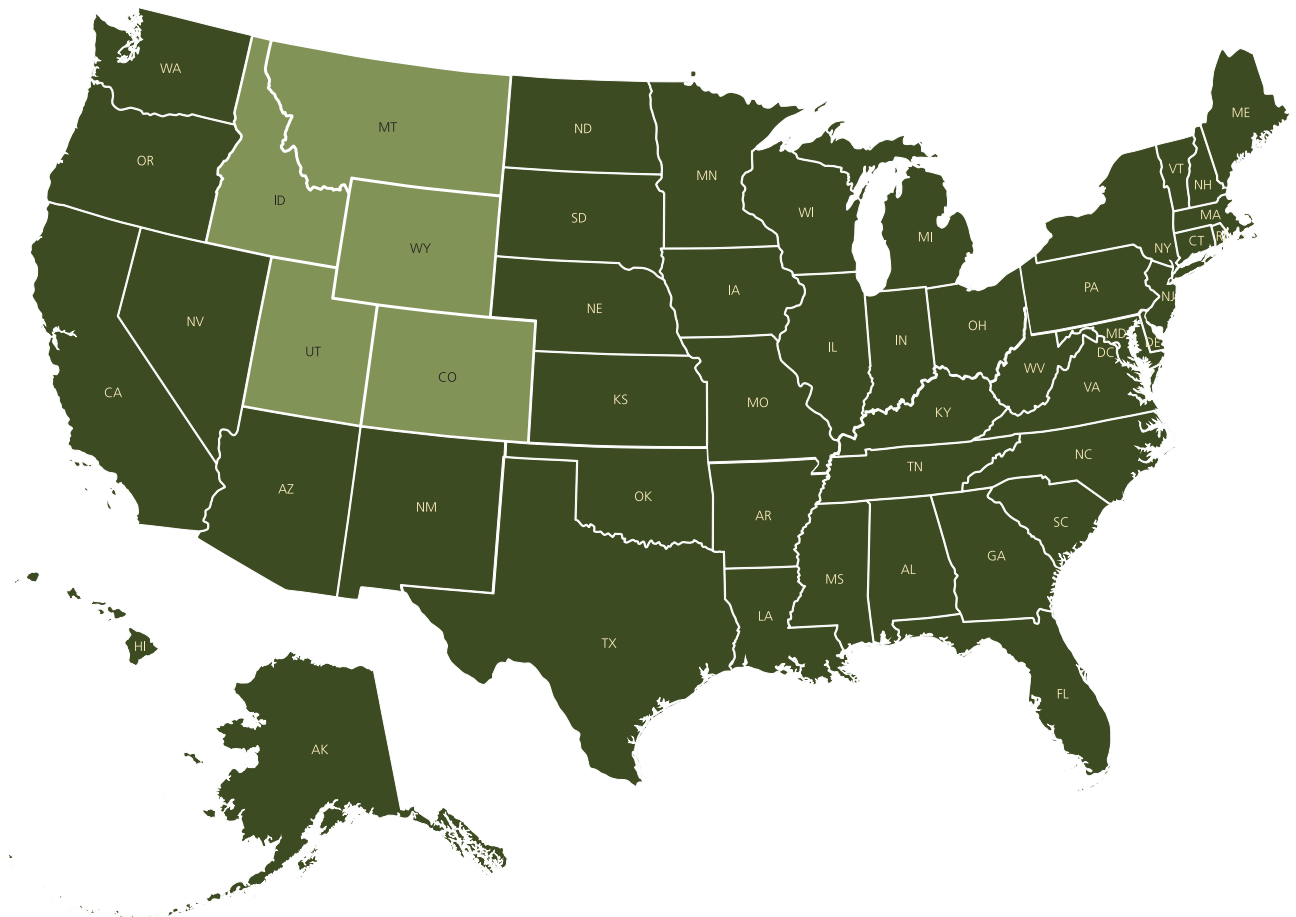




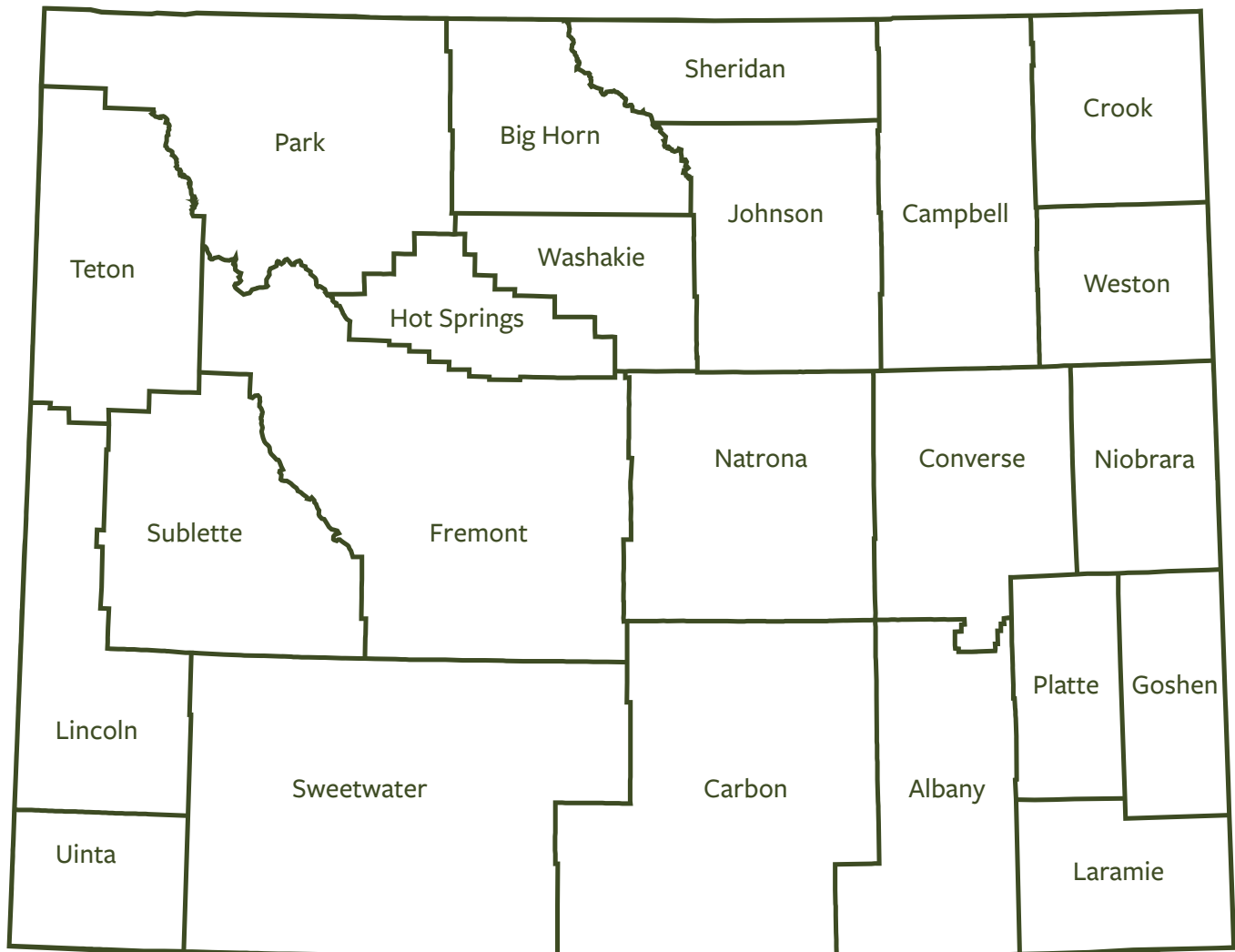
# Assessing 2001-2018 Total Personal Income and Its Components for the Rocky Mountain Region, Wyoming, and Its Counties



**B-1381**

August 2022

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Wyoming counties



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## INTRODUCTION

This bulletin provides information on Wyoming and its counties' personal income sources and trends over an 18-year period, from 2001 to 2018. The purpose of this publication is to provide insight into the strengths, opportunities, and challenges facing local economies. Economic development practitioners and local decision makers may be particularly interested as they consider strategies to enhance local and state economic and community development. The report identifies each county's top income sectors and estimates the impact of work commuting patterns, building on previous University of Wyoming bulletins, including *Measuring Wyoming's Economic Diversity*; *Evaluating Key Components of Employment Change*; and *Assessing Employment by Proportion, Earnings, Concentration, and Diversity* (University of Wyoming Extension bulletins B-1356, B-1364, and B-1365, respectively). Readers may wish to compare the charts and maps in this report with previous bulletins to draw additional inferences regarding Wyoming's employment, personal income, and evolving economy.

The introduction outlines the report, then defines the six different sources

of personal income that were analyzed and offers background information on Wyoming, the Rocky Mountain Region, and the U.S. to encourage inferences throughout the analysis. While the information in this report is presented without policy recommendations, the introduction includes a review of some community development topics that may be informed by this analysis. This "So What?" section is meant to assist the reader in recognizing the implications of personal income trends for their community in order to inform their own policy prescriptions. Pairing these implications with the "What to look for in Your County Data" section equips the reader with the necessary framework to make full use of the information. The introduction concludes with a summary of the bulletin's major findings, organized by personal income measures and components.

The data used in the analysis portion of this bulletin comes from Woods & Poole Economics, Inc, unless otherwise noted. Woods & Poole estimates historical economic and demographic projections for counties and states in the U.S. using algorithms that simultaneously consider all regions of the U.S. While this method

allows Woods & Poole to account for regional flows across space for greater accuracy, keep in mind that they are still estimates of economic and demographic information and may be prone to small errors. Fortunately, censuses by the U.S. Census Bureau (Decennial Census, Economic Census, etc.) conducted on multi-year schedules provide periodic checkpoints to enhance data accuracy.

## OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

The main analysis of the bulletin begins by assessing Total Personal Income and Total Personal Income Per Capita at the national level (see Table 1 below and Table 2, page 131). Next, the report outlines the major components of Total Personal Income, which include Wages and Salaries; Supplements to Wages and Salaries (benefits); Transfer Receipts; Proprietors' Income; and Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income (passive income). The last element examined is Residence Adjustment (commuting patterns), which shows the flow of new dollars into and out of the community (data available in Table 3, page 132). The report then uses the same structure to analyze the Rocky Mountain Region and the state of Wyoming.

**Table 1. 2018 Economic, Socioeconomic, and Demographic Background**

Region	Top Industries by Earnings (Excluding Government)	Average Household Income	Percent in Poverty	Median Age	Males per 100 Females
Wyoming	Mining; Transportation & Warehousing; Construction	\$81,935.00	11.10%	38.5 yrs.	102.6
Rocky Mountain Region*	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services; Healthcare; Construction	\$88,802.60	10.10%	35.7 yrs.	101.4
United States	Healthcare; Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services; Manufacturing	\$87,864.00	13.10%	38.2 yrs.	97.0

\*The Rocky Mountain Region comprises Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.  
Data Source: 2018 American Community Survey, 1-yr. estimates.

The bulletin then discusses the results for each of Wyoming's 23 counties. The county charts present not only the individual county results of these variables, but also compare these results with national (United States), regional (Rocky Mountain Region), and state (Wyoming) results to provide context. Additionally, maps highlight the spatial differences across Wyoming's counties in 2018 for each personal income component.

## PERSONAL INCOME COMPONENTS

Personal income is the total income received by individuals and nonprofit institutions, and includes several different sources. The primary source of personal income is wages and salaries, but other sources include income from a proprietor's business, dividends from investments, and government transfers from social programs. These sources of personal income, among others, are more clearly defined below.

- **Wages and Salaries:** Income earned through formal employment including commissions, tips, and bonuses.
- **Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits):** Employer payments to public and private retirement plans, health and life insurance plans, workers' compensation plans, and unemployment benefit plans.
- **Proprietors' Income:** Owner and co-owner income from inventory and capital consumption, adjusted for depreciation and damage.
- **Dividends, Interest, and Rent:** Payments in cash or other assets made by corporations to U.S.

residents, excluding stocks and mutual funds; interest income from all sources; net income from rental properties; and royalties received from patents, copyrights, and natural resources.

- **Transfer Payments:** Payments to persons by federal, state, and local governments (e.g., Medicaid, Medicare, veterans' benefits, Social Security, etc.)
- **Residence Adjustment:** The net income earned for work outside a person's place of residence. This is positive when residents bring income from outside their county or state and negative for the county or state where the work was conducted.

## ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Table 1, page 1, provides contextual information on Wyoming, the Rocky Mountain Region, and the U.S. This economic, socioeconomic, and demographic information may assist readers in understanding why Wyoming or their specific county differs from other geographies presented in the analysis. For example, Wyoming has a very different set of major industries (by earnings) compared to the greater Rocky Mountain Region as well as the U.S. Trends within these major industries, such as the boom/bust nature of some extraction industries or the growing healthcare industry, directly imply different trends in individuals' wages and salaries. Furthermore, older or poorer populations may experience higher values of transfer payments as a greater share of the population is eligible to receive Medicaid, Medicare, and Social Security.

## SO WHAT? IMPLICATIONS FOR WYOMING COMMUNITIES

While the sources and trends of personal income are inherently important to the livelihoods of Wyoming households, small businesses, and communities, the data in this report have other important implications as well. This section details how personal income sources and trends should be considered when developing strategies related to tax reform, income inequality, or any policy with economic development implications. The discussion is meant to assist in expanding the usefulness and potential applications of the data and figures, not to suggest any policy prescriptions. It is up to the reader to deduce their own conclusions as to what policies should be pursued.

Taxes may be levied by the federal, state, or local government to raise revenue for the provision of public goods, such as education, hospitals and healthcare, and infrastructure (roads, water systems, etc.). The incomes discussed in this report are directly related to personal income taxes and capital gains taxes while indirectly related to sales taxes (including excise taxes). While all entities in the economy are interconnected, property taxes and corporate taxes are arguably less relevant to this report as they are more dependent on property values and the income of corporations, respectively. In general, given a specific personal income tax rate, higher personal wages and salaries imply more tax revenue for public expenditures. Similarly, higher dividends, interest, and rent imply more tax revenue given a specific capital gains tax rate. Payments into Social Security, Medicaid, and Medicare also increase

as wages and salaries increase, although this report only considers the payments received by individuals from these programs. Currently, Wyoming has no personal income tax or capital gains tax and has historically derived most of its state and local revenue from severance taxes (taxes on resource extraction), federal transfers, charges for services, property taxes, and sales taxes.

Income is the flow of money to individuals or households. In addition to learning about the sources of income in a county, it can be helpful to understand the distribution of that income across households. Generally, lower- and middle-income households rely primarily on income from wages and salaries while higher-income households tend to receive a larger share of their income from dividends, interest, and rent. Understanding these sources and how income is distributed in your county may assist in deciding which policies to pursue. In general, it is believed that although some degree of income inequality may be foster competition, larger degrees of income inequality create inefficiencies that could hinder economic growth. The map below shows how disposable incomes are dispersed in each county. The indexed value, also called the Gini coefficient of income inequality, varies from 0, or perfect income equality (everyone has the same income level), to 100, or perfect income inequality (one person has all the income). According to the World Bank<sup>1</sup>, national Gini coefficients range from 24.2 (Slovenia) to 63 (South Africa).

From 2001 to 2018, all but two counties in Wyoming observed decreasing income inequality (see Maps 1a and 1b, page 4). This means income became more evenly distributed across households between 2001 and 2018. Natrona and Washakie counties were the only counties that observed more income inequality over the study period. In 2018, Wyoming's income inequality (34.9) was less than the United States' (41.4) and was more comparable to many European countries' Gini coefficients (World Bank, 2018). Teton County is the most unequal county in Wyoming with a Gini coefficient of 46.7, while Big Horn is the most equal with a coefficient of 24.1. Given the income distribution differences between Teton and Big Horn Counties, we can expect that a hypothetical policy affecting a specific source of income or household group would have different economic development results and implications in these two counties.

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN YOUR COUNTY DATA

Personal income is an important factor in a community's economy. Understanding how Total Personal Income and Total Per Capita Income have changed over time can be a valuable indicator of the community's economic health. It is also helpful to examine the major components of personal income, which include Wages and Salaries; Supplements to Wages and Salaries (benefits); Transfer Receipts; Proprietors' Income; and Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income (passive income). It is also useful to understand

how income can move into and out of a local economy due to work commuting patterns (Residence Adjustment). In addition to understanding how these variables change over time, it is beneficial to evaluate how a county's results compare with national, regional, and state geographic units. As you look at your county data, here are some questions to consider.

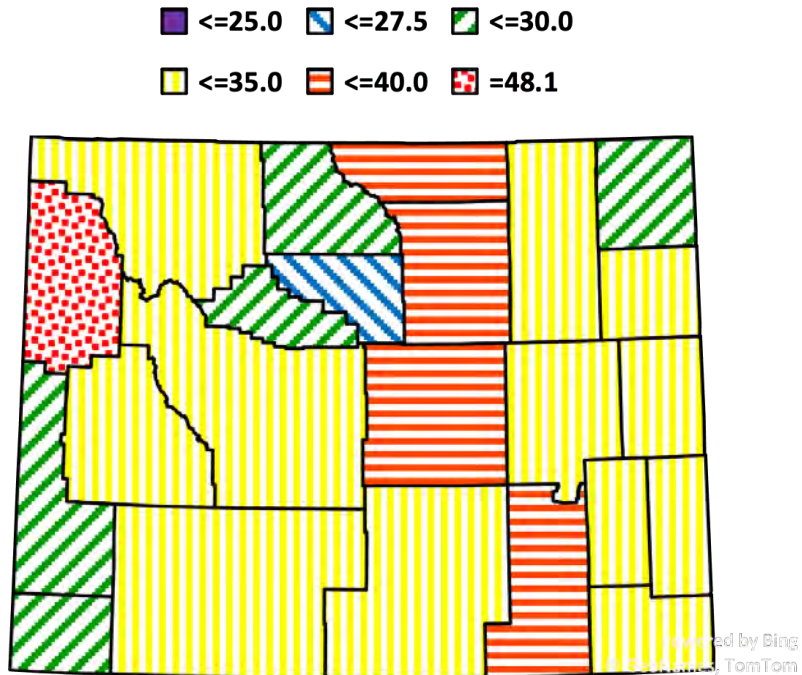
- What is the largest source of income in your county?
- Are the income trends in your county growing, stagnant, or declining?
- What local events were occurring when these components were at their minimum and maximum?
- How many years of increase and decrease were found?
- How do your county's results compare to the larger geographic units?
- Compared to the initial time period (2001), how does the last year (2018) look?
- How does your county's results compare to other Wyoming counties?
- How does the income-commuting pattern affect the flow of dollars in your county?
- How would you describe your county's economic status based on its personal income?

In conclusion, understanding your community's economy is a critical component for implementing successful development efforts. Personal income can be an important factor for identifying the forces of change affecting

1 World Bank. 2022. "Gini Index." World Development Indicators, The World Bank Group. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>. Accessed November 8, 2021.

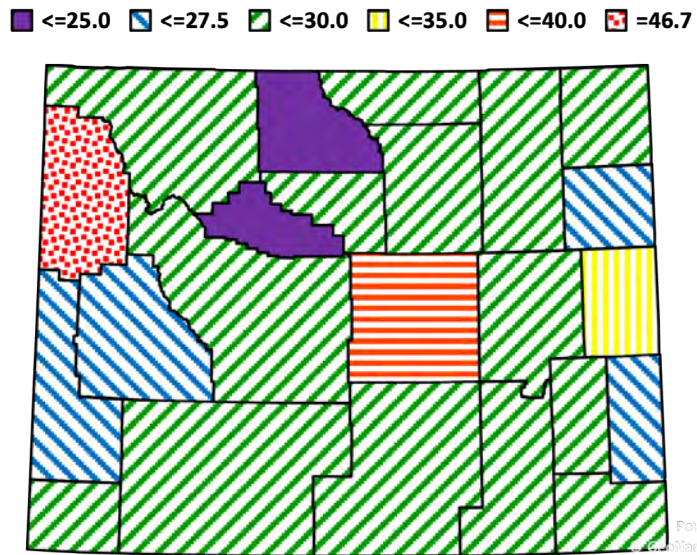
your community's economic health. When combined with the previous University of Wyoming Extension bulletins *Measuring Wyoming's Economic Diversity; Evaluating Key Components of Employment Change*; and *Assessing Employment by Proportion, Earnings, Concentration, and Diversity* (University of Wyoming Extension bulletins B-1356, B-1364, and B-1365, respectively) it provides a robust set of data useful for local economic development, planning, and action.

### Map 1a. Wyoming County Income Inequality 2001 Gini Coefficient, WY=34.1



Map 1a. Wyoming county income inequality. 2001 Wyoming Gini coefficient = 34.1.

### Map 1b. Wyoming County Income Inequality 2018 Gini Coefficient, WY=34.9



Map 1b. Wyoming county income inequality. 2018 Wyoming Gini coefficient = 34.9.

## PERSONAL INCOME SUMMARY POINTS

### TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI)

- Wyoming's TPI grew by 67 percent from 2001 to 2018. It exceeded the United States' growth (46%) and matched the growth of the Rocky Mountain Region (67%).
- Similar to the larger regions, Wyoming's TPI declined in 2009 and 2013. However, in contrast to these regions, Wyoming's TPI declined a third time, in 2016.
- Wyoming's TPI Index was greater than United States throughout the 2002–2018 study period.
- Teton County had the largest growth in TPI, nearly tripling in size since 2001 as it recorded a TPI Index of 2.97 in 2018. Two other counties (Sublette and Natrona) grew faster than the state, with each nearly doubling their TPI.
- The six counties with the smallest increase in TPI were Niobrara, Platte, Weston, Big Horn, Washakie, and Uinta. They each grew by less than one-third from 2001 to 2018.

### TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (TPIPC)

- Wyoming's TPIPC grew by 42.8% from 2001 to 2018, much higher than both the U.S. (27.1%) and Rocky Mountain Region (28.6%).
- Wyoming's maximum TPIPC was \$55,816 and this occurred in 2018. The state's TPIPC was greater than the United States in 16 of 18 years and in all 18 years for the Rocky Mountain Region.

- Teton County had the largest growth in TPIPC, increasing 140.0% from 2001–2018. In addition to Teton County, four other counties (Carbon, Converse, Hot Springs, and Natrona) grew more quickly than the state rate. The six counties with the smallest growth (less than 20%), were Sheridan, Crook, Weston, Albany, Big Horn, and Uinta Counties.
- Teton County's TPIPC dwarfed all other counties, reaching \$232,774 in 2018. Just two counties (Teton and Natrona) exceeded the state level. Lincoln, Albany, Uinta, and Big Horn had the lowest TPIPC in the state (less than \$40,000).

### TOP INCOME CATEGORIES

- Wyoming, like the United States and Rocky Mountain Region, had Wages and Salaries (W&S) as the top income category.
- Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income (DI&R) was a distant second for all three of these larger regions (U.S., Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming).
- These two income categories (W&S and DI&R) often accounted for more than two-thirds of each region's Total Personal Income.
- Wages and Salaries was the top income category in nearly all of Wyoming's counties (21 of 23).
- Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the top category for Teton County throughout the 2001–2018 time period. DI&R was also the top category for Sheridan

County in 11 of the 18 years of the study.

- Transfer Receipts (TR) was a significant source of income in several counties, primarily during times of economic stress.
- The proportion of total income attributed to Wages and Salaries was highest (more than 50%) in Campbell, Sweetwater, and Sublette Counties.



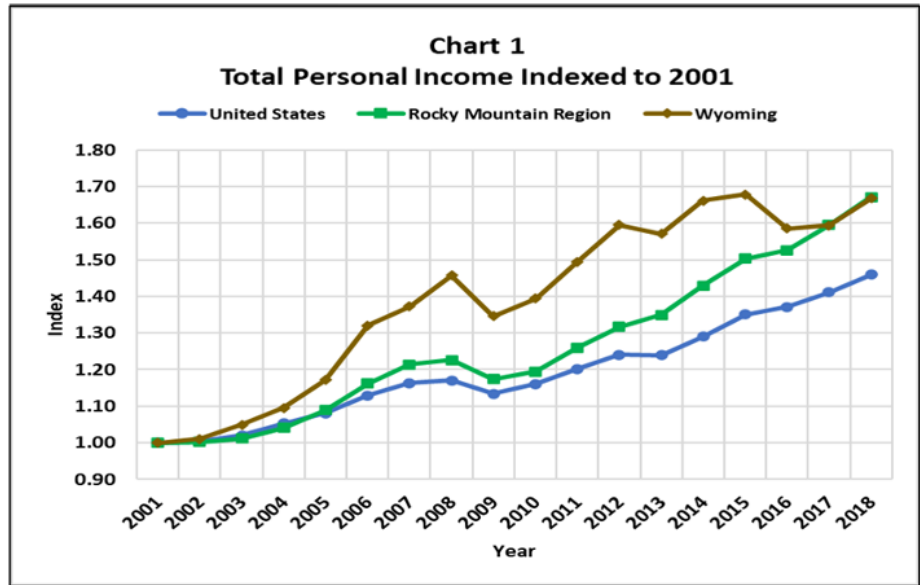
# AN ANALYSIS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND ITS COMPONENTS

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI)

Woods & Poole define Total Personal Income as the income received by persons from all sources, including participation in production; government and business transfer payments; and government interest, which is treated like a transfer payment. We begin our analysis by investigating the total personal income trends, per capita personal income trends, and trends across elements of personal income for the United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, the state of Wyoming, and its counties as a group. At the end of this section, we analyze the same trends for each of Wyoming’s counties individually while drawing comparisons between geographies.

### United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming

Total Personal Income (adjusted to 2012 dollars) in the United States increased by nearly 50 percent from 2001–2018. It grew in all but two years (2009 and 2013), as shown in Table 2, page 131. Its largest drop was -3.0 percent in 2009, during the country’s Great Recession of December 2007 to June 2009. The United States’ minimum Total Personal Income Index<sup>2</sup> occurred in 2001, which is also the index’s base year (see Chart 1). This means Total Personal Income was higher in all subsequent years, reaching a maximum index value of 1.46 in 2018. In other words, Total Personal Income



United States Chart 1. Total personal income 2001–2018 indexed to 2001.

was 46 percent higher in 2018 compared to 2001.

The Rocky Mountain Region’s increase in Total Personal Income exceeded that of the United States as it grew by 67 percent. It had only one year of decline, which also occurred in 2009 (-4.3 percent). The Rocky Mountain Region’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001. Its maximum was 1.67, recorded in 2018. Its Total Personal Income Index was greater than the United States in 14 of the 17 time periods.

Wyoming’s Total Personal Income also exceeded the United States’ as it too grew by 67 percent. However, it had the largest number of years of

declining personal income of the three geographic units. Its TPI declined in 3 years, 2009 and 2013 (like the United States) and again in 2016. The largest decline was in 2009 with a drop of 7.6 percent. Wyoming’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001. Its maximum was 1.68, recorded in 2015. Wyoming’s Total Personal Income Index was greater than the United States and Rocky Mountain Region in 17 and 15 time periods, respectively.

### Wyoming Counties

An analysis of Wyoming’s 23 counties shows a wide range of changes in Total Personal Income, as shown in Map 2, page 7, and Table 2, page 131. Teton County had the largest growth in TPI, nearly tripling in size from 2001–

2 The Total Personal Income Index evaluates each year relative to its start or base year (2001). All base year values are the same value (1.00) for every geographic unit. Therefore, there are 17 years (time periods) which vary from the base year and are evaluated (2002-2018).

2018. Two other counties (Sublette and Natrona) grew more quickly than the state, with each nearly doubling their TPI. Counties that grew by more than 50 percent include Converse, Lincoln, Carbon, Campbell, Johnson, Laramie, Crook, and Park. The majority of Teton County’s income growth came from passive sources (e.g., Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income rather than Wage Benefits), with Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income nearly quadrupling over the study period. The six counties with the smallest increase in TPI were Niobrara, Platte, Weston, Big Horn, Washakie, and Uinta. They each grew by less than one-third. All 23 counties experienced some years of declining TPI. Four counties (Carbon, Laramie, Natrona, and Teton) only had three years of decline. Two counties, Washakie (10) and Uinta (11) had double digit years of loss and their TPI grew by less than 20 percent over the entire period. Only three counties (Albany, Niobrara, and Platte) escaped decline during the Great Recession in 2009.

Chart 1 for each county shows its minimum and maximum Total Personal Income Index and the year each occurred as well as its ranking relative to other counties. It also shows how many times the county’s Total Personal Income Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming.

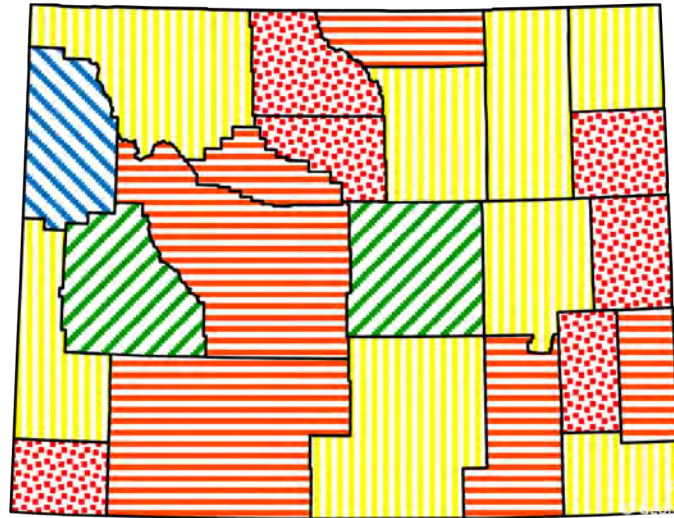
## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (TPIPC)

### United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming

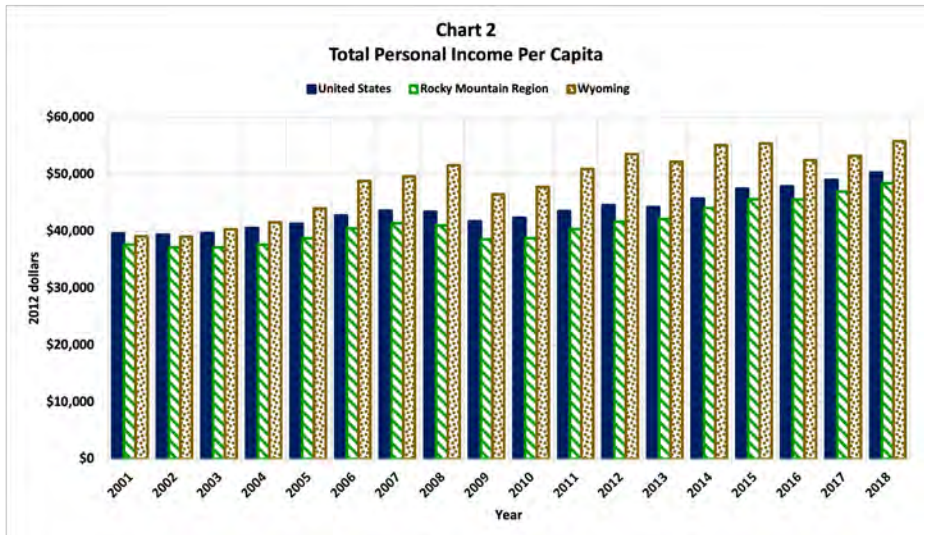
Dividing Total Personal Income by the number of people in each region gives us the Total Personal Income Per Capita.

## Map 2. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME 2018 Indexed to 2001, WY=1.67

2.97 1.98-1.90 1.66-1.50 1.49-1.34 1.32-1.15



Map 2. 2018 total personal income indexed to 2001. Wyoming Gini coefficient = 1.67.

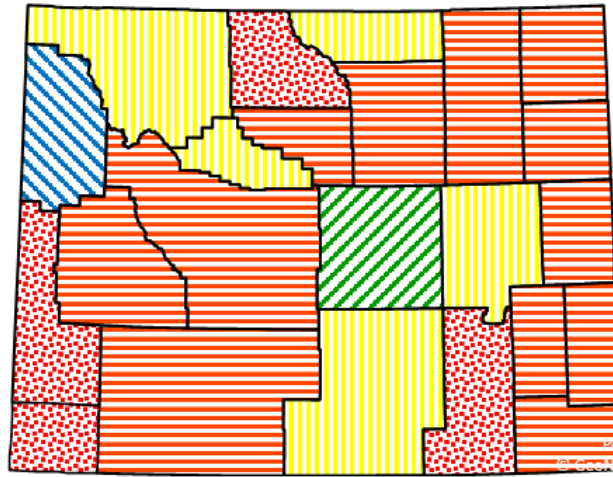
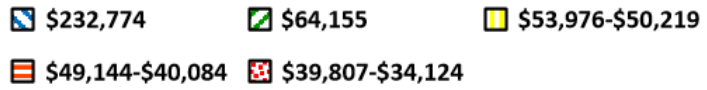


Wyoming Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

In the United States, Total Personal Income Per Capita (TPIPC) grew by 27.1 percent from 2001–2018 (see Table 3, page 132 and Chart 2). Of the 17 time periods of change<sup>3</sup>, TPIPC grew in 13 and declined in 4. The declines occurred in 2002, 2008, 2009, and 2013, with the largest drop occurring in 2009 (-3.9 percent). In 2012-adjusted dollars, the United States’ minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$39,401, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$50,346, recorded in 2018.

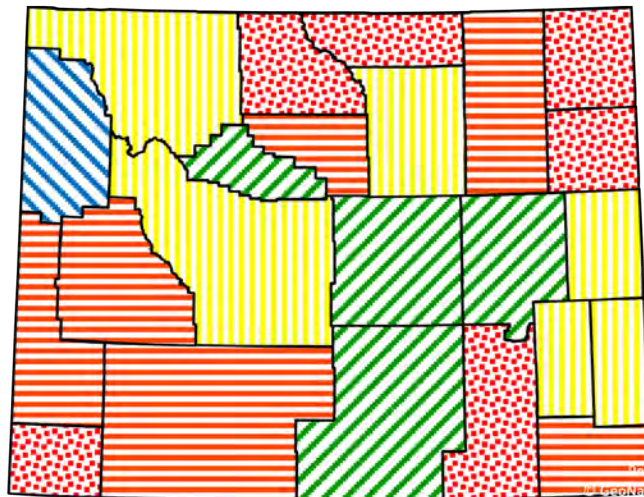
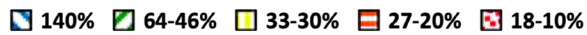
The Rocky Mountain Region’s Total Personal Income Per Capita grew by 28.6 percent between 2001 and 2018, just slightly higher than for the U.S. Its TPIPC grew in 12 years and declined in 5 years. The years of decline were 2002, 2003, 2008, 2009, and 2016. Similar to the U.S., the Rocky Mountain Region’s largest decline occurred in 2009 (-5.9%). The Rocky Mountain Region’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$37,154, recorded in 2003. Its maximum was \$48,439, recorded in 2018. The Rocky Mountain Region’s TPIPC never exceeded the level in the U.S. during this 18-year time period,<sup>4</sup> implying that although absolute dollars grew more rapidly in this region, factoring in population growth means the region grew more slowly in per capita terms.

### Map 3a. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA 2018 in 2012 Dollars, WY=\$55,816



Map 3a. 2018 total personal income per capita in 2012 dollars. Wyoming average = \$55,816.

### Map 3b. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA Percent Change 2001-2018



Map 3b. Percent change of total personal income per capita.

3 Percent change is the proportion of change from one year to the next. Therefore, this analysis of change goes from 2002 to 2018, 17 time periods.

4 In contrast to percent change between years (2001-2002, etc.), Total Personal Income Per Capita had unique values in all 18 years of the 2001–2018 time period.



Wyoming's (WY) Total Personal Income Per Capita (TPIPC) grew by 42.8 percent over 2001–2018, a much higher rate than both the U.S. and RMR. Its TPIPC grew in 13 years and declined in 4 years. The years of decline were 2002, 2009, 2013, and 2016. Like the U.S. and Rocky Mountain Region, Wyoming's largest decline occurred in 2009 (-9.9 percent). Wyoming's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$39,048, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$55,816, recorded in 2018. Wyoming's TPIPC was greater than the U.S. and Rocky Mountain Region 16 and 18 times, respectively.

### Wyoming Counties

An analysis of Wyoming's 23 counties also shows a wide range in Total Personal Income Per Capita (TPIPC), as shown in Map 3a, page 8, and Table 3, page 132. Teton County's Total Personal Income Per Capita, driven largely by Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income, dwarfed all other counties (see Map 3a). The state of Wyoming's Total Personal Income Per Capita in 2018 was \$55,816. Given the high-income outlier of Teton County, the median Wyomingite likely earns much less than this average. Just two counties (Teton and Natrona) exceeded the state average, driven largely by Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income and Proprietors' Income. Five counties (Carbon, Sheridan, Hot Springs, Converse, and Park) had over \$50,000 in Total Income Per Capita. Lincoln, Albany, Uinta, and Big Horn had the lowest Total Personal Income Per Capita (less than \$40,000) in the state. While nearly all counties have Total Personal Income Per Capita levels above the national average, income-unequal counties near the national

average likely have more residents with lower incomes being offset by a few individuals with very high incomes.

Not only does Teton County have the highest Total Personal Income Per Capita in the state, but it also saw the greatest increase in Total Personal Income Per Capita over the study period (see Map 3b, page 8). Albany, Big Horn, and Uinta Counties had some of the lowest per capita income values in 2018 and were also among the counties that experienced the slowest growth in per capita income. This should be particularly concerning and may be indicative of the types of economic development challenges they face. Counties with lower Total Personal Income per Capita around Teton County who also saw slow growth over the study period may be able to tap into Teton County's success by developing supporting industries or other economic linkages.

### TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME COMPONENTS (TPIC)

The United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming all had the same top two income components throughout 2001–2018, as shown in Table 4, page 134. Wages and Salaries (W&S) was the top category followed by Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income as a distant second. These two components often accounted for more than two-thirds of each region's Total Personal Income. Over much of the time, Wyoming's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income accounted for a much higher proportion of TPI than for either of the larger regions. Chart 3 for each geographic unit shows the relationship among these components and how they changed over this 18-year period.

### United States

While acknowledging the relative differences in Total Personal Income across regions is important, dissecting this total amount into its components gives a clearer understanding of the main drivers of these differences. The top income category in the United States was Wages and Salaries (see Table 4, page 134, and United States Chart 3). From 2001 to 2018, it accounted for an average of 48 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 51 percent in 2001 to a low of 46 percent in 2012. It was the top category across all 18 years and averaged 31 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

During this period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 17 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 19 in 2018 to a low of 16 percent in 2010. Except for 2010, this income source was the second highest income component and averaged 3 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, contributed an average of 15 percent to Total Personal Income. It ranged from a high of 17 percent in 2010 to a low of 12 percent in 2001. It was the third highest category each year except for 2010, when it was the second highest category, and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Wage Benefits.

The fourth highest personal income category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits), contributed an

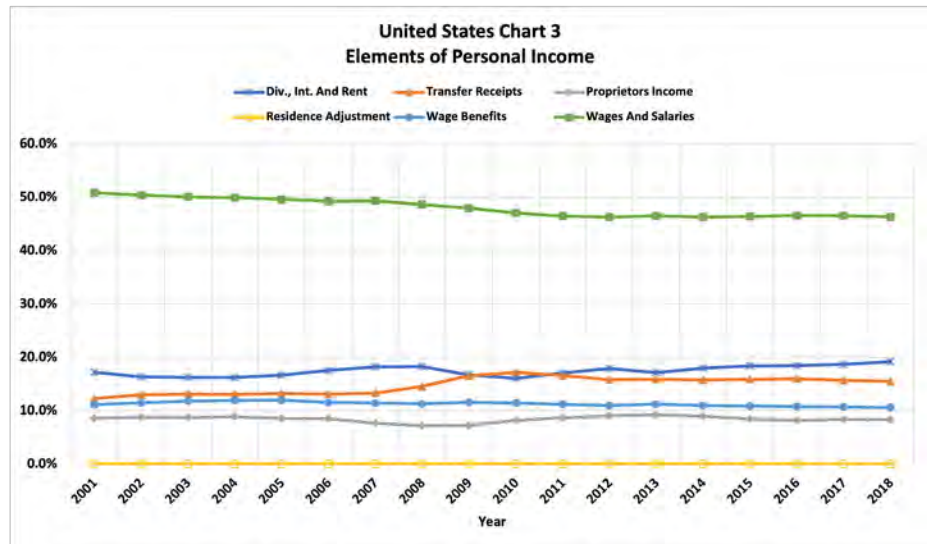
average of 11 percent to Total Personal Income. The category remained relatively steady, ranging from a high of 12 percent in 2005 to a low of 11 percent in 2018. In every year, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 3 points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, contributed an average of 8 percent to total personal income. It ranged from a high of 9 percent in 2013 to a low of 7 percent in 2008, the start of the Great Recession. It was the fifth highest category in every year, and averaged 8 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

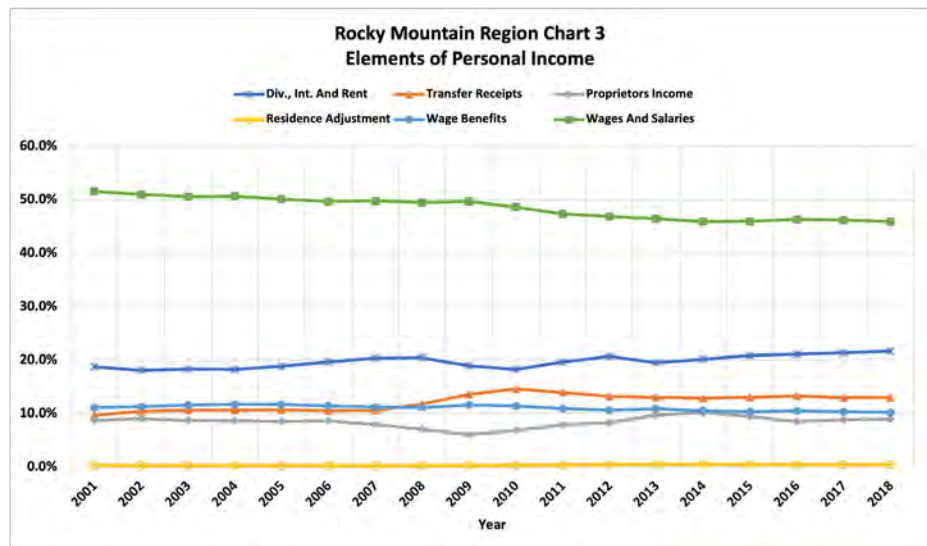
In the United States, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, contributed an average of just 0.022 percent to Total Personal Income. It ranged from a high of 0.028 percent in 2001 to a low of 0.015 percent in 2017. It was the smallest category across the entire study period. Given that we are observing the nation, not county or state resident adjustments, this means that U.S. residents brought this income in from outside the country. At the national level, it makes sense this would be close to zero since commuting to other countries for work is costly for people residing in the U.S.

**Rocky Mountain Region**

The top income category in the Rocky Mountain Region was Wages and Salaries (see Rocky Mountain Region Chart 3). From 2001 to 2018, Wages and Salaries contributed an average of 48 percent to total income, and decreased from a high of 52 percent



United States Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Rocky Mountain Region Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.

in 2001 to a low of 46 percent in 2018. Despite this decline, it was the top income category across the entire 18 years and averaged 29 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

During this period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and contributed an average of 20 percent to total personal

income. It grew from a low of 18 percent in 2002 to a high of 22 percent in 2018. In each year, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 8 points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

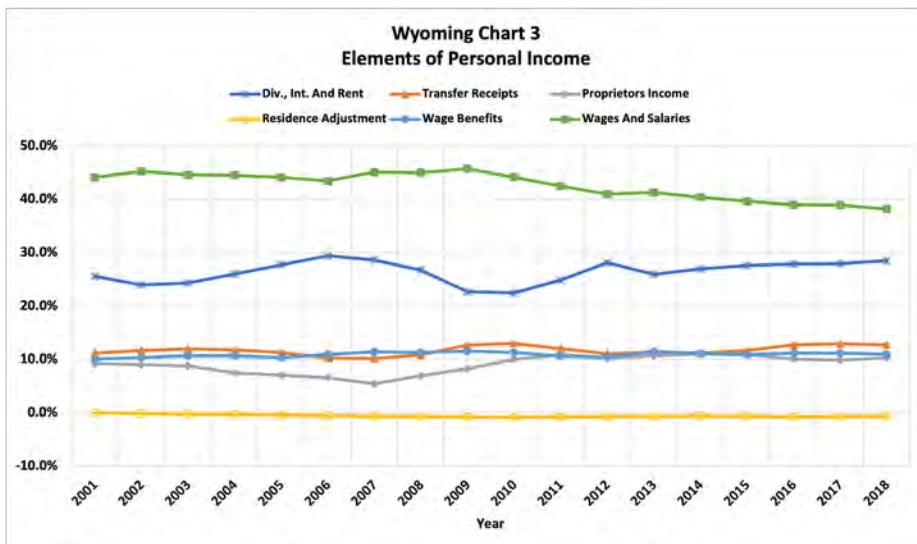
The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, contributed an average of 12 percent to personal income. It ranged

from a high of 15 percent in 2010 to a low of 10 percent in 2001. The high in 2010 is likely due to this category's greater relative share during the Great Recession, when many individuals retired early and others required federal assistance. Note that the share of total personal income from Personal Current Transfer Receipts decreased during the ensuing economic recovery. In total, Personal Current Transfer Receipts averaged 1 percentage point higher than Supplements to Wages and Salaries (benefits).

The fourth highest personal income category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries, provided an average of 11 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2005 to a low of 10 percent in 2018. In 11 of the 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income share and averaged 3 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, contributed an average of 8 percent to personal income. It ranged from a low of 6 percent in 2009 to a high of 10 percent in 2014. As with other categories, this minimum and maximum were likely due to the economic slowdown during the Great Recession and ensuing economic recovery. While at times comparable to the income shares of Personal Current Transfer Receipts and Supplements to Wages and Salaries, Proprietors' Income was the fifth highest category across the 18 years, and averaged 8 points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In the Rocky Mountain Region, the smallest and last personal income



Wyoming Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.

category, Residence Adjustment, contributed an average of 0.329 percent to personal income. It ranged from a high of 0.501 percent in 2014 to a low of 0.204 percent in 2007. It was the smallest category for each year.

### State of Wyoming

The top income category in Wyoming was Wages and Salaries (see Wyoming Chart 3). From 2001 to 2018, it accounted for an average of 43 percent of total income, dropping from a high of 46 percent in 2009 to a low of 38 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each of the 18 years and averaged 16 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

During this period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 26 percent of total personal income. It decreased from a high of 29 percent in 2006 to a low of 22 percent in 2010. Recently, the category's share has slowly increased to near-2006 levels. In each year, Dividends, Interest, and

Rental Income recorded the second highest income share and averaged 15 points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, contributed an average of 12 percent to total personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2010 to a low of 10 percent in 2007. Although the share varied year to year, it remained within this narrow range. It was the third highest category in 14 of the 18 years, and averaged 0.8 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, contributed an average of 11 percent to Total Personal Income. It ranged from a low of 10 percent in 2001 to a high of 12 percent in 2009. In 12 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income share, at times ranking higher than Transfer Receipts, and averaged



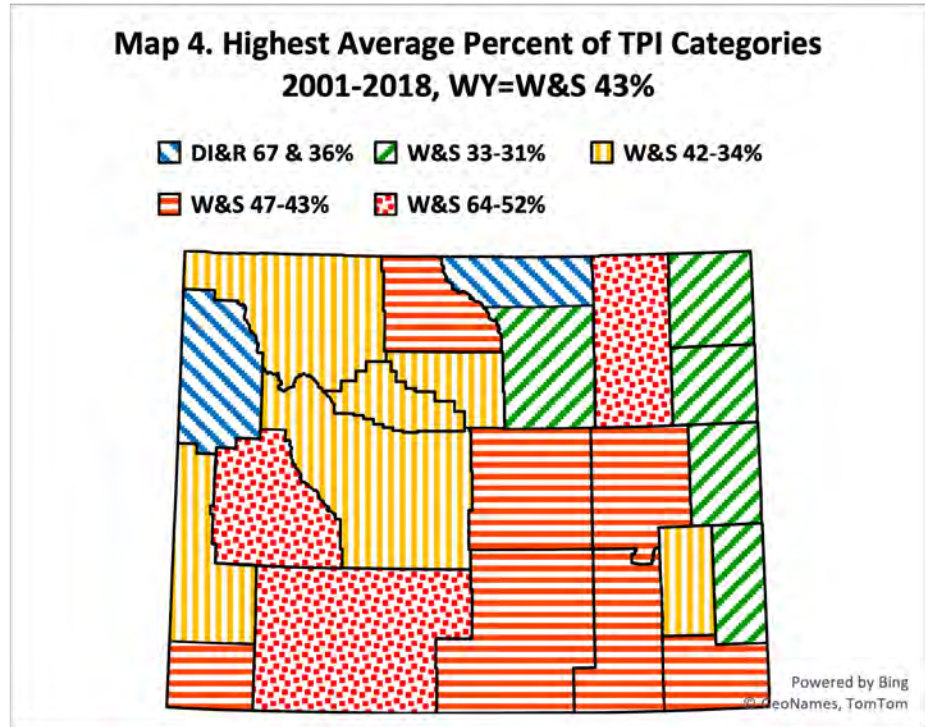
2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, provided an average of 9 percent to Total Personal Income. It ranged from a low of 5 percent in 2007 to a high of 11 percent in 2014. Wage Benefits and Transfer Receipts each accounted for a similar share of income, but Proprietors' Income was the fifth highest category in all but 2 years. It averaged 10 points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Wyoming, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -0.592 percent of Total Personal Income. This means that more income left the state to residents in surrounding areas than came in. It ranged from a high of -0.055 percent in 2001 to a low of -0.848 percent in 2010 and never positively contributed to the state's total personal income. It was the smallest category across the entire study period.

**Wyoming Counties**

When we combine these results with that of Wyoming's 23 counties, we see many similarities with the larger geographic units (see Table 4, page 134). Map 4 displays the highest average percent of TPI categories from 2001 to and illustrates the high degree of similarity. Two counties (Sheridan and Teton) stand out because their largest category was not Wages and Salaries; instead it was Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income. In all of the years from 2001 to 2018, Teton County's largest category was Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income. In Sheridan County, the majority of years (11) had Dividends,



Map 4. 2001-2018 highest average percent of TPI categories. Wyoming W&S = 43%.

Interest, and Rental Income as the top category. Johnson County had Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income as the top category in 2001, while the remaining years had W&S as the largest category, similar to the other 23 of 26 units studied (U.S., Rocky Mountain Region, Wyoming, and 23 Wyoming counties).

Examining the second highest personal income category, there was greater diversity among Wyoming's counties. Although Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the highest second category in most counties, a few of the other categories rose to second highest in some cases. As shown in Table 4, page 134 the Transfer Receipts category was a significant source of income in several counties, primarily during times of economic stress. Supplements to Wages and Salaries was frequently the second highest in Sweetwater and

Campbell Counties. Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income became a significant contributor in the later years of the study, especially for Natrona County. Residence Adjustment (RA), which is positive when people work outside their home county and bring their earnings home with them, was an important factor for Weston County during the middle years of this study. Chart 3 for each county shows the relationship among these components and how they have changed over the study period.

**WAGES AND SALARIES (W&S)**

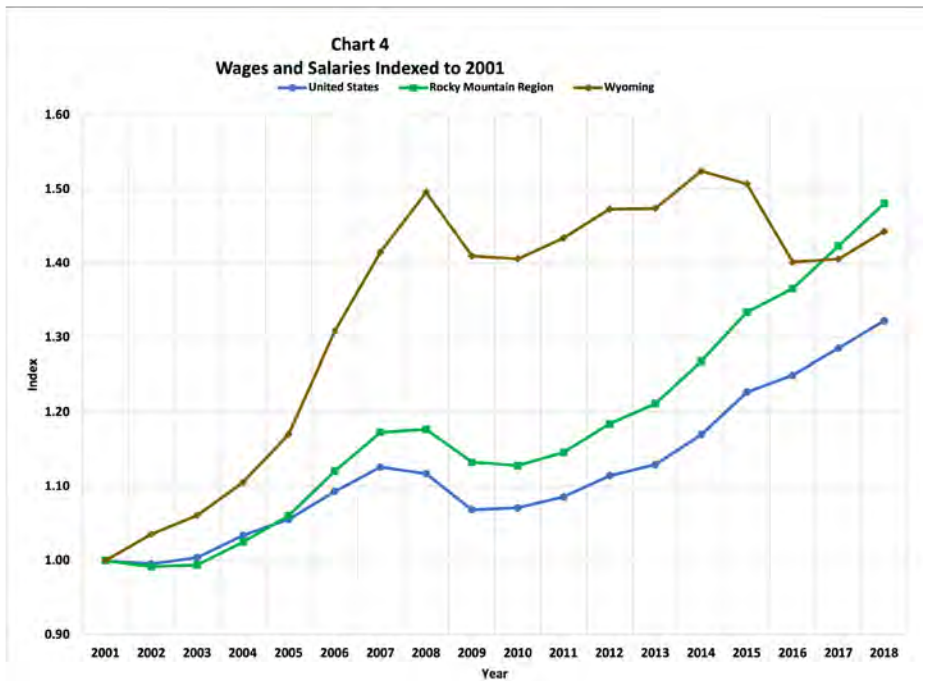
Woods & Poole describe Wages and Salaries as consisting of monetary payment of employees, including compensation of corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; and receipts-in-kind that represent income to the recipients.

**United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming**

Wages and Salaries in the U.S., adjusted to 2012 dollars, increased by about one-third from 2001 to 2018. This income category grew in all but three years: 2002, 2008, and 2009, as shown in Table 5, page 139. Its largest drop was -4.3 percent in 2009, during the country’s Great Recession of December 2007 to June 2009. The United States’ minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2002 (see Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.32, recorded in 2018.

The Rocky Mountain Region’s Wages and Salaries growth exceeded that of the U.S. as it grew by nearly half (48.1 percent). It also had three years of decline: 2002, 2009 and 2010. Its largest year of decline was 2009 (-3.8 percent). The Rocky Mountain Region’s minimum Wages and Salaries Index, recorded in 2002, was 0.99. Its maximum was 1.48, recorded in 2018. The Rocky Mountain Region’s Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States in 14 time periods.

Wyoming’s Wages and Salaries growth (44.3 percent) exceeded that of the United States but was slightly below the Rocky Mountain Region. This is partially because Wyoming had the largest number of years of decline of the three geographic units. Its W&S declined in four years: 2009, 2010, 2015, and 2016. The largest decline was in 2016 with a drop of -7.0 percent. Wyoming’s minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001. Its maximum was 1.52, recorded in 2014. Wyoming’s Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United



Wyoming Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

**Map 5. WAGES and SALARIES 2018 Indexed to 2001, WY=1.44**

2.64 1.82-1.45 1.41-1.37 1.36-1.30 1.16-1.05



Map 5. 2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001. Wyoming Gini coefficient = 1.44.

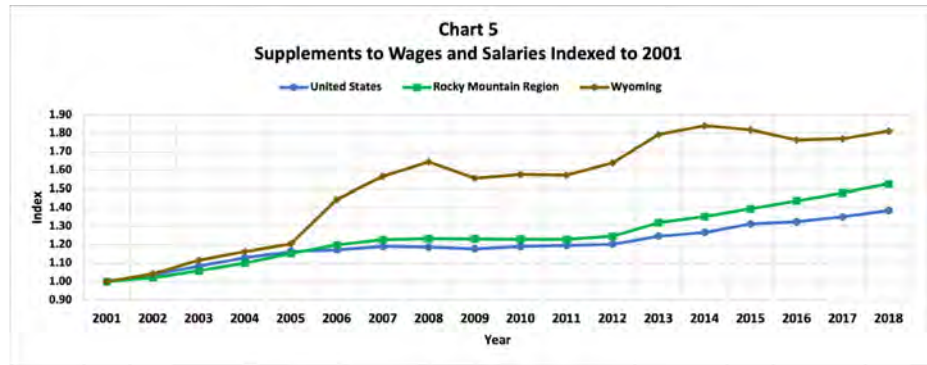
States and Rocky Mountain Region 17 and 15 times, respectively.

### Wyoming Counties

An analysis of Wyoming’s 23 counties shows a wide range of changes in Wages and Salaries, as shown in Map 5 and Table 5, page 139. Sublette County had the largest increase in Wages and Salaries, reaching an Index of 4.29 in 2008. Its Index declined in later years, but remained the largest in 2018 at 2.64. Converse County had the next highest Index in 2018 (1.82). The least growth recorded in 2018 was in Big Horn County, which had an Index of 1.05, and Uinta County, which had an Index of 1.08, a drop from its high of 1.50 recorded in 2008. Crook, Goshen, Laramie, and Natrona Counties each had the most years of Wages and Salaries gains (15 years). The largest number of years of declining Wages and Salaries income was 8 years, recorded in Uinta County. Big Horn, Campbell, Hot Springs, Lincoln, Sublette, Washakie, and Weston Counties all had 7 years of decline. Chart 4 for each county shows its minimum and maximum Wages and Salaries Index, the year each occurred, and its ranking relative to all counties. The Chart also shows how many times the county’s Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming.

### SUPPLEMENTS TO WAGES AND SALARIES (WAGE BENEFITS)

According to Woods & Poole, the Supplements to Wages and Salaries category consists of employer payments to private and government employee retirement plans; private group health and life insurance plans; privately administered workers’ compensation



Wyoming Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

plans; and supplemental unemployment benefit plans.

### United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming

Wage Benefits in the United States, adjusted to 2012 dollars, increased by nearly 40 percent from 2001 to 2018. This income category grew in all but two years (2008 and 2009), as shown in Table 6, page 140. Its largest drop was -0.8 percent in 2009, during the country’s Great Recession of December 2007 to June 2009. Its greatest annual growth was 4.5 percent, which occurred in 2003. The United States’ minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.39, recorded in 2018.

The Rocky Mountain Region’s Wage Benefits growth exceeded that of the United States as it grew by over half (52.7%). It had three years of decline—2009, 2010 and 2011—but all three years only had minor drops of -0.1 percent. Its greatest annual growth in Wage Benefits for the Rocky Mountain Region was 5.9 percent, which occurred in 2013. The Rocky Mountain Region’s minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001. Its maximum

was 1.53, recorded in 2018. The Rocky Mountain Region’s Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States 13 times.

Wyoming’s Wage Benefits grew by more than 80 percent (81.2%) and exceeded overall growth rates in both the United States and Rocky Mountain Region. However, it had the largest number of years of decline of the three geographic units.

Wyoming’s Wages & Salaries declined in the years 2009, 2011, 2015, and 2016. The largest decline was in 2009 with a drop of -5.4 percent. Its greatest annual growth was 20.0 percent, which occurred in 2006. Wyoming’s minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001. Its maximum was 1.84, recorded in 2014. Wyoming’s Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of both the United States and Rocky Mountain Region 17 times.

### Wyoming Counties

An analysis of Wyoming’s 23 counties shows a wide range of changes in Wage Benefits, as shown in Map 6 and Table 6, page 140. Sublette County experienced realized the greatest growth in Supplements to Wages and



Salaries (benefits) over this 18-year time frame, growing to just over 3 times its 2001 level (see Map 5). This growth mirrors Sublette County's growth in W&S. Two other counties (Crook and Converse) more than doubled their 2001 level. The next category on the map (1.98–1.82) shows the nine counties that exceeded the state value (1.18). The counties with the smallest Index were Big Horn, Weston, Washakie, and Uinta Counties. Chart 5 for each county shows its minimum and maximum Wage Benefits Index and the year each occurred, as well as its ranking relative to other counties. It also shows how many times the county's Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming.

### Map 6. SUPPLEMENTS to WAGES and SALARIES 2018 Indexed to 2001, WY=1.81

3.08 2.12-2.09 1.98-1.82 1.81-1.61 1.54-1.43



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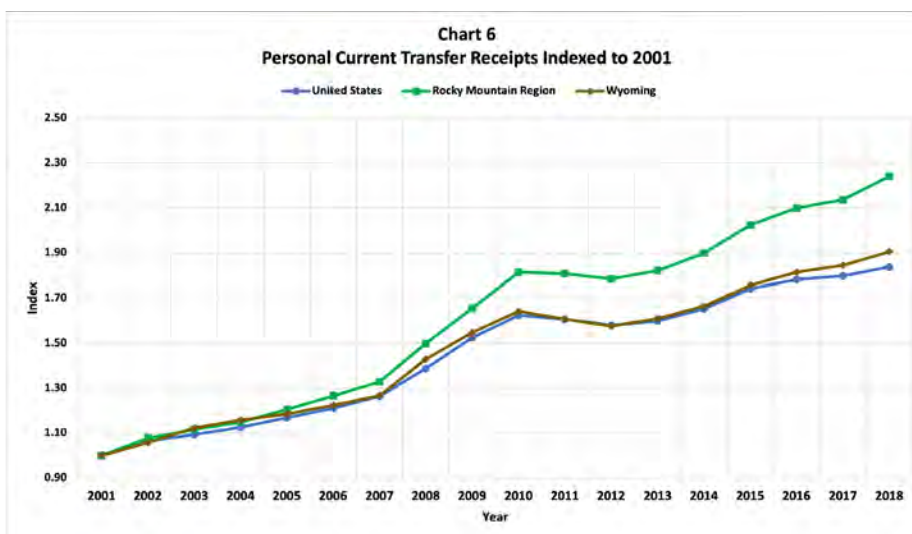
Map 6. 2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001. Wyoming Gini coefficient = 1.81.

### PERSONAL CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS (TR)

Woods & Poole refer to Personal Current Transfer Receipts as payments to persons for which no current services are performed. They consist of payments to individuals by federal, state, and local governments, and by businesses. Government payments to individuals include retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments (mainly Medicare and Medicaid), income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, veterans' benefits, and federal grants and loans to students. Business payments to persons consists primarily of liability payments for personal injury.

#### United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming

Transfer Receipts (TR) in the United States, adjusted to 2012 dollars, nearly doubled (83.7%) from 2001–2018. TR grew in all but two years, 2011 and 2012 (see Table 7, page 141). Its



Wyoming Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

largest drop was -1.7 percent in 2012. Its greatest annual growth was 9.9 percent, which occurred in 2009. The United States' minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.84, recorded in 2018.

The Rocky Mountain Region's Transfer Receipts growth exceeded that of the United States, increasing by 124.1 percent. The region also had two years of decline, 2011 and 2012. Its largest drop was -1.3 percent in 2012 and its greatest annual growth was 12.8 percent, which occurred in 2008.

The Rocky Mountain Region’s minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001. Its maximum was 2.24, recorded in 2018. The Rocky Mountain Region’s Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States 17 times.

Wyoming’s Transfer Receipts grew by just over 90 percent. It exceeded the United States’ TR growth but was significantly less than the Rocky Mountain Region’s growth. It also had 2 years of decline, 2011 and 2012; in both years the rate of decline was about 2 percent. The greatest annual growth in Wyoming’s Transfer Receipts category was 12.7 percent, which occurred in 2008. Wyoming’s minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001, and its maximum was 1.90, recorded in 2018. Wyoming’s Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than the United States’ 15 times but only greater than the Rocky Mountain Region’s twice.

**Wyoming Counties**

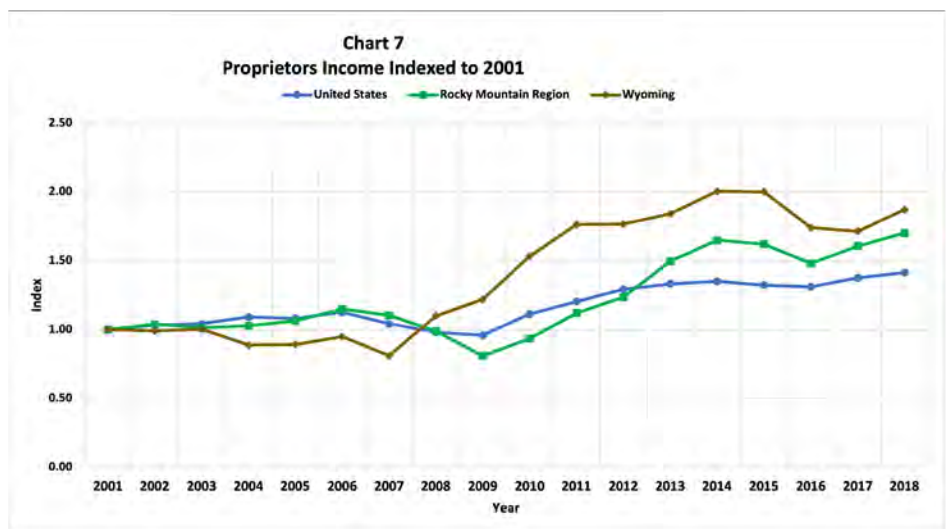
An analysis of Wyoming’s 23 counties shows a wide range of changes in Transfer Receipts (see Map 7 and Table 7, page 141). The Transfer Receipts Index in 2018 was more than double its beginning value in 2001 for five counties (Campbell, Teton, Lincoln, Crook, and Sublette). The next grouping, 2.16–1.91, are counties that exceeded the state value (1.90). The counties with the smallest Index are Washakie, Carbon, and Hot Springs. Chart 6 for each county shows its minimum and maximum Transfer Receipts Index and the year each occurred as well as its ranking relative to other counties. It also shows how many

**Map 7. PERSONAL CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS  
2018 Indexed to 2001, WY=1.90**

■ 2.44-2.20 ■ 2.16-1.91 ■ 1.88-1.77 ■ 1.73-1.66 ■ 1.59-1.40



Map 7. 2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001. Wyoming Gini coefficient = 1.90.



Wyoming Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

times the county’s Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming and its ranking among all counties.

**PROPRIETORS’ INCOME (PI)**

According to Woods & Poole, Proprietors’ Income includes inventory valuation and capital consumption

adjustments. Proprietors’ Income is defined as the income, including income-in-kind, of proprietorships and partnerships, and of tax-exempt cooperatives. Inventory valuation adjustment is the difference between the cost of inventory withdrawals as valued in determining profits before tax, and the cost of withdrawals valued at current



replacement costs. Capital consumption adjustment is depreciation and damage to a proprietor's fixed capital less the value of the current services of the fixed capital assets owned by and used by the proprietor.

**United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming**

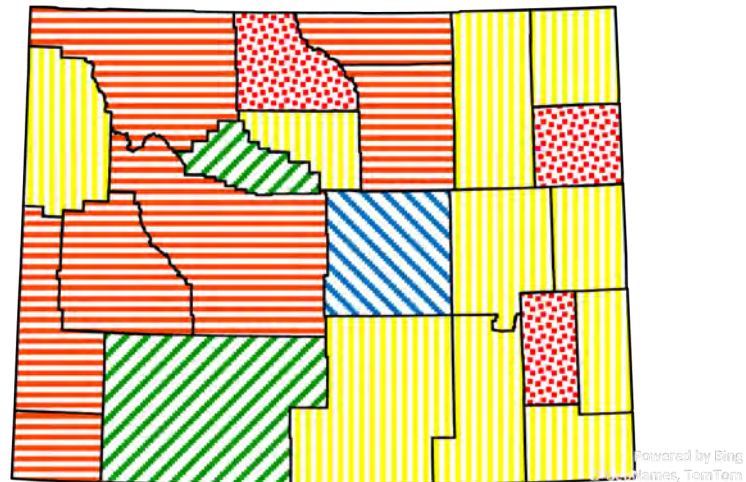
Proprietors' Income in the United States, adjusted to 2012 dollars, increased by just over 40 percent (41.5%) from 2001 to 2018. It had six years of decline, 2005, 2007-9, and 2015-16 (see Table 8, page 142). Its largest drop was -7.5 percent in 2007 and its greatest annual growth, recorded in 2010, was 16.1 percent. The United States' minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.96, which occurred in 2009 (see Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.41, recorded in 2018.

The Rocky Mountain Region's Proprietors' Income growth exceeded the United States' as it grew by 70.3 percent. It also had six years of decline, 2003, 2007-2009, and 2015-2016. The years of decline were the same except for the first year, 2003 in the Rocky Mountain Region versus 2005 for the United States. Its largest drop was -18.2 percent in 2009. Its greatest annual growth was 21.1 percent, which occurred in 2013. The Rocky Mountain Region's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.81, which occurred in 2009, while its maximum was 1.70, recorded in 2018. The Rocky Mountain Region's Proprietors Income Index' was greater than that of the United States 10 times.

Wyoming's Proprietors' Income grew by nearly 90 percent. It exceeded both the United States' and the Rocky Mountain Region's growth rates from 2001-2018.

**Map 8. PROPRIETORS INCOME  
2018 Indexed to 2001, WY=1.87**

4.71 3.56-2.64 1.71-1.04 0.94-0.70 0.57-0.45



Map 8. 2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001. Wyoming Gini coefficient = 1.87.

Wyoming's Proprietors' Income also experienced six years of decline, in 2002, 2004, 2007, and 2015-2017. Its largest drop was -14.5 percent in 2007. Its greatest annual growth rate was 35.5 percent, which occurred in 2008. Wyoming's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.81, which occurred in 2007, and its maximum was 2.01, recorded in 2014. Wyoming's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than both the United States and Rocky Mountain Region 11 times during the study period.

**Wyoming Counties**

An analysis of Wyoming's 23 counties shows a wide range of changes in Proprietors' Income (see Map 8 and Table 8, page 142). Natrona County experienced the greatest growth in its Proprietors' Income Index over this 18-year time frame, growing to nearly five times its 2001 level. Two other counties (Hot Springs and Sweetwater) also grew by significant levels, exceeding

the state rate of 1.87. Most counties grew at a slower rate than the rest of the state. In 2018, the Proprietors' Income Index for ten counties was lower than its 2001 value. The smallest Proprietors' Income Index was found in Platte, Weston, and Big Horn County: in fact, Weston and Big Horn County both had Index values in 2018 that were less than half their 2001 value. Chart 7 for each county shows minimum and maximum Proprietors' Income Index and the year each occurred, as well as its ranking relative to other counties. It also shows how many times the county's Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming.

**DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENTAL INCOME (DI&R)**

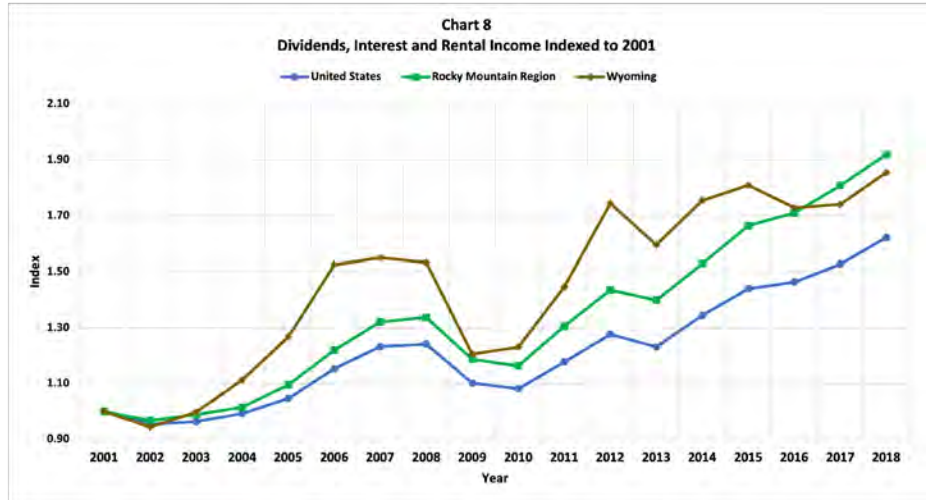
Woods & Poole define Dividend Income as consisting of the payments in cash or other assets, excluding the corporation's own stock, made by corporations located in the United States or abroad to persons who are U.S. residents; it

excludes the portion of dividends paid by regulated investment companies (mutual funds) related to capital gains distributions. Interest is the interest income (monetary and imputed) of persons from all sources. Rental income is the net income of persons from the rental of real property except for the income of persons primarily engaged in the real estate business; the imputed net rental income of the owner-occupants of non-farm dwellings; and the royalties received from patents, copyrights, and the right to natural resources. The imputed net rental income component of rental income is based on the accounting assumption that owner-occupants are in the rental business and that they are renting the house in which they live to themselves; expenses, taxes, mortgage interest, and depreciation are deducted from imputed rental income.

**United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming**

Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income (DI&R) in the United States, adjusted to 2012 dollars, increased by nearly two-thirds (62.2%) from 2001 to 2018. It had four years of decline: 2002, 2009–2010, and 2013 (see Table 9, page 143). Its largest drop was -11.3 percent in 2009. Its greatest annual growth was 10.1 percent, which occurred in 2006. The United States’ minimum DI&R Index was 0.95, which occurred in 2002 (see Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.62, recorded in 2018. Some of this growth may be due to the collapse of the housing market in 2008, which led to a prolonged shortage of homes driving up rental rates.

The Rocky Mountain Region’s DI&R growth exceeded the United States’ as it nearly doubled, increasing 91.9 percent



Wyoming Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.

**Map 9. DIVIDENDS, INTEREST and RENTAL INCOME 2018 Indexed to 2001, WY=1.86**

4.02 2.18-1.91 1.81-1.28 1.27-1.14 1.13-1.01



Map 9. 2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001. Wyoming Gini coefficient = 1.86.

from 2001–2018. The region also had four years of decline: 2002, 2009–2010, and 2013, the same years as the United States. Its largest drop was -11.2 percent in 2009. Its greatest annual growth was 12.2 percent, which occurred in 2011. The Rocky Mountain Region’s minimum DI&R Index was 0.97, which occurred in 2002. Its maximum was 1.92, recorded in

2018. The Rocky Mountain Region’s DI&R Index was greater than that of the United States in 17 time periods.

Wyoming’s DI&R income grew by nearly 90 percent (85.5%) from 2001–2018. It exceeded the United States’ growth rate, but was slightly less than the Rocky Mountain Region’s growth rate.

Wyoming's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index had five years of decline: 2002, 2008–2009, 2013, and 2016. Its largest drop was -21.4 percent in 2009 and its greatest annual growth was 20.6 percent in 2012. Wyoming's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.94, which occurred in 2002; its maximum was 1.86, recorded in 2018. Wyoming's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region 16 and 14 times, respectively.

### Wyoming Counties

An examination of Wyoming's 23 counties shows a wide range of changes in Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income (see Map 9 and Table 9, page 143). Teton County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income overshadowed all other counties. Its value was four times larger in 2018 compared to 2001. Two other counties (Sublette and Converse) had Index values exceeding the state value (1.86). Hot Springs, Big Horn, Sweetwater, Platte, and Washakie Counties had the smallest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index, with values only slightly larger in 2018 than 2001. Chart 8 for each county shows its minimum and maximum Dividends, Rental, and Interest Income Index and the year each occurred, as well as the county's highest and lowest ranking relative to all Wyoming counties. It also shows how many times the county's Index was greater than the United States', Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming's.

### RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT (RA)

Woods & Poole characterize Residence Adjustment as the net amount of personal income of persons residing in a specific geographic area but receiving the income outside that geographic area. For example, a person who earns income in one county but lives in a different county would have that income counted under residence adjustment; the county in which the person lives would have a positive Residence Adjustment and the county in which the person works would have a negative adjustment. Residence Adjustment is a net number for a given county; if it is negative, it means that there is net commuting into the county; if it is positive, it means that there is net commuting out of the county.

### United States, the Rocky Mountain Region, and state of Wyoming

The Residence Adjustment in the United States, adjusted to 2012 dollars, was a net positive source of income during the study period (see Table 10, page 144). This means there were more dollars being brought into the country from individuals earning income elsewhere than individuals working in the US and taking the money out of the country. The United States' minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.77, which occurred in 2017 (see Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.07, recorded in 2013. Its value in 2018 was 87 percent of its starting value in 2001.

The Rocky Mountain Region's Residence Adjustment, like the United States, was a positive source of income over the entire study period. The Rocky Mountain Region's minimum

Residence Adjustment Index was 0.90, which occurred in 2007; its maximum was 2.60, recorded in 2014. Its value in 2018 was 2.51 times larger than its starting value in 2001. The Rocky Mountain Region's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States in 17 time periods.

Wyoming's Residence Adjustment Index, unlike that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region, was a loss of income to the state throughout the 18-year time period. This means that more income earned in the state was being taken out of the state than was being brought in from out of state. Wyoming's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -22.62, which occurred in 2016. Its maximum was -1.00<sup>5</sup>, recorded in 2001. Its value in 2018 was -20.40 times larger (more negative) than its starting negative value in 2001. This means that the income earned in Wyoming by non-residents has grown significantly from 2001. Wyoming's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region in all time periods.

### Wyoming Counties

An analysis of Wyoming's 23 counties shows a wide range of RA values (see Table 10, page 144). Looking at the latest year (2018), Carbon County had by far the largest positive Residence Adjustment—nearly 14 times larger in 2018 than in 2001 (see Map 10). Johnson, Fremont, and Albany County were in the next largest category, all experiencing significant growth in their positive RA values. Ten counties had

5 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

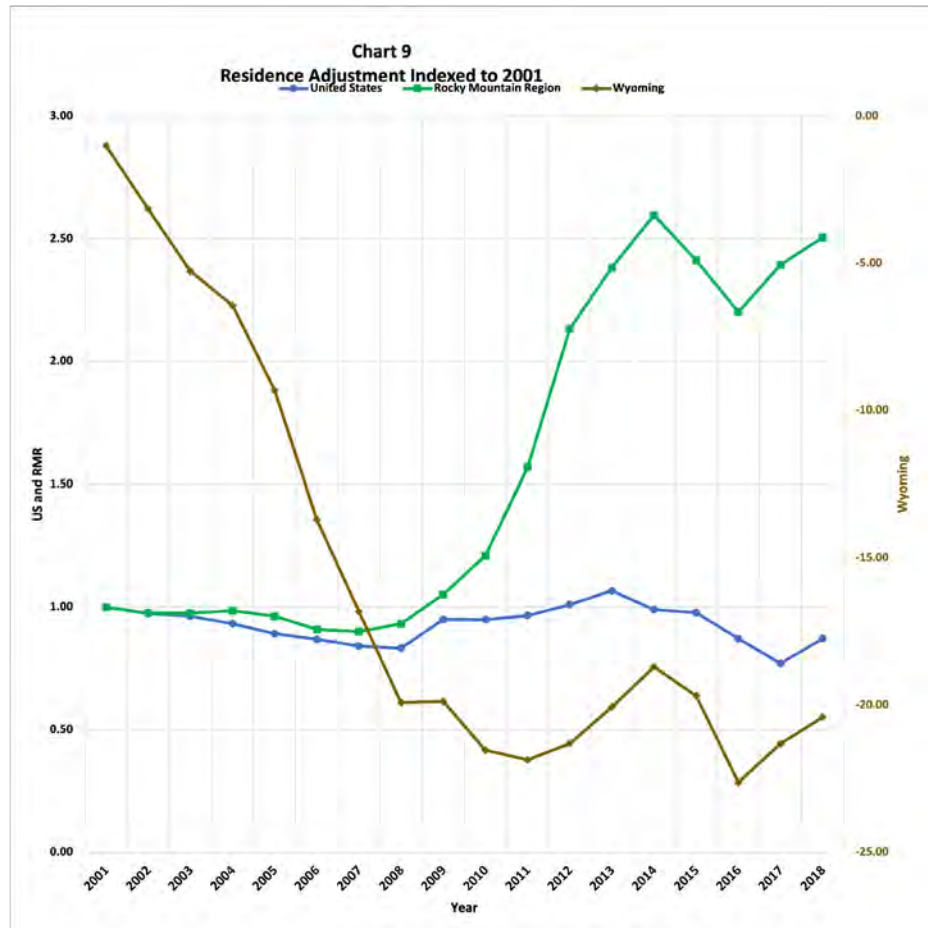


negative values, with the largest negative RA recorded by Laramie County. However, even Laramie County's value was a smaller negative than the state value (-20.40)<sup>6</sup>. Four counties had Residence Adjustment values larger than the Rocky Mountain Region. They were Carbon, Johnson, Fremont, and Albany County. Six other counties recorded values less than the Rocky Mountain Region, but larger than the United States. They were Big Horn, Weston, Goshen, Lincoln, Sheridan, and Crook Counties.

For 10 counties, Residence Adjustment was a positive source of income over the entire study period. The counties were Albany, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Goshen, Johnson, Lincoln, Sheridan, Uinta, and Weston Counties. This means people commuted outside the county for work and brought income back to their home county.

On the other side of the spectrum, Residence Adjustment was a loss of income for 7 counties over the 18-year time period. The counties were Campbell, Laramie, Park, Platte, Sweetwater, Teton, and Washakie Counties. These counties provided jobs to people living outside the county who took much of their income with

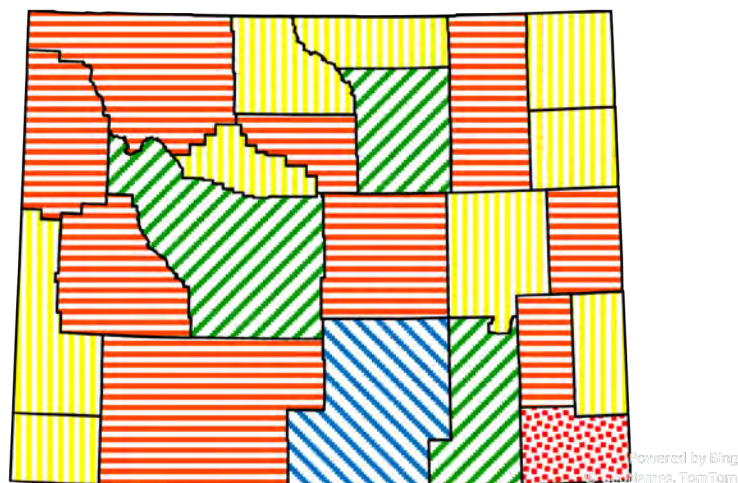
6 The differences in county versus state RA averages is partially attributable to the geographies included in the county and state RA calculations. RA values between Wyoming counties are not included in the Wyoming RA value since all economic activity is still within the state. In other words, the Wyoming RA value is not an average of the county RA values.



Map 10. 2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001. Wyoming Gini coefficient = 20.40.

### Map 10. RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT 2018 Indexed to 2001, WY=-20.40

13.82 5.92-2.80 1.68-0.07 -0.89 to -4.85 -16.83



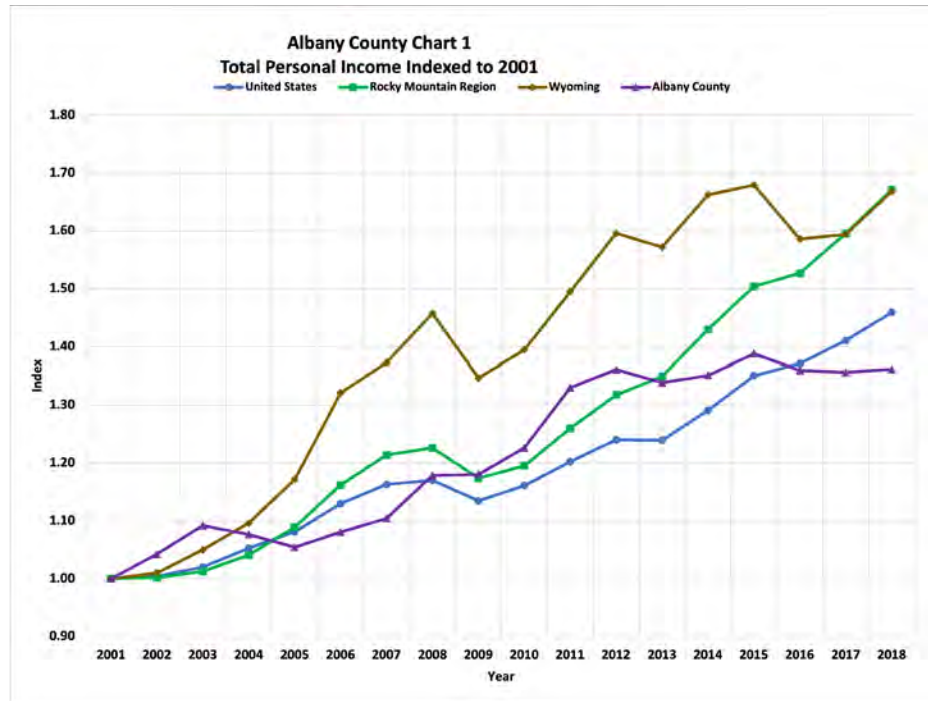
Map 10. 2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001. Wyoming Gini coefficient = 20.40.

them. Chart 9 for each county shows its minimum and maximum Residence Adjustment Index and the year each occurred, as well as its ranking relative to all other counties. It also shows how many times the county's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming.

# INDIVIDUAL WYOMING COUNTIES

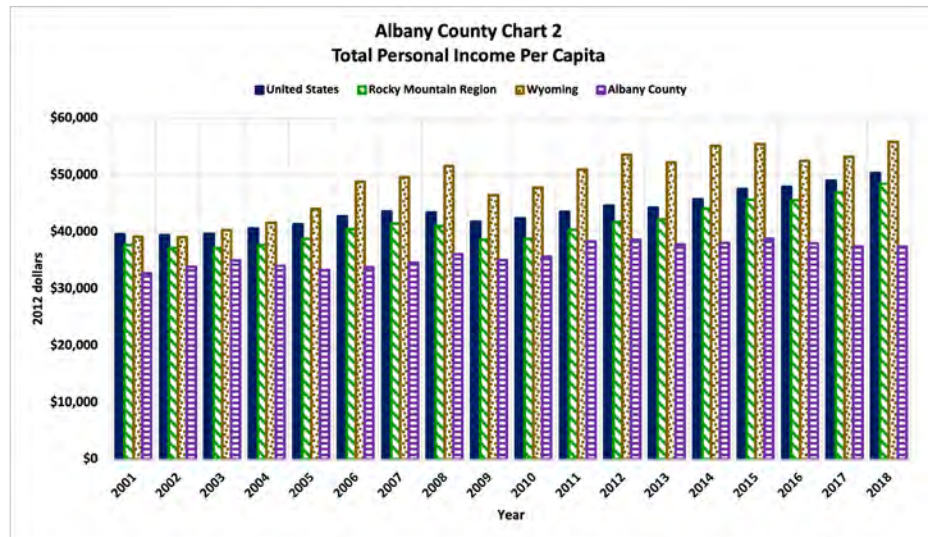
## ALBANY COUNTY

Albany County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was its base level (1.00) in 2001 (see Albany County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.39, which was recorded in 2015, mirroring Wyoming’s maximum period. Albany County’s Total Personal Income outpaced the United States’ in 11 of the 18 years; it also outpaced the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming in 7 years. Albany County outpaced Wyoming in 2 years at the beginning of the study period but has performed below the state average since. Relative to other Wyoming counties, Albany County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was seventh, which occurred in 2003. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2018.



Albany County Chart 1. Total personal income indexed to 2001.

Accounting for population does not change the years Albany County achieved its minimum, \$32,708 (2001), and maximum, \$38,773 (2015) (see Albany County Chart 2). Total Income Per Capita followed a similar trend to Total Personal Income, likely due to the county’s low population growth. Albany County had a lower Total Personal Income Per Capita than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in every time period. Comparing Albany County to the rest of the state’s counties reveals that Albany County performed in the bottom half of the pack. Its highest ranking in Total Personal Income Per Capita was fourteenth, occurring most recently in 2003, and its lowest ranking was twenty-first, occurring most recently in 2018.



Albany County Chart 2. Total personal income per capita 2001–2018.

In general, Albany County’s trends in personal income components closely mirror those of the state’s. The top

income category<sup>7</sup> in Albany County was Wages and Salaries (see Albany County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, this

7 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

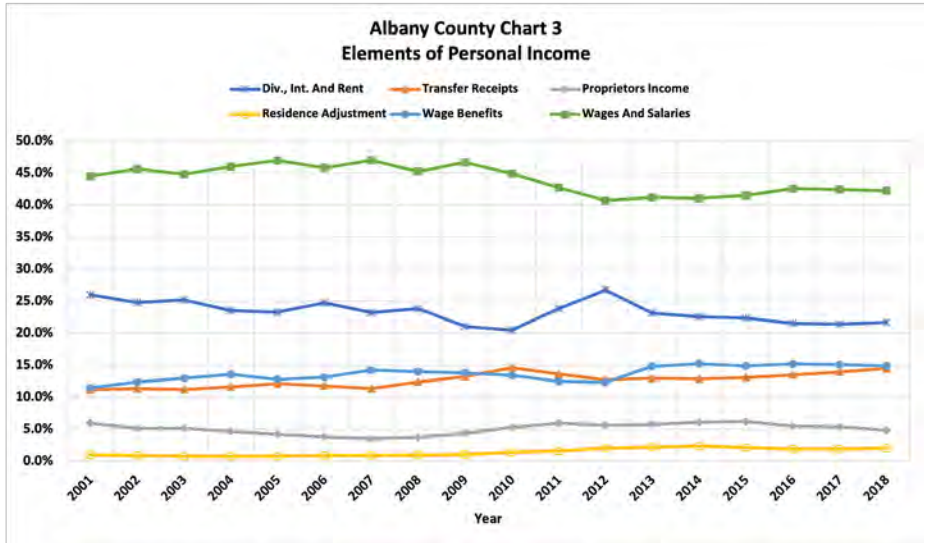
category accounted for 44 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 47 percent in 2007 to a low of 41 percent in 2012. It was the top category in each year studied and averaged 21 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

During this period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and averaged 23 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 27 percent in 2012 to a low of 20 percent in 2010. In each year, it recorded the second highest income share and averaged 10 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

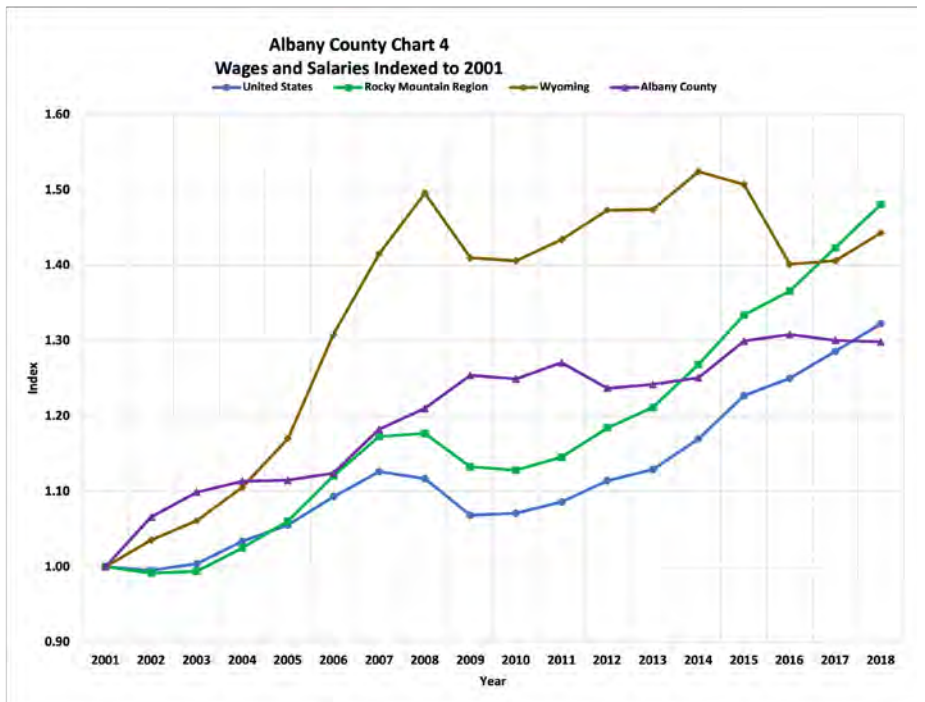
The third highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 14 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent of total personal income in 2014 to a low of 11 percent in 2001. It was the third highest category in 15 of the 18 years, and averaged 1 percentage point higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The fourth highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, contributed an average of 13 percent to Total Personal Income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2010 to a low of 11 percent in 2001. In 15 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 8 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, contributed an average of 5 percent to



Albany County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Albany County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

total personal income. Compared to other categories, Proprietors' Income in Albany County differed the most from the category's contributions recorded at a state level. Proprietors' Income contributed an average of 9 percent to Total Personal Income in the state; in Albany County, Proprietors' Income

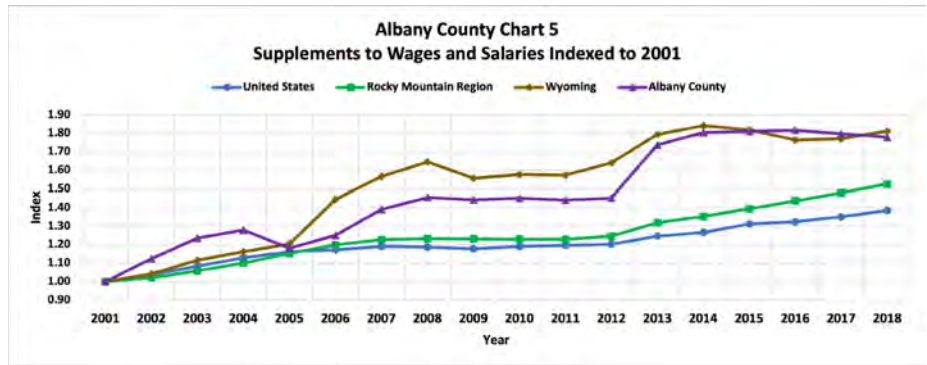
ranged from a high of 6 percent in 2015 to a low of 3 percent in 2007. It was the fifth highest category in each year, and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.



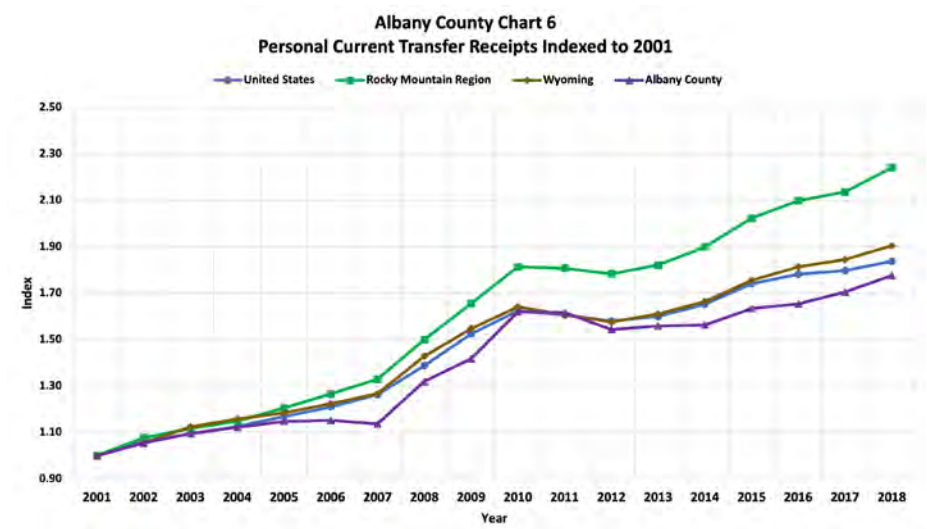
In Albany County, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, contributed an average of 1 percent to total personal income. In other words, on average, 1 percent of the income generated by residents in Albany County was generated out of the county. While small, this is significant since the state on average lost income to residence adjustment. Albany County's Residence Adjustment ranged from a high of 2 percent in 2014 to a low of 0.735 percent in 2004.

Albany County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Albany County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.31, recorded in 2016. Albany County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 12, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Albany County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was sixth, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred in 2008.

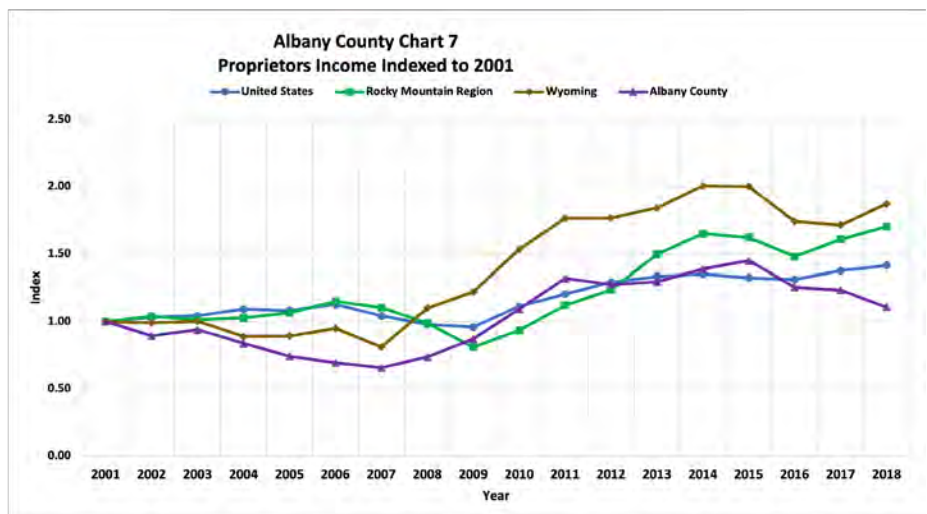
Albany County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Albany County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.82, recorded in 2016. Albany County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and greater than Wyoming 5 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Albany County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was fifth, which occurred 17 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was sixth, which occurred in 2012.



Albany County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



Albany County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



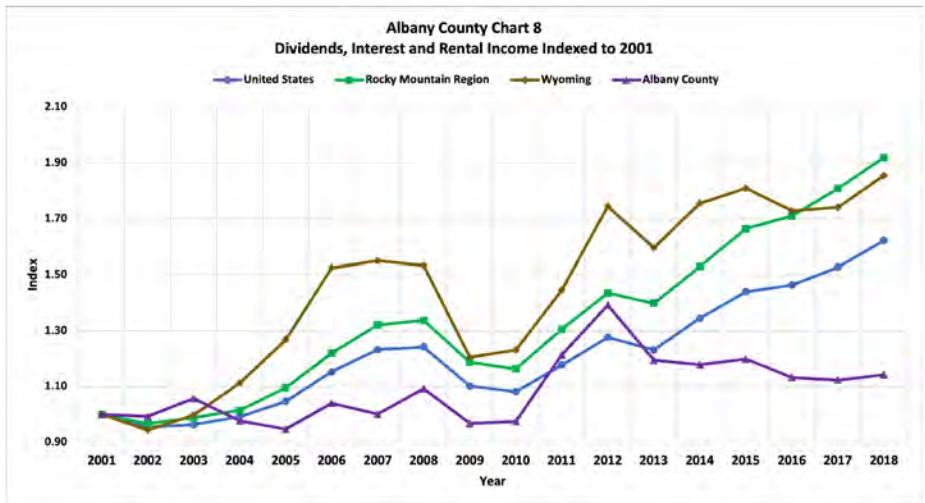
Albany County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.



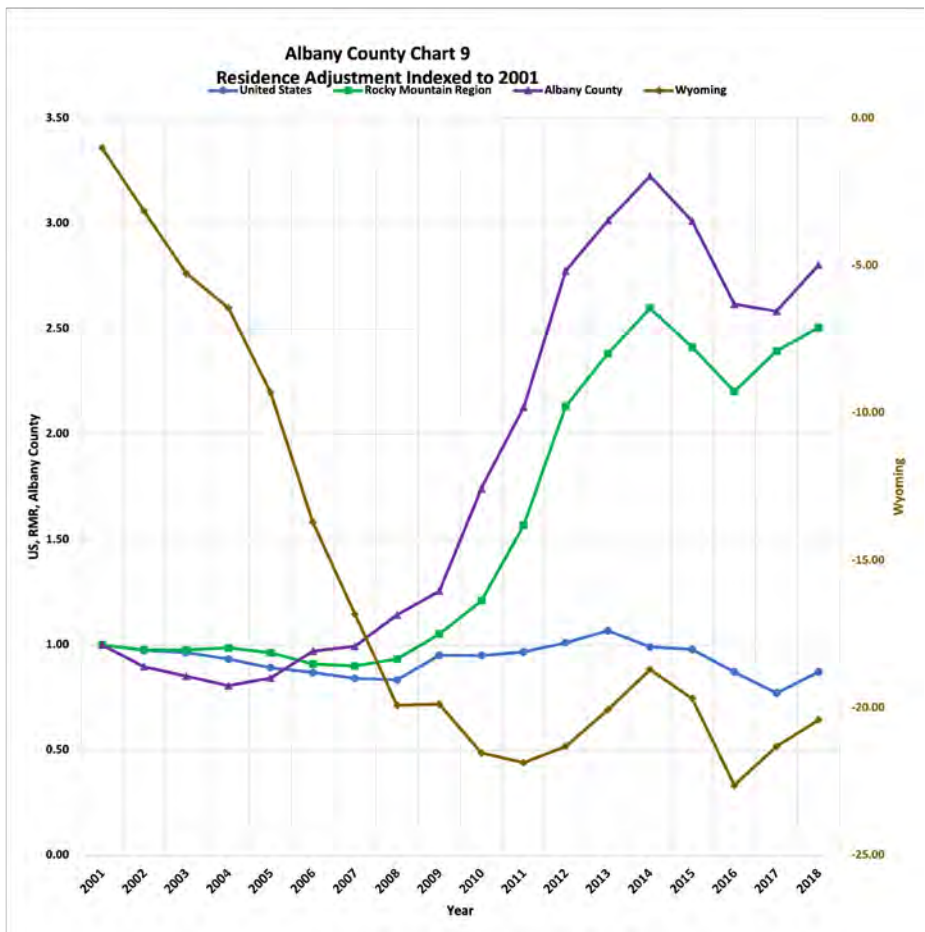
Albany County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001, the base year (see Albany County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.78, which was recorded in 2018. Albany County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than the United States twice and Wyoming once, but was less than the Rocky Mountain Region over the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Albany County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was seventh, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018.

Albany County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.66, which occurred in 2007 (see Albany County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.45, recorded in 2015. In other words, Albany County's Proprietors' Income was only 66 percent of its 2001 level in 2007 but was 45 percent higher than its 2001 level in 2015. The county's Proprietors' Income Index fell in later years but remained just above the 2001 (base year) level in 2018. Albany County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than the United States three times and the Rocky Mountain Region four times, but never exceeded Wyoming's state average. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Albany County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was eighth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was eleventh, which occurred in 2009.

Albany County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.95, which occurred in 2005 (see Albany County Chart 8). Its maximum



Albany County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Albany County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

was 1.39, recorded in 2012. Albany County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than

the United States 4 times and greater than the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming twice. A comparison of

Wyoming counties shows that Albany County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was fifth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2018.

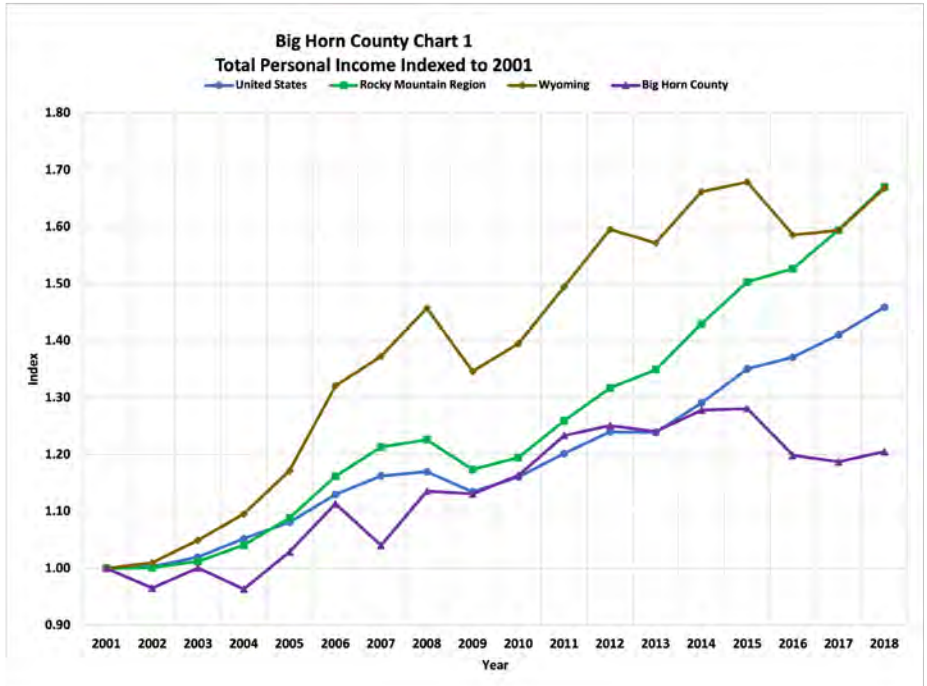
Albany County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.81, which occurred in 2004 (see Albany County Chart 9). Its maximum was 3.23, recorded in 2014. This indicates that Albany County was increasingly an exporter of employment over the study period. Albany County residents increasingly brought in more income from out-of-county employment than residents from other counties working in Albany County took out. Albany County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 13 times, and that of Wyoming 18 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Albany County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was ninth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred in 2009.

## BIG HORN COUNTY

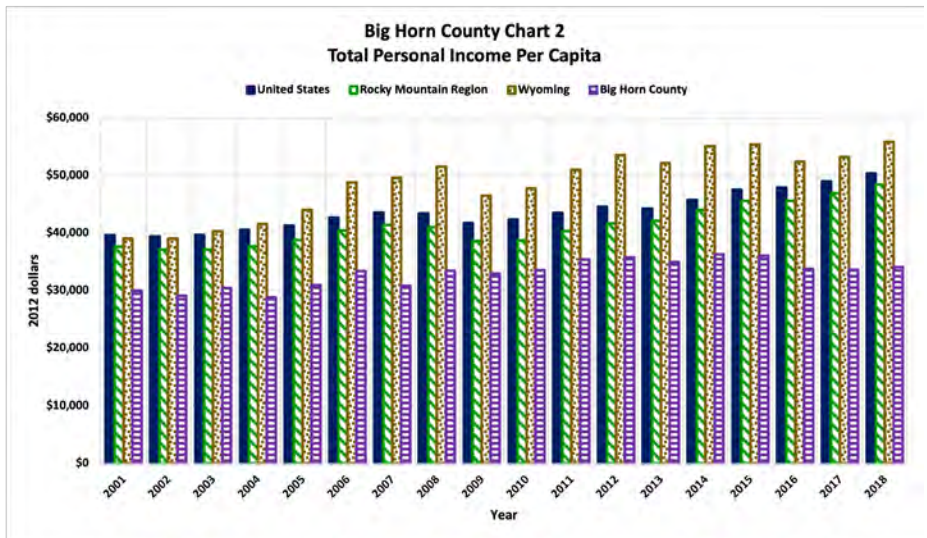
Big Horn County's minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.96, which occurred in 2004 (see Big Horn County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.28, recorded in 2015. Its Index was greater than the United States 4 times, but was always lower than the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Big Horn County's highest Total Personal Income ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2005. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred in 2014.

Big Horn County's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$28,873, recorded in 2004. Its maximum was \$36,278, recorded in 2014. Big Horn County's Total Personal Income Per Capita was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in each year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Big Horn County's highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was twenty-second, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2014. Its lowest ranking was twenty-third (last in the state), which occurred fourteen times, most recently in 2018.

The top income category<sup>8</sup> in the Big Horn County was Wages and Salaries (see Big Horn County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 43 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 48 percent in 2004 to a low of 39 percent in 2011. It was the top category each year and averaged 24 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.



Big Horn County Chart 1. 2001–2018 total personal income indexed to 2001.



Big Horn Chart 2. Total personal income per capita 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Personal Current Transfer Receipts was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 19 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 23 percent in 2018 to a low of

16 percent in 2001. In 14 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

<sup>8</sup> Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

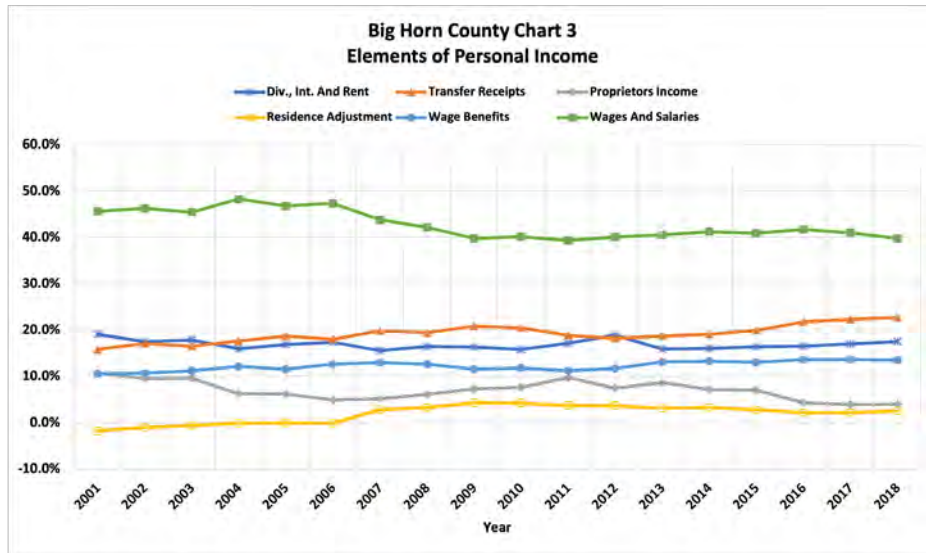
The third highest personal income category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income, averaged 17 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 19 percent in 2001 to a low of 16 percent in 2007. It was the third highest category in 14 of 18 years, and averaged 5 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Wage Benefits.

The fourth highest personal income category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits), provided an average of 12 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 14 percent in 2017 to a low of 11 percent in 2001. In all but one year, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 5 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

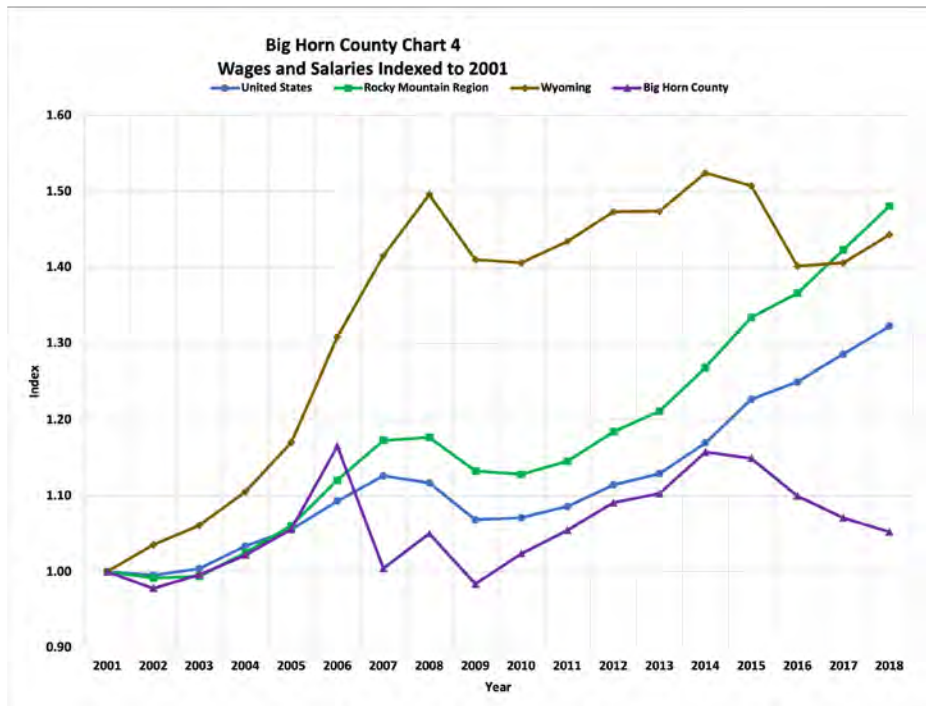
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged seven percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 11 percent in 2001 to a low of 4 percent in 2017. It was the fifth highest category in all but 1 year, and averaged 5 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Big Horn County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged two percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 4 percent in 2009 to a low of -2 percent in 2001. Residence Adjustment remains a small portion of overall personal income, but the county has moved from a net importer of employment to a net exporter. It was the smallest category in each year.

Big Horn County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 0.98, which occurred



Big Horn County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Big Horn County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

in 2002 (see Big Horn County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.17, recorded in 2006. Big Horn County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region twice, but was less than Wyoming's average across all 18 years. A comparison of

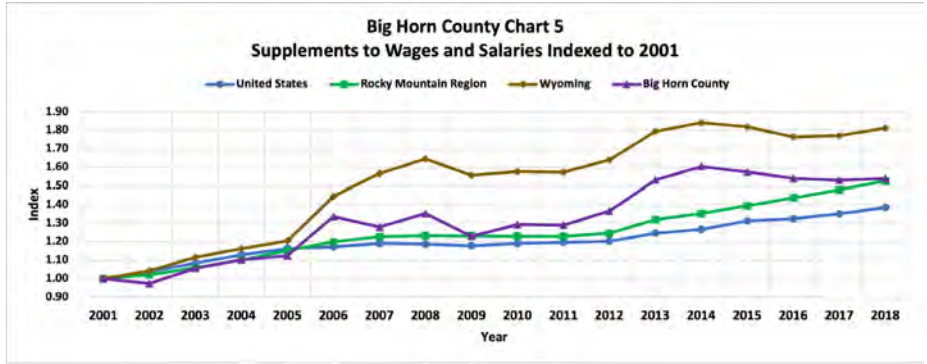
Wyoming counties shows that Big Horn County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2005. Its lowest ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 13 times, most recently in 2018.



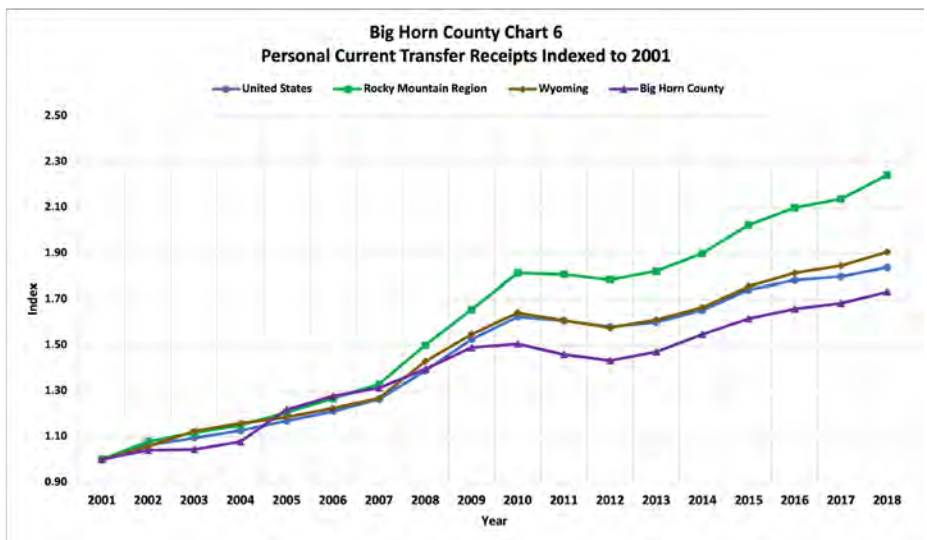
Big Horn County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 0.97, which occurred in 2002 (see Big Horn County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.60, recorded in 2014. Big Horn County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 13 times, but was less than Wyoming's average for the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Big Horn County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2016. Its lowest ranking was sixteenth, which occurred in 2011.

Big Horn County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index occurred in 2001, the base year (see Big Horn County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.73, recorded in 2018. Big Horn County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 4, 2, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Big Horn County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was thirteenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2007. Its lowest ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 11 times, most recently in 2018.

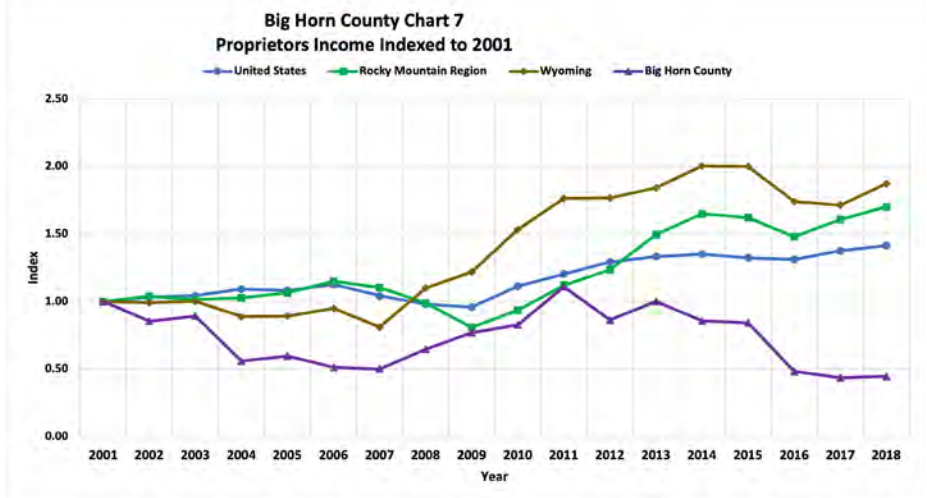
Big Horn County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.44, which occurred in 2017 (see Big Horn County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.11, recorded in 2011. Big Horn County's Proprietors' Income Index was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in each time period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Big Horn County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was



Big Horn County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



Big Horn County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

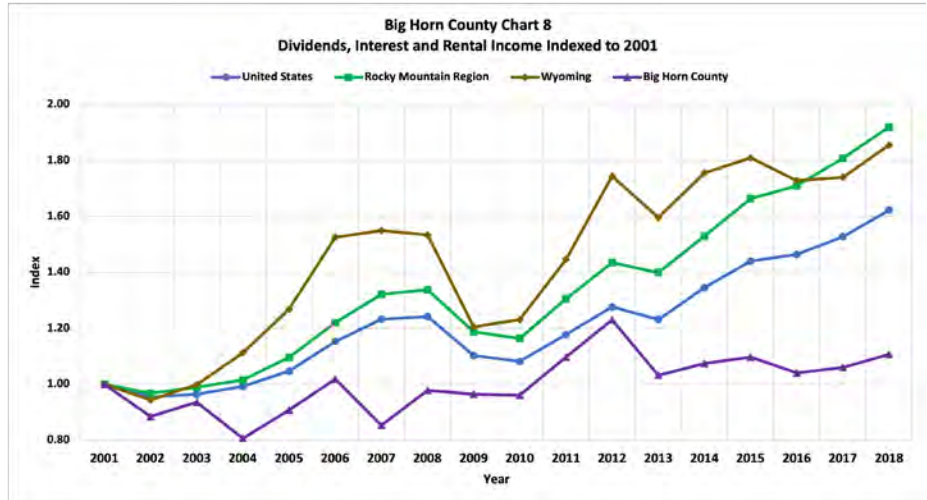


Big Horn County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

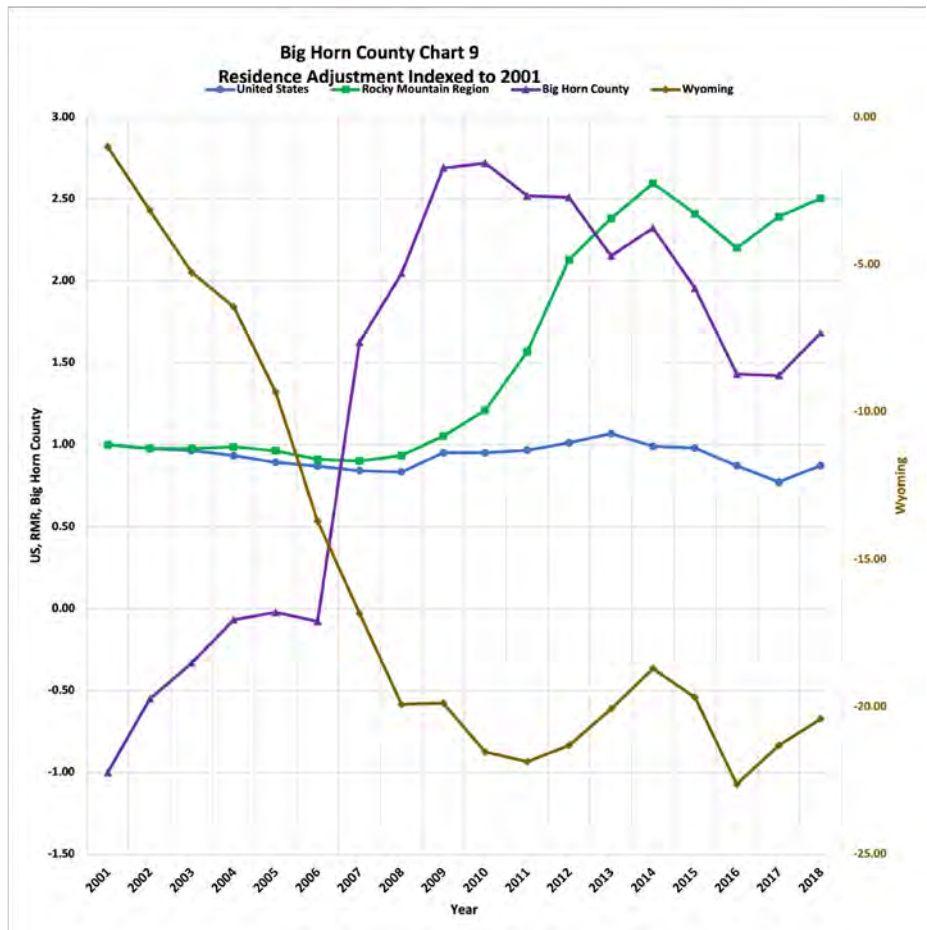
fifteenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2009. Its lowest ranking was twenty-third, which occurred in 2017.

Big Horn County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.81, which occurred in 2004 (see Big Horn County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.23, recorded in 2012. In other words, Carbon County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was only 81 percent of its 2001 level in 2004 but increased 23 percent from its 2001 level in 2012. Big Horn County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in each period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Big Horn County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was seventeenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred in 2016.

Big Horn County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -1.00<sup>9</sup>, which occurred in 2001 (see Big Horn County Chart 9). Its maximum was 2.72, recorded in 2010. This shows that Big Horn County went from being an importer of labor to an exporter of labor. In other words, toward the end of the study period, the county brought in more income from residents working outside the county than at the beginning of the study period. Big Horn County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region,



Big Horn County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Big Horn County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

9 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

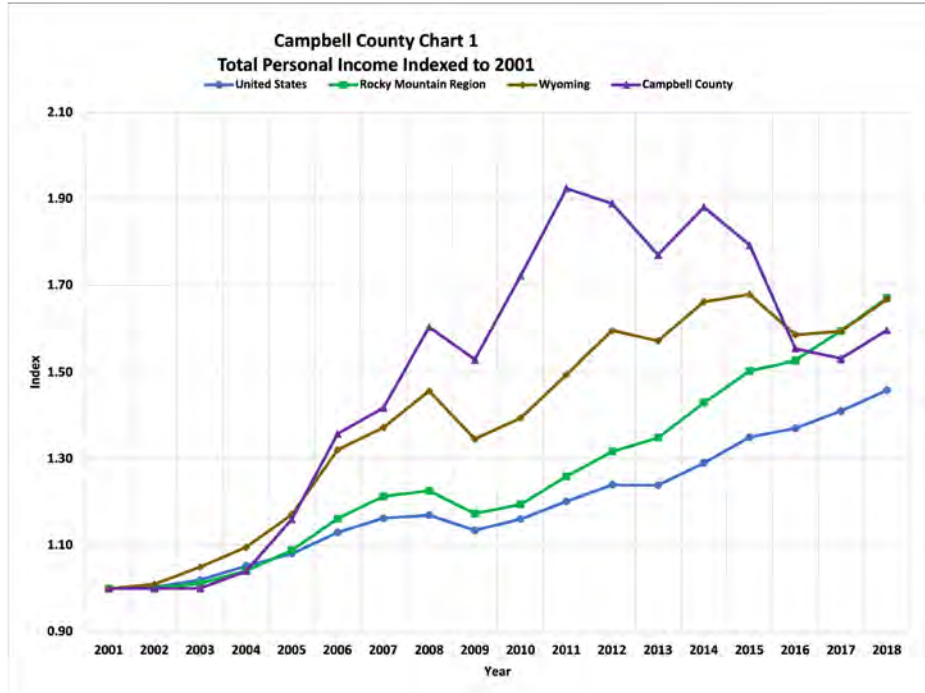
and Wyoming 12, 6, and 17 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Big Horn County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was tenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2009. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, recorded in 2001.

## CAMPBELL COUNTY

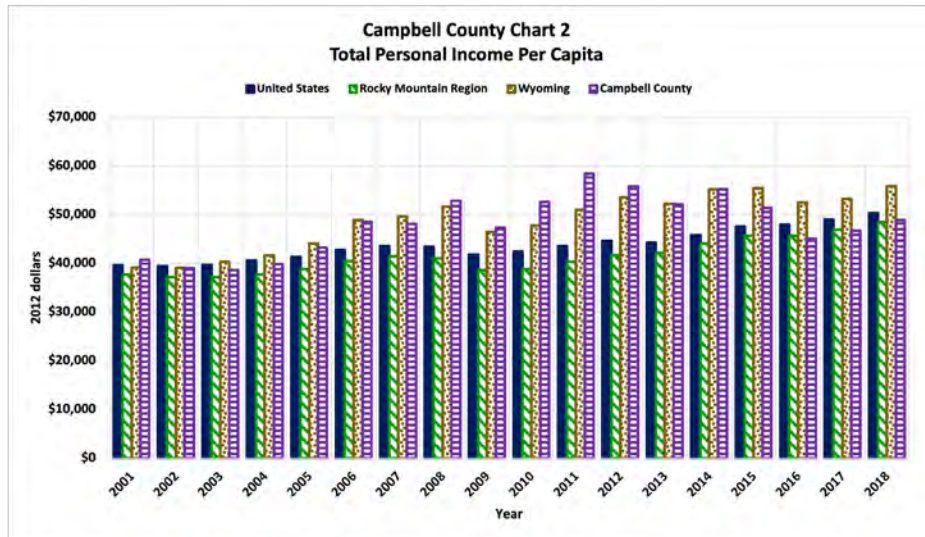
Campbell County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 and 2002 (see Campbell County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.92, recorded in 2011. Its Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 14, 12, and 10 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Campbell County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was fourth, which occurred 13 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fifth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2005.

Campbell County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$38,607, recorded in 2003. Its maximum was \$58,369, recorded in 2011. Campbell County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 12, 16, and 7 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Campbell County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was second, which occurred in 2011. Its lowest ranking was eleventh, recorded in 2016.

The top income category<sup>10</sup> in the Campbell County was Wages and Salaries (see Campbell County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 64 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 72 percent in 2007 to a low of 56 percent in 2011. It was the top category in each year and averaged 50 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).



Campbell County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Campbell County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Wage Benefits was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 14 percent of Total Personal Income. It ranged from a high of 16 percent in 2007 to a low of 12 percent in 2011. In

9 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 1 percentage point higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

10 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.



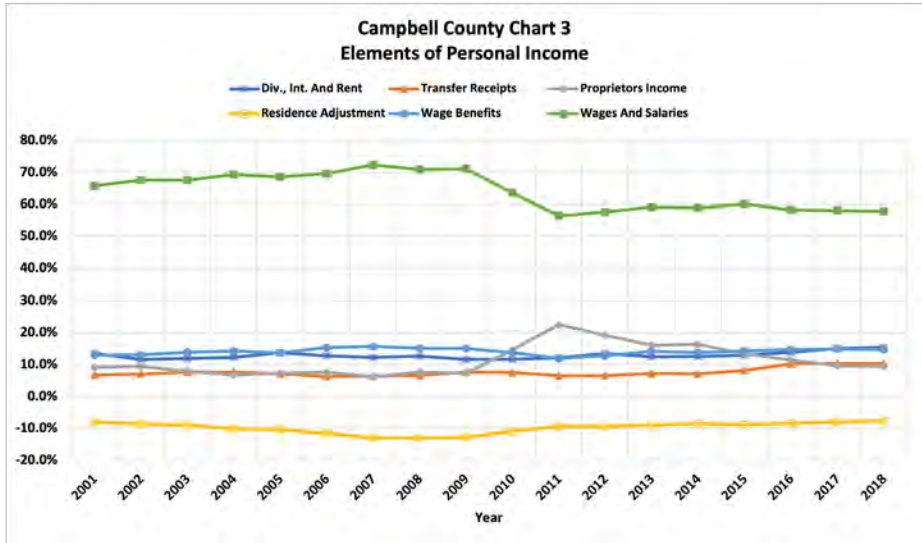
The third highest personal income category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income, averaged 13 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2018 to a low of 12 percent in 2002. It was the third highest category in 10 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fourth highest personal income category, Proprietors' Income, provided an average of 11 percent of Total Personal Income. It ranged from a high of 22 percent in 2011 to a low of 6 percent in 2007. In 7 of the 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

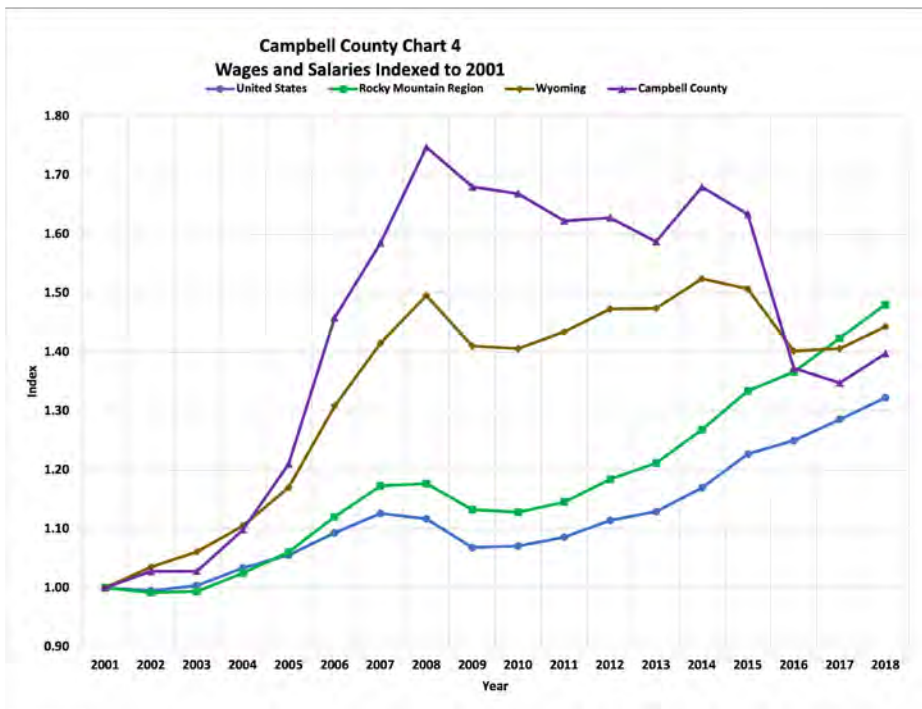
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 8 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 10 percent in 2018 to a low of 6 percent in 2006. It was the fifth highest category in 13 of the 18 years, and averaged 17 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Campbell County, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of -8 percent in 2018 to a low of -13 percent in 2008. This means the county was a net importer of labor for the entire study period. It was the smallest category in each year.

Campbell County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Campbell County Chart 4).



Campbell County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



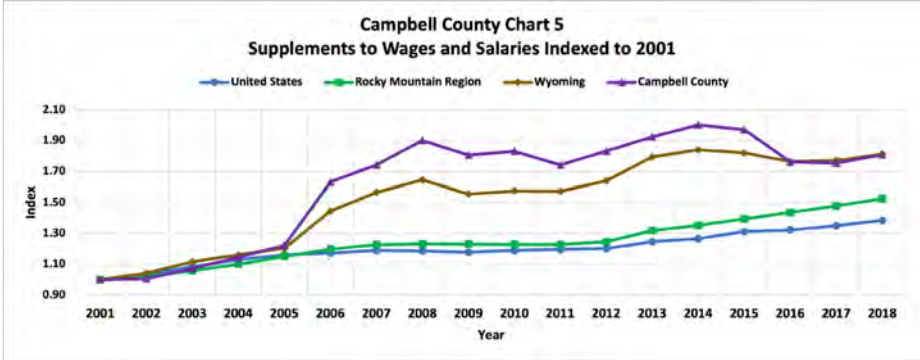
Campbell County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Its maximum was 1.75, recorded in 2008. Campbell County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 15, and 11 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Campbell County's

Wages and Salaries ranking was third across the study period.

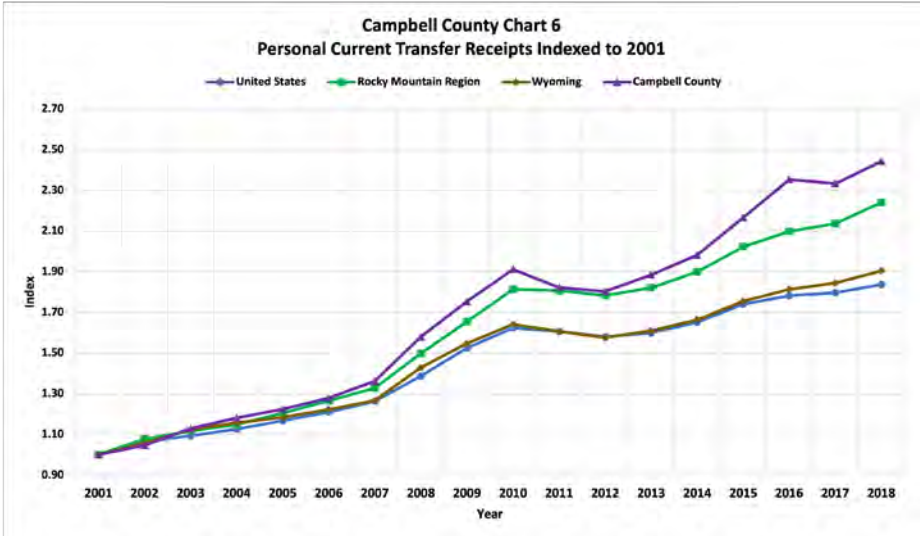
Campbell County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Campbell County Chart 5). Its maximum was 2.00, recorded in

2014. Campbell County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 15, 16, and 11 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Campbell County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was third across the study period.



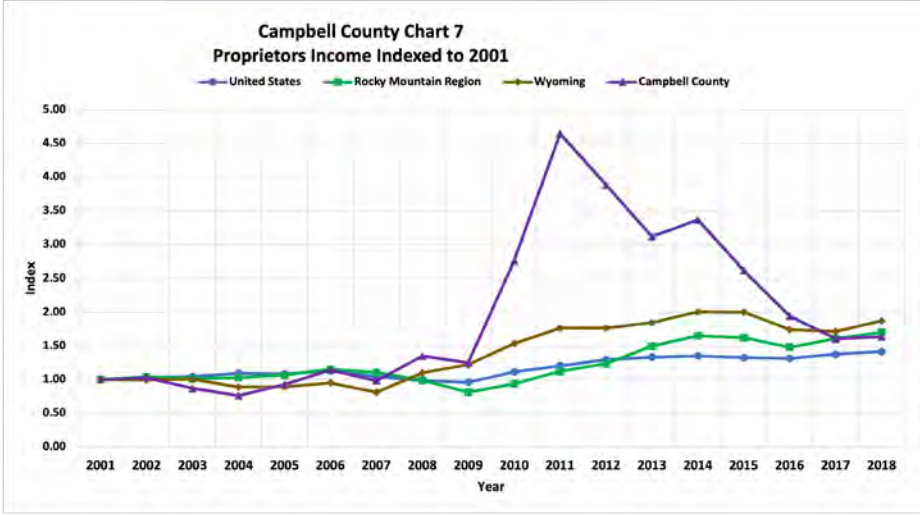
Campbell County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Campbell County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index occurred in 2001, the base year (see Campbell County Chart 6). Its maximum was 2.44, recorded in 2018. Campbell County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Campbell County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was seventh, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2012.



Campbell County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Campbell County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.76, which occurred in 2004 (see Campbell County Chart 7). Its maximum was 4.64, recorded in 2011. Campbell County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 12, 9, and 13 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Campbell County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was second, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was fifth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2018.



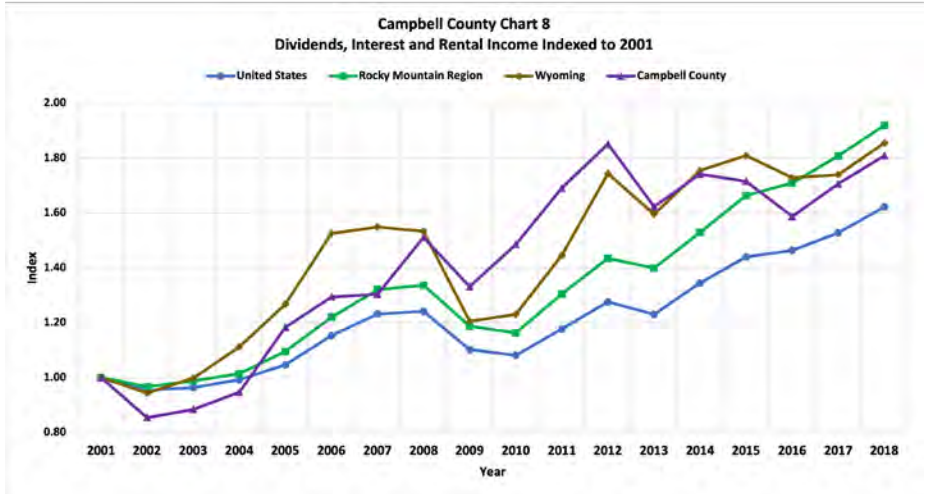
Campbell County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

Campbell County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.85, which occurred in 2002 (see

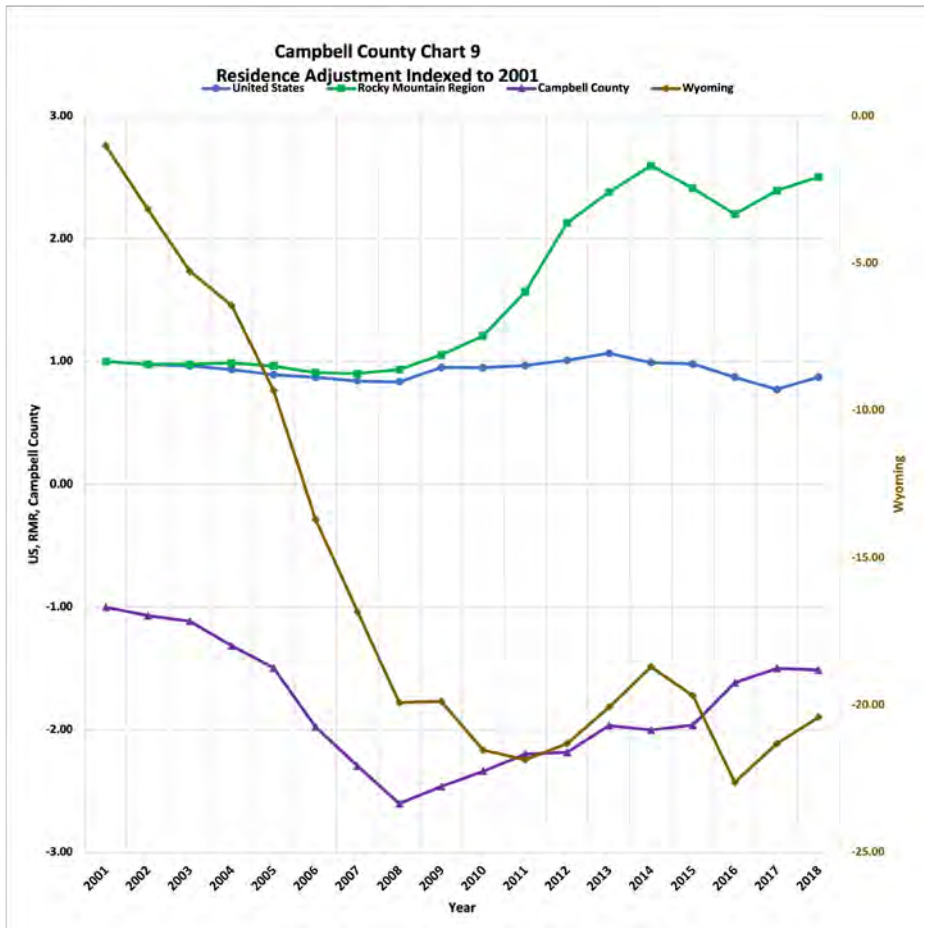
Campbell County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.85, recorded in 2012. In other words, Campbell County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 85 percent of its 2001 level in 2002 but was 85 percent above its 2001 level in 2012. The county was close to its 2012 peak in this category in 2018. Campbell County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 14, 10, and 5 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Campbell County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was fifth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2011. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2004.

Campbell County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -2.60,<sup>11</sup> which occurred in 2008 (see Campbell County Chart 9). Its maximum was -1.00, recorded in the base year, 2001. Campbell County's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region throughout the study period, but was greater than Wyoming's average 17 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Campbell County's Residence Adjustment ranking was twenty-third (last) across the study period. This means that over these 18 years Campbell County was the greatest importer of labor in the state—either due to a lack of resident labor or a surplus of jobs.

11 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.



Campbell County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Campbell County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

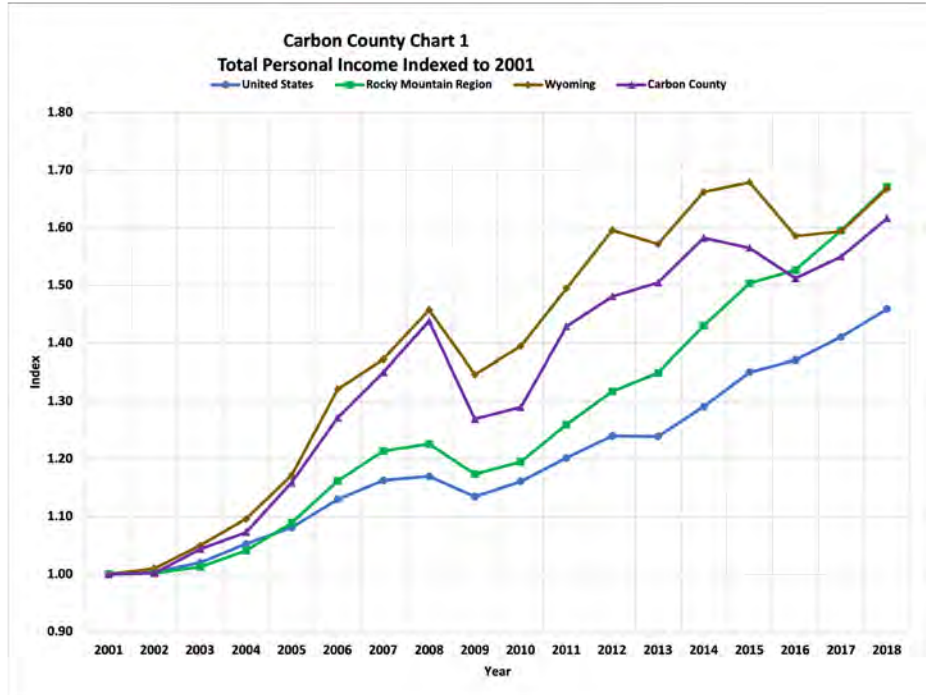


## CARBON COUNTY

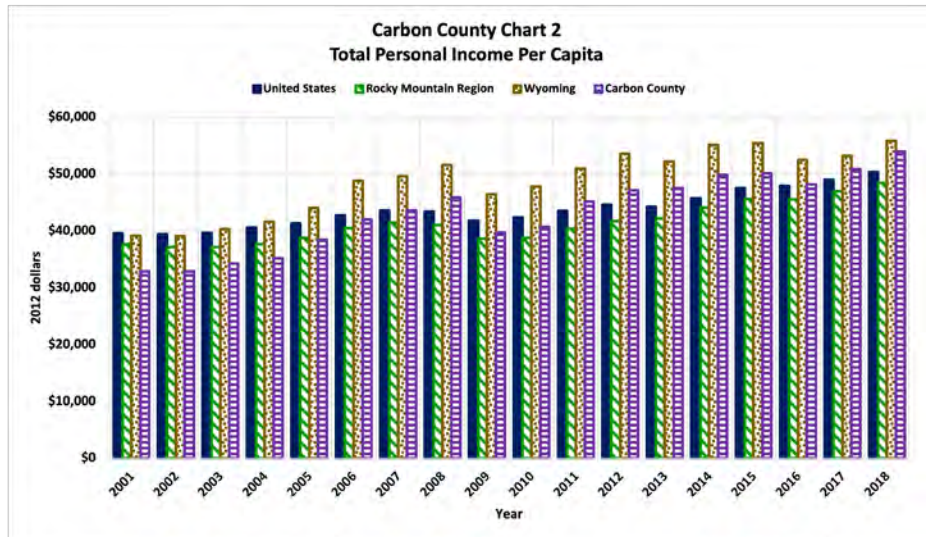
Carbon County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was its base level, 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Carbon County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.62, recorded in 2018. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 16 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 14 times but was lower than Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Carbon County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was 10th, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2009.

Carbon County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$32,825, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$53,976, recorded in 2018. Carbon County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States 9 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 13 times, but was lower than that of Wyoming for the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Carbon County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was third, which occurred in 2018. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2003.

The top income category<sup>12</sup> in Carbon County was Wages and Salaries (see Carbon County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 43 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 49 percent in 2007 to a low of 39 percent in 2017. It was the top category in each year and averaged 22 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Carbon County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Carbon County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 21 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 26 percent in 2005 to

a low of 17 percent in 2010. In each year, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 8 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

12 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

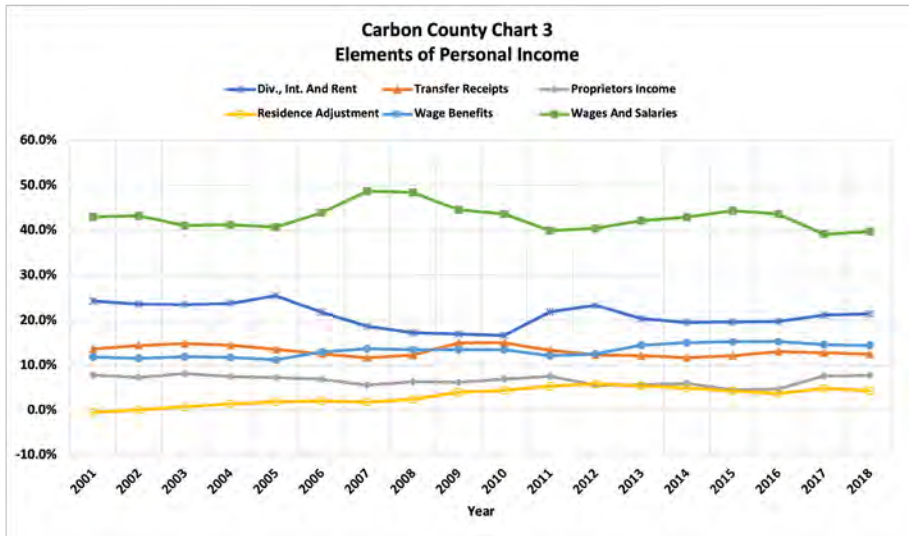


The third highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 13 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2016 to a low of 11 percent in 2005. It was the third highest category in 10 of the 18-year period and averaged 0.107 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

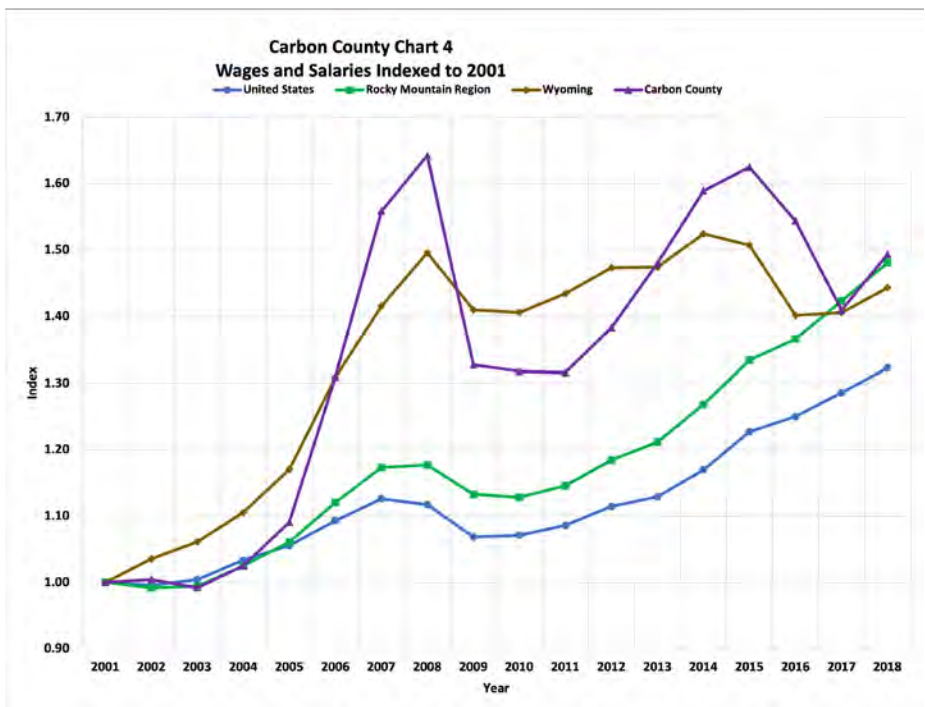
The fourth highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, provided an average of 13 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2010 to a low of 12 percent in 2007. In 10 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 7 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 7 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 8 percent in 2003 to a low of 4 percent in 2015. It was the fifth highest category in 17 of 18 years and averaged 3 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Carbon County, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 3 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 6 percent in 2012 to a low of -0.505 percent in 2001. This means that over the study's time period a greater share of the county's personal income came from residents bringing in income from working in other counties. It was the smallest income category in 17 of 18 years.



Carbon County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.

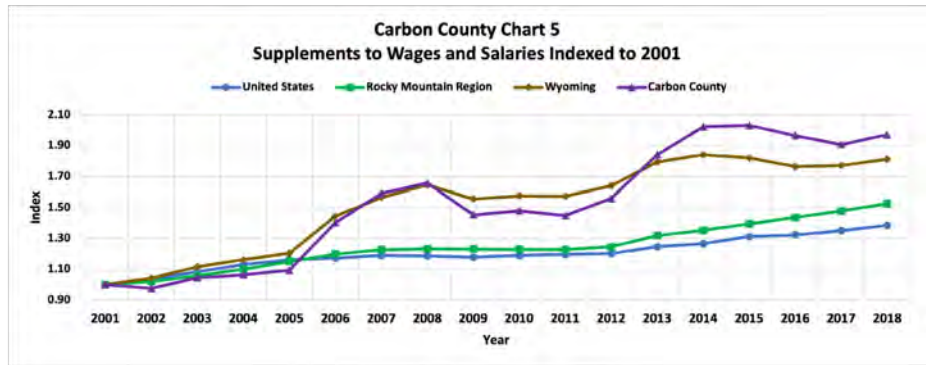


Carbon County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Carbon County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2003 (see Carbon County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.64, recorded in 2008. Carbon County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 15 times, and Wyoming 9 times.

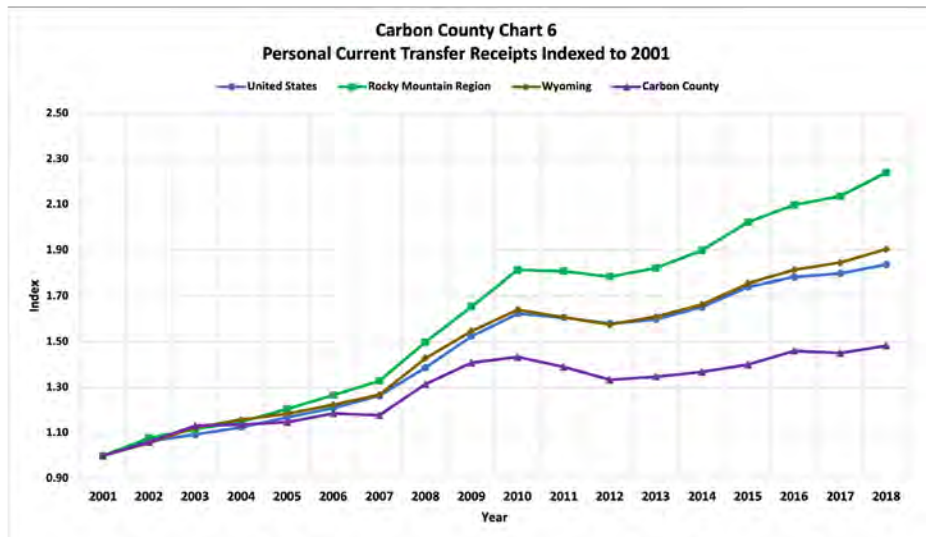
A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Carbon County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was tenth, which occurred 2 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2012.

Carbon County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 0.98, which occurred in 2002 (see Carbon County Chart 5). Its maximum was 2.03, recorded in 2015. Carbon County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region 13 times, and greater than that of Wyoming 8 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Carbon County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was tenth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was eleventh, which occurred 12 times, most recently in 2012.



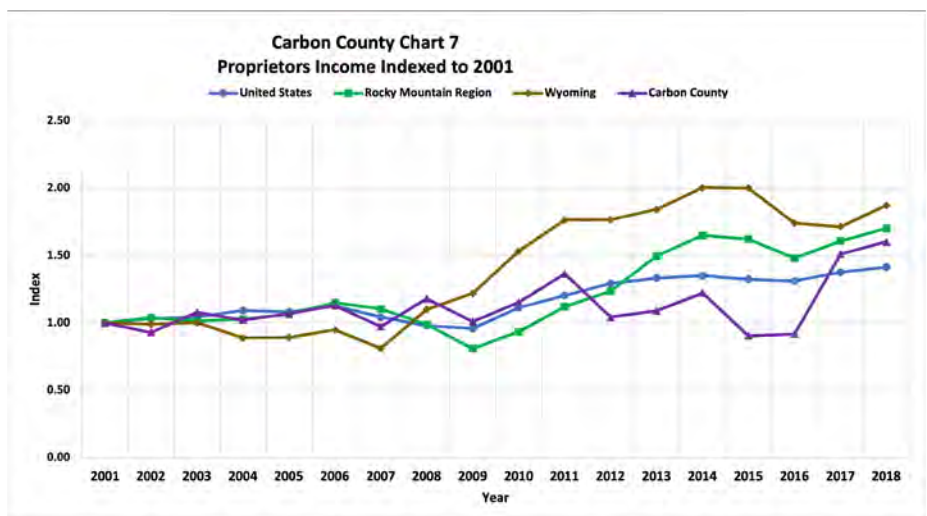
Carbon County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Carbon County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index occurred in 2001, the base year (see Carbon County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.48, recorded in 2018. Carbon County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States twice and Wyoming twice. It was greater than that of the Rocky Mountain Region only once. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Carbon County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was tenth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2006. Its lowest ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018.



Carbon County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Carbon County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.90, which occurred in 2015 (see Carbon County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.60, recorded in 2018. Carbon County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States 8 times and the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming 6 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Carbon County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was ninth,

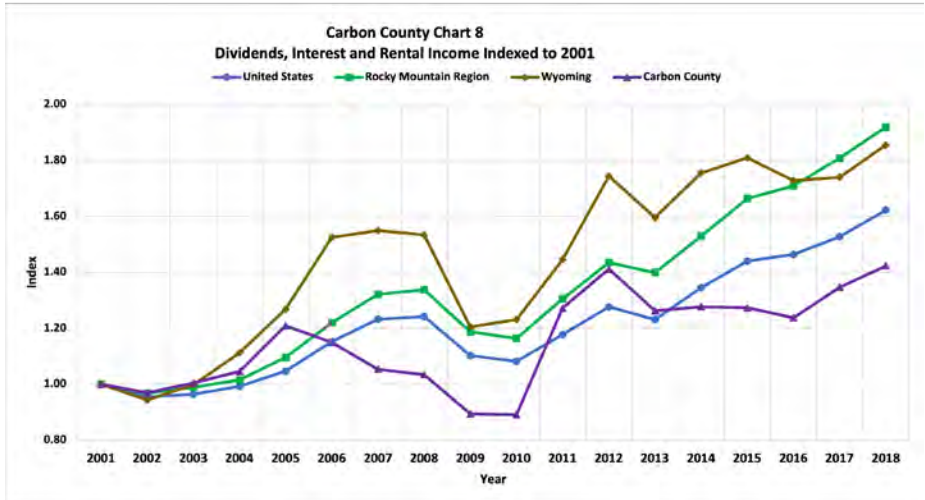


Carbon County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

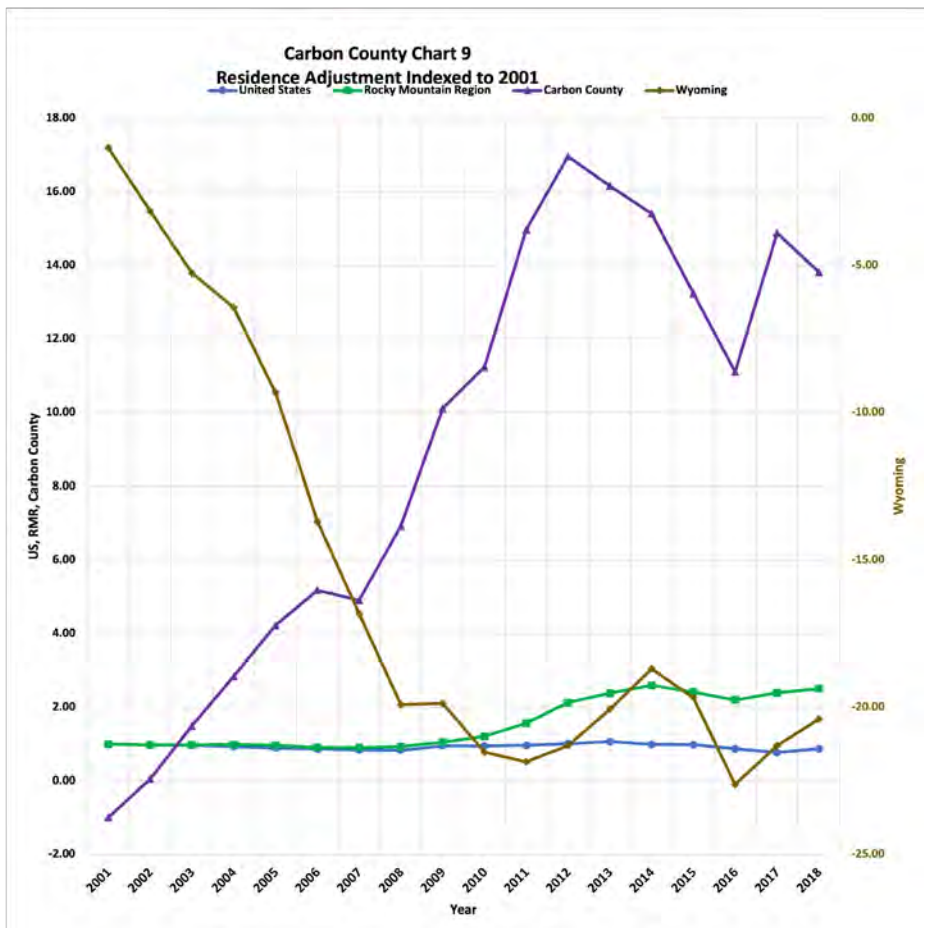
which occurred in 2006. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, recorded in 2015.

Carbon County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.89, which occurred in 2010 (see Carbon County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.42, recorded in 2018. In other words, Carbon County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 89 percent of its 2001 level in 2010 but increased 42 percent from its 2001 level in 2018. Carbon County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 7, 4, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Carbon County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was tenth, which occurred 9 times, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred in 2009.

Carbon County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -1.00,<sup>13</sup> which occurred in 2001 (see Carbon County Chart 9). Its maximum was 16.96, recorded in 2012. This massive swing is likely due to a large number of Carbon County residents commuting and working in other counties and bringing their incomes back to their home county. Carbon County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 16, and 17 times, respectively, demonstrating Carbon County's unique position. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Carbon



Carbon County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Carbon County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

13 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was fifth, which occurred in 2017. Its lowest ranking was sixteenth, which occurred in 2001.

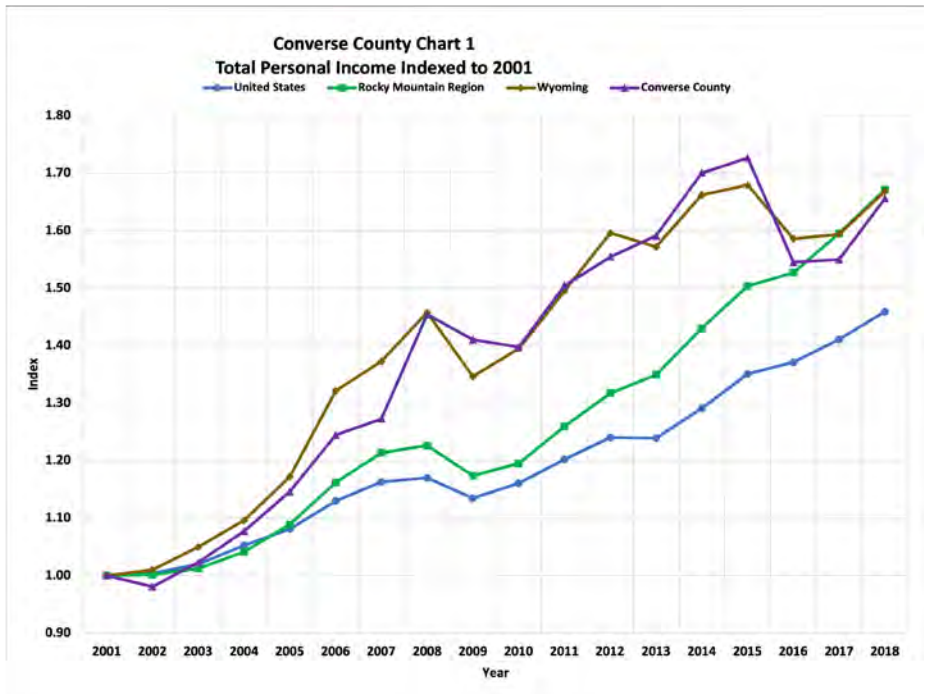


## CONVERSE COUNTY

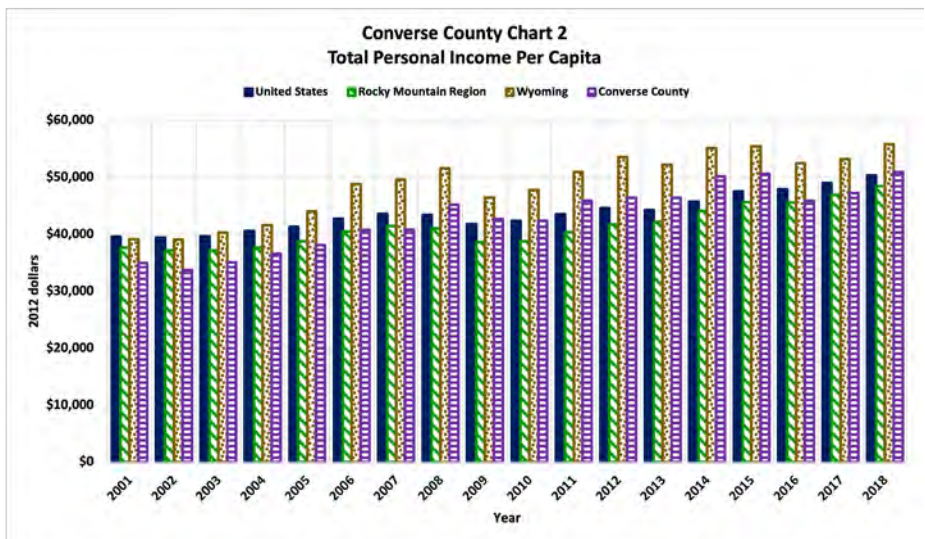
Converse County's minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.98, which occurred in 2002 (see Converse County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.73, recorded in 2015. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 16 times, the Rocky Mountain Region 14 times, and Wyoming 6 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Converse County's highest Total Personal Income ranking was twelfth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was thirteenth, which occurred 15 times, most recently in 2018.

Converse County's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$33,686, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$50,869, recorded in 2018. Converse County's Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States 8 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 12 times, but was lower than that of Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Converse County's highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was sixth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fifteenth, which occurred in 2002.

The top income category<sup>14</sup> in Converse County was Wages and Salaries (see Converse County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 43 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 45 percent in 2015 to a low of 40 percent in 2001. It was the top category in each year and averaged 26 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Converse County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Converse County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 17 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 22 percent in 2017 to a low of

14 percent in 2010. In every year except 2013, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

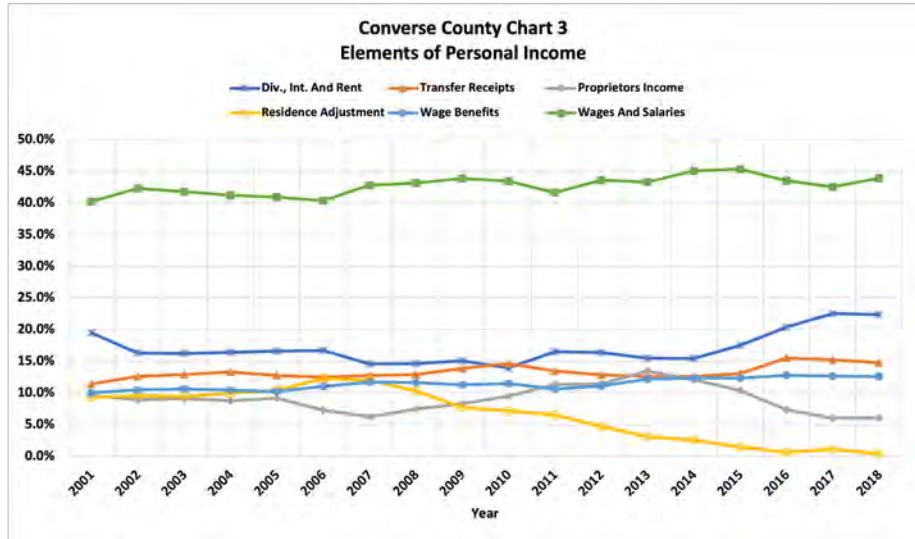
14 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 13 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2016 to a low of 11 percent in 2001. It was the third highest category in 16 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

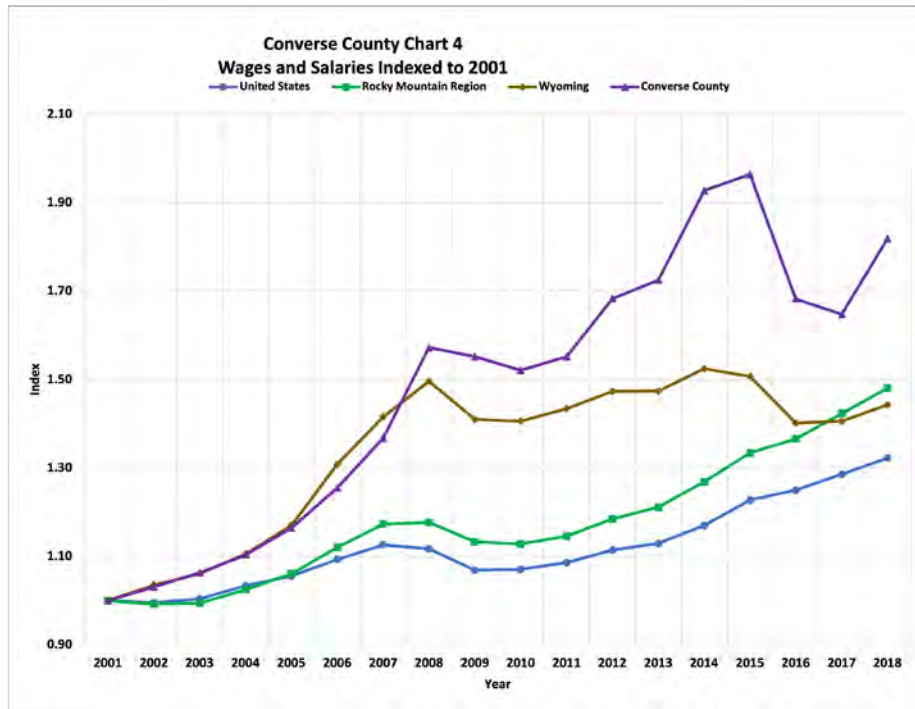
The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 11 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2016 to a low of 10 percent in 2001. In 12 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 9 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2013 to a low of 6 percent in 2017. It was the fifth highest category in 8 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Converse County, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 7 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2006 to a low of 0.405 percent in 2018. This means that over the study period the county decreased its role as a significant exporter of labor (people bringing in dollars from working in other counties). It was the smallest income category in 11 of 18 years.



Converse County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.

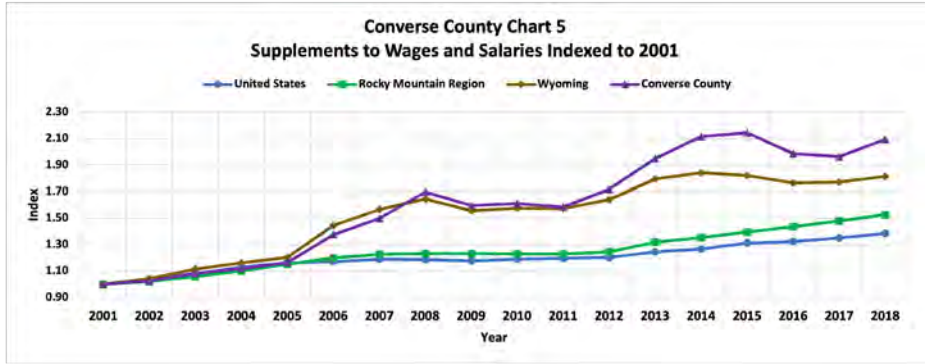


Converse County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Converse County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Converse County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.96, recorded in 2015. Converse County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region in all but one year, and

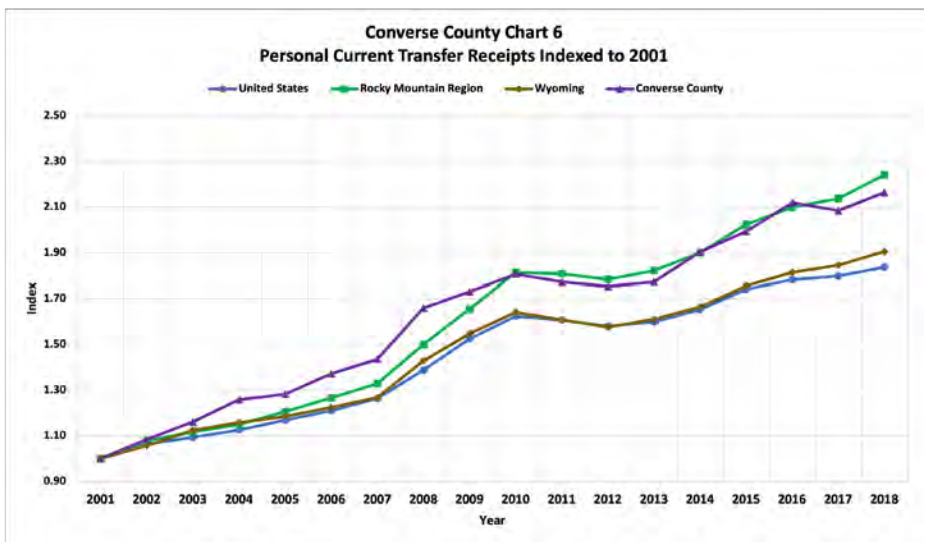
greater than that of Wyoming in 12 of the 18 years studied. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Converse County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was twelfth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2011.

Converse County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Converse County Chart 5). Its maximum was 2.14, recorded in 2015. Converse County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 14, 17, and 11 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Converse County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was twelfth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2011.



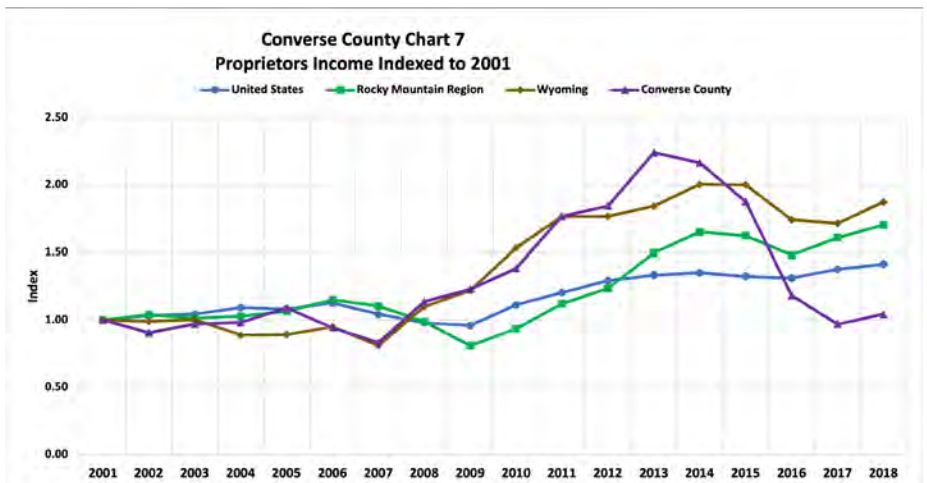
Converse County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Converse County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Converse County Chart 6). Its maximum was 2.16, recorded in 2018. Converse County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 10, and 17 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Converse County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was thirteenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2003.



Converse County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Converse County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.83, which occurred in 2007 (see Converse County Chart 7). Its maximum was 2.24, recorded in 2013. Converse County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in 9 different years. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Converse



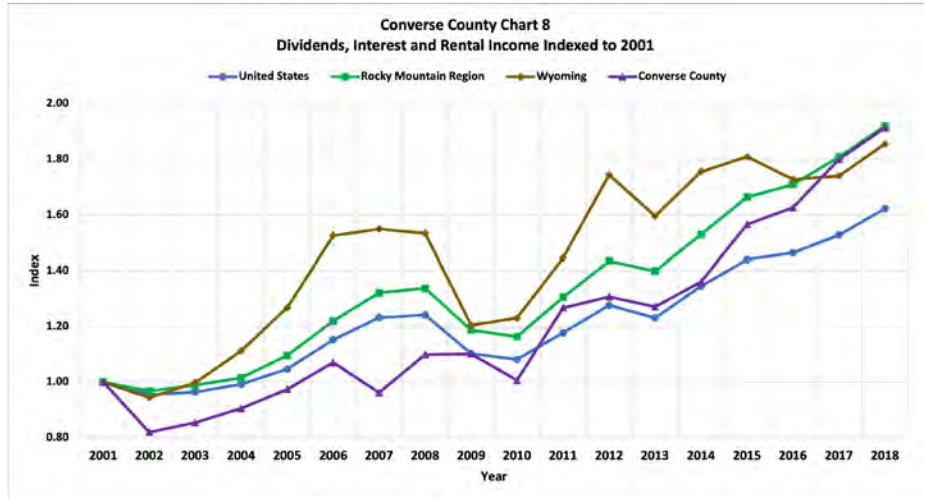
Converse County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.



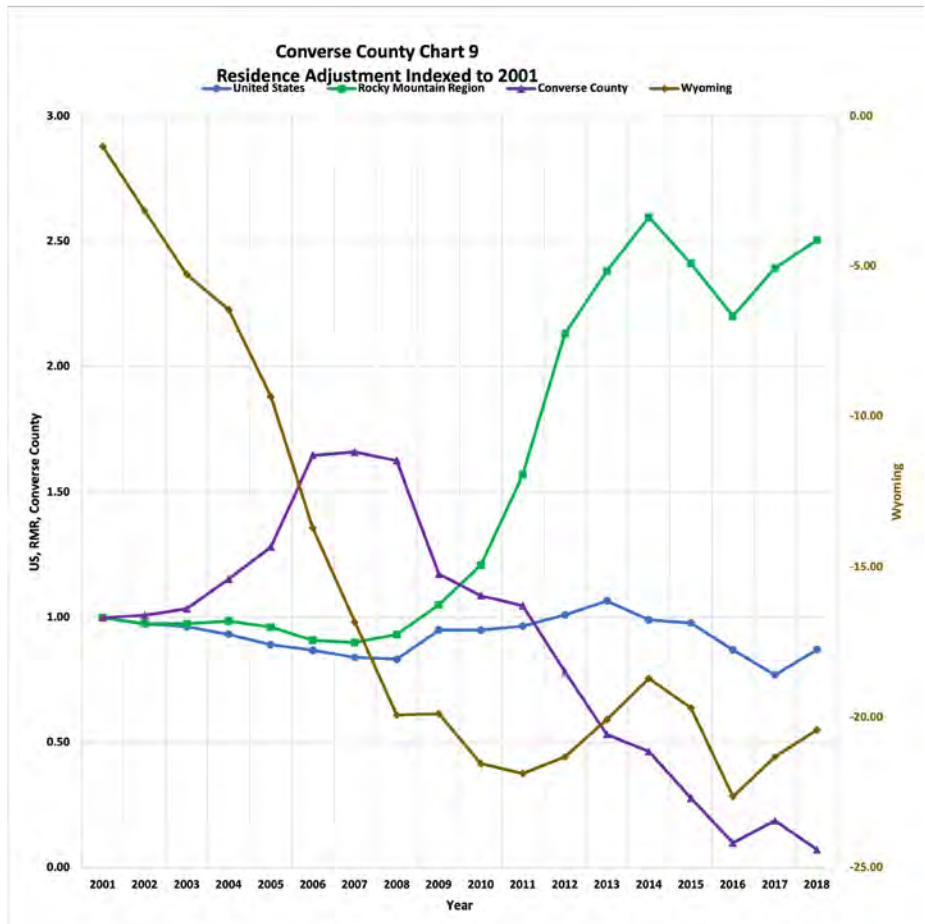
County’s highest Proprietors’ Income ranking was ninth, which occurred in 2013. Its lowest ranking was fifteenth, which occurred in 2003.

Converse County’s minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.82, which occurred in 2002 (see Converse County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.91, recorded in 2018. In other words, Converse County’s Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 82 percent of its 2001 level in 2002 but increased 91 percent from its 2001 level in 2018. Converse County’s Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States 8 times and Wyoming 2 times. It was not higher than that of the Rocky Mountain Region during any years of the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Converse County’s highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was twelfth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2007.

Converse County’s minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.07, which occurred in 2018 (see Converse County Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.66, recorded in 2007. In other words, Converse County’s 2018 Residence Adjustment income was only 7 percent of the county’s 2001 level, indicating a significant reduction of income generated through “export labor.” Converse County’s Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 10, 8, and 18 times, respectively, demonstrating Converse County’s unique position in Wyoming. A comparison of Wyoming



Converse County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Converse County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.



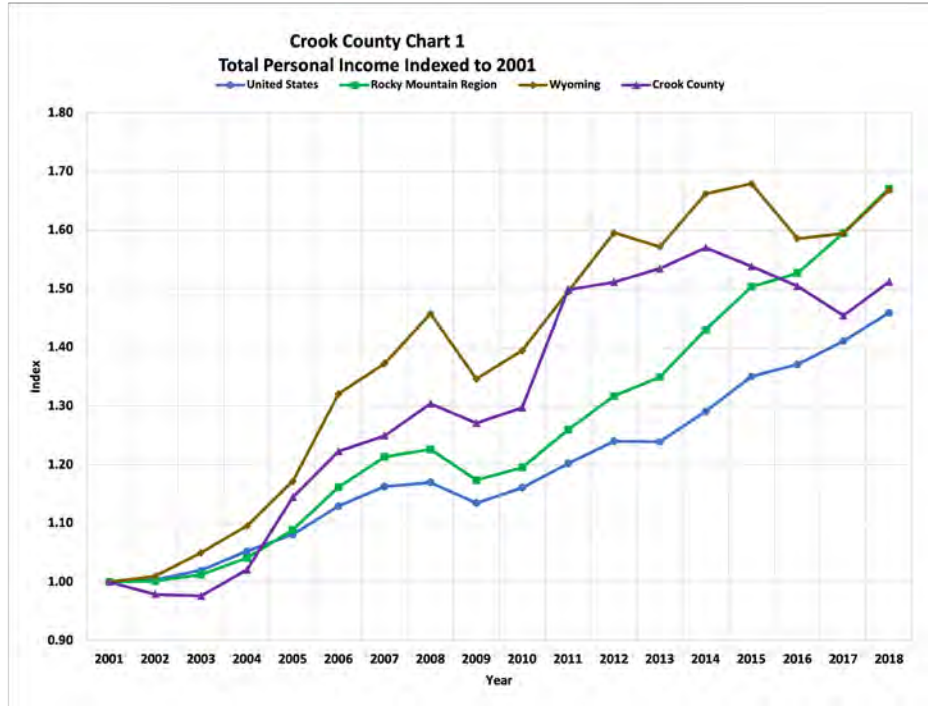
counties shows that Converse County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was second, which occurred in 2006. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2018.

## CROOK COUNTY

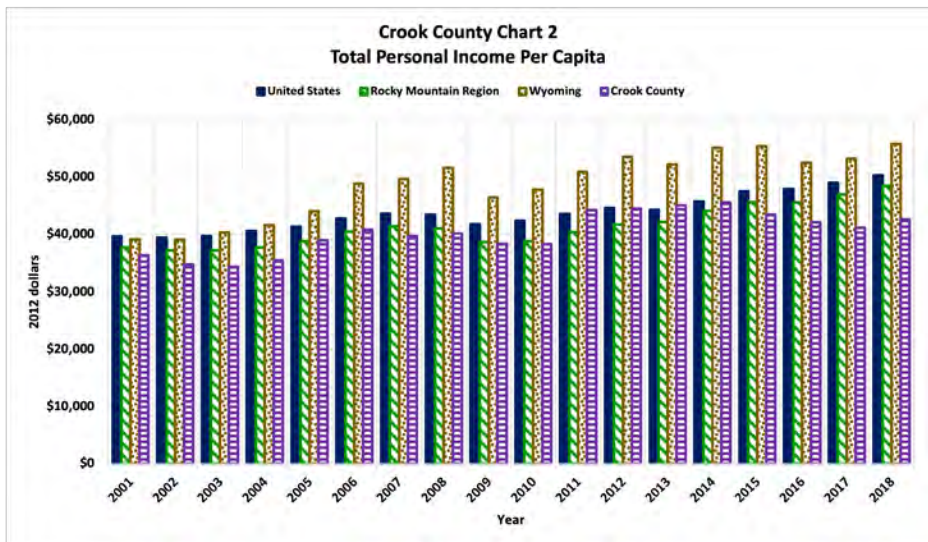
Crook County's minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.98, which occurred in 2003 (see Crook County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.57, recorded in 2014. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 14 times, the Rocky Mountain Region 11 times, and Wyoming just once. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Crook County's highest Total Personal Income ranking was twentieth, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twenty-first, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2015.

Crook County's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$34,272, recorded in 2003. Its maximum was \$45,552, recorded in 2014. Its maximum was recorded in 2014. Crook County's Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States 2 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 6 times, but was lower than that of Wyoming across the entire 18-year period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Crook County's highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was eleventh, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2006. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred in 2003.

The top income category<sup>15</sup> in Crook County was Wages and Salaries (see Crook County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 31 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 33 percent in 2007 to a low of 28 percent in 2011. It was the top category in each year and averaged 10 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Crook County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Crook County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 21 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 25 percent in 2011 to a low

of 18 percent in 2002. In 16 of the 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 6 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

15 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

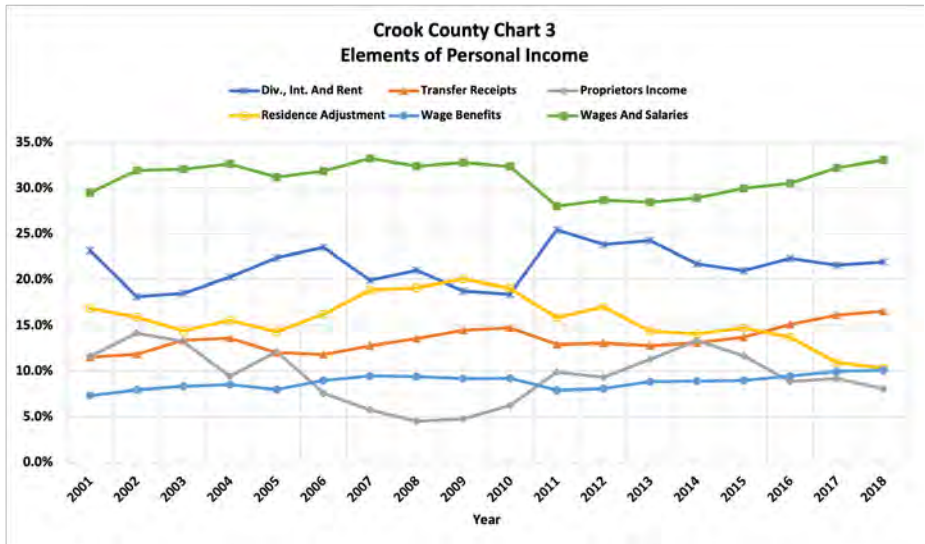
The third highest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 16 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 20 percent in 2009 to a low of 10 percent in 2018. It was the third highest category in 13 of the 18 years studied, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The fourth highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, provided an average of 14 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 17 percent in 2018 to a low of 12 percent in 2001. In 11 of the 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

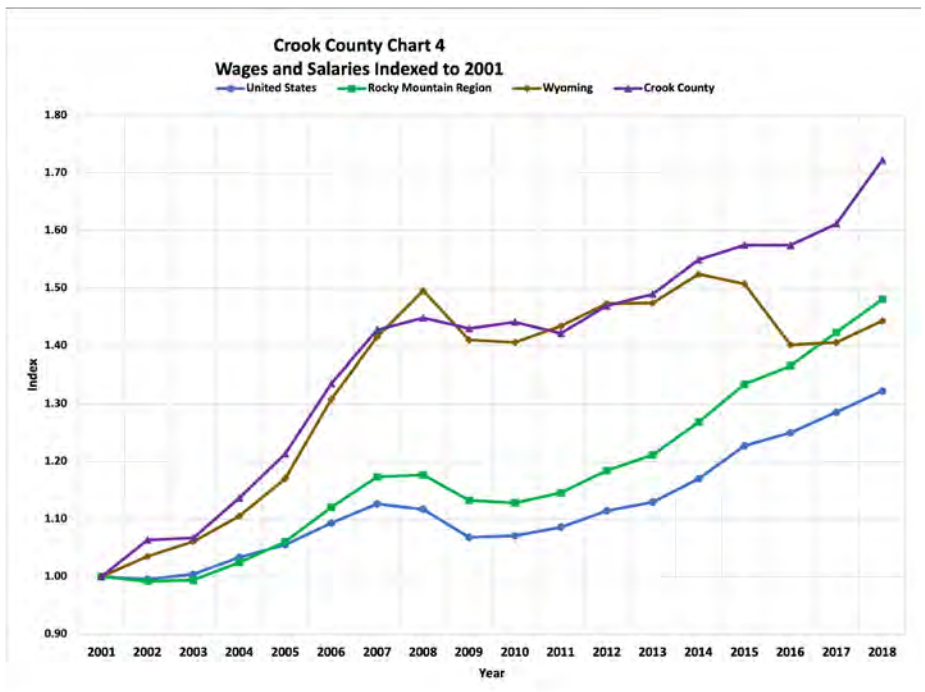
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 14 percent in 2002 to a low of 5 percent in 2008. It was the fifth highest category in 8 of 18 years, and averaged almost one percentage point higher than the next highest category, Wage Benefits.

In Crook County, the smallest personal income category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits), averaged 9 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 10 percent in 2018 to a low of 7 percent in 2001. It was the smallest category in 10 of 18 years.

Crook County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Crook County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.72, recorded in 2018. Crook County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the



Crook County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



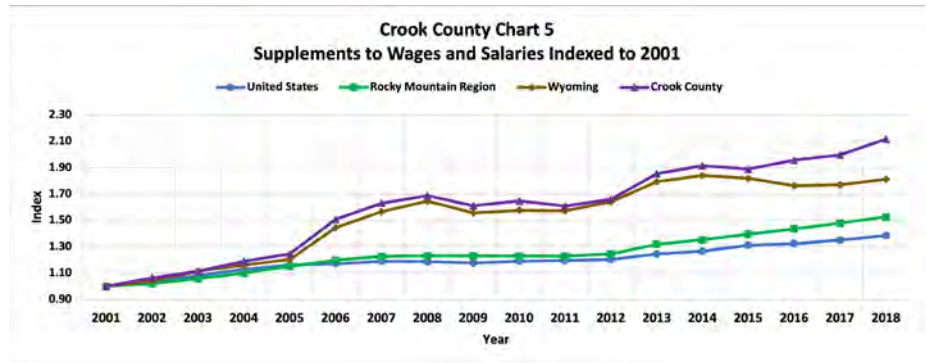
Crook County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

United States and Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and Wyoming 14 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Crook County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was twentieth, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking

was twenty-first, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2008.

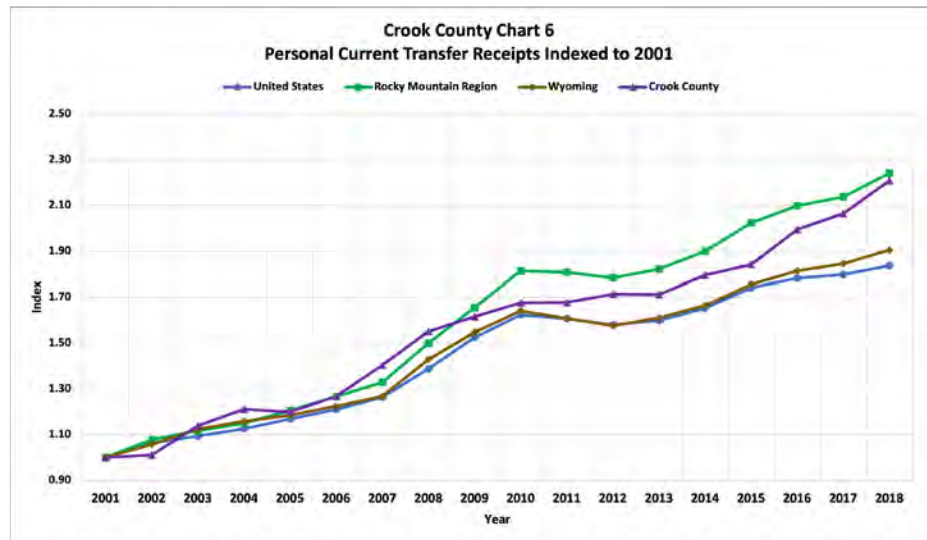
Crook County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Crook County Chart 5). Its maximum was 2.12, recorded in 2018. Crook County's

Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region 17 times and Wyoming 16 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Crook County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking remained constant at twenty-first throughout the 18-year period.



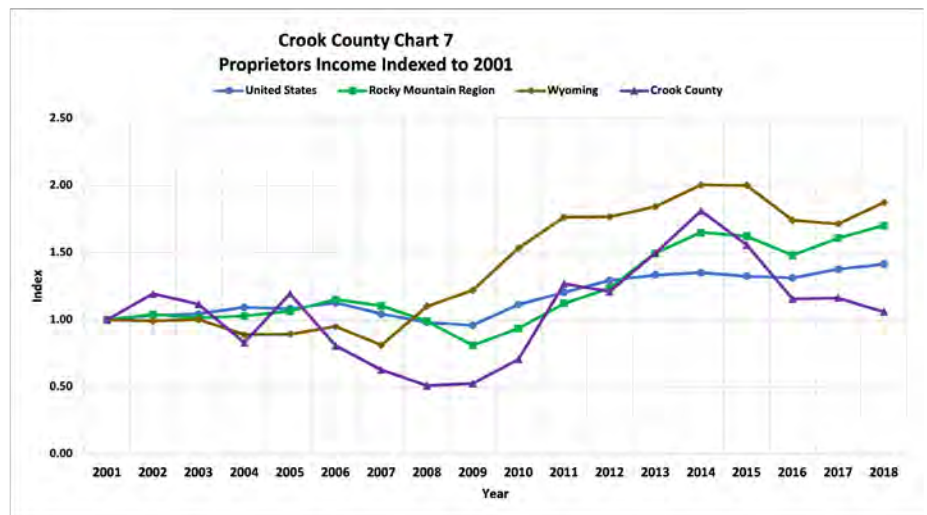
Crook County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Crook County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the study's base year, 2001 (see Crook County Chart 6). Its maximum, recorded in 2018, was 2.21. This means that the portion of income contributed by Transfer Receipts in 2018 increased by 121 percent from its 2001 level. Crook County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 5, and 16 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Crook County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was twentieth, which occurred in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twenty-second, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2016.



Crook County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Crook County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.51, which occurred in 2008 (see Crook County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.81, recorded in 2014. Crook County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 7, 6, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Crook County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was sixteenth, which occurred in 2014. Its lowest ranking was twenty-first, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2010.

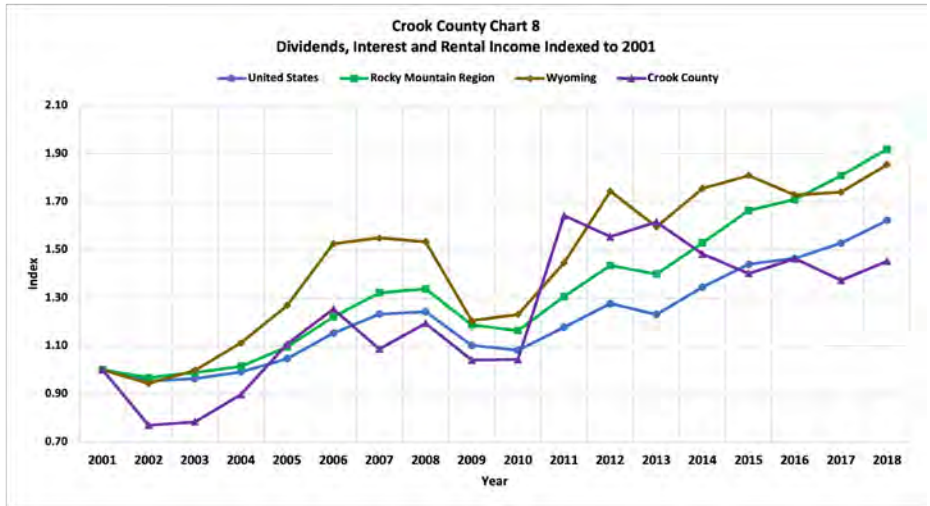


Crook County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

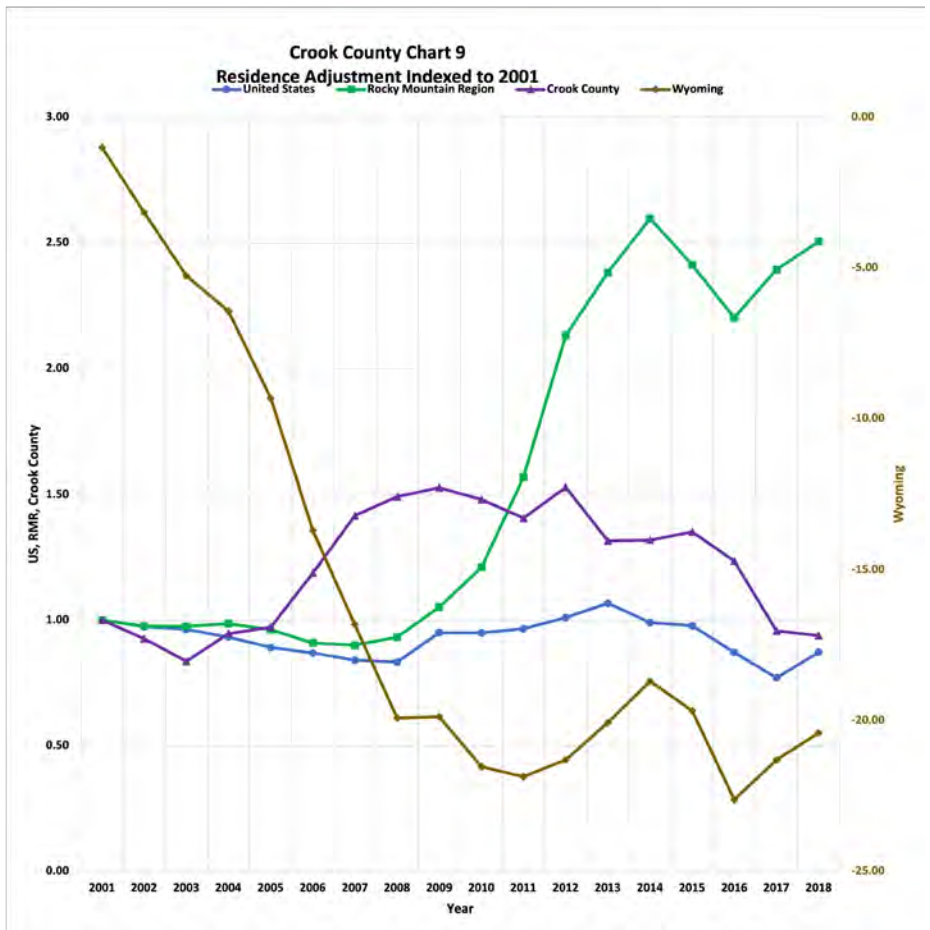


Crook County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.77, which occurred in 2002 (see Crook County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.64, recorded in 2011. In other words, Crook County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income dropped to 77 percent of its 2001 level in 2002 but increased by 64 percent of its 2001 level in 2011. Crook County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 6, 5, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Crook County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was seventeenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2013. Its lowest ranking was twenty-first, which occurred twice, most recently in 2003.

Crook County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.84, which occurred in 2003 (see Crook County Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.53, recorded in 2012. In 2018, the income category's index was close to its 2001 (base) value. Crook County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 15, 6, and 18 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Crook County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was third, which occurred twice, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred in 2018.



Crook County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



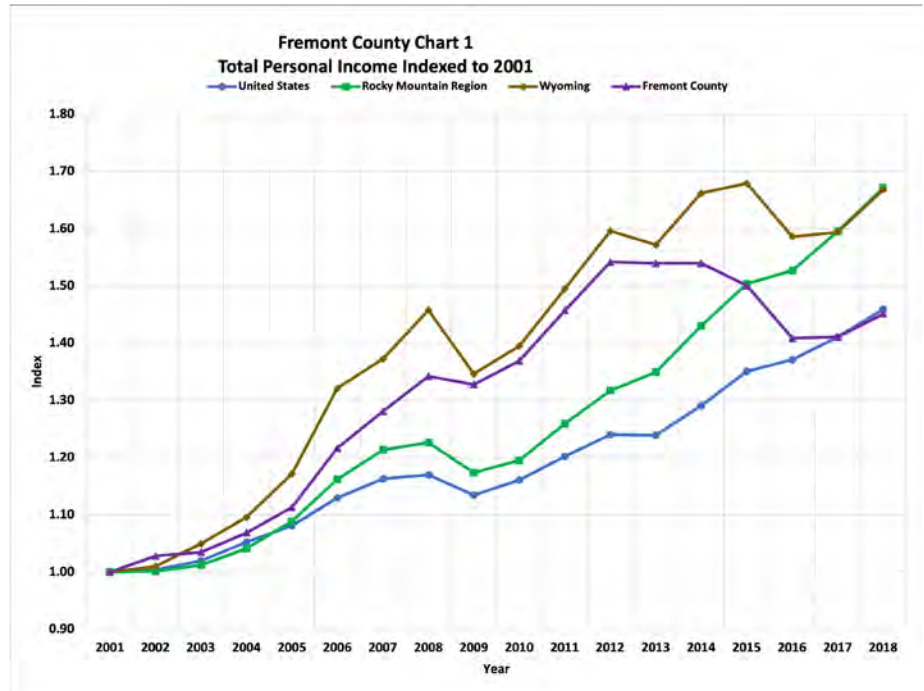
Crook County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

## FREMONT COUNTY

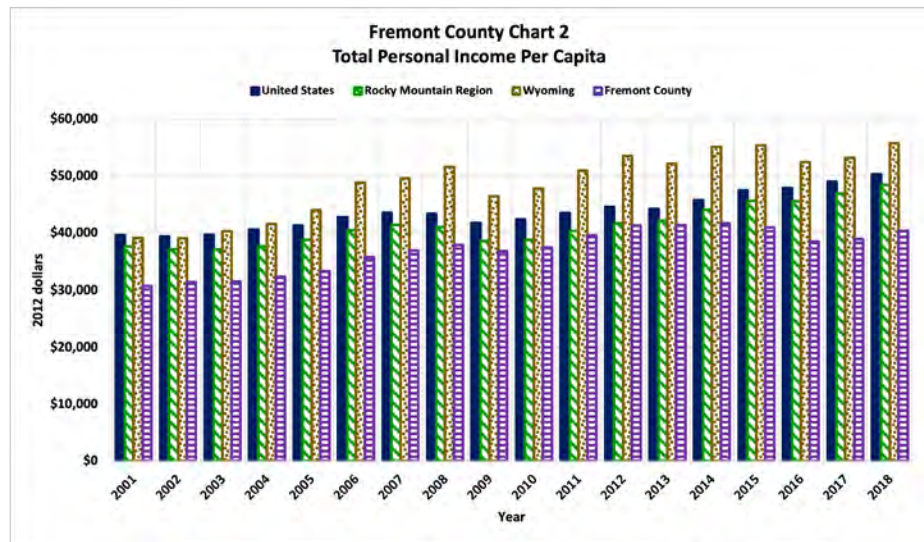
Fremont County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was its base level, 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Fremont County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.54, which was recorded in 2012. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 16 times, the Rocky Mountain Region 13 times, and Wyoming just once (in 2002). A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Fremont County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was sixth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2017. Its lowest ranking was eighth, recorded in 2003.

Fremont County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$30,771, recorded in 2001. Its maximum was \$41,708, recorded in 2014. Fremont County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Fremont County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was sixteenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2013. Its lowest ranking was twenty-first, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2005.

The top income category<sup>16</sup> in the Fremont County was Wages and Salaries (see Fremont County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 40 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 43 percent in 2008 to a low of 37 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each year, and averaged 20 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Fremont County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Fremont County Chart 2. Total personal income per capita 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 20 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 22 percent in 2001 to a low

of 17 percent in 2010. In 11 of the 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 0.81 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

16 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

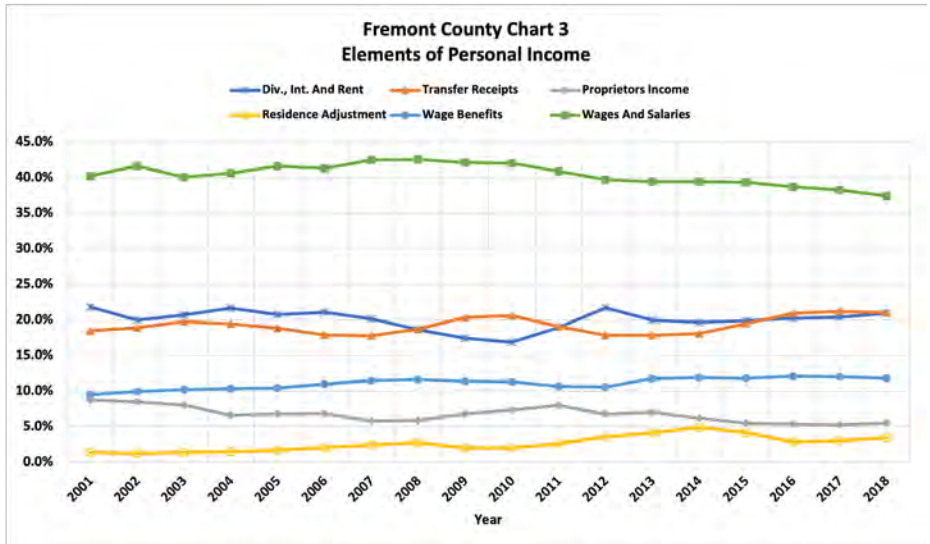
The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 19 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 21 percent in 2017 to a low of 18 percent in 2007. It was the third highest category in 11 of 18 years, and averaged 8 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, provided an average of 11 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2016 to a low of 9 percent in 2001. In each year, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

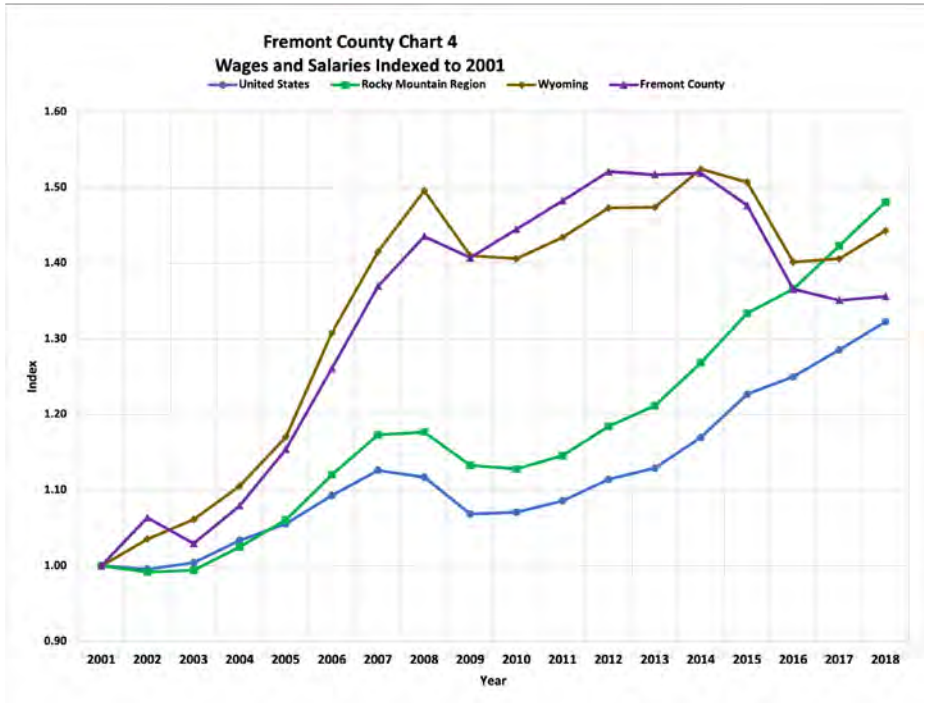
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 7 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 9 percent in 2001 to a low of 5 percent in 2017. It was the fifth highest category in year of the study period, and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Fremont County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 3 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 5 percent in 2014 to a low of 1 percent in 2002. It was the smallest category in each year.

Fremont County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Fremont County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.52, recorded in 2012. Fremont County's Wages and



Fremont County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Fremont County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

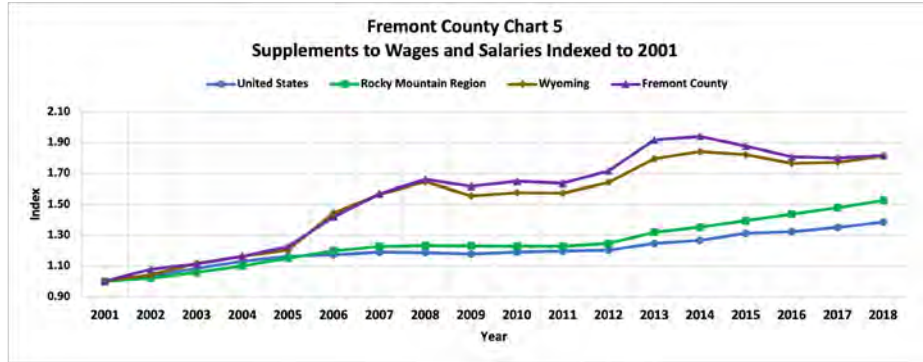
Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 14, and 5 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Fremont County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was sixth, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was

seventh, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018.

Fremont County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Fremont County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.94, recorded in 2014.

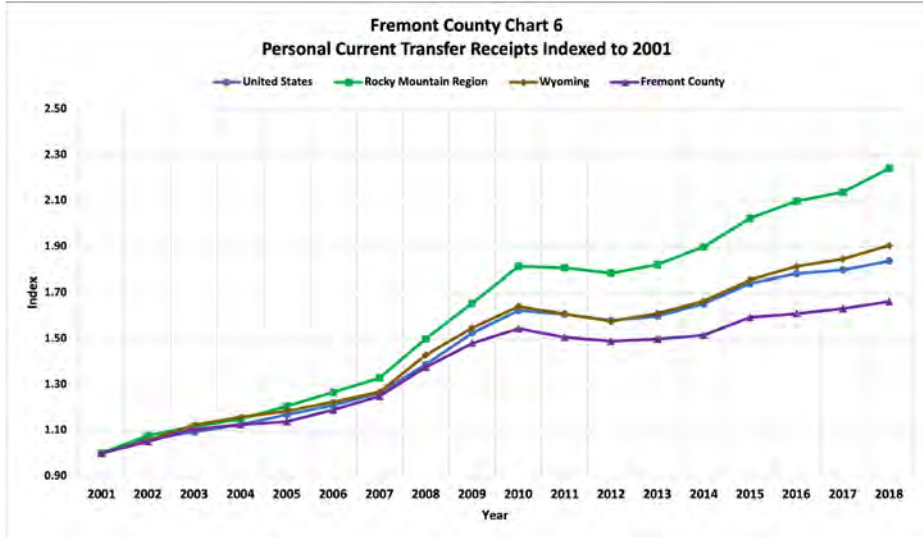


Fremont County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region 17 times and Wyoming 15 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Fremont County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was fifth, which occurred in 2012. Its lowest ranking was seventh, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018.



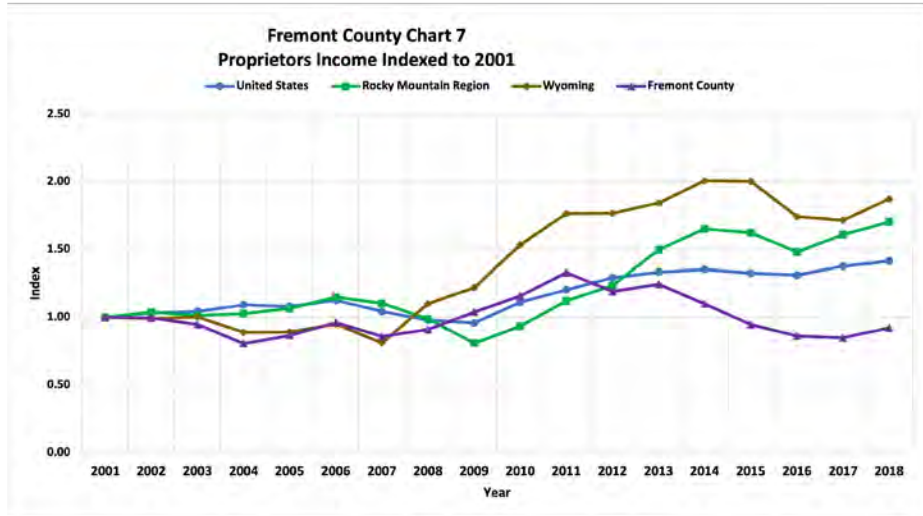
Fremont County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Fremont County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index occurred in 2001, the base year (see Fremont County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.66, recorded in 2018. Fremont County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States once, but was less than the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming in every time period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Fremont County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was third across all 18 years.



Fremont County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Fremont County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.81, which occurred in 2004 (see Fremont County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.33, recorded in 2011. Fremont County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 3 different times for each geographic region. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Fremont County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was sixth, which occurred in 2006. Its lowest ranking was 9th, recorded in 2015.



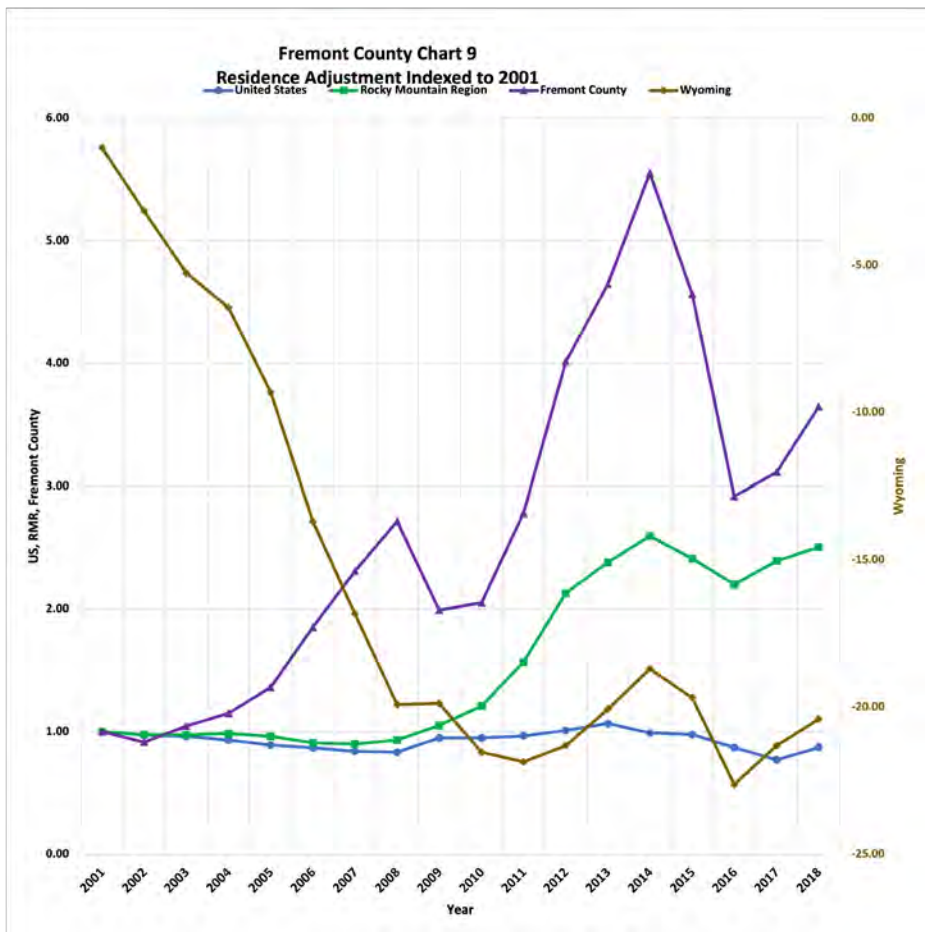
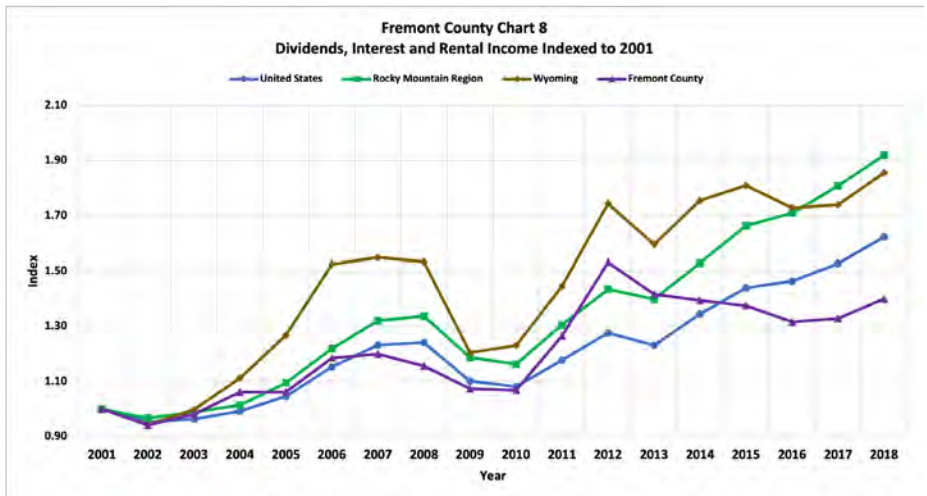
Fremont County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

Fremont County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.94, which occurred in 2002 (see Fremont County Chart 8). Its maximum



was 1.53, recorded in 2012. In other words, after taking a slight dip after the base year (2001), Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income grew 53 percent throughout the course of the study. Fremont County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 8, 3, and 0 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Fremont County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was sixth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2013. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2015.

Fremont County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.92, which occurred in 2002 (see Fremont County Chart 9). Its maximum was 5.55, recorded in 2014. The large swings in out-of-county workers in Fremont County roughly follows the price of oil, suggesting that these worker commuting habits may be linked to the energy sector. Fremont County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 16, and 18 times, respectively, demonstrating the county's unique position. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Fremont County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was first, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2010.



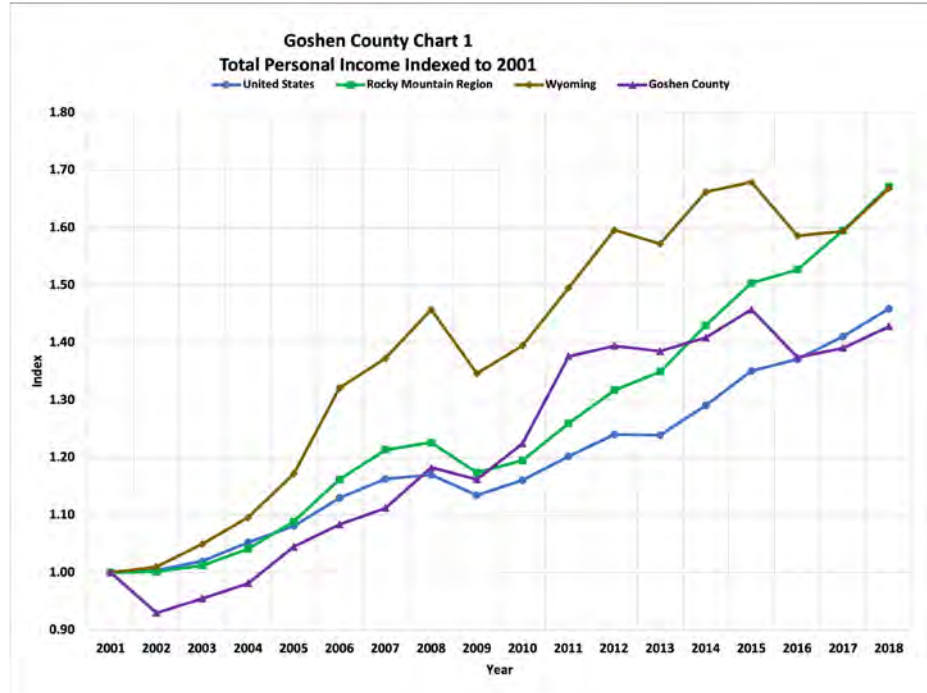
Fremont County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

## GOSHEN COUNTY

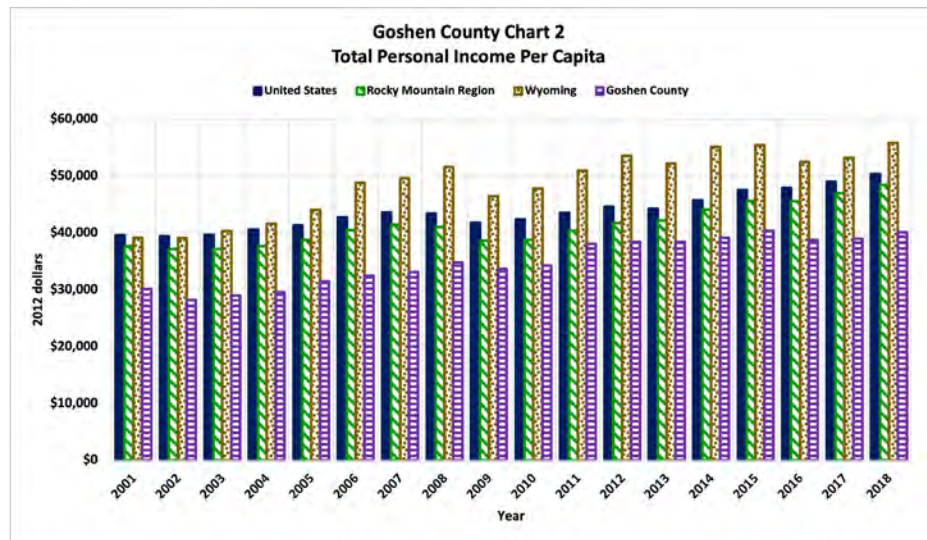
Goshen County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.93, which occurred in 2002 (see Goshen County Chart 1). After this slight dip, its Total Personal Income Index reached a maximum of 1.46 in 2015. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 9 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 4 times, but was never higher than Wyoming’s average. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Goshen County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 11 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2013.

Goshen County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$28,196, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$40,376, recorded in 2015. Goshen County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in each time period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Goshen County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was eighteenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2017. Its lowest ranking was twenty-third (lowest in the state), which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2006. In recent years the county has improved its ranking relative to other Wyoming counties.

The top income category<sup>17</sup> in Goshen County was Wages and Salaries (see Goshen County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 32 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 34 percent in 2002 to a low of 30 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each



Goshen County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Goshen County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

year and averaged 12 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

During this 18-year period, Personal Current Transfer Receipts was the

second highest category and accounted for an average of 20 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 22 percent in 2010 to a low of 18 percent in 2001. In 11 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest

17 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

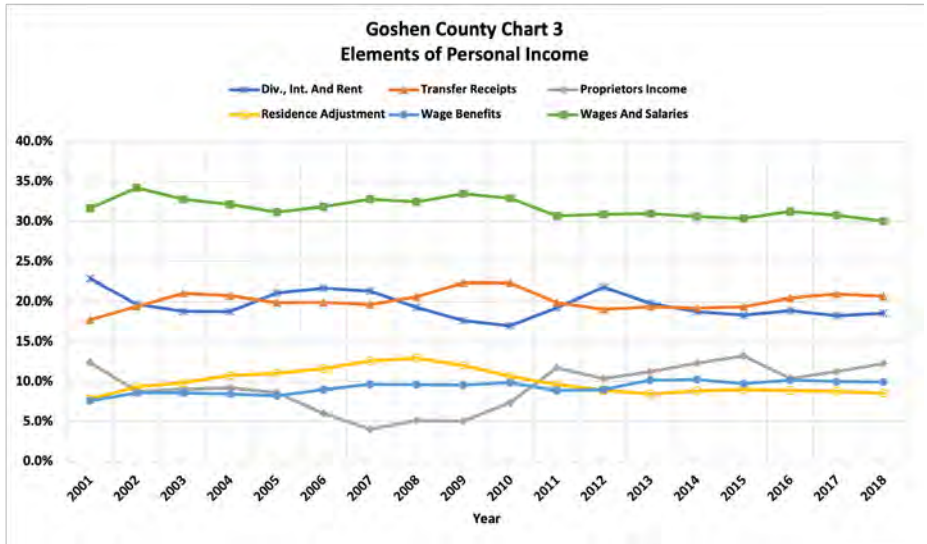
income percentage and averaged 0.615 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

The third highest personal income category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income, averaged 20 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 23 percent in 2001 to a low of 17 percent in 2010. It was the third highest category in 11 of the 18 years, and averaged 10 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

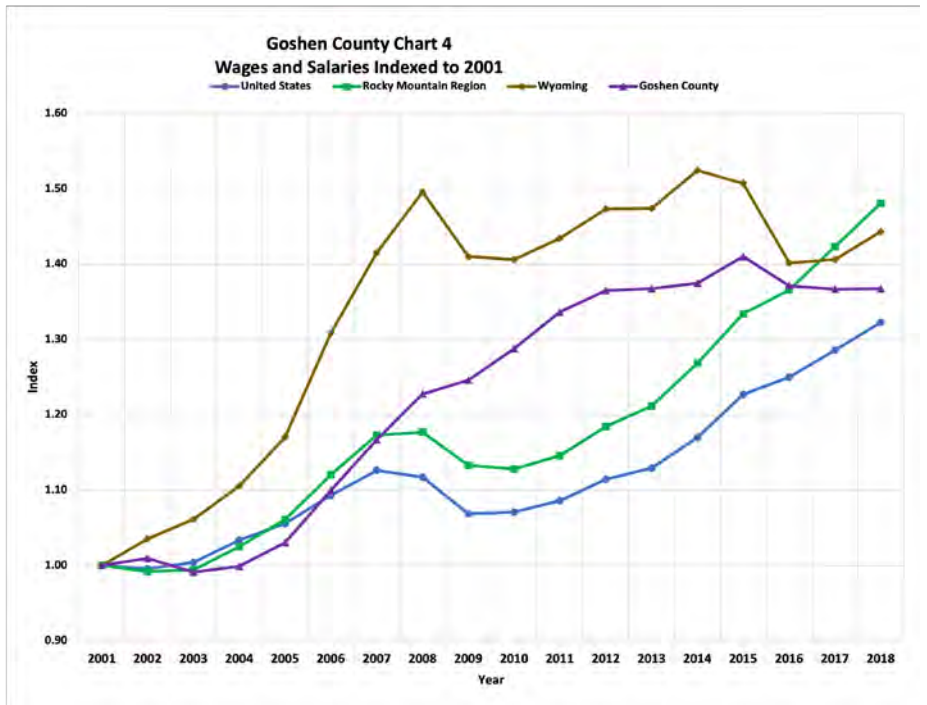
The fourth highest personal income category, Proprietors' Income, provided an average of 9 percent of Total Personal Income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2015 to a low of 4 percent in 2007. In 9 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 0.055 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 9 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 10 percent in 2014 to a low of 8 percent in 2001. It was the fifth highest category in 12 of 18 years, and averaged -0.689 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Goshen County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2008 to a low of 8 percent in 2001. It was the smallest category in 9 of 18 years.



Goshen County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Goshen County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Goshen County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2003 (see Goshen County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.41, recorded in 2015. Goshen County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States 14 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 10 times, but was less

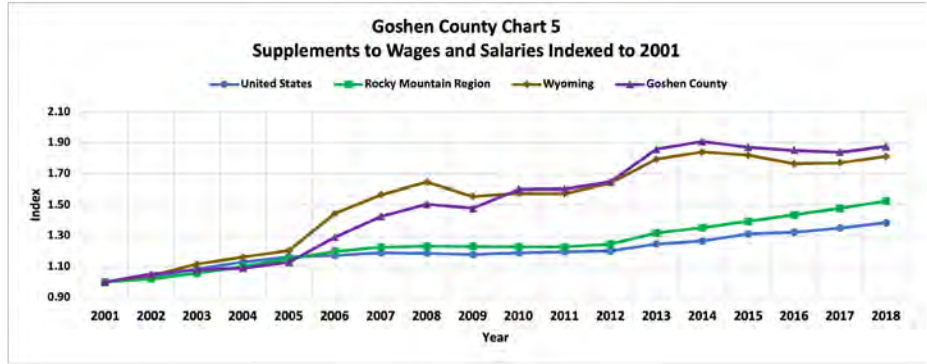
than Wyoming's average across the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Goshen County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was sixteenth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2016. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2005.



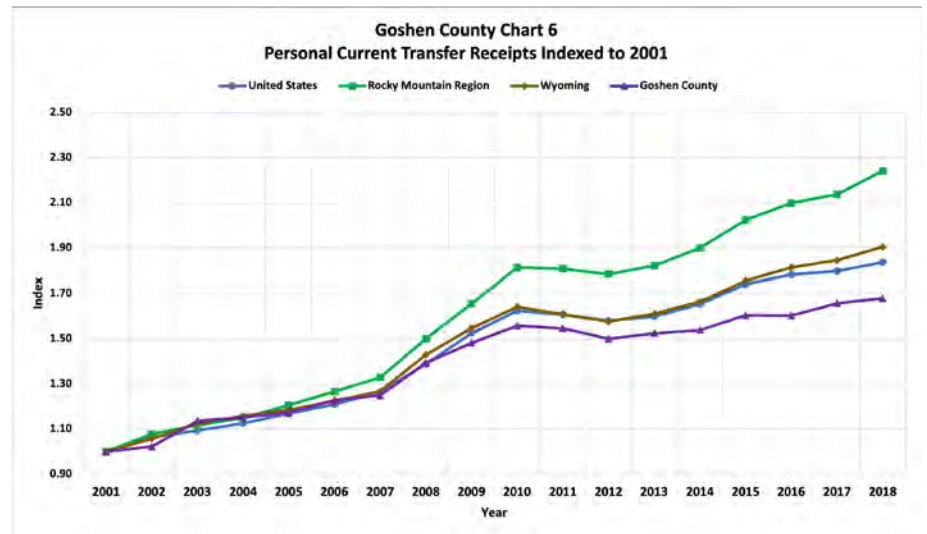
Goshen County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Goshen County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.91, recorded in 2014. Goshen County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 14, 15, and 10 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Goshen County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was sixteenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2014. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2007.

Goshen County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index occurred in 2001, the base year (see Goshen County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.68, recorded in 2018. Goshen County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 5, 2, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Goshen County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was tenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2018.

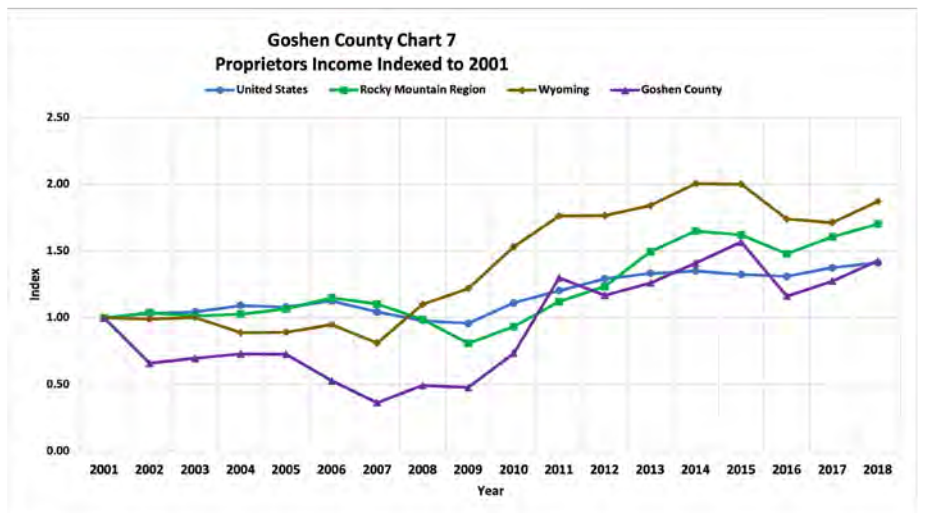
Goshen County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.36, which occurred in 2007 (see Goshen County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.57, recorded in 2015. Goshen County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States 4 times and the Rocky Mountain Region once, but was lower than Wyoming's average in each period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Goshen County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was tenth,



Goshen County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



Goshen County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



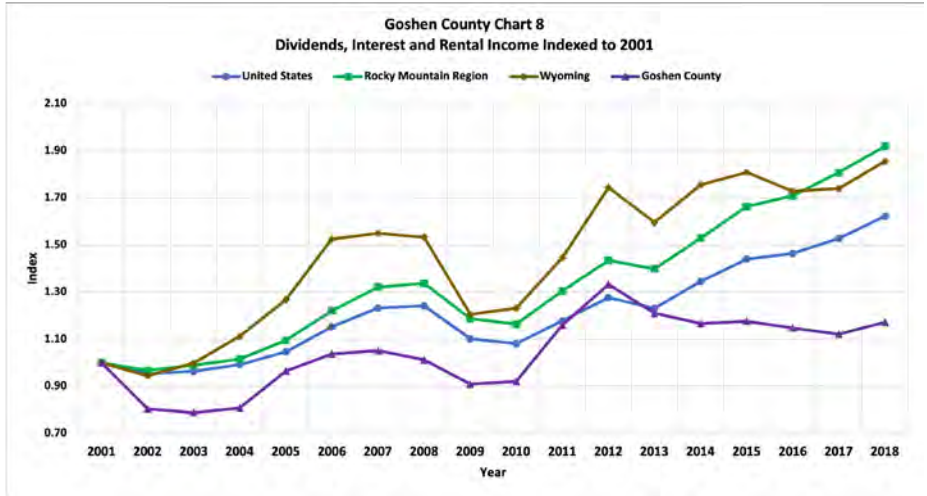
Goshen County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.



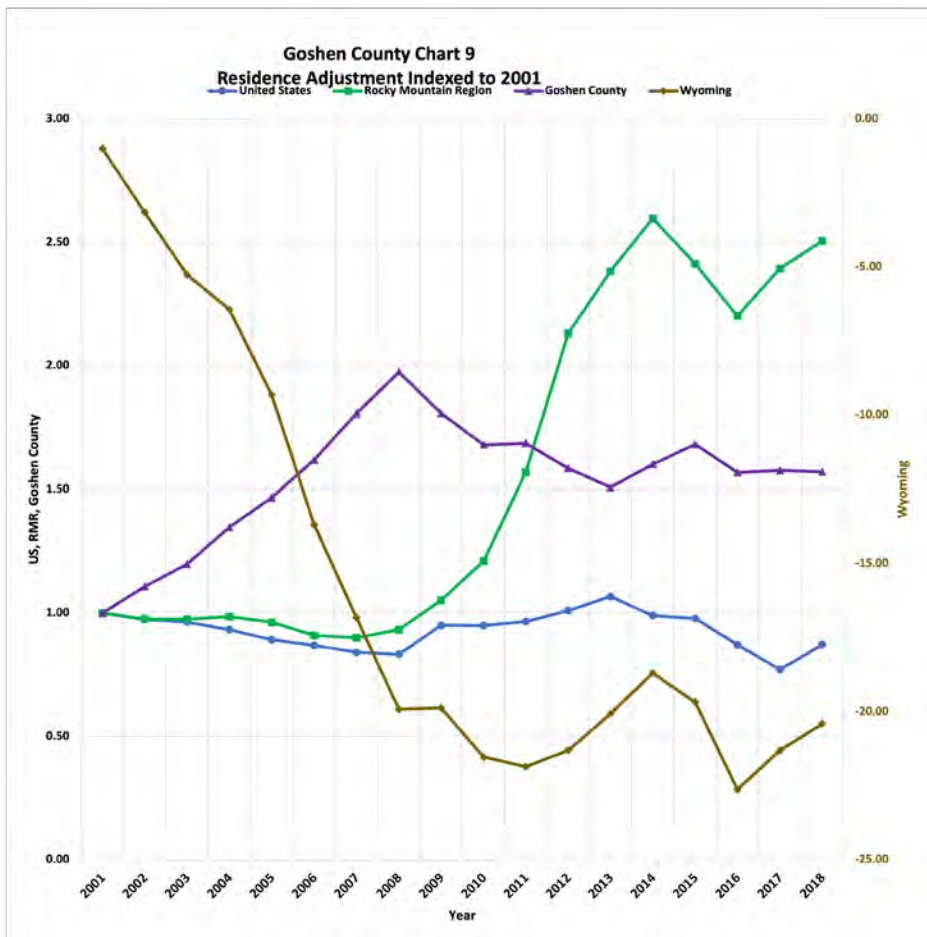
which occurred twice, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, recorded in 2003.

Goshen County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.79, which occurred in 2003 (see Goshen County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.33, recorded in 2012. In other words, Goshen County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was only 79 percent of its 2001 (base) value in 2003, but increased 33 percent from its 2001 level in 2012. Goshen County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States once but remained below the Rocky Mountain Region's and Wyoming's average across the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Goshen County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was thirteenth, which occurred in 2001. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2008.

Goshen County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Goshen County Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.98, recorded in 2008; however, in 2018 the county's Residence Adjustment Index was still more than 50 percent higher than in 2001. Goshen County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 10, and 18 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Goshen County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was second, which occurred in 2016. Its lowest ranking was sixth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2012.



Goshen County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



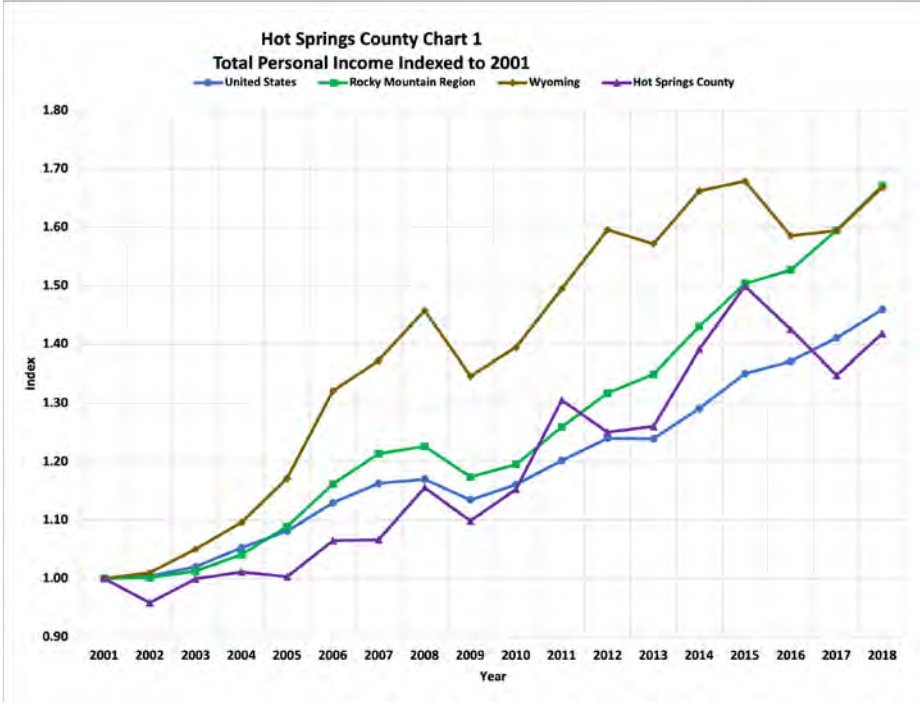
Goshen County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

## HOT SPRINGS COUNTY

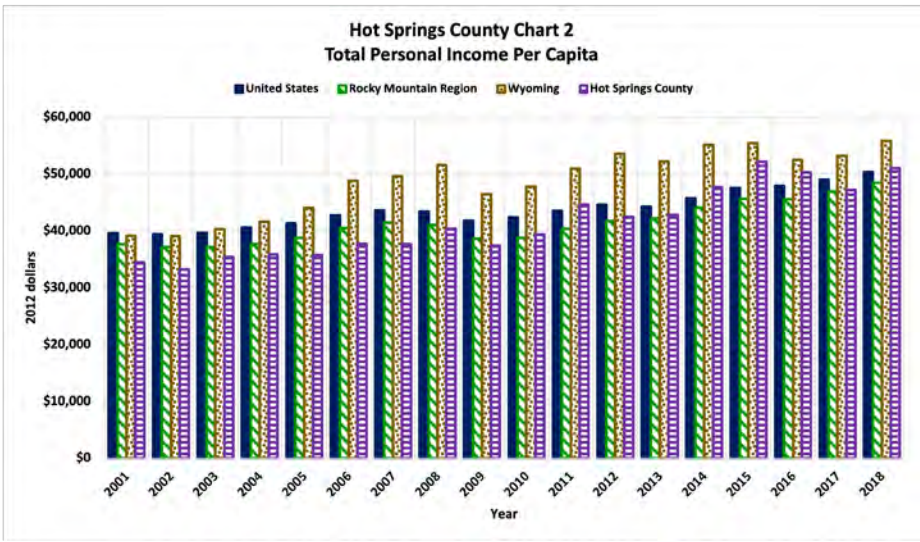
Hot Springs County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.96, which occurred in 2002 (see Hot Springs County Chart 1). After this brief dip, the index reached a maximum of 1.50, recorded in 2015, and remained above 40 percent growth in 2018. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 6 times and the Rocky Mountain Region once, but was never higher than the Wyoming average. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Hot Springs County’s Total Personal Income ranking was twenty-second across all 18 years.

Hot Springs County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$33,158, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$52,146, recorded in 2015. Hot Springs County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States 5 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 9 times, but remained below the Wyoming average across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Hot Springs County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was third, which occurred in 2015. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred in 2007.

The top income category<sup>18</sup> in Hot Springs County was Wages and Salaries (see Hot Springs County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 34 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 38 percent in 2010 to a low of 29 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each year and averaged 11 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.



Hot Springs County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Hot Springs Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Personal Current Transfer Receipts was the second highest category and accounted for 23 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 28 percent in 2004 to a low of 20 percent in 2015. In

14 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

18 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

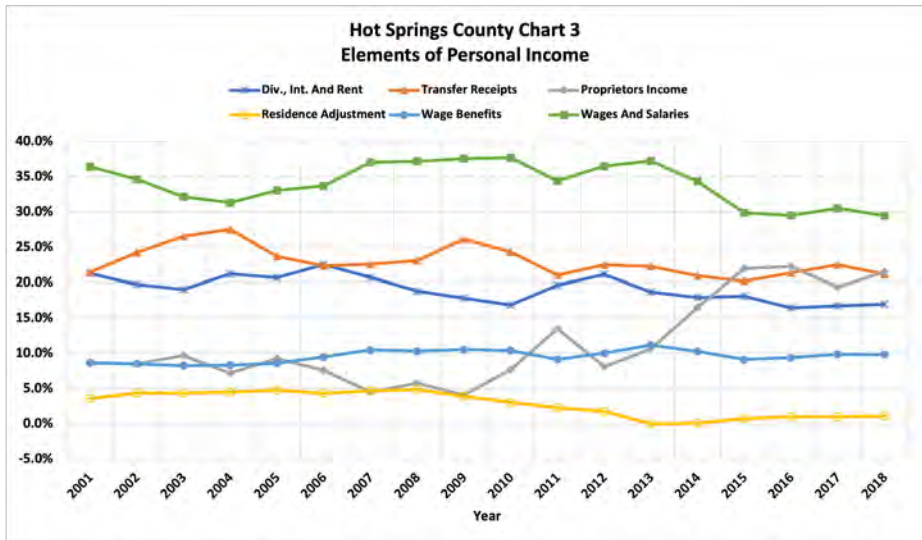
The third highest personal income category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income, averaged 19 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 23 percent in 2006 to a low of 16 percent in 2016. It was the third highest category in 13 of 18 years, and averaged 10 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 11 percent in 2013 to a low of 8 percent in 2003. In 9 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged -2 points<sup>19</sup> higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

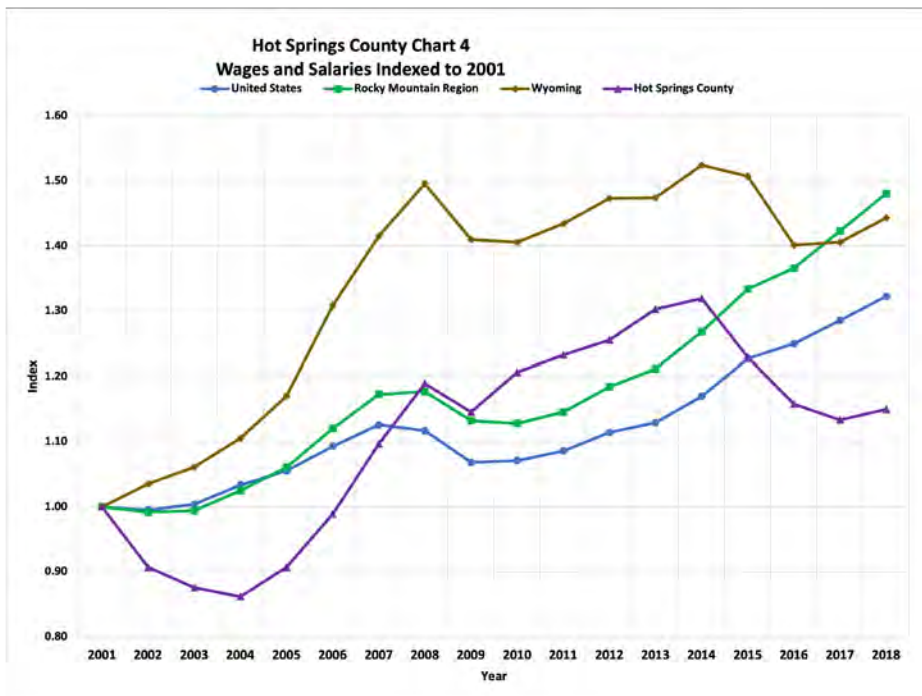
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 11 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 22 percent in 2016 to a low of 4 percent in 2009. It was the fifth highest category in 8 of 18 years, and averaged 9 point(s) higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Hot Springs County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 3 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 5 percent in 2008 to a low of -0.013 percent in 2013. It was the smallest category in 17 of 18 years.

Hot Springs County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 0.86, which occurred in 2004 (see Hot Springs County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.32,



Hot Springs County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Hot Springs County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

recorded in 2014. Hot Springs County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States 8 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 7 times but was never higher than the Wyoming

average. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Hot Springs County's Wages and Salaries was ranked twenty-second (second to last in the

<sup>19</sup> This negative value is a reflection of the high degree of variability of Proprietors' Income. The average for Proprietors' is more than the average for Wage Benefits.

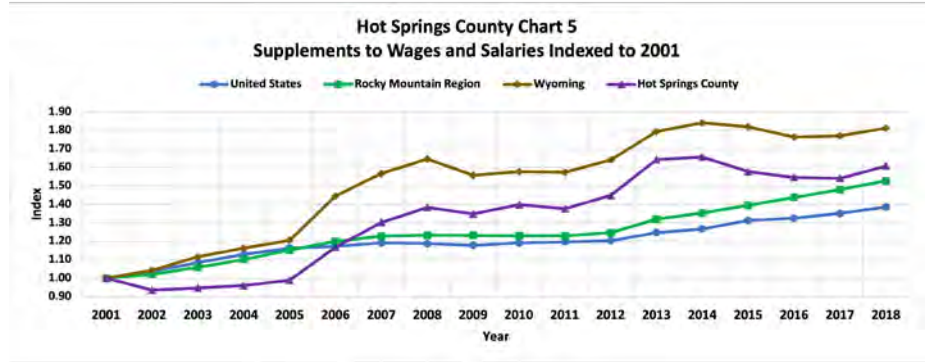


state) across all 18 years in the study period.

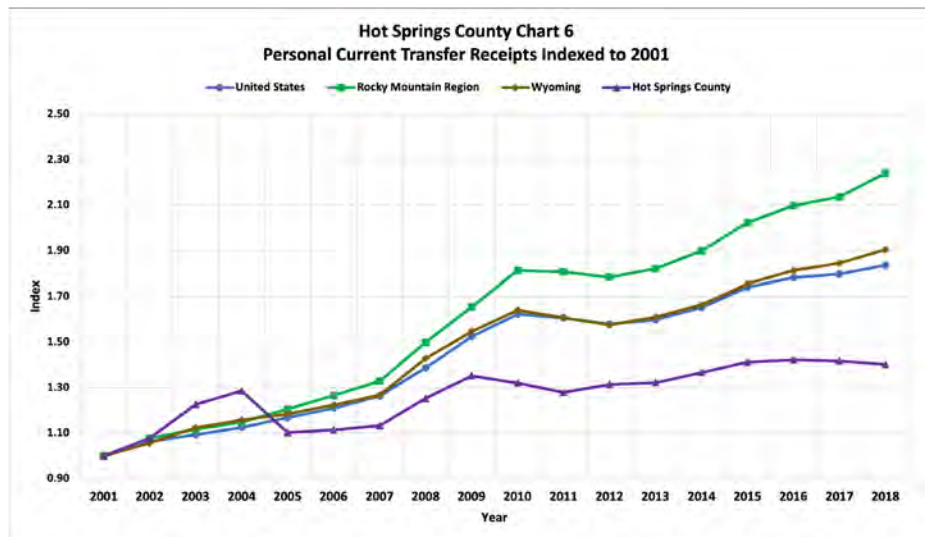
Hot Springs County’s minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 0.93, which occurred in 2002 (see Hot Springs County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.66, recorded in 2014. Hot Springs County’s Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 12 times each, but remained below Wyoming’s average each year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Hot Springs County’s Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was twenty-second (second to last in the state) across all 18 years in the study period.

Hot Springs County’s minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index occurred in 2001, the base year (see Hot Springs County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.42, recorded in 2016. Hot Springs County’s Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 3 times at the beginning of the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Hot Springs County’s highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2004. Its lowest ranking was twenty-second (second to last in the state), recorded in 2018.

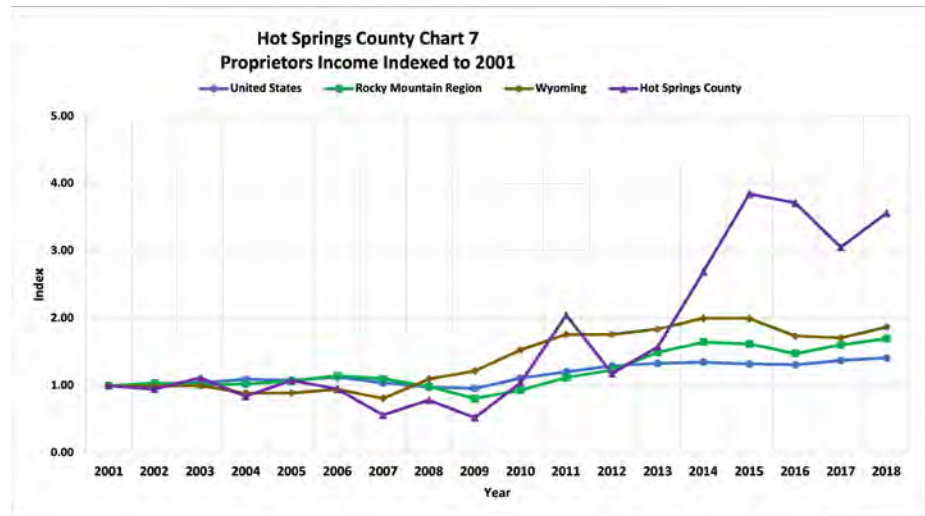
Hot Springs County’s minimum Proprietors’ Income Index was 0.53, which occurred in 2009 (see Hot Springs County Chart 7). Its maximum was 3.85, recorded in 2015. Hot Springs County’s Proprietors’ Income Index was greater than that of the United States,



Hot Springs County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



Hot Springs County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



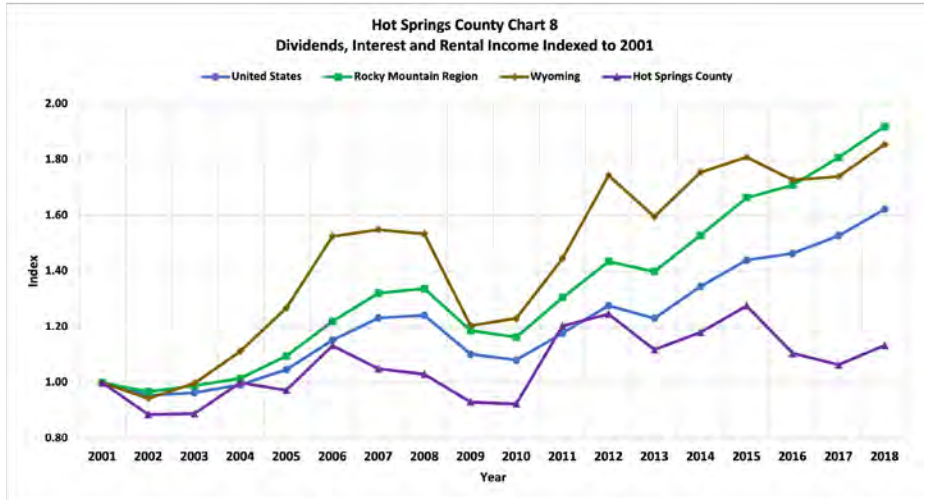
Hot Springs County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.



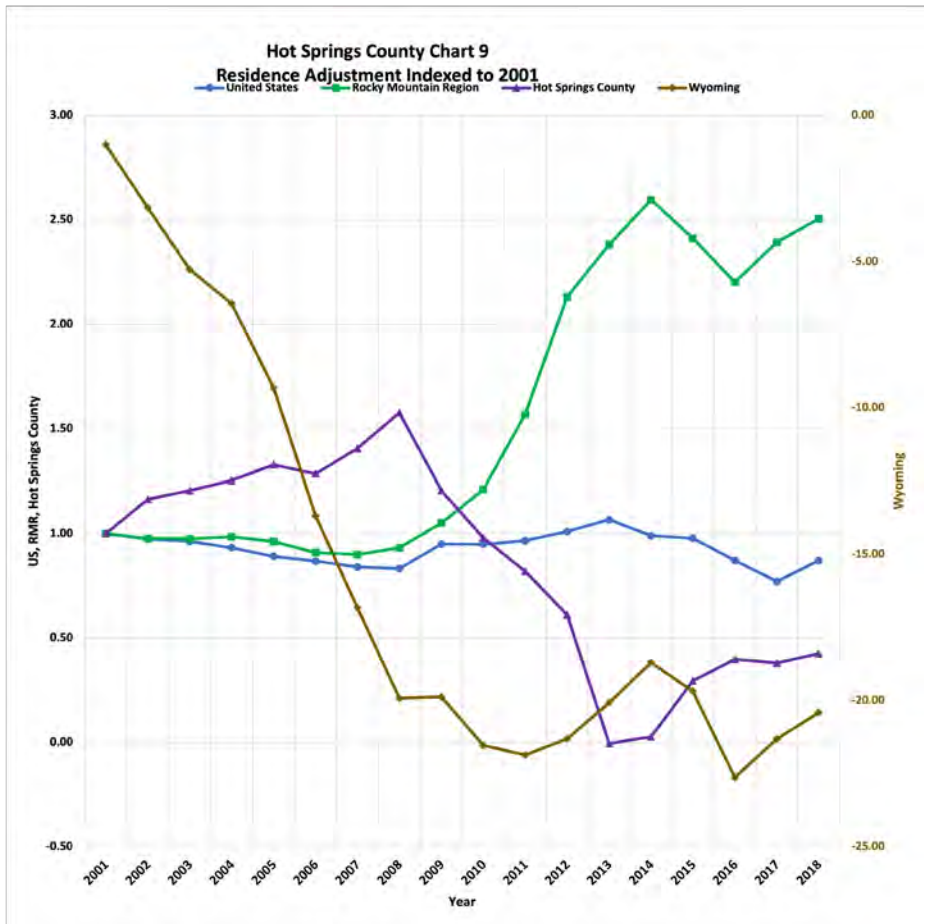
Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 8, 10, and 8 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Hot Springs County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was eleventh, which occurred in 2016. Its lowest ranking was twenty-third (last in the state), which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2009. In recent years, this category has improved relative to other counties.

Hot Springs County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.89, which occurred in 2002 (see Hot Springs County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.28, recorded in 2015. In other words, Hot Springs County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was only 89 percent of its 2001 level in 2002, but increased 28 percent from its 2001 level in 2015. Hot Springs County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States twice but remained below the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Hot Springs County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was twenty-second (second to last) in all 18 years.

Hot Springs County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.00, which occurred in 2013 (see Hot Springs County Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.58, recorded in 2008. Hot Springs County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States 9 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 8 times, and was greater than the Wyoming average in all 18 years. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Hot Springs County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was tenth, which



Hot Springs County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Hot Springs County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

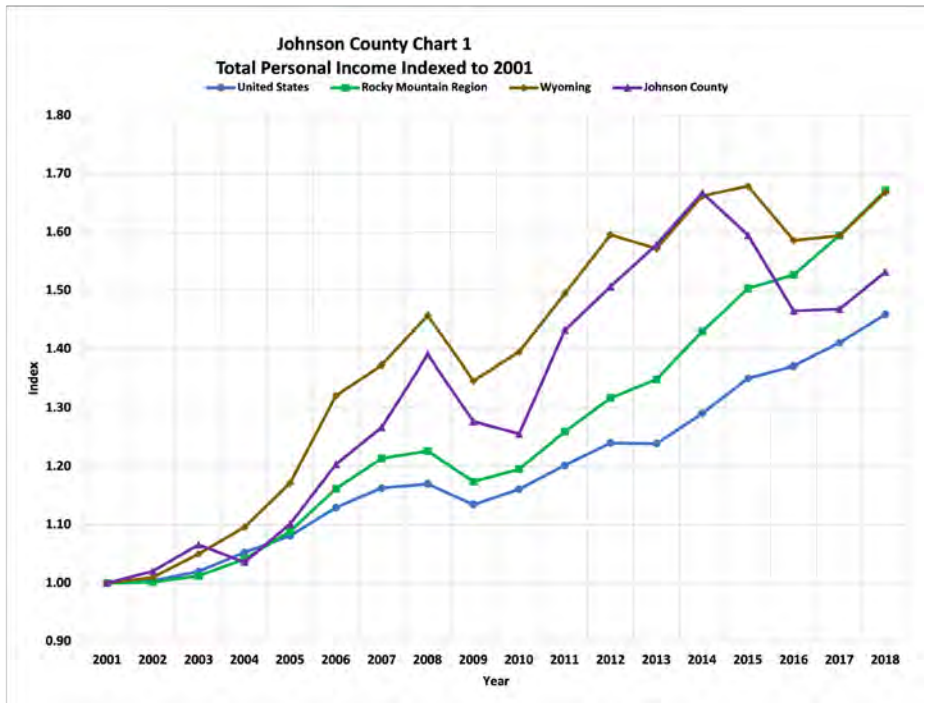
occurred 3 times, most recently in 2004.  
Its lowest ranking was thirteenth, which  
occurred 10 times, most recently in  
2018.

## JOHNSON COUNTY

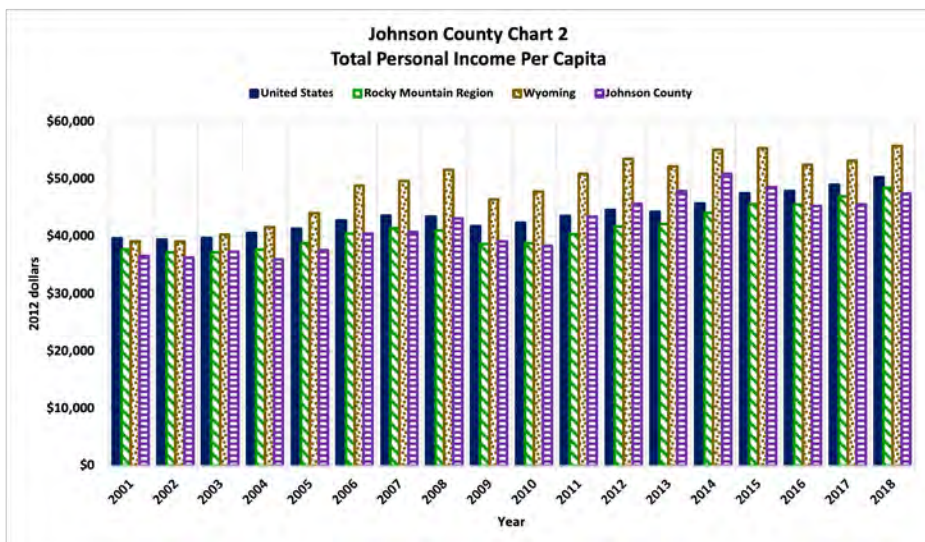
Johnson County's minimum Total Personal Income Index was its base level, 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Johnson County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.67, recorded in 2014. Its Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 13, and 4 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Johnson County's highest Total Personal Income ranking was sixteenth, which occurred in 2014. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2005.

Johnson County's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$35,935, recorded in 2004. Its maximum was \$50,914, recorded in 2014. Johnson County's Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States 4 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 8 times, but was always less than Wyoming's average. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Johnson County's highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was sixth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2014. Its lowest ranking was fifteenth, recorded in 2010.

The top income category<sup>20</sup> in Johnson County was Wages and Salaries (see Johnson County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 33 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 37 percent in 2007 to a low of 28 percent in 2015. It was the top category in 17 of the 18 years and averaged 5 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Johnson County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Johnson County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for 27 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 34 percent in 2008 to a low of 21 percent in 2014. In

17 of the 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 13 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

<sup>20</sup> Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

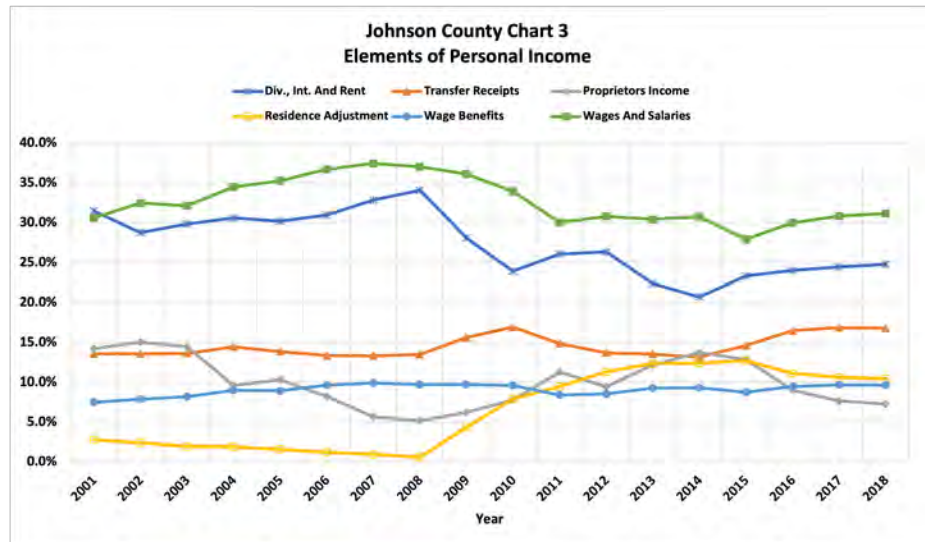
The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 15 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 17 percent in 2010 to a low of 13 percent in 2014. It was the third highest category in 14 of the 18 years, and averaged 5 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fourth highest personal income category, Proprietors' Income, provided an average of 10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2002 to a low of 5 percent in 2008. In 6 of the 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 0.923 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Wage Benefits.

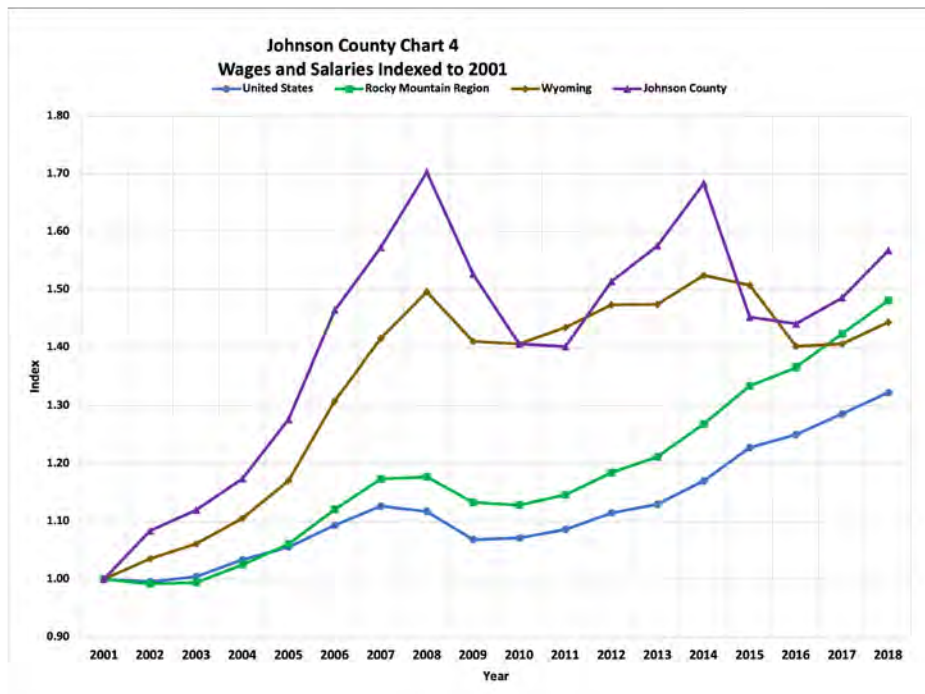
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits), averaged 9 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 10 percent in 2007 to a low of 7 percent in 2001. It was the fifth highest category in 8 of 18 years, and averaged 3 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Johnson County, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 6 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2015 to a low of 0.578 percent in 2008. It was the smallest category in 9 of the 18 years but appears to be an increasingly significant component of Johnson County's total personal income in recent years.

Johnson County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which



Johnson County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Johnson County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

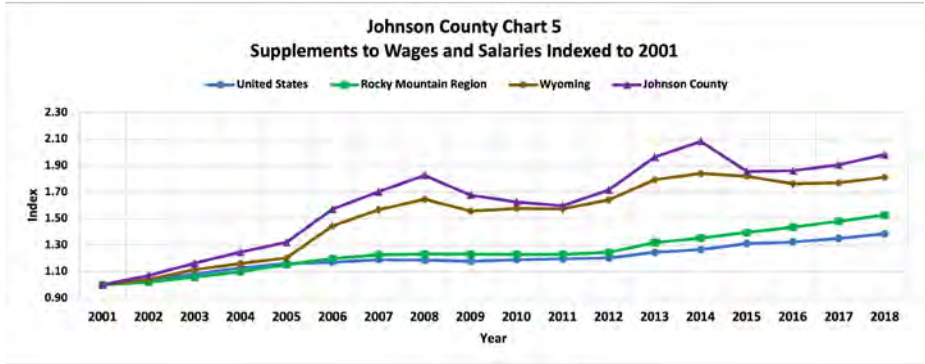
occurred in 2001 (see Johnson County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.70, recorded in 2008. Johnson County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times and Wyoming 14 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Johnson County's

highest Wages and Salaries ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 17 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred in 2001.

Johnson County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in

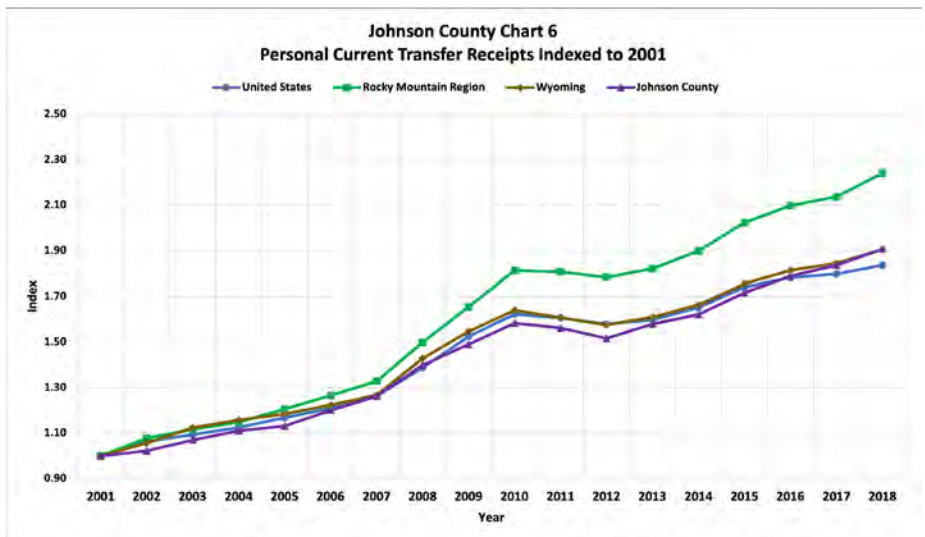


2001 (see Johnson County Chart 5). Its maximum was 2.08, recorded in 2014. Johnson County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17 times each. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Johnson County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 17 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred in 2001.



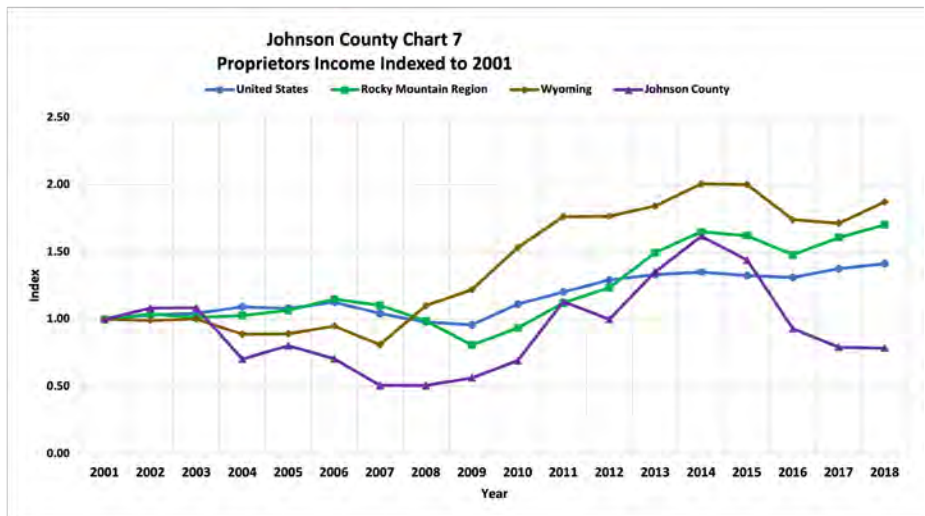
Johnson County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Johnson County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index occurred in 2001, the base year (see Johnson County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.91, recorded in 2018. Johnson County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States 4 times and Wyoming once, but remained lower than the Rocky Mountain Region across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Johnson County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was seventeenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2004.



Johnson County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Johnson County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.51, which occurred in 2007 (see Johnson County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.62, recorded in 2014. Johnson County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 5, 3, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Johnson County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was twelfth, which occurred in 2002. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth,



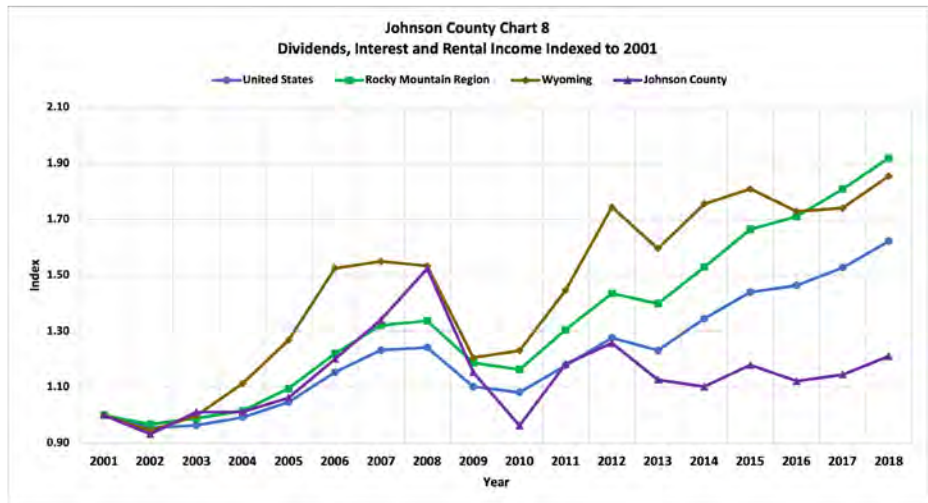
Johnson County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

which occurred twice, most recently in 2010.

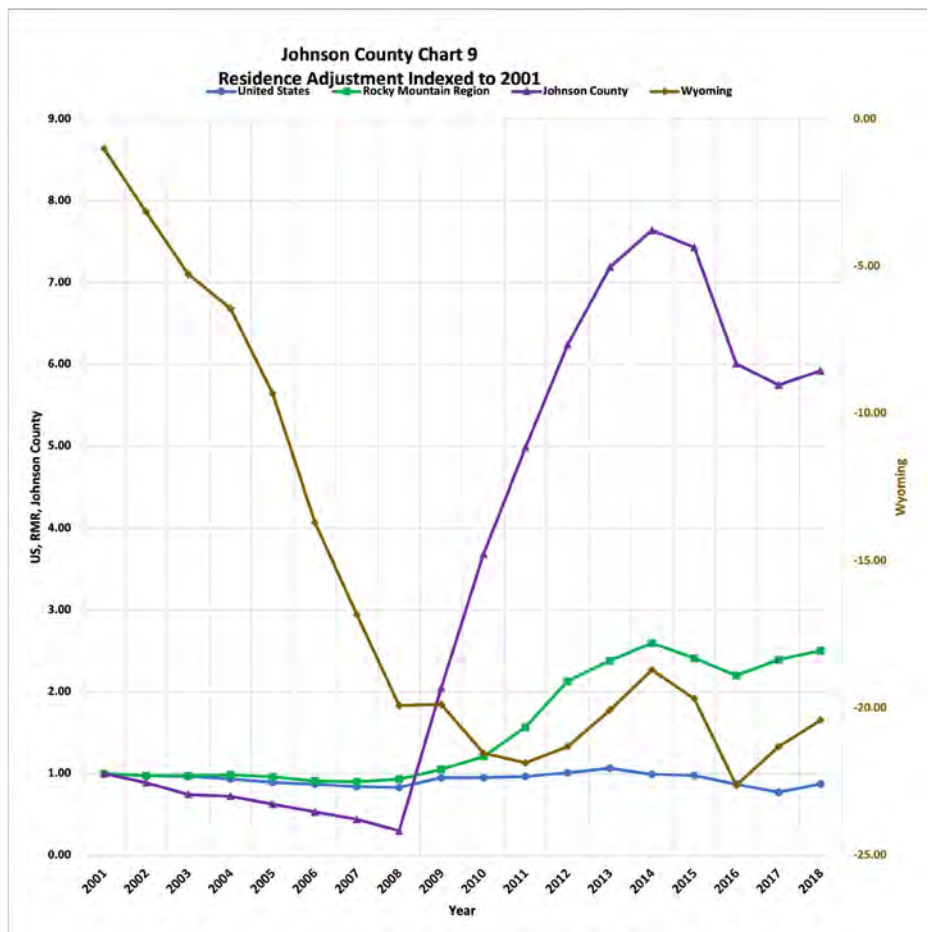
Johnson County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.93, which occurred in 2002 (see Johnson County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.52, recorded in 2008. In other words, Johnson County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income dropped to 93 percent of its 2001 (base) level in 2002 but increased 52 percent from its base level in 2008. The category remained about 20 percent higher in 2018 compared to its 2001 level.

Johnson County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 8, 3, and 1 time, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Johnson County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was twelfth, which occurred in 2003. Its lowest ranking was sixteenth, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018.

Johnson County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.30, which occurred in 2008 (see Johnson County Chart 9). Its maximum was 7.64, recorded in 2014. This large increase in Residence Adjustment income (Johnson County residents working elsewhere and bringing the income back to Johnson County) began in 2008 at the beginning of the Great Recession, but remained high even after the recovery. Johnson County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 10 times, and was greater than Wyoming's average the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Johnson County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking



Johnson County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Johnson County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

was second, which occurred twice, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was fourteenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2008.

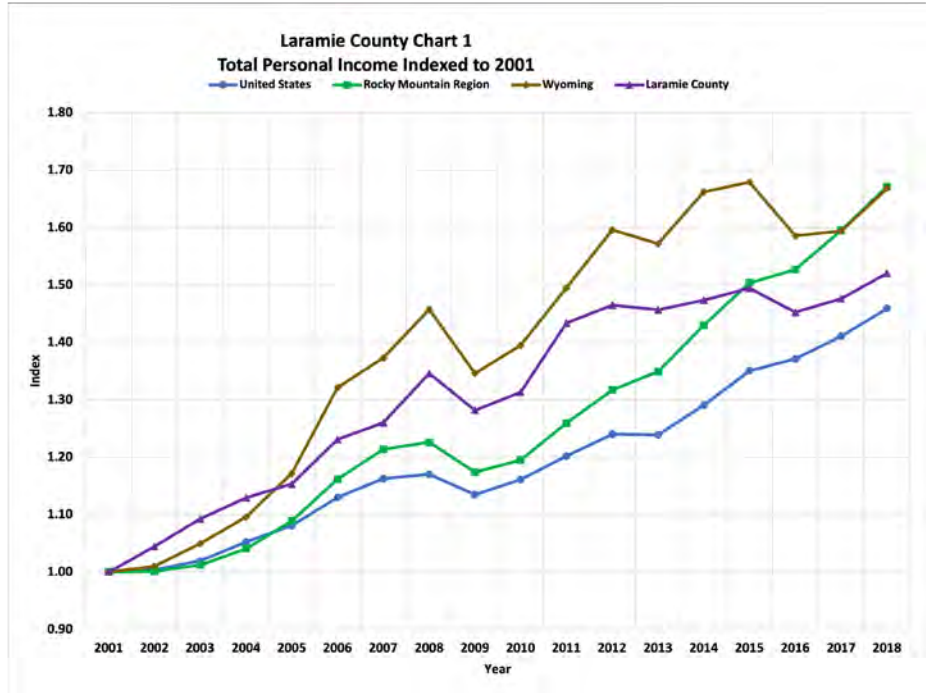


## LARAMIE COUNTY

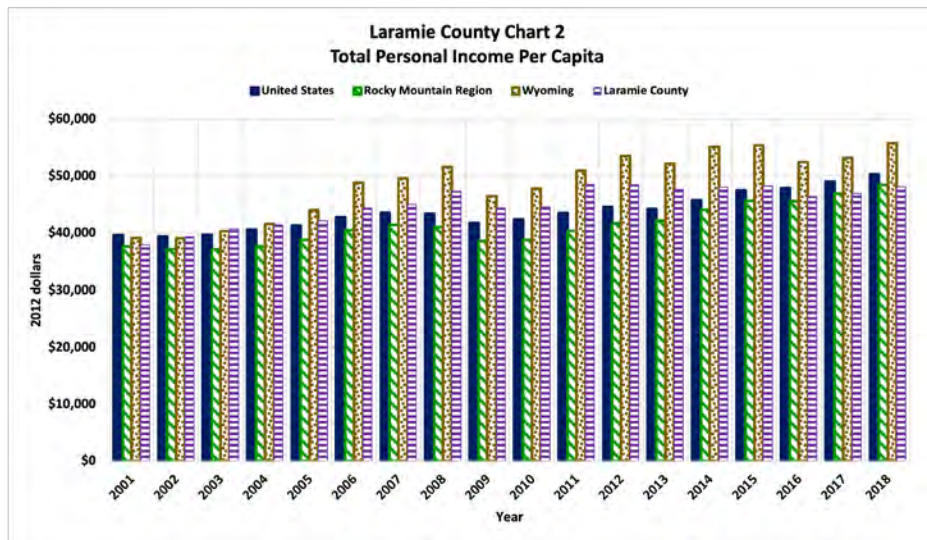
Laramie County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was its base level, 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Laramie County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.52, recorded in 2018. Its Total Personal Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 13, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Laramie County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was first, which occurred 11 times, most recently in 2011. Its lowest ranking was third, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018.

Laramie County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$37,952, recorded in 2001. Its maximum was \$48,524, recorded in 2011. Laramie County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 13, 17, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Laramie County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was fourth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2003. Its lowest ranking was eleventh, recorded in 2015.

The top income category<sup>21</sup> in Laramie County was Wages and Salaries (see Laramie County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 47 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 48 percent in 2002 to a low of 44 percent in 2011. It was the top category in each year and averaged 25 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Laramie County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Laramie County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 22 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 24 percent in 2001 to

a low of 19 percent in 2017. In each year, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 8 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

21 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

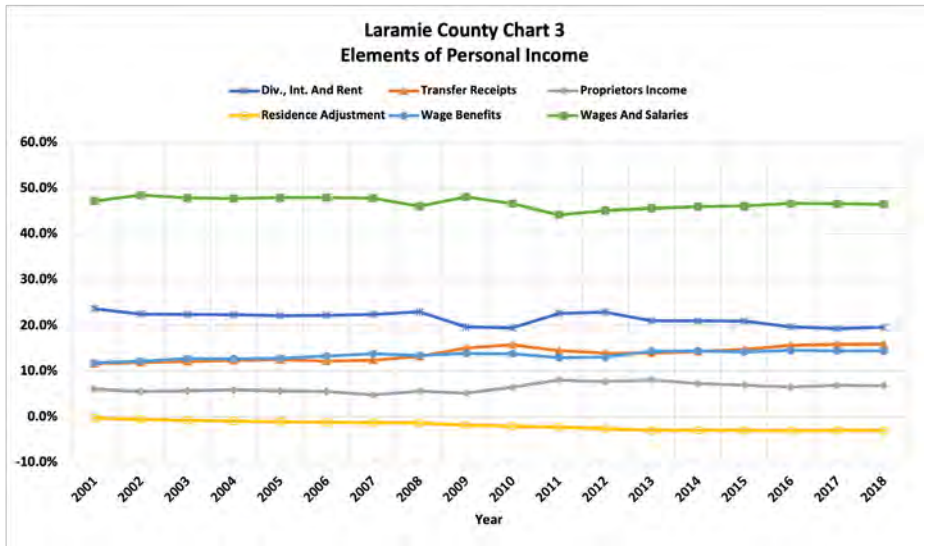
The third highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 14 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2016 to a low of 12 percent in 2001. It was the third highest category in 10 of 18 years, and averaged -0.287 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The fourth highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, provided an average of 14 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 16 percent in 2018 to a low of 12 percent in 2001. In 10 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 7 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

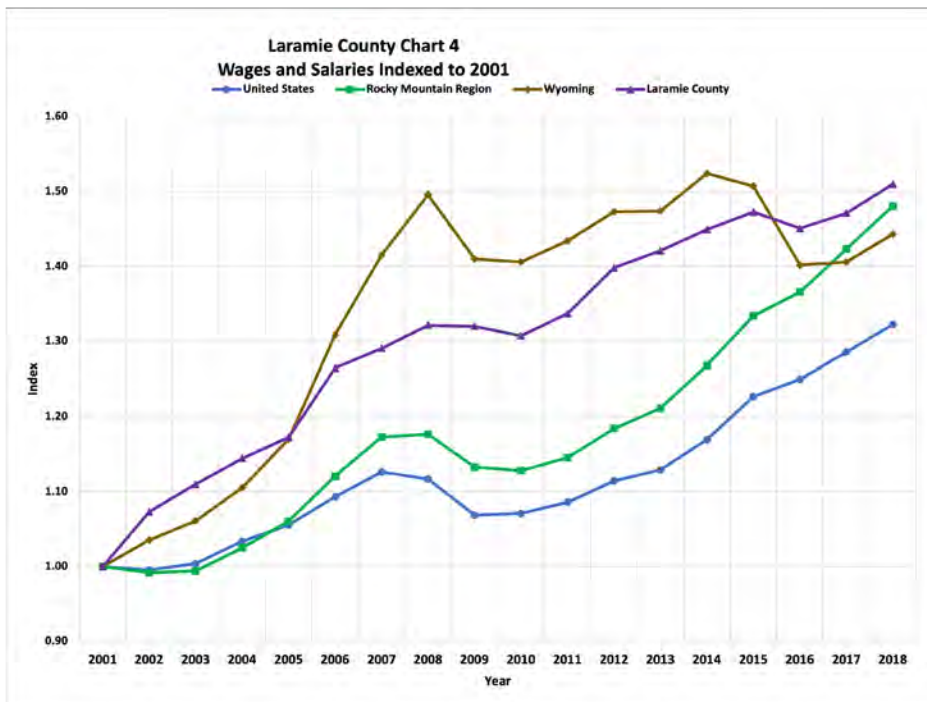
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 6 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 8 percent in 2013 to a low of 5 percent in 2007. It was the fifth highest category in all 18 years, and averaged 8 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Laramie County, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -2 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of -0.287 percent in 2001 to a low of -3 percent in 2018. This implies that Laramie County had a significant amount of personal income earned from residents working outside the county. It was the smallest category in each year of the study period.

Laramie County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001, the base year (see Laramie



Laramie County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



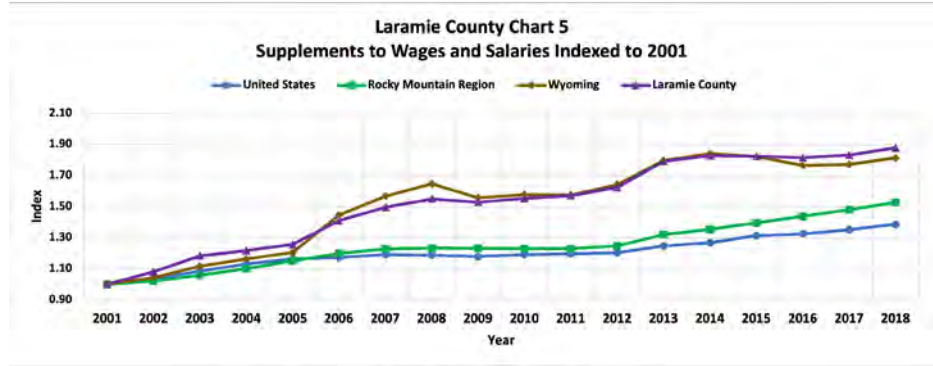
Laramie County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.51, recorded in 2018. Laramie County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and Wyoming 7 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Laramie County had the highest Wages and

Salaries ranking across the entire study period.

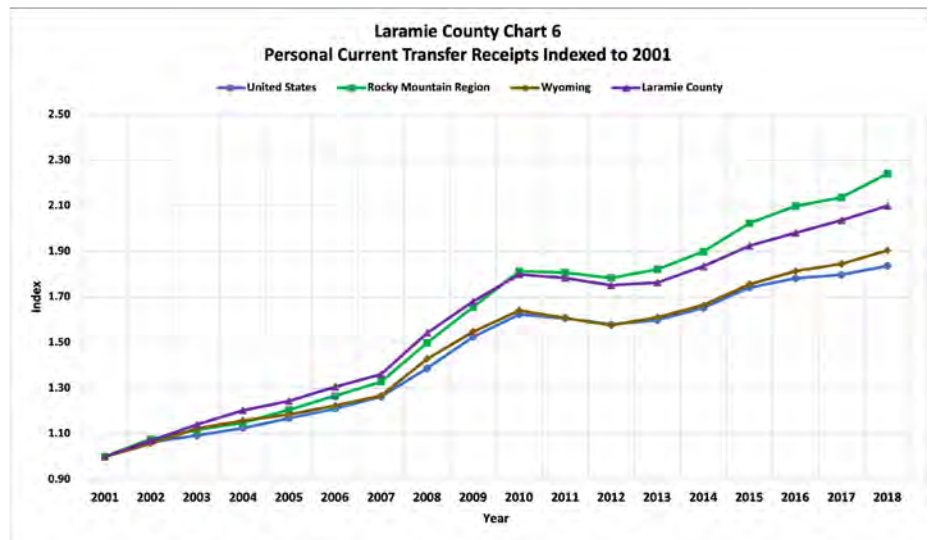
Laramie County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Laramie County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.88, recorded in 2018.

Laramie County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and Wyoming 8 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Laramie County had the highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking across the entire study period.



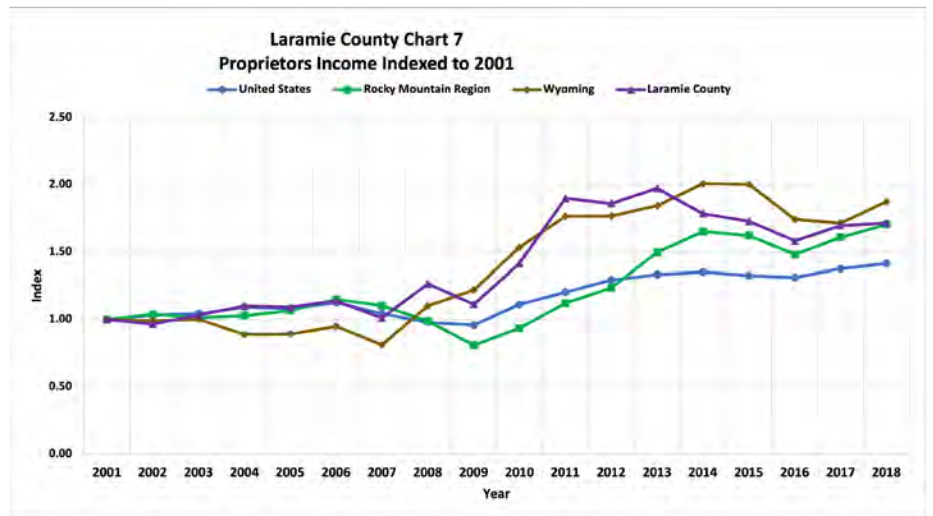
Laramie County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Laramie County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index occurred in 2001, the base year (see Laramie County Chart 6). Its maximum was 2.10, recorded in 2018. Laramie County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States and Wyoming 17 times, and the Rocky Mountain Region 7 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Laramie County had the highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking across the entire study period.



Laramie County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Laramie County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.97, which occurred in 2002 (see Laramie County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.97, recorded in 2013. Laramie County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 14 times, and Wyoming 9 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Laramie County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was second, which occurred 9 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fourth, which occurred in 2010.

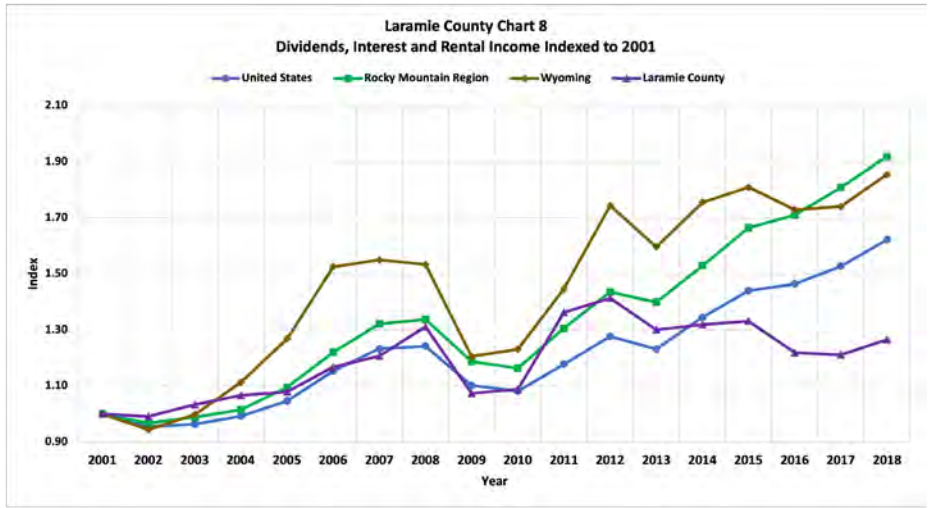


Laramie County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

Laramie County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2002 (see Laramie County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.41, recorded in 2012. In other words, Laramie County's Dividends,

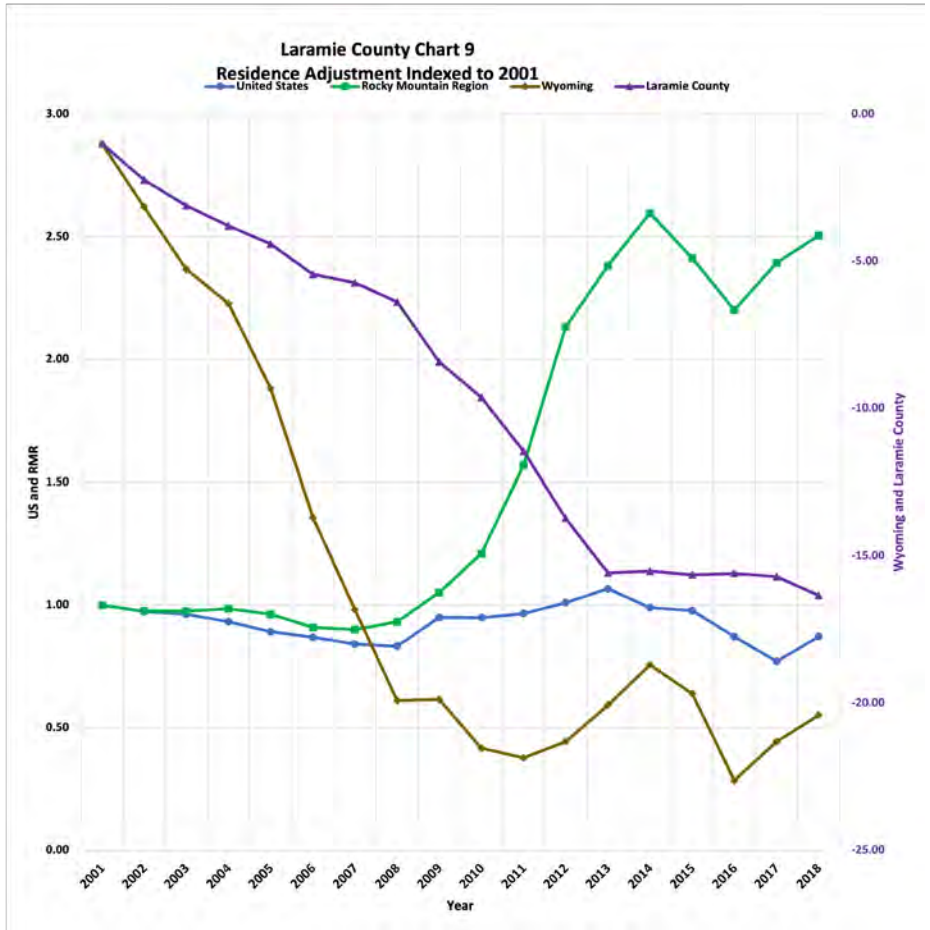


Interest, and Rental Income was 99 percent of its 2001 level in 2002 but increased 41 percent from its 2001 level by 2018. Laramie County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 10, 4, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Laramie County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was second, which occurred 14 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was third, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2016.



Laramie County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.

Laramie County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -16.33<sup>22</sup>, which occurred in 2018. (See Laramie County Chart 9. Please note that Laramie County's value is graphed to the scale on the right with the state of Wyoming). Its maximum was -1.00, recorded in 2001. This indicates that a significant share of personal income is earned by residents from outside the county commuting into Laramie County and likely taking much of their income back to their home counties; however, that trend seems to have tapered off since 2013. Laramie County's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region in all periods, but was greater than the Wyoming average 17 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Laramie County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2009. Its lowest ranking was twenty-second, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018.



Laramie County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

22 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

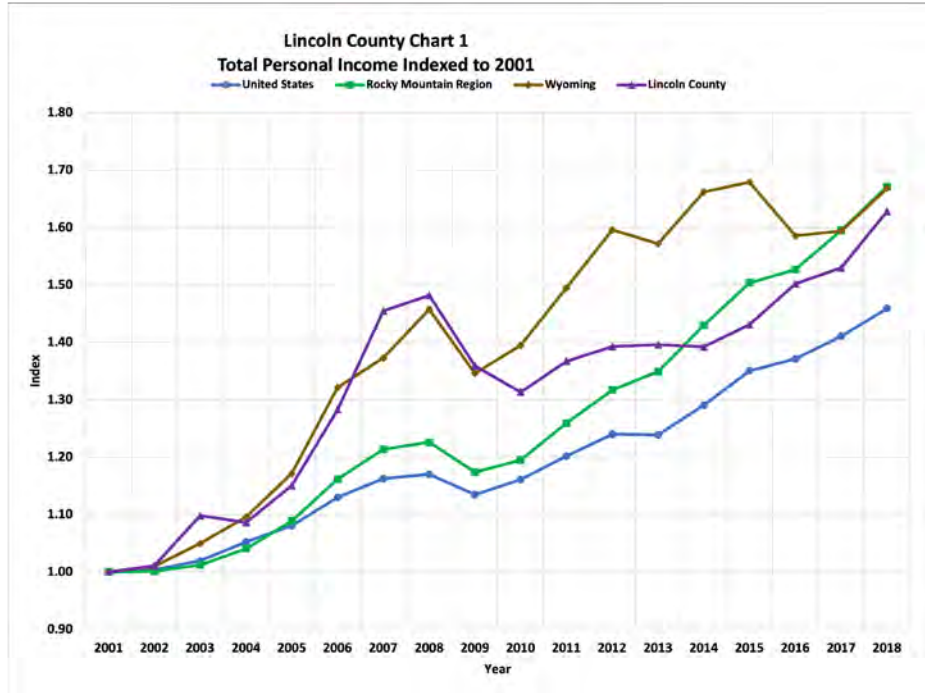


## LINCOLN COUNTY

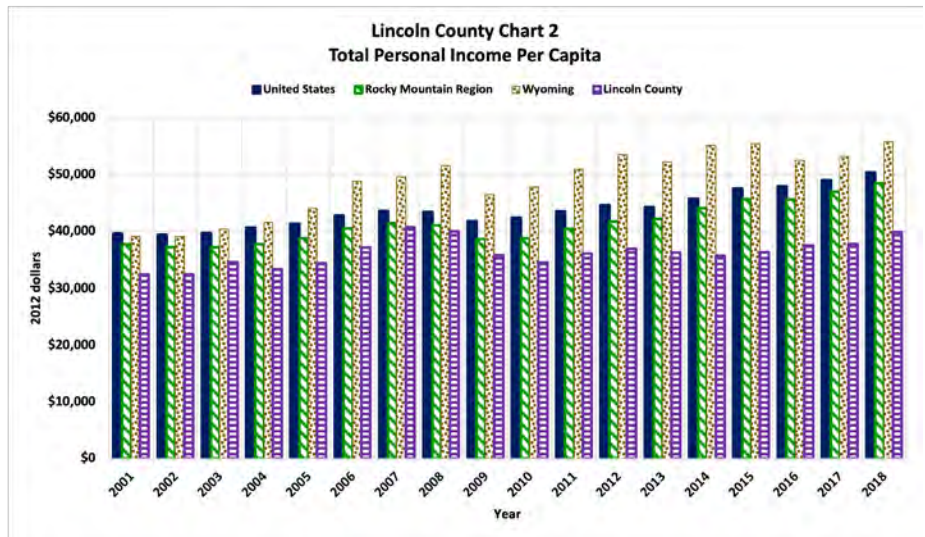
Lincoln County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was its base level, 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Lincoln County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.63, recorded in 2018. Its Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 12, and 5 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Lincoln County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was eleventh, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was thirteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2015.

Lincoln County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$32,332, recorded in 2001. Its maximum was \$40,626, recorded in 2007. Lincoln County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming across the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Lincoln County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was fourteenth, which occurred in 2007. Its lowest ranking was twenty-third (lowest in the state), recorded in 2014.

The top income category<sup>23</sup> in the Lincoln County was Wages and Salaries (see Lincoln County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 40 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 48 percent in 2007 to a low of 36 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each year and averaged 17 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Lincoln County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Lincoln County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 23 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 26 percent in 2013 to

a low of 18 percent in 2007. In each year, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 8 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

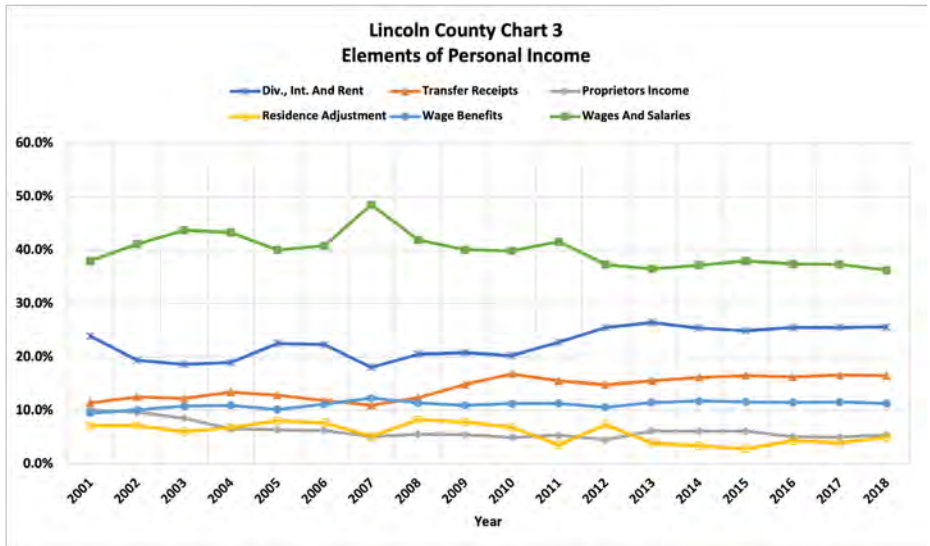
23 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 14 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 17 percent in 2010 to a low of 11 percent in 2007. It was the third highest category in 17 of 18 years, and averaged 3 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

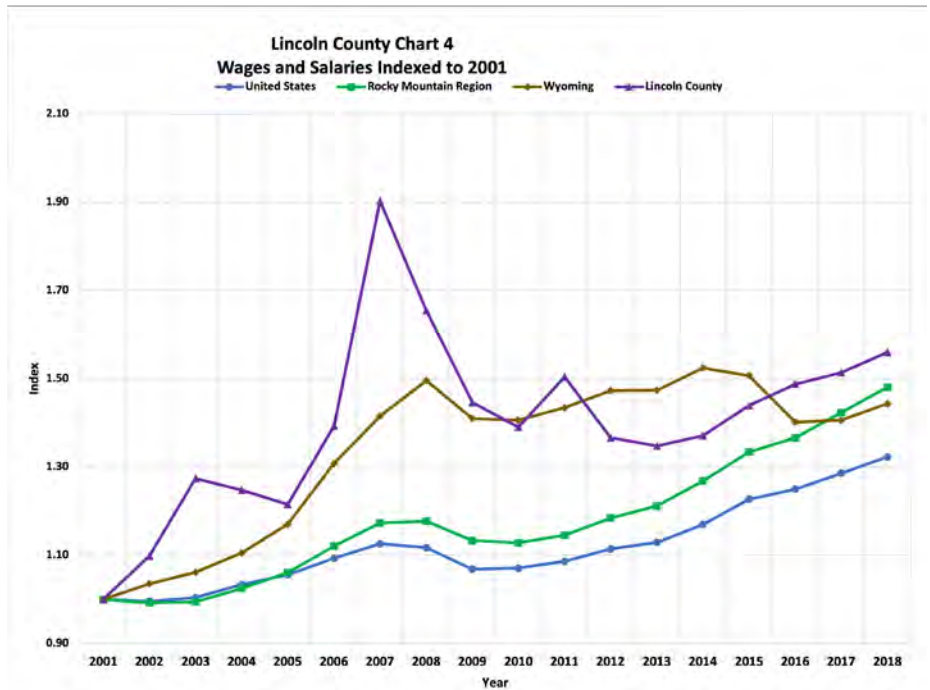
The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, provided an average of 11 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2007 to a low of 10 percent in 2001. In 16 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 5 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 6 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 10 percent in 2001 to a low of 4 percent in 2012. It was the fifth highest category in 10 of 18 years, and averaged 0.388 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Lincoln County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 6 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 8 percent in 2008 to a low of 3 percent in 2015. Since the Residence Adjustment was positive over the study period, Lincoln County could be classified as an exporter of labor (residents bring in income from outside sources). It was the smallest category in 11 of 18 years.



Lincoln County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Lincoln County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

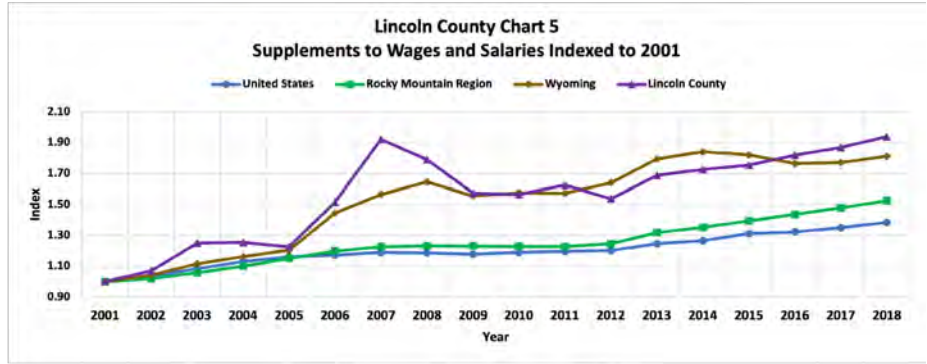
Lincoln County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Lincoln County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.90, recorded in 2007. Lincoln County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and

Wyoming 12 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Lincoln County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was eleventh, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2007. Its lowest ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2014.

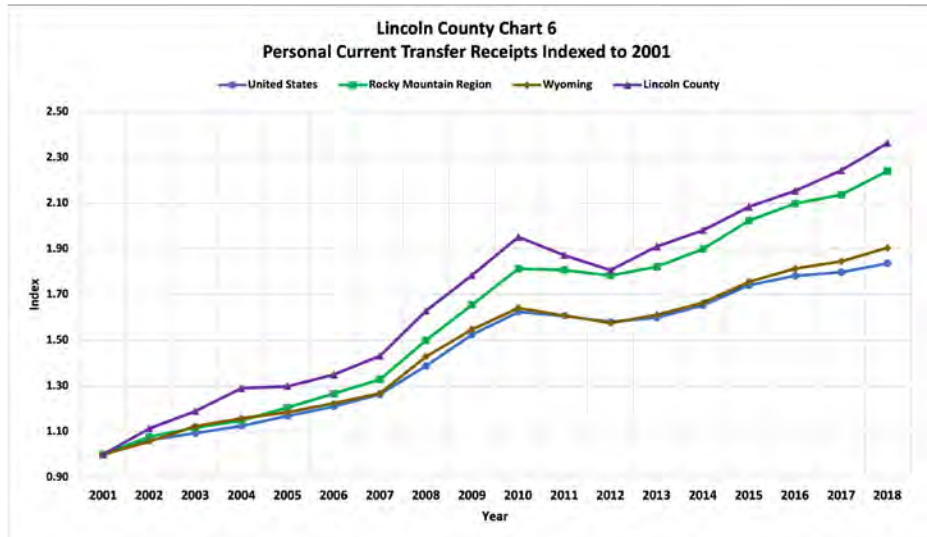
Lincoln County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Lincoln County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.94, recorded in 2018. Lincoln County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and Wyoming 12 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Lincoln County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was twelfth, which occurred 12 times, most recently in 2017. Its lowest ranking was fourteenth, which occurred in 2012.

Lincoln County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Lincoln County Chart 6). Its maximum was 2.36, recorded in 2018. This steady growth is likely due to a significant share of the population aging into eligibility for social assistance (Social Security, Medicare, etc.) or greater social assistance from rising poverty. Lincoln County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in all but one year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Lincoln County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was tenth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred 9 times, most recently in 2009.

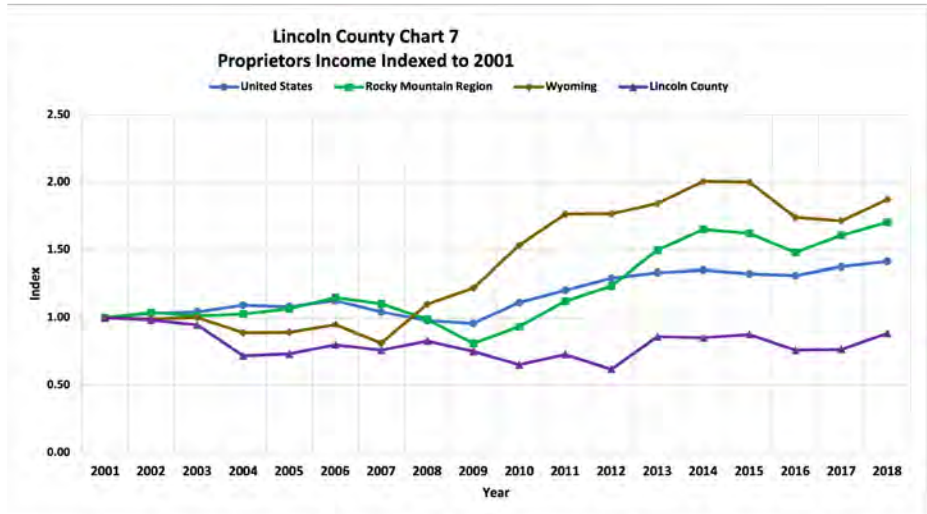
Lincoln County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.62, which occurred in 2012 (see Lincoln County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.00, recorded in the base year, 2001. Lincoln County's



Lincoln County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



Lincoln County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



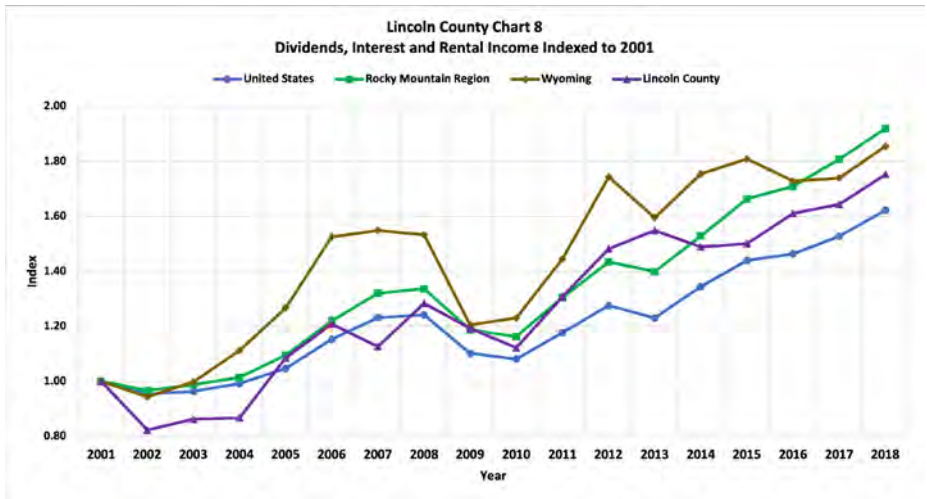
Lincoln County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.



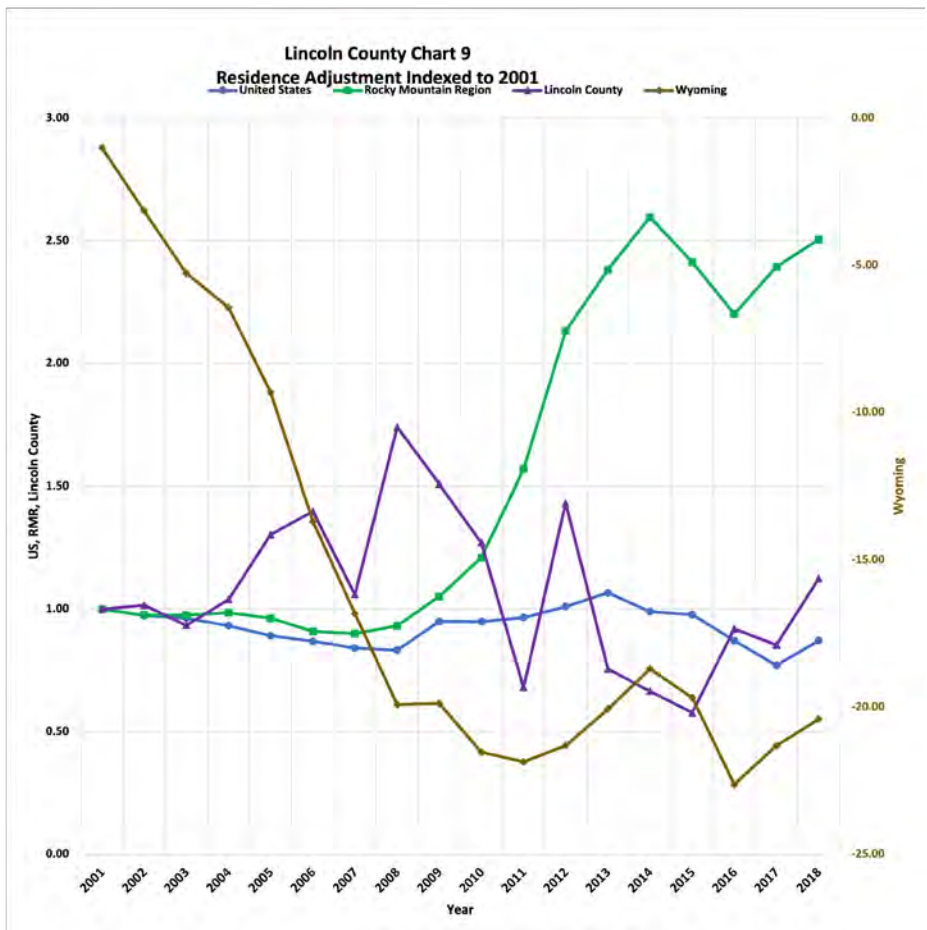
Proprietors' Income Index was less than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming across the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Lincoln County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was eleventh, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2003. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, recorded in 2011.

Lincoln County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.82, which occurred in 2002 (see Lincoln County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.75, recorded in 2018. In other words, Lincoln County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income dropped to 82 percent of its 2001 level in 2002 but increased by 75 percent from its 2001 level by 2018. Lincoln County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States 13 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 4 times, but was less than Wyoming's average across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Lincoln County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was tenth, which occurred 9 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was eleventh, which occurred 9 times, most recently in 2012.

Lincoln County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.58, which occurred in 2015 (see Lincoln County Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.74, recorded in 2008. Lincoln County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 12, 8, and 18 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Lincoln County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was fourth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2006.



Lincoln County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.

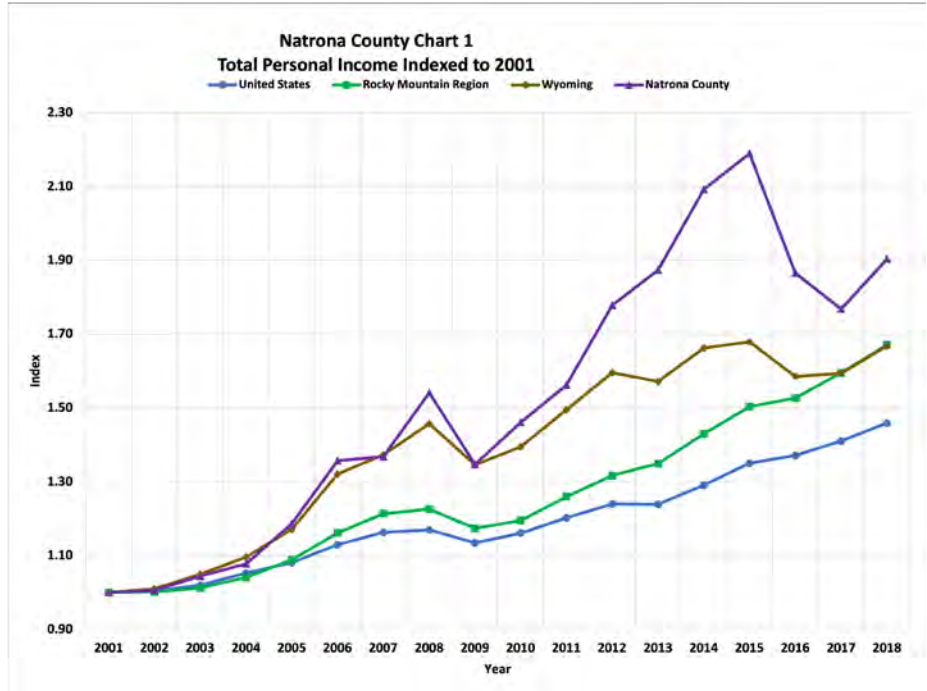


Lincoln County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

Its lowest ranking was tenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2015.

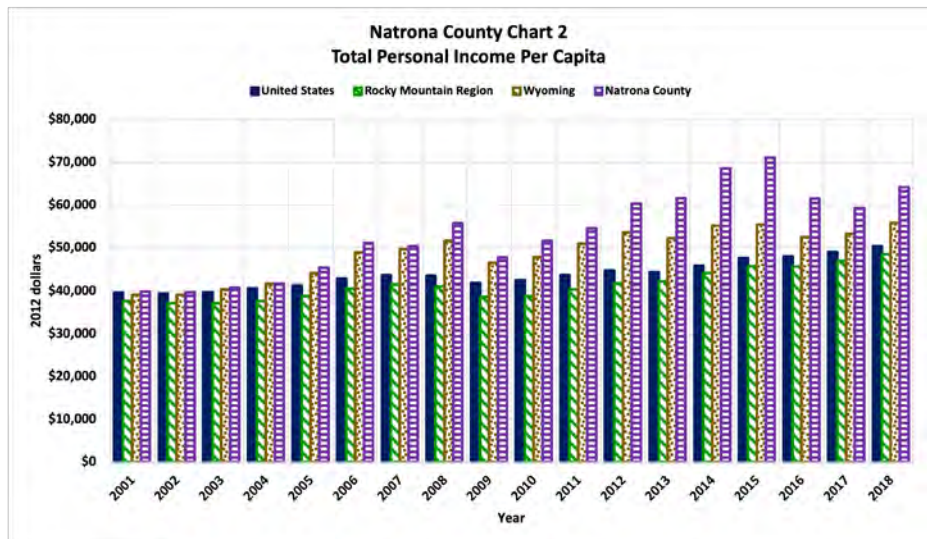
## NATRONA COUNTY

Natrona County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Natrona County Chart 1). Its maximum was 2.19, recorded in 2015. Its Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and Wyoming 13 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Natrona County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was first, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2016. Its lowest ranking was second, which occurred 13 times, most recently in 2018. This makes Natrona County one of the fastest growing counties in Wyoming in terms of personal income over the study period.



Natrona County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.

Natrona County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$39,695, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$71,075, recorded in 2015. Natrona County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming across the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Natrona County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was second, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fourth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2011.



Natrona County Chart 2. Total personal income per capita 2001–2018.

The top income category<sup>24</sup> in the Natrona County was Wages and Salaries (see Natrona County Chart 3). Over the 18-year study, it averaged 43 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 48 percent in 2007 to a low of 34 percent in 2016. It was the top category in each year and averaged 22 percentage points

higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income. Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 20 percent

of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 25 percent in 2015 to a low of 17 percent in 2009. In 12 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged

24 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

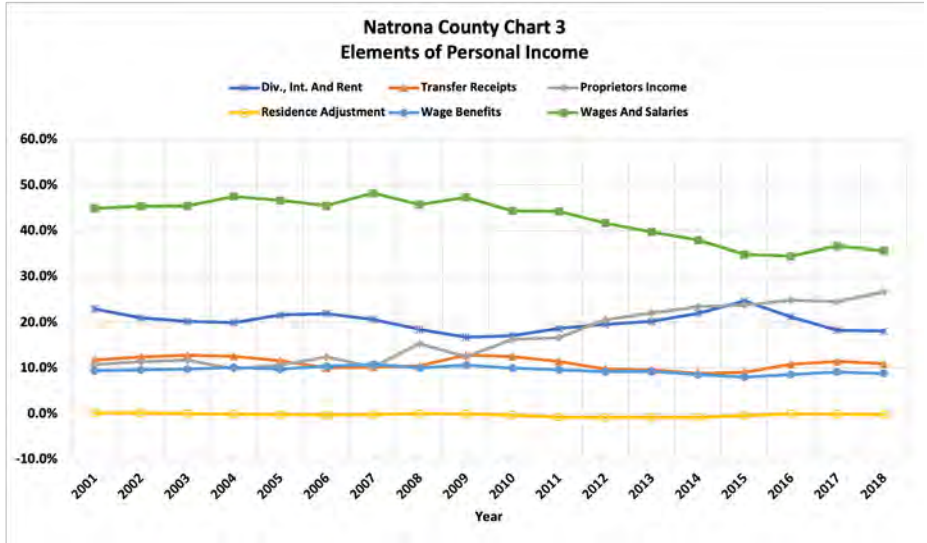
3 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The third highest personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 17 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 27 percent in 2018 to a low of 10 percent in 2004. It was the third highest category in 6 of the 18 years, and averaged 6 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

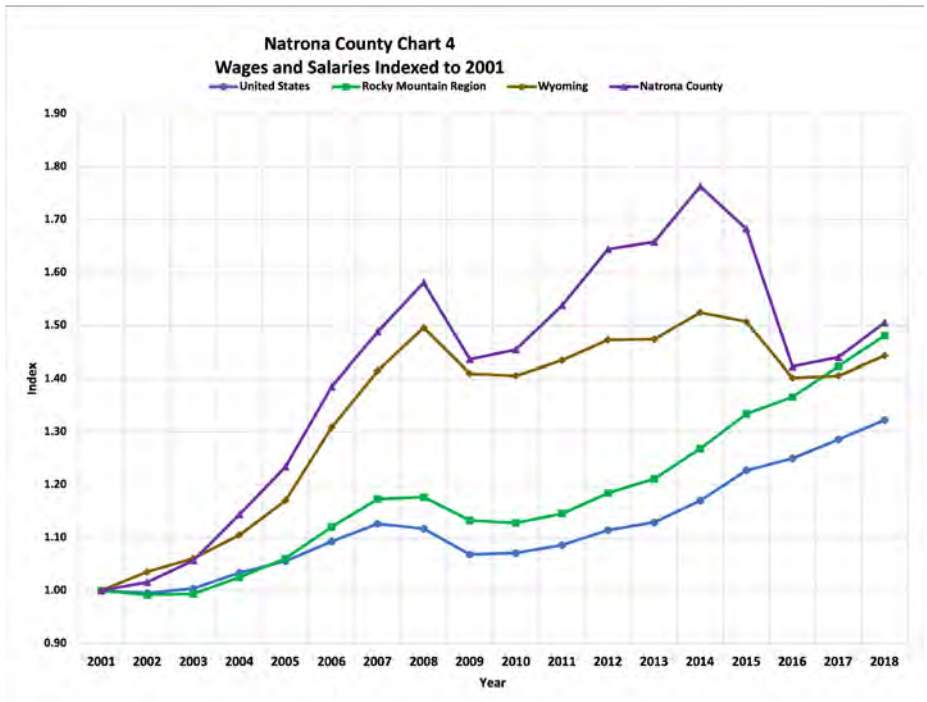
The fourth highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, provided an average of 11 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2009 to a low of 9 percent in 2014. In 11 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 11 percent in 2007 to a low of 8 percent in 2015. It was the fifth highest category in 15 of the 18 years, and averaged 10 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Natrona County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -0.27 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 0.153 percent in 2001 to a low of -0.842 percent in 2012. It was the smallest category across the entire study period.



Natrona County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



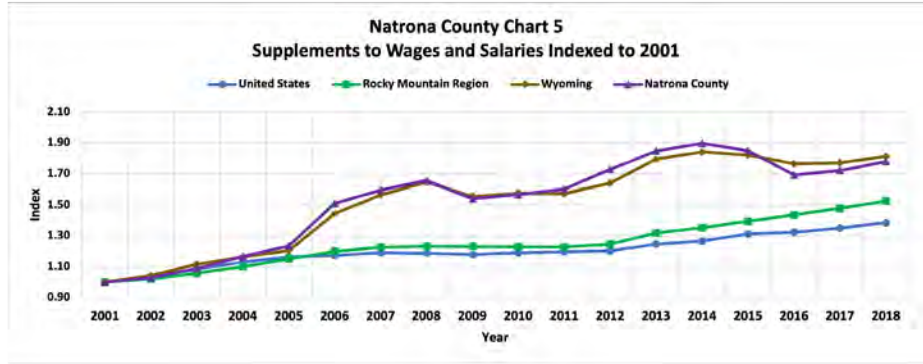
Natrona County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Natrona County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 (see Natrona County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.76, recorded in 2014. The two decreases in the Wages and Salaries Index occurred during the Great Recession of 2008 and two steep drops in oil prices in 2008 and 2014.

Natrona County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and Wyoming 15 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Natrona County's Wages and Salaries ranking was second over the duration of the study period.

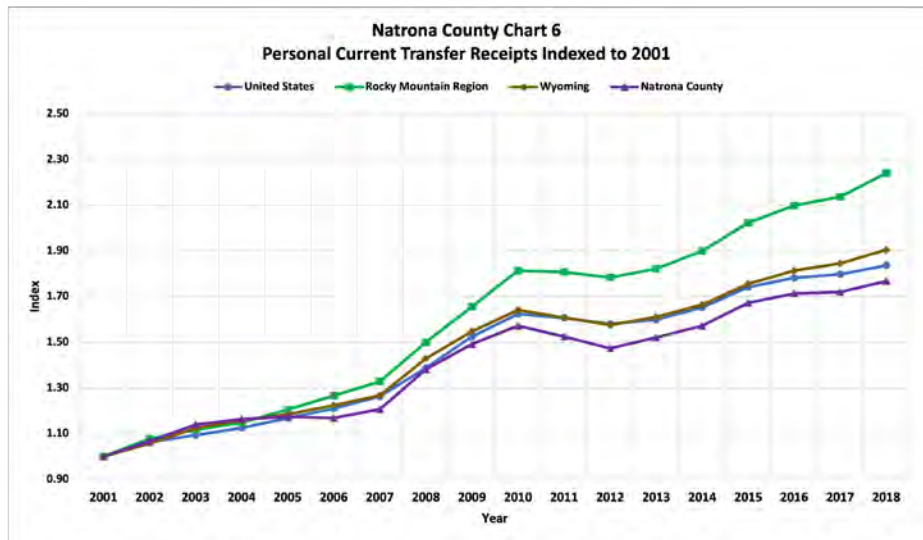


Natrona County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Natrona County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.90, recorded in 2014. Natrona County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 17, and 10 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Natrona County ranked second in Supplements to Wages and Salaries across the entire study period.



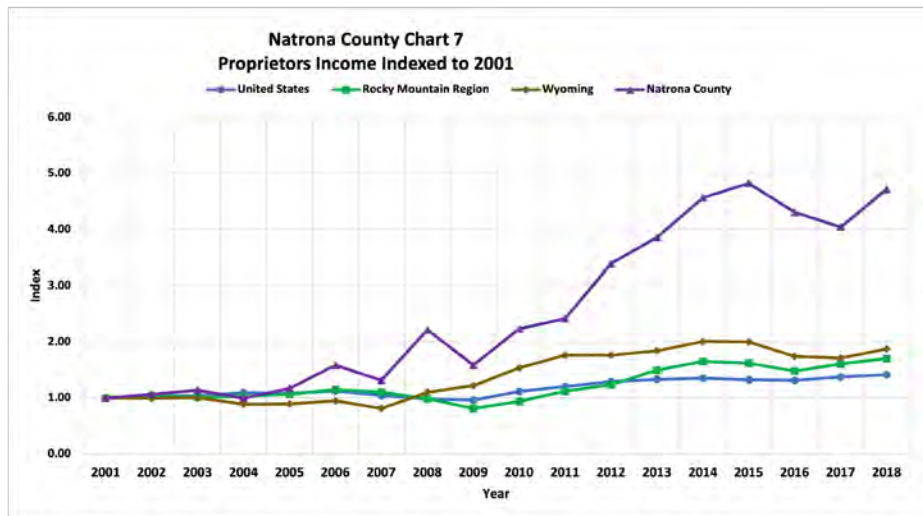
Natrona County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Natrona County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Natrona County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.77, recorded in 2018. Natrona County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 4, 2, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Natrona County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was second across the entire time of the study.



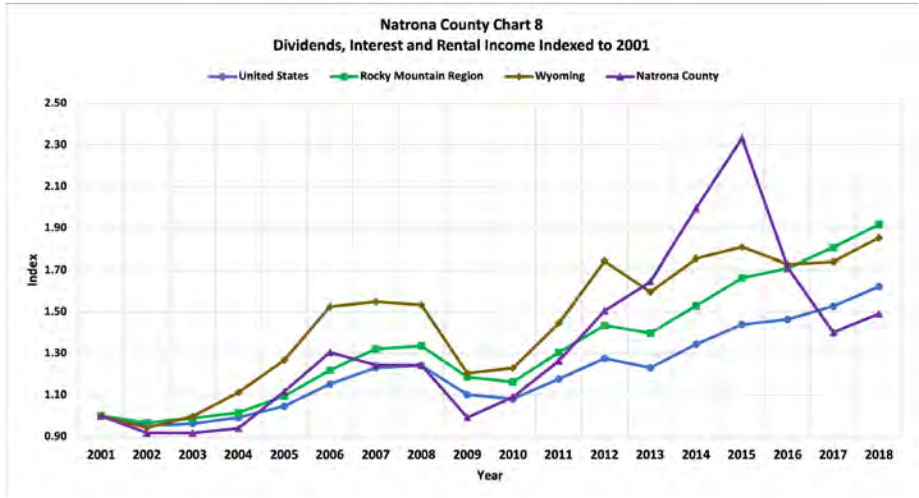
Natrona County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Natrona County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2004 (see Natrona County Chart 7). Its maximum was 4.82, recorded in 2015. Natrona County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 16 times, and Wyoming in all but one year. Natrona was the top-ranked county in Wyoming for Proprietors' Income across the 18-year study period. In fact, Proprietors' Income in Natrona County grew multiple times faster than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming.

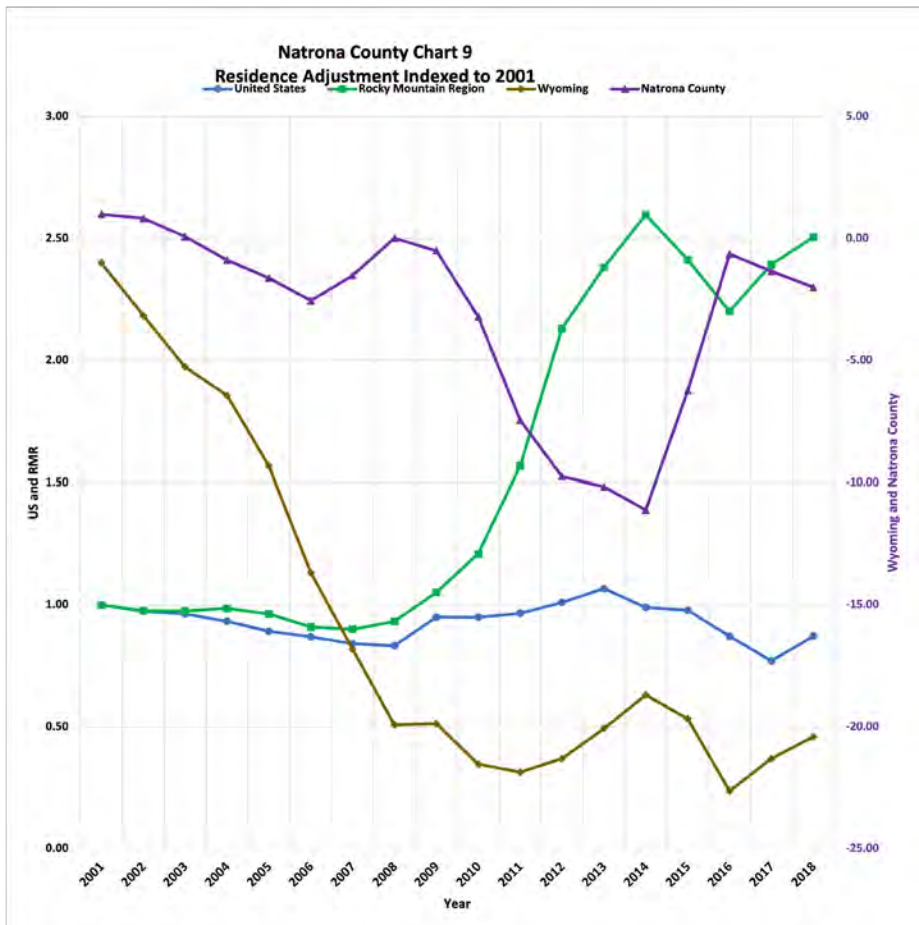


Natrona County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

Natrona County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.92, which occurred in 2002 (see Natrona County Chart 8). Its maximum was 2.33, recorded in 2015. In other words, Natrona County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 92 percent of its 2001 level in 2002 but increased by 133 percent from its 2001 level in 2015. Natrona County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 11, 7, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Natrona County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was second, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2016. Its lowest ranking was fourth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2009.



Natrona County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -11.11,<sup>25</sup> which occurred in 2014. (See Natrona County Chart 9. Please note that the County's value is graphed to the scale on the right with the state of Wyoming.) Its maximum was 1.00, recorded in 2001. Although Natrona County imported more labor between 2010 and 2015 (workers from outside the county were commuting to Natrona for work), by the end of the study period the county's Residence Adjustment Index was back to near. It should also be noted that despite these seemingly large changes, Residence Adjustment Income remains a very small share of personal income in the county. Natrona County's



25 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region in every period, but was greater than Wyoming across the 18 years. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Natrona County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was thirteenth, which occurred in 2001. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2015.

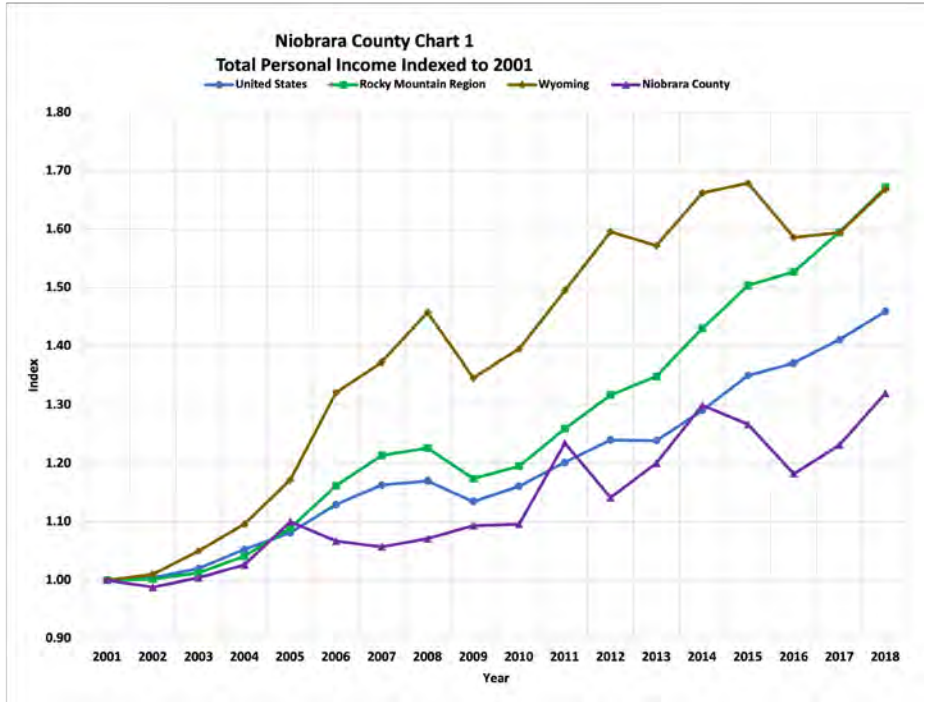


## NIOBRARA COUNTY

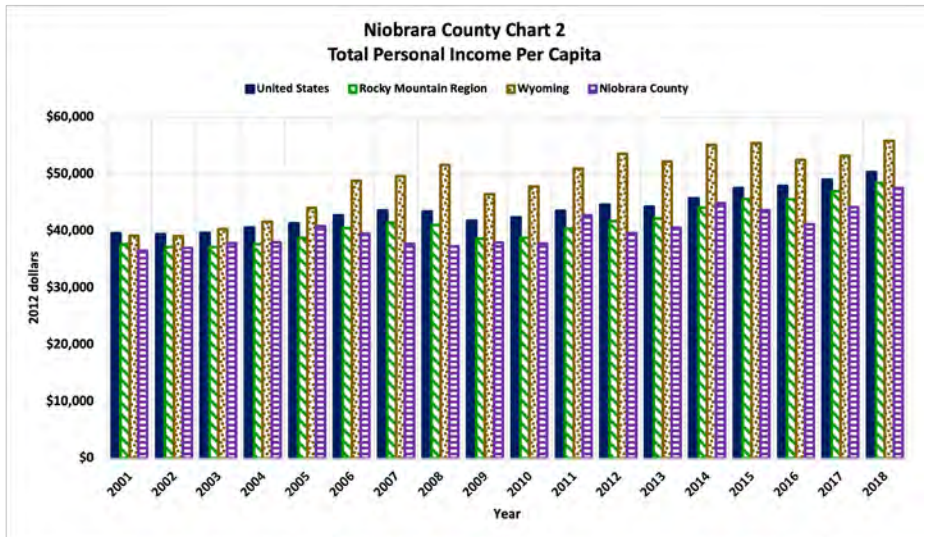
Niobrara County's minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2002 (see Niobrara County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.32, recorded in 2018. Its Index was greater than that of the United States three times and the Rocky Mountain Region once, but was less than Wyoming's average across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Niobrara County's Total Personal Income rank was twenty-third (last in the state) for the entire study period. This rank is indicative of Niobrara's small population; it is the least populated county in the state.

Niobrara County's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$36,458, recorded in 2001. Its maximum was \$47,488, recorded in 2018. Niobrara County's Total Personal Income Per Capita was less than that of the United States and Wyoming across the 18-year study but was greater than the Rocky Mountain Region 5 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Niobrara County's highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was eighth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2005. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 2 times, most recently in 2012.

The top income category<sup>26</sup> in Niobrara County was Wages and Salaries (see Niobrara County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 32 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 35 percent in 2013 to a low of 28 percent in 2004. It was the top category in each year and averaged 9 percentage points



Niobrara County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Niobrara County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income. During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted

for 23 percent of Total Personal Income. It ranged from a high of 26 percent in 2001 to a low of 19 percent in 2010. In 15 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the

<sup>26</sup> Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

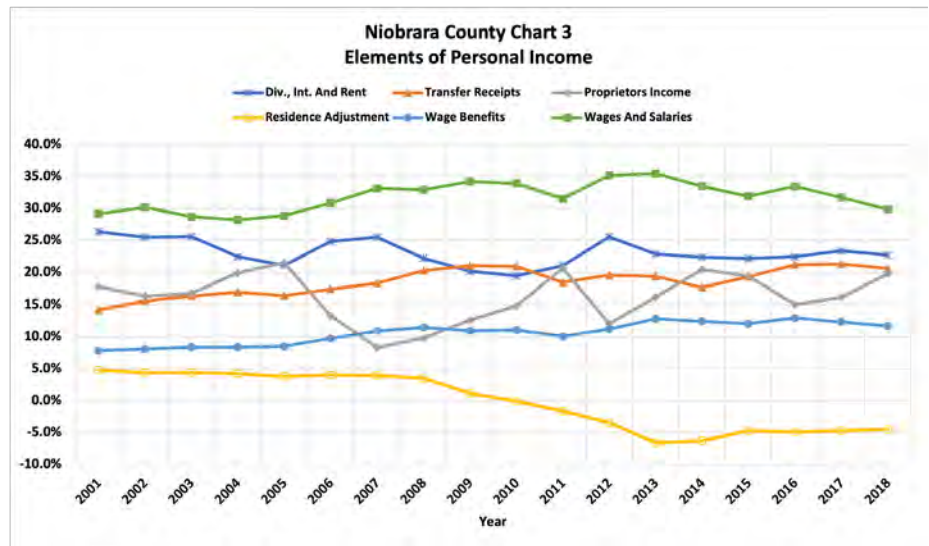
next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 19 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 21 percent in 2017 to a low of 14 percent in 2001. It was the third highest category in 8 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

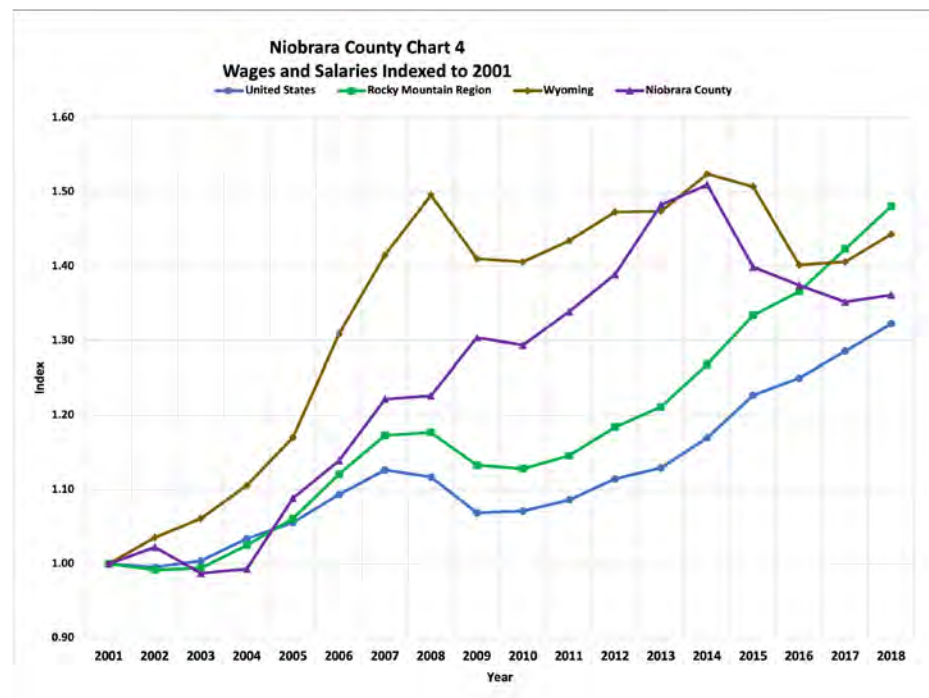
The fourth highest personal income category, Proprietors' Income, provided an average of 16 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 21 percent in 2005 to a low of 8 percent in 2007. In 8 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 6 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 11 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2016 to a low of 8 percent in 2001. It was the fifth highest category in 16 of 18 years, and averaged 11 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Niobrara County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -0.176 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 5 percent in 2001 to a low of -7 percent in 2013. This indicates that Niobrara County moved from a net exporter of labor (residents commuting out of the county for work) to a net importer (out-of-county people



Niobrara County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Niobrara County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

commuting to work in Niobrara) over the study period. It was the smallest category in each year.

Niobrara County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2003 (see Niobrara County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.51, recorded in 2014.

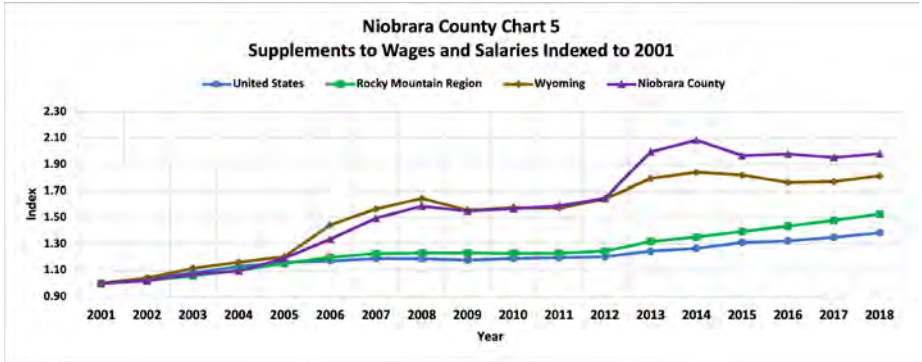
Niobrara County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States 15 times, Rocky Mountain Region 13 times, and Wyoming once across the 18-year study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Niobrara County ranked twenty-third (last) in Wages and Salaries across

the study period, largely due to its relatively small population.

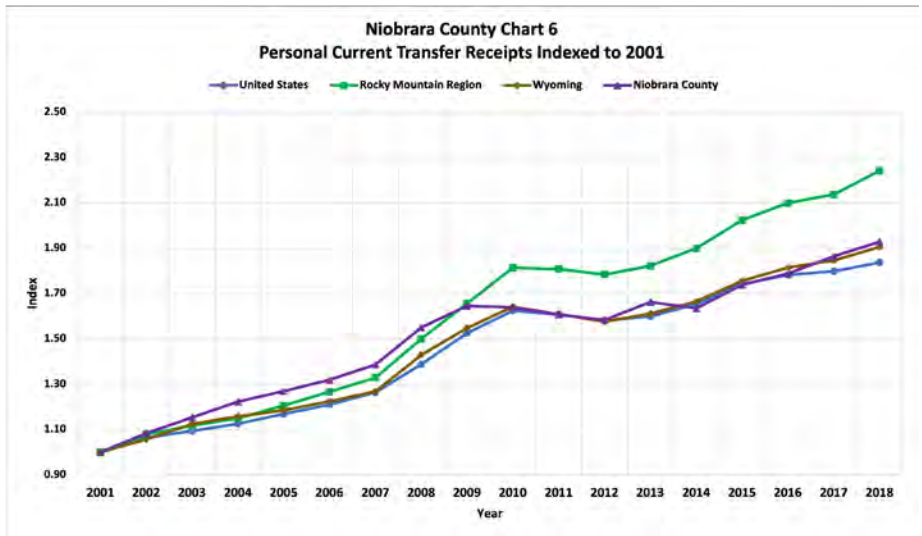
Niobrara County’s minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Niobrara County Chart 5). Its maximum was 2.08, recorded in 2014. Niobrara County’s Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 14, 15, and 8 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Niobrara County ranked twenty-third (last) in Supplements to Wages and Salaries for the entire study period, largely due to its relatively small population. This ranking should not be of great concern considering that Supplements to Wages and Salaries nearly doubled across the 18 years.

Niobrara County’s minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Niobrara County Chart 6). It experienced steady growth in this income category throughout the study period, reaching a maximum of 1.93 in 2018. Niobrara County’s Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 14, 7, and 12 times, respectively. Once again, a comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Niobrara County ranked twenty-third (last) in Personal Current Transfer Receipts, largely due to its relatively small population.

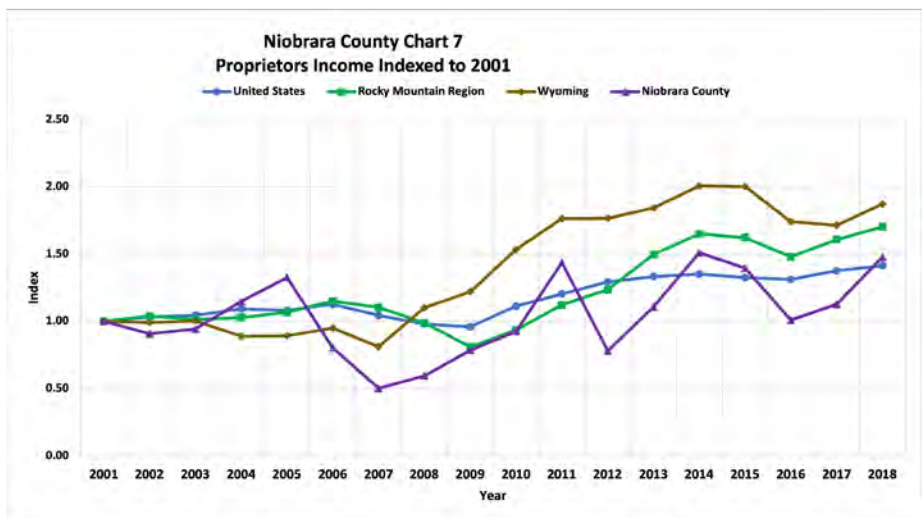
Niobrara County’s minimum Proprietors’ Income Index was 0.50, which occurred in 2007 (see Niobrara County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.51,



Niobrara County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



Niobrara County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



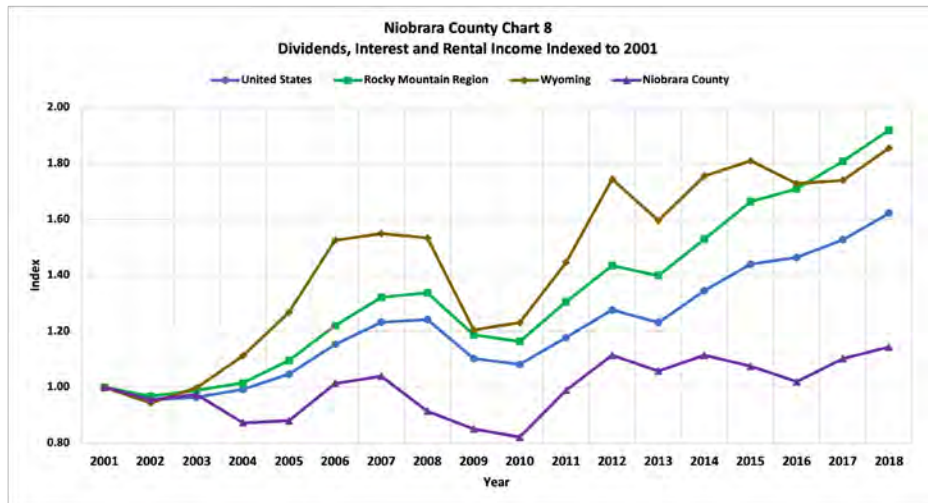
Niobrara County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.



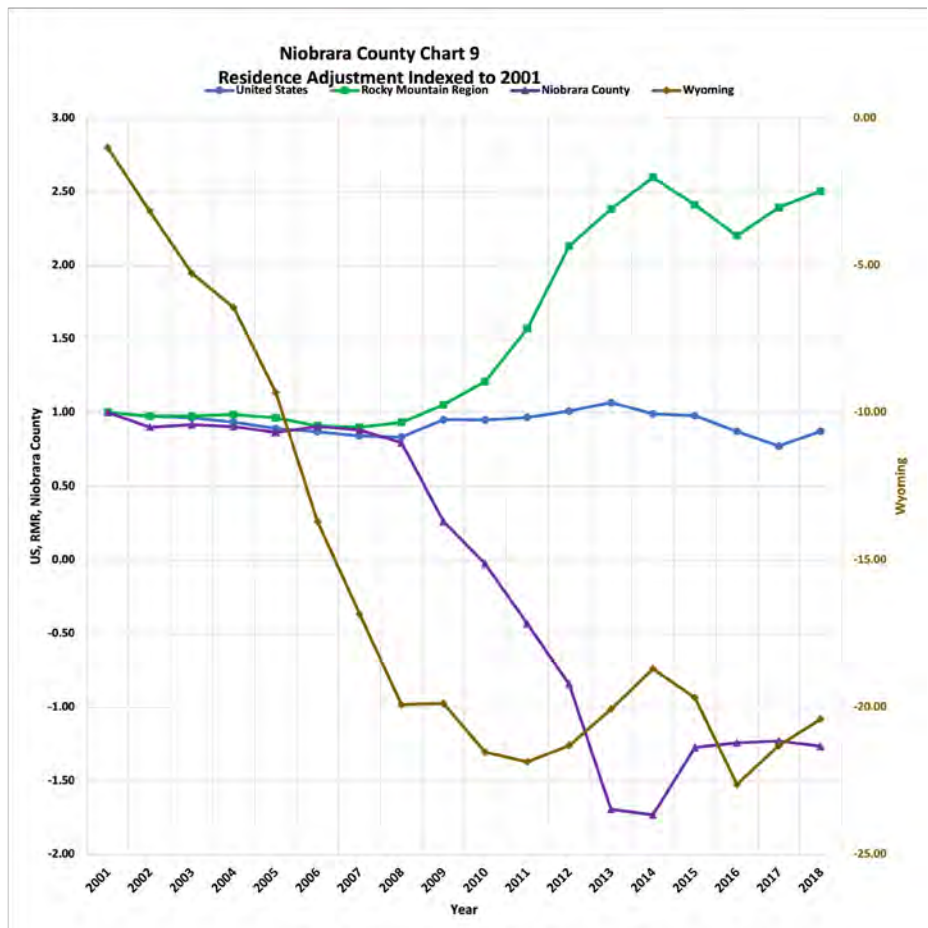
recorded in 2014. Niobrara County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 6, 3, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Niobrara County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was twentieth, which occurred in 2005. Its lowest ranking was twenty-third, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2016. Although the income category grew nearly 50 percent over the entire study period, it was quite volatile, potentially indicating business challenges or high competition.

Niobrara County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.82, which occurred in 2010 (see Niobrara County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.14, recorded in 2018. In other words, Niobrara County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 83 percent of its 2001 level in 2010, but increased a modest 14 percent from its 2001 (base) level in 2018. Niobrara County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States twice and Wyoming once but was less than that of the Rocky Mountain Region across all years studied. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Niobrara County ranked last in Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income across the study period; this was largely due to its relatively small population.

Niobrara County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -1.73,<sup>27</sup> which



Niobrara County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Niobrara County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

27 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

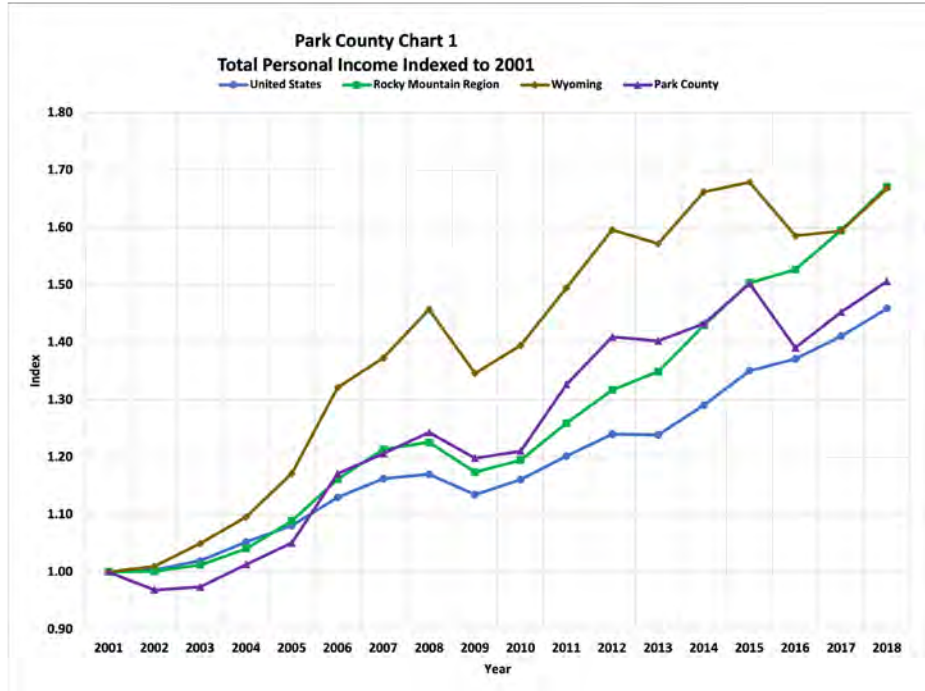
occurred in 2014 (see Niobrara County Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.00, recorded in the base year, 2001. This trend shows Niobrara County's transition to becoming a net importer of labor (out-of-county people commuting to Niobrara for work) during the study period. Niobrara County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States twice and Wyoming in every time period, but was less than the Rocky Mountain Region across the entire study period.. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Niobrara County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was twelfth, which occurred in 2002. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2014.

## PARK COUNTY

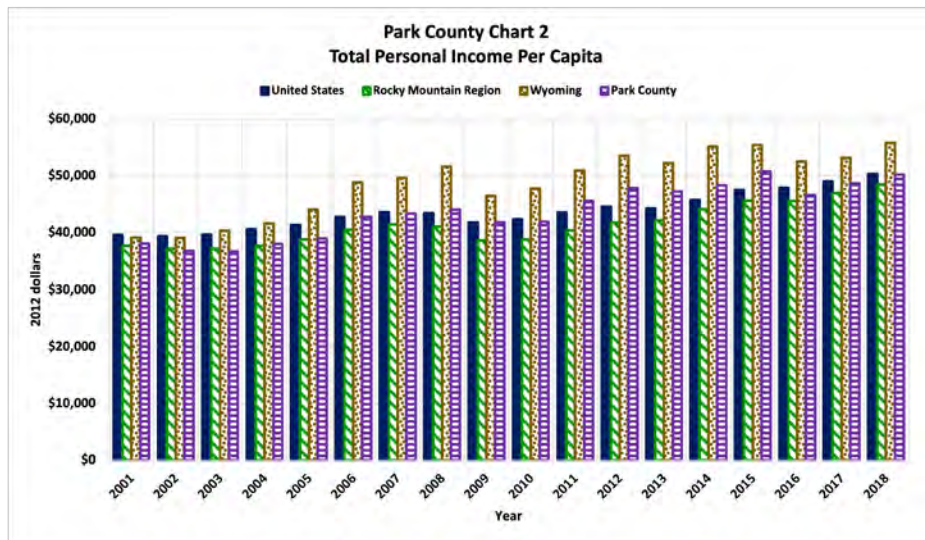
Park County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.97, which occurred in 2002 (see Park County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.51, recorded in 2018. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 13 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 8 times, but was less than Wyoming in all years studied. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Park County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was eighth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred 16 times, most recently in 2017.

Park County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$36,648, recorded in 2003. Its maximum was \$50,787 recorded in 2015. Park County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States 8 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 16 times, but was less than Wyoming in all years. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Park County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was fifth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2017. Its lowest ranking was eleventh, recorded in 2003.

The top income category<sup>28</sup> in Park County was Wages and Salaries (see Park County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 39 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 43 percent in 2009 to a low of 36 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each year and averaged 13 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Park County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Park County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 27 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 31 percent in 2018 to

a low of 21 percent in 2010. In each year, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 11 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

28 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

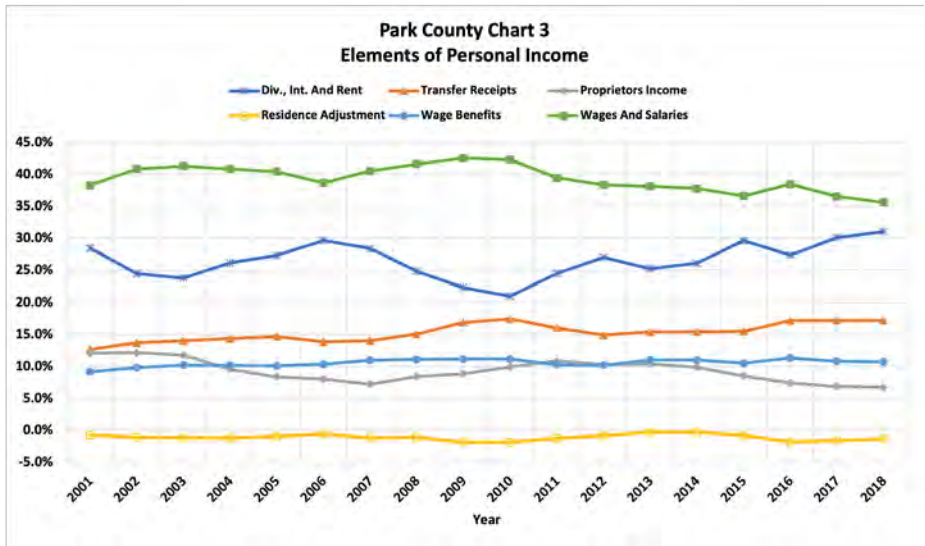


The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 15 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 17 percent in 2010 to a low of 13 percent in 2001. It was the third highest category in each year, and averaged 5 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Wage Benefits.

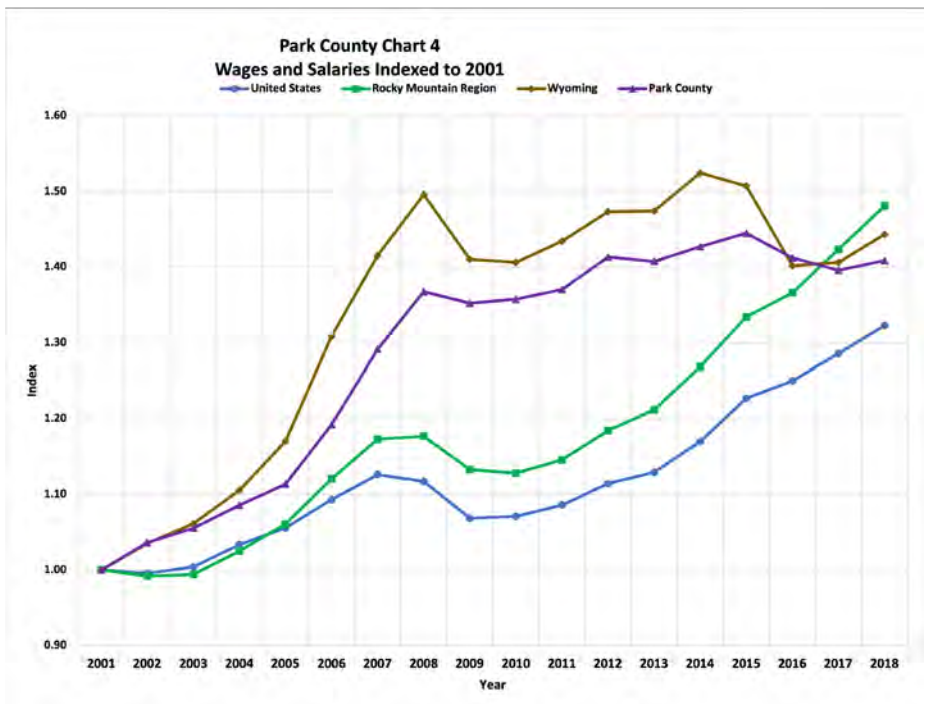
The fourth highest personal income category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits), provided an average of 11 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 11 percent in 2016 to a low of 9 percent in 2001. In 13 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 1 percentage point higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 9 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2002 to a low of 7 percent in 2018. It was the fifth highest category in 13 of 18 years, and averaged 10 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Park County, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -1 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of -0.275 percent in 2014 to a low of -2 percent in 2010. This indicates that Park County was a slight net importer of labor (out-of-county people commuted to Park County for work) It was the smallest category across the study period.



Park County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



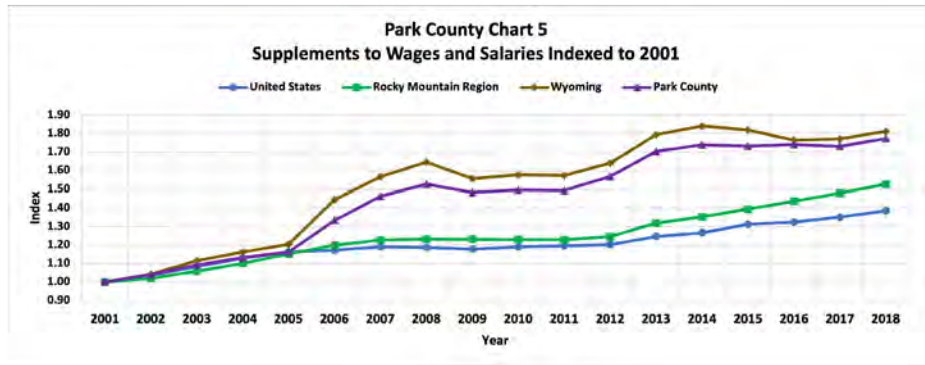
Park County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Park County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Park County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.44, recorded in 2015. Park County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 15, and 2 times,

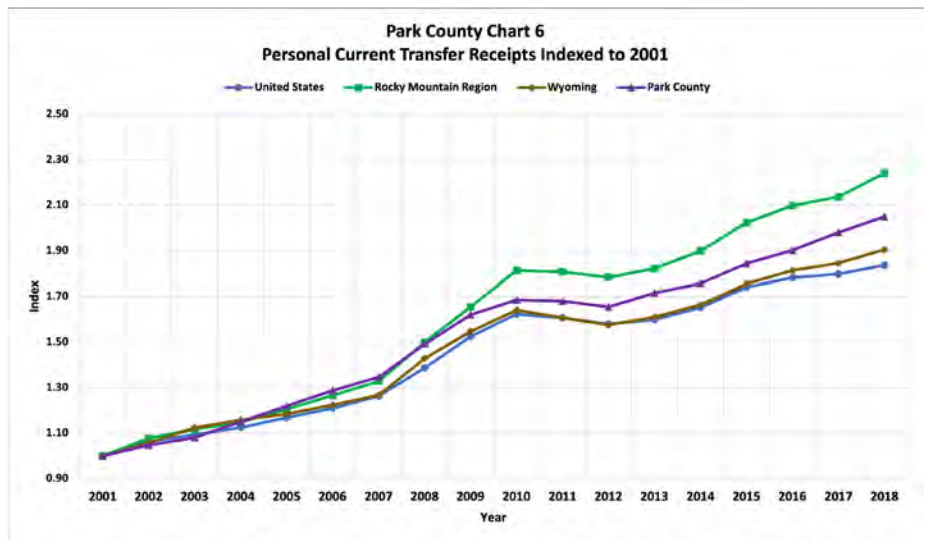
respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Park County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was eighth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred 12 times, most recently in 2018.

Park County’s minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Park County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.77, recorded in 2018. Park County’s Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States 16 times, and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, but was less than Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Park County’s highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was eighth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2013. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred 13 times, most recently in 2018.

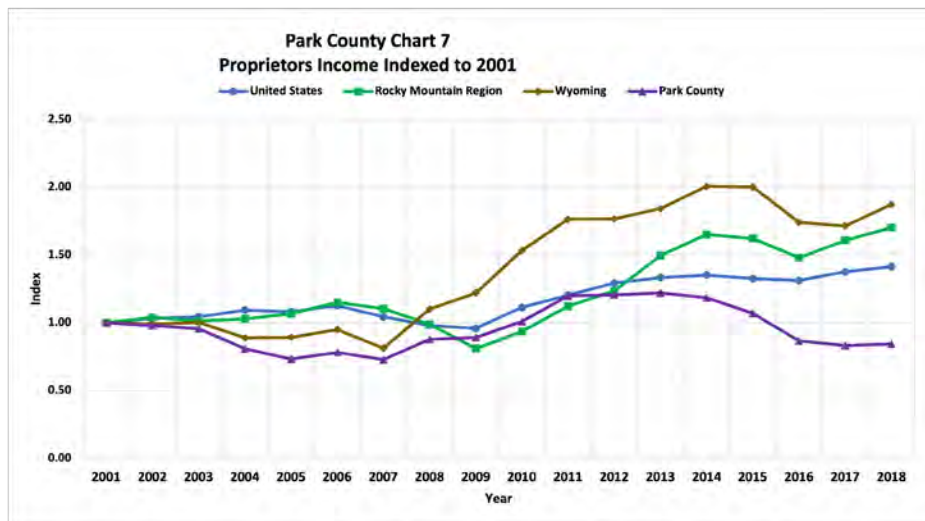
Park County’s minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Park County Chart 6). Its maximum was 2.05, recorded in 2018. This means the percentage of income attributed to Personal Current Transfer Receipts doubled over the 18 years of the study. Park County’s Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 15, 4, and 14 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Park County’s highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was fourth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2013. Its lowest ranking was sixth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2004. The steady growth and relatively high rank of this category in Park County is likely indicative of a growing share of the county’s population becoming eligible for social assistance programs (e.g., Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, etc.).



Park County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

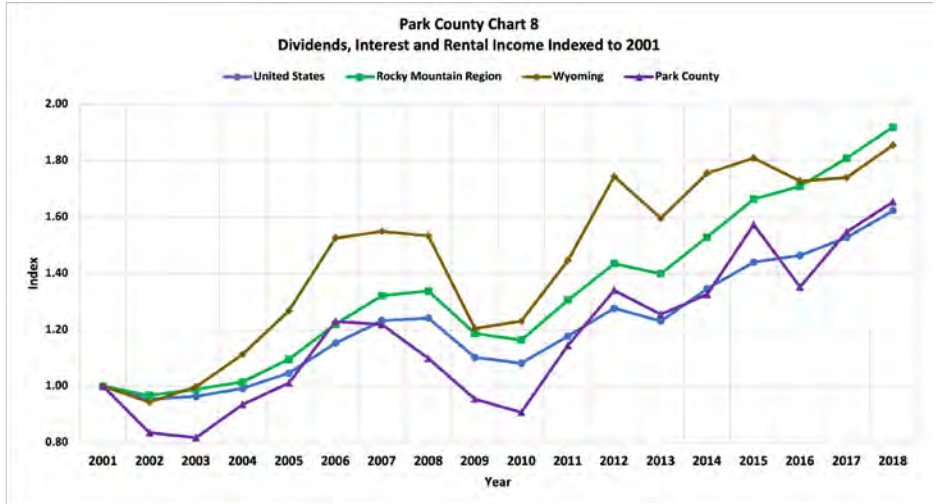


Park County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



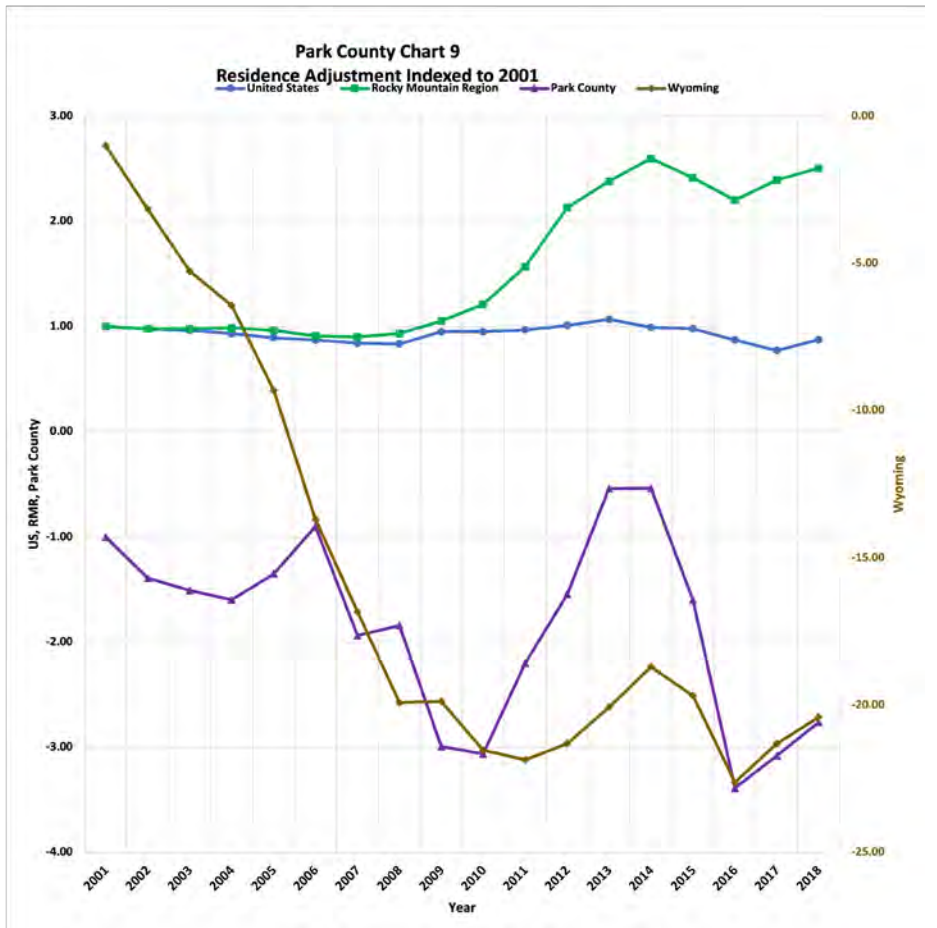
Park County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

Park County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.73, which occurred in 2007 (see Park County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.22, recorded in 2013. Park County's Proprietors' Income Index was less than that of the United States and Wyoming across the 18 years, but was greater than the Rocky Mountain Region 3 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Park County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was fifth, which occurred in 2008. Its lowest ranking was seventh, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2018.



Park County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.

Park County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.82, which occurred in 2003 (see Park County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.65, recorded in 2018. In other words, Park County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 82 percent of its 2001 level in 2003 but increased 65 percent from its 2001 level in 2018. Park County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States 6 times and the Rocky Mountain Region once, but was less than Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Park County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was fourth, which occurred in 2015. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2010.



Park County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

Park County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -3.39,<sup>29</sup> which occurred in 2016 (see Park County

29 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.



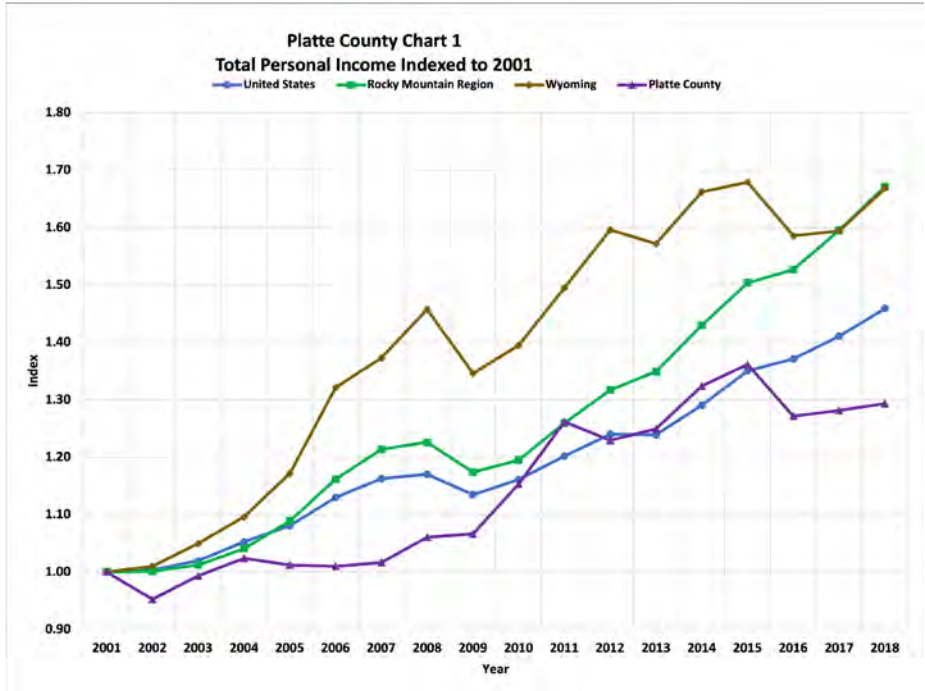
Chart 9). Its maximum was -0.53, recorded in 2014. These trends loosely reflect the price of oil, potentially indicating that decreases in oil prices and the subsequent reduction in oil production may have motivated Park County residents to seek employment outside the county. Park County's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region across the study period, but was greater than Wyoming 17 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Park County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was fifteenth, which occurred in 2013. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2004.

## PLATTE COUNTY

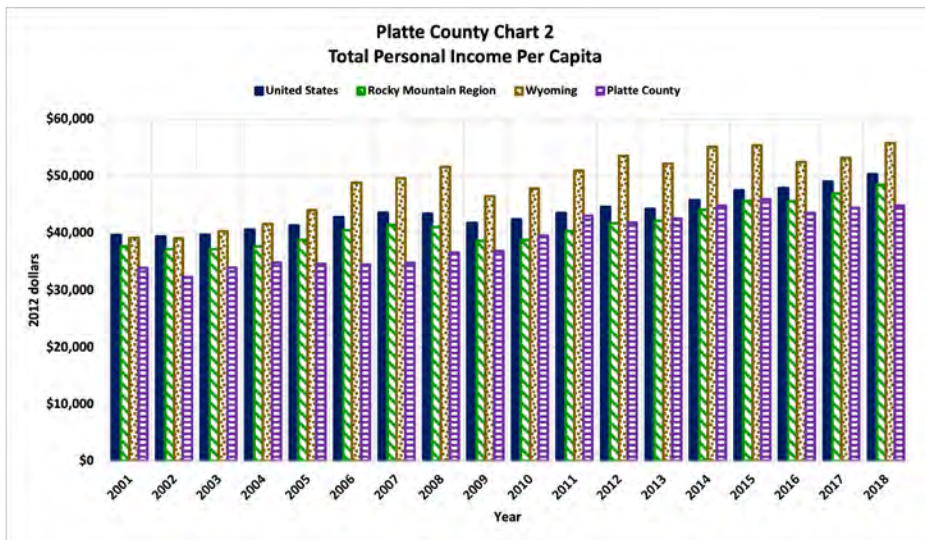
Platte County's minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.95, which occurred in 2002 (see Platte County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.36, recorded in 2015. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 4 times and the Rocky Mountain Region once, but was less than Wyoming in all 18 years. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Platte County's highest Total Personal Income ranking was sixteenth, which occurred in 2001. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2009.

Platte County's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$32,231, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$45,914, recorded in 2015. Platte County's Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the Rocky Mountain Region 6 times, but was less than the United States and Wyoming across the 18-year period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Platte County's highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was thirteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2017. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2008.

The top income category<sup>30</sup> in Platte County was Wages and Salaries (see Platte County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 41 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 44 percent in 2007 to a low of 38 percent in 2001. It was the top category in each year and averaged 22 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.



Platte County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Platte County Chart 2. Total personal income per capita 2001–2018.

During this period, Personal Current Transfer Receipts was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 19 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 21 percent in 2018 to a low of 16 percent

in 2001. In 10 of the 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 0.102 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

30 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

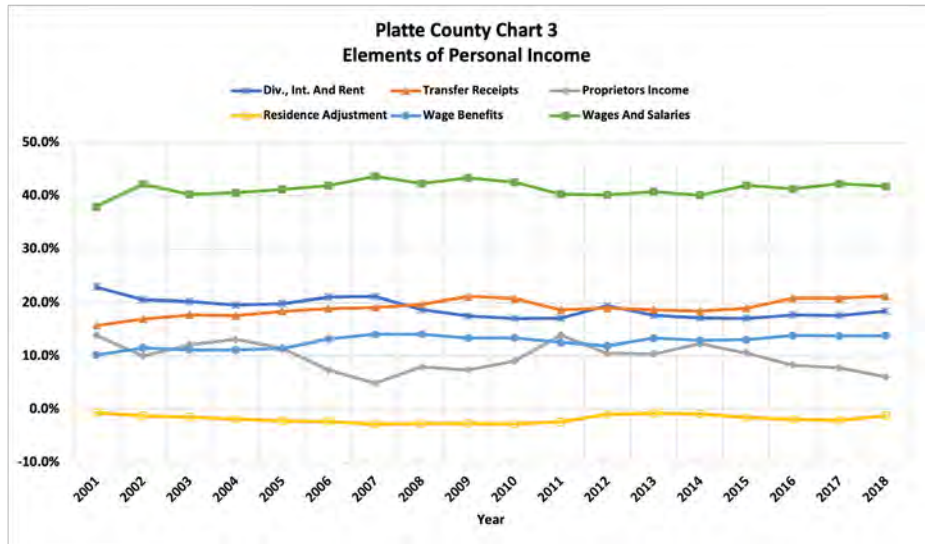
The third highest personal income category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income, averaged 19 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 23 percent in 2001 to a low of 17 percent in 2015. It was the third highest category in 10 of 18 years, and averaged 6 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, provided an average of 13 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 14 percent in 2008 to a low of 10 percent in 2001. In 13 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 3 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

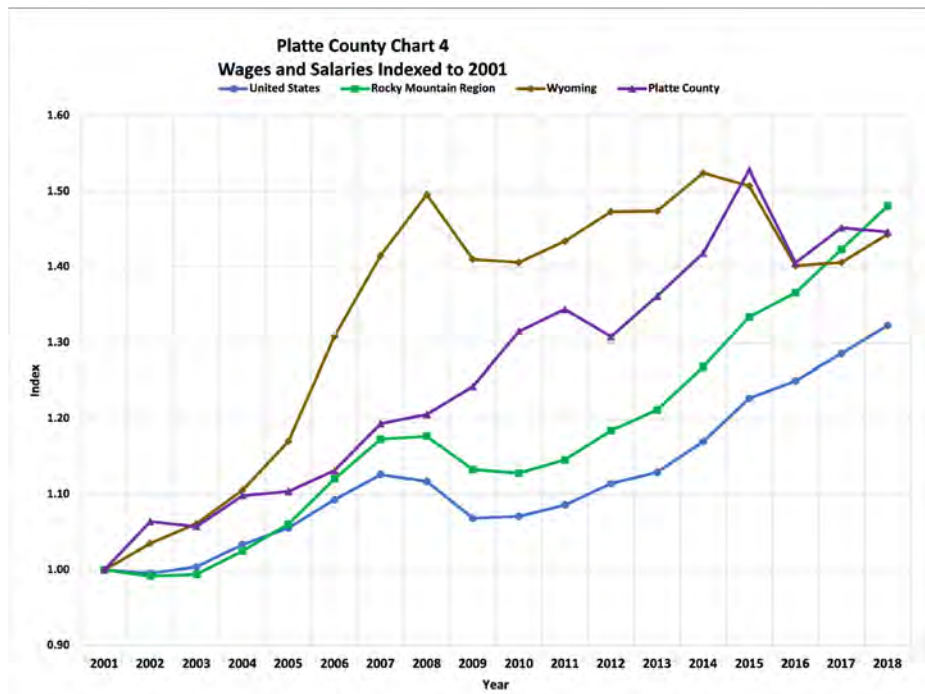
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 14 percent in 2011 to a low of 5 percent in 2007. It was the fifth highest category in 13 of 18 years, and averaged 12 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Platte County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -2 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of -0.648 percent in 2001 to a low of -3 percent in 2007. It was the smallest category across the 18 years studied.

Platte County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Platte County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.53, recorded in 2015. Platte County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that



Platte County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Platte County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

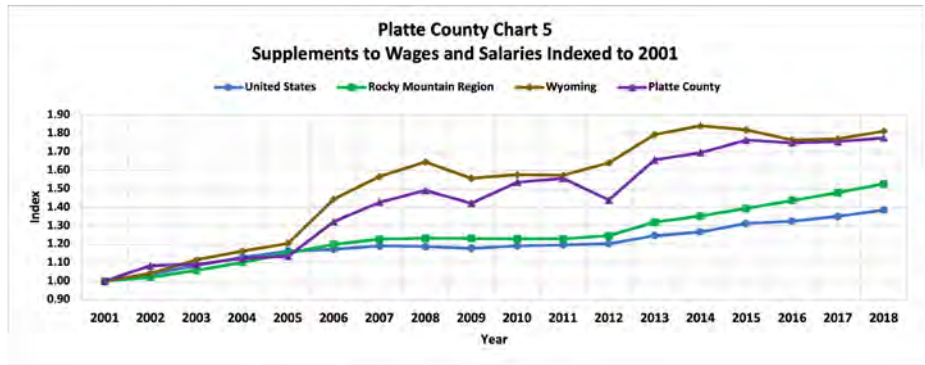
of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 16, and 5 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Platte County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was sixteenth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was

eighteenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2012.

Platte County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Platte County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.78, recorded in 2018.

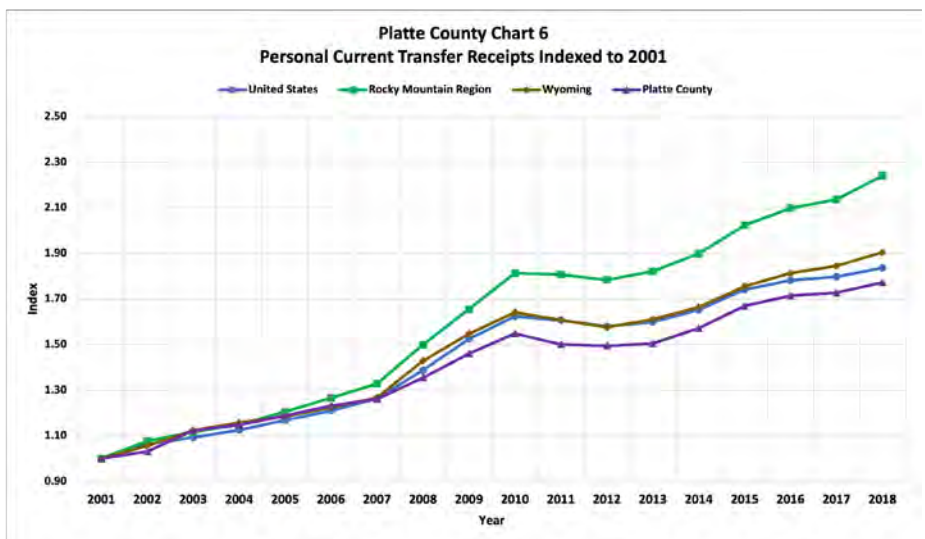


Platte County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region 15 and 16 times respectively. It was only greater than that of Wyoming once. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Platte County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2011. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2014.



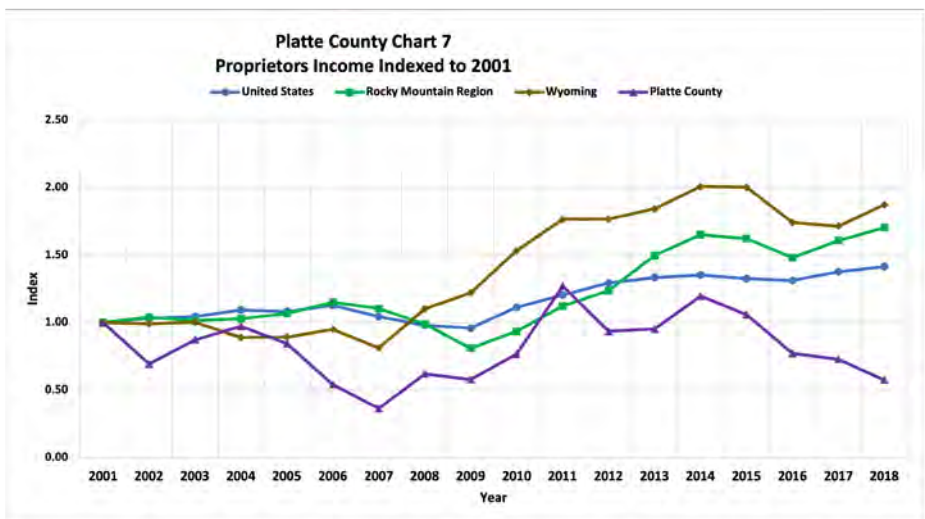
Platte County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Platte County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Platte County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.77, recorded in 2018. Platte County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 4, 1, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Platte County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was sixteenth across the study period.



Platte County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

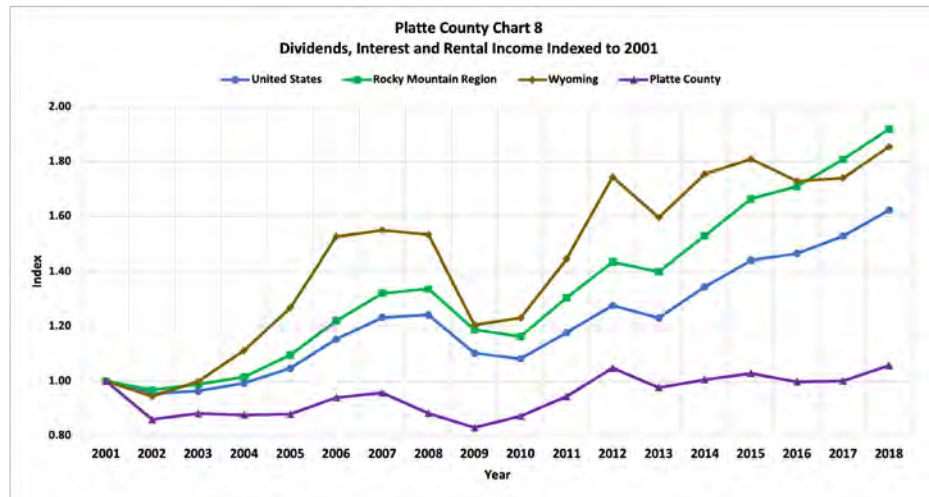
Platte County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.36, which occurred in 2007 (see Platte County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.27, recorded in 2011, but overall the personal income category shrank over the duration of the study period. Platte County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming once for each larger region. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Platte County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was thirteenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2004. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018.



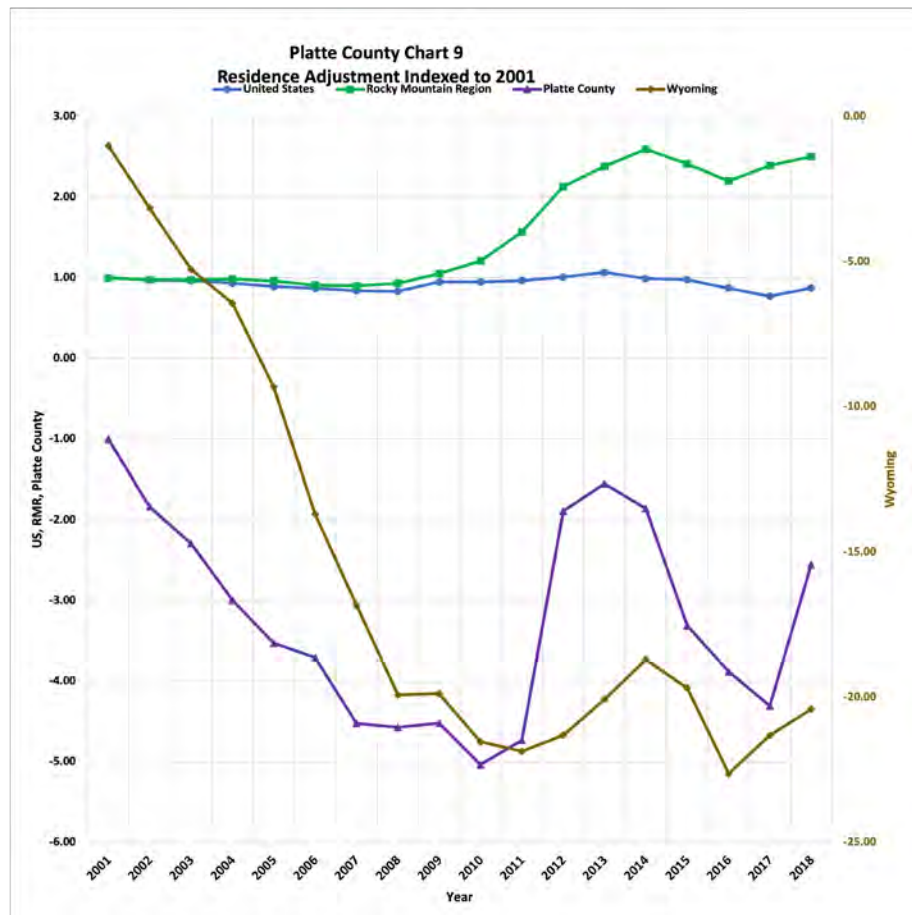
Platte County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

Platte County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.83, which occurred in 2009 (see Platte County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.06, recorded in 2018. In other words, Platte County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 83 percent of its 2001 level in 2009 and increased only 6 percent from its base level by the end of the 18-year period. Platte County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming across all years studied. Not only did Platte County grow less in this category than the other geographies, but it also grew and shrank at slower rates compared to Wyoming. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Platte County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2014.

Platte County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -5.04,<sup>31</sup> which occurred in 2010 (see Platte County Chart 9). Its maximum was -1.00, recorded in the base year, 2001. Despite periods of increasing Residence Adjustment, Platte County remained a slight importer of labor over the entire study period. Platte County's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region across the entire study, but was greater than that of Wyoming 17 times. A comparison of



Platte County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Platte County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

31 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

Wyoming counties shows that Platte County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was fourteenth, which occurred in 2013. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred 9 times, most recently in 2017.

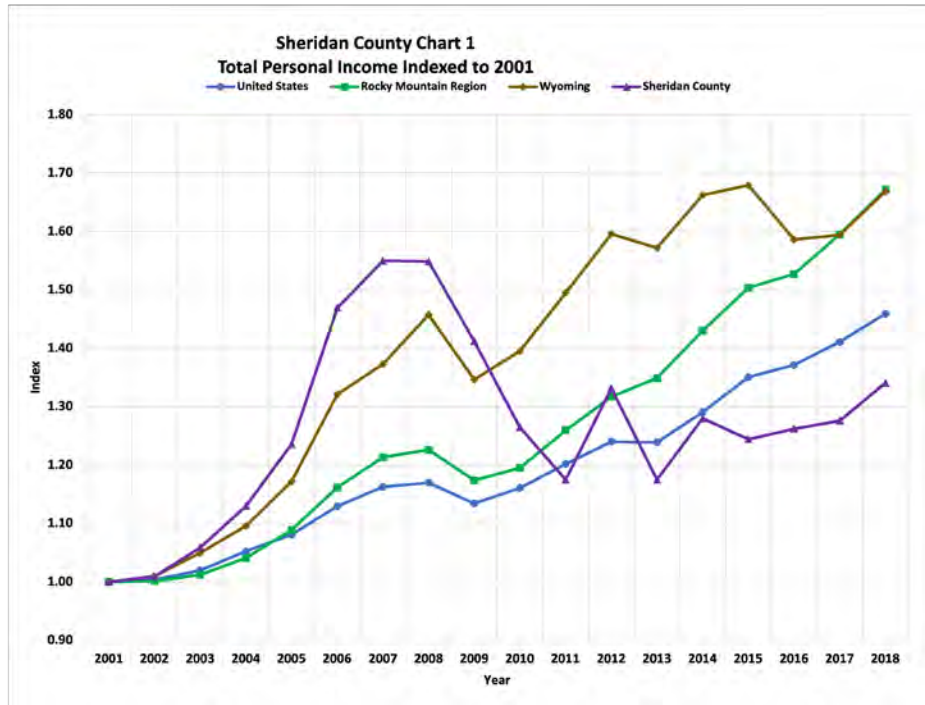


## SHERIDAN COUNTY

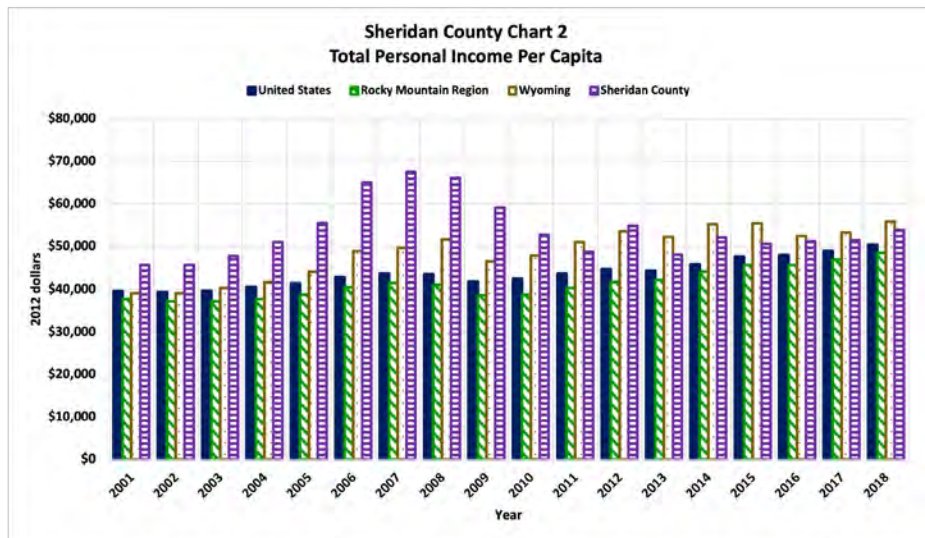
Sheridan County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sheridan County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.55, recorded in 2007. Its Total Personal Income Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 10 times and that of Wyoming 7 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sheridan County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was sixth, which occurred 11 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was seventh, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2017.

Sheridan County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$45,612, recorded in 2001. Its maximum was \$67,580, recorded in 2007, right before the Great Recession. It appears the county experienced positive growth in Total Personal Income Per Capita until 2007, but experienced a sluggish recovery, only approaching 2004 levels in 2017. Sheridan County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 18 times and Wyoming 11 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sheridan County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was second, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2010. Its lowest ranking was seventh, which occurred in 2015.

The top income category<sup>32</sup> in Sheridan County was Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income (see Sheridan County Chart 3). Over the study period, it averaged 36 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 47 percent



Sheridan County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Sheridan County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

in 2006 to a low of 29 percent in 2015. It was the top category in 11 of 18 years and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Wages and Salaries.

During this 18-year period, Wages and Salaries was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 32 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 36 percent in 2011 to a low of 27 percent in 2006. In

32 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

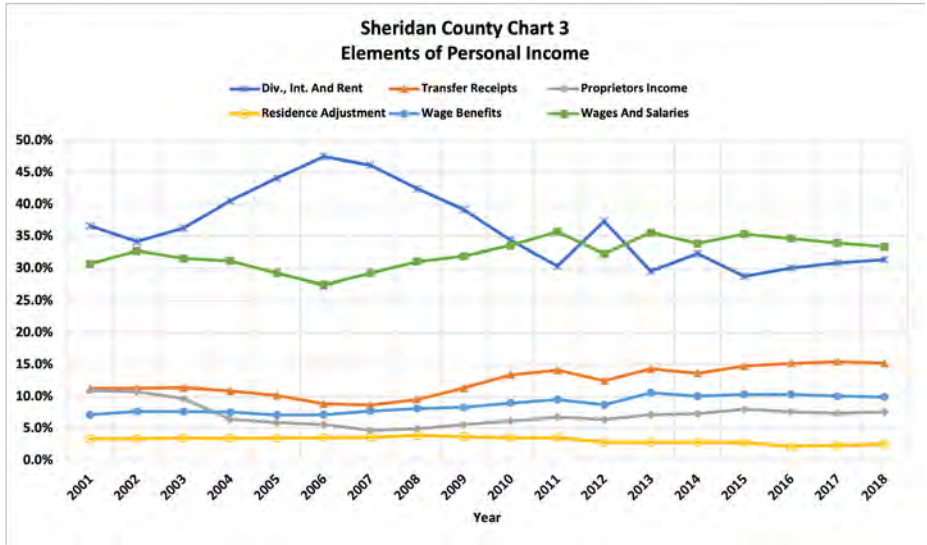
11 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 20 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 12 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2017 to a low of 9 percent in 2007. It was the third highest category in each year studied, and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

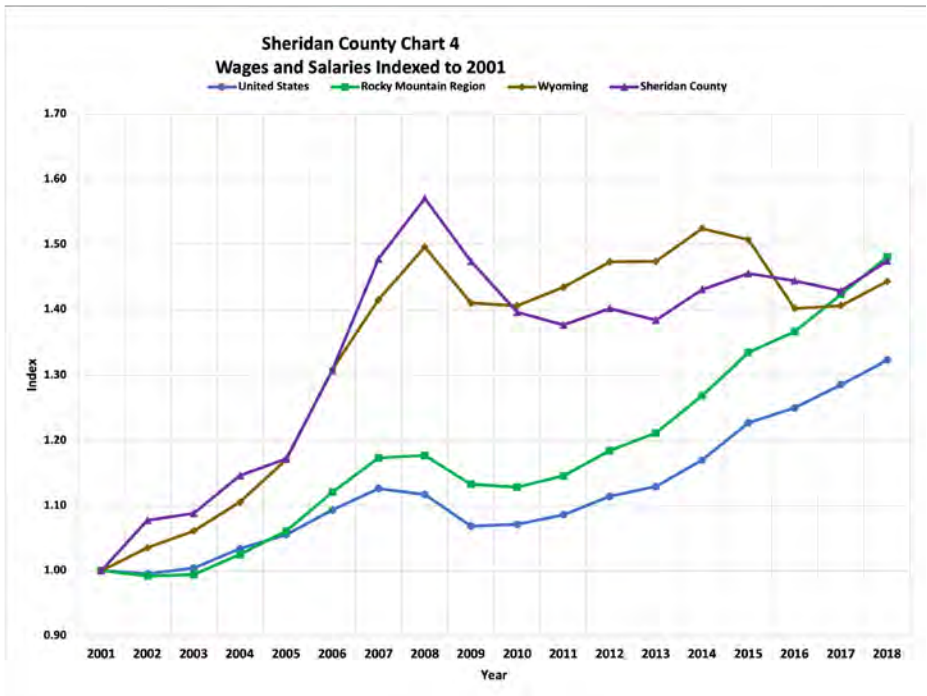
The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, provided an average of 9 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 11 percent in 2013 to a low of 7 percent in 2005. In 15 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 7 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 11 percent in 2001 to a low of 5 percent in 2007. It was the fifth highest category in 15 of 18 years, and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Sheridan County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 3 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 4 percent in 2008 to a low of 2 percent in 2016. It was the smallest category in each year studied.



Sheridan County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Sheridan County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Sheridan County’s minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sheridan County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.57, recorded in 2008. Given that this category was the largest contributor to personal income in Sheridan County, the drop in the Wages and Salaries Index

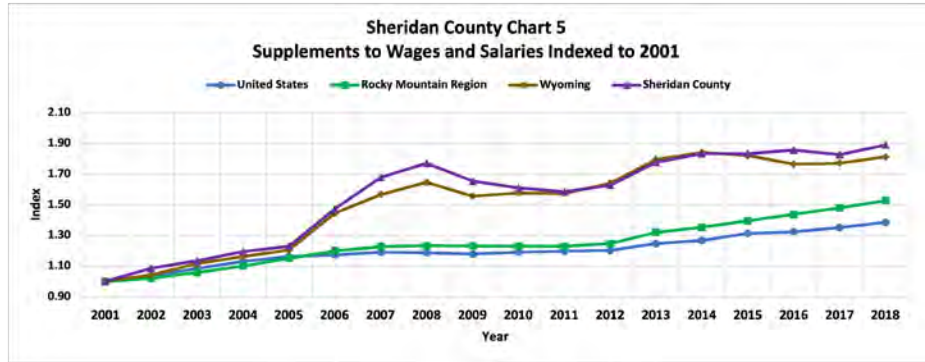
from 2008 to 2011 is likely the main driver in the loss of Personal Income Per Capita during this period. Wages and Salaries likely fell in this period due to a loss of jobs during the Great Recession. Sheridan County’s Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region,

and Wyoming 17, 16, and 10 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sheridan County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was seventh, which occurred in 2008. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2015.

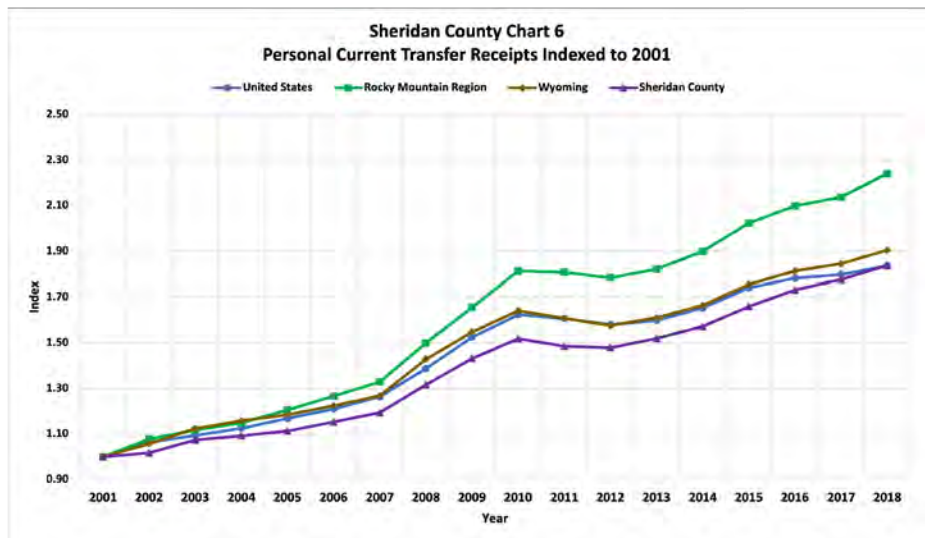
Sheridan County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sheridan County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.89, recorded in 2018. Sheridan County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and Wyoming 14 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sheridan County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was eighth, which occurred 13 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2013.

Sheridan County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sheridan County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.84, recorded in 2018. Sheridan County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States once but remained less than the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sheridan County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was fifth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2004. Its lowest ranking was sixth, which occurred 14 times, most recently in 2018.

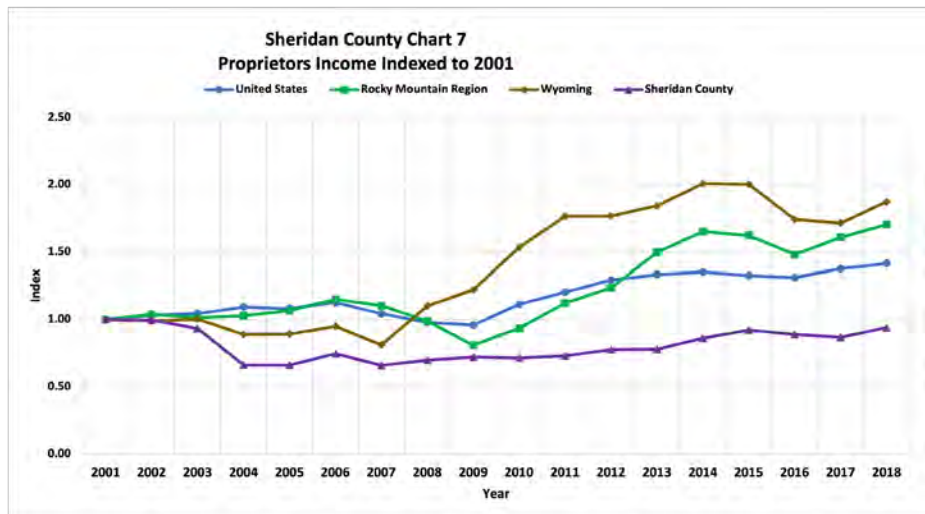
Sheridan County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.66,



Sheridan County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



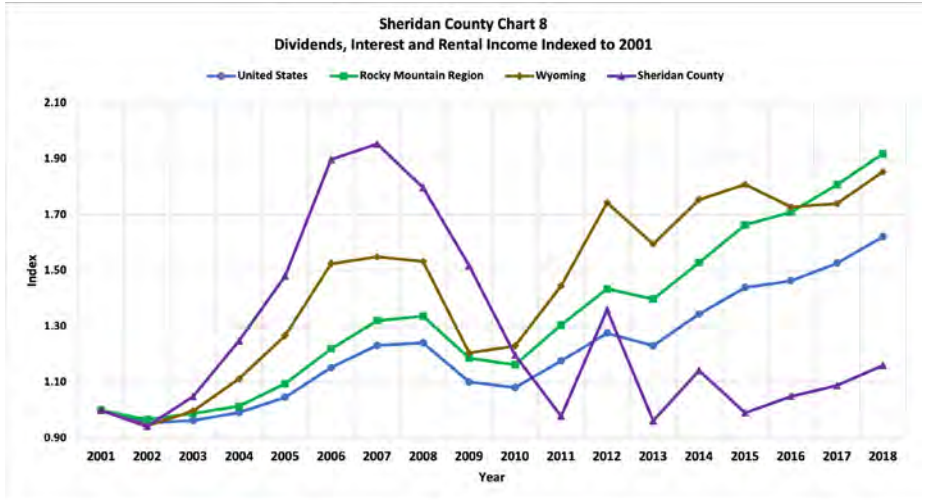
Sheridan County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



Sheridan County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.



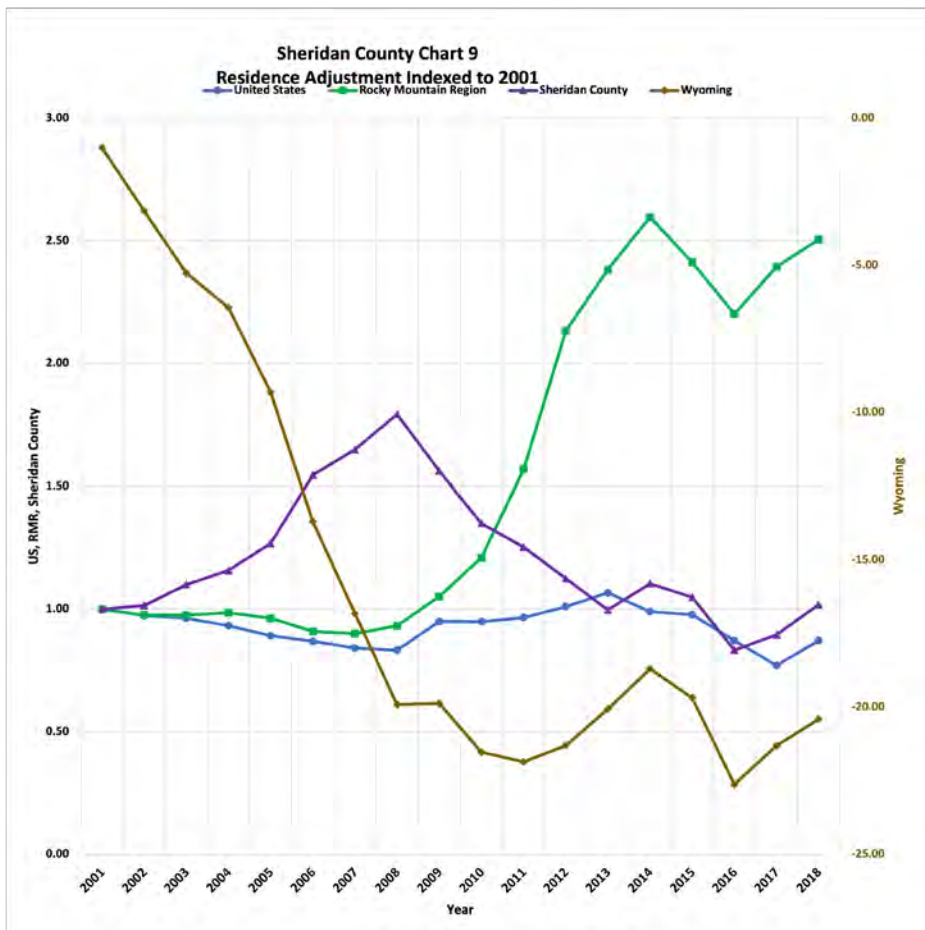
which occurred in 2007 (see Sheridan County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.00, recorded in the base year, 2001. Sheridan County's Proprietors Income Index was less than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region across the study period, but was greater than Wyoming only once. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sheridan County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was fourth, which occurred in 2003. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2013.



Sheridan County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.94, which occurred in 2002 (see Sheridan County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.95, recorded in 2007. In other words, Sheridan County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 94 percent of its 2001 value in 2002 but shot up 95 percent from its 2001 level in just six years. It appears this jump was reversed by the 2008 Great Recession and the income category never returned to its peak level. Sheridan County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 9, 8, and 7 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sheridan County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was third, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2009. Its lowest ranking was fifth, which occurred in 2015.

Sheridan County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.

Sheridan County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.83, which occurred in 2016 (see Sheridan County Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.79, recorded in 2008. Throughout the study period, Sheridan County remained a net exporter of labor, with residents



Sheridan County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

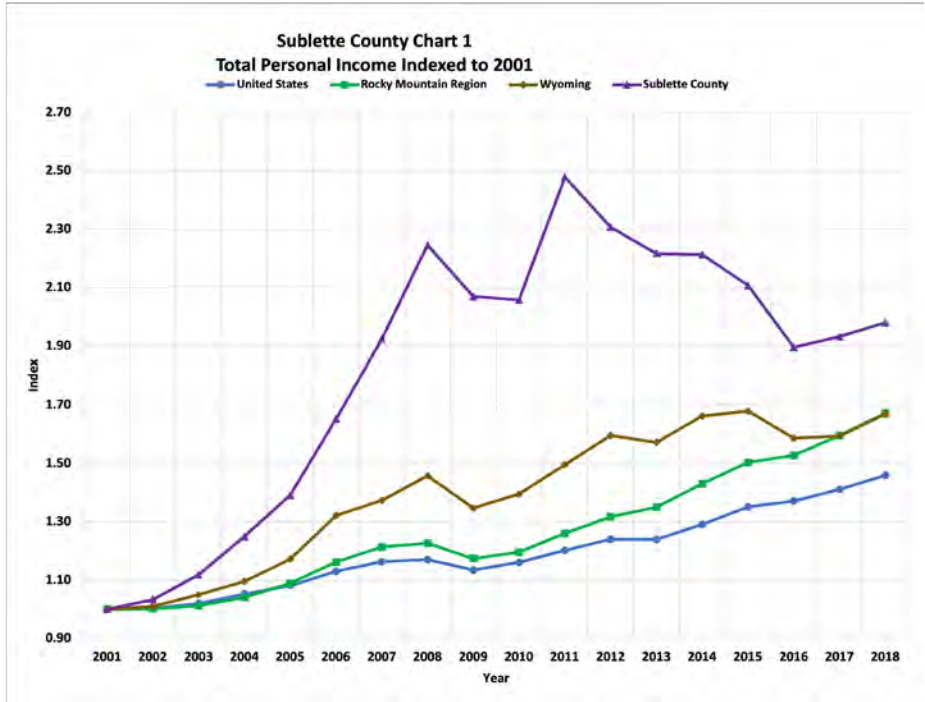
working outside the county and bringing income back home. Sheridan County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 15, 9, and 18 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sheridan County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was second, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2010. Its lowest ranking was seventh, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2017.

## SUBLETTE COUNTY

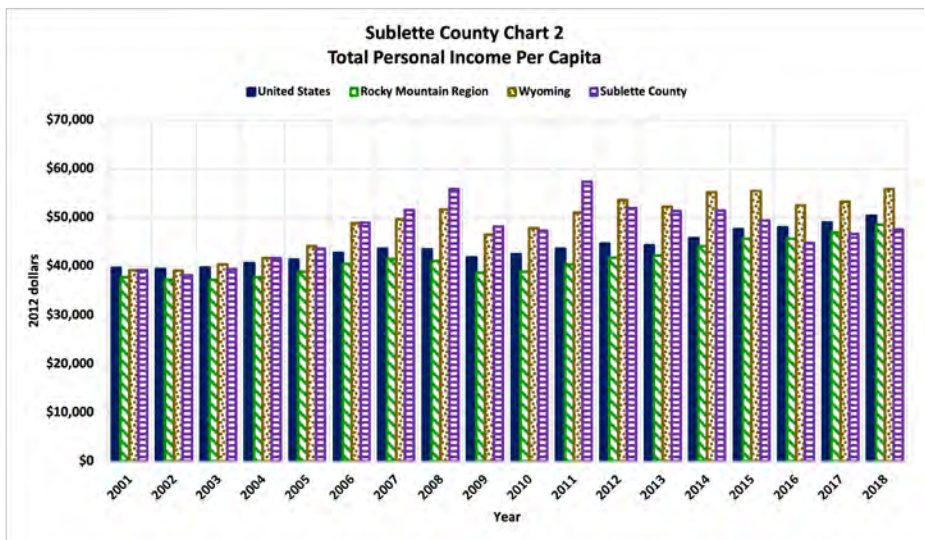
Sublette County's minimum Total Personal Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sublette County Chart 1). Its maximum was 2.48, recorded in 2011. Its Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in all but one year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sublette County's highest Total Personal Income ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2013. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2003.

Sublette County's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$38,089, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$57,293, recorded in 2011. Sublette County's Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 12, 15, and 5 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sublette County's highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was third, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2011. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred in 2016. It appears that Sublette County's large mining and energy industry was a boon to the county during the Great Recession and supported county employment and income more relative to other counties.

The top income category<sup>33</sup> in the Sublette County was Wages and Salaries (see Sublette County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 52 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 65 percent in 2008 to a low of 36 percent in 2001. It was the top category in each



Sublette County Chart 1. Total personal income indexed to 2001.



Sublette County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

year and averaged 27 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

During this 18-year period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was

the second highest category and accounted for an average of 25 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 32 percent in 2018 to a low of 16 percent in 2010. In each year, it recorded the second highest

33 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.



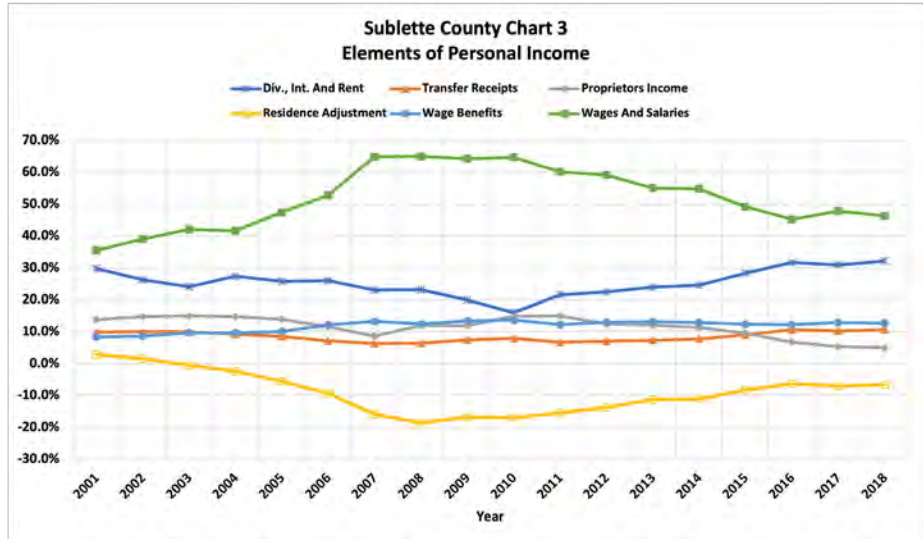
income percentage and averaged 14 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The third highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 12 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 14 percent in 2010 to a low of 8 percent in 2001. It was the third highest category in 11 of 18 years, and averaged 0.236 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

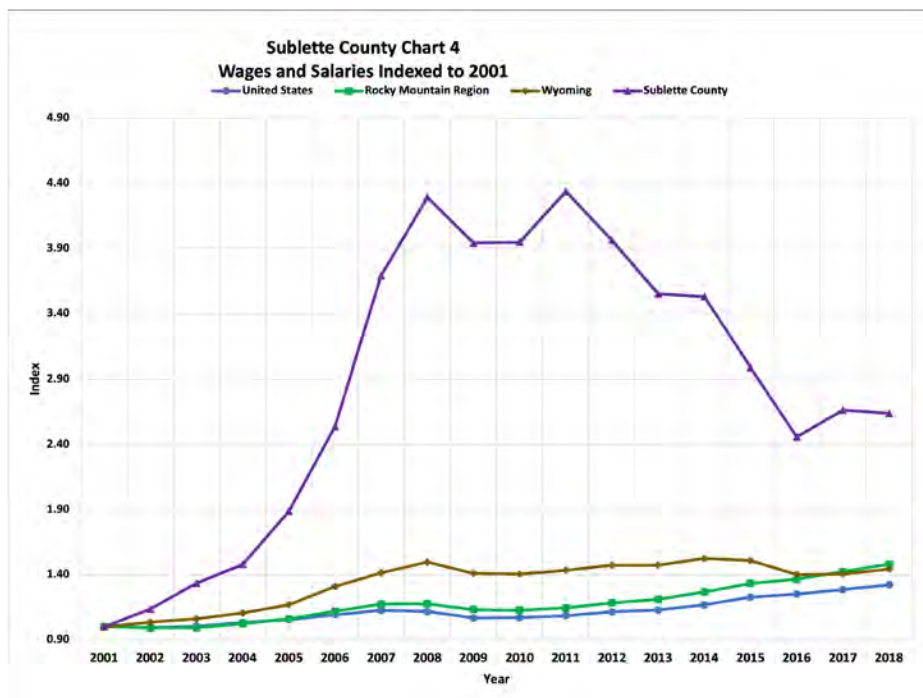
The fourth highest personal income category, Proprietors' Income, provided an average of 12 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2003 to a low of 5 percent in 2018. In 8 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 3 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 8 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 11 percent in 2018 to a low of 6 percent in 2007. It was the fifth highest category in 12 of 18 years, and averaged 17 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Sublette County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -9 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 3 percent in 2001 to a low of -19 percent in 2008. This represents a significant number of dollars earned in the county that may leave with the



Sublette County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



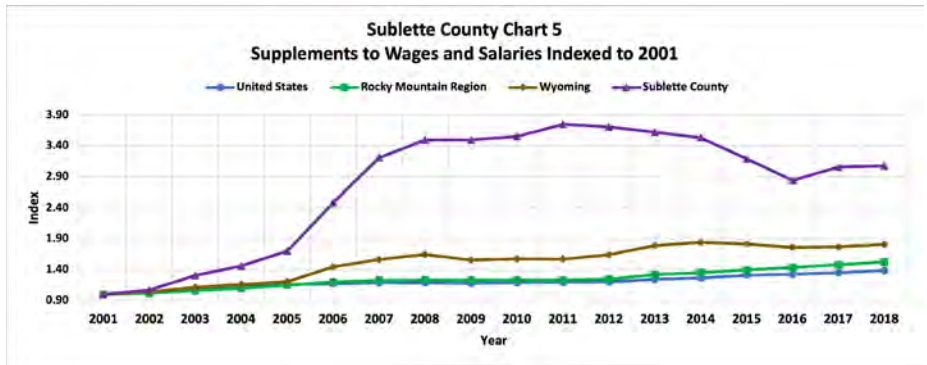
Sublette County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

commuting workers. It was the smallest category in each year studied.

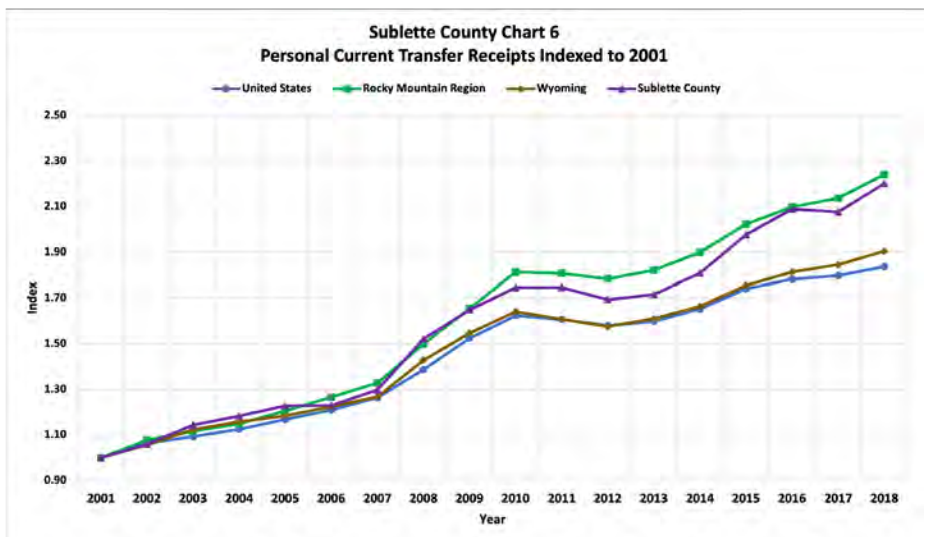
Sublette County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sublette County Chart 4). Its maximum was 4.34, recorded in 2011. Much of the growth in Wages and Salaries follows the price of oil, indicating the county's heavy dependence on the energy sector. Sublette County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in all but one year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sublette County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was eleventh, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2003.

Sublette County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sublette County Chart 5). Its maximum was 3.75, recorded in 2011. Sublette County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in all but one year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sublette County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was thirteenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred in 2001.

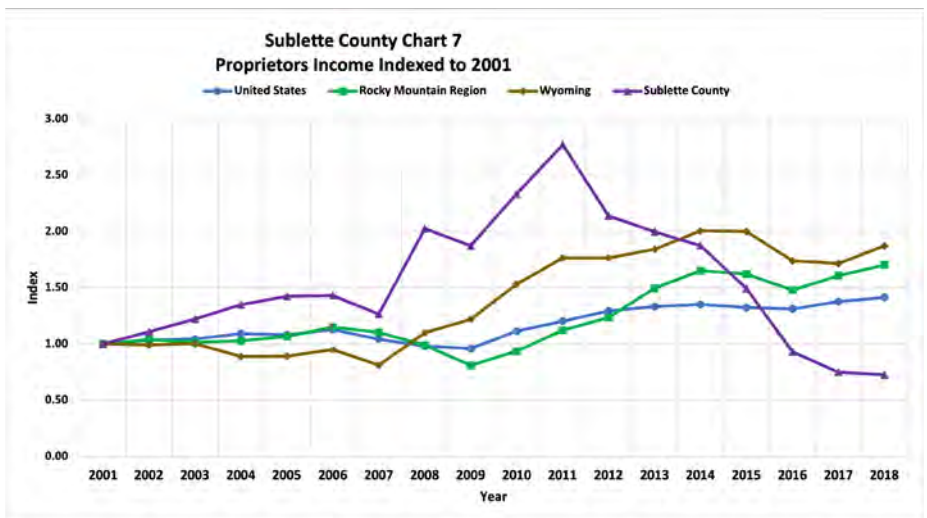
Sublette County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sublette County Chart 6). Its maximum was 2.20, recorded in 2018. Sublette County's Personal Current



Sublette County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



Sublette County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

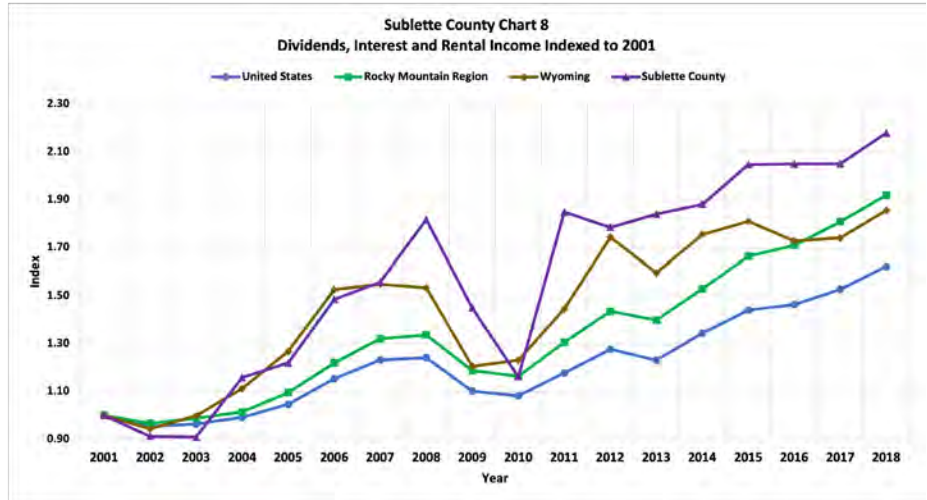


Sublette County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

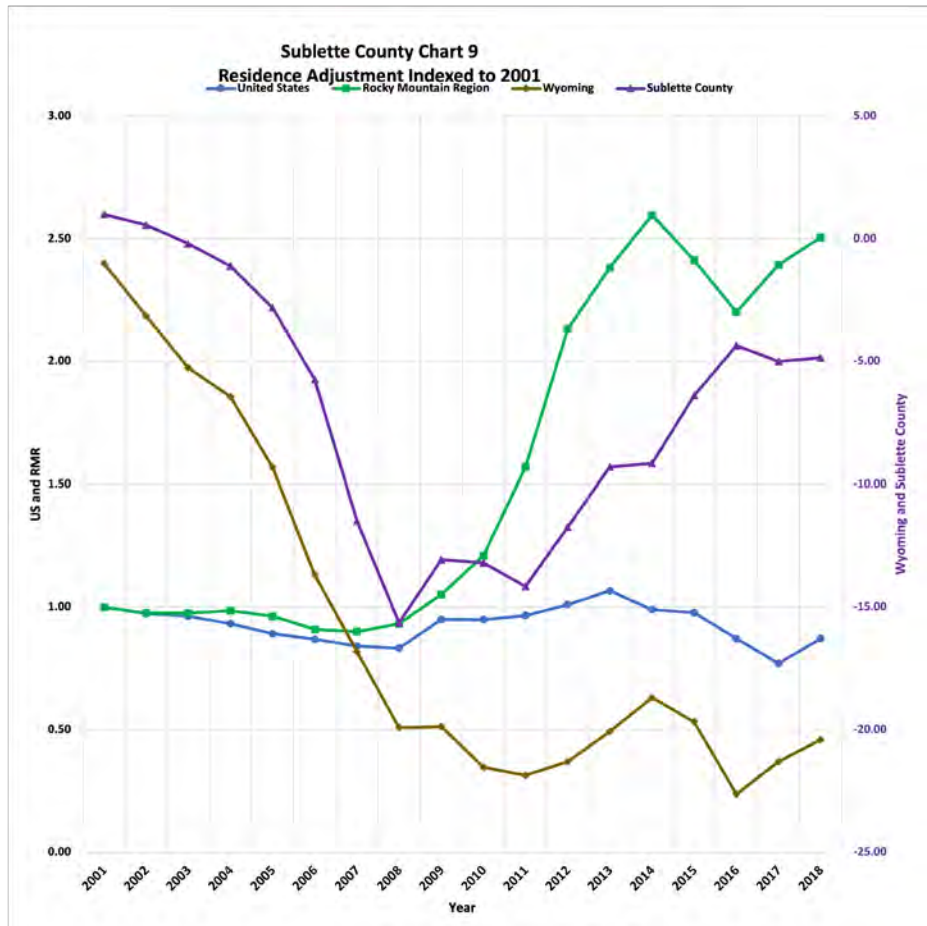
Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 4, and 17 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sublette County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was twenty-first, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twenty-second, which occurred 13 times, most recently in 2017.

Sublette County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.73, which occurred in 2018 (see Sublette County Chart 7). Its maximum was 2.77, recorded in 2011. Sublette County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 14, 13, and 12 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sublette County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was eighth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2008. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2018.

Sublette County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.91, which occurred in 2003 (see Sublette County Chart 8). Its maximum was 2.18, recorded in 2018. In other words, Sublette County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was 91 percent of its 2001 level in 2003 but was up 118 percent from its 2001 level in 2018. Sublette County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 15, 14, and 12 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sublette County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was twelfth, which occurred



Sublette County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Sublette County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.



4 times, most recently in 2016. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2003.

Sublette County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -15.63<sup>34</sup>, which occurred in 2008 (see Sublette County Chart 9). Please note that Sublette County's value is graphed to the scale on the right with the state of Wyoming. Its maximum was 1.00, recorded in the base year, 2001. The period of highly negative Residence Adjustment was likely driven by out-of-county workers in the energy sector commuting to Sublette County for its high concentration of mining and energy jobs between 2007 and 2014. Sublette County's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region in each year, but was greater than Wyoming across the duration of the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sublette County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was eleventh, which occurred in 2001. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2014.

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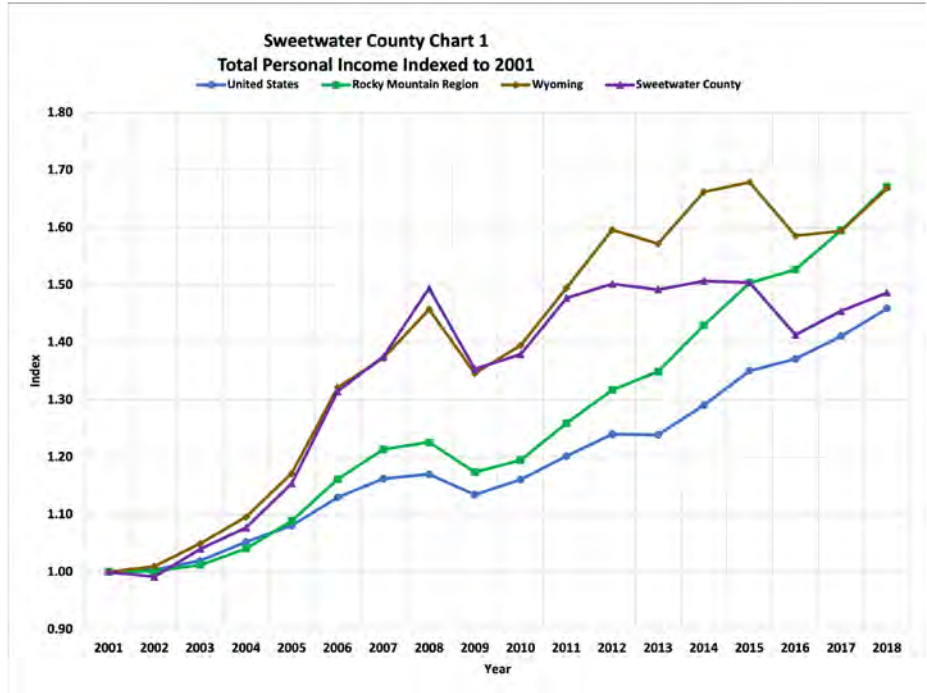
34 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

## SWEETWATER COUNTY

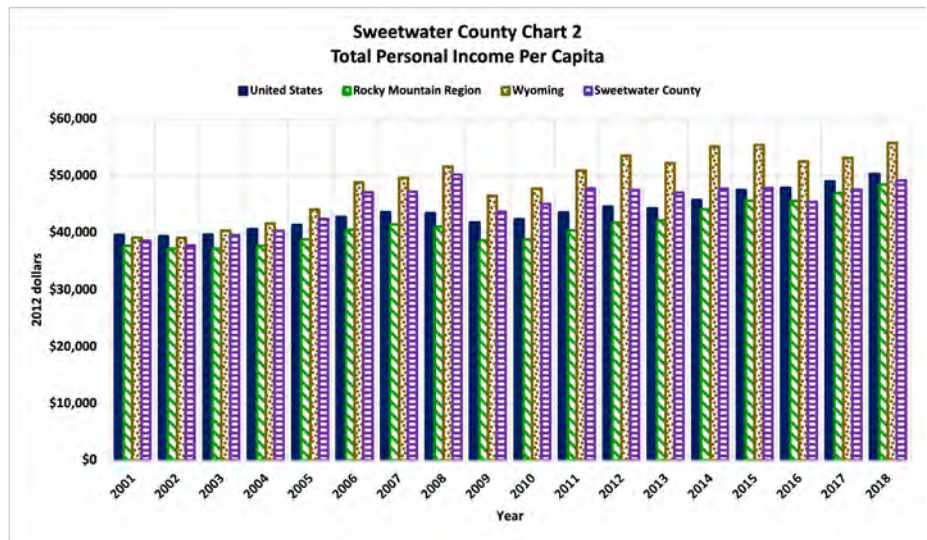
Sweetwater County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2002 (see Sweetwater County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.51, recorded in 2014. Its Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 13, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sweetwater County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was fourth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2005. Its lowest ranking was fifth, which occurred 13 times, most recently in 2018.

Sweetwater County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$37,717, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$50,211, recorded in 2008. Sweetwater County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States 11 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, but was less than Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sweetwater County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was fifth, which occurred in 2003. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, recorded in 2015.

The top income category<sup>35</sup> in Sweetwater County was Wages and Salaries (see Sweetwater County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 61 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 65 percent in 2007 to a low of 56 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each year and averaged 47 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).



Sweetwater County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Sweetwater County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this 18-year period, Wage Benefits was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 14 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 15 percent in 2013 to a low of 13 percent in 2002. In

14 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

35 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

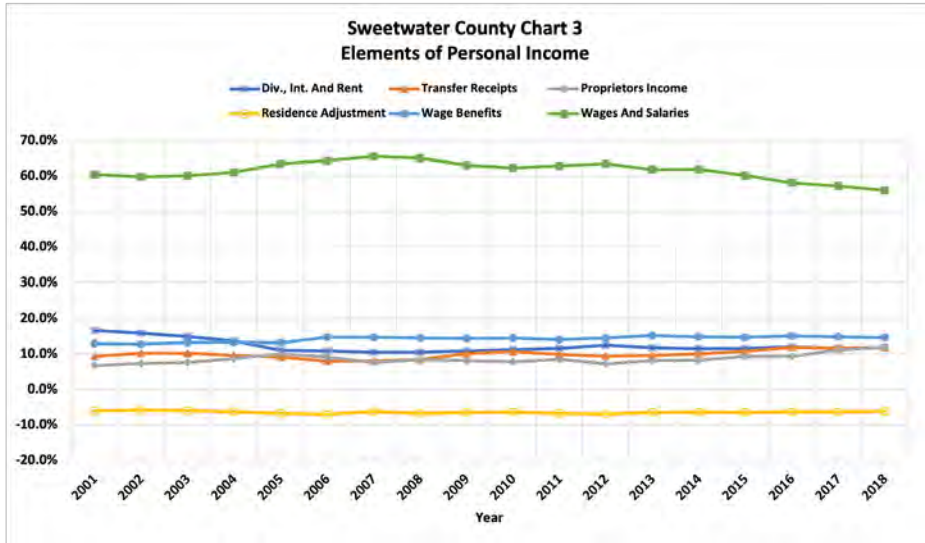
The third highest personal income category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income, averaged 12 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 17 percent in 2001 to a low of 10 percent in 2008. It was the third highest category in 12 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The fourth highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2016 to a low of 8 percent in 2006. In 14 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 1 percentage point higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

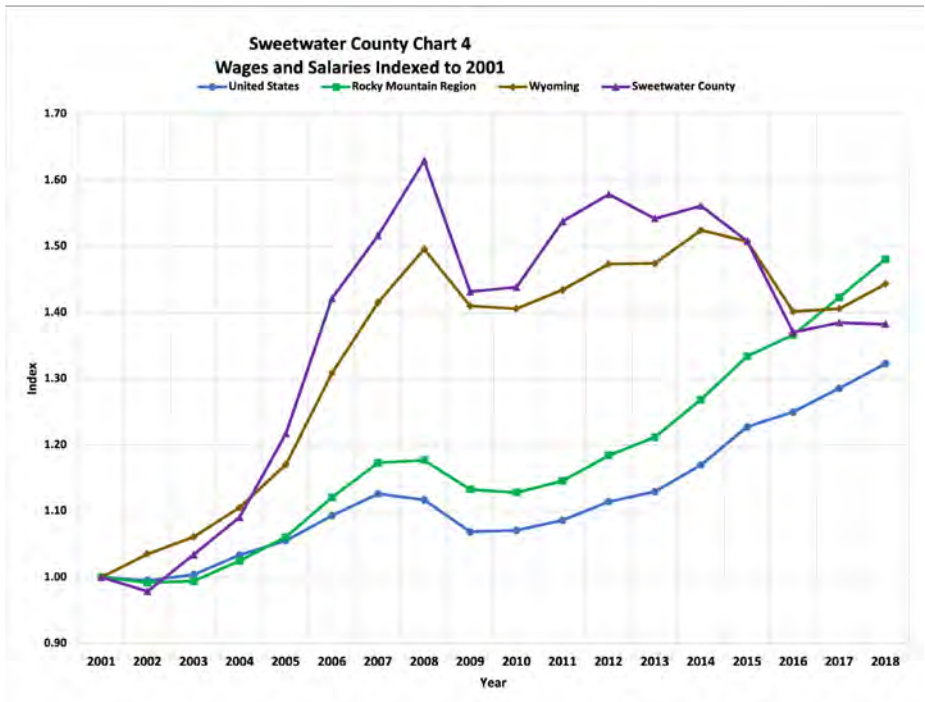
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, provided an average of 9 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2018 to a low of 7 percent in 2001. It was the fifth highest category in 15 of 18 years, and averaged 15 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Sweetwater County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -6 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of -6 percent in 2002 to a low of -7 percent in 2006. It was the smallest category in each year of the study period.

Sweetwater County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 0.98, which occurred in 2002 (see Sweetwater County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.63,



Sweetwater County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Sweetwater County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

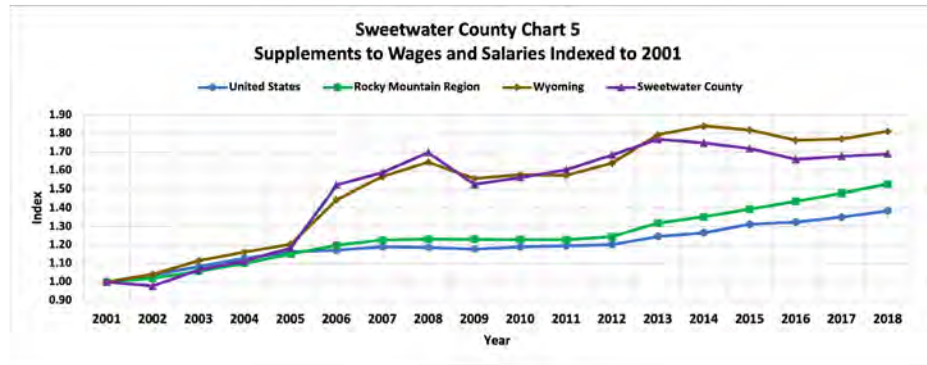
recorded in 2008. Sweetwater County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 14, and 11 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sweetwater County's Wages and Salaries

ranking was fourth across the duration of the study period.

Sweetwater County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 0.98, which occurred in 2002 (see Sweetwater County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.77, recorded in 2013.

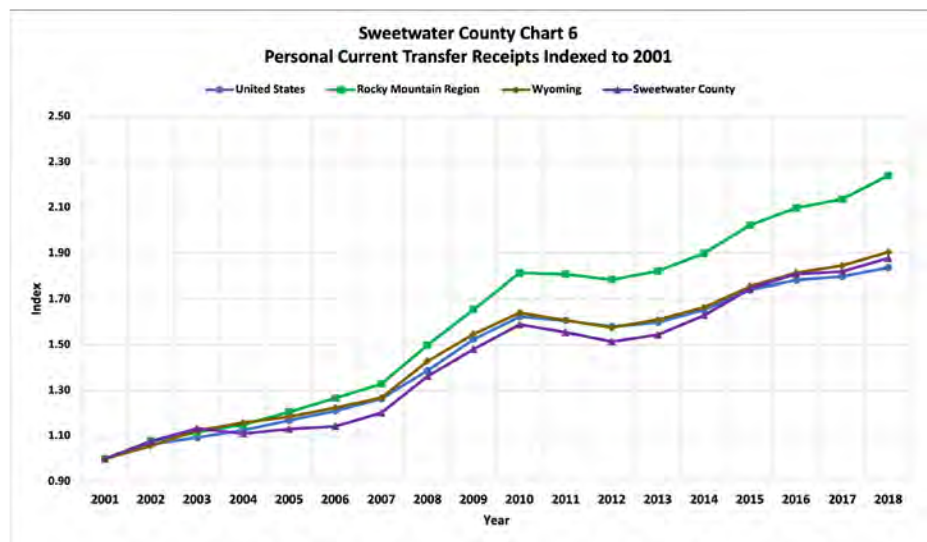


Sweetwater County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 14, 16, and 5 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sweetwater County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was fourth throughout the 18-year period.



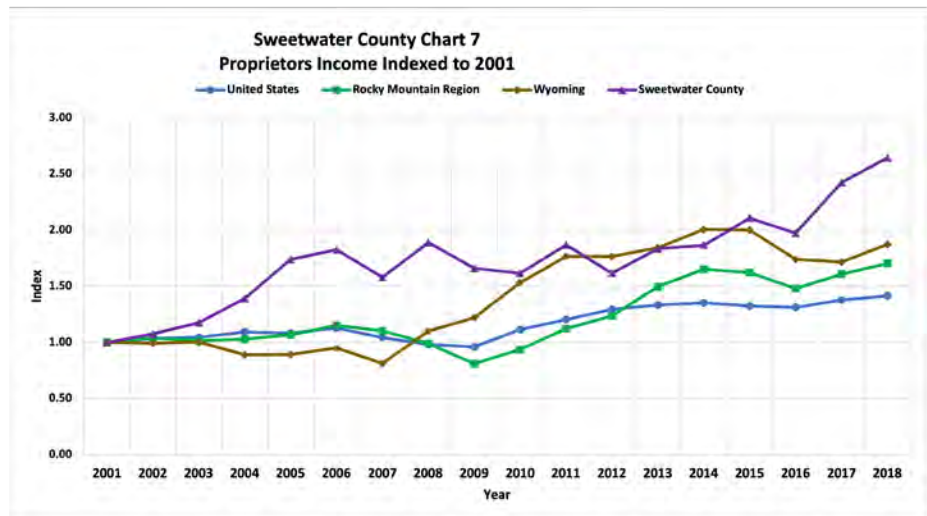
Sweetwater County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Sweetwater County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sweetwater County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.88, recorded in 2018. Over the study period, Sweetwater County followed the U.S. and Wyoming averages quite closely but remained lower than the Rocky Mountain Region's growth rate. Sweetwater County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 6, 1, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sweetwater County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was fourth, which occurred 15 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fifth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2013.



Sweetwater County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.

Sweetwater County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Sweetwater County Chart 7). Its maximum was 2.64, recorded in 2018. Considering the county's lower performance in Wages and Salaries compared to the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming, the 164 percent growth in Proprietors' Income over this 18-year period is encouraging. Sweetwater County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than the

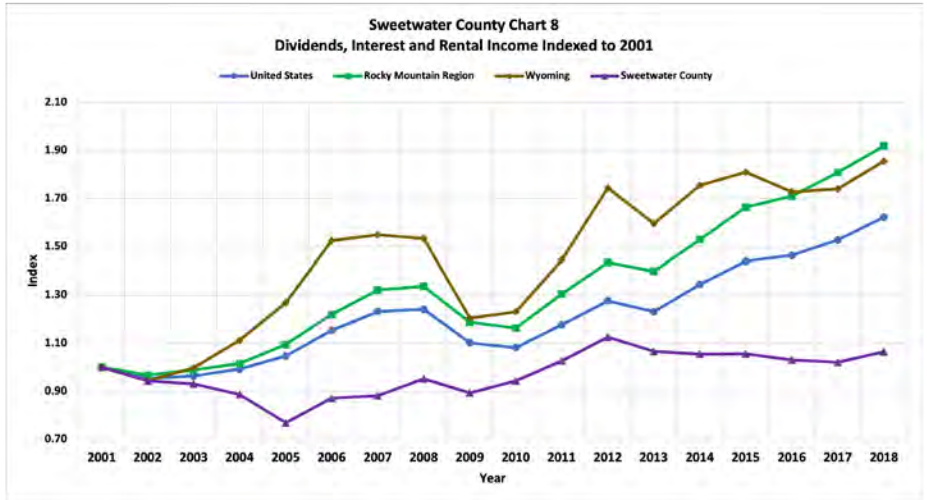


Sweetwater County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

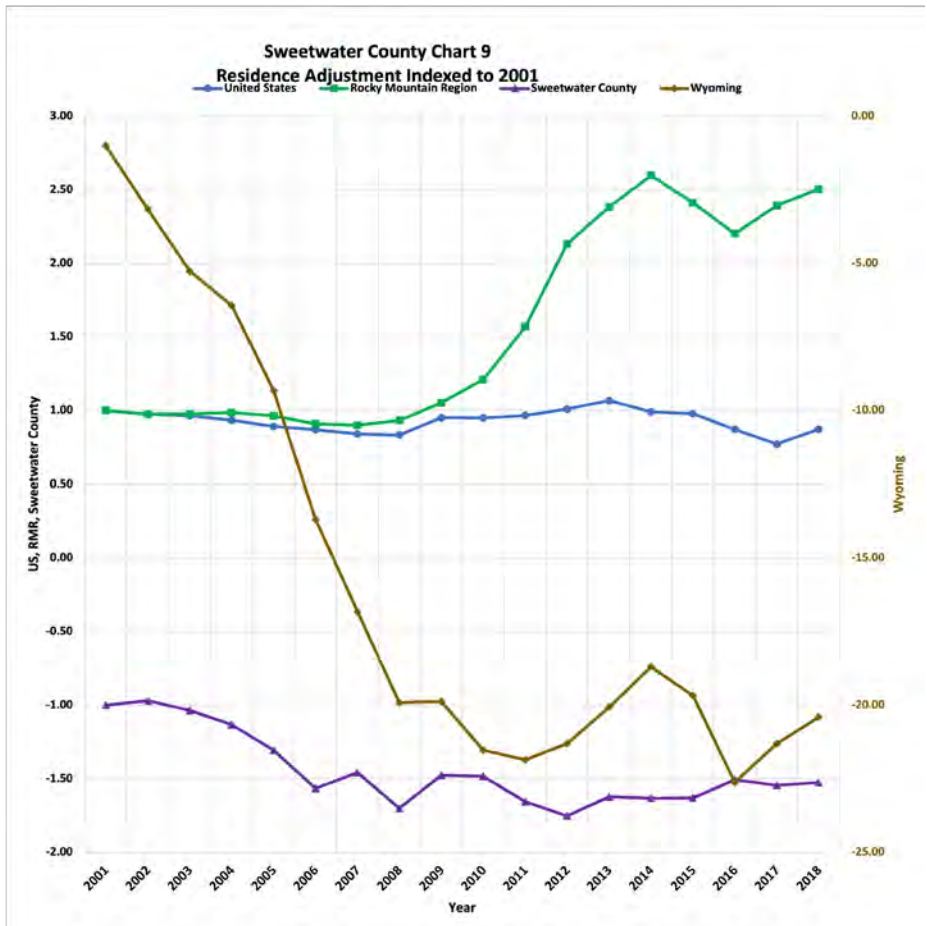
United States and Rocky Mountain Region 17 times, and Wyoming 14 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sweetwater County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was third, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2008. Its lowest ranking was seventh, which occurred twice, most recently in 2002.

Sweetwater County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.77, which occurred in 2005 (see Sweetwater County Chart 8). Its maximum was 1.13, recorded in 2012. In other words, Sweetwater County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was only 77 percent of its 2001 level in 2005 but increased a modest 13 percent from its 2001 value in 2012 Sweetwater County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming across the duration of the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sweetwater County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was seventh, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2003. Its lowest ranking was ninth, which occurred 14 times, most recently in 2018. The category does not seem to be shrinking in Sweetwater County, but rather staying stagnant as other counties improve.

Sweetwater County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -1.75<sup>36</sup>, which occurred in 2012 (see Sweetwater County Chart 9). Its maximum was



Sweetwater County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Sweetwater County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

36 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

-0.97, recorded in 2002. This means Sweetwater County was a minor net importer of labor. Sweetwater County's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and the Rocky Mountain Region across the 18-year period, but was greater than Wyoming 17 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Sweetwater County's best Residence Adjustment ranking was twenty-first, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2018. Its worst ranking was twenty-second, which occurred 12 times, most recently in 2015.

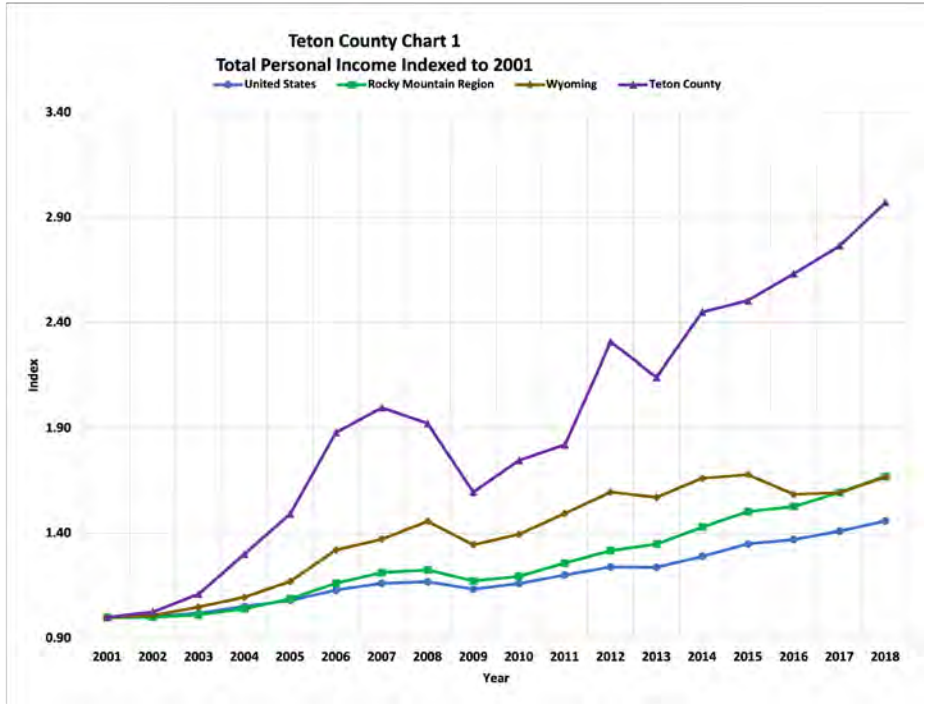


## TETON COUNTY

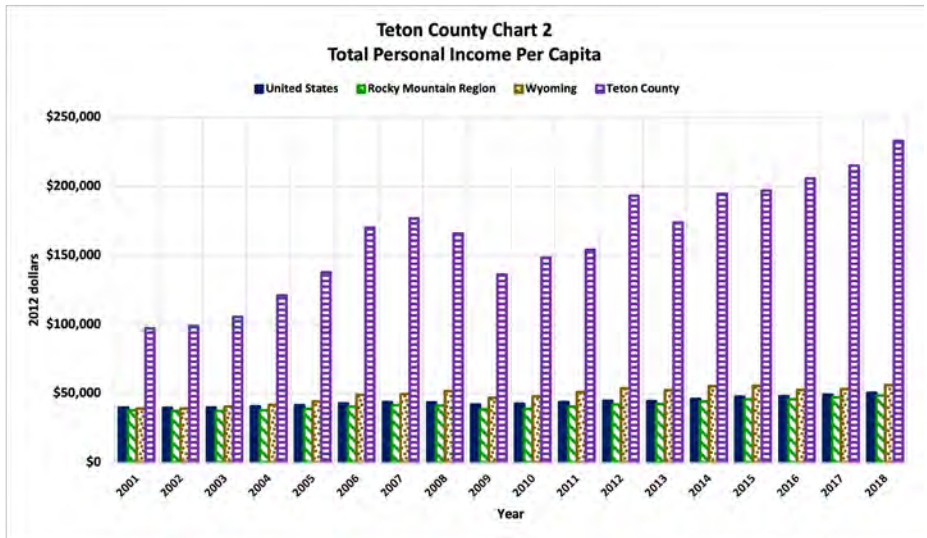
Teton County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Teton County Chart 1). Its maximum was 2.97, recorded in 2018, showing a growth of 197 percent over the 18-year period. Its Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in all but one year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Teton County was ranked the highest in Total Personal Income twice, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was third, which occurred 15 times, most recently in 2015.

Teton County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$96,973, recorded in 2001. Its maximum was \$232,774, recorded in 2018. Teton County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming across all time periods by more than double in each year. Teton County had the highest Total Personal Income Per Capita of all Wyoming counties throughout the 18-year study period.

The top income category<sup>37</sup> in Teton County was Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income (see Teton County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 67 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 76 percent in 2006 to a low of 51 percent in 2001. The impact of the Great Recession is evident: in 2008, much income in this category was lost due to the Wall Street crash and housing market collapse. Nonetheless, it was the top category in each year and averaged 43 percentage points higher



Teton County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Teton County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

than the next highest category, Wages and Salaries. This is unique to Teton County, considering Wages and Salaries was the highest category in every other Wyoming county across the study period, except Sheridan County (where

Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the highest category for 11 of 18 years).

During this 18-year period, Wages and Salaries was the second highest

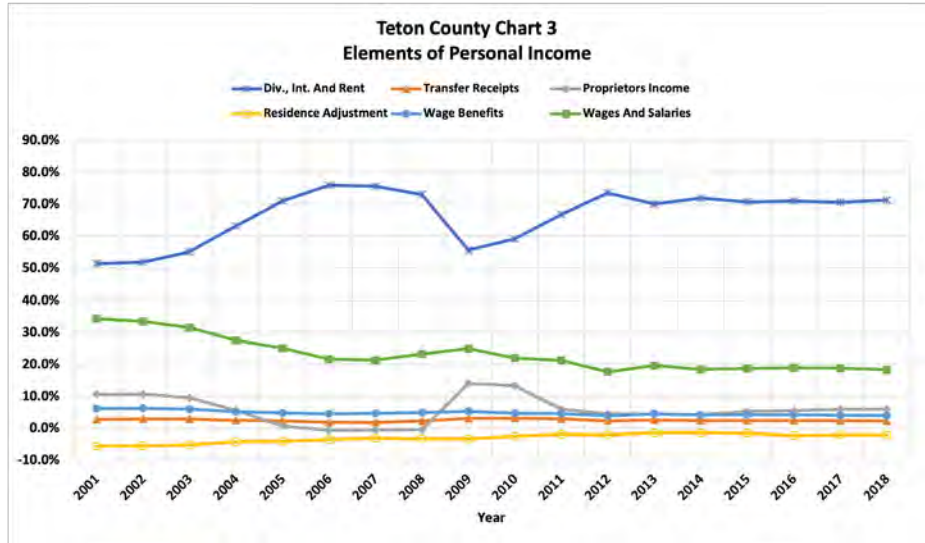
37 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

category and accounted for an average of 23 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 34 percent in the base year, 2001, to a low of 18 percent in 2012. In each year, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 17 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

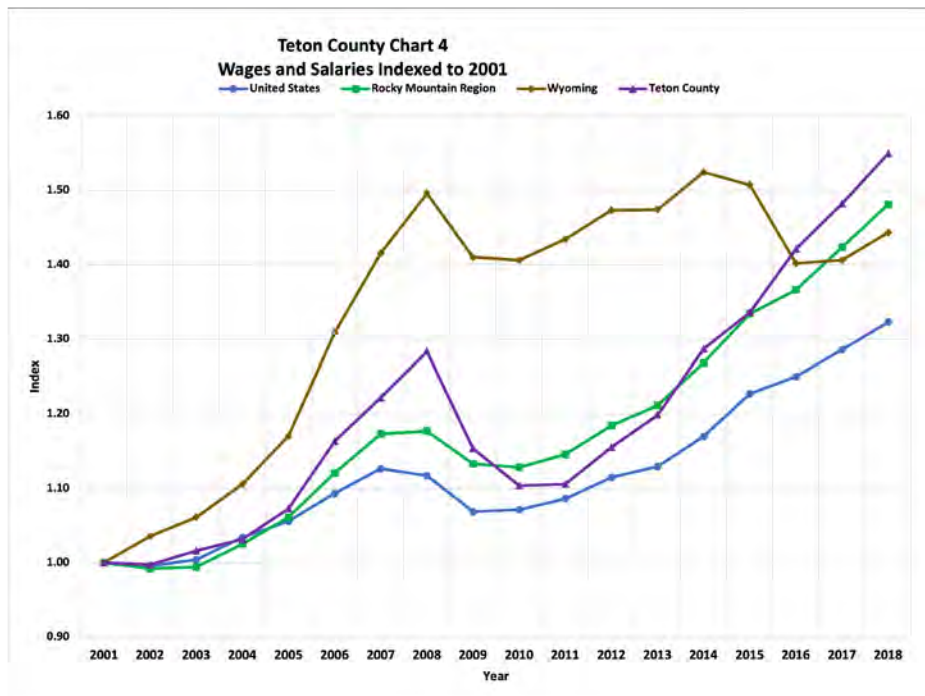
The third highest personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 6 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 14 percent in 2009 to a low of -0.618 percent in 2006. A negative share for this income category indicates that, overall proprietors were losing money in the county. This could be due to an economy-wide slowdown; proprietors borrowing more than they were earning; capital depreciation; or a few large companies losing money. It was the third highest category in 13 of 18 years, and averaged 1 percentage point higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 5 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 6 percent in 2002 to a low of 4 percent in 2012. In 13 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, provided an average of 3 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 3 percent in 2010 to a low of 2 percent in 2007. It was the fifth highest category in 14 of



Teton County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Teton County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

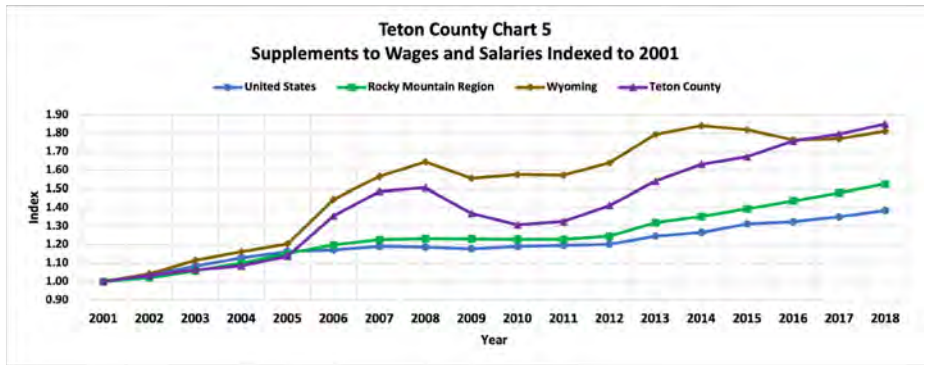
18 years, and averaged 6 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Teton County, the smallest personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -3 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of -1 percent in 2014 to a low of -6 percent in the base year, 2001. It was the smallest category across the study period.

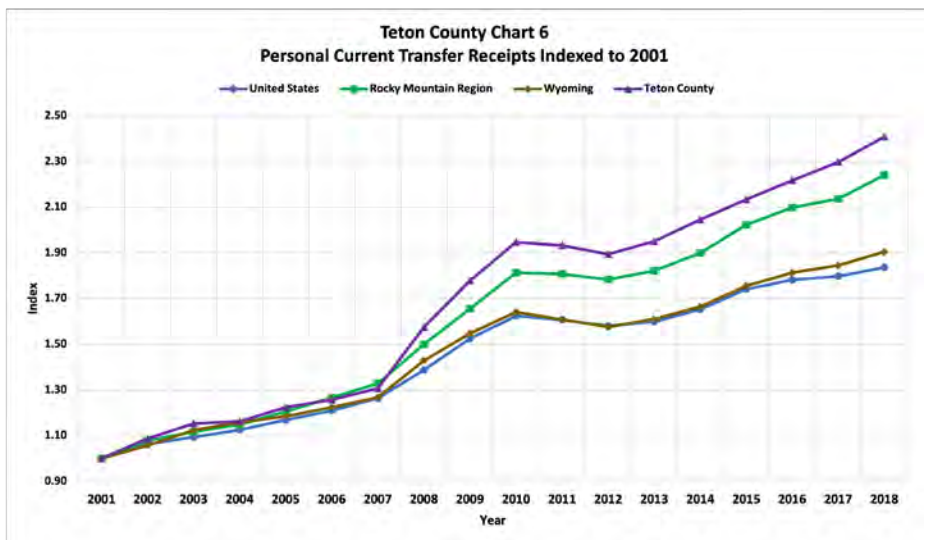
Teton County’s minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in 2001 and 2002 (see Teton County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.55, recorded in 2018. Teton County’s Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 16, 13, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Teton County’s Wages and Salaries ranking was fifth across the study period.

Teton County’s minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Teton County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.85, recorded in 2018. Teton County’s Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 13, 15, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Teton County’s highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was sixth, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was seventh, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2015.

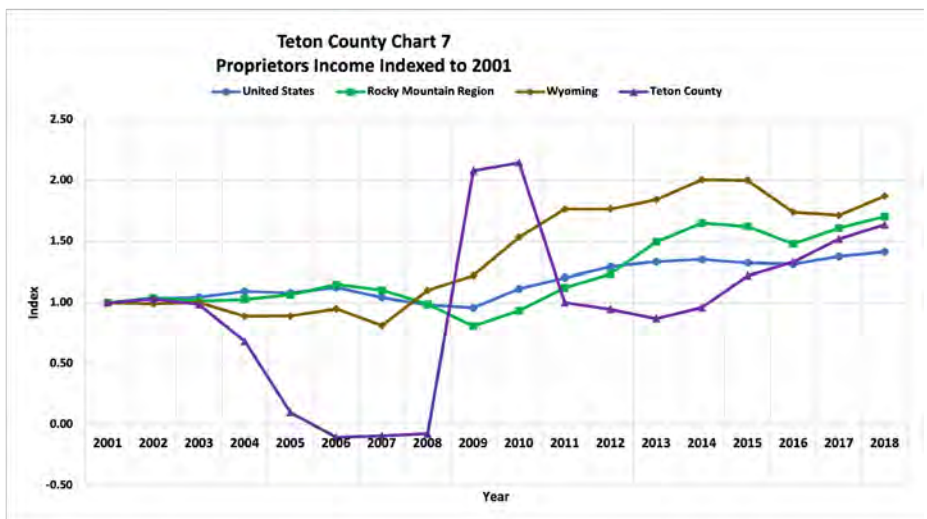
Teton County’s minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Teton County Chart 6). Its



Teton County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



Teton County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



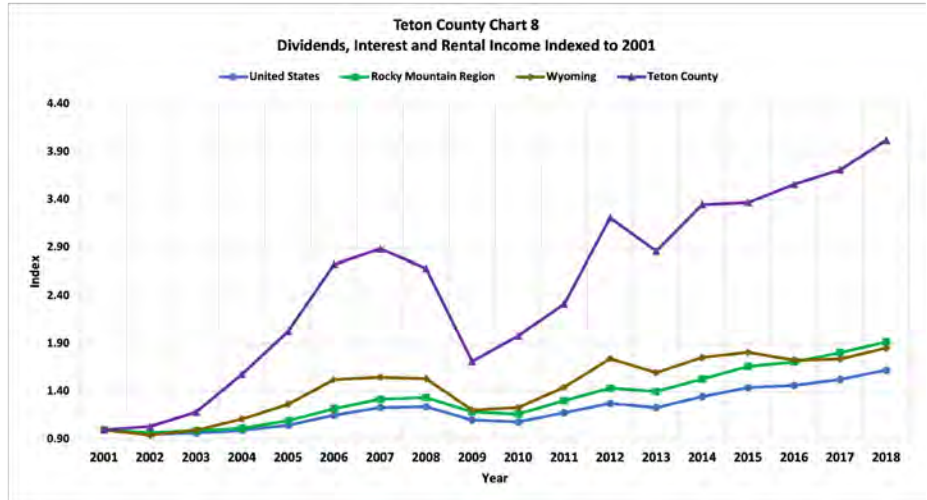
Teton County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.



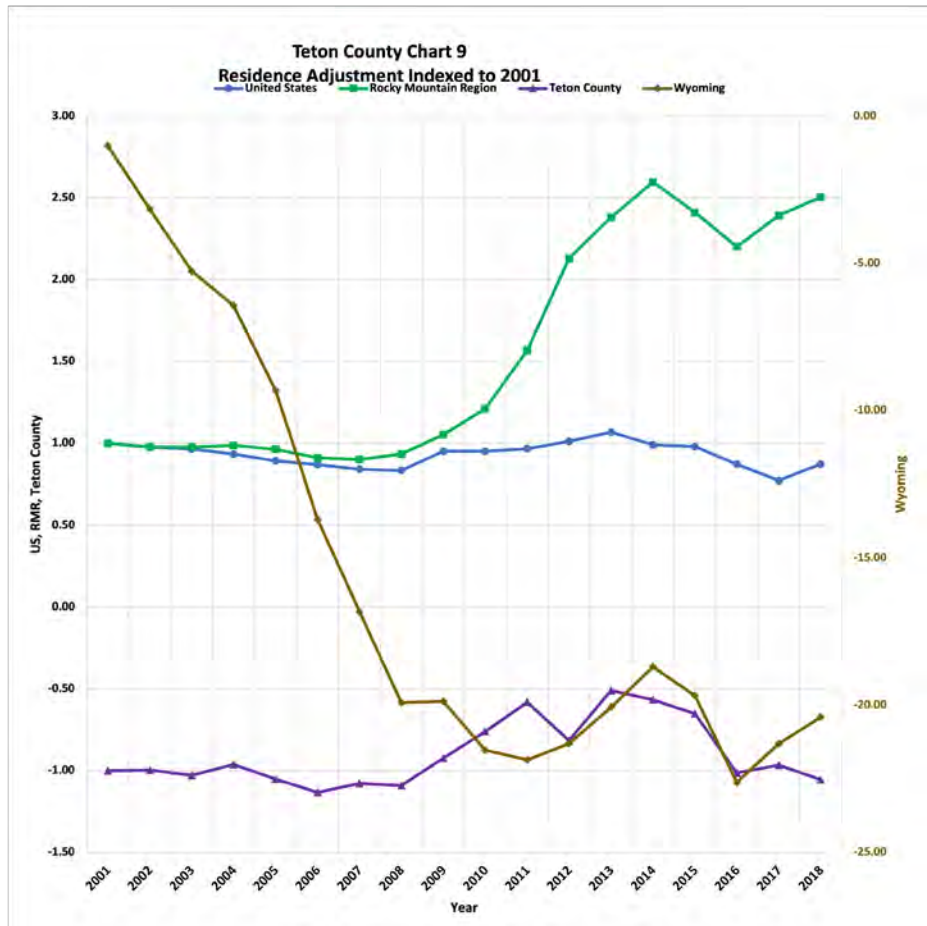
maximum was 2.41, recorded in 2018. Teton County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States and Wyoming in all but one year, and that of the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming 15 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Teton County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was eleventh, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2007.

Teton County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was -0.11, which occurred in 2006 (see Teton County Chart 7). Its maximum was 2.15, recorded in 2010. These large swings are likely more indicative of proprietors' lending habits and capital consumption and depreciation rather than local economic events leading to the loss of proprietors' income. Teton County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 5, 2, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Teton County's best Proprietors' Income ranking was second, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2010. Its worst ranking was twenty-third (last), which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2008. Note that Teton County went from being ranked last in the state for this category to near the top in just one year (2008-2009).

Teton County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Teton County Chart 8). Its maximum was 4.02, recorded in 2018, indicating a 402 percent increase over the study period. Teton County's



Teton County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Teton County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming in all but one year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Teton County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was ranked first across the entire study period.

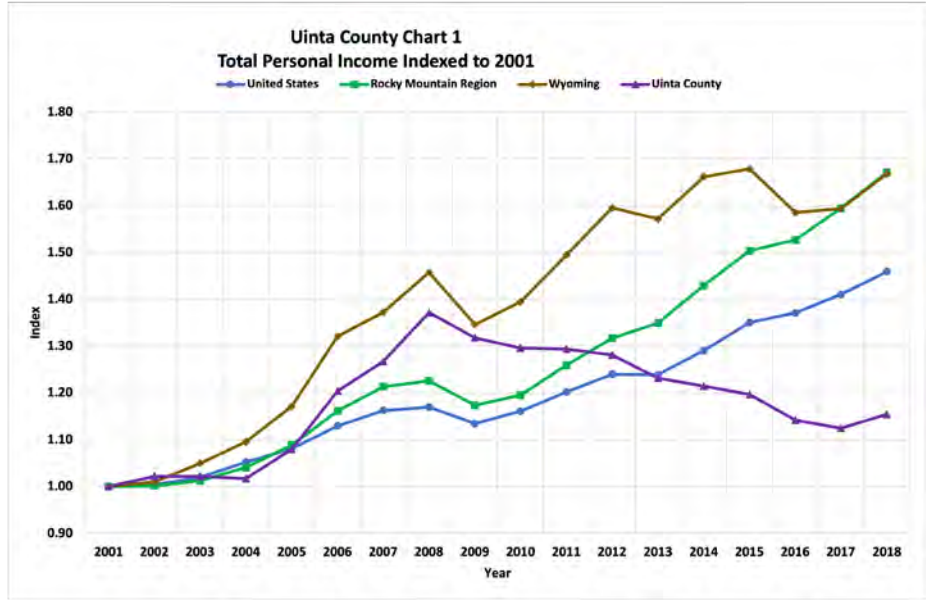
Teton County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -1.13,<sup>38</sup> which occurred in 2006 (see Teton County Chart 9). Its maximum was -0.51, recorded in 2013. Teton County's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region throughout the study period, but was greater than Wyoming 17 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Teton County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2014. Its lowest ranking was twenty-second, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2003.

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38 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

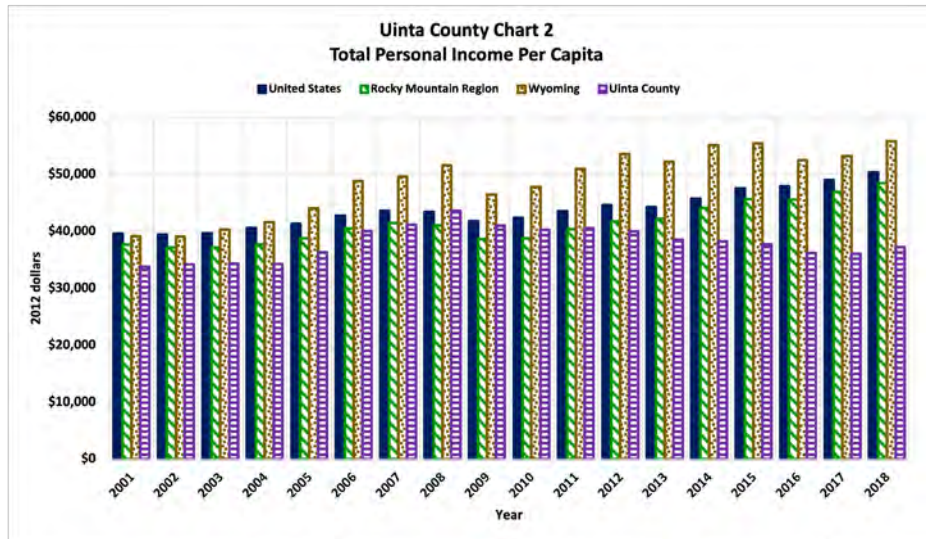
## UINTA COUNTY

Uinta County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Uinta County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.37, recorded in 2008. Its Total Personal Income Index was greater than that of the United States 8 times and that of the Rocky Mountain Region 8 times. It was only greater than that of Wyoming once. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Uinta County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was tenth, which occurred 15 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was twelfth, which occurred in 2018.



Uinta County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.

Uinta County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$33,743, recorded in 2001. Its maximum was \$43,591, recorded in 2008. Uinta County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was greater than that of the United States once and the Rocky Mountain Region 4 times, but was less than Wyoming across the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Uinta County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was tenth, which occurred in 2009. Its lowest ranking was twenty-second, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018. This means that although Uinta County was in the middle of the pack when considering Total Personal Income, when Total Personal Income is averaged across the population, it becomes clear that most individuals in the county earn much less.



Uinta County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

The top income category<sup>39</sup> in Uinta County was Wages and Salaries (see Uinta County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 46 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of

49 percent in 2008 to a low of 42 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each year and averaged 31 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

During this period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second

highest category and accounted for an average of 15 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 18 percent in 2012 to a low of 12 percent in 2010. In 11 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 1 percentage point higher

39 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.



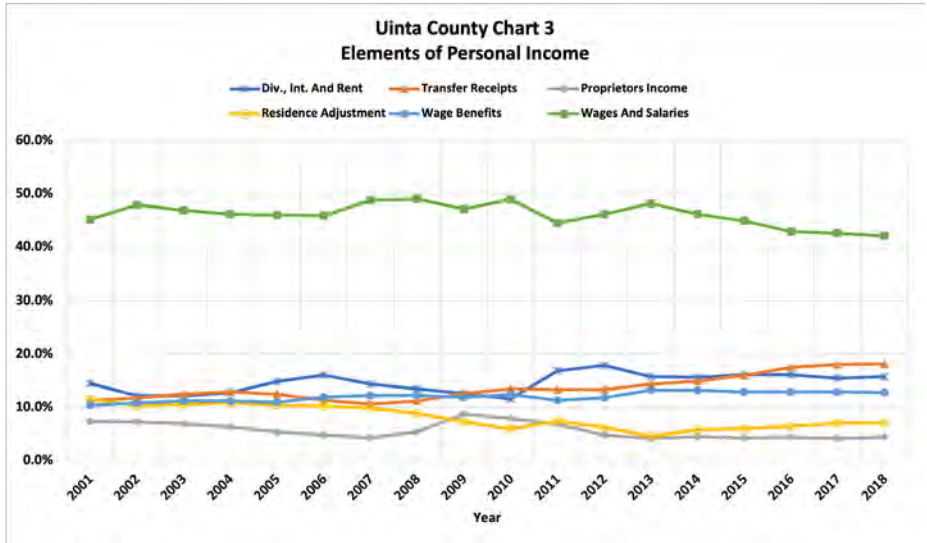
than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 14 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 18 percent in 2018 to a low of 11 percent in 2007. It was the third highest category in 7 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

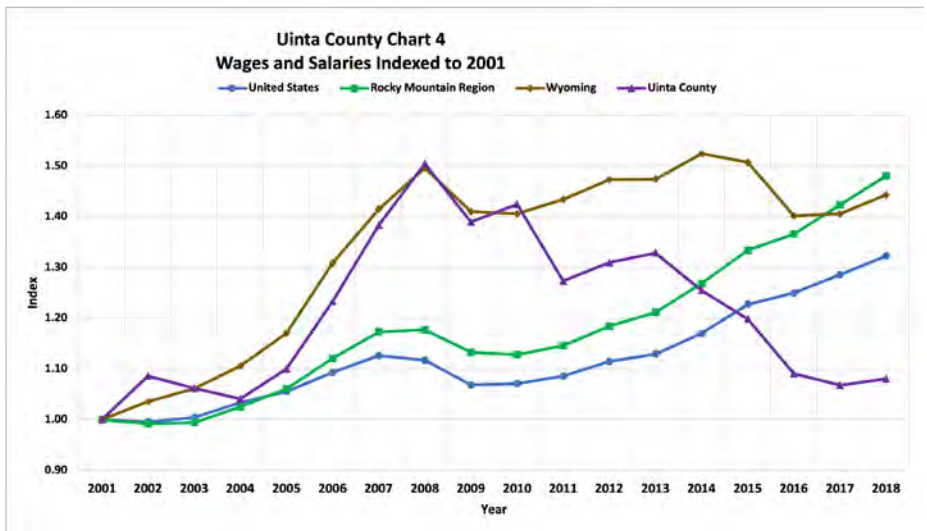
The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, provided an average of 12 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2013 to a low of 10 percent in the base year, 2001. In 13 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged 8 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 11 percent in 2001 to a low of 5 percent in 2013. This implies that Uinta County was a net exporter of labor, bringing in income from local residents commuting out of the county for work. It was the fifth highest category in 15 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

In Uinta County, the smallest personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 6 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 9 percent in 2009 to a low of 4 percent in 2017. It was the smallest category in 16 of 18 years.



Uinta County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Uinta County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Uinta County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Uinta County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.50, recorded in 2008. Uinta County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 13, 12, and 4 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Uinta County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was tenth, which occurred 16 times, most recently in 2017. Its lowest ranking was

eleventh, which occurred twice, most recently in 2018.

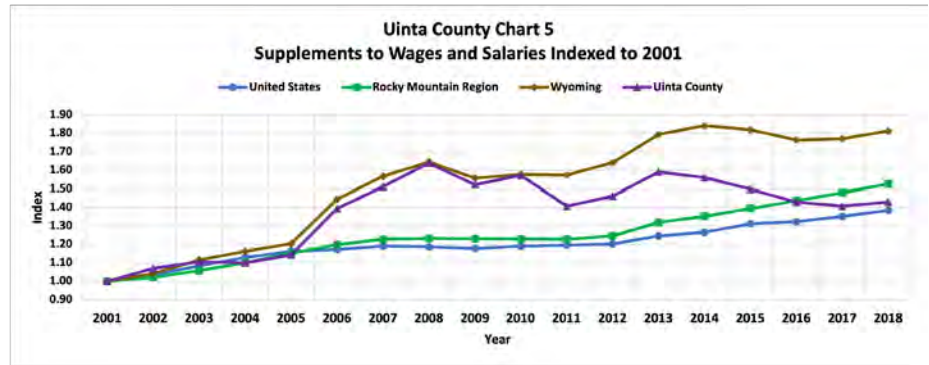
Uinta County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Uinta County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.64, recorded in 2008. Uinta County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 15, 12, and 1 time, respectively. A comparison

of Wyoming counties shows that Uinta County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was tenth, which occurred 12 times, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was eleventh, which occurred 6 times, most recently in 2018. While Uinta followed the state trend for the first half of the study period, it fell off this growth path and has performed worse than the state average from 2010–2018.

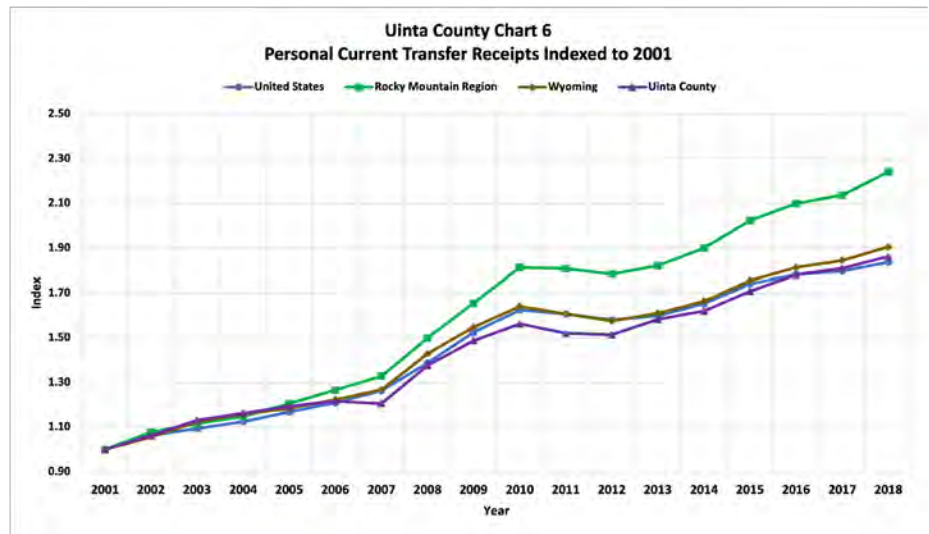
Uinta County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Uinta County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.86, recorded in 2018. Uinta County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 6, 2, and 4 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Uinta County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was ninth across the entire study period.

Uinta County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.64, which occurred in 2017 (see Uinta County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.59, recorded in 2009. Uinta County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 3, 4, and 2 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Uinta County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was ninth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2009. Its lowest ranking was twenty-first, which occurred in 2015.

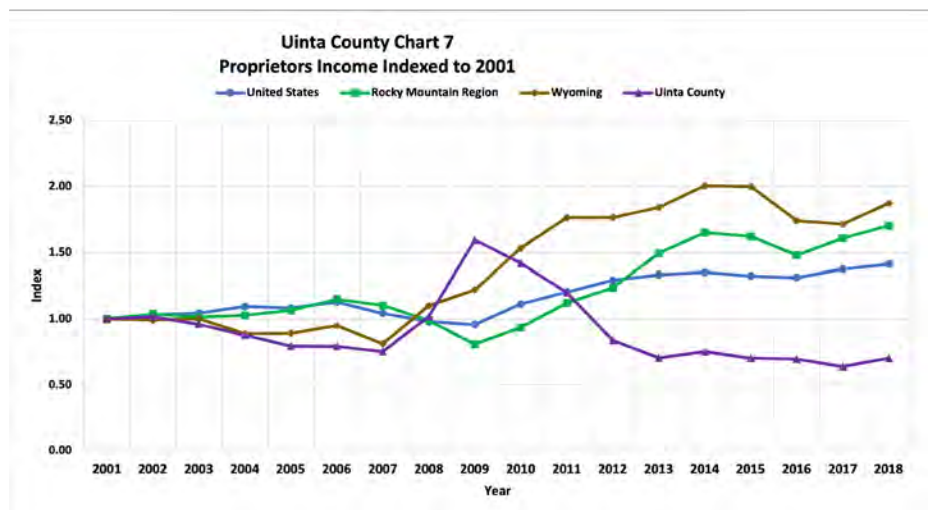
Uinta County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.86, which occurred in 2003 (see Uinta County Chart 8). Its maximum



Uinta County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



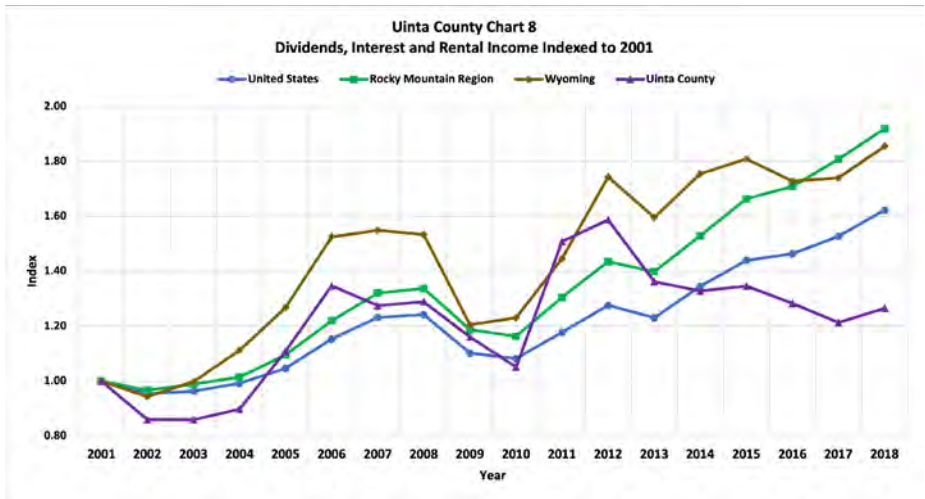
Uinta County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



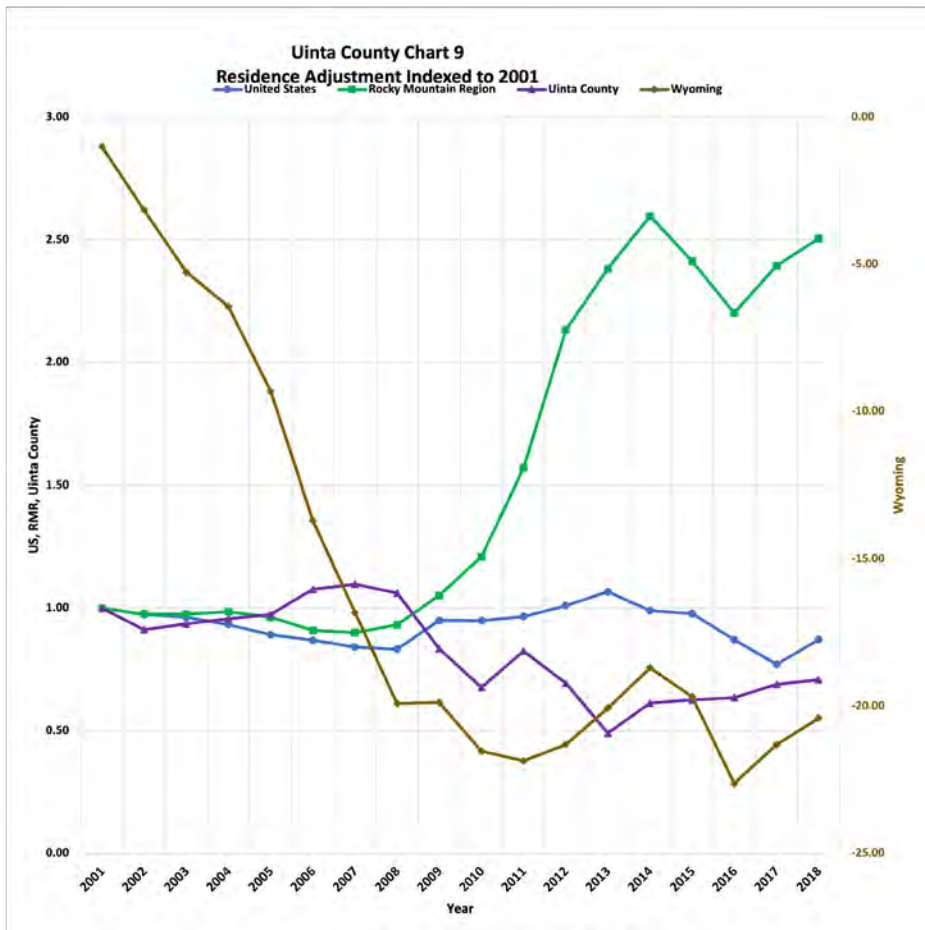
Uinta County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

was 1.59, recorded in 2012. In other words, Uinta County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was only 86 percent of its 2001 (base) level in 2003 but increased 59 percent from its base level in 2012. Uinta County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region 8 and 4 times, respectively. It was only greater than that of Wyoming once. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Uinta County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was eleventh, recorded in 2009. Its lowest ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2018.

Uinta County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 0.49, which occurred in 2013 (see Uinta County Chart 9). Its maximum was 1.10, recorded in 2007. Uinta County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States 5 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 4 times. It was greater than that of Wyoming in all 18 years. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Uinta County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was first, which occurred 11 times, most recently in 2017. Its lowest ranking was eighth, which occurred in 2013. While the value of total Residence Adjustment income fell over the 18-year period, the county remains an exporter of labor.



Uinta County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.



Uinta County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

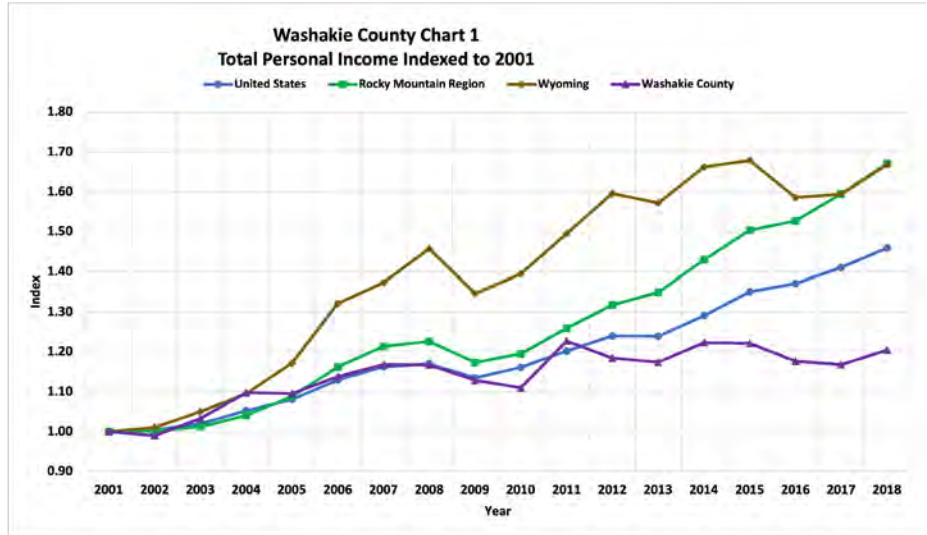


## WASHAKIE COUNTY

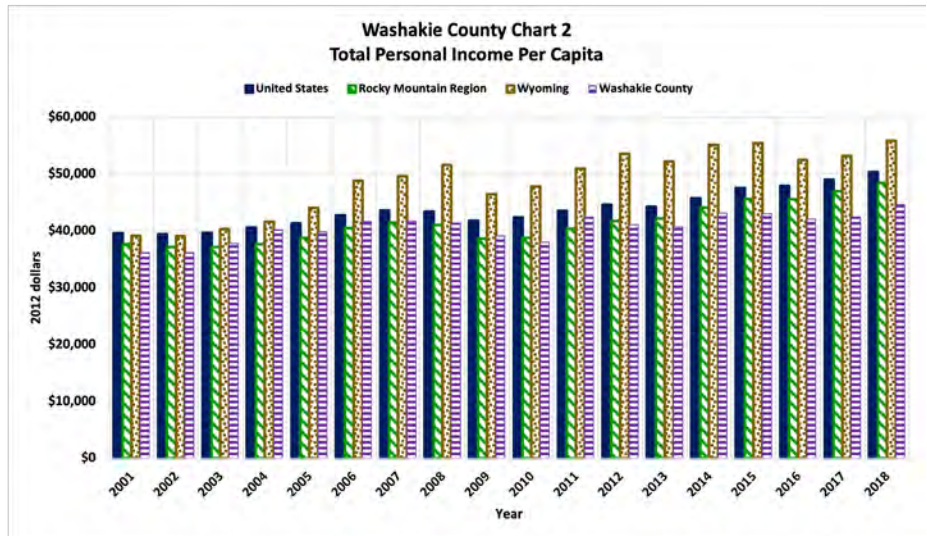
Washakie County’s minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2002 (see Washakie County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.23, recorded in 2011. Its Total Personal Income Index was greater than that of the United States 6 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 3 times. It was only greater than that of Wyoming once. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Washakie County’s highest Total Personal Income ranking was sixteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2004. Its lowest ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 9 times, most recently in 2018.

Washakie County’s minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$36,157, recorded in 2002. Its maximum was \$44,556, recorded in 2018. Washakie County’s Total Personal Income Per Capita was less than that of the United States and Wyoming throughout the study period, but was greater than the Rocky Mountain Region 8 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Washakie County’s highest Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was seventh, which occurred in 2004. Its lowest ranking was seventeenth, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2015.

The top income category<sup>40</sup> in Washakie County was Wages and Salaries (see Washakie County Chart 3). Over the 18 years, it averaged 42 percent of total income, and ranged from a high of 45 percent in 2010 to a low of 39 percent in 2018. It was the top category in each year and averaged 18 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.



Washakie County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Washakie County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

During this period, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was the second highest category and accounted for an average of 24 percent of total personal income. It ranged from a high of 30 percent in 2005 to a low of 18 percent in 2010. In each year, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged 8 percentage points higher

than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The third highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 16 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 19 percent in 2017 to a low of 14 percent in the base year, 2001. It was the third highest category in each

40 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

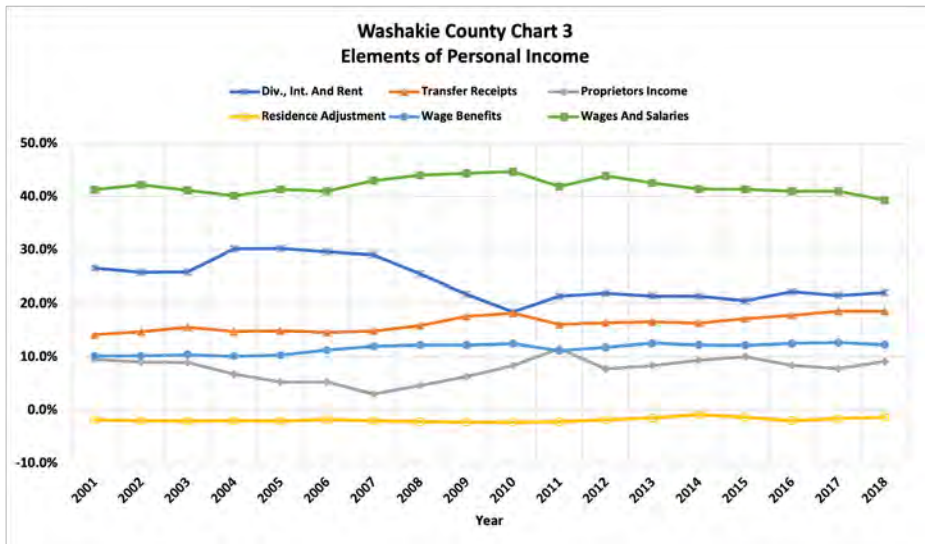
year, and averaged 5 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

The fourth highest personal income category, Wage Benefits, provided an average of 12 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 13 percent in 2017 to a low of 10 percent in 2004. In all but one year, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 4 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

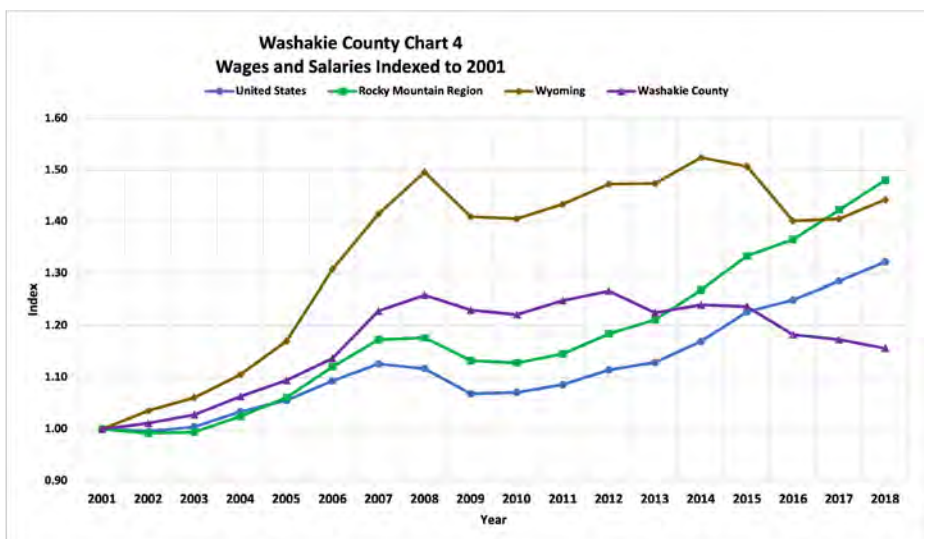
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 8 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2011 to a low of 3 percent in 2007. It was the fifth highest category in all but one year, and averaged 10 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

In Washakie County, the smallest and last personal income category, Residence Adjustment, averaged -2 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of -0.844 percent in 2014 to a low of -2 percent in 2010. It was the smallest category throughout the study period.

Washakie County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Washakie County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.27, recorded in 2012. Washakie County's Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States 14 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 12 times, but was less than Wyoming across the 18 years. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Washakie



Washakie County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Washakie County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

County's best Wages and Salaries ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2004. Its worst ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018. The relatively stagnant level in Wages and Salaries, the county's top contributor to total personal income, is likely the primary reason Total Personal Per Capita Income was relatively flat over the second half of the study period.

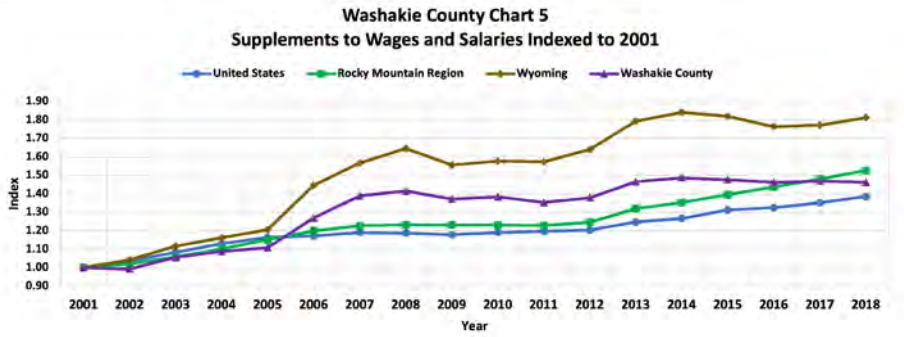
Washakie County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 0.99, which occurred in 2002 (see Washakie County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.49, recorded in 2014. Washakie County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States 13 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 11 times, but was less than Wyoming across all 18 years. A comparison of

Wyoming counties shows that Washakie County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was sixteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2004. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 11 times, most recently in 2018.

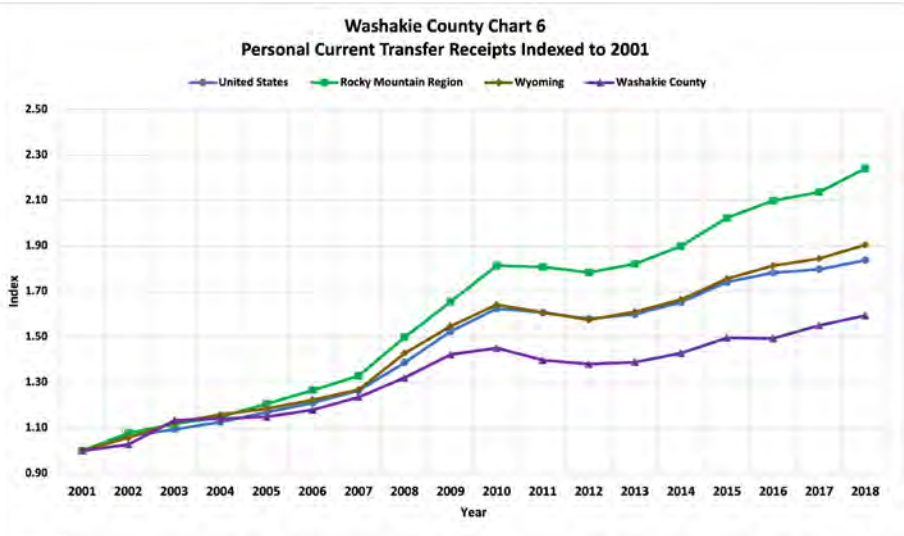
Washakie County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Washakie County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.59, recorded in 2018. Washakie County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was greater than that of the United States twice and the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming once. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Washakie County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was seventeenth, which occurred 15 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018.

Washakie County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.38, which occurred in 2007 (see Washakie County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.49, recorded in 2011. Washakie County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States once and Rocky Mountain Region twice, but was less than Wyoming across the study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Washakie County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was sixteenth, which occurred in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twenty-second, recorded in 2005.

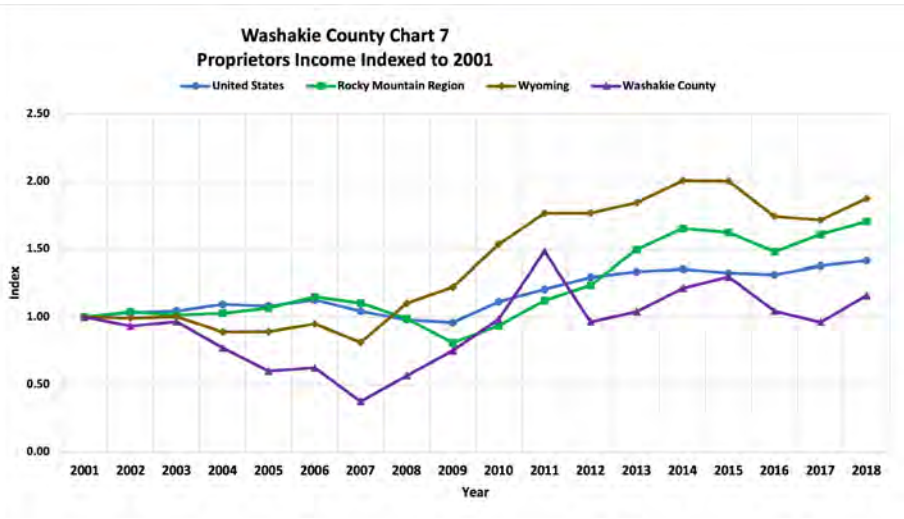
Washakie County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.78, which occurred in 2010 (see Washakie County Chart 8). Its



Washakie County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.



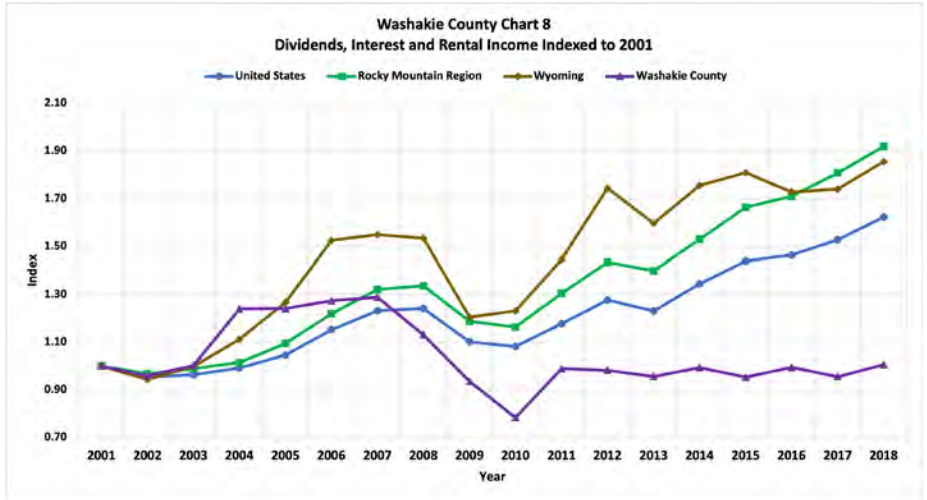
Washakie County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



Washakie County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

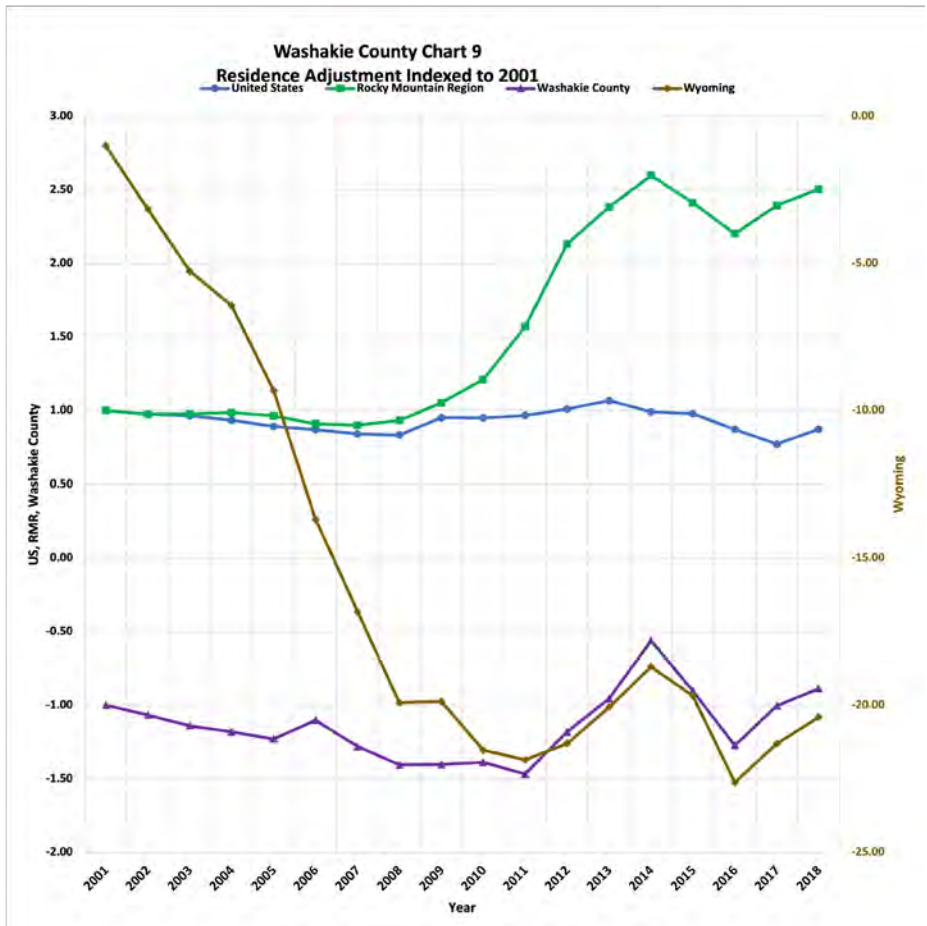


maximum was 1.29, recorded in 2007. Despite these fluctuations, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income category reverted to approximately its base level by the end of the 18-year period. Washakie County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 6, 4, and 3 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Washakie County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was twelfth, which occurred in 2004. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred 4 times, most recently in 2013.



Washakie County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.

Washakie County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was -1.47,<sup>41</sup> which occurred in 2011 (see Washakie County Chart 9). Its maximum was -0.56, recorded in 2014. Washakie County's Residence Adjustment Index was less than that of the United States and Rocky Mountain Region across the duration of the study period, but was greater than Wyoming in all but one year. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Washakie County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was fourteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was eighteenth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2003.



Washakie County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

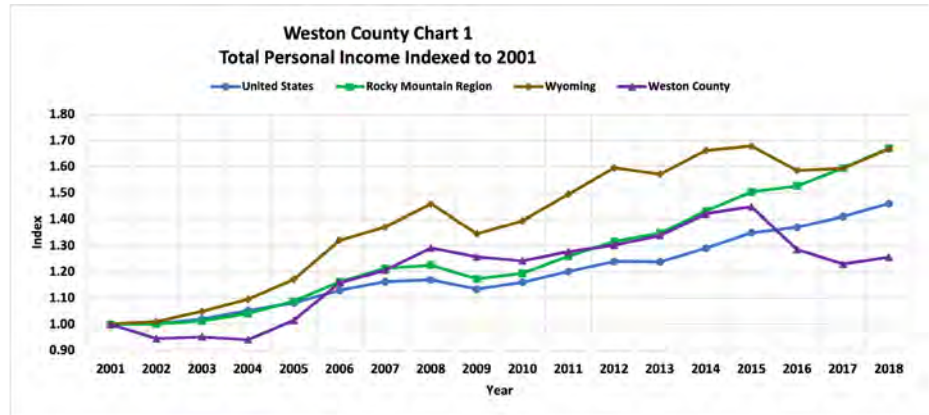
41 A negative index means that the Residence Adjustment is a negative dollar value. See Appendix II for a detailed explanation of a negative value index calculation.

## WESTON COUNTY

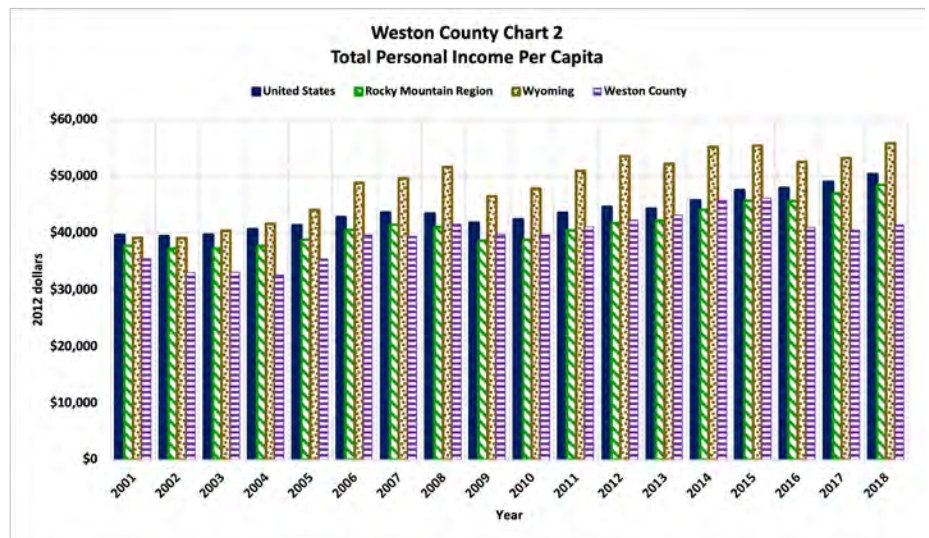
Weston County's minimum Total Personal Income Index was 0.94, which occurred in 2004 (see Weston County Chart 1). Its maximum was 1.45, recorded in 2015. Its Index was greater than that of the United States 10 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 4 times, but was less than Wyoming across the entire 18-year period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Weston County's highest Total Personal Income ranking was twentieth, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was twenty-first, which occurred 8 times, most recently in 2018. Although its Total Personal Income Index grew more slowly than Wyoming across the study period, Weston County kept pace with the Rocky Mountain Region until 2015.

Weston County's minimum Total Personal Income Per Capita was \$32,503, recorded in 2004. Its maximum was \$46,129 recorded in 2015. Weston County's Total Personal Income Per Capita was less than that of the United States and Wyoming across the 18-year period, but was greater than the Rocky Mountain Region 8 times. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Weston County's best Total Personal Income Per Capita ranking was twelfth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2010. Its worst ranking was twentieth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2004. The last three years of the study period saw a significant decline in Total Personal Income Per Capita.

The top income category<sup>42</sup> in Weston County was Wages and Salaries (see Weston County Chart 3). Over the



Weston County Chart 1. Total personal indexed to 2001.



Weston County Chart 2. Total personal income per capital 2001–2018.

18 years, it averaged 31 percent of total income, ranging from a high of 35 percent in the base year (2001) to a low of 28 percent in 2014. It was the top category in each year and averaged 14 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Residence Adjustment.

During this period, Residence Adjustment was the second highest category and provided an average of 17 percent of total personal income.

This makes Weston County a significant exporter of labor, gaining income from local residents working in other counties and bringing their wages back to Weston County. Residence Adjustment ranged from a high of 23 percent in 2009 to a low of 10 percent in the base year, 2001. In 8 of 18 years, it recorded the second highest income percentage and averaged -0.854 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income.

42 Income categories were sorted according to their most prevalent rating.

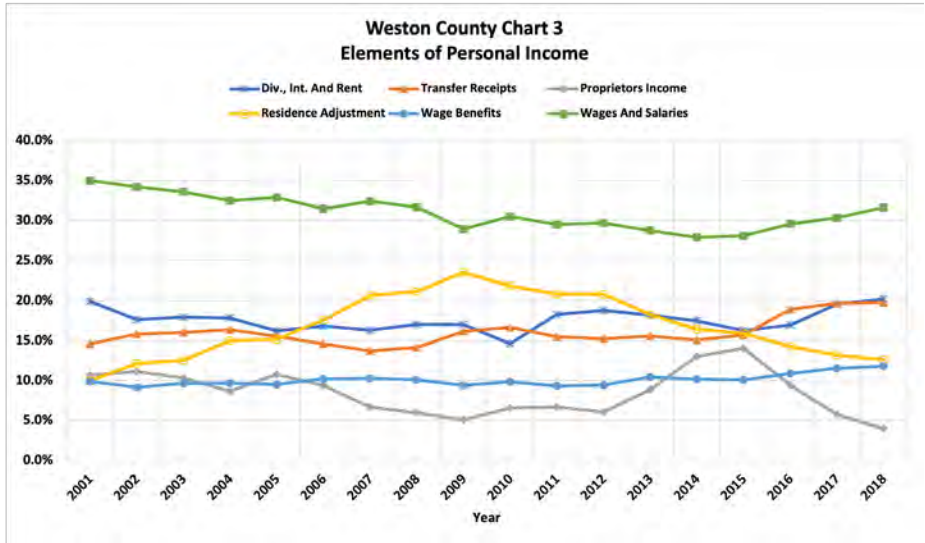
The third highest personal income category, Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income, provided an average of 18 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 20 percent in 2018 to a low of 15 percent in 2010. It was the third highest category in 9 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts.

The fourth highest personal income category, Personal Current Transfer Receipts, averaged 16 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 20 percent in 2018 to a low of 14 percent in 2007. In 9 of 18 years, it recorded the fourth highest income percentage and averaged 6 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).

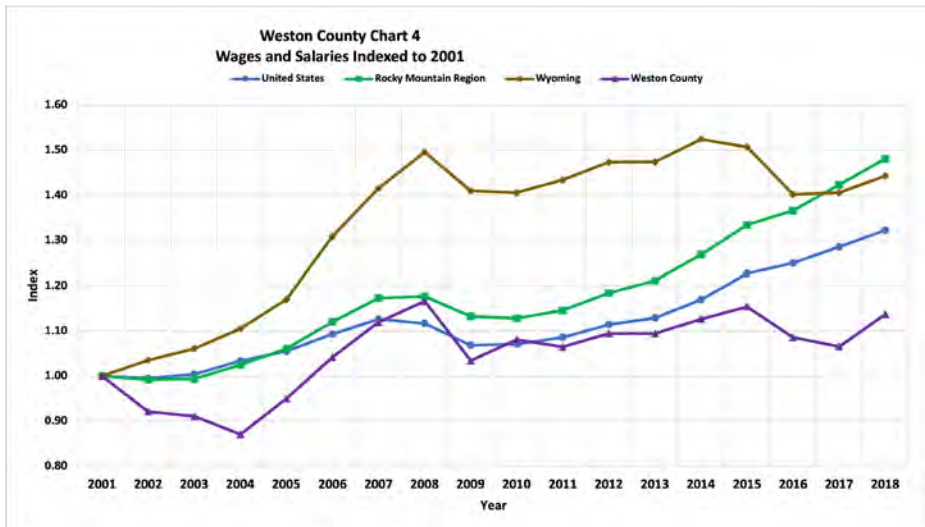
The fifth and next-to-last personal income category, Wage Benefits, averaged 10 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 12 percent in 2018 to a low of 9 percent in 2002. It was the fifth highest category in 12 of 18 years, and averaged 2 percentage points higher than the next highest category, Proprietors' Income.

In Weston County, the smallest and last personal income category, Proprietors' Income, averaged 8 percent of personal income. It ranged from a high of 14 percent in 2015 to a low of 4 percent in 2018. It was the smallest category in 12 of 18 years.

Weston County's minimum Wages and Salaries Index was 0.87, which occurred in 2004 (see Weston County Chart 4). Its maximum was 1.17, recorded in 2008. Weston County's Wages and



Weston County Chart 3. Elements of personal income 2001–2018.



Weston County Chart 4. 2001–2018 wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States twice but was less than the Rocky Mountain Region and Wyoming across the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Weston County's highest Wages and Salaries ranking was nineteenth, which occurred in the base year, 2001. Its lowest ranking was twenty-first, which occurred 10 times, most recently in 2018. This means Weston County experienced some of the smallest gains in Wages and Salaries

across Wyoming's counties over the 18-year period.

Weston County's minimum Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was 0.87, which occurred in 2002 (see Weston County Chart 5). Its maximum was 1.50, recorded in 2018. Weston County's Supplements to Wages and Salaries Index was greater than that of the United States 12 times and the Rocky Mountain Region 6 times, but was less than Wyoming's average across the

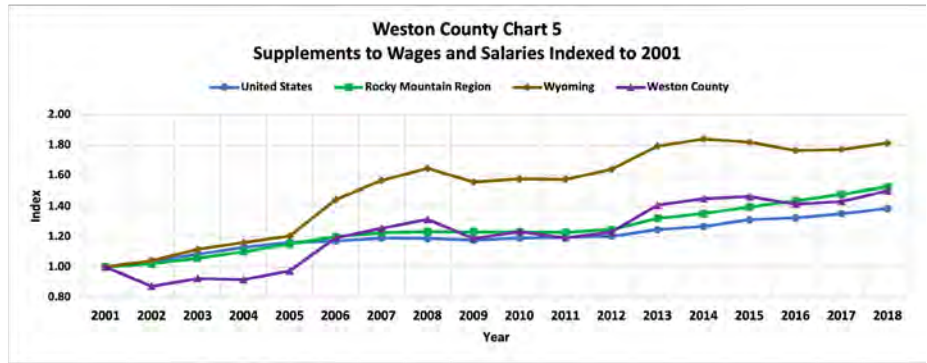


study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Weston County's highest Supplements to Wages and Salaries ranking was eighteenth, which occurred in 2001. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred 17 times, most recently in 2018.

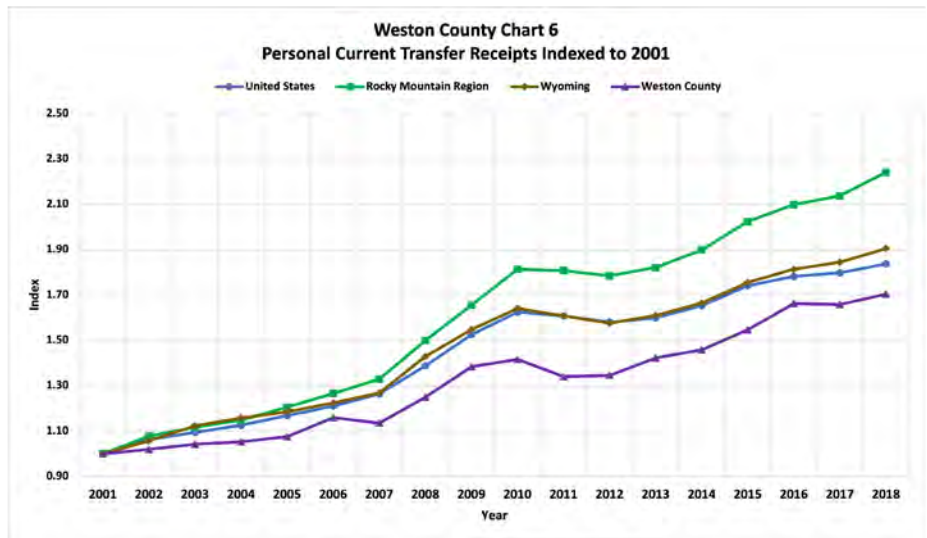
Weston County's minimum Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Weston County Chart 6). Its maximum was 1.70, recorded in 2018. Weston County's Personal Current Transfer Receipts Index was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming throughout the 18-year period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Weston County's highest Personal Current Transfer Receipts ranking was nineteenth, which occurred 7 times, most recently in 2018. Its lowest ranking was twentieth, which occurred 11 times, most recently in 2012.

Weston County's minimum Proprietors' Income Index was 0.47, which occurred in 2018 (see Weston County Chart 7). Its maximum was 1.89, recorded in 2015. Weston County's Proprietors' Income Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 2 times each. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Weston County's highest Proprietors' Income ranking was fifteenth, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2015. Its lowest ranking was twenty-third (last in the state), which occurred twice, most recently in 2018.

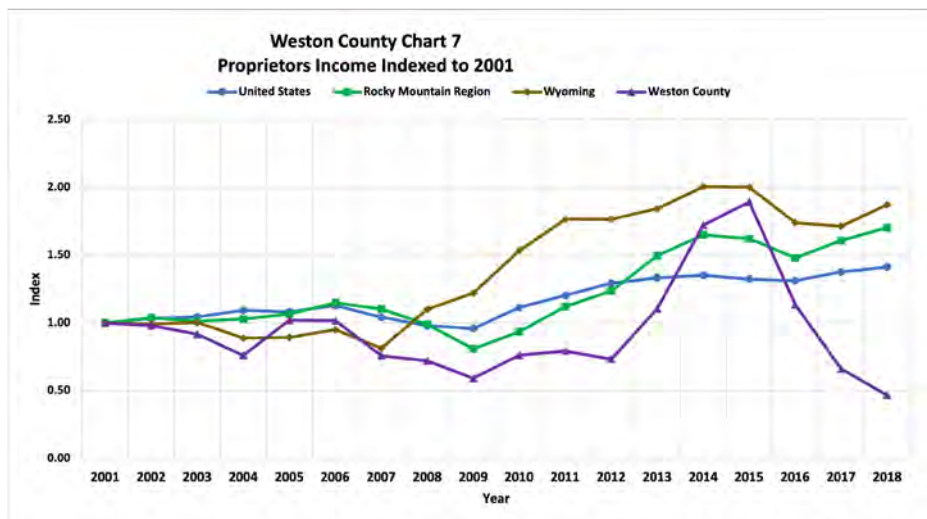
Weston County's minimum Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was 0.82, which occurred in 2005 (see Weston County Chart 8). Its maximum



Weston County Chart 5. 2001–2018 supplements to wages and salaries indexed to 2001.

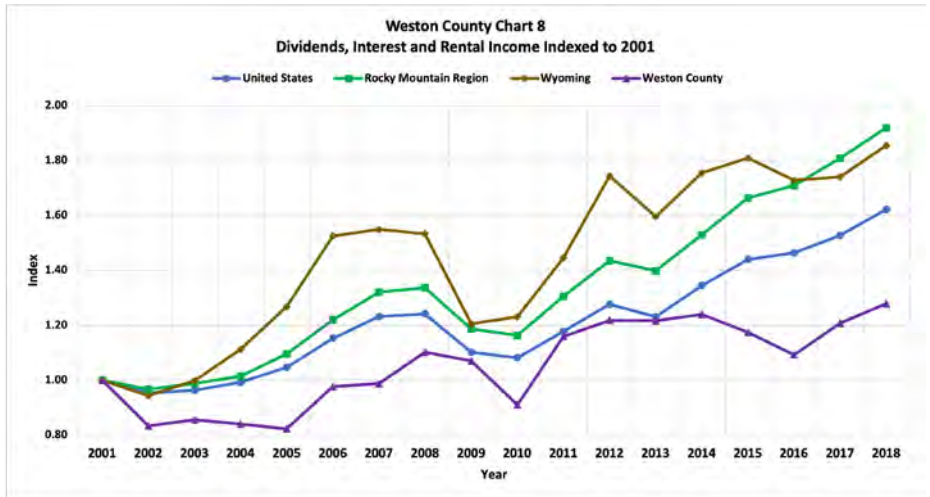


Weston County Chart 6. 2001–2018 personal current transfer receipts indexed to 2001.



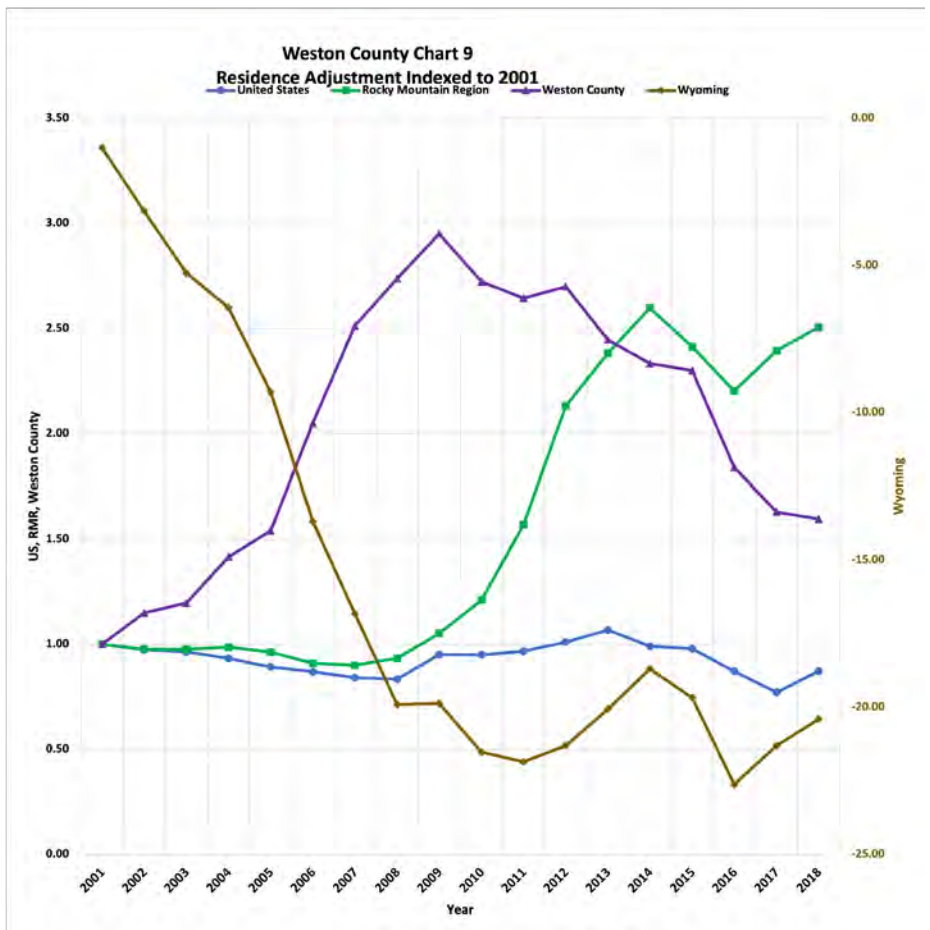
Weston County Chart 7. 2001–2018 proprietors income indexed to 2001.

was 1.28, recorded in 2018. In other words, Weston County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income was only 82 percent of its 2001 value in 2005 but increased 28 percent from its base level by 2018. Weston County's Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income Index was less than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming across the entire study period. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Weston County's highest Dividends, Interest, and Rental Income ranking was twentieth, which occurred twice, most recently in 2003. Its lowest ranking was twenty-first, which occurred 16 times, most recently in 2018.



Weston County Chart 8. 2001–2018 dividends, interest and rental income indexed to 2001.

Weston County's minimum Residence Adjustment Index was 1.00, which occurred in the base year, 2001 (see Weston County Chart 9). Its maximum was 2.95, recorded in 2009. At the end of the study period, Weston County's Residence Adjustment income was still more than 50 percent higher than its 2001 level. Weston County's Residence Adjustment Index was greater than that of the United States, Rocky Mountain Region, and Wyoming 17, 12, and 18 times, respectively. A comparison of Wyoming counties shows that Weston County's highest Residence Adjustment ranking was first, which occurred 3 times, most recently in 2012. Its lowest ranking was seventh, which occurred 5 times, most recently in 2018.



Weston County Chart 9. 2001–2018 residence adjustment indexed to 2001.

## APPENDIX I: PERSONAL INCOME DEFINITIONS

**Personal Income.** The historical data (1969–2018) for total personal income are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production; from both government and business transfer payments; and from government interest, which is treated like a transfer payment. Persons consist of individuals, nonprofit institutions serving individuals, private uninsured welfare funds, and private trust funds. Personal income is the sum of wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments less personal contributions for social insurance. Definitions for the sources of personal income are as follows.

**Wages and Salaries.** Wages and salaries consist of monetary remuneration of employees, including compensation of corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; and receipts-in-kind that represent income to the recipients.

**Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Wage Benefits).** Supplements to wages and salaries consists of employer payments to private and government employee retirement plans; private group health and life insurance plans; privately administered workers' compensation plans; and supplemental unemployment benefit plans.

**Proprietors' Income.** Proprietors' income includes inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments and is defined as the income, including income-in-kind, of proprietorships and partnerships, and of tax-exempt cooperatives. Inventory valuation adjustment is the difference between the cost of inventory withdrawals as valued in determining profits before tax, and the cost of withdrawals valued at current replacement costs. Capital consumption adjustment is depreciation and damage to a proprietor's fixed capital less the value of the current services of the fixed capital assets owned by and used by the proprietor.

**Dividends, Interest, and Rent.** Dividend income consists of the payments in cash or other assets, excluding the corporation's own stock, made by corporations located in the United States or abroad to persons who are U.S. residents; it excludes that portion of dividends paid by regulated investment companies (mutual funds) related to capital gains distributions. Interest is the interest income (monetary and imputed) of persons from all sources. Rental income is the net income of persons from the rental of real property except for the income of persons primarily engaged in the real estate business; the imputed net rental income of the owner-occupants of non-farm dwellings; and the royalties received from patents, copyrights, and the right to natural resources. The imputed net rental income component of rental income is based on the accounting assumption that owner-occupants are in the rental business and that they are renting the house in which they live to themselves; expenses, taxes, mortgage interest, and depreciation are deducted from imputed rental income.

**Personal Current Transfer Receipts.** Personal current transfer receipts are payments to persons for which no current services are performed. They consist of payments to individuals by federal, state, and local governments, and by businesses. Government payments to individuals include retirement and disability insurance benefits; medical payments (mainly Medicare and Medicaid); income maintenance benefits; unemployment insurance benefits; veterans' benefits; and federal grants and loans to students. Business payments to persons consists primarily of liability payments for personal injury.

**Contributions for Government Social Insurance.** Contributions for government social insurance are subtracted in the calculation of personal income. They consist of the contributions, or payments, made by employees, by the self-employed, and by other individuals who participate in the following government programs: old-age,



survivors,' and disability insurance (Social Security); hospital insurance; supplementary medical insurance; unemployment insurance; railroad retirement; veterans' life insurance; and temporary disability insurance. These contributions are excluded from personal income by definition, but the components of personal income upon which these contributions are based mainly on wage and salary disbursements and proprietors' income are presented gross of these contributions.

**Residence Adjustment.** Residence adjustment is the net amount of personal income of persons residing in a specific geographic area but receiving income from outside that geographic area. For example, a person who earns income in one county but lives in a different county would have that income counted under residence adjustment; the county in which the person lives would have a positive residence adjustment and the county in which the person works would have a negative adjustment. Residence adjustment adjusts the earned component of personal income, which is establishment-based by place of work, to population, which is by place of residence. When total personal income is adjusted this way, personal income per capita can be calculated. Residence adjustment is a net number for a given county; if it is negative, it means that there is net commuting into the county; if it is positive, it means that there is net commuting out of the county.

## APPENDIX II: EXPLAINING NEGATIVE INDEX VALUES

Figure 1. Residence Adjustment, Dealing with a Negative Base Year in the Indexing Process										
Region	Base Yr.	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Yr. 6	Yr. 7	Yr. 8	Yr. 9	Yr. 10
Example 1 with positive values	34.9	32.6	29.1	27.7	22.8	16.4	18.5	28.8	39.4	77.6
Example 2 with negative values	-34.9	-32.6	-29.1	-27.7	-22.8	-16.4	-18.5	-28.8	-39.4	-77.6
Example 3 with negative than positive values	-34.9	-32.6	-29.1	-27.7	-22.8	16.4	18.5	28.8	39.4	77.6
Example 4 with positive than negative values	34.9	32.6	29.1	27.7	22.8	-16.4	-18.5	-28.8	-39.4	-77.6
Index of example 1 with positive values	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.2
Index of example 2 with negative values	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.2
Index of example 3 with negative than positive values	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-2.2
Index of example 4 with positive than negative values	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-2.2
Fixed index of example 1 with positive values	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.2
Fixed index of example 2 with negative values	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-2.2
Fixed index of example 3 with negative than positive values	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.2
Fixed index of example 4 with positive than negative values	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-2.2

Figure 1 illustrates the difficulty of indexing values if the first value (base year) is a negative number. Indexing is dividing each year's value by the base year's value. If the base year is negative, it will invert the index value.

- **Example 1** has all positive numbers, and the indexing works fine. This was the case with all variables in this study except for the Residence Adjustment income category.
- **Example 2** has all negative numbers, but the indexing shows all positive values. It portrays a distorted view: when the values become a smaller negative value (the desired direction of change) the index drops, and when the values become a larger negative value (the undesired direction of change), the index becomes a larger positive number.
- **Example 3** shows an even more distorted picture when the base year is negative and later years' values become positive. The initial index is positive and then becomes negative as the years' actual values become positive.
- **Example 4** shows that if the base year is positive value, then indexing can work with later negative values; the index just changes to a negative value relative to its positive base year.

## APPENDIX III: TABLES 2–10

<b>Table 2. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (in Millions of 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018 Indexed to 2001</b>																		
<b>Region/Year</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
United States	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.20	1.24	1.24	1.29	1.35	1.37	1.41	1.46
Rocky Mountain Region	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.09	1.16	1.21	1.23	1.17	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.35	1.43	1.50	1.53	1.60	1.67
Wyoming	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.10	1.17	1.32	1.37	1.46	1.35	1.39	1.49	1.60	1.57	1.66	1.68	1.59	1.59	1.67
Albany County	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.18	1.18	1.23	1.33	1.36	1.34	1.35	1.39	1.36	1.36	1.36
Big Horn County	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.96	1.03	1.11	1.04	1.14	1.13	1.16	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.28	1.28	1.20	1.19	1.21
Campbell County	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.16	1.36	1.42	1.60	1.53	1.72	1.92	1.89	1.77	1.88	1.79	1.55	1.53	1.60
Carbon County	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.07	1.16	1.27	1.35	1.44	1.27	1.29	1.43	1.48	1.50	1.58	1.56	1.51	1.55	1.62
Converse County	1.00	0.98	1.02	1.08	1.15	1.24	1.27	1.45	1.41	1.40	1.50	1.55	1.59	1.70	1.73	1.54	1.55	1.66
Crook County	1.00	0.98	0.98	1.02	1.14	1.22	1.25	1.30	1.27	1.30	1.50	1.51	1.53	1.57	1.54	1.50	1.45	1.51
Fremont County	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.33	1.37	1.46	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.50	1.41	1.41	1.45
Goshen County	1.00	0.93	0.95	0.98	1.04	1.08	1.11	1.18	1.16	1.22	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.41	1.46	1.37	1.39	1.43
Hot Springs County	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.16	1.10	1.15	1.31	1.25	1.26	1.39	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.42
Johnson County	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.04	1.10	1.20	1.27	1.39	1.28	1.26	1.43	1.51	1.58	1.67	1.59	1.47	1.47	1.53
Laramie County	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.15	1.23	1.26	1.35	1.28	1.31	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.49	1.45	1.48	1.52
Lincoln County	1.00	1.01	1.10	1.09	1.15	1.28	1.45	1.48	1.36	1.31	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.43	1.50	1.53	1.63
Natrona County	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.19	1.36	1.37	1.54	1.35	1.46	1.56	1.78	1.87	2.09	2.19	1.87	1.77	1.90
Niobrara County	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.03	1.10	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.23	1.14	1.20	1.30	1.27	1.18	1.23	1.32
Park County	1.00	0.97	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.33	1.41	1.40	1.43	1.50	1.39	1.45	1.51
Platte County	1.00	0.95	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.15	1.26	1.23	1.25	1.32	1.36	1.27	1.28	1.29
Sheridan County	1.00	1.01	1.06	1.13	1.24	1.47	1.55	1.55	1.41	1.26	1.17	1.33	1.17	1.28	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.34
Sublette County	1.00	1.03	1.12	1.25	1.39	1.65	1.92	2.25	2.07	2.06	2.48	2.31	2.22	2.21	2.11	1.89	1.93	1.98
Sweetwater County	1.00	0.99	1.04	1.08	1.15	1.31	1.37	1.49	1.35	1.38	1.48	1.50	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.41	1.45	1.49
Teton County	1.00	1.03	1.11	1.30	1.49	1.88	2.00	1.92	1.60	1.75	1.82	2.31	2.14	2.45	2.50	2.63	2.76	2.97
Uinta County	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.08	1.20	1.27	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.23	1.21	1.20	1.14	1.12	1.15
Washakie County	1.00	0.99	1.03	1.10	1.10	1.14	1.17	1.17	1.13	1.11	1.23	1.18	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.18	1.17	1.20
Weston County	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.94	1.01	1.16	1.21	1.29	1.26	1.24	1.28	1.30	1.34	1.42	1.45	1.29	1.23	1.26



**Table 3. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (in 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
U.S.	39,616	39,401	39,681	40,576	41,295	42,742	43,575	43,431	41,750	42,366	43,549	44,599	44,255	45,763	47,530	47,910	48,980	50,346
Rocky Mountain Region	37,654	37,173	37,154	37,688	38,771	40,484	41,410	41,039	38,613	38,760	40,352	41,676	42,117	44,059	45,629	45,594	46,929	48,439
Wyoming	39,080	39,048	40,305	41,606	44,049	48,856	49,610	51,595	46,483	47,766	50,944	53,527	52,189	55,148	55,414	52,464	53,222	55,816
Albany County	32,708	33,833	34,977	33,987	33,238	33,741	34,569	36,071	35,009	35,644	38,267	38,626	37,780	38,076	38,773	38,022	37,409	37,399
Big Horn County	30,015	29,114	30,413	28,873	30,931	33,393	30,838	33,466	32,964	33,549	35,413	35,796	34,974	36,278	36,067	33,764	33,633	34,124
Campbell County	40,687	39,002	38,607	39,791	43,244	48,549	48,057	52,846	47,280	52,591	58,369	55,738	52,039	55,176	51,387	45,008	46,731	48,846
Carbon County	32,852	32,825	34,230	35,192	38,423	41,997	43,565	45,913	39,711	40,685	45,107	47,130	47,503	49,840	50,092	48,196	50,831	53,976
Converse County	34,934	33,686	35,040	36,548	38,127	40,737	40,799	45,188	42,703	42,364	45,890	46,429	46,406	50,163	50,595	45,908	47,243	50,869
Crook County	36,342	34,691	34,272	35,425	38,914	40,842	39,649	40,127	38,311	38,255	44,168	44,442	45,049	45,552	43,425	42,105	41,133	42,611
Fremont County	30,771	31,380	31,470	32,281	33,211	35,738	36,916	37,906	36,766	37,420	39,531	41,317	41,357	41,708	40,991	38,483	38,924	40,347
Goshen County	30,096	28,196	28,971	29,533	31,485	32,442	33,086	34,760	33,645	34,251	38,062	38,379	38,379	39,096	40,376	38,693	38,947	40,084
Hot Springs County	34,451	33,158	35,393	35,830	35,746	37,714	37,654	40,364	37,405	39,317	44,569	42,486	42,820	47,700	52,146	50,255	47,186	51,073
Johnson County	36,567	36,278	37,258	35,935	37,565	40,459	40,756	43,091	39,064	38,313	43,413	45,696	47,877	50,914	48,553	45,284	45,584	47,450
Laramie County	37,952	39,320	40,717	41,411	42,150	44,419	45,037	47,340	44,403	44,600	48,524	48,469	47,687	48,065	48,262	46,445	46,962	48,121
Lincoln County	32,332	32,338	34,516	33,219	34,348	37,101	40,626	39,941	35,715	34,483	36,071	36,888	36,216	35,634	36,280	37,438	37,743	39,807
Natrona County	39,802	39,695	40,799	41,617	45,240	51,093	50,399	55,769	47,734	51,612	54,512	60,331	61,598	68,535	71,075	61,484	59,238	64,155
Niobrara County	36,458	37,011	37,834	38,019	40,835	39,498	37,735	37,301	37,956	37,798	42,727	39,591	40,520	44,859	43,614	41,123	44,151	47,488
Park County	38,051	36,768	36,648	37,992	38,957	42,743	43,337	44,049	41,831	41,919	45,594	47,844	47,204	48,353	50,787	46,556	48,658	50,219
Platte County	33,848	32,231	33,918	34,800	34,589	34,478	34,740	36,495	36,756	39,490	43,053	41,784	42,547	44,779	45,914	43,520	44,410	44,794
Sheridan County	45,612	45,654	47,741	50,923	55,428	65,057	67,580	66,056	59,074	52,704	48,778	54,781	47,989	52,069	50,559	51,156	51,421	53,839
Sublette County	39,076	38,089	39,370	41,603	43,562	48,891	51,471	55,814	48,078	47,209	57,293	51,847	51,292	51,329	49,392	44,695	46,608	47,493
Sweetwater County	38,575	37,717	39,537	40,324	42,408	47,073	47,192	50,211	43,654	45,057	47,801	47,491	47,019	47,711	47,835	45,432	47,536	49,144

**Table 3. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (in 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018**

<b>Region/Year</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Teton County	96,973	98,581	105,370	120,918	137,548	169,843	176,489	165,739	136,005	148,369	153,864	193,058	173,601	194,539	196,839	205,609	215,005	232,774
Uinta County	33,743	34,177	34,354	34,219	36,277	40,023	41,160	43,591	41,000	40,259	40,556	39,980	38,509	38,194	37,738	36,155	36,019	37,247
Washakie County	36,163	36,157	37,771	40,229	39,834	41,614	41,715	41,394	39,088	37,975	42,388	41,090	40,725	43,128	43,045	42,018	42,416	44,556
Weston County	35,372	32,966	33,034	32,503	35,316	39,587	39,386	41,555	39,710	39,615	41,053	42,231	43,071	45,672	46,129	40,911	40,419	41,369

**Table 4. Top Two Percent of Total Personal Income Categories 2001–2018**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 51%	W&S 50%	W&S 50%	W&S 50%	W&S 50%	W&S 49%	W&S 49%	W&S 49%	W&S 48%	W&S 47%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 47%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 47%	W&S 47%	W&S 46%
United States 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 17%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 17%	TR 17%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 19%
Total	68%	66%	66%	66%	67%	67%	67%	67%	65%	64%	63%	64%	64%	64%	64%	65%	66%	65%
Rocky Mountain Region 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 52%	W&S 51%	W&S 51%	W&S 51%	W&S 50%	W&S 50%	W&S 50%	W&S 49%	W&S 50%	W&S 49%	W&S 47%	W&S 47%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%
Rocky Mountain Region 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 19%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 22%
Total	71%	69%	69%	69%	69%	70%	70%	69%	69%	67%	67%	68%	65%	66%	67%	67%	67%	68%
Wyoming 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 44%	W&S 45%	W&S 45%	W&S 44%	W&S 44%	W&S 43%	W&S 45%	W&S 45%	W&S 46%	W&S 44%	W&S 42%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 40%	W&S 40%	W&S 39%	W&S 39%	W&S 38%
Wyoming 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 26%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 28%	DI&R 29%	DI&R 29%	DI&R 27%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 28%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 27%	DI&R 28%	DI&R 28%	DI&R 28%	DI&R 28%
Total	70%	69%	69%	70%	72%	72%	74%	72%	69%	66%	67%	69%	67%	67%	68%	67%	67%	66%
Albany County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 45%	W&S 46%	W&S 45%	W&S 46%	W&S 47%	W&S 46%	W&S 47%	W&S 45%	W&S 47%	W&S 45%	W&S 43%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 43%	W&S 42%	W&S 42%
Albany County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 26%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 27%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 22%
Total	71%	71%	70%	70%	70%	71%	70%	69%	68%	65%	67%	68%	64%	64%	63%	64%	63%	64%
Big Horn County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 45%	W&S 48%	W&S 47%	W&S 47%	W&S 44%	W&S 42%	W&S 40%	W&S 40%	W&S 39%	W&S 40%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 42%	W&S 41%	W&S 40%
Big Horn County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 19%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	TR 18%	TR 19%	TR 18%	TR 20%	TR 19%	TR 21%	TR 20%	TR 19%	DI&R 19%	TR 19%	TR 19%	TR 20%	TR 22%	TR 22%	TR 23%
Total	65%	64%	63%	66%	66%	65%	64%	61%	61%	60%	58%	59%	60%	60%	61%	64%	63%	63%
Campbell County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 66%	W&S 68%	W&S 68%	W&S 69%	W&S 69%	W&S 70%	W&S 72%	W&S 71%	W&S 71%	W&S 64%	W&S 56%	W&S 58%	W&S 59%	W&S 59%	W&S 60%	W&S 58%	W&S 58%	W&S 58%
Campbell County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 14%	WB 13%	WB 14%	WB 14%	DI&R 14%	WB 15%	WB 16%	WB 15%	WB 15%	PI 15%	PI 22%	PI 19%	PI 16%	PI 16%	WB 14%	WB 15%	DI&R 15%	DI&R 15%
Total	80%	81%	82%	83%	83%	85%	88%	86%	86%	79%	78%	77%	75%	75%	74%	73%	73%	73%

*Description of Abbreviations: W&S = Wages and Salaries, WB = Wage Benefits (also known as Supplements to Wages and Salaries), TR = Transfer Receipts, PI = Proprietors' Income, DI&R = Div., Int., and Rental Income and RA = Residence Adjustment*

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**Table 4. Top Two Percent of Total Personal Income Categories 2001–2018**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Carbon County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 43%	W&S 43%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 44%	W&S 49%	W&S 48%	W&S 45%	W&S 44%	W&S 40%	W&S 40%	W&S 42%	W&S 43%	W&S 44%	W&S 44%	W&S 39%	W&S 40%
Carbon County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 24%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%
Total	67%	67%	65%	65%	67%	66%	68%	65%	62%	61%	62%	63%	62%	63%	64%	64%	60%	61%
Converse County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 40%	W&S 42%	W&S 42%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 40%	W&S 43%	W&S 43%	W&S 44%	W&S 43%	W&S 42%	W&S 44%	W&S 43%	W&S 45%	W&S 45%	W&S 43%	W&S 43%	W&S 44%
Converse County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 19%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 15%	DI&R 15%	DI&R 15%	TR 15%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 15%	DI&R 15%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%
Total	59%	58%	58%	57%	58%	57%	58%	58%	59%	58%	58%	60%	58%	60%	62%	63%	65%	66%
Crook County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 29%	W&S 32%	W&S 32%	W&S 33%	W&S 31%	W&S 32%	W&S 33%	W&S 32%	W&S 33%	W&S 32%	W&S 28%	W&S 29%	W&S 28%	W&S 29%	W&S 30%	W&S 31%	W&S 32%	W&S 33%
Crook County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 23%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 21%	RA 20%	RA 19%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%
Total	52%	50%	51%	53%	53%	56%	53%	53%	53%	51%	53%	53%	52%	51%	51%	53%	54%	55%
Fremont County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 40%	W&S 42%	W&S 40%	W&S 41%	W&S 42%	W&S 41%	W&S 42%	W&S 43%	W&S 42%	W&S 42%	W&S 41%	W&S 40%	W&S 39%	W&S 39%	W&S 39%	W&S 39%	W&S 38%	W&S 37%
Fremont County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 22%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 20%	TR 19%	TR 20%	TR 21%	TR 19%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	TR 21%	TR 21%	TR 21%
Total	62%	62%	61%	63%	63%	62%	62%	62%	62%	63%	60%	62%	59%	59%	59%	60%	59%	58%
Goshen County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 32%	W&S 34%	W&S 33%	W&S 32%	W&S 31%	W&S 32%	W&S 33%	W&S 32%	W&S 33%	W&S 33%	W&S 31%	W&S 31%	W&S 31%	W&S 31%	W&S 30%	W&S 31%	W&S 31%	W&S 30%
Goshen County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 23%	DI&R 20%	TR 21%	TR 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 21%	TR 21%	TR 22%	TR 22%	TR 20%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 20%	TR 19%	TR 19%	TR 20%	TR 21%	TR 21%
Total	55%	54%	54%	53%	52%	54%	54%	53%	55%	55%	51%	53%	51%	50%	49%	51%	52%	51%
Hot Springs County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 36%	W&S 35%	W&S 32%	W&S 31%	W&S 33%	W&S 34%	W&S 37%	W&S 37%	W&S 38%	W&S 38%	W&S 34%	W&S 36%	W&S 37%	W&S 34%	W&S 30%	W&S 30%	W&S 31%	W&S 29%
Hot Springs County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	TR 21%	TR 24%	TR 27%	TR 28%	TR 24%	DI&R 23%	TR 23%	TR 23%	TR 26%	TR 24%	TR 21%	TR 23%	TR 22%	TR 21%	PI 22%	PI 22%	TR 23%	PI 21%
Total	57%	59%	59%	59%	57%	57%	60%	60%	64%	62%	55%	59%	59%	55%	52%	52%	54%	50%

*Description of Abbreviations: W&S = Wages and Salaries, WB = Wage Benefits (also known as Supplements to Wages and Salaries), TR = Transfer Receipts, PI = Proprietors' Income, DI&R = Div., Int., and Rental Income and RA = Residence Adjustment*

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**Table 4. Top Two Percent of Total Personal Income Categories 2001–2018**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Johnson County 1 <sup>st</sup>	DI&R 31%	W&S 32%	W&S 32%	W&S 34%	W&S 35%	W&S 37%	W&S 37%	W&S 37%	W&S 36%	W&S 34%	W&S 30%	W&S 31%	W&S 30%	W&S 31%	W&S 28%	W&S 30%	W&S 31%	W&S 31%
Johnson County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	W&S 31%	DI&R 29%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 31%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 31%	DI&R 33%	DI&R 34%	DI&R 28%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 25%
Total	62%	61%	62%	65%	65%	68%	70%	71%	64%	58%	56%	57%	52%	52%	51%	54%	55%	56%
Laramie County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 47%	W&S 48%	W&S 48%	W&S 48%	W&S 48%	W&S 48%	W&S 48%	W&S 46%	W&S 48%	W&S 47%	W&S 44%	W&S 45%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 47%	W&S 47%	W&S 46%
Laramie County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 24%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 20%
Total	71%	71%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	69%	68%	66%	67%	68%	67%	67%	67%	67%	66%	66%
Lincoln County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 38%	W&S 41%	W&S 44%	W&S 43%	W&S 40%	W&S 41%	W&S 48%	W&S 42%	W&S 40%	W&S 40%	W&S 42%	W&S 37%	W&S 37%	W&S 37%	W&S 38%	W&S 37%	W&S 37%	W&S 36%
Lincoln County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 24%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 19%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 26%
Total	62%	60%	63%	62%	63%	63%	66%	62%	61%	60%	65%	63%	63%	62%	63%	63%	63%	62%
Natrona County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 45%	W&S 45%	W&S 45%	W&S 47%	W&S 47%	W&S 45%	W&S 48%	W&S 46%	W&S 47%	W&S 44%	W&S 44%	W&S 42%	W&S 40%	W&S 38%	W&S 35%	W&S 34%	W&S 37%	W&S 36%
Natrona County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 23%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 19%	PI 21%	PI 22%	PI 24%	PI 24%	PI 25%	PI 25%	PI 27%
Total	68%	66%	65%	67%	69%	67%	69%	64%	64%	61%	63%	63%	62%	62%	59%	59%	62%	63%
Niobrara County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 29%	W&S 30%	W&S 29%	W&S 28%	W&S 29%	W&S 31%	W&S 33%	W&S 33%	W&S 34%	W&S 34%	W&S 32%	W&S 35%	W&S 35%	W&S 33%	W&S 32%	W&S 33%	W&S 32%	W&S 30%
Niobrara County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 26%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 22%	PI 21%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 22%	TR 21%	TR 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 23%
Total	55%	55%	55%	50%	50%	56%	58%	55%	55%	55%	53%	61%	58%	55%	54%	55%	55%	53%
Park County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 38%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 40%	W&S 39%	W&S 41%	W&S 42%	W&S 43%	W&S 42%	W&S 39%	W&S 38%	W&S 38%	W&S 38%	W&S 37%	W&S 38%	W&S 37%	W&S 36%
Park County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 28%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 27%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 28%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 27%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 27%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 31%
Total	66%	65%	65%	67%	67%	69%	69%	67%	65%	63%	63%	65%	63%	64%	67%	65%	67%	67%

Description of Abbreviations: W&S = Wages and Salaries, WB = Wage Benefits (also known as Supplements to Wages and Salaries), TR = Transfer Receipts, PI = Proprietors' Income, DI&R = Div., Int., and Rental Income and RA = Residence Adjustment

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**Table 4. Top Two Percent of Total Personal Income Categories 2001–2018**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Platte County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 38%	W&S 42%	W&S 40%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 42%	W&S 44%	W&S 42%	W&S 43%	W&S 43%	W&S 40%	W&S 40%	W&S 41%	W&S 40%	W&S 42%	W&S 41%	W&S 42%	W&S 42%
Platte County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 23%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	TR 20%	TR 21%	TR 21%	TR 19%	DI&R 19%	TR 19%	TR 18%	TR 19%	TR 21%	TR 21%	TR 21%
Total	61%	63%	60%	61%	61%	63%	65%	62%	64%	64%	59%	59%	60%	58%	61%	62%	63%	63%
Sheridan County 1 <sup>st</sup>	DI&R 37%	DI&R 34%	DI&R 36%	DI&R 41%	DI&R 44%	DI&R 47%	DI&R 46%	DI&R 42%	DI&R 39%	DI&R 34%	W&S 36%	DI&R 37%	W&S 36%	W&S 34%	W&S 35%	W&S 35%	W&S 34%	W&S 33%
Sheridan County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	W&S 31%	W&S 33%	W&S 32%	W&S 31%	W&S 29%	W&S 27%	W&S 29%	W&S 31%	W&S 32%	W&S 34%	DI&R 30%	W&S 32%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 32%	DI&R 29%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 31%	DI&R 31%
Total	68%	67%	68%	72%	73%	74%	75%	73%	71%	68%	66%	69%	66%	66%	64%	65%	65%	64%
Sublette County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 36%	W&S 39%	W&S 42%	W&S 42%	W&S 47%	W&S 53%	W&S 65%	W&S 65%	W&S 64%	W&S 65%	W&S 60%	W&S 59%	W&S 55%	W&S 55%	W&S 49%	W&S 45%	W&S 48%	W&S 46%
Sublette County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 30%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 27%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 23%	DI&R 20%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 24%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 28%	DI&R 32%	DI&R 31%	DI&R 32%
Total	66%	65%	66%	69%	73%	79%	88%	88%	84%	81%	82%	81%	79%	80%	77%	77%	79%	78%
Sweetwater County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 60%	W&S 60%	W&S 60%	W&S 61%	W&S 63%	W&S 64%	W&S 65%	W&S 65%	W&S 63%	W&S 62%	W&S 63%	W&S 63%	W&S 62%	W&S 62%	W&S 60%	W&S 58%	W&S 57%	W&S 56%
Sweetwater County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 17%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 15%	DI&R 14%	WB 13%	WB 15%	WB 15%	WB 14%	WB 14%	WB 14%	WB 14%	WB 14%	WB 15%	WB 15%	WB 15%	WB 15%	WB 15%	WB 15%
Total	77%	76%	75%	75%	76%	79%	80%	79%	77%	76%	77%	77%	77%	77%	75%	73%	72%	71%
Teton County 1 <sup>st</sup>	DI&R 51%	DI&R 52%	DI&R 55%	DI&R 63%	DI&R 71%	DI&R 76%	DI&R 76%	DI&R 73%	DI&R 56%	DI&R 59%	DI&R 67%	DI&R 74%	DI&R 70%	DI&R 72%	DI&R 71%	DI&R 71%	DI&R 71%	DI&R 71%
Teton County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	W&S 34%	W&S 33%	W&S 32%	W&S 28%	W&S 25%	W&S 22%	W&S 21%	W&S 23%	W&S 25%	W&S 22%	W&S 21%	W&S 18%	W&S 20%	W&S 18%	W&S 19%	W&S 19%	W&S 19%	W&S 18%
Total	85%	85%	87%	91%	96%	98%	97%	96%	81%	81%	88%	92%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	89%
Uinta County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 45%	W&S 48%	W&S 47%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 46%	W&S 49%	W&S 49%	W&S 47%	W&S 49%	W&S 45%	W&S 46%	W&S 48%	W&S 46%	W&S 45%	W&S 43%	W&S 43%	W&S 42%
Uinta County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 14%	DI&R 12%	DI&R 12%	DI&R 13%	DI&R 15%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 14%	DI&R 13%	TR 13%	TR 13%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 16%	DI&R 16%	TR 17%	TR 18%	TR 18%
Total	59%	60%	59%	59%	61%	62%	63%	62%	60%	62%	62%	64%	64%	62%	61%	60%	61%	60%

*Description of Abbreviations: W&S = Wages and Salaries, WB = Wage Benefits (also known as Supplements to Wages and Salaries), TR = Transfer Receipts, PI = Proprietors' Income, DI&R = Div., Int., and Rental Income and RA = Residence Adjustment*

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**Table 4. Top Two Percent of Total Personal Income Categories 2001–2018**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Washakie County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 41%	W&S 42%	W&S 41%	W&S 40%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 43%	W&S 44%	W&S 44%	W&S 45%	W&S 42%	W&S 44%	W&S 43%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 41%	W&S 39%
Washakie County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 27%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 26%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 30%	DI&R 29%	DI&R 25%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 21%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%	DI&R 22%
Total	68%	68%	67%	70%	71%	71%	72%	69%	66%	63%	63%	66%	64%	62%	62%	63%	63%	61%
We <sup>st</sup> on County 1 <sup>st</sup>	W&S 35%	W&S 34%	W&S 34%	W&S 32%	W&S 33%	W&S 31%	W&S 32%	W&S 32%	W&S 29%	W&S 30%	W&S 29%	W&S 30%	W&S 29%	W&S 28%	W&S 28%	W&S 30%	W&S 30%	W&S 32%
We <sup>st</sup> on County 2 <sup>nd</sup>	DI&R 20%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 18%	DI&R 16%	RA 18%	RA 21%	RA 21%	RA 23%	RA 22%	RA 21%	RA 21%	RA 18%	DI&R 17%	DI&R 16%	TR 19%	TR 20%	DI&R 20%
Total	55%	52%	52%	50%	49%	49%	53%	53%	52%	52%	50%	51%	47%	45%	44%	49%	50%	52%
Sum of 1 <sup>st</sup> Category																		
Wages and salaries	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	24	25	25	25	25	25	25
Wage benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proprietors' income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividend, interest and rental income	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Residence adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Category																		
Wages and salaries	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wage benefits	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Transfer receipts	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	5	7	9	5	1	3	4	3	6	7	5
Proprietors' income	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Dividend, interest and rental income	22	22	21	20	20	20	19	16	13	11	17	19	18	18	18	15	16	17
Residence adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Description of Abbreviations: W&S = Wages and Salaries, WB = Wage Benefits (also known as Supplements to Wages and Salaries), TR = Transfer Receipts, PI = Proprietors' Income, DI&R = Div., Int., and Rental Income and RA = Residence Adjustment



**Table 5. WAGES and SALARIES (in Millions of 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018 Indexed to 2001**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.13	1.12	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.17	1.23	1.25	1.29	1.32
Rocky Mountain Region	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.03	1.06	1.12	1.17	1.18	1.13	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.48
Wyoming	1.00	1.04	1.06	1.11	1.17	1.31	1.42	1.50	1.41	1.41	1.43	1.47	1.47	1.52	1.51	1.40	1.41	1.44
Albany County	1.00	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.30
Big Horn County	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.17	1.00	1.05	0.98	1.02	1.05	1.09	1.10	1.16	1.15	1.10	1.07	1.05
Campbell County	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.10	1.21	1.46	1.59	1.75	1.68	1.67	1.62	1.63	1.59	1.68	1.63	1.37	1.35	1.40
Carbon County	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.03	1.09	1.31	1.56	1.64	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.38	1.48	1.59	1.62	1.54	1.41	1.49
Converse County	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.10	1.16	1.25	1.37	1.57	1.55	1.52	1.55	1.68	1.72	1.93	1.96	1.68	1.65	1.82
Crook County	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.14	1.21	1.34	1.43	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.42	1.47	1.49	1.55	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.72
Fremont County	1.00	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.26	1.37	1.44	1.41	1.45	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.48	1.37	1.35	1.36
Goshen County	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.03	1.10	1.17	1.23	1.25	1.29	1.34	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.41	1.37	1.37	1.37
Hot Springs County	1.00	0.91	0.88	0.86	0.91	0.99	1.10	1.19	1.15	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.32	1.23	1.16	1.13	1.15
Johnson County	1.00	1.08	1.12	1.17	1.28	1.46	1.57	1.70	1.53	1.41	1.40	1.51	1.58	1.68	1.45	1.44	1.49	1.57
Laramie County	1.00	1.07	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.26	1.29	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.34	1.40	1.42	1.45	1.47	1.45	1.47	1.51
Lincoln County	1.00	1.10	1.27	1.25	1.22	1.39	1.90	1.65	1.45	1.39	1.50	1.37	1.35	1.37	1.44	1.49	1.51	1.56
Natrona County	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.14	1.23	1.39	1.49	1.58	1.44	1.45	1.54	1.64	1.66	1.76	1.68	1.42	1.44	1.50
Niobrara County	1.00	1.02	0.99	0.99	1.09	1.14	1.22	1.23	1.30	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.48	1.51	1.40	1.37	1.35	1.36
Park County	1.00	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.19	1.29	1.37	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.41	1.41	1.43	1.44	1.41	1.40	1.41
Platte County	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.31	1.34	1.31	1.36	1.42	1.53	1.41	1.45	1.45
Sheridan County	1.00	1.08	1.09	1.15	1.17	1.31	1.48	1.57	1.47	1.40	1.38	1.40	1.38	1.43	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.47
Sublette County	1.00	1.14	1.34	1.48	1.89	2.54	3.69	4.29	3.94	3.95	4.34	3.96	3.55	3.53	2.99	2.46	2.66	2.64
Sweetwater County	1.00	0.98	1.03	1.09	1.22	1.42	1.52	1.63	1.43	1.44	1.54	1.58	1.54	1.56	1.51	1.37	1.38	1.38
Teton County	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.07	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.15	1.10	1.11	1.16	1.20	1.29	1.34	1.42	1.48	1.55
Uinta County	1.00	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.10	1.23	1.38	1.50	1.39	1.42	1.27	1.31	1.33	1.25	1.20	1.09	1.07	1.08
Washakie County	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.14	1.23	1.26	1.23	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.22	1.24	1.24	1.18	1.17	1.16
Weston County	1.00	0.92	0.91	0.87	0.95	1.04	1.12	1.17	1.03	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.13	1.15	1.09	1.07	1.14

**Table 6. SUPPLEMENTS to WAGES and SALARIES (in Millions of 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018 Indexed to 2001**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.27	1.31	1.32	1.35	1.39
Rocky Mountain Region	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.44	1.48	1.53
Wyoming	1.00	1.04	1.12	1.16	1.20	1.44	1.57	1.65	1.56	1.58	1.57	1.64	1.79	1.84	1.82	1.76	1.77	1.81
Albany County	1.00	1.12	1.24	1.28	1.18	1.25	1.39	1.46	1.44	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.74	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.80	1.78
Big Horn County	1.00	0.97	1.06	1.10	1.12	1.34	1.28	1.35	1.23	1.29	1.29	1.37	1.53	1.60	1.58	1.54	1.53	1.54
Campbell County	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.15	1.22	1.63	1.74	1.90	1.81	1.83	1.74	1.83	1.92	2.00	1.97	1.76	1.75	1.81
Carbon County	1.00	0.98	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.40	1.59	1.66	1.45	1.48	1.45	1.56	1.84	2.02	2.03	1.97	1.91	1.97
Converse County	1.00	1.03	1.08	1.12	1.17	1.38	1.50	1.70	1.60	1.61	1.59	1.72	1.95	2.11	2.14	1.98	1.96	2.09
Crook County	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.51	1.63	1.69	1.61	1.65	1.61	1.66	1.85	1.91	1.89	1.96	2.00	2.12
Fremont County	1.00	1.08	1.11	1.16	1.23	1.42	1.57	1.66	1.62	1.65	1.64	1.71	1.92	1.94	1.88	1.81	1.80	1.82
Goshen County	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.13	1.29	1.43	1.51	1.48	1.60	1.60	1.65	1.86	1.91	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.88
Hot Springs County	1.00	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.17	1.30	1.38	1.35	1.40	1.38	1.45	1.64	1.66	1.58	1.55	1.54	1.61
Johnson County	1.00	1.07	1.16	1.25	1.32	1.57	1.70	1.83	1.68	1.62	1.60	1.72	1.96	2.08	1.86	1.86	1.90	1.98
Laramie County	1.00	1.08	1.18	1.22	1.26	1.41	1.50	1.55	1.53	1.55	1.57	1.62	1.79	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.83	1.88
Lincoln County	1.00	1.07	1.25	1.25	1.23	1.52	1.92	1.79	1.57	1.56	1.63	1.54	1.69	1.73	1.75	1.82	1.87	1.94
Natrona County	1.00	1.03	1.09	1.17	1.23	1.51	1.60	1.66	1.54	1.57	1.60	1.73	1.85	1.90	1.85	1.69	1.72	1.78
Niobrara County	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.19	1.34	1.50	1.59	1.55	1.57	1.59	1.65	1.99	2.08	1.97	1.98	1.95	1.98
Park County	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.33	1.46	1.53	1.48	1.50	1.49	1.57	1.70	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.77
Platte County	1.00	1.08	1.09	1.12	1.13	1.32	1.43	1.49	1.42	1.54	1.56	1.44	1.66	1.70	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.78
Sheridan County	1.00	1.09	1.13	1.19	1.23	1.47	1.68	1.77	1.65	1.61	1.58	1.63	1.78	1.83	1.83	1.86	1.83	1.89
Sublette County	1.00	1.07	1.31	1.46	1.70	2.49	3.21	3.49	3.49	3.55	3.75	3.71	3.62	3.53	3.19	2.84	3.06	3.08
Sweetwater County	1.00	0.98	1.07	1.11	1.18	1.52	1.59	1.70	1.52	1.56	1.60	1.68	1.77	1.75	1.72	1.66	1.68	1.69
Teton County	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.14	1.36	1.49	1.51	1.37	1.31	1.33	1.41	1.54	1.63	1.67	1.76	1.80	1.85
Uinta County	1.00	1.07	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.39	1.51	1.64	1.52	1.57	1.41	1.46	1.59	1.56	1.50	1.43	1.41	1.43
Washakie County	1.00	0.99	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.27	1.39	1.42	1.37	1.38	1.35	1.38	1.47	1.49	1.48	1.46	1.47	1.46
Weston County	1.00	0.87	0.92	0.92	0.97	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.19	1.23	1.19	1.23	1.41	1.45	1.46	1.41	1.43	1.50

**Table 7. PERSONAL CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS (in Millions of 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018 Indexed to 2001**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States	1.00	1.06	1.09	1.13	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.39	1.53	1.62	1.61	1.58	1.60	1.65	1.74	1.78	1.80	1.84
Rocky Mountain Region	1.00	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.50	1.66	1.81	1.81	1.78	1.82	1.90	2.02	2.10	2.14	2.24
Wyoming	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.16	1.18	1.22	1.27	1.43	1.55	1.64	1.61	1.58	1.61	1.66	1.76	1.81	1.84	1.90
Albany County	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.32	1.42	1.62	1.62	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.63	1.65	1.71	1.78
Big Horn County	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.08	1.22	1.28	1.31	1.40	1.49	1.51	1.46	1.43	1.47	1.55	1.62	1.66	1.68	1.73
Campbell County	1.00	1.05	1.13	1.18	1.22	1.28	1.36	1.58	1.75	1.91	1.82	1.80	1.89	1.98	2.17	2.35	2.33	2.44
Carbon County	1.00	1.06	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.19	1.18	1.32	1.41	1.43	1.39	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.40	1.46	1.45	1.48
Converse County	1.00	1.08	1.16	1.26	1.28	1.37	1.44	1.66	1.73	1.81	1.77	1.75	1.77	1.90	1.99	2.12	2.08	2.16
Crook County	1.00	1.01	1.14	1.21	1.20	1.27	1.40	1.55	1.62	1.68	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.80	1.84	1.99	2.06	2.21
Fremont County	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.12	1.14	1.19	1.25	1.38	1.48	1.54	1.51	1.49	1.50	1.52	1.59	1.61	1.63	1.66
Goshen County	1.00	1.02	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.23	1.25	1.39	1.48	1.56	1.55	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.60	1.60	1.66	1.68
Hot Springs County	1.00	1.08	1.23	1.29	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.25	1.35	1.32	1.28	1.31	1.32	1.37	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.40
Johnson County	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.13	1.20	1.26	1.40	1.49	1.58	1.56	1.52	1.58	1.62	1.72	1.79	1.84	1.91
Laramie County	1.00	1.07	1.14	1.20	1.24	1.31	1.36	1.54	1.68	1.80	1.78	1.75	1.76	1.83	1.92	1.98	2.04	2.10
Lincoln County	1.00	1.11	1.19	1.29	1.30	1.35	1.43	1.63	1.78	1.95	1.87	1.81	1.91	1.98	2.08	2.15	2.24	2.36
Natrona County	1.00	1.07	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.21	1.38	1.49	1.57	1.53	1.47	1.52	1.57	1.67	1.71	1.72	1.77
Niobrara County	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.22	1.27	1.32	1.39	1.55	1.64	1.64	1.61	1.58	1.66	1.63	1.74	1.79	1.86	1.93
Park County	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.15	1.22	1.29	1.35	1.49	1.62	1.69	1.68	1.66	1.72	1.76	1.84	1.90	1.98	2.05
Platte County	1.00	1.03	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.36	1.46	1.55	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.57	1.67	1.71	1.73	1.77
Sheridan County	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.15	1.19	1.32	1.43	1.52	1.49	1.48	1.52	1.57	1.66	1.73	1.78	1.84
Sublette County	1.00	1.06	1.14	1.18	1.23	1.23	1.30	1.52	1.65	1.75	1.75	1.69	1.72	1.81	1.98	2.09	2.08	2.20
Sweetwater County	1.00	1.08	1.13	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.20	1.36	1.48	1.59	1.55	1.51	1.54	1.63	1.75	1.81	1.82	1.88
Teton County	1.00	1.09	1.15	1.16	1.22	1.26	1.31	1.57	1.78	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.95	2.05	2.13	2.22	2.30	2.41
Uinta County	1.00	1.06	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.21	1.38	1.49	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.58	1.62	1.71	1.78	1.81	1.86
Washakie County	1.00	1.03	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.18	1.24	1.32	1.42	1.45	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.43	1.50	1.49	1.55	1.59
Weston County	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.16	1.14	1.25	1.38	1.42	1.34	1.35	1.42	1.46	1.55	1.66	1.66	1.70

**Table 8. PROPRIETORS' INCOME (in Millions of 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018 Indexed to 2001**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.09	1.08	1.13	1.04	0.98	0.96	1.11	1.20	1.29	1.33	1.35	1.32	1.31	1.38	1.41
Rocky Mountain Region	1.00	1.04	1.01	1.03	1.07	1.15	1.10	0.99	0.81	0.94	1.12	1.24	1.50	1.65	1.62	1.48	1.61	1.70
Wyoming	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.81	1.10	1.22	1.53	1.76	1.77	1.84	2.01	2.00	1.74	1.71	1.87
Albany County	1.00	0.89	0.94	0.84	0.74	0.69	0.66	0.74	0.87	1.09	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.39	1.45	1.25	1.23	1.11
Big Horn County	1.00	0.85	0.89	0.56	0.60	0.51	0.50	0.65	0.77	0.83	1.11	0.87	1.00	0.86	0.84	0.48	0.44	0.45
Campbell County	1.00	1.03	0.87	0.76	0.92	1.14	0.98	1.35	1.25	2.76	4.64	3.88	3.11	3.36	2.62	1.94	1.60	1.64
Carbon County	1.00	0.93	1.08	1.02	1.07	1.13	0.97	1.18	1.01	1.15	1.36	1.04	1.09	1.22	0.90	0.92	1.51	1.60
Converse County	1.00	0.91	0.97	0.98	1.09	0.94	0.83	1.14	1.23	1.38	1.77	1.84	2.24	2.16	1.88	1.18	0.97	1.04
Crook County	1.00	1.19	1.12	0.83	1.20	0.81	0.63	0.51	0.52	0.70	1.27	1.21	1.50	1.81	1.56	1.16	1.16	1.06
Fremont County	1.00	0.99	0.95	0.81	0.87	0.96	0.86	0.91	1.04	1.16	1.33	1.19	1.25	1.10	0.95	0.86	0.85	0.92
Goshen County	1.00	0.66	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.53	0.36	0.49	0.48	0.74	1.30	1.17	1.26	1.41	1.57	1.16	1.28	1.43
Hot Springs County	1.00	0.95	1.12	0.84	1.08	0.95	0.56	0.79	0.53	1.05	2.05	1.18	1.58	2.69	3.85	3.71	3.05	3.56
Johnson County	1.00	1.08	1.08	0.70	0.80	0.71	0.51	0.51	0.56	0.69	1.13	1.00	1.35	1.62	1.44	0.93	0.79	0.79
Laramie County	1.00	0.97	1.03	1.10	1.09	1.14	1.01	1.27	1.11	1.42	1.90	1.86	1.97	1.78	1.73	1.58	1.70	1.71
Lincoln County	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.72	0.73	0.80	0.76	0.83	0.75	0.65	0.73	0.62	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.76	0.77	0.88
Natrona County	1.00	1.06	1.14	0.99	1.17	1.58	1.31	2.22	1.59	2.23	2.42	3.39	3.86	4.57	4.82	4.30	4.04	4.71
Niobrara County	1.00	0.91	0.94	1.15	1.33	0.80	0.50	0.59	0.79	0.92	1.44	0.78	1.11	1.51	1.39	1.01	1.13	1.48
Park County	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.81	0.73	0.78	0.73	0.88	0.89	1.01	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.18	1.07	0.87	0.83	0.84
Platte County	1.00	0.69	0.87	0.97	0.84	0.54	0.36	0.62	0.58	0.77	1.27	0.94	0.95	1.20	1.06	0.77	0.73	0.57
Sheridan County	1.00	0.99	0.93	0.66	0.66	0.75	0.66	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.86	0.92	0.89	0.87	0.94
Sublette County	1.00	1.11	1.22	1.35	1.42	1.43	1.27	2.02	1.87	2.34	2.77	2.14	2.00	1.87	1.49	0.93	0.75	0.73
Sweetwater County	1.00	1.08	1.17	1.39	1.74	1.83	1.58	1.89	1.66	1.62	1.87	1.62	1.83	1.87	2.11	1.97	2.42	2.64
Teton County	1.00	1.03	0.99	0.68	0.10	-0.11	-0.09	-0.08	2.08	2.15	1.00	0.95	0.87	0.96	1.22	1.33	1.52	1.64
Uinta County	1.00	1.02	0.96	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.75	1.02	1.59	1.42	1.20	0.84	0.71	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.64	0.70
Washakie County	1.00	0.93	0.97	0.77	0.60	0.63	0.38	0.57	0.75	0.98	1.49	0.96	1.04	1.21	1.30	1.04	0.96	1.16
Weston County	1.00	0.98	0.92	0.76	1.02	1.02	0.76	0.72	0.59	0.76	0.79	0.73	1.11	1.72	1.89	1.13	0.66	0.47



**Table 9. DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, and RENTAL INCOME (in Millions of 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018 Indexed to 2001**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.05	1.15	1.23	1.24	1.10	1.08	1.18	1.28	1.23	1.34	1.44	1.46	1.53	1.62
Rocky Mountain Region	1.00	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.10	1.22	1.32	1.34	1.19	1.16	1.31	1.44	1.40	1.53	1.66	1.71	1.81	1.92
Wyoming	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.11	1.27	1.53	1.55	1.53	1.21	1.23	1.45	1.74	1.60	1.76	1.81	1.73	1.74	1.86
Albany County	1.00	0.99	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.04	1.00	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.21	1.39	1.19	1.18	1.20	1.13	1.12	1.14
Big Horn County	1.00	0.88	0.94	0.81	0.91	1.02	0.85	0.98	0.96	0.96	1.10	1.23	1.03	1.07	1.10	1.04	1.06	1.11
Campbell County	1.00	0.85	0.88	0.95	1.18	1.29	1.30	1.51	1.33	1.49	1.69	1.85	1.62	1.74	1.72	1.59	1.71	1.81
Carbon County	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.05	1.21	1.15	1.05	1.03	0.89	0.89	1.27	1.41	1.26	1.28	1.27	1.24	1.35	1.42
Converse County	1.00	0.82	0.85	0.90	0.97	1.07	0.96	1.10	1.10	1.01	1.27	1.31	1.27	1.36	1.57	1.63	1.80	1.91
Crook County	1.00	0.77	0.78	0.90	1.11	1.25	1.09	1.19	1.04	1.04	1.64	1.55	1.62	1.48	1.40	1.46	1.37	1.45
Fremont County	1.00	0.94	0.98	1.06	1.06	1.19	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.27	1.53	1.42	1.39	1.38	1.32	1.33	1.40
Goshen County	1.00	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.96	1.04	1.05	1.01	0.91	0.92	1.16	1.33	1.21	1.17	1.18	1.15	1.12	1.17
Hot Springs County	1.00	0.89	0.89	1.00	0.97	1.13	1.05	1.03	0.93	0.92	1.20	1.25	1.12	1.18	1.28	1.11	1.06	1.13
Johnson County	1.00	0.93	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.20	1.34	1.52	1.15	0.96	1.18	1.26	1.13	1.10	1.18	1.12	1.14	1.21
Laramie County	1.00	0.99	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.17	1.21	1.31	1.07	1.09	1.36	1.41	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.22	1.21	1.27
Lincoln County	1.00	0.82	0.86	0.87	1.09	1.21	1.13	1.28	1.19	1.12	1.31	1.48	1.55	1.49	1.50	1.61	1.64	1.75
Natrona County	1.00	0.92	0.92	0.94	1.12	1.31	1.24	1.24	0.99	1.09	1.27	1.51	1.65	2.00	2.33	1.71	1.40	1.49
Niobrara County	1.00	0.95	0.97	0.87	0.88	1.01	1.04	0.91	0.85	0.82	0.99	1.11	1.06	1.11	1.07	1.02	1.10	1.14
Park County	1.00	0.84	0.82	0.93	1.01	1.23	1.22	1.10	0.95	0.91	1.14	1.34	1.25	1.33	1.57	1.35	1.55	1.65
Platte County	1.00	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.94	0.96	0.88	0.83	0.87	0.94	1.05	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.06
Sheridan County	1.00	0.94	1.05	1.25	1.48	1.90	1.95	1.80	1.52	1.20	0.98	1.36	0.96	1.14	0.99	1.05	1.09	1.16
Sublette County	1.00	0.91	0.91	1.16	1.22	1.49	1.56	1.82	1.45	1.16	1.85	1.78	1.84	1.88	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.18
Sweetwater County	1.00	0.94	0.93	0.89	0.77	0.87	0.88	0.95	0.89	0.94	1.03	1.13	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.03	1.02	1.06
Teton County	1.00	1.03	1.18	1.58	2.03	2.73	2.89	2.69	1.71	1.98	2.32	3.21	2.86	3.35	3.37	3.56	3.71	4.02
Uinta County	1.00	0.86	0.86	0.90	1.11	1.35	1.27	1.29	1.16	1.05	1.51	1.59	1.36	1.33	1.35	1.28	1.21	1.27
Washakie County	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.24	1.24	1.27	1.29	1.13	0.94	0.78	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.95	0.99	0.96	1.01
Weston County	1.00	0.83	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.98	0.99	1.10	1.07	0.91	1.16	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.17	1.09	1.21	1.28

**Table 10. RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT (in Millions of 2012 Dollars) 2001–2018 Indexed to 2001**

Region/Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.93	0.89	0.87	0.84	0.83	0.95	0.95	0.97	1.01	1.07	0.99	0.98	0.87	0.77	0.87
Rocky Mountain Region	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.91	0.90	0.93	1.05	1.21	1.57	2.13	2.38	2.60	2.41	2.20	2.39	2.51
Wyoming	-1.00	-3.15	-5.26	-6.43	-9.32	-13.68	-16.81	-19.91	-19.87	-21.53	-21.86	-21.30	-20.06	-18.69	-19.67	-22.62	-21.31	-20.40
Albany County	1.00	0.90	0.85	0.81	0.84	0.97	0.99	1.14	1.26	1.74	2.13	2.78	3.01	3.23	3.01	2.62	2.58	2.80
Big Horn County	-1.00	-0.55	-0.33	-0.07	-0.02	-0.08	1.62	2.05	2.69	2.72	2.52	2.51	2.15	2.32	1.96	1.43	1.42	1.68
Campbell County	-1.00	-1.07	-1.12	-1.31	-1.50	-1.98	-2.30	-2.60	-2.46	-2.34	-2.20	-2.18	-1.97	-2.00	-1.96	-1.62	-1.50	-1.51
Carbon County	-1.00	0.05	1.50	2.84	4.23	5.18	4.91	6.93	10.12	11.24	14.97	16.96	16.16	15.41	13.24	11.10	14.88	13.82
Converse County	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.15	1.28	1.65	1.66	1.62	1.17	1.09	1.05	0.78	0.53	0.46	0.28	0.10	0.19	0.07
Crook County	1.00	0.93	0.84	0.95	0.97	1.19	1.42	1.49	1.53	1.48	1.41	1.53	1.32	1.32	1.35	1.24	0.96	0.94
Fremont County	1.00	0.92	1.05	1.15	1.36	1.85	2.31	2.72	1.99	2.05	2.78	4.01	4.65	5.55	4.57	2.92	3.11	3.65
Goshen County	1.00	1.11	1.20	1.35	1.47	1.62	1.81	1.98	1.81	1.68	1.69	1.58	1.51	1.60	1.68	1.57	1.58	1.57
Hot Springs County	1.00	1.16	1.21	1.25	1.33	1.29	1.41	1.58	1.21	0.98	0.82	0.61	0.00	0.03	0.30	0.40	0.38	0.43
Johnson County	1.00	0.89	0.75	0.72	0.63	0.53	0.44	0.30	2.05	3.69	4.98	6.24	7.19	7.64	7.43	6.01	5.75	5.92
Laramie County	-1.00	-2.23	-3.11	-3.80	-4.41	-5.44	-5.72	-6.38	-8.42	-9.62	-11.45	-13.71	-15.57	-15.51	-15.64	-15.59	-15.70	-16.33
Lincoln County	1.00	1.02	0.93	1.04	1.30	1.40	1.06	1.74	1.51	1.27	0.68	1.43	0.76	0.67	0.58	0.92	0.85	1.13
Natrona County	1.00	0.83	0.08	-0.89	-1.62	-2.55	-1.51	0.01	-0.50	-3.20	-7.45	-9.75	-10.16	-11.11	-6.23	-0.63	-1.34	-2.00
Niobrara County	1.00	0.90	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.90	0.88	0.79	0.26	-0.03	-0.43	-0.84	-1.69	-1.73	-1.27	-1.24	-1.23	-1.27
Park County	-1.00	-1.39	-1.51	-1.60	-1.35	-0.90	-1.94	-1.84	-2.99	-3.06	-2.20	-1.55	-0.54	-0.53	-1.60	-3.39	-3.08	-2.76
Platte County	-1.00	-1.84	-2.29	-2.99	-3.53	-3.70	-4.52	-4.57	-4.52	-5.04	-4.73	-1.89	-1.55	-1.86	-3.31	-3.88	-4.31	-2.55
Sheridan County	1.00	1.01	1.10	1.16	1.27	1.55	1.65	1.79	1.56	1.35	1.25	1.13	1.00	1.10	1.05	0.83	0.90	1.02
Sublette County	1.00	0.56	-0.20	-1.11	-2.82	-5.73	-11.49	-15.63	-13.06	-13.19	-14.15	-11.74	-9.30	-9.15	-6.39	-4.36	-5.00	-4.85
Sweetwater County	-1.00	-0.97	-1.04	-1.13	-1.31	-1.57	-1.46	-1.70	-1.48	-1.48	-1.66	-1.75	-1.62	-1.63	-1.63	-1.51	-1.54	-1.53
Teton County	-1.00	-1.00	-1.03	-0.96	-1.05	-1.13	-1.08	-1.09	-0.92	-0.76	-0.58	-0.82	-0.51	-0.57	-0.65	-1.01	-0.97	-1.06
Uinta County	1.00	0.91	0.94	0.96	0.97	1.08	1.10	1.06	0.83	0.68	0.82	0.69	0.49	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.69	0.71
Washakie County	-1.00	-1.07	-1.14	-1.18	-1.23	-1.10	-1.28	-1.41	-1.40	-1.39	-1.47	-1.18	-0.96	-0.56	-0.90	-1.27	-1.00	-0.89
Weston County	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.42	1.54	2.05	2.51	2.74	2.95	2.72	2.64	2.70	2.45	2.33	2.30	1.84	1.63	1.60