

# **BRS ENGINEERING**

## **Memorandum**

**12 June 2003**

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### **WIND/BIG HORN BASIN PLAN**

#### **Socioeconomic Factors and Water Demand**

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The review and analyses in this memorandum explore socioeconomic factors likely to influence the development of water demand in the Wind/Big Horn Basin (WBHB) over the next three decades. Information and data are derived from publicly available secondary sources and from personal, E-mail and telephone interviews conducted by BRS Engineering during 2001 and 2002. This memorandum contains the following sections.

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## Section 1 - Methodological Considerations

Water demand is a function of environmental, economic, demographic, cultural and institutional variables. Among these the first three are primary, but all must be considered if realistic projections are to be made. Credible projections also demand good data, both quantitative and qualitative.

Wyoming is somewhat atypical sociologically, demographically and economically, compared to most other states. The State's anomalous character is particularly clear in the nature of its economy, which is an outlier in terms of correlation with the national economy: what happens in Wyoming does not necessarily reflect what is happening nationally.<sup>1</sup> If the state is anomalous, it seems even more the case in regard to analyses of sub-state entities, such as the counties of the WBHB, which differ in several ways from other regions of the state.

Still, the situations faced by the Basin counties are not unique. A useful approach to economic and social analyses of the Basin is the typology used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS) to analyze counties. Twenty-one of Wyoming's 23 counties are classified as "non-metro" by the ERS – Natrona and Laramie are the only two "metro" counties in the state.

According to the ERS there are

“Six types of non-metro counties. These types were chosen because of their importance to the rural economy and/or rural development policy. Three of the county types – farming counties, manufacturing counties, and services counties – are based on economic specialization and are mutually exclusive. That is, the types are defined by a county's economic dependence on a particular industry. The other three types – retirement-destination counties, Federal lands counties, and persistent poverty counties – are based on their special relevance to policy and are not mutually exclusive.”<sup>2</sup>

The ERS classifies all five WBHB counties as “Federal lands counties.” Federal lands counties (there are 270 thus classified in the United States) are those in which at least 30% of the land is owned by the Federal Government. According to ERS,

“Federal lands counties (270) had land areas dominated by Federal ownership. Seventy-six percent of these counties are in western States. Counties in this type had larger land areas and were more sparsely populated than all-nonmetro counties. On average, population in these counties grew faster during the 1980's than in all-nonmetro counties. Nearly 70 percent of jobs in the average Federal lands county were in the services or government sectors, reflecting the recreational use and land management functions of the group. Strong growth in service sector jobs during the 1980's probably contributed to higher family income (over \$1,900 higher) than in all-nonmetro counties.”<sup>3</sup>

In these counties the economic development debate

“Is primarily about who has the right to use and benefit from Federal lands, how those lands can be used, and who pays for those benefits. Ranchers, miners, loggers, recreational users, and those concerned with the preservation of wilderness all have a stake in the governance of federal lands. And as the West grows, its population changes, and the demand on its natural resources increases, the level of debate will likely rise, often pitting recent urban émigrés against long-time local residents.”<sup>4</sup>

Regardless of whether or not this is in fact the crucial debate, Federal ownership of more than half the land in the Basin certainly plays a crucial role in economic structure and development, in demographic characteristics, and indisputably in water demand. Beyond land ownership patterns, three other characteristics constrain the Basin’s potential for rapid, diverse economic growth: remoteness from large markets, a small labor force, and relatively underdeveloped transportation and communications infrastructures.

Under these circumstances, shared by most Federal lands counties, jobs in the service industries and in government tend to dominate local labor markets. The ERS notes that,

“The success of the service sector in these counties is, in part, associated with the growth in tourism and recreation that these areas have experienced. As the American public becomes increasingly mobile and recreation-minded, the demand for services in these counties increases. The accompanying jobs range from seasonal jobs serving tourists to full-time government land managers. Thus the pay scale varies widely also.”<sup>5</sup>

Many, but not all, Wyoming counties enjoy the presence of healthy minerals-related industries, which typically offer above average pay. When economic development is closely tied, as the Basin’s tends to be, to publicly owned natural resources which are not uniformly distributed across the region, intra-regional differences are often significant. Mineral resources, which have been the WBHB’s major revenue source, whether coal, petroleum or gas, are declining. However, the US Department of Energy’s Energy Information Administration has estimated demand increases over the next two decades of 33% for oil, 62% for natural gas, and for electrical power by 45%.<sup>6</sup> Certainly such an increase in demand might spur continuing energy production in the Basin. It could maintain existing jobs and produce new ones in the energy production and distribution, as well as invigorate service industries.

A related issue, difficult to measure or evaluate, is the question of what significant population growth might do to a lifestyle, cherished by many Wyomingites, based on relatively unspoiled and un-crowded natural attractions. Although hard data are few, it seems clear that many Basin residents are not enamored of the thought of the large-scale population increase that might come with high levels of economic growth. What role this reluctance plays in economic development efforts needs to be explored.

In sum, current prospects for significant and diverse growth in the Basin do not appear particularly bright. The Basin is far from out-of-state population centers such as Denver or Salt Lake City, proximity to which boosts the economies of some Wyoming communities and counties. It must be understood that the Basin's tourism and recreation-based businesses (which produce jobs mainly in the service sector) are enhanced by the very characteristic – remote and relatively “unspoiled” country – that could be most threatened by large-scale economic development. Despite the many similarities among Basin counties, it is instructive to consider demographic and economic differences among them.

It should be noted that a small area in northwest Natrona County lies within the Wind/Big Horn watershed, while a portion of the southeast corner of Fremont County lies outside the Wind/Big Horn drainage, in the Green River drainage. Both these areas are very thinly populated. The people in the Fremont County area are included in the demography of the WBHB Plan, though its water situation is not. In the case of the Natrona County section, its population is not incorporated in the WBHB demographic analysis. Two or three small, generally intermittent streams that head in Natrona County flow into Washakie and Fremont counties. There are also portions of Teton County within the watershed, but they are virtually uninhabited mountain areas. It must be noted that a good-sized but sparsely populated section of southern Fremont County is outside the Wind/Big Horn drainage. The area south of Atlantic City and South Pass City, extending east to Jeffrey City, is drained by the Sweetwater River, which flows eastward to its juncture with the North Platte, in Natrona County. For the purposes of this analysis, it has been assumed that much of the economic activity of this section of Fremont County is closely related to the rest of the County, particularly the Lander area. The population does not exceed a few hundred.

Portions of Yellowstone National Park also lie within the WBHB, but consumptive surface water use within the portion of the Park in the WBHB drainage is limited to one acre foot. This right is for domestic use at the National Park facilities at the East Entrance.<sup>7</sup> The majority of water use in Yellowstone Park for domestic and miscellaneous purposes comes from ground water wells. Permitted ground water rights within Yellowstone Park and tributary to the Basin include eight domestic wells with a total water right of 391 g. p. m. or 630.8 acre feet per year if the entire water right was utilized continuously. The only other reported water rights in Yellowstone Park are for monitor wells with no permitted volume of use.

## **SECTION 2 - DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW**

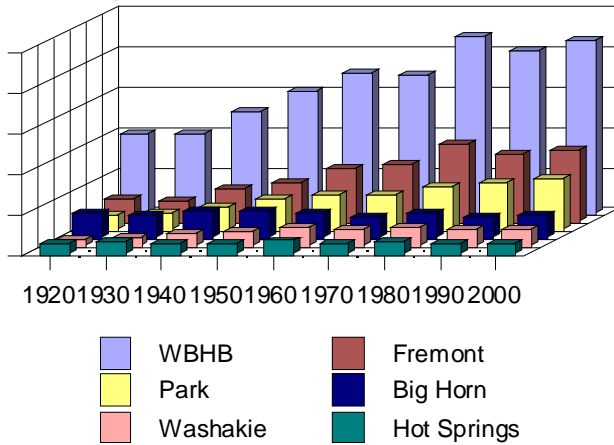
The determinants of demographic change are mortality and fertility rates, and migration patterns. Common methods of projecting populations include time-series, cohort survival, and employment-driven analyses. Projections of Wyoming's and the Basin's future populations, however, may best be assessed by time-series and employment-driven analyses.

According to the 2000 US Census, the combined population of the WBHB counties was 86,222 – about 17% of Wyoming's people. For the Basin, this is an increase over 1990, when the count was 80,562, but below the historic high of 1980, when the census recorded 87,773 Basin inhabitants. Table 1 displays county populations from 1930 to 2000. Park County is the only county never to experience a population decline from one census to the next. Table 2 and Figure 1 present population changes in terms of percentages.

**Table 1. U.S. Census, WBHB, 1920-2000**

County	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
<b>Big Horn</b>	12105	11222	12911	13176	11898	10202	11896	10525	11461
<b>Fremont</b>	11820	10490	16905	19580	26168	28352	38992	33662	35804
<b>Hot Springs</b>	5164	5476	4607	5250	6365	4952	5710	4809	4882
<b>Park</b>	7298	8207	10976	15182	16874	17752	21639	23178	24786
<b>Washakie</b>	3106	4109	5858	7252	8883	7569	9496	8388	8289
<b>WBHB</b>	39493	39504	50447	60440	70188	68827	87733	80562	86222

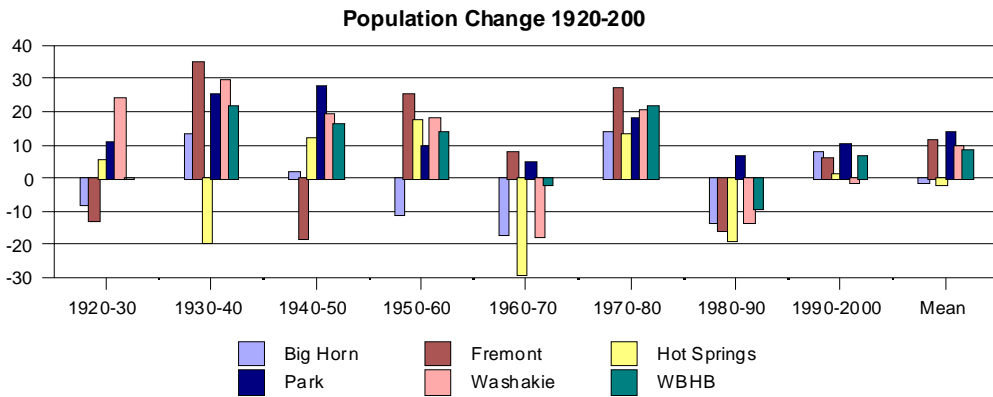
**Populations 1920-2000**



**Figure 1**

**Table 2: Population Change (%) by Decade: WBHB Counties 1920-2000**

County	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1990-2000	Mean
<b>Big Horn</b>	-7.87	13.08	2.01	-10.74	-16.62	14.24	-13.03	8.17	-1.35
<b>Fremont</b>	-12.68	34.82	-17.80	25.18	7.70	27.29	-15.83	5.98	11.28
<b>Hot Springs</b>	5.70	-18.86	12.25	17.52	-28.53	13.27	-18.74	1.50	-1.99
<b>Park</b>	11.08	25.23	27.70	10.03	4.95	17.96	6.64	10.11	14.21
<b>Washakie</b>	24.41	29.86	19.22	18.36	-17.36	20.29	-13.21	-1.19	10.05
<b>WBHB</b>	0.03	21.69	16.53	13.89	-1.98	21.55	-8.90	6.56	8.67



**Figure 2**

## 2.1 Historical Demography

Historical data suggest that demographic trends in Wyoming, and in the Basin in particular, are more closely linked to economic variables that stimulate in- or out-migration than to mortality or fertility rates. The national population has increased with each decennial US Census, and Wyoming has followed suit with but one exception – its 1980 census count was higher than that of 1990. Even though Wyoming reached a new population high in 2000, its growth rate lagged those of Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. Its growth was comparable to Nebraska’s and South Dakota’s.

The WBHB’s demography is somewhat different from the State’s. Although, the Basin’s population peaked along with the State’s in 1980, among the Basin counties population highs are scattered across the decades. Big Horn County’s high was in 1950 (13,176), Hot Springs’ in 1960 (6,365). Fremont and Washakie experienced population highs in 1980 (38,992 in Fremont; 9,496 in Washakie). Among the Basin counties only Park County’s population peaked (at 25,786) in 2000, along with those of Wyoming and the Nation. The Basin’s 1980 population high preceded by two decades the State’s high (493,782 in 2000), and in the 1960s and 1980s the Basin lost population.

Statistically, despite these anomalies, population trends in Fremont, Park and Washakie counties correlate reasonably well with national and state population trends. In Big Horn and Hot Springs, however, trends do not correlate significantly with each other, the other Basin counties, the state, or the nation. Clearly population dynamics in the Basin differ among counties. If economics is a force in population change, and the Basin counties diverge in that respect, we should expect to find economic differences among the counties.

Since the ways in which the five basin counties differ may not be intuitively obvious, a Basin-wide summary might ignore important variations, which differentially affect the size and structure of county economies and populations, and therefore water demand and usage. Such a summary, therefore, must consider each county separately, as well as the Basin as a whole.

Fremont, Park and Big Horn counties are considerably larger in area than Washakie and Hot Springs. The two smaller counties also differ from the other three in that they each have one dominant population center – Worland and Thermopolis, respectively – while the larger counties all have multiple population centers.

It is not difficult to account for most of the larger population fluctuations. Over the eighty years of change charted in Table 1, it is clear that the post-World War II years were times of rapid growth, as were the latter 1970s, while the Basin-wide population declined or experienced slower growth in the 1960s and later 1980s. Declining or slow growth rates primarily reflect downturns in mining – particularly uranium, oil and gas in Fremont County and coal, oil and gas in Hot Springs and Washakie.

From 1947 to 1960 Wyoming oil production increased 199%, but since 1985 Wyoming oil production has experienced a steady decline in Wyoming. In the latter half of the '80s foreign production cut into the oil market, and an oversupply of petroleum developed, lasting through the 1990s. Despite large increases in natural gas production in Wyoming after 1985, price fluctuations and the fact that there is as yet no development of coalbed methane fields in the WBHB meant that the region profited less than areas of the state with developing methane fields.

Although coal has been mined in the Basin for many years, most production was from underground mines. After the mid-1950s, diminished underground reserves, stronger environmental laws (e.g., Clean Air Act, Water Quality Act, National Environmental Policy Act), competition from surface mines in other areas of the state, and competition from other energy sources rendered the Basin's coal industry effectively defunct.



## 2.2 POPULATION FORECASTS

As mentioned above, classical methods of population projection may not be the best way to analyze population changes in the WBHB. Wyoming's and the Basin's birthrates are low and the population is aging. Natural population increase will not raise the population by much, if any. Migration is the key factor in the Basin's population growth, and economic changes drive migration.

The number of babies born in Wyoming is the lowest among the states (6,252 in 1998), the state's birth rate is 40<sup>th</sup> and its fertility rate 46<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states.<sup>8</sup> Wyoming's birth rate is consistently below the national rate and Basin counties have been below the state birth rate more than 60% of the time over the past five years. Only Big Horn and Fremont counties have exceeded the state rate. In 1999 Wyoming's birth rate fell to a record low of 12.8 births per 1,000 population.<sup>9</sup>

The Basin's population is aging: the median age is about 39 years, ranging from about 36 in Fremont County to about 44 in Hot Springs County. The national median age is 35.3. The US Census Bureau ranks Wyoming 6<sup>th</sup> among the states in growth of the elderly (65+) population. Wyoming's birth rates are low and death rates are high.

Although the percentages of women giving birth in their 30s and 40s has increased in recent years, data suggest that only heavy immigration of young people can provide a significant boost to Wyoming's population. A net out-migration of young people constrains the job-skills level of the state and of the Basin, a disincentive for many types of companies to locate in the region, particularly in fields needing "high-tech" skills. This emigration also has an impact on population levels.

Significant immigration of young people to the Basin seems unlikely unless there are changes in the Basin's fundamental economic pattern, making more and better-paying jobs available. The historic pattern of reliance upon mining, agriculture, and tourism does not offer many such jobs. Since this pattern is long-standing, and because there are no obvious reasons to think it will suddenly change, historic trends may well be the best indicator of the future. Wyoming's Department of Employment has projected that job growth in Wyoming will be in

"The production, construction, operating, maintenance, and material handling occupations. In contrast, the greatest growth nationally will occur in the professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations. This difference will create a labor force in Wyoming that requires less education and technical skill than that of the nation."<sup>10</sup>

Given the inherent volatility in population changes in the past century (Table 2); forecasting population change over the next 30 years is at best difficult.

### 2.3 High, Medium, and Low Growth Scenarios

Because the river basin planning process requires the development of water demand projections three decades in the future, it is necessary to project populations for those decades. However, with respect to water demand population changes directly impact only municipal and domestic use. Water demand projection for uses, such as industrial and agricultural, were based on specific foreseeable developments and/or projects, as discussed in subsequent technical memoranda. Over the 80 years examined herein, the Basin's mean population change per decade is 8.67%. (Wyoming's population grew by 8.9% during the decade of the 1990s, while the national average was 13.2%.) In the Basin, the two high-growth decades (the 1930s and 1970s) saw a mean increase of 21.62%. The low-growth decades (the 1960s and 1980s) experienced a mean decline of 5.44%. Disregarding the negligible population change of the 1920s (0.03%) and averaging the three remaining in-between levels (the '40s, '50s, and '90s), a moderate growth projection of about 12.33% is derived.

Projections using these coefficients are unrealistic, however, since each county's history is different and because such differentiation seems likely to continue in the future. It is also the case that a small population experiencing growth will provide percentage figures that are inappropriate for use with larger populations. When populations are small, a slight increase or decrease in numbers constitutes a high percentage, which certainly distorts projections. Nonetheless, it seems unlikely that sustained growth above the "high" multiplier will be reached, Basin wide: in fact, even the "low" history-based multiplier might very well be too high. However, a projection based on each county's average population change, rather than the Basin average, would seem to lead to somewhat more credible results. Using this method, the Basin's population projects to 94,508 in 2010, 103,858 in 2020, and 114,407 in 2030 under a moderate growth scenario.

The populations of Big Horn and Hot Springs Counties are not much different in 2000 from what they were in 1930. On the other hand, in that period Fremont and Park Counties have experienced a tripling of population, while Washakie's doubled despite its decline in recent decades. Fremont County's growth has slowed greatly over the past two decades, and only Park County has experienced steady, if not spectacular growth, during that time.

The US Census' county projections for the year 2000, using the cohort-component method on data from the 1990 census, turned out to be very close to the mark, overestimating the Basin's population by only 1,188 persons. Hot Springs County was under-estimated and the other four Basin counties slightly over-estimated. The largest error was in Fremont County, where the actual census was 516 persons fewer than the estimate.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The Census' cohort-component method, "is based on the traditional demographic accounting system:

$P_1 = P_0 + B - D + DIM - DOM + IIM - IOM$ , where  $P_1$  = population at the end of the period;  $P_0$  = population at the beginning of the period;  $B$  = births during the period;  $D$  = deaths during the period;  $DIM$  = domestic in-migration during the period;  $DOM$  =

In 1997 the U.S. Census Bureau projected that Wyoming's population would grow by 45 percent (to 694,000) during the thirty year period 1995 to 2025. This is the 11th fastest projected rate of growth in the nation. The projection is strongly driven by immigration. In their high projection the Census Bureau assumed that net immigration to the United States would be 1,370,000. For Wyoming, this projection suggests a 2050 population ranging from 950,000 to 970,000. This would certainly be an historical anomaly for the State, and the Basin.

All things considered, it may be that accurately predicting migration is essential to accurate projections of Basin populations. The quantity and type of migration is shaped by demographic, economic, social and cultural factors. Wyoming's 1996-1997 immigration pattern (the latest available), derived from research into income tax return changes, shows a net outflow of nearly 3,000 people. Considering regions where the net gain or loss was at least 100 people, Wyoming immigrated more people from California, South Dakota, and foreign countries, than it emigrated to them. Net out-migration from Wyoming of 100 or more people was recorded for eight states: Colorado, Idaho, Texas, Arizona, Utah, Oregon, Oklahoma, and Florida.<sup>11</sup> A study of driver's licenses exchanged and surrendered, shows that the number of licenses issued to people aged 25 and younger declined while those to people over 25 increased. This suggests that "Wyoming seems to be exporting its youth and importing older citizens. . . ." <sup>12</sup>

The type of immigration will have cultural impacts. For instance, it may turn out that affluent immigrants, attracted by the quality of life, will actually live in their Wyoming homes only part time, be mostly middle-aged, and be likely to value environmental and recreational amenities above industrial expansion. An energy or minerals boom might bring younger people attracted by available employment, perhaps in a rapidly growing minerals industry. Such immigrants might hold attitudes differing somewhat from those of people whose primary motive for moving to Wyoming is to enjoy its relatively "pristine" environment.

The economic chain of events that may drive immigration at any of the three growth scenarios would surely impact water demand and use. It would, as well, influence the cultural and institutional milieu in which and by which those demands and uses would be shaped. Figure 1 illustrates population changes in Basin counties from 1930 through 2000. There seems to be little historical or economic reason to expect rapid growth in the Basin over the next thirty years. The historic, percentage-based, low, moderate, and high growth demographic scenarios should serve adequately as a planning base.

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domestic out-migration during the period; (Both DIM and DOM are aggregations of the State-to-State migration flows); IIM = international in-migration during the period; IOM = international out-migration during the period."

Table 3, which shows a variety of population projections which could be made utilizing various methods and assumptions. For the purpose of projecting population related changes in water demand (domestic and municipal primarily). The following low, moderate, and high forecasting scenarios are recommended for the purposes of this basin plan.

Low Growth Scenario: The low growth scenario could be projected as a negative growth (projections 1 and 2) or as very slight growth (projection 3). For the purpose of the basin plan it is recommended that for the low growth scenario the population be predicted to remain the same at 86,222 for the next 30 years.

Moderate Growth Scenario: Previous basin plans utilized the state forecast as the moderate growth scenario, for consistency the WY projection (projection 4) will be used as the average growth for the WBHB (88,720 in 2010, 91,620 in 2020, and 94,600 in 2030).

High Growth Scenario: The long term percent change by county averages (projection 8) was used to project the high scenario as this is most representative of the WBHB during both growth and decline periods (94,508 in 2010, 103,858 in 2020, and 114,407 in 2030).

The cohort by census projection could also be used for the high growth scenario. These projections vary by less than one percent over 30 years. It is noted that the projection using the Powder/Tongue growth scenario (projection 6), was presented for comparative purposes. This projection reflects the recent energy boom in that area and is similar to the recommended high growth projection.

**Table 3:** Results from various projection methods ranging from lowest to highest:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Current	86,222	86,222	86,222	86,222	86,222	86,222
2010	76,293	83,423	86,571	88,720	90,684	93,713
2020	68,570	78,885	87,991	91,620	95,786	102,802
2030	62,632	74,593	90,403	94,600	101,241	112,773
Current	7	8	9	10	11	12
2010	86,222	86,222	86,222	86,222	86,222	
2020	94,390	94,508	96,519	99,100	103,707	110,944
2030	103,583	103,858	105,878	111,319	126,128	143,202
	113,927	114,407	116,437	125,044	153,574	185,378

Key: (Method 1) By county average years (Low): Taken from historical data, reflects negative growth years.

(Method 2) Percent change by Basin averages (Low): Taken from historical data, reflects negative growth years.

(Method 3) Wyoming population estimate by county: Using the same percentages as the state's 2 year prediction carried out over 30 years. Please refer to:

<http://eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/CO-02EST.htm>

(Method 4) Wyoming State projection: Based on census by county 10 year projection by the state carried forward for the next thirty years. Please refer to:

<http://eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/wyc&sc10.htm>

(Method 5) Percent change from census: This projection uses the percent change between the 1990 and 2000 census carried out for the next thirty years. Please refer to:

[http://eadiv.state.wy.us/demog\\_datapop2000/cntycity\\_90\\_00.htm](http://eadiv.state.wy.us/demog_datapop2000/cntycity_90_00.htm) ,

(Method 6) Using percentages from the Powder/Tongue basin plan: This projection is for comparative purposes only.

(Method 7) By county average years (Moderate): Taken from historical data, reflects average years of growth in the WBHB.

(Method 8) Percent change by county: Uses the historical changes by county, represents both growth and decline in the basin.

(Method 9) Cohort by census.

(Method 10) Percent change by Basin averages (Moderate): Taken from historical data, reflects average growth years.

(Method 11) Percent change by Basin averages (High): Taken from historical data, reflects years of high growth.

(Method 12) By county average years (High): Taken from historical data, reflects high growth years.

### **SECTION 3 -THE BASIN'S ECONOMY**

The Basin's economy, like Wyoming's as a whole, has long depended on a triad of industries: mining (especially coal, oil and gas), tourism, and agriculture. Mining's annual payroll in Wyoming nearly doubles that of retail trade, the nearest competing sector. In terms of numbers of jobs it trails only retail trade and accommodation, and food services.<sup>13</sup> Other economic sectors are, of course, significantly impacted by events in the minerals industries.

The Basin's economy is dominated by the larger and somewhat more diverse economies of Fremont and Park counties, which together account for about 60% of the Basin's land area and 72% of its population. In recent years these counties have accounted for 60% to 80% of retail tax collection in the Basin.<sup>14</sup> This disparity among counties is not unusual: "a third of all rural counties captured three-fourths of all rural economic gains in the 1990s".<sup>15</sup> Statistical analysis indicates that Fremont County's population trends are the strongest factor in, and the best indicator of, the Basin's overall demographic trends.

Despite the economic dominance of Park and Fremont counties, Washakie County had (according to the 1997 model-based US Census estimate) the highest median household money income (\$36,386) among the WBHB counties, while Big Horn County, despite its third-place rank in household money income, had the highest home-ownership rate among the WBHB counties. Fremont County has the lowest median household money income, slightly lower than that of Hot Springs County, however, Fremont County's statistics include the Wind River Indian Reservation, where very high unemployment has been the norm. Data such as this tell us that the Basin's socioeconomic structure is not simple, and warns against being too simplistic in the analyses of the Basin as a whole.

As is typical in Federal lands counties, government (in its national, state and local forms) accounts for more Basin jobs than any other category with the exception of the service industry. Government jobs, at least at federal and state levels, are among the better paid in the Basin. In 1998 there were 13,893 jobs in the service industry, Basin-wide, and 9,927 government jobs. Retail jobs (part of the service industry) numbered 9,086, while mining provided 2,446.<sup>16</sup> Yet it must be remembered that in general mining jobs are more highly paid than most other jobs in the region, and the multiplier effect of mining supports many other industries. Mineral royalties help fund state and local agencies and projects, notably including schools.

#### **3.1 Mining**

In Wyoming the peak years for oil production were 1959 to 1976, while gas production began a steep upward climb about 1976, and is still rising. Coal has experienced three major production booms – from the late 1880s until the early 1920s, during World War II, and an ongoing boom that began about 1969.<sup>17</sup>

Uranium mining began in Wyoming in the 1950s, Significant uranium mining districts of Wyoming include the Gas Hills located in the Wind River Basin, the Powder River Basin,

Shirley Basin, Crooks Gap, Poison Basin, and the Great Divide Basin. The industry peaked, producing uranium for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), around 1960. As AEC stockpiling slowed to a halt about 1964, the industry “crashed.” From 1964 to 1972 a transition occurred as private sector demand, mostly for power plants, developed. Increasing oil prices, spurred by the embargo of 1974, helped uranium markets rise to another peak around 1978-80. Oversupply, compounded by the aftermath of the Three-Mile Island event, brought on another crash in uranium markets from 1982 to 1984. The future for uranium mining appears to be in-situ development, in which wells, rather than open-pit mines, produce the ores. Non-potable ground water is re-injected into ore seams as part of a reverse osmosis process, resulting in a net consumptive loss of only 5% or so. Although some of this activity will take place in Fremont County, most of it is and probably will continue to be in the Powder River Basin, rather than in the Wind River Basin.<sup>18</sup>

Over the years the WBHB, as well as the state generally, benefited from mining booms: there has been oil, gas and coal production in the Basin for more than a century. However, Wyoming’s currently healthy mining activities (coal, coalbed methane, uranium or trona) have little positive impact on the Basin’s economy. In fact, the availability of jobs in the methane-booming Powder River Basin, as well as in southwest Wyoming, is draining working-age people from the Wind/Big Horn region.

Despite the vicissitudes of minerals production, mining (oil and gas) in the WBHB generally offers better-paid jobs than most other industries and remains the Basin’s economic foundation. With out the development of a major new industry in the Basin, population size will continue to be strongly related to the economics of mineral production. Table 4 provides an overview of the Basin’s mining industry.

**Table 4: Mining in WBHB Counties**

<b>County</b>	<b># of Employees in industry (1998)</b>	<b>% of all employees (1998)</b>	<b>Mean Per Capita Income (\$) (1998)</b>	<b>Per Capita Mining Income (\$) (1998)</b>	<b>Mining Jobs gain or loss 1990-1998</b>
<b>Big Horn</b>	807	13.0	17759	29612	+637
<b>Fremont</b>	559	2.8	19113	25943	-44
<b>Hot Springs</b>	139	4.5	21488	47410	-92
<b>Park</b>	600	3.5	23231	30627	-361
<b>Washakie</b>	341	6.3	21347	12014	+151
<b>WBHB</b>	1639	3.1	N/A	N/A	+291

For more information refer to tab 21 “Industrial and Mining Water Demand and Projections”

### **3.2 Tourism and Recreation**

Tourism ranks as the second industry in the Basin. Park County dominates the Basin's tourism industry – 77% of the Basin's lodging tax is collected in Park County. Fremont County collects another 14%, leaving only 9% to be collected in the other three counties. Recreation spending is not all from tourists, but in this accounting, recreation money spent by Wyoming residents is included with that spent by tourists. Park County is far and away the largest recipient of tourism and recreational spending in the Basin.

Much of the employment created by recreation and tourism is relatively low-paid, and often seasonal. Although tourism and recreation industries do not portend much population growth for the Basin, there is little doubt that these opportunities do spur immigration, and keep people in the Basin who might otherwise leave.

Fishing is the most significant water-based recreational activity in the State, as it is in the WBHB. In 1998 resident anglers put \$308 million into Wyoming's Economy, while non-residents contributed \$184 million.<sup>19</sup> The Wyoming Game and Fish Department reports, that sport fisheries in the state accounted for nearly 4.6 million recreation days, with an economic return of about \$139 per day.<sup>20</sup> The number of recreation days accounted for by residents far exceeds those of visitors. Fishing outfitters and guides operate out of many Basin locations, including Dubois, Lander, Riverton, Cody, Powell and Thermopolis. Numerous stores throughout the Basin sell fishing tackle, bait, and other supplies for anglers.

In the year 2000 more than 30,000 non-resident fishing licenses were sold in the Basin's five counties, along with nearly 21,000 resident permits. This represents about a nine percent increase in total license sales, compared to 1995. All of the increase came from non-resident sales, since resident sales actually declined slightly. Park and Fremont counties attracted the largest shares of non-resident and resident anglers. Many anglers in Basin waters purchased their licenses in other counties.

Table 5 helps illuminate the character of the Basin's tourism and recreation industries. Since fishing is by far the most important water-based recreational activity, the ratio of non-resident to resident fishing licenses sold in each county is shown, illustrating the significant role played by visitors.



**Table 5: Tourism and Recreation in WBHB Counties**

(percentage totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding)

County	% of Basin's total lodging tax collected (2001)	% of Basin's retail tax collected (2001)	Fishing Licenses Sold (2000)	% Non Resident Licenses (2000)
Big Horn	1.6	6.7	4058	47.7
Fremont	14.1	32.6	18185	54.1
Hot Springs	5.0	4.3	2916	52.5
Park	76.9	29.9	21874	68.1
Washakie	2.4	26.4	4280	50.3

Hunting is also dependent on water, whether big game or waterfowl. Irrigation water helps provide habitat for many upland game birds, as well as helping to maintain many riparian areas. Irrigated fields and pastures are an important source of food and cover for many animals and birds.

For more information refer to tab 22 “Recreational and Environmental Demand and Projections”

### 3.3 Agriculture

Among the five WBHB counties, the value of agricultural sales is highest in Park County, and second highest in Fremont County. In terms of agricultural sales, Park County is fourth and Fremont County fifth in the State. For the State of Wyoming, covered employment in agriculture constitutes only 1.5% of the state total. The proportion is larger in the Basin. In terms of the proportion of jobs agriculture provides, Big Horn, Washakie and Hot Springs counties are more dependent on agriculture than either Park or Fremont counties. In Big Horn County, for instance, 9.4% of all jobs are agriculturally related, while in Park the figure is 3.7%. The trend in agricultural employment is down in all but two of Wyoming's Counties, Albany and Fremont Counties, the increase in those counties is due to more proprietors rather than more hired workers.<sup>21</sup> Table 3 displays basic information about the Basin's agriculture industry. It should be noted that the numbers given are subject to some debate both in terms of accuracy and meaning.

In 2000 the total value of the output of the Agricultural Sector in Wyoming was \$954,360, 75% of which was from sales of cattle and calves. Sugar beets were the number one crop in terms of sales, followed closely by hay, as these two crops accounted for \$97.6 million. Cash Receipts from crops, in 2000, were \$136.2 million statewide, while livestock, including products (milk, eggs, wool, honey, etc.) brought in \$774.1 million. Net farm income was \$114.2 million. In 2000, Wyoming's farm exports were valued at \$37.5 million, about four percent of the \$954 million total cash agriculture receipts. Clearly agriculture remains one of Wyoming's premier industries, but the number of jobs and the net profit for operators are not high.

**Table 6. Agriculture in the WBHB Counties**

County	Acres of Irrigated Farmland (year 2000 - Wyo Ag Statistics 2001)	Number of Farms (Wyo Ag Statistics 2001)	Value of Livestock (\$ million) (Wyo Ag Statistics 2001)	Value of Crop Production (\$ million) (Wyo Ag Statistics 2001)	Assessed Value of Ag lands (\$ million, 1998)	Leading Crops (excludes pasture & hay other than Alfalfa)	Number of Ag Jobs (total, including proprietors; 1997)
Big Horn	88,300	495	43.4	33.2	8.9	Alfalfa, Barley, Sugar Beets	685
Fremont	109,800	983	96.9	30.3	7.5	Alfalfa, Oats, Sugar Beets	1092
Hot Springs	18,500	147	22.2	2.4	2.1	Alfalfa, Oats, Barley	182
Park	98,900	588	54.7	35.9	9.0	Alfalfa, Barley, Sugar Beets	776
Washakie	45,500	205	24.8	16.6	4.4	Barley, Alfalfa, Sugar Beets	311
WBH	361,000	2,418	242	118.4	31.9	Alfalfa, Barley, Sugar Beets	3,046

For more information refer to tab 19 “Agriculture Water Demand Projects”

#### SECTION 4 -ECONOMIC GROWTH REQUIREMENTS

If high population growth is to take place a number of economic pieces must fall into place. The ERS analysis suggests four important areas in which improvements might help a rural area grow economically.

- % First, communications infrastructure has to be improved. This could increase development opportunities by making better access to information, services and markets available.
- % Second, Basin businesses should seek to produce goods and services for niche markets, penetrating markets located in more populous areas. Better communications would help in such endeavors.
- % Third, collaboration among firms and governments in product development, production, and marketing could be helpful in overcoming the dis-economies of small scale that plague small firms in remote locations.
- % Fourth, managerial and labor skills must be improved to ensure that local firms are competitive with larger, urban ones.

Even with effective responses to challenges that face the WBHB, significant growth will be difficult to attain. Moderate or low growth rates are no doubt more likely than high level growth, barring a currently unforeseen event such as a sizable boom in minerals production.

In terms of moderate growth, there are two possible scenarios. One would be for parts of the Basin to move even more toward the Retirement-Destination typology. Some areas in the South and West “have experienced 15 percent or more immigration of people age 60 and older in the 1980s”.<sup>22</sup> Several areas in the Basin have been able to attract some relatively affluent people seeking a more rural lifestyle. To some extent retirees have always been attracted to communities in the Basin. All of the Basin’s counties have areas that could attract this type of immigrants. The second scenario for moderate growth is moderate expansion of existing Basin industries. There are examples of such expansion already in the Basin, but the scale has been relatively modest. Barring trends like these, it would seem likely that population and economic growth will continue at modest rates in the Basin for the foreseeable future.

## SECTION 5 - THE WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

No assessment of the WBHB's future is complete without consideration of the 2.2 million acre Wind River Indian Reservation. Home of the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes, the Reservation is located mostly in Fremont County as well as a relatively small area in Hot Springs County. Much of the Reservation is mountainous. Its eight watersheds incorporate around 365 lakes and reservoirs, collectively containing more than 100,000 acre feet of water, and about 1,100 miles of streams and waterways. Many of these waters provide good fishing.

The population within the Reservation numbers more than 20,000 persons, of whom fewer than half (around 7,500) are Native Americans. It is estimated, that the annual population growth rate of Native Americans in the Reservation area is around three percent.<sup>23</sup>

Most tribal income comes from mineral extraction, mainly oil and gas. Tribal leaders are concerned about social problems affecting their young people as well as a lack of economic opportunity, and are anxious to promote economic development on the Reservation. This could mean higher levels of water consumption, especially if more land were brought under irrigation.<sup>24</sup> The Arapahos, particularly, perceive a shortage of housing and in some areas are experiencing increasing problems with domestic water supplies, such as poor quality water and contamination of individual wells.<sup>25</sup>

Several reservoirs have been constructed on the Reservation. Enlargements and new dams are being planned as the Tribes explore potential new beneficial uses of their water resource. For the most part, Reservation land (around 1.7 million acres) is under the joint control of the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribal Councils. Water and other natural resources are jointly owned by the two tribes. The Tribes have adjudicated rights to 500,000 acre-feet of water, however, this right is tied primarily to agricultural use and could not be converted to other uses without state concurrence<sup>26</sup>. Much of the water allocated for current use is not actually used but lost on the Reservation, due to leakage resulting from the poor condition of water distribution and conveyance infrastructure in many areas.

In respect to ground water, the 1983 Decision of the District Court of Wyoming's Fifth Judicial District concluded that:

“Beneath the land which is theirs in trust or in fee, the Tribes do not have a reserved right to the groundwater in any of the various aquifers, beyond any now established uses and amounts, but have the right to use any such additional groundwater on equal footing with and under the same restrictions as other water users in the State of Wyoming.”<sup>27</sup>

Further it should be noted that there are currently “at least 19 ongoing adjudications in 10 states, involving at least 52 tribes.”<sup>28</sup> Issues of sovereignty between Indian Nations and local and state entities are not uncommon and are difficult to resolve.

## SECTION 6 - WATER DEMAND

In Wyoming and in the WBHB, agriculture is the largest water user. As shown in Figure 3, Agriculture accounts for some 82% of the water use in the basin followed by water use from storage (evaporation) at 10%, industrial water use at 6%, and municipal and domestic use at 2%. In contrast, agriculture accounts for only 1.5% of employment. With respect to water demand, population growth or decline has direct effects only on municipal and domestic use (2% of total water use) and, thus, has little effect on overall water demand. Changes in water demand with respect to agricultural and industrial use are related to other factors such as the location and availability of natural resources and the market/economics of the products and/or industries. As a result, water demand forecasts presented in subsequent technical memoranda were based on foreseeable industrial and/or agricultural developments for these sectors. Finally, although recreational and environmental demand is related to population, this use is non-consumptive and does not affect overall water demand.

Water demand by sector of use is further discussed in the following technical memoranda:

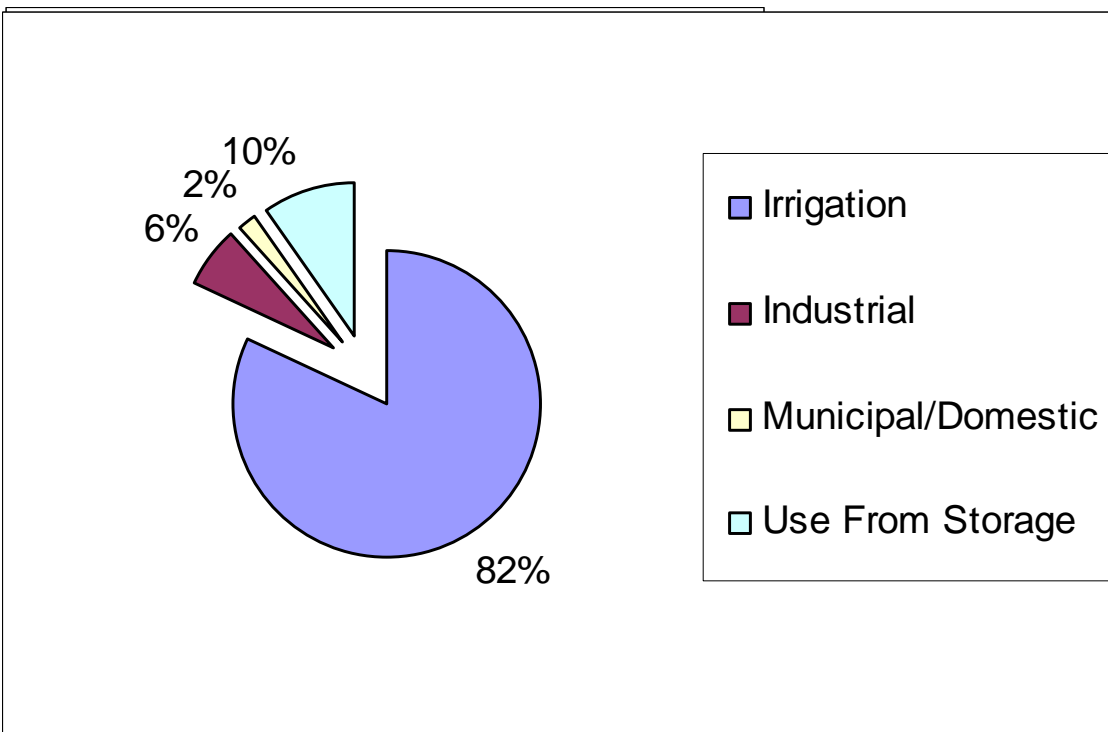
“Agricultural Water Demand Projects” Chapter 4, Tab 19.

“Municipal and Domestic Water Demand Projections”, Chapter 4, Tab 20.

“Industrial and Mining Water Demand and Projections”, Chapter 4, Tab 21.

Recreational an Environmental Demand and Projections”, Chapter 4, Tab 22.

**Figure 3:** Overview of water users in the WBHB.



When quantifying how much water is available to the largest part of the Basin, most of which comes from the Wind/Big Horn River and its tributaries, Federally reserved rights must be considered, especially those of the Wind River Indian Reservation, “as well as federal land agencies.”<sup>29</sup> However, even with the subtraction of the half-million acre-feet of Indian rights, there would still be enough water in climatically normal years to accommodate population growth at the high level. Droughts could create problems that might engender more focus on ground water. Ground water already supplies some municipalities and various WWDC sponsored projects are in progress to continue the development of ground water resources for municipal and domestic use.

There remains the question of the capacity of current municipal and domestic water systems to handle high levels of growth. This capacity varies from location to location. Some localities have current shortages while others would require additional facilities to support population growth. The modest size of likely population increases do not appear to pose extreme problems in this regard. Another factor that might be of importance is that most water systems, currently, do not take measures to encourage conservation of water – providing such encouragement would probably help minimize waste.

## **SECTION 7 - INSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Public ownership of a major proportion of Basin lands, environmental legislation and regulation, Wyoming water law, and interstate compacts are important institutional factors affecting water demand and development. (Refer to Chapter 1, Tab 3 Technical Memoranda)

The Wind River Indian Reservation, with its early and large water right and need for economic development, may play a significant role in future water availability, demand and distribution throughout the Basin. Tourism and recreation, minerals exploration and production, municipal, industrial, and agricultural interests, all present management issues. Agriculture has long been influential in the Wyoming Legislature, this is reflected in numerous statutes, regulations and policies. Agriculture also has longstanding issues with public land management agencies, especially but not exclusively, with federal agencies.

Although conflicts between ranchers, governmental agencies, environmental groups and outdoor recreational interests are longstanding, in recent decades pressure to limit grazing on public lands has increased. Protection and sometimes re-establishment of endangered or threatened species has added to the complexity of administering these lands. Minimum stream flows aimed at protecting and enhancing fisheries and riparian zones, more rigorous limits on Total Maximum Dissolved Solids and Fecal Coliform Bacteria concentrations, and other standards and requirements have been introduced, strengthened and enhanced. All these measures affect agricultural, and sometimes other interests, such as municipal water supplies.

Chapter 1, Tab 3, Technical Memoranda, “Institutional Consideration and Constraints” discusses in greater detail the potential impacts to water development projects with respect to:

- Land Ownership
- Wyoming Water Law
- Environmental and Cultural Concerns and/or Regulation and Legislation

## Endnotes

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- 4 <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib710/aib710k.htm>.
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- 6 <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo>.
- 7 John Barnes, Wyoming State Engineer's Office, "Partial Interlocutory Decree for the General Adjudication of Surface Water Rights."
- 8 National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 48, No. 3, March 28, 2000.
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- 22 ERS, "Retirement Destination Counties," op. cit.
- 23 "Wind River Indian Reservation: Municipal, Rural, and Industrial Water Supply Needs Assessment (Draft Report)", US Bureau of Reclamation, Great Plains Region, January 1996.
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- 26 Wind River Water Resources Control Board, 1994, "Wind River Irrigation Project Assessment and Plan," p. 25.
- 27 Decision Concerning Reserved Water Right Claims By and On Behalf of The Tribes of the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, May 10, 1983, pg. 8.
- 28 Ad Hoc Group on Indian Water Rights - Congressional Briefing: Background & Status of Indian Land & Water Claims; Mike Connor - Director, DOI Indian Water Rights Office, April 24, 2001.
- 29 Bighorn River Basin (Overview) HUC# 100800.



## **Appendix A**

**Wyoming Department of Administration and Information**

**Population for Wyoming, Counties, Cities, and Towns: 1990-2000**

**Population for Wyoming, Counties, Cities, and Towns: 2000-2010**

**[eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/wyc&sc10.htm](http://eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/wyc&sc10.htm)**

## Population for Wyoming, Counties, Cities, and Towns: 1990 to 2000

AREA	1990 CENSUS	1991 Estimate	1992 Estimate	1993 Estimate	1994 Estimate	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	1999 Estimate	2000 CENSUS
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>453,589</b>	<b>459,260</b>	<b>466,251</b>	<b>473,081</b>	<b>480,283</b>	<b>485,160</b>	<b>488,167</b>	<b>489,451</b>	<b>490,787</b>	<b>491,780</b>	<b>493,782</b>
<b>Albany Cnty</b>	<b>30,797</b>	<b>31,285</b>	<b>31,566</b>	<b>32,227</b>	<b>32,526</b>	<b>32,742</b>	<b>32,879</b>	<b>32,264</b>	<b>32,179</b>	<b>32,192</b>	<b>32,014</b>
Laramie	26,687	27,057	27,247	27,764	27,967	28,098	28,160	27,579	27,452	27,409	27,204
Rock River	190	197	202	210	216	221	226	225	229	233	235
<b>Big Horn Cnty</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>10,582</b>	<b>10,708</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>10,950</b>	<b>11,228</b>	<b>11,334</b>	<b>11,255</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>11,480</b>	<b>11,461</b>
Basin	1,180	1,182	1,192	1,194	1,210	1,236	1,243	1,230	1,254	1,245	1,238
Burlington	184	190	196	202	210	221	228	231	241	245	250
Byron	470	477	487	494	506	524	533	534	551	553	557
Cowley	500	504	512	516	526	541	548	545	560	559	560
Deaver	199	196	195	192	192	193	191	186	186	181	177
Frannie (pt.)	142	145	149	152	157	164	168	169	176	178	180
Greybull	1,789	1,786	1,795	1,793	1,810	1,843	1,848	1,822	1,851	1,831	1,815
Lovell	2,131	2,146	2,176	2,192	2,233	2,293	2,319	2,307	2,365	2,361	2,361
Manderson	83	85	87	89	92	95	97	98	102	103	104
<b>Campbell Cnty</b>	<b>29,370</b>	<b>29,826</b>	<b>30,517</b>	<b>30,544</b>	<b>30,835</b>	<b>31,440</b>	<b>31,946</b>	<b>32,098</b>	<b>32,452</b>	<b>32,844</b>	<b>33,698</b>
Gillette	17,545	17,775	18,142	18,115	18,243	18,556	18,808	18,852	19,013	19,195	19,646
Wright	1,236	1,249	1,271	1,266	1,272	1,290	1,304	1,303	1,311	1,320	1,347
<b>Carbon Cnty</b>	<b>16,659</b>	<b>16,406</b>	<b>16,149</b>	<b>16,282</b>	<b>16,150</b>	<b>16,174</b>	<b>16,091</b>	<b>15,914</b>	<b>15,757</b>	<b>15,730</b>	<b>15,639</b>
Baggs	272	278	283	295	302	312	320	326	332	341	348
Dixon	70	70	71	73	73	75	76	76	77	78	79
Elk Mountain	186	185	184	187	187	190	190	190	190	191	192
Encampment	490	481	471	474	468	467	463	456	450	447	443
Hanna	1,076	1,045	1,015	1,009	986	974	955	930	907	892	873
Medicine Bow	389	374	358	352	339	331	319	307	294	285	274
Rawlins	9,380	9,259	9,134	9,230	9,176	9,211	9,184	9,103	9,034	9,038	9,006
Riverside	85	82	78	77	74	72	69	66	64	61	59
Saratoga	1,969	1,926	1,883	1,886	1,858	1,848	1,826	1,794	1,764	1,748	1,726
Sinclair	500	488	475	474	466	461	454	445	436	430	423
<b>Converse Cnty</b>	<b>11,128</b>	<b>11,081</b>	<b>11,277</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>11,492</b>	<b>11,713</b>	<b>11,856</b>	<b>12,011</b>	<b>11,911</b>	<b>11,993</b>	<b>12,052</b>
Douglas	5,076	5,035	5,105	5,157	5,162	5,241	5,284	5,333	5,268	5,283	5,288
Glenrock	2,153	2,135	2,163	2,184	2,185	2,217	2,234	2,254	2,225	2,230	2,231
Lost Springs	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
Rolling Hills	330	337	352	365	376	392	406	420	426	438	449
<b>Crook Cnty</b>	<b>5,294</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>5,813</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>5,887</b>
Hulett	429	424	425	421	432	427	430	427	419	412	408
Moorcroft	768	767	775	775	803	802	815	817	811	806	807
Pine Haven	141	147	156	163	176	183	193	201	208	214	222
Sundance	1,139	1,134	1,143	1,140	1,177	1,172	1,188	1,187	1,175	1,164	1,161
<b>Fremont Cnty</b>	<b>33,662</b>	<b>34,049</b>	<b>34,153</b>	<b>34,568</b>	<b>34,928</b>	<b>35,419</b>	<b>35,620</b>	<b>35,697</b>	<b>35,704</b>	<b>35,729</b>	<b>35,804</b>
Dubois	895	906	910	922	933	947	953	956	957	959	962
Hudson	392	396	396	400	403	408	409	409	408	407	407
Lander	7,023	7,046	7,010	7,037	7,052	7,091	7,072	7,027	6,968	6,913	6,867
Pavillion	126	130	134	138	143	148	152	155	158	162	165
Riverton	9,202	9,262	9,245	9,311	9,362	9,446	9,452	9,425	9,379	9,338	9,310
Shoshoni	497	513	525	541	557	576	589	601	612	623	635
<b>Goshen Cnty</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>12,361</b>	<b>12,394</b>	<b>12,494</b>	<b>12,511</b>	<b>12,522</b>	<b>12,572</b>	<b>12,787</b>	<b>12,629</b>	<b>12,502</b>	<b>12,538</b>
Fort Laramie	243	242	243	244	244	244	245	249	245	243	243
La Grange	224	234	245	258	268	279	291	306	313	321	332
Lingle	473	476	480	487	491	494	499	511	508	505	510
Torrington	5,651	5,650	5,670	5,721	5,734	5,744	5,772	5,876	5,808	5,754	5,776
Yoder	136	139	142	147	150	153	157	163	164	165	169
<b>Hot Springs Cnty</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>4,736</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>5,011</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>4,882</b>
E Thermopolis	221	222	231	233	243	246	255	266	271	271	274
Kirby	59	58	59	57	59	58	58	59	59	58	57
Thermopolis	3,247	3,186	3,231	3,171	3,237	3,198	3,232	3,294	3,285	3,209	3,172
<b>Johnson Cnty</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>6,209</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>6,672</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>6,831</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>6,958</b>	<b>7,075</b>
Buffalo	3,277	3,322	3,372	3,424	3,531	3,618	3,684	3,729	3,763	3,823	3,900
Kaycee	256	255	254	253	255	256	256	254	251	249	249
<b>Laramie Cnty</b>	<b>73,142</b>	<b>73,978</b>	<b>75,826</b>	<b>77,495</b>	<b>78,885</b>	<b>79,513</b>	<b>80,186</b>	<b>80,328</b>	<b>80,522</b>	<b>81,009</b>	<b>81,607</b>
Albin	120	120	122	123	124	124	123	122	121	120	120
Burns	254	257	264	270	275	277	279	280	281	283	285
Cheyenne	50,008	50,327	51,326	52,191	52,858	53,007	53,182	53,002	52,856	52,899	53,011
Pine Bluffs	1,054	1,064	1,088	1,110	1,128	1,135	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,147	1,153

AREA	1990 CENSUS	1991 Estimate	1992 Estimate	1993 Estimate	1994 Estimate	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	1999 Estimate	2000 CENSUS
<b>Lincoln Cnty</b>	<b>12,625</b>	<b>12,975</b>	<b>13,124</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>13,759</b>	<b>14,073</b>	<b>14,206</b>	<b>14,099</b>	<b>14,114</b>	<b>14,338</b>	<b>14,573</b>
Afton	1,630	1,670	1,683	1,703	1,752	1,786	1,797	1,777	1,773	1,795	1,818
Alpine	200	234	265	299	338	377	412	439	471	510	550
Cokeville	493	501	501	503	513	519	518	508	502	504	506
Diamondville	864	863	847	835	835	827	808	774	748	732	716
Kemmerer	3,020	3,029	2,989	2,959	2,976	2,963	2,910	2,807	2,729	2,690	2,651
La Barge	493	494	488	483	485	483	474	457	444	438	431
Opal	95	97	97	98	101	102	102	101	100	101	102
Thayne	267	277	283	291	303	313	320	320	324	332	341
<b>Natrona Cnty</b>	<b>61,226</b>	<b>62,312</b>	<b>63,087</b>	<b>63,981</b>	<b>65,316</b>	<b>65,687</b>	<b>65,859</b>	<b>66,311</b>	<b>66,146</b>	<b>66,282</b>	<b>66,533</b>
Bar Nunn	835	852	866	881	902	910	915	924	925	930	936
Casper	46,765	47,484	47,964	48,530	49,428	49,593	49,606	49,830	49,589	49,574	49,644
Edgerton	247	242	236	229	224	216	207	198	188	178	169
Evansville	1,486	1,572	1,653	1,738	1,837	1,910	1,979	2,056	2,115	2,183	2,255
Midwest	495	492	485	480	477	467	455	445	431	419	408
Mills	2,267	2,319	2,360	2,406	2,469	2,495	2,514	2,544	2,551	2,569	2,591
<b>Niobrara Cnty</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>2,407</b>
Lusk	1,504	1,442	1,451	1,472	1,471	1,494	1,504	1,491	1,509	1,475	1,447
Manville	97	94	95	97	98	100	102	102	104	102	101
Van Tassell	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	17	18
<b>Park Cnty</b>	<b>23,178</b>	<b>23,303</b>	<b>23,741</b>	<b>24,331</b>	<b>24,987</b>	<b>25,481</b>	<b>25,514</b>	<b>25,889</b>	<b>25,950</b>	<b>25,664</b>	<b>25,786</b>
Cody	7,897	7,944	8,098	8,304	8,533	8,706	8,722	8,855	8,881	8,788	8,835
Frannie (pt.)	6	8	10	13	15	18	20	22	25	27	29
Meeteetse	368	365	366	370	374	376	370	370	365	355	351
Powell	5,292	5,274	5,326	5,410	5,506	5,564	5,520	5,549	5,511	5,399	5,373
<b>Platte Cnty</b>	<b>8,145</b>	<b>8,163</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>8,245</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>8,453</b>	<b>8,586</b>	<b>8,737</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>8,866</b>	<b>8,807</b>
Chugwater	192	196	200	205	212	217	224	231	238	242	244
Glendo	195	197	200	202	208	211	216	222	226	229	229
Guernsey	1,155	1,148	1,145	1,141	1,151	1,150	1,158	1,168	1,172	1,165	1,147
Hartville	78	77	77	77	77	77	77	78	78	77	76
Wheatland	3,271	3,279	3,297	3,314	3,373	3,400	3,455	3,516	3,559	3,571	3,548
<b>Sheridan Cnty</b>	<b>23,562</b>	<b>23,722</b>	<b>24,230</b>	<b>24,787</b>	<b>25,256</b>	<b>25,663</b>	<b>26,008</b>	<b>26,095</b>	<b>26,240</b>	<b>26,328</b>	<b>26,560</b>
Clearmont	119	118	119	120	120	120	120	119	117	116	115
Dayton	592	597	611	626	639	650	660	663	668	671	678
Ranchester	676	675	684	694	701	707	710	707	705	701	701
Sheridan	13,904	14,010	14,322	14,664	14,953	15,207	15,424	15,489	15,588	15,653	15,804
<b>Sublette Cnty</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>5,409</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>5,773</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>5,920</b>
Big Piney	454	453	446	447	453	449	442	434	427	417	408
Marbleton	634	645	648	664	688	696	702	707	713	715	720
Pinedale	1,181	1,208	1,219	1,256	1,307	1,330	1,348	1,365	1,383	1,395	1,412
<b>Sweetwater Cnty</b>	<b>38,823</b>	<b>39,592</b>	<b>40,012</b>	<b>40,066</b>	<b>39,960</b>	<b>39,849</b>	<b>39,257</b>	<b>38,728</b>	<b>38,565</b>	<b>38,142</b>	<b>37,613</b>
Bairoil	228	219	209	196	182	168	153	138	125	111	97
Granger	126	131	135	138	140	142	142	143	145	146	146
Green River	12,711	12,909	12,992	12,956	12,868	12,778	12,536	12,315	12,211	12,025	11,808
Rock Springs	19,050	19,454	19,687	19,740	19,715	19,687	19,421	19,185	19,130	18,946	18,708
Superior	273	276	277	275	272	269	263	258	254	250	244
Wamsutter	240	248	253	257	259	261	261	260	262	262	261
<b>Teton Cnty</b>	<b>11,173</b>	<b>12,098</b>	<b>12,788</b>	<b>13,733</b>	<b>14,320</b>	<b>14,907</b>	<b>15,494</b>	<b>16,182</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>17,672</b>	<b>18,251</b>
Jackson	4,708	5,161	5,523	6,003	6,334	6,672	7,016	7,412	7,822	8,280	8,647
<b>Uinta Cnty</b>	<b>18,705</b>	<b>19,101</b>	<b>19,476</b>	<b>19,581</b>	<b>19,927</b>	<b>19,884</b>	<b>19,936</b>	<b>19,935</b>	<b>20,029</b>	<b>19,901</b>	<b>19,742</b>
Evanston	10,904	11,135	11,353	11,414	11,616	11,591	11,621	11,620	11,675	11,600	11,507
Lyman	1,896	1,930	1,962	1,966	1,994	1,984	1,983	1,976	1,979	1,960	1,938
Mountain View	1,189	1,204	1,218	1,214	1,226	1,213	1,205	1,195	1,190	1,173	1,153
<b>Washakie Cnty</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>8,511</b>	<b>8,471</b>	<b>8,531</b>	<b>8,585</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>8,289</b>
Ten Sleep	311	307	312	312	313	314	312	314	316	309	304
Worland	5,742	5,633	5,678	5,656	5,634	5,608	5,539	5,534	5,525	5,379	5,250
<b>Weston Cnty</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>6,721</b>	<b>6,768</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>6,667</b>	<b>6,644</b>
Newcastle	3,185	3,166	3,207	3,165	3,199	3,192	3,196	3,158	3,146	3,094	3,065
Upton	980	967	973	953	956	946	940	921	910	888	872
<b>Wind River Res.</b>	<b>21,851</b>	<b>22,103</b>	<b>22,171</b>	<b>22,442</b>	<b>22,676</b>	<b>22,996</b>	<b>23,127</b>	<b>23,178</b>	<b>23,183</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>23,250</b>

Note: 1990 and 2000 state, county and municipality population are 1990 and 2000 Census data; 1991 to 1999 state and county population estimates were produced by U.S. Census Bureau; Officially revised Census numbers are reflected in this table.

## Population for Wyoming, Counties, Cities, and Towns: 2000 to 2010

AREA	2000 CENSUS	2001 Estimate	2002 Forecast	2003 Forecast	2004 Forecast	2005 Forecast	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
<b>WYOMING</b>	<b>493,782</b>	<b>494,423</b>	<b>496,440</b>	<b>498,700</b>	<b>500,490</b>	<b>502,290</b>	<b>504,640</b>	<b>507,390</b>	<b>509,850</b>	<b>511,770</b>	<b>513,930</b>
<b>Albany Cnty</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>31,313</b>	<b>31,390</b>	<b>31,480</b>	<b>31,540</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>31,700</b>	<b>31,820</b>	<b>31,920</b>	<b>31,980</b>	<b>32,060</b>
Laramie	27,204	26,608	26,674	26,750	26,801	26,852	26,937	27,039	27,124	27,175	27,243
Rock River	235	230	230	231	232	232	233	234	234	235	235
<b>Big Horn Cnty</b>	<b>11,461</b>	<b>11,255</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>11,340</b>	<b>11,380</b>	<b>11,410</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>11,560</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,640</b>
Basin	1,238	1,216	1,221	1,225	1,229	1,232	1,238	1,243	1,249	1,253	1,257
Burlington	250	246	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254
Byron	557	547	549	551	553	555	557	559	562	564	566
Cowley	560	550	552	554	556	558	560	562	565	567	569
Deaver	177	174	175	175	176	176	177	178	179	179	180
Frannie (pt.)	180	177	177	178	179	179	180	181	182	182	183
Greybull	1,815	1,782	1,790	1,796	1,802	1,807	1,815	1,823	1,831	1,837	1,843
Lovell	2,361	2,319	2,328	2,336	2,344	2,350	2,361	2,371	2,381	2,390	2,398
Manderson	104	102	103	103	103	104	104	104	105	105	106
<b>Campbell Cnty</b>	<b>33,698</b>	<b>34,853</b>	<b>35,210</b>	<b>35,580</b>	<b>35,930</b>	<b>36,280</b>	<b>36,670</b>	<b>37,090</b>	<b>37,490</b>	<b>37,860</b>	<b>38,240</b>
Gillette	19,646	20,319	20,527	20,743	20,947	21,151	21,379	21,624	21,857	22,072	22,294
Wright	1,347	1,393	1,407	1,422	1,436	1,450	1,466	1,483	1,499	1,513	1,529
<b>Carbon Cnty</b>	<b>15,639</b>	<b>15,505</b>	<b>15,460</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>15,280</b>	<b>15,260</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>15,170</b>	<b>15,130</b>
Baggs	348	345	344	343	342	341	340	340	339	338	337
Dixon	79	78	78	78	78	77	77	77	77	77	76
Elk Mountain	192	190	190	189	189	188	188	187	187	186	186
Encampment	443	439	438	437	435	434	433	432	431	430	429
Hanna	873	866	863	861	858	855	853	852	850	847	845
Medicine Bow	274	272	271	270	269	268	268	267	267	266	265
Rawlins	9,006	8,929	8,903	8,880	8,851	8,822	8,799	8,788	8,765	8,736	8,713
Riverside	59	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	57	57	57
Saratoga	1,726	1,711	1,706	1,702	1,696	1,691	1,686	1,684	1,680	1,674	1,670
Sinclair	423	419	418	417	416	414	413	413	412	410	409
<b>Converse Cnty</b>	<b>12,052</b>	<b>12,186</b>	<b>12,250</b>	<b>12,310</b>	<b>12,370</b>	<b>12,420</b>	<b>12,490</b>	<b>12,570</b>	<b>12,640</b>	<b>12,690</b>	<b>12,760</b>
Douglas	5,288	5,347	5,375	5,401	5,428	5,449	5,480	5,515	5,546	5,568	5,599
Glenrock	2,231	2,256	2,268	2,279	2,290	2,299	2,312	2,327	2,340	2,349	2,362
Lost Springs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rolling Hills	449	454	456	459	461	463	465	468	471	473	475
<b>Crook Cnty</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>5,836</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>6,100</b>
Hulett	408	404	406	408	410	412	414	417	419	421	423
Moorcroft	807	800	803	807	812	814	818	824	828	832	836
Pine Haven	222	220	221	222	223	224	225	227	228	229	230
Sundance	1,161	1,151	1,156	1,162	1,168	1,171	1,177	1,185	1,191	1,197	1,203
<b>Fremont Cnty</b>	<b>35,804</b>	<b>35,967</b>	<b>36,110</b>	<b>36,280</b>	<b>36,410</b>	<b>36,540</b>	<b>36,710</b>	<b>36,910</b>	<b>37,090</b>	<b>37,220</b>	<b>37,370</b>
Dubois	962	966	970	975	978	982	986	992	997	1,000	1,004
Hudson	407	409	410	412	414	415	417	420	422	423	425
Lander	6,867	6,898	6,926	6,958	6,983	7,008	7,041	7,079	7,114	7,139	7,167
Pavillion	165	166	166	167	168	168	169	170	171	172	172
Riverton	9,310	9,352	9,390	9,434	9,468	9,501	9,546	9,598	9,644	9,678	9,717
Shoshoni	635	638	640	643	646	648	651	655	658	660	663
<b>Goshen Cnty</b>	<b>12,538</b>	<b>12,389</b>	<b>12,390</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,390</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,420</b>	<b>12,430</b>	<b>12,430</b>	<b>12,430</b>
Fort Laramie	243	240	240	240	240	240	240	241	241	241	241
La Grange	332	328	328	328	328	328	328	329	329	329	329
Lingle	510	504	504	504	504	504	504	505	506	506	506
Torrington	5,776	5,707	5,708	5,712	5,712	5,708	5,712	5,722	5,726	5,726	5,726
Yoder	169	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	168	168	168
<b>Hot Springs Cnty</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>4,840</b>
E Thermopolis	274	270	270	270	270	271	271	271	272	272	272
Kirby	57	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	57	57	57
Thermopolis	3,172	3,122	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,132	3,132	3,138	3,145	3,145	3,145
<b>Johnson Cnty</b>	<b>7,075</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,370</b>	<b>7,420</b>	<b>7,480</b>	<b>7,550</b>	<b>7,620</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>7,810</b>
Buffalo	3,900	3,994	4,024	4,063	4,090	4,123	4,162	4,200	4,233	4,267	4,305
Kaycee	249	255	257	259	261	263	266	268	270	272	275
<b>Laramie Cnty</b>	<b>81,607</b>	<b>81,958</b>	<b>82,440</b>	<b>83,010</b>	<b>83,430</b>	<b>83,920</b>	<b>84,440</b>	<b>85,040</b>	<b>85,620</b>	<b>86,110</b>	<b>86,630</b>
Albin	120	121	121	122	123	123	124	125	126	127	127
Burns	285	286	288	290	291	293	295	297	299	301	303
Cheyenne	53,011	53,239	53,552	53,896	54,195	54,507	54,858	55,267	55,644	55,917	56,293
Pine Bluffs	1,153	1,158	1,165	1,172	1,179	1,186	1,193	1,202	1,210	1,216	1,224

AREA	2000 CENSUS	2001 Estimate	2002 Forecast	2003 Forecast	2004 Forecast	2005 Forecast	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
<b>Lincoln Cnty</b>	<b>14,573</b>	<b>14,793</b>	<b>14,870</b>	<b>14,950</b>	<b>15,020</b>	<b>15,090</b>	<b>15,180</b>	<b>15,280</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>15,440</b>	<b>15,520</b>
Afton	1,818	1,845	1,855	1,865	1,874	1,882	1,894	1,906	1,917	1,926	1,936
Alpine	550	558	561	564	567	570	573	577	580	583	586
Cokeville	506	514	516	519	522	524	527	531	534	536	539
Diamondville	716	727	731	735	738	741	746	751	755	759	763
Kemmerer	2,651	2,691	2,705	2,720	2,732	2,745	2,761	2,780	2,796	2,809	2,823
La Barge	431	438	440	442	444	446	449	452	455	457	459
Opal	102	104	104	105	105	106	106	107	108	108	109
Thayne	341	346	348	350	351	353	355	358	360	361	363
<b>Natrona Cnty</b>	<b>66,533</b>	<b>66,798</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>67,440</b>	<b>67,710</b>	<b>67,980</b>	<b>68,320</b>	<b>68,720</b>	<b>69,080</b>	<b>69,360</b>	<b>69,680</b>
Bar Nunn	936	940	944	949	953	956	961	967	972	976	980
Casper	49,644	49,842	50,067	50,321	50,522	50,724	50,977	51,276	51,544	51,753	51,992
Edgerton	169	170	170	171	172	173	174	175	175	176	177
Evansville	2,255	2,264	2,274	2,286	2,295	2,304	2,316	2,329	2,341	2,351	2,362
Midwest	408	410	411	414	415	417	419	421	424	425	427
Mills	2,591	2,601	2,613	2,626	2,637	2,647	2,661	2,676	2,690	2,701	2,714
<b>Niobrara Cnty</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>
Lusk	1,447	1,440	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,437	1,437	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443
Manville	101	101	101	101	101	100	100	101	101	101	101
Van Tassell	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
<b>Park Cnty</b>	<b>25,786</b>	<b>25,974</b>	<b>26,080</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>26,290</b>	<b>26,380</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>26,640</b>	<b>26,770</b>	<b>26,870</b>	<b>26,970</b>
Cody	8,835	8,899	8,936	8,977	9,008	9,039	9,080	9,128	9,172	9,206	9,241
Frannie (pt.)	29	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Meeteetse	351	354	355	357	358	359	361	363	364	366	367
Powell	5,373	5,412	5,434	5,459	5,478	5,497	5,522	5,551	5,578	5,599	5,620
<b>Platte Cnty</b>	<b>8,807</b>	<b>8,782</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>8,860</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>9,030</b>	<b>9,080</b>	<b>9,110</b>	<b>9,150</b>
Chugwater	244	243	244	245	247	247	249	250	252	252	254
Glendo	229	228	229	230	231	232	233	235	236	237	238
Guernsey	1,147	1,144	1,149	1,154	1,159	1,163	1,170	1,176	1,183	1,186	1,192
Hartville	76	76	76	76	77	77	77	78	78	79	79
Wheatland	3,548	3,538	3,553	3,569	3,585	3,598	3,618	3,638	3,658	3,670	3,686
<b>Sheridan Cnty</b>	<b>26,560</b>	<b>26,833</b>	<b>27,010</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>27,370</b>	<b>27,530</b>	<b>27,730</b>	<b>27,950</b>	<b>28,150</b>	<b>28,330</b>	<b>28,510</b>
Clearmont	115	116	117	118	119	119	120	121	122	123	123
Dayton	678	685	689	694	699	703	708	713	719	723	728
Ranchester	701	708	713	718	722	727	732	738	743	748	752
Sheridan	15,804	15,966	16,072	16,185	16,286	16,381	16,500	16,631	16,750	16,857	16,964
<b>Sublette Cnty</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>6,090</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>6,690</b>
Big Piney	408	415	420	425	429	434	440	445	451	456	461
Marbleton	720	732	741	749	758	766	776	786	795	804	814
Pinedale	1,412	1,435	1,453	1,469	1,486	1,503	1,522	1,541	1,560	1,577	1,596
<b>Sweetwater Cnty</b>	<b>37,613</b>	<b>36,873</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>36,540</b>	<b>36,350</b>	<b>36,160</b>	<b>36,010</b>	<b>35,890</b>	<b>35,750</b>	<b>35,560</b>	<b>35,400</b>
Bairoil	97	95	95	94	94	93	93	93	92	92	91
Granger	146	143	142	142	141	140	140	139	139	138	137
Green River	11,808	11,576	11,521	11,471	11,412	11,352	11,305	11,267	11,223	11,163	11,113
Rock Springs	18,708	18,340	18,254	18,174	18,080	17,985	17,911	17,851	17,781	17,687	17,607
Superior	244	239	238	237	236	235	234	233	232	231	230
Wamsutter	261	256	255	254	252	251	250	249	248	247	246
<b>Teton Cnty</b>	<b>18,251</b>	<b>18,437</b>	<b>18,660</b>	<b>18,890</b>	<b>19,110</b>	<b>19,330</b>	<b>19,580</b>	<b>19,840</b>	<b>20,090</b>	<b>20,330</b>	<b>20,570</b>
Jackson	8,647	8,735	8,841	8,950	9,054	9,158	9,277	9,400	9,518	9,632	9,746
<b>Uinta Cnty</b>	<b>19,742</b>	<b>19,572</b>	<b>19,580</b>	<b>19,590</b>	<b>19,590</b>	<b>19,580</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>19,630</b>	<b>19,650</b>	<b>19,650</b>	<b>19,650</b>
Evanston	11,507	11,408	11,413	11,418	11,418	11,413	11,424	11,442	11,453	11,453	11,453
Lyman	1,938	1,921	1,922	1,923	1,923	1,922	1,924	1,927	1,929	1,929	1,929
Mountain View	1,153	1,143	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,145	1,146	1,148	1,148	1,148
<b>Washakie Cnty</b>	<b>8,289</b>	<b>8,102</b>	<b>8,080</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>8,030</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>7,970</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>7,900</b>
Ten Sleep	304	297	296	296	295	293	293	292	292	290	290
Worland	5,250	5,132	5,118	5,105	5,086	5,067	5,054	5,048	5,035	5,016	5,004
<b>Weston Cnty</b>	<b>6,644</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>6,480</b>
Newcastle	3,065	3,014	3,012	3,008	3,003	2,999	2,999	2,999	2,994	2,989	2,989
Upton	872	857	857	856	854	853	853	853	852	850	850
<b>Wind River Res.</b>	<b>23,250</b>	<b>23,356</b>	<b>23,449</b>	<b>23,559</b>	<b>23,644</b>	<b>23,728</b>	<b>23,838</b>	<b>23,968</b>	<b>24,085</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>24,267</b>

Note: 2000 state, county and municipality population are 2000 Census data; 2001 state and county population estimates were produced by U.S. Census Bureau; 2002 to 2010 state and county population forecasts were developed based on trends of demographic and economic variables; municipality population forecasts was simply calculated by applying the place/county ratios of Census 2000 population to the appropriate county population forecasts.

## **Appendix B**

**Population for Counties and Incorporated Places: 1990-2000**  
[eadiw.state.wy.us/demog/pop2000/cntycity\\_90\\_00.htm](http://eadiw.state.wy.us/demog/pop2000/cntycity_90_00.htm)

## Population for Counties and Incorporated Places: 1990 and 2000

Contact: [Wayne Liu \(wliu@state.wy.us\)](mailto:wliu@state.wy.us)

Area Name	Population		Change	
	2000	1990	Number	%
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WYOMING	493,782	453,588	40,194	8.9
Albany Cnty	32,014	30,797	1,217	4.0
Laramie	27,204	26,687	517	1.9
Rock River	235	190	45	23.7
Big Horn Cnty	11,461	10,525	936	8.9
Basin	1,238	1,180	58	4.9
Burlington	250	184	66	35.9
Byron	557	470	87	18.5
Cowley	560	477	83	17.4
Deaver	177	199	(22)	-11.1
Frannie (pt.)	180	142	38	26.8
Greybull	1,815	1,789	26	1.5
Lovell	2,281	2,131	150	7.0
Manderson	104	83	21	25.3
Campbell Cnty	33,698	29,370	4,328	14.7
Gillette	19,646	17,635	2,011	11.4
Wright	1,347	1,236	111	9.0
Carbon Cnty	15,639	16,659	(1,020)	-6.1
Baggs	348	272	76	27.9
Dixon	79	70	9	12.9
Elk Mountain	192	174	18	10.3
Encampment	443	490	(47)	-9.6
Hanna	873	1,076	(203)	-18.9
Medicine Bow	274	389	(115)	-29.6
Rawlins	8,538	9,380	(842)	-9.0
Riverside	59	85	(26)	-30.6
Saratoga	1,726	1,969	(243)	-12.3
Sinclair	423	500	(77)	-15.4
Converse Cnty	12,052	11,128	924	8.3
Douglas	5,288	5,076	212	4.2
Glenrock	2,231	2,153	78	3.6
Lost Springs	1	4	(3)	-75.0
Rolling Hills	449	330	119	36.1
Crook Cnty	5,887	5,294	593	11.2
Hulett	408	429	(21)	-4.9
Moorcroft	807	768	39	5.1
Pine Haven	222	141	81	57.4
Sundance	1,161	1,139	22	1.9
Fremont Cnty	35,804	33,662	2,142	6.4
Dubois	962	895	67	7.5
Hudson	407	392	15	3.8
Lander	6,867	7,023	(156)	-2.2
Pavillion	165	126	39	31.0
Riverton	9,310	9,202	108	1.2
Shoshoni	635	497	138	27.8
Goshen Cnty	12,538	12,373	165	1.3
Fort Laramie	243	243	0	0.0

Population for Counties and Incorporated Places: 1990 and 2000

La Grange	332	224	108	48.2
Lingle	510	473	37	7.8
Torrington	5,776	5,651	125	2.2
Yoder	169	136	33	24.3
Hot Springs Cnty	4,882	4,809	73	1.5
E Thermopolis	274	221	53	24.0
Kirby	57	59	(2)	-3.4
Thermopolis	3,172	3,247	(75)	-2.3
Johnson Cnty	7,075	6,145	930	15.1
Buffalo	3,900	3,302	598	18.1
Kaycee	249	256	(7)	-2.7
Laramie Cnty	81,607	73,142	8,465	11.6
Albin	120	120	0	0.0
Burns	285	254	31	12.2
Cheyenne	53,011	50,008	3,003	6.0
Pine Bluffs	1,153	1,054	99	9.4
Lincoln Cnty	14,573	12,625	1,948	15.4
Afton	1,818	1,394	424	30.4
Alpine	550	200	350	175.0
Cokeville	506	493	13	2.6
Diamondville	716	864	(148)	-17.1
Kemmerer	2,651	3,020	(369)	-12.2
La Barge	431	493	(62)	-12.6
Opal	102	95	7	7.4
Thayne	341	267	74	27.7
Natrona Cnty	66,533	61,226	5,307	8.7
Bar Nunn	936	835	101	12.1
Casper	49,644	46,742	2,902	6.2
Edgerton	169	247	(78)	-31.6
Evansville	2,255	1,403	852	60.7
Midwest	408	495	(87)	-17.6
Mills	2,591	1,574	1,017	64.6
Niobrara Cnty	2,407	2,499	(92)	-3.7
Lusk	1,447	1,504	(57)	-3.8
Manville	101	97	4	4.1
Van Tassell	18	8	10	125.0
Park Cnty	25,786	23,178	2,608	11.3
Cody	8,835	7,897	938	11.9
Frannie (pt.)	29	6	23	383.3
Meeteetse	351	368	(17)	-4.6
Powell	5,373	5,292	81	1.5
Platte Cnty	8,807	8,145	662	8.1
Chugwater	244	192	52	27.1
Glendo	229	195	34	17.4
Guernsey	1,147	1,155	(8)	-0.7
Hartville	76	78	(2)	-2.6
Wheatland	3,548	3,271	277	8.5
Sheridan Cnty	26,560	23,562	2,998	12.7
Clearmont	115	119	(4)	-3.4
Dayton	678	565	113	20.0
Ranchester	701	676	25	3.7
Sheridan	15,804	13,900	1,904	13.7
Sublette Cnty	5,920	4,843	1,077	22.2
Big Piney	408	454	(46)	-10.1
Marbleton	720	634	86	13.6
Pinedale	1,412	1,181	231	19.6
Sweetwater Cnty	37,613	38,823	(1,210)	-3.1
Bairoil	97	228	(131)	-57.5
Granger	146	126	20	15.9
Green River	11,808	12,711	(903)	-7.1
Rock Springs	18,708	19,050	(342)	-1.8
Superior	244	273	(29)	-10.6
Wamsutter	261	240	21	8.8
Teton Cnty	18,251	11,173	7,078	63.3
Jackson	8,647	4,472	4,175	93.4
Uinta Cnty	19,742	18,705	1,037	5.5
Evanston	11,507	10,903	604	5.5



Population for Counties and Incorporated Places: 1990 and 2000

Lyman	1,938	1,896	42	2.2
Mountain View	1,153	1,189	(36)	-3.0
Washakie Cnty	8,289	8,388	(99)	-1.2
Ten Sleep	304	311	(7)	-2.3
Worland	5,250	5,742	(492)	-8.6
Weston Cnty	6,644	6,518	126	1.9
Newcastle	3,065	3,003	62	2.1
Upton	872	980	(108)	-11.0

Note: The officially revised 1990 census and special census population figures are not reflected in this table.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Prepared by Wyoming Department of A & I, Division of Economic Analysis

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## **Appendix C**

**Wyoming County Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002**  
**[eativ.state.wy.us/pop/CO-02EST.htm](http://eativ.state.wy.us/pop/CO-02EST.htm)**

**Table1. Wyoming County Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002**

County	State	July 1, 2002 Population	July 1, 2001 Population	July 1, 2000 Population	April 1, 2000 Population Estimates Base	Census 2000 Population
	Wyoming	498,703	493,754	494,086	493,782	493,782
Albany	Wyoming	31,742	31,893	31,847	32,014	32,014
Big Horn	Wyoming	11,212	11,310	11,425	11,461	11,461
Campbell	Wyoming	36,110	34,628	33,984	33,698	33,698
Carbon	Wyoming	15,346	15,259	15,593	15,639	15,639
Converse	Wyoming	12,433	12,106	12,104	12,052	12,052
Crook	Wyoming	5,929	5,813	5,895	5,887	5,887
Fremont	Wyoming	36,113	35,799	35,847	35,804	35,804
Goshen	Wyoming	12,244	12,397	12,552	12,538	12,538
Hot Springs	Wyoming	4,701	4,781	4,865	4,882	4,882
Johnson	Wyoming	7,374	7,170	7,108	7,075	7,075
Laramie	Wyoming	82,894	82,084	81,710	81,607	81,607
Lincoln	Wyoming	14,890	14,727	14,636	14,573	14,573
Natrona	Wyoming	67,336	66,831	66,551	66,533	66,533
Niobrara	Wyoming	2,302	2,357	2,390	2,407	2,407
Park	Wyoming	25,894	25,773	25,812	25,786	25,786
Platte	Wyoming	8,725	8,752	8,757	8,807	8,807
Sheridan	Wyoming	26,908	26,678	26,608	26,560	26,560
Sublette	Wyoming	6,240	5,969	5,952	5,920	5,920
Sweetwater	Wyoming	37,194	36,777	37,484	37,613	37,613
Teton	Wyoming	18,586	18,499	18,355	18,251	18,251
Uinta	Wyoming	19,792	19,536	19,706	19,742	19,742
Washakie	Wyoming	8,044	8,082	8,263	8,289	8,289
Weston	Wyoming	6,694	6,533	6,642	6,644	6,644

Note: The April 1, 2000 Population Estimates Base reflects modifications to the Census 2000 Population as documented in the Count Question Resolution program, updates from the Boundary and Annexation Survey, and geographic program revisions. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

**Suggested Citation:**

**Table CO-EST2002-01-56 - Wyoming County Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002**

**Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau**

**Release Date: April 17, 2003**

**Table 2. Wyoming County Population Estimates and Population Change: July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2002**

County	State	July 1, 2002 Population	July 1, 2002 Population State Rank	July 1, 2001 Population	July 1, 2001 Population State Rank	Numerical Population Change	Numerical Population Change State Rank	Percent Population Change	Percent Population Change State Rank
	Wyoming	498,703	(X)	493,754	(X)	4,949	(X)	1.0	(X)
Albany	Wyoming	31,742	6	31,893	6	-151	22	-0.5	19
Big Horn	Wyoming	11,212	15	11,310	15	-98	21	-0.9	20
Campbell	Wyoming	36,110	5	34,628	5	1,482	1	4.3	2
Carbon	Wyoming	15,346	11	15,259	11	87	15	0.6	14
Converse	Wyoming	12,433	13	12,106	14	327	5	2.7	4
Crook	Wyoming	5,929	21	5,813	21	116	14	2.0	6
Fremont	Wyoming	36,113	4	35,799	4	314	6	0.9	11
Goshen	Wyoming	12,244	14	12,397	13	-153	23	-1.2	21
Hot Springs	Wyoming	4,701	22	4,781	22	-80	20	-1.7	22
Johnson	Wyoming	7,374	18	7,170	18	204	10	2.8	3
Laramie	Wyoming	82,894	1	82,084	1	810	2	1.0	10
Lincoln	Wyoming	14,890	12	14,727	12	163	11	1.1	9
Natrona	Wyoming	67,336	2	66,831	2	505	3	0.8	13
Niobrara	Wyoming	2,302	23	2,357	23	-55	19	-2.3	23
Park	Wyoming	25,894	8	25,773	8	121	13	0.5	16
Platte	Wyoming	8,725	16	8,752	16	-27	17	-0.3	17
Sheridan	Wyoming	26,908	7	26,678	7	230	9	0.9	12
Sublette	Wyoming	6,240	20	5,969	20	271	7	4.5	1
Sweetwater	Wyoming	37,194	3	36,777	3	417	4	1.1	8
Teton	Wyoming	18,586	10	18,499	10	87	15	0.5	15
Uinta	Wyoming	19,792	9	19,536	9	256	8	1.3	7
Washakie	Wyoming	8,044	17	8,082	17	-38	18	-0.5	18
Weston	Wyoming	6,694	19	6,533	19	161	12	2.5	5

Note: Population Change represents the July 1, 2001 to the July 1, 2002 time period. (X) Not Applicable. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

**Suggested Citation:**

**Table CO-EST2002-02-56 - Wyoming County Population Estimates and Population Change: July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2002**

**Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau**

**Release Date: April 17, 2003**

**Table 3. Wyoming County Population Estimates and Population Change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002**

County	State	July 1, 2002 Population	July 1, 2002 Population State Rank	April 1, 2000 Population Estimates Base	April 1, 2000 Population State Rank	Numerical Population Change	Numerical Population Change State Rank	Percent Population Change	Percent Population Change State Rank
	Wyoming	498,703	(X)	493,782	(X)	4,921	(X)	1.0	(X)
Albany	Wyoming	31,742	6	32,014	6	-272	20	-0.8	15
Big Horn	Wyoming	11,212	15	11,461	15	-249	19	-2.2	19
Campbell	Wyoming	36,110	5	33,698	5	2,412	1	7.2	1
Carbon	Wyoming	15,346	11	15,639	11	-293	21	-1.9	18
Converse	Wyoming	12,433	13	12,052	14	381	4	3.2	4
Crook	Wyoming	5,929	21	5,887	21	42	14	0.7	12
Fremont	Wyoming	36,113	4	35,804	4	309	9	0.9	10
Goshen	Wyoming	12,244	14	12,538	13	-294	22	-2.3	20
Hot Springs	Wyoming	4,701	22	4,882	22	-181	17	-3.7	22
Johnson	Wyoming	7,374	18	7,075	18	299	10	4.2	3
Laramie	Wyoming	82,894	1	81,607	1	1,287	2	1.6	7
Lincoln	Wyoming	14,890	12	14,573	12	317	8	2.2	5
Natrona	Wyoming	67,336	2	66,533	2	803	3	1.2	9
Niobrara	Wyoming	2,302	23	2,407	23	-105	16	-4.4	23
Park	Wyoming	25,894	8	25,786	8	108	11	0.4	13
Platte	Wyoming	8,725	16	8,807	16	-82	15	-0.9	16
Sheridan	Wyoming	26,908	7	26,560	7	348	5	1.3	8
Sublette	Wyoming	6,240	20	5,920	20	320	7	5.4	2
Sweetwater	Wyoming	37,194	3	37,613	3	-419	23	-1.1	17
Teton	Wyoming	18,586	10	18,251	10	335	6	1.8	6
Uinta	Wyoming	19,792	9	19,742	9	50	12	0.3	14
Washakie	Wyoming	8,044	17	8,289	17	-245	18	-3.0	21
Weston	Wyoming	6,694	19	6,644	19	50	12	0.8	11

Note: Population Change represents the April 1, 2000 to the July 1, 2002 time period. The April 1, 2000 Population Estimates Base reflects modifications to the Census 2000 Population as documented in the Count Question Resolution program, updates from the Boundary and Annexation Survey, and geographic program revisions. (X) Not Applicable. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

**Suggested Citation:**

**Table CO-EST2002-03-56 - Wyoming County Population Estimates and Population Change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002**

**Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau**

**Release Date: April 17, 2003**

**Table 4. Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2002**

County	State	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase (Births - Deaths)	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration	Net Migration (International + Internal)
	Wyoming	6,035	4,175	1,860	520	2,559	3,079
Albany	Wyoming	348	201	147	66	-364	-298
Big Horn	Wyoming	128	141	-13	17	-101	-84
Campbell	Wyoming	436	158	278	26	1,159	1,185
Carbon	Wyoming	171	141	30	7	51	58
Converse	Wyoming	193	104	89	6	227	233
Crook	Wyoming	51	38	13	3	97	100
Fremont	Wyoming	509	344	165	11	137	148
Goshen	Wyoming	128	141	-13	4	-144	-140
Hot Springs	Wyoming	44	77	-33	1	-48	-47
Johnson	Wyoming	40	76	-36	-	235	235
Laramie	Wyoming	1,091	686	405	114	312	426
Lincoln	Wyoming	177	137	40	5	118	123
Natrona	Wyoming	835	692	143	54	319	373
Niobrara	Wyoming	15	50	-35	-	-20	-20
Park	Wyoming	232	149	83	12	26	38
Platte	Wyoming	54	106	-52	8	16	24
Sheridan	Wyoming	227	362	-135	17	337	354
Sublette	Wyoming	81	50	31	2	234	236
Sweetwater	Wyoming	539	261	278	29	116	145
Teton	Wyoming	208	80	128	116	-160	-44
Uinta	Wyoming	306	77	229	15	17	32
Washakie	Wyoming	132	55	77	7	-122	-115
Weston	Wyoming	90	49	41	-	117	117

Note: The estimated components of population change will not equal the numerical population change because of a small residual after controlling to the national totals. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

**Suggested Citation:**

**Table CO-EST2002-04-56 - Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2002**

**Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau**

**Release Date: April 17, 2003**

**Table 5. Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001**

County	State	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase (Births - Deaths)	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration	Net Migration (International + Internal)
	Wyoming	6,022	4,043	1,979	541	-2,761	-2,220
Albany	Wyoming	348	199	149	66	-186	-120
Big Horn	Wyoming	133	131	2	17	-135	-118
Campbell	Wyoming	468	149	319	26	299	325
Carbon	Wyoming	180	155	25	7	-328	-321
Converse	Wyoming	154	94	60	6	-60	-54
Crook	Wyoming	54	54	-	3	-86	-83
Fremont	Wyoming	494	360	134	11	-182	-171
Goshen	Wyoming	132	133	-1	4	-161	-157
Hot Springs	Wyoming	39	67	-28	1	-56	-55
Johnson	Wyoming	53	81	-28	-	94	94
Laramie	Wyoming	1,113	668	445	134	-175	-41
Lincoln	Wyoming	170	122	48	5	41	46
Natrona	Wyoming	872	615	257	54	-4	50
Niobrara	Wyoming	22	38	-16	-	-18	-18
Park	Wyoming	241	180	61	12	-90	-78
Platte	Wyoming	71	106	-35	8	25	33
Sheridan	Wyoming	245	306	-61	17	122	139
Sublette	Wyoming	60	44	16	2	1	3
Sweetwater	Wyoming	508	243	265	30	-1,032	-1,002
Teton	Wyoming	191	76	115	116	-78	38
Uinta	Wyoming	280	93	187	15	-381	-366
Washakie	Wyoming	114	75	39	7	-234	-227
Weston	Wyoming	80	54	26	-	-137	-137

Note: The estimated components of population change will not equal the numerical population change because of a small residual after controlling to the national totals. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

**Suggested Citation:**

**Table CO-EST2002-05-56 - Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001**

**Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau**

**Release Date: April 17, 2003**

**Table 6. Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2000**

County	State	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase (Births - Deaths)	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration	Net Migration (International + Internal)
	Wyoming	1,482	957	525	162	-445	-283
Albany	Wyoming	86	45	41	16	-208	-192
Big Horn	Wyoming	32	33	-1	4	-40	-36
Campbell	Wyoming	107	37	70	7	203	210
Carbon	Wyoming	42	33	9	2	-105	-103
Converse	Wyoming	48	24	24	2	29	31
Crook	Wyoming	12	9	3	1	4	5
Fremont	Wyoming	120	69	51	3	-11	-8
Goshen	Wyoming	32	32	-	1	15	16
Hot Springs	Wyoming	11	18	-7	-	-10	-10
Johnson	Wyoming	10	18	-8	-	40	40
Laramie	Wyoming	268	158	110	60	-71	-11
Lincoln	Wyoming	44	32	12	1	49	50
Natrona	Wyoming	206	160	46	14	-41	-27
Niobrara	Wyoming	4	12	-8	-	-10	-10
Park	Wyoming	57	35	22	3	-10	-7
Platte	Wyoming	13	25	-12	2	-41	-39
Sheridan	Wyoming	56	84	-28	4	77	81
Sublette	Wyoming	20	12	8	-	23	23
Sweetwater	Wyoming	133	61	72	7	-218	-211
Teton	Wyoming	51	18	33	29	42	71
Uinta	Wyoming	75	18	57	4	-101	-97
Washakie	Wyoming	33	13	20	2	-48	-46
Weston	Wyoming	22	11	11	-	-13	-13

Note: The estimated components of population change will not equal the numerical population change because of a small residual after controlling to the national totals. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

**Suggested Citation:**

**Table CO-EST2002-06-56 - Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2000**

**Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau**

**Release Date: April 17, 2003**



**Table 7. Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002**

County	State	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase (Births - Deaths)	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration	Net Migration (International + Internal)
	Wyoming	13,539	9,175	4,364	1,223	-647	576
Albany	Wyoming	782	445	337	148	-758	-610
Big Horn	Wyoming	293	305	-12	38	-276	-238
Campbell	Wyoming	1,011	344	667	59	1,661	1,720
Carbon	Wyoming	393	329	64	16	-382	-366
Converse	Wyoming	395	222	173	14	196	210
Crook	Wyoming	117	101	16	7	15	22
Fremont	Wyoming	1,123	773	350	25	-56	-31
Goshen	Wyoming	292	306	-14	9	-290	-281
Hot Springs	Wyoming	94	162	-68	2	-114	-112
Johnson	Wyoming	103	175	-72	-	369	369
Laramie	Wyoming	2,472	1,512	960	308	66	374
Lincoln	Wyoming	391	291	100	11	208	219
Natrona	Wyoming	1,913	1,467	446	122	274	396
Niobrara	Wyoming	41	100	-59	-	-48	-48
Park	Wyoming	530	364	166	27	-74	-47
Platte	Wyoming	138	237	-99	18	-	18
Sheridan	Wyoming	528	752	-224	38	536	574
Sublette	Wyoming	161	106	55	4	258	262
Sweetwater	Wyoming	1,180	565	615	66	-1,134	-1,068
Teton	Wyoming	450	174	276	261	-196	65
Uinta	Wyoming	661	188	473	34	-465	-431
Washakie	Wyoming	279	143	136	16	-404	-388
Weston	Wyoming	192	114	78	-	-33	-33

Note: The estimated components of population change will not equal the numerical population change because of a small residual after controlling to the national totals. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

**Suggested Citation:**

**Table CO-EST2002-07-56 - Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002**

**Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau**

**Release Date: April 17, 2003**

**Table 8. Rate of Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2002**

County	State	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase (Births - Deaths)	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration	Net Migration (International + Internal)
	Wyoming	12.2	8.4	3.7	1.0	5.2	6.2
Albany	Wyoming	10.9	6.3	4.6	2.1	-11.4	-9.4
Big Horn	Wyoming	11.4	12.5	-1.2	1.5	-9.0	-7.5
Campbell	Wyoming	12.3	4.5	7.9	0.7	32.8	33.5
Carbon	Wyoming	11.2	9.2	2.0	0.5	3.3	3.8
Converse	Wyoming	15.7	8.5	7.3	0.5	18.5	19.0
Crook	Wyoming	8.7	6.5	2.2	0.5	16.5	17.0
Fremont	Wyoming	14.2	9.6	4.6	0.3	3.8	4.1
Goshen	Wyoming	10.4	11.4	-1.1	0.3	-11.7	-11.4
Hot Springs	Wyoming	9.3	16.2	-7.0	0.2	-10.1	-9.9
Johnson	Wyoming	5.5	10.5	-5.0	-	32.3	32.3
Laramie	Wyoming	13.2	8.3	4.9	1.4	3.8	5.2
Lincoln	Wyoming	12.0	9.3	2.7	0.3	8.0	8.3
Natrona	Wyoming	12.4	10.3	2.1	0.8	4.8	5.6
Niobrara	Wyoming	6.4	21.5	-15.0	-	-8.6	-8.6
Park	Wyoming	9.0	5.8	3.2	0.5	1.0	1.5
Platte	Wyoming	6.2	12.1	-6.0	0.9	1.8	2.7
Sheridan	Wyoming	8.5	13.5	-5.0	0.6	12.6	13.2
Sublette	Wyoming	13.3	8.2	5.1	0.3	38.3	38.7
Sweetwater	Wyoming	14.6	7.1	7.5	0.8	3.1	3.9
Teton	Wyoming	11.2	4.3	6.9	6.3	-8.6	-2.4
Uinta	Wyoming	15.6	3.9	11.6	0.8	0.9	1.6
Washakie	Wyoming	16.4	6.8	9.5	0.9	-15.1	-14.3
Weston	Wyoming	13.6	7.4	6.2	-	17.7	17.7

Note: Rates are per 1,000 population and are based on an average of July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2002 populations. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

**Suggested Citation:**

**Table CO-EST2002-08-56 - Rate of Wyoming Estimated Components of County Population Change: July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2002**

**Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau**

**Release Date: April 17, 2003**

**Appendix D**  
**Generated Charts Showing Calculations from**  
**Estimates, Census, and Powder/Tongue**