NAICS	Description	2014 Jobs	2019 Jobs	2014 - 2019	2014 - 2019 %	Ind. Mix	Nat'l Growth	Expected	Competitive	2019 Location	Current Wages,
NAICS	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0.00	$0
NAICS	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	28	39	11	39%	(7)	2	(5)	16	1.05	$122,118
NAICS	Utilities	<10	<10	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	(0)	0	0	0	0.14	Insf. Data
NAICS	Construction	920	1,142	222	24%	119	69	188	34	2.82	$54,535
NAICS	Manufacturing	875	864	(11)	(1%)	(22)	65	43	(53)	1.26	$58,630
NAICS	Wholesale Trade	279	303	24	9%	(18)	21	3	21	0.96	$75,379
NAICS	Retail Trade	1,442	1,450	8	1%	(74)	108	34	(25)	1.72	$32,034
NAICS	Transportation and Warehousing	141	145	4	3%	18	11	29	(24)	0.49	$75,637
NAICS	Information	18	19	1	6%	(1)	1	0	1	0.13	$24,721
NAICS	Finance and Insurance	219	233	14	6%	(1)	16	15	(1)	0.68	$69,889
NAICS	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	51	48	(3)	(6%)	2	4	6	(9)	0.38	$48,627
NAICS	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	368	377	9	2%	20	27	47	(38)	0.74	$78,387
NAICS	Management of Companies and Enterprises	<10	13	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	0	1	1	5	0.10	$86,017
NAICS	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	343	347	4	1%	2	26	28	(24)	0.70	$39,938
NAICS	Educational Services	35	36	1	3%	0	3	3	(2)	0.17	$31,363
NAICS	Health Care and Social Assistance	486	496	10	2%	18	36	54	(44)	0.46	$37,101
NAICS	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	49	84	35	71%	3	4	7	28	0.66	$20,719
NAICS	Accommodation and Food Services	807	884	77	10%	30	60	90	(13)	1.18	$17,098
NAICS	Other Services (except Public Administration)	244	245	1	0%	(5)	18	13	(13)	0.75	$30,233
NAICS	Government	1,512	1,522	10	1%	(78)	113	35	(25)	1.15	$46,581
NAICS	Unclassified Industry	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0.00	$0
NAICS		7,827	8,253	426	5%	7	584	591	(165)		$45,650
NAICS											

NAICS *(1) The **industrial mix effect** represents the share of regional industry growth explained by the growth of the specific industry at the national level. To arrive at this number, the national growth rate of the total economy is subtracted from the national growth rate of the specific industry, and this growth percentage is applied to the regional jobs in that industry.*

NAICS *(2) The **national growth effect** explains how much of the regional industry's growth is explained by the overall growth of the national economy: if the nation's whole economy is growing, you would generally expect to see some positive change in each industry in your local region (the proverbial "rising tide that lifts all boats" analogy).*

NAICS *(3) The **expected change** is the rate of growth of the particular industry at the national level. Algebraically, the expected change is the sum of the industrial mix and the national growth effects.*

NAICS *(4) The **regional competitive effect** is the most interesting of the three indicators. It explains how much of the change in a given industry is due to some unique competitive advantage that the region possesses, because the growth cannot be explained by national trends in that industry or the economy as whole. This effect is calculated by taking the **total regional growth** of the given industry and subtracting the **expected change** for that same industry. Note that this effect can be positive even as regional employment in the industry declines. This would indicate that regional decline is less than the national decline.*

NAICS *(5) The **location quotient** shows the concentration of employment in the region (Sand Springs) relative to the concentration at the national level. An LQ equal to 1.0 means the concentration of employment is the same as the U.S. concentration. An LQ greater than 1.0 means the concentration in the region is greater than at the national level. An LQ less than 1.0 means the concentration in the region is less than at the national level.*