

# A Johnson County Profile: Socioeconomics



## **Johnson County Board of County Commissioners**

Bill Novotny, Chair

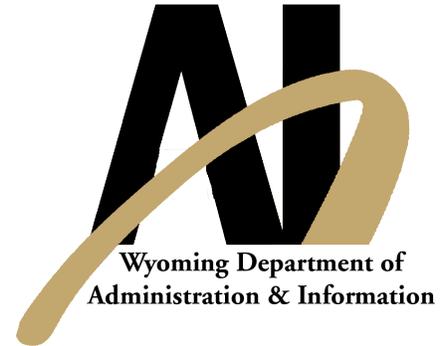
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The goal of this document is to provide an accurate picture of Johnson County's socioeconomic attributes. Accomplishing this requires verifiable and universally accepted substantive data that is objectively incorporated into a narrative format.

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

*This socioeconomic profile of Johnson County is made possible  
with the collaborative support of:*



# INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

# **COUNTY SUMMARY**

## Demographics

Population growth is an important indicator of the vitality of a county's economy. Overall, Johnson County experienced positive population growth between 2005 and 2015, increasing from 7,685 residents in 2005 to 8,476 in 2015 (+10 percent). The county's population growth rate was lower than Wyoming's (+13 percent) and comparable to the U.S.'s (+10 percent) during this time period. However, there was substantial variability in the county's population over the time period. From 2005 to 2008, the county's population increased by 10 percent. The growth in county population slowed to 6 percent between 2008 and 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the county's population remained relatively constant at around 8,600 residents. Between 2015 and 2017, the county's population declined by nearly 2 percent (-140 residents).

Population increases can occur in one of two ways: 1) Natural Increase (more births than deaths) or 2) Net In-Migration (more people moving in than moving out). Between 2005 and 2017, Johnson County experienced population growth due to both positive Natural Increase and positive Net In-Migration. However, the county's population growth was almost entirely due to Net In-Migration, with only 0.7 percent (+54 more births than deaths) coming from Natural Increase. As a result, 93 percent of the county's population growth (9.6 percent) came from Net In-migration. In comparison, 64 percent of Wyoming's population growth came from Natural Increase and 36 percent came from Net In-Migration. The older age of county residents, which will be discussed later, may explain the lack of population growth from Natural Increase.

Individuals move to an area for a variety of reasons ranging from economic to aesthetic. Data from the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership for 2010 through 2017 indicates that the most frequent reason given by new residents to Johnson County for moving to Wyoming was other factors, perhaps including retirement. The second most frequent reason was to be closer to friends and relatives who lived in the area (31 percent). The third most frequent reason was job related factors (20 percent). Job related factors included Job Transfers, New Jobs, Better Employment Opportunities, and Starting or Expanding a Business. About 12 percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county. This data is from the Housing Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership in cooperation with the Wyoming Department of Transportation. The survey results are based on a random sample of new residents who were exchanging their previous state's driver's licenses for a Wyoming driver's license.

In 2016, the largest age groups for Johnson County residents were adults 45 to 64 years old (28 percent) and adults 65 and over (23 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented more than one-half of the total county population. The next largest age group was adults 25 to 44 (22 percent), followed by youth 5 to 17 (17 percent), young adults 18 to 24 (6 percent), and children under 5 (5 percent). The population distribution for the county was under represented at the lower end of the age spectrum relative to Wyoming and the U.S. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a lower proportion of its overall population in the less than 5 age category, the 5 to 17 age category, the 18 to 24 age category, and the 25 to 44 age category. This was especially true for the 18 to 24 and 25 to 44

age categories. At the upper end of the age spectrum, the county had a higher proportion of residents in the 45 to 64 age category and the 65 and over age category. This was especially true for the 65 and over age category. The significantly lower proportion of the county's population in the 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 age categories may indicate that the county has difficulty retaining and attracting young adults to live and work in the county. The higher proportion of county residents in the 45 to 64 age category suggests that the county may see a continued aging of its population as these residents become retirement age. The median age for the county in 2016 (45.3 years) was substantially higher than the median age for Wyoming (37.1 years) and the median age for the U.S. (37.9 years).

Like most of Wyoming, White is the predominate category of race in Johnson County, accounting for 95 percent of the total population. The percentage of the population that is White in the county was comparable to Wyoming's (94 percent) and substantially higher than for the U.S. (79 percent). The other five races identified by the federal government account for the remaining 5 percent with Two or More Races (1.6 percent) and Native American (1.5 percent) being the most common, followed by Black (0.9 percent), Asian (0.9 percent), and Pacific Islanders (0.0 percent). The proportion of the county's population that was Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, or Two or More races was lower than for either Wyoming or the U.S. The proportion of the county's population that was Native American (1.5 percent) was higher than the U.S. (0.7 percent) but lower than Wyoming (2.1 percent).

The federal government defines the term "Hispanic" as an ethnicity rather than a specific race. Thus Hispanics can be individuals of any race that self-identify themselves as "Hispanic" or "Latino" based on heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. In Johnson County, the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (5 percent) was one-half the percentage for Wyoming (10 percent) and one-fourth the percentage for U.S. (18 percent).

Per capita income serves as a general indicator of the economic well-being of a county's population. In 2005, per capita income in Johnson County was \$35,570 in 2009 dollars. This was 14 percent below Wyoming's per capita income (\$41,439) and 9 percent below the U.S. per capita income (\$38,916). From 2005 to 2016, after adjusting for inflation, per capita income for the county increased by 10 percent to \$39,240. Despite this increase, in 2016 the county's per capita income was 21 percent lower than the Wyoming average (\$49,779) and 12 percent below the U.S. average (\$44,478). There are three sources of per capita income: 1) net labor earnings including wages, salaries, and proprietor (self-employed) income, 2) government transfer payments such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and various income assistance program payments, and 3) investment income representing property income in the form of dividends, interest, and rents. The majority of the growth in the county's per capita income between 2005 and 2016 was the result increased transfer payments (57 percent) with 49 percent coming from increased net labor earnings and investment income contribution declining by 6 percent. Transfer payments were the fastest growing individual source of per capita income between 2005 and 2016 increasing by 40 percent, while net labor income increased by 9 percent and investment income declined by 2 percent. In 2005, net labor earnings represented 54 percent of total per capita income, with investment income representing 32 percent, and transfer payments representing 15 percent. In

2016, net labor income represented 53 percent of total per capita income, investment income represented 19 percent, and transfer payments represented 28 percent. The increase in the county's transfer payments are probably retirement related.

In 2016, per capita income for Johnson County was \$43,447 in 2016 dollars. This level of income was 21 percent below the per capita income for Wyoming (\$55,116) and 12 percent below the per capita income for the U.S. (\$49,246). Among the three regions, the county had the lowest per capita labor earnings (\$23,099) compared to Wyoming (\$30,875) and the U.S. (\$31,148). In 2016, the county had per capita transfer payments of \$8,101 which was 10 percent higher than per capita transfer payments for Wyoming (\$7,356), and only 5 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for the U.S. (\$8,567). The county's per capita investment income (\$12,247) was 27 percent below per capita investment income for Wyoming (\$16,885) but 28 percent higher than per capita investment income for the U.S. (\$9,531). In 2016 94 percent of county transfer payments were retirement related.

The county's 2016 unemployment rate (5.3 percent) was the same as Wyoming's unemployment rate (5.3 percent) and somewhat higher than the U.S. unemployment rate (4.6 percent). While total per capita income for the county was 21 percent below the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2016 was 2 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, county residents were economically worse-off than the rest of the state in 2016. However, the percent of the county's population that was below the poverty level (8.8 percent) was lower than the Wyoming's rate (10.9 percent) and significantly lower than the U.S. rate (14.0 percent).

Overall, the educational attainment of Johnson County's population in terms of a high school degree or higher (95 percent) was slightly higher than Wyoming's (92 percent) and significantly higher than the U.S. (87 percent). The county's population was less educated in terms of college bachelors or advanced degrees than Wyoming or the U.S. (25 percent vs. 26 percent vs. 30 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (5 percent) was lower than Wyoming's (8 percent) and the U.S. (13 percent). The percentage of the county's population with a high school degree (33 percent) was higher than Wyoming's (29 percent) and higher than the U.S. (27 percent). The percentage of the county's population with some college (26 percent) was lower than Wyoming's (27 percent) and higher than the U.S. (21 percent). The percentage of the county's population with an associate degree (10 percent) was lower than Wyoming's (11 percent) and higher than the U.S. (8 percent). The percentage of the county's population with a bachelors (17 percent) was comparable to Wyoming's (17 percent) and the lower than the U.S. (19 percent). The percentage of the county's population with a graduate or professional degree (9 percent) was comparable to Wyoming's (9 percent) and lower than the U.S. (12 percent).

In terms of access to educational resources, the county has one public school districts with a total of 5 schools and a 2016 fall enrollment of 1,292. The graduation rate for the county's school district was 83 percent compared to state average of 80 percent. The public school system had 123 certified teachers, 23 certified staff, 12 administrators, and 94 classified staff. Total general fund expenditures for the

county's public school system was \$20.6 million in 2016 with an operating cost of \$19,178 per average daily membership. This compares with an average operating cost of \$17,989 for the state.

Overall, Johnson County experienced positive employment growth between 2005 and 2016. Total employment in the county increased by 13 percent from 2005 through 2016 growing from 5,370 jobs in 2005 to 6,095 jobs in 2016. During this time period Wyoming employment and U.S. increased by 12 percent. However, there was substantial variability in county employment during the time period. County employment spiked between 2005 and 2008 growing by 17 percent (+902 jobs). The largest growth in employment during this time period was in Mining (+296 jobs), Construction (+134 jobs), and Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (+129 jobs). After peaking in 2008, county employment then declined by 6 percent between 2008 and 2011 (-399 jobs). The largest declines in employment during this time period were in Mining (-235 jobs) and Construction (-213 jobs). Some of the decline from 2008 through 2011 may have been in responses to the national recession since 13 of the 23 sectors in the county's economy lost employment during this time period. After bottoming out in 2011, county employment then grew by 8 percent between 2011 and 2014 (+494 jobs). The largest growth in employment during this time period were in Construction (+196 jobs) and Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (+82 jobs). Finally, after again peaking in 2014, county employment declines by 3 percent between 2014 and 2016 (-272 jobs). The largest decline in employment during this time period was in Construction (-305 jobs) and Mining (-82 jobs).

Local Government, which includes the public school district, was the largest source of employment in the county in 2016, representing 12 percent of total jobs. Following Local Government were Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (10 percent), Accommodations & Food Service (9 percent), Retail Trade (9 percent), and Agriculture (8 percent). These five sectors account for nearly one-half of the total employment in the county. In addition, Construction (6 percent), Mining (6 percent), and Finance & Insurance (5 percent) each account for more than 5 percent of total county employment.

Location quotients (LQ) were used to identify Defining Industries in the county. A location quotient is the ratio of an industry's share of total employment in the region relative to the industry's share of total employment at the national level. A large location quotient is an indication of specialization within the county's economy. Defining Industries are important because they play a significant role in a region's growth over time. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City considers Defining Industries as those with a locational quotient of at least 1.25 that account for at least 0.2 percent of total employment in the region. Based on this definition, Johnson County has eight Defining Industries including: Mining (8.61), Agriculture (5.58), Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support (4.20), Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (2.13), Local Government (1.68), Federal – Civilian (1.45), Accommodations & Food Service (1.26), and Construction (1.25). These eight sectors are relatively more important in the county's economy than they are at the national level.

The Economic Research Service classifies the county as both a Recreation Dependent County and a Retirement Destination County. The Recreation Dependent classification is based on an index which considers employment, earnings, and seasonal housing. The Retirement Destination classification is

based on the growth in residents 60 years of age and over between 2000 and 2010 due to net immigration.

Overall employment in Johnson County increased by 13 percent from 2005 through 2016. The largest increases in employment came from Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (+272 jobs), Agriculture (+100 jobs), Local Government (+99 jobs), Finance & Insurance (+94 jobs) and Professional Services (+91 jobs). During this time period, eight sectors lost employment, Construction (-188 jobs), Information (-7 jobs), Federal – Civilian (-6 jobs), Retail Trade (-5 jobs), Manufacturing (-5), Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support (-4 jobs), Wholesale Trade (-1 Job), and Utilities (-1 Job).

In addition to the number of jobs, the labor earnings associated with those jobs is an important consideration. Overall average earnings per job are a general measure of the economic well-being of the local workforce. Over time, the county average earnings per job have tended to be substantially below the Wyoming and U.S. averages. In 2005, the average earnings per job for the county were \$29,601, in 2009 dollars, which was 29 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$41,439) and 24 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$38,916). From 2005 through 2016, after adjusting for inflation, county average earnings per job increased by 7 percent to \$31,563. Despite this increase, 2016 county average earnings per job were 37 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$49,779) and 29 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$44,478). In addition, county average earnings per job declined by 12 percent from 2014 to 2016 (\$35,935 to \$31,563). While total per capita income for the county was 37 percent below the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2016 was 2 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county workforce was economically worse-off than the rest of the state in 2016.

Average earnings per job (AEPJ), which includes employer paid benefits, varies substantially by sector. In 2016, AEPJ in Johnson County ranged from over \$139,000 for the Utilities sector to slightly more than \$11,000 for Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation. After Utilities, the next highest AEPJ was Federal - Civilian (\$90,469), State Government (\$73,086), Local Government (\$68,256) and Transportation & Warehousing (\$63,143). Of the 23 sectors in the county's economy only 5 had AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average (\$55,116). These 5 sectors represented only 19 percent of the total employment in the county resulting in the overall lower AEPJ for the county. Similarly, only 6 sectors in the county's economy had AEPJ higher than the U.S. average (\$49,246). These 6 sectors represented only 21 percent of the total employment in the county.

The combination of the number of jobs and the average earnings per job determines the relative importance of individual sectors in terms of total labor earnings in the Johnson County economy. Labor earnings are important because they represent the major source of personal income for county residents. Overall, county employment generated \$213.0 million in labor earnings in 2016. Local Government (24 percent) was by far the largest source of labor earnings for the county. Following Local Government was Construction (9.1 percent) and Mining (7 percent).

## Land Characterisitcs

Johnson County contains 2.7 million acres of land. Private land is the largest category of landownership in the county, accounting for 59 percent of the land area (1.6 million acres). Federal land represents 31 percent of the land area (830,720 acres). Of this total the BLM manages 60 percent (502,464 acres) and the Forest Service manages 40 percent (328,256 acres). State land represents 9 percent of the county's land area (241,856 acres); with 95 percent of this land being state trust land and 5 percent being Wyoming Game & Fish Department land. There are also 64 acres of Recreation Commission land in the county. Local government owns less than one percent of the county's land area (4,224 acres). Information from the Wyoming Department of Revenue on acres taxed as agricultural land indicates that 97 percent of the private land in the county is in agricultural use (1.5 million acres). Of this total 96 percent is classified as range land (1.4 million acres), 4 percent is classified as irrigated crop land (58,174 acres) and less than one percent is classified as dry crop land (2,758 acres).

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

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

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

For Johnson County, Economic Profile System data indicates that 69 percent of Federal lands in the county are designated for general use with 18 percent designated for restricted use, and 13 percent Federal lands designated for protected use. In comparison, 21 percent of total Federal lands in Wyoming are classified as protected, 13 percent are classified as restricted and 66 percent are classified as general use.

## County Government Finances

Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Johnson County Government was \$23.5 million in FY2017. Of this total, the largest sources were Taxes which included property taxes and any optional sales tax revenue (39 percent), Other Local Government Revenue (24 percent) and State Aid which included the county's share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (17 percent). Combined, these three sources represented 81 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2017. Following these three revenue sources were Direct Federal Aid (8 percent), Charges

for Services (7 percent), and Miscellaneous Revenue (5 percent). Combined, these revenue sources represented 19 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2017. Per capita revenue for the county in FY2017 was \$2,768 which was 2.2 times the state average (\$1,254).

From FY2013 to FY 2016, county government revenue averaged \$22.7 million with a high of \$26.4 million in FY2016 and a low of \$20.2 million in FY2014. County government revenues were 7 percent higher in FY2017 (\$23.5 million) compared to FY2013 (\$21.9 million).

The total assessed valuation for Johnson County in 2017 was \$405.3 million. Forty-five percent of the total valuation was from Minerals. Following Minerals was Industrial (24 percent), Residential Property (21 percent), Agricultural Lands (5 percent), Commercial Property (4 percent), and Utilities (2 percent). The county's per capita assessed valuation (\$47,821) was 47 percent greater than Wyoming's per capita assessed valuation (\$32,495). Out of Wyoming's 23 counties, Johnson County ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in terms of total assessed valuation trailing Campbell, Carbon, Converse, Fremont, Laramie, Lincoln, Park, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Teton.

In terms of Mineral Production, natural gas represented 71 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, crude oil represented 23 percent, uranium represented 3 percent, bentonite represented 2 percent, and sand & gravel represented less than one percent.

From 2013 to 2015, the county's assessed valuation increased from \$784.6 million to \$879.3 million (+12 percent). Eighty-nine percent of this increase was due to increases in mineral assessed valuation. However, from 2015 to 2017 the county's assessed valuation decreased from \$879.3 million to \$405.3 million (-54 percent). During this time period, the decrease in mineral assessed valuation (-\$386.1 million) exceeded the decrease in total assessed valuation (-\$379.3 million).

In FY2017, Johnson County's 5 percent sales and use tax generated \$12.2 million in tax revenue. Of this total, 49 percent (\$6.0 million) was retained by state government and 51 percent (\$6.2 million) was returned to local governments in the county. In FY2017, county government's share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was approximately \$3.5 million (56 percent) with the remaining \$2.7 million (44 percent) going to municipal governments in the county. Twenty-seven percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue came from Retail Trade. Following Retail Trade was Mining (15 percent) and Utilities (15 percent). Combined, these three sectors contributed 57 percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue. Leisure & Hospitality, Public Administration, Wholesale Trade, Financial Activities, Other Services, Construction and Other, combined, contributed the remaining 43 percent of total county sales and use tax revenue. Public Administration represents sales and use tax revenue on motor vehicle purchases which are collected at the time of registration in Wyoming. The county's per capita sales & use tax revenue (\$1,441) was 6 percent higher than Wyoming's per capita sales & tax revenue (\$1,364).

At a 4 percent sales and use tax rate, county sales & use tax revenues increased from \$11.2 million in FY2013 to \$14.6 million in FY2014 (+30 percent). Fifty-four percent of this growth came from increased sales & use tax revenue from mining. However, county 4 percent sales & use tax revenue decreased

from \$14.6 million to \$8.7 million (-42 percent) between FY2014 to FY2017. Forty-two percent of this reduction came from decreased sales & use tax revenue from mining.

The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Johnson County totaled \$1.3 million in FY2015. The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 76 percent of the total amount (\$999,235). PILT payments are intended to compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. It is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by other federal revenue sharing payments and is subject to a per capita population cap. The second largest source of federal payments to the county was Forest Service Payments representing 14 percent of the total amount (\$188,703). Forest Service payments can include 25 Percent Revenue Sharing funds, Secure Rural School & Community Self Determination Act funds, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands funds. The third source of federal payments to the county was BLM payments representing 10 percent of the total amount (\$125,501). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. Of the \$1.3 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2015, 84 percent went to county government (\$1.1 million), 6 percent went to local school districts (\$80,199), and 9 percent (\$123,812) to grazing districts. In FY2015, Federal Land Payments to the county represented \$1.72 per eligible acre of Federal land. The average for Wyoming was \$0.94 per eligible acre of Federal land and nationally it was \$0.74.

Johnson County government expenditures totaled \$18.5 million in FY2017. The largest cost categories were Construction (\$4.9 million), Road and Bridge (\$2.6 million), Other Expenses (\$2.0 million), Jail (\$1.2 million), and County Sheriff (\$1.1 million). Together these five cost categories account for two-thirds of the county expenditures. County expenditures increased by \$3.6 million (24 percent) from FY2014 to FY2017. The largest increases were in Construction (+\$3.4 million) and Other Expenses (+\$2.0 million). There was also a \$2.2 million decrease in County Administration expenditures between FY2014 and FY2017. On a per capita basis, county expenditures increased by 26 percent from \$1,732 in FY2014 to \$2,184 in FY2017.

### **Natural Resource Based Industry Profiles**

In 2016, the Mining sector in Johnson County produced 1.3 million barrels of oil and 110.8 billion cubic feet (bcf) of natural gas, 288,855 pounds of uranium, and 263,120 tons of sand and gravel. The mining production in the county had an assessed valuation of \$181.7 million dollars in 2017 (2017 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2016 production). This valuation represented 45 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on the county mill levy, the mineral industry generated \$12.0 million in property tax revenue in 2017. Of this total, 67 percent went to K-12 schools (\$8.1 million), 18 percent went to county government (\$2.2 million), and 15 percent went to county special districts (\$1.8 million). Special districts in the county included: Hospital, Cemetery, Solid Waste Disposal, Rural Health Care and Conservation. In 2016, the mining industry in the county supported 384 jobs with labor earnings of \$14.5 million. This represented 6 percent of total employment and 7 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was

nearly 9 times the national percentage (0.7 percent) indicating that Mining was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for mining in the county were \$37,654 which was 8 percent above the county average (\$34,947). The mining industry ranked 7<sup>th</sup> out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 3<sup>rd</sup> out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In 2012, there were 358 agricultural operations in Johnson County. These operations managed 2.0 million acres of land in the county. Included in this acreage is 97 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 96 percent is classified as grazing land, 2 percent as cropland, less than 1 percent as woodlands, and less than 1 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 5,686 acres. The total cattle and sheep inventory in the county was 90,636 head including 62,742 head of cattle and calves and 27,894 head of sheep and lambs. In 2014, the county ranked 10<sup>th</sup> out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of all cattle and 6<sup>st</sup> out of 23 counties in terms of all sheep. It also ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in alfalfa hay production and 10<sup>th</sup> in other hay production. In terms of investment by agricultural operators, the estimated total market value of lands, buildings, and equipment for agriculture in the county was \$1.3 billion. This total included \$1.2 billion in land and buildings and \$42.8 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was \$3.6 million. In 2012, agricultural operations in the county paid \$1.5 million in property taxes.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2015 was \$48.4 million. Of this total, 74 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 7 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 14 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 4 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2016 was 464 jobs with labor earnings of \$5.4 million. This represented 8 percent of the total jobs in the county. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was more than 5 times the national percentage (1.4 percent) indicating that agriculture was an area of specialization within the county's economy. In 2014, county agriculture labor earnings were 5.4 million which was 3 percent of the county total. Average earnings per job were \$11,664 which was one-third of the county average. Average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be lower because the employment estimates include a large number of small part-time and lifestyle operations that generate limited labor earnings. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data may be a better indicator of average earnings per job for commercial agricultural employment in the county. For 2016, BLS data indicates that the average earnings per job for agricultural employment in the county were \$37,150. The county's agriculture industry ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 15<sup>th</sup> out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In addition to jobs and income, agriculture also provides important natural resource amenities such as open space. Open space offers landscapes, lifestyles, and wildlife habitat that can have value to both residents and visitors. Open space is particularly important because it determines the character of the landscapes surrounding a community. Out of economic necessity, most agricultural operations in the county cover large areas of land; as a result, agriculture can contribute substantially to maintaining open spaces on private lands in a region. As noted above, 97 percent of the private land in county is in

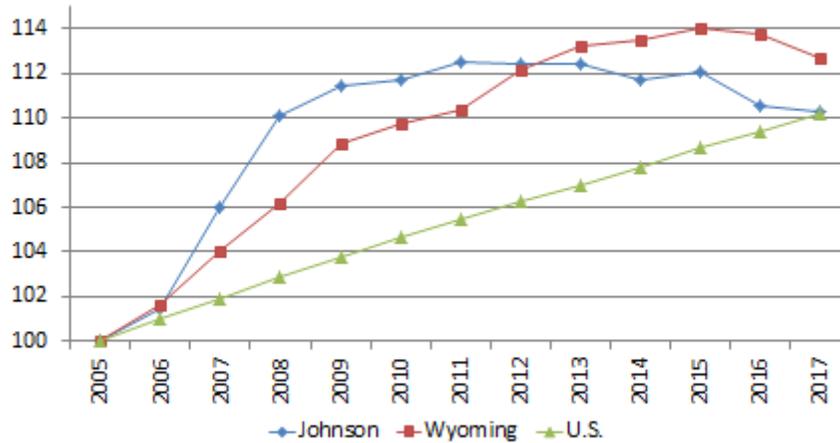
agricultural use. Due to the natural resource amenities associated with agricultural land there is public support for the retention of lands in agriculture. For example, a recent survey sponsored by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, and the University of Wyoming found that nearly 80 percent of Wyoming residents felt that they personally benefit from the presence of farms and ranches in Wyoming. In addition, 76 percent of respondents were concerned with the loss of family farms and ranches in the State. Other issues of serious concerns to respondents included the availability of water for farming and ranching (71 percent), and natural areas and ranchland being split up by new development (66 percent).

Dean Runyan Associates estimates that Johnson County hosted 499,000 visitor nights in 2017. These visitors are estimated to have spent \$47.7 million during their stay in the county. In terms of accommodations, 46 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in hotels/motels, 41 percent by visitors staying in campgrounds, 6 percent was by visitors staying in private homes, 4 percent was by visitors staying in vacation homes, and 3 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 23 percent was spent on accommodation, 25 percent was spent on food services, 9 percent was spent on food stores, 13 percent was spent on local transportation & gas, 17 percent was spent on arts, entertainment, and recreation, and 13 percent was spent on retail sales.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 620 direct jobs in the county in 2016. This represents 10 percent of total employment in the county. Sixty percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 21 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 18 percent were in the retail trade sector and 2 percent were in the other travel sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be \$14.4 million. This represents 7 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2017 were \$23,226. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were two-thirds of the county average (\$34,947). The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be \$2.6 million with \$0.9 million (35 percent) going to local government and \$1.7 million (65 percent) going to state government. The Economic Research Service classifies the county as a Recreation Dependent County.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

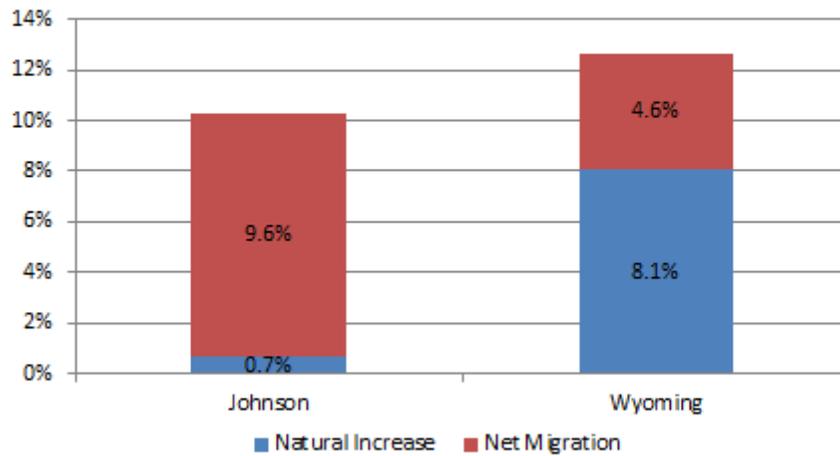
Figure 1.  
Population Growth Index: 2005-2017



Population growth is an important indicator of the vitality of a county's economy. Overall, Johnson County experienced positive population growth between 2005 and 2015, increasing from 7,685 residents in 2005 to 8,476 in 2016 (+10 percent). The county's population growth rate was lower than Wyoming's (+13 percent) and comparable to the U.S.'s (+10 percent) during this time period (Figure 1). However, there was substantial variability in the county's population over the time period. From 2005 to 2008, the county's population increased by 10 percent. The growth in county population slowed to 6 percent between 2008 and 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the county's population remained relatively constant at around 8,600 residents. Between 2015 and 2017, the county's population declined by nearly 2 percent (-140 residents).

**Data Sources:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2018. Economic Analysis Division, Wyoming Population Estimates and Forecasts (<http://eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/pop.html>).

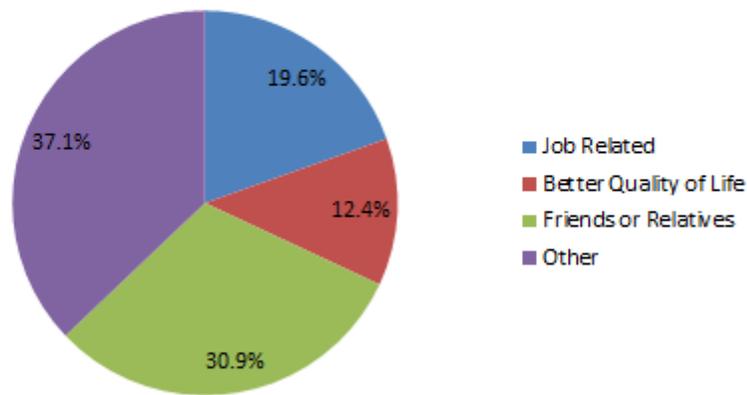
Figure 2.  
Comparison of Source of Population Change: 2005-2017



Population increases can occur in one of two ways: 1) Natural Increase (more births than deaths) or 2) Net In-Migration (more people moving in than moving out). Between 2005 and 2017, Johnson County experienced population growth due to both positive Natural Increase and positive Net In-Migration (Figure 2). However, the county's population growth was almost entirely due to Net In-Migration with only 0.7 percent (+54 more births than deaths) coming from Natural Increase. As a result 93 percent of the county's population growth (9.6 percent) came from Net In-migration. In comparison, 64 percent of Wyoming's population growth came from Natural Increase and 36 percent came from Net In-Migration. The older age of county residents, which will be discussed later, may explain the lack of population growth from Natural Increase.

**Data Sources:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2018. Economic Analysis Division, Wyoming Population Estimates and Forecasts (<http://eativ.state.wy.us/pop/pop.html>).

Figure 3.  
Primary Reason for Moving to Johnson County: 2010-2017



Individuals move to an area for a variety of reasons ranging from economic to aesthetic. Data from the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership for 2010 through 2017 (Figure 3) indicates that the most frequent reason given by new residents to Johnson County for moving to Wyoming was other factors, perhaps including retirement. The second most frequent reason was to be closer to friends and relatives who lived in the area (31 percent). The third most frequent reason was job related factors (20 percent). Job related factors included Job Transfers, New Jobs, Better Employment Opportunities, and Starting or Expanding a Business. About 12 percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county. This data is from the Housing Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership in cooperation with the Wyoming Department of Transportation. The survey results are based on a random sample of new residents who were exchanging their previous state's driver's licenses for a Wyoming driver's license.

**Data Source:** Wyoming Community Development Authority, Wyoming Housing Database Partnership (<https://www.wyomingcda.com/demographics/>).

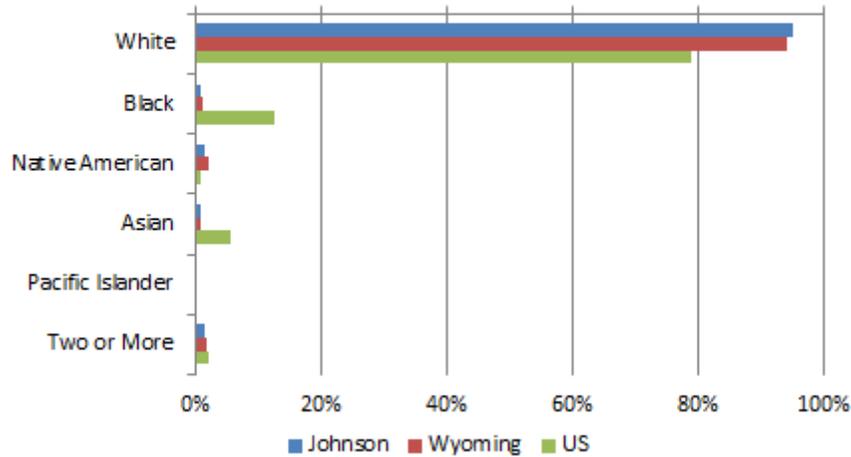
Figure 4.  
Comparison of Population Age Distribution: 2016



In 2016, the largest age groups for Johnson County residents were adults 45 to 64 years old (28 percent) and adults 65 and over (23 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented more than one-half of the total county population (Figure 4). The next largest age group was adults 25 to 44 (22 percent), followed by youth 5 to 17 (17 percent), young adults 18 to 24 (6 percent), and children under 5 (5 percent). The population distribution for the county was under represented at the lower end of the age spectrum relative to Wyoming and the U.S. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a lower proportion of its overall population in the less than 5 age category, the 5 to 17 age category, the 18 to 24 age category, and the 25 to 44 age category. This was especially true for the 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 age categories. At the upper end of the age spectrum, the county had a higher proportion of residents in the 45 to 64 age category and the 65 and over age category. This was especially true for the 65 and over age category. The significantly lower proportion of the county's population in the 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 age categories may indicate that the county has difficulty retaining and attracting young adults to live and work in the county. The higher proportion of county residents in the 45 to 64 age category suggests that the county may see a continued aging of its population as these residents become retirement age. The median age for the county in 2016 (45.3 years) was substantially higher than the median age for Wyoming (37.1 years) and the median age for the U.S. (37.9 years).

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2018. Economic Analysis Division, Wyoming Population Estimates and Forecasts (<http://eativ.state.wy.us/pop/pop.html>).

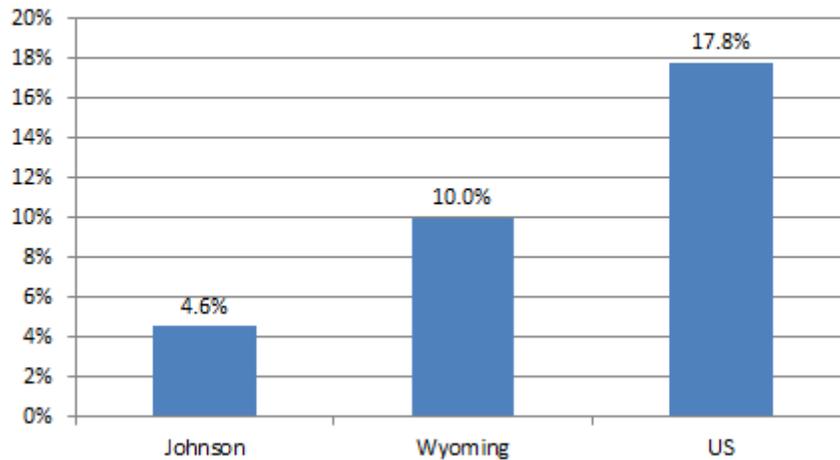
Figure 5.  
Comparison of Population by Race: 2016



Like most of Wyoming, White is the predominate category of race in Johnson County, accounting for 95 percent of the total population (Figure 5). The percentage of the population that is White in the county was comparable to Wyoming’s (94 percent) and substantially higher than for the U.S. (79 percent). The other five races identified by the federal government account for the remaining 5 percent with Two or More Races (1.6 percent) and Native American (1.5 percent) being the most common, followed by Black (0.9 percent), Asian (0.9 percent), and Pacific Islanders (0.0 percent). The proportion of the county’s population that was Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, or Two or More races was lower than for either Wyoming or the U.S. The proportion of the county’s population that was Native American (1.5 percent) was higher than the U.S. (0.7 percent) but lower than Wyoming (2.1 percent).

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2018. Economic Analysis Division, Wyoming Population Estimates and Forecasts (<http://eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/pop.html>).

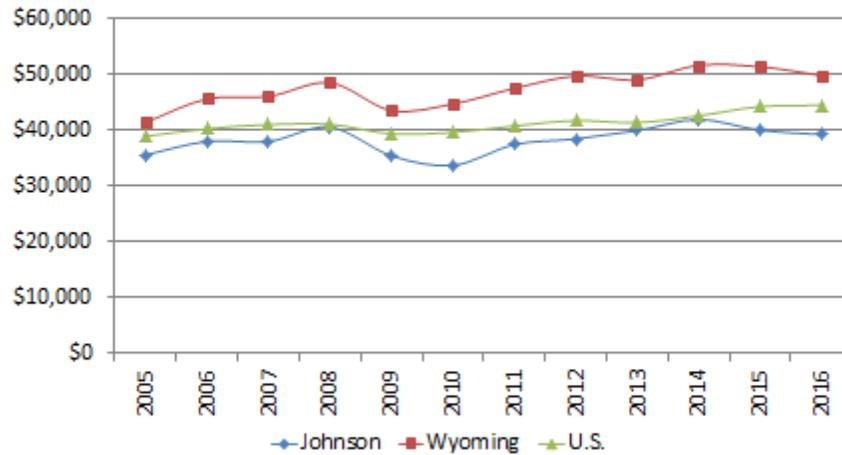
Figure 6.  
Comparison Percent of Population Hispanic: 2016



The federal government defines the term “Hispanic” as an ethnicity rather than a specific race. Thus, Hispanics can be individuals of any race that self-identify themselves as “Hispanic” or “Latino” based on heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. In Johnson County, as shown in Figure 6, the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (5 percent) was one-half the percentage for Wyoming (10 percent) and one-fourth the percentage for U.S. (18 percent).

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2018. Economic Analysis Division, Wyoming Population Estimates and Forecasts (<http://eativ.state.wy.us/pop/pop.html>).

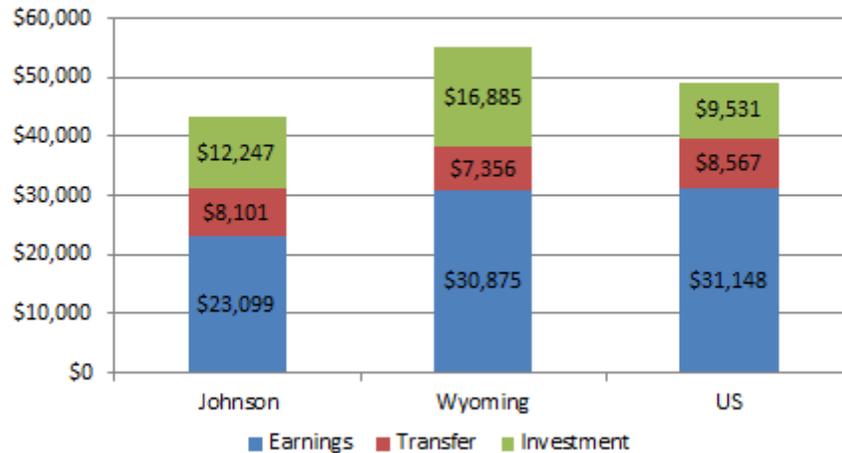
Figure 7.  
Per Capita Income: 2005-2016  
(Adjusted for Inflation)



Per capita income serves as a general indicator of the economic well-being of a county’s population. In 2005, per capita income in Johnson County was \$35,570 in 2009 dollars (Figure 7). This was 14 percent below Wyoming’s per capita income (\$41,439) and 9 percent below the U.S. per capita income (\$38,916). From 2005 to 2016, after adjusting for inflation, per capita income for the county increased by 10 percent to \$39,240. Despite this increase, in 2016, the county’s per capita income was 21 percent lower than the Wyoming average (\$49,779) and 12 percent below the U.S. average (\$44,478). There are three sources of per capita income: 1) net labor earnings including wages, salaries, and proprietor (self-employed) income, 2) government transfer payments such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and various income assistance program payments, and 3) investment income representing property income in the form of dividends, interest, and rents. The majority of the growth in the county’s per capita income between 2005 and 2016 was the result increased transfer payments (57 percent) with 49 percent coming from increased net labor earnings and investment income contribution declining by 6 percent. Transfer payments were the fastest growing individual source of per capita income between 2005 and 2016 increasing by 40 percent, while net labor income increased by 9 percent and investment income declined by 2 percent. In 2005, net labor earnings represented 54 percent of total per capita income, with investment income representing 32 percent, and transfer payments representing 15 percent. In 2016, net labor income represented 53 percent of total per capita income, investment income represented 19 percent, and transfer payments represented 28 percent. The increase in the county’s transfer payments are probably retirement related.

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

**Figure 8.**  
**Comparison of Per Capita Income by Source 2016**

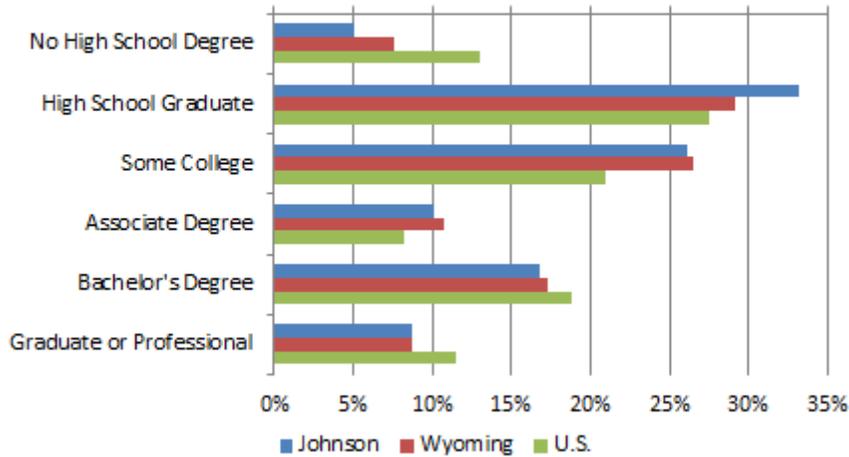


In 2016, per capita income for Johnson County was \$43,447 in 2016 dollars (Figure 8). This level of income was 21 percent below the per capita income for Wyoming (\$55,116) and 12 percent below the per capita income for the U.S. (\$49,246). Among the three regions, the county had the lowest per capita labor earnings (\$23,099) compared to Wyoming (\$30,875) and the U.S. (\$31,148). In 2016, the county had per capita transfer payments of \$8,101 which was 10 percent higher than per capita transfer payments for Wyoming (\$7,356), and only 5 percent lower than per capita transfer payments for the U.S. (\$8,567). The county’s per capita investment income (\$12,247) was 27 percent below per capita investment income for Wyoming (\$16,885) but 28 percent higher than per capita investment income for the U.S. (\$9,531). In 2016, 94 percent of county transfer payments were retirement related.

The county’s 2016 unemployment rate (5.3 percent) was the same as Wyoming’s unemployment rate (5.3 percent) and somewhat higher than the U.S. unemployment rate (4.6 percent). While total per capita income for the county was 21 percent below the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county’s cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2016 was 2 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, county residents were economically worse-off than the rest of the state in 2016. However, the percent of the county’s population that was below the poverty level (8.8 percent) was lower than the Wyoming’s rate (10.9 percent) and significantly lower than the U.S. rate (14.0 percent).

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

**Figure 9.**  
**Level of Educational Attainment, 2012-2016**  
**(Population 25 Years or Older)**

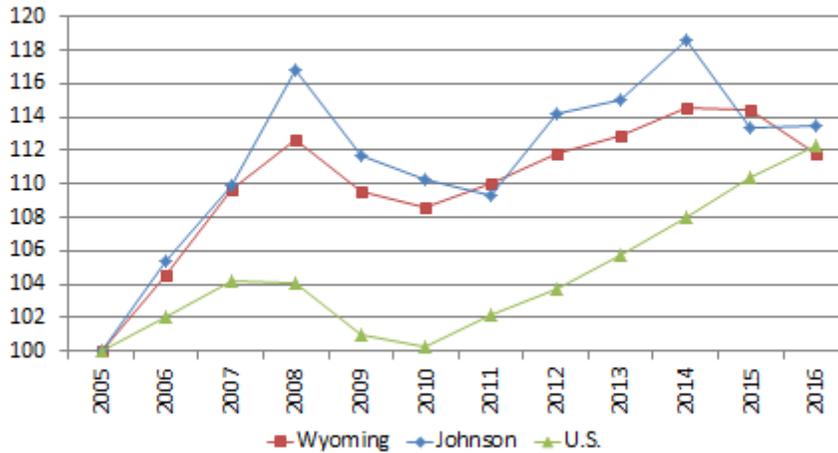


Overall, the educational attainment of Johnson County’s population in terms of a high school degree or higher (95 percent) was slightly higher than Wyoming’s (92 percent) and significantly higher than the U.S. (87 percent). The county’s population was less educated in terms of college bachelors or advanced degrees than Wyoming or the U.S. (25 percent vs. 26 percent vs. 30 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (5 percent) was lower than Wyoming’s (8 percent) and the U.S. (13 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with a high school degree (33 percent) was higher than Wyoming’s (29 percent) and higher than the U.S. (27 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with some college (26 percent) was lower than Wyoming’s (27 percent) and higher than the U.S. (21 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with an associate degree (10 percent) was lower than Wyoming’s (11 percent) and higher than the U.S. (8 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with a bachelor degree (17 percent) was comparable to Wyoming’s (17 percent) and the lower than the U.S. (19 percent). The percentage of the county’s population with a graduate or professional degree (9 percent) was comparable to Wyoming’s (9 percent) and lower than the U.S. (12 percent).

In terms of access to educational resources, the county has one public school districts with a total of 5 schools and a 2016 fall enrollment of 1,292. The graduation rate for the county’s school district was 83 percent compared to state average of 80 percent. The public school system had 123 certified teachers, 23 certified staff, 12 administrators, and 94 classified staff. Total general fund expenditures for the county’s public school system was \$20.6 million in 2016 with an operating cost of \$19,178 per average daily membership. This compares with an average operating cost of \$17,989 for the state.

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2018. Economic Analysis Division, Wyoming County Profiles 2016.

Figure 10.  
Employment Growth Index: 2005-2016



Overall, Johnson County experienced positive employment growth between 2005 and 2016. Total employment in the county increased by 13 percent from 2005 through 2016 growing from 5,370 jobs in 2005 to 6,095 jobs in 2016 (Figure 10). During this time period Wyoming employment and U.S. increased by 12 percent. However, there was substantial variability in county employment during the time period. County employment spiked between 2005 and 2008 growing by 17 percent (+902 jobs). The largest growth in employment during this time period were in Mining (+296 jobs), Construction (+134 jobs), and Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (+129 jobs). After peaking in 2008, county employment then declined by 6 percent between 2008 and 2011 (-399 jobs). The largest declines in employment during this time period were in Mining (-235 jobs) and Construction (-213 jobs). Some of the decline from 2008 through 2011 may have been in responses to the national recession since 13 of the 23 sectors in the county's economy lost employment during this time period. After bottoming out in 2011, county employment then grew by 8 percent between 2011 and 2014 (+494 jobs). The largest growth in employment during this time period were in Construction (+196 jobs) and Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (+82 jobs). Finally, after again peaking in 2014, county employment declines by 3 percent between 2014 and 2016 (-272 jobs). The largest decline in employment during this time period were in Construction (-305 jobs) and Mining (-82 jobs).

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

**Figure 11.**

**Johnson County Employment by Sector: 2016**

Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Local Government	751	12.3%	1.68
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	601	9.9%	2.13
Accommodations & Food Service	571	9.4%	1.26
Retail Trade	542	8.9%	0.89
Agriculture	464	7.6%	5.58
Construction	397	6.5%	1.25
Mining	384	6.3%	8.61
Finance & Insurance	320	5.3%	1.03
Professional Services	298	4.9%	0.69
Other Services	282	4.6%	0.79
Health Care & Social Assistance	255	4.2%	0.37
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	167	2.7%	1.23
Transportation & Warehousing	161	2.6%	0.71
Management Services	146	2.4%	0.32
Federal - Civilian	130	2.1%	1.45
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	121	2.0%	4.20
Manufacturing	120	2.0%	0.29
State Government	116	1.9%	0.70
Wholesale Trade	109	1.8%	0.50
Educational Services	56	0.9%	0.38
Information	48	0.8%	0.45
Military	44	0.7%	0.73
Utilities	12	0.2%	0.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>N.A.</b>

Local Government, which includes the public school district, was the largest source of employment in the county in 2016, representing 12 percent of total jobs (Figure 11). Following Local Government were Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (10 percent), Accommodations & Food Service (9 percent), Retail Trade (9 percent), and Agriculture (8 percent). These five sectors account for nearly one-half of the total employment in the county. In addition, Construction (6 percent), Mining (6 percent), and Finance & Insurance (5 percent) each account for more than 5 percent of total county employment.

The location quotients (LQ), in the fourth column of Figure 11, were used to identify Defining Industries in the county. A location quotient is the ratio of an industry's share of total employment in the region relative to the industry's share of total employment at the national level. A large location quotient is an indication of specialization within the county's economy. Defining Industries are important because they play a significant role in a region's growth over time. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City considers Defining Industries as those with a locational quotient of at least 1.25 that account for at least 0.2

percent of total employment in the region. Based on this definition Johnson County has eight Defining Industries including: Mining (8.61), Agriculture (5.58), Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support (4.20), Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (2.13), Local Government (1.68), Federal – Civilian (1.45), Accommodations & Food Service (1.26), and Construction (1.25). These eight sectors are relatively more important in the county's economy than they are at the national level.

The Economic Research Service classifies the county as both a Recreation Dependent County and a Retirement Destination County. The Recreation Dependent classification is based on an index which considers employment, earnings, and seasonal housing. The Retirement Destination classification is based on the growth in residents 60 years of age and over between 2000 and 2010 due to net in-migration.

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25 and Woods & Poole Economics. 2018. 2018 State Profile: State and County Projections to 2050, Washington, D.C (numbers in italics).

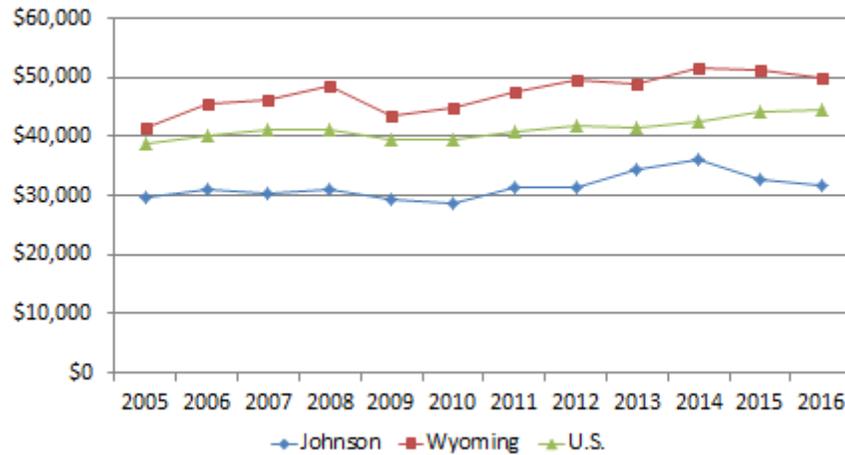
**Figure 12.****Johnson County Employment by Sector: 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016**

Sector	2005	2008	2011	2014	2016	Change 2005-2016
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	329	458	473	555	601	272
Agriculture	364	396	432	448	464	100
Local Government	652	699	749	752	751	99
Finance & Insurance	226	245	314	316	320	94
Professional Services	207	262	222	291	298	91
Accommodations & Food Service	512	553	551	565	571	59
Mining	339	635	400	466	384	45
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation*	125	163	142	173	167	42
Management Services	108	169	187	139	146	38
Other Services	248	258	252	274	282	34
Health Care & Social Assistance	222	261	246	286	255	33
Educational Services	41	47	49	54	56	15
Transportation & Warehousing	148	170	166	162	161	13
State Government	110	113	113	116	116	6
Military	43	50	50	46	44	1
Utilities	13	18	13	11	12	-1
Wholesale Trade	110	84	91	76	109	-1
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	125	136	148	141	121	-4
Manufacturing	125	83	82	116	120	-5
Retail Trade	547	560	507	509	542	-5
Federal - Civilian	136	141	132	124	130	-6
Information	55	52	48	45	48	-7
Construction	585	719	506	702	397	-188
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>725</b>

Overall, employment in Johnson County increased by 13 percent from 2005 through 2016 (Figure 12). The largest increases in employment came from Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (+272 jobs), Agriculture (+100 jobs), Local Government (+99 jobs), Finance & Insurance (+94 jobs) and Professional Services (+91 jobs). During this time period, eight sectors lost employment, Construction (-188 jobs), Information (-7 jobs), Federal – Civilian (-6 jobs), Retail Trade (-5 jobs), Manufacturing (-5), Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support (-4 jobs), Wholesale Trade (- 1 Job), and Utilities (-1 Job).

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25 and Woods & Poole Economics. 2018. 2018 State Profile: State and County Projections to 2050, Washington, D.C (numbers in italics).

Figure 13.  
Comparison of Average Earnings Per Job: 2005-2016  
(Adjusted for Inflation)



In addition to the number of jobs, the labor earnings associated with those jobs is an important consideration. Overall, average earnings per job are a general measure of the economic well-being of the local workforce. Figure 13 illustrates average earnings per job for Johnson County compared to Wyoming and the U.S. Over time, the county averages earning per job have tended to be substantially below the Wyoming and U.S. averages. In 2005, the average earnings per job for the county were \$29,601, in 2009 dollars, which was 29 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$41,439) and 24 percent below the U.S. average earnings per job (\$38,916). From 2005 through 2016, after adjusting for inflation, county average earnings per job increased by 7 percent to \$31,563. Despite this increase, 2016 county average earnings per job were 37 percent below the Wyoming average earnings per job (\$49,779) and 29 percent above the U.S. average earnings per job (\$44,478). In addition, county average earnings per job declined by 12 percent from 2014 to 2016 (\$35,935 to \$31,563). While total per capita income for the county was 37 percent below the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county’s cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2016 was 2 percent below the state average. This difference suggests that, on average, the county workforce was economically worse-off than the rest of the state in 2016.

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

**Figure 14.****Average Earnings Per Job for Johnson County: 2016**

Sector	Jobs	Earnings	
		(\$1,000)	AEPJ
Utilities	12	\$1,672	\$139,333
Federal - Civilian	130	\$11,761	\$90,469
State Government	116	\$8,478	\$73,086
Local Government	751	\$51,260	\$68,256
Transportation & Warehousing	161	\$10,166	\$63,143
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	121	\$5,982	\$49,438
Construction	397	\$19,373	\$48,798
Mining	384	\$14,459	\$37,654
Wholesale Trade	109	\$3,788	\$34,752
Professional Services	298	\$9,480	\$31,812
Management Services	146	\$4,527	\$31,007
Military	44	\$1,348	\$30,636
Health Care & Social Assistance	255	\$7,610	\$29,843
Other Services	282	\$8,033	\$28,486
Information	48	\$1,287	\$26,813
Finance & Insurance	320	\$8,010	\$25,031
Accommodations & Food Service	571	\$13,082	\$22,911
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	601	\$12,299	\$20,464
Retail Trade	542	\$10,739	\$19,814
Manufacturing	120	\$1,719	\$14,325
Educational Services	56	\$664	\$11,857
Agriculture	464	\$5,412	\$11,664
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	167	\$1,853	\$11,096
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>213,002</b>	<b>\$34,947</b>

Average earnings per job (AEPJ), which includes employer paid benefits, varies substantially by sector. In 2016, AEPJ in Johnson County ranged from over \$139,000 for the Utilities sector to slightly more than \$11,000 for Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (Figure 14). After Utilities, the next highest AEPJ was Federal - Civilian (\$90,469), State Government (\$73,086), Local Government (\$68,256) and Transportation & Warehousing (\$63,143). Of the 23 sectors in the county's economy, only 5 had AEPJ greater than the Wyoming average (\$55,116). These 5 sectors represented only 19 percent of the total employment in the county resulting in the overall lower AEPJ for the county. Similarly, only 6 sectors in the county's economy had AEPJ higher than the U.S. average (\$49,246). These 6 sectors represented only 21 percent of the total employment in the county.

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25 and Woods & Poole Economics. 2018. 2018 State Profile: State and County Projections to 2050, Washington, D.C (numbers in italics).

**Figure 15.**  
**Total Labor Earnings for Johnson County: 2016**

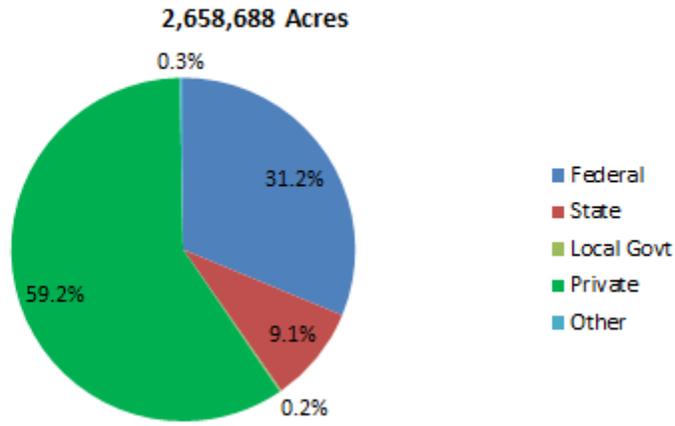
Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings (\$1,000)	Percent
Local Government	751	\$68,256	\$51,260	24.1%
Construction	397	\$48,798	\$19,373	9.1%
Mining	384	\$37,654	\$14,459	6.8%
Accommodations & Food Service	571	\$22,911	\$13,082	6.1%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	601	\$20,464	\$12,299	5.8%
Federal - Civilian	130	\$90,469	\$11,761	5.5%
Retail Trade	542	\$19,814	\$10,739	5.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	161	\$63,143	\$10,166	4.8%
Professional Services	298	\$31,812	\$9,480	4.5%
State Government	116	\$73,086	\$8,478	4.0%
Other Services	282	\$28,486	\$8,033	3.8%
Finance & Insurance	320	\$25,031	\$8,010	3.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	255	\$29,843	\$7,610	3.6%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	121	\$49,438	\$5,982	2.8%
Agriculture	464	\$11,664	\$5,412	2.5%
Management Services	146	\$31,007	\$4,527	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	109	\$34,752	\$3,788	1.8%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	167	\$11,096	\$1,853	0.9%
Manufacturing	120	\$14,325	\$1,719	0.8%
Utilities	12	\$139,333	\$1,672	0.8%
Military	44	\$30,636	\$1,348	0.6%
Information	48	\$26,813	\$1,287	0.6%
Educational Services	56	\$11,857	\$664	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>\$34,947</b>	<b>213,002</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The combination of the number of jobs and the average earnings per job determines the relative importance of individual sectors in terms of total labor earnings in the Johnson County economy (Figure 15). Labor earnings are important because they represent the major source of personal income for county residents. Overall county employment generated \$213.0 million in labor earnings in 2016. Local Government (24 percent) was by far the largest source of labor earnings for the county. Following Local Government was Construction (9.1 percent) and Mining (7 percent).

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

# **LAND CHARACTERISTICS**

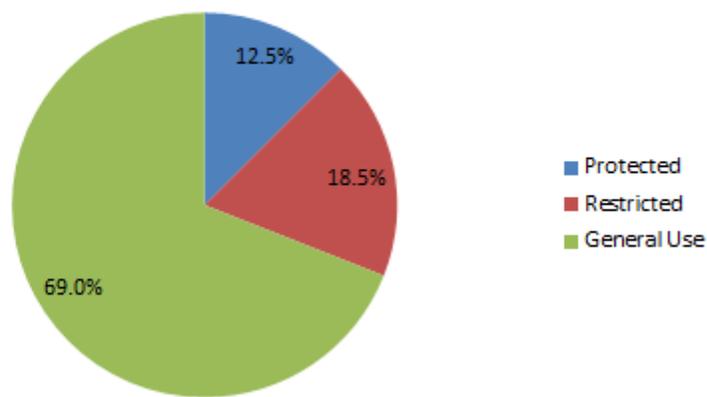
Figure 16.  
Land Ownership in Johnson County: 2012



Johnson County contains 2.7 million acres of land (Figure 16). Private land is the largest category of landownership in the county, accounting for 59 percent of the land area (1.6 million acres). Federal land represents 31 percent of the land area (830,720 acres). Of this total, the BLM manages 60 percent (502,464 acres) and the Forest Service manages 40 percent (328,256 acres). State land represents 9 percent of the county's land area (241,856 acres), with 95 percent of this land being state trust land and 5 percent being Wyoming Game & Fish Department land. There are also 64 acres of Recreation Commission land in the county. Local government owns less than one percent of the county's land area (4,224 acres). Information from the Wyoming Department of Revenue on acres taxed as agricultural land indicates that 97 percent of the private land in the county is in agricultural use (1.5 million acres). Of this total, 96 percent is classified as range land (1.4 million acres), 4 percent is classified as irrigated crop land (58,174 acres) and less than one percent is classified as dry crop land (2,758 acres).

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2018. Wyoming and County Profiles 2017.

Figure 17.  
Management Designation of Federal Lands in Johnson County



Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three categories of designation are presented in Figure 17: 1) Protected, 2) Restricted., and 3) General Use.

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

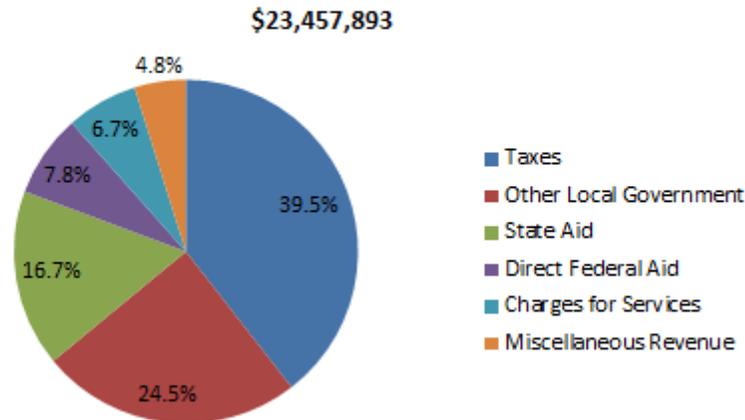
This data was obtained from the Economic Profile System – Human Dimension Toolkit (NPS = National Park Service, FWS = Fish and Wildlife, FS = Forest Service, and BLM = Bureau of Land Management).

For Johnson County, Economic Profile System data indicates that 69 percent of Federal lands in the county are designated for general use with 18 percent designated for restricted use, and 13 percent Federal lands designated for protected use. In comparison, 21 percent of total Federal lands in Wyoming are classified as protected, 13 percent are classified as restricted and 66 percent are classified as general use.

**Data Source:** Headwaters Economics. 2018. Economic Profile System-Human Dimension Toolkit, A Profile of Land Use (page 3).

# **County Government Finances**

Figure 18.  
Johnson County Government Revenue: FY2017

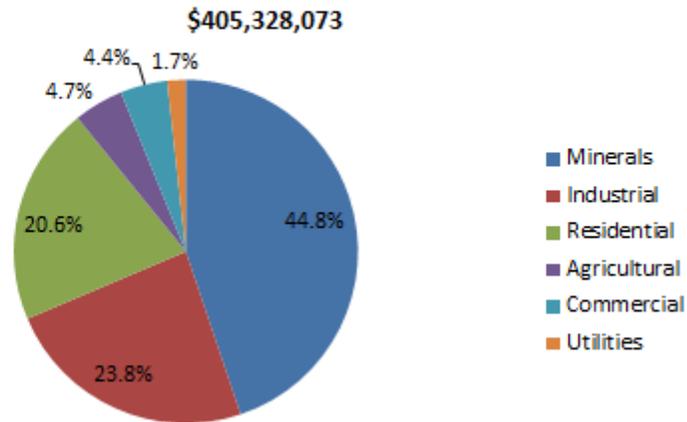


Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Johnson County Government was \$23.5 million in FY2017 (Figure 18). Of this total, the largest sources were Taxes which included property taxes and any optional sales tax revenue (39 percent), Other Local Government Revenue (24 percent) and State Aid which included the county’s share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (17 percent). Combined these three sources represented 81 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2017. Following these three revenue sources were Direct Federal Aid (8 percent), Charges for Services (7 percent), and Miscellaneous Revenue (5 percent). Combined these revenue sources represented 19 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2017. Per capita revenue for the county in FY2017 was \$2,768 which was 2.2 times the state average (\$1,254).

From FY2013 to FY 2016, county government revenue has averaged \$22.7 million with a high of \$26.4 million in FY2016 and a low of \$20.2 million in FY2014. County government revenues were 7 percent higher in FY2017 (\$23.5 million) compared to FY2013 (\$21.9 million).

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Audit. 2018. Cost of Maintaining County Government in Wyoming: For Fiscal Year July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017: As prepared from Reports submitted to the Department of Audit Public Funds.

Figure 19.  
Johnson County Assessed Valuation: 2017



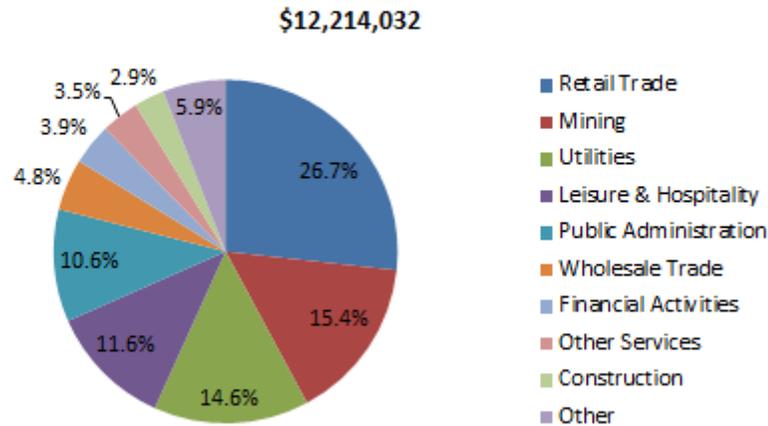
The total assessed valuation for Johnson County in 2017 was \$405.3 million (Figure 19). Forty-five percent of the total valuation was from Minerals. Following Minerals was Industrial (24 percent), Residential Property (21 percent), Agricultural Lands (5 percent), Commercial Property (4 percent), and Utilities (2 percent). The county's per capita assessed valuation (\$47,821) was 47 percent greater than Wyoming's per capita assessed valuation (\$32,495). Out of Wyoming's 23 counties, Johnson County ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in terms of total assessed valuation trailing Campbell, Carbon, Converse, Fremont, Laramie, Lincoln, Park, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Teton.

In terms of Mineral Production, natural gas represented 71 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, crude oil represented 23 percent, uranium represented 3 percent, bentonite represented 2 percent, and sand & gravel represented less than one percent.

From 2013 to 2015, the county's assessed valuation increased from \$784.6 million to \$879.3 million (+12 percent). Eighty-nine percent of this increase was due to increases in mineral assessed valuation. However, from 2015 to 2017, the county's assessed valuation decreased from \$879.3 million to \$405.3 million (-54 percent). During this time period, the decrease in mineral assessed valuation (-\$386.1 million) exceeded the decrease in total assessed valuation (-\$379.3 million).

**Data Sources:** Wyoming Department of Revenue. 2018. 2017 Annual Report.

Figure 20.  
Johnson County Sales & Use Tax Revenue: FY2017

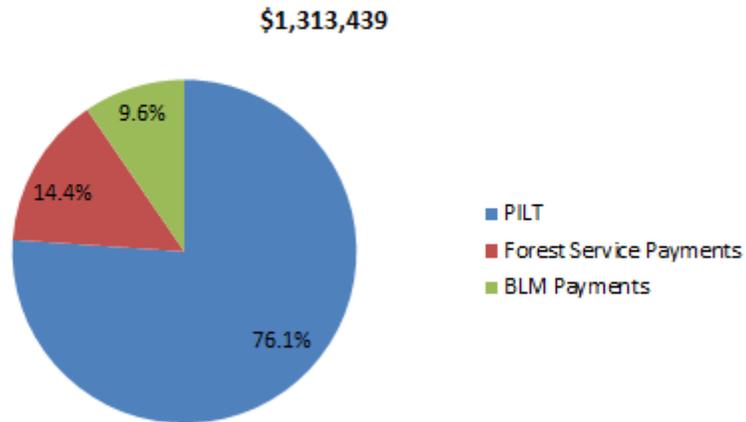


In FY2017, Johnson County's 5 percent sales and use tax generated \$12.2 million in tax revenue (Figure 20). Of this total, 49 percent (\$6.0 million) was retained by state government and 51 percent (\$6.2 million) was returned to local governments in the county. In FY2017, county government's share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was approximately \$3.5 million (56 percent) with the remaining \$2.7 million (44 percent) going to municipal governments in the county. Twenty-seven percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue came from Retail Trade. Following Retail Trade was Mining (15 percent) and Utilities (15 percent). Combined, these three sectors contributed 57 percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue. Leisure & Hospitality, Public Administration, Wholesale Trade, Financial Activities, Other Services, Construction and Other, combined, contributed the remaining 43 percent of total county sales and use tax revenue. Public Administration represents sales and use tax revenue on motor vehicle purchases which are collected at the time of registration in Wyoming. The county's per capita sales & use tax revenue (\$1,441) was 6 percent higher than Wyoming's per capita sales & tax revenue (\$1,364).

At a 4 percent sales and use tax rate, county sales & use tax revenues increased from \$11.2 million in FY2013 to \$14.6 million in FY2014 (+30 percent). Fifty-four percent of this growth came from increased sales & use tax revenue from mining. However, county 4 percent sales & use tax revenue decreased from \$14.6 million to \$8.7 million (-42 percent) between FY2014 to FY2017. Forty-two percent of this reduction came from decreased sales & use tax revenue from mining.

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

Figure 21.  
Johnson County Federal Land Payment: FY2015



The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Johnson County totaled \$1.3 million in FY2015 (Figure 21). The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 76 percent of the total amount (\$999,235). PILT payments are intended to compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. It is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by other federal revenue sharing payments and is subject to a per capita population cap. The second largest source of federal payments to the county was Forest Service Payments representing 14 percent of the total amount (\$188,703). Forest Service payments can include 25 Percent Revenue Sharing funds, Secure Rural School & Community Self Determination Act funds, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands funds. The third source of federal payments to the county was BLM payments representing 10 percent of the total amount (\$125,501). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. Of the \$1.3 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2015, 84 percent went to county government (\$1.1 million), 6 percent went to local school districts (\$80,199), and 9 percent (\$123,812) to grazing districts. In FY2015, Federal Land Payments to the county represented \$1.72 per eligible acre of Federal land. The average for Wyoming was \$0.94 per eligible acre of Federal land and nationally it was \$0.74.

**Data Source:** Headwaters Economics. 2018. Economic Profile System-Human Dimension Toolkit, A Profile of Federal Land Payments (page 1).

**Figure 22.****Johnson County Government Costs, FY2014 & FY2017**

	FY2014	FY2017	Change
County Costs	Amount	Amount	FY14-FY17
Construction	\$1,571,145	\$4,932,653	\$3,361,508
Road and Bridge	\$2,548,151	\$2,639,148	\$90,997
Other Expenses	\$21,399	\$1,984,434	\$1,963,035
Jail	\$1,213,172	\$1,229,814	\$16,642
County Sheriff	\$1,188,015	\$1,137,462	-\$50,553
Libraries	\$689,556	\$693,130	\$3,574
Capital	\$425,852	\$610,591	\$184,739
Parks/Recreation/Museum	\$721,138	\$586,818	-\$134,320
Courthouse	\$410,731	\$559,171	\$148,440
County Clerk	\$418,483	\$373,011	-\$45,472
Distict Court	\$418,107	\$365,069	-\$53,038
Social Services - Welfare	\$227,910	\$350,713	\$122,803
County Assessor	\$383,405	\$349,145	-\$34,260
County Attorney	\$386,863	\$339,176	-\$47,687
Fair	\$283,240	\$311,816	\$28,576
Finacial Administration	\$211,940	\$269,570	\$57,630
County Treasurer	\$231,173	\$263,570	\$32,397
Civil Defense/Emergency	\$144,796	\$211,876	\$67,080
Health (Not Hospital)	\$209,469	\$211,751	\$2,282
County Commissioners	\$192,994	\$204,319	\$11,325
Juvenile Probation	\$127,231	\$137,089	\$9,858
County Airport	\$42,000	\$129,183	\$87,183
County Administration	\$2,348,022	\$113,375	-\$2,234,647
County Planner	\$183,941	\$90,471	-\$93,470
Agricultural Department	\$107,745	\$87,001	-\$20,744
Social Services - Other	\$1,458	\$77,400	\$75,942
Circuit or Drug Court	\$1,373	\$74,635	\$73,262
County Coroner	\$72,569	\$73,694	\$1,125
Elections	\$28,507	\$71,195	\$42,688
Fire	\$21,301	\$21,241	-\$60
Protective Inspections	\$38,623	\$17,056	-\$21,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,870,309</b>	<b>\$18,515,577</b>	<b>\$3,645,268</b>

Johnson County government expenditures totaled \$18.5 million in FY2017. The largest cost categories were Construction (\$4.9 million), Road and Bridge (\$2.6 million), Other Expenses (\$2.0 million), Jail (\$1.2 million), and County Sheriff (\$1.1 million). Together, these five cost categories account of two-thirds of the county expenditures. County expenditures increased by \$3.6 million (24 percent) from FY2014 to

FY2017. The largest increases were in Construction (+\$3.4 million) and Other Expenses (+\$2.0 million). There was also a \$2.2 million decrease in County Administration expenditures between FY2014 and FY2017. On a per capita basis, county expenditures increased by 26 percent from \$1,732 in FY2014 to \$2,184 in FY2017.

**Data Source:** Wyoming Department of Audit. 2018. Cost of Maintaining County Government in Wyoming: For Fiscal Year July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017, As prepared from Reports submitted to the Department of Audit Public Funds

# **NATURAL RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRY PROFILES**

**Figure 23.**  
**Johnson County Mining Industry**

Mineral Production (2016)	Amount
Crude Oil (Bbls)	1,275,903
Natural Gas (MCF)	110,846,684
Uranium (Lbs)	288,855
Bentonite (Tons)	382,183
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	263,120
<u>Tax Revenue (2017 from 2016 Production)</u>	
Assessed Valuation	\$181,724,690
Property Tax Revenue	\$12,037,443
<u>Employment (2016)</u>	
Full & Part-Time Jobs	384
Labor Earnings	\$14,459,000
Average Earnings Per Job	\$37,654

In 2016, the Mining sector in Johnson County produced 1.3 million barrels of oil and 110.8 bcf of natural gas, 288,855 pounds of uranium, and 263,120 tons of sand and gravel (Figure 23). The mining production in the county had an assessed valuation of \$181.7 million dollars in 2017 (2017 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2016 production). This valuation represented 45 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on the county mill levy, the mineral industry generated \$12.0 million in property tax revenue in 2017. Of this total, 67 percent went to K-12 schools (\$8.1 million), 18 percent went to county government (\$2.2 million), and 15 percent went to county special districts (\$1.8 million). Special districts in the county included: Hospital, Cemetery, Solid Waste Disposal, Rural Health Care and Conservation. In 2016, the mining industry in the county supported 384 jobs with labor earnings of \$14.5 million. This represented 6 percent of total employment and 7 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was nearly 9 times the national percentage (0.7 percent) indicating that Mining was an area of specialization within the county's economy. The average earnings per job for mining in the county were \$37,654 which was 8 percent above the county average (\$34,947). The mining industry ranked 7<sup>th</sup> out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 3<sup>rd</sup> out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

**Data Sources:** Wyoming Department of Revenue. 2017. 2017 Annual Report, State Assessed Valuation: Production Year 2016. U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25 & CA5.

**Figure 24.**  
**Johnson County Agricultural Industry**

	Amount
<u>Assets (2012)</u>	
Total Land in Agriculture (Acres)	2,035,591
Cattle Inventory (Head)	62,742
Sheep Inventory (Head)	27,894
Investment – Land, Buildings, Equipment	\$1,278,857,000
Property Taxes Paid	\$1,527,000
<u>Gross Revenue (2016)</u>	
	\$48,423,000
<u>Employment (2016)</u>	
Jobs	464
Labor Earnings	\$5,412,000
Average Earnings Per Job	\$11,664

In 2012, there were 358 agricultural operations in Johnson County. These operations managed 2.0 million acres of land in the county (Figure 24). Included in this acreage is 97 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 96 percent is classified as grazing land, 2 percent as cropland, less than 1 percent as woodlands, and less than 1 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 5,686 acres. The total cattle and sheep inventory in the county was 90,636 head including 62,742 head of cattle and calves and 27,894 head of sheep and lambs. In 2014, the county ranked 10<sup>th</sup> out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of all cattle and 6<sup>th</sup> out of 23 counties in terms of all sheep. It also ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in alfalfa hay production and 10<sup>th</sup> in other hay production. In terms of investment by agricultural operators, the estimated total market value of lands, buildings, and equipment for agriculture in the county was \$1.3 billion. This total included \$1.2 billion in land and buildings and \$42.8 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was \$3.6 million. In 2012, agricultural operations in the county paid \$1.5 million in property taxes.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2015 was \$48.4 million. Of this total, 74 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 7 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 14 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 4 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2016 was 464 jobs with labor earnings of \$5.4 million. This represented 8 percent of the total jobs in the county. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was more than 5 times the national percentage (1.4 percent) indicating that agriculture was an area of specialization within the county's economy. In 2014, county agriculture labor earnings were 5.4 million which was 3 percent of the county total. Average earning per job were \$11,664 which was one-third of the county average. Average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be lower because the employment estimates include a large number of small part-time and lifestyle operations that generate limited labor earnings.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data may be a better indicator of average earnings per job for commercial agricultural employment in the county. For 2016, BLS data indicates that the average earnings per job for agricultural employment in the county were \$37,150. The county's agriculture industry ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 15<sup>th</sup> out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In addition to jobs and income, agriculture also provides important natural resource amenities such as open space. Open space offers landscapes, lifestyles, and wildlife habitat that can have value to both residents and visitors. Open space is particularly important because it determines the character of the landscapes surrounding a community. Out of economic necessity, most agricultural operations in the county cover large areas of land; as a result, agriculture can contribute substantially to maintaining open spaces on private lands in a region. As noted above, 97 percent of the private land in county is in agricultural use. Due to the natural resource amenities associated with agricultural land there is public support for the retention of lands in agriculture. For example, a recent survey sponsored by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, and the University of Wyoming found that nearly 80 percent of Wyoming residents felt that they personally benefit from the presence of farms and ranches in Wyoming. In addition, 76 percent of respondents were concerned with the loss of family farms and ranches in the State. Other issues of serious concerns to respondents included the availability of water for farming and ranching (71 percent), and natural areas and ranchland being split up by new development (66 percent).

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

**Figure 25.**  
**Johnson County Travel Industry, 2017**

	Amount
Person-Nights	499,000
Visitor Spending	\$47.6 Million
Employment	620 Jobs
Labor Income	\$14.4 Million
Average Earnings Per Job	\$23,226
Local Tax Revenue	\$0.9 million
State Tax Revenue	\$1.7 million

Dean Runyan Associates estimates that Johnson County hosted 499,000 visitor nights in 2017 (Figure 25). These visitors are estimated to have spent \$47.7 million during their stay in the county. In terms of accommodations, 46 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in hotels/motels, 41 percent by visitors staying in campgrounds, 6 percent was by visitors staying in private homes, 4 percent was by visitors staying in vacation homes, and 3 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 23 percent was spent on accommodation, 25 percent was spent on food services, 9 percent was spent on food stores, 13 percent was spent on local transportation & gas, 17 percent was spent on arts, entertainment, and recreation, and 13 percent was spent on retail sales.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 620 direct jobs in the county in 2016. This represents 10 percent of total employment in the county. Sixty percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 21 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 18 percent were in the retail trade sector and 2 percent were in the other travel sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be \$14.4 million. This represents 7 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2017 were \$23,226. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were two-thirds of the county average (\$34,947). The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be \$2.6 million with \$0.9 million (35 percent) going to local government and \$1.7 million (65 percent) going to state government. The Economic Research Service classifies the county as a Recreation Dependent County.

**Data Source:** Dean Runyan Associates. 2018. Wyoming Travel Impacts: 2000-2017, Prepared for Wyoming Office of Tourism, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

# **TABLES**

<b>Table 1. Population 2005-2017</b>				
Year	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.	
2005	7,685	514,157	295,516,599	
2006	7,796	522,667	298,379,912	
2007	8,146	534,876	301,231,207	
2008	8,460	546,043	304,093,966	
2009	8,565	559,851	306,771,529	
2010	8,587	564,376	309,338,421	
2011	8,645	567,602	311,644,280	
2012	8,637	576,608	313,993,272	
2013	8,637	582,341	316,234,505	
2014	8,584	583,334	318,622,525	
2015	8,616	586,102	321,039,839	
2016	8,496	584,910	323,405,935	
2017	8,476	579,315	325,719,178	
Change	791	65,158	30,202,579	
Percent	10.3%	12.7%	10.2%	
Source	Johnson	Wyoming	Johnson	Wyoming
Natural Increase	54	41,479	0.7%	8.1%
Net Migration	737	23,679	9.6%	4.6%
Total Change	791	65,158	10.3%	12.7%

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

**Table 2. Primary Reason for Moving to Johnson County, 2010-2017**

Reason	Number	Percent
Job Related	19	19.6%
Better Quality of Life	12	12.4%
Friends or Relatives	30	30.9%
Other	36	37.1%
Total	97	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Community Development Authority

<b>Table 3. Age of Population, 2016</b>						
				Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.
Age	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 5	446	38,145	19,927,037	5.3%	6.5%	6.2%
5 to 17	1,420	100,756	53,715,248	16.7%	17.2%	16.6%
18 to 24	513	55,188	30,843,811	6.0%	9.4%	9.5%
25 to 44	1,832	153,282	85,147,399	21.6%	26.2%	26.4%
45 to 64	2,369	150,318	84,249,823	27.9%	25.7%	26.1%
65 and over	1,906	87,812	49,244,195	22.5%	15.0%	15.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>585,501</b>	<b>323,127,513</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Median Age	45.3	37.1	37.9			

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

<b>Table 4. Race and Ethnicity of Population 2016</b>						
				Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.
Race	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
White	8,066	550,658	255,439,895	95.1%	94.0%	79.1%
Black	79	6,717	40,229,236	0.9%	1.1%	12.4%
Native American	126	12,322	2,387,421	1.5%	2.1%	0.7%
Asian	77	5,410	17,741,457	0.9%	0.9%	5.5%
Pacific Islander	4	477	567,208	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or More	134	9,917	6,762,296	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>585,501</b>	<b>323,127,513</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
				Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.
Ethnicity	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hispanic	388	58,413	57,470,287	4.6%	10.0%	17.8%
Non-Hispanic	8,098	527,088	265,657,226	95.4%	90.0%	82.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>585,501</b>	<b>323,127,513</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

<b>Table 5. Per Capita Income 2016</b>						
				Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.
Type	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Net Earnings	\$23,099	\$30,875	\$31,148	53.2%	56.0%	63.2%
Transfer Payments	\$8,101	\$7,356	\$8,567	18.6%	13.3%	17.4%
Investment	\$12,247	\$16,885	\$9,531	28.2%	30.6%	19.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,447</b>	<b>\$55,116</b>	<b>\$49,246</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
	Johnson	Johnson	Johnson	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.
Year	Earnings	Transfer	Investment	Total	Total	Total
2005	\$19,074	\$5,218	\$11,278	\$35,570	\$41,439	\$38,916
2006	\$20,245	\$5,462	\$12,304	\$38,011	\$45,612	\$40,266
2007	\$19,590	\$5,496	\$12,900	\$37,986	\$46,054	\$41,009
2008	\$20,251	\$5,873	\$14,429	\$40,553	\$48,509	\$41,055
2009	\$18,617	\$6,153	\$10,653	\$35,423	\$43,549	\$39,376
2010	\$18,298	\$6,517	\$8,894	\$33,709	\$44,711	\$39,622
2011	\$20,208	\$6,396	\$10,834	\$37,437	\$47,511	\$40,769
2012	\$20,825	\$6,214	\$11,407	\$38,446	\$49,724	\$41,728
2013	\$22,852	\$6,433	\$10,644	\$39,929	\$49,025	\$41,377
2014	\$24,993	\$6,563	\$10,360	\$41,916	\$51,625	\$42,596
2015	\$22,115	\$6,990	\$10,903	\$40,007	\$51,380	\$44,235
2016	\$20,862	\$7,317	\$11,061	\$39,240	\$49,779	\$44,478
Change	\$1,788	\$2,099	-\$217	\$3,670	\$8,340	\$5,562
Percent of Total	48.7%	57.2%	-5.9%	100.0%	N.A.	N.A.
Percent Change	9.4%	40.2%	-1.9%	10.3%	20.1%	14.3%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

<b>Table 6. Educational Attainment Level (Population 25 years and over), 2012-2016</b>						
Degree	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.	Johnson Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent
No High School Degree	309	29,451	27,818,380	5.1%	7.6%	13.0%
High School Graduate	2,010	112,932	58,820,411	33.2%	29.2%	27.5%
Some College	1,578	102,613	44,772,845	26.1%	26.5%	21.0%
Associate Degree	614	41,392	17,469,724	10.1%	10.7%	8.2%
Bachelor's Degree	1,013	66,753	40,189,920	16.7%	17.2%	18.8%
Graduate or Professional	528	33,921	24,577,867	8.7%	8.8%	11.5%
<b>Total Population 25 Yrs or Older</b>	<b>6,052</b>	<b>387,062</b>	<b>213,649,147</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
High School Degree or Higher	5,743	357,611	185,830,767	94.9%	92.4%	87.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,541	100,674	64,767,787	25.5%	26.0%	30.3%
Source: WY Department of A&I - Economic Analysis Division						
<b>Table 7. Employment, 2005-2016</b>						
Year	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.			
2005	5,370	354,786	172,557,400			
2006	5,658	370,803	176,123,600			
2007	5,900	389,074	179,885,700			
2008	6,272	399,728	179,639,900			
2009	5,996	388,641	174,233,700			
2010	5,920	385,217	173,034,700			
2011	5,873	390,568	176,278,700			
2012	6,135	396,774	179,081,700			
2013	6,175	400,424	182,408,100			
2014	6,367	406,281	186,354,800			
2015	6,086	405,856	190,422,800			
2016	6,095	396,541	193,668,400			
Change	725	41,755	21,111,000			
Percent Change 2000-2015	13.5%	11.8%	12.2%			
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

**Table 8. Johnson County Employment by Sector, 2016**

Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Local Government	751	12.3%	1.68
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	601	9.9%	2.13
Accommodations & Food Service	571	9.4%	1.26
Retail Trade	542	8.9%	0.89
Agriculture	464	7.6%	5.58
Construction	397	6.5%	1.25
Mining	384	6.3%	8.61
Finance & Insurance	320	5.3%	1.03
Professional Services	298	4.9%	0.69
Other Services	282	4.6%	0.79
Health Care & Social Assistance	255	4.2%	0.37
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	167	2.7%	1.23
Transportation & Warehousing	161	2.6%	0.71
Management Services	146	2.4%	0.32
Federal - Civilian	130	2.1%	1.45
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	121	2.0%	4.20
Manufacturing	120	2.0%	0.29
State Government	116	1.9%	0.70
Wholesale Trade	109	1.8%	0.50
Educational Services	56	0.9%	0.38
Information	48	0.8%	0.45
Military	44	0.7%	0.73
Utilities	12	0.2%	0.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>N.A.</b>
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

**Table 9. Johnson County Employment 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016**

Sector	2005	2008	2011	2014	2016	Change 2005-2016
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	329	458	473	555	601	272
Agriculture	364	396	432	448	464	100
Local Government	652	699	749	752	751	99
Finance & Insurance	226	245	314	316	320	94
Professional Services	207	262	222	291	298	91
Accommodations & Food Service	512	553	551	565	571	59
Mining	339	635	400	466	384	45
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation*	125	163	142	173	167	42
Management Services	<i>108</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>38</i>
Other Services	248	258	252	274	282	34
Health Care & Social Assistance	222	<i>261</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>286</i>	255	33
Educational Services	<i>41</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>54</i>	56	15
Transportation & Warehousing	148	170	166	162	161	13
State Government	110	113	113	116	116	6
Military	43	50	50	46	44	1
Utilities	13	18	13	11	12	-1
Wholesale Trade	110	84	91	76	109	-1
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	125	136	148	141	121	-4
Manufacturing	125	83	82	116	120	-5
Retail Trade	547	560	507	509	542	-5
Federal - Civilian	136	141	132	124	130	-6
Information	55	52	48	45	48	-7
Construction	585	719	506	702	397	-188
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>725</b>

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis &amp; Woods &amp; Poole (Italics)

**Table 10. Average Earnings Per Job, 2005-2016**

	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
Year	Johnson	Wyoming	U.S.
2005	\$29,601	\$41,439	\$38,916
2006	\$30,994	\$45,612	\$40,266
2007	\$30,466	\$46,054	\$41,009
2008	\$30,933	\$48,509	\$41,055
2009	\$29,475	\$43,549	\$39,376
2010	\$28,566	\$44,711	\$39,622
2011	\$31,335	\$47,511	\$40,769
2012	\$31,219	\$49,724	\$41,728
2013	\$34,451	\$49,025	\$41,377
2014	\$35,935	\$51,625	\$42,596
2015	\$32,848	\$51,380	\$44,235
2016	\$31,563	\$49,779	\$44,478
Percent Change	6.6%	20.1%	14.3%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

**Table 10a. Average Earnings Per Job by Sector for Johnson County, 2016**

Sector	Jobs	Earnings	
		(\$1,000)	AEPJ
Utilities	12	\$1,672	\$139,333
Federal - Civilian	130	\$11,761	\$90,469
State Government	116	\$8,478	\$73,086
Local Government	751	\$51,260	\$68,256
Transportation & Warehousing	161	\$10,166	\$63,143
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	121	\$5,982	\$49,438
Construction	397	\$19,373	\$48,798
Mining	384	\$14,459	\$37,654
Wholesale Trade	109	\$3,788	\$34,752
Professional Services	298	\$9,480	\$31,812
Management Services	146	\$4,527	\$31,007
Military	44	\$1,348	\$30,636
Health Care & Social Assistance	255	\$7,610	\$29,843
Other Services	282	\$8,033	\$28,486
Information	48	\$1,287	\$26,813
Finance & Insurance	320	\$8,010	\$25,031
Accommodations & Food Service	571	\$13,082	\$22,911
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	601	\$12,299	\$20,464
Retail Trade	542	\$10,739	\$19,814
Manufacturing	120	\$1,719	\$14,325
Educational Services	56	\$664	\$11,857
Agriculture	464	\$5,412	\$11,664
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	167	\$1,853	\$11,096
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>213,002</b>	<b>\$34,947</b>
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

**Table 11. Total Labor Earning for Johnson County, 2016**

Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings	
			(\$1,000)	Percent
Local Government	751	\$68,256	\$51,260	24.1%
Construction	397	\$48,798	\$19,373	9.1%
Mining	384	\$37,654	\$14,459	6.8%
Accommodations & Food Service	571	\$22,911	\$13,082	6.1%
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	601	\$20,464	\$12,299	5.8%
Federal - Civilian	130	\$90,469	\$11,761	5.5%
Retail Trade	542	\$19,814	\$10,739	5.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	161	\$63,143	\$10,166	4.8%
Professional Services	298	\$31,812	\$9,480	4.5%
State Government	116	\$73,086	\$8,478	4.0%
Other Services	282	\$28,486	\$8,033	3.8%
Finance & Insurance	320	\$25,031	\$8,010	3.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	255	\$29,843	\$7,610	3.6%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	121	\$49,438	\$5,982	2.8%
Agriculture	464	\$11,664	\$5,412	2.5%
Management Services	146	\$31,007	\$4,527	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	109	\$34,752	\$3,788	1.8%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	167	\$11,096	\$1,853	0.9%
Manufacturing	120	\$14,325	\$1,719	0.8%
Utilities	12	\$139,333	\$1,672	0.8%
Military	44	\$30,636	\$1,348	0.6%
Information	48	\$26,813	\$1,287	0.6%
Educational Services	56	\$11,857	\$664	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>\$34,947</b>	<b>213,002</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

<b>Table 12. Land Ownership in Johnson County, 2012</b>			
Owner	Acres	Percent of Total	Percent of Type
National Park Service	0	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Service	328,256	12.3%	39.5%
BLM	502,464	18.9%	60.5%
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>	<b>830,720</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
State Trust Lands	229,568	8.6%	94.9%
Recreation Commission	64	0.0%	0.0%
Fish & Game	12,224	0.5%	5.1%
<b>Total State</b>	<b>241,856</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
County	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
School Dist. & Colleges	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>Total Local Government</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>1,573,248</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>8,640</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>2,658,688</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
Source: Wyoming County Profiles 2017			

<b>Table 13. Acres of Taxable Agricultural Land in Johnson County</b>		
Classification	Acres	Percent
Irrigate Land	58,174	3.8%
Dry Farm Land	2,785	0.2%
Range Lands	1,458,899	96.0%
<b>Total Land</b>	<b>1,519,858</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue 2012 Annual Report		

<b>Table 14. Management Designations of Federal Land in Johnson County</b>		
Type	Acres	Percent
Protected	104,095	12.5%
Restricted	154,046	18.5%
General Use	574,876	69.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>	<b>833,017</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimensions Toolkit		

Source	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2017
Taxes	\$15,239,403	\$12,209,535	\$12,139,213	\$15,429,452	\$9,261,772	39.5%
Other Local Government	\$394,716	\$485,563	\$510,065	\$471,059	\$5,754,341	24.5%
State Aid	\$3,098,008	\$4,012,286	\$5,045,302	\$5,267,538	\$3,909,932	16.7%
Direct Federal Aid	\$1,602,880	\$1,732,494	\$1,889,325	\$2,351,139	\$1,823,515	7.8%
Charges for Services	\$1,025,930	\$1,008,725	\$1,095,092	\$1,906,287	\$1,574,157	6.7%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$540,110	\$718,131	\$933,363	\$987,167	\$1,134,176	4.8%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$21,901,047</b>	<b>\$20,166,734</b>	<b>\$21,612,360</b>	<b>\$26,412,642</b>	<b>\$23,457,893</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Population	8,637	8,584	8,616	8,496	8,476	
Revenue Per Capita	\$2,536	\$2,349	\$2,508	\$3,109	\$2,768	
Total Costs	\$23,193,025	\$14,870,309	\$17,609,585	\$22,782,676	\$18,515,577	
Cost Per Capita	\$2,685	\$1,732	\$2,044	\$2,682	\$2,184	
Source: Wyoming Department of Audit						

Property Type	Amount	Percent
Minerals	\$181,724,690	44.8%
Industrial Property	\$96,311,527	23.8%
Residential Property	\$83,383,587	20.6%
Agricultural Lands	\$18,969,582	4.7%
Commercial Property	\$17,907,127	4.4%
Utilities	\$7,031,560	1.7%
<b>Total Valuation</b>	<b>\$405,328,073</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Crude Oil	\$42,381,709	23.3%
Natural Gas	\$129,483,626	71.3%
Uranium	\$6,136,458	3.4%
Bentonite	\$3,075,991	1.7%
Sand & Gravel	\$646,906	0.4%
<b>Total Mineral Valuation</b>	<b>\$181,724,690</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue		

<b>Table 17. Johnson County Sales &amp; Use Tax Revenue, FY2017</b>				
Industries	Sales Tax	Use Tax	Sales & Use	Percent
Retail Trade	\$3,046,747	\$219,164	\$3,265,911	26.7%
Mining	\$1,832,503	\$50,548	\$1,883,051	15.4%
Utilities	\$1,780,220	\$3,621	\$1,783,841	14.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	\$1,417,846	\$2,054	\$1,419,900	11.6%
Public Administration	\$856,017	\$435,668	\$1,291,685	10.6%
Wholesale Trade	\$438,139	\$153,373	\$591,512	4.8%
Financial Activities	\$467,523	\$7,651	\$475,174	3.9%
Other Services	\$432,187	\$1,137	\$433,324	3.5%
Construction	\$117,797	\$231,218	\$349,015	2.9%
Pro & Business Services	\$312,388	\$14,817	\$327,205	2.7%
Information	\$232,054	\$19,150	\$251,204	2.1%
Manufacturing	\$125,818	\$7,154	\$132,972	1.1%
Transport & Warehouse	\$4,612	\$104	\$4,716	0.0%
Education & Health	\$3,039	\$0	\$3,039	0.0%
Agr & Other	\$1,483	\$0	\$1,483	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,068,373</b>	<b>\$1,145,659</b>	<b>\$12,214,032</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Source: Wyoming Economic Analysis Division				
<b>Table 18. Johnson County Federal Land Payment, FY2015 (2017\$)</b>				
Source	Amount	Percent		
PILT	\$999,235	76.1%		
Forest Service Payments	\$188,703	14.4%		
BLM Payments	\$125,501	9.6%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,313,439</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		
Distributions	Amount	Percent		
County Government	\$1,109,428	84.5%		
Local School Districts	\$80,199	6.1%		
Grazing Districts	\$123,812	9.4%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,313,439</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		
Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimension Toolkit				

**Table 19. Johnson County Government Costs, FY2014 & FY2017**

	FY2014	FY2017	Change
County Costs	Amount	Amount	FY14-FY17
Construction	\$1,571,145	\$4,932,653	\$3,361,508
Road and Bridge	\$2,548,151	\$2,639,148	\$90,997
Other Expenses	\$21,399	\$1,984,434	\$1,963,035
Jail	\$1,213,172	\$1,229,814	\$16,642
County Sheriff	\$1,188,015	\$1,137,462	-\$50,553
Libraries	\$689,556	\$693,130	\$3,574
Capital	\$425,852	\$610,591	\$184,739
Parks/Recreation/Museum	\$721,138	\$586,818	-\$134,320
Courthouse	\$410,731	\$559,171	\$148,440
County Clerk	\$418,483	\$373,011	-\$45,472
Distict Court	\$418,107	\$365,069	-\$53,038
Social Services - Welfare	\$227,910	\$350,713	\$122,803
County Assessor	\$383,405	\$349,145	-\$34,260
County Attorney	\$386,863	\$339,176	-\$47,687
Fair	\$283,240	\$311,816	\$28,576
Finacial Administration	\$211,940	\$269,570	\$57,630
County Treasurer	\$231,173	\$263,570	\$32,397
Civil Defense/Emergency	\$144,796	\$211,876	\$67,080
Health (Not Hospital)	\$209,469	\$211,751	\$2,282
County Commissioners	\$192,994	\$204,319	\$11,325
Juvenile Probation	\$127,231	\$137,089	\$9,858
County Airport	\$42,000	\$129,183	\$87,183
County Administration	\$2,348,022	\$113,375	-\$2,234,647
County Planner	\$183,941	\$90,471	-\$93,470
Agricultural Department	\$107,745	\$87,001	-\$20,744
Social Services - Other	\$1,458	\$77,400	\$75,942
Circuit or Drug Court	\$1,373	\$74,635	\$73,262
County Coroner	\$72,569	\$73,694	\$1,125
Elections	\$28,507	\$71,195	\$42,688
Fire	\$21,301	\$21,241	-\$60
Protective Inspections	\$38,623	\$17,056	-\$21,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,870,309</b>	<b>\$18,515,577</b>	<b>\$3,645,268</b>
Source: Wyoming Department of Audit			

<b>Table 20. Johnson County Mining Industry</b>						
<b>Mineral Production 2016</b>						
	Production					
Oil (Barrels)	1,275,903					
Gas (MCF)	110,846,684					
Uranium (Lbs)	288,855					
Bentonite (Tons)	382,183					
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	263,120					
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue						
<b>Tax Revenue 2017 (2016 Production)</b>						
	Assessed		County	K-12	Special	Total
	Valuation	Percent	Revenue	Revenue	Districts	Revenue
			(12.000 Mills)	(44.000 Mills)	(12.751 Mills)	(68.751 Mills)
Crude Oil	\$42,381,709	23.3%	\$508,581	\$1,885,986	\$412,798	\$2,807,364
Natural Gas	\$129,483,626	71.3%	\$1,553,804	\$5,762,021	\$1,261,171	\$8,576,995
Uranium	\$6,136,458	3.4%	\$73,637	\$273,072	\$59,769	\$406,479
Bentonite	\$3,075,991	1.7%	\$36,912	\$136,882	\$29,960	\$203,754
Sand & Gravel	\$646,906	0.4%	\$7,763	\$28,787	\$6,301	\$42,851
Total Minerals	\$181,724,690	100.0%	\$2,180,696	\$8,086,749	\$1,769,998	\$12,037,443
Percent			18.1%	67.2%	14.7%	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue						
<b>Employment 2016</b>						
	Mining	Total	Percent			
			Mining			
Jobs	384	6,095	6.3%			
Labor Income	\$14,459,000	\$213,002,000	6.8%			
Average Earnings/Job	\$37,654	\$34,947	7.7%			
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

<b>Table 21. Johnson County Agricultural Industry, 2012</b>				
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>				
Land Use	Acres	Percent	Number of Farms	Average Size (Acres)
Total Cropland	59,805	2.9%		
Total Woodland	20,961	1.0%		
Grazing Land	1,943,043	95.5%		
Farmstead	11,782	0.6%		
<b>Total Land</b>	<b>2,035,591</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>5,686</b>
	Cattle & Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Total Head	
Inventory	62,742	27,894	90,636	
	Land & Buildings	Machinery & Equipment	Combined Investment	
Market Value	\$1,236,096,000	\$42,761,000	\$1,278,857,000	
Average Per Farm	\$3,452,782	\$119,444	\$3,572,226	
Property Tax Paid	\$1,527,000			
Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture				
<b>Gross Revenue 2016</b>				
Cash Receipts - Livestock	\$36,015,000	74.4%		
Cash Receipts - Crops	\$3,487,000	7.2%		
Government Payments	\$1,880,000	3.9%		
Miscellaneous Income	\$7,041,000	14.5%		
<b>Total Gross Revenue</b>	<b>\$48,423,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				
<b>Employment 2016</b>				
	Agriculture	County Total	Percent Agriculture	
Jobs	464	6,095	7.6%	
Labor Income	\$5,412,000	\$213,002,000	2.5%	
Average Earnings/Job	\$11,664	\$34,947	33.4%	
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				

**Table 22. Johnson County Travel Industry, 2017**

<b>Visitor Spending</b>					
	Amount				
Accommodation	(Million\$)	Percent			
Hotel, Motel	\$22.0	46.1%			
Campground	\$19.6	41.1%			
Private Home	\$3.1	6.5%			
Vacation Home	\$1.7	3.6%			
Day Travel	\$1.3	2.7%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			
	Amount				
Purchases	(Million\$)	Percent			
Accommodations	\$11.1	23.3%			
Food Service	\$11.9	25.0%			
Food Stores	\$4.2	8.8%			
Local Tran. & Gas	\$6.1	12.8%			
Art, Ent. & Rec	\$7.9	16.6%			
Retail Sales	\$6.4	13.4%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			
<b>Employment</b>					
Sector	Jobs	Percent	Earnings (Million\$)	Percent	Ave. Earn Per Job
Accom & Food Service	370	59.7%	\$7.3	50.7%	\$19,730
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	130	21.0%	\$5.0	34.7%	\$38,462
Retail	110	17.7%	\$0.9	6.3%	\$8,182
Ground Tran	0	0.0%	\$0.1	0.7%	N.A.
Other Travel	10	1.6%	\$1.1	7.6%	\$110,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$14.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$23,226</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>					
	Amount				
	(Million\$)	Percent			
Local Tax Revenue	\$0.9	34.6%			
State Tax Revenue	\$1.7	65.4%			
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$2.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			
Source: Dean Runyan Associates					