



Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Report, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4

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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, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4

by: *Michael Moore, Editor*

Methodologist: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services (DWS) publishes intercounty commuting data on a quarterly basis. By linking Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records with a driver's license database acquired through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with 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, 2015Q4.

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 published separately and 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.

In 2006, Jacquet 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 better understanding of the commuting patterns for each Wyoming county.

(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.

Nonresident. Individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming.

Example

As shown in Figure A, 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). In 2015Q4, there were 46 individuals who commuted from Converse County to Sweetwater County (see Table 1, page 9).

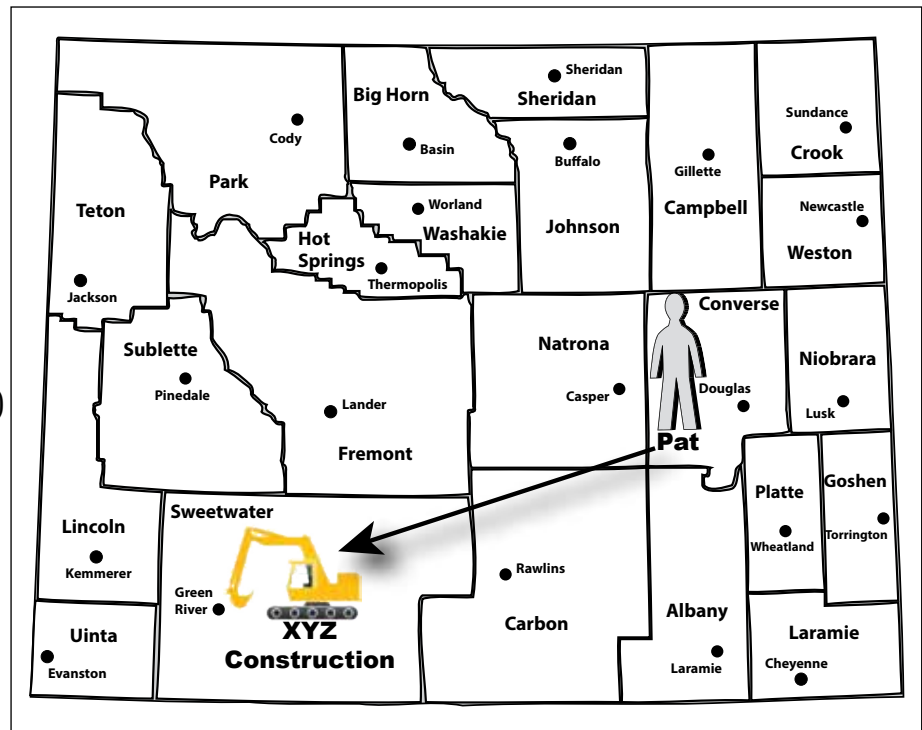


Figure A: Hypothetical Example of Intercounty Commuting

(Text continued from page 3)

Discussion

This report includes sample tables and graphics that were constructed using the intercounty commuting data found in the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet at <http://>

doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute/Commuting_2015Q4.xls.

Commuting patterns vary by county and are influenced by several factors, such as the conditions of the state, regional, and national economies. As shown in Figures 1-23 (see

pages 13-24), Wyoming's economy continued to expand throughout 2008, even though the national Great Recession began in December 2007 (NBER, 2010). During this time, displaced workers from other states may have come to Wyoming to find work, and Wyoming residents may have been willing to commute to another county for higher wages.

In 2015Q2, however, Wyoming's economy was contracting, while the economies of nearby states like Colorado and Utah were showing growth (Moore, 2016). Because of this, out-of-state workers may have had less incentive to travel to Wyoming for work. Likewise, Wyoming workers may not have been willing to commute to another county for work if they weren't being offered higher wages.

Table 1 (see page 9) shows *outflow* commuting data by each Wyoming county of residence in 2015Q4. In other words, this table shows the total number of residents in each county who had *wage records* (see related box on this page) anywhere in Wyoming in 2015Q4. For example, 14,983 Albany County residents had wage records somewhere

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 August 15, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0595/0595a2.htm>

in Wyoming in 2015Q4. Of those 14,983 Albany County residents, 1,792 (12.0%) commuted to another Wyoming county for work.

Table 1 also shows the top five counties of employment for intercounty commuters from each county of residence. For example, the top five counties of employment for Albany County commuters were Laramie (673 Albany County residents, or 4.5% of all Albany County residents), Natrona (186, or 1.2%), Carbon (136, or 0.9%), Teton (88, or 0.6%), and Campbell (73, or 0.5%).

In contrast, Table 2 (see page 11) shows *inflow* commuting data by each Wyoming county of employment in 2015Q4. This means that Table 2 shows the total number of wage records in each county. In Albany County, for example, the total number of wage records was 18,184; of that total, 4,993 (27.5%) were wage records for individuals who commuted to Albany County from another Wyoming county or another state.

Table 2 shows the top five counties of residence for individuals who commuted to each county for employment in 2015Q4. It is worth noting that for each county of employment, nonresidents made up a significant proportion of commuters coming to each county for work. Wyoming employers have historically relied upon nonresident workers to fill seasonal, temporary, or part-time jobs (Moore, 2013). This can be seen in Teton County in Table 2 (see page 13), where 9,983 nonresidents accounted for 39.7% of all wage records in 2015Q4. Fourth quarter includes the winter months of October, November, and December, during which time many visitors travel to Teton County, increasing the need for workers.

Readers of this report can combine the map on page 4 with the data presented in Tables 1 and 2 as an additional way to understand commuting trends. For example, Table 1 shows that the top five counties of employment for Park County commuters in 2015Q4 were Big Horn, Natrona, Albany, Sheridan, and Fremont. The map on page 4 adds context to the data in Tables 1 and 2, showing that some commuters traveled a relatively short distance to border counties, such as Big Horn and Fremont, while others traveled greater distances to Natrona, Albany, and Sheridan counties.

Commuting Patterns Over Time

As previously mentioned, the quarterly commuting data published on R&P's website (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.htm>) dates back to 1992Q1; this means that 96 quarters (24 years) worth of commuting data are currently available.

Figures 1-23 in this report show inflow and outflow commuting patterns for each Wyoming county from 1992Q1 to 2015Q4. These graphics illustrate how commuting patterns shift over time, particularly when influenced by periods of rapid economic expansion or contraction. Each graphic shows the rapid economic expansion that occurred in Wyoming from 2006 to 2008, followed by five quarters of economic downturn, from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1. Each figure also highlights 2015Q2-2015Q4 as a period of economic downturn, since "Wyoming's economy was exposed to 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).

Figure 3 (see page 14) shows the inflow and outflow for Campbell County from 1992Q1 to 2015Q4. The outflow of Campbell County residents to another Wyoming county for work remained flat during this time, while the inflow of out-of-county or out-of-state residents fluctuated. Inflow increased substantially during the economic expansion from 2006 to 2008, and then declined beginning in 2009Q1.

Figure 20 (see page 22) shows the seasonality of inflow to Teton County previously described in this article. Inflow is typically lowest during first quarter, then increases during second and third quarter, when employers need more workers for the summer and winter months. Inflow to Teton County then begins to decline in fourth quarter, when workers return to their counties or states of residence.

Conclusion and Future Research

The tables and figures presented in this report provide just a sample of R&P's innovative research capabilities. 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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- National Bureau of Economic Research. (2010). Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html>

Selected Commuting Analyses and Reports from Research & Planning

Selected States' Commuter Rates by Industry, 2010Q1-2014Q1 (Alaska, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota)

<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute/2014/index.htm>



Understanding How Commuting Flows and Job Losses in Other States Could Affect Wyoming's Unemployment Rate

From *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, April 2015

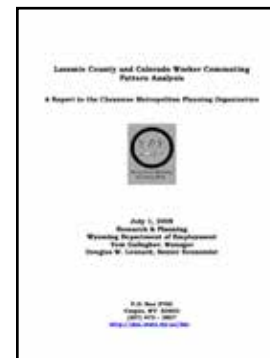
<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0415/a2.htm>



Laramie County and Colorado Worker Commuting Pattern Analysis

Presented to the Cheyenne Metropolitan Planning Organization June 30, 2008

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/cheyenne_mpo_08.pdf



The Road to Work: Commuting in Wyoming

<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.pdf>

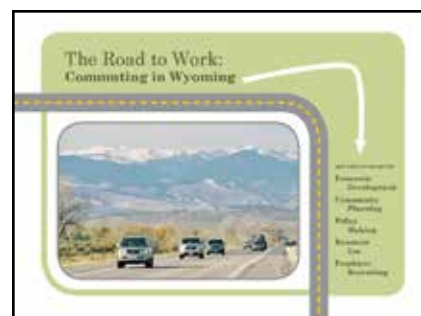


Table 1: Intercounty Commuting Outflow: Top 5 Destination Counties of Employment for Wyoming Commuters by County of Residence, 2015Q4

County of Residence	Row	Total	Outflow County of Employment				
			1	2	3	4	5
Albany	Number of Wage Records	14,983	Laramie	Natrona	Carbon	Teton	Campbell
	Outflow (N)	1,792	673	186	136	88	73
	Outflow (%)	12.0	4.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Big Horn	Number of Wage Records	4,754	Park	Washakie	Natrona	Sheridan	Albany
	Outflow (N)	1,226	659	186	58	57	38
	Outflow (%)	25.8	13.9	3.9	1.2	1.2	0.8
Campbell	Number of Wage Records	26,116	Natrona	Sheridan	Crook	Laramie	Weston
	Outflow (N)	2,187	405	285	233	190	140
	Outflow (%)	8.4	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
Carbon	Number of Wage Records	7,369	Sweetwater	Natrona	Laramie	Albany	Fremont
	Outflow (N)	1,091	301	203	138	120	52
	Outflow (%)	14.8	4.1	2.8	1.9	1.6	0.7
Converse	Number of Wage Records	7,225	Natrona	Campbell	Laramie	Albany	Sweetwater
	Outflow (N)	2,217	1,177	523	65	60	46
	Outflow (%)	30.7	16.3	7.2	0.9	0.8	0.6
Crook	Number of Wage Records	2,788	Campbell	Weston	Natrona	Albany	Sheridan
	Outflow (N)	1,192	929	71	69	20	19
	Outflow (%)	42.8	33.3	2.5	2.5	0.7	0.7
Fremont	Number of Wage Records	17,340	Natrona	Sweetwater	Laramie	Teton	Albany
	Outflow (N)	2,082	493	213	153	137	116
	Outflow (%)	12.0	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7
Goshen	Number of Wage Records	4,942	Laramie	Platte	Natrona	Albany	Campbell
	Outflow (N)	737	245	139	86	58	35
	Outflow (%)	14.9	5.0	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.7
Hot Springs	Number of Wage Records	2,196	Washakie	Fremont	Natrona	Park	Sheridan
	Outflow (N)	454	103	79	71	31	25
	Outflow (%)	20.7	4.7	3.6	3.2	1.4	1.1
Johnson	Number of Wage Records	3,907	Sheridan	Campbell	Natrona	Albany	Laramie
	Outflow (N)	1,027	519	184	149	27	23
	Outflow (%)	26.3	13.3	4.7	3.8	0.7	0.6
Laramie	Number of Wage Records	43,036	Albany	Natrona	Platte	Campbell	Sweetwater
	Outflow (N)	3,114	641	495	215	179	103
	Outflow (%)	7.2	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
Lincoln	Number of Wage Records	7,304	Teton	Sweetwater	Uinta	Sublette	Natrona
	Outflow (N)	2,007	1,120	188	175	136	63
	Outflow (%)	27.5	15.3	2.6	2.4	1.9	0.9
Natrona	Number of Wage Records	41,793	Laramie	Converse	Campbell	Sweetwater	Fremont
	Outflow (N)	3,561	579	485	387	274	210
	Outflow (%)	8.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5
Niobrara	Number of Wage Records	1,021	Natrona	Converse	Laramie	Campbell	Carbon
	Outflow (N)	223	64	39	27	16	11
	Outflow (%)	21.8	6.3	3.8	2.6	1.6	1.1
Park	Number of Wage Records	13,512	Big Horn	Natrona	Albany	Sheridan	Fremont
	Outflow (N)	1,606	511	155	104	97	92
	Outflow (%)	11.9	3.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/22/16.

(Table continued on page 10)

(Table continued from page 9)

Table 1: Intercounty Commuting Outflow: Top 5 Destination Counties of Employment for Wyoming Commuters by County of Residence, 2015Q4

County of Residence	Row	Total	Outflow County of Employment				
			1	2	3	4	5
Platte	Number of Wage Records	3,791	Laramie	Converse	Goshen	Natrona	Albany
	Outflow (N)	848	216	120	88	77	70
	Outflow (%)	22.4	5.7	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.8
Sheridan	Number of Wage Records	13,231	Campbell	Natrona	Johnson	Park	Albany
	Outflow (N)	1,305	266	215	155	93	84
	Outflow (%)	9.9	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
Sublette	Number of Wage Records	4,093	Teton	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Natrona	Fremont
	Outflow (N)	830	171	148	96	87	79
	Outflow (%)	20.3	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.9
Sweetwater	Number of Wage Records	22,101	Natrona	Uinta	Laramie	Sublette	Albany
	Outflow (N)	2,007	362	209	141	133	128
	Outflow (%)	9.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Teton	Number of Wage Records	13,996	Lincoln	Fremont	Sublette	Natrona	Albany
	Outflow (N)	665	155	75	50	47	47
	Outflow (%)	4.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Uinta	Number of Wage Records	9,468	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Natrona	Laramie	Albany
	Outflow (N)	1,753	1,001	199	92	67	51
	Outflow (%)	18.5	10.6	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Washakie	Number of Wage Records	4,117	Uinta	Park	Hot Springs	Big Horn	Natrona
	Outflow (N)	867	176	174	93	93	52
	Outflow (%)	21.1	4.3	4.2	2.3	2.3	1.3
Weston	Number of Wage Records	3,106	Campbell	Crook	Natrona	Laramie	Sheridan
	Outflow (N)	1,103	812	76	67	24	18
	Outflow (%)	35.5	26.1	2.4	2.2	0.8	0.6
Nonresidents	Number of Wage Records	49,802	Teton	Laramie	Natrona	Sweetwater	Campbell
	Outflow (N)	49,802	9,983	8,716	4,407	3,525	3,311
	Outflow (%)	100.0	20.0	17.5	8.8	7.1	6.6
Total	Number of Wage Records	321,991					

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/22/16.

Table 2: Intercounty Inflow: Top 5 Counties of Residence for Wyoming Commuters by County of Employment, 2015Q4

County of Employment	Row	Total	Inflow County of Residence				
			1	2	3	4	5
Albany	Number of Wage Records	18,184	Nonresidents	Laramie	Natrona	Sweetwater	Carbon
	Inflow (N)	4,993	3,021	641	208	128	120
	Inflow (%)	27.5	16.6	3.5	1.1	0.7	0.7
Big Horn	Number of Wage Records	4,896	Park	Nonresidents	Washakie	Natrona	Fremont
	Inflow (N)	1,368	511	497	93	62	34
	Inflow (%)	27.9	10.4	10.2	1.9	1.3	0.7
Campbell	Number of Wage Records	31,192	Nonresidents	Crook	Weston	Converse	Natrona
	Inflow (N)	7,263	3,311	929	812	523	387
	Inflow (%)	23.3	10.6	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.2
Carbon	Number of Wage Records	8,977	Nonresidents	Albany	Natrona	Sweetwater	Laramie
	Inflow (N)	2,699	1,999	136	123	95	91
	Inflow (%)	30.1	22.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0
Converse	Number of Wage Records	7,040	Nonresidents	Natrona	Platte	Campbell	Laramie
	Inflow (N)	2,032	928	485	120	104	85
	Inflow (%)	28.9	13.2	6.9	1.7	1.5	1.2
Crook	Number of Wage Records	2,450	Nonresidents	Campbell	Weston	Natrona	Sheridan
	Inflow (N)	854	420	233	76	44	21
	Inflow (%)	34.9	17.1	9.5	3.1	1.8	0.9
Fremont	Number of Wage Records	18,417	Nonresidents	Natrona	Sweetwater	Park	Laramie
	Inflow (N)	3,159	2,022	210	122	92	79
	Inflow (%)	17.2	11.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
Goshen	Number of Wage Records	5,211	Nonresidents	Laramie	Platte	Natrona	Albany
	Inflow (N)	1,006	663	101	88	28	27
	Inflow (%)	19.3	12.7	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.5
Hot Springs	Number of Wage Records	2,311	Nonresidents	Fremont	Washakie	Park	Natrona
	Inflow (N)	569	145	108	93	67	35
	Inflow (%)	24.6	6.3	4.7	4.0	2.9	1.5
Johnson	Number of Wage Records	3,557	Nonresidents	Sheridan	Natrona	Campbell	Washakie
	Inflow (N)	677	244	155	78	55	43
	Inflow (%)	19.0	6.9	4.4	2.2	1.5	1.2
Laramie	Number of Wage Records	51,487	Nonresidents	Albany	Natrona	Goshen	Platte
	Inflow (N)	11,565	8,716	673	579	245	216
	Inflow (%)	22.5	16.9	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Lincoln	Number of Wage Records	6,722	Nonresidents	Uinta	Teton	Sublette	Sweetwater
	Inflow (N)	1,425	804	199	155	96	51
	Inflow (%)	21.2	12.0	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.8
Natrona	Number of Wage Records	47,312	Nonresidents	Converse	Laramie	Fremont	Campbell
	Inflow (N)	9,080	4,407	1,177	495	493	405
	Inflow (%)	19.2	9.3	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
Niobrara	Number of Wage Records	1,023	Nonresidents	Goshen	Natrona	Laramie	Converse
	Inflow (N)	225	87	23	18	17	15
	Inflow (%)	22.0	8.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5

Nonresidents are "individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming." Reference: Jones, S. (2002). Defining residency for the Wyoming workforce. Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 39(11). Retrieved August 17, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/1102/a1.htm>

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/22/16.

(Table continued on page 12)

(Text continued from page 11)

Table 2: Intercounty Inflow: Top 5 Counties of Residence for Wyoming Commuters by County of Employment, 2015Q4

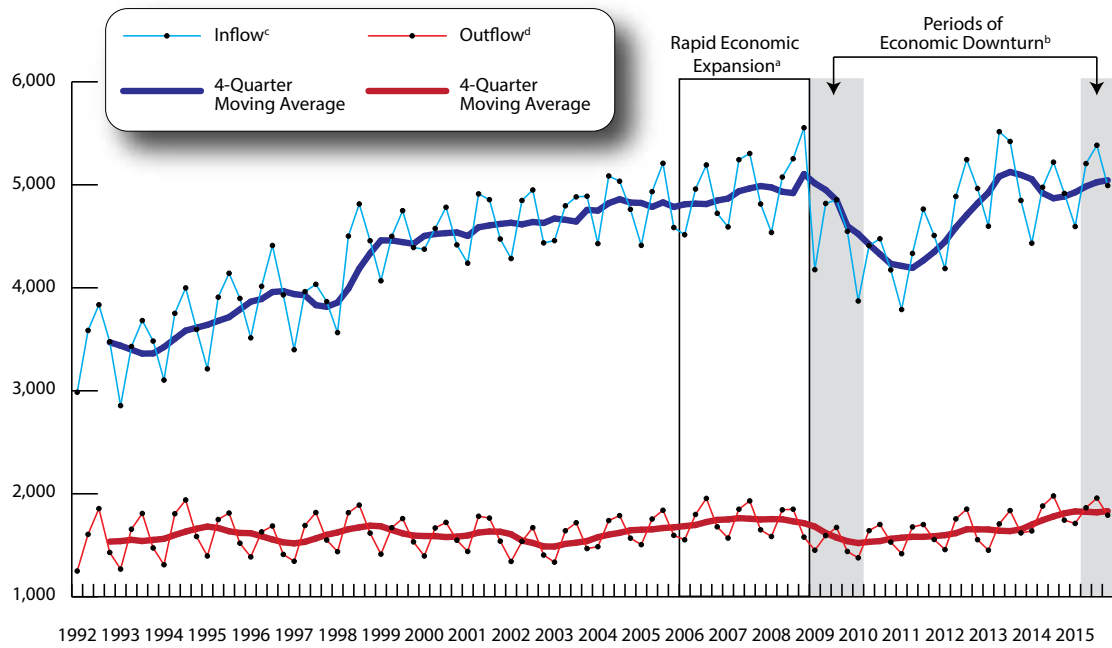
County of Employment	Row	Total	Inflow County of Residence				
			1	2	3	4	5
Park	Number of Wage Records	15,406	Nonresidents	Big Horn	Washakie	Fremont	Sheridan
	Inflow (N)	3,500	2,004	659	174	98	93
	Inflow (%)	22.7	13.0	4.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Platte	Number of Wage Records	4,261	Nonresidents	Laramie	Goshen	Albany	Natrona
	Inflow (N)	1,318	671	215	139	64	54
	Inflow (%)	30.9	15.7	5.0	3.3	1.5	1.3
Sheridan	Number of Wage Records	14,751	Nonresidents	Johnson	Campbell	Natrona	Park
	Inflow (N)	2,825	1,252	519	285	163	97
	Inflow (%)	19.2	8.5	3.5	1.9	1.1	0.7
Sublette	Number of Wage Records	4,713	Nonresidents	Lincoln	Sweetwater	Fremont	Teton
	Inflow (N)	1,450	828	136	133	93	50
	Inflow (%)	30.8	17.6	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.1
Sweetwater	Number of Wage Records	26,277	Nonresidents	Uinta	Carbon	Natrona	Fremont
	Inflow (N)	6,183	3,525	1,001	301	274	213
	Inflow (%)	23.5	13.4	3.8	1.1	1.0	0.8
Teton	Number of Wage Records	25,148	Nonresidents	Lincoln	Sublette	Fremont	Albany
	Inflow (N)	11,817	9,983	1,120	171	137	88
	Inflow (%)	47.0	39.7	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
Uinta	Number of Wage Records	10,019	Nonresidents	Sweetwater	Washakie	Lincoln	Natrona
	Inflow (N)	2,304	1,485	209	176	175	51
	Inflow (%)	23.0	14.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.5
Washakie	Number of Wage Records	4,150	Nonresidents	Big Horn	Hot Springs	Park	Fremont
	Inflow (N)	900	270	186	103	79	64
	Inflow (%)	21.7	6.5	4.5	2.5	1.9	1.5
Weston	Number of Wage Records	2,706	Nonresidents	Campbell	Crook	Natrona	Park
	Inflow (N)	703	352	140	71	21	17
	Inflow (%)	26.0	13.0	5.2	2.6	0.8	0.6
Nonresidents	Number of Wage Records	49,802					
Total	Number of Wage Records	321,991					

Nonresidents are "individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming." Reference: Jones, S. (2002). Defining residency for the Wyoming workforce. Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 39(11). Retrieved August 17, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/1102/a1.htm>

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

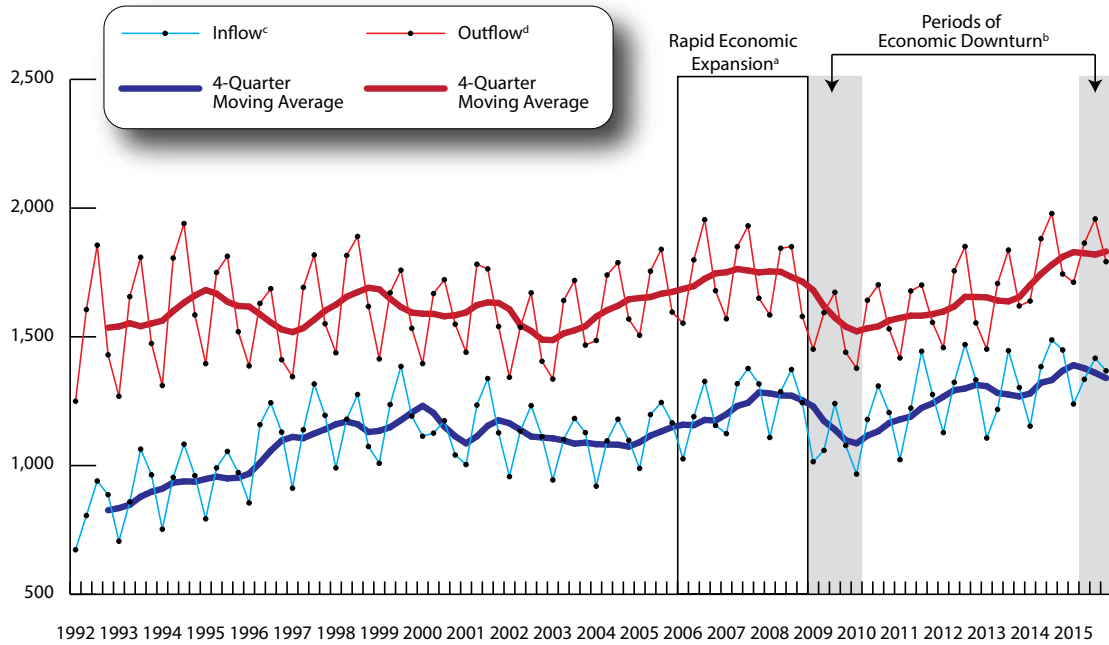
Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/22/16.

Figure 1: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Albany County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



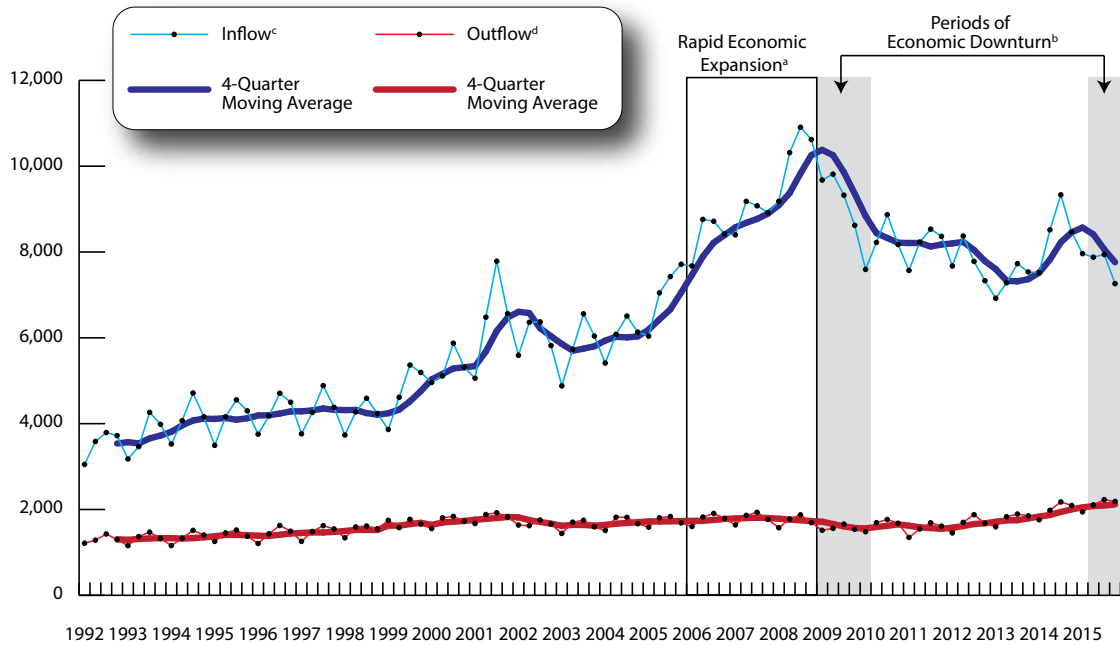
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Albany County for employment.
^dResidents of Albany County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 2: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Big Horn County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



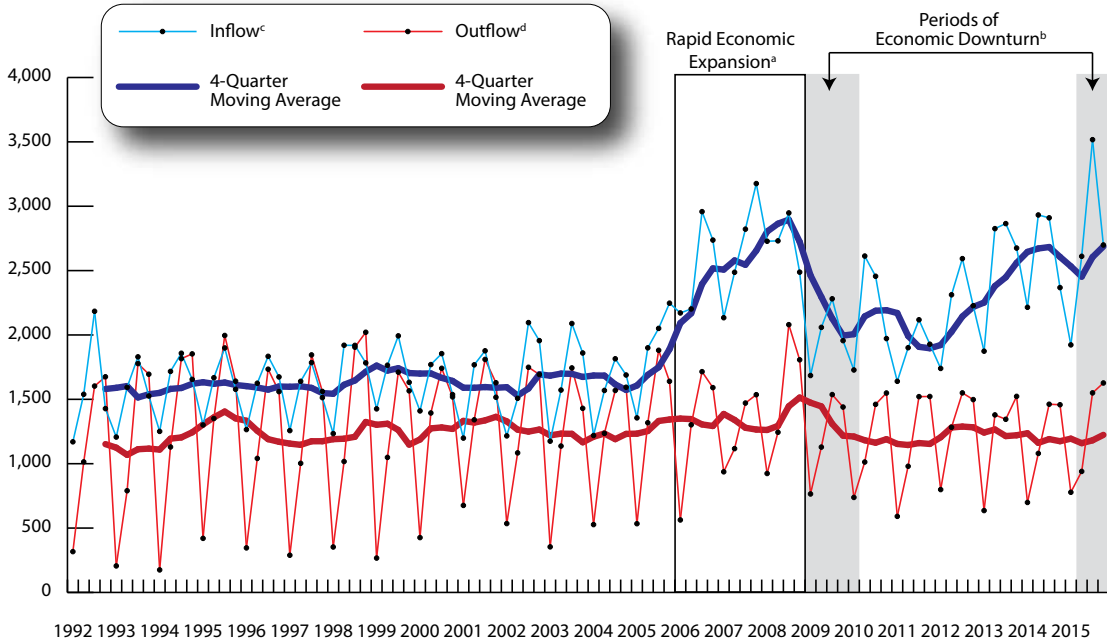
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Big Horn County for employment.
^dResidents of Big Horn County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 3: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Campbell County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



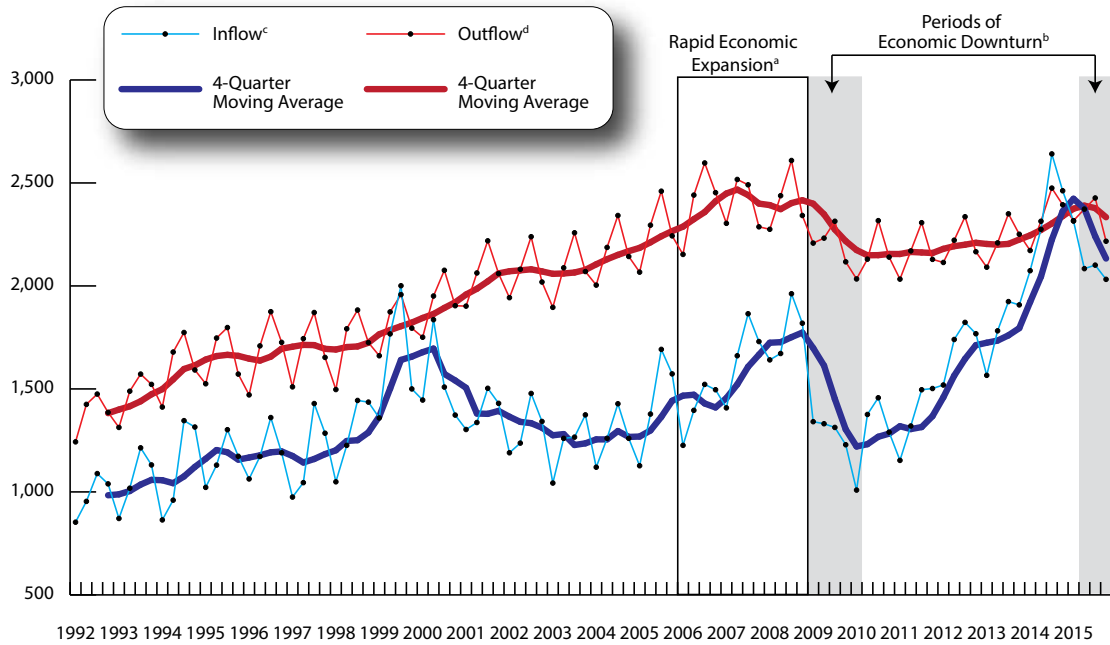
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Campbell County for employment.
^dResidents of Campbell County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 4: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Carbon County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Carbon County for employment.
^dResidents of Carbon County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 5: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Converse County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.

^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).

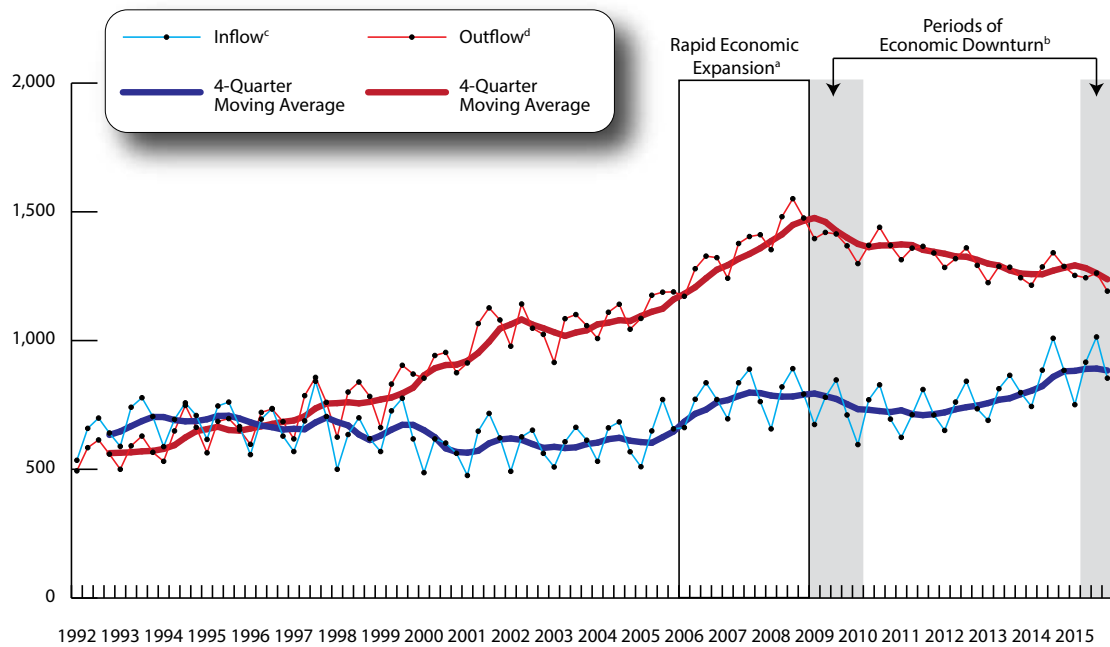
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Converse County for employment.

^dResidents of Converse County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 6: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Crook County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.

^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).

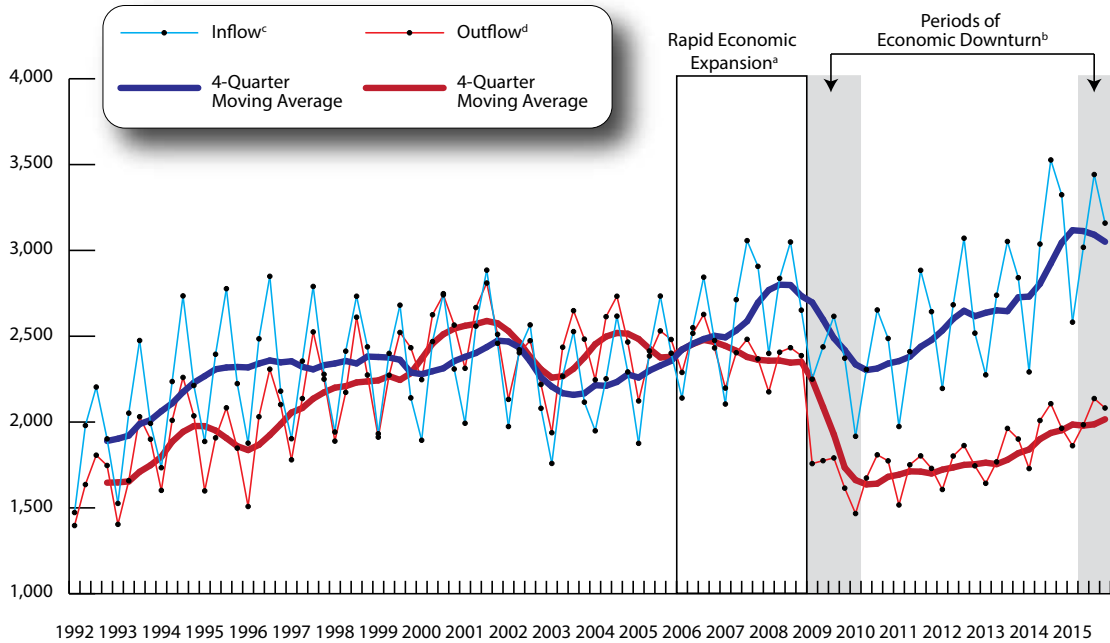
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Crook County for employment.

^dResidents of Crook County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 7: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Fremont County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.

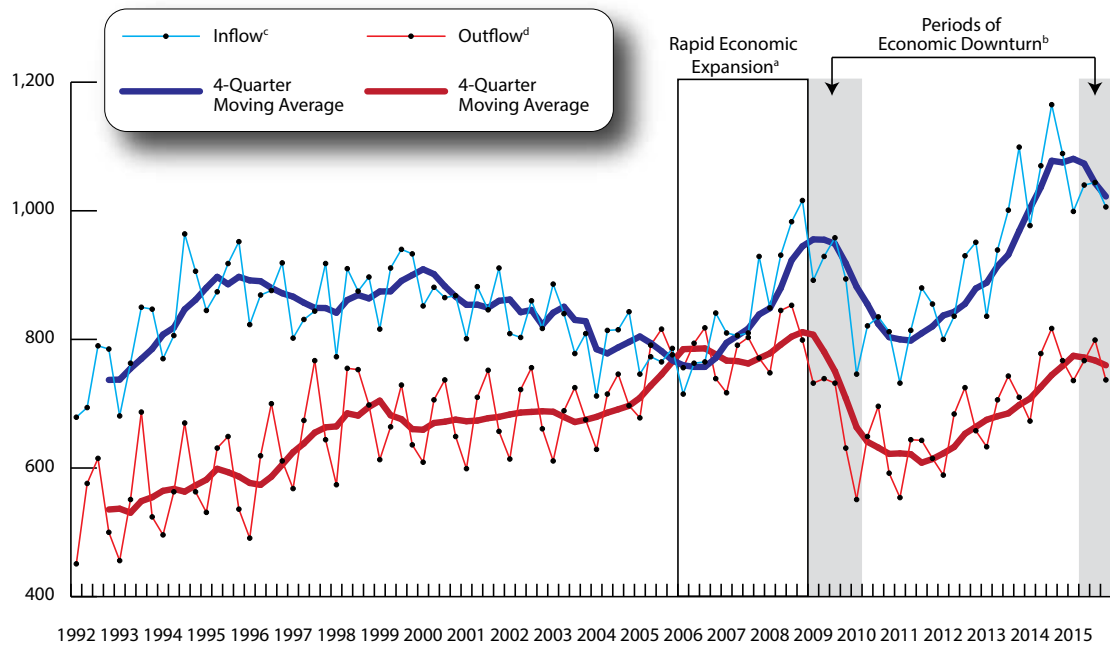
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).

^cResidents of another county or state coming into Fremont County for employment.

^dResidents of Fremont County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4. Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 8: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Goshen County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.

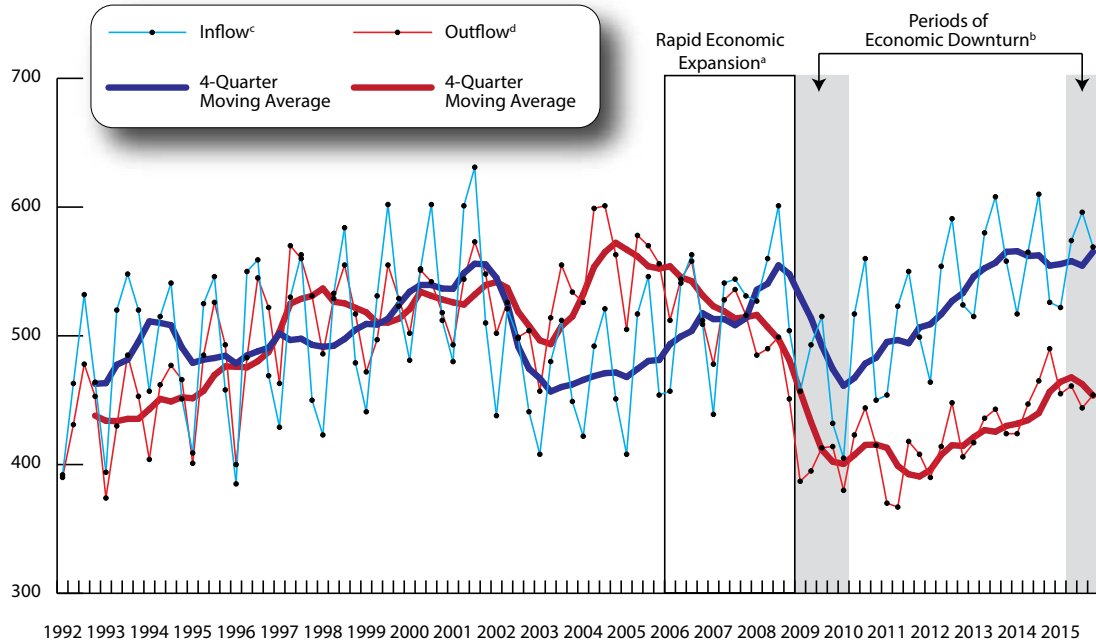
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).

^cResidents of another county or state coming into Goshen County for employment.

^dResidents of Goshen County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

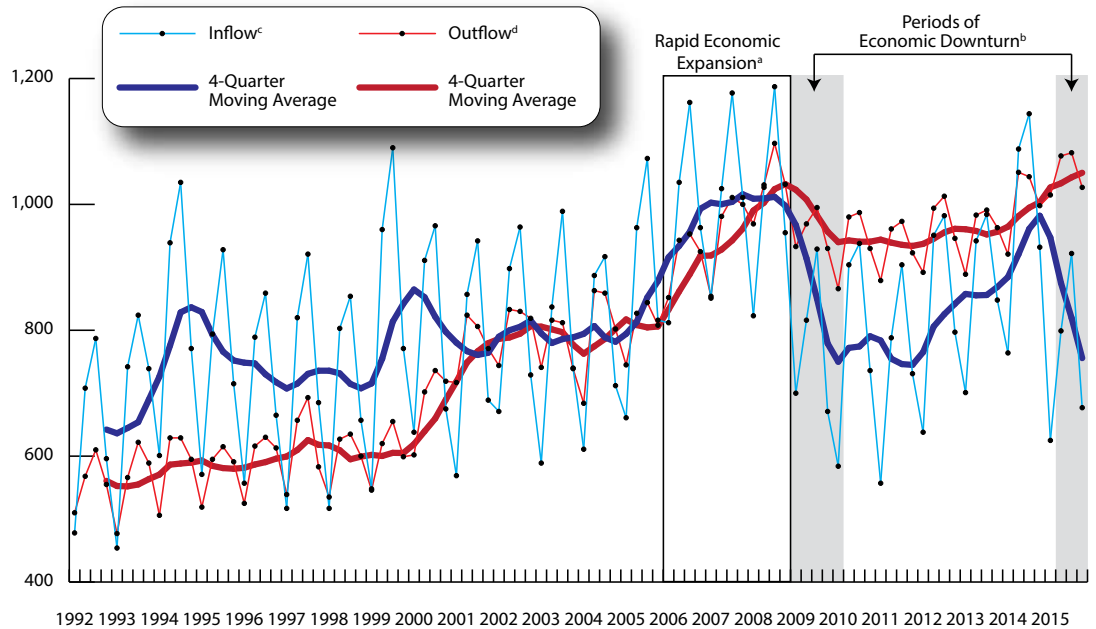
Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4. Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 9: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Hot Springs County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



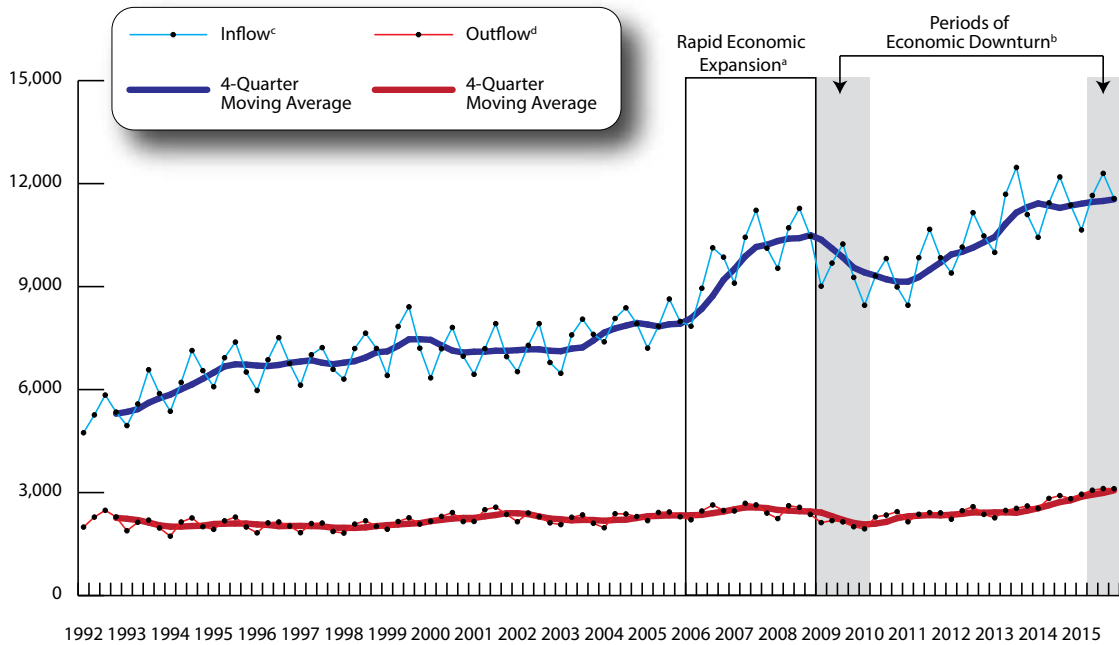
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Hot Springs County for employment.
^dResidents of Hot Springs County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 10: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Johnson County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



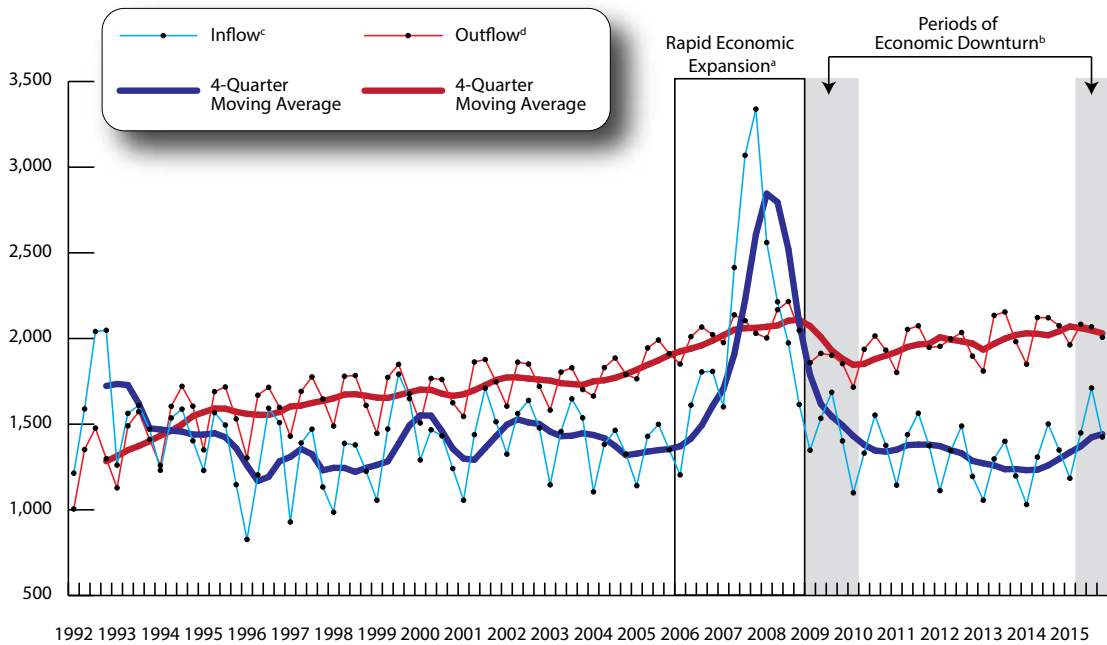
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Johnson County for employment.
^dResidents of Johnson County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 11: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Laramie County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



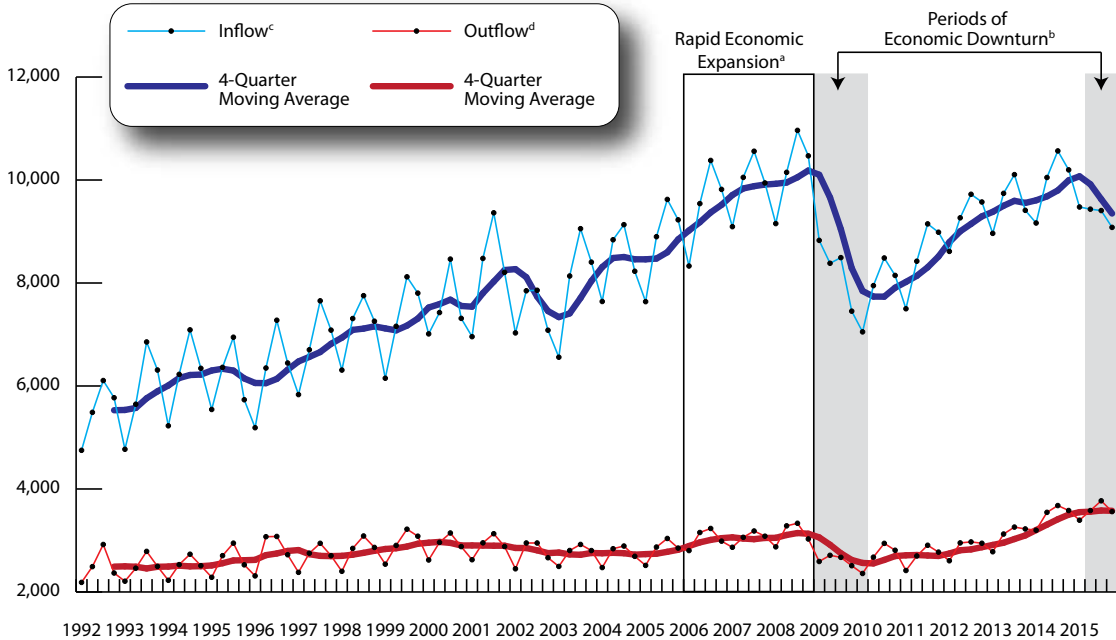
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Laramie County for employment.
^dResidents of Laramie County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 12: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Lincoln County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



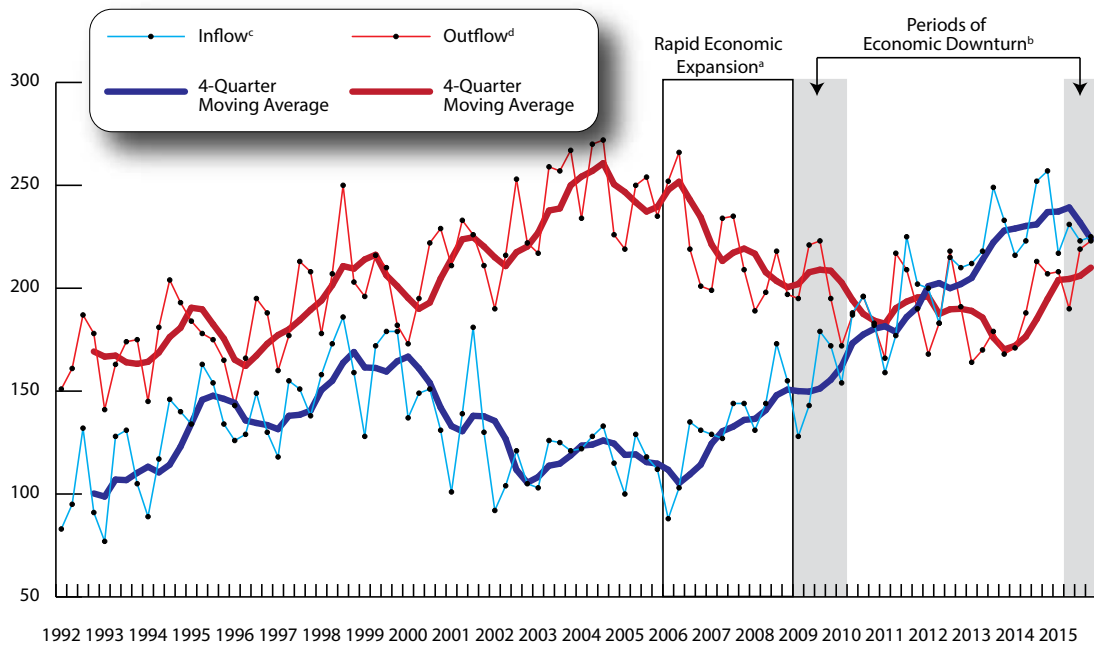
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Lincoln County for employment.
^dResidents of Lincoln County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 13: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Natrona County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



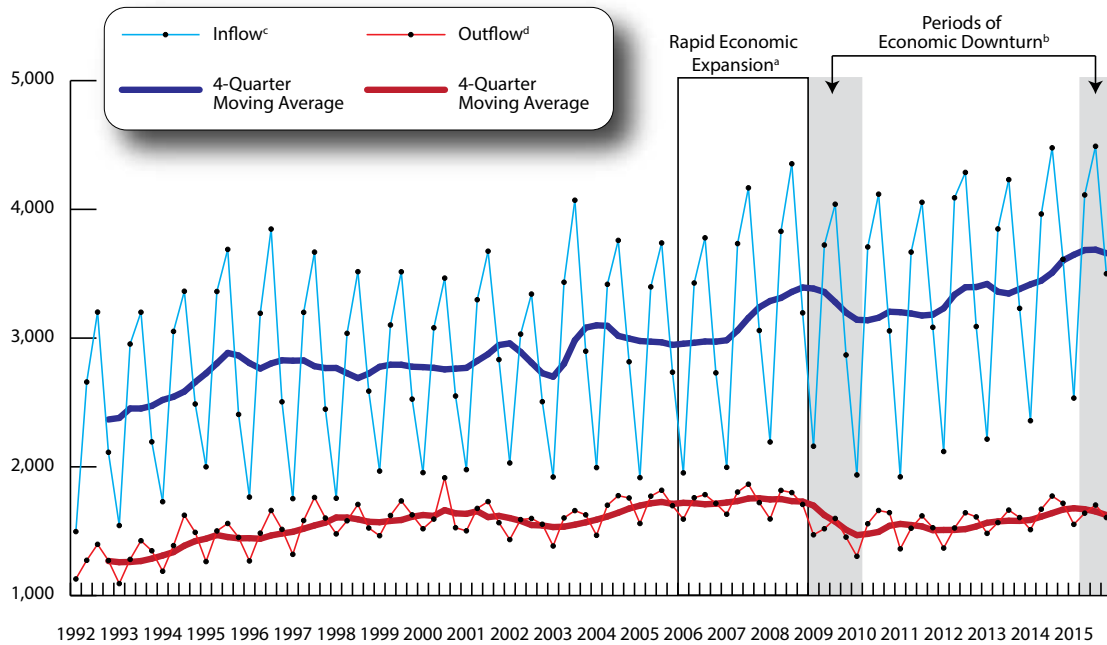
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Natrona County for employment.
^dResidents of Natrona County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 14: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Niobrara County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



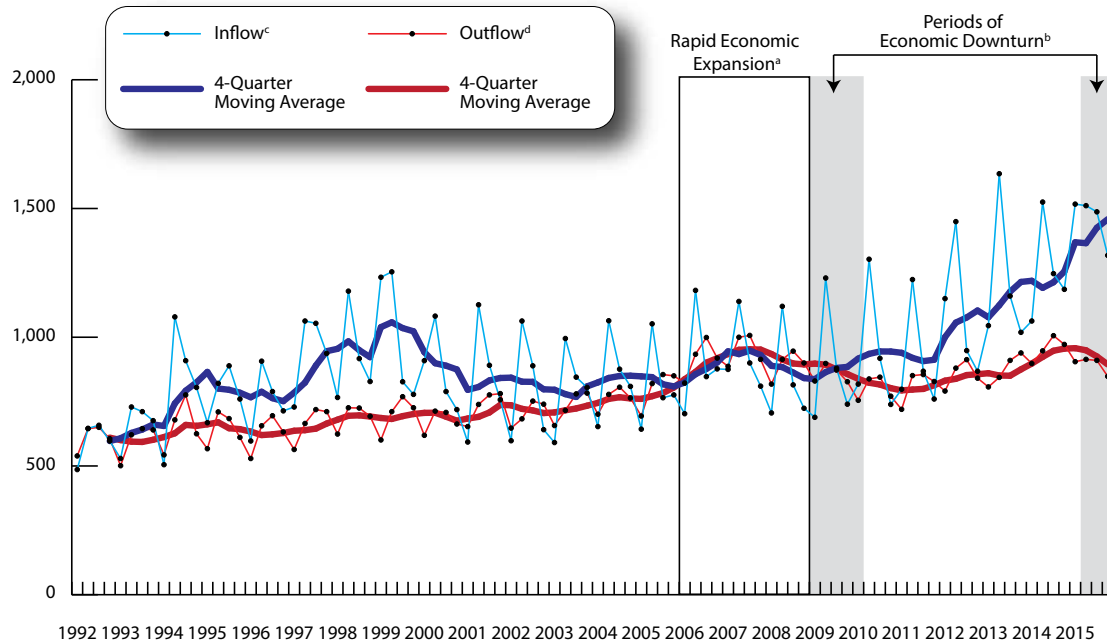
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Niobrara County for employment.
^dResidents of Niobrara County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 15: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Park County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



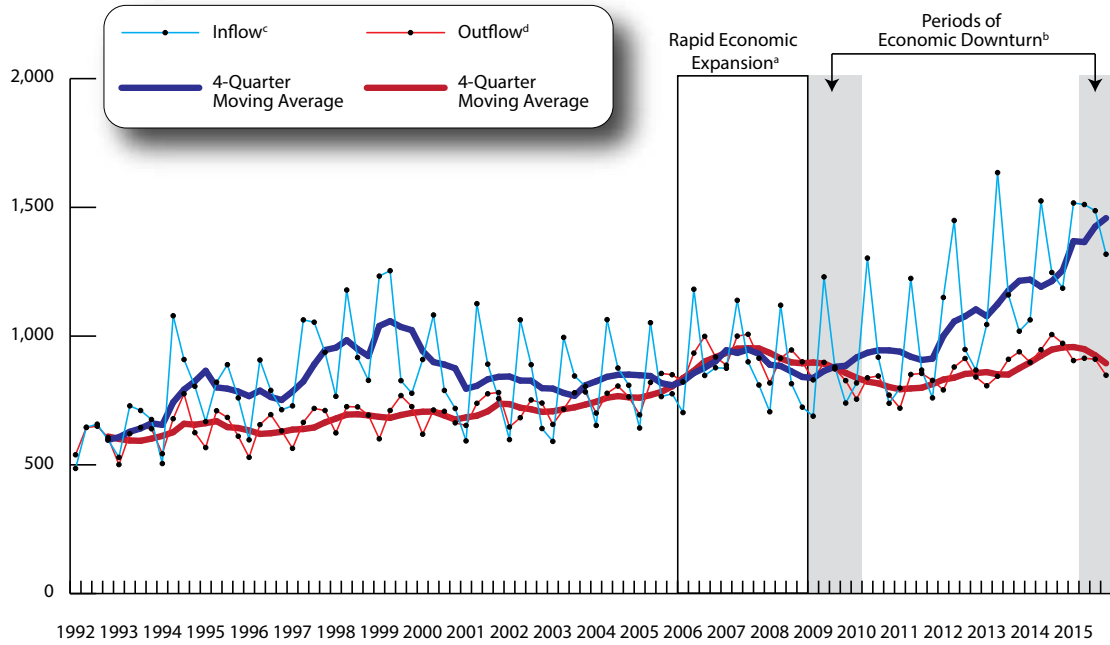
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Park County for employment.
^dResidents of Park County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 16: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Platte County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



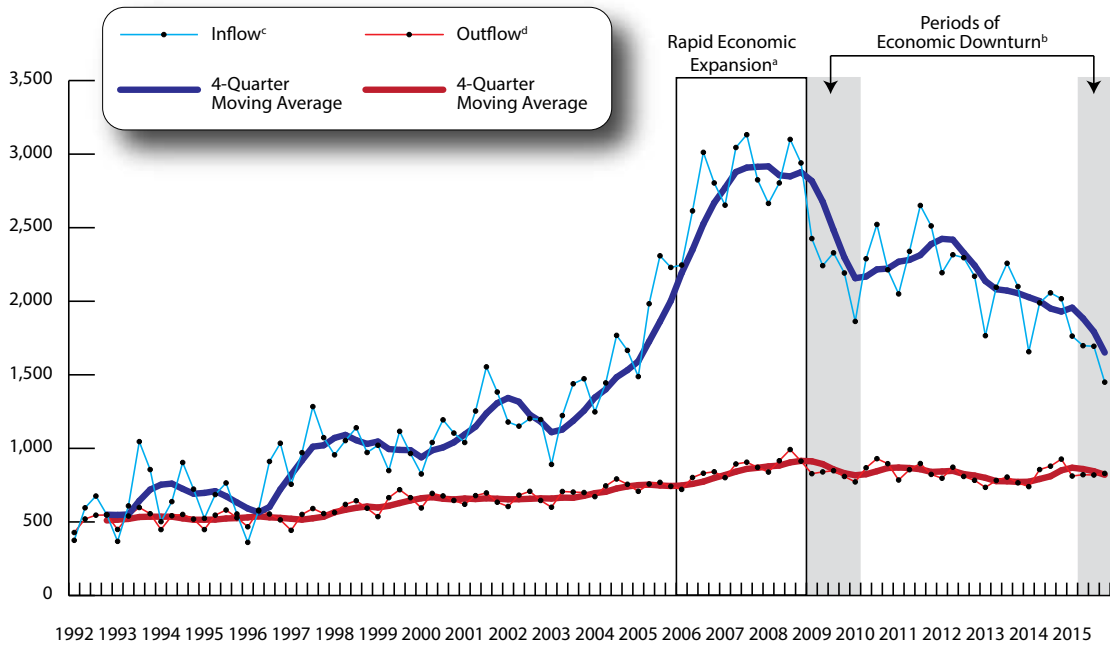
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Platte County for employment.
^dResidents of Platte County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 17: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Sheridan County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



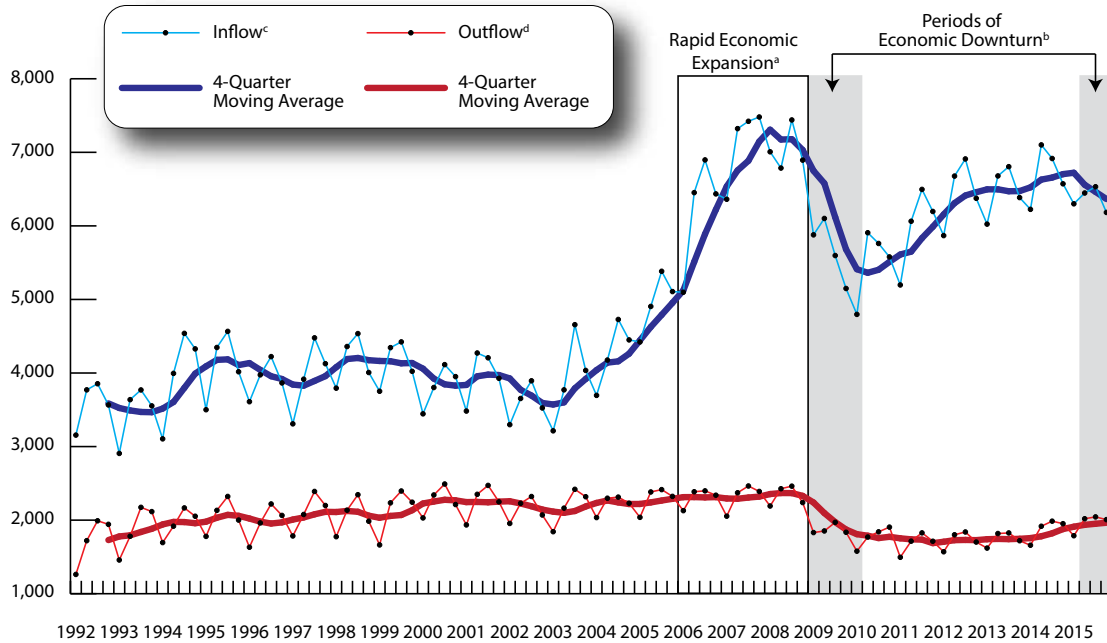
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Sheridan County for employment.
^dResidents of Sheridan County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 18: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Sublette County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



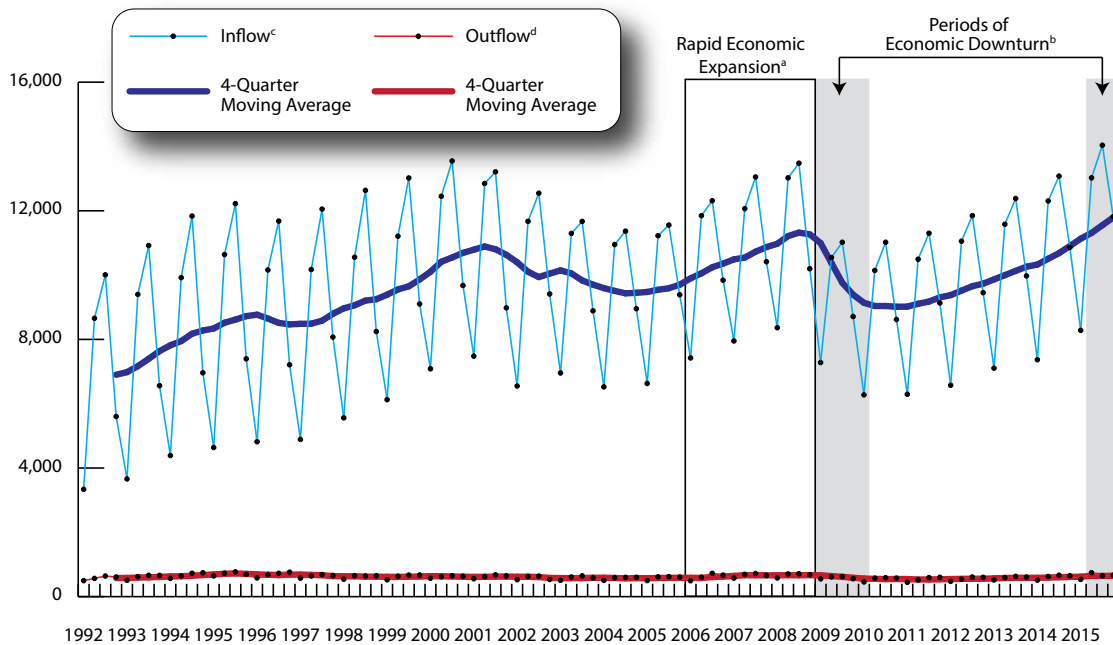
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Sublette County for employment.
^dResidents of Sublette County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 19: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Sweetwater County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



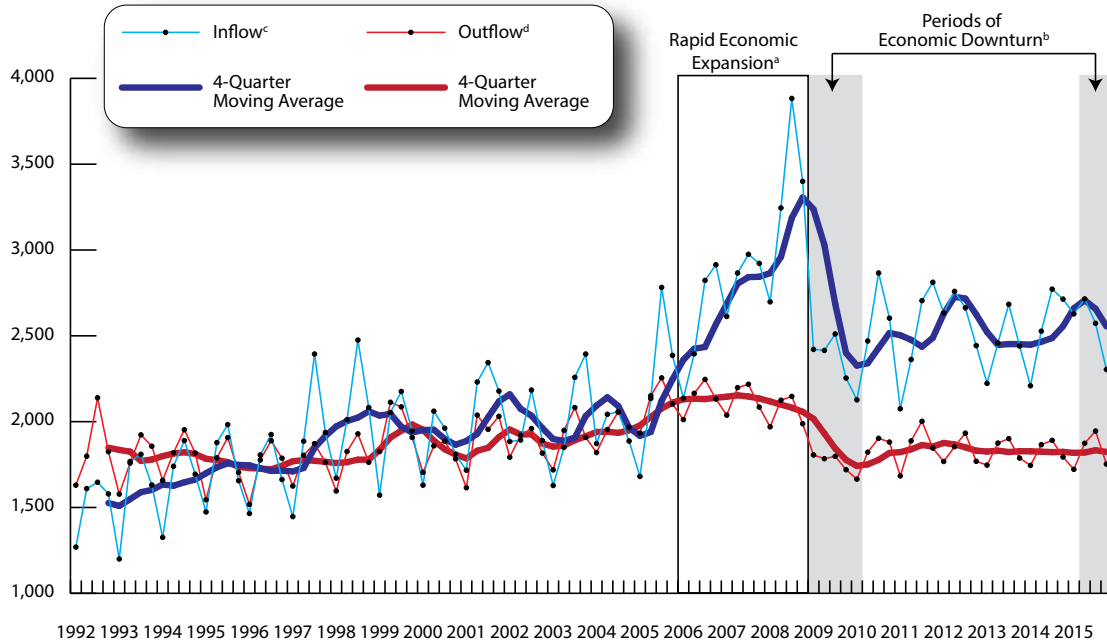
^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Sweetwater County for employment.
^dResidents of Sweetwater County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 20: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Teton County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Teton County for employment.
^dResidents of Teton County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 21: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Uinta County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.

^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).

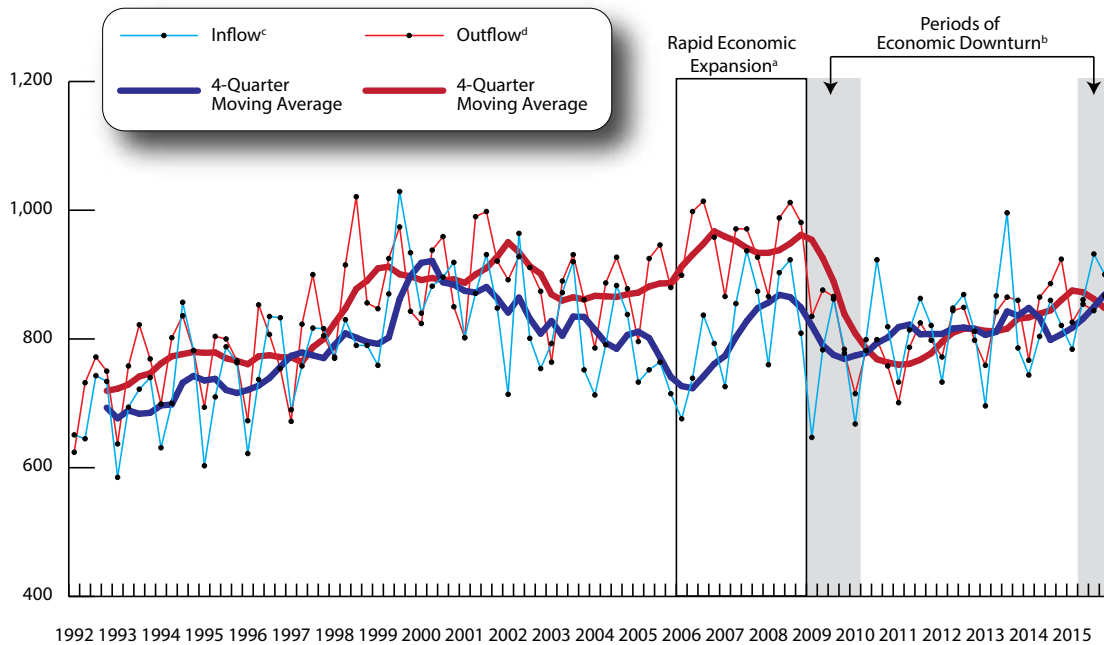
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Uinta County for employment.

^dResidents of Uinta County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 22: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Washakie County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.

^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).

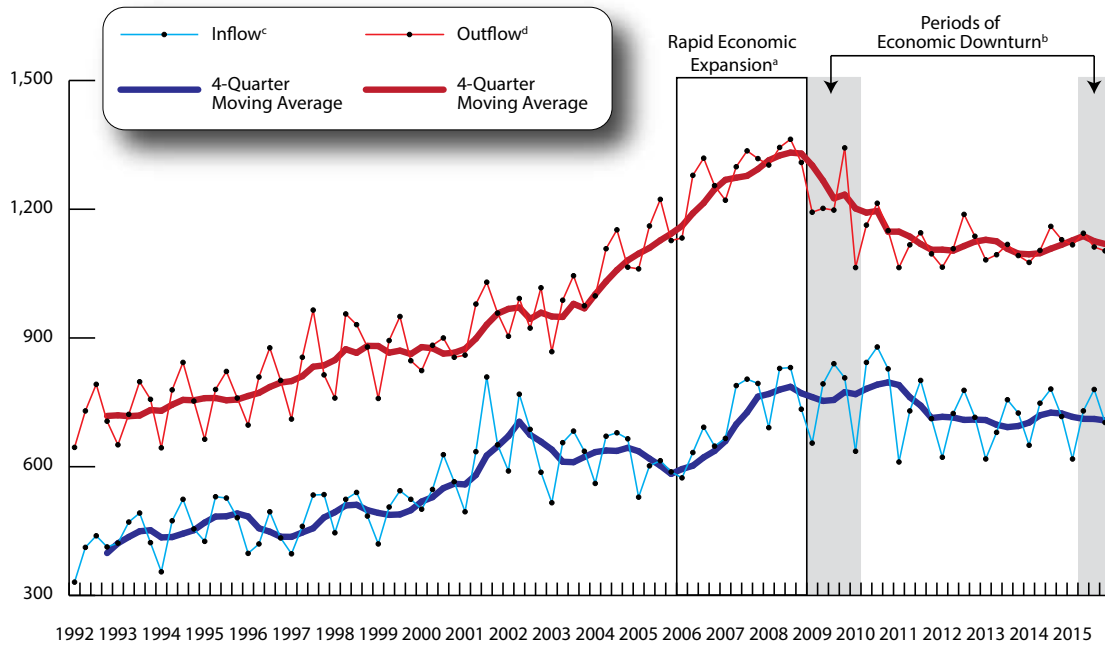
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Washakie County for employment.

^dResidents of Washakie County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.

Figure 23: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Weston County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.
^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).
^cResidents of another county or state coming into Weston County for employment.
^dResidents of Weston County going to another Wyoming county for employment.
 Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.
 Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/18/16.



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