

Personal income is the income received by households. The detail on the components of the impacts on personal income shown in Table 3 reveals that while most of the losses stem from declines in earnings related to job losses, there are also sizable impacts on non-labor source of income that results from the smaller post-closure economy.

Table 3

***The Economic Implications of MATS Rulemaking in Montana
Personal Income Impacts (Millions of Dollars*)***

Category	Impacts by Year		
	2028	2035	2040
Total Earnings by Place of Work	275.4	274.8	273.2
Total Wage and Salary Disbursements	188.4	192.1	192.2
Supplements to Wages and Salaries	49.6	58.3	60.5
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	31.6	37.2	38.6
Employer contributions for government social insurance	17.9	21.1	21.9
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	37.4	24.4	20.5
Less:			
Contributions for government social insurance	37.1	39.9	40.2
Employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance	19.1	18.8	18.4
Employer contributions for government social insurance	17.9	21.1	21.9
Plus:			
Adjustment for residence	0.7	0.7	0.6
Gross in	0.1	0.3	0.3
Gross Out	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Equals: Net earnings by place of residence	-237.6	-234.2	-232.3
Plus:			
Property Income	-7.9	-31.4	-42.6
Dividends	-3.4	-13.7	-18.7
Interest	-2.9	-11.5	-15.3
Rent	-1.5	-6.3	-8.6
Personal Current Transfer Receipts	5.1	-19.1	-35.2
Equals: Personal Income	-240.3	-284.8	-310.0
Less:			
Personal Current Taxes	35.8	40.0	41.5
Equals: Disposable Personal Income	203.4	244.9	268.5

*All dollar amounts are inflation corrected, expressed in terms of 2024 dollars.

The additional detail on wages, compensation and earnings impacts shown in Table 4 show how income losses are borne by both wage and salary workers as well as business proprietors. The average earnings for the total of all jobs lost, as shown in the table, far exceeds the average earnings of jobs overall in Montana.