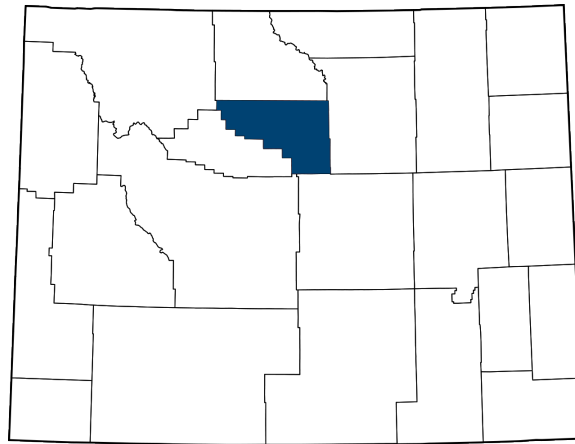


A Washakie County Profile: Socioeconomics



Washakie County Board of County Commissioners

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The goal of this document is to provide an accurate picture of Washakie 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 Washakie 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 Washakie 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 Washakie 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.

In addition to the information discussed above, the report also includes a section on the Washakie County Business-Cycle Index. This index was developed by Jim Robinson at the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information's Economic Analysis Division. Since there are lags in the release of many of the numbers in this report, the most current data may be one to two years old. However, the County Business-Cycle Index is based on more current data and so provides an updated look at the County's economy. Also the index has the advantage of summarizing a number of indicators in a single number that describes the overall condition of the county's economy. The Washakie County Business-Cycle Index is similar to other indices that the Economic Analysis Division publishes for the State, Casper, and Cheyenne.

COUNTY SUMMARY

Demographics

Overall Washakie County experienced essentially no population growth between 2000 and 2015, increasing by 76 residents from 8,252 residents in 2000 to 8,328 in 2015 (+1 percent). The county's population growth rate was significantly less than either the Wyoming growth rate (19 percent) or the U.S. growth rate (13 percent) between 2000 and 2015. During the time period, the county's population fluctuated decreasing by 3 percent to 7,979 residents between 2000 and 2006; then increasing by 7 percent to 8,545 residents between 2006 and 2010; and then decreasing by 2 percent to 8,328 residents between 2010 and 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 Washakie County experienced a slight increase in population due to Natural Increase but suffered a slight loss in population due to negative In-Migration. The net effect of these two influences was about a one percent increase in county population from 2000 to 2015 (2.9 percent - 2.0 percent). While Wyoming and the U.S. experienced relatively comparable rates of population growth from Natural Increase (10 percent and 8 percent, respectively, the county only experienced a 3 percent growth rate from Natural Increase. This was probably due to the older age of the county's population which will be discussed later in the report. While Wyoming and the U.S. also experienced substantial population growth rates from Net In-Migration (9 percent and 6 percent, respectively), the county experienced more people moving out than moving in. This was probably due to limited employment growth in the county which will also be discussed later in the report.

People move to an area for a variety of reasons ranging from economic to aesthetic. Data from the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership for 2000 through 2016 indicates that the most frequent reason given by new residents to Washakie County for moving to Wyoming were job related factors (45 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 (22 percent). Less than six percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county with 27 percent indicating some other reason.

In 2015 the largest age groups for Washakie County were adults 45 to 64 years old (27 percent) and adults 25 to 44 years old (22 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented nearly one-half of the total county population. The next largest age group was adults 65 years of age and older (20 percent), followed by youth 5 to 17 (18 percent), young adults 18 to 24 (7 percent) and lastly youth under 5 (5 percent). The population distribution for the county was mostly under represented at the lower end of the age spectrum relative to Wyoming and the U.S. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a higher proportion of its overall population in the younger age group of 5 to 17, but a lower proportion in the under 5 age category. The county also had a lower proportion of its overall population in the adults 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 age groups. On the older end of the age spectrum, the county had a higher proportion of its overall population in the older age groups of 45 to 65 and 65 and

over, especially the 65 and over age categories. The median age for the county in 2015 (42.7 years) was 16 percent older than the median age for Wyoming (36.9 years) and 13 percent older than the median age for the U.S. (37.8 years). Overall, the county was tied for 7th among Wyoming Counties in terms of oldest median age. Due to the relatively high proportion of the county's residents in the 45 to 64 age group and the 65 and over age group, the county's population is likely to continue to age over time.

White is the predominate category of race in Washakie 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 16 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 (1.9 percent), followed by Native American (1.7 percent), Black (0.7 percent), Asian (0.7 percent), and Pacific Islanders (0.1 percent). The proportion of the county's population that was Black (0.7 percent versus 1.4 percent and 13.0 percent), Asian (0.7 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 (1.9 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. (1.7 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 Washakie County, as shown in Figure 6, the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (14 percent) was 44 percent higher than the percentage for Wyoming (10 percent) and 19 percent lower than the percentage for Wyoming (18 percent).

Per capita income can serve as a general indicator of the economic well-being of a county's population. In 2000, per capita income in Washakie County was \$31,614 in 2009 dollars. The per capita income for the county in 2000 was 11 percent below Wyoming's per capita income (\$35,373) and 15 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 25 percent to \$39,511. Despite this increase, in 2015 the county's per capita income was still 22 percent lower than Wyoming's (\$50,984) and 10 percent lower 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 2014 was the result of growth of net labor earnings (69 percent) with 30 percent coming from increased transfer payments and less than 1 percent coming from increased investment income. Transfer payments were the fastest growing individual source of per capita income between 2000 and 2015 increasing by 48 percent, while labor earnings increased by 32 percent and investment income increased by less than 1 percent. In 2000, net labor earnings

represented 55 percent of total per capita income, with investment income representing 29 percent, and transfer payments representing 16 percent. In 2015 net labor income represented 58 percent of total per capita income, investment income represented 24 percent, and transfer payments represented 18 percent.

In 2015 per capita income for Washakie County was \$43,461 in 2015 dollars. This level of income was 22 percent below per capita income for Wyoming and 10 percent below per capita income for the U.S. Among the three regions, the county had the lowest per capita labor earnings (\$25,107) which was 23 percent below per capita labor earnings for Wyoming (\$32,578) and 18 percent below per capita labor earnings for the U.S. (\$30,729). In 2015, the county had per capita transfer payments of \$8,051 which was 14 percent higher than per capita transfer payments for Wyoming (\$7,061), and only 3 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for the U.S. (\$8,334). The county's per capita investment income (\$10,303) was 37 percent below per capita investment income for Wyoming (\$16,442), but 14 percent higher than per capita investment income for the U.S. (\$9,049). The relatively lesser importance of labor earnings and the relatively greater importance of transfer payments and investment income for the county may be a reflection of the older age of the county's population.

The county's 2015 unemployment rate (4.0 percent) was lower than Wyoming's unemployment rate (4.2 percent) and lower than the U.S. unemployment rate (5.3 percent). While total per capita income for the county was 22 percent below the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2015 was only 10 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, county residents were economically somewhat worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015. Similarly, the percent of the county's population that was below the poverty level (11.2 percent) was higher than the Wyoming's rate (10.6 percent) but lower than the U.S. rate (13.5 percent).

Overall, the educational attainment of Washakie County's population in terms of a high school degree or higher (87 percent) was lower than Wyoming's (92 percent) and the same as the U.S. (87 percent). The county's population was somewhat less educated in terms of college bachelors or advanced degrees than Wyoming (21 percent vs. 26 percent) and the U.S. (21 percent vs. 30 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (13 percent) was higher than Wyoming's (8 percent) and the same as the U.S. (13 percent). The percentage of the county's population with a high school degree (29 percent) was the similar to Wyoming's (29 percent) and the U.S. (28 percent). The percentage of the county's population with some college (28 percent) or an associate degree (9 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 (6 percent) was below Wyoming's (17 percent and 9 percent) and the U.S. (18 percent and 11 percent).

Overall, Washakie County experienced limited employment growth between 2000 and 2015. Total employment in the county increased by 2 percent from 2000 through 2015 growing from 5,291 jobs in 2000 to 5,416 jobs in 2015. During this time period Wyoming employment increased by 25 percent and

the U.S. employment increased by 15 percent. County employment did increase (+9 percent) between 2000 and 2008 with employment peaking at 5,768 jobs in 2008. Employment in all three regions was negatively affected by 2008-2009 recession. However, unlike the Wyoming or the U.S., the county's employment has not recovered since the recession decreasing by 6 percent to 5,416 jobs in 2015. Between 2001 and 2008, the sectors with the largest growth in employment were Construction (+148 jobs), Health Care & Social Assistance (+105 jobs), and Mining (+98 jobs). Federal employment statistics include the Oil and Gas sector as a part of Mining. Between 2008 and 2015, the sectors with the largest decline in employment were Construction (-134 jobs), Finance & Insurance (-84 jobs), and Health Care and Social Assistance (-77 jobs).

From 2000 to 2015, employment in Washakie County increased by only 2 percent. This increase was only 9 percent of the employment increase for Wyoming (25 percent) and only 16 percent of the employment increase for the U.S. (15 percent) during the same time period. About two-thirds of the growth in employment in the county between 2000 and 2014 was in wage and salary jobs with one-third coming from growth in self-employment jobs. At the state level, wage and salary jobs represented 61 percent of the employment growth with 39 percent coming from growth in self-employment jobs. This ratio of growth in employment from wage and salary jobs to growth in self-employment jobs is similar to that for the county. However, at the national level, the ratio was 40 percent from wage and salary jobs to 60 percent from self-employment jobs. This difference reflects the lack of growth in wage and salary jobs in the U.S. economy between 2000 and 2015.

Local Government, which includes all employment associated with county government, towns and city government in the county, and the county's public school districts, was the largest source of employment in Washakie County representing 11 percent of total county employment. Following Local Government was Health Care & Social Assistance (10%). Other major sources of employment were Manufacturing (9 percent), Retail Trade (8 percent), and Construction (7 percent). Combined these five sectors represent nearly one-half of the employment in the county.

The location quotients (LQ) 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 Washakie County has seven Defining Industries including: Mining (5.25), Agriculture (4.05), Forestry, Fishing, and Ag Support (2.79), Utilities (2.45), Local Government (1.46), Construction (1.40), and Federal-Civilian (1.35). These seven sectors are relatively more important in the county's economy than they are at the national level.

Employment in Washakie County increased by 3 percent from 2001 through 2015. The largest increases in employment came from Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (+80 jobs), Local Government (+74 jobs), Wholesale Trade (+72 jobs) and Mining (+50 jobs). On the other hand, the two sectors with the largest

loss in employment between 2001 and 2015 were Manufacturing (-75 jobs) and Retail Trade (-50 jobs). In terms of individual sectors the fastest growing sectors were Wholesale Trade (+93 percent), Educational Services (+59 percent), and Real Estate, Rentals, & Leasing (+44 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. In general, the Washakie County economy has had difficulty generating relatively high paying jobs. In 2000, the average earnings per job for the county were \$31,564, in 2009 dollars, which was 14 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$36,862) and 35 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 31 percent to \$41,275. Despite this increase, 2015 county average earnings per job were still 16 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$48,978) and 22 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$52,936). While county average earnings per job were 16 percent below the state average in 2015, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2015 was only 10 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county's workforce was economically somewhat worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015.

Average earnings per job (AEPJ), which includes employer paid benefits, varies substantially by sector. In 2015 AEPJ in Washakie County ranged from over \$111,000 for the Utility sector to less than \$8,400 for the Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation sector. After Utilities, the next highest AEPJ was in the Transportation & Warehouse sector (\$90,069), Federal-Civilian (\$86,463), State Government (\$76,933), Mining (\$71,124) and Manufacturing (\$65,685). Of the 23 sectors in the county's economy 7 had AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average (\$53,875) and 6 had AEPJ greater than the U.S. average (\$58,875). The 7 sectors with AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average represented only one-third of the total employment in the county and the 6 sectors with AEPJ greater than the U.S. average represent only 23 percent of the total employment in the county. The AEPJ for the Agricultural sector was relatively low due to the large number of small, part-time producers in the county.

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 Washakie County economy. Labor earnings are important because they represent the major source of personal income for county residents. Overall county employment generated \$245.9 million in labor earnings in 2015. Local Government, due to its relatively large number of employees and above average earnings per job was the largest source of labor earnings for the county (13 percent). Following Local Government was Manufacturing (12 percent), Health Care & Social Assistance (10 percent), Construction (9 percent), Transportation & Warehousing (8 percent), Mining (6 percent). Combined these six sectors represented 60 percent of total county labor earnings.

Land Characteristics

Washakie County contains 1.4 million acres of land. The Federal government is the largest category of landownership in the county accounting for 67 percent of this land area (959,424 acres). Of this total, the Forest Service manages 4 percent of the total Federal land in the county, with the BLM managing 96 percent. State land represents 7 percent of the county's land area (103,680 acres). Most of the state land in the county is state trust land, with 448 acres managed by the Wyoming Game & Fish Department. Local government owns 0.2 percent of the county's land area (2,368 acres). Private land represents only 25 percent of the surface area in the county (365,376 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 (351,906 acres). Of this total 87 percent is classified as range land (305,176 acres), less than one percent is classified as dry cropland (2,931 acres), and 12 percent is classified as irrigated crop land (43,799 acres).

Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three categories of possible designation: 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 Washakie County, Economic Profile System data indicates that no federal lands are designated as protected. Meanwhile, 7 percent of federal lands are designated as restricted and 93 percent are designated for general use. In comparison, 21 percent of total federal lands in Wyoming are classified as protected, 13 percent are classified as restricted and 66 percent are classified as general use.

County Government Finances

Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Washakie County Government was \$8.1 million in FY2016. Of this total, the largest source was State Aid which included the county's share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (46 percent). Following State Aid was Taxes which included property taxes and any optional sales tax revenue (30 percent) and Direct Federal Aid, including PILT payments (15 percent). Combined these three sources represented 91 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016. Other sources of county government revenue included Other Local Government Revenue (4 percent), Charges for Services (3 percent), and Miscellaneous

Revenue (3 percent). Combined these revenue sources represented 9 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016.

Compared to all counties in Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of revenue from State Aid (46 percent vs. 24 percent). The county's proportion of revenue from Taxes was substantially lower relative to all counties in the state (30 percent vs. 52 percent) and the proportion from Direct Federal Aid was higher relative to all counties in the state (15 percent vs. 6 percent). Other sources of revenue were lower compared to all other counties in the state in terms of Other Local Government (3.7 percent vs. 4.5 percent), Charges for Services (2.7 percent vs. 6.7 percent), and Miscellaneous Revenue (2.7 percent vs. 6.6 percent). Overall, the county's per capita revenue (\$972) was 30 percent below the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,384).

The total assessed valuation for Washakie County in 2016 was \$130.6 million. Thirty-eight percent of the total valuation was from Residential Property. Following Residential Property was Minerals Production (22 percent), Commercial Property (11 percent), Industrial Property (10 percent), Agricultural Property (9 percent), and Utilities (8 percent).

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of assessed valuation from Residential Property (38 percent vs. 24 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Mineral Production was about one-half that for Wyoming's (22 percent vs. 50 percent), the assessed valuation from Commercial Property was higher than Wyoming's (11 percent vs. 7 percent), the assessed valuation from Industrial Property was the same as Wyoming's (10 percent vs. 10 percent), the assessed valuation from Agricultural Land was higher than Wyoming's (9 percent vs. 2 percent) and the assessed valuation from Utilities was higher than Wyoming's (8 percent vs. 7 percent). In terms of Mineral Production, crude oil represented 79 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, natural gas represented 10 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, bentonite represented 10 percent, and sand and gravel represented less than 1 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation.

In FY2016 Washakie County's sales and use tax generated \$6.7 million in tax revenue. Of this total, 55 percent (\$3.7 million) was retained by state government and 45 percent (\$3.0 million) was returned to local governments in the county. In FY2016 county government's share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was approximately \$1.0 million (35 percent) with the remaining \$2.0 million (65 percent) going to municipal governments in the county. Thirty-five percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue came from Retail Trade. Following Retail Trade was Public Administration (15 percent), Wholesale Trade (10 percent), Leisure & Hospitality (8 percent), Utilities (8 percent), and Other Services (5 percent). Combined these six sectors contributed 82 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. Manufacturing, Information, Financial Activities and Others combined contribute 18 percent of total county sales and use tax revenue.

Compared to total sales and use tax revenue for Wyoming, the county had a similar proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Retail Trade (35 percent vs. 32 percent). The county's proportion of sales and

use tax revenue from Public Administration was higher than Wyoming's (15 percent vs. 10 percent), from Wholesale Trade was higher than Wyoming's (10 percent vs. 8 percent), from Leisure & Hospitality was lower than Wyoming's (8 percent vs. 12 percent), from Utilities was higher than Wyoming's (8 percent vs. 6 percent) and from Other Services was higher than Wyoming's (5 percent vs. 4 percent). The county's proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Mining was substantially lower than Wyoming's (3 percent vs. 13 percent). Per capita sales and use tax revenues for the county (\$799) were about one-half of per capita sales and use tax revenues for Wyoming (\$1,474).

The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Washakie County totaled \$1.2 million in FY2015. The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 8 percent of the total amount (\$1.1 million). PILT payments are intended to compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. It is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by other federal revenue sharing payments and subject to a per capita population cap. The second largest source of federal payments to the county was BLM Payments representing 10 percent of the total amount (\$121,719). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. The third source of federal payments to the county was Forest Service payments representing 2 percent of the total amount (\$24,626). Forest Service payments can include 25 Percent Revenue Sharing funds, Secure Rural School & Community Self Determination Act funds, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands funds. Of the \$1.2 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2015, 90 percent went to county government (\$1.1 million), 9 percent went to grazing districts (\$65,291), with 1 percent (\$12,313) going to local school districts. In FY2015 Federal Land Payments to the county represented \$1.30 per acre of Federal land.

The total cost of maintaining county government for Washakie County in FY2016 was \$5.0 million. This represents a per capita cost of \$598.76 which was 50 percent below the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,183.03). The largest cost categories were County Sheriff (20 percent), Jail (11 percent), Courthouse (11 percent), and Road and Bridge (8 percent). These four categories represent 50 percent of the total cost of maintain county government for Washakie County.

Natural Resource-Based Industry Profiles

In 2015, the Mining sector in Washakie County produced 693,316 barrels of crude oil and 1.6 million mcf of natural gas, 132,298 tons of bentonite, and 308,245 tons of sand and gravel. The mining industry in the county, including the associated industrial property, had an assessed valuation of \$31.1 million dollars in 2016 (2016 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2015 production). This valuation represented 24 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on the county mill levy, the mineral industry generated \$2.2 million in property tax revenue in 2016. Of this total, 70 percent went to K-12 schools (\$1.5 million), 17 percent went to county government (\$373,827), and 13 percent went to county special districts (\$292,132). Special districts in the county included: Cemetery, Solid Waste Disposal, and Conservation. In 2015 the mining industry in the county supported 225 jobs with labor earnings of \$16.0 million. This represented 4 percent of total employment and 6 percent of

total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was 5 times the national percentage (0.8 percent) indicating that Mining was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for mining in the county were \$71,124 which was 1.6 times the county average (\$45,402). The mining industry ranked 10th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 6th out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In 2012 there were 209 agricultural operations in Washakie County. These operations managed 341,347 acres in the county. Included in this acreage is 96 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 85 percent is classified as grazing land, 12 percent as cropland, 2 percent as woodlands, and 1 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 1,633 acres. The total cattle and sheep inventory in the county was 47,939 head including 25,238 head of cattle and calves and 22,701 head of sheep and lambs. In 2014, the county ranked 19th out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of cattle and calves inventory and 7th out of 23 counties in terms of sheep and lambs inventory. It also ranked 3rd in barley production, 3rd in sugar beet production, 14th in alfalfa hay production, and 17th in other 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 \$339.1 million. This total included \$303.1 million in land and buildings and \$36.0 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was \$1.6 million. In 2012 agricultural operations in the county paid \$860,000 in property taxes.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2015 was \$46.3 million. Of this total 41 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 46 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 6 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 7 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2015 was 305 jobs with labor earnings of \$5.5 million. This represented 6 percent of the total jobs in the county and 2 percent of the labor earnings. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was 4 times the national percentage (1.4 percent) indicating that agriculture was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for agriculture in the county were \$18,059 which was 40 percent of the county average (\$45,402). Average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be lower because most employment 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 the County were \$35,029. The agriculture industry ranked 7th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 15th 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, 96 percent of the private land in county is in

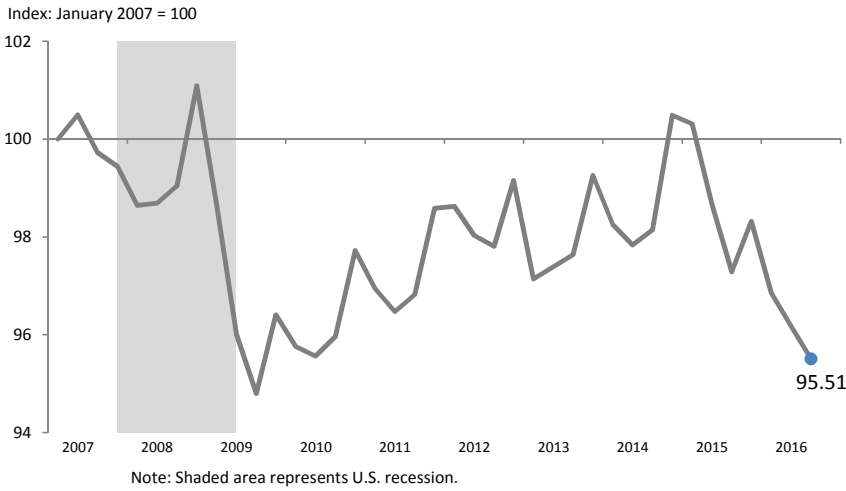
agricultural use. Due to the natural resource amenities associated with agricultural land there is public support for the retention of lands in agriculture. For example, a recent survey sponsored by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, and 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 \$23.2 million while in Washakie County in 2015. In terms of accommodations, 47 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in campgrounds, 29 percent by visitors staying in hotels/motels, 13 percent was by visitors staying in private homes, 2 percent was by visitors staying in vacation homes, and 9 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 25 percent was spent on local transportation & gas, 21 percent was spent on food services, 16 percent was spent on accommodations, 15 percent was spent on arts, entertainment, & recreation, 13 percent was spent on retail sales, 9 percent was spent at food stores, and 1 percent was spent for air transportation.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 300 direct jobs in the county in 2015. This represents 5 percent of total employment in the county. Nearly 57 percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 30 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 13 percent were in the retail trade sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be \$6.7 million. This represents 3 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2015 were \$22,333. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were 49 percent the county average (\$45,402).

The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be \$900,000 with \$200,000 (22 percent) going to local government and \$700,000 (78 percent) going to state government.

▶ Chart 1: Washakie County Business-Cycle Index as of Q3-2016

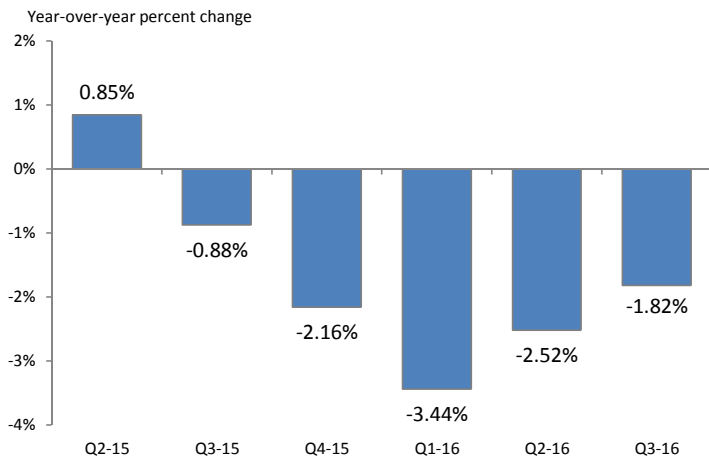


▶ SUMMARY: The Washakie County Business-Cycle Index (WashBCI) registered an index value of 95.51 in the 3rd quarter of 2016 (see Chart 1), a slight decrease compared to the 2nd quarter 2016 value of 96.18 and a larger decline by comparison to the 3rd quarter 2015 value of 97.28.

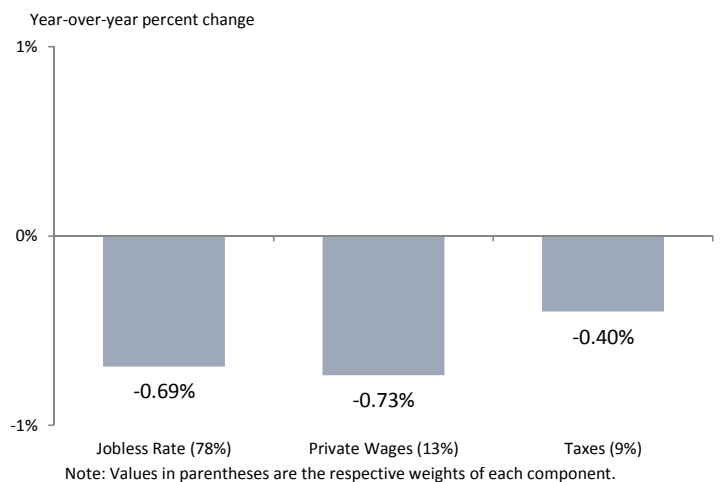
As displayed in Chart 2, the Q2-15 through Q3-16 period indicated that the WashBCI had gradually worsened quarter by quarter through Q1-16. Since then the index had been steadily improving with Q3-16 of 2016 falling by just 1.82 percent.

As Chart 3 demonstrates, all three components of the WashBCI were negative in Q3-16. Both the unemployment rate and the private wages components played significant roles in the decline. The remaining component, the collection of the 4 percent sales and use tax attributed to taxable sales in Washakie County, also contributed to the decline in the WashBCI.

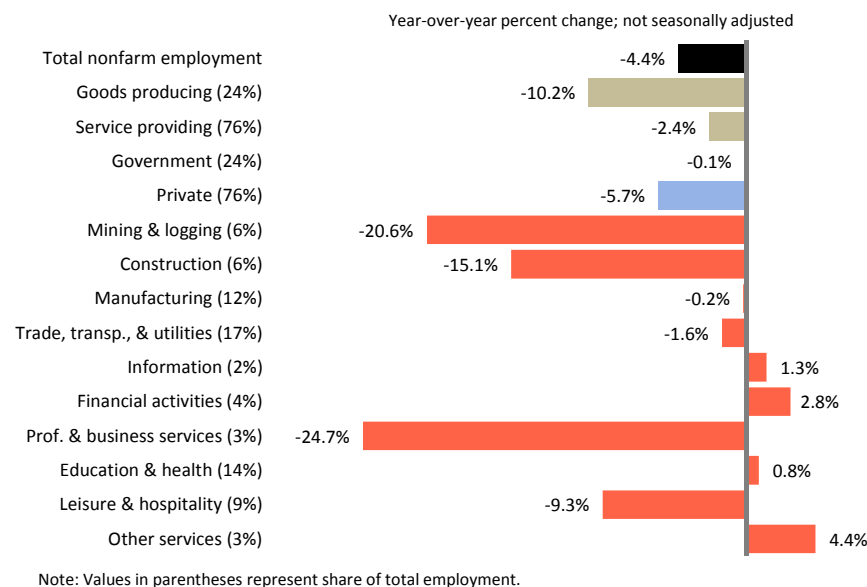
▶ Chart 2: Change in Business-Cycle Index — Last 6 Quarters



▶ Chart 3: Component Changes in the Index — Q3-2016



▶ Chart 4: September 2016 QCEW Employment Growth



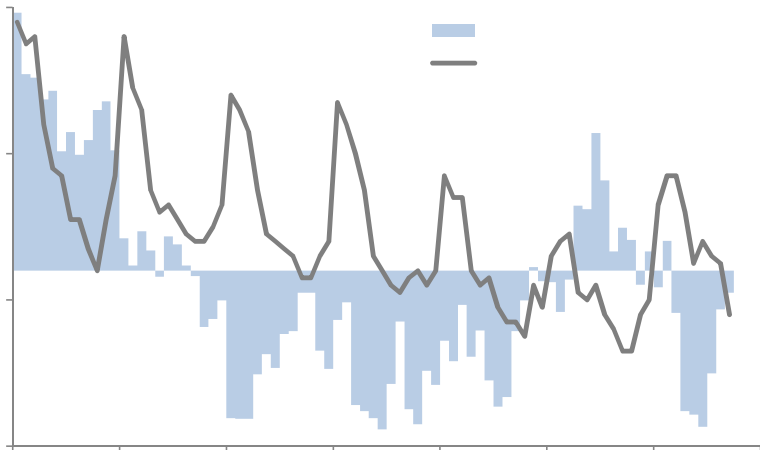
▶ The total number of nonfarm payroll jobs in Washakie County declined at a 4.4 percent pace in September in a year ago comparison as seen in Chart 4. The September job count was 3,732, lower than the September 2015 level by 172 jobs.

The other services sector added the most jobs (+5) in September followed closely by financial activities and education & health, each adding 4 jobs. Mining incurred the largest decline (-58 jobs) followed closely by construction (-43 jobs).

▶ NOTE: The Washakie County Business-Cycle Index unites three county-level indicators to sum up current economic conditions in a single number. The indicators consist of (1) **Washakie County's monthly unemployment rate**, (2) **private sector wages**, estimated by multiplying the total number of private sector workers in Washakie County each month by the average weekly wage, and (3) **monthly sales and use tax collections which reflect taxable sales in Washakie County**. All data are seasonally adjusted; all dollar amounts are inflation adjusted; and all monthly data are converted to a quarterly basis.

SOURCES: **Business-cycle index:** Economic Analysis Division; **employment data:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; **sales and use taxes:** WY Dept. of Revenue.

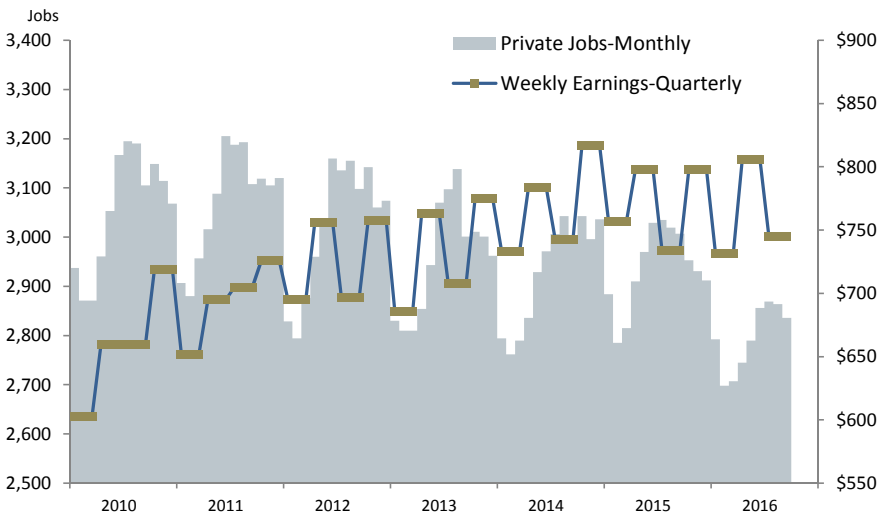
▶ Chart 5: Washakie County Labor Force as of September 2016



▶▶ The unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for Washakie County improved to 3.8% in September 2016 compared to the August 2016 rate of 4.5% but was still higher than the September 2015 rate of 3.3% (see Chart 5). The period from January through September 2016 saw the unemployment rate increase each month in a year-over-year comparison with April recording the largest increase in rates of 1.1.

▶▶ Labor force consists of those individuals who meet the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifications as employed or unemployed. With the exception of February, Washakie's labor force had shrunk in each of the first nine months of 2016 in a year-ago comparison. The greatest decline was reported in June with 178 people leaving the labor pool; labor force losses have lessened since with only a 25 person reduction in September.

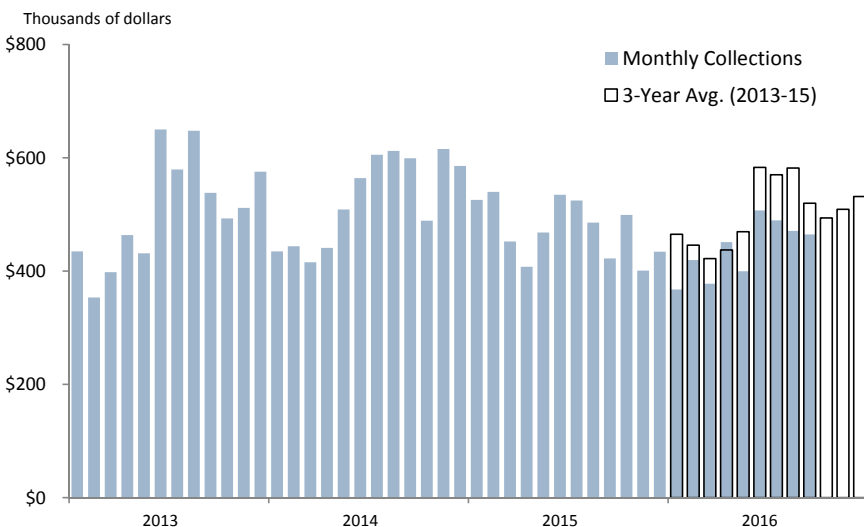
▶ Chart 6: Washakie County QCEW Labor Market



▶▶ Jobs associated with Washakie County's private sector decreased in September by 28 compared to August (see Chart 6). The September 2016 private job count was 2,836, lower than the September 2015 level by 171 jobs.

▶▶ Washakie's weekly earnings fell in Q3-16 to \$745 compared to the Q2-16 value of \$806 but was higher than the level attained in Q3-15 of \$734. For the period Q1-15 through Q4-15, weekly earnings had averaged \$772; in 2016, earnings were running just below that pace after 3 quarters, reaching \$761 per week on average.

▶ Chart 7: Washakie County 4% Sales and Use Tax Collections



▶▶ Washakie County's collection of the 4 percent sales and use tax fell slightly to \$464.9 thousand in September of 2016 (these are actually October 2016 collections that mostly represent sales that took place in September), compared to August (see Chart 7) but were \$42.4 thousand higher when compared to September of a year ago. After nine months into calendar year 2016, cumulative collections were lagging the 3-year average over the same number of months by \$546.2 thousand or 12.2 percent.

▶▶ NOTE: The data used in the construction of charts 5, 6, and 7 are not seasonally adjusted and the dollar amounts are not inflation adjusted. Charts 5, 6, and 7 also use monthly data except where noted.

Washakie Business-Cycle Index Values			
			YOY
Year	Quarter	Index	Change
2007	Q1	100.00	
2007	Q2	100.50	
2007	Q3	99.72	
2007	Q4	99.44	
2008	Q1	98.65	-1.35%
2008	Q2	98.69	-1.80%
2008	Q3	99.04	-0.68%
2008	Q4	101.09	1.66%
2009	Q1	98.66	0.01%
2009	Q2	96.01	-2.72%
2009	Q3	94.80	-4.28%
2009	Q4	96.41	-4.63%
2010	Q1	95.76	-2.94%
2010	Q2	95.56	-0.46%
2010	Q3	95.96	1.22%
2010	Q4	97.73	1.37%
2011	Q1	96.95	1.24%
2011	Q2	96.48	0.96%
2011	Q3	96.82	0.90%
2011	Q4	98.58	0.88%
2012	Q1	98.62	1.73%
2012	Q2	98.03	1.61%
2012	Q3	97.81	1.02%
2012	Q4	99.15	0.58%
2013	Q1	97.14	-1.50%
2013	Q2	97.39	-0.65%
2013	Q3	97.64	-0.17%
2013	Q4	99.26	0.10%
2014	Q1	98.25	1.14%
2014	Q2	97.84	0.46%
2014	Q3	98.14	0.52%
2014	Q4	100.49	1.24%
2015	Q1	100.31	2.10%
2015	Q2	98.66	0.85%
2015	Q3	97.28	-0.88%
2015	Q4	98.32	-2.16%
2016	Q1	96.86	-3.44%
2016	Q2	96.18	-2.52%
2016	Q3	95.51	-1.82%
2016	Q4		
2017	Q1		
2017	Q2		
2017	Q3		
2017	Q4		
2018	Q1		
2018	Q2		
2018	Q3		
2018	Q4		



Washakie County Business-Cycle Index Addendum

The Washakie County Business-Cycle Index (WashBCI) is a coincident economic indicator and is designed to provide a current assessment of the county's economy. There are three main components of the WashBCI. Two of these components, unemployment rate and private sector weekly wages, are included to capture labor market activity for the county. The third component, sales and use tax collections, gauges economic activity related to taxable sales in the county.

Unemployment Rate: The first component of the WashBCI is the unemployment rate. This statistic measures the percentage of people in Washakie County who want to work but don't have jobs. This statistic is available monthly from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and is not seasonally adjusted. The monthly data are aggregated into quarters and then seasonally adjusted. One final adjustment that is unique to this component is that the employment rate statistic (1.00 or 100% minus the unemployment rate) is then determined. It is this statistic rather than the unemployment rate that is used because an increase in the employment rate, similar to increases in private wages, and sales and use tax collections, is considered to be a positive impact on the economy. It is included as a component because it provides an assessment of Washakie County's labor market.

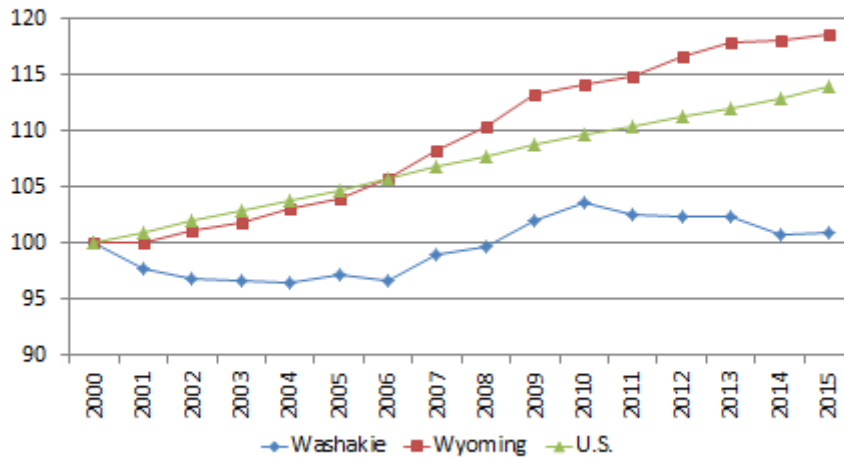
Private Sector Weekly Wages: The second component of the WashBCI is total private sector weekly wages. This component is estimated by multiplying the number of private sector jobs in the county by the average weekly wage to achieve a dollar value of private sector jobs in Washakie County. Private sector jobs are available monthly from the BLS (not seasonally adjusted). The average weekly wage is available on a quarterly basis and also from the BLS (not seasonally adjusted). The jobs data are aggregated into quarters and then seasonally adjusted. The average weekly wage data are converted to constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers database and then seasonally adjusted. This indicator is included because it is another measure of the Washakie County's labor market health.

Sales and Use Taxes: The third component of the WashBCI is Washakie County's sales and use tax collections associated with the state's 4 percent tax rate. Because sales and use tax collections received by the county for a given month represent transactions that took place 4 to 6 weeks prior, the data is lagged one month for use in the WashBCI model. This statistic is available monthly from the State of Wyoming's Department of Revenue (not seasonally adjusted). All sales and use tax dollar amounts have been converted to constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers database, then the monthly data are aggregated into quarters, and finally the data are seasonally adjusted. This indicator is included because it represents taxable sales activity in Washakie County.

Methodology: After the data for each component have been adjusted as noted above, each series is then standardized starting in the first quarter of 2007 resulting in a value of 100.00 for each component and the WashBCI in that quarter. As the components change from quarter to quarter, so does the value of the WashBCI. Quarterly index values for each of the components not including the unemployment rate are then smoothed using a weighted moving average. The unemployment rate is excluded from this treatment because the data are relatively stable to begin with. Next, the standard deviation of each component's quarterly standardized values is determined followed by the calculation of the inverse of each component's standard deviation. Finally, the individual inverse standard deviations are standardized resulting in weights that sum to 1.00. The rationale for this weighting approach is the same used by the U.S. Conference Board implying that those components that are more stable over time will generate a smaller standard deviation but a larger inverse standard deviation, and thus, a larger weight. A substantial shift in a traditionally stable data series would provide a more compelling signal of economic change than a large shift in a series that commonly has large shifts.

DEMOGRAPHICS

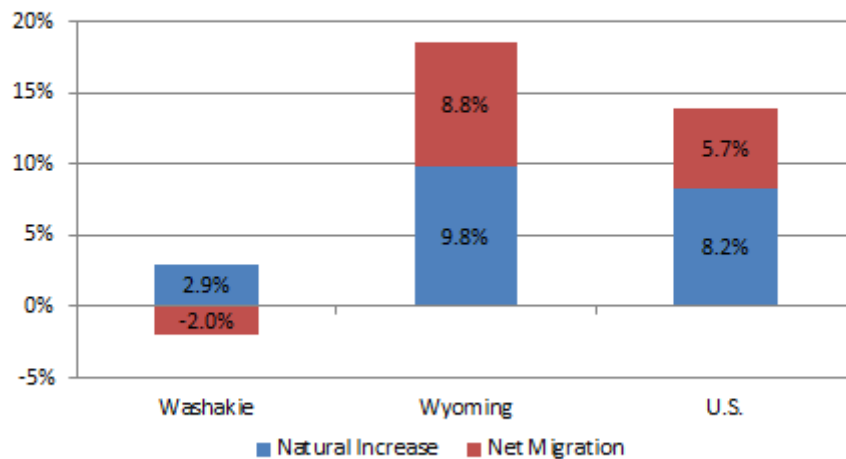
Figure 1.
Population Growth Index: 2000-2015



Overall Washakie County experienced essentially no population growth between 2000 and 2015, increasing by 76 residents from 8,252 residents in 2000 to 8,328 in 2015 (+1 percent). The county’s population growth rate was significantly less than either the Wyoming growth rate (19 percent) or the U.S. growth rate (13 percent) between 2000 and 2015 (Figure 1). During the time period, the county’s population fluctuated decreasing by 3 percent to 7,979 residents between 2000 and 2006; then increasing by 7 percent to 8,545 residents between 2006 and 2010; and then decreasing by 2 percent to 8,328 residents between 2010 and 2015.

Data Sources: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2016. 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.

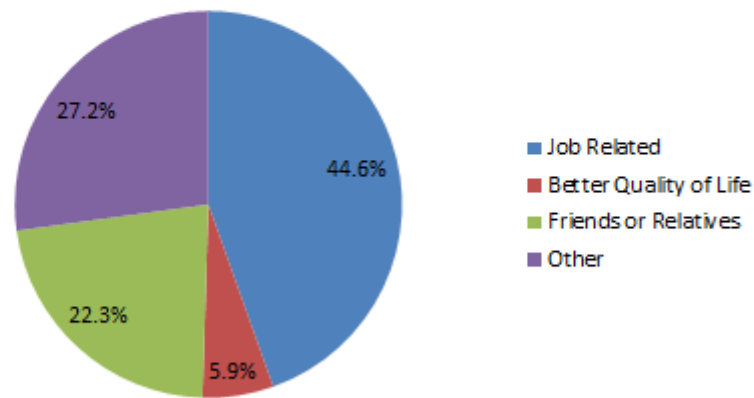
Figure 2.
Comparison of Source of Population Change: 2000-2015



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 Washakie County experienced a slight increase in population due to Natural Increase but suffered a slight loss in population due to negative In-Migration (Figure 2). The net effect of these two influences was about a one percent increase in county population from 2000 to 2015 (2.9 percent - 2.0 percent). While Wyoming and the U.S. experienced relatively comparable rates of population growth from Natural Increase (10 percent and 8 percent, respectively, the county only experienced a 3 percent growth rate from Natural Increase. This was probably due to the older age of the county’s population which will be discussed later in the report. While Wyoming and the U.S. also experienced substantial population growth rates from Net In-Migration (9 percent and 6 percent, respectively), the county experienced more people moving out than moving in. This was probably due to limited employment growth in the county which will also be discussed later in the report.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2016. Economic Analysis Division, Annual Births, Deaths, and Net Migration by County of Residence: 1971-2015.

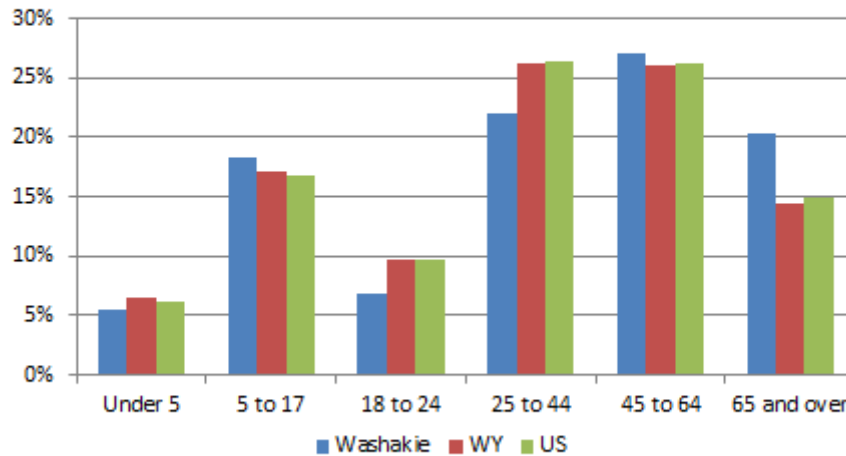
Figure 3.
Primary Reason for Moving to Washakie County: 2000-2016



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 Washakie County for moving to Wyoming were job related factors (45 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 (22 percent). Less than six percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county with 27 percent indicating some other reason. This data is from the Housing Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership in cooperation with the Wyoming Department of Transportation. The survey results are based on a random sample of new residents who were exchanging their previous state's driver's licenses for a Wyoming drivers licenses.

Data Source: Wyoming Community Development Authority. 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, 2000-2016.

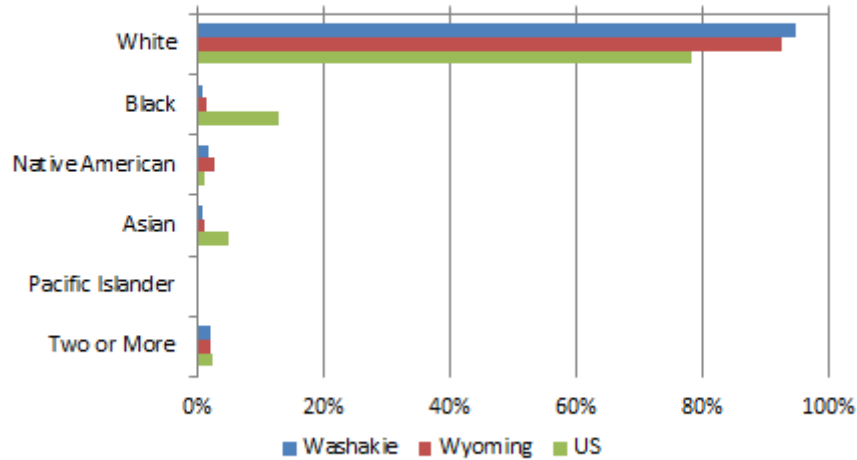
Figure 4.
Comparison of Population Age Distribution: 2015



In 2015 the largest age groups for Washakie County were adults 45 to 64 years old (27 percent) and adults 25 to 44 years old (22 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented nearly one-half of the total county population (Figure 4). The next largest age group was adults 65 years of age and older (20 percent), followed by youth 5 to 17 (18 percent), young adults 18 to 24 (7 percent) and lastly youth under 5 (5 percent). The population distribution for the county was mostly under represented at the lower end of the age spectrum relative to Wyoming and the U.S. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a higher proportion of its overall population in the younger age group of 5 to 17, but a lower proportion in the under 5 age category. The county also had a lower proportion of its overall population in the adults 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 age groups. On the older end of the age spectrum, the county had a higher proportion of its overall population in the older age groups of 45 to 65 and 65 and over, especially the 65 and over age categories. The median age for the county in 2015 (42.7 years) was 16 percent older than the median age for Wyoming (36.9 years) and 13 percent older than the median age for the U.S. (37.8 years). Overall, the county was tied for 7th among Wyoming Counties in terms of oldest median age. Due to the relatively high proportion of the county's residents in the 45 to 64 age group and the 65 and over age group, the county's population is likely to continue to age over time.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2016. Economic Analysis Division, Annual Estimation of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for Wyoming: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015.

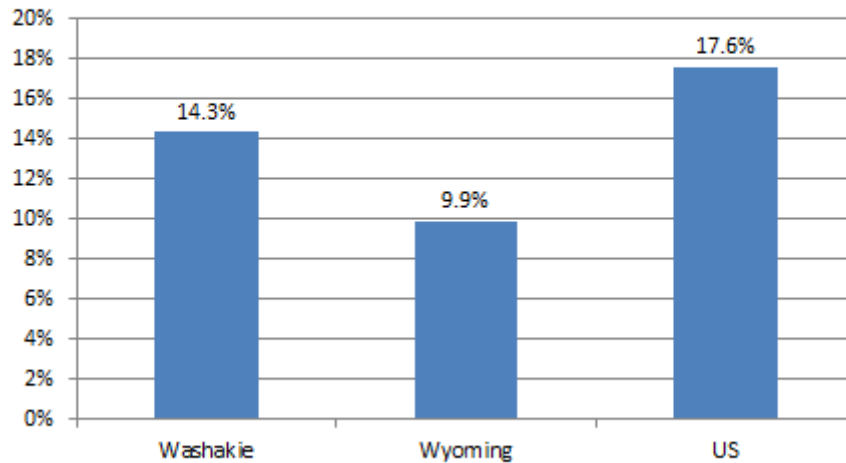
Figure 5.
Comparison of Population by Race: 2015



White is the predominate category of race in Washakie 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 16 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 (1.9 percent), followed by Native American (1.7 percent), Black (0.7 percent), Asian (0.7 percent), and Pacific Islanders (0.1 percent). The proportion of the county’s population that was Black (0.7 percent versus 1.4 percent and 13.0 percent), Asian (0.7 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 (1.9 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. (1.7 percent versus 2.7 percent versus 1.2 percent).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2016. Economic Analysis Division, Table 6. Annual Estimate of the Resident Population by Race for the United States, Wyoming, and Counties: July 1, 2016.

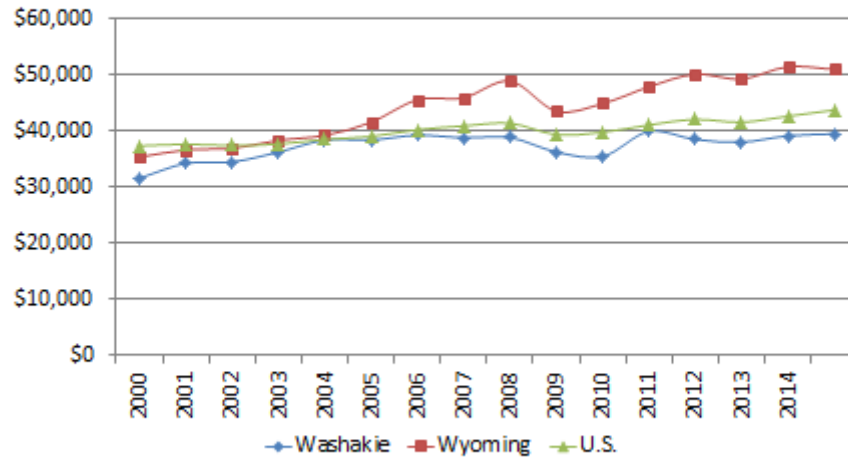
Figure 6.
Comparison Percent of Population Hispanic: 2015



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 Washakie County, as shown in Figure 6, the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (14 percent) was 44 percent higher than the percentage for Wyoming (10 percent) and 19 percent lower than the percentage for Wyoming (18 percent).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2016. 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)

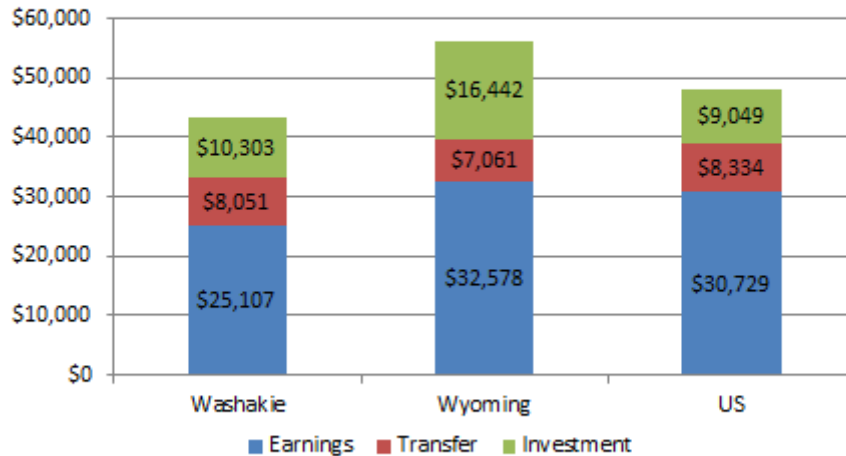


Per capita income can serve as a general indicator of the economic well-being of a county's population. In 2000, per capita income in Washakie County was \$31,614 in 2009 dollars (Figure 7). The per capita income for the county in 2000 was 11 percent below Wyoming's per capita income (\$35,373) and 15 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 25 percent to \$39,511. Despite this increase, in 2015 the county's per capita income was still 22 percent lower than Wyoming's (\$50,984) and 10 percent lower 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 2014 was the result of growth of net labor earnings (69 percent) with 30 percent coming from increased transfer payments and less than 1 percent coming from increased investment income. Transfer payments were the fastest growing individual source of per capita income between 2000 and 2015 increasing by 48 percent, while labor earnings increased by 32 percent and investment income increased by less than 1 percent. In 2000, net labor earnings represented 55 percent of total per capita income, with investment income representing 29 percent, and transfer payments representing 16 percent. In 2015 net labor income represented 58 percent of total per capita income, investment income represented 24 percent, and transfer payments represented 18 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

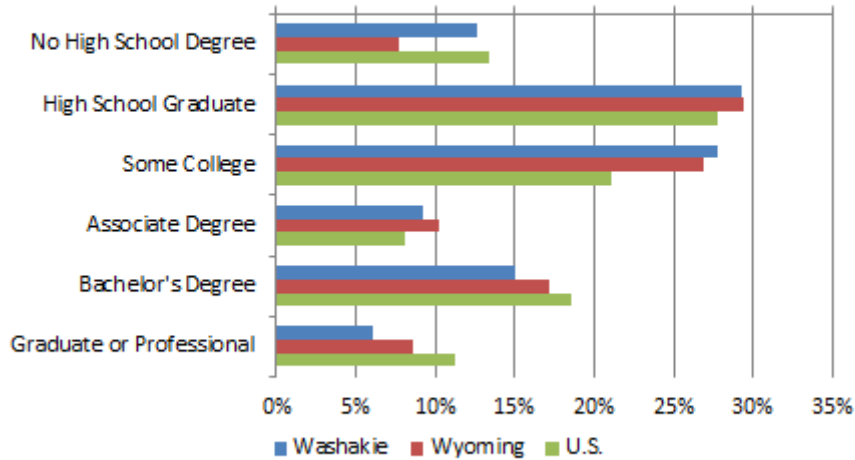


In 2015 per capita income for Washakie County was \$43,461 in 2015 dollars (Figure 8). This level of income was 22 percent below per capita income for Wyoming and 10 percent below per capita income for the U.S. Among the three regions, the county had the lowest per capita labor earnings (\$25,107) which was 23 percent below per capita labor earnings for Wyoming (\$32,578) and 18 percent below per capita labor earnings for the U.S. (\$30,729). In 2015, the county had per capita transfer payments of \$8,051 which was 14 percent higher than per capita transfer payments for Wyoming (\$7,061), and only 3 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for the U.S. (\$8,334). The county's per capita investment income (\$10,303) was 37 percent below per capita investment income for Wyoming (\$16,442), but 14 percent higher than per capita investment income for the U.S. (\$9,049). The relatively lesser importance of labor earnings and the relatively greater importance of transfer payments and investment income for the county may be a reflection of the older age of the county's population.

The county's 2015 unemployment rate (4.0 percent) was lower than Wyoming's unemployment rate (4.2 percent) and lower than the U.S. unemployment rate (5.3 percent). While total per capita income for the county was 22 percent below the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2015 was only 10 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, county residents were economically somewhat worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015. Similarly, the percent of the county's population that was below the poverty level (11.2 percent) was higher than the Wyoming's rate (10.6 percent) but lower than the U.S. rate (13.5 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)

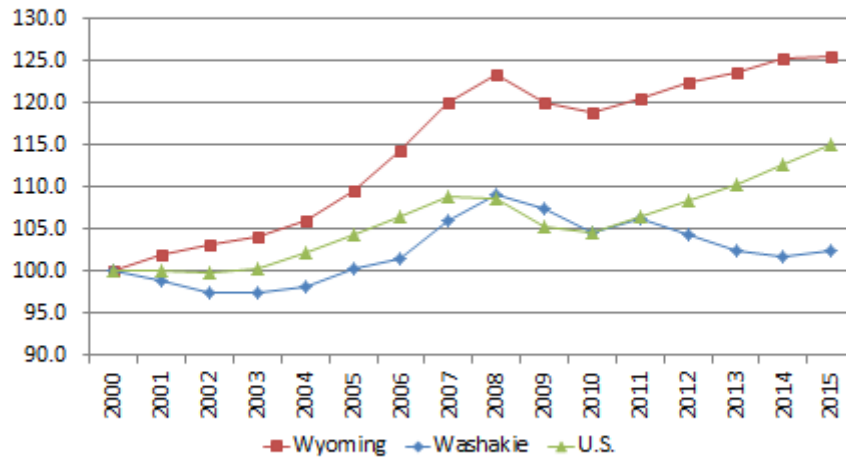


Overall, the educational attainment of Washakie County’s population in terms of a high school degree or higher (87 percent) was lower than Wyoming’s (92 percent) and the same as the U.S. (87 percent). The county’s population was somewhat less educated in terms of college bachelors or advanced degrees than Wyoming (21 percent vs. 26 percent) and the U.S. (21 percent vs. 30 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (13 percent) was higher than Wyoming’s (8 percent) and the same as the U.S. (13 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with a high school degree (29 percent) was the similar to Wyoming’s (29 percent) and the U.S. (28 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with some college (28 percent) or an associate degree (9 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 (6 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 two public school districts with a total of 6 schools and a 2014 fall enrollment of 1,480. The graduation rate for the public school system was 85 percent compared to a state average of 79 percent. The public school system had 128 certified teachers, 27 certified staff, 18 administrators, and 124 classified staff. Total general fund expenditures for the county’s public school system was \$24.6 million in 2014 with an operating cost of \$19,191 per average daily membership. This compares with an average operating cost of \$17,229 per average daily membership for the state. Northwest College whose main campus is in Powell has an off-campus center in Worland.

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

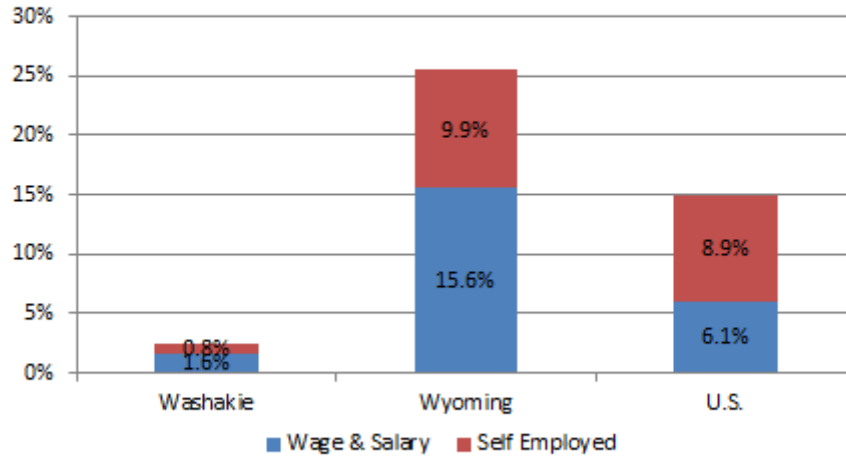
Figure 10.
Employment Growth Index: 2000-2015



Overall, Washakie County experienced limited employment growth between 2000 and 2015. Total employment in the county increased by 2 percent from 2000 through 2015 growing from 5,291 jobs in 2000 to 5,416 jobs in 2015 (Figure 10). During this time period Wyoming employment increased by 25 percent and the U.S. employment increased by 15 percent. County employment did increase (+9 percent) between 2000 and 2008 with employment peaking at 5,768 jobs in 2008. Employment in all three regions was negatively affected by 2008-2009 recession. However, unlike the Wyoming or the U.S., the county’s employment has not recovered since the recession decreasing by 6 percent to 5,416 jobs in 2015. Between 2001 and 2008, the sectors with the largest growth in employment were Construction (+148 jobs), Health Care & Social Assistance (+105 jobs), and Mining (+98 jobs). Federal employment statistics include the Oil and Gas sector as a part of Mining. Between 2008 and 2015, the sectors with the largest decline in employment were Construction (-134 jobs), Finance & Insurance (-84 jobs), and Health Care and Social Assistance (-77 jobs).

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 Washakie County increased by only 2 percent (Figure 11). This increase was only 9 percent of the employment increase for Wyoming (25 percent) and only 16 percent of the employment increase for the U.S. (15 percent) during the same time period. About two-thirds of the growth in employment in the county between 2000 and 2014 was in wage and salary jobs with one-third coming from growth in self-employment jobs. At the state level, wage and salary jobs represented 61 percent of the employment growth with 39 percent coming from growth in self-employment jobs. This ratio of growth in employment from wage and salary jobs to growth in self-employment jobs is similar to that for the county. However, at the national level, the ratio was 40 percent from wage and salary jobs to 60 percent from self-employment jobs. This difference reflects the lack of growth in wage and salary jobs in the U.S. economy between 2000 and 2015.

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

Figure 12.

Washakie County Employment by Sector: 2015

Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Local Government	584	10.8%	1.46
Health Care & Social Assistance	542	10.0%	0.89
Manufacturing	464	8.6%	1.24
Retail Trade	450	8.3%	0.83
Construction	398	7.3%	1.40
Accommodations & Food Service	363	6.7%	0.91
Agriculture	305	5.6%	4.05
Other Services	293	5.4%	0.93
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	270	5.0%	1.09
Mining	225	4.2%	5.25
Transportation & Warehousing	218	4.0%	1.16
Professional Services	190	3.5%	0.50
State Government	179	3.3%	1.19
Wholesale Trade	150	2.8%	0.78
Finance & Insurance	145	2.7%	0.53
Management Services	109	2.0%	0.26
Federal - Civilian	108	2.0%	1.35
Information	91	1.7%	0.95
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	91	1.7%	0.75
Educational Services	81	1.5%	0.61
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	77	1.4%	2.79
Military	43	0.8%	0.77
Utilities	41	0.8%	2.45
Total	5,416	100.0%	N.A.

Local Government, which includes all employment associated with county government, towns and city government in the county, and the county's public school districts, was the largest source of employment in Washakie County representing 11 percent of total county employment (Figure 12). Following Local Government was Health Care & Social Assistance (10%). Other major sources of employment were Manufacturing (9 percent), Retail Trade (8 percent), and Construction (7 percent). Combined these five sectors represent nearly one-half of the employment in the county.

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

including: Mining (5.25), Agriculture (4.05), Forestry, Fishing, and Ag Support (2.79), Utilities (2.45), Local Government (1.46), Construction (1.40), and Federal-Civilian (1.35). These seven sectors are relatively more important in the county's economy than they are at the national level.

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

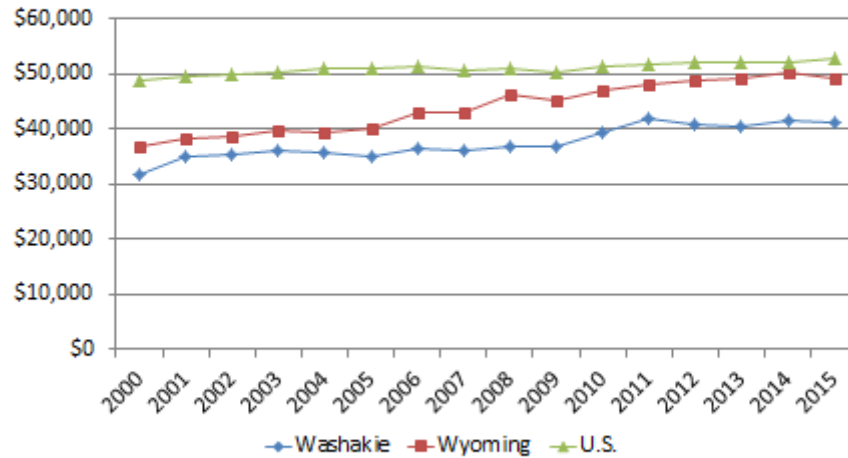
Figure 13.**Change in Washakie County Employment by Sector: 2001-2015**

Sector	2001	2015	Change 2001-2015	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	190	270	80	43.7%	42.1%
Local Government	510	584	74	40.4%	14.5%
Wholesale Trade	78	150	72	39.6%	93.3%
Mining	175	225	50	27.3%	28.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	181	218	37	20.2%	20.4%
Accommodations & Food Service	327	363	36	19.7%	11.0%
Educational Services	51	81	30	16.5%	59.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	514	542	28	15.2%	5.4%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	69	91	22	12.0%	31.9%
Agriculture	287	305	18	9.8%	6.3%
Construction	384	398	14	7.7%	3.6%
Professional Services	184	190	6	3.3%	3.3%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	76	77	1	0.3%	0.7%
Military	46	43	-3	-1.6%	-6.5%
Information	95	91	-4	-2.2%	-4.2%
State Government	184	179	-5	-2.7%	-2.7%
Federal - Civilian	134	108	-26	-14.2%	-19.4%
Management Services	136	109	-27	-14.9%	-20.1%
Utilities	69	41	-28	-15.2%	-40.4%
Other Services	321	293	-28	-15.3%	-8.7%
Finance & Insurance	184	145	-39	-21.3%	-21.2%
Retail Trade	500	450	-50	-27.3%	-10.0%
Manufacturing	539	464	-75	-41.0%	-13.9%
Total	5,233	5,416	183	100.0%	3.5%

Employment in Washakie County increased by 3 percent from 2001 through 2015 (Figure 13). The largest increases in employment came from Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (+80 jobs), Local Government (+74 jobs), Wholesale Trade (+72 jobs) and Mining (+50 jobs). On the other hand, the two sectors with the largest loss in employment between 2001 and 2015 were Manufacturing (-75 jobs) and Retail Trade (-50 jobs). In terms of individual sectors the fastest growing sectors were Wholesale Trade (+93 percent), Educational Services (+59 percent), and Real Estate, Rentals, & Leasing (+44 percent).

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

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



In addition to the number of jobs, the labor earnings associated with those jobs is an important consideration. Overall average earnings per job are a general measure of the economic well-being of the local workforce. Figure 14 illustrates the continuing difficulty that the Washakie County economy has had with generating relatively high paying jobs. In 2000, the average earnings per job for the county were \$31,564, in 2009 dollars, which was 14 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$36,862) and 35 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 31 percent to \$41,275. Despite this increase, 2015 county average earnings per job were still 16 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$48,978) and 22 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$52,936). While county average earnings per job were 16 percent below the state average in 2015, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county’s cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2015 was only 10 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county’s workforce was economically somewhat worse-off than the rest of the state in 2015.

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

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

Sector	Jobs	Earnings	
		(\$1,000)	AEPJ
Utilities	41	\$4,554	\$111,073
Transportation & Warehousing	218	\$19,635	\$90,069
Federal - Civilian	108	\$9,338	\$86,463
State Government	179	\$13,771	\$76,933
Mining	225	\$16,003	\$71,124
Manufacturing	464	\$30,478	\$65,685
Local Government	584	\$32,914	\$56,360
Construction	398	\$21,256	\$53,407
Professional Services	190	\$9,322	\$49,063
Health Care & Social Assistance	542	\$25,914	\$47,857
Information	91	\$4,235	\$46,538
Wholesale Trade	150	\$6,460	\$43,067
Finance & Insurance	145	\$5,223	\$36,021
Management Services	109	\$3,526	\$32,448
Retail Trade	450	\$13,766	\$30,591
Military	43	\$1,241	\$28,860
Other Services	293	\$7,111	\$24,270
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	270	\$5,679	\$21,033
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	77	\$1,564	\$20,436
Educational Services	81	\$1,589	\$19,546
Agriculture	305	\$5,508	\$18,059
Accommodations & Food Service	363	\$6,048	\$16,661
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	91	\$759	\$8,341
Total	5,416	\$245,895	\$45,402

Average earnings per job (AEPJ), which includes employer paid benefits, varies substantially by sector. In 2015 AEPJ in Washakie County ranged from over \$111,000 for the Utility sector to less than \$8,400 for the Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation sector (Figure 15). After Utilities, the next highest AEPJ was in the Transportation & Warehouse sector (\$90,069), Federal-Civilian (\$86,463), State Government (\$76,933), Mining (\$71,124) and Manufacturing (\$65,685). Of the 23 sectors in the county's economy 7 had AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average (\$53,875) and 6 had AEPJ greater than the U.S. average (\$58,875). The 7 sectors with AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average represented only one-third of the total employment in the county and the 6 sectors with AEPJ greater than the U.S. average represent only 23 percent of the total employment in the county. The AEPJ for the Agricultural sector was relatively low due to the large number of small, part-time producers in the county.

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 Washakie County: 2015**

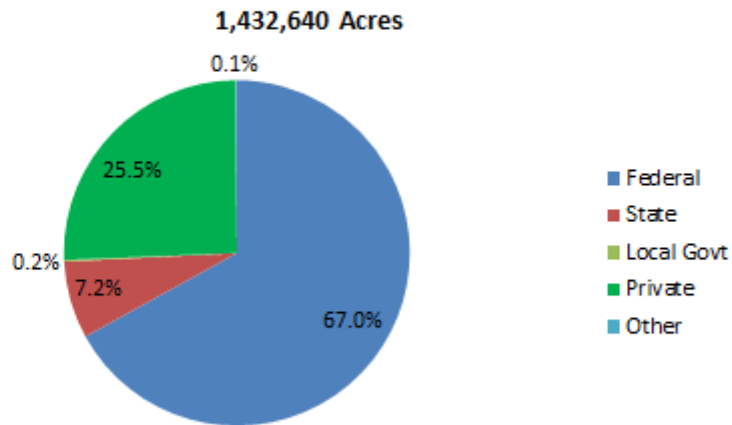
Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings	
			(\$1,000)	Percent
Local Government	584	\$56,360	\$32,914	13.4%
Manufacturing	464	\$65,685	\$30,478	12.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	542	\$47,857	\$25,914	10.5%
Construction	398	\$53,407	\$21,256	8.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	218	\$90,069	\$19,635	8.0%
Mining	225	\$71,124	\$16,003	6.5%
State Government	179	\$76,933	\$13,771	5.6%
Retail Trade	450	\$30,591	\$13,766	5.6%
Federal - Civilian	108	\$86,463	\$9,338	3.8%
Professional Services	190	\$49,063	\$9,322	3.8%
Other Services	293	\$24,270	\$7,111	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	150	\$43,067	\$6,460	2.6%
Accommodations & Food Service	363	\$16,661	\$6,048	2.5%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	270	\$21,033	\$5,679	2.3%
Agriculture	305	\$18,059	\$5,508	2.2%
Finance & Insurance	145	\$36,021	\$5,223	2.1%
Utilities	41	\$111,073	\$4,554	1.9%
Information	91	\$46,538	\$4,235	1.7%
Management Services	109	\$32,448	\$3,526	1.4%
Educational Services	81	\$19,546	\$1,589	0.6%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	77	\$20,436	\$1,564	0.6%
Military	43	\$28,860	\$1,241	0.5%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	91	\$8,341	\$759	0.3%
Total	5,416	\$45,402	\$245,895	100.0%

The combination of the number of jobs and the average earnings per job determines the relative importance of individual sectors in terms of total labor earnings in the Washakie County economy (Figure 16). Labor earnings are important because they represent the major source of personal income for county residents. Overall county employment generated \$245.9 million in labor earnings in 2015. Local Government, due to its relatively large number of employees and above average earnings per job was the largest source of labor earnings for the county (13 percent). Following Local Government was Manufacturing (12 percent), Health Care & Social Assistance (10 percent), Construction (9 percent), Transportation & Warehousing (8 percent), Mining (6 percent). Combined these six sectors represented 60 percent of total county labor earnings.

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

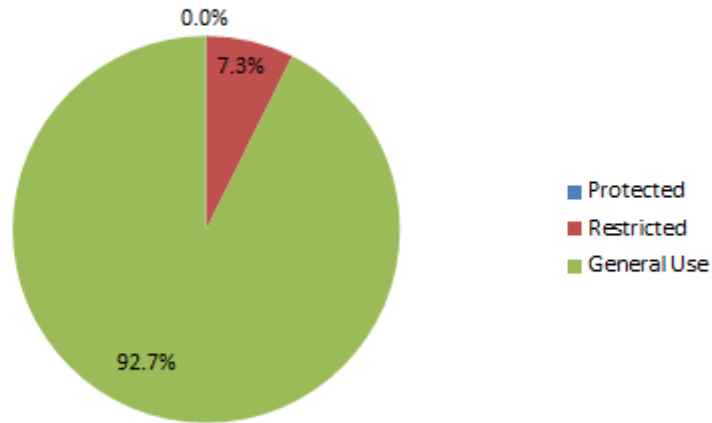
Figure 17.
Land Ownership in Washakie County: 2012



Washakie County contains 1.4 million acres of land (Figure 17). The Federal government is the largest category of landownership in the county accounting for 67 percent of this land area (959,424 acres). Of this total, the Forest Service manages 4 percent of the total Federal land in the county, with the BLM managing 96 percent. State land represents 7 percent of the county's land area (103,680 acres). Most of the state land in the county is state trust land, with 448 acres managed by the Wyoming Game & Fish Department. Local government owns 0.2 percent of the county's land area (2,368 acres). Private land represents only 25 percent of the surface area in the county (365,376 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 (351,906 acres). Of this total 87 percent is classified as range land (305,176 acres), less than one percent is classified as dry cropland (2,931 acres), and 12 percent is classified as irrigated crop land (43,799 acres).

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

Figure 18.
Management Designation of Federal Lands in Washakie County



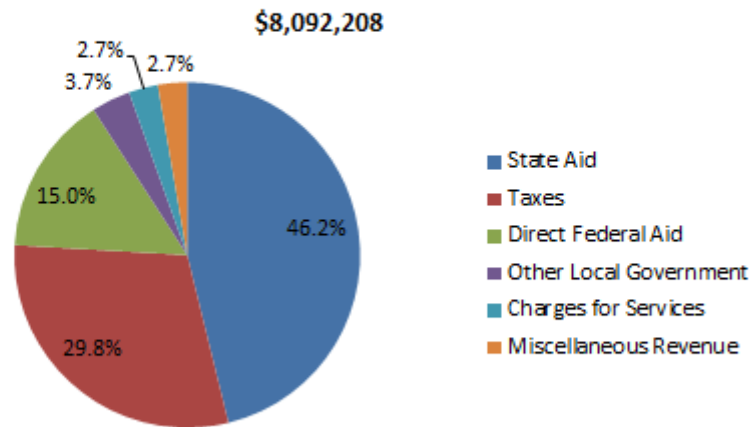
Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three categories of designation are presented in Figure 18: 1) Protected, 2) Restricted., and 3) General Use. Protected areas include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation 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 Washakie County, Economic Profile System data indicates that no federal lands are designated as protected. Meanwhile, 7 percent of federal lands are designated as restricted and 93 percent are designated for general use. In comparison, 21 percent of total federal lands in Wyoming are classified as protected, 13 percent are classified as restricted and 66 percent are classified as general use.

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

County Government Finances

Figure 19.
Washakie County Government Revenue: FY2016

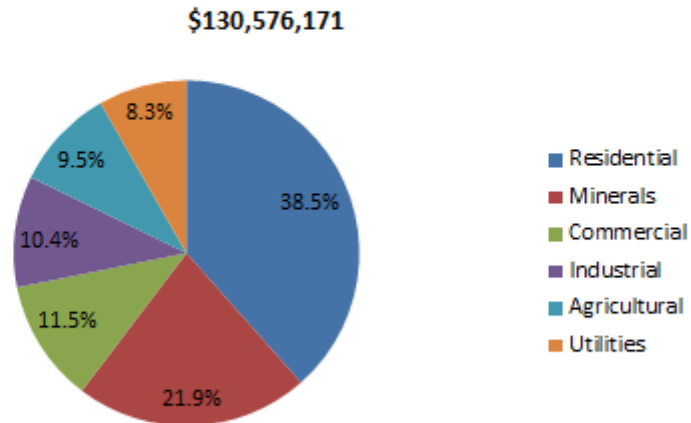


Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Washakie County Government was \$8.1 million in FY2016 (Figure 19). Of this total, the largest source was State Aid which included the county’s share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (46 percent). Following State Aid was Taxes which included property taxes and any optional sales tax revenue (30 percent) and Direct Federal Aid, including PILT payments (15 percent). Combined these three sources represented 91 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016. Other sources of county government revenue included Other Local Government Revenue (4 percent), Charges for Services (3 percent), and Miscellaneous Revenue (3 percent). Combined these revenue sources represented 9 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2016.

Compared to all counties in Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of revenue from State Aid (46 percent vs. 24 percent). The county’s proportion of revenue from Taxes was substantially lower relative to all counties in the state (30 percent vs. 52 percent) and the proportion from Direct Federal Aid was higher relative to all counties in the state (15 percent vs. 6 percent). Other sources of revenue were lower compared to all other counties in the state in terms of Other Local Government (3.7 percent vs. 4.5 percent), Charges for Services (2.7 percent vs. 6.7 percent), and Miscellaneous Revenue (2.7 percent vs. 6.6 percent). Overall, the county’s per capita revenue (\$972) was 30 percent below the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,384).

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.
Washakie County Assessed Valuation: 2016

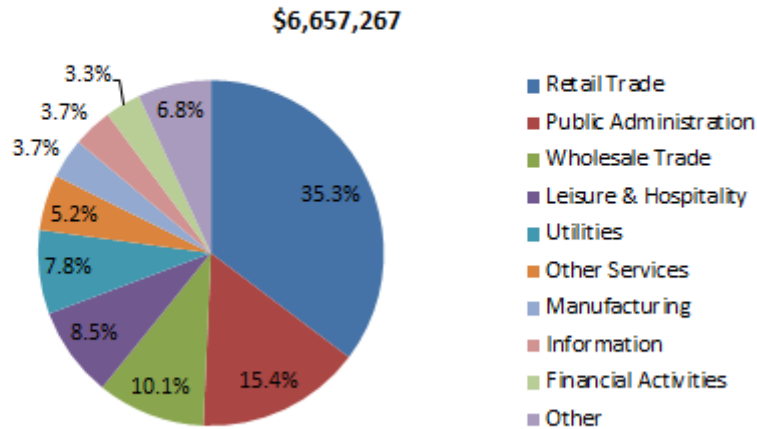


The total assessed valuation for Washakie County in 2016 was \$130.6 million (Figure 20). Thirty-eight percent of the total valuation was from Residential Property. Following Residential Property was Minerals Production (22 percent), Commercial Property (11 percent), Industrial Property (10 percent), Agricultural Property (9 percent), and Utilities (8 percent).

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of assessed valuation from Residential Property (38 percent vs. 24 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Mineral Production was about one-half that for Wyoming's (22 percent vs. 50 percent), the assessed valuation from Commercial Property was higher than Wyoming's (11 percent vs. 7 percent), the assessed valuation from Industrial Property was the same as Wyoming's (10 percent vs. 10 percent), the assessed valuation from Agricultural Land was higher than Wyoming's (9 percent vs. 2 percent) and the assessed valuation from Utilities was higher than Wyoming's (8 percent vs. 7 percent). In terms of Mineral Production, crude oil represented 79 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, natural gas represented 10 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, bentonite represented 10 percent, and sand and gravel represented less than 1 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation.

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

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

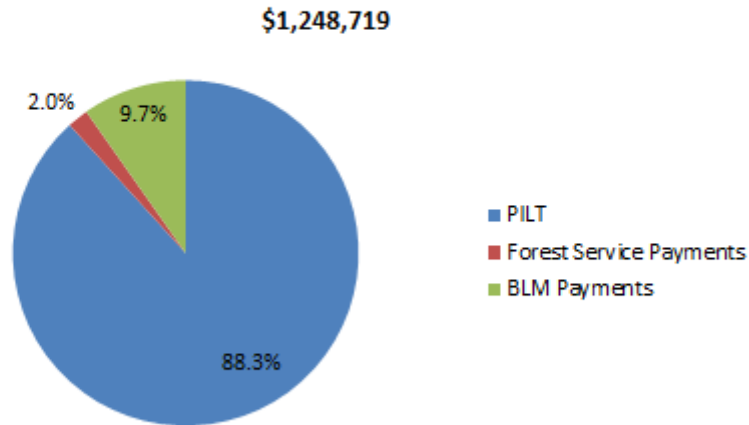


In FY2016 Washakie County’s sales and use tax generated \$6.7 million in tax revenue (Figure 21). Of this total, 55 percent (\$3.7 million) was retained by state government and 45 percent (\$3.0 million) was returned to local governments in the county. In FY2016 county government’s share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was approximately \$1.0 million (35 percent) with the remaining \$2.0 million (65 percent) going to municipal governments in the county. Thirty-five percent of the county’s total sales and use tax revenue came from Retail Trade. Following Retail Trade was Public Administration (15 percent), Wholesale Trade (10 percent), Leisure & Hospitality (8 percent), Utilities (8 percent), and Other Services (5 percent). Combined these six sectors contributed 82 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. Manufacturing, Information, Financial Activities and Others combined contribute 18 percent of total county sales and use tax revenue.

Compared to total sales and use tax revenue for Wyoming, the county had a similar proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Retail Trade (35 percent vs. 32 percent). The county’s proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Public Administration was higher than Wyoming’s (15 percent vs. 10 percent), from Wholesale Trade was higher than Wyoming’s (10 percent vs. 8 percent), from Leisure & Hospitality was lower than Wyoming’s (8 percent vs. 12 percent), from Utilities was higher than Wyoming’s (8 percent vs. 6 percent) and from Other Services was higher than Wyoming’s (5 percent vs. 4 percent). The county’s proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Mining was substantially lower than Wyoming’s (3 percent vs. 13 percent). Per capita sales and use tax revenues for the county (\$799) were about one-half of per capital sales and use tax revenues for Wyoming (\$1,474).

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

Figure 22.
Washakie County Federal Land Payment: FY2015



The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Washakie County totaled \$1.2 million in FY2015 (Figure 22). The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 88 percent of the total amount (\$1.1 million). PILT payments are intended to compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. It is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by other federal revenue sharing payments and subject to a per capita population cap. The second largest source of federal payments to the county was BLM Payments representing 10 percent of the total amount (\$121,719). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. The third source of federal payments to the county was Forest Service payments representing 2 percent of the total amount (\$24,626). Forest Service payments can include 25 Percent Revenue Sharing funds, Secure Rural School & Community Self Determination Act funds, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands funds. Of the \$1.2 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2015, 90 percent went to county government (\$1.1 million), 9 percent went to grazing districts (\$65,291), with 1 percent (\$12,313) going to local school districts. In FY2015 Federal Land Payments to the county represented \$1.30 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.

Washakie County Government Costs, FY2016

Costs	Amount	Percent	Per Capita
County Sheriff	\$976,489	19.6%	\$117.25
Jail	\$574,718	11.5%	\$69.01
Courthouse	\$542,883	10.9%	\$65.19
Road and Bridge	\$410,398	8.2%	\$49.28
County Administration	\$322,489	6.5%	\$38.72
Library	\$267,650	5.4%	\$32.14
Health (Not Hospital)	\$240,575	4.8%	\$28.89
Capital	\$194,657	3.9%	\$23.37
County Assessor	\$184,043	3.7%	\$22.10
County Clerk	\$182,044	3.7%	\$21.86
County Attorney	\$157,723	3.2%	\$18.94
Distict Court	\$156,964	3.1%	\$18.85
Finacial Administration	\$127,235	2.6%	\$15.28
County Treasurer	\$126,405	2.5%	\$15.18
Fair	\$101,210	2.0%	\$12.15
Agricultural Department	\$96,760	1.9%	\$11.62
Civil Defense/Emergency	\$86,714	1.7%	\$10.41
County Commissioners	\$72,993	1.5%	\$8.76
County Planner	\$69,071	1.4%	\$8.29
County Coroner	\$47,785	1.0%	\$5.74
Social Services	\$38,000	0.8%	\$4.56
Elections	\$9,700	0.2%	\$1.16
Total	\$4,986,506	100.0%	\$598.76

The total cost of maintaining county government for Washakie County in FY2016 was \$5.0 million (Figure 23). This represents a per capita cost of \$598.76 which was 50 percent below the average for all counties in Wyoming (\$1,183.03). The largest cost categories were County Sheriff (20 percent), Jail (11 percent), Courthouse (11 percent), and Road and Bridge (8 percent). These four categories represent 50 percent of the total cost of maintain county government for Washakie County.

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.
Washakie County Mining Industry

	Amount
<u>Mineral Production (2015)</u>	
Crude Oil (Barrels)	693,316
Natural Gas (MCF)	1,596,991
Bentonite (Tons)	132,298
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	308,245
<u>Tax Revenue (2016 from 2015 Production)</u>	
Assessed Valuation	\$31,152,288
Property Tax Revenue	\$2,188,243
<u>Employment (2015)</u>	
Full & Part-time Jobs	225
Labor Earnings	\$16,003,000
Average Earnings Per Job	\$71,124

In 2015, the Mining sector in Washakie County produced 693,316 barrels of crude oil and 1.6 million mcf of natural gas, 132,298 tons of bentonite, and 308,245 tons of sand and gravel (Figure 24). The mining industry in the county, including the associated industrial property, had an assessed valuation of \$31.1 million dollars in 2016 (2016 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2015 production). This valuation represented 24 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on the county mill levy, the mineral industry generated \$2.2 million in property tax revenue in 2016. Of this total, 70 percent went to K-12 schools (\$1.5 million), 17 percent went to county government (\$373,827), and 13 percent went to county special districts (\$292,132). Special districts in the county included: Cemetery, Solid Waste Disposal, and Conservation. In 2015 the mining industry in the county supported 225 jobs with labor earnings of \$16.0 million. This represented 4 percent of total employment and 6 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was 5 times the national percentage (0.8 percent) indicating that Mining was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for mining in the county were \$71,124 which was 1.6 times the county average (\$45,402). The mining industry ranked 10th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 6th out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

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

Figure 25.
Washakie County Agricultural Industry

	Amount
<u>Assets (2012)</u>	
Total Land in Agriculture (Acres)	341,347
Cattle Inventory (Head)	25,238
Sheep Inventory (Head)	22,701
Investment – Land, Buildings, Equipment	\$339,141,000
Property Taxes Paid	\$860,000
<u>Gross Revenue (2015)</u>	
	\$46,265,000
<u>Employment (2015)</u>	
Jobs	305
Labor Earnings	\$5,508,000
Average Earnings Per Job	\$18,059

In 2012 there were 209 agricultural operations in Washakie County. These operations managed 341,347 acres in the county (Figure 25). Included in this acreage is 96 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 85 percent is classified as grazing land, 12 percent as cropland, 2 percent as woodlands, and 1 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 1,633 acres. The total cattle and sheep inventory in the county was 47,939 head including 25,238 head of cattle and calves and 22,701 head of sheep and lambs. In 2014, the county ranked 19th out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of cattle and calves inventory and 7th out of 23 counties in terms of sheep and lambs inventory. It also ranked 3rd in barley production, 3rd in sugar beet production, 14th in alfalfa hay production, and 17th in other 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 \$339.1 million. This total included \$303.1 million in land and buildings and \$36.0 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was \$1.6 million. In 2012 agricultural operations in the county paid \$860,000 in property taxes.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2015 was \$46.3 million. Of this total 41 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 46 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 6 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 7 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2015 was 305 jobs with labor earnings of \$5.5 million. This represented 6 percent of the total jobs in the county and 2 percent of the labor earnings. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was 4 times the national percentage (1.4 percent) indicating that agriculture was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for agriculture in the county were \$18,059 which was 40 percent of the county average (\$45,402). Average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be lower because most employment 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 the County were \$35,029. The agriculture industry ranked 7th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 15th 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, 96 percent of the private land in county is in agricultural use. Due to the natural resource amenities associated with agricultural land there is public support for the retention of lands in agriculture. For example, a recent survey sponsored by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, and the University of Wyoming found that nearly 80 percent of Wyoming residents felt that they personally benefit from the presence of farms and ranches in Wyoming. In addition, 76 percent of respondents were concerned with the loss of family farms and ranches in the State. Other issues of serious concerns to respondents included the availability of water for farming and ranching (71 percent), and natural areas and rangeland being split up by new development (66 percent).

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

Figure 26.
Washakie County Travel Industry, 2015

	Amount
Visitor Spending	\$23.2 Million
Employment	300 Jobs
Labor Income	\$6.7 Million
Average Earnings Per Job	\$22,333
Local Tax Revenue	\$0.2 million

Dean Runyan Associates estimates that visitors spent \$23.2 million while in Washakie County in 2015 (Figure 26). In terms of accommodations, 47 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in campgrounds, 29 percent by visitors staying in hotels/motels, 13 percent was by visitors staying in private homes, 2 percent was by visitors staying in vacation homes, and 9 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 25 percent was spent on local transportation & gas, 21 percent was spent on food services, 16 percent was spent on accommodations, 15 percent was spent on arts, entertainment, & recreation, 13 percent was spent on retail sales, 9 percent was spent at food stores, and 1 percent was spent for air transportation.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 300 direct jobs in the county in 2015. This represents 5 percent of total employment in the county. Nearly 57 percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 30 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 13 percent were in the retail trade sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be \$6.7 million. This represents 3 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2015 were \$22,333. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were 49 percent the county average (\$45,402).

The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be \$900,000 with \$200,000 (22 percent) going to local government and \$700,000 (78 percent) going to state government.

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

TABLES

Table 1. Population 2000-2015			
Year	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.
2000	8,252	494,300	282,162,411
2001	8,068	494,657	284,968,955
2002	7,988	500,017	287,625,193
2003	7,976	503,453	290,107,933
2004	7,960	509,106	292,805,298
2005	8,022	514,157	295,516,599
2006	7,979	522,667	298,379,912
2007	8,169	534,876	301,231,207
2008	8,229	546,043	304,093,966
2009	8,423	559,851	306,771,529
2010	8,545	564,513	309,348,193
2011	8,469	567,725	311,663,358
2012	8,443	576,765	313,998,379
2013	8,443	582,684	316,204,908
2014	8,316	583,642	318,563,456
2015	8,328	586,107	321,418,820
Change	76	91,807	39,256,409
Percent	0.9%	18.6%	13.9%
Source	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.
Natural Increase	242	48,508	23,201,405
Net Migration	-166	43,299	16,055,004
Total Change	76	91,807	39,256,409
Source: WY Department of A&I - Economic Analysis Division			
Table 2. Primary Reason for Moving to Washakie County, 2000-2016			
Reason	Number	Percent	
Job Related	390	44.6%	
Better Quality of	52	5.9%	
Friends or Relativ	196	22.3%	
Other	238	27.2%	
Total	876	100.0%	
Source: Wyoming Community Development Authority			

Table 3. Age of Population, 2015						
				Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.
Age	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 5	457	38,395	19,907,281	5.5%	6.6%	6.2%
5 to 17	1,519	100,500	53,737,830	18.2%	17.1%	16.7%
18 to 24	575	56,514	31,219,892	6.9%	9.6%	9.7%
25 to 44	1,836	153,641	84,726,985	22.0%	26.2%	26.4%
45 to 64	2,248	152,358	84,065,980	27.0%	26.0%	26.2%
65 and over	1,693	84,699	47,760,852	20.3%	14.5%	14.9%
Total	8,328	586,107	321,418,820	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Age	42.7	36.9	37.8			

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

Table 4. Race and Ethnicity of Population 2015						
				Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.
Race	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
White	7,890	543,292	251,868,011	94.7%	92.7%	78.4%
Black	61	8,286	41,902,829	0.7%	1.4%	13.0%
Native America	144	15,757	3,893,004	1.7%	2.7%	1.2%
Asian	60	6,072	15,781,779	0.7%	1.0%	4.9%
Pacific Islander	11	676	702,317	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or More	162	12,024	7,270,880	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%
Total	8,328	586,107	321,418,820	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
				Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.
Ethnicity	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hispanic	1,194	58,207	56,592,793	14.3%	9.9%	17.6%
Non-Hispanic	7,134	527,900	264,826,027	85.7%	90.1%	82.4%
Total	8,328	586,107	321,418,820	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

Table 5. Per Capita Income 2015						
Type	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.	Washakie Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent
Net Earnings	\$25,107	\$32,578	\$30,729	57.8%	58.1%	63.9%
Transfer Payments	\$8,051	\$7,061	\$8,334	18.5%	12.6%	17.3%
Investment	\$10,303	\$16,442	\$9,049	23.7%	29.3%	18.8%
Total	\$43,461	\$56,081	\$48,112	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
	Washakie	Washakie	Washakie	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.
Year	Earnings	Transfer	Investment	Total	Total	Total
2000	\$17,334	\$4,945	\$9,336	\$31,614	\$35,373	\$37,371
2001	\$19,754	\$5,250	\$9,226	\$34,230	\$36,632	\$37,658
2002	\$19,817	\$5,432	\$9,258	\$34,507	\$36,943	\$37,412
2003	\$20,354	\$5,990	\$9,908	\$36,252	\$38,351	\$37,692
2004	\$20,070	\$6,028	\$12,292	\$38,390	\$39,244	\$38,505
2005	\$19,746	\$6,006	\$12,643	\$38,395	\$41,562	\$39,031
2006	\$20,566	\$6,174	\$12,522	\$39,262	\$45,571	\$40,230
2007	\$20,488	\$6,314	\$12,011	\$38,813	\$45,942	\$40,910
2008	\$21,511	\$6,780	\$10,534	\$38,826	\$48,910	\$41,394
2009	\$20,772	\$7,069	\$8,427	\$36,268	\$43,549	\$39,376
2010	\$21,392	\$7,136	\$6,954	\$35,482	\$44,901	\$39,791
2011	\$24,000	\$6,974	\$8,970	\$39,944	\$47,892	\$41,092
2012	\$22,705	\$6,920	\$8,868	\$38,493	\$50,125	\$42,073
2013	\$22,116	\$6,922	\$8,995	\$38,034	\$49,271	\$41,587
2014	\$22,800	\$7,100	\$9,248	\$39,148	\$51,461	\$42,649
2015	\$22,825	\$7,319	\$9,367	\$39,511	\$50,984	\$43,739
Change	\$5,491	\$2,375	\$30	\$7,896	\$15,611	\$6,368
Percent of Total	69.5%	30.1%	0.4%	100.0%	N.A.	N.A.
Percent Change	31.7%	48.0%	0.3%	25.0%	44.1%	17.0%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

Degree	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.	Washakie Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent
No High School Degree	732	29,566	28,229,094	12.6%	7.7%	13.3%
High School Graduate	1,704	112,872	58,722,528	29.3%	29.4%	27.8%
Some College	1,612	103,479	44,529,161	27.7%	26.9%	21.1%
Associate Degree	539	39,555	17,029,467	9.3%	10.3%	8.1%
Bachelor's Degree	873	65,787	39,166,047	15.0%	17.1%	18.5%
Graduate or Professional	356	33,013	23,786,225	6.1%	8.6%	11.2%
Total Population 25 Yrs or Older	5,816	384,272	211,462,522	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
High School Degree or Higher	5,084	354,706	183,233,428	87.4%	92.3%	86.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,229	98,800	62,952,272	21.1%	25.7%	29.8%

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

Table 7. Employment, 2000-2015

Year	Washakie W&S Jobs	Washakie SE Jobs	Washakie Total	Wyoming Total	U.S. Total
2000	3,946	1,345	5,291	324,018	165,370,800
2001	3,997	1,236	5,233	330,154	165,519,200
2002	3,952	1,199	5,151	334,232	165,159,100
2003	3,983	1,178	5,161	337,010	166,026,500
2004	4,009	1,189	5,198	343,853	169,036,700
2005	4,105	1,204	5,309	354,786	172,557,400
2006	4,137	1,238	5,375	370,803	176,123,600
2007	4,269	1,337	5,606	389,074	179,885,700
2008	4,391	1,377	5,768	399,728	179,639,900
2009	4,259	1,429	5,688	388,641	174,233,700
2010	4,208	1,325	5,533	385,217	173,034,700
2011	4,240	1,376	5,616	390,568	176,278,700
2012	4,187	1,336	5,523	396,774	179,081,700
2013	4,066	1,360	5,426	400,424	182,408,100
2014	4,033	1,351	5,384	406,028	186,168,100
2015	4,030	1,386	5,416	406,576	190,195,400
Percent Change 2000-2015	2.1%	3.0%	2.4%	25.5%	15.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 8. Washakie County Employment by Sector, 2015			
Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Local Government	584	10.8%	1.46
Health Care & Social Assistance	542	10.0%	0.89
Manufacturing	464	8.6%	1.24
Retail Trade	450	8.3%	0.83
Construction	398	7.3%	1.40
Accommodations & Food Service	363	6.7%	0.91
Agriculture	305	5.6%	4.05
Other Services	293	5.4%	0.93
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	270	5.0%	1.09
Mining	225	4.2%	5.25
Transportation & Warehousing	218	4.0%	1.16
Professional Services	190	3.5%	0.50
State Government	179	3.3%	1.19
Wholesale Trade	150	2.8%	0.78
Finance & Insurance	145	2.7%	0.53
Management Services	109	2.0%	0.26
Federal - Civilian	108	2.0%	1.35
Information	91	1.7%	0.95
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	91	1.7%	0.75
Educational Services	81	1.5%	0.61
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	77	1.4%	2.79
Military	43	0.8%	0.77
Utilities	41	0.8%	2.45
Total	5,416	100.0%	N.A.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Sector	2001	2015	Change 2001-2015	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	190	270	80	43.7%	42.1%
Local Government	510	584	74	40.4%	14.5%
Wholesale Trade	78	150	72	39.6%	93.3%
Mining	175	225	50	27.3%	28.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	181	218	37	20.2%	20.4%
Accommodations & Food Service	327	363	36	19.7%	11.0%
Educational Services	51	81	30	16.5%	59.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	514	542	28	15.2%	5.4%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	69	91	22	12.0%	31.9%
Agriculture	287	305	18	9.8%	6.3%
Construction	384	398	14	7.7%	3.6%
Professional Services	184	190	6	3.3%	3.3%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	76	77	1	0.3%	0.7%
Military	46	43	-3	-1.6%	-6.5%
Information	95	91	-4	-2.2%	-4.2%
State Government	184	179	-5	-2.7%	-2.7%
Federal - Civilian	134	108	-26	-14.2%	-19.4%
Management Services	136	109	-27	-14.9%	-20.1%
Utilities	69	41	-28	-15.2%	-40.4%
Other Services	321	293	-28	-15.3%	-8.7%
Finance & Insurance	184	145	-39	-21.3%	-21.2%
Retail Trade	500	450	-50	-27.3%	-10.0%
Manufacturing	539	464	-75	-41.0%	-13.9%
Total	5,233	5,416	183	100.0%	3.5%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis					

Table 10. Average Earnings Per Job, 2000-2015

	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
Year	Washakie	Wyoming	U.S.
2000	\$31,564	\$36,862	\$48,821
2001	\$34,887	\$38,189	\$49,618
2002	\$35,251	\$38,761	\$49,904
2003	\$36,194	\$39,639	\$50,395
2004	\$35,672	\$39,392	\$51,086
2005	\$34,847	\$39,997	\$50,786
2006	\$36,269	\$42,786	\$51,158
2007	\$35,873	\$43,041	\$50,670
2008	\$36,820	\$46,293	\$51,011
2009	\$36,789	\$45,203	\$50,184
2010	\$39,219	\$47,005	\$51,247
2011	\$41,999	\$48,173	\$51,568
2012	\$40,634	\$48,667	\$52,225
2013	\$40,459	\$48,963	\$51,902
2014	\$41,465	\$50,166	\$52,233
2015	\$41,275	\$48,978	\$52,936
Percent Change	30.8%	32.9%	8.4%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

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

Sector	Jobs	Earnings	
		(\$1,000)	AEPJ
Utilities	41	\$4,554	\$111,073
Transportation & Warehousing	218	\$19,635	\$90,069
Federal - Civilian	108	\$9,338	\$86,463
State Government	179	\$13,771	\$76,933
Mining	225	\$16,003	\$71,124
Manufacturing	464	\$30,478	\$65,685
Local Government	584	\$32,914	\$56,360
Construction	398	\$21,256	\$53,407
Professional Services	190	\$9,322	\$49,063
Health Care & Social Assistance	542	\$25,914	\$47,857
Information	91	\$4,235	\$46,538
Wholesale Trade	150	\$6,460	\$43,067
Finance & Insurance	145	\$5,223	\$36,021
Management Services	109	\$3,526	\$32,448
Retail Trade	450	\$13,766	\$30,591
Military	43	\$1,241	\$28,860
Other Services	293	\$7,111	\$24,270
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	270	\$5,679	\$21,033
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	77	\$1,564	\$20,436
Educational Services	81	\$1,589	\$19,546
Agriculture	305	\$5,508	\$18,059
Accommodations & Food Service	363	\$6,048	\$16,661
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	91	\$759	\$8,341
Total	5,416	\$245,895	\$45,402
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Table 11. Total Labor Earning for Washakie County, 2015

Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings	
			(\$1,000)	Percent
Local Government	584	\$56,360	\$32,914	13.4%
Manufacturing	464	\$65,685	\$30,478	12.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	542	\$47,857	\$25,914	10.5%
Construction	398	\$53,407	\$21,256	8.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	218	\$90,069	\$19,635	8.0%
Mining	225	\$71,124	\$16,003	6.5%
State Government	179	\$76,933	\$13,771	5.6%
Retail Trade	450	\$30,591	\$13,766	5.6%
Federal - Civilian	108	\$86,463	\$9,338	3.8%
Professional Services	190	\$49,063	\$9,322	3.8%
Other Services	293	\$24,270	\$7,111	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	150	\$43,067	\$6,460	2.6%
Accommodations & Food Service	363	\$16,661	\$6,048	2.5%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	270	\$21,033	\$5,679	2.3%
Agriculture	305	\$18,059	\$5,508	2.2%
Finance & Insurance	145	\$36,021	\$5,223	2.1%
Utilities	41	\$111,073	\$4,554	1.9%
Information	91	\$46,538	\$4,235	1.7%
Management Services	109	\$32,448	\$3,526	1.4%
Educational Services	81	\$19,546	\$1,589	0.6%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	77	\$20,436	\$1,564	0.6%
Military	43	\$28,860	\$1,241	0.5%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	91	\$8,341	\$759	0.3%
Total	5,416	\$45,402	\$245,895	100.0%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				

Table 12. Land Ownership in Washakie County			
Owner	Acres	Percent of Total	Percent of Type
National Park Service	0	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Service	36,096	2.5%	3.8%
BLM	922,240	64.4%	96.1%
Bureau of Reclamation	1,088	0.1%	0.1%
Total Federal	959,424	67.0%	100.0%
State Trust Lands	103,232	7.2%	99.6%
Recreation Commission	0	0.0%	0.0%
Fish & Game	448	0.0%	0.4%
Total State	103,680	7.2%	100.0%
County	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
School Dist. & Colleges	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Local Government	2,368	0.2%	100.0%
Total Private	365,376	25.5%	100.0%
Other	1,792	0.1%	100.0%
Total Land Area	1,432,640	100.0%	

Source: Wyoming County Profiles 2015

Table 13. Acres of Taxable Agricultural Land in Washakie County

Classification	Acres	Percent
Irrigate Land	43,799	12.4%
Dry Farm Land	2,931	0.8%
Range Lands	305,176	86.7%
Total Land	351,906	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue 2012 Annual Report

Table 14. Management Designations of Federal Land in Washakie County

Type	Acres	Percent
Protected	264	0.0%
Restricted	69,666	7.3%
General Use	884,007	92.7%
Total Federal	953,937	100.0%

Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimensions Toolkit

Table 15. Washakie County Government Revenue, FY2016

Source	Washakie	Percent
State Aid	\$3,735,396	46.2%
Taxes	\$2,408,242	29.8%
Direct Federal Aid	\$1,211,052	15.0%
Other Local Government	\$295,446	3.7%
Charges for Services	\$221,493	2.7%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$220,579	2.7%
Total	\$8,092,208	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Department of Audit

Table 16. Washakie County Assessed Valuation, 2016

Property Type	Amount	Percent
Residential Property	\$50,235,236	38.5%
Minerals	\$28,540,935	21.9%
Commercial Property	\$14,983,167	11.5%
Industrial Property	\$13,614,375	10.4%
Agricultural Lands	\$12,392,191	9.5%
Utilities	\$10,810,267	8.3%
Total Valuation	\$130,576,171	100.0%
Crude Oil	\$22,645,563	79.3%
Natural Gas	\$2,948,560	10.3%
Coal	\$0	0.0%
Bentonite	\$2,775,619	9.7%
Sand & Gravel	\$171,193	0.6%
Total Minerals	\$28,540,935	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue

Table 17. Washakie County Sales & Use Tax Revenue, FY2016

Industries	Sales Tax	Use Tax	Sales & Use	Percent
Retail Trade	\$2,282,979	\$66,724	\$2,349,703	35.3%
Public Administration	\$580,205	\$445,414	\$1,025,619	15.4%
Wholesale Trade	\$628,210	\$44,634	\$672,844	10.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	\$561,627	\$3,639	\$565,266	8.5%
Utilities	\$516,585	\$4,754	\$521,339	7.8%
Other Services	\$344,797	\$3,783	\$348,580	5.2%
Manufacturing	\$188,747	\$60,316	\$249,063	3.7%
Information	\$228,149	\$18,286	\$246,435	3.7%
Financial Activities	\$199,726	\$22,984	\$222,710	3.3%
Mining	\$161,803	\$21,152	\$182,955	2.7%
Construction	\$69,401	\$93,586	\$162,987	2.4%
Pro & Business Services	\$87,932	\$2,201	\$90,133	1.4%
Transport & Warehouse	\$1,866	\$9,127	\$10,993	0.2%
Agr & Other	\$6,225	\$0	\$6,225	0.1%
Education & Health	\$2,074	\$341	\$2,415	0.0%
Total	\$5,860,326	\$796,941	\$6,657,267	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Economic Analysis Division

Table 18. Washakie County Federal Land Payment, FY2015

Source	Amount	Percent
PILT	\$1,102,130	319.6%
Forest Service Payments	\$24,626	7.1%
BLM Payments	\$121,719	35.3%
Total	\$1,248,475	362.1%
Distributions	Amount	Percent
County Government	\$1,122,876	54140.6%
Local School Districts	\$12,313	593.7%
Grazing Districts	\$113,286	5462.2%
Resource Advisory Councils	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$1,248,475	60196.5%

Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimension Toolkit

Table 19. Washakie County Government Costs, FY2016

County Costs	Amount	Percent	Per Capita
County Sheriff	\$976,489	19.6%	\$117.25
Jail	\$574,718	11.5%	\$69.01
Courthouse	\$542,883	10.9%	\$65.19
Road and Bridge	\$410,398	8.2%	\$49.28
County Administration	\$322,489	6.5%	\$38.72
Library	\$267,650	5.4%	\$32.14
Health (Not Hospital)	\$240,575	4.8%	\$28.89
Capital	\$194,657	3.9%	\$23.37
County Assessor	\$184,043	3.7%	\$22.10
County Clerk	\$182,044	3.7%	\$21.86
County Attorney	\$157,723	3.2%	\$18.94
Distict Court	\$156,964	3.1%	\$18.85
Finacial Administration	\$127,235	2.6%	\$15.28
County Treasurer	\$126,405	2.5%	\$15.18
Fair	\$101,210	2.0%	\$12.15
Agricultural Department	\$96,760	1.9%	\$11.62
Civil Defense/Emergency	\$86,714	1.7%	\$10.41
County Commissioners	\$72,993	1.5%	\$8.76
County Planner	\$69,071	1.4%	\$8.29
County Coroner	\$47,785	1.0%	\$5.74
Social Services	\$38,000	0.8%	\$4.56
Elections	\$9,700	0.2%	\$1.16
Total	\$4,986,506	100.0%	\$598.76
Source: Wyoming Department of Audit			

Table 20. Washakie County Mining Industry						
Mineral Production 2015						
Type	Production					
Bentonite (Tons)	132,298					
Oil (Barrels)	693,316					
Gas (MCF)	1,596,991					
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	308,245					
Source: Wyoming Oil & Gas Conservation Commission & State Inspector of Mines of Wyoming						
Tax Revenue 2016 (2015 Production)						
	Assessed	Percent	County Revenue (12.0 Mills)	K-12 Revenue (48.9 Mills)	Special Districts (9.38 Mills)	Total Revenue (70.2 Mills)
Mineral	Valuation					
Crude Oil	\$22,645,563	72.7%	\$271,747	\$1,106,595	\$212,360	\$1,590,702
Natural Gas	\$2,948,560	9.5%	\$35,383	\$144,084	\$27,650	\$207,117
Bentonite	\$2,775,619	8.9%	\$33,307	\$135,633	\$26,028	\$194,969
Sand & Gravel	\$171,193	0.5%	\$2,054	\$8,365	\$1,605	\$12,025
Oil & Gas Extraction	\$2,611,353	8.4%	\$31,336	\$127,606	\$24,488	\$183,430
Total Minerals	\$31,152,288	100.0%	\$373,827	\$1,522,284	\$292,132	\$2,188,243
Percent			17.1%	69.6%	13.4%	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue						
Employment 2015						
	Mining	Total	Percent Mining			
Jobs	225	5,416	4.2%			
Labor Income	\$16,003,000	\$245,894,640	6.5%			
Average Earnings/Job	\$71,124	\$45,402	156.7%			
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

Table 21. Washakie County Agricultural Industry, 2012			
Physical Characteristics			
Land Use	Acres	Percent	Number of Farms
Total Cropland	39,942	11.7%	
Total Woodland	5,602	1.6%	
Grazing Land	291,022	85.3%	
Farmstead	4,781	1.4%	
Total Land	341,347	100.0%	209
	Cattle & Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Total Head
Inventory	25,238	22,701	47,939
	Land & Buildings	Machinery & Equipment	Combined Investment
Market Value	\$303,107,000	\$36,034,000	\$339,141,000
Average Per Farm	\$1,450,273	\$172,411	\$1,622,684
Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture			
Gross Revenue 2015			
Type	Amount	Percent	
Cash Receipts - Livestock	\$19,208,000	41.5%	
Cash Receipts - Crops	\$21,079,000	45.6%	
Government Payments	\$3,389,000	7.3%	
Miscellaneous Income	\$2,589,000	5.6%	
Total Gross Revenue	\$46,265,000	100.0%	
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			
Employment 2014			Percent
	Agriculture	County Total	Agriculture
Jobs	305	5,416	5.6%
Labor Income	\$5,508,000	\$245,894,640	2.2%
Average Earnings/Job	\$18,059	\$45,402	39.8%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			