

With Longitudinal County Data from 2000 to 2018

Research & Planning Wyoming DWS





Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Report, 2018Q1 With Longitudinal County Data from 2008 to 2018

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"Your Source for Wyoming Labor Market Information"

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Who We Are

Research & Planning (R&P) functions as an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. R&P collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards. We work to make the labor market more efficient by providing the public and the public's representatives with the information needed for evidence-

based, informed decision making.

Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Report, 2018Q1

by: Michael Moore, Editor Methodologist: Tony Glover, Manager

early one in four people working in Wyoming in first quarter 2018 (2018Q1) commuted from another county or state, according to the most recent commuting data from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

R&P publishes intercounty commuting data on a quarterly basis. By linking wage records (see page 5) with driver's license data from the Wyoming Department of Transportation and other administrative databases, R&P is able to identify intercounty commuting patterns from first quarter 1992 (1992Q1) to the most recent quarter of data available; in this case, 2018Q1.

The term *intercounty commuting* refers to individuals traveling from a Wyoming county of residence to another Wyoming county of employment (see Definitions, page 4). Interstate commuting data, such as Wyoming residents commuting to Colorado or Utah for work, are not included in this report. However, this report does include data on workers from other states (*nonresidents*; see Definitions, page 4) who commute to Wyoming for work.

As noted by Leonard (2007):

"Commuting patterns can be used to help assess and predict a variety of effects such as road use, accident rates, and impacts on emergency response service providers. For economic development purposes, commuting data can be used to develop strategies to address housing needs, determine which segments of a county's available labor force work elsewhere, or estimate the flow of wages between counties."

Jones (2007) explained that increases in intercounty commuting in Wyoming "dramatically change the relationship between county of employment (where wages are earned) and county of residence (where much of the payroll is spent)." In the example on page 4, Hypothetical Pat is a resident of Converse County, but commutes to Sweetwater County, where he works for XYZ Construction. Pat may be taking his earnings from Sweetwater County back home to Converse County.

Jacquet (2006) used R&P data to identify wage, employment, and commuting trends in Sublette County, which saw a substantial increase in workers from other counties during Wyoming's rapid economic expansion from 2006 to 2008. Jacquet estimated that in 2005, more than \$76 million in wages were paid to workers on drilling rigs in Sublette County. However, Jacquet also noted that the "overwhelming majority (likely more than 90%) of persons employed on the rigs do not live in the area and likewise spend the overwhelming majority of this \$76 million elsewhere."

The information presented in this report and the tabular commuting data from R&P can provide readers with a

(Text continued on page 5)

What is Intercounty Commuting?

Definitions

County of residence. The county in which an individual resides, based on Wyoming driver's license files and other administrative databases.

County of employment. The location of the employer for which an individual works, based on Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax files.

Intercounty commuting. The movement of individuals from a county of residence to another county of employment.

Inflow. Workers commuting into a county for employment.

Outflow. Workers commuting from their county of residence to another county for employment.

Nonresidents. Individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Unknown. The location of the work site (county of employment) could not be determined.

Example

As shown in the Figure, Hypothetical Pat lives in Converse County, making this Pat's county of residence. Pat works for XYZ Construction in Sweetwater County, making this Pat's county of employment. Pat commutes from Converse County (outflow) to Sweetwater County (inflow).

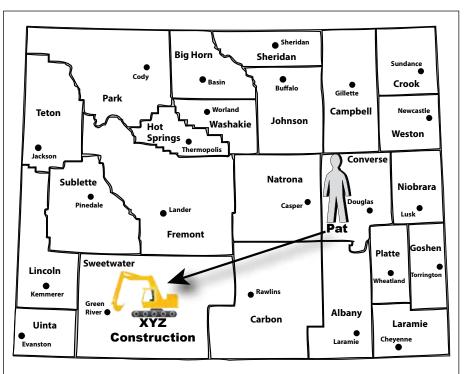


Figure: Hypothetical Example of Intercounty Commuting

(Text continued from page 3)

better understanding of the commuting patterns for each Wyoming county.

Discussion

This report includes commuting tables and figures for each Wyoming county. This report focuses specifically on *inflow* (workers commuting into a county of employment from a different county of residence or a different state) and *outflow* (workers commuting from a county of residence to another county of employment; see Defintions, page 4) during 2018Q1.

Commuting patterns are influenced by the conditions of the state, regional, and national economies. From 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, Wyoming's economy was in an economic downturn that was influenced by "a substantial decline in the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal" (Gallagher, 2016). This was Wyoming's second economic downturn in the last decade; the previous downturn lasted from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and

coincided with the national Great Recession.

Figure A (see page 6) illustrates how economic changes affect commuting patterns by showing the percentage of persons working in Wyoming who commuted from a different

county or state. The proportion of individuals who commuted from a different county or state increased during the period of rapid economic expansion from 2005 to

(Text continued on page 7)

Wage Records

Wage records represent an individual's wage history based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Bullard (2015) noted that UI covered employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment.

As noted by Gosar (1995):

"Wage records are an administrative database used to calculate UI benefits for employees who have been laid-off through no fault of their own. By law, each employer who has covered employees, must submit tax reports to the state showing each employee's wage. The required information on this tax report includes social security number (SSN) for each covered employee, year, quarter, and wages earned in the quarter."

References

Bullard, D. (2015). Local jobs and payroll in Wyoming in second quarter 2014: Construction leads job growth. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, *52*(1). Retrieved August 15, 2016, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0115/qcew.htm

Gosar, W. (1995). Wyoming unemployment insurance wage record summary statistics: a new way to look at Wyoming. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 32(5). Retrieved Augst 15, 2016, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0595/0595a2.htm

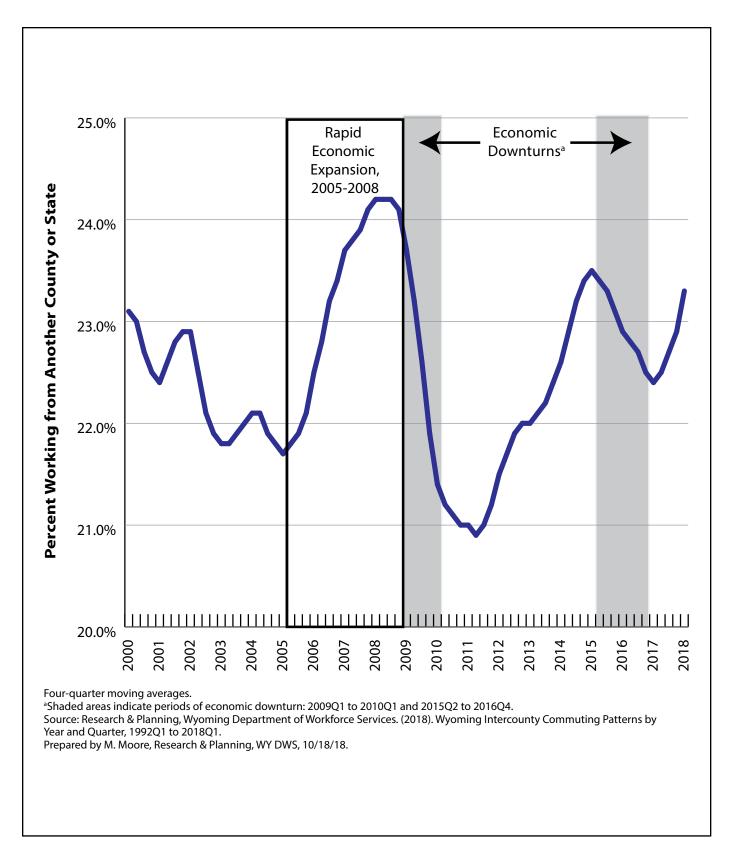


Figure A: Percent of Individuals Working in Wyoming Who Commuted from a Different County or State of Residence, 2000Q1-2018Q1

(Text continued from page 5)

2008, then decreased during both periods of economic downturn.

In order to illustrate how economic changes affect each county differently, figures are included for each county that show inflow and outflow from 200001 to 2018Q1. For example, the number of persons commuting to Campbell County (inflow) increased substantially throughout the rapid economic expansion from 2005 to 2008 (see Figure 3C, page 17). After peaking at more than 10,000 individuals commuting to Campbell County from 2008Q2 to 2008Q4, the inflow into Campbell County declined rapidly during the previous economic downturn. From 2013 to 2014, inflow into Campbell County increased at a much more moderate rate before again plummeting during the most recent economic downturn. Inflow into Campbell County began increasing at a more moderate rate in 2017.

R&P publishes tabular data from 1992Q1 to 2018Q1 so that consumers can conduct these types of comparisons as they see fit. Commuting data are available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.htm.

2018Q1 Intercounty Commuting Patterns

Commuting patterns differ by county of employment and residency based on a variety of factors, including the number of persons in the labor market; the number of jobs available; the demographics of the labor market; county, regional, state, and national economic conditions; industrial composition; housing costs and availability; and geographic location.

Inflow

As shown in Table A (see page 8), nearly one in four (22.5%) of all persons working in Wyoming in 2018Q1 commuted from another county or state. In this report, *inflow* refers to individuals who travel to a county of employment from a different county (or state) of residence. Individuals for whom demographic data are not available — typically individuals who commute to work in Wyoming from another state — are referred to in this publication as *nonresidents*. As shown in Table A, there were more than 36,000 nonresidents working in Wyoming in 2018Q1.

Inflow varries by county of employment. As shown in Table A, nearly half (45.2%) of all persons working in Teton County in 2018Q1 commuted from another county or state. There were 8,040 nonresidents working in Teton County, compared to 1,787 individuals from another Wyoming county. Other counties with a substantial number of nonresident workers in 2018Q1 included Laramie (6,964 individuals, or 14.6% of all persons working), Natrona (3,269, or 7.6%), Campbell (2,373, or 8.6%), Sweetwater (2,359, or 10.0%), and Albany (2,267, or 13.4%) counties.

Counties such as Teton, Laramie, and Albany border other states and draw in nonresident workers due to proximity and job availability. Counties such as Campbell, Natrona, and Sweetwater attract nonresident workers through high paying jobs in the mining and construction industries.

Table A also shows that some of

Wyoming's least populous counties rely on workers from other counties at greater rates. Resident inflow accounted for a greater proportion of total persons working in counties such as Crook (16.1%), Hot Springs (15.8%), Niobrara (15.7%), and Converse (15.3%).

In many instances, commuters travel relatively short distances to work from a neighboring county. For example,

Campbell (see Figure 3B and Table 3B, page 16) and Carbon (see Figure 4B and Table 4B, page 18) primarily attract workers from neighboring states. In other instances, commuters seem to travel a greater distance for work. Uinta County, for example, seems to have relatively large numbers of commuters from as far away as Laramie, Natrona, and Washakie counties (see Figure 21B and Table 21B, page 52).

Table A: InflowTotal Number of Persons Working in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2018Q1

						Inflo	W		
County of Employment		Persons fro Cour		Tot Inflo		Resid Inflo		Nonres Inflo	
County	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Albany	16,865	12,608	74.8	4,257	25.2	1,990	11.8	2,267	13.4
Big Horn	4,428	3,363	75.9	1,065	24.1	668	15.1	397	9.0
Campbell	27,443	21,635	78.8	5,808	21.2	3,435	12.5	2,373	8.6
Carbon	7,203	5,684	78.9	1,519	21.1	561	7.8	958	13.3
Converse	5,900	4,507	76.4	1,393	23.6	903	15.3	490	8.3
Crook	2,323	1,577	67.9	746	32.1	373	16.1	373	16.1
Fremont	16,605	14,333	86.3	2,272	13.7	914	5.5	1,358	8.2
Goshen	4,564	3,873	84.9	691	15.1	255	5.6	436	9.6
Hot Springs	2,042	1,616	79.1	426	20.9	322	15.8	104	5.1
Johnson	3,337	2,682	80.4	655	19.6	472	14.1	183	5.5
Laramie	47,821	38,563	80.6	9,258	19.4	2,294	4.8	6,964	14.6
Lincoln	6,481	5,182	80.0	1,299	20.0	624	9.6	675	10.4
Natrona	43,292	35,922	83.0	7,370	17.0	4,101	9.5	3,269	7.6
Niobrara	922	708	76.8	214	23.2	145	15.7	69	7.5
Park	13,175	10,990	83.4	2,185	16.6	1,175	8.9	1010	7.7
Platte	3,688	2,850	77.3	838	22.7	486	13.2	352	9.5
Sheridan	13,710	11,405	83.2	2,305	16.8	1,326	9.7	979	7.1
Sublette	4,421	3,192	72.2	1,229	27.8	574	13.0	655	14.8
Sweetwater	23,518	19,054	81.0	4,464	19.0	2,105	9.0	2,359	10.0
Teton	21,733	11,906	54.8	9,827	45.2	1,787	8.2	8,040	37.0
Uinta	9,087	7,198	79.2	1,889	20.8	789	8.7	1100	12.1
Washakie	3,901	3,123	80.1	778	19.9	583	14.9	195	5.0
Weston	2,445	1,844	75.4	601	24.6	304	12.4	297	12.1
Unknown ^c	3,828			3,828	100.0	2,445	63.9	1,383	36.1
Total	288,732	223,815	77.5	64,917	22.5	28,631	9.9	36,286	12.6

^aResident inflow refers to workers commuting into a county for employment from another Wyoming county.

^bNonresident inflow refers to workers commuting into a county for employment from another state.

^cUnknown refers to individuals working for a Wyoming employer whose location could not be identified.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2018). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/17/18.

Outflow

Outflow refers to individuals who leave their county of residence to work in another county of employment, such as a resident of Carbon County working in Albany County.

As shown in Table B, Wyoming's least populous counties often have the largest proportion of individuals who travel to another county for work, or *outflow*. For example, of the 2,625 individuals who had wages in Crook County in

2018Q1, 39.9% commuted to another county. Other counties with large rates of outflow included Weston (34.5%), Carbon (30.7%), Lincoln (26.9%), and Johnson (24.2%). In other words, at least one in four individuals who resided in those counties commuted to another county for work.

This is illustrated in
Figure B (see page 10),
which shows the inflow
and outflow rates for
each Wyoming county in
2018Q1. Many smaller,
less populous counties had
greater outflow rates than
inflow rates, meaning there

were more residents than there were people working. But in most counties, the inflow rate was greater than the outflow rate; in other words, the number of persons working was greater than the number of

Table B: Outflow
Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming by County of Residence,
2018O1

				Outflo	w ^a
County of Residence		Working in County of Residence		Working in Another County	
County	N	N	%	N	%
Albany	14,203	12,608	88.8	1,595	11.2
Big Horn	4,455	3,363	75.5	1,092	24.5
Campbell	23,489	21,635	92.1	1,854	7.9
Carbon	6,558	5,684	86.7	874	13.3
Converse	6,507	4,507	69.3	2,000	30.7
Crook	2,625	1,577	60.1	1,048	39.9
Fremont	15,953	14,333	89.8	1,620	10.2
Goshen	4,483	3,873	86.4	610	13.6
Hot Springs	1,989	1,616	81.2	373	18.8
Johnson	3,537	2,682	75.8	855	24.2
Laramie	41,119	38,563	93.8	2,556	6.2
Lincoln	7,085	5,182	73.1	1,903	26.9
Natrona	38,842	35,922	92.5	2,920	7.5
Niobrara	910	708	77.8	202	22.2
Park	12,389	10,990	88.7	1,399	11.3
Platte	3,544	2,850	80.4	694	19.6
Sheridan	12,579	11,405	90.7	1,174	9.3
Sublette	3,869	3,192	82.5	677	17.5
Sweetwater	20,603	19,054	92.5	1,549	7.5
Teton	12,475	11,906	95.4	569	4.6
Uinta	8,595	7,198	83.7	1,397	16.3
Washakie	3,821	3,123	81.7	698	18.3
Weston	2,816	1,844	65.5	972	34.5
Total, WY Residents	252,446	223,815	88.7	28,631	11.3

^aOutflow refers to workers commuting from their Wyoming county of residence to another Wyoming county for employment. This does not include Wyoming residents who commute to another state for employment.

Source: Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2017). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

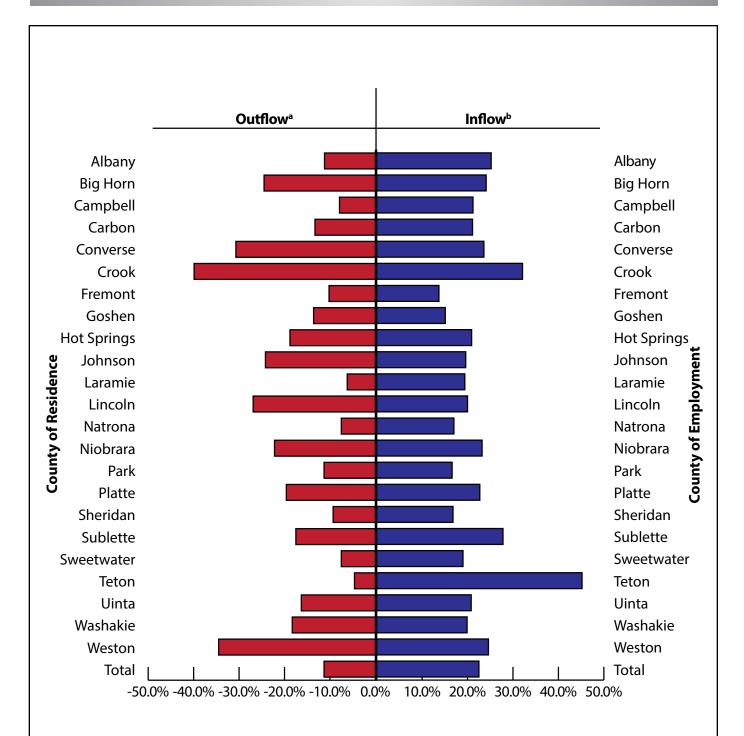
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/17/18.

Conclusion and Future Research

residents.

The tables and figures presented in this report provide just a sample of R&P's innovative research capabilities. The original commuting patterns for Wyoming were developed by R&P to test the feasibility of

(Text continued on page 11)



^aOutflow refers to workers commuting from their Wyoming county of residence to another Wyoming county for employment. This does not include Wyoming residents who commute to another state for employment.

Figure B: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Wyoming by County, 2018Q1

bInflow refers to workers commuting into a county for employment from another Wyoming county or another state.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2017). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

(Text continued from page 9)

a mass transit system into Jackson Hole from Lincoln County (Gerth and Glover, 2001). Commuting analysis has been or could be produced for a variety of sets of workers and job seekers, such as:

- UI claimants
- Youth
- Older workers
- Job seekers using DWS job search assistance
- Recent college graduates

More information on commuting can be found online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.htm.

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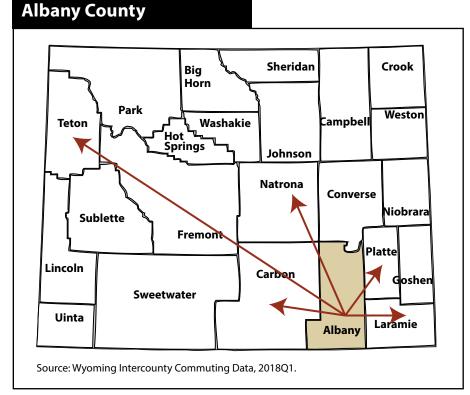


Table 1A: Albany County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2017Q4				
County of Employment	N	%		
Albany	12,608	88.8		
Outflow	1,595	11.2		
Laramie	622	4.4		
Natrona	165	1.2		
Carbon	113	0.8		
Unknown	104	0.7		
Teton	83	0.6		
Platte	67	0.5		
Total, All Albany 14,203 100.0 County Residents with Wage Records				
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2017Q4.				

Figure 1A: Albany County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

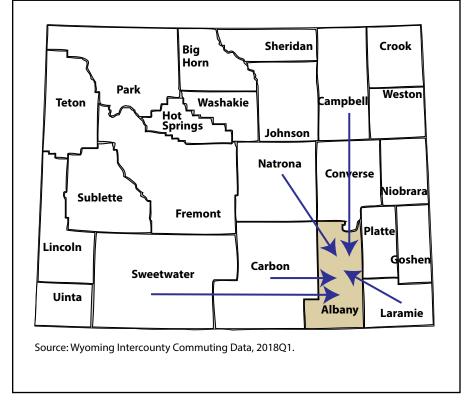
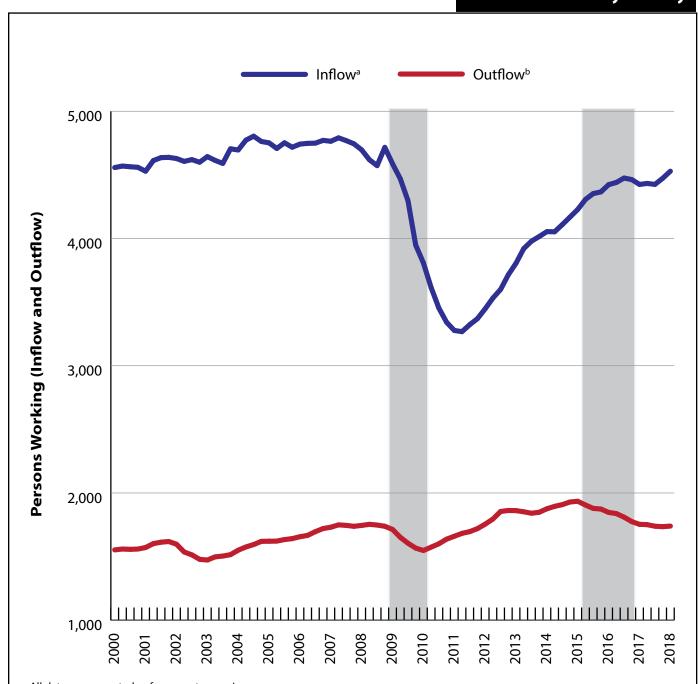


Table 1B: Albany County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2017Q4 County of Residence N % **Albany** 12,608 74.8 **Total Inflow** 4,257 25.2 **Nonresidents** 2267 13.4 Laramie 641 3.8 Natrona 263 1.6 Carbon 139 0.8 Campbell 105 0.6 Sweetwater 98 0.6 **Total Persons** 16,865 100.0 Working in **Albany County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2017Q4.

Figure 1B: Persons Working in Albany County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

Albany County



All data are presented as four-quarter moving averages.

Figure 1C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Albany County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.

^aResidents of another Wyoming county or another state coming into Albany County for employment.

^bResidents of Albany County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2018). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

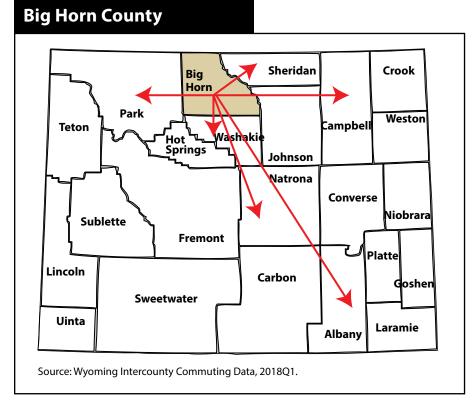


Table 2A: Big Horn County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1				
County of Employment	N	%		
Big Horn	3,363	75.5		
Outflow	1,092	24.5		
Park	582	13.1		
Washakie	168	3.8		
Sheridan	52	1.2		
Natrona	45	1.0		
Campbell	41	0.9		
Albany	37	0.8		
Total, All Big 4,455 100.0 Horn County Residents with Wage Records				
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.				

Figure 2A: Big Horn County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

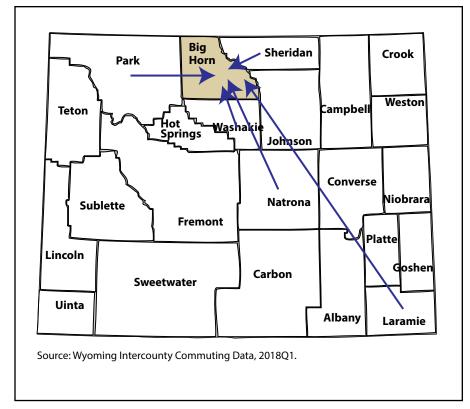


Table 2B: Big Horn County **Employment by County of** Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 **County of** Residence N % 3,363 75.9 Big Horn **Total Inflow** 1,065 24.1 Park 438 9.9 **Nonresidents** 397 9.0 Washakie 73 1.6 Sheridan 30 0.7 Natrona 27 0.6 Laramie 17 0.4 **Total Persons** 100.0 4,428 **Working in Big Horn County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 2B: Persons Working in Big Horn County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

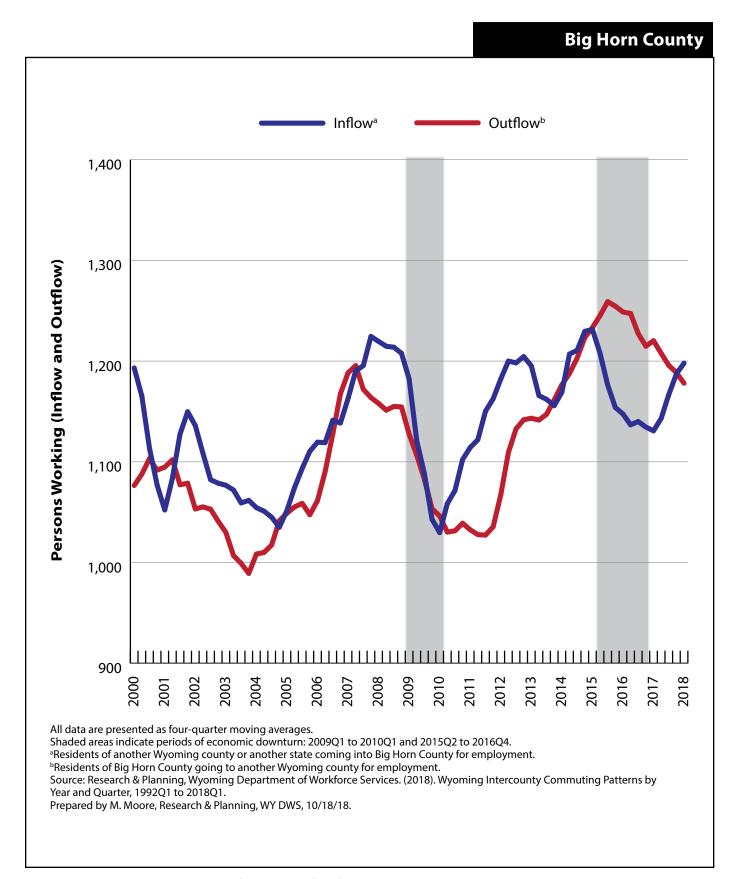


Figure 2C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Big Horn County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

Campbell County Sheridan Campbel Crook Big Horn **Park** Weston **Teton** Washaki Springs Johnson Converse Niobrara Sublette **Fremont** Natrona **Platte** Lincoln Carbon Goshen **Sweetwater Uinta** Laramie **Albany** Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Table 3A: Campbell County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1 County of **Employment** N Campbell 21,635 92.1 **Total Outflow** 1,854 7.9 Natrona 353 1.5 Sheridan 223 0.9 180 Crook 0.8 Unknown 179 0.8 Converse 140 0.6 Weston 129 0.5 Total, All Campbell 23,489 100.0 **County Residents** with Wage Records Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 3A: Campbell County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

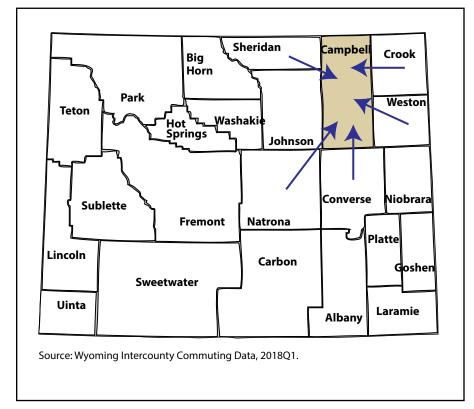
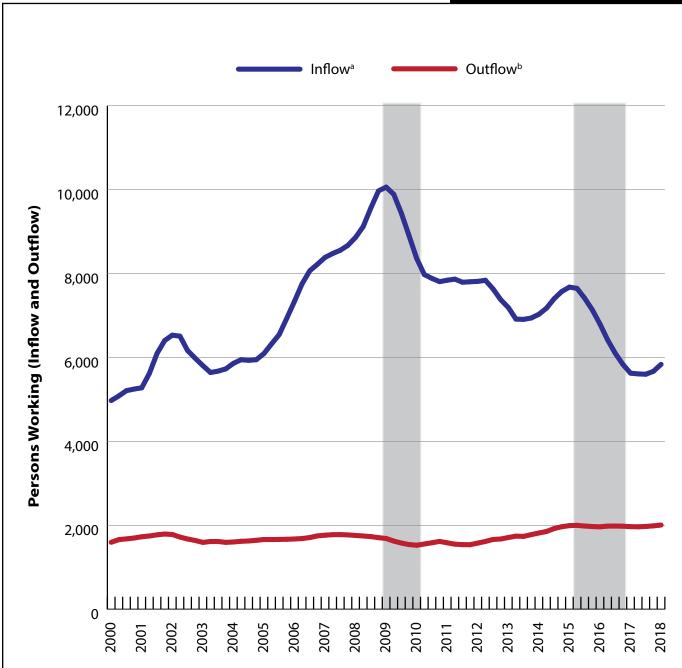


Table 3B: Campbell County **Employment by County of** Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence Ν % Campbell 21,635 78.8 **Total Inflow** 5,808 21.2 **Nonresidents** 2,373 8.6 Crook 808 2.9 Weston 670 2.4 Converse 438 1.6 Natrona 393 1.4 Sheridan 244 0.9 **Total Persons** 27,443 100.0 Working in **Campbell County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 3B: Persons Working in Campbell County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1





All data are presented as four-quarter moving averages.

Figure 3C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Campbell County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.

^aResidents of another Wyoming county or another state coming into Campbell County for employment.

^bResidents of Campbell County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2018). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

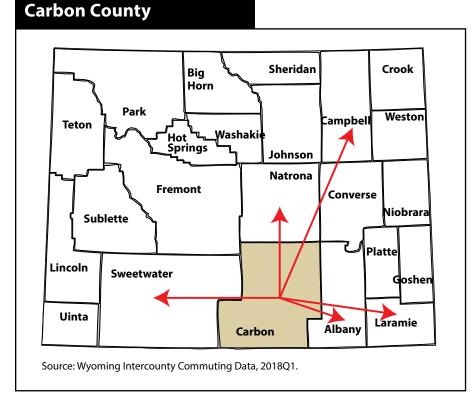


Table 4A: Carbon County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1				
County of Employment	N	%		
Carbon	5,684	86.7		
Total Outflow	874	13.3		
Sweetwater	242	3.7		
Natrona	160	2.4		
Albany	139	2.1		
Laramie	79	1.2		
Unknown	67	1.0		
Campbell	30	0.5		
Total, All Carbon 6,558 100.0 County Residents with Wage Records				
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.				

Figure 4A: Carbon County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

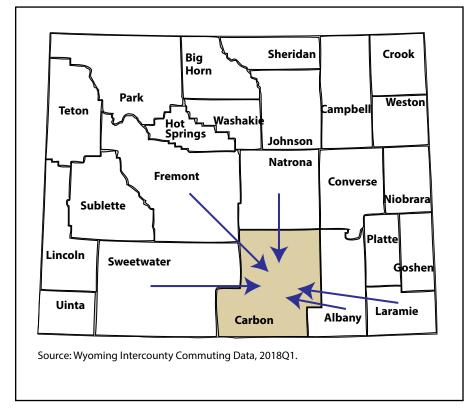


Table 4B: Carbon County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence N % Carbon 5,684 78.9 1,519 **Total Inflow** 21.1 Nonresidents 958 13.3 Albany 113 1.6 Natrona 92 1.3 Sweetwater 91 1.3 Laramie 68 0.9 Fremont 44 0.6 **Total Persons** 7,203 100.0 Working in **Carbon County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 4B: Persons Working in Carbon County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

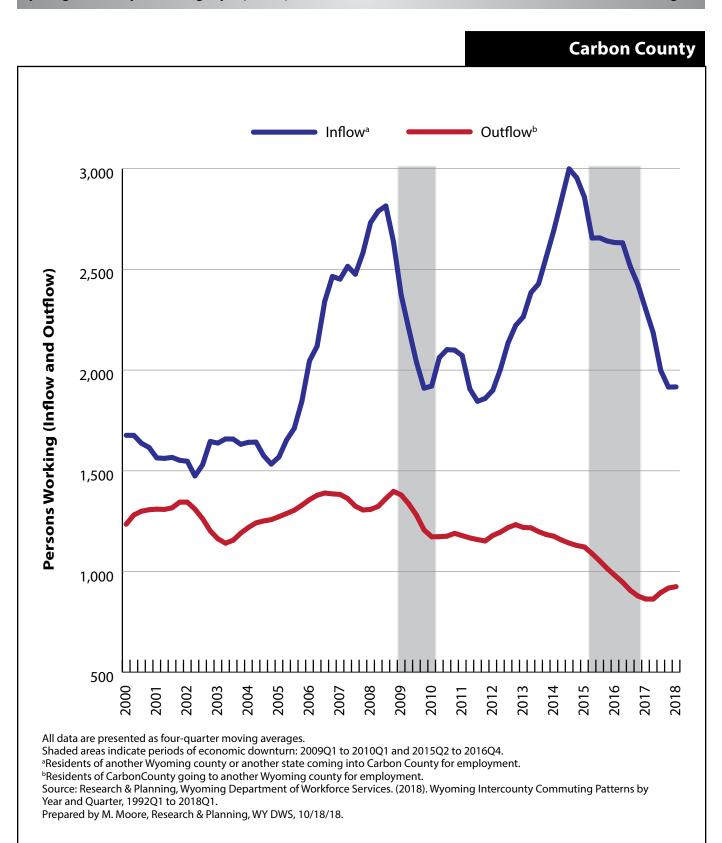


Figure 4C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Carbon County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

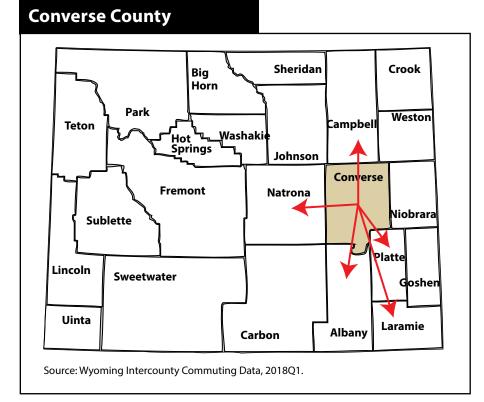


Table 5A: Converse County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1			
County of Employment	N	%	
Converse	4,507	69.3	
Total Outflow	2,000	30.7	
Natrona	1,166	17.9	
Campbell	438	6.7	
Laramie	66	1.0	
Unknown	61	0.9	
Albany	55	0.8	
Platte	38	0.6	
Total, All Converse County	6,507	100.0	
Residents with Wage Records			
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.			

Figure 5A: Converse County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

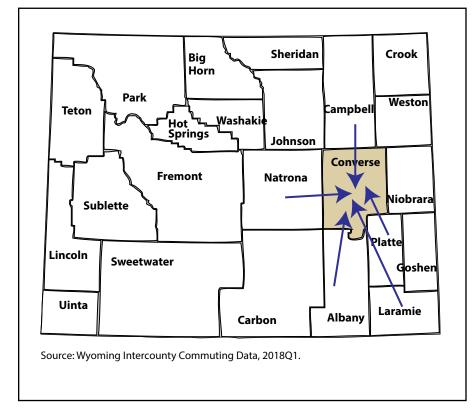


Table 5B: Converse County **Employment by County of** Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence Ν % Converse 4,507 76.4 **Total Inflow** 1,393 23.6 **Nonresidents** 490 8.3 Natrona 383 6.5 Campbell 140 2.4 Platte 95 1.6 **Albany** 46 0.8 Laramie 43 0.7 **Total Persons** 5,900 100.0 Working in **Converse County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 5B: Persons Working in Converse County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

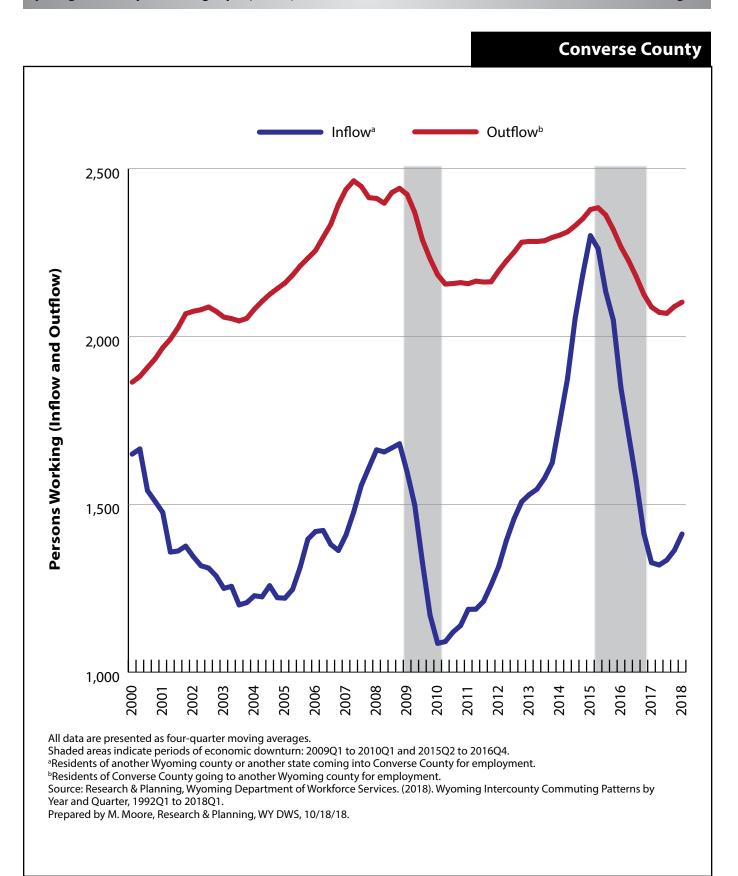


Figure 5C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Converse County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

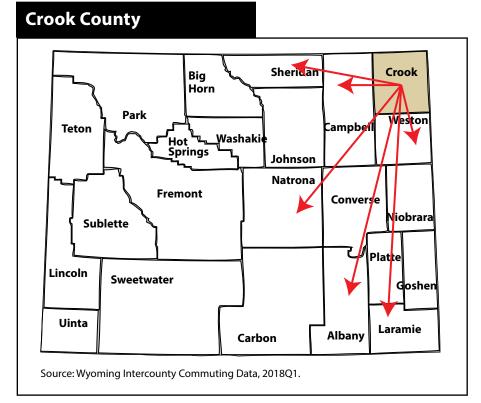


Table 6A: Crook County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1 County of **Employment** % Ν Crook 1,577 60.1 **Total Outflow** 1,048 39.9 Campbell 808 30.8 Weston 58 2.2 51 Natrona 1.9 Laramie 27 1.0 20 Sheridan 0.8 Albany 15 0.6 2,625 Total, All Crook 100.0 **County Residents** with Wage Records Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 6A: Crook County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

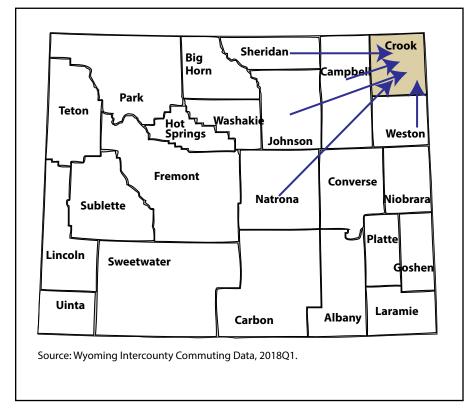
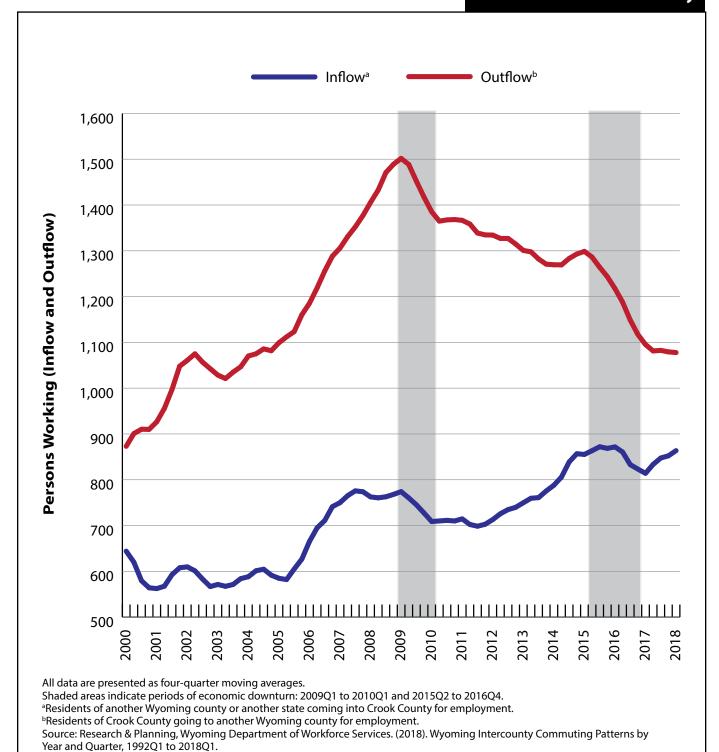


Table 6B: Crook County **Employment by County of** Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence N % Crook 1,577 67.9 **Total Inflow** 746 32.1 Nonresidents 373 16.1 Campbell 180 7.7 Weston 94 4.0 Sheridan 17 0.7 Johnson 15 0.6 Natrona 14 0.6 **Total Persons** 2,323 100.0 **Working in Crook** County Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 6B: Persons Working in Crook County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

Crook County



Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/18.

Figure 6C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Crook County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

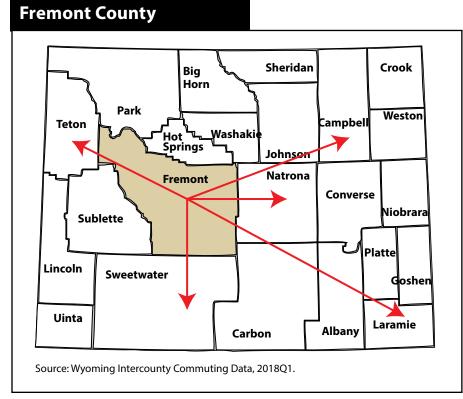


Table 7A: Fremont County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1 County of **Employment** Ν % Fremont 14,333 89.8 **Total Outflow** 1,620 10.2 Natrona 366 2.3 Sweetwater 154 1.0 140 Unknown 0.9 Campbell 114 0.7 0.7 Teton 108 Laramie 104 0.7 Total, All Fremont 15,953 100.0 **County Residents** with Wage Records Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 7A: Fremont County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

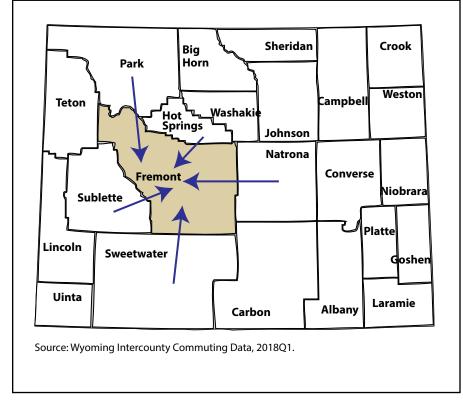


Table 7B: Fremont County **Employment by County of** Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence N % Fremont 14,333 86.3 **Total Inflow** 2,272 13.7 **Nonresidents** 1358 8.2 Natrona 201 1.2 Park 89 0.5 Sweetwater 77 0.5 **Hot Springs** 69 0.4 Sublette 64 0.4 **Total Persons** 16,605 100.0 Working in Fremont County Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 7B: Persons Working in Fremont County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

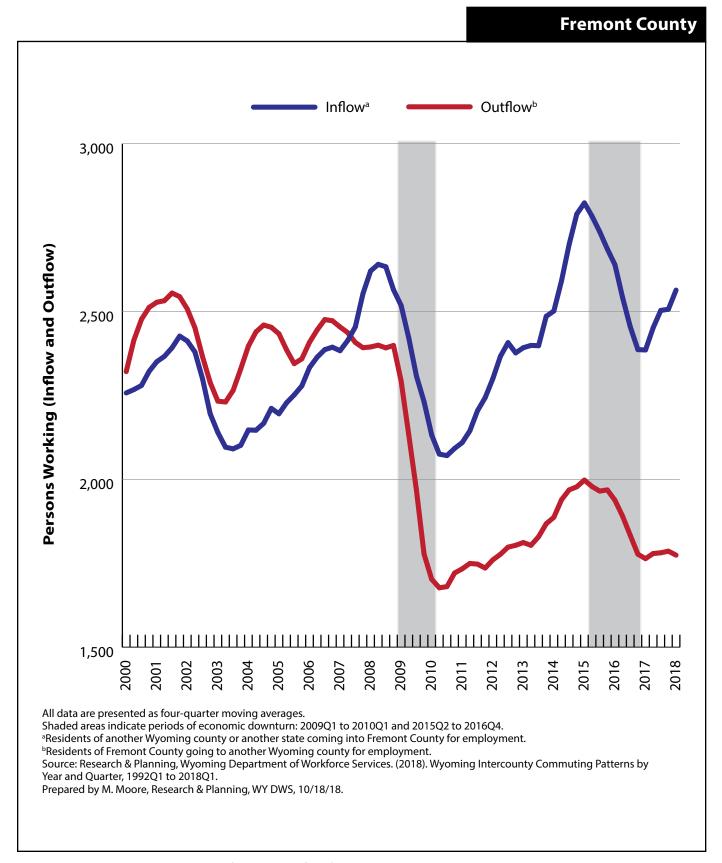


Figure 7C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Fremont County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

Goshen County

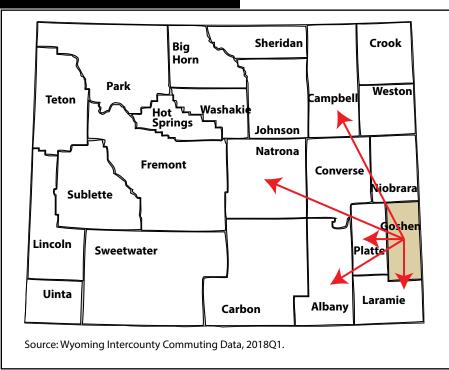


Table 8A: Goshen County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1				
County of Employment	N	%		
Goshen	3,873	86.4		
Total Outflow	610	13.6		
Laramie	199	4.4		
Platte	109	2.4		
Natrona	66	1.5		
Albany	49	1.1		
Unknown	43	1.0		
Campbell	27	0.6		
Total, All Goshen 4,483 100.0 County Residents with Wage Records				
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.				

Figure 8A: Goshen County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

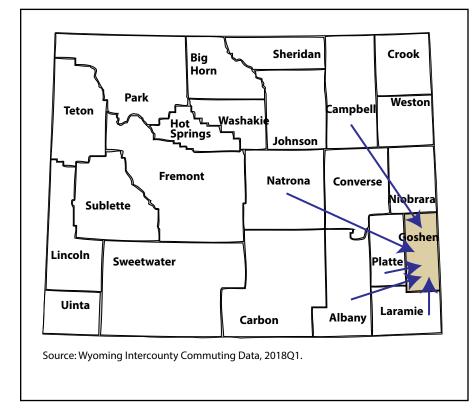


Table 8B: Goshen County **Employment by County of** Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence N % Goshen 3,873 84.9 **Total Inflow** 691 15.1 **Nonresidents** 436 9.6 Platte 75 1.6 Laramie 52 1.1 **Albany** 23 0.5 Natrona 17 0.4 Campbell 14 0.3 **Total Persons** 4,564 100.0 Working in **Goshen County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 8B: Persons Working in Goshen County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

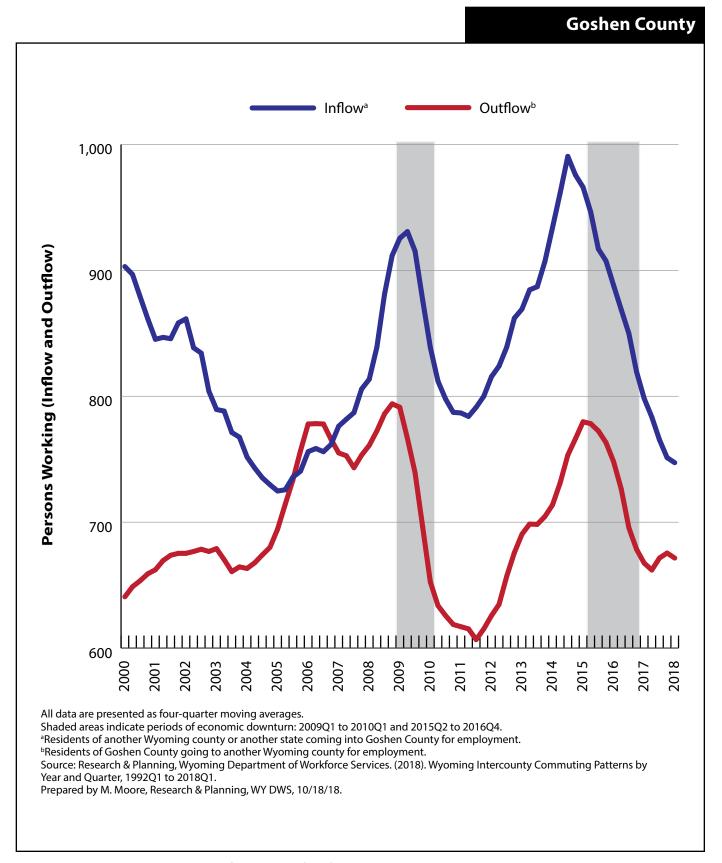


Figure 8C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Goshen County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

Hot Springs County Sheridan Crook **Park** Big Horn Weston Washakie Campbell **Teton** Hot Springs Johnson Natrona **Fremont** Converse Niobrara **Sublette** dosher Lincoln Platte **Sweetwater Uinta** Laramie **Albany** Carbon

Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Table 9A: Hot Springs County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1			
County of Employment	N	%	
Hot Springs	1,616	81.2	
Total Outflow	373	18.8	
Washakie	97	4.9	
Fremont	69	3.5	
Natrona	52	2.6	
Park	30	1.5	
Unknown	28	1.4	
Campbell	17	0.9	
Total, All Hot Springs County Residents with Wage Records	1,989	100.0	
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.			

Figure 9A: Hot Springs County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

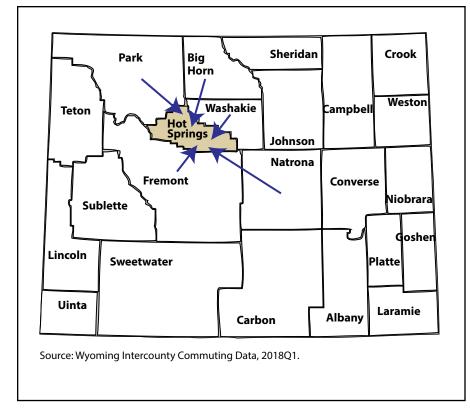
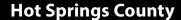
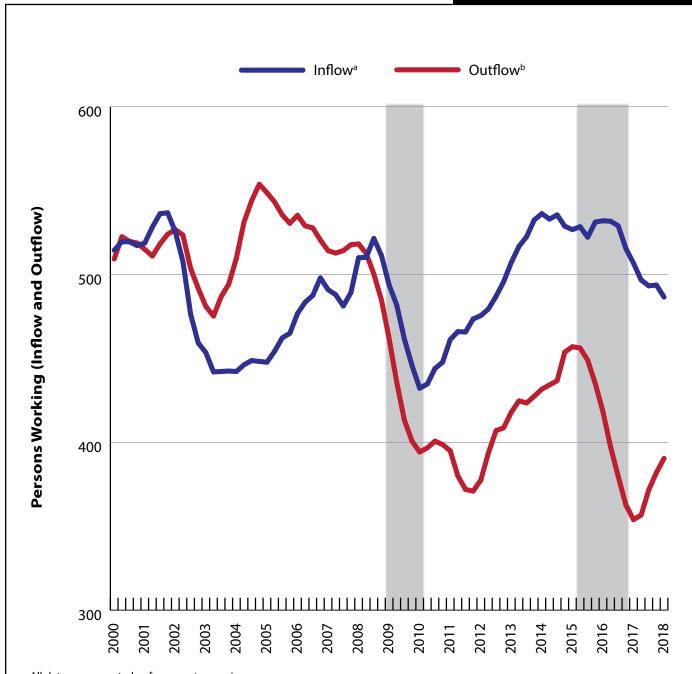


Table 9B: Hot Springs County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1			
County of Residence	N	%	
Hot Springs	1,616	79.1	
Total Inflow	426	20.9	
Nonresidents	104	5.1	
Fremont	102	5.0	
Washakie	85	4.2	
Park	35	1.7	
Big Horn	21	1.0	
Natrona	20	1.0	
Total Persons Working in Hot Springs County	2,042	100.0	
Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.			
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.			

Figure 9B: Persons Working in Hot Springs County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1





All data are presented as four-quarter moving averages.

Figure 9C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Hot Springs County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.

^aResidents of another Wyoming county or another state coming into Hot Springs County for employment.

^bResidents of Hot Springs County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2018). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

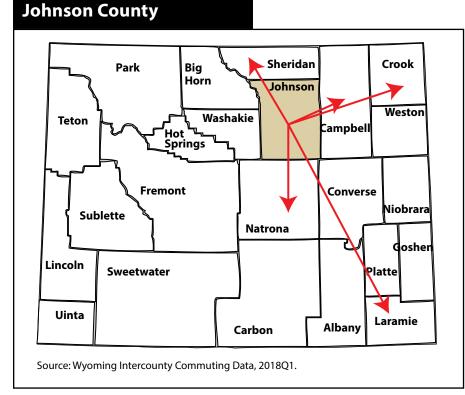


Table 10A: Johnson County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1				
County of Employment	N	%		
Johnson	2,682	75.8		
Total Outflow	855	24.2		
Sheridan	436	12.3		
Campbell	147	4.2		
Natrona	110	3.1		
Unknown	19	0.5		
Laramie	18	0.5		
Crook	15	0.4		
Total, All Johnson 3,537 100.0 County Residents with Wage Records				
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.				

Figure 10A: Johnson County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

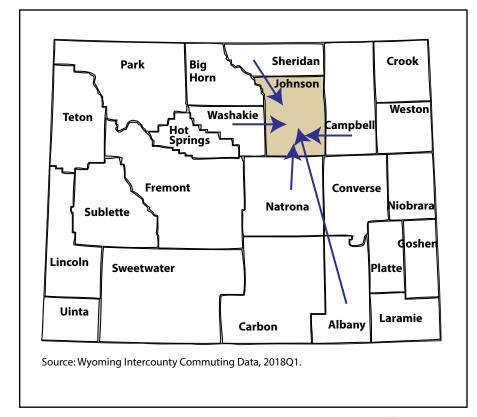
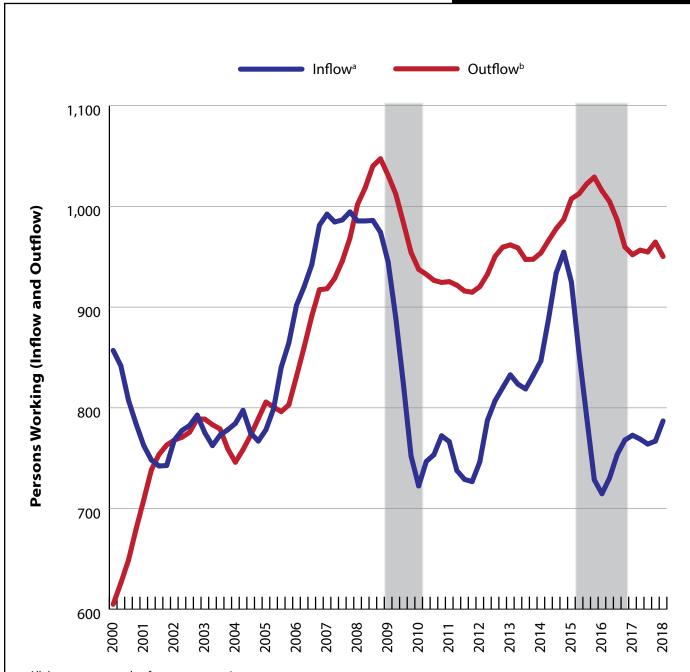


Table 10B: Johnson County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1			
County of Residence	N	%	
Johnson	2,682	80.4	
Total Inflow	655	19.6	
Sheridan	184	5.5	
Nonresidents	183	5.5	
Campbell	95	2.8	
Natrona	60	1.8	
Washakie	29	0.9	
Albany	22	0.7	
Total Persons Working in Johnson County	3,337	100.0	
Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.			
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.			

Figure 10B: Persons Working in Johnson County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1





All data are presented as four-quarter moving averages.

Figure 10C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Johnson County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.

 $^{{}^{\}mathtt{a}} \text{Residents of another Wyoming county or another state coming into Johnson County for employment.}$

^bResidents of Johnson County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2018). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

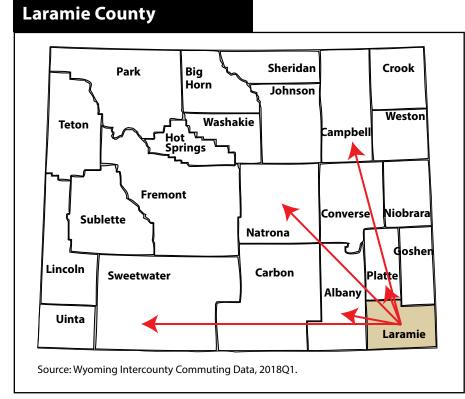
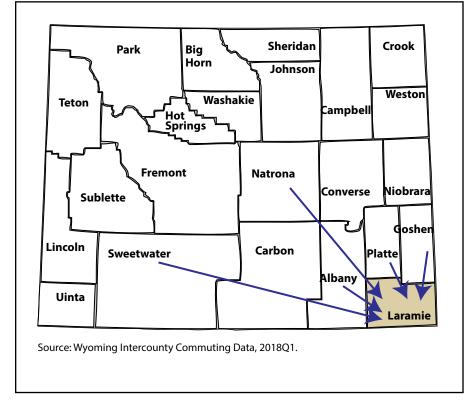


Table 11A: Laramie County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1				
County of Employment	N	%		
Laramie	38,563	93.8		
Total Outflow	2,556	6.2		
Albany	641	1.6		
Unknown	534	1.3		
Natrona	448	1.1		
Campbell	163	0.4		
Platte	128	0.3		
Sweetwater	120	0.3		
Total, All Laramie 41,119 100.0 County Residents with Wage Records				
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.				

Figure 11A: Laramie County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1



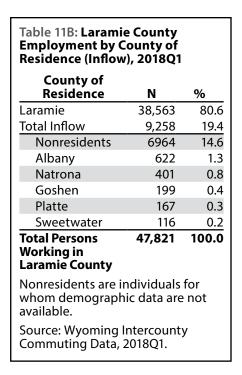


Figure 11B: Persons Working in Laramie County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

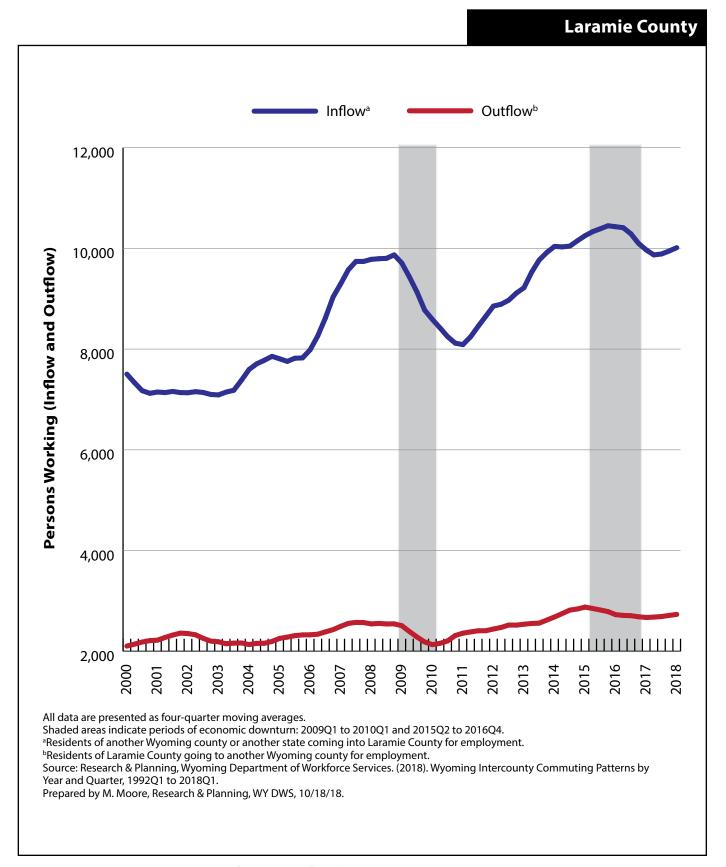


Figure 11C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Laramie County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

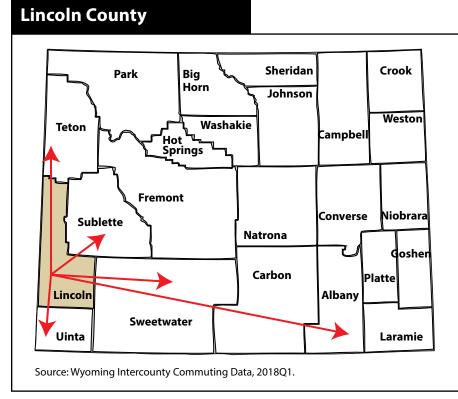


Table 12A: Lincoln County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1			
County of Employment	N	%	
Lincoln	5,182	73.1	
Total Outflow	1,903	26.9	
Teton	1129	15.9	
Uinta	165	2.3	
Sweetwater	162	2.3	
Sublette	121	1.7	
Unknown	85	1.2	
Albany	52	0.7	
Total, All Lincoln County Residents with Wage Records	7,085	100.0	
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.			

Figure 12A: Lincoln County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

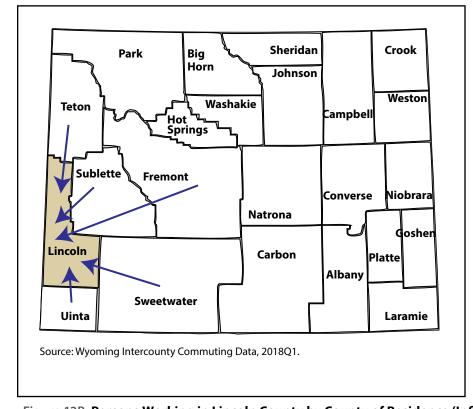


Table 12B: Lincoln County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1				
County of Residence	N	%		
Lincoln	5,182	80.0		
Total Inflow	1,299	20.0		
Nonresidents	675	10.4		
Uinta	176	2.7		
Teton	158	2.4		
Sublette	91	1.4		
Sweetwater	57	0.9		
Fremont	30	0.5		
Total Persons Working in Lincoln County	6,481	100.0		
Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.				
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.				

Figure 12B: Persons Working in Lincoln County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

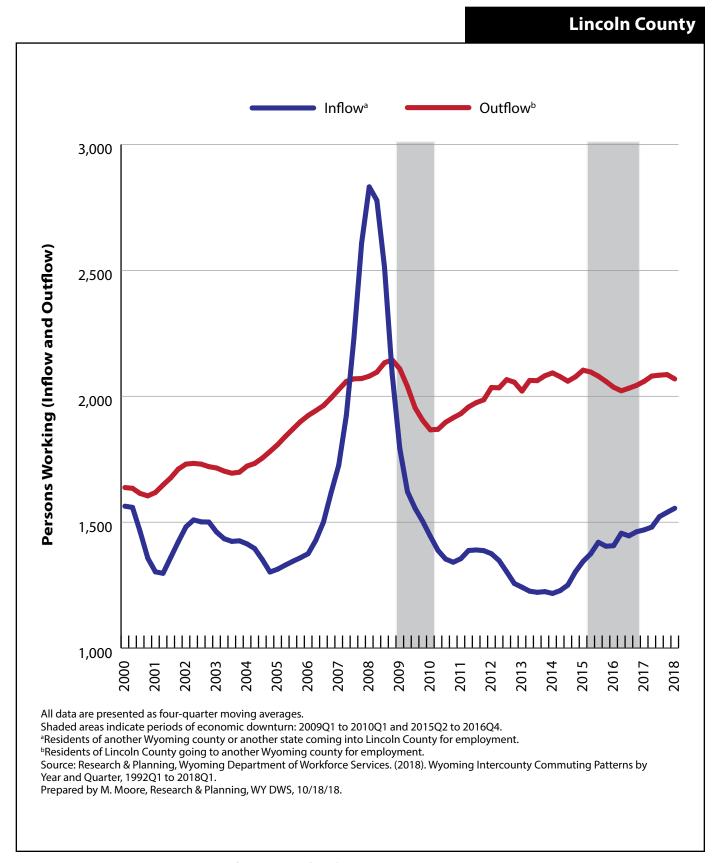


Figure 12C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Lincoln County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

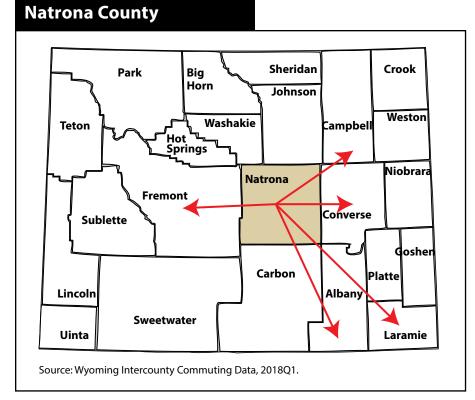


Table 13A: Natrona County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1				
County of Employment	N	%		
Natrona	35,922	92.5		
Total Outflow	2,920	7.5		
Laramie	401	1.0		
Campbell	393	1.0		
Converse	383	1.0		
Unknown	377	1.0		
Albany	263	0.7		
Fremont	201	0.5		
Total, All Natrona County Residents with Wage Records	38,842	100.0		
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.				

Figure 13A: Natrona County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

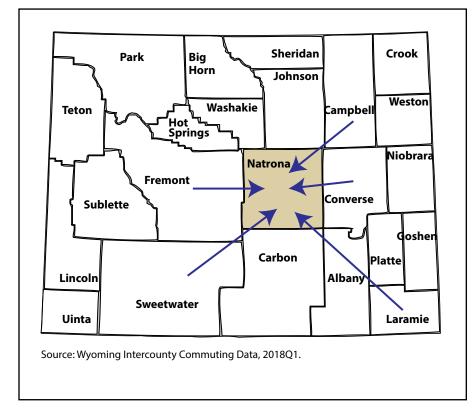


Table 13B: Natrona County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1				
County of Residence	N	%		
Natrona	35,922	83.0		
Total Inflow	7,370	17.0		
Nonresidents	3269	7.6		
Converse	1166	2.7		
Laramie	448	1.0		
Fremont	366	0.8		
Campbell	353	0.8		
Sweetwater	302	0.7		
Total Persons Working in Natrona County	43,292	100.0		
Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.				
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.				

Figure 13B: Persons Working in Natrona County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

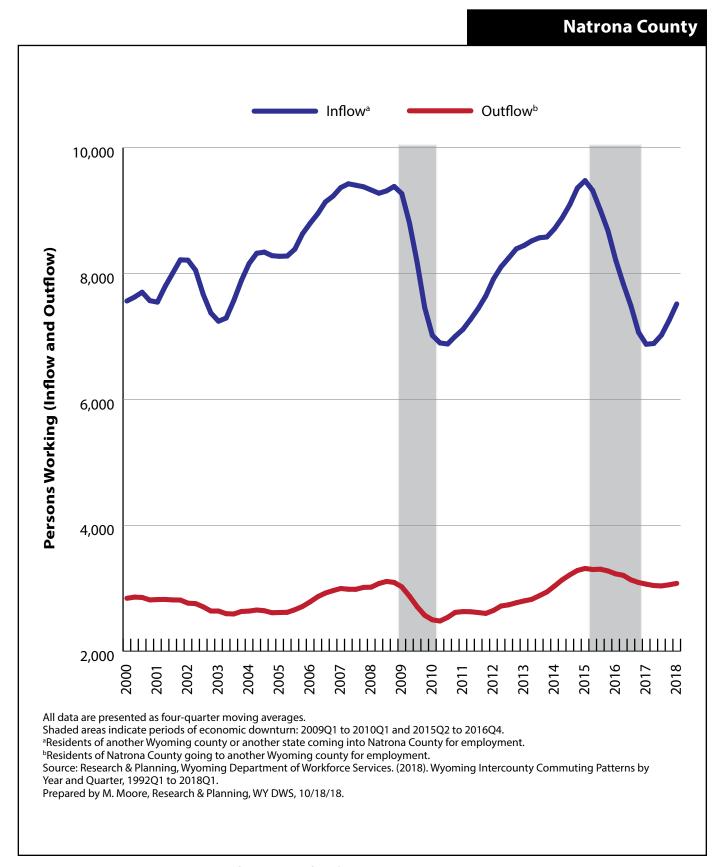


Figure 13C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Natrona County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

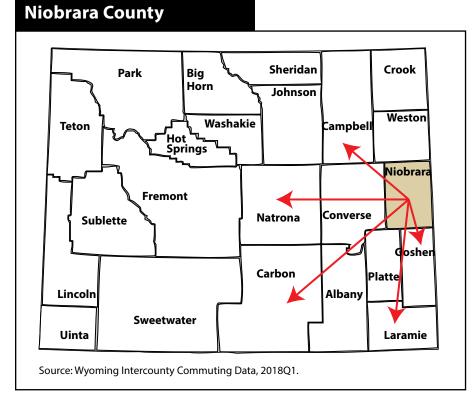


Table 14A: Niobrara County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Niobrara	708	77.8
Total Outflow	202	22.2
Natrona	48	5.3
Converse	38	4.2
Laramie	25	2.7
Goshen	14	1.5
Campbell	12	1.3
Unknown	12	1.3
Total, All Niobrara County Residents with Wage Records	910	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 14A: Niobrara County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

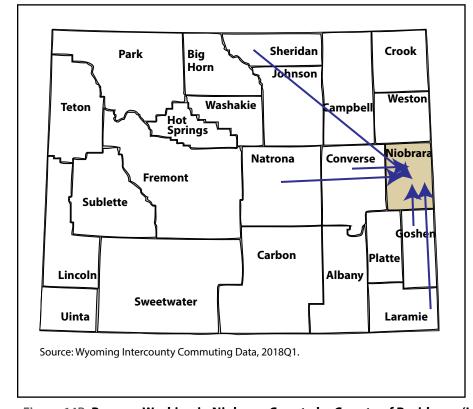


Table 14B: Niobrara County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence Ν % Niobrara 708 76.8 **Total Inflow** 214 23.2 **Nonresidents** 69 7.5 Natrona 29 3.1 Converse 21 2.3 Goshen 16 1.7 Sheridan 11 1.2 Laramie 10 1.1 **Total Persons** 922 100.0 Working in **Niobrara County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 14B: Persons Working in Niobrara County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

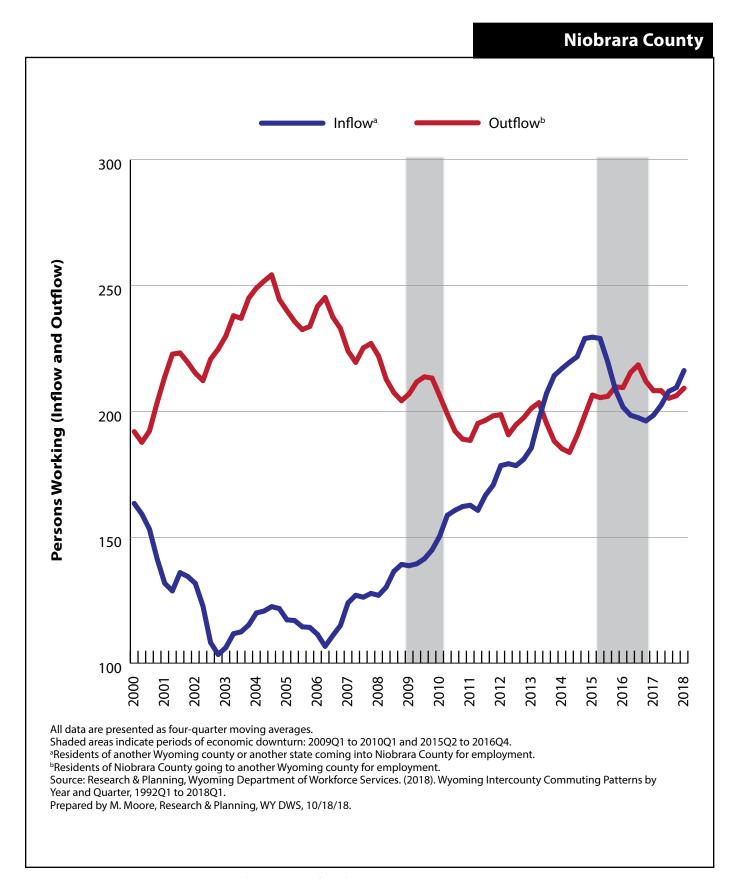


Figure 14C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Niobrara County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

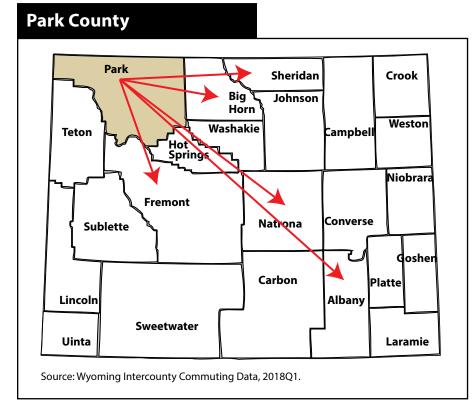


Table 15A: Park County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Park	10,990	88.7
Total Outflow	1,399	11.3
Big_Horn	438	3.5
Natrona	133	1.1
Unknown	132	1.1
Sheridan	95	0.8
Albany	89	0.7
Fremont	89	0.7
Total, All Park County Residents with Wage Records	12,389	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 15A: Park County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

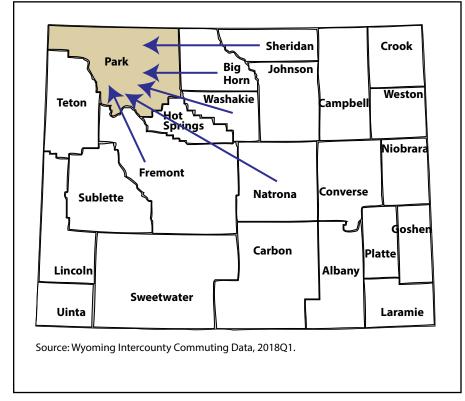


Table 15B: Park County **Employment by County of** Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence N % Park 10,990 83.4 **Total Inflow** 2,185 16.6 Nonresidents 1,010 7.7 Big Horn 582 4.4 Washakie 95 0.7 Natrona 80 0.6 Sheridan 75 0.6 Fremont 53 0.4 **Total Persons** 13,228 100.0 **Working in Park** County Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 15B: Persons Working in Park County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

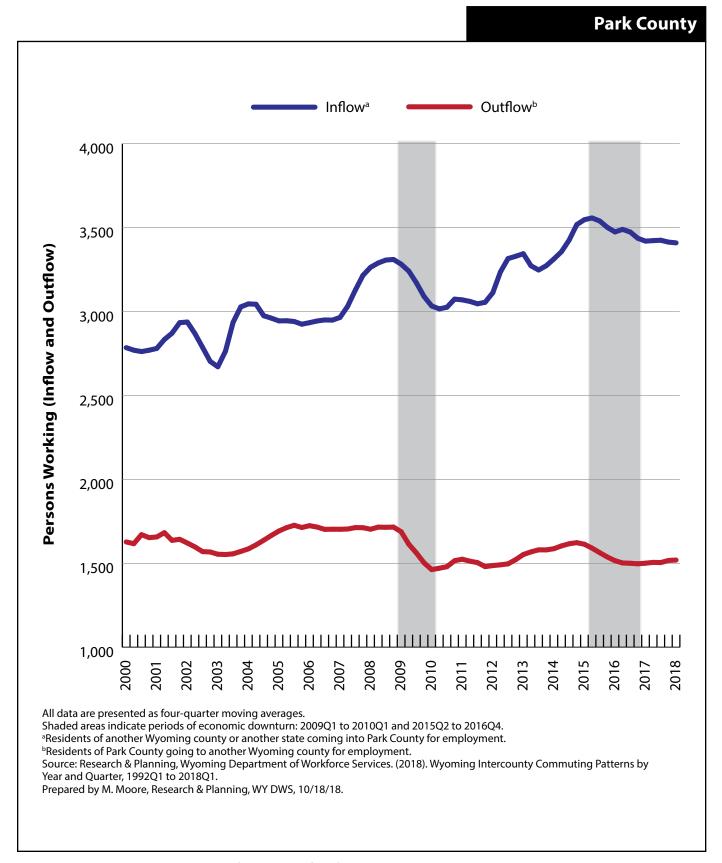


Figure 15C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Park County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

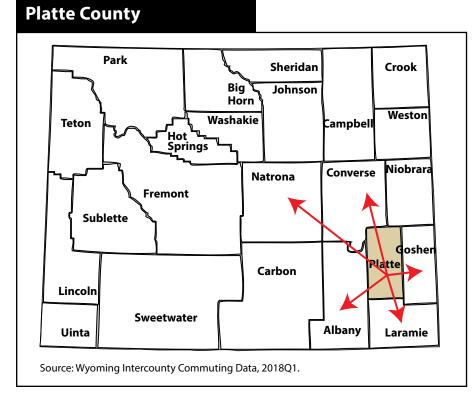
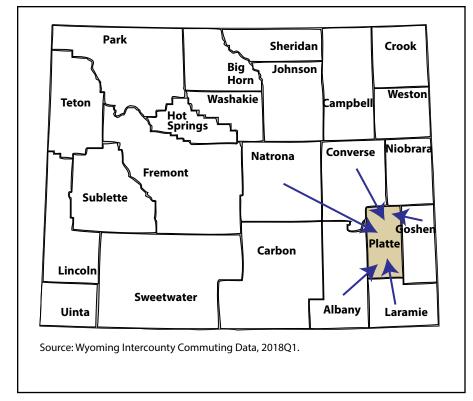


Table 16A: Platte County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Platte	2,850	80.4
Total Outflow	694	19.6
Laramie	167	4.7
Converse	95	2.7
Goshen	75	2.1
Albany	73	2.1
Natrona	70	2.0
Unknown	54	1.5
Total, All Platte County Residents with Wage Records	3,544	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 16A: Platte County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1



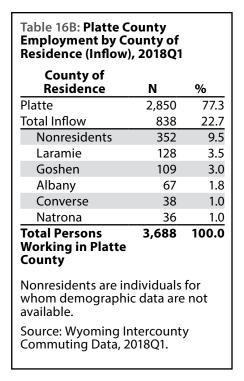


Figure 16B: Persons Working in Platte County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

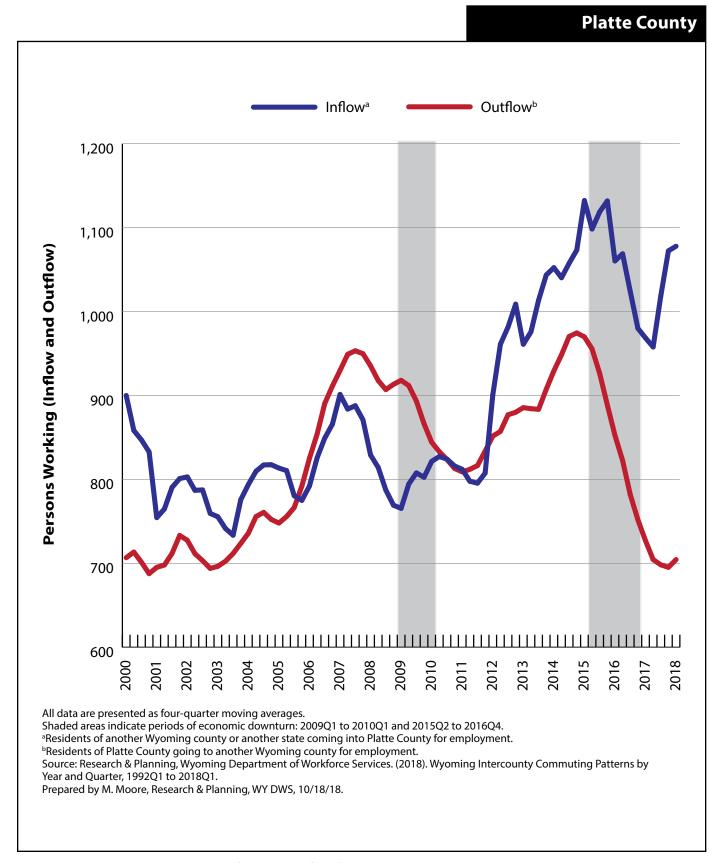


Figure 16C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Platte County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

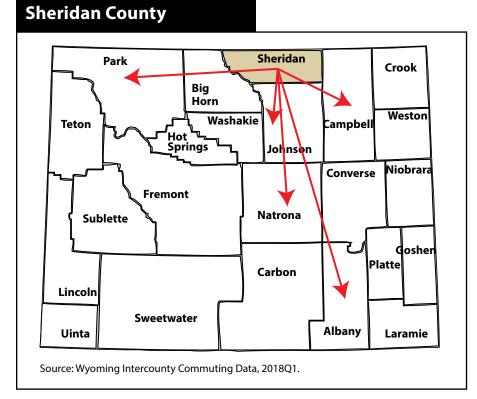
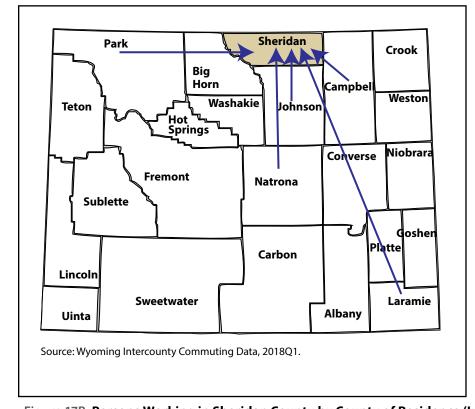


Table 17A: Sheridan County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Sheridan	11,405	90.7
Total Outflow	1,174	9.3
Campbell	244	1.9
Natrona	189	1.5
Johnson	184	1.5
Unknown	88	0.7
Albany	81	0.6
Park	75	0.6
Total, All Sheridan County Residents with Wage Records	12,579	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 17A: Sheridan County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1



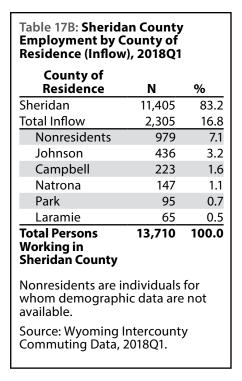


Figure 17B: Persons Working in Sheridan County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

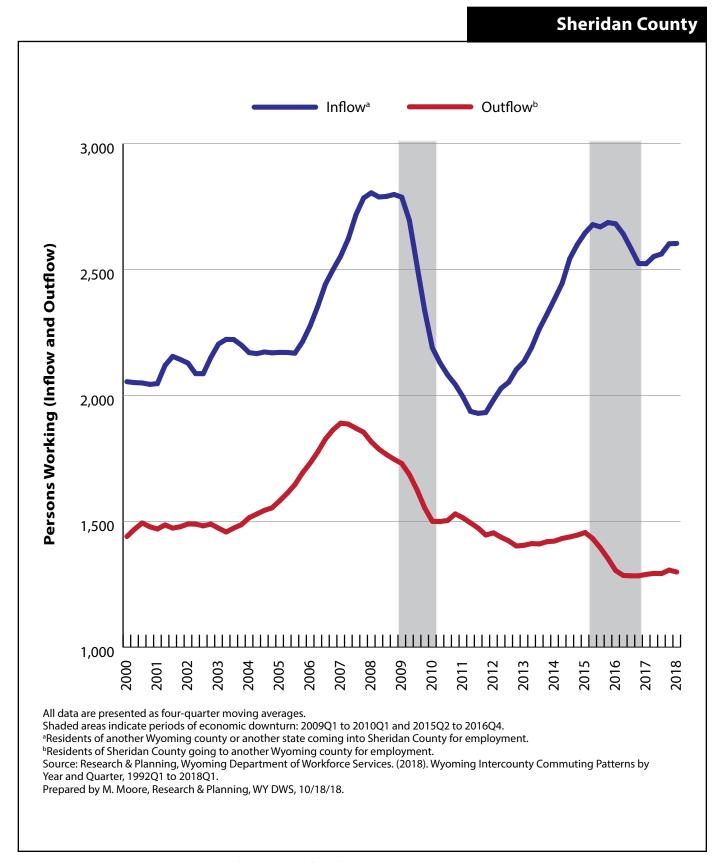


Figure 17C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Sheridan County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

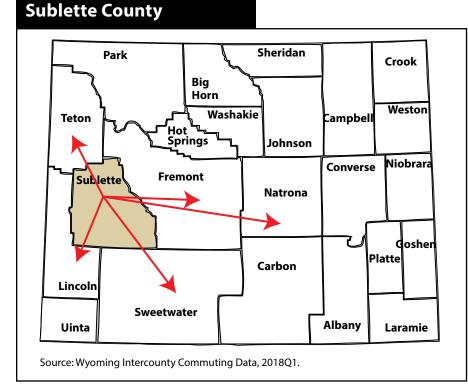
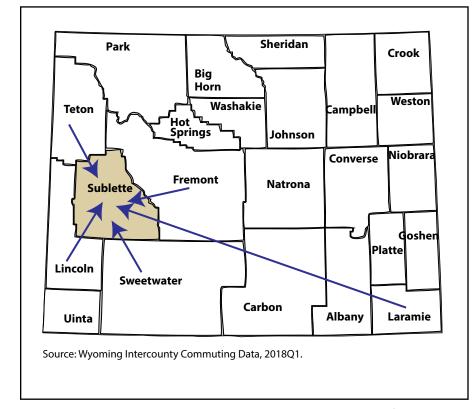


Table 18A: Sublette County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Sublette	3,192	82.5
Total Outflow	677	17.5
Teton	188	4.9
Sweetwater	132	3.4
Lincoln	91	2.4
Fremont	64	1.7
Natrona	59	1.5
Unknown	32	0.8
Total, All Sublette County Residents with Wage Records	3,869	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 18A: Sublette County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1



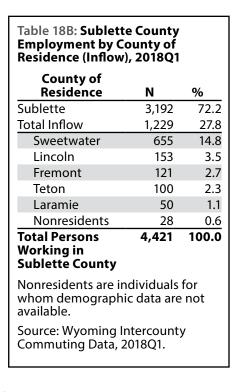
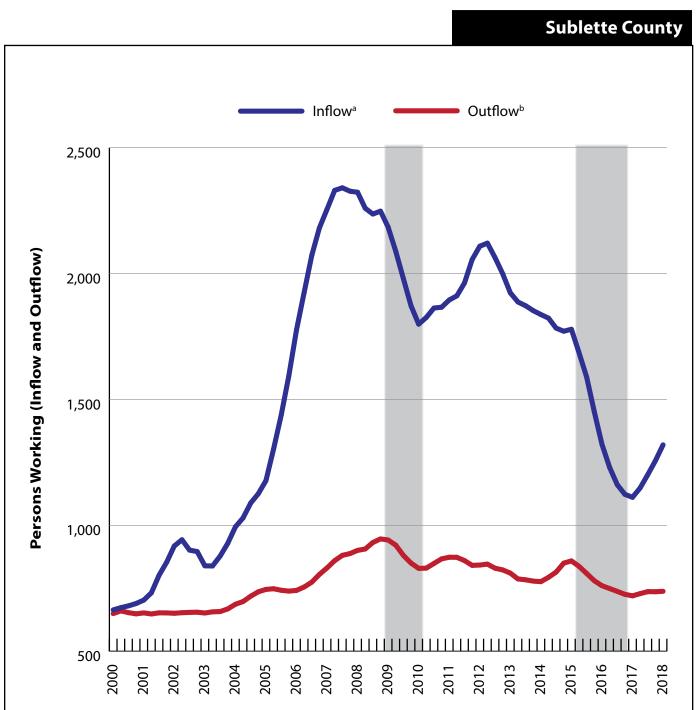


Figure 18B: Persons Working in Sublette County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1



All data are presented as four-quarter moving averages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/18.

Figure 18C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Sublette County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.

^aResidents of another Wyoming county or another state coming into Sublette County for employment.

^bResidents of Sublette County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2018). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

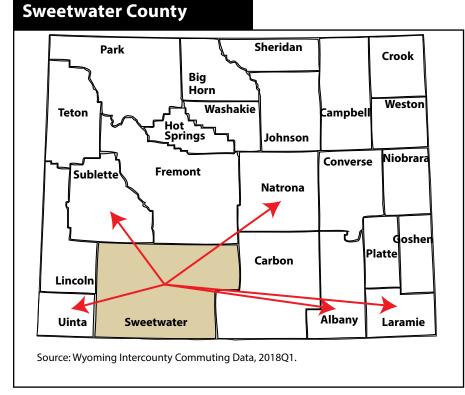


Table 19A: Sweetwater County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Sweetwater	19,054	92.5
Total Outflow	1,549	7.5
Natrona	302	1.5
Uinta	221	1.1
Unknown	217	1.1
Sublette	153	0.7
Laramie	116	0.6
Albany	98	0.5
Total, All Sweetwater County Residents with Wage Records	20,603 s	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 19A: Sweetwater County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

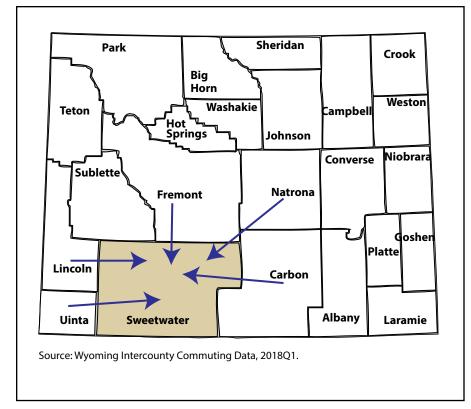
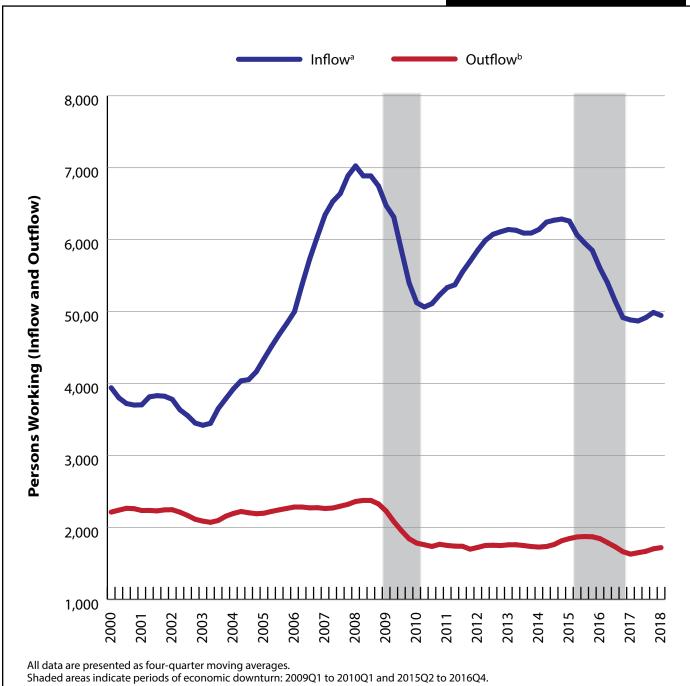


Table 19B: Sweetwater County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 **County of** Residence N % Sweetwater 19,054 81.0 **Total Inflow** 4,464 19.0 **Nonresidents** 2,359 10.0 Uinta 783 3.3 Carbon 242 1.0 Natrona 200 0.9 Lincoln 162 0.7 Fremont 154 0.7 **Total Persons** 23,518 100.0 Working in **Sweetwater County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 19B: Persons Working in Sweetwater County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

Sweetwater County



^aResidents of another Wyoming county or another state coming into Sweetwater County for employment.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/18.

Figure 19C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Sweetwater County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

^bResidents of Sweetwater County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2018). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2018Q1.

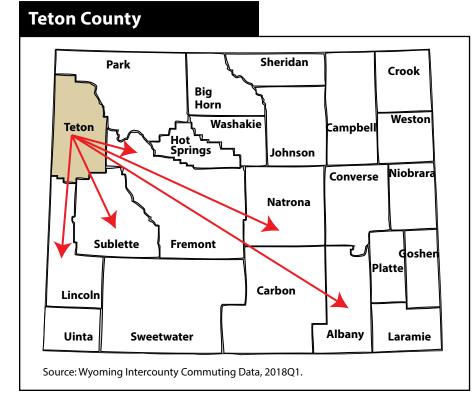


Table 20A: Teton County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Teton	11,906	95.4
Total Outflow	569	4.6
Lincoln	158	1.3
Unknown	83	0.7
Fremont	61	0.5
Sublette	50	0.4
Natrona	45	0.4
Albany	44	0.4
Total, All Teton County Residents with Wage Records	12,475	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 20A: Teton County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

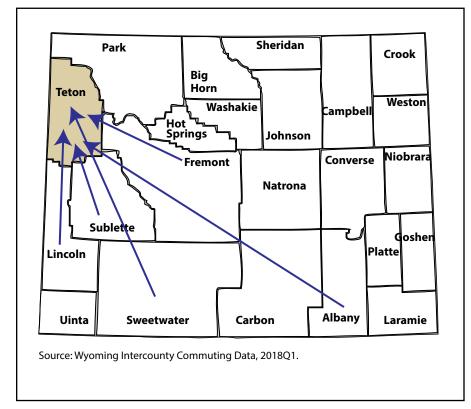


Table 20B: Teton County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 County of Residence N % 11,906 Teton 54.8 **Total Inflow** 45.2 9,827 Nonresidents 8,040 37.0 Lincoln 1,129 5.2 Sublette 188 0.9 Fremont 108 0.5 **Albany** 83 0.4 Sweetwater 52 0.2 **Total Persons** 21,733 100.0 **Working in Teton** County Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 20B: Persons Working in Teton County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

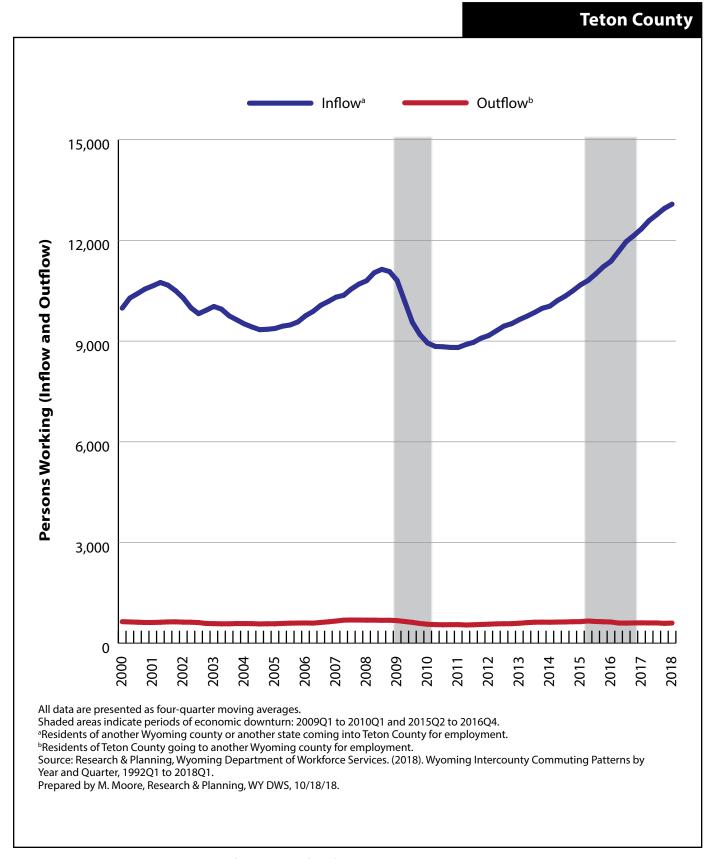


Figure 20C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Teton County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

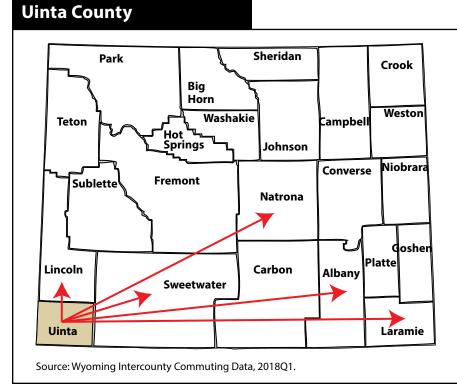


Table 21A: Uinta County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Uinta	7,198	83.7
Total Outflow	1,397	16.3
Sweetwater	783	9.1
Lincoln	176	2.0
Unknown	110	1.3
Natrona	67	0.8
Laramie	59	0.7
Albany	45	0.5
Total, All Uinta County Residents with Wage Records	8,595	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 21A: Uinta County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

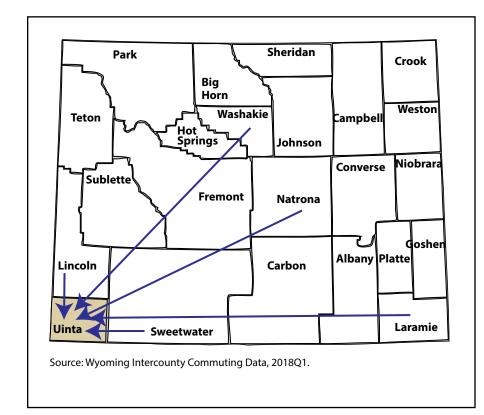


Table 21B: Uinta County Employment by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1		
County of Residence	N	%
Uinta	7,198	79.2
Total Inflow	1,889	20.8
Nonresidents	1,100	12.1
Sweetwater	221	2.4
Lincoln	165	1.8
Washakie	140	1.5
Laramie	51	0.6
Natrona	45	0.5
Total Persons Working in Uinta County	9,087	100.0
Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.		
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 21B: Persons Working in Uinta County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

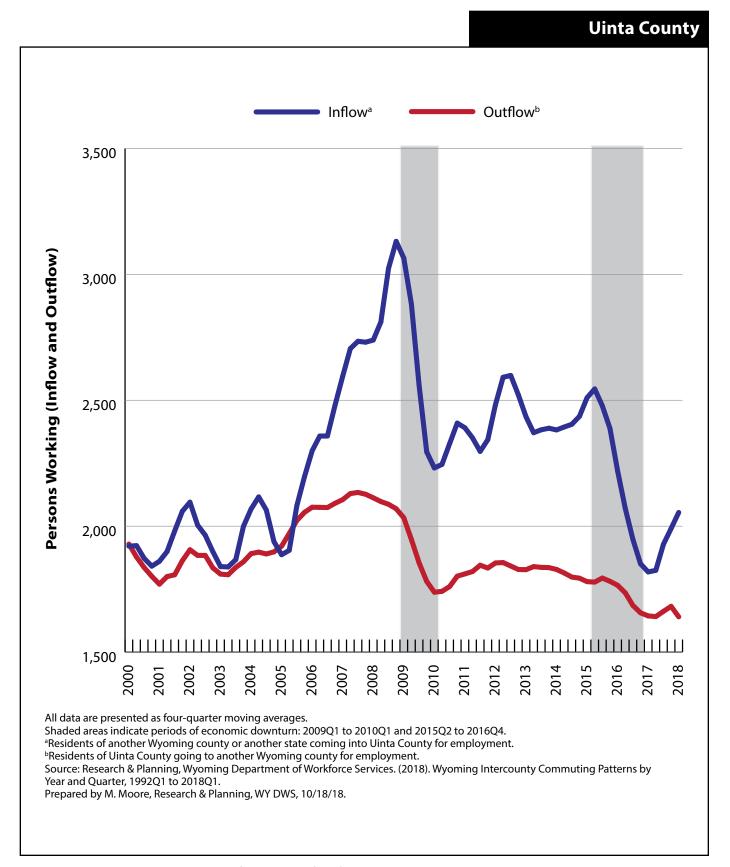


Figure 21C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Uinta County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

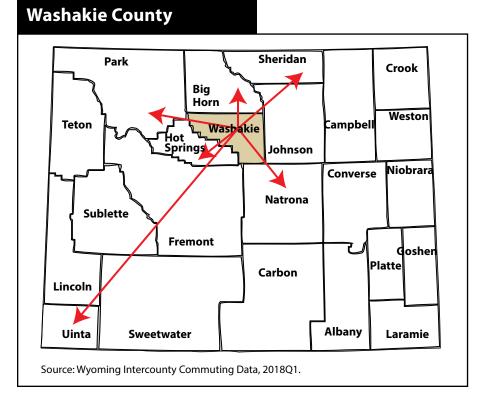
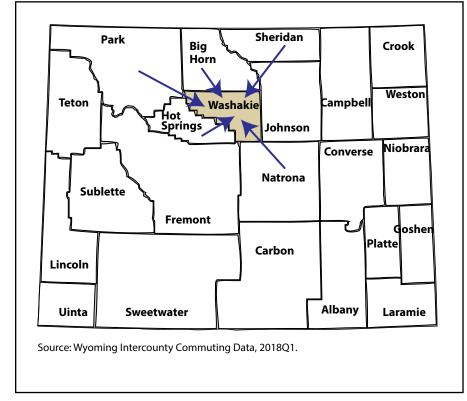


Table 22A: Washakie County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Washakie	3,123	81.7
Total Outflow	698	18.3
Uinta	140	3.7
Park	95	2.5
Hot Springs	85	2.2
Big Horn	73	1.9
Natrona	71	1.9
Sheridan	46	1.2
Total, All Washakie County Residents with Wage Records	3,821	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 22A: Washakie County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1



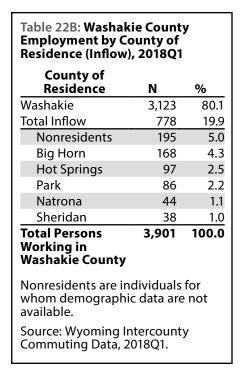


Figure 22B: Persons Working in Washakie County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

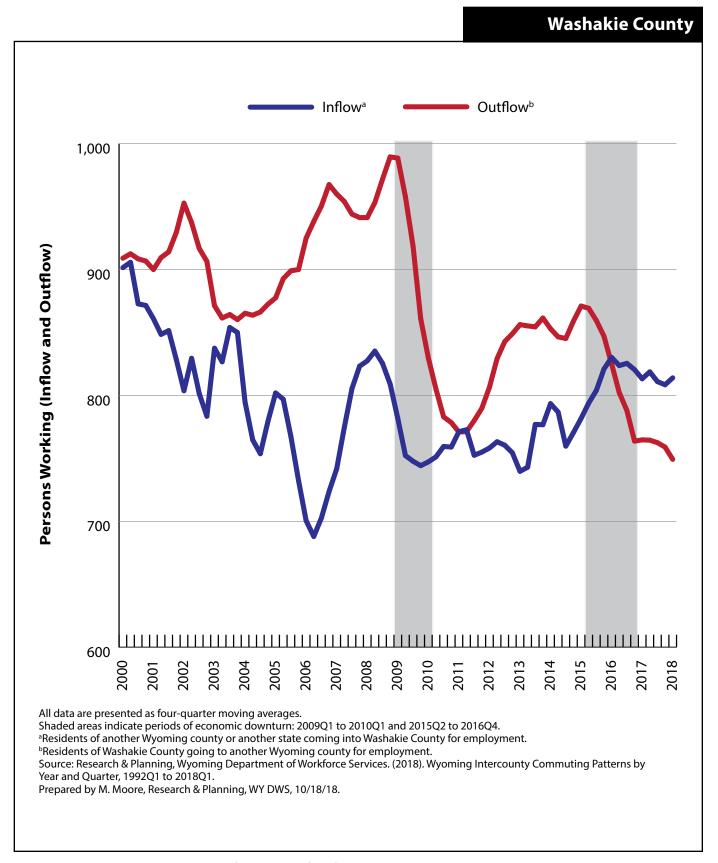


Figure 22C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Washakie County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1

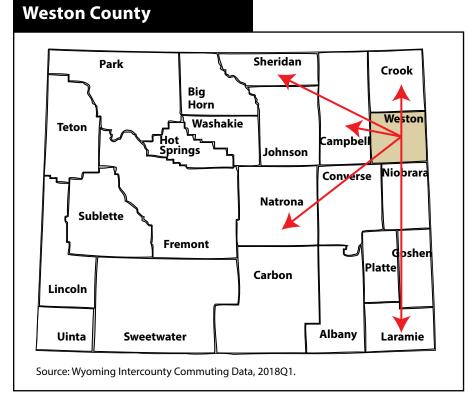


Table 23A: Weston County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1		
County of Employment	N	%
Weston	1,844	65.5
Total Outflow	972	34.5
Campbell	670	23.8
Crook	94	3.3
Natrona	86	3.1
Laramie	25	0.9
Unknown	15	0.5
Sheridan	14	0.5
Total, All Weston County Residents with Wage Records	2,816	100.0
Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.		

Figure 23A: Weston County Residents by County of Employment (Outflow), 2018Q1

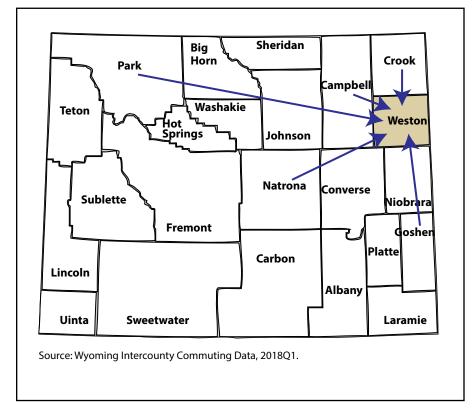


Table 23B: Weston County **Employment by County of** Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1 **County of** Residence N % Weston 1,844 75.4 **Total Inflow** 601 24.6 Nonresidents 297 12.1 Campbell 129 5.3 Crook 58 2.4 Goshen 18 0.7 Park 14 0.6 Natrona 12 0.5 **Total Persons** 2,445 100.0 Working in **Weston County** Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Source: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Data, 2018Q1.

Figure 23B: Persons Working in Weston County by County of Residence (Inflow), 2018Q1

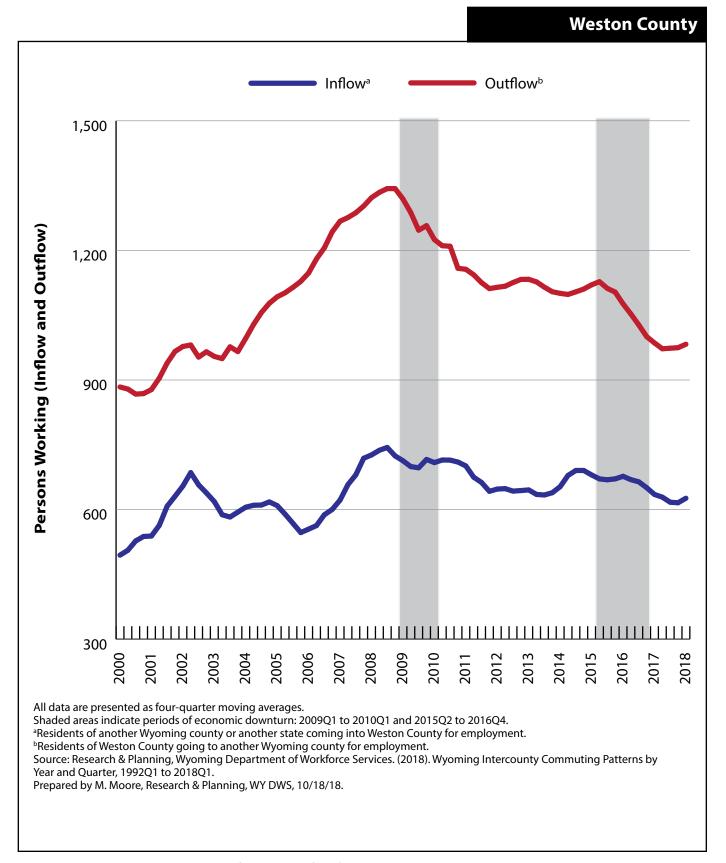


Figure 23C: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Weston County, Wyoming, 2000Q1-2018Q1



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