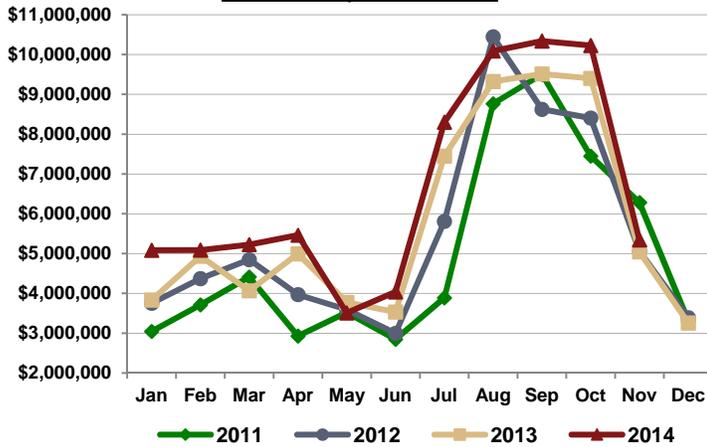


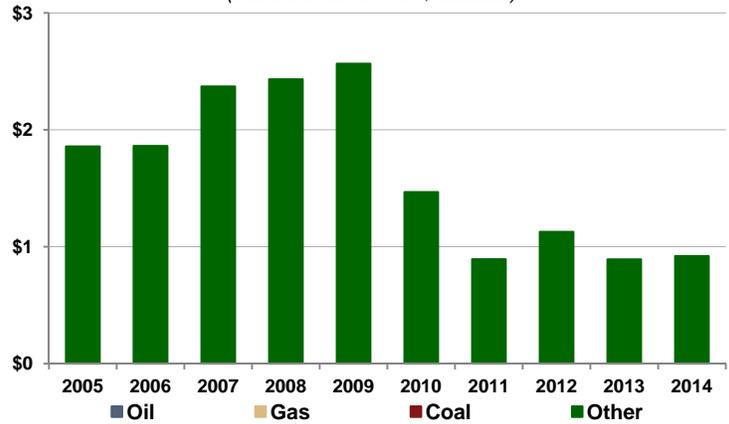
**Teton County Excise Taxes**



November 2014 = \$5,340,343 (5.9% more than November 2013).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 = \$72,697,204 (10.4% more than YTD 2013).

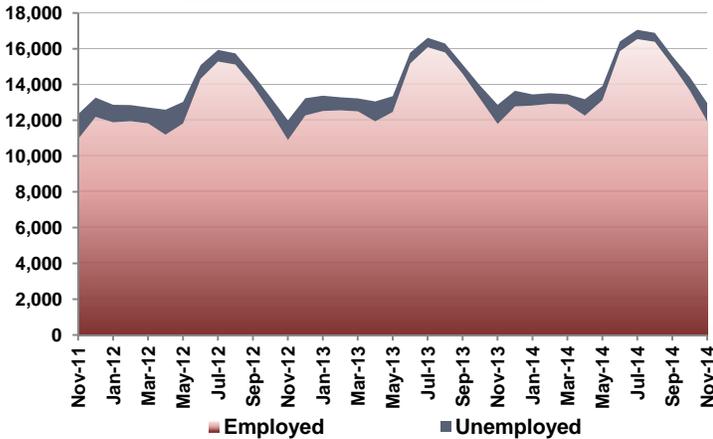
**Teton County Mineral Tax Valuations**

(State Assessed - in \$ millions)



2014 Total = \$0.9 million (3.2% more than 2013).  
 Oil = \$0.0; Gas = \$0.0; Coal = \$0.0; and Other = \$0.9 million.

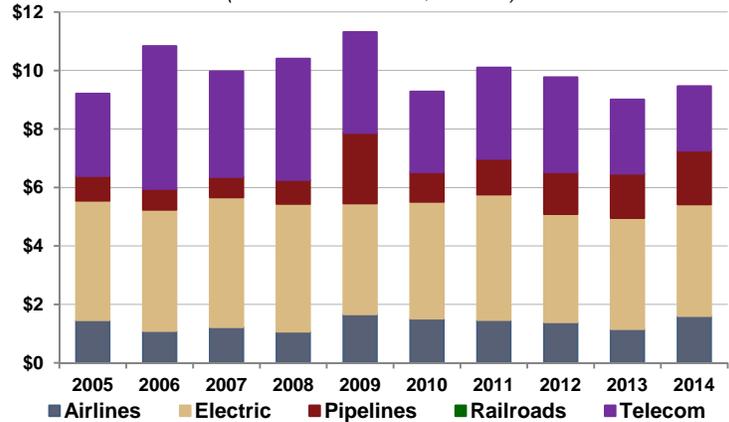
**Teton County Resident Labor Force**



November 2014 Employed = 11,940 (12.6% less than October 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 13,956 (3.3% more than YTD 2013).

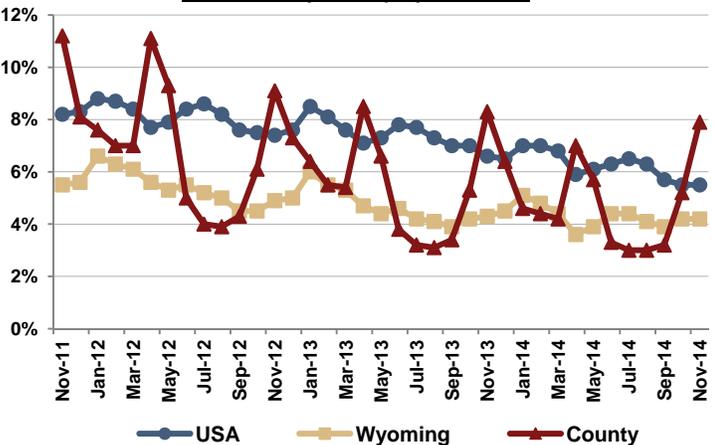
**Teton County Non-Mineral Tax Valuations**

(State Assessed - in \$ millions)



2014 Total = \$9.5 (5.1% more than 2013); Airlines = \$1.6; Electric = \$3.8; Pipelines = \$1.8; Railroads = \$0.0; and Telecom = \$2.2 million.

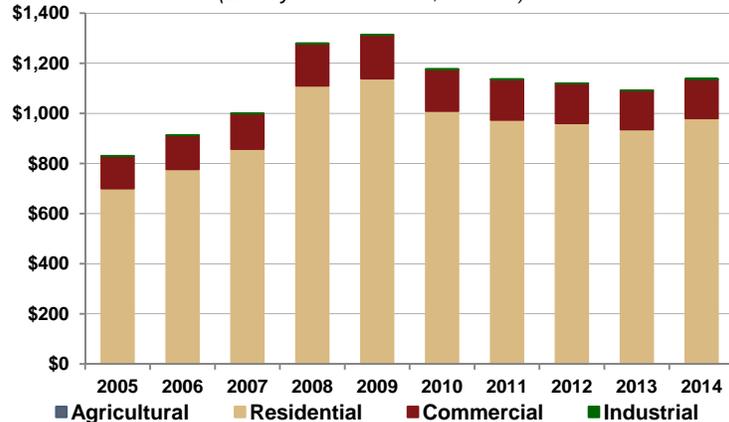
**Teton County Unemployment Rate**



November 2014 Unemployment = 7.9% (October 2014 was 5.2%).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 4.7% (2013 YTD Avg. was 5.4%).

**Teton County Property Tax Valuations**

(Locally Assessed - in \$ millions)



2014 Total = \$1,137.8 million (4.2% more than 2013); Agricultural = \$2.4; Residential = \$977.9; Commercial = \$156.7; & Industrial = \$0.7 million.

Community Builders, Inc. (CBI) is a Wyoming-based consulting firm that specializes in the development of businesses, organizations, and communities. Each monthly *CBI Focus* newsletter provides economic data and analytical graphs for one of Wyoming's 23 counties (plus one covering the entire state). The *CBI Focus* newsletter archive, source notes, and data explanations are online at [www.consultCBI.com](http://www.consultCBI.com). CBI principal consultants are Bobbe Fitzhugh and Joe Coyne. Contact CBI at 873 Esterbrook Road, Douglas, WY 82633; email [Joe@consultCBI.com](mailto:Joe@consultCBI.com); or call (307) 359-1640. © 2015 Community Builders, Inc.



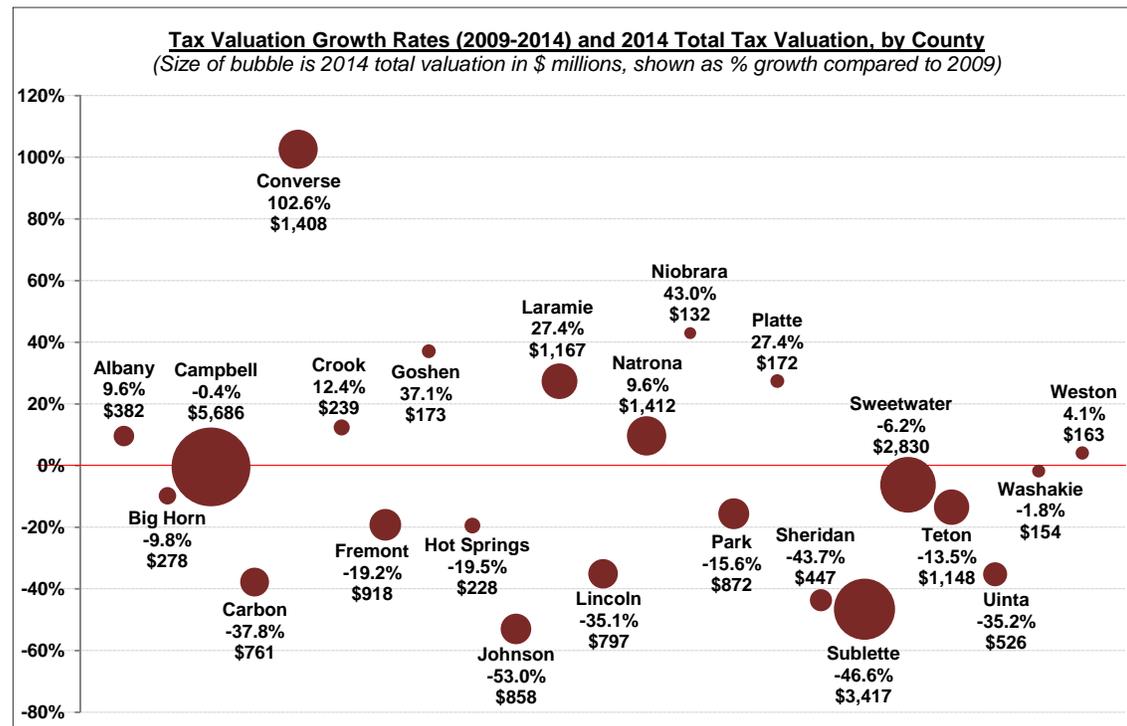
## Tax Valuations (and growth rates)

Wyoming uses a variety of methods to establish the taxable value of real and personal property. The Wyoming Department of Revenue (DOR) sets mineral severance tax valuations based on their production value from the previous year. The DOR also assesses public utilities, including airlines, electric utilities, pipelines, railroads, and telecommunications.

County Assessors establish the value of local agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial land and improvements. Together, the sum total of these three property valuations creates a good sense of each county's tax base for personal and real property. The DOR's Annual Report includes most of this information. The report, along with many other helpful publications and tax data, is posted online at:

<http://revenue.wyo.gov/>

The chart on this page presents the sum total of



mineral, non-mineral (state assessed), and locally assessed property tax valuations. The size of each bubble represents the total sum of 2014 tax valuation (in \$ millions). The vertical location of each bubble represents that county's tax valuation growth rate since 2009 (5-year growth rate). Thus, Campbell County currently has the largest total tax valuation (\$5,686 million), although it has declined 0.4% since 2009. Likewise, Niobrara County has the smallest total tax valuation (\$132 million), though it has grown by 43.0% since 2009 and is closing in on Washakie County (\$154 million).

Since 2009, Wyoming's total tax valuation has declined 17.3% (losing more than \$5 billion), down to a total of \$24.2 billion. Gas valuations have dropped nearly \$7 billion (-57.6%) during that time. Other minerals have helped to offset the huge decline in gas valuations (oil grew by \$772 million and coal grew by \$145 million). Statewide, agricultural property valuations rose 51.7%, residential property increased 0.6%, commercial property grew 15.0%, and industrial property increased 14.5% from 2009 to 2014. Together, three counties (Campbell, Sublette, and Sweetwater) collectively represent \$11.9 billion in total valuations (49.4% of the total 2014 valuations in Wyoming).



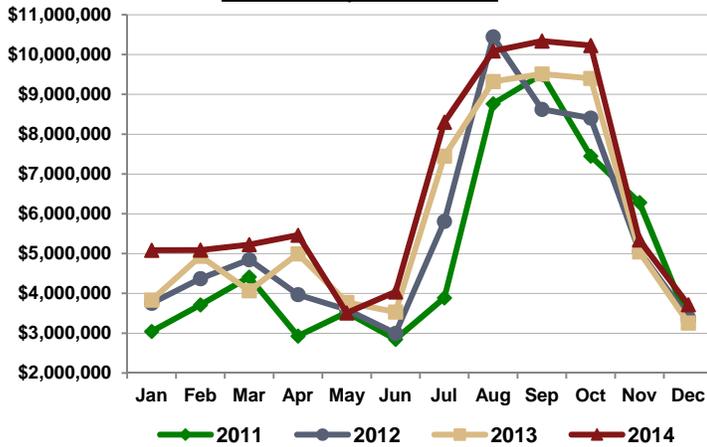
Forteen counties experienced a decline in valuations from 2009 to 2014. Sublette (-\$3.0 billion), Johnson (-\$966 million), Carbon (-\$462 million), and Lincoln (-\$431 million) are the Counties that lost the most value, mostly due to significant drops in their gas valuations. Converse County led all counties' growth rates (102.6%), mostly driven by huge increases in oil valuation. The most significant increases in total actual valuation during the last five years came from Converse County (\$713 million), Laramie County (\$251 million, coming from growth in oil, residential and commercial property values), and Natrona County (\$124 million, coming from growth in oil, residential, and industrial property values).



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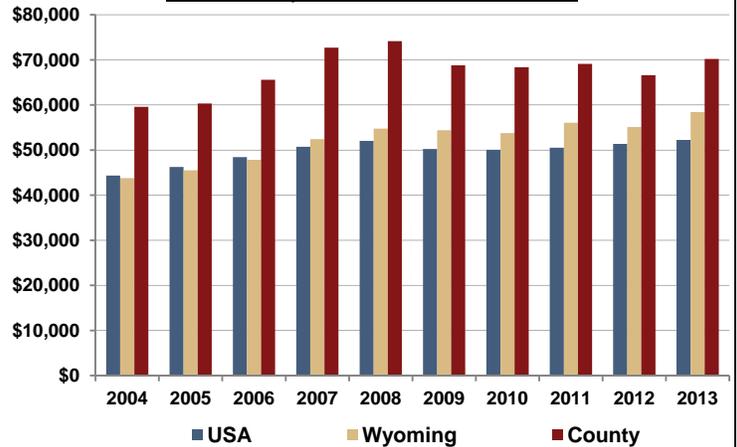
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**Teton County Excise Taxes**



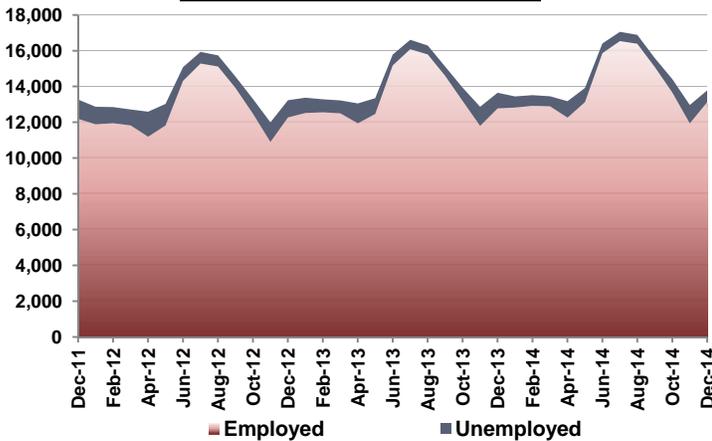
December 2014 = \$3,713,605 (14.1% more than December 2013).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 = \$76,410,809 (10.6% more than YTD 2013).

**Teton County Median Household Income**



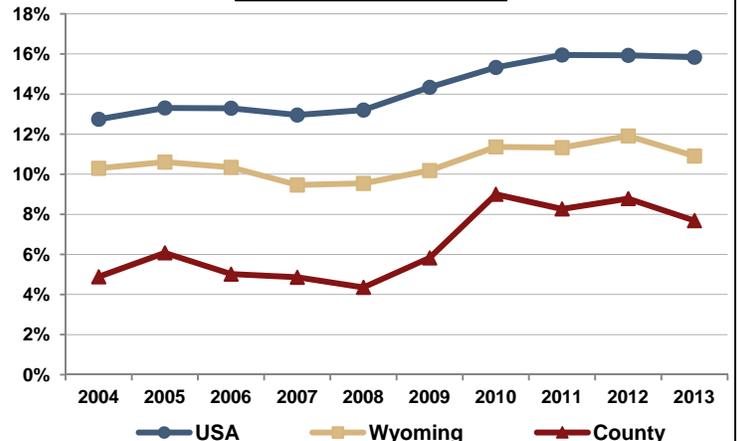
County 2013 MHI = \$70,201 (5.4% more than 2012).  
 Wyoming 2013 MHI = \$58,424; and USA 2013 MHI = \$52,250.

**Teton County Resident Labor Force**



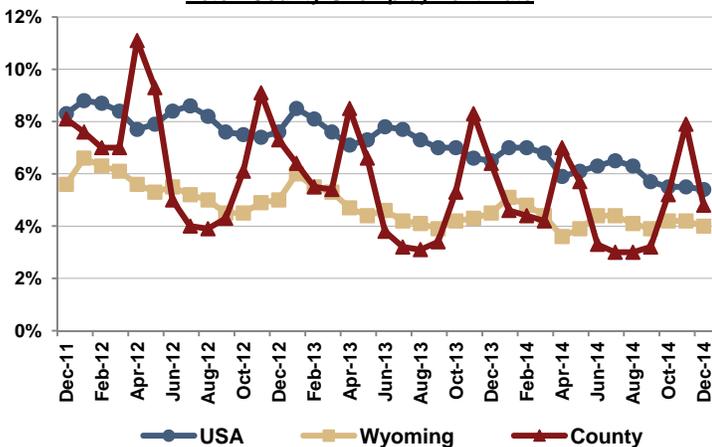
December 2014 Employed = 13,123 (9.9% more than November 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 13,887 (3.2% more than YTD 2013).

**Teton County Poverty Rate**



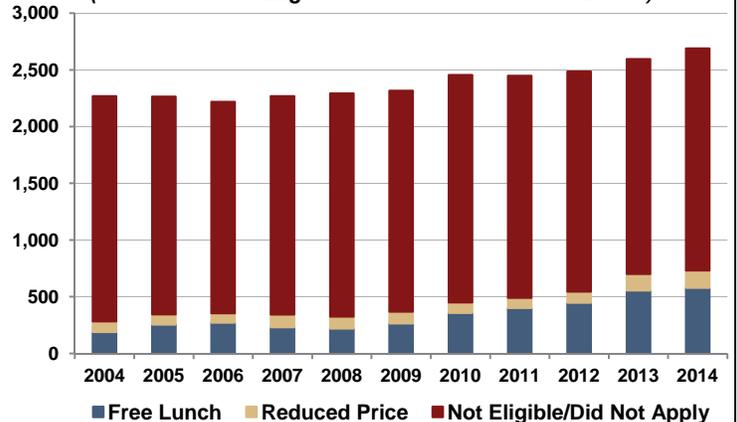
County 2013 Poverty Rate = 7.7% (2012 was 8.8%).  
 Wyoming Poverty Rate = 10.9%; and USA Poverty Rate = 15.8% (2013).

**Teton County Unemployment Rate**



December 2014 Unemployment = 4.8% (November 2014 was 7.9%).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 4.7% (2013 YTD Avg. was 5.5%).

**Teton County Schools - Total Enrollment  
 (With # Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch)**



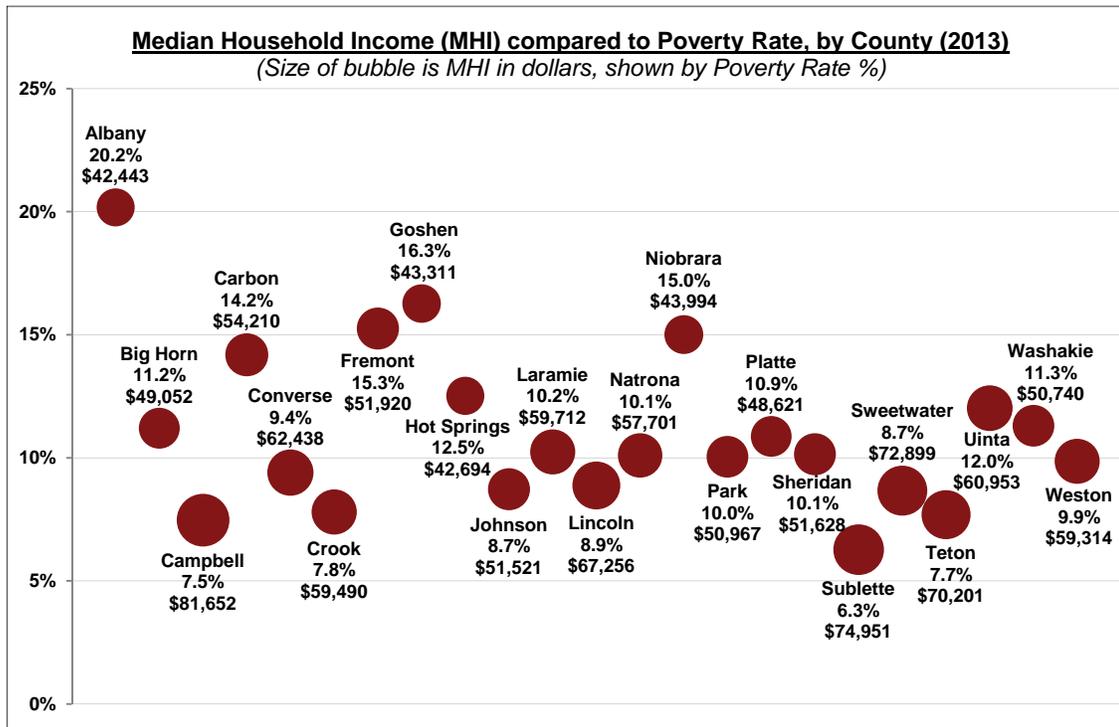
2014 Total Enrollment = 2,691 students (3.6% more than 2013), with 577 (21.4%) eligible for Free Lunch and 154 (5.7%) eligible for Reduced Price.



## Median Household Income and Poverty Rates

There are many ways to measure and report income. Many people are familiar with per capita income (individual earnings), adjusted gross income (for tax returns), and average household income. CBI is using Median Household Income (MHI) for this

report because it provides a more accurate indicator of the overall income in any given county. Unlike per capita income or measures that calculate averages, MHI cannot be skewed by a few individuals who have very high incomes. Instead, MHI is the point at which half of all household incomes are higher, and half are lower. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates MHI every winter for the previous calendar year, (so 2013 was just released). The U.S. Census Bureau also determines the number of people who are living in poverty each year. For 2013, the national MHI was \$52,250 and the percentage of all



Americans living at or below the poverty line was 15.8%.

Generally speaking, poverty rates are higher in those counties where MHI is lower. In Wyoming, the highest poverty rate (20.2%) is in Albany County, which has a relatively low MHI (\$42,443). Albany County's poverty rate is typically higher because of the large number of college students there. Campbell and Sublette Counties are at the other end of the spectrum, where the highest MHI levels and the lowest rates of poverty can be found.

Statewide, MHI for 2013 is \$58,424, 6.0% higher than 2012. The higher income level also drove the poverty rate down to 10.9% (it was 11.9% in 2012).

Sweetwater County enjoyed the largest increase in MHI, rising \$8,152 to \$72,899 in 2013. Converse County had the largest decrease in MHI, dropping \$1,370 to a 2013 MHI of \$62,438. Albany County had the biggest drop in the poverty rate, dropping from 24.5% to 20.2% for 2013. Carbon and Hot Springs Counties experienced the largest increase in the poverty rate (0.8%), climbing to 14.2% and 12.5%, respectively, in 2013.

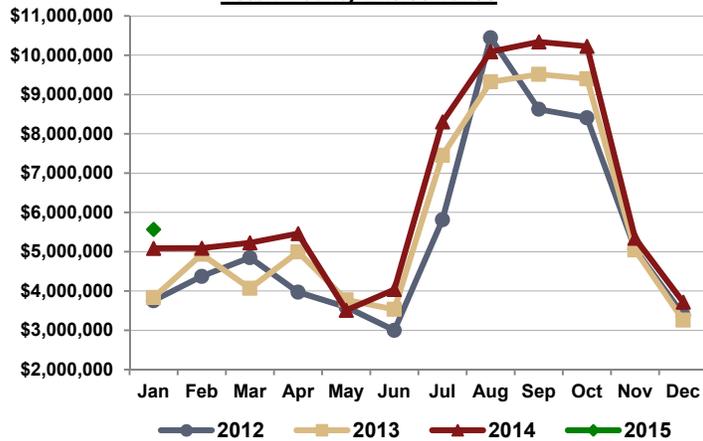
On the other side of this newsletter, additional charts provide the MHI and Poverty Rate for the county, state, and nation for the last ten years. There is also a chart illustrating public school enrollments through Fall 2014, which shows the number of students who qualify for free or reduced price lunch (an early indicator of the direction of poverty in that county for 2014).

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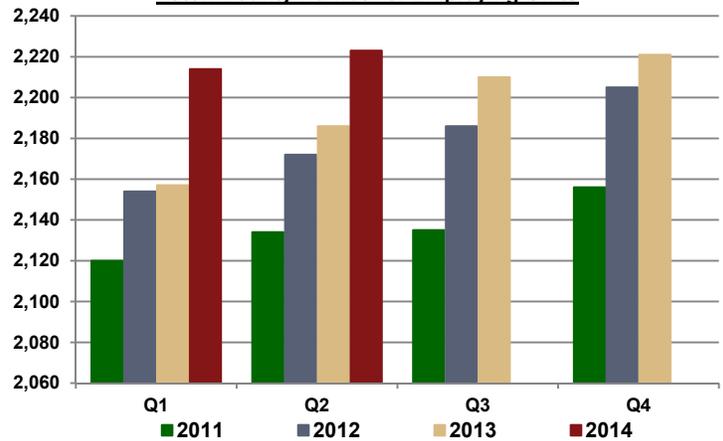


**Teton County Excise Taxes**



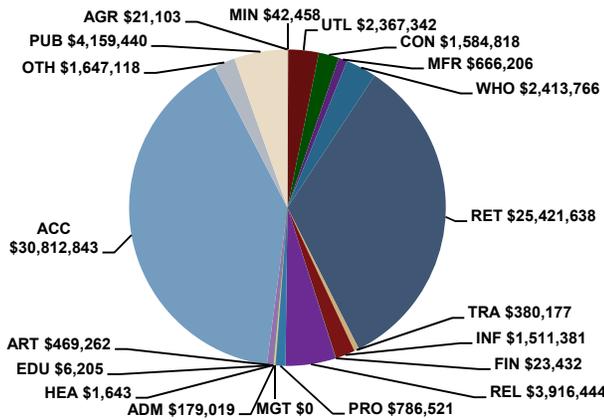
January 2015 = \$5,568,772 (9.5% more than January 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 = \$5,568,772 (9.5% more than YTD 2014).

**Teton County Number of Employing Units**



2Q14 Employing Units = 2,223 (1.7% more than 2Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 2,219 (2.2% more than 2013 YTD).

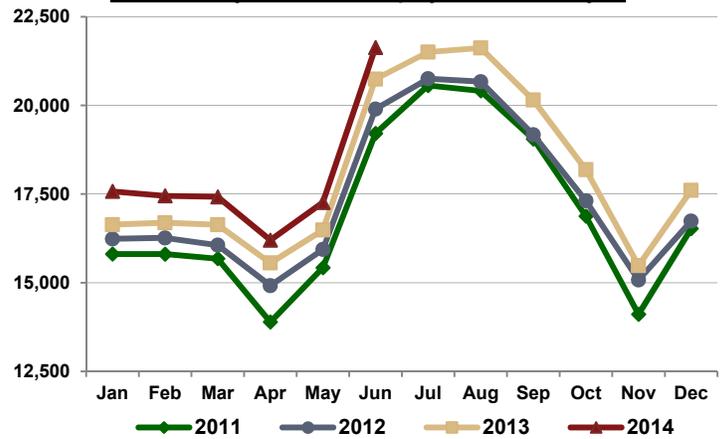
**Teton County 2014 Excise Taxes by Industry**



Biggest \$ change vs. 2013: ACC up \$2,879,992; and ADM down \$4,111.  
 Biggest % change vs. 2013: HEA up 66.5%; and FIN down 8.0%.

For industry abbreviations, see Data Sources on CBI's website.

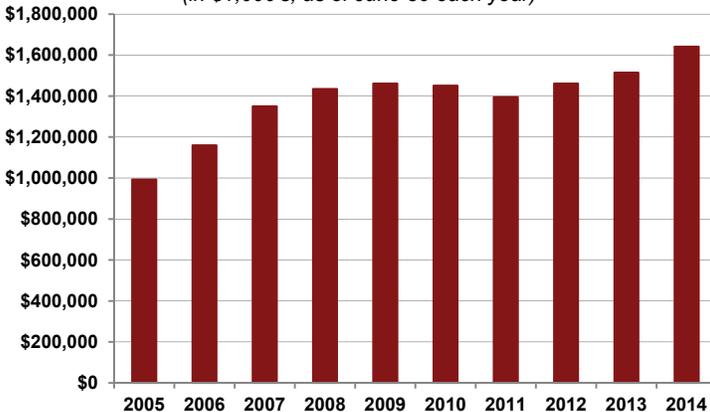
**Teton County Number of Employees Covered by UI**



2Q14 Average Employees = 18,364 (4.4% more than 2Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 17,923 (4.7% more than YTD 2013).

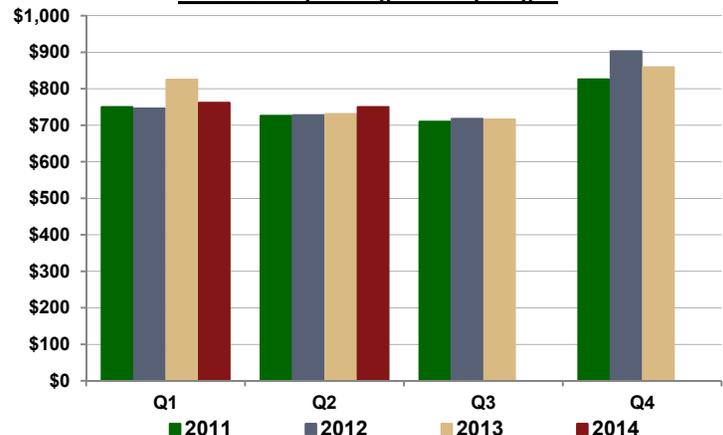
**Teton County FDIC Deposits**

(in \$1,000's, as of June 30 each year)



2014 FDIC Deposits in County = \$1,641,183,000 (8.3% more than 2013).  
 2005-2014 growth rate = 65.3% (WY = 62.7% and USA = 70.4%).

**Teton County Average Weekly Wages**

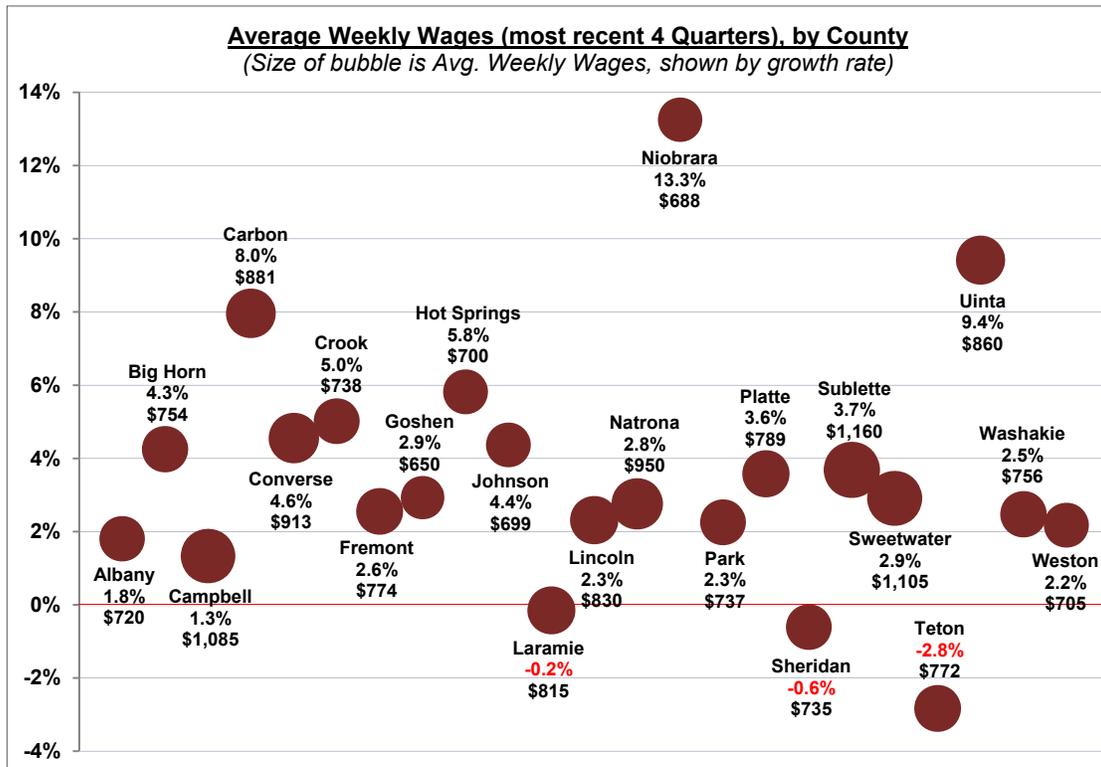


2Q14 Average Weekly Wages = \$750 (2.6% more than 2Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = \$756 (2.8% less than YTD 2013).



## Average Weekly Wages

CBI frequently uses two different measures of employment. The first employment measure is the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which creates monthly *estimates* of the entire labor force and unemployment rate for workers residing



in a particular county, using Census counts, population estimates, and Wyoming's unemployment insurance (UI) system. The second measure, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, tracks jobs by place of work. QCEW is a compilation of *actual* UI wage records filed by employers. Although QCEW data collection and analysis takes months to complete, and it only includes workers who have UI coverage, it compiles the exact number of employing units, employees, average weekly wages, and the total amount of wages paid in each county.

Average Weekly Wages (from QCEW) are relevant to anyone wanting to know how much money local workers are earning. Such earnings are

also a major component of per capita income (which also includes investments, savings, employer-paid benefits, social security, and other types of income). The Average Weekly Wages above represent the average amounts paid to UI-covered employees in each county in Wyoming for the most recently reported four quarters (i.e., through 2Q2014).

There are significant differences in wages paid in Wyoming counties, although the bubble sizes in the graph above make them seem similar. Campbell, Sublette, and Sweetwater Counties each have average wages in excess of \$1,000 per week. In contrast, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, and Niobrara Counties have average wages of \$700 or less per week. The 2Q2014 state average wage for Wyoming statewide is \$876 per week.



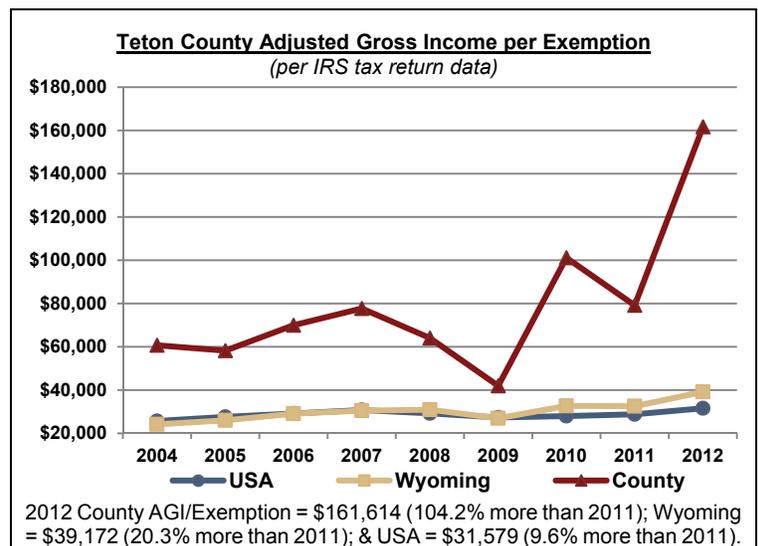
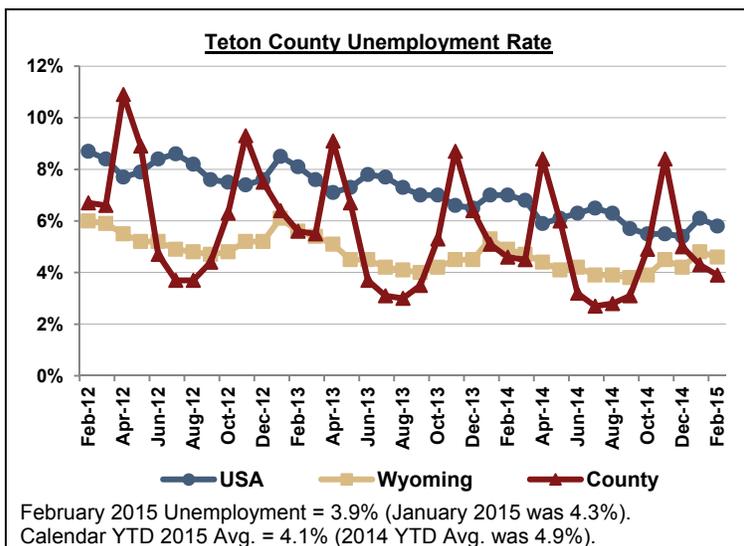
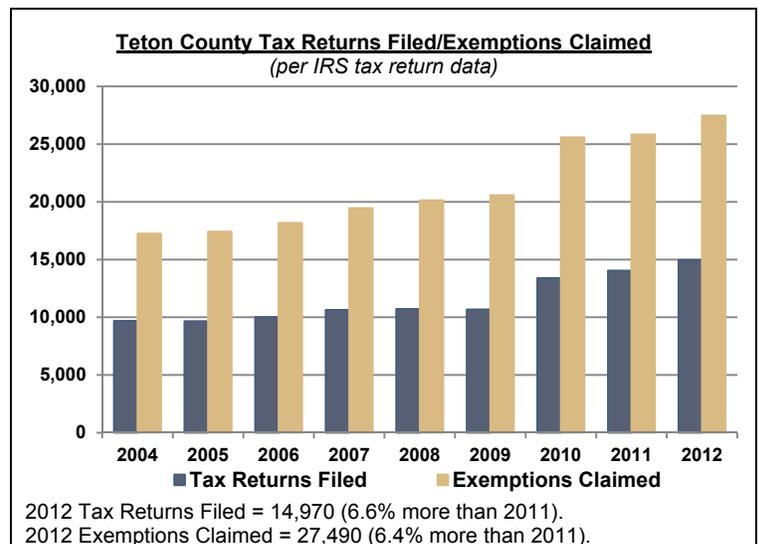
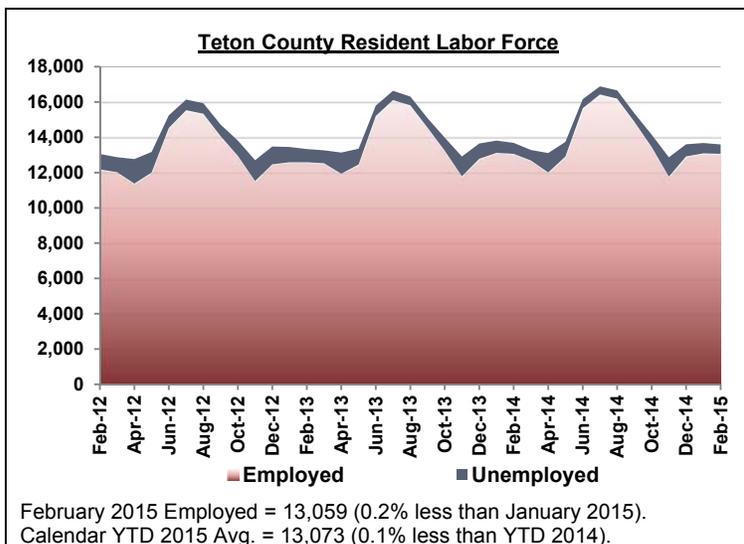
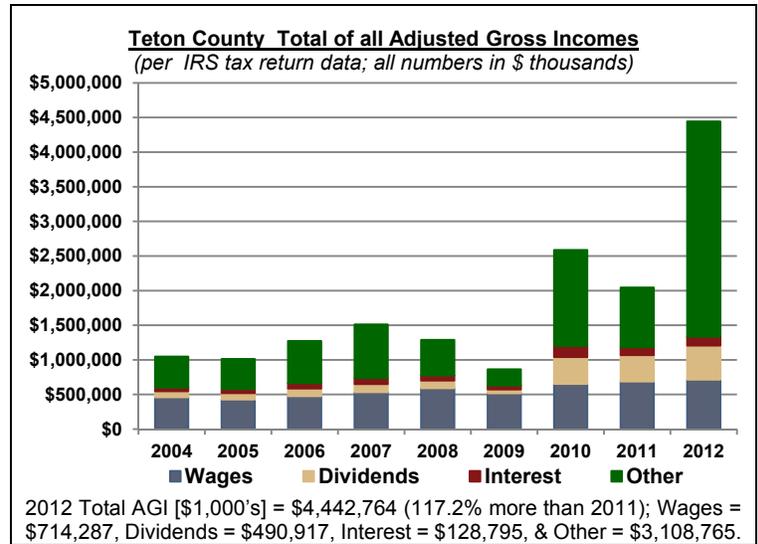
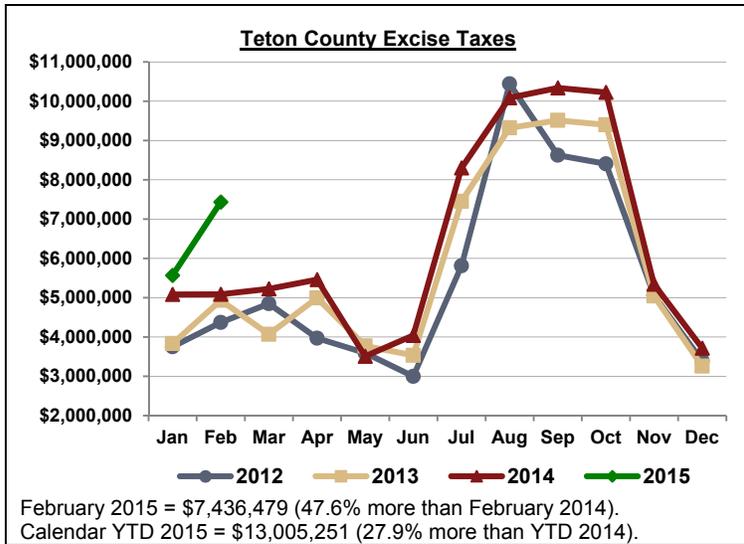
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Growth rates for average wages (compared to the previous 4 quarters) are also widely divergent across the state, ranging from -2.8% (Teton County) to 13.3% (Niobrara County). Three Counties experienced a drop in average wages compared to the previous 4 quarters: Laramie, Sheridan, and Teton. Statewide, average weekly wages grew by 1.8%, compared to the previous 4 quarters.

Niobrara County added the most actual dollars (\$81 more per week, compared to the previous 4 quarters), followed by Uinta County (\$74) and Carbon County (\$65). Teton County lost the most (-\$23 per week), followed by Sheridan (-\$5 per week) and Laramie (-\$1 per week) Counties. Statewide, Wyoming average weekly wages grew by \$16 per week. Third quarter QCEW data will be included in CBI's June newsletter. Preliminary reports suggest that job growth strengthened in 3Q2014.





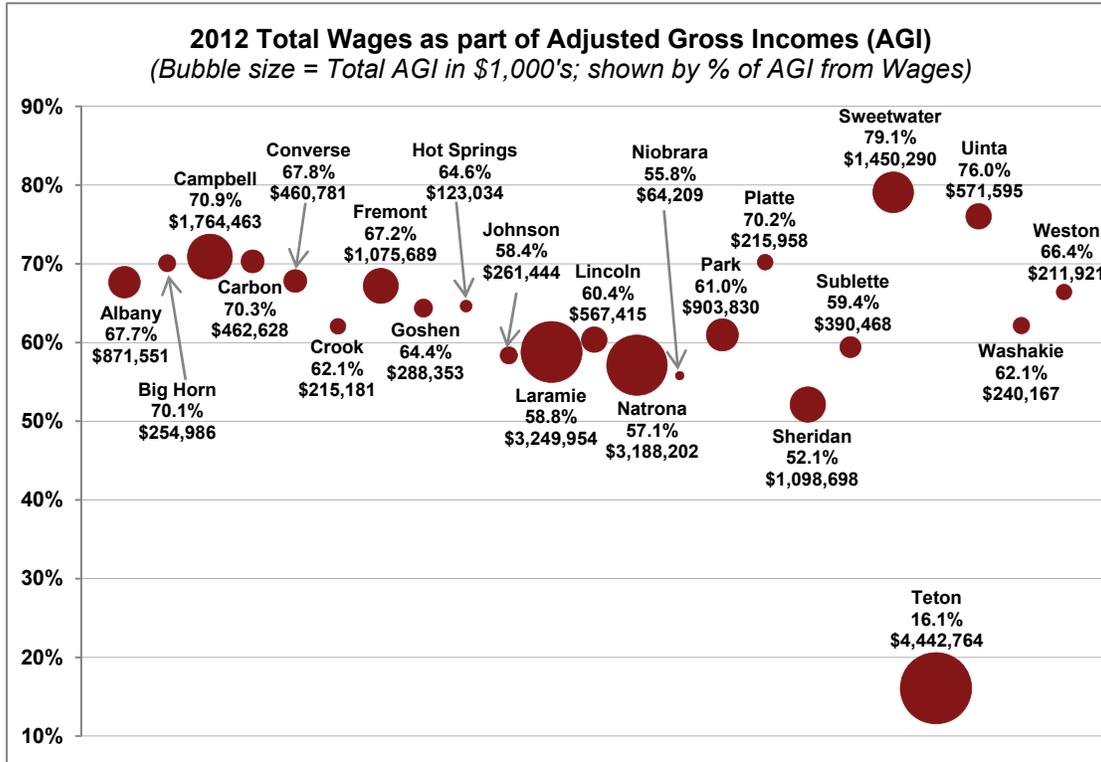
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## Tax Returns

There are many sources of data about the economy. Most economic and demographic data includes estimates made by economists and analysts who are experienced and use their best judgment to provide good information. Other data sources use actual numbers based on specific transactions. This month, we use one such data source, from the Internal Revenue Service

(IRS). The IRS collects information from every federal tax return, and collates it according to the county taxpayers live in when they file their tax return (2012 is the latest tax return data available). Information on every major line item from tax returns is available. This newsletter focuses on income and wages as reported in 2012 tax returns.



Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) includes wages and salaries, dividends, interest, and many other forms of income. Nontaxable income and certain deductions are subtracted from the total gross income reported by taxpayers, in order to calculate AGI.

Wages and salaries (“Wages”) represent the amount of money earned by workers, a significant component of AGI. In Wyoming, the percentage of AGI that comes from Wages is a broad range. There are only two counties whose Wages represent 75% or more of their total AGI: Sweetwater (79.1%) and Uinta (76.0%). Seven counties have Wages that represent less than 60% of their total AGI: Teton (16.1%), Sheridan (52.1%), Niobrara (55.8%), Natrona (57.1%), Johnson (58.4%), Laramie (58.8%), and Sublette (59.4%). Statewide, Wages account for 54.2% of total AGI (much lower than the national rate of 69.4%).

Regular Dividends are another significant component of AGI. The top three counties that have the highest percentage of Dividends in their total AGI are Sheridan (14.7%), Teton (11.0%), and Park (5.5%). Sweetwater County has the lowest percentage (1.5%) of Dividends included in its total AGI.

Taxable Interest is another key part of AGI. The top three counties that have the highest percentage of Interest in their total AGI are Teton (2.9%), Lincoln (2.0%), and Crook (1.6%). Sweetwater County has the lowest percentage (0.6%) of Interest included in its total AGI.

AGI also includes “Other” income, such as taxable refunds, alimony, business income, capital gains, IRA, pensions, rents, farm income, unemployment compensation, and some social security. The top three counties for Other income as a percentage of the total AGI are Teton (70.0%), Niobrara (40.1%), and Natrona (38.1%).

Five counties generate 63% of all AGI in Wyoming: Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, and Teton Counties. Of course, those are the most populated counties in Wyoming, except for Teton County (which alone represents 19.9% of all AGI in Wyoming).

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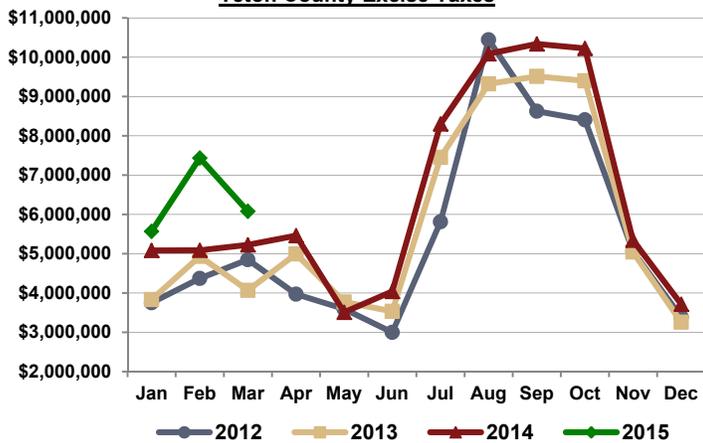
**Tour 23 – A statewide initiative to discuss local economies and opportunities in every County.**

**Teton County forum will be May 8**

*Please register by clicking here or go to:*  
**[business.wyomingbusinessalliance.com/events](http://business.wyomingbusinessalliance.com/events)**

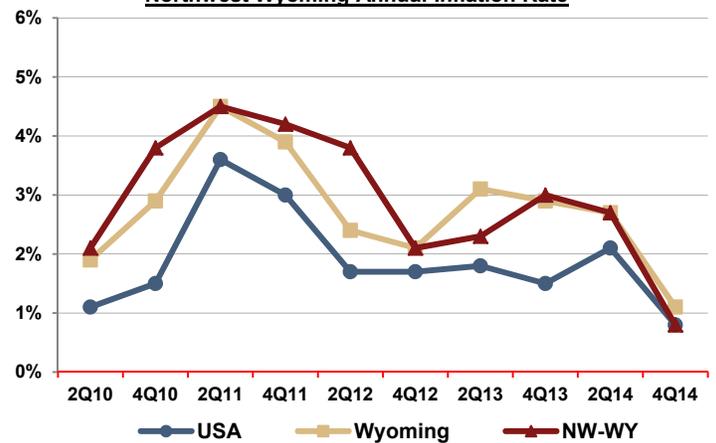


**Teton County Excise Taxes**



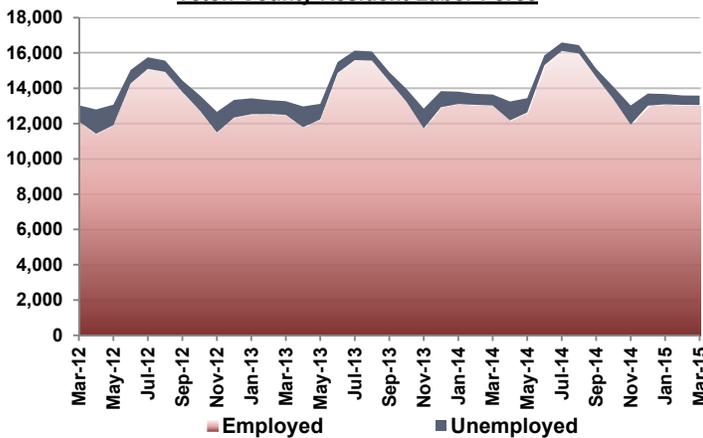
March 2015 = \$6,077,653 (21.0% more than March 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 = \$19,082,904 (23.9% more than YTD 2014).

**Northwest Wyoming Annual Inflation Rate**



Northwest Region includes Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton & Washakie Counties. 4Q14 inflation rate for NW-WY = 0.8%, 2Q14 = 2.7%.

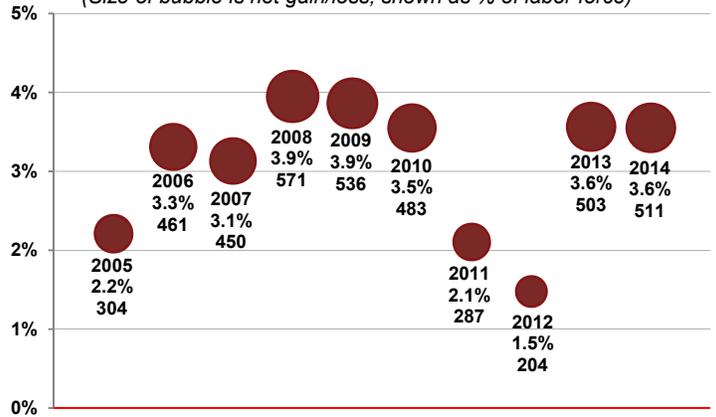
**Teton County Resident Labor Force**



March 2015 Employed = 13,055 (0.02% less than February 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 13,066 (0.03% more than YTD 2014).

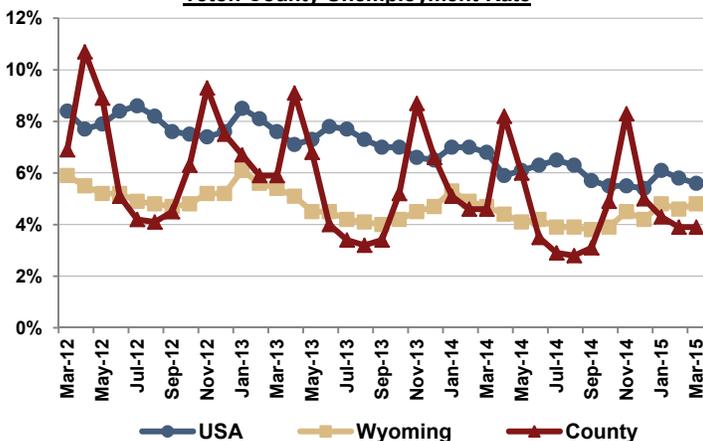
**Teton County Migration/Driver License Exchanges**

(Size of bubble is net gain/loss, shown as % of labor force)



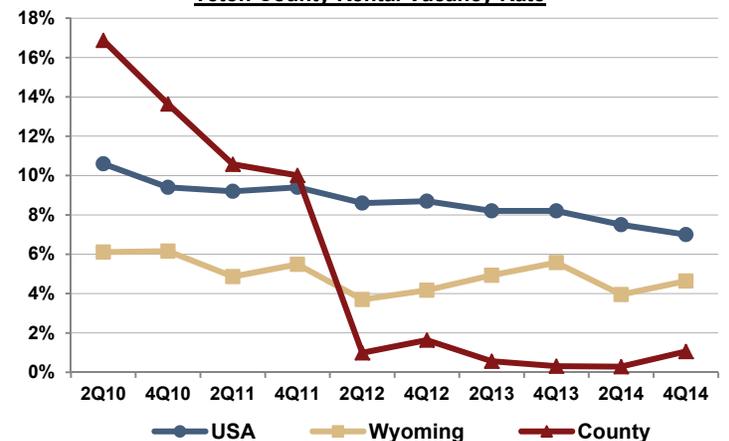
Net migration for 2014 = 511 residents (4,310 net migration in last 10 years, which represents 30.0% of the County's current local labor force).

**Teton County Unemployment Rate**



March 2015 Unemployment = 3.9% (February 2015 was also 3.9%).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 4.0% (YTD 2014 Avg. was 4.8%).

**Teton County Rental Vacancy Rate**



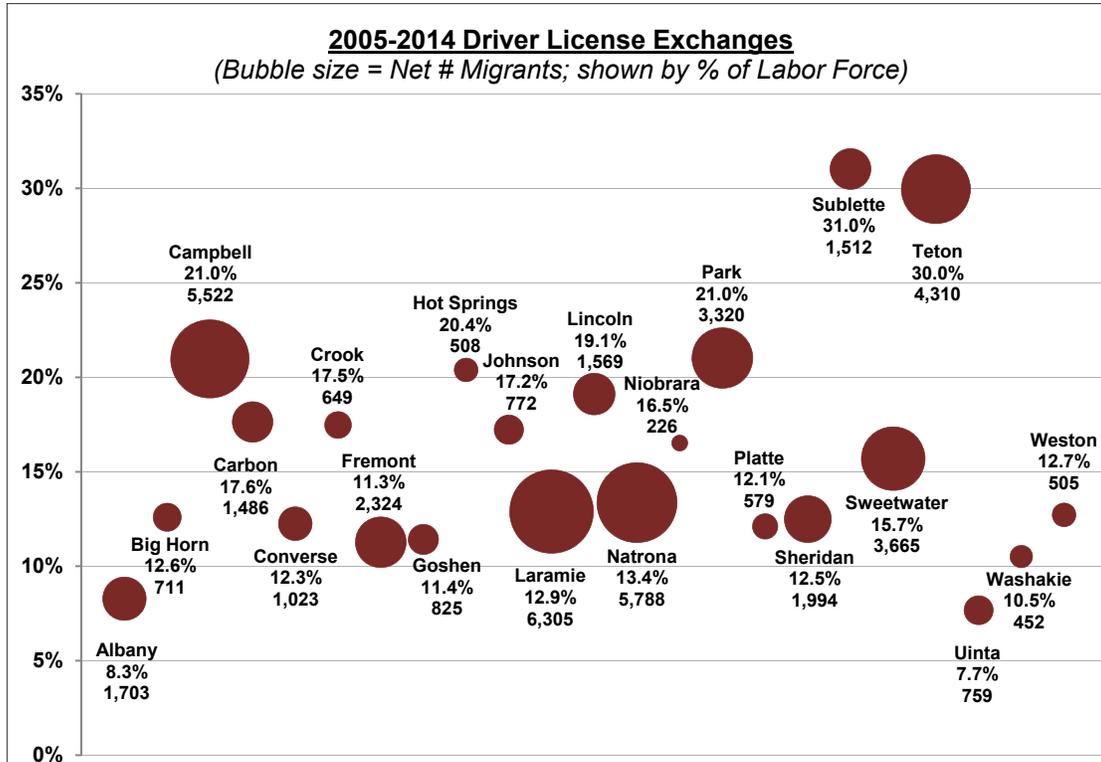
4Q14 Rental Vacancy Rate for County = 1.1%; 2Q14 was 0.3%.  
 5-year average Rental Vacancy Rate for County = 6.1%.

Community Builders, Inc. (CBI) is a Wyoming-based consulting firm that specializes in the development of businesses, organizations, and communities. Each monthly *CBI Focus* newsletter provides current economic data and analytical graphs for Wyoming's 23 counties (plus one covering the entire state). The *CBI Focus* newsletter archive, source notes, and data explanations are online at [www.consultCBI.com](http://www.consultCBI.com). CBI principal consultants are Bobbe Fitzhugh and Joe Coyne. Contact CBI at 873 Esterbrook Road, Douglas, WY 82633; email [Joe@consultCBI.com](mailto:Joe@consultCBI.com); or call (307) 359-1640. © 2015



## Net Migration/Driver License Exchanges

Births, deaths, and people moving in or out of a community (migration), are the three components of population change. The U.S. Census Bureau analyzes and estimates migration every ten years. For more frequent and detailed information, the Wyoming Community Development Authority (WCDA) prepares a semi-annual report, the *Wyoming Profile of Demographics, Economics, and Housing*, which discusses many economic and demographic trends in Wyoming and in each county. Included



in the WCDA report is data for driver license exchanges. Wyoming law requires new workers to surrender their out-of-state driver's license in exchange for a Wyoming driver's license. Similarly, when Wyoming residents move elsewhere, they surrender their Wyoming license in their new state. Annual data on every such license exchange is aggregated and reported in the WCDA report, so that we can track and analyze the net migration impact of licensed drivers (and, by extension, the labor force) for every county in Wyoming.

CBI further examines driver's license exchange data to reach a deeper understanding of local economies. Generally speaking, licensed drivers are

a large part of the labor force. If we compare the number of driver license exchanges in a county to the size of that county's labor force, we can get a glimpse of how important migration has been for that county's labor force. For example, since 2005, Laramie County has gained more residents through migration (6,305) than any other county, followed by Natrona (5,788) and Campbell (5,522). However, as a percent of its total labor force, the rate of net migration to Laramie County is lower than the statewide average (15.2%). About 12.9% of Laramie County's labor force is represented by workers who moved there from some other place since 2005.

Sublette County has the highest percentage of its labor force coming from the last ten years of net migration (31.0%), followed by Teton (31.0%) and Park (21.0%). At the other extreme is Uinta County, where just 7.7% of the labor force includes new residents who moved there since 2005.

During the past ten years, five counties accounted for 54.7% of all net migration growth (Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, and Teton Counties). Wyoming's total net migration, from 2005 to 2014, resulted in 46,765 new licensed drivers who moved into Wyoming. Remember, births, deaths, and migration of people who do not exchange a driver's license also have an impact on population growth. This article focuses on net migration of licensed drivers only because those people have a direct impact on the labor force and the local community.

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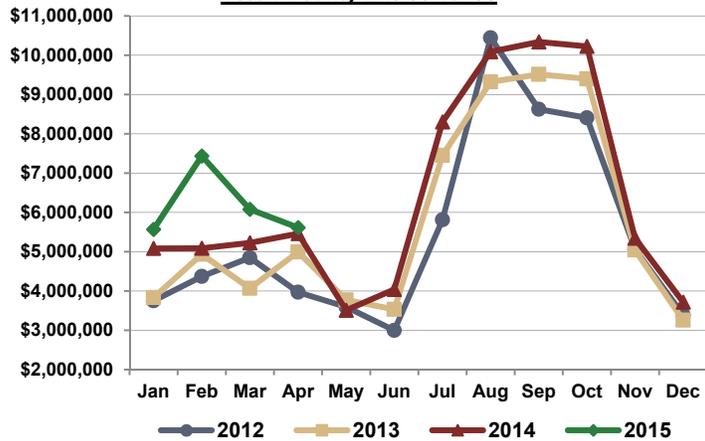
**Tour 23 – A statewide initiative to discuss local economies and opportunities in every County.**

**Teton County is May 8**

**Please register by clicking here or go to: [business.wyomingbusinessalliance.com/events](http://business.wyomingbusinessalliance.com/events)**

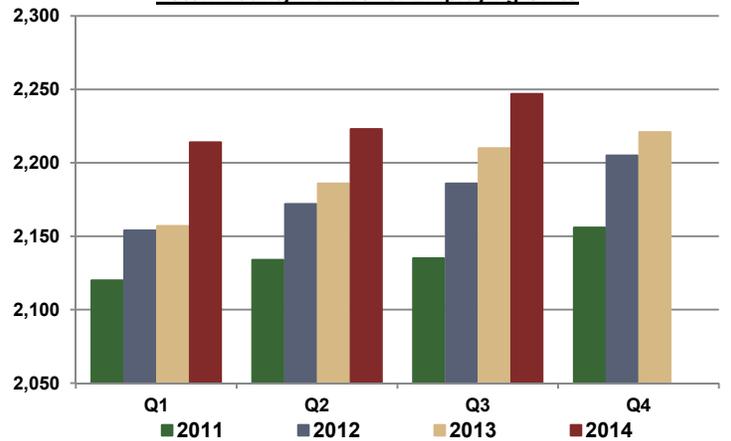


**Teton County Excise Taxes**



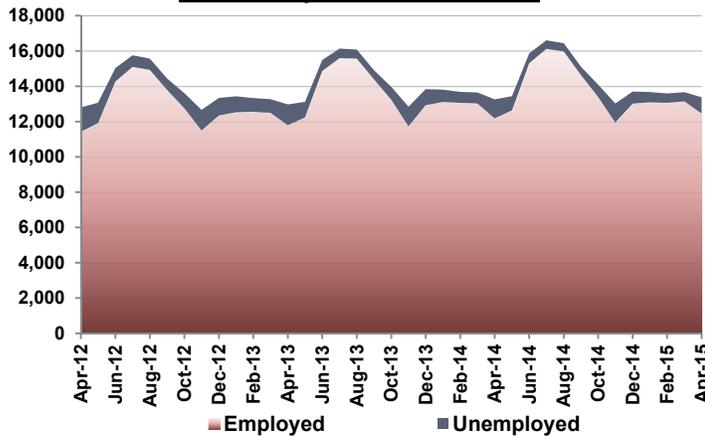
April 2015 = \$5,612,581 (3.0% more than April 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 = \$24,695,485 (18.4% more than YTD 2014).

**Teton County Number of Employing Units**



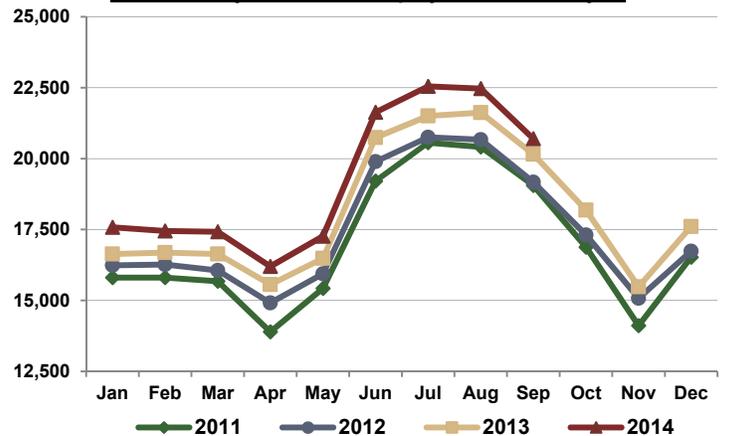
3Q14 Employing Units = 2,247 (1.7% more than 3Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 2,228 (2.0% more than 2013 YTD).

**Teton County Resident Labor Force**



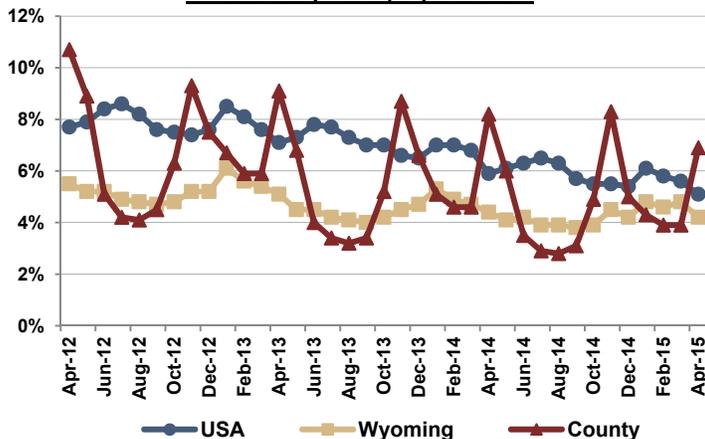
April 2015 Employed = 12,453 (5.2% less than March 2015).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 12,934 (0.7% more than YTD 2014).

**Teton County Number of Employees Covered by UI**



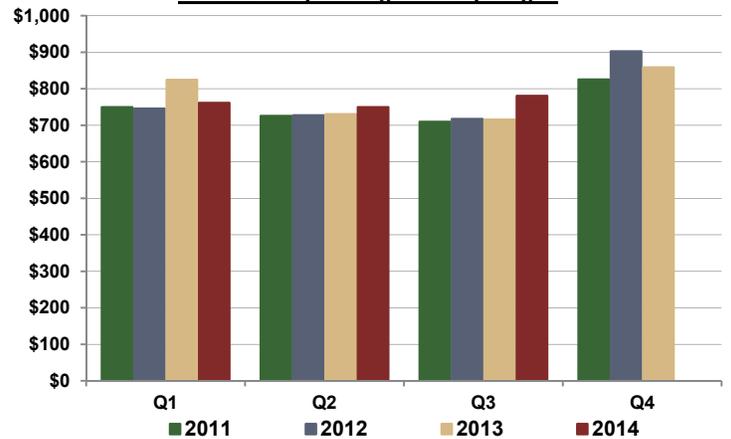
3Q14 Average Employees = 21,907 (3.9% more than 3Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 19,251 (4.4% more than YTD 2013).

**Teton County Unemployment Rate**



April 2015 Unemployment = 6.9% (March 2015 was 3.9%).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 4.8% (YTD 2014 Avg. was 5.6%).

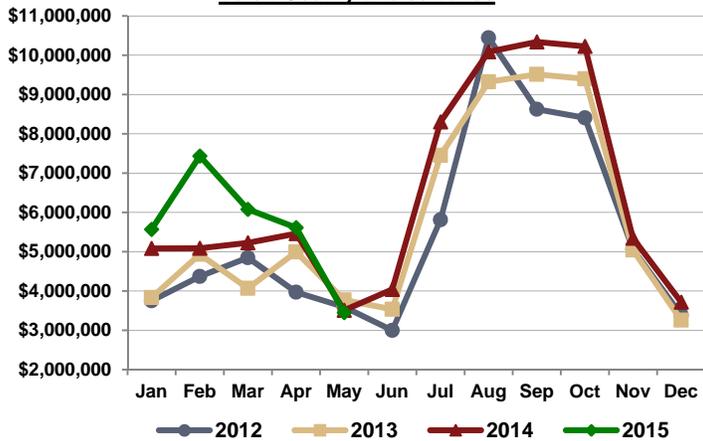
**Teton County Average Weekly Wages**



3Q14 Average Weekly Wages = \$781 (9.1% more than 3Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = \$764 (0.9% more than YTD 2013).

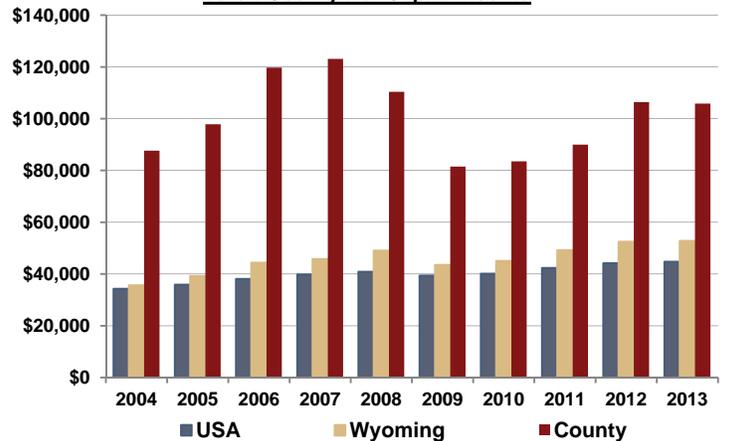


**Teton County Excise Taxes**



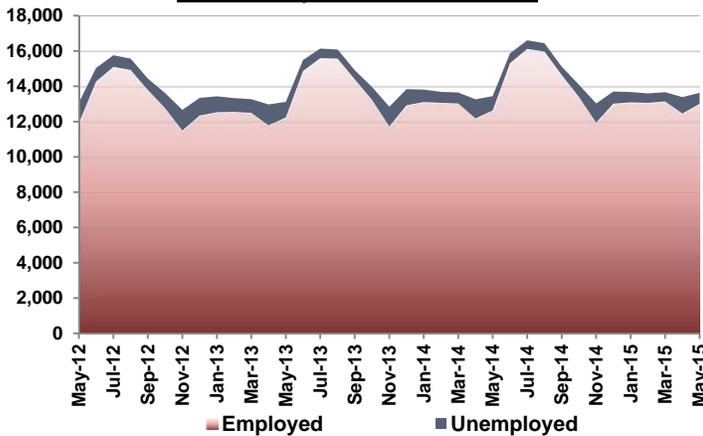
May 2015 = \$3,451,549 (1.5% less than May 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 = \$28,147,034 (15.5% more than YTD 2014).

**Teton County Per Capita Income**



2013 Per Capita Income (compared to 2012) = \$105,821 for County (0.6% less); \$52,826 for WY (0.7% more); and \$44,765 for USA (1.3% more).

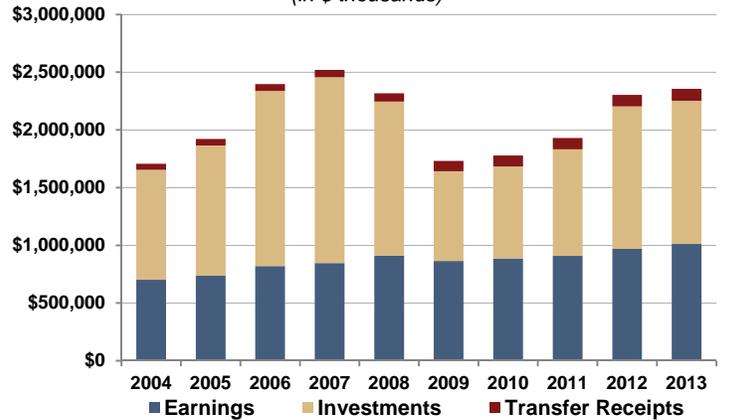
**Teton County Resident Labor Force**



May 2015 Employed = 13,004 (4.4% more than April 2015).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 12,948 (1.2% more than YTD 2014).

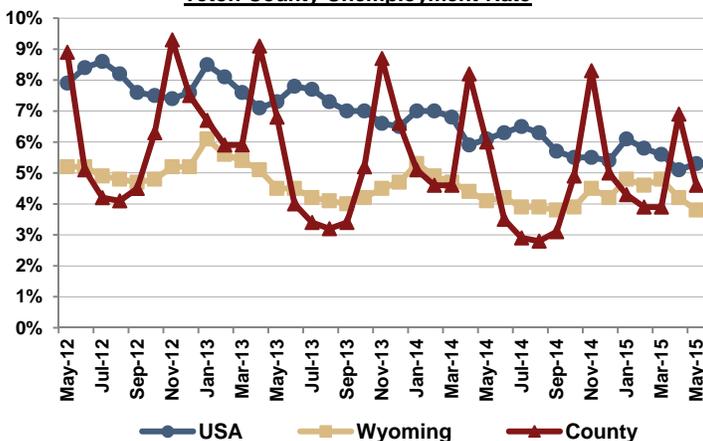
**Teton County Total of all Personal Incomes**

(in \$ thousands)



2013 Total [\$1,000's] = \$2,356,413 (2.3% more than 2012); Earnings = \$1,011,550; Investments = \$1,240,879; and Transfer Receipts = \$103,984.

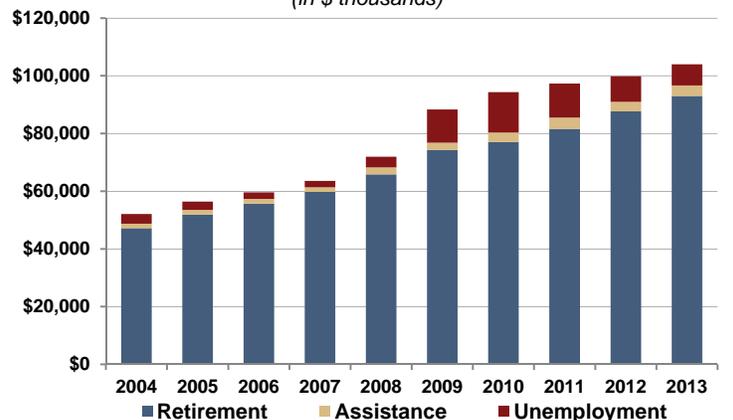
**Teton County Unemployment Rate**



May 2015 Unemployment = 4.6% (April 2015 was 6.9%).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 4.7% (YTD 2014 Avg. was 5.7%).

**Teton County Total of all Transfer Receipts**

(in \$ thousands)



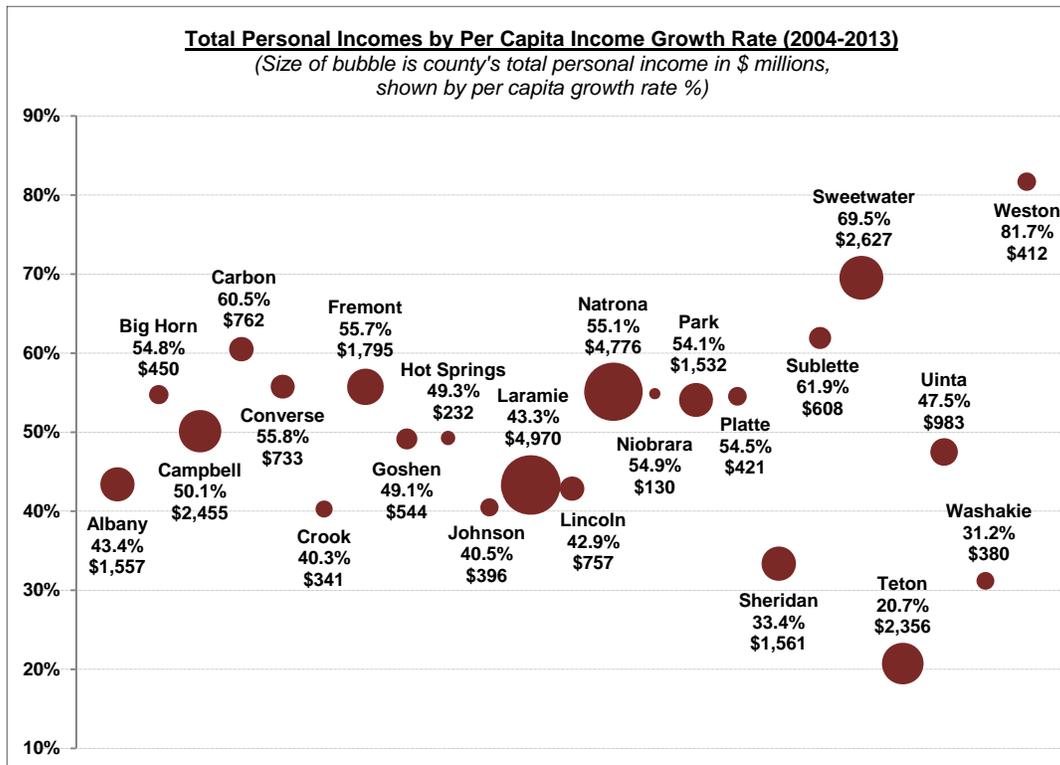
2013 Total [\$1,000's] = \$103,984 (4.1% more than 2012); Retirement = \$93,025; Assistance = \$3,617; and Unemployment = \$7,342.



## Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income

There are many ways to measure income. Per capita income (PCI) is a frequently used measure of income, and it is helpful to consider PCI changes over a long period of time, as it gives a general idea of the overall health of local economies. The most

recent PCI data that is available is 2013. The PCI of every county in the nation is estimated each year by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Basically, the BEA estimates every kind of income, and then divides the total personal income in each county by its population (as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau) to calculate PCI.



Calculation of PCI starts with its three main components: Earnings, Investments, and Transfer Receipts. Transfer Receipts are payments to people for which no current services are performed, including Retirement funds, Assistance from the government (e.g., food stamps), and Unemployment insurance compensation.

From 2004 to 2013, Weston County (81.7%), Sweetwater County (69.5%), and Sublette County (61.9%) experienced the most PCI growth. Only Teton County (20.7%) failed to exceed the national growth rate of 30.5%. Wyoming's PCI grew 48.2% from 2004 to 2013, rising to \$52,826.

The five counties in Wyoming with the largest total personal income together represent 55.8% of Wyoming's total personal income, which reached \$30.8 billion in 2013 (Laramie = \$5 billion; Natrona = \$4.8 billion; Sweetwater = \$2.6 billion; Campbell = \$2.5 billion; and Teton = \$2.4 billion). Statewide, total personal income grew 69.6% from 2004 to 2013.

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For the three components of personal income, from 2004 to 2013, Sublette County led growth in Earnings (159.5%), Campbell County led Investment income growth (171.2%), and Teton County led Transfer Receipts growth (99.5%). Within the Transfer Receipts component, Teton County had the fastest growth rate for Retirement (97.1%), and for Assistance (132.9%), and Sublette County led Unemployment insurance compensation growth (474.2%).

In terms of actual dollars for personal income growth, Natrona County led the state in growth of Earnings (\$1.3 billion), and Investments (\$661.8 million), while Laramie County generated the most growth of Transfer Receipts (\$312.5 million). For the components of Transfer Receipts, Laramie County grew the most in Retirement (\$284.5 million) and Assistance (\$22.9 million), and while Natrona County saw the most growth of Unemployment insurance compensation (\$7.6 million).

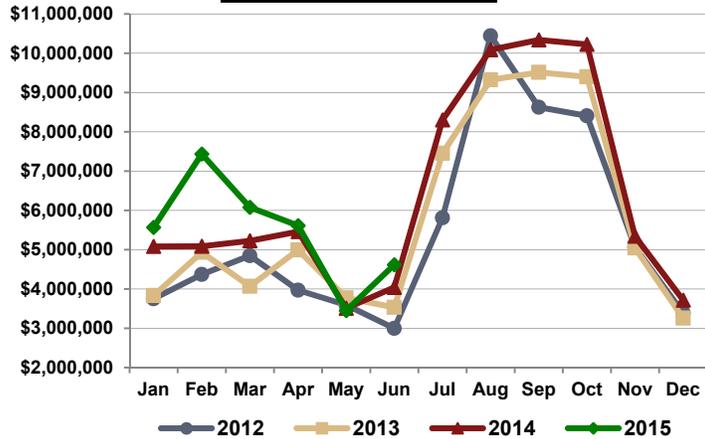
Have fun at the Teton County Fair,  
 July 17-26, and then...

Let the GOOD TIMES Roll

...enjoy the Wyoming State Fair, Aug. 8-15!

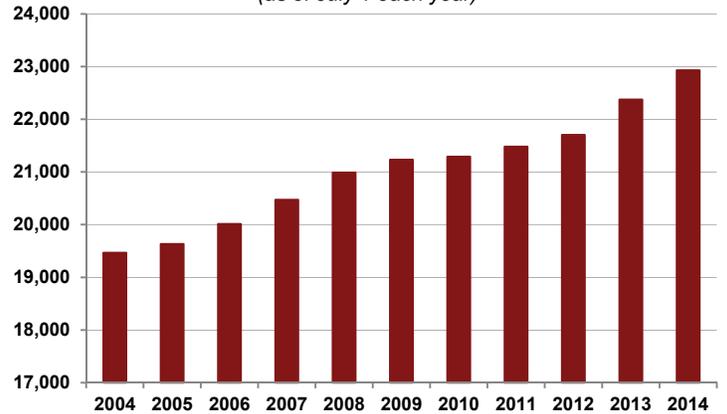


**Teton County Excise Taxes**



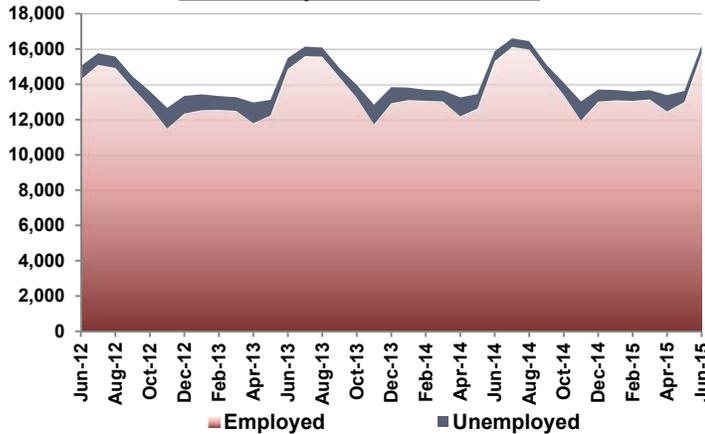
June 2015 = \$4,618,241 (16.5% more than June 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 = \$32,765,275 (15.4% more than YTD 2014).

**Teton County Population Estimates**  
 (as of July 1 each year)



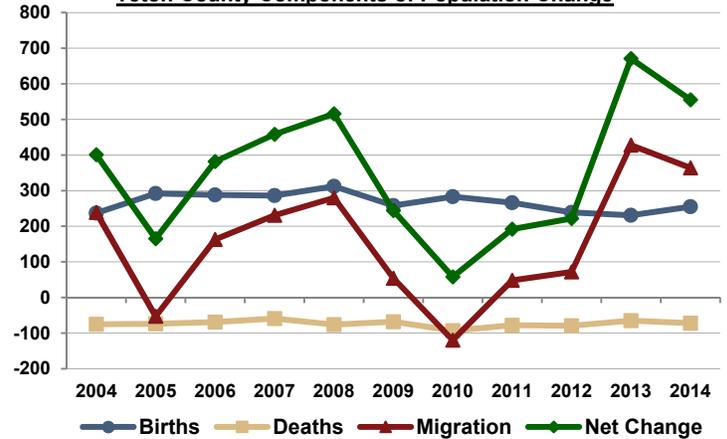
2014 population = 22,930 (2.5% more than 2013; WY grew by 0.2%).  
 10-year growth in population = 17.8% (WY grew by 14.7% in last 10 years).

**Teton County Resident Labor Force**



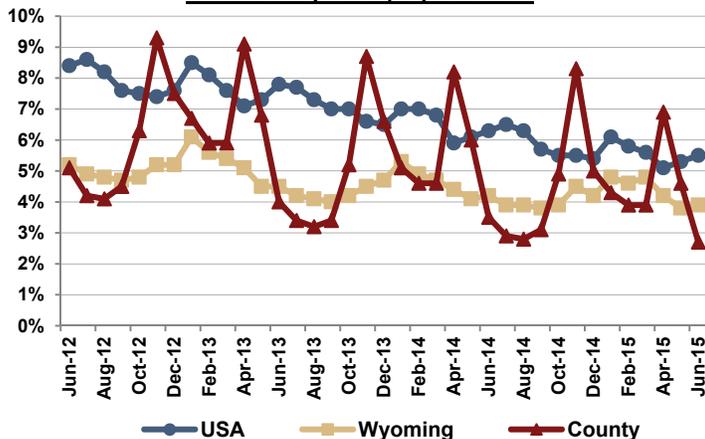
June 2015 Employed = 15,756 (21.2% more than May 2015).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 13,415 (1.5% more than YTD 2014).

**Teton County Components of Population Change**



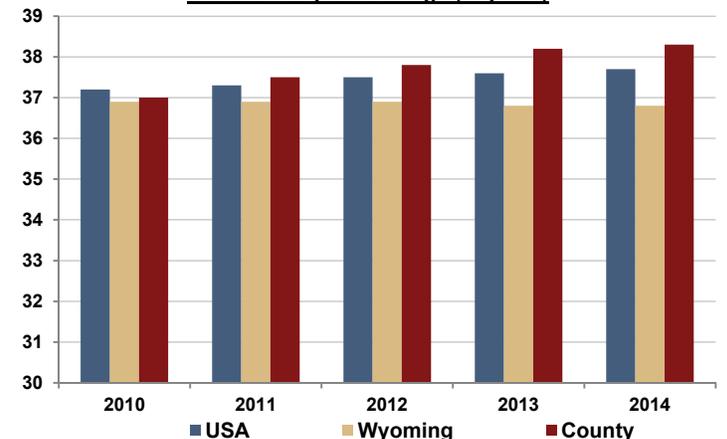
2014 impact of each component on net total growth (2.5% rise): Births = 255 (1.1% rise); Deaths = 72 (0.3% drop); Migration = 364 (1.6% rise).

**Teton County Unemployment Rate**



June 2015 Unemployment = 2.7% (May 2015 was 4.6%).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 4.4% (2014 YTD Avg. was 5.3%).

**Teton County Median Age (in years)**

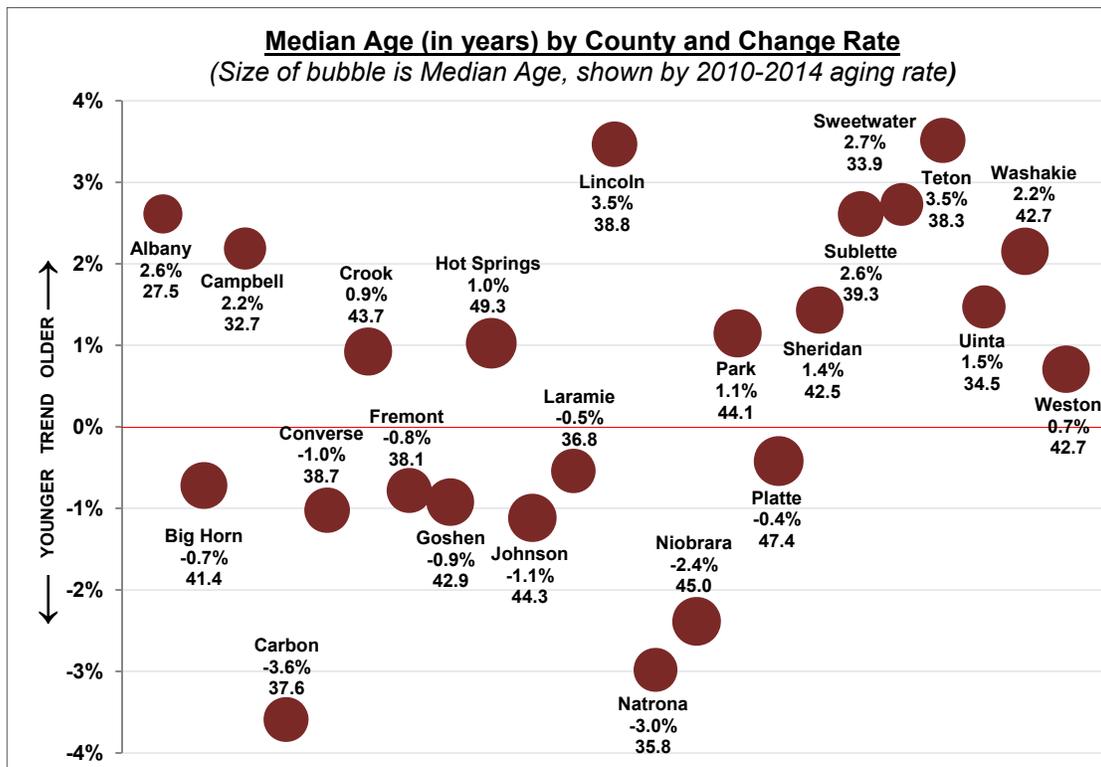


2014 Median Age (in years) compared to 2013: County = 38.3 (0.3% older); Wyoming = 36.8 (same as 2013); and USA = 37.7 (0.3% older).



## Median Age

The United States is an aging country. People are living longer, and the sheer size of largest American generation ever (the Boomer generation, born from 1946-1964) is increasing the median age as that generation grows older. The median age is determined by the Census Bureau each year, representing the age at which half of the population is younger and half is older.



Until recently, Wyoming has followed the national demographic trend, growing older each year. However, during the last few years, Wyoming's median age (now 36.8 years) has stabilized. Net migration (i.e., people moving into and out of Wyoming) is a big reason that the aging rate has slowed down. Many of the people moving into Wyoming are young workers; and many residents who move out are retirement age. Additionally, some counties are consistently experiencing birth rates that are much higher than the local death rate, which also reduces the local Median Age.

The chart on this page shows whether each county's Median Age has gotten younger or older from 2010 to 2014.

Thus, Albany County currently has a Median Age of 27.5 years, which is 2.6% older than it was in 2010. The size of each county's bubble on this chart illustrates its relative Median Age. Albany County is the youngest, and so it has the smallest bubble, while Hot Springs County is the oldest (49.3 years) so it has the largest bubble.

Teton County and Lincoln County have each experienced a significant increase of their Median Age during 2010 to 2014 (3.5%, adding 1.3 years to their Median Age). The only other County whose Median Age increased by one year is Sublette County, where the Median Age increased from 38.3 to 39.3 years (2.6%) from 2010 to 2014.

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Similarly, several counties have a significantly lower Median Age than they did in 2010. Carbon County's Median Age has dropped from 39.0 years to 37.6 years (-3.6%). Natrona County and Niobrara County have also dropped more than one year from their 2010 Median Age.

Hot Springs County has the highest Median Age in Wyoming (49.3 years, up from 48.8 in 2010). Platte County (47.4 years) and Niobrara County (45.0 years) follow. Hot Springs, Niobrara, and Platte Counties are all areas where the local death rate exceeds the birth rate (most years), although that trend appears to be changing.

Campbell, Laramie, Natrona and Sweetwater Counties are some of the counties where the birth rate consistently exceeds the death rate, which tends to keep their Median Age stable or even young.

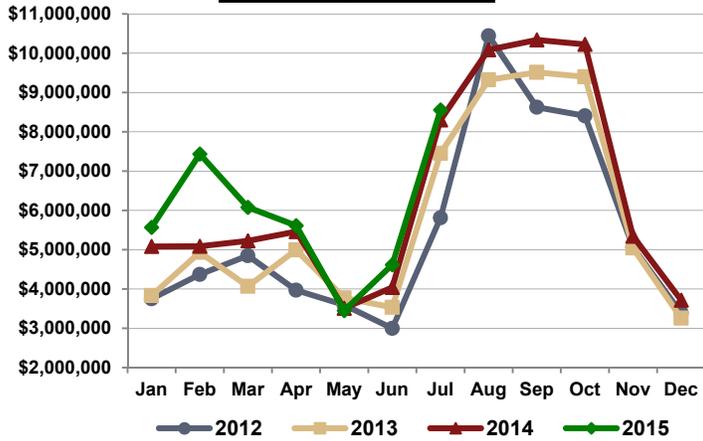
**CBI encourages you to attend the Wyoming State Fair**

**Let the GOOD TIMES Roll**

**August 8-15, 2015!**

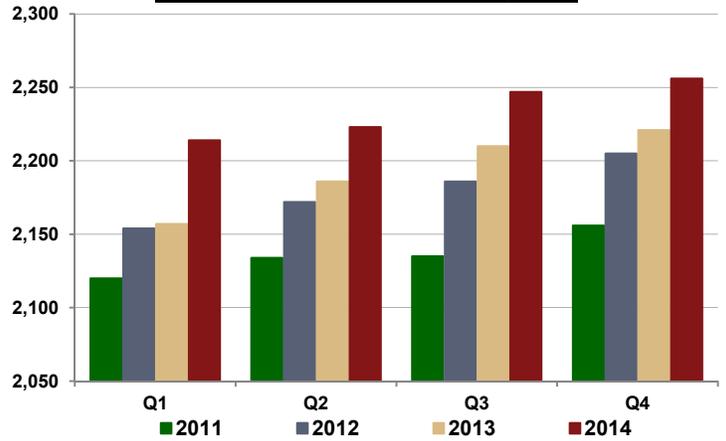


**Teton County Excise Taxes**



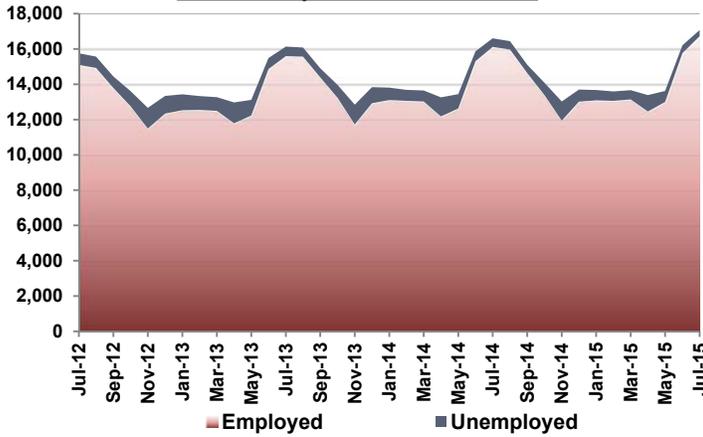
July 2015 = \$8,558,702 (3.5% more than July 2014).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 = \$41,323,977 (12.6% more than YTD 2014).

**Teton County Number of Employing Units**



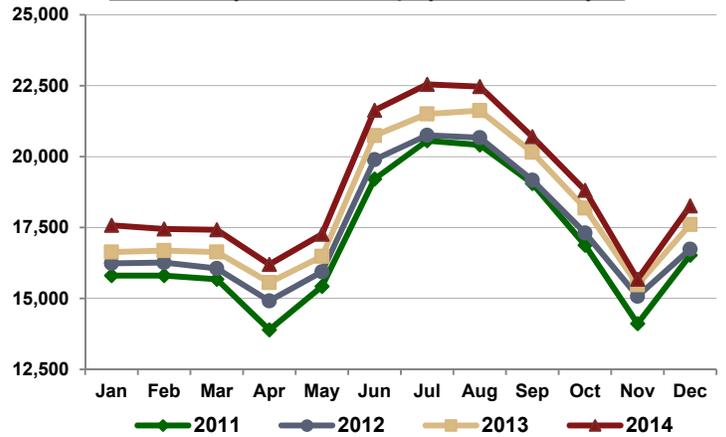
4Q14 Employing Units = 2,256 (1.6% more than 4Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 2,235 (1.9% more than 2013 YTD).

**Teton County Resident Labor Force**



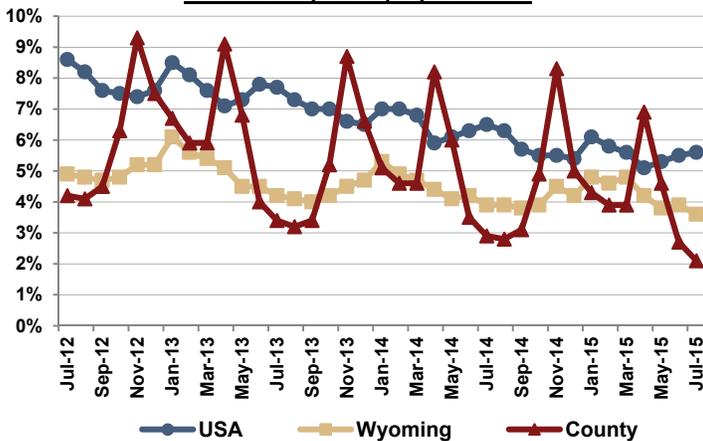
July 2015 Employed = 16,718 (6.0% more than June 2015).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 13,888 (1.9% more than YTD 2014).

**Teton County Number of Employees Covered by UI**



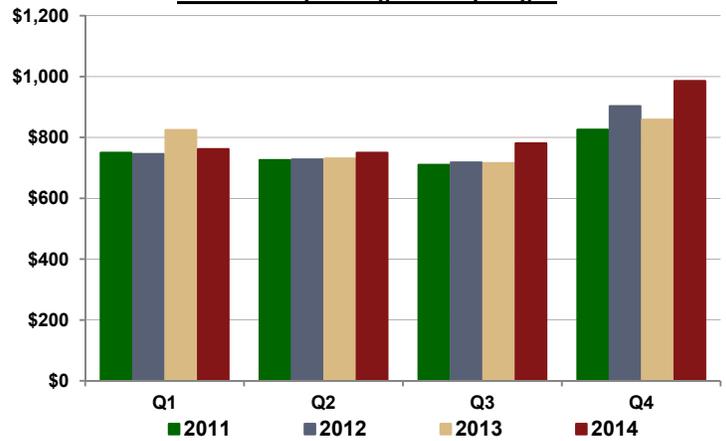
4Q14 Average Employees = 17,584 (2.9% more than 4Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = 18,834 (4.0% more than YTD 2013).

**Teton County Unemployment Rate**



July 2015 Unemployment = 2.1% (June 2015 was 2.7%).  
 Calendar YTD 2015 Avg. = 4.1% (YTD 2014 Avg. was 5.0%).

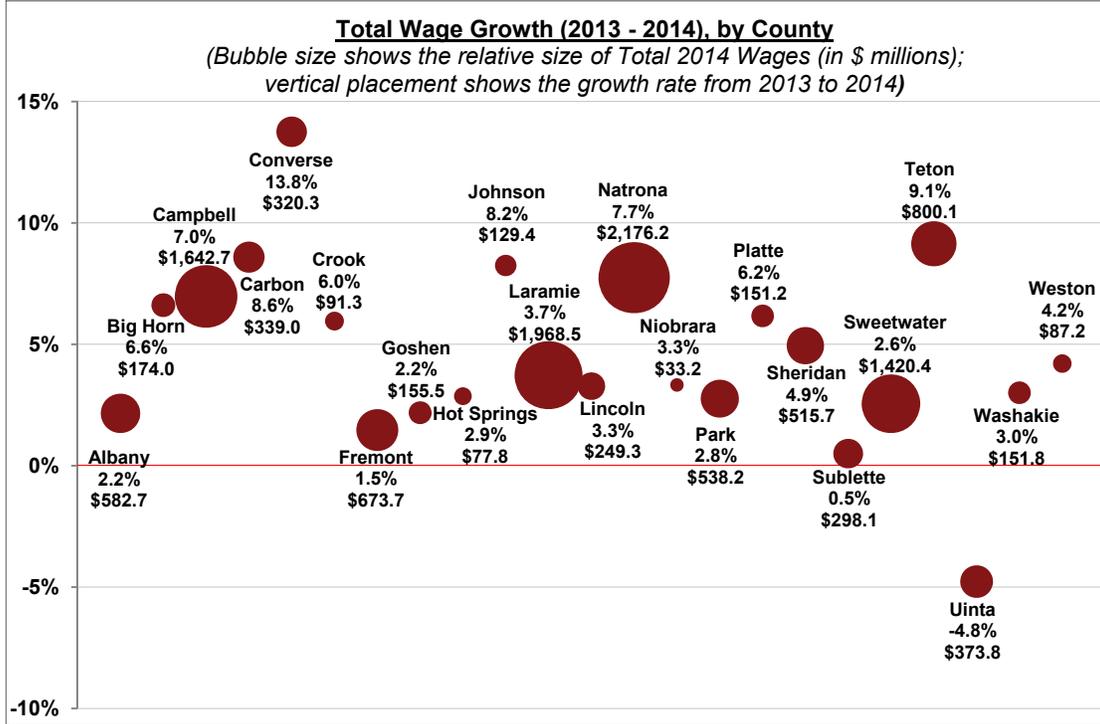
**Teton County Average Weekly Wages**



4Q14 Average Weekly Wages = \$986 (14.8% more than 4Q13).  
 Calendar YTD 2014 Avg. = \$820 (4.7% more than YTD 2013).

**Total Wages**

CBI frequently uses two different measures of employment. The first employment measure is the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which creates monthly *estimates* of the entire labor force and unemployment rate for workers residing in a particular county, using Census counts, population estimates, and Wyoming's unemployment insurance (UI) system.



The second measure, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, tracks jobs by place of work. QCEW is a compilation of *actual* UI wage records filed by employers. Although QCEW data collection and reporting takes months to complete, and it only includes workers who have UI coverage, it compiles the actual number of employing units, employees, average weekly wages, and the total amount of wages paid in each county (not an estimate).

Total wages data is relevant to anyone wanting to know how much income has been

available in the local economy. Such earnings are a major component of per capita income calculations (which also include investments, savings, employer-paid benefits, social security, and other types of income). The total wages in the chart above represent the total amount paid to all UI-covered employees in each county in Wyoming for all four quarters of 2014 (in \$ millions).

There are significant differences in the amount of total wages paid in Wyoming counties, as seen by the wide range of bubble sizes in the graph above. Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater Counties each had more than \$1.3 billion in total wages during 2014. Collectively, those four counties represent 54.5% of the total wages paid statewide. The amount of those four counties' total wages is becoming even greater with each passing quarter. In contrast, there are four counties whose total wages are less than \$100 million for all of 2014: Crook, Hot Springs, Niobrara, and Weston.



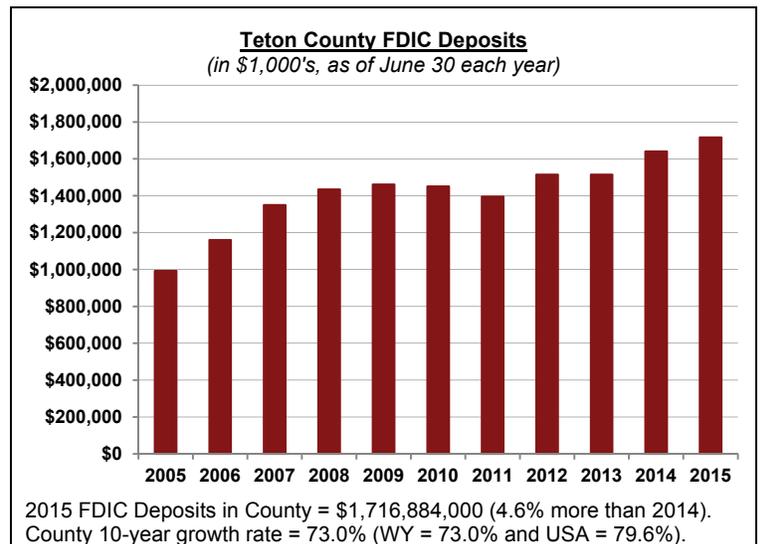
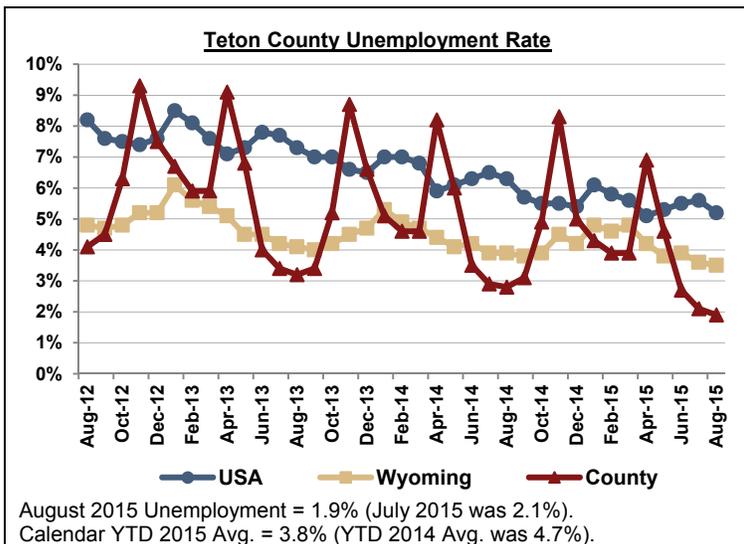
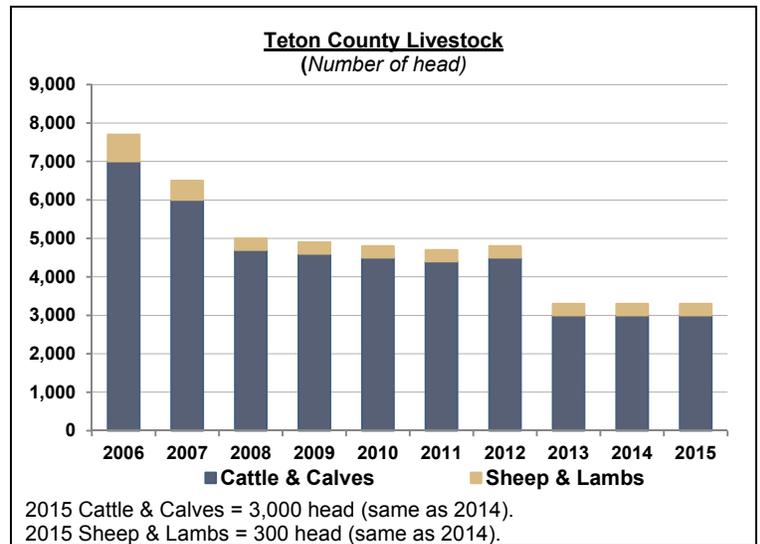
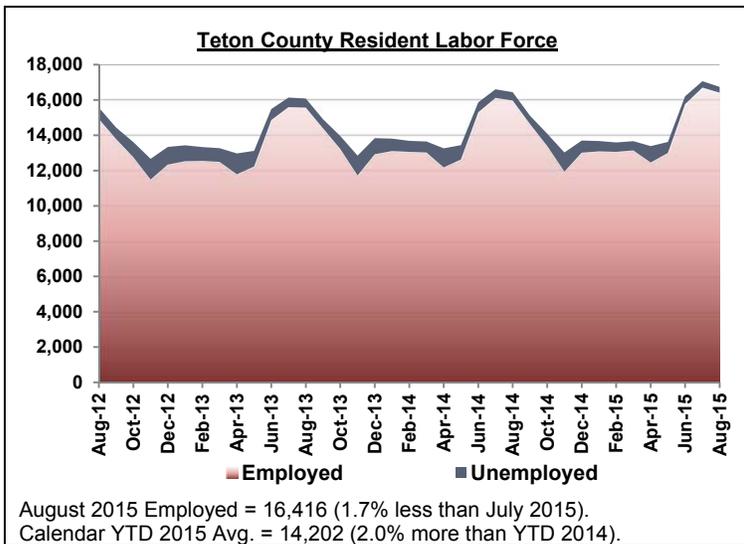
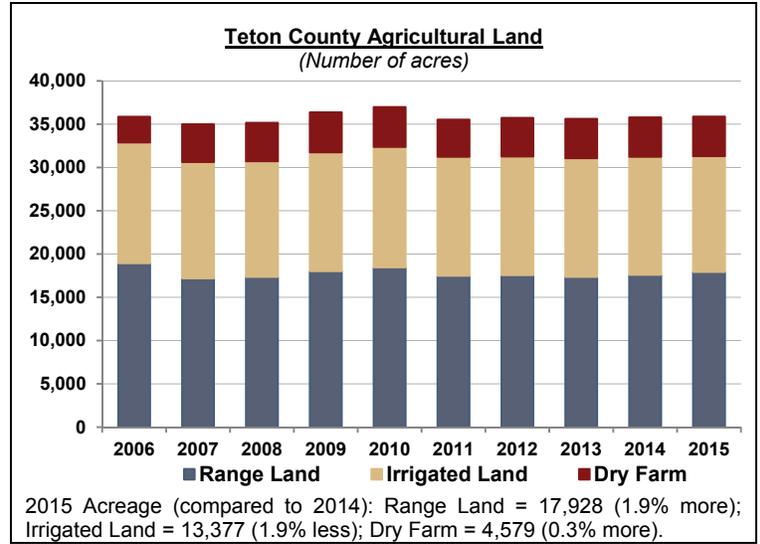
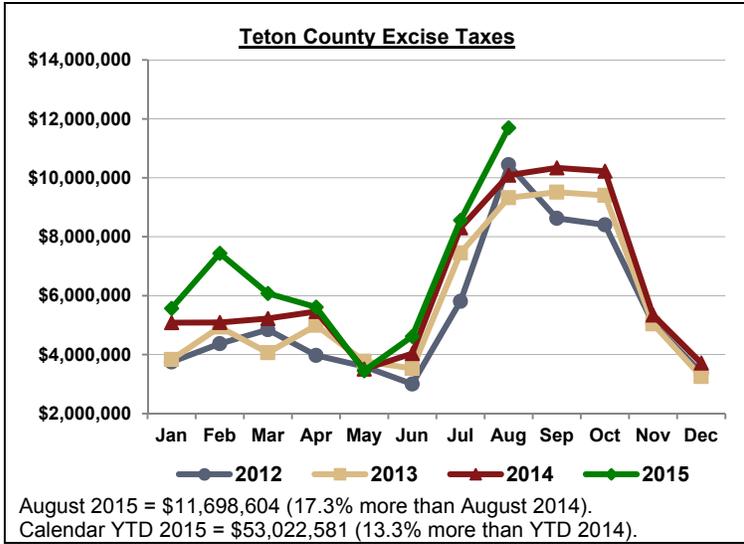
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Growth rates for 2014 total wages (compared to 2013) are also widely divergent across the state, ranging from -4.8% (Uinta County) to 13.8% (Converse County). Natrona County added the most total wages (\$156.5 million more). As a whole, Wyoming added \$369.7 million in total wages, representing 5.1% growth, bringing the total wages statewide to \$13.2 billion dollars for calendar year 2014.

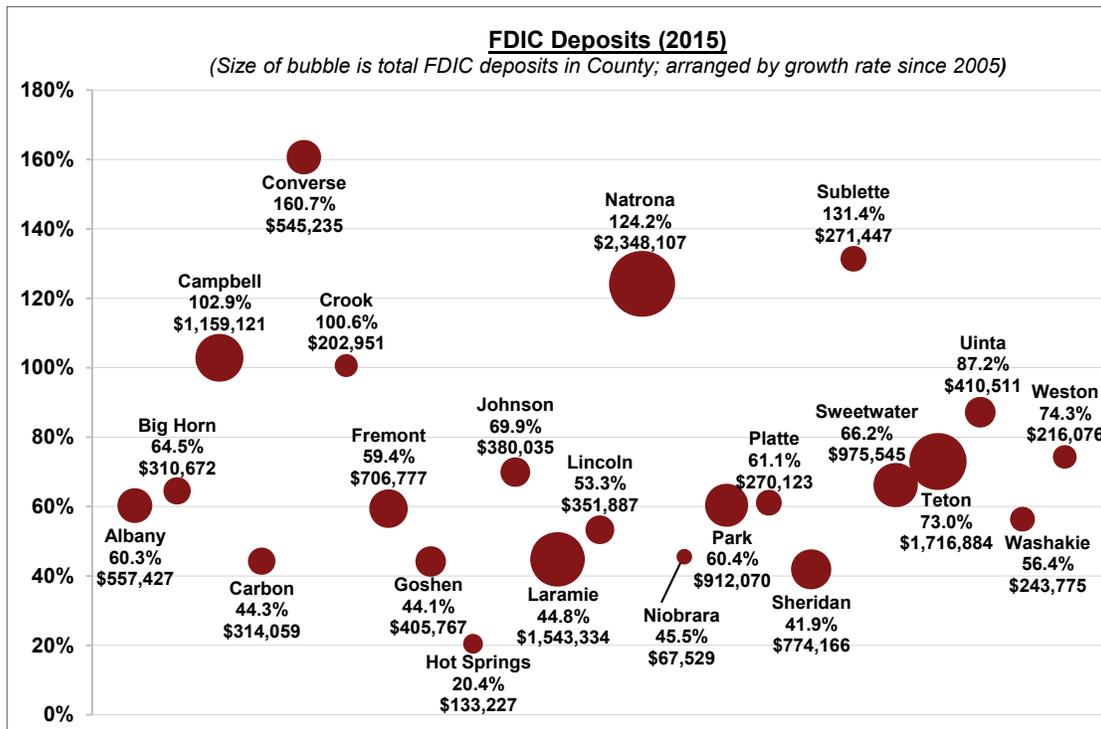
Quarterly growth in total wages, comparing 4Q14 to 3Q14, was very strong (6.6%). Statewide, 4Q14 wages grew by \$219.4 million to more than \$3.5 billion. Niobrara County led all counties for quarterly growth on a percentage basis (14.0%), and Natrona County led all counties in adding the most actual wages (\$68.4 million), compared to total wages in 3Q14. Park County lost the most ground: \$2.1 million less total wages (-1.5%) in 4Q14 compared to 3Q14.





## FDIC Deposits

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) collects and reports information from all FDIC-insured institutions, including insured U.S. branches of foreign banks. The FDIC's Summary of Deposits (SOD) is the annual survey of all FDIC branch office deposits as of June 30th of each year. CBI collates SOD data for each county in Wyoming.



The amount of local deposits and the growth rate of those deposits over time can be helpful for understanding local economies and to compare each county's economy to the state and nation.

The bubble chart to the left illustrates the amount of FDIC deposits in each county as of June 30, 2015 (shown by the size of each bubble). The larger the bubble, the higher the amount of current deposits in that county. Each county's deposits are placed vertically on the chart to show that county's percentage of growth since 2005. The higher the placement, the faster the growth of deposits in that county.

There are four counties in Wyoming that have more than

\$1 billion on deposit at FDIC insured institutions: Natrona (\$2.3 billion), Teton (\$1.7 billion), Laramie (\$1.5 billion), and Campbell (\$1.1). Those four counties represent nearly 46% (\$6.8 billion) of all deposits in Wyoming (which total \$14.8 billion).

Statewide, FDIC deposits grew from \$13.9 billion in 2014 to \$14.8 billion in 2015 (6.4%), while total deposits in the nation grew to \$10.7 trillion (5.4%). Annual growth rates vary widely across Wyoming. The counties that grew the most from 2014 to 2015 were Sublette (25.4%), Converse (17.8%), and Crook (14.0%). Half (50.8%) of the annual growth of deposits came from just three counties: Natrona (\$244 million), Laramie (\$125 million), and Converse (\$82 million). Only two counties experienced a decline in total deposits since 2014: Washakie (-2.8%, or -\$7 million) and Goshen (-0.3%, or -\$1 million).



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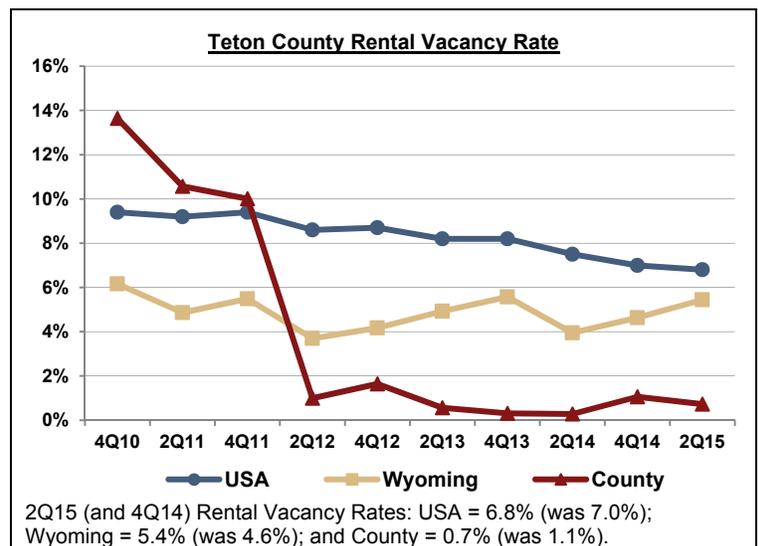
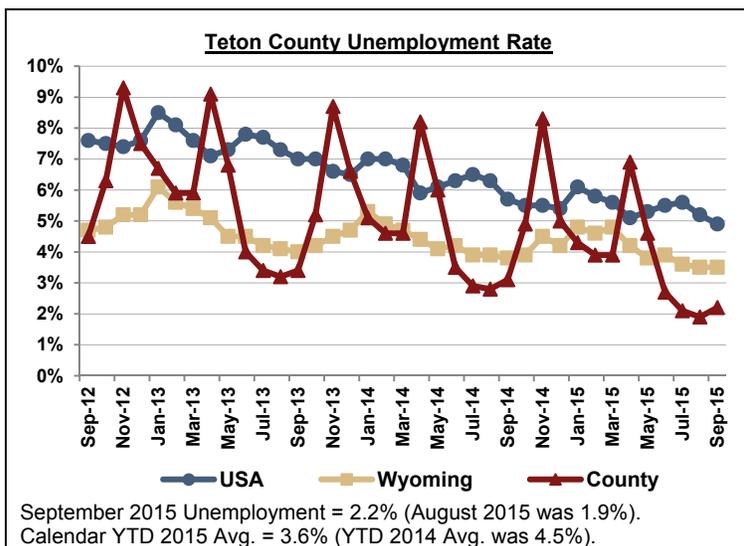
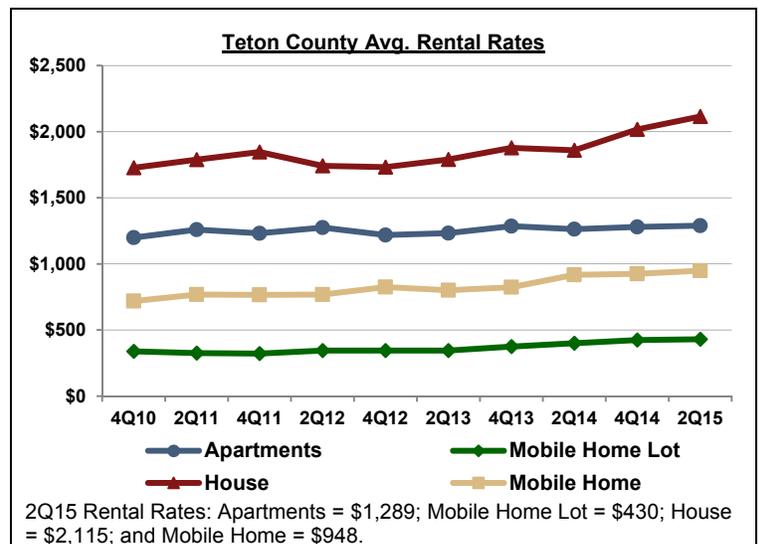
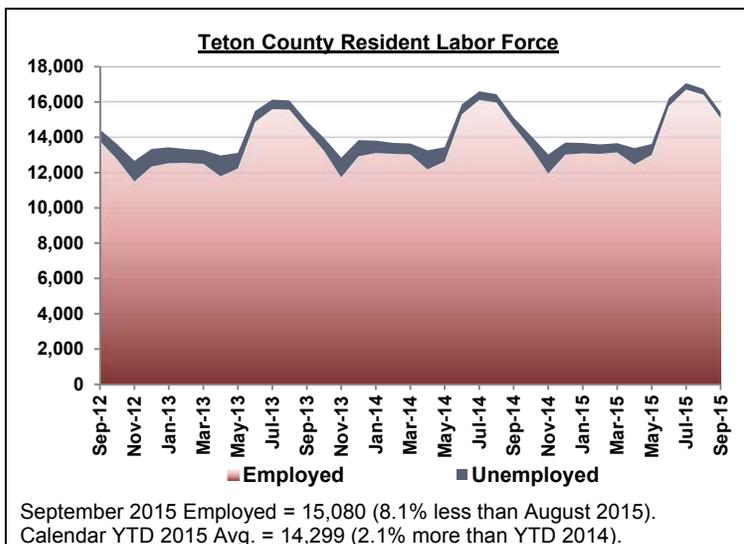
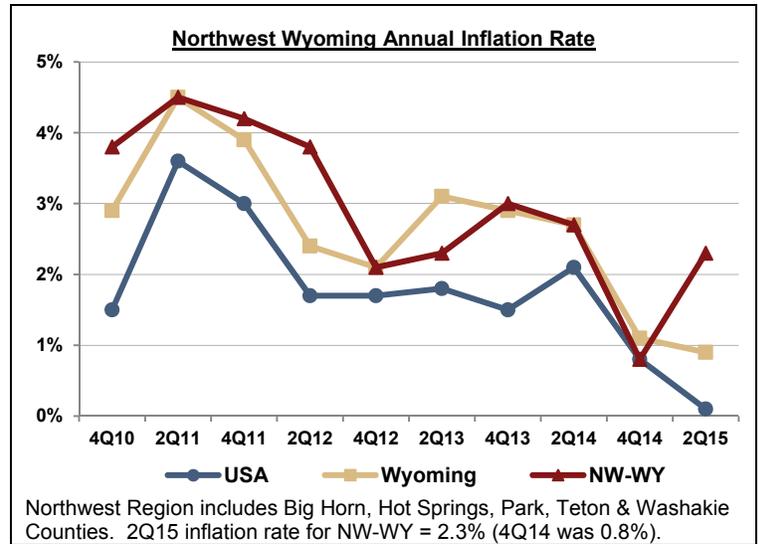
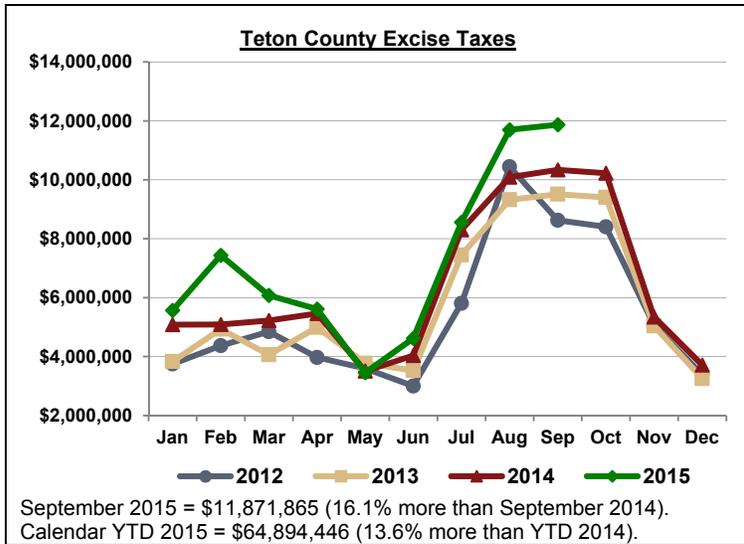
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Since 2005, Wyoming's FDIC deposits have grown 73.0%. During that same time, nationally, deposits have grown 79.6%. Every county in Wyoming grew its FDIC deposits from 2005 to 2015, ranging from 20.4% growth (Hot Springs) to 160.7% growth (Converse), as shown in the chart above.

Within Wyoming, the counties that have been most impacted with oil and gas development are the places where deposits have grown the most, including Converse (160.7%), Sublette (131.4%), and Natrona (124.2%). Nearly half (49.4%) of actual long-term growth of deposits comes from the four counties with the largest deposits: Natrona (\$1.3 billion), Teton (\$724 million), Campbell (\$587,759), and Laramie (\$477 million).



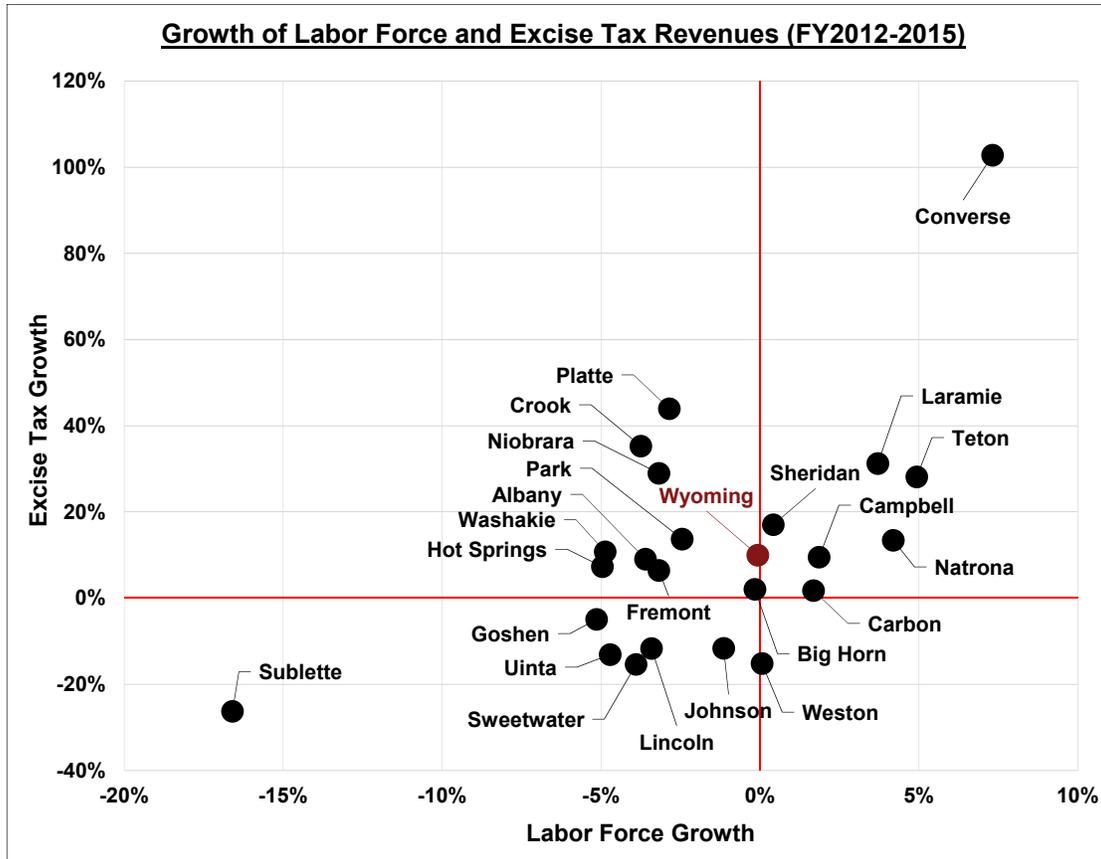


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## Growth of Labor Force and Excise Tax Revenues

There are many ways to measure the growth of a local economy. Many observers track the number of jobs and the growth of the local tax base to measure economic development growth. The chart below shows how much growth each county in Wyoming has had from Fiscal Year 2012 to Fiscal Year 2015. (Note: Fiscal Years are from from July 1 to June 30 of the next calendar year). The chart marks the percentage of growth of excise taxes (vertical axis) and the growth of the labor force (horizontal axis).



Excise tax data are generated from Wyoming Department of Revenue reports (using only state sales and use taxes – no local or optional taxes included); and the labor force data is from the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services/Research & Planning Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). For this chart, the size of the bubbles are irrelevant; they simply mark the percentage of growth for each county.

During FY2012 to FY2015, the labor force in Wyoming shrunk very slightly (-0.07%), and the amount of annual excise tax collections grew by 10.0%. However, as the chart to the left illustrates, each county in Wyoming has experienced very different growth rates.

Converse County excise taxes have grown at a much faster rate than any other county from

FY2012 to FY2015 (103%). Converse County also led all counties in the growth rate of its labor force (7.2%) during those three years. Six other counties grew both their excise tax collections and their labor force: Campbell, Carbon, Laramie, Natrona, and Sheridan. These are the seven counties located in the upper right quadrant of the chart. Collectively, these seven counties represented excise tax growth of \$95.3 million and labor force growth of 5,456 jobs. The excise tax growth in these seven counties was partially offset by the loss of \$22.1 million in excise tax revenues in all other counties; and the labor force growth in those seven counties was completely erased by job losses in other counties (-5,664 jobs).

The Counties with the biggest gains in labor force from FY 2012 to FY2015 were Laramie (1,760 jobs), Natrona (1,753 jobs), and Teton (678). Although much of Natrona County's gains have been driven by energy development, energy is a much smaller component of Laramie County's growth, and had almost nothing to do with the growth in Teton County. Similarly, the Counties that gained the most in excise tax collections were Converse (\$32.6 million), Laramie (\$22.4 million), and Campbell (\$13.1 million). Again, most but not all of this growth was driven by the oil and gas sector.

The Counties with the biggest losses in labor force from FY2012 to FY2015 were two traditional mineral extraction areas: Sublette (-985 jobs), Sweetwater (-937 jobs). Albany County was not far from those two counties (-768 jobs), even though its economy is not driven primarily by energy or minerals. Sublette County (-\$16.2 million) and Sweetwater County (-\$13 million) were also the counties that lost the most in excise taxes during those years.

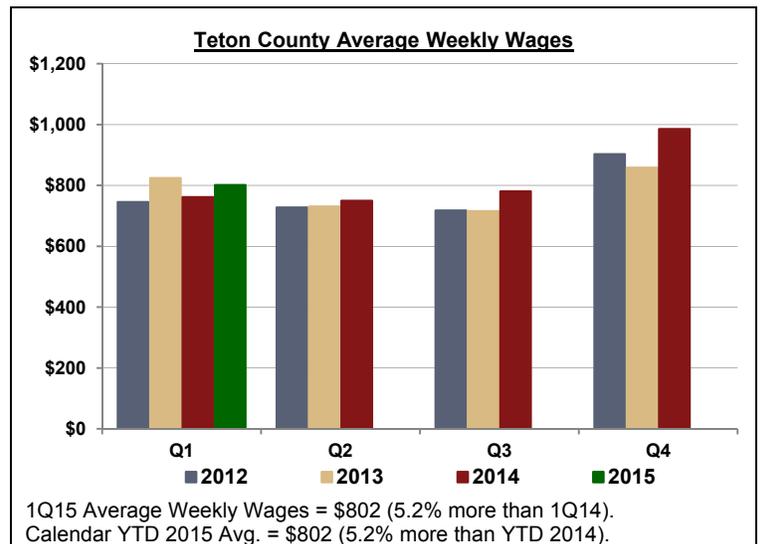
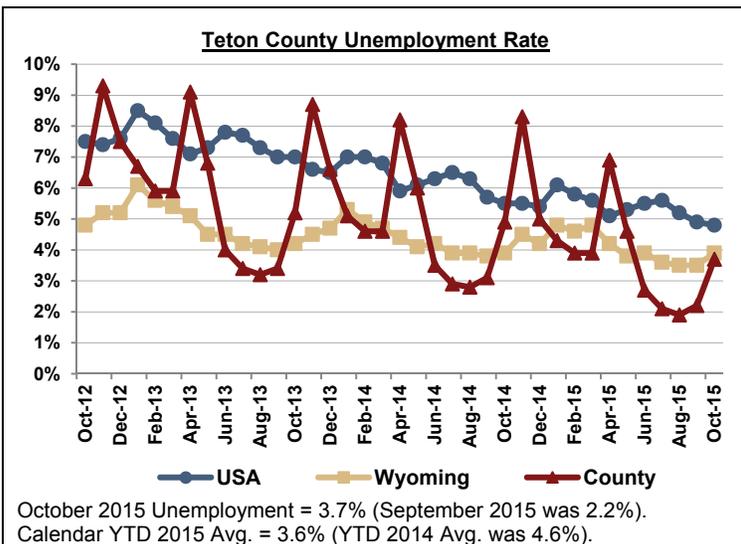
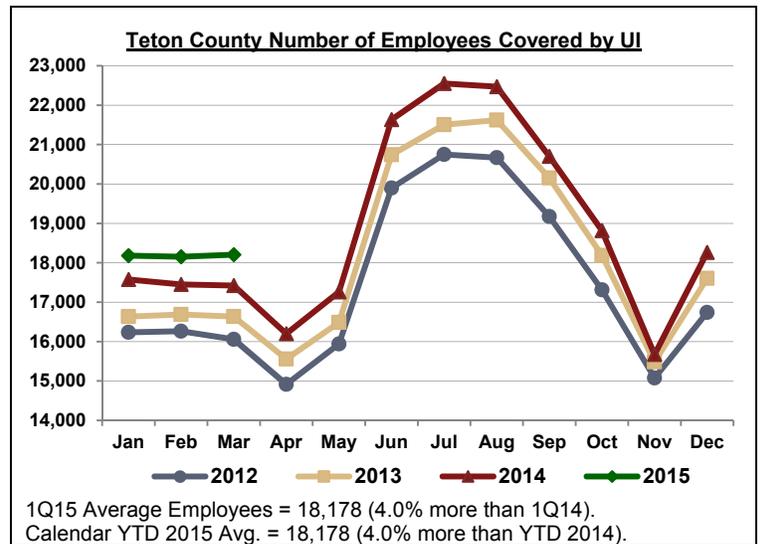
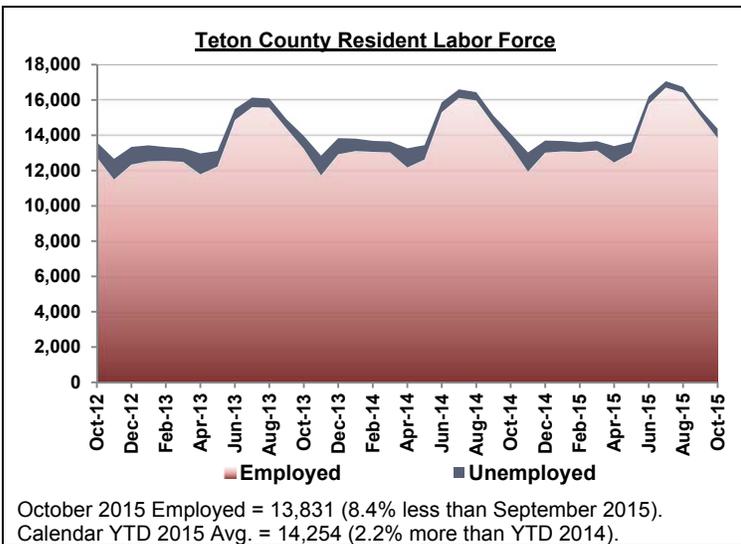
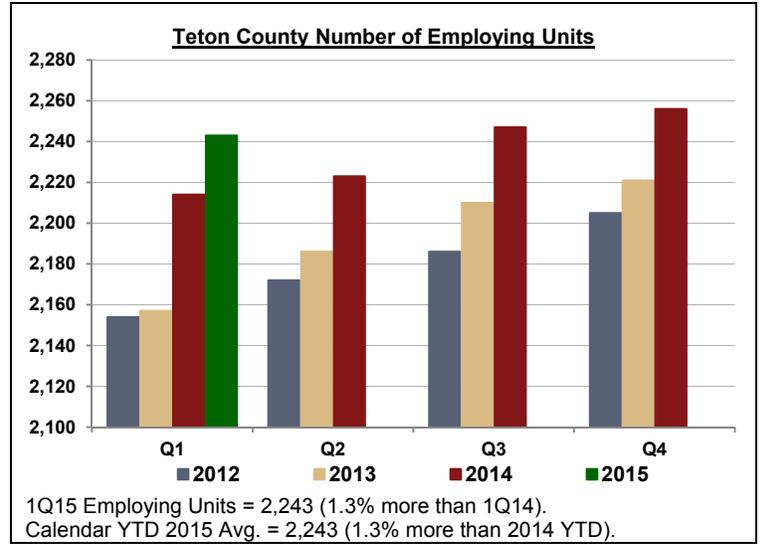
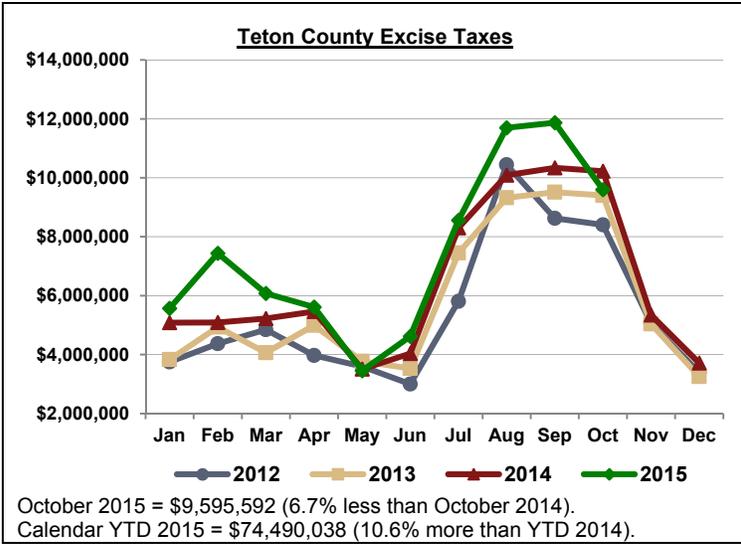


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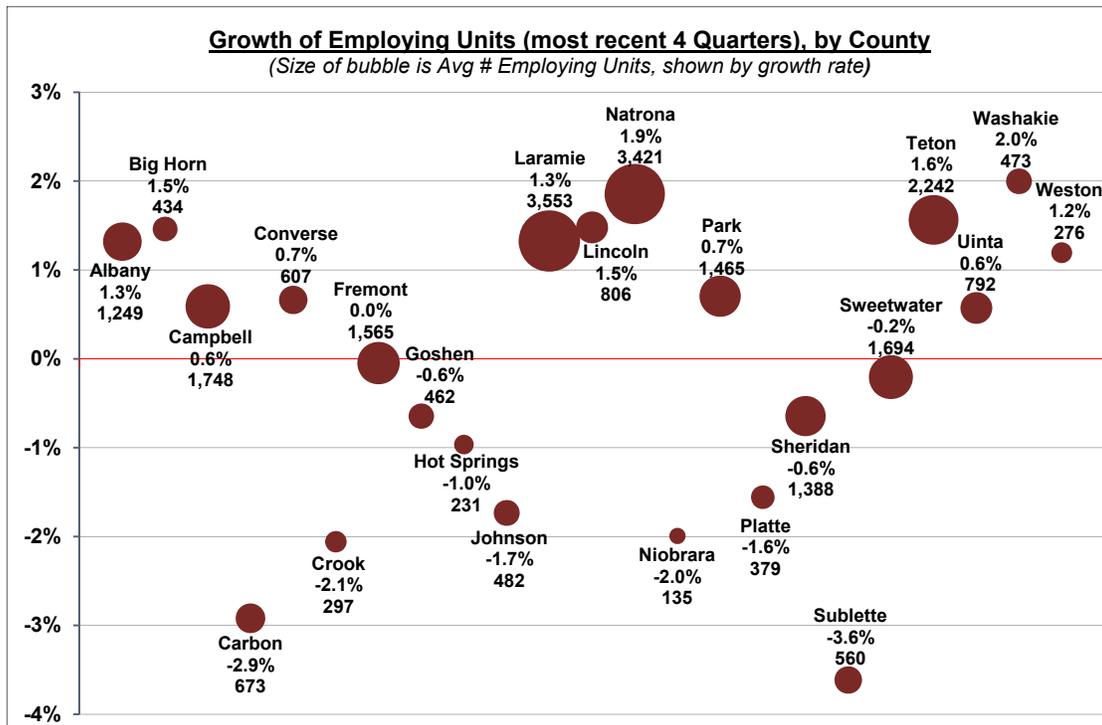


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## Employing Units

CBI frequently uses two different measures of employment. The first employment measure is the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which creates monthly *estimates* of the entire labor force and unemployment rate for workers residing in a particular county, using Census counts, population estimates, and Wyoming's unemployment insurance (UI) system. The second measure, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, tracks jobs by place of work. QCEW is a compilation of *actual* UI wage records filed by employers. Although QCEW data collection and reporting takes months to complete, and it only includes workers who have UI coverage, it compiles the exact number of employees, employing units, average weekly wages, and the total amount of wages paid in each county.



The number of Employing Units includes the number of companies, firms, or establishments that employ workers who are covered by Unemployment Insurance. It is an important statistic for identifying whether the local economy is attracting and developing new businesses, or losing them.

According to the QCEW data, Wyoming added 174 more Employing Units (representing 0.7% growth) during the last 4 quarters (i.e., 2Q2014 to 1Q2015). The average number of Employing Units statewide is 25,651 for the most recent four quarters. Employing Unit growth rates for the last four quarters compared to the previous four quarters range from -3.6% (Sublette County) to 2.0% (Washakie County), as shown in the chart above. During the last 4 quarters, Natrona County added the most Employing Units (62 more), followed by Laramie County (47 more), and Teton County (35 more). Meanwhile, Sublette County (-21 units), Carbon County (-20 units), and Sheridan County (-9 units) lost the most employers.



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Statewide, the number of Employing Units for 1Q2015 is up 1.5% compared to 4Q2014. Most Counties grew during the quarter, adding a total of 375 new Employing Units statewide. Natrona (92 more), Fremont (86 more), and Park (45 more) are the Counties that added the most employers compared to 4Q2014. A few Counties lost some employers during the most recent quarter. Teton (-13 units), Johnson (-8 units), and Niobrara (-3 units) lost the most Employing Units between 4Q2014 and 1Q2015.

According to preliminary data, employment declined in 2Q2015. Total payroll fell by \$32.1 million (-1.0%) and employment decreased by 2,100 jobs (-0.7%). More detailed information will be included in CBI's March 2016 newsletter.

