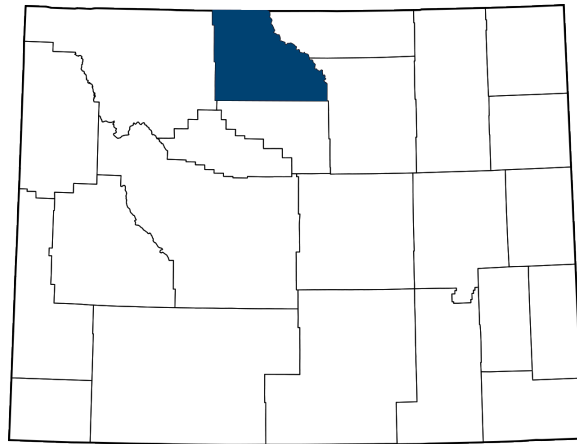


A Big Horn County Profile: Socioeconomics



Big Horn County Board of County Commissioners

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John G. Hyde

Deb Craft

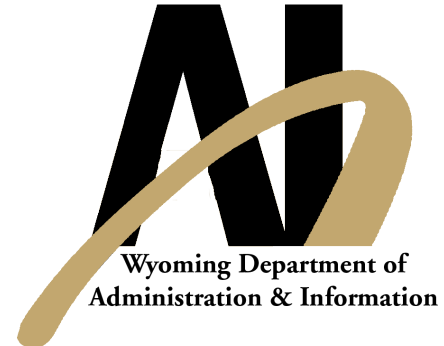
The goal of this document is to provide an accurate picture of Big Horn County's socioeconomic attributes. Accomplishing this requires verifiable and universally accepted substantive data that is objectively incorporated into a narrative format.

Those requirements provide the foundation for this document. The resulting document not only serves the county as it moves forward with its own educational and planning efforts, but also serves to inform state and federal educational and planning efforts as well.

*This socioeconomic profile of Big Horn County is made possible
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INTRODUCTION

In a rapidly changing world, timely and accurate information is essential to good decision-making. Local officials, state government, federal agencies, and the public need information on the structure and trends within a region's economy to more effectively conduct and participate in public policy decision-making processes. Information describing regional economic conditions can aid in the public policy decision-making process by providing a perspective on economic structure and changes over time. In addition, the identification of long-term trends can help residents, local official, state government, and federal agencies plan for the future. This report has been developed to provide baseline information on the structure and trends of the Big Horn County economy.

Four types of information are discussed in this report, including: 1) Demographics, 2) Land Characteristics, 3) County Government Finances, and 4) Natural Resource Based Industry Profiles. The Demographic section provides information on the characteristics of the residents of the county. The Land Characteristics section provides a perspective on the physical setting of the county. The County Government Finances section considers county government's ability to meet the needs of residents in terms of public services and public infrastructure. The Industry profile section discusses the economic importance of natural resource based industries in the county.

Each type of information is discussed separately in the report. To put Big Horn County's information in perspective, the county data is compared to corresponding data for Wyoming and the United States. A variety of data sources were used to development this socio-economic profile including the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information – Economic Analysis Division's Wyoming County Profiles. The most current data available from these data sources was used in the report. All time series data involving dollars were adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars since these deflators are latest that are currently available. This report is part of an ongoing cooperative effort between the University of Wyoming, the Wyoming County Commissioners Association, and the Wyoming Department of Administration and Information to develop a socio-economic database for Wyoming Counties.

COUNTY SUMMARY

Demographics

Overall Big Horn County experienced only limited population growth between 2000 and 2016, increasing from 11,389 residents in 2000 to 12,005 in 2016 (+5 percent). The county's population growth rate was significantly less than either the Wyoming population growth rate (18 percent) or the U.S. population growth rate (14 percent) between 2000 and 2016. During the time period, the county's population fluctuated, decreasing by 3 percent from 11,398 residents to 11,073 residents between 2000 and 2003; then increasing by 8 percent from 11,073 to 11,979 residents between 2003 and 2013; and then leveling off at around 12,000 residents between 2013 and 2016.

Population increases can occur in one of two ways: 1) Natural Increase (more births than deaths) or 2) Net In-Migration (more people moving in than moving out). Between 2000 and 2015 Big Horn County experienced population growth due to both Natural Increase and positive Net Migration. Of the total county population growth of 5 percent during the time period, 1 percent (24 percent) came from Natural Increase and 4 percent (76 percent) came from Net Migration. Both types of population growth were substantially lower than the population growth rates for Wyoming. During the time period Wyoming experienced 19 percent population growth including 10 percent from Natural Increase (53 percent) and 9 percent from Net Migration (47 percent). While most of the county's population growth was from Net Migration, Wyoming population growth was fairly evenly divided between Natural Increase and Net Migration. The county's lower population growth rate from Natural Increase was probably due to the older age of the county's population and the county's lower population growth rate from Net Migration was probably due to the county's lower job growth rate both of which will be discussed later in the report.

People move to an area for a variety of reasons ranging from economic to aesthetic. Data from the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership for 2000 through 2016 indicates that the most frequent reason given by new residents to Big Horn County for moving to Wyoming were job related factors (38 percent). Job related factors included Job Transfers, New Jobs, Better Employment Opportunities, and Starting or Expanding a Business. The second most frequent reason was that friends or relatives already resided in the area (26 percent). About seven percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county with 28 percent indicating some other reason. This data is from the Housing Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership in cooperation with the Wyoming Department of Transportation. The survey results are based on a random sample of new residents who were exchanging their previous state's driver's licenses for a Wyoming drivers licenses.

In 2015, the largest age groups for Big Horn County residents were adults 45 to 64 years old (26 percent) and adults 25 to 44 years old (21 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented nearly one-half of the total county population. The next largest age group was adults 65 years of age and older (20 percent), followed by youth 5 to 17 (19 percent), young adults 18 to 24 (7 percent) and lastly youth under 5 (6 percent). The population distribution for the county was mostly over represented at the lower end of the age spectrum relative to Wyoming and the U.S. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S.,

the county had a similar or higher proportion of its overall population in the less than 5 age category and higher proportion in the 5 to 17 age category. However, the county had a lower proportion of its overall population in the adults 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 age groups. On the older end of the age spectrum, the county had a comparable proportion of its overall population in the older age group of 45 to 65 and a higher proportion of the 65 and over age category. The median age for the county in 2015 (40.8 years) was 11 percent older than the median age for Wyoming (36.9 years) and 8 percent older than the median age for the U.S. (37.8 years).

White is the predominate category of race in Big Horn County, accounting for 96 percent of the total population. The percentage of the population that is White in the county is 3 percentage points higher than the percentage for Wyoming (93 percent) and 18 percent points higher than the percentage for the U.S. (78 percent). The other five races identified by the federal government account for the remaining 4 percent with Two or More Races and Native American being the most common (both at 1.4 percent), Black (0.8 percent), Asian (0.5 percent), and Pacific Islanders (less than 0.1 percent). The proportion of the county's population that was Black (0.8 percent versus 1.4 percent and 13.0 percent), Asian (0.5 percent versus 1.0 percent and 4.9 percent), Pacific Islander (less than 0.1 percent versus 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent), or Two or More Races (1.4 percent versus 2.1 percent and 2.3 percent) was less than either Wyoming or the U.S. The proportion of the county's population that was Native American was less than Wyoming but higher than the U.S. (1.4 percent versus 2.7 percent versus 1.2 percent).

The federal government defines the term "Hispanic" as an ethnicity rather than a specific race. Thus Hispanics can be individuals of any race that self-identify themselves as "Hispanic" or "Latino" based on heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. In Big Horn County the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (9 percent) was lower than the percentage for Wyoming (10 percent) and only about one-half the percentage for U.S. (18 percent).

Per capita income can serve as a general indicator of the economic well-being of a county's population. In 2000, per capita income in Big Horn County was \$25,713 in 2009 dollars. The per capita income for the county in 2000 was 27 percent below Wyoming's per capita income (\$35,373) and 31 percent below the U.S. per capita income (\$37,371). From 2000 to 2015, after adjusting for inflation, per capita income for the county increased by 30 percent to \$33,605. Despite this increase, in 2015 the county's per capita income was still 34 percent lower than Wyoming's (\$50,984), but had improved to 23 percent below the U.S. average (\$43,739).

There are three sources of per capita income: 1) net labor earnings including wages, salaries, and proprietor (self-employed) income, 2) government transfer payments such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and various income assistance program payments, and 3) investment income representing property income in the form of dividends, interest, and rents. The majority of the growth in the county's per capita income between 2000 and 2015 was the result of growth of net labor earnings (61 percent) with 32 percent coming from increased transfer payments and 7 percent coming from increased investment income. Transfer payments were the fastest growing individual source of per capita income

between 2000 and 2015 increasing by 56 percent, while labor earnings increased by 31 percent and investment income increased by 10 percent. In 2000, net labor earnings represented 61 percent of total per capita income, with investment income representing 21 percent, and transfer payments representing 18 percent. In 2015, net labor income represented 61 percent of total per capita income, investment income represented 17 percent, and transfer payments represented 21 percent.

2015 per capita income for Big Horn County was \$36,965 in 2015 dollars. This level of income was 34 percent below per capita income for Wyoming and 23 percent below per capita income for the U.S. Among the three regions, the county had the lowest per capita labor earnings (\$22,707) which was 30 percent below per capita labor earnings for Wyoming (\$32,578) and 26 percent below per capita labor earnings for the U.S. (\$30,729). In 2015, the county had per capita transfer payments of \$7,772 which was 10 percent higher than per capita transfer payments for Wyoming (\$7,061), and 7 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for the U.S. (\$8,334). The county's per capita investment income (\$6,486) was 61 percent below per capita investment income for Wyoming (\$16,442), and 28 percent lower than per capita investment income for the U.S. (\$9,049).

The county's 2015 unemployment rate (4.0 percent) was lower than Wyoming's unemployment rate (4.2 percent) and lower than the U.S. unemployment rate (5.3 percent). While total per capita income for the county was 34 percent below the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2015 was only 9 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, county residents were economically somewhat worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015. Similarly, the percent of the county's population that was below the poverty level (12.1 percent) was higher than the Wyoming's rate (10.6 percent) and only slightly lower than the U.S. rate (13.5 percent).

Overall, the educational attainment of Big Horn County's population in terms of a high school degree or higher (89 percent) was lower than Wyoming's (92 percent) and higher than the U.S. (87 percent). The county's population was somewhat less educated in terms of college bachelors or advanced degrees than Wyoming (20 percent vs. 26 percent) and the U.S. (20 percent vs. 30 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (11 percent) was higher than Wyoming's (8 percent) and lower than the U.S. (13 percent). The percentage of the county's population with only a high school degree (31 percent) was higher than Wyoming's (29 percent) and the U.S. (28 percent). The percentage of the county's population with some college (30 percent) was higher than Wyoming's (27 percent) and the U.S. (21 percent). The percentage of the county's population with an associate degree (8 percent) was lower than Wyoming (10 percent) and the same as the U.S. (8 percent). The percentage of the county's population with either a bachelors (14 percent) or graduate/professional degree (5 percent) was below Wyoming's (17 percent and 9 percent) and the U.S. (18 percent and 11 percent).

In terms of access to educational resources, the county has four public school districts with a total of 16 schools and a 2015 fall enrollment of 2,526. The graduation rate for the public school system was 73 percent compared to a state average of 79 percent. The public school system had 216 certified teachers, 38 certified staff, 35 administrators, and 177 classified staff. Total general fund expenditures for the

county's public school system was \$42.8 million in 2015 with an operating cost of \$19,497 per average daily membership. This compares with an average operating cost of \$17,476 per average daily membership for the state. Northwest College whose main campus is in Powell, Wyoming provides post-secondary educational services to the county.

Overall, Big Horn County experienced only limited employment growth between 2000 and 2015. Total employment in the county increased by 8 percent from 2000 through 2015 growing from 6,411 jobs in 2000 to 6,940 jobs in 2015. During this time period Wyoming employment increased by 25 percent and the U.S. employment increased by 15 percent. Employment in all three regions was negatively affected by the 2008 recession. However, the county's employment has been slower to recover than Wyoming or the U.S. Between 2010 and 2015 the county's employment increased by 3 percent compared to a 5 percent increase for Wyoming and 10 percent increase for the U.S. The county has seen some increased growth in employment since 2013.

From 2000 to 2015, employment in Big Horn County increased by 8 percent. This increase was only 32 percent of the employment increase for Wyoming (25 percent) and only 55 percent of the employment increase for the U.S. (15 percent) during the same time period. About three-fourths of the growth in employment in the county between 2000 and 2015 was in self-employment jobs (+6 percent) with one-fourth coming from growth in wage and salary jobs (+2 percent). At the state level, wage and salary jobs represented 61 percent of the employment growth (+16 percent) with 39 percent coming from growth in self-employment jobs (+10 percent). At the national level, the ratio was 40 percent from wage and salary jobs (6 percent) to 60 percent from self-employment jobs (9 percent). The county had a much higher proportion of its overall job growth from increases in self-employed jobs rather than wage and salary jobs than either Wyoming or the U.S.

Local Government, which includes all employment associated with county government, towns and city government in the county, and the county's public school districts, was the largest source of employment in Big Horn County representing 18 percent of total county employment. Following Local Government was Agriculture (11%). Other major sources of employment were Mining (9 percent), Retail Trade (7 percent), and Construction (7 percent). Combined these five sectors represent more than one-half of the employment in the county.

The location quotients (LQ), in the fourth column of Figure 12, were used to identify Defining Industries in the county. A location quotient is the ratio of an industry's share of total employment in the region relative to the industry's share of total employment at the national level. A large location quotient is an indication of specialization within the county's economy. Defining Industries are important because they play a significant role in a region's growth over time. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City considers Defining Industries as those with a locational quotient of at least 1.25 that account for at least 0.2 percent of total employment in the region. Based on this definition Big Horn County has six Defining Industries including: Mining (11.00), Agriculture (7.99), Forestry, Fishing, and Ag Support (4.30), Local Government (2.40), Utilities (1.40) and Construction (1.39). These six sectors are relatively more important in the county's economy than they are at the national level.

Employment in Big Horn County increased by 6 percent from 2001 through 2015. The largest increases in employment came from Local Government (+135 jobs), Manufacturing (+126 jobs), Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (+104 jobs) Agriculture (+87 jobs) and Construction (+86 jobs). On the other hand, the two sectors with the largest loss in employment between 2001 and 2015 were Mining (-394 jobs) and Accommodations & Food Services (-134 jobs). In terms of individual sectors the fastest growing sectors were Educational Services (+286 percent) and Real Estate, Rentals, & Leasing (+104 percent).

In addition to the number of jobs, the labor earnings associated with those jobs is an important consideration. Overall average earnings per job are a general measure of the economic well-being of the local workforce. Over time the Big Horn County economy has had difficulty generating relatively high paying jobs. In 2000, the average earnings per job for the county was \$32,947, in 2009 dollars, which was 11 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$36,862) and 32 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$48,821). From 2000 through 2015, after adjusting for inflation, county average earnings per job increased by 14 percent to \$37,620. Despite this increase, 2015 county average earnings per job was 23 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$48,978) and 29 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$52,936). While county average earnings per job was 23 percent below the state average in 2015, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2015 was only 9 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county's workforce was economically somewhat worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015.

Average earnings per job (AEPJ), which includes employer paid benefits, varies substantially by sector. In 2015 AEPJ in Big Horn County ranged from over \$87,000 for the Utility sector to less than \$2,000 for the Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing sector. After Utilities, the next highest AEPJ was in the Transportation & Warehouse sector (\$76,797), Federal-Civilian (\$76,784), State Government (\$69,753), Mining (\$68,435) and Local Government (\$60,695). Of the 23 sectors in the county's economy 6 had AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average (\$53,875) and the U.S. average (\$58,875). The 6 sectors with AEPJ greater than the Wyoming and U.S. averages represented only one-third of the total employment in the county resulting in the overall lower AEPJ for the county. The low AEPJ for several of the sectors like Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing may be the result of a large number of part-time jobs in these sectors.

The combination of the number of jobs and the average earnings per job determines the relative importance of individual sectors in terms of total labor earnings in the Big Horn County economy. Labor earnings are important because they represent the major source of personal income for county residents. Overall county employment generated \$287.2 million in labor earnings in 2015. Local Government, due to its relatively large number of employees and above average earnings per job was the largest source of labor earnings for the county (26 percent). Following Local Government was Mining (14 percent), Construction (8 percent), Manufacturing (6 percent), and Transportation & Warehousing (6 percent). Combined these five sectors represented 61 percent of total county labor earnings.

Land Characteristics

Big Horn County contains 2.0 million acres of land. The Federal government is the largest category of landownership in the county, accounting for 77 percent of this land area (1.5 million acres). Of the total Federal land, the BLM manages 72 percent, the Forest Service manages 23 percent, the Bureau of Reclamation manages 4 percent, and the Park Service manages 1 percent. State land represents 4 percent of the county's land area (83,904 acres). Most of the state land in the county is state trust land (90 percent), with 9 percent managed by the Wyoming Game & Fish Department and less than one percent managed by the Recreation Commissions. Local government owns 0.1 percent of the county's land area (2,176 acres) with 85 percent owned by the county, 12 percent owned by the school districts, and 3 percent owned by cities. Private land represents only 18 percent of the surface area in the county (369,536 acres). Information from the Wyoming Department of Revenue on acres taxed as agricultural land indicates that 83 percent of the private land in the county is in agricultural use (307,122 acres). Of this total 64 percent is classified as range land (195,754 acres) and 36 percent is classified as irrigated crop land (111,368 acres).

Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three categories of designation are presented in Figure 18: 1) Protected, 2) Restricted, and 3) General Use. Protected areas include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Water Fowl Protection Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS). Restricted areas include Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM) and Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS). General Use areas include Public Domain Lands (BLM) and National Forests and Grasslands (FS). This data was obtained from the Economic Profile System – Human Dimension Toolkit (NPS = National Park Service, FWS = Fish and Wildlife, FS = Forest Service, and BLM = Bureau of Land Management).

In Big Horn County, Economic Profile System data indicates that 9 percent of Federal lands are designated as protected. Meanwhile, 18 percent of federal lands are designated as restricted and 73 percent are designated for general use. In comparison, 21 percent of total federal lands in Wyoming are classified as protected, 13 percent are classified as restricted and 66 percent are classified as general use.

County Government Finances

Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Big Horn County Government was \$13.6 million in FY2016. Of this total, the largest sources were State Aid which included the county's share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (35 percent) and Taxes which included property taxes and any optional sales tax revenue (35 percent). Following State Aid and Taxes were Direct Federal Aid, including PILT payments (21 percent). Combined these three sources represented 92 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016. Other sources of county

government revenue included Other Local Government Revenue (3 percent), Miscellaneous Revenue (3 percent) and Charges for Services (2 percent). Combined these revenue sources represented 8 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016.

Compared to all counties in Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of revenue from State Aid (35 percent vs. 24 percent). The county's proportion of revenue from Taxes was substantially lower relative to all counties in the state (35 percent vs. 52 percent) and the proportion from Direct Federal Aid was higher relative to all counties in the state (21 percent vs. 6 percent). Other sources of revenue were lower compared to all other counties in the state in terms of Other Local Government (3.0 percent vs. 4.5 percent), Miscellaneous Revenue (3.0 percent vs. 6.6 percent), and Charges for Services (2.4 percent vs. 6.7 percent). Overall, the county's per capita revenue (\$1,135) was 18 percent below the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,385).

The total assessed valuation for Big Horn County in 2016 was \$215.1 million. Forty-one percent of the total valuation was from Mineral Production. Following Mineral Production was Residential Property (28 percent), Utilities (9 percent), Agricultural Property (7 percent), Commercial Property (7 percent), and Industrial Property (7 percent). The county's per capita assessed valuation (\$17,943) was one-half of Wyoming's per capita assessed valuation (\$35,688)

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a lower proportion of assessed valuation from Mineral Production (41 percent vs. 50 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Residential Property was slightly higher than that for Wyoming's (28 percent vs. 24 percent); the assessed valuation from Utilities was also slightly higher than Wyoming's (9 percent vs. 7 percent); the assessed valuation from Agricultural Property was the substantially higher than that for Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 2 percent); the assessed valuation from Commercial Property was similar to Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 7 percent) and the assessed valuation from Industrial Property was lower than Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 10 percent). In terms of Mineral Production, crude oil represented 59 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, bentonite represented 37 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, natural gas represented 3 percent, and sand and gravel represented less than 1 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation.

In FY2016 Big Horn County's sales and use tax generated \$8.9 million in tax revenue. Of this total, 55 percent (\$4.9 million) was retained by state government and 45 percent (\$4.0 million) was returned to local governments in the county. In FY2016 county government's share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was approximately \$1.5 million (38 percent) with the remaining \$2.5 million (62 percent) going to municipal governments in the county. Twenty-six percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue came from Retail Trade. Following Retail Trade was Public Administration (16 percent), Mining (12 percent), Wholesale Trade (10 percent), Utilities (8 percent), and Manufacturing (7 percent). Combined these six sectors contributed 80 percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue. Public Administration represents sales and use tax revenue on motor vehicle purchases which are collected at the time of registration in Wyoming. Leisure & Hospitality, Financial Activities, Information, and Others combined contributed 20 percent of total county sales and use tax revenue.

Compared to total sales and use tax revenue for Wyoming, the county had a lower proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Retail Trade (26 percent vs. 32 percent). The county's proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Public Administration was higher than Wyoming's (16 percent vs. 10 percent); from Mining was comparable to Wyoming's (12 percent vs. 13 percent); from Wholesale Trade was higher than Wyoming's (10 percent vs. 8 percent); from Utilities was higher than Wyoming's (8 percent vs. 6 percent); and from Manufacturing was higher than Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 3 percent). The county's proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Leisure & Hospitality was one-half of that for Wyoming's (6 percent vs. 12 percent). Per capita sales and use tax revenues for the county (\$741) were one-half of per capital sales and use tax revenues for Wyoming (\$1,475).

The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Big Horn County totaled \$1.5 million in FY2015. The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 74 percent of the total amount (\$1.1 million). PILT payments are intended to compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. It is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by other federal revenue sharing payments and subject to a per capita population cap. The second largest source of federal payments to the county was Forest Service payments representing 22 percent of the total amount (\$320,815). Forest Service payments can include 25 Percent Revenue Sharing funds, Secure Rural School & Community Self Determination Act funds, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands funds. The third source of federal payments to the county was BLM Payments representing 4 percent of the total amount (\$59,310). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. Of the \$1.5 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2015, 85 percent went to county government (\$1.3 million), 9 percent went to local school districts (\$136,346), with 4 percent (\$57,117) going to grazing districts and 2 percent (\$25,664) going to Resource Advisory Councils. In FY2015 Federal Land Payments to the county represented \$0.71 per eligible acre of Federal land. The average for Wyoming was \$0.92 per eligible acre of Federal land.

The total cost of maintaining county government for Big Horn County in FY2016 was \$13.0 million. This represents a per capita cost of \$1,084.63 which was 8 percent below the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,184.25). The largest cost categories were Construction (17 percent), County Sheriff (16 percent), Jail (15 percent), Road and Bridge (9 percent), and capital purchases (7 percent). These five categories represented 63 percent of the total cost of maintaining county government.

Natural Resource-Based Industry Profiles

In 2015, the Mining sector in Big Horn County produced 1.5 million barrels of crude oil and 1.5 million mcf of natural gas, 1.8 million tons of bentonite, and 84,422 tons of sand and gravel. The mining production in the county had an assessed valuation of \$88.3 million dollars in 2016 (2016 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2015 production). This valuation represented 41 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on the county mill levy, the mineral industry generated \$6.3 million in property tax revenue in 2016. Of this total, 63 percent went to K-12 schools

(\$3.9 million), 17 percent went to county government (\$1.1 million), and 20 percent went to county special districts (\$1.3). Special districts in the county included: Hospital, Cemetery, Solid Waste Disposal, Rural Health Care, Conservation, and Senior Citizens' Services. In 2015 the mining industry in the county supported 604 jobs with labor earnings of \$41.3 million. This represented 9 percent of total employment and 14 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was 11 times the national percentage (0.8 percent) indicating that Mining was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for mining in the county were \$68,435 which was 1.6 times the county average (\$41,381). The mining industry ranked 3rd out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 2nd out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In 2012, there were 627 agricultural operations in Big Horn County. These operations managed 302,555 acres in the county. Included in this acreage is 83 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 55 percent is classified as grazing land, 33 percent as cropland, 3 percent as woodlands, and 9 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 483 acres. The total cattle and sheep inventory in the county was 65,811 head including 48,455 head of cattle and calves and 17,356 head of sheep and lambs. In 2014, the county ranked 14th out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of cattle and calves inventory and 10th out of 23 counties in terms of sheep and lambs inventory. It also ranked 2nd in barley production, 2nd in sugar beet production, 4th in corn for grain, and 5th in alfalfa hay production. In terms of investment by agricultural operators, the estimated total market value of lands, buildings, and equipment for agriculture in the county was \$535.0 million. This total included \$461.9 million in land and buildings and \$73.1 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was \$853,322. In 2012 agricultural operations in the county paid \$2.1 million in property taxes.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2015 was \$88.7 million. Of this total 42 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 45 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 11 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 1 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2015 was 770 jobs with labor earnings of \$12.3 million. This represented 11 percent of the total jobs in the county and 4 percent of the labor earnings. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was nearly 8 times the national percentage (1.4 percent) indicating that agriculture was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for agriculture in the county were \$16,023 which was 39 percent of the county average (\$41,381). Average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be lower because most employment is self-employed and includes a large number of small part-time and lifestyle operations that generate limited labor earnings. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data may be a better indicator of average earnings per job for commercial agricultural employment in the county. For 2015, BLS data indicates that the average earnings per job for agricultural employment in the County were \$32,156. The county's agriculture industry ranked 2th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 7th out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In addition to jobs and income, agriculture also provides important natural resource amenities such as open space. Open space offers landscapes, lifestyles, and wildlife habitat that can have value to both residents and visitors. Open space is particularly important because it determines the character of the landscapes surrounding a community. Out of economic necessity, most agricultural operations in the county cover large areas of land; as a result, agriculture can contribute substantially to maintaining open spaces on private lands in a region. As noted above, 83 percent of the private land in Big Horn county is in agricultural use. Due to the natural resource amenities associated with agricultural land there is public support for the retention of lands in agriculture. For example, a recent survey sponsored by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, and the University of Wyoming found that nearly 80 percent of Wyoming residents felt that they personally benefit from the presence of farms and ranches in Wyoming. In addition, 76 percent of respondents were concerned with the loss of family farms and ranches in the State. Other issues of serious concerns to respondents included the availability of water for farming and ranching (71 percent), and natural areas and ranchland being split up by new development (66 percent).

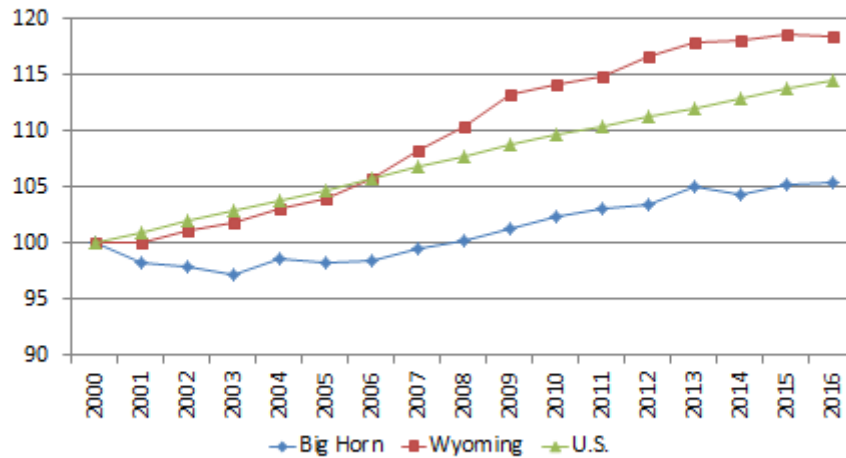
Dean Runyan Associates estimates that visitors spent \$21.5 million while in Big Horn County in 2016. In terms of accommodations, 37 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in campgrounds, 25 percent by visitors staying in private homes, 19 percent was by visitors staying in hotels/motels private homes, 6 percent was by visitors staying in vacation homes, and 12 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 26 percent was spent on food services, 18 percent was spent on arts/entertainment/recreation, 16 percent was spent on retail sales, 14 percent was spent on accommodations, 14 percent was spent on local transportation and gas, and 11 percent was spent at food stores.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 300 direct jobs in the county in 2016. This represents 4 percent of total employment in the county. Nearly 37 percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 22 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 28 percent were in the retail trade sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be \$15.3 million. This represents 5 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2015 were \$15,333. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were 37 percent the county average (\$41,381).

The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be \$1.3 million with \$300,000 (23 percent) going to local government and \$1.0 million (77 percent) going to state government.

DEMOGRAPHICS

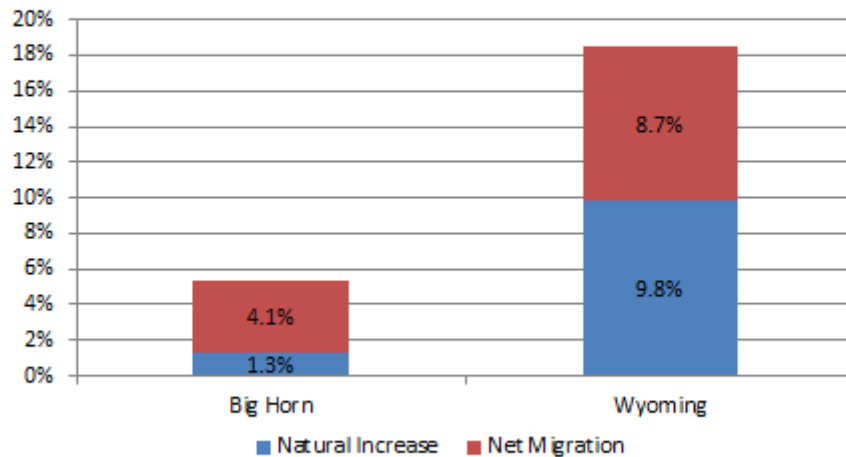
Figure 1.
Population Growth Index: 2000-2016



Overall Big Horn County experienced only limited population growth between 2000 and 2016, increasing from 11,389 residents in 2000 to 12,005 in 2016 (+5 percent). The county’s population growth rate was significantly less than either the Wyoming population growth rate (18 percent) or the U.S. population growth rate (14 percent) between 2000 and 2016 (Figure 1). During the time period, the county’s population fluctuated decreasing by 3 percent from 11,398 residents to 11,073 residents between 2000 and 2003; then increasing by 8 percent from 11,073 to 11,979 residents between 2003 and 2013; and then leveling off at around 12,000 residents between 2013 and 2016.

Data Sources: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2017. Economic Analysis Division, Table 1. Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Wyoming: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 and Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Wyoming: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016.

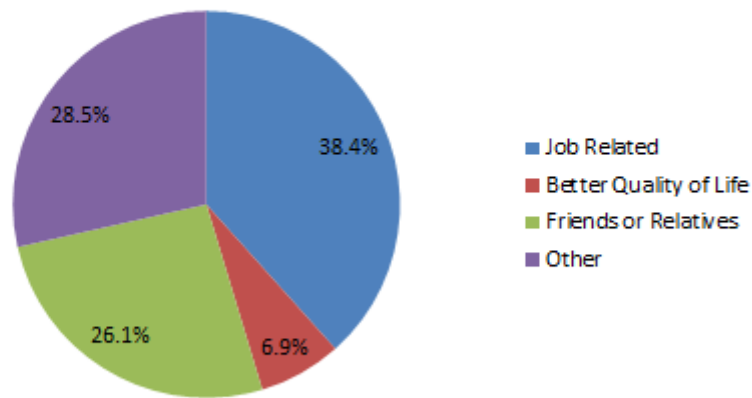
Figure 2.
Comparison of Source of Population Change: 2000-2015



Population increases can occur in one of two ways: 1) Natural Increase (more births than deaths) or 2) Net In-Migration (more people moving in than moving out). Between 2000 and 2015 Big Horn County experienced population growth due to both Natural Increase and positive Net Migration (Figure 2). Of the total county population growth of 5 percent during the time period, 1 percent (24 percent) came from Natural Increase and 4 percent (76 percent) came from Net Migration. Both types of population growth were substantially lower than the population growth rates for Wyoming. During the time period Wyoming experienced 19 percent population growth including 10 percent from Natural Increase (53 percent) and 9 percent from Net Migration (47 percent). While most of the county's population growth was from Net Migration, Wyoming population growth was fairly evenly divided between Natural Increase and Net Migration. The county's lower population growth rate from Natural Increase was probably due to the older age of the county's population and the county's lower population growth rate from Net Migration was probably due to the county's lower job growth rate both of which will be discussed later in the report.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2017. Economic Analysis Division, Annual Births, Deaths, and Net Migration by County of Residence: 1971-2015.

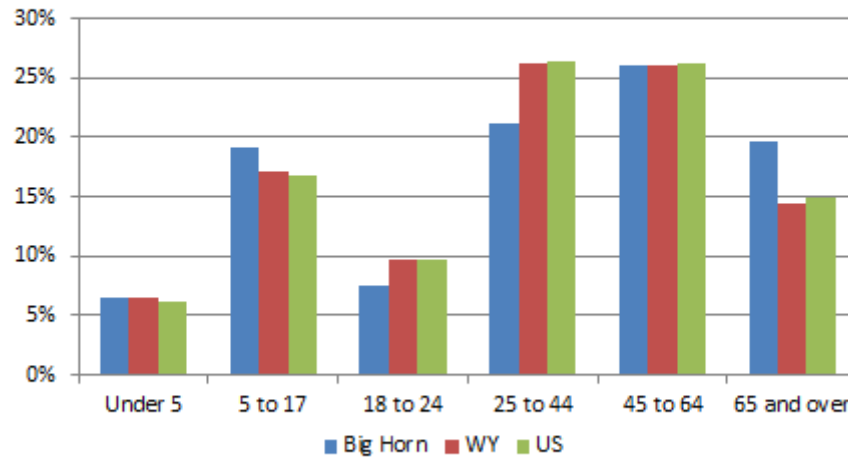
Figure 3.
Primary Reason for Moving to Big Horn County: 2000-2016



People move to an area for a variety of reasons ranging from economic to aesthetic. Data from the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership for 2000 through 2016 (Figure 3) indicates that the most frequent reason given by new residents to Big Horn County for moving to Wyoming were job related factors (38 percent). Job related factors included Job Transfers, New Jobs, Better Employment Opportunities, and Starting or Expanding a Business. The second most frequent reason was that friends or relatives already resided in the area (26 percent). About seven percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county with 28 percent indicating some other reason. This data is from the Housing Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership in cooperation with the Wyoming Department of Transportation. The survey results are based on a random sample of new residents who were exchanging their previous state's driver's licenses for a Wyoming drivers licenses.

Data Source: Wyoming Community Development Authority. 2017. Wyoming Housing Database Partnership, Wyoming Profile of Demographics, Economics, and Housing; Volume II: Technical Appendix, Semiannual Report, Appendix G: Housing Needs Assessment Survey Data, 2000-2016.

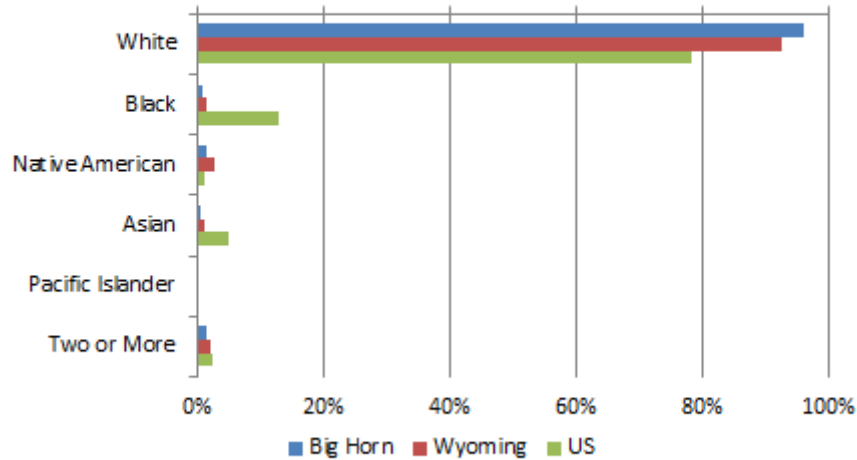
Figure 4.
Comparison of Population Age Distribution: 2015



In 2015 the largest age groups for Big Horn County residents were adults 45 to 64 years old (26 percent) and adults 25 to 44 years old (21 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented nearly one-half of the total county population (Figure 4). The next largest age group was adults 65 years of age and older (20 percent), followed by youth 5 to 17 (19 percent), young adults 18 to 24 (7 percent) and lastly youth under 5 (6 percent). The population distribution for the county was mostly over represented at the lower end of the age spectrum relative to Wyoming and the U.S. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a similar or higher proportion of its overall population in the less than 5 age category and higher proportion in the 5 to 17 age category. However, the county had a lower proportion of its overall population in the adults 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 age groups. On the older end of the age spectrum, the county had a comparable proportion of its overall population in the older age group of 45 to 65 and a higher proportion of the 65 and over age category. The median age for the county in 2015 (40.8 years) was 11 percent older than the median age for Wyoming (36.9 years) and 8 percent older than the median age for the U.S. (37.8 years).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2017. Economic Analysis Division, Annual Estimation of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for Wyoming: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015.

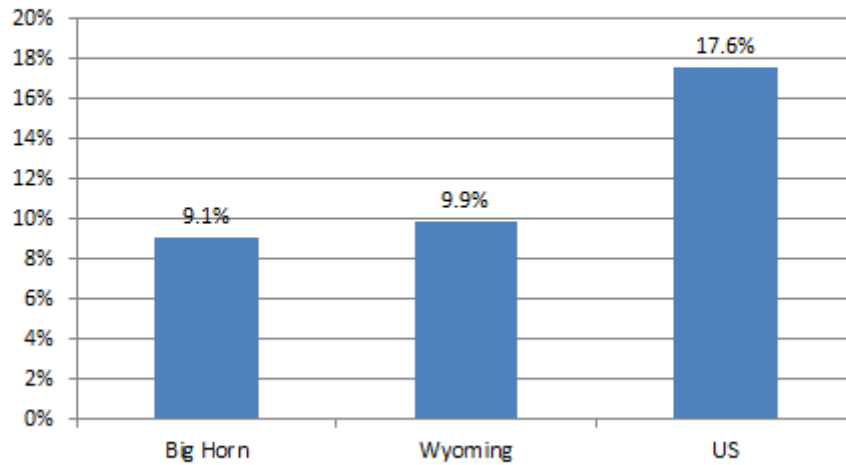
Figure 5.
Comparison of Population by Race: 2015



White is the predominate category of race in Big Horn County, accounting for 96 percent of the total population (Figure 5). The percentage of the population that is White in the county is 3 percentage points higher than the percentage for Wyoming (93 percent) and 18 percent points higher than the percentage for the U.S. (78 percent). The other five races identified by the federal government account for the remaining 4 percent with Two or More Races and Native American being the most common (both at 1.4 percent), Black (0.8 percent), Asian (0.5 percent), and Pacific Islanders (less than 0.1 percent). The proportion of the county's population that was Black (0.8 percent versus 1.4 percent and 13.0 percent), Asian (0.5 percent versus 1.0 percent and 4.9 percent), Pacific Islander (less than 0.1 percent versus 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent), or Two or More Races (1.4 percent versus 2.1 percent and 2.3 percent) was less than either Wyoming or the U.S. The proportion of the county's population that was Native American was less than Wyoming but higher than the U.S. (1.4 percent versus 2.7 percent versus 1.2 percent).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2017. Economic Analysis Division, Table 6. Annual Estimate of the Resident Population by Race for the United States, Wyoming, and Counties: July 1, 2015.

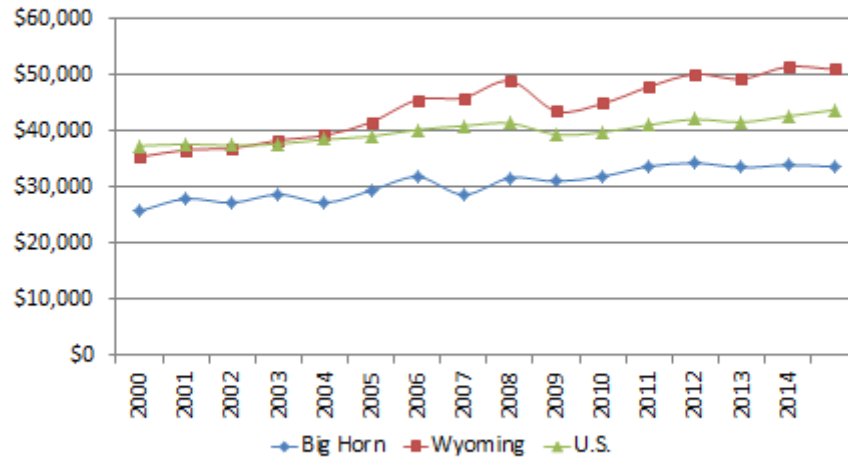
Figure 6.
Comparison Percent of Population Hispanic: 2015



The federal government defines the term “Hispanic” as an ethnicity rather than a specific race. Thus Hispanics can be individuals of any race that self-identify themselves as “Hispanic” or “Latino” based on heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. . In Big Horn County, as shown in Figure 6, the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (9 percent) was lower than the percentage for Wyoming (10 percent) and only about one-half the percentage for U.S. (18 percent).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2017. Economic Analysis Division, Table 6. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States, Wyoming, and Counties: July 1, 2015.

Figure 7.
Per Capita Income: 2000-2015
(Adjusted for Inflation)

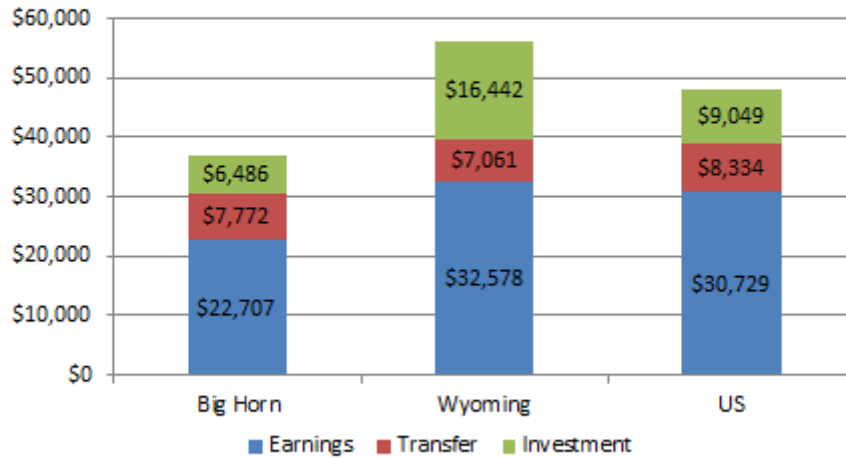


Per capita income can serve as a general indicator of the economic well-being of a county’s population. In 2000, per capita income in Big Horn County was \$25,713 in 2009 dollars (Figure 7). The per capita income for the county in 2000 was 27 percent below Wyoming’s per capita income (\$35,373) and 31 percent below the U.S. per capita income (\$37,371). From 2000 to 2015, after adjusting for inflation, per capita income for the county increased by 30 percent to \$33,605. Despite this increase, in 2015 the county’s per capita income was still 34 percent lower than Wyoming’s (\$50,984), but had improved to 23 percent below the U.S. average (\$43,739).

There are three sources of per capita income: 1) net labor earnings including wages, salaries, and proprietor (self-employed) income, 2) government transfer payments such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and various income assistance program payments, and 3) investment income representing property income in the form of dividends, interest, and rents. The majority of the growth in the county’s per capita income between 2000 and 2015 was the result of growth of net labor earnings (61 percent) with 32 percent coming from increased transfer payments and 7 percent coming from increased investment income. Transfer payments were the fastest growing individual source of per capita income between 2000 and 2015 increasing by 56 percent, while labor earnings increased by 31 percent and investment income increased by 10 percent. In 2000, net labor earnings represented 61 percent of total per capita income, with investment income representing 21 percent, and transfer payments representing 18 percent. In 2015 net labor income represented 61 percent of total per capita income, investment income represented 17 percent, and transfer payments represented 21 percent.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

Figure 8.
Comparison of Per Capita Income by Source 2015

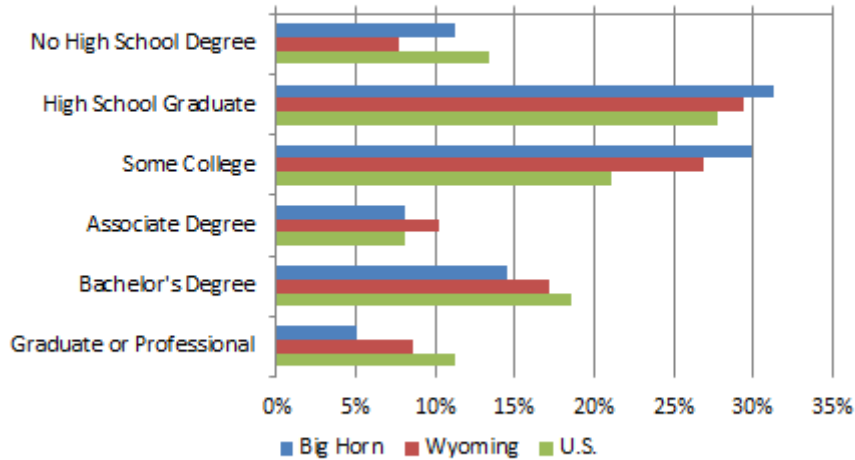


In 2015 per capita income for Big Horn County was \$36,965 in 2015 dollars (Figure 8). This level of income was 34 percent below per capita income for Wyoming and 23 percent below per capita income for the U.S. Among the three regions, the county had the lowest per capita labor earnings (\$22,707) which was 30 percent below per capita labor earnings for Wyoming (\$32,578) and 26 percent below per capita labor earnings for the U.S. (\$30,729). In 2015, the county had per capita transfer payments of \$7,772 which was 10 percent higher than per capita transfer payments for Wyoming (\$7,061), and 7 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for the U.S. (\$8,334). The county’s per capita investment income (\$6,486) was 61 percent below per capita investment income for Wyoming (\$16,442), and 28 percent lower than per capita investment income for the U.S. (\$9,049).

The county’s 2015 unemployment rate (4.0 percent) was lower than Wyoming’s unemployment rate (4.2 percent) and lower than the U.S. unemployment rate (5.3 percent). While total per capita income for the county was 34 percent below the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county’s cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2015 was only 9 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, county residents were economically somewhat worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015. Similarly, the percent of the county’s population that was below the poverty level (12.1 percent) was higher than the Wyoming’s rate (10.6 percent) and only slightly lower than the U.S. rate (13.5 percent).

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

Figure 9.
Level of Educational Attainment, 2011-2015
(Population 25 Years or Older)

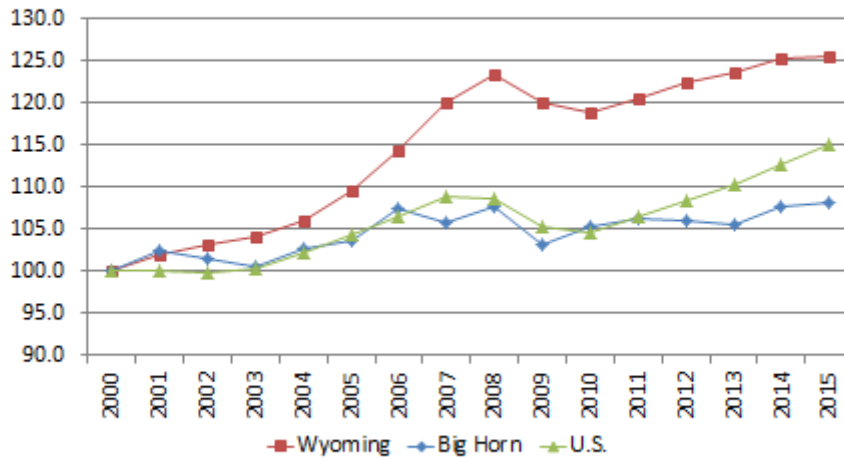


Overall, the educational attainment of Big Horn County’s population in terms of a high school degree or higher (89 percent) was lower than Wyoming’s (92 percent) and higher than the U.S. (87 percent). The county’s population was somewhat less educated in terms of college bachelors or advanced degrees than Wyoming (20 percent vs. 26 percent) and the U.S. (20 percent vs. 30 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (11 percent) was higher than Wyoming’s (8 percent) and lower than the U.S. (13 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with only a high school degree (31 percent) was higher than Wyoming’s (29 percent) and the U.S. (28 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with some college (30 percent) was higher than Wyoming’s (27 percent) and the U.S. (21 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with an associate degree (8 percent) was lower than Wyoming (10 percent) and the same as the U.S. (8 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with either a bachelors (14 percent) or graduate/professional degree (5 percent) was below Wyoming’s (17 percent and 9 percent) and the U.S. (18 percent and 11 percent).

In terms of access to educational resources, the county has four public school districts with a total of 16 schools and a 2015 fall enrollment of 2,526. The graduation rate for the public school system was 73 percent compared to a state average of 79 percent. The public school system had 216 certified teachers, 38 certified staff, 35 administrators, and 177 classified staff. Total general fund expenditures for the county’s public school system was \$42.8 million in 2015 with an operating cost of \$19,497 per average daily membership. This compares with an average operating cost of \$17,476 per average daily membership for the state. Northwest College whose main campus is in Powell, Wyoming provides post-secondary educational services to the county.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2017. Economic Analysis Division, Wyoming County Profiles 2016.

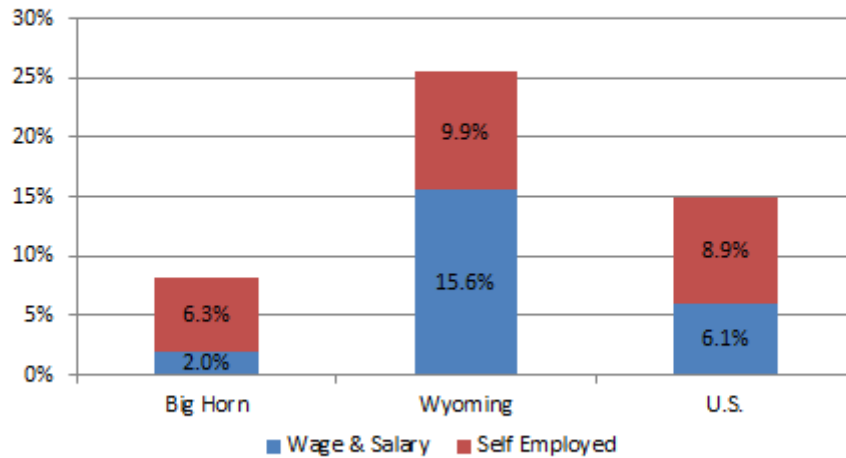
Figure 10.
Employment Growth Index: 2000-2015



Overall, Big Horn County experienced only limited employment growth between 2000 and 2015. Total employment in the county increased by 8 percent from 2000 through 2015 growing from 6,411 jobs in 2000 to 6,940 jobs in 2015 (Figure 10). During this time period Wyoming employment increased by 25 percent and the U.S. employment increased by 15 percent. Employment in all three regions was negatively affected by 2008 recession. However, the county’s employment has been slower to recover than Wyoming or the U.S. Between 2010 and 2015 the county’s employment increased by 3 percent compared to a 5 percent increase for Wyoming and 10 percent increase for the U.S. The county has seen some increased growth in employment since 2013.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

Figure 11.
Comparison of Employment Growth: 2000-2015



From 2000 to 2015, employment in Big Horn County increased by 8 percent (Figure 11). This increase was only 32 percent of the employment increase for Wyoming (25 percent) and only 55 percent of the employment increase for the U.S. (15 percent) during the same time period. About three-fourths of the growth in employment in the county between 2000 and 2015 was in self-employment jobs (+6 percent) with one-fourth coming from growth in wage and salary jobs (+2 percent). At the state level, wage and salary jobs represented 61 percent of the employment growth (+16 percent) with 39 percent coming from growth in self-employment jobs (+10 percent). At the national level, the ratio was 40 percent from wage and salary jobs (6 percent) to 60 percent from self-employment jobs (9 percent). The county had a much higher proportion of its overall job growth from increases in self-employed jobs rather than wage and salary jobs than either Wyoming or the U.S.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

Figure 12.

Big Horn County Employment by Sector: 2015

Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Local Government	1,234	17.8%	2.40
Agriculture	770	11.1%	7.99
Mining	604	8.7%	11.00
Retail Trade	517	7.4%	0.74
Construction	503	7.2%	1.39
Manufacturing	383	5.5%	0.80
Management Services	351	5.1%	0.67
Other Services	343	4.9%	0.85
Accommodations & Food Service	281	4.0%	0.55
Health Care & Social Assistance	240	3.5%	0.31
Transportation & Warehousing	231	3.3%	0.96
Finance & Insurance	226	3.3%	0.64
Professional Services	210	3.0%	0.43
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	204	2.9%	0.64
State Government	178	2.6%	0.92
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	151	2.2%	4.30
Wholesale Trade	121	1.7%	0.49
Federal - Civilian	102	1.5%	0.99
Information	90	1.3%	0.73
Military	62	0.9%	0.87
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	55	0.8%	0.35
Educational Services	54	0.8%	0.32
Utilities	30	0.4%	1.40
Total	6,940	100.0%	N.A.

Local Government, which includes all employment associated with county government, towns and city government in the county, and the county's public school districts, was the largest source of employment in Big Horn County representing 18 percent of total county employment (Figure 12). Following Local Government was Agriculture (11%). Other major sources of employment were Mining (9 percent), Retail Trade (7 percent), and Construction (7 percent). Combined these five sectors represent more than one-half of the employment in the county.

The location quotients (LQ), in the fourth column of Figure 12, were used to identify Defining Industries in the county. A location quotient is the ratio of an industry's share of total employment in the region relative to the industry's share of total employment at the national level. A large location quotient is an indication of specialization within the county's economy. Defining Industries are important because they play a significant role in a region's growth over time. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City considers Defining Industries as those with a locational quotient of at least 1.25 that account for at least 0.2 percent of total employment in the region. Based on this definition Big Horn County has six Defining

Industries including: Mining (11.00), Agriculture (7.99), Forestry, Fishing, and Ag Support (4.30), Local Government (2.40), Utilities (1.40) and Construction (1.39). These six sectors are relatively more important in the county's economy than they are at the national level.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

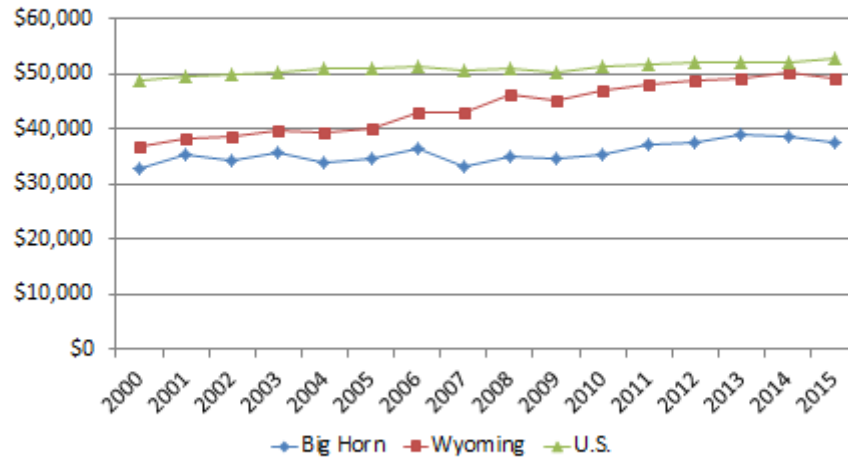
Figure 13.**Change in Big Horn County Employment by Sector: 2001-2015**

Sector	2001	2015	Change 2001-2015	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Local Government	1,099	1,234	135	36.6%	12.3%
Manufacturing	257	383	126	34.1%	49.0%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	100	204	104	28.2%	104.0%
Agriculture	683	770	87	23.6%	12.7%
Construction	417	503	86	23.3%	20.6%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	88	151	63	17.1%	71.6%
Management Services	288	351	63	17.1%	21.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	190	240	50	13.6%	26.3%
Other Services	294	343	49	13.3%	16.7%
Educational Services	14	54	40	10.8%	285.7%
Finance & Insurance	189	226	37	10.0%	19.6%
Professional Services	173	210	37	10.0%	21.4%
Retail Trade	487	517	30	8.1%	6.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	203	231	28	7.6%	13.8%
Information	63	90	27	7.3%	42.9%
Wholesale Trade	121	121	0	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	32	30	-2	-0.5%	-6.3%
Military	64	62	-2	-0.5%	-3.1%
Federal - Civilian	111	102	-9	-2.4%	-8.1%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	73	55	-18	-4.9%	-24.7%
State Government	212	178	-34	-9.2%	-16.0%
Accommodations & Food Service	415	281	-134	-36.3%	-32.3%
Mining	998	604	-394	-106.8%	-39.5%
Total	6,571	6,940	369	100.0%	5.6%

Employment in Big Horn County increased by 6 percent from 2001 through 2015 (Figure 13). The largest increases in employment came from Local Government (+135 jobs), Manufacturing (+126 jobs), Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (+104 jobs) Agriculture (+87 jobs) and Construction (+86 jobs). On the other hand, the two sectors with the largest loss in employment between 2001 and 2015 were Mining (-394 jobs) and Accommodations & Food Services (-134 jobs). In terms of individual sectors the fastest growing sectors were Educational Services (+286 percent) and Real Estate, Rentals, & Leasing (+104 percent).

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

Figure 14.
Comparison of Average Earnings Per Job: 2000-2015
(Adjusted for Inflation)



In addition to the number of jobs, the labor earnings associated with those jobs is an important consideration. Overall average earnings per job are a general measure of the economic well-being of the local workforce. Figure 14 illustrates the continuing difficulty that the Big Horn County economy has had over time in generating relatively high paying jobs. In 2000, the average earnings per job for the county was \$32,947, in 2009 dollars, which was 11 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$36,862) and 32 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$48,821). From 2000 through 2015, after adjusting for inflation, county average earnings per job increased by 14 percent to \$37,620. Despite this increase, 2015 county average earnings per job was 23 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$48,978) and 29 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$52,936). While county average earnings per job was 23 percent below the state average in 2015, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county’s cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2015 was only 9 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county’s workforce was economically somewhat worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

Figure 15.**Average Earnings Per Job for Big Horn County: 2015**

Sector	Jobs	Earnings	
		(\$1,000)	AEPJ
Utilities	30	\$2,628	\$87,600
Transportation & Warehousing	231	\$17,740	\$76,797
Federal - Civilian	102	\$7,832	\$76,784
State Government	178	\$12,416	\$69,753
Mining	604	\$41,335	\$68,435
Local Government	1,234	\$74,898	\$60,695
Information	90	\$4,469	\$49,656
Manufacturing	383	\$18,557	\$48,452
Construction	503	\$24,081	\$47,875
Wholesale Trade	121	\$5,380	\$44,463
Professional Services	210	\$8,580	\$40,857
Health Care & Social Assistance	240	\$9,190	\$38,292
Other Services	343	\$11,762	\$34,292
Finance & Insurance	226	\$7,122	\$31,513
Military	62	\$1,793	\$28,919
Management Services	351	\$9,112	\$25,960
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	151	\$3,428	\$22,702
Retail Trade	517	\$9,223	\$17,839
Agriculture	770	\$12,338	\$16,023
Educational Services	54	\$822	\$15,222
Accommodations & Food Service	281	\$3,805	\$13,541
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	55	\$302	\$5,491
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	204	\$373	\$1,828
Total	6,940	\$287,186	\$41,381

Average earnings per job (AEPJ), which includes employer paid benefits, varies substantially by sector. In 2015 AEPJ in Big Horn County ranged from over \$87,000 for the Utility sector to less than \$2,000 for the Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing sector (Figure 15). After Utilities, the next highest AEPJ was in the Transportation & Warehouse sector (\$76,797), Federal-Civilian (\$76,784), State Government (\$69,753), Mining (\$68,435) and Local Government (\$60,695). Of the 23 sectors in the county's economy 6 had AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average (\$53,875) and the U.S. average (\$58,875). The 6 sectors with AEPJ greater than the Wyoming and U.S. averages represented only one-third of the total employment in the county resulting in the overall lower AEPJ for the county. The low AEPJ for several of the sectors like Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing may be the result of a large number of part-time jobs in these sectors.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Tables CA25 & CA5.

Figure 16.**Total Labor Earnings for Big Horn County: 2015**

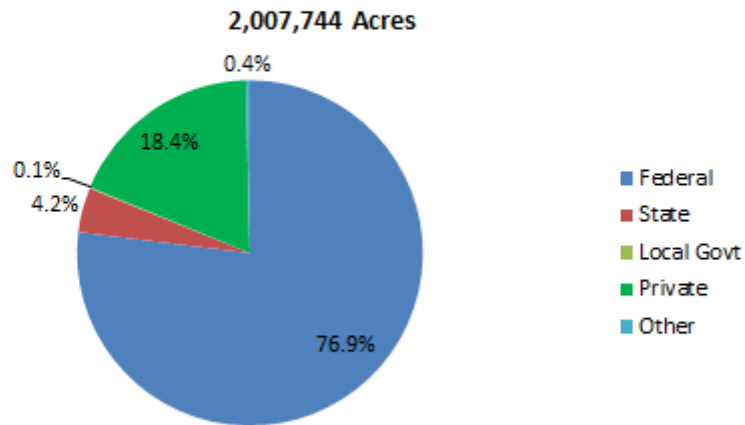
Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings (\$1,000)	Percent
Local Government	1,234	\$60,695	\$74,898	26.1%
Mining	604	\$68,435	\$41,335	14.4%
Construction	503	\$47,875	\$24,081	8.4%
Manufacturing	383	\$48,452	\$18,557	6.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	231	\$76,797	\$17,740	6.2%
State Government	178	\$69,753	\$12,416	4.3%
Agriculture	770	\$16,023	\$12,338	4.3%
Other Services	343	\$34,292	\$11,762	4.1%
Retail Trade	517	\$17,839	\$9,223	3.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	240	\$38,292	\$9,190	3.2%
Management Services	351	\$25,960	\$9,112	3.2%
Professional Services	210	\$40,857	\$8,580	3.0%
Federal - Civilian	102	\$76,784	\$7,832	2.7%
Finance & Insurance	226	\$31,513	\$7,122	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	121	\$44,463	\$5,380	1.9%
Information	90	\$49,656	\$4,469	1.6%
Accommodations & Food Service	281	\$13,541	\$3,805	1.3%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	151	\$22,702	\$3,428	1.2%
Utilities	30	\$87,600	\$2,628	0.9%
Military	62	\$28,919	\$1,793	0.6%
Educational Services	54	\$15,222	\$822	0.3%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	204	\$1,828	\$373	0.1%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	55	\$5,491	\$302	0.1%
Total	6,940	\$41,381	\$287,186	100.0%

The combination of the number of jobs and the average earnings per job determines the relative importance of individual sectors in terms of total labor earnings in the Big Horn County economy (Figure 16). Labor earnings are important because they represent the major source of personal income for county residents. Overall county employment generated \$287.2 million in labor earnings in 2015. Local Government, due to its relatively large number of employees and above average earnings per job was the largest source of labor earnings for the county (26 percent). Following Local Government was Mining (14 percent), Construction (8 percent), Manufacturing (6 percent), and Transportation & Warehousing (6 percent). Combined these five sectors represented 61 percent of total county labor earnings.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Tables CA25 & CA5.

LAND CHARACTERISTICS

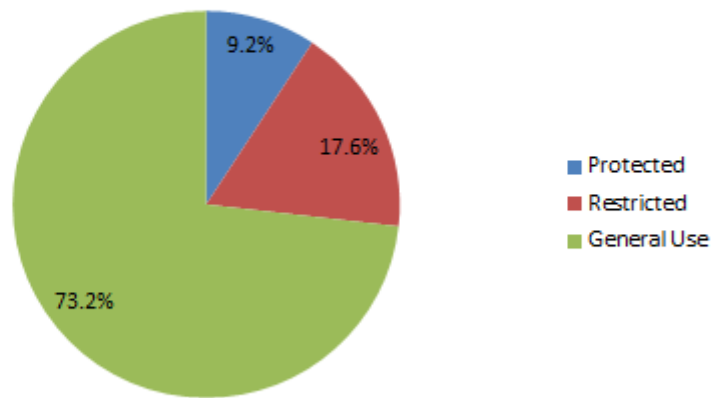
Figure 17.
Land Ownership in Big Horn County: 2012



Big Horn County contains 2.0 million acres of land (Figure 17). The Federal government is the largest category of landownership in the county, accounting for 77 percent of this land area (1.5 million acres). Of the total Federal land, the BLM manages 72 percent, the Forest Service manages 23 percent, the Bureau of Reclamation manages 4 percent, and the Park Service manages 1 percent. State land represents 4 percent of the county's land area (83,904 acres). Most of the state land in the county is state trust land (90 percent), with 9 percent managed by the Wyoming Game & Fish Department and less than one percent managed by the Recreation Commissions. Local government owns 0.1 percent of the county's land area (2,176 acres) with 85 percent owned by the county, 12 percent owned by the school districts, and 3 percent owned by cities. Private land represents only 18 percent of the surface area in the county (369,536 acres). Information from the Wyoming Department of Revenue on acres taxed as agricultural land indicates that 83 percent of the private land in the county is in agricultural use (307,122 acres). Of this total 64 percent is classified as range land (195,754 acres) and 36 percent is classified as irrigated crop land (111,368 acres).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2017. Wyoming and County Profiles 2016.

Figure 18.
Management Designation of Federal Lands in Big Horn County



Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three categories of designation are presented in Figure 18: 1) Protected, 2) Restricted., and 3) General Use.

- Protected Areas include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Water Fowl Protection Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).
- Restricted Areas include Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM) and Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).
- General Use Areas include Public Domain Lands (BLM) and National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

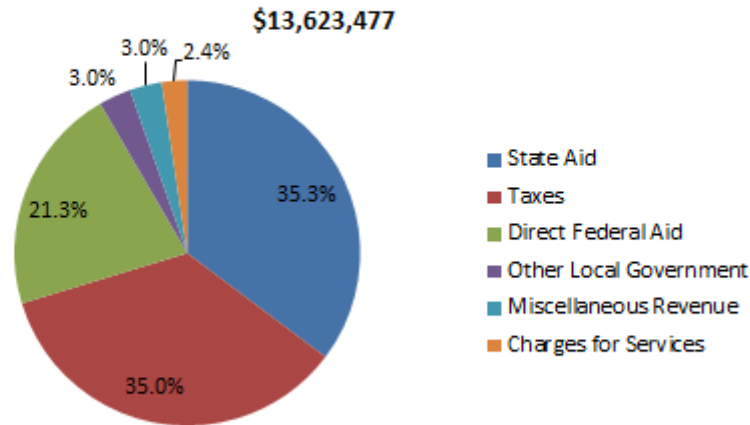
This data was obtained from the Economic Profile System – Human Dimension Toolkit (NPS = National Park Service, FWS = Fish and Wildlife, FS = Forest Service, and BLM = Bureau of Land Management).

In Big Horn County, Economic Profile System data indicates that 9 percent of Federal lands are designated as protected. Meanwhile, 18 percent of federal lands are designated as restricted and 73 percent are designated for general use. In comparison, 21 percent of total federal lands in Wyoming are classified as protected, 13 percent are classified as restricted and 66 percent are classified as general use.

Data Source: Headwaters Economics. 2016. Economic Profile System-Human Dimension Toolkit, A Profile of Land Use (page 3).

COUNTY GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Figure 19.
Big Horn County Government Revenue: FY2016

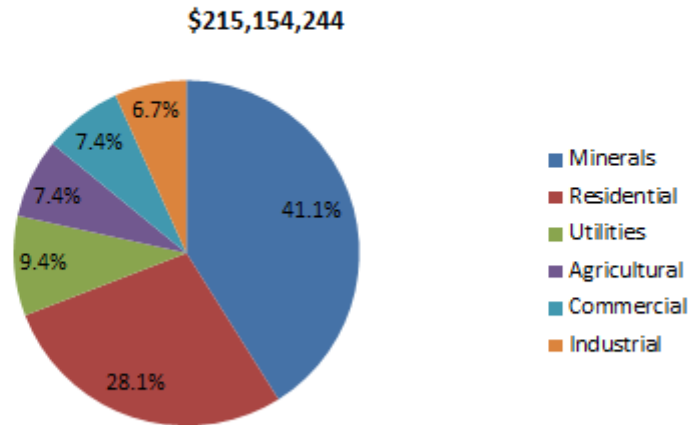


Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Big Horn County Government was \$13.6 million in FY2016 (Figure 19). Of this total, the largest sources were State Aid which included the county's share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (35 percent) and Taxes which included property taxes and any optional sales tax revenue (35 percent). Following State Aid and Taxes were Direct Federal Aid, including PILT payments (21 percent). Combined these three sources represented 92 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016. Other sources of county government revenue included Other Local Government Revenue (3 percent), Miscellaneous Revenue (3 percent) and Charges for Services (2 percent). Combined these revenue sources represented 8 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016.

Compared to all counties in Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of revenue from State Aid (35 percent vs. 24 percent). The county's proportion of revenue from Taxes was substantially lower relative to all counties in the state (35 percent vs. 52 percent) and the proportion from Direct Federal Aid was higher relative to all counties in the state (21 percent vs. 6 percent). Other sources of revenue were lower compared to all other counties in the state in terms of Other Local Government (3.0 percent vs. 4.5 percent), Miscellaneous Revenue (3.0 percent vs. 6.6 percent), and Charges for Services (2.4 percent vs. 6.7 percent). Overall, the county's per capita revenue (\$1,135) was 18 percent below the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,385).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Audit. 2016. Cost of Maintaining County Government in Wyoming: For Fiscal Year July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016: As prepared from Reports submitted to the Department of Audit Public Funds.

Figure 20.
Big Horn County Assessed Valuation: 2016

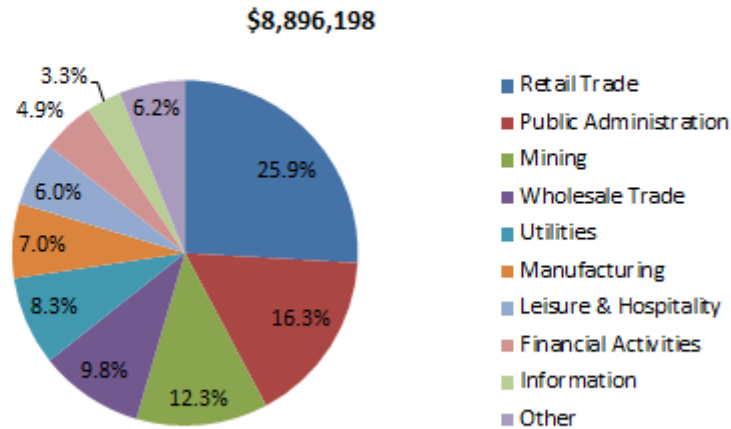


The total assessed valuation for Big Horn County in 2016 was \$215.1 million (Figure 20). Forty-one percent of the total valuation was from Mineral Production. Following Mineral Production was Residential Property (28 percent), Utilities (9 percent), Agricultural Property (7 percent), Commercial Property (7 percent), and Industrial Property (7 percent). The county's per capita assessed valuation (\$17,943) was one-half of Wyoming's per capita assessed valuation (\$35,688)

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a lower proportion of assessed valuation from Mineral Production (41 percent vs. 50 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Residential Property was slightly higher than that for Wyoming's (28 percent vs. 24 percent), the assessed valuation from Utilities was also slightly higher than Wyoming's (9 percent vs. 7 percent), the assessed valuation from Agricultural Property was the substantially higher than that for Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 2 percent), the assessed valuation from Commercial Property was similar to Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 7 percent) and the assessed valuation from Industrial Property was lower than Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 10 percent). In terms of Mineral Production, crude oil represented 59 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, bentonite represented 37 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, natural gas represented 3 percent, and sand and gravel represented less than 1 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation.

Data Sources: Wyoming Department of Revenue. 2017. 2016 Annual Report.

Figure 21.
Big Horn County Sales & Use Tax Revenue: FY2016

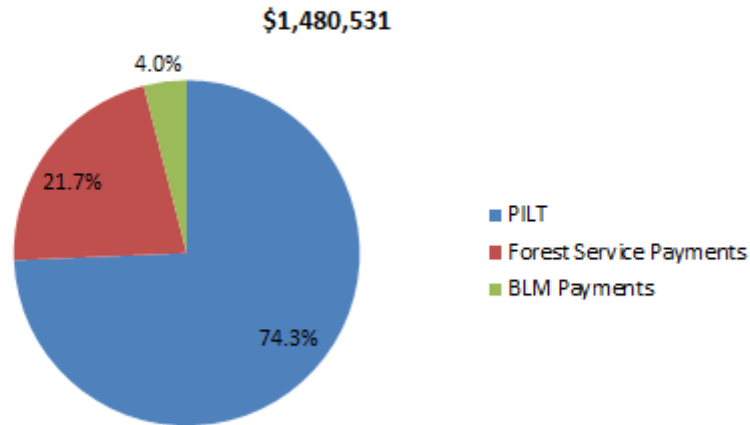


In FY2016 Big Horn County's sales and use tax generated \$8.9 million in tax revenue (Figure 21). Of this total, 55 percent (\$4.9 million) was retained by state government and 45 percent (\$4.0 million) was returned to local governments in the county. In FY2016 county government's share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was approximately \$1.5 million (38 percent) with the remaining \$2.5 million (62 percent) going to municipal governments in the county. Twenty-six percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue came from Retail Trade. Following Retail Trade was Public Administration (16 percent), Mining (12 percent), Wholesale Trade (10 percent), Utilities (8 percent), and Manufacturing (7 percent). Combined these six sectors contributed 80 percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue. Public Administration represents sales and use tax revenue on motor vehicle purchases which are collected at the time of registration in Wyoming. Leisure & Hospitality, Financial Activities, Information, and Others combined contributed 20 percent of total county sales and use tax revenue.

Compared to total sales and use tax revenue for Wyoming, the county had a lower proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Retail Trade (26 percent vs. 32 percent). The county's proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Public Administration was higher than Wyoming's (16 percent vs. 10 percent), from Mining was comparable to Wyoming's (12 percent vs. 13 percent), from Wholesale Trade was higher than Wyoming's (10 percent vs. 8 percent), from Utilities was higher than Wyoming's (8 percent vs. 6 percent) and from Manufacturing was higher than Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 3 percent). The county's proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Leisure & Hospitality was one-half of that for Wyoming's (6 percent vs. 12 percent). Per capita sales and use tax revenues for the county (\$741) were one-half of per capital sales and use tax revenues for Wyoming (\$1,475).

Data Sources: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division. 2016. Wyoming Sales, Use, and Lodging Tax Revenue Report, 41st Edition.

Figure 22.
Big Horn County Federal Land Payment: FY2015



The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Big Horn County totaled \$1.5 million in FY2015 (Figure 22). The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 74 percent of the total amount (\$1.1 million). PILT payments are intended to compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. It is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by other federal revenue sharing payments and subject to a per capita population cap. The second largest source of federal payments to the county was Forest Service payments representing 22 percent of the total amount (\$320,815). Forest Service payments can include 25 Percent Revenue Sharing funds, Secure Rural School & Community Self Determination Act funds, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands funds. The third source of federal payments to the county was BLM Payments representing 4 percent of the total amount (\$59,310). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. Of the \$1.5 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2015, 85 percent went to county government (\$1.3 million), 9 percent went to local school districts (\$136,346), with 4 percent (\$57,117) going to grazing districts and 2 percent (\$25,664) going to Resource Advisory Councils. In FY2015 Federal Land Payments to the county represented \$0.71 per eligible acre of Federal land. The average for Wyoming was \$0.92 per eligible acre of Federal land.

Data Source: Headwaters Economics. 2016. Economic Profile System-Human Dimension Toolkit, A Profile of Federal Land Payments (page 1).

Figure 23.**Big Horn County Government Costs, FY2016**

Costs	Amount	Percent	Per Capita
Construction	\$2,284,309	17.5%	\$190.28
County Sheriff	\$2,030,823	15.6%	\$169.16
Jail	\$1,912,423	14.7%	\$159.30
Road and Bridge	\$1,113,801	8.6%	\$92.78
Capital	\$915,745	7.0%	\$76.28
Courthouse	\$503,235	3.9%	\$41.92
County Clerk	\$393,494	3.0%	\$32.78
Library	\$356,315	2.7%	\$29.68
County Assessor	\$349,772	2.7%	\$29.14
Fair	\$324,829	2.5%	\$27.06
County Treasurer	\$303,202	2.3%	\$25.26
County Attorney	\$296,420	2.3%	\$24.69
County Airport	\$274,636	2.1%	\$22.88
County Administration	\$256,370	2.0%	\$21.36
Distict Court	\$213,145	1.6%	\$17.75
Civil Defense/Emergency	\$199,136	1.5%	\$16.59
County Hospital	\$198,275	1.5%	\$16.52
County Planner	\$193,441	1.5%	\$16.11
County Commissioners	\$170,577	1.3%	\$14.21
Elections	\$148,186	1.1%	\$12.34
Social Services	\$141,640	1.1%	\$11.80
Agricultural Department	\$107,396	0.8%	\$8.95
County Coroner	\$102,284	0.8%	\$8.52
County Surveyor	\$93,137	0.7%	\$7.76
Health (Not Hospital)	\$48,634	0.4%	\$4.05
Finacial Administration	\$36,000	0.3%	\$3.00
Fire	\$27,338	0.2%	\$2.28
Natural Resources	\$26,465	0.2%	\$2.20
Total	\$13,021,028	100.0%	\$1,084.63

The total cost of maintaining county government for Big Horn County in FY2016 was \$13.0 million (Figure 23). This represents a per capita cost of \$1,084.63 which was 8 percent below the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,184.25). The largest cost categories were Construction (17 percent), County Sheriff (16 percent), Jail (15 percent), Road and Bridge (9 percent), and capital purchases (7 percent). These five categories represented 63 percent of the total cost of maintaining county government.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Audit. 2016. Cost of Maintaining County Government in Wyoming: For Fiscal Year July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016, as prepared from Reports submitted to the Department of Audit Public Funds

NATURAL RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRY PROFILES

Figure 24.
Big Horn County Mining Industry

	Amount
<u>Mineral Production (2015)</u>	
Crude Oil (Barrels)	1,534,181
Natural Gas (MCF)	1,524,914
Bentonite (Tons)	1,839,492
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	84,422
<u>Tax Revenue (2016 from 2015 Production)</u>	
Assessed Valuation	\$88,355,043
Property Tax Revenue	\$6,260,397
<u>Employment (2015)</u>	
Full & Part-time Jobs	604
Labor Earnings	\$41,335,000
Average Earnings Per Job	\$68,435

In 2015, the Mining sector in Big Horn County produced 1.5 million barrels of crude oil and 1.5 million mcf of natural gas, 1.8 million tons of bentonite, and 84,422 tons of sand and gravel (Figure 24). The mining production in the county had an assessed valuation of \$88.3 million dollars in 2016 (2016 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2015 production). This valuation represented 41 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on the county mill levy, the mineral industry generated \$6.3 million in property tax revenue in 2016. Of this total, 63 percent went to K-12 schools (\$3.9 million), 17 percent went to county government (\$1.1 million), and 20 percent went to county special districts (\$1.3). Special districts in the county included: Hospital, Cemetery, Solid Waste Disposal, Rural Health Care, Conservation, and Senior Citizens' Services. In 2015 the mining industry in the county supported 604 jobs with labor earnings of \$41.3 million. This represented 9 percent of total employment and 14 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was 11 times the national percentage (0.8 percent) indicating that Mining was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for mining in the county were \$68,435 which was 1.6 times the county average (\$41,381). The mining industry ranked 3rd out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 2nd out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

Data Sources: Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. 2016. OnLine Stats Book, 2015 County Report. Wyoming Department of Revenue. 2016. 2016 Annual Report, State Assessed Valuation: Production Year 2015. U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25 & CA5.

Figure 25.
Big Horn County Agricultural Industry

	Amount
<u>Assets (2012)</u>	
Total Land in Agriculture (Acres)	302,555
Cattle Inventory (Head)	48,455
Sheep Inventory (Head)	17,356
Investment – Land, Buildings, Equipment	\$535,033,000
Property Taxes Paid	\$2,067,000
<u>Gross Revenue (2015)</u>	
	\$88,673,000
<u>Employment (2015)</u>	
Jobs	770
Labor Earnings	\$12,338,000
Average Earnings Per Job	\$16,023

In 2012 there were 627 agricultural operations in Big Horn County. These operations managed 302,555 acres in the county (Figure 25). Included in this acreage is 83 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 55 percent is classified as grazing land, 33 percent as cropland, 3 percent as woodlands, and 9 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 483 acres. The total cattle and sheep inventory in the county was 65,811 head including 48,455 head of cattle and calves and 17,356 head of sheep and lambs. In 2014, the county ranked 14th out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of cattle and calves inventory and 10th out of 23 counties in terms of sheep and lambs inventory. It also ranked 2nd in barley production, 2nd in sugar beet production, 4th in corn for grain, and 5th in alfalfa hay production. In terms of investment by agricultural operators, the estimated total market value of lands, buildings, and equipment for agriculture in the county was \$535.0 million. This total included \$461.9 million in land and buildings and \$73.1 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was \$853,322. In 2012 agricultural operations in the county paid \$2.1 million in property taxes.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2015 was \$88.7 million. Of this total 42 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 45 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 11 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 1 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2015 was 770 jobs with labor earnings of \$12.3 million. This represented 11 percent of the total jobs in the county and 4 percent of the labor earnings. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was nearly 8 times the national percentage (1.4 percent) indicating that agriculture was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for agriculture in the county were \$16,023 which was 39 percent of the county average (\$41,381). Average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be lower because most employment is self-employed and includes a large number of small part-time and lifestyle operations that generate limited labor earnings.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data may be a better indicator of average earnings per job for commercial agricultural employment in the county. For 2015, BLS data indicates that the average earnings per job for agricultural employment in the County were \$32,156. The county's agriculture industry ranked 2th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 7th out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In addition to jobs and income, agriculture also provides important natural resource amenities such as open space. Open space offers landscapes, lifestyles, and wildlife habitat that can have value to both residents and visitors. Open space is particularly important because it determines the character of the landscapes surrounding a community. Out of economic necessity, most agricultural operations in the county cover large areas of land; as a result, agriculture can contribute substantially to maintaining open spaces on private lands in a region. As noted above, 83 percent of the private land in county is in agricultural use. Due to the natural resource amenities associated with agricultural land there is public support for the retention of lands in agriculture. For example, a recent survey sponsored by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, and the University of Wyoming found that nearly 80 percent of Wyoming residents felt that they personally benefit from the presence of farms and ranches in Wyoming. In addition, 76 percent of respondents were concerned with the loss of family farms and ranches in the State. Other issues of serious concerns to respondents included the availability of water for farming and ranching (71 percent), and natural areas and rangeland being split up by new development (66 percent).

Data Sources: USDA. 2015. National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2012 Census of Agriculture: Wyoming State and County Data, Volume 1, Geographic Series Part 50, AC-12-A-50, Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2012 and Table 8. Farms, Land in Farms, Value of Land and Buildings, and Land Use: 2012 and 2007. U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Tables CA45, CA25, & CA5. Freedman, K.S. and N.M. Koranta. 2014. Public Opinion on Natural Resource Conservation in Wyoming: Wyoming Open Space Initiative, Ruckelshaus Institute, A Division of the Haub School of Environment and Natural Resources, UW Extension B-1258, October 2014.

Figure 26.
Big Horn County Travel Industry, 2016

	Amount
Visitor Spending	\$21.5 Million
Employment	300 Jobs
Labor Income	\$4.6 Million
Average Earnings Per Job	\$15,33
Local Tax Revenue	\$0.3 million
State Tax Revenue	\$1.0 million

Dean Runyan Associates estimates that visitors spent \$21.5 million while in Big Horn County in 2016 (Figure 26). In terms of accommodations, 37 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in campgrounds, 25 percent by visitors staying in private homes, 19 percent was by visitors staying in hotels/motels private homes, 6 percent was by visitors staying in vacation homes, and 12 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 26 percent was spent on food services, 18 percent was spent on arts/entertainment/recreation, 16 percent was spent on retail sales, 14 percent was spent on accommodations, 14 percent was spent on local transportation and gas, and 11 percent was spent at food stores.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 300 direct jobs in the county in 2016. This represents 4 percent of total employment in the county. Nearly 37 percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 22 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 28 percent were in the retail trade sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be \$15.3 million. This represents 5 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2015 were \$15,333. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were 37 percent the county average (\$41,381).

The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be \$1.3 million with \$300,000 (23 percent) going to local government and \$1.0 million (77 percent) going to state government.

Data Source: Dean Runyan Associates. 2016. Wyoming Travel Impacts: 2000-2015, Prepared for Wyoming Office of Tourism, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

TABLES

Table 1. Population 2000-2016

Year	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.
2000	11,398	494,300	282,162,411
2001	11,209	494,657	284,968,955
2002	11,157	500,017	287,625,193
2003	11,073	503,453	290,107,933
2004	11,231	509,106	292,805,298
2005	11,193	514,157	295,516,599
2006	11,222	522,667	298,379,912
2007	11,350	534,876	301,231,207
2008	11,419	546,043	304,093,966
2009	11,541	559,851	306,771,529
2010	11,673	564,513	309,348,193
2011	11,742	567,725	311,663,358
2012	11,781	576,765	313,998,379
2013	11,979	582,684	316,204,908
2014	11,898	583,642	318,563,456
2015	11,991	586,555	320,896,618
2016	12,005	585,501	323,127,513
Change	607	91,201	40,965,102
Percent	5.3%	18.5%	14.5%
Source (2015)	Big Horn	Wyoming	
Natural Increase	144	48,391	
Net Migration	463	42,810	
Total Change	607	91,201	

Source: WY Department of A&I - Economic Analysis Division

Table 2. Primary Reason for Moving to Big Horn County, 2000-2016

Reason	Number	Percent
Job Related	495	38.4%
Better Quality of	89	6.9%
Friends or Relativ	337	26.1%
Other	368	28.5%
Total	1,290	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Community Development Authority

Table 3. Age of Population, 2015						
				Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.
Age	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 5	785	38,395	19,907,281	6.5%	6.6%	6.2%
5 to 17	2,298	100,500	53,737,830	19.1%	17.1%	16.7%
18 to 24	894	56,514	31,219,892	7.4%	9.6%	9.7%
25 to 44	2,554	153,641	84,726,985	21.2%	26.2%	26.4%
45 to 64	3,128	152,358	84,065,980	26.0%	26.0%	26.2%
65 and over	2,363	84,699	47,760,852	19.7%	14.5%	14.9%
Total	12,022	586,107	321,418,820	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Age	40.8	36.9	37.8			

Source: WY Department of A&I - Economic Analysis Division

Table 4. Race and Ethnicity of Population 2015						
				Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.
Race	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
White	11,536	543,292	251,868,011	96.0%	92.7%	78.4%
Black	95	8,286	41,902,829	0.8%	1.4%	13.0%
Native America	165	15,757	3,893,004	1.4%	2.7%	1.2%
Asian	55	6,072	15,781,779	0.5%	1.0%	4.9%
Pacific Islander	3	676	702,317	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or More	168	12,024	7,270,880	1.4%	2.1%	2.3%
Total	12,022	586,107	321,418,820	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
				Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.
Ethnicity	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hispanic	1,094	58,207	56,592,793	9.1%	9.9%	17.6%
Non-Hispanic	10,928	527,900	264,826,027	90.9%	90.1%	82.4%
Total	12,022	586,107	321,418,820	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: WY Department of A&I - Economic Analysis Division

Table 5. Per Capita Income 2015						
				Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.
Type	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Net Earnings	\$22,707	\$32,578	\$30,729	61.4%	58.1%	63.9%
Transfer Payments	\$7,772	\$7,061	\$8,334	21.0%	12.6%	17.3%
Investment	\$6,486	\$16,442	\$9,049	17.5%	29.3%	18.8%
Total	\$36,965	\$56,081	\$48,112	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
	Big Horn	Big Horn	Big Horn	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.
Year	Earnings	Transfer	Investment	Total	Total	Total
2000	\$15,797	\$4,539	\$5,377	\$25,713	\$35,373	\$37,371
2001	\$17,668	\$4,902	\$5,367	\$27,938	\$36,632	\$37,658
2002	\$17,199	\$5,113	\$4,900	\$27,212	\$36,943	\$37,412
2003	\$18,199	\$5,155	\$5,361	\$28,715	\$38,351	\$37,692
2004	\$17,546	\$5,237	\$4,442	\$27,225	\$39,244	\$38,505
2005	\$18,422	\$5,921	\$5,053	\$29,396	\$41,562	\$39,031
2006	\$20,104	\$6,173	\$5,562	\$31,839	\$45,571	\$40,230
2007	\$17,930	\$6,261	\$4,471	\$28,662	\$45,942	\$40,910
2008	\$19,702	\$6,694	\$5,258	\$31,654	\$48,910	\$41,394
2009	\$18,920	\$7,001	\$5,118	\$31,039	\$43,549	\$39,376
2010	\$19,705	\$7,035	\$5,163	\$31,903	\$44,901	\$39,791
2011	\$20,929	\$6,813	\$5,967	\$33,710	\$47,892	\$41,092
2012	\$20,958	\$6,670	\$6,663	\$34,291	\$50,125	\$42,073
2013	\$21,112	\$6,692	\$5,699	\$33,504	\$49,271	\$41,587
2014	\$21,167	\$6,963	\$5,823	\$33,954	\$51,461	\$42,649
2015	\$20,643	\$7,066	\$5,896	\$33,605	\$50,984	\$43,739
Change	\$4,846	\$2,526	\$520	\$7,892	\$15,611	\$6,368
Percent of Total	61.4%	32.0%	6.6%	100.0%	N.A.	N.A.
Percent Change	30.7%	55.7%	9.7%	30.7%	44.1%	17.0%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

Table 6. Educational Attainment Level (Population 25 years and over), 2011-2015

Degree	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.	Big Horn Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent
No High School Degree	890	29,566	28,229,094	11.2%	7.7%	13.3%
High School Graduate	2,490	112,872	58,722,528	31.3%	29.4%	27.8%
Some College	2,379	103,479	44,529,161	29.9%	26.9%	21.1%
Associate Degree	639	39,555	17,029,467	8.0%	10.3%	8.1%
Bachelor's Degree	1,151	65,787	39,166,047	14.5%	17.1%	18.5%
Graduate or Professional	404	33,013	23,786,225	5.1%	8.6%	11.2%
Total Population 25 Yrs or Older	7,953	384,272	211,462,522	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
High School Degree or Higher	7,063	354,706	183,233,428	88.8%	92.3%	86.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,555	98,800	62,952,272	19.6%	25.7%	29.8%

Source: WY Department of A&I - Economic Analysis Division

Table 7. Employment, 2000-2015

Year	Big Horn W&S Jobs	Big Horn SE Jobs	Big Horn Total	Wyoming Total	U.S. Total
2000	4,639	1,772	6,411	324,018	165,370,800
2001	4,782	1,789	6,571	330,154	165,519,200
2002	4,717	1,789	6,506	334,232	165,159,100
2003	4,698	1,751	6,449	337,010	166,026,500
2004	4,836	1,741	6,577	343,853	169,036,700
2005	4,872	1,774	6,646	354,786	172,557,400
2006	5,069	1,820	6,889	370,803	176,123,600
2007	4,703	2,080	6,783	389,074	179,885,700
2008	4,763	2,141	6,904	399,728	179,639,900
2009	4,503	2,117	6,620	388,641	174,233,700
2010	4,564	2,181	6,745	385,217	173,034,700
2011	4,702	2,109	6,811	390,568	176,278,700
2012	4,685	2,106	6,791	396,774	179,081,700
2013	4,676	2,094	6,770	400,424	182,408,100
2014	4,776	2,134	6,910	406,028	186,168,100
2015	4,766	2,174	6,940	406,576	190,195,400
Percent Change 2000-2015	2.7%	22.7%	8.3%	25.5%	15.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Local Government	1,234	17.8%	2.40
Agriculture	770	11.1%	7.99
Mining	604	8.7%	11.00
Retail Trade	517	7.4%	0.74
Construction	503	7.2%	1.39
Manufacturing	383	5.5%	0.80
Management Services	351	5.1%	0.67
Other Services	343	4.9%	0.85
Accommodations & Food Service	281	4.0%	0.55
Health Care & Social Assistance	240	3.5%	0.31
Transportation & Warehousing	231	3.3%	0.96
Finance & Insurance	226	3.3%	0.64
Professional Services	210	3.0%	0.43
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	204	2.9%	0.64
State Government	178	2.6%	0.92
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	151	2.2%	4.30
Wholesale Trade	121	1.7%	0.49
Federal - Civilian	102	1.5%	0.99
Information	90	1.3%	0.73
Military	62	0.9%	0.87
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	55	0.8%	0.35
Educational Services	54	0.8%	0.32
Utilities	30	0.4%	1.40
Total	6,940	100.0%	N.A.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Sector	2001	2015	Change 2001-2015	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Local Government	1,099	1,234	135	36.6%	12.3%
Manufacturing	257	383	126	34.1%	49.0%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	100	204	104	28.2%	104.0%
Agriculture	683	770	87	23.6%	12.7%
Construction	417	503	86	23.3%	20.6%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	88	151	63	17.1%	71.6%
Management Services	288	351	63	17.1%	21.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	190	240	50	13.6%	26.3%
Other Services	294	343	49	13.3%	16.7%
Educational Services	14	54	40	10.8%	285.7%
Finance & Insurance	189	226	37	10.0%	19.6%
Professional Services	173	210	37	10.0%	21.4%
Retail Trade	487	517	30	8.1%	6.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	203	231	28	7.6%	13.8%
Information	63	90	27	7.3%	42.9%
Wholesale Trade	121	121	0	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	32	30	-2	-0.5%	-6.3%
Military	64	62	-2	-0.5%	-3.1%
Federal - Civilian	111	102	-9	-2.4%	-8.1%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	73	55	-18	-4.9%	-24.7%
State Government	212	178	-34	-9.2%	-16.0%
Accommodations & Food Service	415	281	-134	-36.3%	-32.3%
Mining	998	604	-394	-106.8%	-39.5%
Total	6,571	6,940	369	100.0%	5.6%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis					

Table 10. Average Earnings Per Job, 2000-2015

	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
Year	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.
2000	\$32,947	\$36,862	\$48,821
2001	\$35,309	\$38,189	\$49,618
2002	\$34,060	\$38,761	\$49,904
2003	\$35,581	\$39,639	\$50,395
2004	\$33,822	\$39,392	\$51,086
2005	\$34,589	\$39,997	\$50,786
2006	\$36,417	\$42,786	\$51,158
2007	\$32,996	\$43,041	\$50,670
2008	\$35,059	\$46,293	\$51,011
2009	\$34,510	\$45,203	\$50,184
2010	\$35,251	\$47,005	\$51,247
2011	\$37,067	\$48,173	\$51,568
2012	\$37,328	\$48,667	\$52,225
2013	\$38,936	\$48,963	\$51,902
2014	\$38,690	\$50,166	\$52,233
2015	\$37,620	\$48,978	\$52,936
Percent Change	14.2%	32.9%	8.4%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Table 10a. Average Earnings Per Job by Sector for Big Horn County, 2015

Sector	Jobs	Earnings	
		(\$1,000)	AEPJ
Utilities	30	\$2,628	\$87,600
Transportation & Warehousing	231	\$17,740	\$76,797
Federal - Civilian	102	\$7,832	\$76,784
State Government	178	\$12,416	\$69,753
Mining	604	\$41,335	\$68,435
Local Government	1,234	\$74,898	\$60,695
Information	90	\$4,469	\$49,656
Manufacturing	383	\$18,557	\$48,452
Construction	503	\$24,081	\$47,875
Wholesale Trade	121	\$5,380	\$44,463
Professional Services	210	\$8,580	\$40,857
Health Care & Social Assistance	240	\$9,190	\$38,292
Other Services	343	\$11,762	\$34,292
Finance & Insurance	226	\$7,122	\$31,513
Military	62	\$1,793	\$28,919
Management Services	351	\$9,112	\$25,960
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	151	\$3,428	\$22,702
Retail Trade	517	\$9,223	\$17,839
Agriculture	770	\$12,338	\$16,023
Educational Services	54	\$822	\$15,222
Accommodations & Food Service	281	\$3,805	\$13,541
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	55	\$302	\$5,491
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	204	\$373	\$1,828
Total	6,940	\$287,186	\$41,381
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Table 11. Total Labor Earning for Big Horn County, 2015

Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings	
			(\$1,000)	Percent
Local Government	1,234	\$60,695	\$74,898	26.1%
Mining	604	\$68,435	\$41,335	14.4%
Construction	503	\$47,875	\$24,081	8.4%
Manufacturing	383	\$48,452	\$18,557	6.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	231	\$76,797	\$17,740	6.2%
State Government	178	\$69,753	\$12,416	4.3%
Agriculture	770	\$16,023	\$12,338	4.3%
Other Services	343	\$34,292	\$11,762	4.1%
Retail Trade	517	\$17,839	\$9,223	3.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	240	\$38,292	\$9,190	3.2%
Management Services	351	\$25,960	\$9,112	3.2%
Professional Services	210	\$40,857	\$8,580	3.0%
Federal - Civilian	102	\$76,784	\$7,832	2.7%
Finance & Insurance	226	\$31,513	\$7,122	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	121	\$44,463	\$5,380	1.9%
Information	90	\$49,656	\$4,469	1.6%
Accommodations & Food Service	281	\$13,541	\$3,805	1.3%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	151	\$22,702	\$3,428	1.2%
Utilities	30	\$87,600	\$2,628	0.9%
Military	62	\$28,919	\$1,793	0.6%
Educational Services	54	\$15,222	\$822	0.3%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	204	\$1,828	\$373	0.1%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	55	\$5,491	\$302	0.1%
Total	6,940	\$41,381	\$287,186	100.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 12. Land Ownership in Big Horn County			
Owner	Acres	Percent of Total	Percent of Type
National Park Service	17,344	0.9%	1.1%
Forest Service	351,232	17.5%	22.7%
BLM	1,106,560	55.1%	71.6%
Bureau of Reclamation	69,632	3.5%	4.5%
Total Federal	1,544,768	76.9%	100.0%
State Trust Lands	75,968	3.8%	90.5%
Recreation Commission	192	0.0%	0.2%
Fish & Game	7,744	0.4%	9.2%
Total State	83,904	4.2%	100.0%
County	1,856	0.1%	85.3%
Cities	64	0.0%	2.9%
School Dist. & Colleges	256	0.0%	11.8%
Total Local Government	2,176	0.1%	100.0%
Total Private	369,536	18.4%	100.0%
Other	7,360	0.4%	100.0%
Total Land Area	2,007,744	100.0%	

Source: Wyoming County Profiles 2015

Table 13. Acres of Taxable Agricultural Land in Big Horn County		
Classification	Acres	Percent
Irrigate Land	111,368	36.3%
Dry Farm Land	0	0.0%
Range Lands	195,754	63.7%
Total Land	307,122	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue 2012 Annual Report

Table 14. Management Designations of Federal Land in Big Horn County		
Type	Acres	Percent
Protected	141,393	9.2%
Restricted	269,341	17.6%
General Use	1,121,480	73.2%
Total Federal	1,532,214	100.0%

Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimensions Toolkit

Table 15. Big Horn County Government Revenue, FY2016

Source	Amount	Percent
State Aid	\$4,804,145	35.3%
Taxes	\$4,771,858	35.0%
Direct Federal Aid	\$2,904,628	21.3%
Other Local Government	\$411,205	3.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$408,199	3.0%
Charges for Services	\$323,442	2.4%
Total Revenue	\$13,623,477	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Audit		

Table 16. Big Horn County Assessed Valuation, 2016

Property Type	Amount	Percent
Minerals	\$88,355,043	41.1%
Residential Property	\$60,355,696	28.1%
Utilities	\$20,125,022	9.4%
Agricultural Lands	\$15,975,669	7.4%
Commercial Property	\$15,872,537	7.4%
Industrial Property	\$14,470,277	6.7%
Total Valuation	\$215,154,244	100.0%
Crude Oil	\$52,208,486	59.1%
Natural Gas	\$2,894,858	3.3%
Coal	\$0	0.0%
Bentonite	\$33,112,682	37.5%
Sand & Gravel	\$139,017	0.2%
Total Minerals	\$88,355,043	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue		

Table 17. Big Horn County Sales & Use Tax Revenue, FY2016

Industries	Sales Tax	Use Tax	Sales & Use	Percent
Retail Trade	\$2,228,986	\$76,212	\$2,305,198	25.9%
Public Administration	\$752,063	\$699,236	\$1,451,299	16.3%
Mining	\$199,732	\$895,704	\$1,095,436	12.3%
Wholesale Trade	\$813,511	\$57,355	\$870,866	9.8%
Utilities	\$733,385	\$6,604	\$739,989	8.3%
Manufacturing	\$199,261	\$423,480	\$622,741	7.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	\$530,962	\$2,711	\$533,673	6.0%
Financial Activities	\$426,052	\$11,897	\$437,949	4.9%
Information	\$285,655	\$5,093	\$290,748	3.3%
Other Services	\$215,105	\$5,692	\$220,797	2.5%
Construction	\$85,562	\$121,217	\$206,779	2.3%
Transport & Warehouse	\$10,773	\$52,259	\$63,032	0.7%
Pro & Business Services	\$48,632	\$4,848	\$53,480	0.6%
Agr & Other	\$3,716	\$0	\$3,716	0.0%
Education & Health	\$495	\$0	\$495	0.0%
Total	\$6,533,890	\$2,362,308	\$8,896,198	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Economic Analysis Division

Table 18. Big Horn County Federal Land Payment, FY2015

Source	Amount	Percent
PILT	\$1,100,406	74.3%
Forest Service Payments	\$320,815	21.7%
BLM Payments	\$59,310	4.0%
Total	\$1,480,531	100.0%
Distributions	Amount	Percent
County Government	\$1,261,404	85.2%
Local School Districts	\$136,346	9.2%
Grazing Districts	\$57,117	3.9%
Resource Advisory Councils	\$25,664	1.7%
Total	\$1,480,531	100.0%

Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimension Toolkit

Table 19. Big Horn County Government Costs, FY2016

County Costs	Amount	Percent	Per Capita
Construction	\$2,284,309	17.5%	\$190.28
County Sheriff	\$2,030,823	15.6%	\$169.16
Jail	\$1,912,423	14.7%	\$159.30
Road and Bridge	\$1,113,801	8.6%	\$92.78
Capital	\$915,745	7.0%	\$76.28
Courthouse	\$503,235	3.9%	\$41.92
County Clerk	\$393,494	3.0%	\$32.78
Library	\$356,315	2.7%	\$29.68
County Assessor	\$349,772	2.7%	\$29.14
Fair	\$324,829	2.5%	\$27.06
County Treasurer	\$303,202	2.3%	\$25.26
County Attorney	\$296,420	2.3%	\$24.69
County Airport	\$274,636	2.1%	\$22.88
County Administration	\$256,370	2.0%	\$21.36
Distict Court	\$213,145	1.6%	\$17.75
Civil Defense/Emergency	\$199,136	1.5%	\$16.59
County Hospital	\$198,275	1.5%	\$16.52
County Planner	\$193,441	1.5%	\$16.11
County Commissioners	\$170,577	1.3%	\$14.21
Elections	\$148,186	1.1%	\$12.34
Social Services	\$141,640	1.1%	\$11.80
Agricultural Department	\$107,396	0.8%	\$8.95
County Coroner	\$102,284	0.8%	\$8.52
County Surveyor	\$93,137	0.7%	\$7.76
Health (Not Hospital)	\$48,634	0.4%	\$4.05
Finacial Administration	\$36,000	0.3%	\$3.00
Fire	\$27,338	0.2%	\$2.28
Natural Resources	\$26,465	0.2%	\$2.20
Total Cost	\$13,021,028	100.0%	\$1,084.63
Source: Wyoming Department of Audit			

Table 20. Big Horn County Mining Industry						
Mineral Production 2015						
	Production					
Bentonite (Tons)	1,839,492					
Oil (Barrels)	1,534,181					
Gas (MCF)	1,524,914					
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	84,422					
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue						
Tax Revenue 2016 (2015 Production)						
	Assessed		County	K-12	Special	Total
	Valuation	Percent	Revenue	Revenue	Districts	Revenue
			(12.000 Mills)	(44.456 Mills)	(14.399 Mills)	(70.855 Mills)
Crude Oil	\$52,208,486	59.1%	\$626,502	\$2,320,980	\$751,750	\$3,699,232
Natural Gas	\$2,894,858	3.3%	\$34,738	\$128,694	\$41,683	\$205,115
Bentonite	\$33,112,682	37.5%	\$397,352	\$1,472,057	\$476,790	\$2,346,199
Sand & Gravel	\$139,017	0.2%	\$1,668	\$6,180	\$2,002	\$9,850
Total Minerals	\$88,355,043	100.0%	\$1,060,261	\$3,927,912	\$1,272,224	\$6,260,397
Percent			16.9%	62.7%	20.3%	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue						
Employment 2015						
	Mining	Total	Percent			
			Mining			
Jobs	604	6,940	8.7%			
Labor Income	\$41,335,000	\$287,186,000	14.4%			
Average Earnings/Job	\$68,435	\$41,381	165.4%			
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

Table 21. Big Horn County Agricultural Industry, 2012				
Physical Characteristics				
Land Use	Acres	Percent	Number of Farms	Average Size (Acres)
Total Cropland	99,230	32.8%		
Total Woodland	10,534	3.5%		
Grazing Land	166,002	54.9%		
Farmstead	26,789	8.9%		
Total Land	302,555	100.0%	627	483
	Cattle & Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Total Head	
Inventory	48,455	17,356	65,811	
	Land & Buildings	Machinery & Equipment	Combined Investment	
Market Value	\$461,923,000	\$73,110,000	\$535,033,000	
Average Per Farm	\$736,719	\$116,603	\$853,322	
Property Tax Paid	\$2,067,000			
Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture				
Gross Revenue 2015				
Cash Receipts - Livestock	\$37,588,000	42.4%		
Cash Receipts - Crops	\$39,857,000	44.9%		
Government Payments	\$1,069,000	1.2%		
Miscellaneous Income	\$10,159,000	11.5%		
Total Gross Revenue	\$88,673,000	100.0%		
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				
Employment 2014				
	Agriculture	County Total	Percent Agriculture	
Jobs	770	6,940	11.1%	
Labor Income	\$12,338,000	\$287,186,000	4.3%	
Average Earnings/Job	\$16,023	\$41,381	38.7%	
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				

Table 22. Big Horn County Travel Industry, 2016

Visitor Spending					
	Amount				
Accommodation	(Million\$)	Percent			
Hotel, Motel	\$4.2	19.5%			
Campground	\$8.0	37.2%			
Private Home	\$5.4	25.1%			
Vacation Home	\$1.4	6.5%			
Day Travel	\$2.5	11.6%			
Total	\$21.5	100.0%			
	Amount				
Purchases	(Million\$)	Percent			
Accommodations	\$3.1	14.4%			
Food Service	\$5.6	25.9%			
Food Stores	\$2.4	11.1%			
Local Tran. & Gas	\$3.0	13.9%			
Art, Ent. & Rec	\$4.0	18.5%			
Retail Sales	\$3.5	16.2%			
Total	\$21.6	100.0%			
Employment					
Sector	Jobs	Percent	Earnings (Million\$)	Percent	Ave. Earn Per Job
Accom & Food Service	150	50.0%	\$1.7	37.0%	\$11,333
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	70	23.3%	\$1.0	21.7%	\$14,286
Retail	60	20.0%	\$1.3	28.3%	\$21,667
Ground Tran	0	0.0%	\$0.1	2.2%	N.A.
Other Travel	20	6.7%	\$0.5	10.9%	\$25,000
Total	300	100.0%	\$4.6	100.0%	\$15,333
Tax Revenue					
	Amount				
	(Million\$)	Percent			
Local Tax Revenue	\$0.3	23.1%			
State Tax Revenue	\$1.0	76.9%			
Total Revenue	\$1.3	100.0%			
Source: Dean Runyan Associates					