536	(D)	(D)	64,891	70,060	(D)	62,883	29,970	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,725,003	1,790,081
	7.6	9	10.3	8.4	N/A	N/A	2.9	3.6	N/A	11.6	11.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.6	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	585	(D)	7,204	8,501	2,362	1,771	2,685	3,996	4,399	5,154	736	738	(D)	(D)	123,308	156,217
	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	<1	<1
Accommodation and food services	8,602	11,211	34,782	44,704	18,512	10,275	53,690	56,674	16,136	18,670	5,466	6,198	(D)	(D)	843,366	1,157,822
	3.2	4.4	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.1	3.4	2.0	2.2	N/A	N/A	3.7	
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	5,868	7,938	42,757	40,474	12,317	8,185	61,355	45,603	15,906	12,995	8,445	8,466	4,627	4,192	746,199	721,169
	2.2	3.1	4.5	3.8	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.3	3.0
Government and government enterprises	64,229	65,266	280,836	314,675	88,699	79,645	346,137	329,781	150,581	135,597	63,733	57,521	53,723	56,950	5,575,347	5,705,302
	24.0	25.6	29.4	29.8	14.7	25.3	15.6	16.9	19.6	24.9	23.8	20.1	31.4	32.8	24.4	23.8

Sources: BEA 2010b, 2021b

Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

All 2010 dollar values were adjusted for inflation.

(D) represents data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in high-level totals.

(N/A) means data are not available, or no information was given.

Table A-22. Oil and Gas Production in the Planning Area (2018–2022)

Geography	Resource	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Change 2018–2021	Total % Change 2018–2021	Average Annual % Change 2018–2021
Counties in Colorado									
Garfield	Gas (mcf)	168,815,925	163,668,642	176,841,498	173,542,982	156,875,661	-11,940,264	-7.1	-1.8
	Oil (bbl)	474,360	487,635	448,937	418,925	374,488	-99,872	-21.1	-5.3
Jackson	Gas (mcf)	136,382	124,275	84,196	83,237	76,810	-59,572	-43.7	-10.9
	Oil (bbl)	85,168	118,431	143,135	64,644	64,634	-20,534	-24.1	-6.0
Mesa	Gas (mcf)	21,531,788	20,434,827	16,439,760	14,092,619	12,301,551	-9,230,237	-42.9	-10.7
	Oil (bbl)	41,536	45,858	33,663	21,939	18,535	-23,001	-55.4	-13.8
Moffat	Gas (mcf)	8,928,791	8,384,288	7,735,211	7,310,794	6,380,251	-2,548,540	-28.5	-7.1
	Oil (bbl)	191,421	204,745	156,472	148,797	125,107	-66,314	-34.6	-8.7
Rio Blanco	Gas (mcf)	73,107,127	75,595,198	68,716,585	63,400,913	46,449,501	-26,657,626	-36.5	-7.3
	Oil (bbl)	2,053,425	1,922,110	1,841,100	1,638,924	1,552,138	-501,287	-24.4	-4.9
Routt	Gas (mcf)	5,235	7,091	5,843	4,948	1,366	-3,869	-73.9	-18.5
	Oil (bbl)	10,194	6,529	3,806	5,978	168	-10,026	-98.4	-24.6
Total for Colorado	Gas (mcf)	645,844,237	653,040,055	573,460,764	509,638,437	503,706,090	-142,138,147	-22.0	-5.5
	Oil (bbl)	6,795,715	5,987,111	6,783,466	9,276,360	10,545,883	3,750,168	55.2	13.8
Counties in Idaho									
Payette	Gas (mcf)	83,248	25,151	11,465	23,139	5,529	-77,719	-93.4	-23.3
	Oil (bbl)	1,361	213	164	437	117	-1,244	-91.4	-22.9
Total for Idaho	Gas (mcf)	83,248	25,151	11,465	23,139	5,529	-77,719	-93.4	-23.3
	Oil (bbl)	1,361	213	164	437	117	-1,244	-91.4	-22.9
Counties in Montana									
Blaine	Gas (mcf)	864,652	829,467	782,354	721,387	699,293	-165,359	-19.1	-4.8
	Oil (bbl)	36,719	47,554	36,872	45,720	43,303	6,584	17.9	4.5
Carbon	Gas (mcf)	1,257,138	1,209,202	1,162,085	1,018,238	951,055	-306,083	-24.3	-6.1
	Oil (bbl)	367,321	370,660	318,095	300,569	318,185	-49,136	-13.4	-3.3
Carter	Oil (bbl)	237,628	294,489	337,306	269,416	230,747	-6,881	-2.9	-0.7
Chouteau	Gas (mcf)	81,905	91,633	75,511	76,930	70,918	-10,987	-13.4	-3.4
Custer	Gas (mcf)	13,223	2,304	830	0	0	-13,223	-100.0	-25.0
Dawson	Gas (mcf)	70,025	56,092	49,453	44,994	37,069	-32,956	-47.1	-11.8
	Oil (bbl)	168,708	156,707	141,186	127,750	127,142	-41,566	-24.6	-6.2
Fallon	Gas (mcf)	2,671,750	2,486,694	2,306,560	2,180,034	2,068,248	-603,502	-22.6	-5.6
	Oil (bbl)	1,294,613	1,326,391	1,175,874	1,100,311	1,021,878	-272,735	-21.1	-5.3
Fergus	Gas (mcf)	7,780	7,536	8,142	7,640	7,212	-568	-7.3	-1.8
Garfield	Oil (bbl)	1,387	1,200	1,174	1,386	1,118	-269	-19.4	-4.8
Musselshell	Oil (bbl)	4,287	4,278	2,041	3,863	4,720	433	10.1	2.5
Petroleum	Oil (bbl)	5,691	7,429	7,976	8,447	8,155	2,464	43.3	10.8
Phillips	Gas (mcf)	4,834,733	4,520,784	4,385,377	4,064,755	3,791,391	-1,043,342	-21.6	-5.4
Powder River	Gas (mcf)	8,593	1,544	5,024	8,023	9,425	832	9.7	2.4
	Oil (bbl)	232,625	284,416	333,421	263,231	225,571	-7,054	-3.0	-0.8
Prairie	Gas (mcf)	23,438	22,627	22,956	15,996	16,765	-6,673	-28.5	-7.1
	Oil (bbl)	80,331	73,863	64,818	54,740	58,148	-22,183	-27.6	-6.9

Geography	Resource	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Change 2018–2021	Total % Change 2018–2021	Average Annual % Change 2018–2021
Roosevelt	Gas (mcf)	151,644	308,691	185,485	184,724	190,079	38,435	25.3	6.3
	Oil (bbl)	135,809	260,642	91,450	105,588	79,170	-56,639	-41.7	-10.4
Rosebud	Gas (mcf)	224	176	123	126	145	-79	-35.3	-8.8
	Oil (bbl)	8,406	7,224	4,656	5,580	6,408	-1,998	-23.8	-5.9
Stillwater	Gas (mcf)	0	0	211	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
	Oil (bbl)	0	1,919	4,248	4,945	5,617	5,617	N/A	N/A
Valley	Gas (mcf)	860,954	822,112	781,702	727,822	720,379	-140,575	-16.3	-4.1
Wibaux	Gas (mcf)	85,421	82,162	77,331	66,721	55,597	-29,824	-34.9	-8.7
	Oil (bbl)	70,848	64,257	57,158	47,709	51,594	-19,254	-27.2	-6.8
Total for Montana	Gas (mcf)	11,723,676	11,212,307	10,528,418	10,558,446	9,949,936	-1,773,740	-15.1	-3.8
	Oil (bbl)	2,997,351	3,283,460	2,884,167	3,806,513	3,094,413	97,062	3.2	0.8
Counties in Nevada									
Eureka	Gas (mcf)	0	0	8,848	4,177	2,246	2,246	N/A	N/A
	Oil (bbl)	27,416	25,039	37,834	29,209	22,050	-5,366	-19.6	-4.9
Nye	Gas (mcf)	1,971	1,890	1,444	1,210	1,444	-527	-26.7	-6.7
	Oil (bbl)	230,088	242,590	200,036	190,310	210,102	-19,986	-8.7	-2.2
Total for Nevada	Gas (mcf)	1,971	1,890	10,292	5,387	3,690	1,719	87.2	21.8
	Oil (bbl)	257,504	267,629	237,870	219,519	232,152	-25,352	-9.8	-2.5
Counties in North Dakota									
Bowman	Gas (mcf)	1,005,279	914,100	806,739	711,935	658,443	-346,836	-34.5	-8.6
	Oil (bbl)	672,471	612,887	535,318	473,101	408,653	-263,818	-39.2	-9.8
Slope	Gas (mcf)	63,522	66,106	66,604	49,884	48,958	-14,564	-22.9	-5.7
	Oil (bbl)	269,232	246,114	219,249	198,141	177,084	-92,148	-34.2	-8.6
Total for North Dakota	Gas (mcf)	67,387,123	87,503,485	82,522,902	117,326,062	118,788,527	51,401,404	76.3	19.1
	Oil (bbl)	34,642,345	45,284,989	39,147,046	49,431,810	43,063,872	8,421,527	24.3	6.1
Counties in South Dakota									
Harding	Gas (mcf)	1,029,792	949,527	836,796	623,974	477,212	-552,580	-53.7	-13.4
	Oil (bbl)	112,641	103,748	84,699	80,738	76,882	-35,759	-31.7	-7.9
Total for South Dakota	Gas (mcf)	1,029,792	949,527	836,796	625,804	489,482	-540,310	-52.5	-13.1
	Oil (bbl)	119,826	110,211	102,873	122,760	121,517	1,691	1.4	0.4
Counties in Utah									
Carbon	Gas (mcf)	23,067,003	21,041,172	18,937,125	17,190,820	16,577,346	-6,489,657	-28.1	-7.0
	Oil (bbl)	45,495	42,535	32,817	27,444	27,545	-17,950	-39.5	-9.9
Daggett	Gas (mcf)	84,187	139,284	106,839	83,789	107,054	22,867	27.2	6.8
	Oil (bbl)	98	156	77	59	159	61	62.2	15.6
Duchesne	Gas (mcf)	3,045,131	2,646,461	2,139,287	2,088,342	2,219,987	-825,144	-27.1	-6.8
	Oil (bbl)	1,818,645	1,694,119	1,222,840	1,270,112	1,104,720	-713,925	-39.3	-9.8
Emery	Gas (mcf)	3,928,264	3,519,504	3,323,826	3,073,158	2,876,228	-1,052,036	-26.8	-6.7
	Oil (bbl)	388	195	42	0	0	-388	-100.0	-25.0
Garfield	Gas (mcf)	9,125	9,125	9,149	9,130	9,110	-15	-0.2	0.0
	Oil (bbl)	134,483	128,372	114,672	114,433	117,438	-17,045	-12.7	-3.2
Grand	Gas (mcf)	2,421,198	2,105,987	1,899,479	2,056,840	2,271,259	-149,939	-6.2	-1.5
	Oil (bbl)	251,971	205,600	145,680	128,347	112,901	-139,070	-55.2	-13.8

Geography	Resource	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Change 2018–2021	Total % Change 2018–2021	Average Annual % Change 2018–2021
Sevier	Oil (bbl)	1,019,618	1,006,886	847,871	713,215	773,283	-246,335	-24.2	-6.0
Summit	Gas (mcf)	117,846	93,390	96,992	46,630	95,685	-22,161	-18.8	-4.7
	Oil (bbl)	21,193	24,586	26,870	23,271	25,673	4,480	21.1	5.3
Uintah	Gas (mcf)	136,800,374	121,166,601	108,878,476	95,961,764	108,315,797	-28,484,577	-20.8	-5.2
	Oil (bbl)	4,664,686	4,531,838	3,754,012	3,839,720	4,037,891	-626,795	-13.4	-3.4
Total for Utah	Gas (mcf)	174,965,312	156,614,474	140,706,475	125,282,304	136,521,074	-38,444,238	-22.0	-5.5
	Oil (bbl)	8,385,759	8,030,427	6,475,920	6,432,650	6,498,265	-1,887,494	-22.5	-5.6
Counties in Wyoming									
Albany	Gas (mcf)	14,950	15,025	15,135	13,848	6,604	-8,346	-55.8	-14.0
	Oil (bbl)	15,333	14,658	10,754	10,649	10,401	-4,932	-32.2	-8.0
Big Horn	Gas (mcf)	1,091,804	1,031,400	904,863	927,484	955,285	-136,519	-12.5	-3.1
	Oil (bbl)	382,763	361,753	314,347	320,020	328,119	-54,644	-14.3	-3.6
Campbell	Gas (mcf)	43,554,645	48,179,446	51,642,550	61,781,289	57,191,324	13,636,679	31.3	7.8
	Oil (bbl)	7,933,229	9,946,503	11,104,597	12,243,877	11,611,174	3,677,945	46.4	11.6
Carbon	Gas (mcf)	47,358,004	44,100,224	45,332,285	44,354,752	43,412,574	-3,945,430	-8.3	-2.1
	Oil (bbl)	657,660	741,237	822,043	621,275	553,983	-103,677	-15.8	-3.9
Converse	Gas (mcf)	34,605,568	52,177,378	56,807,051	47,829,241	47,086,044	12,480,476	36.1	9.0
	Oil (bbl)	10,970,350	16,539,361	20,119,075	16,451,010	18,663,760	7,693,410	70.1	17.5
Crook	Gas (mcf)	13,360	14,145	12,464	14,813	16,512	3,152	23.6	5.9
	Oil (bbl)	457,386	437,362	387,185	370,512	371,229	-86,157	-18.8	-4.7
Fremont	Gas (mcf)	95,418,980	53,264,043	49,457,952	65,461,223	64,818,059	-30,600,921	-32.1	-8.0
	Oil (bbl)	947,383	680,455	646,066	637,948	739,073	-208,310	-22.0	-5.5
Hot Springs	Gas (mcf)	137,350	102,196	88,040	96,364	114,076	-23,274	-16.9	-4.2
	Oil (bbl)	1,483,612	1,409,973	1,179,922	1,156,024	1,251,114	-232,498	-15.7	-3.9
Johnson	Gas (mcf)	66,320,139	54,518,516	46,148,684	39,036,452	36,122,406	-30,197,733	-45.5	-11.4
	Oil (bbl)	744,724	747,606	737,607	668,518	1,026,392	281,668	37.8	9.5
Laramie	Gas (mcf)	7,665	50,471	848,389	552,481	619,683	612,018	7984.6	1996.1
	Oil (bbl)	19,733	81,816	951,511	476,680	418,675	398,942	2021.7	505.4
Lincoln	Gas (mcf)	26,583,364	24,204,762	21,328,885	20,982,928	19,792,662	-6,790,702	-25.5	-6.4
	Oil (bbl)	207,948	163,835	145,784	145,169	144,655	-63,293	-30.4	-7.6
Natrona	Gas (mcf)	12,574,138	11,351,451	9,813,790	8,691,303	8,020,970	-4,553,168	-36.2	-9.1
	Oil (bbl)	4,667,301	4,617,234	4,038,843	3,975,358	4,126,573	-540,728	-11.6	-2.9
Niobrara	Gas (mcf)	847,261	895,973	673,208	619,210	499,727	-347,534	-41.0	-10.3
	Oil (bbl)	644,678	624,597	464,834	405,837	330,027	-314,651	-48.8	-12.2
Park	Gas (mcf)	5,478,242	4,382,870	3,975,844	3,623,224	3,585,476	-1,892,766	-34.6	-8.6
	Oil (bbl)	4,027,127	3,714,880	3,210,674	3,184,426	3,179,140	-847,987	-21.1	-5.3
Sheridan	Gas (mcf)	437,535	335,901	334,603	328,396	266,342	-171,193	-39.1	-9.8
	Oil (bbl)	8,320	8,476	4,333	6,085	5,494	-2,826	-34.0	-8.5
Sublette	Gas (mcf)	932,058,189	855,753,773	808,536,137	693,662,320	597,977,293	-334,080,896	-35.8	-9.0
	Oil (bbl)	5,988,517	5,331,804	4,619,948	3,616,580	3,057,080	-2,931,437	-49.0	-12.2
Sweetwater	Gas (mcf)	119,915,957	119,221,592	111,043,960	103,914,323	92,278,961	-27,636,996	-23.0	-5.8
	Oil (bbl)	2,407,547	2,444,697	2,166,473	1,971,001	1,546,744	-860,803	-35.8	-8.9

Geography	Resource	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Change 2018–2021	Total % Change 2018–2021	Average Annual % Change 2018–2021
Uinta	Gas (mcf)	37,405,372	29,774,763	20,886,651	25,811,560	25,597,185	-11,808,187	-31.6	-7.9
	Oil (bbl)	368,590	283,328	224,551	216,094	272,348	-96,242	-26.1	-6.5
Washakie	Gas (mcf)	492,955	445,767	366,548	360,485	283,888	-209,067	-42.4	-10.6
	Oil (bbl)	381,760	337,295	273,303	297,359	285,885	-95,875	-25.1	-6.3
Weston	Gas (mcf)	670,639	542,815	536,106	452,263	440,247	-230,392	-34.4	-8.6
	Oil (bbl)	297,449	233,945	201,905	180,785	185,844	-111,605	-37.5	-9.4
Total for Wyoming	Gas (mcf)	1,424,986,117	1,300,362,511	1,228,753,145	1,118,513,959	999,103,701	-425,882,416	-29.9	-7.5
	Oil (bbl)	42,611,410	48,720,815	51,623,755	46,955,207	48,122,845	5,511,435	12.9	3.2

Source: ONRR 2023a

N/A = percent change not available due to no federal production reported in 2018

Note: Includes all planning area counties for which the ONRR reported data. Oregon did not have any federal oil or natural gas production from 2018 to 2022; although there was federal oil and gas production in California, the production occurred outside the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, the data are not included in this report.

Table A-23. Federal Disbursements to States from Oil and Gas Extraction, Fiscal Years 2018–2022

State	2018 (\$)	2019 (\$)	2020 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	Change 2018– 2022 (\$)	% Change 2018–2022
California	33,733,418	35,629,330	26,567,804	26,637,358	44,135,594	10,402,175	30.8
Colorado	90,731,614	93,569,410	49,300,376	84,806,140	136,322,179	45,590,565	50.2
Idaho	43,831	10,551	5,768	7,780	18,902	(24,930)	-56.9
Montana	10,446,859	12,830,625	6,457,566	8,723,239	14,298,912	3,852,053	36.9
Nevada	1,622,879	1,314,070	1,412,847	1,041,347	1,500,239	(122,640)	-7.6
North Dakota	54,339,456	97,431,552	69,185,135	86,414,115	171,499,877	117,160,422	215.6
South Dakota	585,923	479,962	321,446	329,973	488,020	(97,904)	-16.7
Utah	57,120,180	48,998,347	41,006,715	44,405,383	81,006,213	23,886,032	41.8
Wyoming	355,777,987	458,184,527	285,683,930	319,770,982	615,497,307	259,719,320	73.0

Source: ONRR 2023b

Note: Oregon did not have any disbursements from oil and gas from 2018 to 2022. California received disbursements for federal oil and gas produced in the state; however, the minerals were produced outside the California socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, California disbursements for federal oil and gas are not included in this report.

Table A-24. Coal Production by County on Federal Land in the Planning Area, 2018–2022 (Tons)

State	County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Colorado						
Colorado	Moffat	2,734,909	2,988,342	3,007,759	3,171,900	2,245,208
	Rio Blanco	3,078,343	2,613,317	2,633,240	1,607,398	2,337,295
	Routt	5,071	0	0	0	99,690
	State total	11,263,001	10,058,177	9,037,683	7,468,159	6,331,968
Montana						
Montana	Big Horn	12,814,626	13,170,171	7,883,362	7,786,759	6,771,924
	Musselshell	697,866	127,434	1,153,580	1,219,867	4,058,944
	Rosebud	3,236,474	4,770,101	4,370,568	1,608,260	1,846,150
	Treasure	0	0	0	0	82,929
	State total	16,748,966	18,067,706	13,407,510	10,614,886	12,759,947
Utah						
Utah	Carbon	2,031,923	429,899	6,955	2,139	0
	Emery	4,585,605	4,673,242	4,315,355	4,807,290	4,428,476
	Kane	0	0	389,045	477,326	374,490
	San Pete	600,517	2,808,857	3,841,998	2,974,409	2,133,365
	Sevier	4,465,926	5,052,775	3,689,079	3,034,303	3,340,267
	State total	11,683,971	12,964,773	12,242,432	11,295,467	10,276,598

State	County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Wyoming						
Wyoming	Campbell	245,923,603	243,201,182	200,958,516	214,305,800	230,040,175
	Converse	12,959,491	3,962,557	1,898,497	228,434	521,582
	Lincoln	820,532	804,080	7,501	39,292	0
	Sweetwater	3,852,935	4,136,899	3,719,805	3,540,231	2,460,751
	State total	263,556,561	252,104,718	206,584,319	218,113,757	233,022,508

Source: ONRR 2023

Note: Includes all planning area counties for which the ONRR reported data. California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota did not have any federal coal extraction from 2018 to 2022; while there was federal coal extraction in North Dakota, the production occurred outside the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, the data are not included in this report.

Table A-25. Federal Disbursements to States from Coal Extraction

State	2018 (\$)	2019 (\$)	2020 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	Change 2018–2022 (\$)	% Change 2018–2022
Colorado	11,293,401	14,554,781	4,222,405	9,280,605	11,696,818	403,417	4
Montana	15,776,378	17,917,119	13,828,372	10,814,390	22,458,386	6,682,009	42
North Dakota	1,107,203	779,083	1,302,045	748,514	1,126,624	19,421	2
Utah	19,140,579	21,572,041	11,182,695	10,412,387	10,038,842	(9,101,737)	-48
Wyoming	193,570,054	173,656,249	148,076,661	161,375,517	196,538,917	2,968,862	2

Source: ONRR 2023b

Note: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota did not have any disbursements from coal from 2018 to 2022. North Dakota received disbursements for federal coal extracted in the state; however, the minerals were extracted outside the North Dakota socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, North Dakota disbursements for federal coal are not included in this report.

Table A-26. Nonenergy Leasable Mineral Production by County on Federal Land in the Planning Area, 2018–2022 (Tons)

State	County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Colorado						
Colorado	Rio Blanco	196,101	226,700	236,368	252,464	256,124
	State total	196,101	226,700	236,368	252,464	256,124
Idaho						
Idaho	Caribou	3,870,843	3,878,800	4,752,151	5,325,240	4,782,074
	State total	3,870,843	3,878,800	4,752,151	5,325,240	4,782,074
Utah						
Utah	Carbon	78,021	57,715	65,945	85,461	34,015
	Emery	88,415	76,057	69,179	90,361	73,301
	Kane	17,812	24,380	10,941	12,112	23,090
	State total	184,248	158,152	146,065	190,431	134,848
Wyoming						
Wyoming	Lincoln	196,700	475,600	241,900	0	0
	Sweetwater	3,698,534	3,575,615	4,563,459	5,219,122	4,838,280
	State total	3,895,234	4,051,215	4,805,359	5,219,122	4,838,280

Source: ONRR 2023

Note: Includes all planning area counties for which the ONRR reported data. Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and South Dakota did not have any federal nonenergy mineral extraction from 2018 to 2022. Although there was federal nonenergy mineral extraction in California and North Dakota, the extraction occurred outside the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, the data are not included in this report.

Table A-27. Federal Disbursements to States from Nonenergy Mineral Extraction

State	2018 (\$)	2019 (\$)	2020 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	Change 2018–2022 (\$)	% Change 2018–2022
Colorado	980,929	1,012,120	1,167,651	824,188	542,777	(438,152)	-45
Idaho	4,237,741	3,529,543	4,656,285	4,380,755	5,101,091	863,350	20
Utah	738,527	1,374,179	921,871	748,658	1,227,146	488,620	66
Wyoming	16,131,318	25,736,670	18,948,857	9,794,050	8,402,061	(7,729,258)	-48

Source: ONRR 2023b

Note: North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota did not have any disbursements from nonenergy minerals from 2018 to 2022. California received disbursements for federal nonenergy minerals extracted in the state; however, the minerals were extracted outside the California socioeconomic analysis area; therefore, California disbursements for federal nonenergy minerals are not included in this report. Montana and Nevada received small disbursements for rents, bonuses, and other distributions from nonenergy minerals, but there were no nonenergy minerals extracted from 2018 to 2022. Therefore, because these disbursements were not material and not likely to be impacted by the BLM's management decisions, they are not included in this report.

Table A-28. State Policies for Distributions of Federal Mineral Revenue

State	State Expenditures	Local Distributions	Savings
California	California deposits royalties from federal mineral leasing into the State School Fund	N/A	N/A
Colorado	Fifty percent of bonus disbursements are allocated to the Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund Colorado allocates 48.3 percent of non-bonus disbursements (up to 104 percent of the previous year's transfer amount) to the state's Public School Fund.	Twenty percent of non-bonus revenue is allocated to federal lease districts, counties, and municipalities based on data, including the proportion of original lease payments and employees in the natural resource sectors. Colorado distributes 1.7 percent of non-bonus disbursements to local school districts. Twenty percent of non-bonus revenue is allocated as grants by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs to assist local governments' processes for planning, public engagement, or collaboration with federal land managers.	Ten percent of non-coal bonus disbursements are transferred to the Colorado Water Conservation Board. Fifty percent of bonus disbursements are allocated into the Local Government Permanent Fund.
Montana	Seventy-five percent of disbursements are allocated to the state's General Fund.	Twenty-five percent of disbursements are allocated to the county of origin.	N/A
Nevada	The first \$7 million of disbursements are deposited directly into the State Education Fund. Spillover amounts are deposited into the Account for Revenue from the Lease of Federal Lands. Of these spillover disbursements, 43.75 percent are allocated to the State Education Fund.	Of the spillover disbursements deposited in the Account for Revenue from the Lease of Federal Lands, 56.25 percent are then allocated to the county of origin.	N/A
North Dakota	N/A	Fifty percent of disbursements are allocated to school districts. Fifty percent of disbursements are allocated to the county of origin.	N/A

State	State Expenditures	Local Distributions	Savings
Utah	<p>Utah allocates 2.25 percent of non-bonus disbursements to the Utah Geological Survey.</p> <p>Utah allocates 2.25 percent of non-bonus disbursements to the Utah State University Water Research Lab.</p> <p>Thirty percent of bonus payments in the Mineral Bonus Account are allocated to the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.</p>	<p>Forty percent of non-bonus disbursements are allocated to counties and special service districts.</p> <p>Five percent of disbursements are allocated to special service districts through the Department of Workforce Services.</p> <p>Disbursements are used to pay PILTs to local governments for state-owned lands.</p> <p>Utah allocates 32.5 percent of non-bonus disbursements and spillover amounts and 70 percent of non-bonus disbursements to the Permanent Community Impact Fund and distributes them to socially and economically impacted areas.</p>	N/A
Wyoming	<p>Wyoming allocates \$2 million of disbursements (of the first \$200 million) to the state's General Fund for administration. Of the coal bonus disbursements, 12.5 percent are allocated to the Highway Fund. Ten percent of bonus disbursements are allocated to the Community College Commission, and unspent and spillover amounts are allocated to the School Capital Construction Account.</p> <p>Of the non-bonus disbursements, 44.8 percent are allocated to the School Foundation Program Account as are 33 percent of the disbursements after the first \$200 million.</p> <p>Of the non-bonus disbursements, 6.75 percent are allocated to the University of Wyoming.</p>	<p>Forty percent of coal bonus disbursements and 2.7 percent of non-bonus disbursements are allocated to the School Capital Construction Account.</p> <p>Wyoming allocates 37.5 percent of coal bonus disbursements and 3.75 percent of non-bonus disbursements to the Capital Construction Account.</p> <p>Of the non-bonus disbursements, 31.375 percent are allocated to the Highway Fund.</p> <p>Of the non-bonus disbursements, 9.375 percent are allocated to municipalities based on the general and school populations.</p>	<p>Wyoming allocates 66.6 percent of the disbursements after the first \$200 million to the Budget Reserve Account.</p> <p>Spillover amounts from the distributions to the School Foundation Program Account are allocated to the Common School Permanent Fund.</p>

Source: Headwaters Economics 2021

Table A-29. State Taxes Assessed on Hard-Rock Mining Activities on Land Types, including Federal Lands (as of 2019)

State	Tax Name	Type of Mines or Minerals Assessed	Type of Tax	Tax Rate
Colorado	Severance tax—metallic minerals	Metallic minerals, all other minerals except molybdenum, oil, gas, coal, oil shale, rock, sand, gravel, stone products, earth minerals, limestone, carbon dioxide, and dolomite	Modified gross revenue	2.25 percent of gross income above \$19 million per year
	Severance tax—molybdenum	Molybdenum ore	Unit based	\$0.05 per ton above 625,000 tons per calendar quarter
Idaho	Mining license tax	Gold, silver, copper, and lead	Net proceeds	1 percent of net value of royalties paid or ore mined or extracted
Montana	Mining license tax—metal mine	Gold, silver, or any other metals or precious or semiprecious gems or stones	Net smelter returns	Percentage of gross value, less first \$250,000, as follows: For gold, silver, or any platinum group metal-processed concentrates shipped to a refinery, 1.6 percent of gross value minus \$250,000; For mineral concentrates shipped to smelter, mill, or reduction works, 1.81 percent of gross value minus \$250,000
	Mining license tax—micaceous mines	Vermiculite, perlite, kerrite, maconite, or any other micaceous minerals	Unit based	\$0.05 per ton of concentrate mined, extracted, or produced
	Resource indemnity and groundwater assessment tax	Includes any precious stones or gems, gold, silver, copper, lead, uranium, vermiculite, limestone, or other nonrenewable, merchantable products	Metals—net smelter returns; selected minerals—gross revenue with reference price	Default rate: \$25 plus 0.5 to 1 percent of gross value greater than \$5,000; For garnets: \$25 plus 1 percent of gross value greater than \$2,500; For limestone: \$25 plus 10 percent of gross value greater than \$250; For vermiculite: \$25 plus 2 percent of gross value greater than \$1,250

State	Tax Name	Type of Mines or Minerals Assessed	Type of Tax	Tax Rate
Nevada	Net Proceeds of Minerals Taxes	All minerals	Net proceeds	Based on a sliding scale between 2 percent and 5 percent, depending on the ratio of net proceeds to gross proceeds.
Utah	Severance tax on metals and metalliferous minerals	Ore, metal, or other substance containing 57 listed minerals, including gold, iron, mercury, nickel, and uranium extracted from all lands; does not include gemstones, potash, sand and gravel, oil, gas, and coal, and others	Net proceeds	2.6 percent of taxable value, which is the gross proceeds of sale (sale of yellowcake in the case of a sale of uranium concentrates) less \$50,000 per year per mine and standard deduction
	Severance tax—beryllium	Beryllium	Other (cost based)	2.6 percent of taxable value; taxable value is 125 percent of direct mining costs
Wyoming	Mining severance tax—uranium	Uranium	Modified net smelter returns	4 percent of value of gross product, which is fair market value of minerals at mouth of mine, not including processing; fair market value is calculated by multiplying sales of yellowcake less royalties, ad valorem production taxes, and severance taxes; the result is multiplied by the industry factor
	Mining severance tax—other	Valuable deposits other than coal, oil and gas, trona, bentonite, uranium, and sand and gravel	Modified net smelter returns	2 percent of the value of the gross product, which is fair market value of minerals at mouth of mine, not including any processing

Source: GAO 2019

Note: California also charges taxes for hard-rock mining; however, there were no locatable mineral types on federal lands (see **Table 3-3**). Therefore, information on taxes in California were not included above. Nevada and Oregon only charge royalties for minerals extracted on state lands; therefore, data from Nevada and Oregon are not included above.

Table A-30. Disbursements to States from Geothermal with a Federal Stake

State	2018 (\$)	2019 (\$)	2020 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	Change 2018–2022 (\$)	% Change 2018–2022
Nevada	3,854,581	5,665,406	6,483,864	5,680,458	8,185,231	4,330,649	112
Utah	538,739	491,491	528,661	716,894	1,247,237	708,498	132

Source: ONRR 2023b

Note: From 2018 to 2022, there was no geothermal production with a federal stake in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Although there was federal oil and gas production and disbursements made to California, none of the production occurred in the socioeconomic analysis area. Therefore, only Nevada and Utah are included in the table above.

Table A-31. California Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	(Non-metro) Minority Population (%)	(Non-metro) Minority Population Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	(Non-metro) American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	(Non-metro) American Indian and Alaska Native Population Threshold
California	29.3	32.2%	29	29%	5.9	5.9%
Lassen County	36.0	Yes	35	Yes	4.4	No
Modoc County	23.0	No	41	Yes	5.6	No

Sources: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-32. Colorado Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	Minority Population (%)	Minority Population Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population?
Colorado	33.2	36.5%	23.6	23.6%	2.5	2.5%
Eagle County	35	No	24	Yes	0.2	No
Garfield County	34	No	25	Yes	1.7	No
Grand County	16	No	23	Yes	0.8	No
Jackson County	10	No	37	Yes	0.2	No
Mesa County	20	No	30	Yes	2.4	No
Moffat County	21	No	35	Yes	3.7	Yes
Rio Blanco County	17	No	32	Yes	5.0	Yes
Routt County	15	No	20	No	1.7	No

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-33. Idaho Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	Minority Population (%)	Minority Population Meets the Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population?
Idaho	19.4	21.3%	31.3	31.3%	2.6	2.6%
Adams County	9	No	33	Yes	4.8	Yes
Bear Lake County	8	No	35	Yes	1.2	No
Bingham County	27	Yes	36	Yes	7.4	Yes
Blaine County	28	Yes	28	No	1.6	No
Bonneville County	18	No	32	Yes	1.3	No
Butte County	9	No	41	Yes	2.0	No
Camas County	11	No	35	Yes	0.6	No
Caribou County	9	No	25	No	1.2	No
Cassia County	32	Yes	37	Yes	2.8	Yes
Clark County	51	Yes	41	Yes	4.8	Yes
Custer County	12	No	37	Yes	6.9	Yes
Elmore County	29	Yes	42	Yes	3.9	Yes
Fremont County	15	No	34	Yes	1.7	No
Gem County	15	No	31	Yes	2.4	No
Gooding County	34	Yes	40	Yes	2.2	No
Jefferson County	14	No	35	Yes	2.7	Yes
Jerome County	40	Yes	39	Yes	2.2	No
Lemhi County	7	No	37	Yes	3.6	Yes
Lincoln County	35	Yes	37	Yes	2.6	Yes
Madison County	12	No	47	Yes	0.7	No
Minidoka County	39	Yes	41	Yes	2.8	Yes
Oneida County	8	No	23	No	2.0	No
Owyhee County	31	Yes	37	Yes	4.6	Yes
Payette County	23	Yes	33	Yes	3.1	Yes
Power County	39	Yes	42	Yes	6.8	Yes
Twin Falls County	23	Yes	35	Yes	2.0	No
Washington County	22	Yes	46	Yes	2.7	Yes

Sources: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-34. Montana Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	Minority Population (%)	Minority Population Meets the Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population
Montana	14.9	16.4%	31.1	31.1%	8.2	8.2%
Beaverhead County	11	No	38	Yes	1.6	No
Big Horn County	74	Yes	58	Yes	68.0	Yes
Blaine County	57	Yes	45	Yes	55.0	Yes
Carbon County	7	No	24	No	2.0	No
Carter County	4	No	42	Yes	1.6	No
Chouteau County	24	Yes	41	Yes	21.0	Yes
Custer County	9	No	30	No	3.2	No
Dawson County	8	No	25	No	2.7	No
Fallon County	7	No	31	Yes	5.5	No
Fergus County	7	No	34	Yes	2.4	No
Garfield County	1	No	34	Yes	0.6	No
Madison County	8	No	27	No	1.7	No
McCone County	11	No	24	No	4.8	No
Musselshell County	8	No	35	Yes	5.0	No
Petroleum County	6	No	40	Yes	0.0	No
Phillips County	17	Yes	34	Yes	13.0	Yes
Powder River County	30	Yes	31	Yes	3.9	No
Prairie County	3	No	50	Yes	0.1	No
Roosevelt County	67	Yes	54	Yes	65.0	Yes
Rosebud County	49	Yes	43	Yes	41.0	Yes
Stillwater County	8	No	23	No	2.3	No
Sweet Grass County	7	No	24	No	2.2	No
Treasure County	3	No	38	Yes	0.1	No
Valley County	15	No	33	Yes	11.2	Yes
Wibaux County	11	No	33	Yes	1.0	No
Yellowstone County	15	No	27	No	6.0	No

Sources: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-35. Nevada Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	(Non-metro) Minority Population (%)	(Non-metro) Minority Population Meets the Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population
Nevada	28.8	31.7%	31.2	31.2%	2.5	2.5%
Churchill County	28	No	26	No	6.0	Yes
Elko County	36	Yes	26	No	6.4	Yes
Eureka County	16	No	34	Yes	5.1	Yes
Humboldt County	31	Yes	31	Yes	5.3	Yes
Lander County	30	Yes	31	Yes	5.2	Yes
Lincoln County	16	No	32	Yes	3.2	Yes
Nye County	28	No	37	Yes	3.4	Yes
Pershing County	36	Yes	27	No	7.0	Yes
Washoe County	39	Yes	27	No	2.8	Yes
White Pine County	29	Yes	25	No	5.3	Yes

Sources: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-36. North Dakota Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	Minority Population (%)	Minority Population Meets the Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population
North Dakota	16.9	18.6%	25.2	25.2%	6.8	6.8%
Bowman County	8	No	19	No	4.3	No
Slope County	4	No	23	No	3.6	No

Sources: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-37. Oregon Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	Minority Population (%)	Minority Population Meets the Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population
Oregon	25.9	28.5%	28.7	28.7%	3.3	3.3%
Baker County	10	No	38	Yes	2.8	No
Crook County	13	No	29	Yes	3.1	No
Deschutes County	14	No	25	No	1.9	No
Grant County	10	No	33	Yes	2.4	No
Harney County	14	No	46	Yes	6.1	Yes
Lake County	18	No	38	Yes	4.9	Yes
Malheur County	40	Yes	45	Yes	5.3	Yes
Union County	12	No	34	Yes	2.7	No

Sources: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-38. South Dakota Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	Minority Population (%)	Minority Population Meets the Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population
South Dakota	19.2	21.1%	29.0	29.0%	10.4	10.4%
Butte County	11	No	35	Yes	4.8	No
Harding County	11	No	24	No	8.7	No

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-39. Utah Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	Minority Population (%)	Minority Population Meets the Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population
Utah	22.7	25.0%	24.7	24.7%	2.0	2.0%
Beaver County	16	No	23	No	1.3	No
Box Elder County	13	No	26	Yes	1.3	No
Cache County	17	No	35	Yes	1.8	No
Carbon County	18	No	38	Yes	1.8	No
Daggett County	8	No	20	No	3.9	Yes
Duchesne County	16	No	34	Yes	5.5	Yes
Emery County	10	No	32	Yes	2.4	Yes
Garfield County	12	No	40	Yes	4.6	Yes
Grand County	19	No	43	Yes	4.9	Yes
Iron County	15	No	39	Yes	2.6	Yes
Juab County	9	No	28	Yes	2.7	Yes
Kane County	10	No	31	Yes	5.1	Yes
Millard County	17	No	27	Yes	1.7	No
Morgan County	7	No	12	No	0.4	No
Piute County	6	No	53	Yes	0.0	No
Rich County	12	No	30	Yes	2.8	Yes
Sanpete County	14	No	36	Yes	1.5	No
Sevier County	9	No	34	Yes	1.5	No
Summit County	16	No	14	No	1.4	No
Tooele County	19	No	22	No	1.6	No
Uintah County	19	No	37	Yes	8.4	Yes
Wasatch County	17	No	16	No	0.5	No
Wayne County	8	No	33	Yes	1.7	No

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

Table A-40. Wyoming Environmental Justice Screening

Geographic Area	Minority Population (%)	Minority Population Meets the Meaningfully Greater Threshold?	Low-Income Populations (%)	Low-Income Population Threshold?	American Indian and Alaska Native Population (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native Threshold Population
Wyoming	16	17.6%	26.5	26.5%	3.7	3.7%
Albany County	19	Yes	39	Yes	1.9	No
Big Horn County	13	No	32	Yes	2.2	No
Campbell County	13	No	22	No	2.6	No
Carbon County	23	Yes	34	Yes	3.1	No
Converse County	12	No	21	No	2.6	No
Crook County	7	No	21	No	2.0	No
Fremont County	31	Yes	36	Yes	23.6	Yes
Hot Springs County	8	No	34	Yes	3.4	No
Johnson County	10	No	31	Yes	3.3	No
Laramie County	23	Yes	23	No	2.2	No
Lincoln County	8	No	20	No	1.9	No
Natrona County	14	No	27	Yes	2.1	No
Niobrara County	13	No	42	Yes	3.5	No
Park County	10	No	26	Yes	2.4	No
Platte County	15	No	29	Yes	1.5	No
Sheridan County	9	No	25	No	2.0	No
Sublette County	10	No	19	No	0.7	No
Sweetwater County	22	Yes	22	No	2.1	No
Uinta County	13	No	27	Yes	3.3	No
Washakie County	18	Yes	25	No	2.5	No
Weston County	12	No	27	Yes	4.2	Yes

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency 2023; US Census Bureau 2023

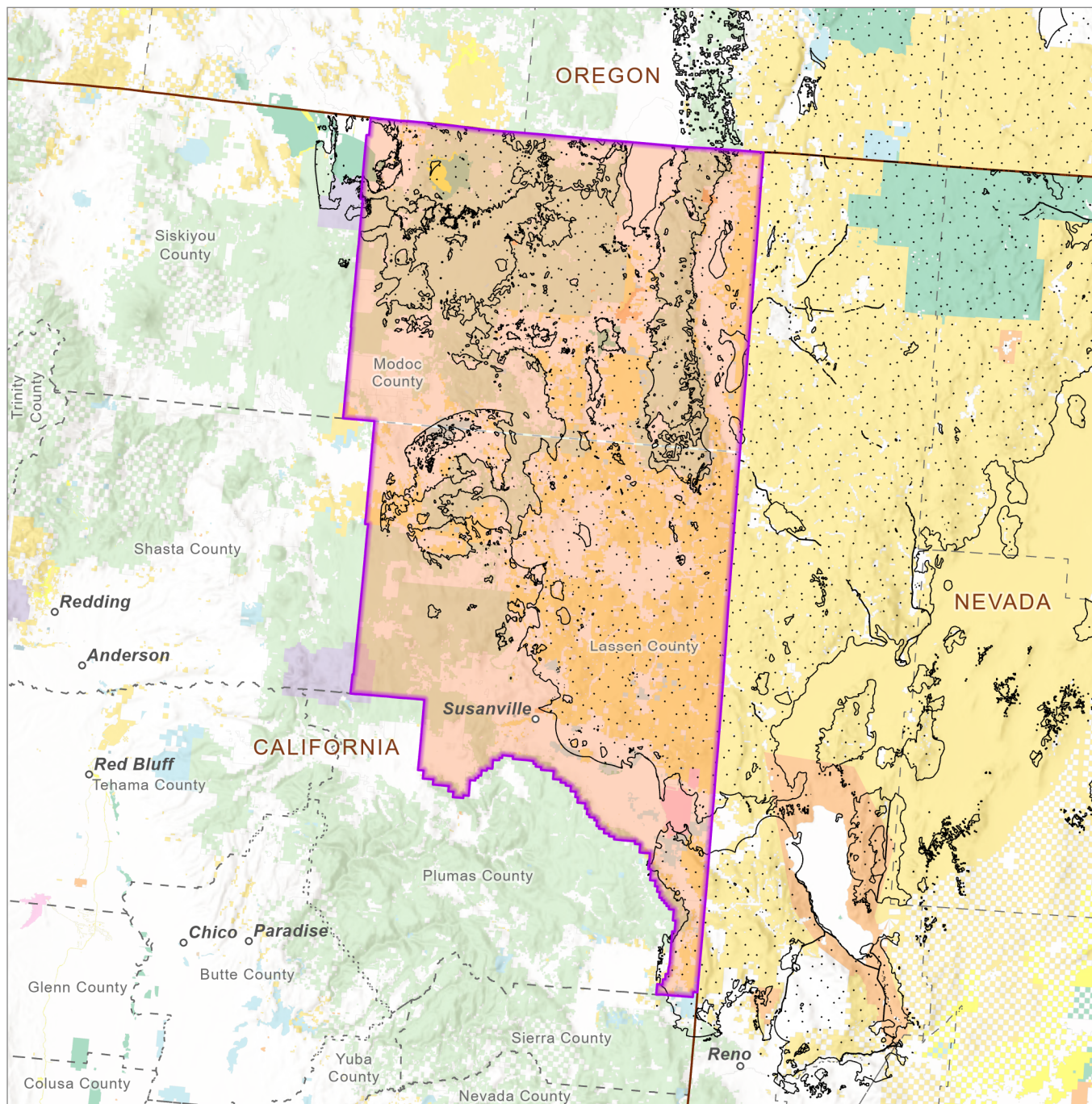
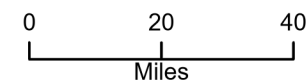


Figure A-11
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
California

-  Socioeconomic analysis area
-  County containing environmental justice populations
-  Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  National Park Service
-  Department of Defense
-  US Fish and Wildlife
-  Bureau of Reclamation
-  Tribal land
-  State
-  Local government
-  Private or undetermined
-  Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

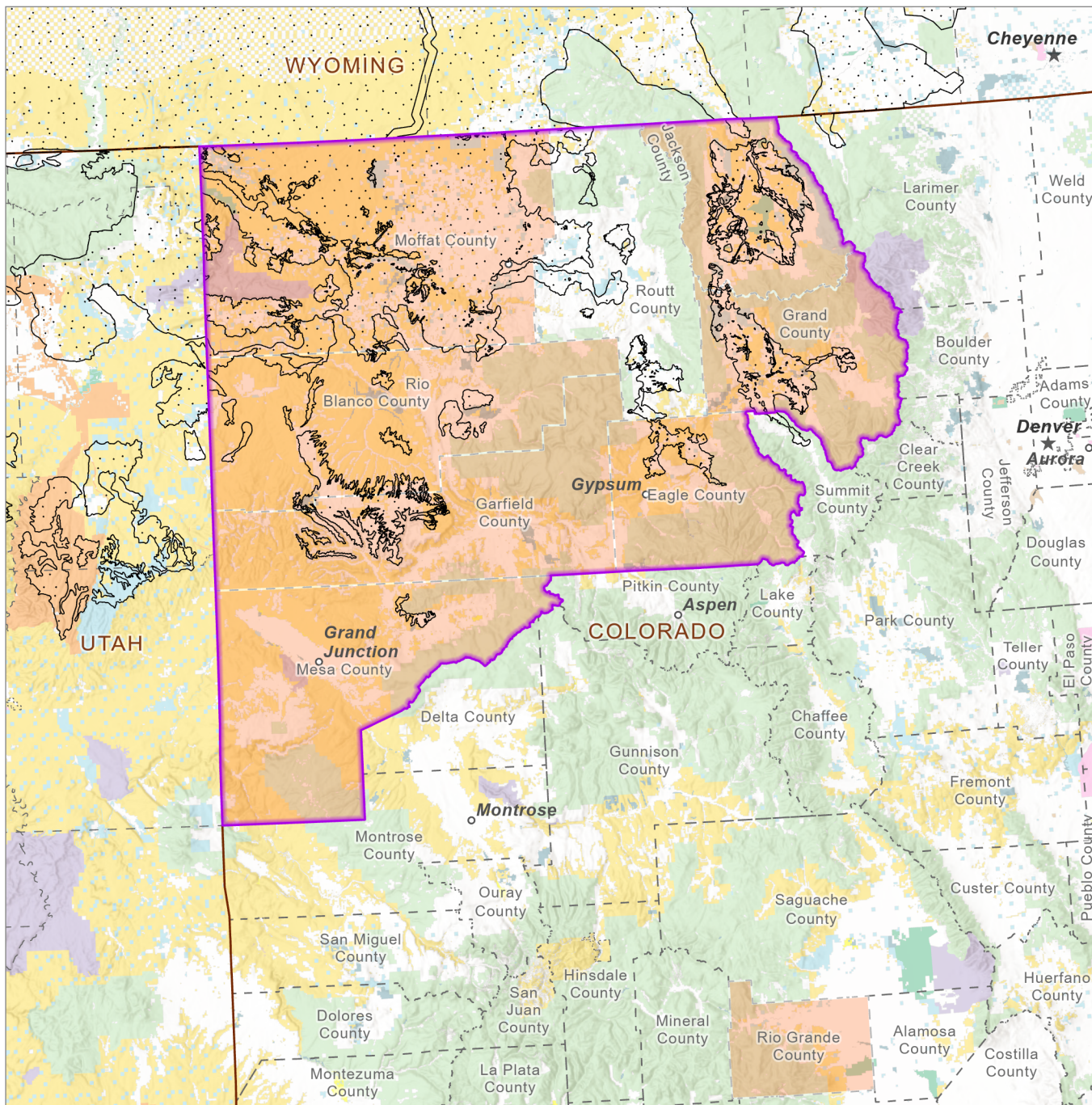
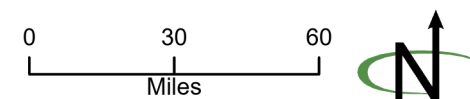


Figure A-12
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Colorado

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- County containing environmental justice populations
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

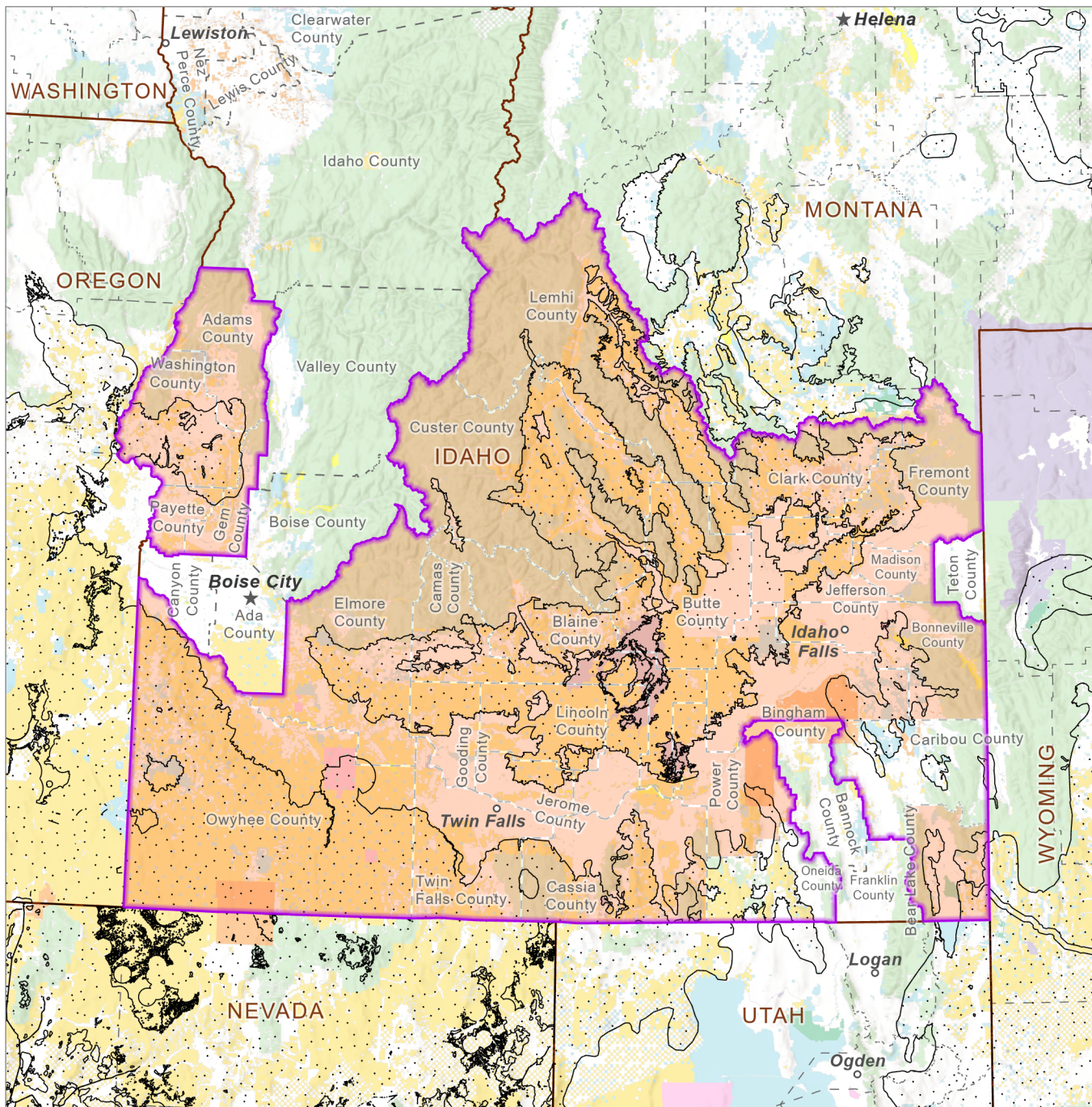
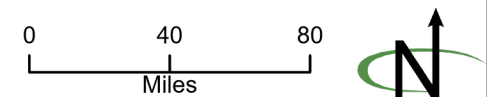


Figure A-13
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Idaho

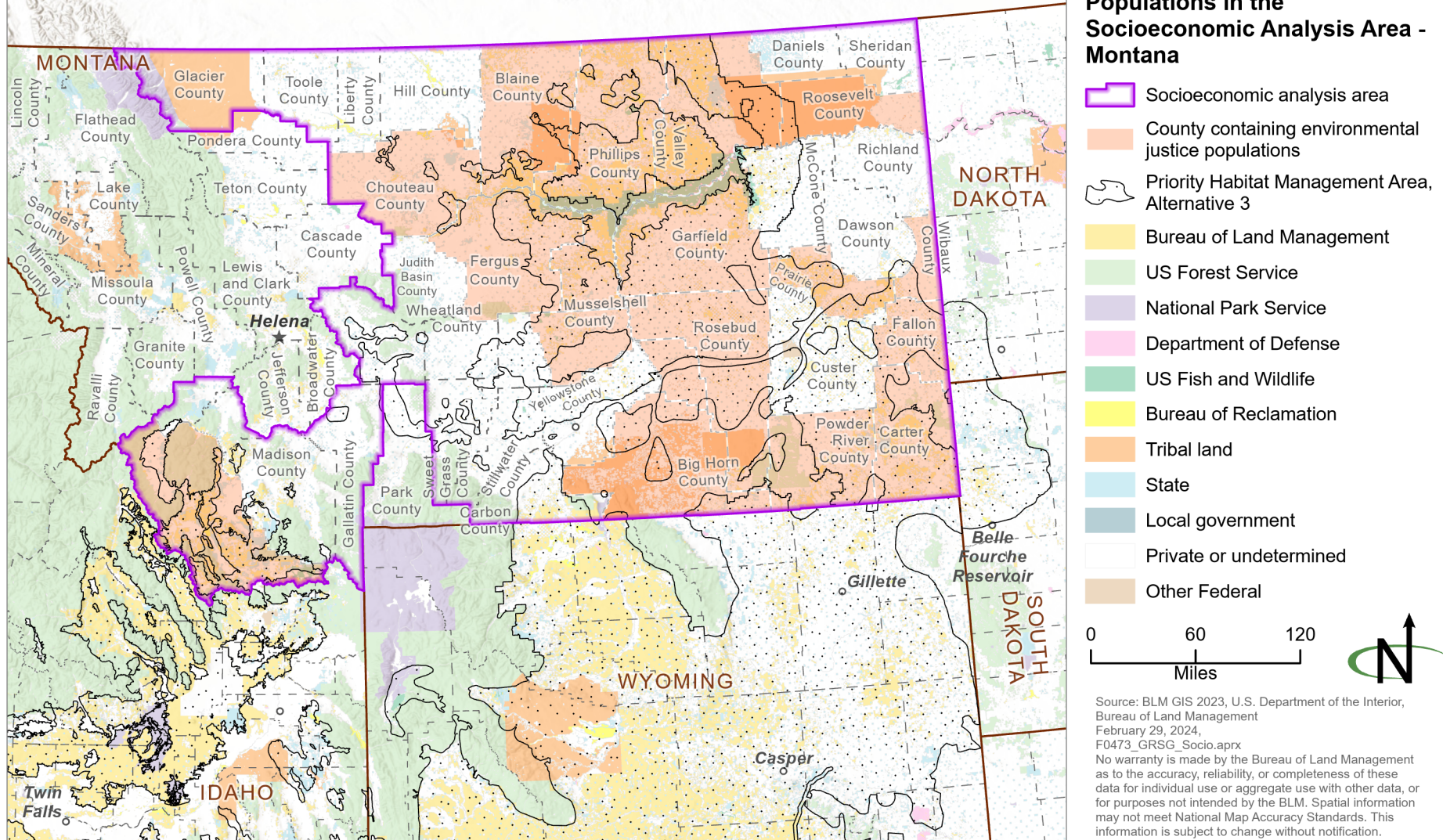
- Socioeconomic analysis area
- County containing environmental justice populations
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSO_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.



Figure A-14
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Montana



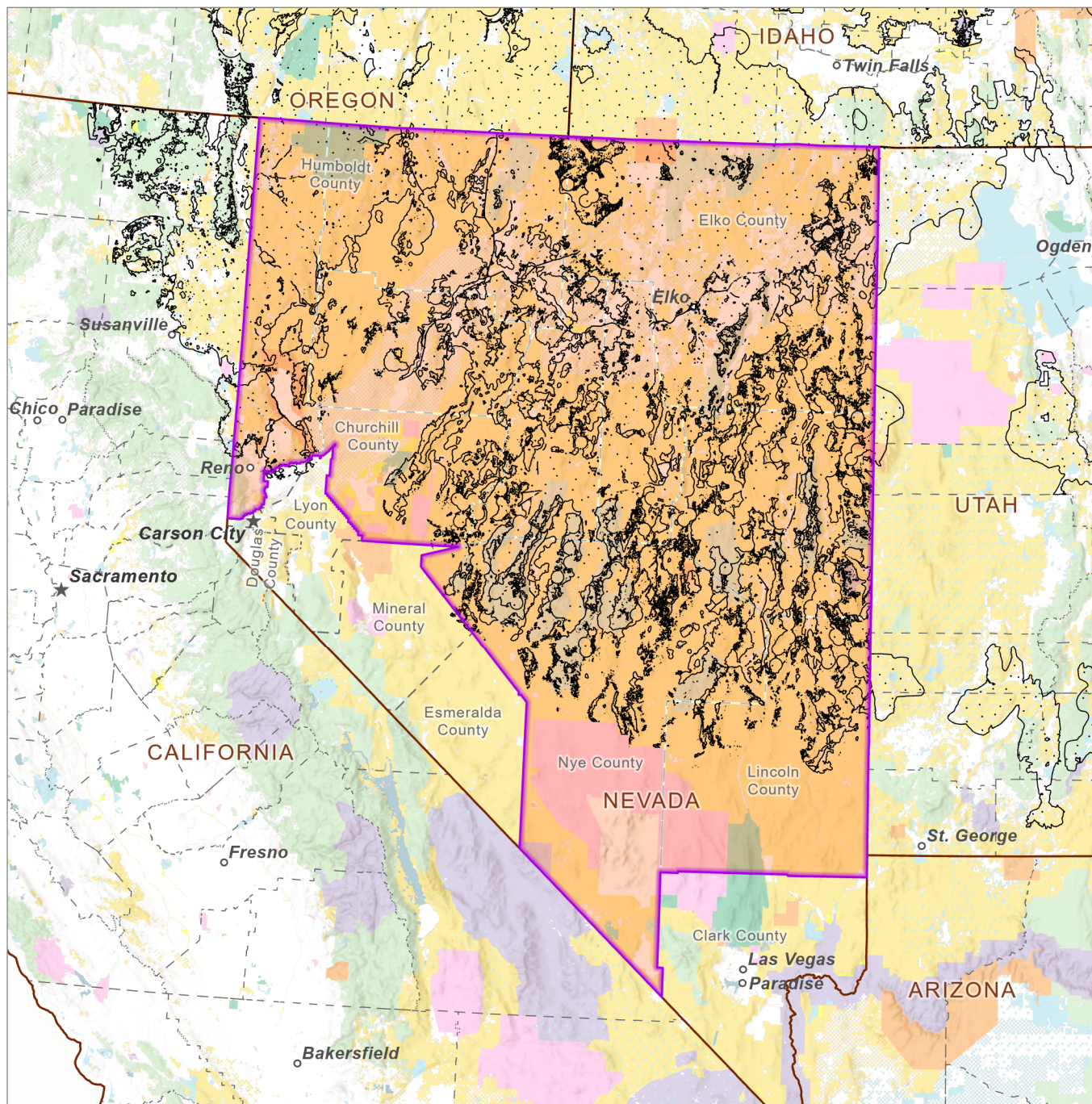
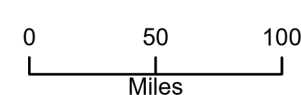


Figure A-15
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Nevada

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- County containing environmental justice populations
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSO_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

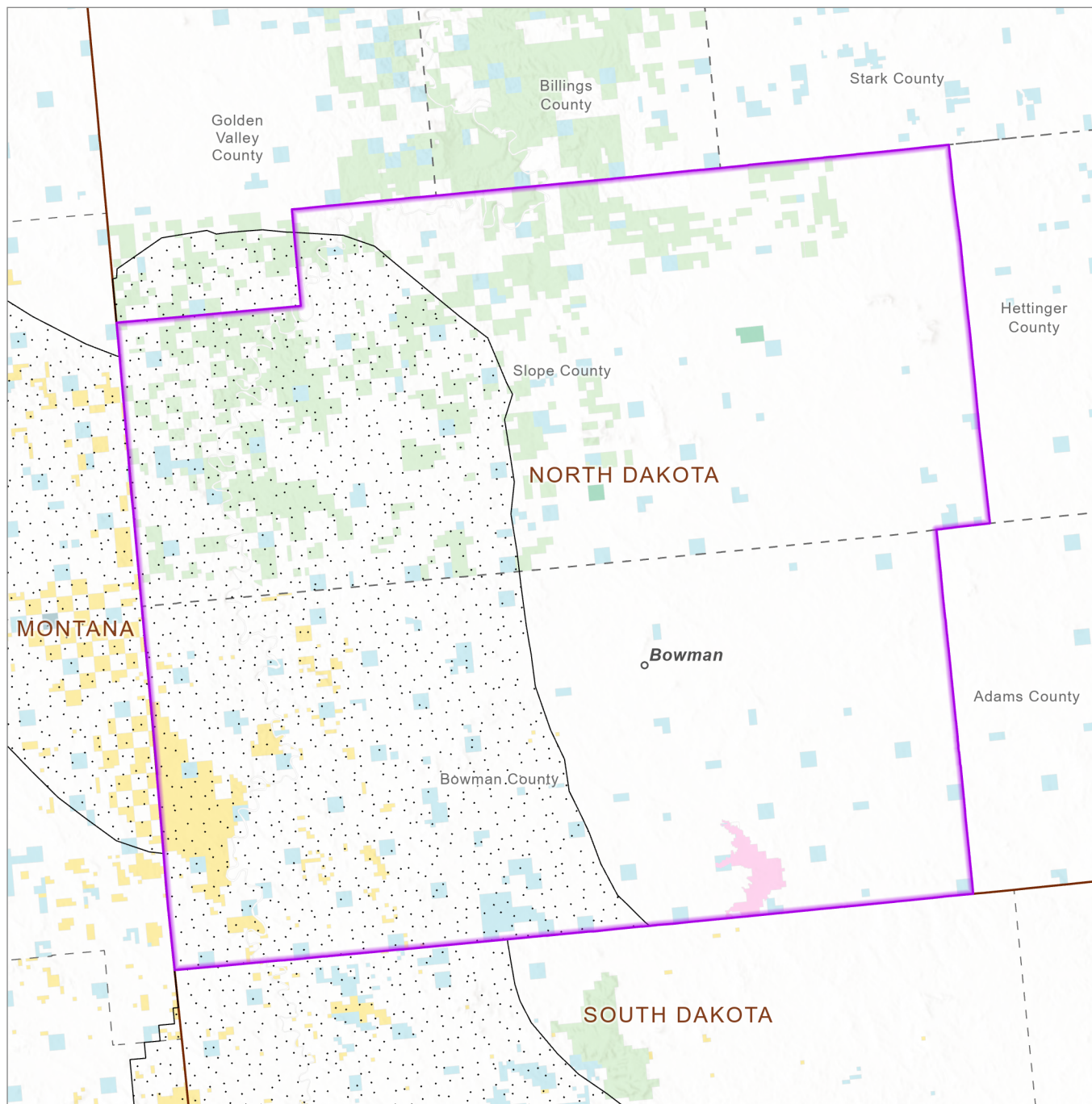









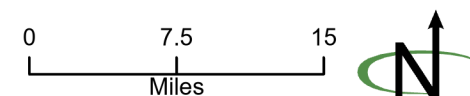


Figure A-16
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
North Dakota

-  Socioeconomic analysis area
-  Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  Department of Defense
-  US Fish and Wildlife
-  State
-  Local government
-  Private or undetermined



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

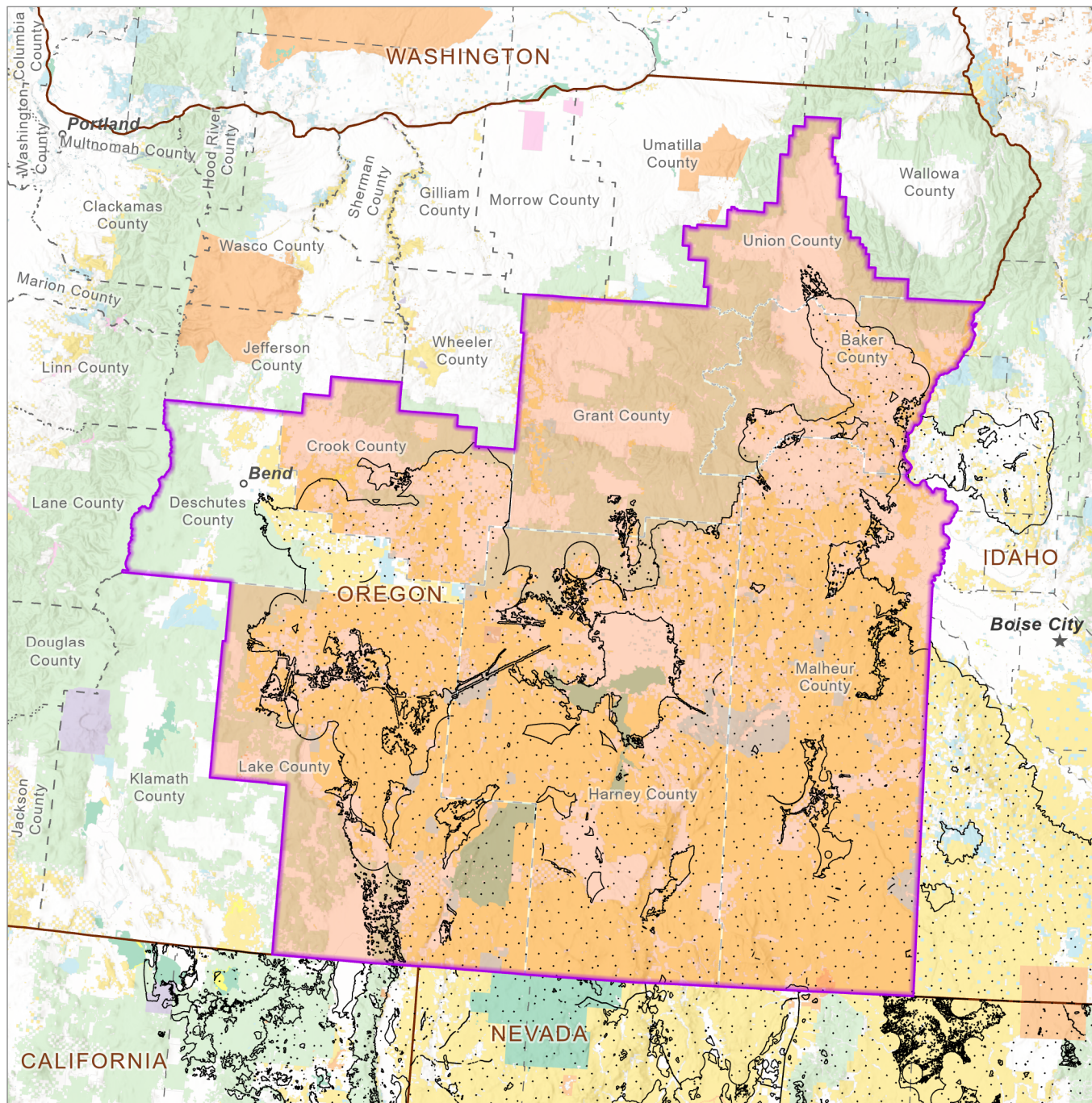


Figure A-17
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Oregon

-  Socioeconomic analysis area
-  County containing environmental justice populations
-  Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  National Park Service
-  Department of Defense
-  US Fish and Wildlife
-  Bureau of Reclamation
-  Tribal land
-  State
-  Local government
-  Private or undetermined
-  Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSO_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

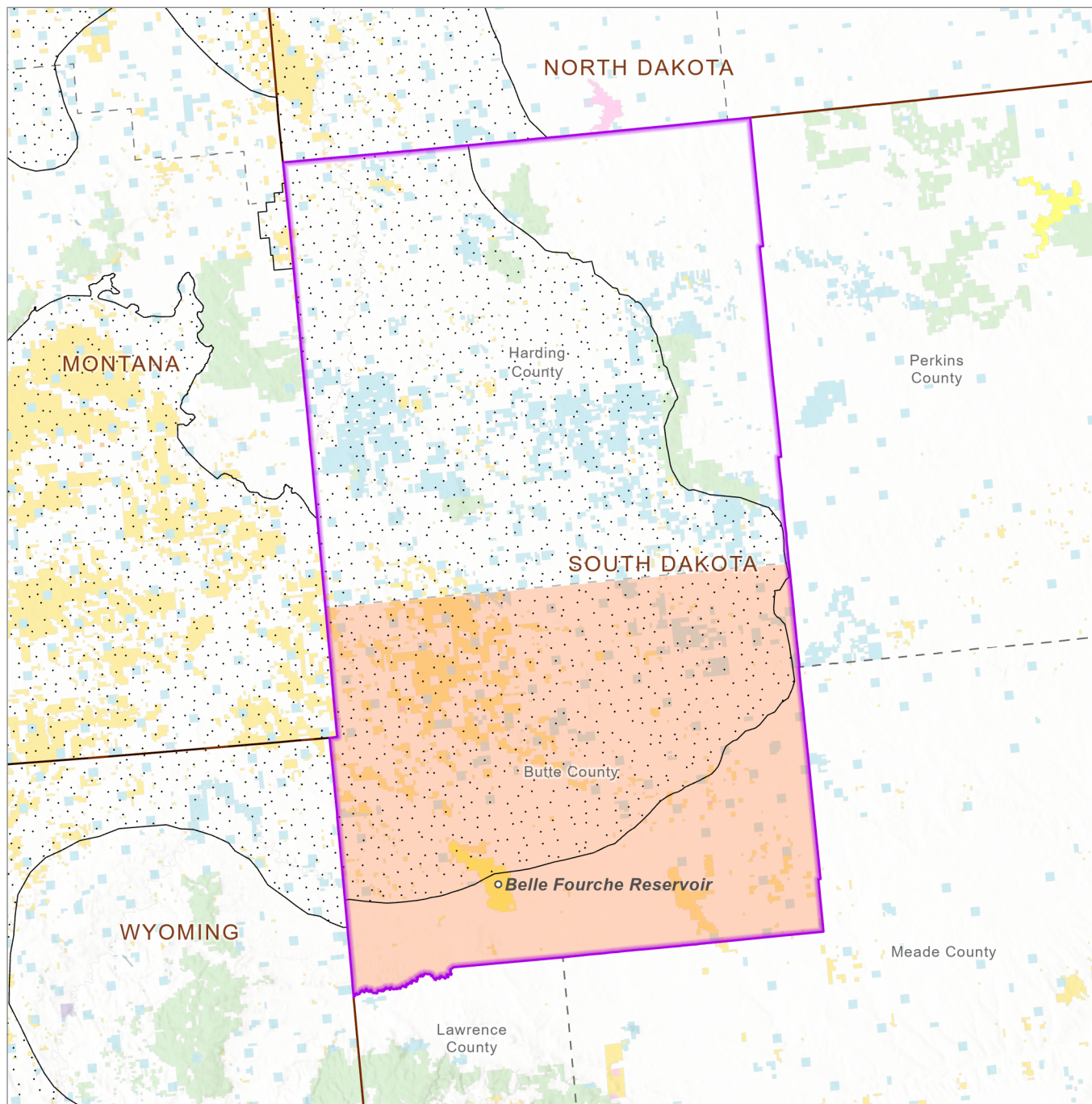


Figure A-18
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
South Dakota

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- County containing environmental justice populations
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined

0 10 20
Miles



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Land Management
February 29, 2024,
F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management
as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these
data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or
for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information
may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This
information is subject to change without notification.

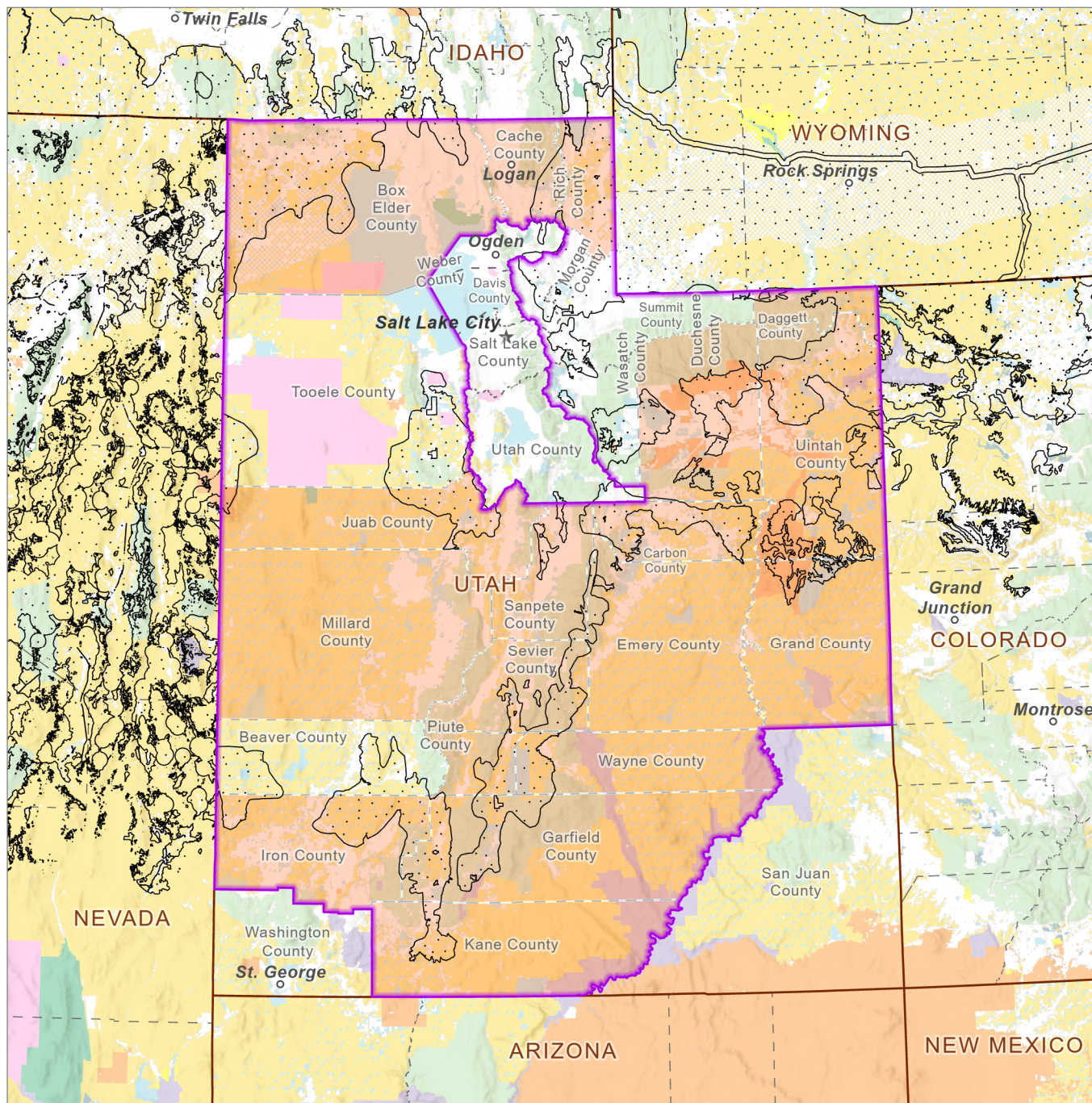


Figure A-19
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Utah

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- County containing environmental justice populations
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal

0 40 80
Miles



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
February 29, 2024,
F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.

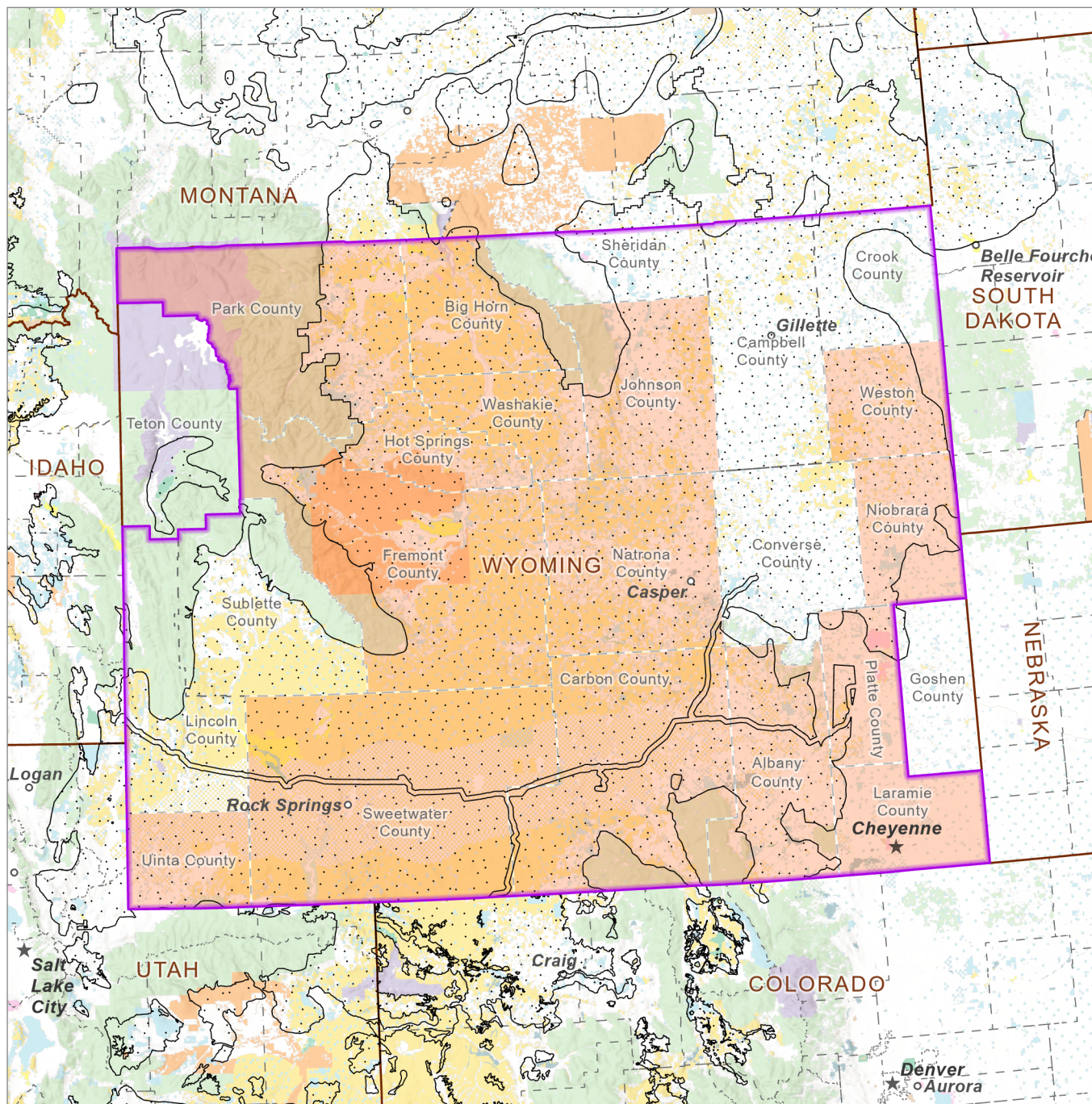


Figure A-20
Environmental Justice
Populations in the
Socioeconomic Analysis Area -
Wyoming

- Socioeconomic analysis area
- County containing environmental justice populations
- Priority Habitat Management Area, Alternative 3
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Department of Defense
- US Fish and Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal land
- State
- Local government
- Private or undetermined
- Other Federal



Source: BLM GIS 2023, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 February 29, 2024,
 F0473_GRSg_Socio.aprx
 No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.