

Existing Economic Condition Big Horn County

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INTRODUCTION

The following is a discussion of the demographic and economic trends for Big Horn County, Wyoming during the past 30 years. This report has been developed as a part of the background information for the Bighorn National Forest planning process currently being conducted by the U.S. Forest Service. The report is intended to provide insight into the structure and trends within the Big Horn County economy.

PROCEDURES

The analysis considers six standard regional measures including: 1) Population, 2) Employment, 3) Diversification, 4) Personal income, 5) County government revenue, and 6) Housing. Information on population was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Census and the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Regional Information System (REIS). Information on employment, personal income, and diversification were also developed from the REIS database. Information on county government revenue was obtained from various state and federal reports. Housing information was obtained from the Wyoming Department of Administration and Information’s Division of Economic Analysis and the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership. All dollar amounts except for housing were adjusted for inflation.

To put the information for Big Horn County into perspective it is compared to similar measures for other regions of the country. In some cases these comparison involve the use of location quotients (LQ). In this report, a LQ is simply the percent of an economic activity at the county level divided by the percent of that economic activity at the state or national level. A LQ greater than one indicates that the county economy is specialized in the economic activity. A LQ of one or less indicates that the county economy is not specialized in the economic activity. LQ’s are also a rough indicator of the economic base of the county’s economy. A LQ of greater than one suggests that the county economy is more than self-sufficient in the production of the good or service and as a result exports some of the production. A LQ of one or less suggests that the county economy consumes all of its production of the good or service locally and does not produce any for export.

POPULATION

Population is an important measure because the ability to attract and retain people to

live, work, play, and retire is key to the long-term viability of the region. Figure 1 shows population growth for the county from 1970 to 1999. The figure highlights two important aspects of population growth for the county. One is moderate growth – in 1999 there were 9 percent more people in the county than there were in 1970. The second aspect is the variability of population growth in the county. From 1970 through 1982 the population in the county increased at a 1.9 percent per year rate. However, it then fell by -2.5 percent per year from 1982 to 1990. Since 1990, the county’s population has been growing by 0.8 percent per year. Much of the population instability in the 1970’s and 1980’s can be attributed to the cyclical nature of the mineral industry in the region.

Figure 1. Big Horn County Population, 1970-1999

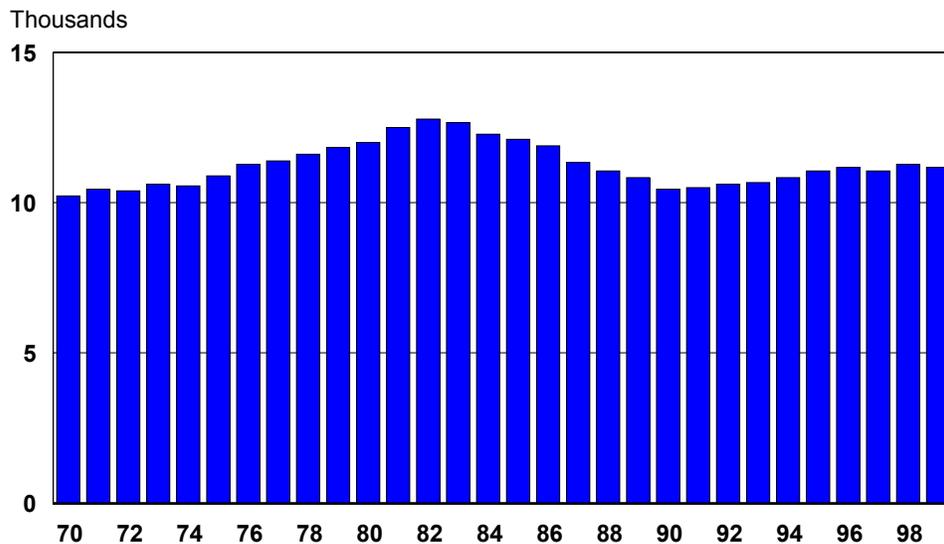
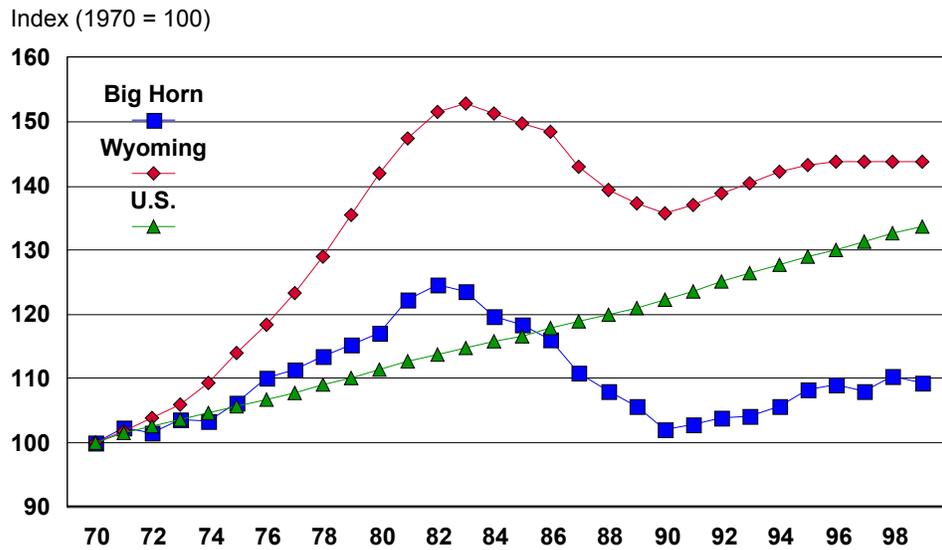


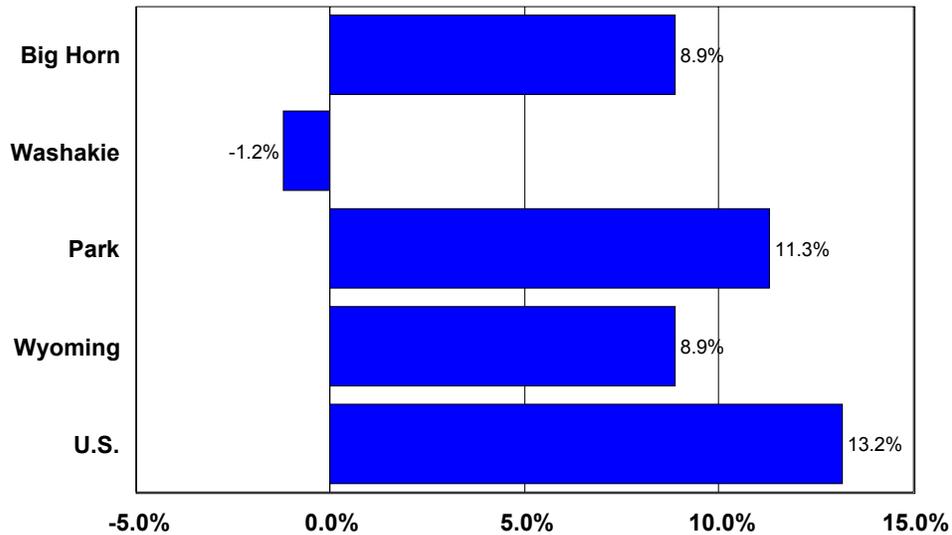
Figure 2 illustrates the variability of population growth in the county and Wyoming relative to the U.S. Between 1970 and 1999, the U.S. population grew at a stable rate of 1.0 percent per year. Total population growth in the county from 1970 to 1990 was 18 percent lower than in the U.S. and 24 percent lower than in Wyoming.

Figure 2. Comparison of Population Change 1970-1999



The latest Bureau of Census data indicates that the population of the county had decreased by nearly 9 percent between 1990 and 2000 (Figure 3). While this growth rate was somewhat lower than neighboring Park County, it was substantially higher than Washakie County, which lost population between 1990 and 2000. It was also somewhat below the U.S. growth rate, but exactly the same as Wyoming's.

Figure 3. Population Growth 1990-2000



Population growth comes from one of two sources. One source is natural increase, which occurs when there are more births than deaths among residents. The second source is net in-migration, which occurs when more people move into a region than move out. Over 70 percent of the county’s population growth between 1990 and 2000 came from in-migration, with natural increase accounting for about 30 percent– Figure 4. This growth pattern was similar to Park County, but substantially different than Sheridan County where almost all the growth was due to in-migration. The county’s growth pattern was also different from Wyoming where nearly three-fourths of the growth was from natural increase.

Figure 4. Sources of Population Growth 1990-2000

	Natural Increase	Net In-migration
Big Horn	28.8%	71.2%
Sheridan	5.4%	94.6%
Park	33.1%	66.9%
Wyoming	74.0%	26.0%

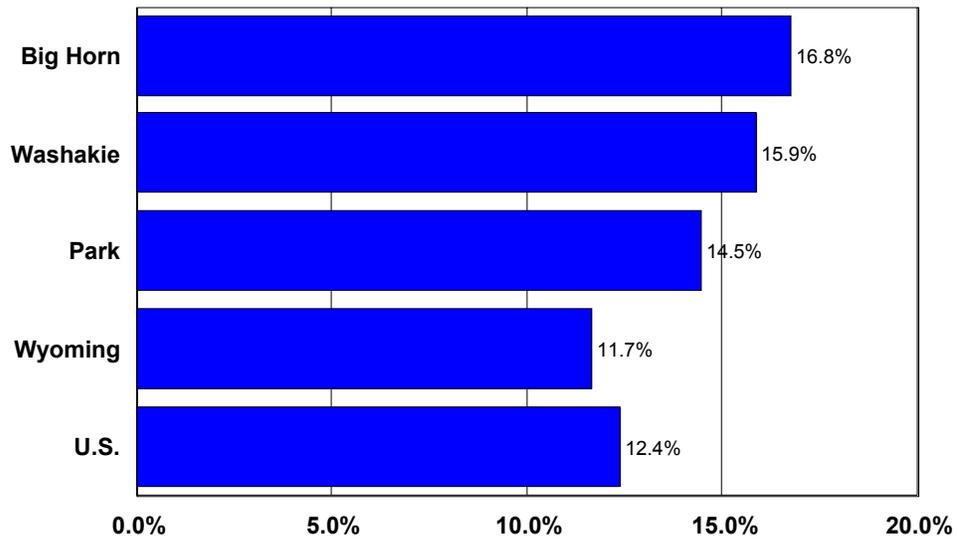
Spatial location is another important aspect of population growth. Between 1990 and 2000 nearly 46 percent of the population growth in the county occurred in rural areas outside incorporated towns with the other 54 percent occurring inside incorporated areas- Figure 5. The percentage of population growth in rural areas for the county was higher than either Sheridan or Park Counties, but lower than the Wyoming average. Part of the explanation for these differences may be higher rural land prices in Sheridan and Park Counties relative to the rest of the state or Big Horn County.

Figure 5. Location of Population Growth 1990-2000

	Unincorporated	Incorporated
Big Horn	45.8%	54.2%
Sheridan	32.0%	68.0%
Park	39.3%	60.7%
Wyoming	55.2%	44.8%

A final aspect of population considered in the analysis was the age of the population. As show in Figure 6, nearly 17 percent of the county’s population was 65 years of age or older in 2000. While this is slightly higher than Washakie County, it substantially higher than Park County, Wyoming, or the U.S.

Figure 6. Percent of Population 65 or Older, 2000

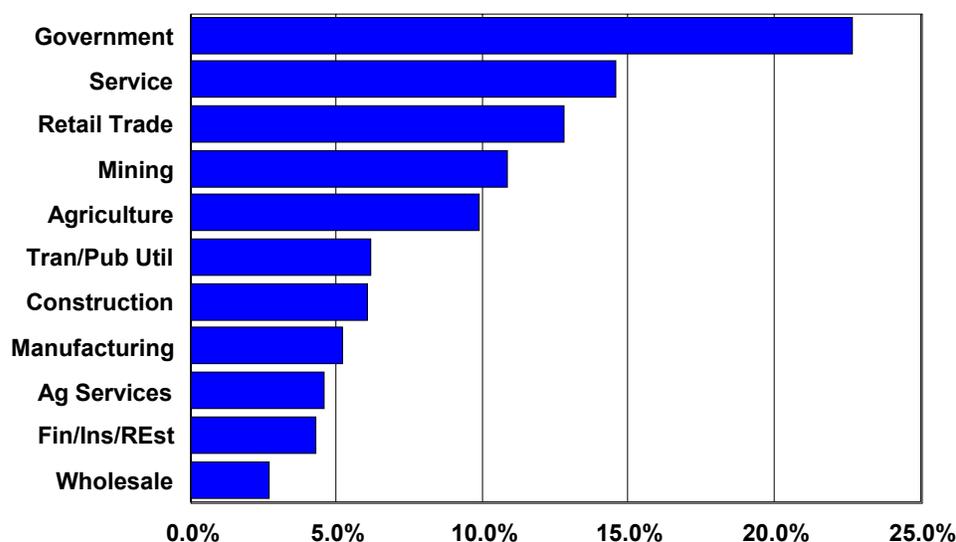


EMPLOYMENT

Employment is an important measure because one of the major functions of a region’s economy is to provide jobs for residents. Employment growth is closely associated with population growth because people are both producers and consumers. As a result, employment growth is both a cause and affect of population growth.

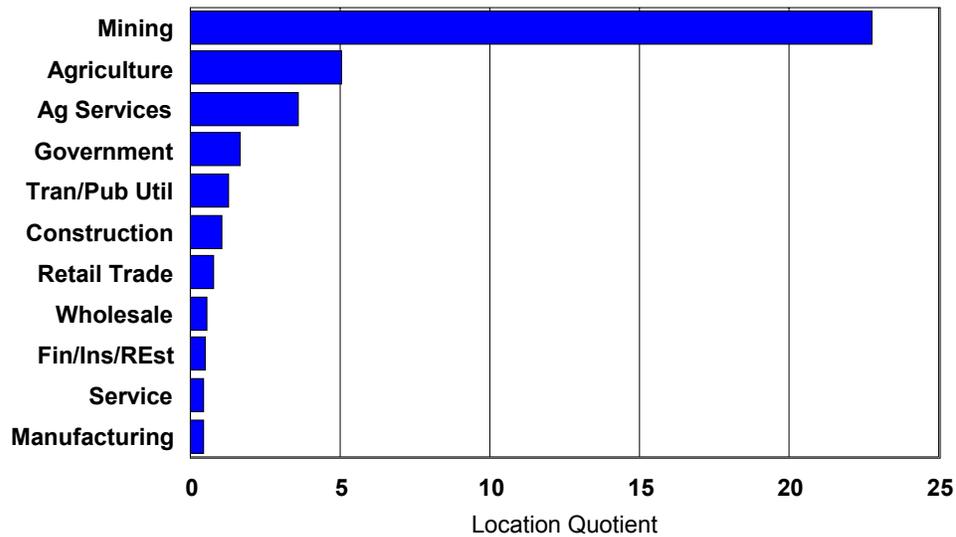
Figure 7 illustrates the distribution of employment in the county for 1999. County employment was concentrated in three sectors with largest being government (22.7%). Following service were service (14.6%) and retail (12.8%). These three sectors represented over 50 percent of total employment in the county. Mining and agriculture were also major sources of employment in the county.

Figure 7. Employment by Sector in Big Horn County, 1999



Compared to the U.S. economy, county employment is highly specialized in three sectors. The location quotients in Figure 8 indicated that county employment in mining was nearly 23 times the national average, that county employment in agriculture was over 5 times the national average, and that county employment in ag services was over 3.6 times the national average. As is common with many rural economies, local government is also an area of specialization (2.16 times). Compared to the Wyoming economy, county employment was particularly specialized in ag services (3.10 times the state average), agriculture (2.61 times), and mining (1.97 times).

Figure 8. Big Horn County Employment Compared to U.S., 1999



Employment in the county followed a growth pattern similar to that for population (Figure 9). In terms of growth there were nearly 36 percent more jobs in the county in 1999 as there were in 1970. However, the growth rate was variable ranging from 2.5 percent per year from 1970 through 1982 to -1.7 percent per year between 1982 and 1990. Since 1990 county employment has been increasing at a rate of 1.7 percent per year.

Figure 9. Total Employment in Big Horn County, 1970-99

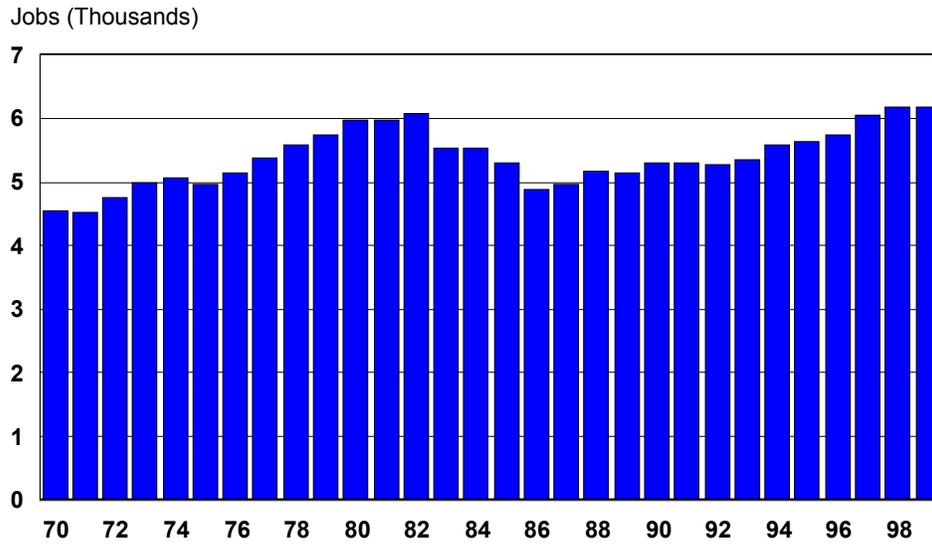
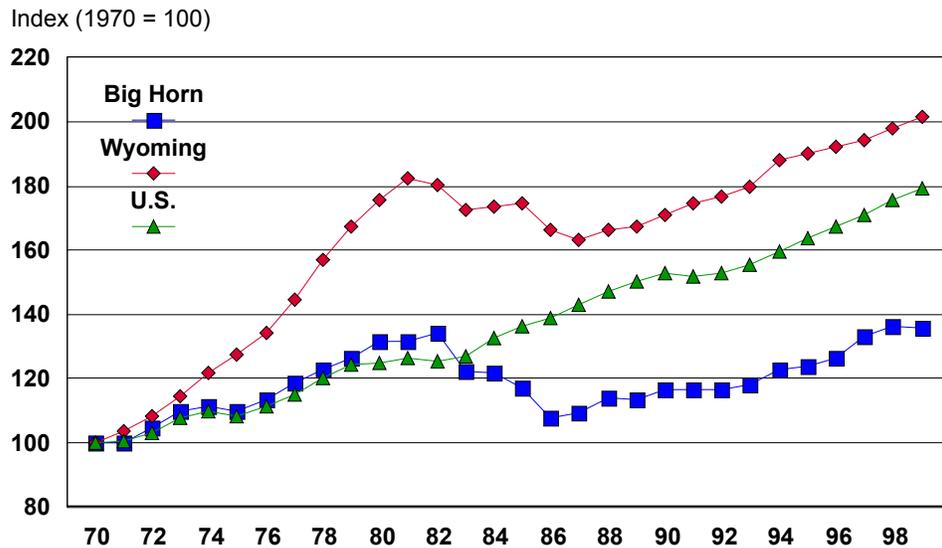


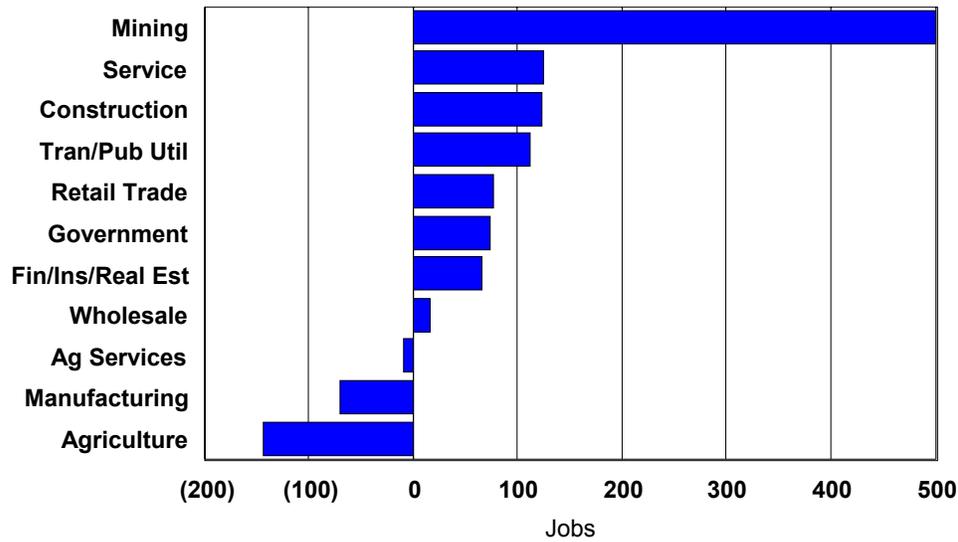
Figure 10 compares employment growth in the county with that for Wyoming and the U.S. The figure indicates that employment growth in the county prior to 1982 tended to be comparable with the U.S., but lower than Wyoming. Since 1982 county employment growth has lagged behind both Wyoming and the U.S. Employment was also less stable for the county than at the national level. Overall employment growth in the county was 24 percent below the U.S. and 33 percent below Wyoming between 1970 and 1999, with the gap widening over time.

Figure 10. Comparison of Employment Growth, 1970-99



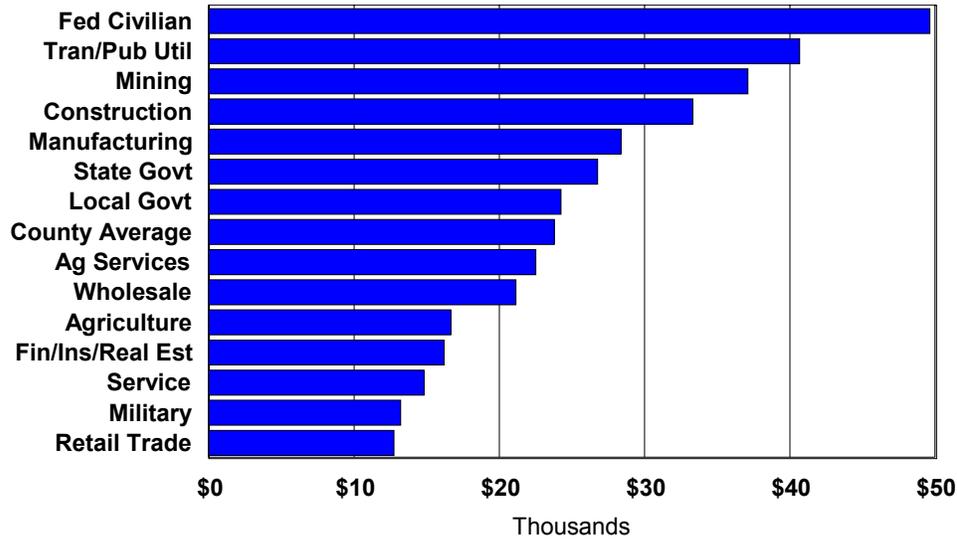
Employment in the county increased by 877 jobs (16.6%) between 1990 and 1999 (Figure 11). The mining sector accounted for over 57 percent of this growth, followed by service (14.3%), construction (14.1%), and transportation/public utilities (12.9%). These four sectors accounted for over 98 percent of the employment growth between 1990 and 1999. Three sectors lost employment between 1990 and 1999, including agriculture (-143 jobs), manufacturing (-69 jobs), and ag services (-9 jobs). The fastest growing individual sectors were mining (295.3%), construction (49.4%), and transportation/public utilities (41.5%).

Figure 11. Changes in Big Horn County Employment by Sector, 1990 to 1999



Average earnings per job ranged from nearly \$50,000 for Federal civilian employment to less than \$13,000 for retail trade (Figure 12). The county average in 1999 was \$23,806. The three sectors with the highest average earnings per job were federal civilian (\$49,708), transportation/public utilities (\$40,730), and mining (\$37,211).

Figure 12. Average Earnings Per Job by Sector for Big Horn County, 1999



After peaking at \$26,458 in 1973, real (inflation adjusted) average earnings per job had declined by 28 percent to \$19,153 in 1994 (Figure 13). However, between 1994 and 1999 average earnings per jobs in the county have increased by nearly 20 percent to \$22,716. This increase reflects the substantial increase in mining jobs in the county.

Figure 13. Average Earnings Per Job for Big Horn County, 1970-99 (Adjusted for Inflation)

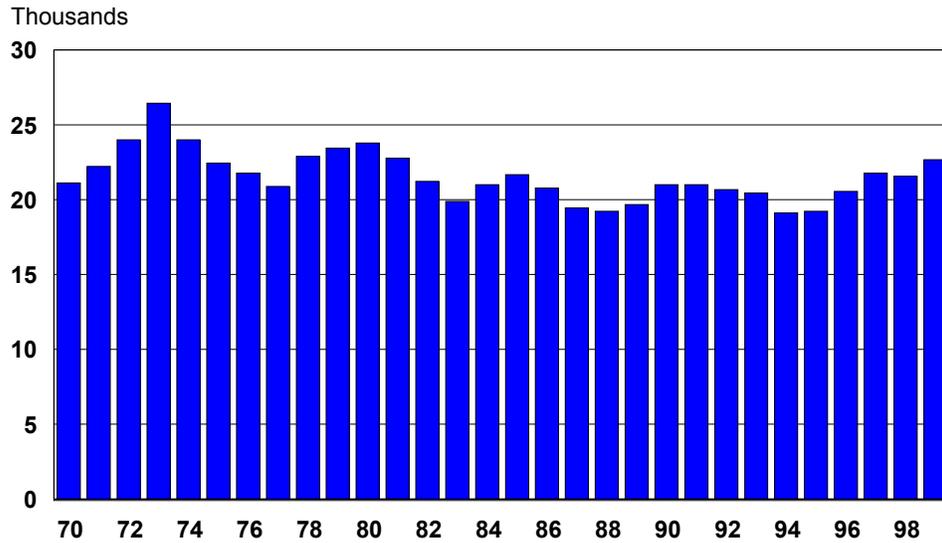
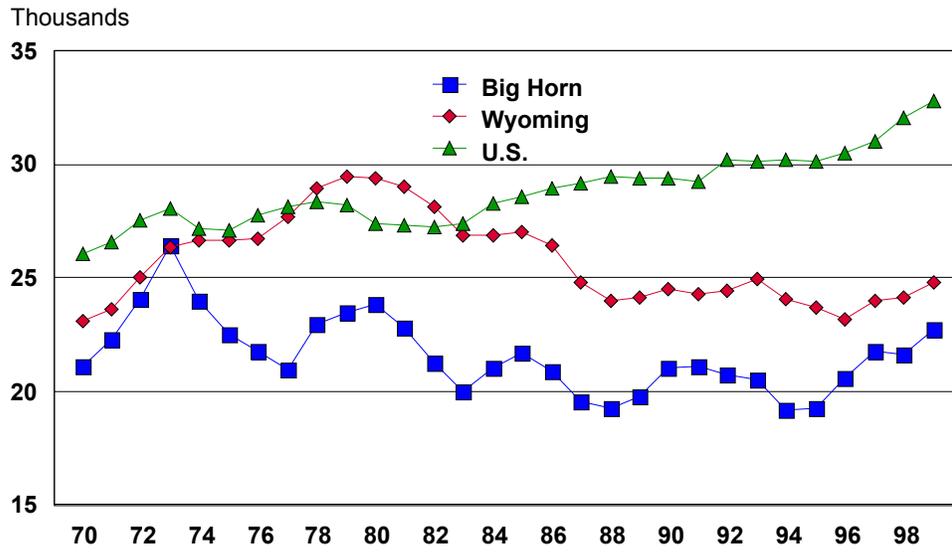


Figure 14 indicates that after reaching the Wyoming average in 1973; county average earnings per job have lagged behind both Wyoming and the U.S. In 1999, county average earnings per job were slightly more than 8 percent below the Wyoming average and nearly 31 percent below the U.S. average. Figure 14 also indicates that the gap with Wyoming has been decreasing since 1994.

**Figure 14. Average Earnings Per Job, 1970-99
(Adjusted for Inflation)**



ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Economic diversity is seen as a measure of the county's ability to respond to economic change. "Conventional wisdom" has held that more diverse economies are inherently more stable since they are better able to deal with external economic fluctuations since they are less dependent on any one industry for their economic prosperity. Similarly, it is felt that less diverse economies are less stable since they are not as able to deal with external economic fluctuations since they are more dependent on one or more industries for their economic prosperity. In a sense economic diversity is seen as a measure of a county's resiliency to economic change.

In this analysis economic diversity is measured by comparing the absolute differences in the distribution of the county's employment with that for the U.S. These differences were then summed, subtracted from one, and multiplied by 100 to develop a diversification index. An index of 100 indicates that a county's economy is as diversified as the U.S. economy. An index of less than 100 indicates that a county's economy is less diversified than the U.S. economy. For this analysis a diversity indices were calculate for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 1999 to look at the trend in diversity over time. To put the county's index in perspective it is compared to similar indices for Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain Regions.

Figure 15 shows that the economic diversity index for the county was 34.9 in 1999. This was over 60 percent less than the index for the Rocky Mountain region (89.6), and nearly 48 percent lower than the index for Wyoming (67.0). This suggests that the county economy lacks diversity and is vulnerable to economic changes in key sectors. Figure 16 indicates that historically the county's diversification index has been substantially lower than Wyoming's. Figure 16 also indicates that the county's diversity index has fluctuated over time, decreasing between 1970 and 1980, increasing between 1980 and 1990, and decreasing between 1990 and 1999. Much of this variation may be a reflection of the cyclical nature of the mineral industry in the region, with diversity declining as the mineral industry expands due to the local economy's specialization in mining.

Figure 15. Economic Diversification Index, 1999

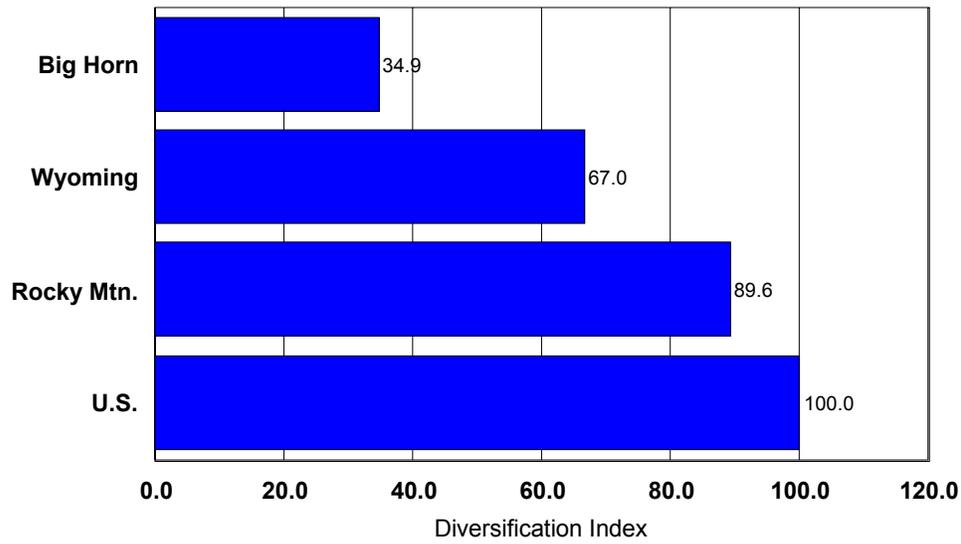
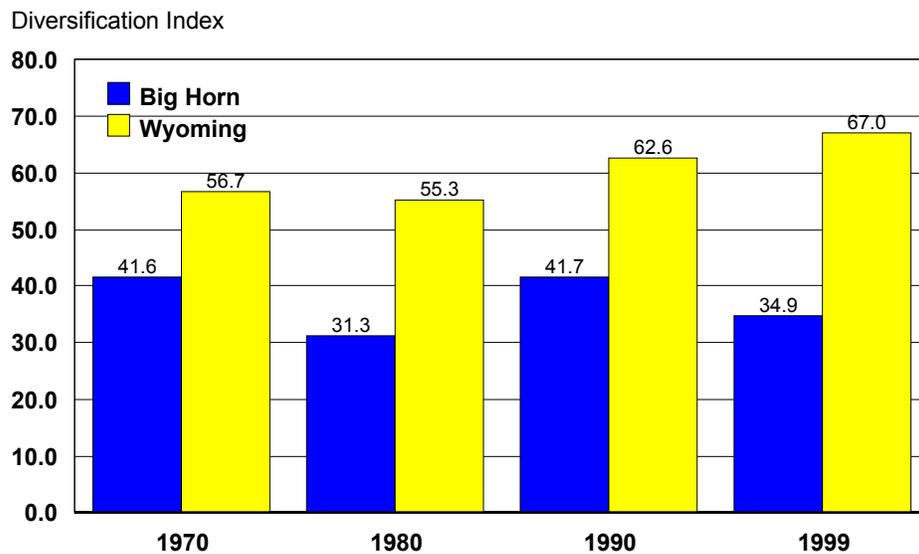


Figure 16. Economic Diversification Index, 1970, 1980, 1990, & 1999

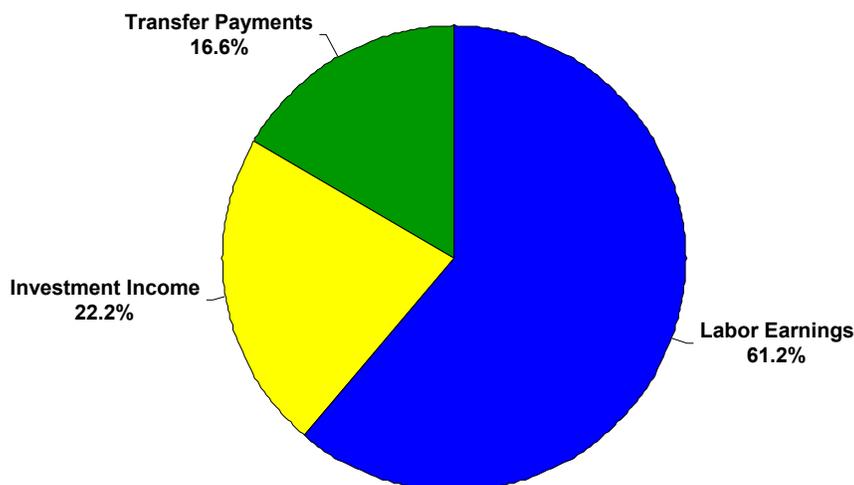


PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income is an important regional measure because it represents the dollars that residents live on. The U.S. Department of Commerce divides sources of personal income into three major categories: 1) Labor earnings which represent wages, salaries, and proprietor (self-employed) income, 2) Investment income which represents property income including dividends, interest, and rents, and 3) Transfer payment which are primarily government payments to individuals such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. The following is a summary of personal income in Big Horn County.

Figure 17 illustrates the sources of personal income for the county in 1999. Labor earnings were the largest source accounting for over 61 percent of county personal income. Following labor earnings were investment income (22.2%) and transfer payments (16.6%). The importance of labor earnings indicates that most of local personal income in the county is dependent on economic activity in the county.

Figure 17. Source of Personal Income for Big Horn County, 1999



The sources of personal income for the county were somewhat different than either Wyoming or the U.S (Figure 18). While slightly more than 61 percent of county personal income was from labor earnings, Wyoming received over 63 percent and the U.S. received nearly 70 percent from labor earnings. While slightly more than 22 percent of county personal income was from investment income, Wyoming received 25 percent and the U.S. received only slightly more than 18 percent from investment income. This may reflect the relatively older population in the county, which is less likely to be currently working.

Figure 18. Comparison of Source of Personal Income, 1999

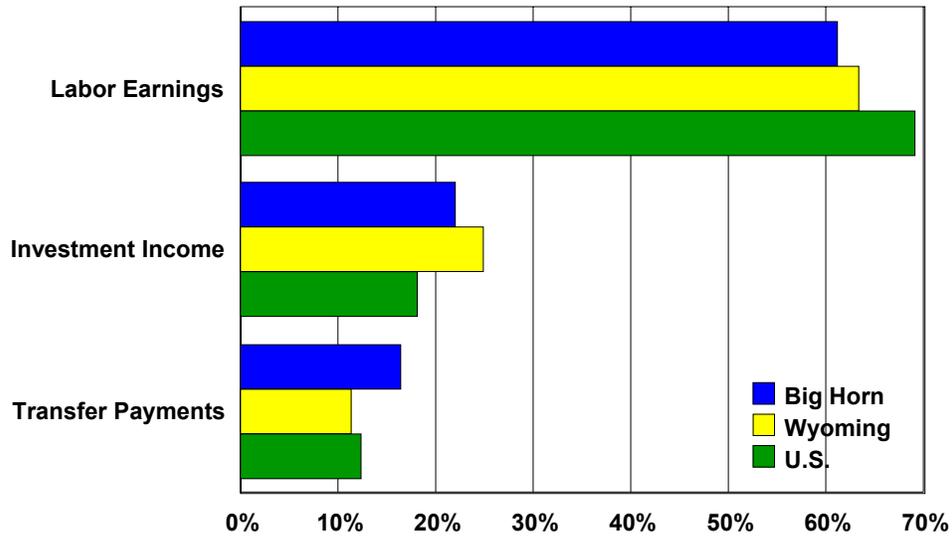
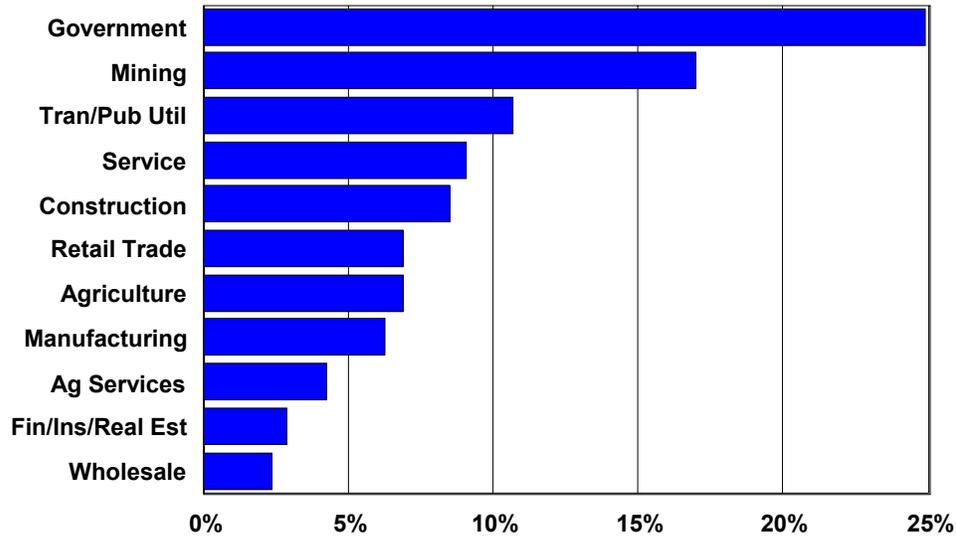


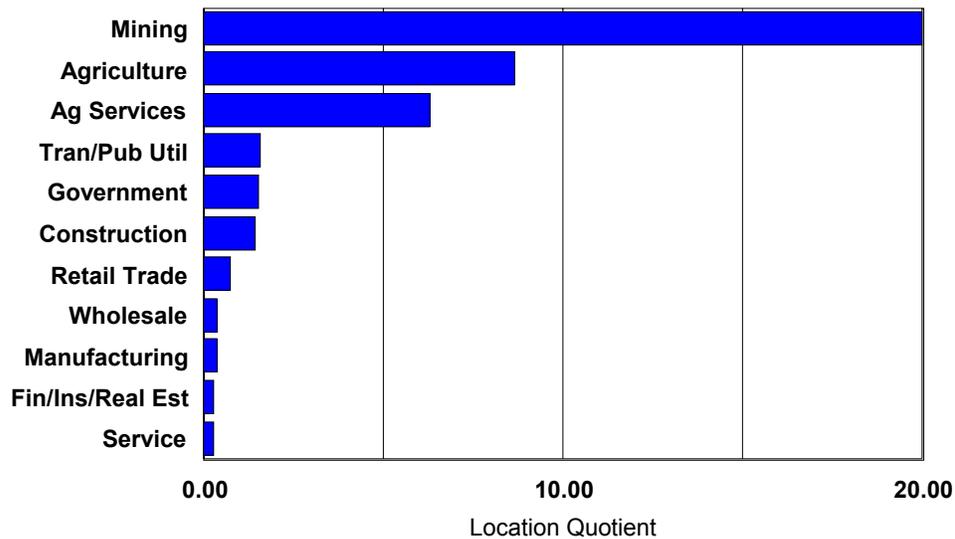
Figure 19 illustrates the distribution of labor earnings for the county in 1999. County labor earnings were concentrated in three sectors with the largest being government (24.9%), followed by mining (17.0%) and transportation/public utilities (10.7%). These three sectors represented nearly 53 percent of total labor earnings in the county.

Figure 19. Labor Earnings by Sector for Big Horn County, 1999



Compared to the U.S. economy, county labor earnings are highly specialized in three sectors. The location quotients in Figure 20 indicate that county earnings from mining were over 20.0 times the national average, that county earnings from agriculture were nearly 8.7 times the national average and that ag services were over 6.3 times the national average. Other sectors significantly above the national average include transportation/public utilities (1.58 times), government (1.57 times), and construction (1.46 times). Government earnings were particularly specialized in terms of local government employment, which was over 2.0 times the national average. Compared to the Wyoming economy, county labor earnings were particularly specialized in ag service (5.44 times the state average) and agriculture (4.04 times the state average).

Figure 20. Big Horn County Labor Earnings Compared to U.S., 1999



Total personal income in the county followed a growth pattern similar to that for population and employment (Figure 21). In terms of growth, county real total personal income (adjusted for inflation) was over 71 percent higher in 1999 than it was in 1970. However, the growth rate was variable ranging from 4.8 percent per year from 1970 through 1980 to -1.2 percent per year between 1980 and 1990. Since 1990 county personal income has been increasing at a rate of 2.2 percent per year. However, since 1994 the growth rate has been 4.2 percent per year.

**Figure 21. Total Personal Income for Big Horn County, 1970-99
(Adjusted for Inflation)**

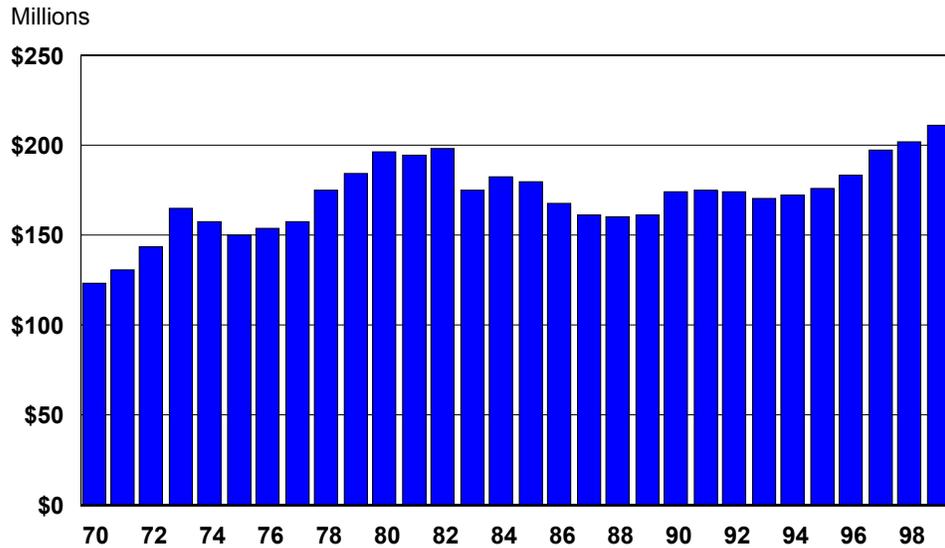
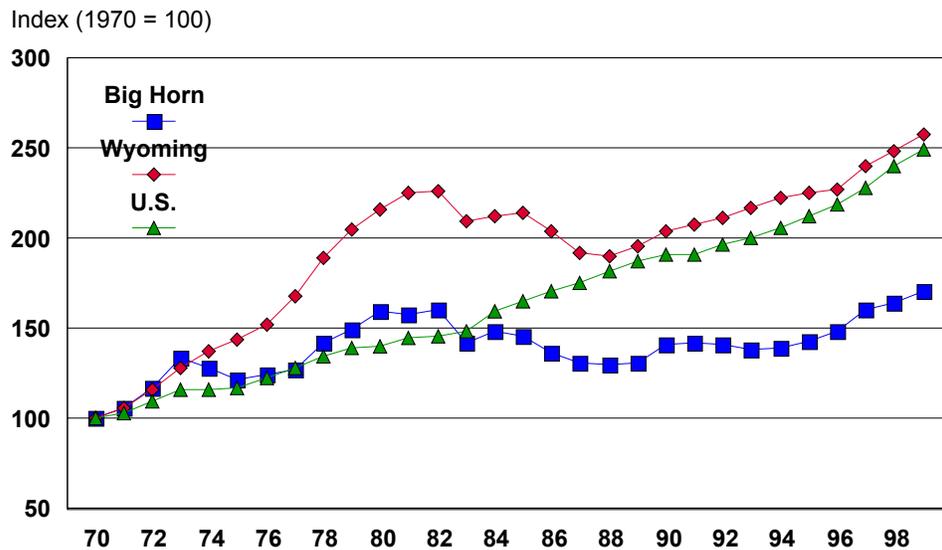


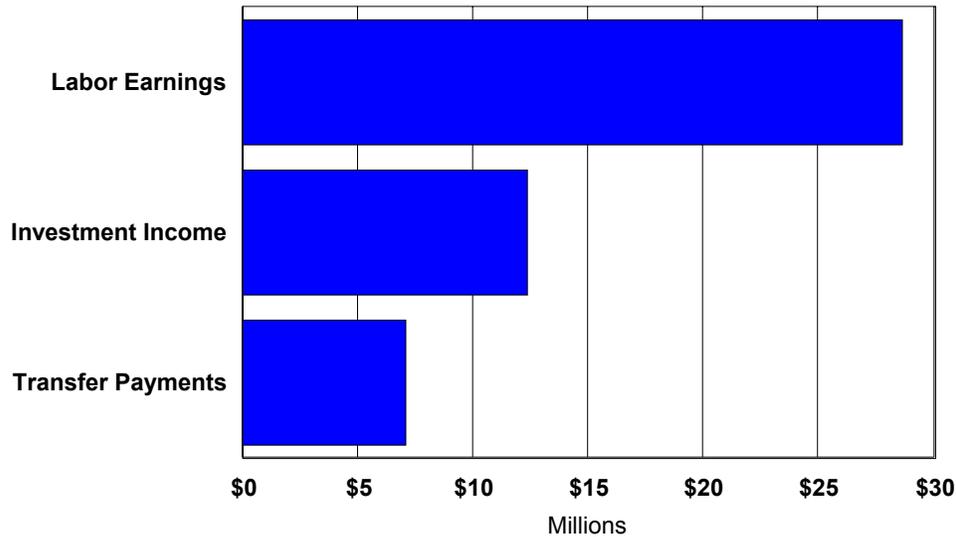
Figure 22 compares personal income growth in the county with that for Wyoming and the U.S. The figure indicates that income growth in the county was higher than the U.S., but somewhat lower than Wyoming up until 1983. Since 1983 county income growth has been below both U.S. and Wyoming and the gap appears to be widening over time. Overall, income growth in the county was about 31 percent less than the U.S. and about 34 percent less than Wyoming between 1970 and 1999.

**Figure 22. Comparison of Personal Income Growth, 1970-99
(Adjusted for Inflation)**



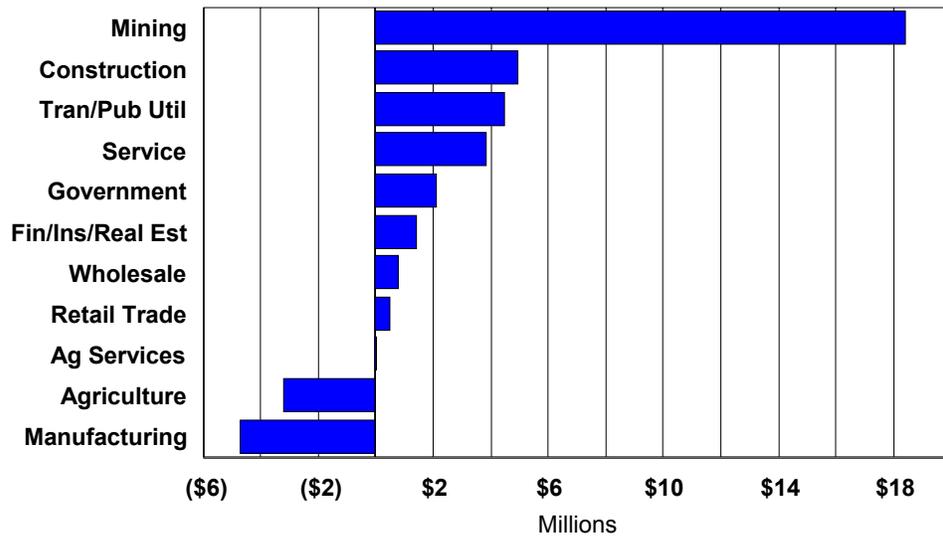
Total real personal income in the county increased by more than \$48 million (26.7%) between 1990 and 1999. Labor earnings accounted for nearly 60 percent of this increase, with investment income representing about 26 percent of the increase and transfer payments accounting for about 15 percent (Figure 23). The fastest growing source of personal income was investment income (32.3%), followed by labor earnings (25.7%), and transfer payments (23.1%).

Figure 23. Change in Big Horn County Income by Source, 1990 to 1999 (Adjusted for Inflation)



In terms of labor earnings, mining sector earnings, which increased by over \$18 million, accounted for more than 64 percent of the increase between 1990 and 1999 (Figure 24). At the other extreme, agricultural sector earnings decline by over \$3.2 million and manufacturing sector earnings declined by nearly \$4.7 million between 1990 and 1999. The fastest growing individual sector was mining, which increased by more than 4 times between 1990 and 1999.

Figure 24. Changes in Big Horn County Labor Earnings by Sector, 1990 to 1999 (Adjusted for Inflation)



Real per capita income for the county increased by nearly 57 percent from \$12,025 in 1970 to \$18,834 in 1999 (Figure 25). While there have been some period of fluctuation, county per capita income has tended to be increasing or stable throughout the time period.

**Figure 25. Per Capita Income for Big Horn County, 1970-99
(Adjusted for Inflation)**

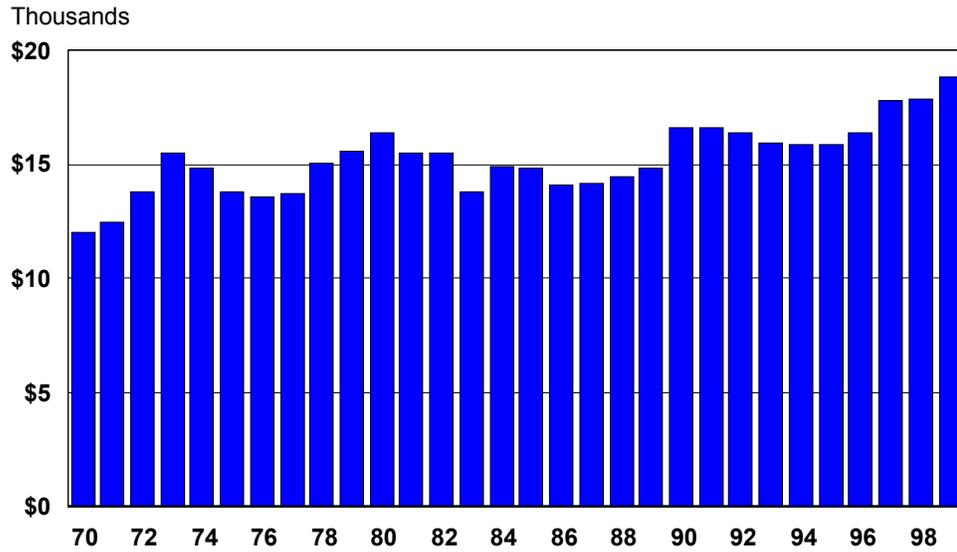
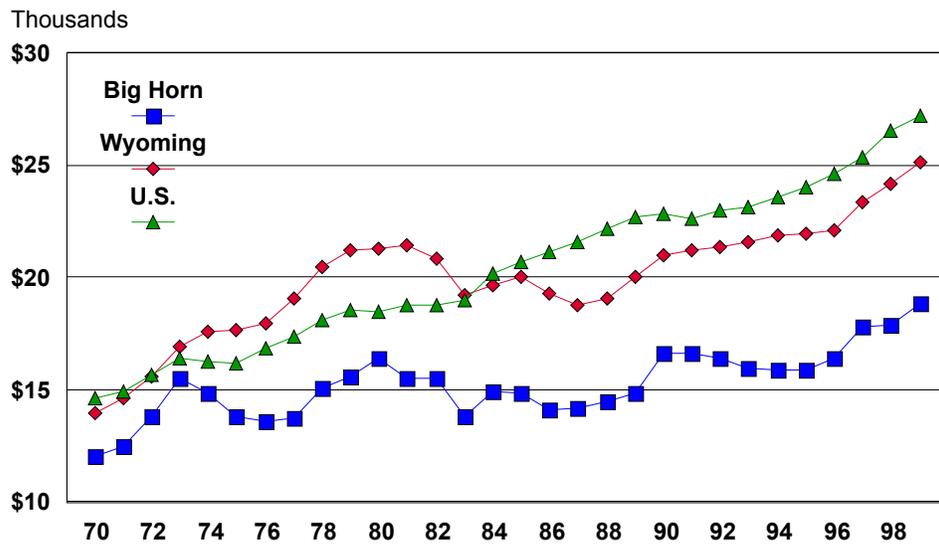


Figure 26 indicates that in the early 1970's, county per capita income was approaching that of the U.S. and Wyoming. However, since 1973 county per capita income has been below the U.S. and Wyoming. In 1999 county per capita income was 25 percent lower than Wyoming and 31 percent lower than the U.S.

**Figure 26. Comparison of Per Capita Income, 1970-99
(Adjusted for Inflation)**

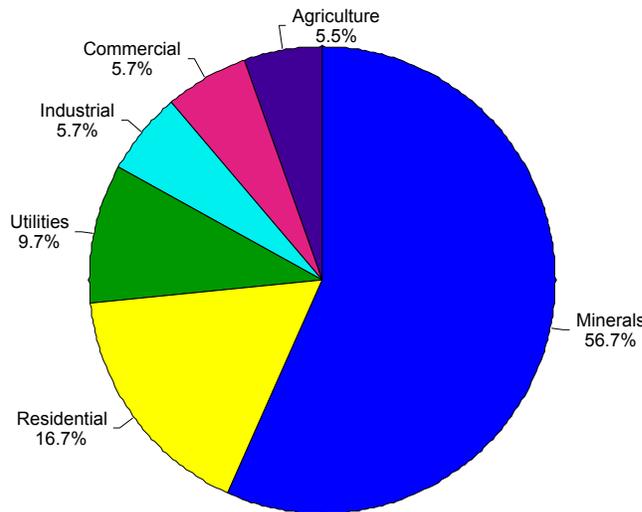


COUNTY GOVERNMENT REVENUE

Another important aspect of the county’s economy is the fiscal capacity of county government. This is important because it determines the ability of the county to provide public services and maintain public infrastructure. Two aspects of county government finances are considered in the report: 1) Assessed valuation and 2) Federal land payments.

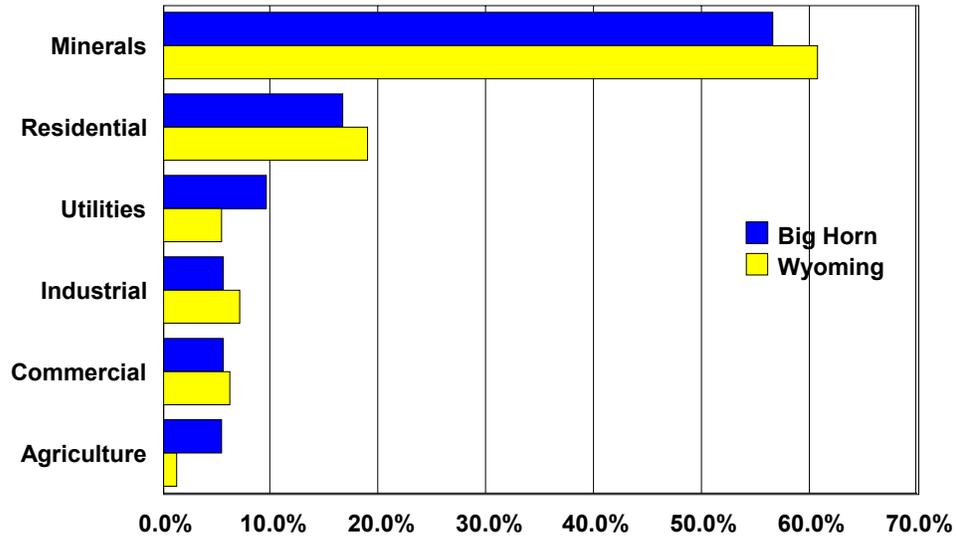
In 2001 the total assessed valuation for the county was \$155.6 million. Figure 27 shows that minerals were the largest source of assessed valuation for the county in 2001 (56.7%). Following minerals were residential property (16.7%), and utility property (9.7%). These three categories represent over 83 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county.

Figure 27. Big Horn County Assessed Valuation, 2001



The sources of the county’s assessed valuation are similar to Wyoming, statewide (Figure 28). While residential property accounted for nearly 17 percent of the county’s total assessed valuation it represented 19 percent of the state’s total assessed valuation. In addition, while minerals accounted for nearly 61 percent of the state’s total assessed valuation, it represented nearly 57 percent of the county’s total assessed valuation. The county did have a higher proportion of its assessed valuation from utilities and agriculture than the state average, with industrial and commercial being fairly comparable.

Figure 28. Sources of Assessed Valuation, 2001



The county’s assessed valuation has fluctuated drastically during the last 20 years. Between 1980 and 1982, total assessed valuation increased in real terms by nearly 89 percent (Figure 29). However, from 1982 to 1990 county assessed valuation decreased by over 65 percent. Since 1990, the county’s assessed valuation has been fairly constant, with some increase since 1999.

**Figure 29. Big Horn County Assessed Valuation, 1980-01
(Adjusted for Inflation)**

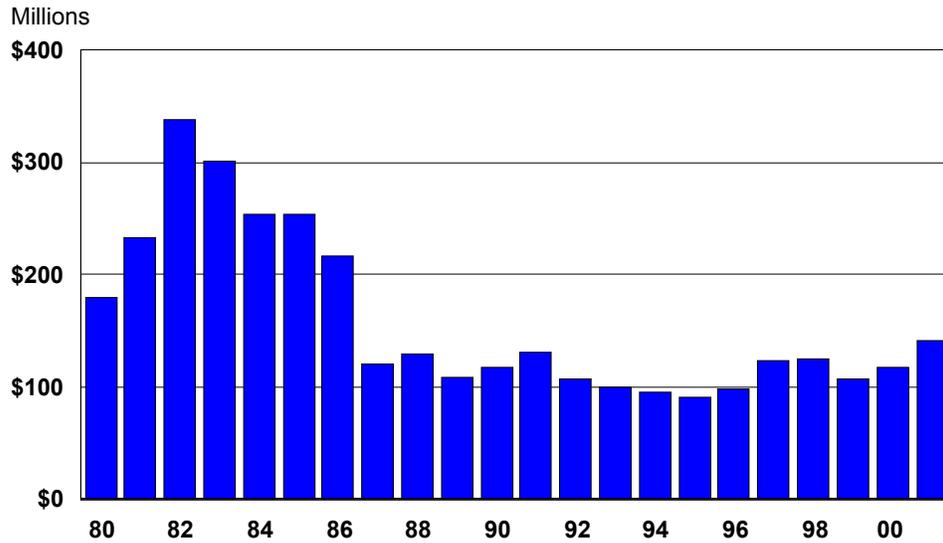
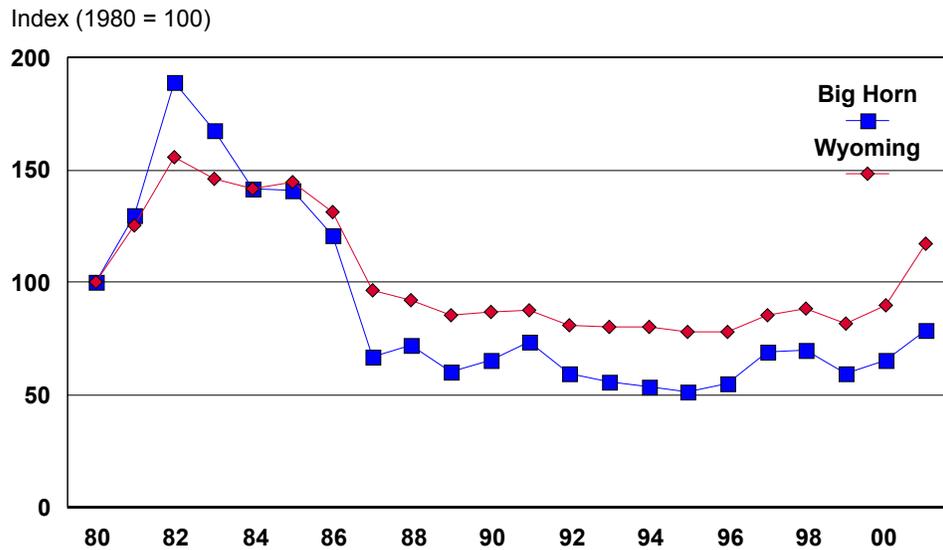


Figure 30 indicates that while Wyoming also experienced a decline in assessed valuation between 1980 and 1990, the county's decline was more drastic. Since 1999, the growth in county assessed valuation has lagged behind Wyoming's. In 2001, county assessed valuation was about 21 percent less than the 1980 level in real terms. In comparison, the statewide-assessed valuation was nearly 20 percent higher than the 1980 level in real terms.

Figure 30. Comparison of Assessed Valuation Growth, 1980-01 (Adjusted for Inflation)



The county's assessed valuation has increased by more than \$34.8 million (32.5%) in real terms since 1999. Almost all of this increase was in minerals, primarily crude oil with some increase in natural gas (Figure 31). Residential property represented a small percent of the increase. The fastest growing individual categories of assessed valuation were minerals (78.3%), particularly crude oil (149.3%).

Figure 31. Changes in Big Horn County Assessed Valuation, 1999-01 (Adjusted for Inflation)

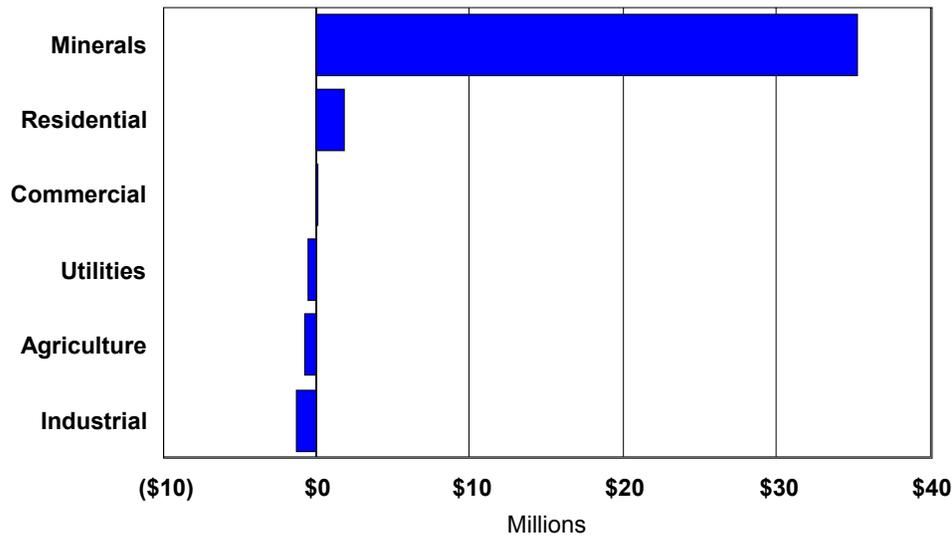
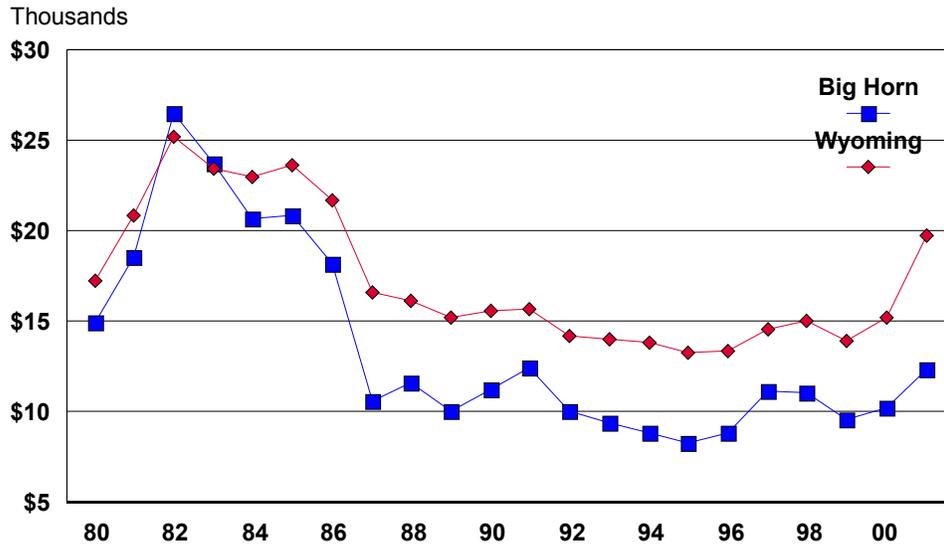


Figure 32 indicates that county per capita assessed valuation has decline in real terms since the high in 1982. Overall, per capita assessed valuation was \$14,912 in 1980; by 2001 it had decreased by 17 percent to \$12,363. Figure 32 also indicates that county per capita assessed valuation has been substantially lower than the statewide average during most of the last 20 years. In 1980, county per capita assessed valuation was over 14 percent less than the state average (\$14,912 vs. \$17,250). In 2001, the county per capita assessed valuation was over 37 percent below the state average (\$12,363 vs. \$19,794). This lack of financial capacity limits county government’s ability to respond to economic changes in the county.

Figure 32. Per Capita Assessed Valuation, 1990-01



Counties containing Federal lands are entitled to payments under various Federal revenue-sharing programs. For the county these payments generally come in two forms: 1) Forest Service 25 Percent Funds and 2) Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). Figure 33 summarizes 25 Percent Fund payments to the county from 1990 to 2001. The figure indicates that these payments, in real terms, have been variable over time ranging from a high of \$112,626 in 1994 to a low of \$47,512 in 2001. In addition, payments to the county have decline by nearly 50 percent since 1997.

Figure 33. Big Horn County 25 Percent Fund Payments, 1990-01 (Adjusted for Inflation)

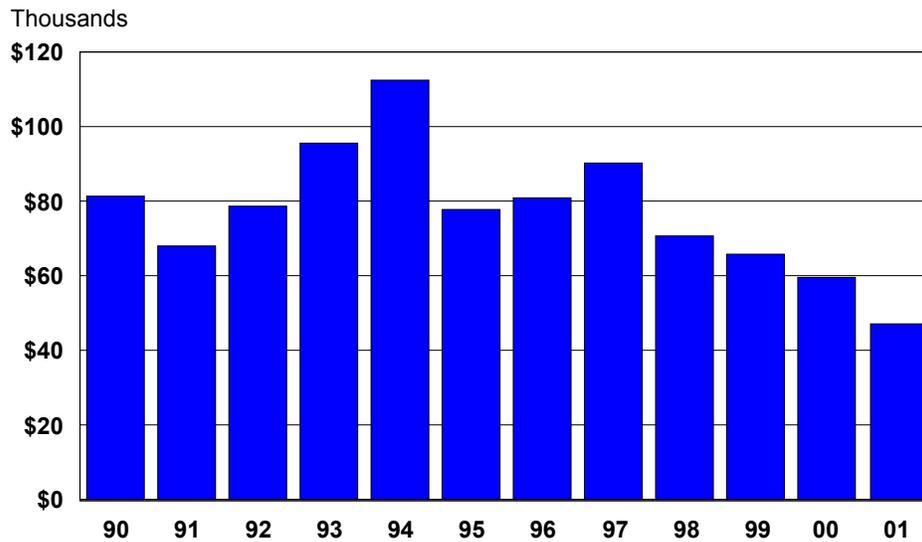
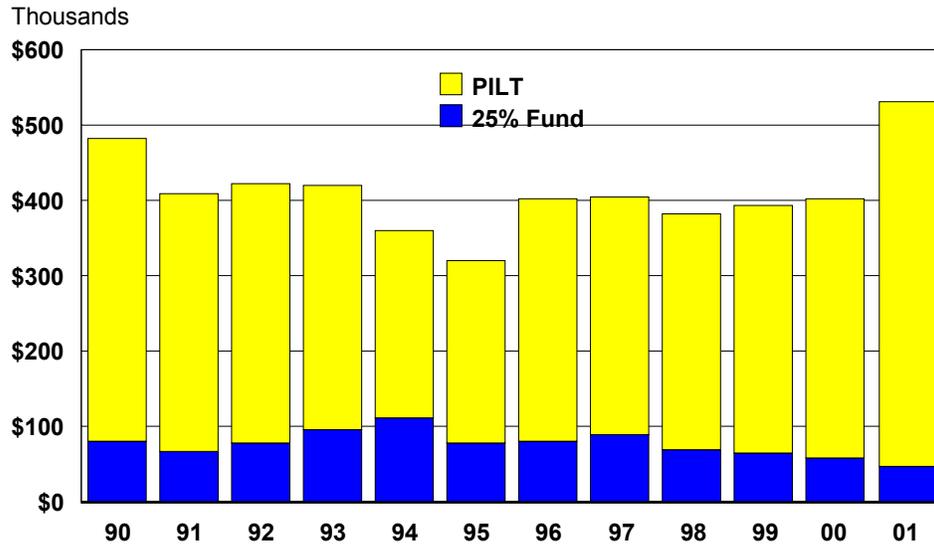


Figure 34 summarizes the county’s total federal land payments (25 Percent Funds + PILT) since 1990. Conceptually, changes in Federal revenue-sharing payments should be offset by changes in PILT payments. However, due to the way that the PILT program has been administered, there is still significant annual variability in county Federal land payments. Between 1990 and 2001, total county Federal land payments have ranged from a high of nearly \$531,700 in 2001 to a low of less than \$321,900 in 1995. The increase in PILT between 2000 and 2001 primarily represents an increase in the percentage of PILT formula funding by Congress from 42.2 percent in 2000 to 58.8 percent in 2001. If PILT had been fully funded, the county would have received over \$902,000 in payments in 2001.

Figure 34. Total Big Horn County Federal Land Payments, 1990-01 (Adjusted for Inflation)



HOUSING

A major factor in the economic growth of a region is the availability of affordable housing. Without adequate, affordable housing it is difficult to recruit or retain businesses or individuals to live in the area. The price of housing is also a major determinant of the cost of living in the region. In addition, adequate housing is an important aspect of the quality of life for residents. The following information on housing in Big Horn County comes from the State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division and the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership.

Figure 35 indicates that housing rental rates in the county have been increasing between the second quarter of 1998 and the second quarter of 2001. The largest rent increase has been in apartments (17.6%), followed by mobile homes lots (15.5%). Both these increases were above the state average during this time period. On the other hand, the increase in home rental rates (2.0%) was nearly 90 percent than the increase statewide between the second quarter of 1998 and the second quarter of 2001.

Figure 35. Average Rental Rates for Big Horn County, 2Q98-2Q01

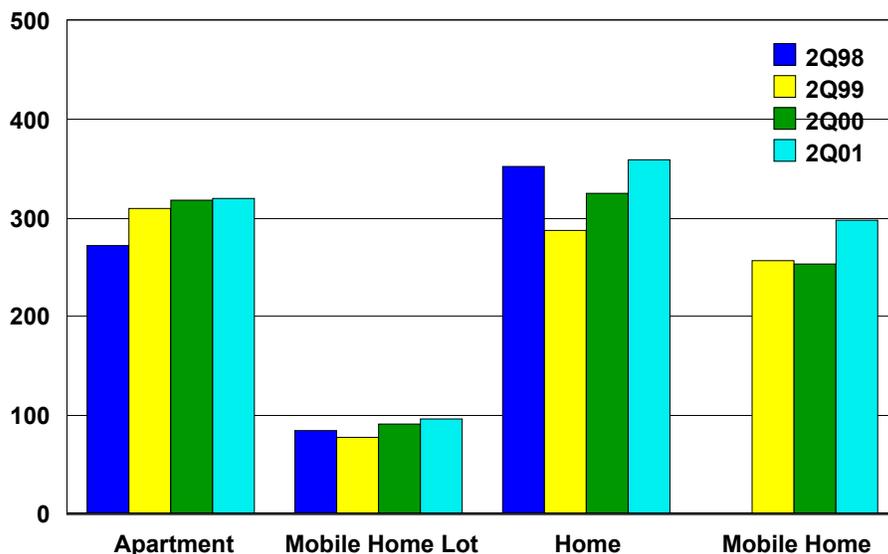


Figure 36 illustrates several demographic characteristics associated with housing in the county. Between 1990 and 2000 the population of the county increased by nearly 9 percent, while the number of household increased by over 10 percent. This reflects a slight decrease in average household size from 2.65 to 2.60 individuals. The declining household size is primarily associated with the aging of the population in the county, since older household tend to be smaller in size. The decline in average household size has important implications for the housing stock in the county since it means that 8 more housing units are required to house 1,000 people in 2000 than in 1990 (385 in 2000 vs. 377 in 1990). The county average

household size is comparable to the national level where the average household size is 2.59. Thus the impact on county housing stocks is more than just population increases. It is also related to higher housing demands per capita resulting from smaller average household size.

Figure 36. Changes in Big Horn County Housing 1990 to 2000

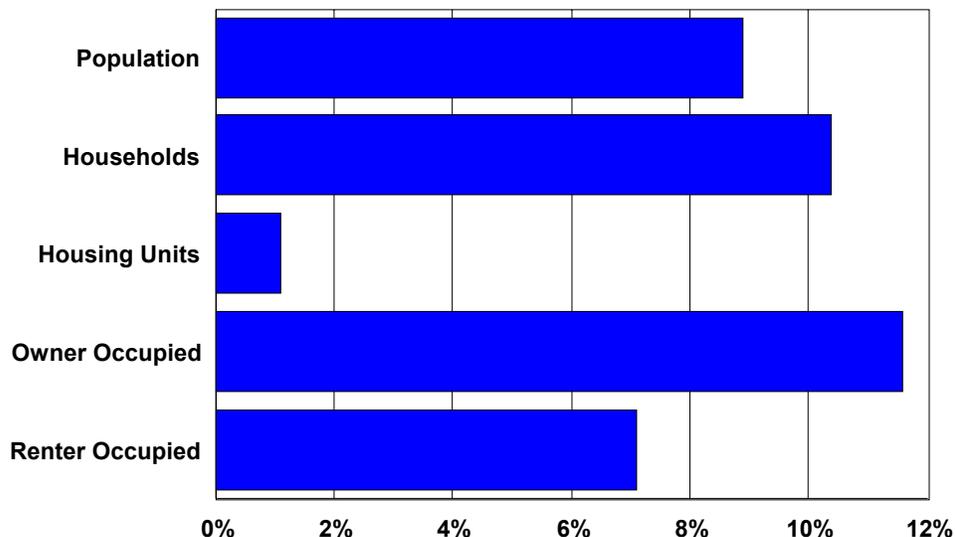


Figure 36 also indicates that while the number of households in the county increased by over 10 percent, the number of housing units increased by only slightly more than 1 percent. The fact that the county housing stock grew more slowly than the increase in household formation, suggests a decline in the availability of housing. As a result, the occupancy rate in the county has increased from 77 percent in 1990 to 85 percent in 2000. In addition the number of owner occupied dwellings has increased faster than the number of renter occupied dwellings (11.6% vs. 7.1%).

The decrease in availability of housing has also affected the price of housing in the county. The county assessor reports that average home sales prices in the county have increased by 23 percent from \$56,000 in 1997 to \$68,816 in 2000 (Figure 37). Average price is defined as sales prices of existing homes on ten or fewer acres sold during the calendar year. The county’s average home sale price has remained about 40 percent below the state average between 1997 and 2000. While the average home sale price in the county was nearly 40 percent below the state average in 1999, county average earnings per job (\$23,806) were only 8 percent below the state average (\$26,000) indicating that affordability of housing in the county may be less of a problem for the local work force relative to the rest of the state.

Figure 37. Average Home Sale Price Reported by Assessors, 1997-2000

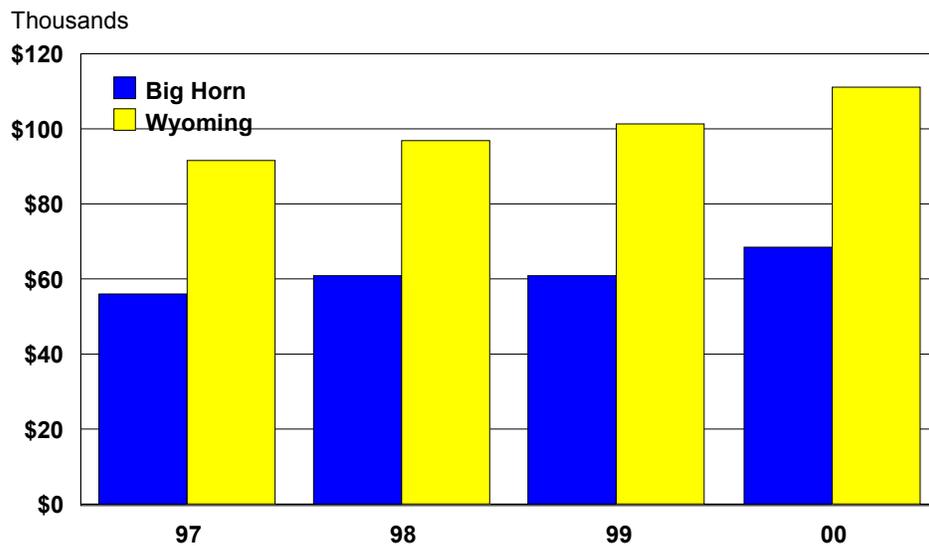


Figure 38 indicates that not only did the number of vacant housing units in the county decline by nearly 31 percent between 1990 and 2000, but the status of vacant dwellings has been changing. For example, the number of units for sale has decreased by over 3 percent and the number of units for rent has decreased by nearly 28 percent since 1990. Other vacancies such as rented or sold, but not occupied and housing for migratory workers has decreased by over 50 percent. On the other hand, second homes for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use have increased slightly. Thus the number of units actually available for rent or purchase has decreased substantially since 1990. A July 2001 rental vacancy survey of 164 rental units in the county indicated a 12.2 percent vacancy rate for rental units. This vacancy rates was nearly 3 times the state average.

Figure 38. Status of Vacant Housing in Big Horn County, 1990 & 2000

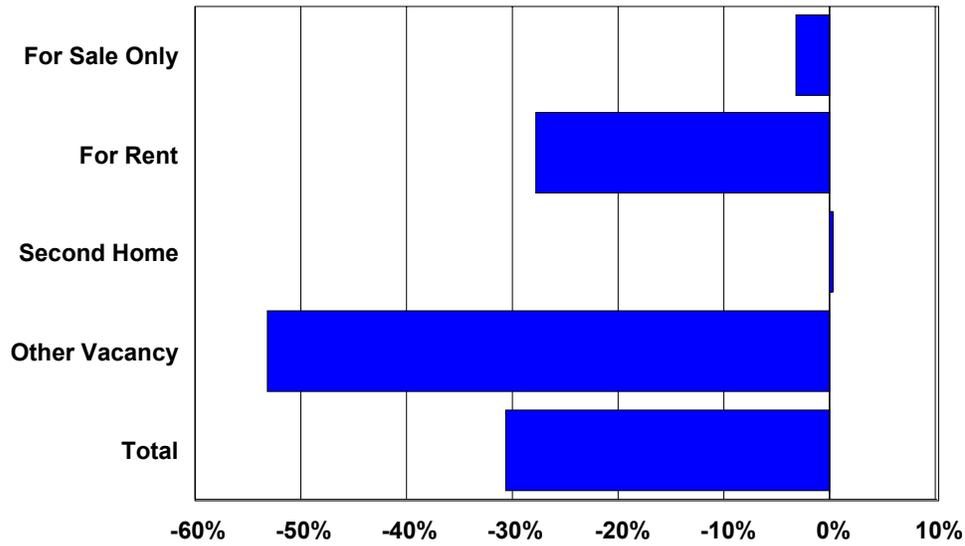


Figure 39 indicates that after substantial activity in the early part of the 1980's, residential construction practically came to a standstill between 1985 and 1994. Since 1994, single-family unit construction has been increasing, with most of the construction being single-family units. The lack of residential construction activity between 1985 and 1994 explains much of the relative decline in the county's housing stock.

Figure 39. Building Permits Authorized by Big Horn County, 1980-2000

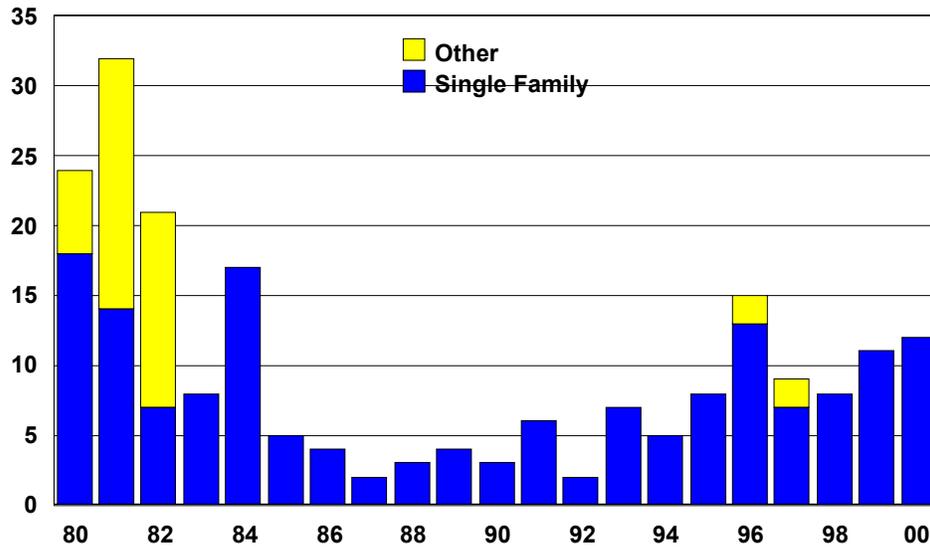


Table 1. Population 1970-1999

Year	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.	Big Horn Index	Wyoming Index	U.S. Index
70	10,264	333,795	203,798,722	100.0	100.0	100.0
71	10,499	340,023	206,817,509	102.3	101.9	101.5
72	10,428	346,863	209,274,882	101.6	103.9	102.7
73	10,620	353,353	211,349,205	103.5	105.9	103.7
74	10,601	364,548	213,333,635	103.3	109.2	104.7
75	10,902	380,477	215,456,585	106.2	114.0	105.7
76	11,286	395,446	217,553,859	110.0	118.5	106.7
77	11,435	411,530	219,760,875	111.4	123.3	107.8
78	11,653	430,897	222,098,244	113.5	129.1	109.0
79	11,842	451,850	224,568,579	115.4	135.4	110.2
80	12,030	474,185	227,224,719	117.2	142.1	111.5
81	12,547	491,712	229,465,744	122.2	147.3	112.6
82	12,791	506,400	231,664,432	124.6	151.7	113.7
83	12,691	510,344	233,792,014	123.6	152.9	114.7
84	12,287	504,895	235,824,907	119.7	151.3	115.7
85	12,166	499,696	237,923,734	118.5	149.7	116.7
86	11,912	495,633	240,132,831	116.1	148.5	117.8
87	11,376	476,966	242,288,936	110.8	142.9	118.9
88	11,088	465,103	244,499,004	108.0	139.3	120.0
89	10,838	458,373	246,819,222	105.6	137.3	121.1
90	10,482	453,401	249,464,396	102.1	135.8	122.4
91	10,553	457,739	252,153,092	102.8	137.1	123.7
92	10,654	463,491	255,029,699	103.8	138.9	125.1

Forestwide Assessment

Economic Condition

93	10,693	469,033	257,782,608	104.2	140.5	126.5
94	10,849	474,982	260,327,021	105.7	142.3	127.7
95	11,106	478,447	262,803,276	108.2	143.3	129.0
96	11,190	480,085	265,228,572	109.0	143.8	130.1
97	11,089	480,031	267,783,607	108.0	143.8	131.4
98	11,331	480,045	270,248,003	110.4	143.8	132.6
99	11,214	479,602	272,690,813	109.3	143.7	133.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS 1969-99, May 2001

Table 2. Employment by Sector, 1999

Sector	Big Horn	Big Horn	Wyoming	U.S.	Wyo	U.S.
	Jobs	Percent	Percent	Percent	Location Quotient	Location Quotient
Government	1,403	22.7%	19.3%	13.6%	1.18	1.67
Service	900	14.6%	25.6%	31.6%	0.57	0.46
Retail Trade	790	12.8%	17.9%	16.4%	0.72	0.78
Mining	672	10.9%	5.5%	0.5%	1.97	22.79
Agriculture	609	9.9%	3.8%	1.9%	2.61	5.09
Tran/Pub Util	385	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	1.18	1.28
Construction	375	6.1%	7.4%	5.7%	0.82	1.07
Manufacturing	324	5.2%	4.2%	11.8%	1.26	0.45
Ag Services	281	4.6%	1.5%	1.3%	3.10	3.64
Fin/Ins/REst	265	4.3%	6.8%	7.9%	0.63	0.54
Wholesale	169	2.7%	2.7%	4.6%	1.03	0.60
Total Jobs	6,173	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Fed Civilian	106	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	0.78	1.01
Military	66	1.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.55	0.84
State Govt	208	3.4%	4.1%	3.0%	0.83	1.14
Local Govt	1,023	16.6%	11.1%	7.7%	1.49	2.16
Total Govt	1,403	22.7%	19.3%	13.6%		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS 1969-99, May 2001

Table 3. Employment and Employment Indices, 1970-99

Year	Big Horn Jobs	Wyoming Jobs	U.S. Jobs	Big Horn Index	Wyoming Index	U.S. Index
70	4,542	159,385	91,281,600	100.0	100.0	100.0
71	4,533	164,883	91,586,400	99.8	103.4	100.3
72	4,746	172,302	94,317,200	104.5	108.1	103.3
73	4,986	182,289	98,432,500	109.8	114.4	107.8
74	5,067	193,769	100,117,800	111.6	121.6	109.7
75	4,977	202,680	98,906,600	109.6	127.2	108.4
76	5,153	214,098	101,597,200	113.5	134.3	111.3
77	5,377	230,591	105,049,200	118.4	144.7	115.1
78	5,582	249,870	109,688,600	122.9	156.8	120.2
79	5,731	266,605	113,289,100	126.2	167.3	124.1
80	5,977	279,650	114,231,200	131.6	175.5	125.1
81	5,975	290,475	115,304,000	131.5	182.2	126.3
82	6,086	287,678	114,557,300	134.0	180.5	125.5
83	5,540	274,859	116,056,700	122.0	172.4	127.1
84	5,523	277,038	121,091,100	121.6	173.8	132.7
85	5,311	278,051	124,511,700	116.9	174.5	136.4
86	4,881	265,159	126,981,300	107.5	166.4	139.1
87	4,958	259,804	130,416,400	109.2	163.0	142.9
88	5,177	265,150	134,517,900	114.0	166.4	147.4
89	5,154	267,048	137,240,800	113.5	167.5	150.3
90	5,296	272,471	139,426,900	116.6	171.0	152.7
91	5,292	278,674	138,663,800	116.5	174.8	151.9
92	5,285	281,721	139,305,100	116.4	176.8	152.6
93	5,355	286,831	141,996,400	117.9	180.0	155.6
94	5,585	300,007	145,571,600	123.0	188.2	159.5
95	5,628	303,022	149,358,800	123.9	190.1	163.6
96	5,749	306,427	152,607,200	126.6	192.3	167.2
97	6,041	309,510	156,230,200	133.0	194.2	171.2
98	6,187	315,657	160,241,200	136.2	198.0	175.5
99	6,173	321,592	163,757,900	135.9	201.8	179.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS 1969-99, May 2001

Table 4. Changes in Big Horn County Employment from 1990 to 1999

Sector	1990 Jobs	1999 Jobs	Change 1990-99	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Mining	170	672	502	57.2%	295.3%
Service	775	900	125	14.3%	16.1%
Construction	251	375	124	14.1%	49.4%
Tran/Pub Util	272	385	113	12.9%	41.5%
Retail Trade	713	790	77	8.8%	10.8%
Government	1,329	1,403	74	8.4%	5.6%
Fin/Ins/Real Est	199	265	66	7.5%	33.2%
Wholesale	152	169	17	1.9%	11.2%
Ag Services	290	281	(9)	-1.0%	-3.1%
Manufacturing	393	324	(69)	-7.9%	-17.6%
Agriculture	752	609	(143)	-16.3%	-19.0%
Total Jobs	5,296	6,173	877	100.0%	16.6%
Fed Civilian	117	106	(11)	-1.3%	-9.4%
Military	61	66	5	0.6%	8.2%
State Govt	206	208	2	0.2%	1.0%
Local Govt	945	1,023	78	8.9%	8.3%
Total Govt	1,329	1,403	74	8.4%	5.6%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS 1969-99, May 2001

Table 5. Average Earnings Per Job by Sector for Big Horn County, 1999

Sector	1999 Earnings (000\$)	1999 Jobs	Average Earnings Per Job	Percent of County Average
Fed Civilian	\$5,269	106	\$49,708	208.8%
Tran/Pub Util	\$15,681	385	\$40,730	171.1%
Mining	\$25,006	672	\$37,211	156.3%
Construction	\$12,524	375	\$33,397	140.3%
Manufacturing	\$9,235	324	\$28,503	119.7%
State Govt	\$5,578	208	\$26,817	112.7%
Local Govt	\$24,866	1,023	\$24,307	102.1%
Ag Services	\$6,342	281	\$22,569	94.8%
Wholesale	\$3,577	169	\$21,166	88.9%
Agriculture	\$10,157	609	\$16,678	70.1%
Fin/Ins/Real Est	\$4,309	265	\$16,260	68.3%
Service	\$13,367	900	\$14,852	62.4%
Military	\$875	66	\$13,258	55.7%
Retail Trade	\$10,166	790	\$12,868	54.1%
Total	\$146,952	6,173	\$23,806	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS 1969-99, May 2001

Table 6. Average Earnings Per Job, 1970-99

Year	Big Horn (1996\$)	Wyoming (1996\$)	U.S. (1996\$)	Big Horn/ Wyoming	Big Horn/ U.S.
70	\$21,143	\$23,121	\$26,075	91.4%	81.1%
71	\$22,315	\$23,637	\$26,623	94.4%	83.8%
72	\$24,103	\$25,053	\$27,583	96.2%	87.4%
73	\$26,458	\$26,357	\$28,060	100.4%	94.3%
74	\$24,037	\$26,658	\$27,199	90.2%	88.4%
75	\$22,550	\$26,658	\$27,087	84.6%	83.3%
76	\$21,810	\$26,773	\$27,813	81.5%	78.4%
77	\$20,995	\$27,703	\$28,112	75.8%	74.7%
78	\$22,963	\$28,945	\$28,404	79.3%	80.8%
79	\$23,502	\$29,494	\$28,231	79.7%	83.2%
80	\$23,882	\$29,393	\$27,435	81.3%	87.1%
81	\$22,824	\$29,068	\$27,369	78.5%	83.4%
82	\$21,252	\$28,124	\$27,279	75.6%	77.9%
83	\$19,992	\$26,914	\$27,418	74.3%	72.9%
84	\$21,071	\$26,853	\$28,280	78.5%	74.5%
85	\$21,679	\$27,003	\$28,601	80.3%	75.8%
86	\$20,879	\$26,425	\$28,994	79.0%	72.0%
87	\$19,554	\$24,817	\$29,217	78.8%	66.9%
88	\$19,235	\$23,999	\$29,504	80.1%	65.2%
89	\$19,763	\$24,168	\$29,382	81.8%	67.3%
90	\$21,060	\$24,506	\$29,396	85.9%	71.6%
91	\$21,076	\$24,301	\$29,246	86.7%	72.1%
92	\$20,767	\$24,416	\$30,202	85.1%	68.8%
93	\$20,529	\$24,932	\$30,178	82.3%	68.0%
94	\$19,153	\$24,072	\$30,237	79.6%	63.3%
95	\$19,281	\$23,711	\$30,174	81.3%	63.9%
96	\$20,622	\$23,221	\$30,493	88.8%	67.6%
97	\$21,809	\$24,015	\$31,021	90.8%	70.3%
98	\$21,613	\$24,128	\$32,057	89.6%	67.4%
99	\$22,716	\$24,809	\$32,809	91.6%	69.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS 1969-99, May 2001

Table 7. Economic Diversity Indices

Sector	1970	1970	1970	1980	1980	1980
	Big Horn Index	Wyoming Index	RMR Index	Big Horn Index	Wyoming Index	RMR Index
Agriculture	0.153436	0.046276	0.028304	0.121846	0.018616	0.011496
Ag Services	0.019344	0.002364	0.000954	0.025337	0.000749	0.000351
Mining	0.059002	0.072228	0.016064	0.142070	0.126570	0.022200
Construction	0.004596	0.010285	0.002719	0.025456	0.042778	0.013516
Manufacturing	0.123868	0.167110	0.104616	0.109812	0.144332	0.075657
Tran/Pub Util	0.013849	0.018831	0.002615	0.007397	0.018892	0.004692
Wholesale	0.030961	0.019706	0.002699	0.029852	0.014308	0.001792
Retail Trade	0.025237	0.011681	0.008997	0.046972	0.000774	0.007702
Fin/Ins/Real Est	0.039584	0.019064	0.004983	0.043357	0.018243	0.005190
Service	0.067893	0.010568	0.006578	0.113447	0.045645	0.007262
Government	0.046508	0.054781	0.049257	0.021334	0.015646	0.019562
Total	0.584278	0.432895	0.227787	0.686880	0.446552	0.169420
Index	41.6	56.7	77.2	31.3	55.3	83.1
Sector	1990	1990	1990	1999	1999	1999
	Big Horn Index	Wyoming Index	RMR Index	Big Horn Index	Wyoming Index	RMR Index
Agriculture	0.119380	0.023174	0.010905	0.079285	0.018467	0.006077
Ag Services	0.044337	0.001885	0.000916	0.033012	0.002165	0.000622
Mining	0.024611	0.068997	0.009931	0.104085	0.050608	0.005253
Construction	0.004682	0.005846	0.003535	0.004238	0.017836	0.014817
Manufacturing	0.067066	0.100156	0.043859	0.065081	0.075792	0.035175
Tran/Pub Util	0.004248	0.013750	0.004251	0.013697	0.004380	0.002879
Wholesale	0.019435	0.020122	0.004557	0.018206	0.018888	0.004934
Retail Trade	0.029761	0.009029	0.004583	0.036351	0.014430	0.007740
Fin/Ins/Real Est	0.039258	0.013828	0.000389	0.036327	0.010951	0.009072

Forestwide Assessment

Economic Condition

Service	0.131297	0.052678	0.000710	0.169724	0.059522	0.012056
Government	0.098922	0.064103	0.020266	0.091372	0.057269	0.005705
Total	0.582996	0.373569	0.103900	0.651380	0.330308	0.104330
Index	41.7	62.6	89.6	34.9	67.0	89.6

Source: Based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS 1969-99, May 2001

Table 8. Sources of Total Personal Income, 1999

Sources	Big Horn (000\$)	Big Horn Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent	Wyo Location Quotient	U.S. Location Quotient
Labor Earnings	\$146,952	61.2%	63.4%	69.3%	0.96	0.88
Investment Income	\$53,253	22.2%	25.0%	18.2%	0.89	1.22
Transfer Payments	\$39,864	16.6%	11.5%	12.5%	1.44	1.33
Personal Income	\$240,069	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Government	\$36,588	24.9%	23.8%	15.8%	1.05	1.57
Mining	\$25,006	17.0%	13.7%	0.8%	1.24	20.34
Tran/Pub Util	\$15,681	10.7%	8.9%	6.7%	1.20	1.58
Service	\$13,367	9.1%	19.3%	28.9%	0.47	0.31
Construction	\$12,524	8.5%	8.5%	5.8%	1.01	1.46
Retail Trade	\$10,166	6.9%	9.7%	8.9%	0.72	0.77
Agriculture	\$10,157	6.9%	1.7%	0.8%	4.04	8.69
Manufacturing	\$9,235	6.3%	5.2%	16.1%	1.21	0.39
Ag Services	\$6,342	4.3%	0.8%	0.7%	5.44	6.31
Fin/Ins/Real Est	\$4,309	2.9%	5.2%	9.1%	0.57	0.32
Wholesale	\$3,577	2.4%	3.3%	6.2%	0.74	0.39
Labor Earnings	\$146,952	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Fed Civilian	\$5,269	3.6%	4.7%	3.2%	0.76	1.13
Military	\$875	0.6%	2.5%	1.3%	0.24	0.47
State Govt	\$5,578	3.8%	4.7%	3.3%	0.80	1.16
Local Govt	\$24,866	16.9%	11.9%	8.1%	1.43	2.08
Total Govt	\$36,588	24.9%	23.8%	15.8%		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS, 1969-99, May 2001

Table 9. Total Personal Income and Income Indices, 1970-99

Year	Big Horn TPI (000\$) (1996\$)	Wyoming TPI (000\$) (1996\$)	U.S. TPI (000\$) (1996\$)	Big Horn Index	Wyoming Index	U.S. Index
70	\$123,414	\$4,672,443	\$2,980,196,429	100.0	100.0	100.0
71	\$131,240	\$4,970,815	\$3,079,619,863	106.3	106.4	103.3
72	\$144,195	\$5,408,719	\$3,272,721,854	116.8	115.8	109.8
73	\$165,141	\$5,992,339	\$3,473,329,154	133.8	128.2	116.5
74	\$157,818	\$6,410,208	\$3,476,299,145	127.9	137.2	116.6
75	\$150,587	\$6,709,797	\$3,490,036,842	122.0	143.6	117.1
76	\$153,708	\$7,112,195	\$3,665,216,958	124.5	152.2	123.0
77	\$157,410	\$7,856,429	\$3,819,440,281	127.5	168.1	128.2
78	\$175,515	\$8,828,891	\$4,020,393,013	142.2	189.0	134.9
79	\$184,966	\$9,592,404	\$4,162,327,309	149.9	205.3	139.7
80	\$196,938	\$10,096,109	\$4,191,885,870	159.6	216.1	140.7
81	\$194,696	\$10,537,055	\$4,306,713,810	157.8	225.5	144.5
82	\$198,317	\$10,567,302	\$4,341,659,843	160.7	226.2	145.7
83	\$175,205	\$9,808,009	\$4,433,595,166	142.0	209.9	148.8
84	\$183,047	\$9,930,513	\$4,752,279,883	148.3	212.5	159.5
85	\$180,394	\$10,023,600	\$4,927,692,958	146.2	214.5	165.3
86	\$168,136	\$9,546,924	\$5,085,775,791	136.2	204.3	170.7
87	\$161,350	\$8,966,732	\$5,225,847,682	130.7	191.9	175.4
88	\$160,793	\$8,879,959	\$5,427,295,918	130.3	190.0	182.1
89	\$161,349	\$9,169,138	\$5,595,151,404	130.7	196.2	187.7
90	\$174,146	\$9,532,054	\$5,707,389,019	141.1	204.0	191.5
91	\$175,659	\$9,714,715	\$5,697,880,765	142.3	207.9	191.2
92	\$174,507	\$9,892,181	\$5,869,674,672	141.4	211.7	197.0
93	\$170,555	\$10,144,068	\$5,968,492,537	138.2	217.1	200.3
94	\$172,297	\$10,401,479	\$6,142,489,028	139.6	222.6	206.1
95	\$176,209	\$10,513,989	\$6,325,061,287	142.8	225.0	212.2
96	\$183,819	\$10,608,905	\$6,538,103,000	148.9	227.1	219.4
97	\$197,767	\$11,220,232	\$6,799,357,213	160.2	240.1	228.2
98	\$202,767	\$11,613,977	\$7,168,423,301	164.3	248.6	240.5
99	\$211,199	\$12,064,549	\$7,427,611,641	171.1	258.2	249.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS, 1969-99, May 2001

Table 10. Changes in Big Horn County Total Personal Income, 1990 to 1999

Sources	1990 (000 of 96\$)	1999 (000 of 96\$)	Change 1990-99	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Labor Earnings	\$111,532	\$140,221	\$28,690	59.5%	25.7%
Investment Income	\$38,421	\$50,814	\$12,393	25.7%	32.3%
Transfer Payments	\$30,888	\$38,038	\$7,150	14.8%	23.1%
Personal Income	\$180,840	\$229,073	\$48,234	100.0%	26.7%
Mining	\$5,424	\$23,861	\$18,437	64.3%	339.9%
Construction	\$6,986	\$11,950	\$4,964	17.3%	71.1%
Tran/Pub Util	\$10,471	\$14,963	\$4,492	15.7%	42.9%
Service	\$8,925	\$12,755	\$3,830	13.3%	42.9%
Government	\$32,792	\$34,912	\$2,120	7.4%	6.5%
Fin/Ins/Real Est	\$2,699	\$4,112	\$1,413	4.9%	52.4%
Wholesale	\$2,618	\$3,413	\$795	2.8%	30.4%
Retail Trade	\$9,209	\$9,700	\$491	1.7%	5.3%
Ag Services	\$6,019	\$6,052	\$33	0.1%	0.5%
Agriculture	\$12,894	\$9,692	(\$3,202)	-11.2%	-24.8%
Manufacturing	\$13,495	\$8,812	(\$4,683)	-16.3%	-34.7%
Labor Earnings	\$111,532	\$140,221	\$28,690	100.0%	25.7%
Fed Civilian	\$4,968	\$5,028	\$59	0.2%	1.2%
Military	\$678	\$835	\$157	0.5%	23.2%
State Govt	\$5,720	\$5,323	(\$397)	-1.4%	-6.9%
Local Govt	\$21,426	\$23,727	\$2,301	8.0%	10.7%
Total Govt	\$32,792	\$34,912	\$2,120	7.4%	6.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS, 1969-99, May 2001

Table 11. Per Capita Income, 1970-99

Year	Big Horn PCI (1996\$)	Wyoming PCI (1996\$)	U.S. PCI (1996\$)	Big Horn/ Wyoming	Big Horn/ U.S.
70	\$12,025	\$13,996	\$14,625	85.9%	82.2%
71	\$12,500	\$14,620	\$14,890	85.5%	83.9%
72	\$13,828	\$15,593	\$15,639	88.7%	88.4%
73	\$15,549	\$16,959	\$16,433	91.7%	94.6%
74	\$14,886	\$17,584	\$16,296	84.7%	91.3%
75	\$13,813	\$17,634	\$16,197	78.3%	85.3%
76	\$13,618	\$17,985	\$16,848	75.7%	80.8%
77	\$13,766	\$19,091	\$17,379	72.1%	79.2%
78	\$15,061	\$20,489	\$18,103	73.5%	83.2%
79	\$15,620	\$21,229	\$18,534	73.6%	84.3%
80	\$16,371	\$21,292	\$18,447	76.9%	88.7%
81	\$15,517	\$21,429	\$18,769	72.4%	82.7%
82	\$15,504	\$20,868	\$18,742	74.3%	82.7%
83	\$13,805	\$19,219	\$18,964	71.8%	72.8%
84	\$14,898	\$19,669	\$20,152	75.7%	73.9%
85	\$14,828	\$20,059	\$20,711	73.9%	71.6%
86	\$14,116	\$19,263	\$21,179	73.3%	66.6%
87	\$14,183	\$18,800	\$21,568	75.4%	65.8%
88	\$14,501	\$19,092	\$22,198	76.0%	65.3%
89	\$14,888	\$20,004	\$22,669	74.4%	65.7%
90	\$16,613	\$21,023	\$22,879	79.0%	72.6%
91	\$16,646	\$21,223	\$22,597	78.4%	73.7%
92	\$16,380	\$21,343	\$23,015	76.7%	71.2%
93	\$15,950	\$21,628	\$23,154	73.7%	68.9%
94	\$15,881	\$21,899	\$23,596	72.5%	67.3%
95	\$15,866	\$21,975	\$24,067	72.2%	65.9%
96	\$16,427	\$22,098	\$24,651	74.3%	66.6%
97	\$17,834	\$23,374	\$25,392	76.3%	70.2%
98	\$17,895	\$24,193	\$26,525	74.0%	67.5%
99	\$18,834	\$25,156	\$27,239	74.9%	69.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, REIS 1969-99, May 2001

Table 12. Assessed Valuation, 2001

Sector	Big Horn Valuation	Wyoming Valuation	Big Horn Percent	Wyoming Percent	Location Quotient
Minerals	\$88,097,235	\$6,407,060,245	56.6%	60.8%	0.93
Residential	\$26,025,938	\$1,997,773,631	16.7%	19.0%	0.88
Utilities	\$15,109,264	668403966	9.7%	6.3%	1.53
Industrial	\$8,910,750	\$746,143,026	5.7%	7.1%	0.81
Commercial	\$8,849,840	\$580,495,340	5.7%	5.5%	1.03
Agriculture	\$8,591,791	\$142,220,192	5.5%	1.3%	4.09
Total Valuation	\$155,584,818	\$10,542,096,400	100.0%	100.0%	
Crude Oil	\$60,093,849	\$1,438,975,976	38.6%	13.6%	2.83
Natural Gas	\$13,734,914	\$3,365,840,728	8.8%	31.9%	0.28
Coal	\$0	\$1,336,115,591	0.0%	12.7%	0.00
Other Minerals	\$14,268,472	\$266,127,950	9.2%	2.5%	3.63
Total Minerals	\$88,097,235	\$6,407,060,245	56.6%	60.8%	

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue, 2001 Annual Report

Table 13. Assessed Valuation and Indices, 1990-2001

Year	Big Horn Valuation (1996\$)	Big Horn Valuation Index	Wyoming Valuation Index	Big Horn Per Capita Valuation	Wyoming Per Capita Valuation	Big Horn/ Wyoming Per Capita
80	\$179,394,583	100.0	100.0	\$14,912	\$17,250	86.4%
81	\$233,386,133	130.1	125.6	\$18,601	\$20,900	89.0%
82	\$338,968,143	189.0	156.2	\$26,501	\$25,227	105.0%
83	\$301,320,160	168.0	146.6	\$23,743	\$23,492	101.1%
84	\$253,964,418	141.6	141.9	\$20,669	\$22,988	89.9%
85	\$253,684,630	141.4	144.5	\$20,852	\$23,646	88.2%
86	\$216,776,817	120.8	131.7	\$18,198	\$21,732	83.7%
87	\$120,411,036	67.1	96.7	\$10,585	\$16,586	63.8%
88	\$129,174,608	72.0	91.9	\$11,650	\$16,164	72.1%
89	\$108,768,581	60.6	85.5	\$10,036	\$15,263	65.8%
90	\$117,851,734	65.7	86.8	\$11,243	\$15,645	71.9%
91	\$131,780,430	73.5	87.8	\$12,487	\$15,695	79.6%
92	\$106,973,140	59.6	80.8	\$10,041	\$14,257	70.4%
93	\$100,035,848	55.8	80.5	\$9,355	\$14,035	66.7%
94	\$95,934,079	53.5	80.4	\$8,843	\$13,843	63.9%
95	\$91,835,652	51.2	77.8	\$8,269	\$13,307	62.1%
96	\$98,837,716	55.1	78.5	\$8,833	\$13,380	66.0%
97	\$123,811,833	69.0	85.7	\$11,165	\$14,608	76.4%
98	\$125,803,203	70.1	88.3	\$11,103	\$15,023	73.9%
99	\$107,139,457	59.7	82.0	\$9,554	\$13,910	68.7%
00	\$117,162,316	65.3	90.1	\$10,233	\$15,254	67.1%
01	\$141,956,951	79.1	117.6	\$12,363	\$19,794	62.5%

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue Annual Reports, Various

Table 14. Changes in Big Horn County Assessed Valuation, 199-01

Sector	1999	2001	Change 1990-01	Percent of Change	Percent Change
	Valuation (1996\$)	Valuation (1996\$)			
Minerals	\$45,071,985	\$80,380,689	\$35,308,704	101.4%	78.3%
Residential	\$21,903,074	\$23,746,294	\$1,843,219	5.3%	8.4%
Commercial	\$7,961,352	\$8,074,672	\$113,319	0.3%	1.4%
Utilities	\$14,277,340	\$13,785,825	(\$491,515)	-1.4%	-3.4%
Agriculture	\$8,550,249	\$7,839,225	(\$711,024)	-2.0%	-8.3%
Industrial	\$9,375,457	\$8,130,246	(\$1,245,211)	-3.6%	-13.3%
Total Valuation	\$107,139,457	\$141,956,951	\$34,817,494	100.0%	32.5%
Crude Oil	\$21,993,572	\$54,830,154	\$32,836,583	94.3%	149.3%
Natural Gas	\$8,702,553	\$12,531,856	\$3,829,302	11.0%	44.0%
Coal	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	N.A.
Other Minerals	\$14,375,860	\$13,018,679	(\$1,357,181)	-3.9%	-9.4%
Total Minerals	\$45,071,985	\$80,380,689	\$35,308,704	101.4%	78.3%

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue Annual Reports, 1999 & 2001

Table 15. Big Horn County Federal Land Payments, 1990-2001

Year	F.S. 25% Fund (1996\$)	PILT Payment (1996\$)	Total Payment (1996\$)
90	\$81,363	\$401,974	\$483,338
91	\$68,406	\$342,354	\$410,760
92	\$78,877	\$345,227	\$424,104
93	\$95,697	\$325,546	\$421,243
94	\$112,626	\$247,792	\$360,418
95	\$77,936	\$243,880	\$321,816
96	\$81,028	\$322,903	\$403,931
97	\$90,301	\$316,163	\$406,464
98	\$70,774	\$312,195	\$382,969
99	\$65,939	\$328,666	\$394,605
00	\$59,901	\$342,549	\$402,450
01	\$47,512	\$484,175	\$531,687

Source: Office of State Treasurer Annual Reports and Bureau of Land Management

Table 16. Average Rental Rates for Big Horn County, 2Q98-2Q01

		Mobile		
		Home		Mobile
	Apartment (1)	Lot (2)	Home (3)	Home (4)
2Q98	\$272	\$84	\$353	N.A.
2Q99	\$310	\$78	\$288	\$256
2Q00	\$318	\$92	\$325	\$254
2Q01	\$320	\$97	\$360	\$297
Change 98-01	17.6%	15.5%	2.0%	N.A.
WY 98-01	12.2%	14.9%	16.0%	12.0%

Two-bedroom, unfurnished, excluding gas and electric

Single-wide, including water

Two or three-bedroom, single family, excluding gas and electric

Total monthly rental expense, including lot rent

Source: WDA&I, Division of Economic Analysis

Table 17. Changes in Big Horn County Housing, 1990 & 2000

	1990	2000	Big Horn % Change	Wyoming % Change
Total Population	10,525	11,461	8.9%	8.9%
Total Households	3,905	4,312	10.4%	14.7%
Average HH Size	2.65	2.60	-1.9%	-5.7%
Total Housing Units	5,048	5,105	1.1%	10.1%
Occupied Housing Units	3,905	4,312	10.4%	14.7%
Percent Occupied	77.4%	84.5%	9.2%	4.2%
Owner Occupied	2,884	3,219	11.6%	18.3%
Percent Owner	73.9%	74.7%	1.1%	3.2%
Renter Occupied	1,021	1,093	7.1%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1990 and 2000

Table 18. Average Home Sale Price Reported by Assessor, 1997-2000

Year	Big Horn	Washakie/ Wyoming	
		Wyoming	Wyoming
97	\$56,000	\$91,714	61.1%
98	\$61,088	\$96,906	63.0%
99	\$61,022	\$101,517	60.1%
00	\$68,816	\$111,437	61.8%
Change 97-00	22.9%	21.5%	

Source: Wyoming Housing Database Partnership

Table 19. Status of Vacant Housing Units in Big Horn County

Vacancy Status	1990	2000	% Change
For Sale Only	122	118	-3.2%
For Rent	216	156	-27.7%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	264	265	0.3%
Other Vacancy	541	254	-53.1%
Total Vacant	1,143	793	-30.6%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1990 and 2000

Table 20. Building Permits Authorized by Big Horn County, 1980-2000

Year	Single		3 & 4	5 or More	Total
	Family	Duplex	Family	Family	
	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units
80	18	0	0	6	24
81	14	2	16	0	32
82	7	0	8	6	21
83	8	0	0	0	8
84	17	0	0	0	17
85	5	0	0	0	5
86	4	0	0	0	4
87	2	0	0	0	2
88	3	0	0	0	3
89	4	0	0	0	4
90	3	0	0	0	3
91	6	0	0	0	6
92	2	0	0	0	2
93	7	0	0	0	7
94	5	0	0	0	5
95	8	0	0	0	8
96	13	2	0	0	15
97	7	2	0	0	9
98	8	0	0	0	8
99	11	0	0	0	11
00	12	0	0	0	12

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census