



ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION

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WYOMING AND COUNTY PROFILES 2023

CHEYENNE – The tenth edition of “Wyoming and County Profiles” has been released by the State of Wyoming Economic Analysis Division. The updated publication provides a multitude of frequently requested statistics that measure demographic, social, economic, housing, and revenue conditions of Wyoming and all 23 counties. More than 30 topics are covered with today’s release, such as population by age and race, employment and wages by industry, educational attainment, income and poverty, commuting, and land ownership.

“The County Profiles provide essential information about Wyoming and County residents, workers, housing, and the economy in one location,” said Dr. Wenlin Liu, Chief Economist with the Economic Analysis Division. He also stated that “Accurate information is crucial for government, businesses, and communities to make the most informed decisions possible in areas such as strategic planning, economic development, and grant application.”

Highlights

- Proportion of the population age 65 and over was 29.0% in Hot Springs County, compared with 13.2% in Campbell County and 18.6% for Wyoming.
- Proportion of Hispanic population was 18.7% in Carbon County, compared with 3.5% in Crook County and 10.8% for Wyoming.
- Net migration (number of people who moved in less people who moved out) for Park County was about 504 during 2022, compared with -451 in Teton County.
- Proportion of households that are married-couple families was 63.1% in Crook County, compared with 39.0% in Albany County and 50.7% for Wyoming.
- Households with an Internet Subscription was 92.4 % in Campbell County, compared with 74.3% in Niobrara and Platte Counties and 88.4% for Wyoming.
- Proportion of the population age 25 and over with a Bachelor’s degree or higher was 60.3% in Teton County, compared with 17.6% in Weston County and 29.0% for Wyoming.

- Percent of residents who were born in Wyoming was 53.5% in Washakie County, compared with 22.3% in Teton County and 42.6% for Wyoming.
- Median household income was \$108,279 in Teton County, compared with \$54,375 in Niobrara County and \$72,495 for Wyoming.
- Proportion of households with food stamp/SNAP benefits was 8.2% in Fremont County, compared with 0.1% in Crook County and 4.8% for Wyoming.
- The poverty rate for single-mother families with children under 18 years was 59.3% in Johnson County, compared with 4.1% in Uinta County and 31.6% for Wyoming.
- Percent of the population without health insurance coverage was 19.4% in Fremont County, compared with 6.9% in Crook County and 11.6% for Wyoming.
- The home ownership rate was 90.0% in Weston County, compared with 50.6% in Albany County and 71.9% for Wyoming.
- The median home value was \$1,137,500 in Teton County, compared with \$179,800 in Big Horn County and \$269,900 for Wyoming.
- Percent employment (covered with unemployment insurance) in the mining industry (including oil & gas extraction) was 22.6% in Campbell County, compared with no mining jobs in Goshen County, and 6.0% for Wyoming.
- The average annual wage per job was \$99,647 in Wyoming's mining industry, compared with \$35,579 for the retail trade industry and \$26,839 for the leisure & hospitality industry.
- Female full-time workers made only 47 cents for every dollar earned (measured in median earnings) by men in Uinta County, compared with 83 cents in Teton County and 70 cents for Wyoming.
- Approximately 1,545 people who lived in Albany County were commuting to Laramie County for work, while 1,415 workers were commuting from Lincoln County to Teton County.
- The total cash receipts for farmers and ranchers in Big Horn County were \$110.1 million, of which 63.3% was from crops, while total cash receipts in Laramie County were \$242.7 million, of which 81.9% were from livestock and products.
- In Sublette County, 81.2% of its property taxes were from natural gas production, while 42.2% of Campbell County's total property taxes were from coal valuation, and 86.7% of Teton County's property taxes came from residential properties.

- The proportion of Federal land in Teton County was 91.9%, compared with 1.0% in Laramie County and 47.1% for Wyoming.
- The high school graduation rate (4-year on time) was 95.7% in Sublette County, compared with 69.7% in Fremont County and 81.4% for Wyoming.
- The composite ACT score was 20.5 in Hot Springs County, compared with 17.2 in Fremont County and 18.8 for Wyoming.
- The mean travel time to work for workers who did not work at home was 27.2 minutes in Weston County, compared with 11.2 minutes in Washakie County and 18.0 minutes for Wyoming.
- The percent of workers who worked from home was 14.6% in Hot Springs County, compared with 3% in Sweetwater County and 7.7% for Wyoming.
- The percent of population who were Medicaid beneficiaries was 25.9% in Fremont County, compared with 5.3% in Teton County and 15.1% for Wyoming.

The profile for Sheridan County and Wyoming is attached with the release; all profiles are available online http://eadiv.state.wy.us/demog_data/County_Profile.html