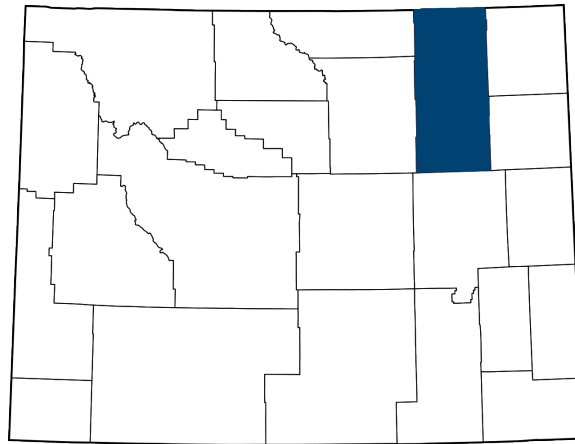


# A Campbell County Profile: Socioeconomics



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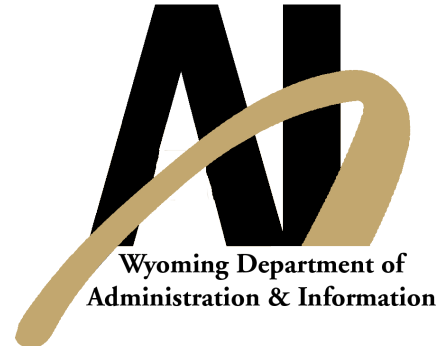
The goal of this document is to provide an accurate picture of Campbell County's socioeconomic attributes. Accomplishing this requires verifiable and universally accepted substantive data that is objectively incorporated into a narrative format.

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 Campbell 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 general public need information on the structure and trends within a region's economy in order 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 Campbell 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 county. The Land Characteristic 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 Campbell 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. Due to lags in the availability of current county-level data, this profile does not include information on the relatively recent declines in the oil, gas, and coal industry in Campbell County.

# **COUNTY SUMMARY**

## Demographics

Campbell County experienced significant population growth between 2000 and 2015, increasing from 33,979 residents in 2000 to 49,220 residents in 2015 (+45 percent). The county's population growth rate was 2.4 times the Wyoming growth rate (19 percent) and 3.2 times the U.S. growth rate (14 percent) between 2000 and 2015. More than 76 percent of the county's population growth occurred from 2000 through 2009 when the average annual rate of growth was 3.4 percent. Since 2009, the county's average annual population growth rate has slowed, declining by 60 percent to 1.3 percent per year. Recently released Census data indicates that the county's population declined by 1 percent between 2015 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 Campbell County experienced substantial increase from both types of population growth. The county's population growth from net in-migration (23 percent) was 2.6 times the growth from net in-migration for Wyoming (9 percent) and 4.0 times the growth from net in-migration for the U.S. (6 percent). Much of this net in-migration was probably due to the growth in employment opportunities in the county during this time period. Due to the relative young age of the county's population, the county also experienced substantial population increase from natural increase. The younger age of county residents results in more births and less deaths. In fact, in 2015 Campbell County had the highest birth rate in the state with 16.2 births per 1,000 population. This birth rate was 23 percent above the state average in 2015. The county's population growth rate from natural increase (22%) was 2.2 times the growth from natural increase for Wyoming (10 percent) and 2.7 times the growth from natural increase for the U.S. (8 percent). Overall, the total population increase for the county from 2000 through 2015 was about one-half from net in-migration and one-half from natural increase. This ratio was similar to that for the population growth in Wyoming. However, for the U.S. 60 percent of the population growth came from natural increase with 40 percent coming from net in-migration. The percent of population increases from net in-migration would be expected to be lower at the national level due to greater restrictions on immigration. Recently released Census data indicates that between 2015 and 2016 county population growth from natural increase was +434 but county net in-migration was -996 resulting in a net population loss of 1 percent.

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 Campbell County for moving to Wyoming were job related factors (65 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 (15 percent). Less than four percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county with 16 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 Wyoming licenses.

In 2015 the largest age groups for Campbell County were adults 25 to 44 years old (30 percent) and adults 45 to 64 years old (26 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented 56 percent of the total county population. The next largest age group was youth 5 to 17 (20 percent), followed by young adults 18 to 24 (9 percent), youth under 5 (8 percent) and lastly retirement aged adults 65 and over (7 percent). The population distribution for the county was over represented at the lower ends of the age spectrum and under represented at the upper ends of the age spectrum relative to Wyoming and the U.S. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a higher proportion of its overall population in the younger age groups of Under 5 and 5 to 17. The county also had a higher proportion of its overall population in the adults 25 to 44 age group. However, the proportion of the county's population in the 18 to 24 age group was less than Wyoming and the U.S. On the other end of the age spectrum, the county had a lower proportion of its overall population in the older age groups of 45 to 65 and 65 and over, especially the 65 and over age category which was 48 percent lower than Wyoming and 50 percent lower than the U.S. Overall, the median age for the county in 2014 (32.9 years) was 11 percent younger than the median age for Wyoming (36.9 years) and 13 percent younger than the median age for the U.S. (37.8 years). Given the relatively high proportion of the county's residents in the younger age groups, the county's population is likely to continue to remain relatively younger over time.

White is the predominate category of race in Campbell County, accounting for 95 percent of the total population. The percentage of the population that is White in the county is 2 percent higher than the percentage for Wyoming (93 percent) and 17 percent higher than the percentage for the U.S. (78 percent). The other five races identified by the federal government account for the remaining 5 percent with Two or More Races being the most common (2.0 percent), followed by Native American (1.6 percent), Black (0.8 percent), Asian (0.6 percent), and Pacific Islanders (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 (0.6 percent versus 1.0 percent and 4.9 percent), Pacific Islander (0.1 percent versus 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent), or Two or More Races (2.0 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. (1.6 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 Campbell County, the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (9 percent) was 51 percent less than the U.S. percentage (18 percent) and 13 percent less than the Wyoming percentage (10 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 Campbell County was \$33,249 in 2009 dollars. The per capita income for the county in 2000 was 6 percent below Wyoming's per capita income (\$35,373) and 11 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 49 percent to \$49,686. As a result of this increase, in 2015 the county's per capita income was only 2 percent lower than Wyoming's (\$50,984), and 14 percent higher than the U.S. (\$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 (79 percent) with 9 percent coming from increased transfer payments and 12 percent coming from increased investment income. Transfer payments were the fastest growing individual source of per capita income between 2000 and 2015 increasing by 55 percent, while labor earnings increased by 51 percent and investment income increased by 38 percent. In 2000, net labor earnings represented 76 percent of total per capita income, with investment income representing 15 percent, and transfer payments representing 8 percent. In 2015 the distribution of sources of per capita income was essentially unchanged with net labor income represented 77 percent of total per capita income, investment income representing 14 percent, and transfer payments representing 9 percent.

In 2015 per capita income for Campbell County was \$54,654 in 2015 dollars. This level of income was 2 percent below per capita income for Wyoming (\$56,081) and 14 percent above per capita income for the U.S. (\$48,112). Among the three regions, the county had the highest per capita labor earnings (\$42,256) which was 30 percent above per capita labor earnings for Wyoming (\$32,578) and 37 percent above per capita labor earnings for the U.S. (\$30,729). Conversely, the county had the lowest per capita transfer payments (\$4,710) which was 33 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for Wyoming (\$7,061), and 43 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for the U.S. (\$8,334). The county's per capita investment income (\$7,688) was 53 percent below per capita investment income for Wyoming (\$16,442), and 15 percent lower than per capita investment income for the U.S. (\$9,049). The relatively greater importance of labor earnings and the relatively lesser importance of transfer payments and investment income for the county may be a reflection of the younger age of the county's population.

The county's 2015 unemployment rate (3.8 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 2 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 7 percent above the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county's residents were economically slightly worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015. However, the percent of the county's population that was below the poverty level (7 percent) was 29 percent below Wyoming's rate (11 percent) and 44 percent below the U.S. rate (13 percent).

Overall, the educational attainment of Campbell County's adult population in terms of a high school degree or higher (91 percent) was comparable to Wyoming's (92 percent) and higher than the U.S. (87 percent). The county's adult population was somewhat less educated in terms of college or advanced degrees than Wyoming (19 percent vs. 26 percent) and the U.S. (19 percent vs 30 percent). The

percentage of the county population without a high school degree (9 percent) was slightly higher than Wyoming's (8 percent) and lower than the U.S. (13 percent). The percentage of the county's population with a high school degree (34 percent) was much higher than Wyoming's (29 percent) and the U.S. (28 percent). The percentage of the county's population with some college (26 percent) or an associate degree (11 percent) was similar to both Wyoming (27 percent and 10 percent) and the U.S. (21 percent and 8 percent). The percentage of the county's population with either a bachelors (15 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 one public school district with a total of 21 schools and a 2014 fall enrollment of 8,826. The graduation rate for the public school system was 77 percent compared to a state average of 79 percent. The public school system had 656 certified teachers, 152 certified staff, 47 administrators, and 757 classified staff. Total general fund expenditures for the county's public school system was \$125.6 million in 2014 with an operating cost of \$16,420 per average daily membership. This compares with an average operating cost of \$17,229 per average daily membership for the state. Gillette College which is part of the Northern Wyoming Community College District is located in the county

Campbell County experienced significant employment growth between 2000 and 2015. Employment in the county increased by 61 percent from 2000 through 2015 growing from 23,262 jobs in 2000 to 37,491 jobs in 2015. During this time period Wyoming employment increased by 25 percent and the U.S. employment increased by 15 percent. Most of the growth in county employment occurred between 2000 and 2008 with employment peaking at 37,868 jobs in 2008. Since 2008, county employment has been fairly flat. All three regions were negatively affected by 2008-2009 recession. However, the county's employment bottom out later than Wyoming or the U.S. (2011 vs. 2010 vs. 2010) and the county's employment recovered more slowly than Wyoming or the U.S. not exceeding 2008 employment levels until 2014 compared to 2013 for Wyoming and the U.S. County employment then declined between 2014 and 2015 to below 2008 levels. Preliminary Bureau of Labor Statistic data indicates that total county employment declined by 11 percent from September 2015 to September 2016 and by 16 percent from September 2014 to September 2016. Meanwhile, county Natural Resource & Mining employment declined by 24 percent between September 2015 and September 2016 and 33 percent between September 2014 and September 2016.

From 2000 to 2015, employment in Campbell County increased by 61 percent. This increase was 2.4 times the employment increase for Wyoming (25 percent) and 4.1 times the employment increase for the U.S. (15 percent) during the same time period. The county experienced strong growth in both wage and salary employment and self-employed jobs between 2000 and 2015. Of the 61 percent increase in total employment 40 percent was from growth in wage and salary jobs. This compares to 16 percent growth for wage and salary jobs in Wyoming and 6 percent for growth for wage and salary jobs in the U.S. Growth in self-employed jobs in the county was also strong representing 21 percent of the growth between 2000 and 2015 compared to 10 percent for Wyoming and 9 percent of the U.S. Overall, wage and salary jobs accounted for two-thirds of the total job growth in the county between 2000 and 2015



with self-employed jobs accounting for one-third. Self-employment was the fastest growing source of jobs in the county increasing by 2.7 times from 2000 to 2015. Wage and salary jobs had slower growth increasing by 46 percent between 2000 and 2015.

The mining sector (which includes oil and gas for statistical purposes) was the largest source of employment in Campbell County representing 23 percent of total county employment. Following Mining was Local Government (13%), which includes all employment associated with county government, towns and city government in the county, and the county's public school districts. Other major sources of employment were Retail Trade (9 percent), Construction (8 percent), and Accommodations & Food Service (6 percent). Combined these five sectors represent sixty percent of the employment in the county. The Economic Research Service defines a county as mining dependent if 8 percent or more of total county employment is derived from Mining. Campbell County exceeds this threshold by nearly 3 times, indicating a very high dependency on Mining.

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. On this basis Campbell County has six Defining Industries including: Mining (29.61), Utilities (3.28), Local Government (1.73), Agriculture (1.72), Construction (1.63), and Wholesale Trade (1.42). Transportation & Warehousing is close to the definition of a Defining Industry (1.23).

Employment in Campbell County increased by 38 percent from 2001 through 2015. This compares to a 23 percent increase in employment for Wyoming and a 15 percent increase in employment for the U.S. during this time period. The largest increases in employment came from Mining (+2,141 jobs), Local Government (+1,799 jobs), Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (+1,004 jobs), and Wholesale Trade (+928 jobs). Combined these four sectors represented 57 percent of the total employment growth in the county. On the other hand, one sector lost employment between 2001 and 2015: Forestry, Fishing, and Ag Support (-126 jobs). In terms of individual sectors the fastest growing sectors were private Education Services (+149 percent), Utilities (+141 percent), and Real Estate, Rentals & Leasing (+141 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. The Campbell County economy has had continuing success with generating relatively high paying jobs. In 2000, the average earnings per job for the county were \$47,480, in 2009 dollars, which was 29 percent above the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$36,862) and only 3 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 36 percent to \$64,747. As a result of this increase, 2015 county average earnings per job were 32 percent above the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$48,978) and 22 percent above the U.S. average earnings per job (\$52,936). While county average

earnings per job were 32 percent above the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2014 was 7 percent above the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county's workforce was economically substantially better-off than the rest of the state in 2015.

Average earnings per job (AEPJ), which includes benefits, varies substantially by sector. In 2015 AEPJ in Campbell County ranged from over \$129,000 for the Mining sector to nearly -\$3,000 for Agriculture. After Mining, the next highest AEPJ was in the Utilities sector (\$125,874). Following those two sectors, Federal-Civilian, Transportation & Warehousing, Wholesale Trade, and State Government all had AEPJ of more than \$80,000. Local Government and Manufacturing also had AEPJ about the county average (\$71,220). Of the 23 sectors in the county's economy 11 had AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average (\$53,875) and 9 had AEPJ greater than the U.S. average (\$58,228). The 11 sectors with AEPJ greater than the Wyoming and the 9 sectors with AEPJ greater than the U.S. represented 65 percent and 58 percent of the employment in the county. The negative AEPJ for the Agricultural sector was due to the part-time nature of many agricultural operations and a \$12.3 million loss in realized net income for the county's agricultural sector in 2015.

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 Campbell County economy. Labor earnings are important because they represent the major source of personal income for county residents. Overall county employment generated \$2.7 billion in labor earnings in 2015. Mining, due to its large number of employees and relatively high average earnings per job, represents 42 percent of total county labor earnings. Following Mining were Local Government (13 percent), and Construction (8 percent). The Economic Research Service defines a county as mining dependent if 13 percent or more of total county labor income is derived from Mining. Campbell County exceeds this threshold by 3.2 times, indicating a very high dependency on Mining.

### **Land Characteristics**

Campbell County contains 3.1 million acres of land. The Federal government manages 12 percent of this land area (364,480 acres). The Forest Service manages 38 percent of the total Federal land in the county, with the BLM managing 62 percent. State land represents 6 percent of the county's land area (185,664 acres). All of the state land in the county is state trust land. Finally, local government owns 0.1 percent of the county's land area (3,712 acres). Fifty-three percent of the local government land is held by the county, with cities holding 33 percent, and school districts/colleges holding 14 percent. Private land is the largest type of landownership in the county accounting 82 percent of the surface area in the county (2.5 million acres). Information from the Wyoming Department of Revenue on acres taxed as agricultural land indicates that 96 percent of the private land in the county is in agricultural use (2.3 million acres). Of this total 96 percent is classified as range land (2.2 million acres), 4 percent is classified as dry cropland (95,732 acres), and less than one percent is classified as irrigated crop land (928 acres).

Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three possible categories of designation are: 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 Campbell County, Economic Profile System data indicates that no federal lands are designated as protected. Meanwhile, 7 percent of federal lands are designated as restricted (26,182 acres) and 93 percent are designated for general use (345,423 acres). In comparison 65 percent of the total federal lands in Wyoming are designated for general use.

## **County Government Finances**

Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Campbell County Government was \$118.0 million in FY2016. Of this total, the largest source was Taxes which included property taxes and any optional sales tax revenue (67 percent). Following Taxes was State Aid which included the county's share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (18 percent), Charges for Services (8 percent), and Direct Federal Aid, including PILT payments (4 percent). Combined these four sources represented 97 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016. Other sources of county government revenue included Other Local Government Revenue and Miscellaneous Revenue. Combined these revenue sources represented 3 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016.

Compared to all counties in Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of revenue from Taxes (67 percent vs. 52 percent). The county's proportion of revenue from State Aid was slightly lower relative to all counties in the state (18 percent vs. 24 percent), the proportion from Charges for Services was slightly higher relative to all counties in the state (8 percent vs. 7 percent) and the proportion from Direct Federal Aid was lower relative to all counties in the state (4 percent vs. 6 percent). Other sources of revenue were lower compared to all other counties in the state in terms of Other Local Government (1 percent vs. 4 percent) and Miscellaneous Revenue (2 percent vs. 7 percent). Overall, the county's per capita revenue (\$2,396) was 73 percent above the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,384). Between FY2015 and FY2016 total county government revenue declined by 6 percent.

The total assessed valuation for Campbell County in 2016 was \$5.3 billion. Seventy-nine percent of the total valuation was from Mineral Production. Following minerals was Industrial Property (9 percent), Residential Property (5 percent), and Utilities (4 percent). Combined these four sources represented 98 percent of the county's total assessed valuation. Other sources of assessed valuation included Commercial Property (2 percent) and Agricultural Lands (less than 1 percent). Combined these sources represented 2 percent of the county's assessed valuation.

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a much higher proportion of assessed valuation from Mineral Production (80 percent vs. 50 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Industrial Property was comparable to Wyoming's (9 percent vs. 10 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Residential Property was much lower than Wyoming's (5 percent vs. 24 percent). The county's assessed valuation from Utilities, Commercial Property and Agricultural land was lower than Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 15 percent). In terms of Mineral Production, coal represented 75 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, crude oil represented 21 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, and natural gas represented 4 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation. In terms of Industrial Property, oil and gas extraction (29 percent) and coal mining facilities (66 percent) represented 95 percent of total county industrial property assessed valuation. Overall, oil and gas production and coal mining, the associated production facilities, and the associated transportation infrastructure represented 89 percent of the county's total assessed valuation. County per capita assessed valuation for 2016 was \$107,446 and was 3.0 times the per capita assessed valuation for the state (\$35,715). Between 2015 and 2016 total county assessed valuation declined by 15 percent.

In FY2016 Campbell County's sales and use tax generated \$129.8 million in sales and use tax revenue. Of this total, 55 percent (\$71.4 million) was retained by state government and 45 percent (\$58.4 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 \$18.7 million (32 percent) with the remaining \$39.7 million (68 percent) going to municipal governments in the county. Twenty-nine percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue came from Mining. Following Mining was Retail Trade (22 percent), Wholesale (16 percent), Public Administration (7 percent), Other Services (6 percent), and Finances (6 percent). Combined these six sectors contributed 86 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, Utilities, Manufacturing, and Other combined contribute 14 percent of total county sales and use tax revenue.

Compared to total sales and use tax revenue for Wyoming, the county had a substantially higher proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Mining (29 percent vs. 13 percent). The county's proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Retail Trade was substantially lower than Wyoming's (22 percent vs. 32 percent). The proportion of county sales and use tax revenue from Wholesale Trade was much higher than Wyoming's (16 percent vs. 8 percent) and the proportion from Public Administration was lower compared to Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 10 percent). The proportion of county sales and use tax revenue from Other Services and Financial Activities were both higher than Wyoming's (6 percent vs. 4 percent and 6 percent vs. 5 percent). Between FY2015 and FY2016 total county sales and use tax revenue declined by 31 percent, while Mining sector sales and use tax revenue declined by 46 percent.

The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Campbell County totaled \$1.1 million in FY2015. The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 61 percent of the total amount (\$684,330). 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 24 percent of the total amount (\$273,584). 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 largest source of federal payments to the county was BLM Payments representing 14 percent of the total amount (\$161,352). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. Of the \$1.1 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2054, 69 percent went to county government (\$774,715), 6 percent went to grazing districts (\$70,967, with the remaining 24 percent (\$273,584) going to other entities. In FY2015 Federal Land Payments to the county represented \$3.07 per acre of Federal land.

The total cost of maintaining county government for Campbell County in FY2014 was \$93.7 million. This represents a per capita cost of \$1,901 which was 61 percent above the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,183). The largest cost categories were Parks/ Recreation/Museum (10 percent), Construction (9 percent), Jail (9 percent), Social Services (9 percent), Sheriff (8 percent), and Road and Bridge (7 percent).

### **Natural Resourced Based Industry Profiles**

In 2015, the Mining sector in Campbell County produced 340.7 million tons of coal, 22.9 million barrels of crude oil and 96.1 million mcf of natural gas in addition to sand, gravel, aggregate, and uranium. The county's mining sector production represented 91 percent of the total coal production in the state, 26 percent of the total oil production in the state, and 5 percent of the total gas production in the state. The mining industry in the county, including the associated industrial property, had an assessed valuation of \$4.7 billion dollars in 2016 (2016 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2015 production). This valuation represented 89 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on the county levy, the mineral industry generated \$281.3 million in property tax revenue in 2016. Of this total, 75 percent went to K-12 schools (\$210.1 million), 19 percent went to county government (\$52.6 million), and 7 percent went to county special districts (\$18.6 million). Special districts in the county included: Hospital, Cemetery, and Water & Sewer. In 2015 the mining industry in the county supported 8,781 jobs with labor earnings of \$1.1 billion. This represented 23 percent of total employment and 42 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was 30 times the national percentage (0.8%) indicating a high degree of specialization in Mining in the county. The average earnings per job for mining in the county were \$129,170 which was 1.8 times the county average (\$71,220). The mining industry ranked 1th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 1nd out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In 2012 there were 744 agricultural operations in Campbell County. These operations managed 2.9 million acres in the county (Figure 25). Included in this acreage is 90 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 94 percent is classified as grazing land, 5 percent as cropland, 1

percent as woodlands, and 0.5 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 3,868 acres. The total cattle and sheep inventory in the county was 107,267 head including 79,670 head of cattle and calves and 27,597 head of sheep and lambs. In 2014, the county ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of all cattle inventory and 5<sup>th</sup> out of 23 counties in terms of all sheep. It also ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in winter wheat production, and 12<sup>th</sup> 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 \$1.7 billion. This total included \$1.6 billion in land and buildings and \$70.4 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was \$2.3 million. In 2012 agricultural operations in the county paid \$2.0 million in property taxes.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2015 was \$76.9 million. Of this total 83 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 4 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 7 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 5 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2015 was 898 jobs with labor earnings of -\$2.7 million. This represented 2 percent of the total jobs in the county. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was 1.7 times the national percentage (1.4 percent). The average earnings per job for agriculture in the county were -\$2,980. The negative AEPJ for the Agricultural sector was due to the part-time nature of many agricultural operations and a \$12.3 million loss in realized net income for the county's agricultural sector in 2015. In addition, average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be low because most employment in agriculture is self-employment and includes a large number of small part-time and lifestyle operations that generate limited labor earnings. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data, which is based on employment covered by unemployment insurance, 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 Campbell County were \$30,210. The agriculture industry ranked 13<sup>th</sup> out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 23<sup>th</sup> 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, 90 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 ranchland being split up by new development (66 percent).

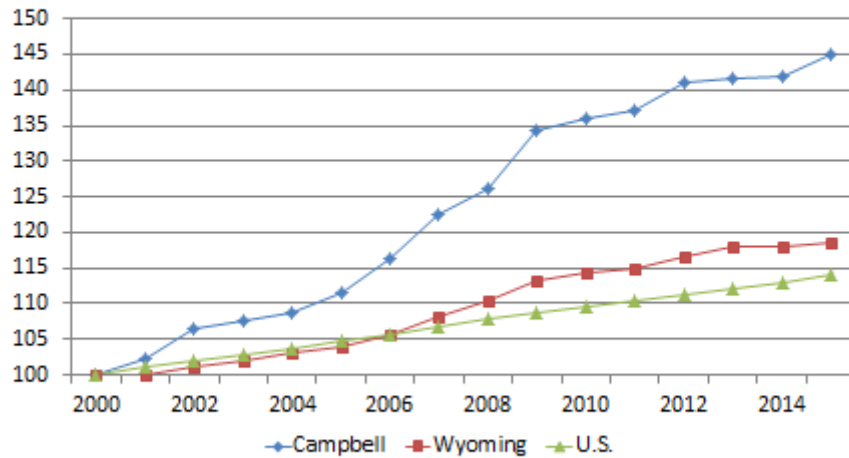
Dean Runyan Associates estimates that visitors spent \$117.4 million while in Campbell County in 2015. In terms of accommodations, 63 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in hotels/motels, 14 percent by visitors staying in campgrounds, 14 percent was by visitors staying in private homes, 1 percent was by visitors staying in vacation homes, and 8 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 28 percent was spent accommodations, 21 percent was spent on food services, 6 percent was spent at food stores, 21 percent was spent on local transportation & gas, 12 percent was spent on arts, entertainment & recreation, 12 percent was spent on retail items, and 1 percent was spent for air transportation.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 1,220 direct jobs in the county in 2015. This represents 3 percent of total employment in the county. Fifty-four percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 28 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 11 percent were in the retail trade sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be \$30.9 million. This represents 1 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2015 were \$25,328. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were 36 percent the county average (\$71,220). The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be \$5.9 million with \$2.2 million (37 percent) going to local government and \$3.7 million (63 percent) going to state government.

# DEMOGRAPHICS



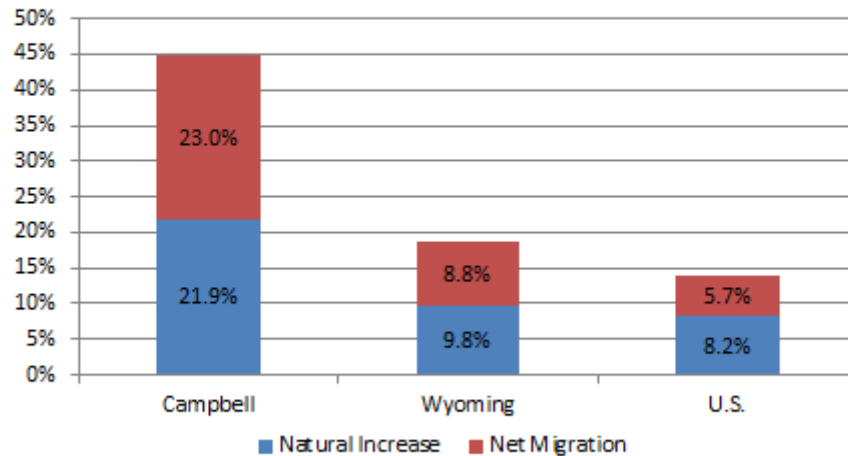
Figure 1.  
Population Growth Index: 2000-2015



Campbell County experienced significant population growth between 2000 and 2015, increasing from 33,979 residents in 2000 to 49,220 residents in 2015 (+45 percent). The county's population growth rate was 2.4 times the Wyoming growth rate (19 percent) and 3.2 times the U.S. growth rate (14 percent) between 2000 and 2015. More than 76 percent of the county's population growth occurred from 2000 through 2009 when the average annual rate of growth was 3.4 percent. Since 2009, the county's average annual population growth rate has slowed, declining by 60 percent to 1.3 percent per year. Recently released Census data indicates that the county's population declined by 1 percent between 2015 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, 2015.

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

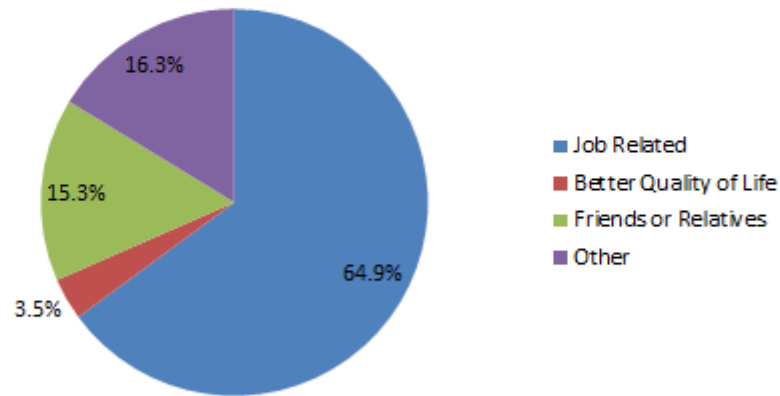


Population increases can occur in one of two ways: 1) Natural Increase (more births than deaths) or 2) Net In-Migration (more people moving in than moving out). Between 2000 and 2015 Campbell County experienced substantial increase from both types of population growth (Figure 2). The county's population growth from net in-migration (23 percent) was 2.6 times the growth from net in-migration for Wyoming (9 percent) and 4.0 times the growth from net in-migration for the U.S. (6 percent). Much of this net in-migration was probably due to the growth in employment opportunities in the county during this time period.

Due to the relative young age of the county's population, the county also experienced substantial population increase from natural increase. The younger age of county residents results in more births and less deaths. In fact, in 2015 Campbell County had the highest birth rate in the state with 16.2 births per 1,000 population. This birth rate was 23 percent above the state average in 2015. The county's population growth rate from natural increase (22%) was 2.2 times the growth from natural increase for Wyoming (10 percent) and 2.7 times the growth from natural increase for the U.S. (8 percent). Overall, the total population increase for the county from 2000 through 2015 was about one-half from net in-migration and one-half from natural increase. This ratio was similar to that for the population growth in Wyoming. However, for the U.S. 60 percent of the population growth came from natural increase with 40 percent coming from net in-migration. The percent of population increases from net in-migration would be expected to be lower at the national level due to greater restrictions on immigration. Recently released Census data indicates that between 2015 and 2016 county population growth from natural increase was +434 but county net in-migration was -996 resulting in a net population loss of 1 percent.

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

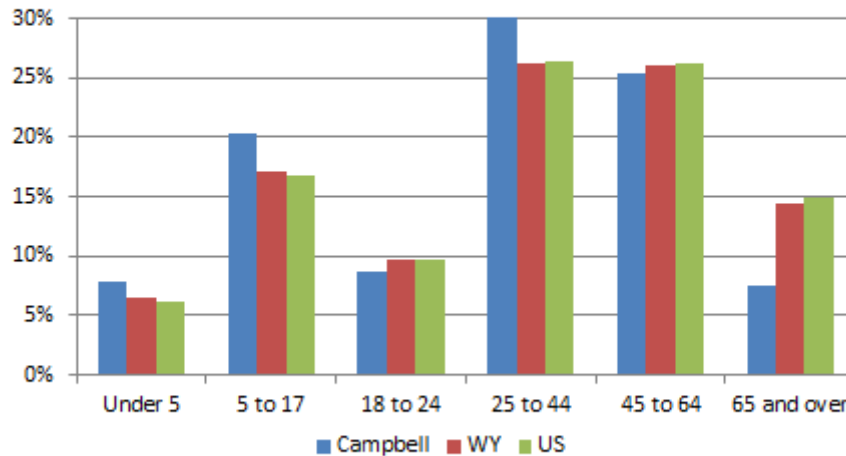
Figure 3.  
Primary Reason for Moving to Campbell County: 2000-2016



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 Campbell County for moving to Wyoming were job related factors (65 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 (15 percent). Less than four percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county with 16 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 Wyoming licenses.

**Data Source:** Wyoming Community Development Authority. 2016. Wyoming Housing Database Partnership, Wyoming Profile of Demographics, Economics, and Housing; Volume II: Technical Appendix, Semiannual Report, Appendix G: Housing Needs Assessment Survey Data, 2000-2015.

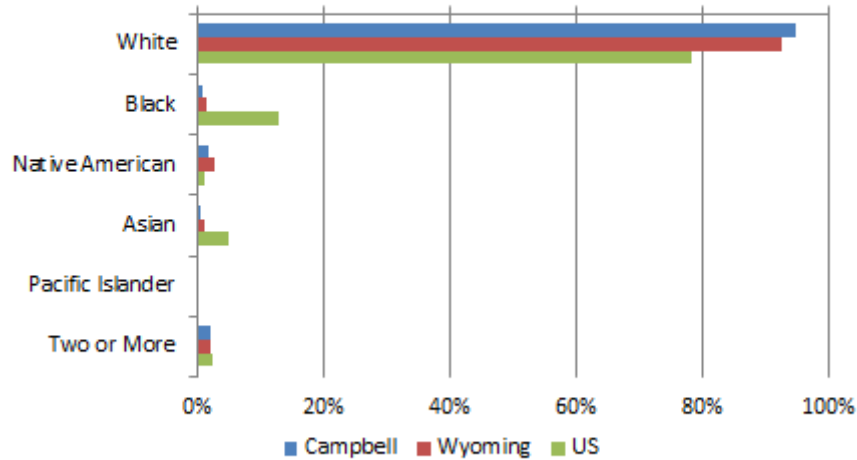
Figure 4.  
Comparison of Population Age Distribution: 2015



In 2015 the largest age groups for Campbell County were adults 25 to 44 years old (30 percent) and adults 45 to 64 years old (26 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented 56 percent of the total county population (Figure 4). The next largest age group was youth 5 to 17 (20 percent), followed by young adults 18 to 24 (9 percent), youth under 5 (8 percent) and lastly retirement aged adults 65 and over (7 percent). The population distribution for the county was over represented at the lower ends of the age spectrum and under represented at the upper ends of the age spectrum relative to Wyoming and the U.S. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a higher proportion of its overall population in the younger age groups of Under 5 and 5 to 17. The county also had a higher proportion of its overall population in the adults 25 to 44 age group. However, the proportion of the county's population in the 18 to 24 age group was less than Wyoming and the U.S. On the other end of the age spectrum, the county had a lower proportion of its overall population in the older age groups of 45 to 65 and 65 and over, especially the 65 and over age category which was 48 percent lower than Wyoming and 50 percent lower than the U.S. Overall, the median age for the county in 2014 (32.9 years) was 11 percent younger than the median age for Wyoming (36.9 years) and 13 percent younger than the median age for the U.S. (37.8 years). Given the relatively high proportion of the county's residents in the younger age groups, the county's population is likely to continue to remain relatively younger over time.

**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.

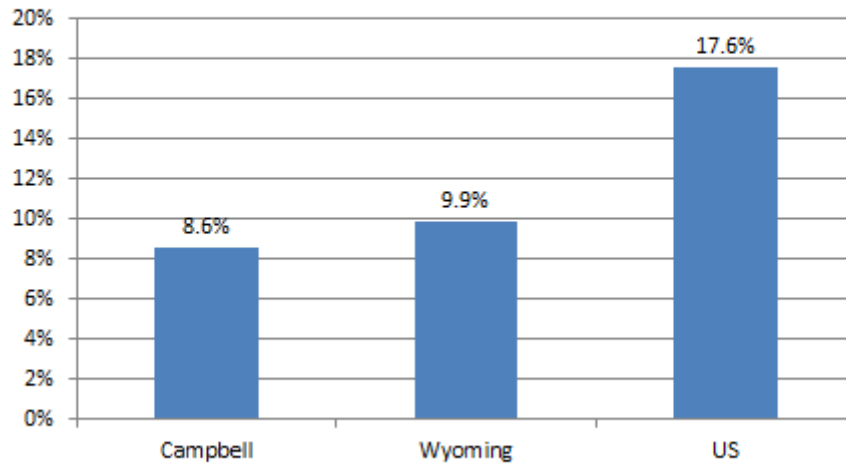
Figure 5.  
Comparison of Population by Race: 2015



White is the predominate category of race in Campbell County, accounting for 95 percent of the total population (Figure 5). The percentage of the population that is White in the county is 2 percent higher than the percentage for Wyoming (93 percent) and 17 percent higher than the percentage for the U.S. (78 percent). The other five races identified by the federal government account for the remaining 5 percent with Two or More Races being the most common (2.0 percent), followed by Native American (1.6 percent), Black (0.8 percent), Asian (0.6 percent), and Pacific Islanders (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 (0.6 percent versus 1.0 percent and 4.9 percent), Pacific Islander (0.1 percent versus 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent), or Two or More Races (2.0 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. (1.6 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.

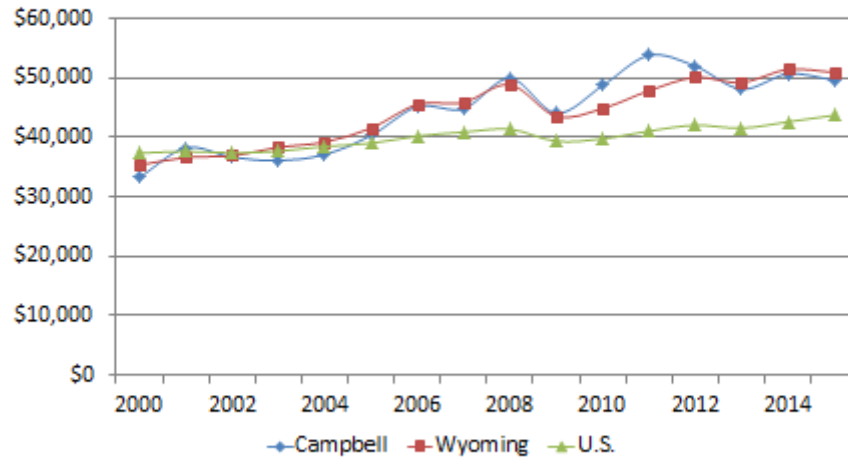
Figure 6.  
Comparison Percent of Population Hispanic: 2015



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 Campbell County, as shown in Figure 6, the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (9 percent) was 51 percent less than the U.S. percentage (18 percent) and 13 percent less than the Wyoming percentage (10 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)

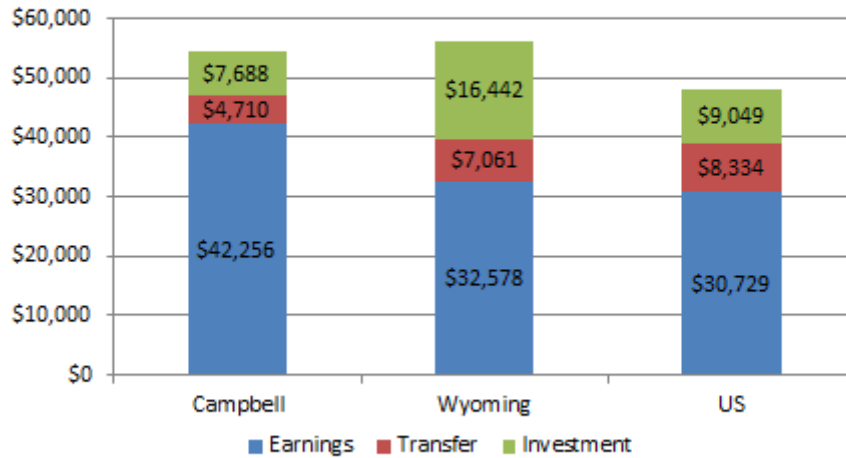


Per capita income can serve as a general indicator of the economic well-being of a county's population. In 2000, per capita income in Campbell County was \$33,249 in 2009 dollars (Figure 7). The per capita income for the county in 2000 was 6 percent below Wyoming's per capita income (\$35,373) and 11 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 49 percent to \$49,686. As a result of this increase, in 2015 the county's per capita income was only 2 percent lower than Wyoming's (\$50,984), and 14 percent higher than the U.S. (\$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 (79 percent) with 9 percent coming from increased transfer payments and 12 percent coming from increased investment income. Transfer payments were the fastest growing individual source of per capita income between 2000 and 2015 increasing by 55 percent, while labor earnings increased by 51 percent and investment income increased by 38 percent. In 2000, net labor earnings represented 76 percent of total per capita income, with investment income representing 15 percent, and transfer payments representing 8 percent. In 2015 the distribution of sources of per capita income was essentially unchanged with net labor income represented 77 percent of total per capita income, investment income representing 14 percent, and transfer payments representing 9 percent.

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

**Figure 8.**  
**Comparison of Per Capita Income by Source 2015**



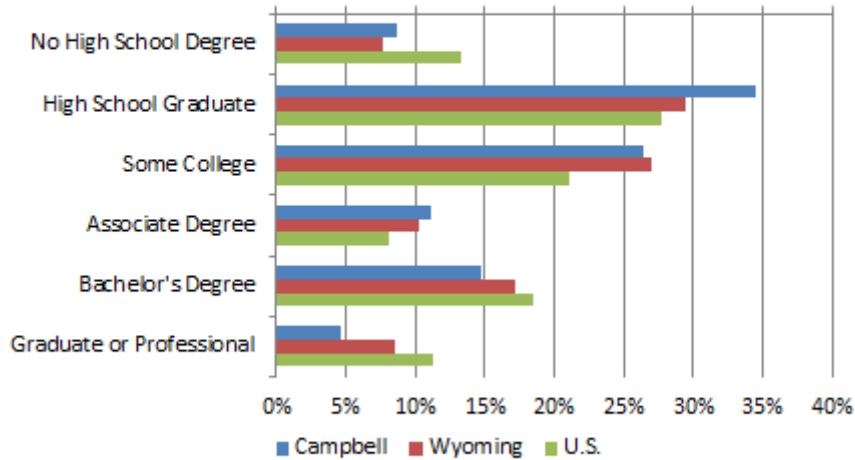
In 2015 per capita income for Campbell County was \$54,654 in 2015 dollars (Figure 8). This level of income was 2 percent below per capita income for Wyoming (\$56,081) and 14 percent above per capita income for the U.S. (\$48,112). Among the three regions, the county had the highest per capita labor earnings (\$42,256) which was 30 percent above per capita labor earnings for Wyoming (\$32,578) and 37 percent above per capita labor earnings for the U.S. (\$30,729). Conversely, the county had the lowest per capita transfer payments (\$4,710) which was 33 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for Wyoming (\$7,061), and 43 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for the U.S. (\$8,334). The county's per capita investment income (\$7,688) was 53 percent below per capita investment income for Wyoming (\$16,442), and 15 percent lower than per capita investment income for the U.S. (\$9,049). The relatively greater importance of labor earnings and the relatively lesser importance of transfer payments and investment income for the county may be a reflection of the younger age of the county's population.

The county's 2015 unemployment rate (3.8 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 2 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 7 percent above the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county's residents were economically slightly worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015. However, the percent of the county's population that was below the poverty level (7 percent) was 29 percent below Wyoming's rate (11 percent) and 44 percent below the U.S. rate (13 percent).

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. 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)**

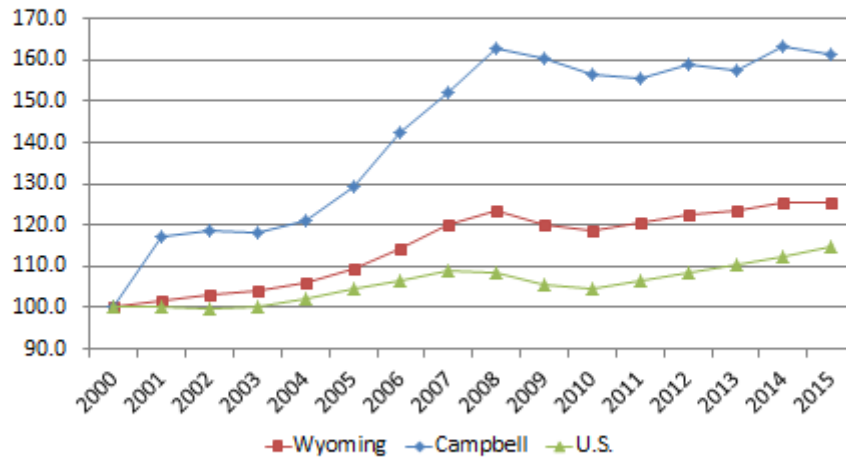


Overall, the educational attainment of Campbell County’s adult population in terms of a high school degree or higher (91 percent) was comparable to Wyoming’s (92 percent) and higher than the U.S. (87 percent). The county’s adult population was somewhat less educated in terms of college or advanced degrees than Wyoming (19 percent vs. 26 percent) and the U.S. (19 percent vs 30 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (9 percent) was slightly higher than Wyoming’s (8 percent) and lower than the U.S. (13 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with a high school degree (34 percent) was much higher than Wyoming’s (29 percent) and the U.S. (28 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with some college (26 percent) or an associate degree (11 percent) was similar to both Wyoming (27 percent and 10 percent) and the U.S. (21 percent and 8 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with either a bachelors (15 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 one public school district with a total of 21 schools and a 2014 fall enrollment of 8,826. The graduation rate for the public school system was 77 percent compared to a state average of 79 percent. The public school system had 656 certified teachers, 152 certified staff, 47 administrators, and 757 classified staff. Total general fund expenditures for the county’s public school system was \$125.6 million in 2014 with an operating cost of \$16,420 per average daily membership. This compares with an average operating cost of \$17,229 per average daily membership for the state. Gillette College which is part of the Northern Wyoming Community College District is located in the county.

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2015. Economic Analysis Division, Wyoming County Profiles 2015.

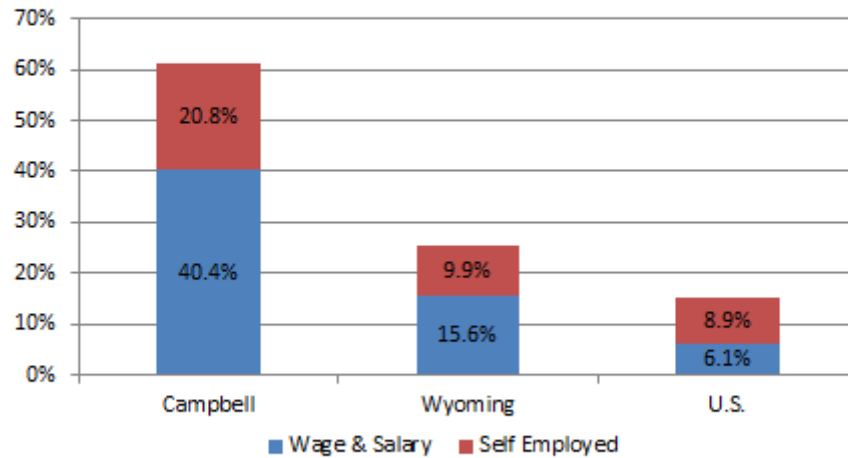
Figure 10.  
Employment Growth Index: 2000-2015



Campbell County experienced significant employment growth between 2000 and 2015. Employment in the county increased by 61 percent from 2000 through 2015 growing from 23,262 jobs in 2000 to 37,491 jobs in 2015 (Figure 10). During this time period Wyoming employment increased by 25 percent and the U.S. employment increased by 15 percent. Most of the growth in county employment occurred between 2000 and 2008 with employment peaking at 37,868 jobs in 2008. Since 2008, county employment has been fairly flat. All three regions were negatively affected by 2008-2009 recession. However, the county's employment bottomed out later than Wyoming or the U.S. (2011 vs. 2010 vs. 2010) and the county's employment recovered more slowly than Wyoming or the U.S. not exceeding 2008 employment levels until 2014 compared to 2013 for Wyoming and the U.S. County employment then declined between 2014 and 2015 to below 2008 levels. Preliminary Bureau of Labor Statistics data indicates that total county employment declined by 11 percent from September 2015 to September 2016 and by 16 percent from September 2014 to September 2016. Meanwhile, county Natural Resource & Mining employment declined by 24 percent between September 2015 and September 2016 and 33 percent between September 2014 and September 2016.

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. 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 Campbell County increased by 61 percent (Figure 11). This increase was 2.4 times the employment increase for Wyoming (25 percent) and 4.1 times the employment increase for the U.S. (15 percent) during the same time period. The county experienced strong growth in both wage and salary employment and self-employed jobs between 2000 and 2015. Of the 61 percent increase in total employment 40 percent was from growth in wage and salary jobs. This compares to 16 percent growth for wage and salary jobs in Wyoming and 6 percent for growth for wage and salary jobs in the U.S. Growth in self-employed jobs in the county was also strong representing 21 percent of the growth between 2000 and 2015 compared to 10 percent for Wyoming and 9 percent of the U.S. Overall, wage and salary jobs accounted for two-thirds of the total job growth in the county between 2000 and 2015 with self-employed jobs accounting for one-third. Self-employment was the fastest growing source of jobs in the county increasing by 2.7 times from 2000 to 2015. Wage and salary jobs had slower growth increasing by 46 percent between 2000 and 2015.

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2015. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

**Figure 12.**

**Campbell County Employment by Sector: 2015**

Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Mining	8,781	23.4%	29.61
Local Government	4,805	12.8%	1.73
Retail Trade	3,316	8.8%	0.88
Construction	3,194	8.5%	1.63
Accommodations & Food Service	2,440	6.5%	0.88
Wholesale Trade	1,896	5.1%	1.42
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	1,718	4.6%	1.00
Transportation & Warehousing	1,595	4.3%	1.23
Other Services	1,518	4.0%	0.70
Management Services	1,428	3.8%	0.50
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,364	3.6%	0.32
Professional Services	1,171	3.1%	0.45
Agriculture	898	2.4%	1.72
Manufacturing	730	1.9%	0.28
Finance & Insurance	722	1.9%	0.38
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	395	1.1%	0.47
Utilities	381	1.0%	3.28
Military	258	0.7%	0.67
Information	253	0.7%	0.38
Educational Services	194	0.5%	0.21
State Government	183	0.5%	0.18
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	164	0.4%	0.86
Federal - Civilian	87	0.2%	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>N.A.</b>

The mining sector (which includes oil and gas for statistical purposes) was the largest source of employment in Campbell County representing 23 percent of total county employment (Figure 12). Following Mining was Local Government (13%), which includes all employment associated with county government, towns and city government in the county, and the county's public school districts. Other major sources of employment were Retail Trade (9 percent), Construction (8 percent), and Accommodations & Food Service (6 percent). Combined these five sectors represent sixty percent of the employment in the county. The Economic Research Service defines a county as mining dependent if 8 percent or more of total county employment is derived from Mining. Campbell County exceeds this threshold by nearly 3 times, indicating a very high dependency on Mining.

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. On this basis Campbell County has six Defining Industries including: Mining (29.61), Utilities (3.28), Local Government (1.73), Agriculture (1.72), Construction (1.63), and Wholesale Trade (1.42). Transportation & Warehousing is close to the definition of a Defining Industry (1.23).

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

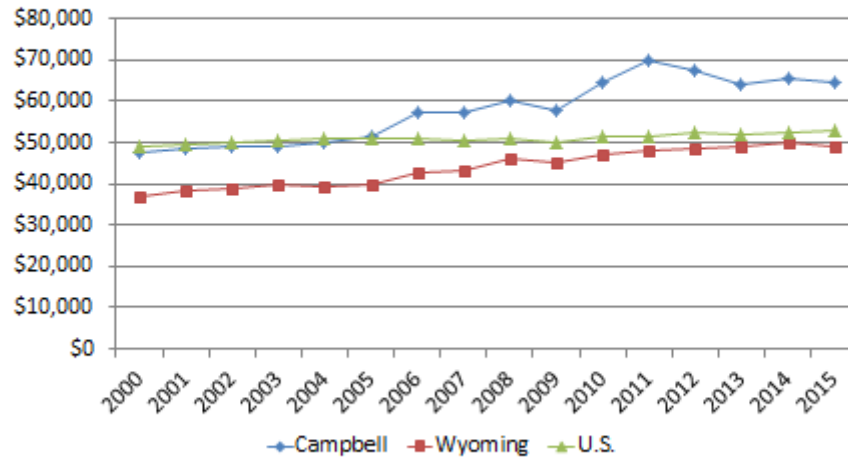
**Figure 13.****Change in Campbell County Employment by Sector: 2001-2015**

Sector	2001	2015	Change 2001-2015	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Mining	6,640	8,781	2,141	20.9%	32.2%
Local Government	3,006	4,805	1,799	17.5%	59.8%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	714	1,718	1,004	9.8%	140.6%
Wholesale Trade	968	1,896	928	9.0%	95.9%
Accommodations & Food Service	1,752	2,440	688	6.7%	39.3%
Retail Trade	2,637	3,316	679	6.6%	25.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,065	1,595	530	5.2%	49.8%
Other Services	1,053	1,518	465	4.5%	44.2%
Construction	2,895	3,194	299	2.9%	10.3%
Professional Services	898	1,171	273	2.7%	30.4%
Agriculture	674	898	224	2.2%	33.2%
Utilities	158	381	223	2.2%	141.1%
Manufacturing	514	730	216	2.1%	42.0%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	203	395	192	1.9%	94.6%
Finance & Insurance	535	722	187	1.8%	35.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,183	1,364	181	1.8%	15.3%
Management Services	1,257	1,428	171	1.7%	13.6%
Educational Services	78	194	116	1.1%	148.7%
Military	200	258	58	0.6%	29.0%
Information	246	253	7	0.1%	2.8%
State Government	181	183	2	0.0%	1.1%
Federal - Civilian	86	87	1	0.0%	1.2%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	290	164	-126	-1.2%	-43.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,233</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>10,258</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37.7%</b>

Employment in Campbell County increased by 38 percent from 2001 through 2015 (Figure 13). This compares to a 23 percent increase in employment for Wyoming and a 15 percent increase in employment for the U.S. during this time period. The largest increases in employment came from Mining (+2,141 jobs), Local Government (+1,799 jobs), Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (+1,004 jobs), and Wholesale Trade (+928 jobs). Combined these four sectors represented 57 percent of the total employment growth in the county. On the other hand, one sector lost employment between 2001 and 2015: Forestry, Fishing, and Ag Support (-126 jobs). In terms of individual sectors the fastest growing sectors were private Education Services (+149 percent), Utilities (+141 percent), and Real Estate, Rentals & Leasing (+141 percent).

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. 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 success that the Campbell County economy has had with generating relatively high paying jobs. In 2000, the average earnings per job for the county were \$47,480, in 2009 dollars, which was 29 percent above the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$36,862) and only 3 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 36 percent to \$64,747. As a result of this increase, 2015 county average earnings per job were 32 percent above the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$48,978) and 22 percent above the U.S. average earnings per job (\$52,936). While county average earnings per job were 32 percent above the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county’s cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2014 was 7 percent above the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county’s workforce was economically substantially better-off than the rest of the state in 2015.

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

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

Sector	Jobs	Earnings (\$1,000)	AEPJ
Mining	8,781	\$1,134,240	\$129,170
Utilities	381	\$47,958	\$125,874
Federal - Civilian	87	\$7,610	\$87,471
Transportation & Warehousing	1,595	\$137,609	\$86,275
Wholesale Trade	1,896	\$159,988	\$84,382
State Government	183	\$14,806	\$80,907
Local Government	4,805	\$352,523	\$73,366
Manufacturing	730	\$52,781	\$72,303
Construction	3,194	\$203,324	\$63,658
Professional Services	1,171	\$64,151	\$54,783
Management Services	1,428	\$78,060	\$54,664
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,364	\$70,306	\$51,544
Finance & Insurance	722	\$33,147	\$45,910
Information	253	\$10,964	\$43,336
Other Services	1,518	\$65,662	\$43,256
Retail Trade	3,316	\$124,729	\$37,614
Military	258	\$7,451	\$28,880
Educational Services	194	\$5,248	\$27,052
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	1,718	\$43,856	\$25,527
Accommodations & Food Service	2,440	\$52,507	\$21,519
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	164	\$2,644	\$16,121
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	395	\$3,225	\$8,165
Agriculture	898	-\$2,676	-\$2,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>\$2,670,113</b>	<b>\$71,220</b>

Average earnings per job (AEPJ), which includes benefits, varies substantially by sector. In 2015 AEPJ in Campbell County ranged from over \$129,000 for the Mining sector to nearly -\$3,000 for Agriculture (Figure 15). After Mining, the next highest AEPJ was in the Utilities sector (\$125,874). Following those two sectors, Federal-Civilian, Transportation & Warehousing, Wholesale Trade, and State Government all had AEPJ of more than \$80,000. Local Government and Manufacturing also had AEPJ about the county average (\$71,220). Of the 23 sectors in the county's economy 11 had AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average (\$53,875) and 9 had AEPJ greater than the U.S. average (\$58,228). The 11 sectors with AEPJ greater than the Wyoming and the 9 sectors with AEPJ greater than the U.S. represented 65 percent and 58 percent of the employment in the county. The negative AEPJ for the Agricultural sector was due to the part-time nature of many agricultural operations and a \$12.3 million loss in realized net income for the county's agricultural sector in 2015.

**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 Campbell County: 2015**

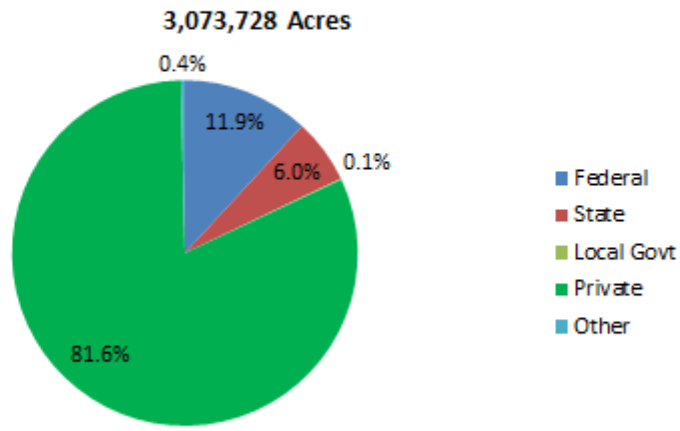
Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings (\$1,000)	Percent
Mining	8,781	\$129,170	\$1,134,240	42.5%
Local Government	4,805	\$73,366	\$352,523	13.2%
Construction	3,194	\$63,658	\$203,324	7.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,896	\$84,382	\$159,988	6.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,595	\$86,275	\$137,609	5.2%
Retail Trade	3,316	\$37,614	\$124,729	4.7%
Management Services	1,428	\$54,664	\$78,060	2.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,364	\$51,544	\$70,306	2.6%
Other Services	1,518	\$43,256	\$65,662	2.5%
Professional Services	1,171	\$54,783	\$64,151	2.4%
Manufacturing	730	\$72,303	\$52,781	2.0%
Accommodations & Food Service	2,440	\$21,519	\$52,507	2.0%
Utilities	381	\$125,874	\$47,958	1.8%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	1,718	\$25,527	\$43,856	1.6%
Finance & Insurance	722	\$45,910	\$33,147	1.2%
State Government	183	\$80,907	\$14,806	0.6%
Information	253	\$43,336	\$10,964	0.4%
Federal - Civilian	87	\$87,471	\$7,610	0.3%
Military	258	\$28,880	\$7,451	0.3%
Educational Services	194	\$27,052	\$5,248	0.2%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	395	\$8,165	\$3,225	0.1%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	164	\$16,121	\$2,644	0.1%
Agriculture	898	-\$2,980	-\$2,676	-0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>\$71,220</b>	<b>\$2,670,113</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 Campbell County economy (Figure 16). Labor earnings are important because they represent the major source of personal income for county residents. Overall county employment generated \$2.7 billion in labor earnings in 2015. Mining, due to its large number of employees and relatively high average earnings per job, represents 42 percent of total county labor earnings. Following Mining were Local Government (13 percent), and Construction (8 percent). The Economic Research Service defines a county as mining dependent if 13 percent or more of total county labor income is derived from Mining. Campbell County exceeds this threshold by 3.2 times, indicating a very high dependency on Mining.

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

# **LAND CHARACTERISTICS**

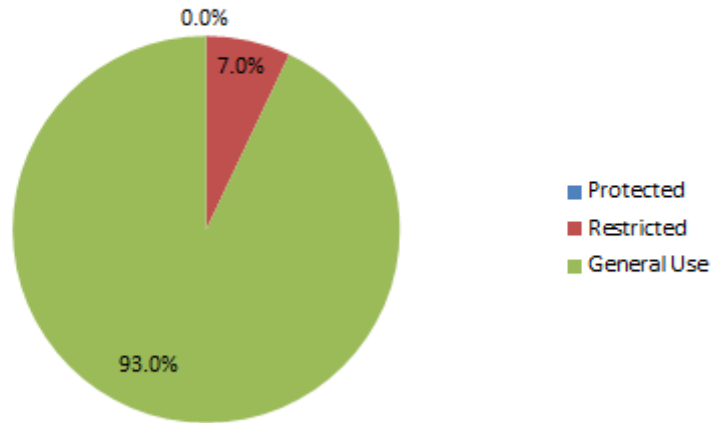
Figure 17.  
Land Ownership in Campbell County: 2012



Campbell County contains 3.1 million acres of land (Figure 17). The Federal government manages 12 percent of this land area (364,480 acres). The Forest Service manages 38 percent of the total Federal land in the county, with the BLM managing 62 percent. State land represents 6 percent of the county’s land area (185,664 acres). All of the state land in the county is state trust land. Finally, local government owns 0.1 percent of the county’s land area (3,712 acres). Fifty-three percent of the local government land is held by the county, with cities holding 33 percent, and school districts/colleges holding 14 percent. Private land is the largest type of landownership in the county accounting 82 percent of the surface area in the county (2.5 million acres). Information from the Wyoming Department of Revenue on acres taxed as agricultural land indicates that 96 percent of the private land in the county is in agricultural use (2.3 million acres). Of this total 96 percent is classified as range land (2.2 million acres), 4 percent is classified as dry cropland (95,732 acres), and less than one percent is classified as irrigated crop land (928 acres).

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2015. Wyoming and County Profiles 2015.

Figure 18.  
Management Designation of Federal Lands in Campbell County



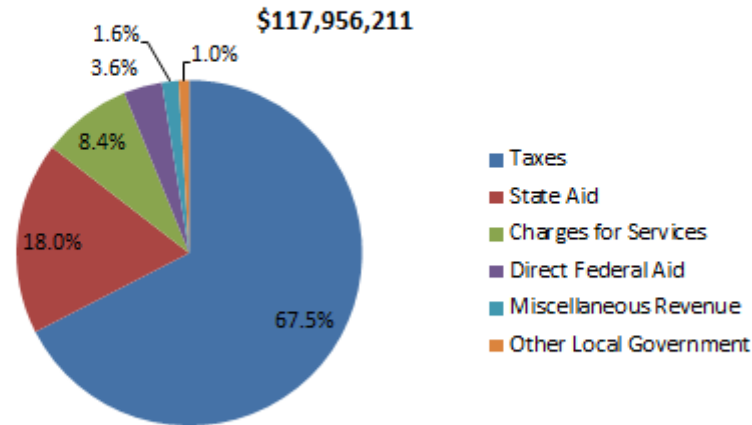
Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three categories of designation are presented in Figure 18: 1) Protected, 2) Restricted., and 3) General Use. Protected areas include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation 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 Campbell County, Economic Profile System data indicates that no federal lands are designated as protected. Meanwhile, 7 percent of federal lands are designated as restricted (26,182 acres) and 93 percent are designated for general use (345,423 acres). In comparison 65 percent of the total federal lands in Wyoming are designated for 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.  
Campbell County Government Revenue: FY2016

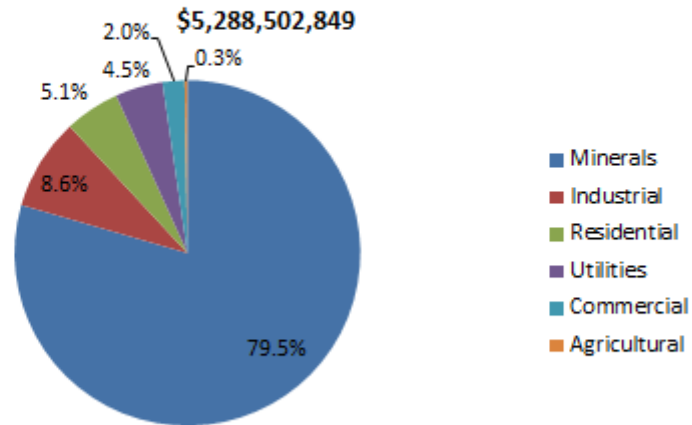


Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Campbell County Government was \$118.0 million in FY2016 (Figure 19). Of this total, the largest source was Taxes which included property taxes and any optional sales tax revenue (67 percent). Following Taxes was State Aid which included the county’s share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (18 percent), Charges for Services (8 percent), and Direct Federal Aid, including PILT payments (4 percent). Combined these four sources represented 97 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016. Other sources of county government revenue included Other Local Government Revenue and Miscellaneous Revenue. Combined these revenue sources represented 3 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016.

Compared to all counties in Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of revenue from Taxes (67 percent vs. 52 percent). The county’s proportion of revenue from State Aid was slightly lower relative to all counties in the state (18 percent vs. 24 percent), the proportion from Charges for Services was slightly higher relative to all counties in the state (8 percent vs. 7 percent) and the proportion from Direct Federal Aid was lower relative to all counties in the state (4 percent vs. 6 percent). Other sources of revenue were lower compared to all other counties in the state in terms of Other Local Government (1 percent vs. 4 percent) and Miscellaneous Revenue (2 percent vs. 7 percent). Overall, the county’s per capita revenue (\$2,396) was 73 percent above the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,384). Between FY2015 and FY2016 total county government revenue declined by 6 percent.

**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.  
Campbell County Assessed Valuation: 2016

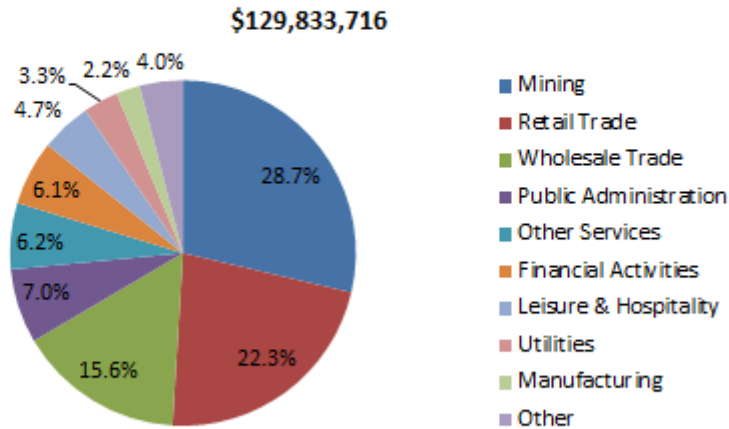


The total assessed valuation for Campbell County in 2016 was \$5.3 billion (Figure 20). Seventy-nine percent of the total valuation was from Mineral Production. Following minerals was Industrial Property (9 percent), Residential Property (5 percent), and Utilities (4 percent). Combined these four sources represented 98 percent of the county's total assessed valuation. Other sources of assessed valuation included Commercial Property (2 percent) and Agricultural Lands (less than 1 percent). Combined these sources represented 2 percent of the county's assessed valuation.

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a much higher proportion of assessed valuation from Mineral Production (80 percent vs. 50 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Industrial Property was comparable to Wyoming's (9 percent vs. 10 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Residential Property was much lower than Wyoming's (5 percent vs. 24 percent). The county's assessed valuation from Utilities, Commercial Property and Agricultural land was lower than Wyoming's (7 percent vs. 15 percent). In terms of Mineral Production, coal represented 75 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, crude oil represented 21 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, and natural gas represented 4 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation. In terms of Industrial Property, oil and gas extraction (29 percent) and coal mining facilities (66 percent) represented 95 percent of total county industrial property assessed valuation. Overall, oil and gas production and coal mining, the associated production facilities, and the associated transportation infrastructure represented 89 percent of the county's total assessed valuation. County per capita assessed valuation for 2016 was \$107,446 and was 3.0 times the per capita assessed valuation for the state (\$35,715). Between 2015 and 2016 total county assessed valuation declined by 15 percent.

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

Figure 21.  
Campbell County Sales & Use Tax Revenue: FY2016

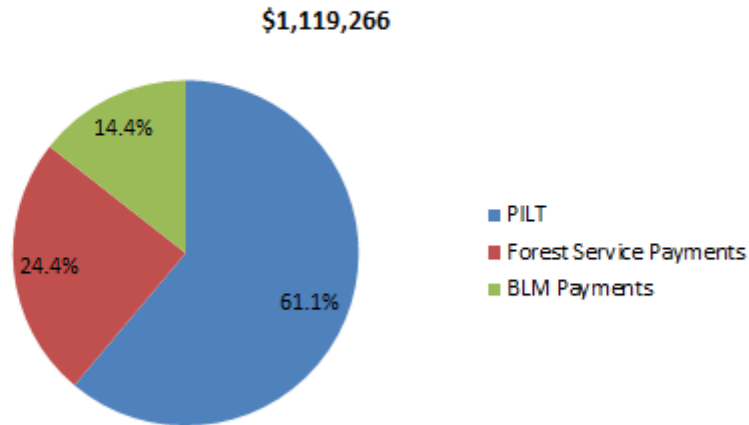


In FY2016 Campbell County’s sales and use tax generated \$129.8 million in sales and use tax revenue (Figure 21). Of this total, 55 percent (\$71.4 million) was retained by state government and 45 percent (\$58.4 million) was returned to local governments in the county. In FY2016 county government’s share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was approximately \$18.7 million (32 percent) with the remaining \$39.7 million (68 percent) going to municipal governments in the county. Twenty-nine percent of the county’s total sales and use tax revenue came from Mining. Following Mining was Retail Trade (22 percent), Wholesale (16 percent), Public Administration (7 percent), Other Services (6 percent), and Finances (6 percent). Combined these six sectors contributed 86 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, Utilities, Manufacturing, and Other combined contribute 14 percent of total county sales and use tax revenue. Compared to total sales and use tax revenue for Wyoming, the county had a substantially higher proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Mining (29 percent vs. 13 percent). The county’s proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Retail Trade was substantially lower than Wyoming’s (22 percent vs. 32 percent). The proportion of county sales and use tax revenue from Wholesale Trade was much higher than Wyoming’s (16 percent vs. 8 percent) and the proportion from Public Administration was lower compared to Wyoming’s (7 percent vs. 10 percent). The proportion of county sales and use tax revenue from Other Services and Financial Activities were both higher than Wyoming’s (6 percent vs. 4 percent and 6 percent vs. 5 percent). Between FY2015 and FY2016 total county sales and use tax revenue declined by 31 percent, while Mining sector sales and use tax revenue declined by 46 percent.

**Data Sources:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division. 2016. Wyoming Sales, Use, and Lodging Tax Revenue Report, 41<sup>th</sup> Edition.



Figure 22.  
Campbell County Federal Land Payment: FY2015



The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Campbell County totaled \$1.1 million in FY2015 (Figure 22). The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 61 percent of the total amount (\$684,330). 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 24 percent of the total amount (\$273,584). 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 largest source of federal payments to the county was BLM Payments representing 14 percent of the total amount (\$161,352). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. Of the \$1.1 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2015, 69 percent went to county government (\$774,715), 6 percent went to grazing districts (\$70,967), with the remaining 24 percent (\$273,584) going to other entities. In FY2015 Federal Land Payments to the county represented \$3.07 per 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.****Campbell County Government Costs, FY2016**

Costs	Amount	Percent	Per Capita
Parks/Recreation/Museum	\$9,633,831	10.3%	\$195.73
Construction	\$8,908,880	9.5%	\$181.00
Jail	\$8,859,616	9.5%	\$180.00
Social Services	\$8,266,503	8.8%	\$167.95
County Sheriff	\$7,815,534	8.3%	\$158.79
Road and Bridge	\$6,575,577	7.0%	\$133.60
Capital	\$5,239,301	5.6%	\$106.45
Fire	\$4,623,401	4.9%	\$93.93
Library	\$3,768,271	4.0%	\$76.56
County Administration	\$3,364,792	3.6%	\$68.36
County Attorney	\$3,308,326	3.5%	\$67.22
Courthouse	\$2,939,658	3.1%	\$59.72
Finacial Administration	\$2,877,801	3.1%	\$58.47
Trash Colletion/Landfill	\$2,720,345	2.9%	\$55.27
Health (Not Hospital)	\$2,342,882	2.5%	\$47.60
County Clerk	\$1,762,266	1.9%	\$35.80
Distict Court	\$1,611,453	1.7%	\$32.74
County Surveyor	\$1,519,791	1.6%	\$30.88
County Airport	\$1,449,083	1.5%	\$29.44
County Treasurer	\$1,348,843	1.4%	\$27.40
County Assessor	\$1,202,567	1.3%	\$24.43
Juvenile Probation	\$1,028,496	1.1%	\$20.90
Fair	\$542,535	0.6%	\$11.02
Agricultural Department	\$447,006	0.5%	\$9.08
Natural Resources	\$333,261	0.4%	\$6.77
County Commissioners	\$332,958	0.4%	\$6.76
County Coroner	\$302,401	0.3%	\$6.14
Circuit/Drug Court	\$198,937	0.2%	\$4.04
Civil Defense/Emergency	\$189,462	0.2%	\$3.85
Elections	\$137,075	0.1%	\$2.78
Other Expenses	\$45,000	0.0%	\$0.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$93,695,852</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,903.61</b>

The total cost of maintaining county government for Campbell County in FY2014 was \$93.7 million (Figure 23). This represents a per capita cost of \$1,901 which was 61 percent above the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,183). The largest cost categories were Parks/ Recreation/Museum (10 percent), Construction (9 percent), Jail (9 percent), Social Services (9 percent), Sheriff (8 percent), and Road and Bridge (7 percent).

**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.**  
**Campbell County Mining Industry**

	Amount
<u>Mineral Production (2015)</u>	
Coal (Tons)	340,675,046
Crude Oil (Barrels)	22,924,542
Natural Gas (MCF)	96,144,468
Sand, Gravel, & Aggregate (Tons)	2,850,160
Uranium (LBS)	416,058
<u>Tax Revenue (2015 from 2014 Production)</u>	
Assessed Valuation	\$4,721,479,758
Property Tax Revenue	\$281,343,536
<u>Employment (2014)</u>	
Full & Part-time Jobs	8,781
Labor Earnings	\$1,134,240,000
Average Earnings Per Job	\$129,170

In 2015, the Mining sector in Campbell County produced 340.7 million tons of coal, 22.9 million barrels of crude oil and 96.1 million mcf of natural gas in addition to sand, gravel, aggregate, and uranium (Figure 24). The county's mining sector production represented 91 percent of the total coal production in the state, 26 percent of the total oil production in the state, and 5 percent of the total gas production in the state. The mining industry in the county, including the associated industrial property, had an assessed valuation of \$4.7 billion dollars in 2016 (2016 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2015 production). This valuation represented 89 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on the county levy, the mineral industry generated \$281.3 million in property tax revenue in 2016. Of this total, 75 percent went to K-12 schools (\$210.1 million), 19 percent went to county government (\$52.6 million), and 7 percent went to county special districts (\$18.6 million). Special districts in the county included: Hospital, Cemetery, and Water & Sewer. In 2015 the mining industry in the county supported 8,781 jobs with labor earnings of \$1.1 billion. This represented 23 percent of total employment and 42 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was 30 times the national percentage (0.8%) indicating a high degree of specialization in Mining in the county. The average earnings per job for mining in the county were \$129,170 which was 1.8 times the county average (\$71,220). The mining industry ranked 1th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 1nd 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 2014. U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25 & CA5.

**Figure 25.**  
**Campbell County Agricultural Industry**

	Amount
<u>Assets (2012)</u>	
Total Land in Agriculture (Acres)	2,878,017
Cattle Inventory (Head)	79,670
Sheep Inventory (Head)	27,597
Investment – Land, Buildings, Equipment	\$1,736,342,000
Property Taxes Paid	\$2,029,000
<u>Gross Revenue (2015)</u>	
	\$76,888,000
<u>Employment (2015)</u>	
Jobs	898
Labor Earnings	-\$2,676,000
Average Earnings Per Job	-\$2,980

In 2012 there were 744 agricultural operations in Campbell County. These operations managed 2.9 million acres in the county (Figure 25). Included in this acreage is 90 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 94 percent is classified as grazing land, 5 percent as cropland, 1 percent as woodlands, and 0.5 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 3,868 acres. The total cattle and sheep inventory in the county was 107,267 head including 79,670 head of cattle and calves and 27,597 head of sheep and lambs. In 2014, the county ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of all cattle inventory and 5<sup>th</sup> out of 23 counties in terms of all sheep. It also ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in winter wheat production, and 12<sup>th</sup> 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 \$1.7 billion. This total included \$1.6 billion in land and buildings and \$70.4 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was \$2.3 million. In 2012 agricultural operations in the county paid \$2.0 million in property taxes.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2015 was \$76.9 million. Of this total 83 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 4 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 7 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 5 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2015 was 898 jobs with labor earnings of -\$2.7 million. This represented 2 percent of the total jobs in the county. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was 1.7 times the national percentage (1.4 percent). The average earnings per job for agriculture in the county were -\$2,980. The negative AEPJ for the Agricultural sector was due to the part-time nature of many agricultural operations and a \$12.3 million loss in realized net income for the county's agricultural sector in 2015. In addition, average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be low because most employment in agriculture is self-employment and includes a large number of small part-time and lifestyle operations

that generate limited labor earnings. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data, which is based on employment covered by unemployment insurance, 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 Campbell County were \$30,210. The agriculture industry ranked 13<sup>th</sup> out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 23<sup>th</sup> 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, 90 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 ranchland 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.**  
**Campbell County Travel Industry, 2015**

	Amount
Visitor Spending	\$117.4 Million
Employment	1,220 Jobs
Labor Income	\$30.9 Million
Average Earnings Per Job	\$25,328
Local Tax Revenue	\$2.2 million

Dean Runyan Associates estimates that visitors spent \$117.4 million while in Campbell County in 2015 (Figure 26). In terms of accommodations, 63 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in hotels/motels, 14 percent by visitors staying in campgrounds, 14 percent was by visitors staying in private homes, 1 percent was by visitors staying in vacation homes, and 8 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 28 percent was spent accommodations, 21 percent was spent on food services, 6 percent was spent at food stores, 21 percent was spent on local transportation & gas, 12 percent was spent on arts, entertainment & recreation, 12 percent was spent on retail items, and 1 percent was spent for air transportation.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 1,220 direct jobs in the county in 2015. This represents 3 percent of total employment in the county. Fifty-four percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 28 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 11 percent were in the retail trade sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be \$30.9 million. This represents 1 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2015 were \$25,328. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were 36 percent the county average (\$71,220).

The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be \$5.9 million with \$2.2 million (37 percent) going to local government and \$3.7 million (63 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**

<b>Table 1. Population, 2000-2015</b>			
Year	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.
2000	33,979	494,300	282,162,411
2001	34,699	494,657	284,968,955
2002	36,193	500,017	287,625,193
2003	36,586	503,453	290,107,933
2004	36,907	509,106	292,805,298
2005	37,888	514,157	295,516,599
2006	39,497	522,667	298,379,912
2007	41,651	534,876	301,231,207
2008	42,846	546,043	304,093,966
2009	45,650	559,851	306,771,529
2010	46,244	564,513	309,348,193
2011	46,600	567,725	311,663,358
2012	47,881	576,765	313,998,379
2013	48,121	582,684	316,204,908
2014	48,243	583,642	318,563,456
2015	49,220	586,107	321,418,820
Change	15,241	91,807	39,256,409
Percent	44.9%	18.6%	13.9%
Source	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.
Natural Increase	7,436	48,508	23,201,405
Net Migration	7,805	43,299	16,055,004
Total Change	15,241	91,807	39,256,409
Source: WY Department of A & I - Economic Analysis Division			
<b>Table 2. Primary Reason for Moving to Campbell County, 2000-2015</b>			
Reason	Number	Percent	
Job Related	2,489	64.9%	
Better Quality of Life	136	3.5%	
Friends or Relatives	587	15.3%	
Other	624	16.3%	
Total	3,835	100.0%	
Source: Wyoming Community Development Authority			

<b>Table 3. Age of Population, 2015</b>						
				Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.
Age	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 5	3,852	38,395	19,907,281	7.8%	6.6%	6.2%
5 to 17	9,964	100,500	53,737,830	20.2%	17.1%	16.7%
18 to 24	4,283	56,514	31,219,892	8.7%	9.6%	9.7%
25 to 44	14,912	153,641	84,726,985	30.3%	26.2%	26.4%
45 to 64	12,535	152,358	84,065,980	25.5%	26.0%	26.2%
65 and over	3,674	84,699	47,760,852	7.5%	14.5%	14.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,220</b>	<b>586,107</b>	<b>321,418,820</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median Age	32.9	36.9	37.8			

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

<b>Table 4. Race of Population, 2015</b>						
				Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.
Race	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
White	46,685	543,292	251,868,011	94.8%	92.7%	78.4%
Black	373	8,286	41,902,829	0.8%	1.4%	13.0%
Native American	807	15,757	3,893,004	1.6%	2.7%	1.2%
Asian	312	6,072	15,781,779	0.6%	1.0%	4.9%
Pacific Islander	43	676	702,317	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or More	1,000	12,024	7,270,880	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,220</b>	<b>586,107</b>	<b>321,418,820</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Identity	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hispanic	4,242	58,207	56,592,793	8.6%	9.9%	17.6%
Non-Hispanic	44,978	527,900	264,826,027	91.4%	90.1%	82.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,220</b>	<b>586,107</b>	<b>321,418,820</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

<b>Table 5. Per Capita Income, 2015</b>						
Type	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.	Campbell Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent
Net Earnings	\$42,256	\$32,578	\$30,729	77.3%	58.1%	63.9%
Transfer Payments	\$4,710	\$7,061	\$8,334	8.6%	12.6%	17.3%
Investment	\$7,688	\$16,442	\$9,049	14.1%	29.3%	18.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$54,654</b>	<b>\$56,081</b>	<b>\$48,112</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
	Campbell	Campbell	Campbell	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.
<b>Year</b>	<b>Earnings</b>	<b>Transfer</b>	<b>Investment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
2000	\$25,416	\$2,759	\$5,075	\$33,249	\$35,373	\$37,371
2001	\$30,053	\$2,923	\$5,283	\$38,260	\$36,632	\$37,658
2002	\$29,265	\$2,926	\$4,477	\$36,668	\$36,943	\$37,412
2003	\$28,331	\$3,104	\$4,664	\$36,098	\$38,351	\$37,692
2004	\$28,999	\$3,217	\$4,936	\$37,152	\$39,244	\$38,505
2005	\$30,963	\$3,235	\$6,127	\$40,325	\$41,562	\$39,031
2006	\$35,691	\$3,233	\$6,291	\$45,215	\$45,571	\$40,230
2007	\$35,748	\$3,264	\$5,845	\$44,857	\$45,942	\$40,910
2008	\$39,512	\$3,723	\$6,753	\$49,988	\$48,910	\$41,394
2009	\$34,739	\$3,839	\$5,494	\$44,072	\$43,549	\$39,376
2010	\$38,439	\$4,152	\$6,168	\$48,759	\$44,901	\$39,791
2011	\$42,871	\$3,958	\$7,012	\$53,840	\$47,892	\$41,092
2012	\$40,765	\$3,816	\$7,453	\$52,035	\$50,125	\$42,073
2013	\$37,501	\$3,916	\$6,728	\$48,145	\$49,271	\$41,587
2014	\$39,680	\$4,028	\$7,011	\$50,719	\$51,461	\$42,649
2015	\$38,415	\$4,282	\$6,989	\$49,686	\$50,984	\$43,739
Change	\$13,000	\$1,523	\$1,914	\$16,437	\$15,611	\$6,368
Percent of Total	79.1%	9.3%	11.6%	100.0%	N.A.	N.A.
Percent Change	51.1%	55.2%	37.7%	49.4%	44.1%	17.0%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

Degree	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.	Campbell Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent
No High School Degree	2,614	29,566	28,229,094	8.7%	7.7%	13.3%
High School Graduate	10,385	112,872	58,722,528	34.4%	29.4%	27.8%
Some College	7,981	103,479	44,529,161	26.4%	26.9%	21.1%
Associate Degree	3,364	39,555	17,029,467	11.1%	10.3%	8.1%
Bachelor's Degree	4,438	65,787	39,166,047	14.7%	17.1%	18.5%
Graduate or Professional	1,396	33,013	23,786,225	4.6%	8.6%	11.2%
<b>Total Population 25 Yrs or Older</b>	<b>30,178</b>	<b>384,272</b>	<b>211,462,522</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
High School Degree or Higher	27,564	354,706	183,233,428	91.3%	92.3%	86.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	5,834	98,800	62,952,272	19.3%	25.7%	29.8%

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

Year	Campbell W&S	Campbell SelfEmpl	Campbell Total	Wyoming Total	U.S. Total
2000	20,447	2,815	23,262	324,018	165,370,800
2001	22,473	4,760	27,233	330,154	165,519,200
2002	22,872	4,743	27,615	334,232	165,159,100
2003	22,553	4,883	27,436	337,010	166,026,500
2004	23,213	4,903	28,116	343,853	169,036,700
2005	24,952	5,163	30,115	354,786	172,557,400
2006	27,608	5,512	33,120	370,803	176,123,600
2007	29,394	5,962	35,356	389,074	179,885,700
2008	31,500	6,368	37,868	399,728	179,639,900
2009	30,952	6,333	37,285	388,641	174,233,700
2010	29,779	6,590	36,369	385,217	173,034,700
2011	29,410	6,806	36,216	390,568	176,278,700
2012	29,753	7,209	36,962	396,774	179,081,700
2013	29,217	7,460	36,677	400,424	182,408,100
2014	30,511	7,486	37,997	406,028	186,168,100
2015	29,846	7,645	37,491	406,576	190,195,400
Percent Change 2000-2014	46.0%	171.6%	61.2%	25.5%	15.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Table 8. Campbell County Employment by Sector, 2015**

Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Mining (Including Oil & Gas)	8,781	23.4%	29.61
Local Government	4,805	12.8%	1.73
Retail Trade	3,316	8.8%	0.88
Construction	3,194	8.5%	1.63
Accommodations & Food Service	2,440	6.5%	0.88
Wholesale Trade	1,896	5.1%	1.42
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	1,718	4.6%	1.00
Transportation & Warehousing	1,595	4.3%	1.23
Other Services	1,518	4.0%	0.70
Management Services	1,428	3.8%	0.50
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,364	3.6%	0.32
Professional Services	1,171	3.1%	0.45
Agriculture	898	2.4%	1.72
Manufacturing	730	1.9%	0.28
Finance & Insurance	722	1.9%	0.38
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	395	1.1%	0.47
Utilities	381	1.0%	3.28
Military	258	0.7%	0.67
Information	253	0.7%	0.38
Educational Services	194	0.5%	0.21
State Government	183	0.5%	0.18
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	164	0.4%	0.86
Federal - Civilian	87	0.2%	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>N.A.</b>
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Sector	2001	2015	Change 2001-2015	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Mining (Including Oil & Gas)	6,640	8,781	2,141	20.9%	32.2%
Local Government	3,006	4,805	1,799	17.5%	59.8%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	714	1,718	1,004	9.8%	140.6%
Wholesale Trade	968	1,896	928	9.0%	95.9%
Accommodations & Food Service	1,752	2,440	688	6.7%	39.3%
Retail Trade	2,637	3,316	679	6.6%	25.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,065	1,595	530	5.2%	49.8%
Other Services	1,053	1,518	465	4.5%	44.2%
Construction	2,895	3,194	299	2.9%	10.3%
Professional Services	898	1,171	273	2.7%	30.4%
Agriculture	674	898	224	2.2%	33.2%
Utilities	158	381	223	2.2%	141.1%
Manufacturing	514	730	216	2.1%	42.0%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	203	395	192	1.9%	94.6%
Finance & Insurance	535	722	187	1.8%	35.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,183	1,364	181	1.8%	15.3%
Management Services	1,257	1,428	171	1.7%	13.6%
Educational Services	78	194	116	1.1%	148.7%
Military	200	258	58	0.6%	29.0%
Information	246	253	7	0.1%	2.8%
State Government	181	183	2	0.0%	1.1%
Federal - Civilian	86	87	1	0.0%	1.2%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	290	164	-126	-1.2%	-43.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,233</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>10,258</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37.7%</b>
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis					

**Table 10. Average Earnings Per Job, 2000-2015**

	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
Year	Campbell	Wyoming	U.S.
2000	\$47,480	\$36,862	\$48,821
2001	\$48,693	\$38,189	\$49,618
2002	\$49,080	\$38,761	\$49,904
2003	\$48,956	\$39,639	\$50,395
2004	\$49,938	\$39,392	\$51,086
2005	\$51,401	\$39,997	\$50,786
2006	\$57,172	\$42,786	\$51,158
2007	\$57,098	\$43,041	\$50,670
2008	\$60,406	\$46,293	\$51,011
2009	\$57,934	\$45,203	\$50,184
2010	\$64,580	\$47,005	\$51,247
2011	\$70,001	\$48,173	\$51,568
2012	\$67,512	\$48,667	\$52,225
2013	\$63,926	\$48,963	\$51,902
2014	\$65,336	\$50,166	\$52,233
2015	\$64,747	\$48,978	\$52,936
Percent Change	36.4%	32.9%	8.4%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			



**Table 10a. Average Earnings Per Job for Campbell County, 2015**

Sector	Jobs	Earnings	
		(\$1,000)	AEPJ
Mining	8,781	\$1,134,240	\$129,170
Utilities	381	\$47,958	\$125,874
Federal - Civilian	87	\$7,610	\$87,471
Transportation & Warehousing	1,595	\$137,609	\$86,275
Wholesale Trade	1,896	\$159,988	\$84,382
State Government	183	\$14,806	\$80,907
Local Government	4,805	\$352,523	\$73,366
Manufacturing	730	\$52,781	\$72,303
Construction	3,194	\$203,324	\$63,658
Professional Services	1,171	\$64,151	\$54,783
Management Services	1,428	\$78,060	\$54,664
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,364	\$70,306	\$51,544
Finance & Insurance	722	\$33,147	\$45,910
Information	253	\$10,964	\$43,336
Other Services	1,518	\$65,662	\$43,256
Retail Trade	3,316	\$124,729	\$37,614
Military	258	\$7,451	\$28,880
Educational Services	194	\$5,248	\$27,052
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	1,718	\$43,856	\$25,527
Accommodations & Food Service	2,440	\$52,507	\$21,519
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	164	\$2,644	\$16,121
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	395	\$3,225	\$8,165
Agriculture	898	-\$2,676	-\$2,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>\$2,670,113</b>	<b>\$71,220</b>
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings (\$1,000)	Percent
Mining	8,781	\$129,170	\$1,134,240	42.5%
Local Government	4,805	\$73,366	\$352,523	13.2%
Construction	3,194	\$63,658	\$203,324	7.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,896	\$84,382	\$159,988	6.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,595	\$86,275	\$137,609	5.2%
Retail Trade	3,316	\$37,614	\$124,729	4.7%
Management Services	1,428	\$54,664	\$78,060	2.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,364	\$51,544	\$70,306	2.6%
Other Services	1,518	\$43,256	\$65,662	2.5%
Professional Services	1,171	\$54,783	\$64,151	2.4%
Manufacturing	730	\$72,303	\$52,781	2.0%
Accommodations & Food Service	2,440	\$21,519	\$52,507	2.0%
Utilities	381	\$125,874	\$47,958	1.8%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	1,718	\$25,527	\$43,856	1.6%
Finance & Insurance	722	\$45,910	\$33,147	1.2%
State Government	183	\$80,907	\$14,806	0.6%
Information	253	\$43,336	\$10,964	0.4%
Federal - Civilian	87	\$87,471	\$7,610	0.3%
Military	258	\$28,880	\$7,451	0.3%
Educational Services	194	\$27,052	\$5,248	0.2%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	395	\$8,165	\$3,225	0.1%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	164	\$16,121	\$2,644	0.1%
Agriculture	898	-\$2,980	-\$2,676	-0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>\$71,220</b>	<b>2,670,113</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				

<b>Table 12. Land Ownership in Campbell County, 2012</b>			
Owner	Acres	Percent of Total	Percent of Type
National Park Service	0	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Service	140,352	4.6%	38.5%
BLM	224,128	7.3%	61.5%
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>	<b>364,480</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
State Trust Lands	185,664	6.0%	100.0%
Recreation Commission	0	0.0%	0.0%
Fish & Game	0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total State</b>	<b>185,664</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
County	1,984	0.1%	53.4%
Cities	1,216	0.0%	32.8%
School Dist. & Colleges	512	0.0%	13.8%
<b>Total Local Government</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>2,508,480</b>	<b>81.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>11,392</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>3,073,728</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: WEAD County Profiles & WY Department of Revenue 2012 Annual Report

**Table 13. Acres of Taxable Agricultural Land in Campbell County**

Classification	Acres	Percent
Irrigated Lands	928	0.0%
Dry Farm Land	95,732	4.2%
Range Land	2,162,884	95.7%
<b>Total Taxable Ag Land</b>	<b>2,259,544</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue 2012 Annual Report

**Table 14. Management Designations of Federal Land in Campbell County**

Type	Acres	Percent
Protected	0	0.0%
Restricted	25,563	6.6%
General Use	363,544	93.4%
<b>Total Federal Lands</b>	<b>389,107</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 15. Campbell County Government Revenue, FY2016**

Source	Amount	Percent
Taxes	\$79,574,328	67.5%
State Aid	\$21,232,740	18.0%
Charges for Services	\$9,913,484	8.4%
Direct Federal Aid	\$4,238,467	3.6%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$1,830,731	1.6%
Other Local Government	\$1,166,461	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$117,956,211</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Wyoming Department of Audit

**Table 16. Campbell County Assessed Valuation, 2016**

Property Type	Amount	Percent
Minerals	\$4,203,511,251	79.5%
Industrial Property	\$455,444,850	8.6%
Residential Property	\$271,802,470	5.1%
Utilities	\$235,450,170	4.5%
Commercial Property	\$108,016,653	2.0%
Agricultural Lands	\$14,277,455	0.3%
<b>Total Valuation</b>	<b>\$5,288,502,849</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Crude Oil	\$884,949,435	21.1%
Natural Gas	\$153,744,628	3.7%
Coal	\$3,149,810,399	74.9%
Uranium	\$9,213,282	0.2%
Sand & Gravel	\$5,793,507	0.1%
<b>Total Minerals</b>	<b>\$4,203,511,251</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue

Industry	Sales Tax	Use Tax	Sales & Use	Percent
Mining	\$32,647,791	\$4,570,902	\$37,218,693	28.7%
Retail Trade	\$28,168,792	\$778,693	\$28,947,485	22.3%
Wholesale Trade	\$19,961,711	\$239,371	\$20,201,082	15.6%
Public Administration	\$6,515,293	\$2,531,891	\$9,047,184	7.0%
Other Services	\$7,921,031	\$125,573	\$8,046,604	6.2%
Financial Activities	\$7,806,001	\$48,961	\$7,854,962	6.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	\$6,041,115	\$90,801	\$6,131,916	4.7%
Utilities	\$2,970,317	\$1,302,256	\$4,272,573	3.3%
Manufacturing	\$2,805,472	\$84,343	\$2,889,815	2.2%
Construction	\$1,595,276	\$907,127	\$2,502,403	1.9%
Information	\$1,319,613	\$40,948	\$1,360,561	1.0%
Pro & Business Services	\$841,020	\$35,886	\$876,906	0.7%
Transport & Warehouse	\$72,045	\$368,089	\$440,134	0.3%
Agr & Other	\$36,833	\$0	\$36,833	0.0%
Education & Health	\$5,967	\$598	\$6,565	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$118,708,277</b>	<b>\$11,125,439</b>	<b>\$129,833,716</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Wyoming Economic Analysis Division

Source	Amount	Percent
PILT	\$684,330	61.1%
Forest Service Payments	\$273,584	24.4%
BLM Payments	\$161,352	14.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,119,266</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Distributions</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percent</b>
County Government	\$774,715	69.2%
Local School Districts	\$0	0.0%
Grazing Districts	\$70,967	6.3%
Resource Advisory Councils	\$0	0.0%
Other	\$273,584	24.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,119,266</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimension Toolkit

**Table 19. Campbell County Government Costs, FY2016**

County Costs	Amount	Percent	Per Capita
Parks/Recreation/Museum	\$9,633,831	10.3%	\$195.73
Construction	\$8,908,880	9.5%	\$181.00
Jail	\$8,859,616	9.5%	\$180.00
Social Services	\$8,266,503	8.8%	\$167.95
County Sheriff	\$7,815,534	8.3%	\$158.79
Road and Bridge	\$6,575,577	7.0%	\$133.60
Capital	\$5,239,301	5.6%	\$106.45
Fire	\$4,623,401	4.9%	\$93.93
Library	\$3,768,271	4.0%	\$76.56
County Administration	\$3,364,792	3.6%	\$68.36
County Attorney	\$3,308,326	3.5%	\$67.22
Courthouse	\$2,939,658	3.1%	\$59.72
Finacial Administration	\$2,877,801	3.1%	\$58.47
Trash Colletion/Landfill	\$2,720,345	2.9%	\$55.27
Health (Not Hospital)	\$2,342,882	2.5%	\$47.60
County Clerk	\$1,762,266	1.9%	\$35.80
Distict Court	\$1,611,453	1.7%	\$32.74
County Surveyor	\$1,519,791	1.6%	\$30.88
County Airport	\$1,449,083	1.5%	\$29.44
County Treasurer	\$1,348,843	1.4%	\$27.40
County Assessor	\$1,202,567	1.3%	\$24.43
Juvenile Probation	\$1,028,496	1.1%	\$20.90
Fair	\$542,535	0.6%	\$11.02
Agricultural Department	\$447,006	0.5%	\$9.08
Natural Resources	\$333,261	0.4%	\$6.77
County Commissioners	\$332,958	0.4%	\$6.76
County Coroner	\$302,401	0.3%	\$6.14
Circuit/Drug Court	\$198,937	0.2%	\$4.04
Civil Defense/Emergency	\$189,462	0.2%	\$3.85
Elections	\$137,075	0.1%	\$2.78
Other Expenses	\$45,000	0.0%	\$0.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$93,695,852</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,903.61</b>
Source: Wyoming Department of Audit			

<b>Table 20. Campbell County Mining Industry</b>						
<b>Mineral Production 2015</b>						
Type	Production					
Coal (Tons)	340,675,046					
Oil (Barrels)	22,924,542					
Gas (MCF)	96,144,468					
Uranium (Pounds)	416,058					
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	2,850,160					
Source: Wyoming Oil & Gas Conservation Commission & State Inspector of Mines of Wyoming						
<b>Tax Revenue 2016 (2015 Production)</b>						
	Assessed Valuation	Percent	County Revenue (11.140 Mills)	K-12 Revenue (44.500 Mills)	Special Districts (3.948 Mills)	Total Revenue (59.588 Mills)
Crude Oil	\$884,949,435	18.7%	\$9,858,337	\$39,380,250	\$3,493,780	\$52,732,367
Natural Gas	\$153,744,628	3.3%	\$1,712,715	\$6,841,636	\$606,984	\$9,161,335
Coal	\$3,149,810,399	66.7%	\$35,088,888	\$140,166,563	\$12,435,451	\$187,690,902
Uranium	\$9,213,282	0.2%	\$102,636	\$409,991	\$36,374	\$549,001
Sand & Gravel	\$5,793,507	0.1%	\$64,540	\$257,811	\$22,873	\$345,223
O&G Extraction	\$132,767,501	2.8%	\$1,479,030	\$5,908,154	\$524,166	\$7,911,350
Coal Mines	\$302,376,462	6.4%	\$3,368,474	\$13,455,753	\$1,193,782	\$18,018,009
Gas Pipelines	\$8,452,264	0.2%	\$94,158	\$376,126	\$33,370	\$503,654
Liquid Pipelines	\$14,620,286	0.3%	\$162,870	\$650,603	\$57,721	\$871,194
Railroads	\$59,751,994	1.3%	\$665,637	\$2,658,964	\$235,901	\$3,560,502
Total Minerals	\$4,721,479,758	100.0%	\$52,597,285	\$210,105,849	\$18,640,402	\$281,343,536
Percent			18.7%	74.7%	6.6%	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue						
<b>Employment 2015</b>						
	Mining	Total	Percent Mining			
Jobs	8,781	37,491	23.4%			
Labor Income	\$1,134,240,000	\$2,670,113,000	42.5%			
Average Earnings/Job	\$129,170	\$71,220	181.4%			
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

<b>Table 21. Campbell County Agricultural Industry</b>				
<b>Physical Characteristics 2012</b>				
Land Use	Acres	Percent	Number of Farms	Average Size (Acres)
Total Cropland	140,702	4.9%		
Total Woodland	26,934	0.9%		
Grazing Land	2,696,251	93.7%		
Farmstead	14,130	0.5%		
<b>Total Land</b>	<b>2,878,017</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>3,868</b>
	Cattle & Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Total Head	
Inventory	79,670	27,597	107,267	
	Land & Buildings	Machinery & Equipment	Combined Investment	
Market Value	\$1,665,930,000	\$70,412,000	\$1,736,342,000	
Average Per Farm	\$2,239,153	\$94,640	\$2,333,793	
Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture				
<b>Gross Revenue</b>				
Type	Amount	Percent		
Cash Receipts - Livestock	\$64,207,000	83.5%		
Cash Receipts - Crops	\$3,228,000	4.2%		
Government Payments	\$4,155,000	5.4%		
Miscellaneous Income	\$5,298,000	6.9%		
<b>Total Gross Revenue</b>	<b>\$76,888,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				
<b>Employment</b>				
	Agriculture	County Total	Percent Agriculture	
Jobs	898	37,491	2.4%	
Labor Income	-\$2,676,000	\$2,670,113,000	-0.1%	
Average Earnings/Job	-\$2,980	\$71,220	-4.2%	
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				



**Table 22. Campbell County Travel Industry 2015**

<b>Visitor Spending</b>					
	Amount				
Accommodation	(Million\$)	Percent			
Hotel, Motel	\$74.0	63.0%			
Campground	\$16.5	14.1%			
Private Home	\$16.6	14.1%			
Vacation Home	\$1.4	1.2%			
Day Travel	\$8.9	7.6%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$117.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			
	Amount				
Purchases	(Million\$)	Percent			
Accommodations	\$32.5	27.7%			
Food Service	\$24.3	20.7%			
Food Stores	\$7.1	6.0%			
Local Tran. & Gas	\$24.4	20.8%			
Art, Ent. & Rec	\$14.3	12.2%			
Retail Sales	\$13.7	11.7%			
Air Transportation	\$1.1	0.9%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$117.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			
<b>Employment</b>					
Sector	Jobs	Percent	Earnings (Million\$)	Percent	Ave. Earn Per Job
Accom & Food Service	670	54.9%	\$17.6	57.0%	\$26,269
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	380	31.1%	\$8.6	27.8%	\$22,632
Retail	140	11.5%	\$3.4	11.0%	\$24,286
Ground Tran	20	1.6%	\$0.7	2.3%	\$35,000
Visitor Air Tran	0	0.0%	\$0.2	0.6%	N.A.
Other Travel	10	0.8%	\$0.4	1.3%	\$40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$30.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$25,328</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>					
	Amount				
	(Million\$)	Percent			
Local Tax Revenue	\$2.2	37.3%			
State Tax Revenue	\$3.7	62.7%			
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$5.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			