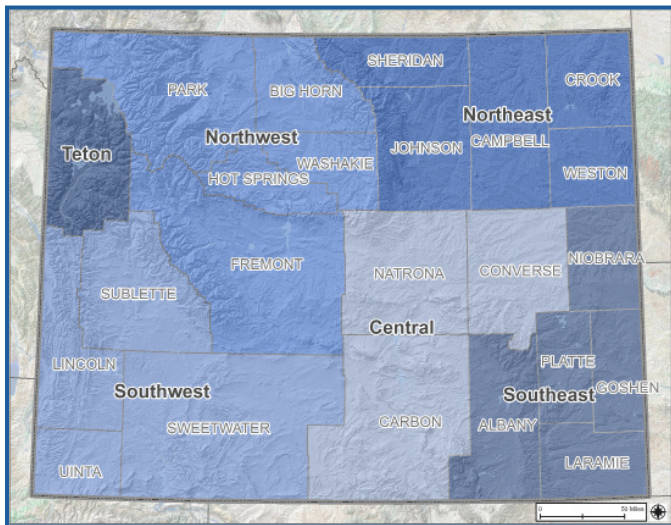


Summary of the Teton Region

2016 WYOMING PROFILE of Demographics, Economics, and Housing, Ending June 30, 2017

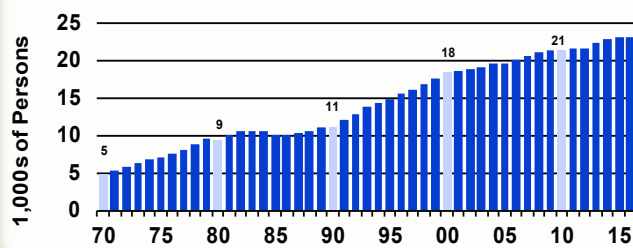
The **Wyoming Profile**, sponsored by the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership, is undertaken semi-annually to provide current, quality information about factors influencing the development, production, use, rehabilitation, demand, and need for **housing and related services** in Wyoming's communities. **This regional summary**, focusing on the Northeast Region, is one of six publications that inspect a group of counties in the state, as shown in the map presented below. The **Teton Region** is comprised of only Teton County, and is quite different from the other regions in Wyoming in many regards.



Demographics

According to U.S. Census Bureau data, between 2000 and 2010, the Teton Region's population rose from 18,251 to 21,294 or by 16.7 percent. The most recent Census Bureau count placed the population at 23,191 as of July 1, 2016, which indicates a strong rate of growth of 8.9 percent since the 2010 Census. The growth can be attributed to the natural increase of the population, the net of births minus deaths, as well as the net migration. Changes in population in the region, as shown in Diagram 1.

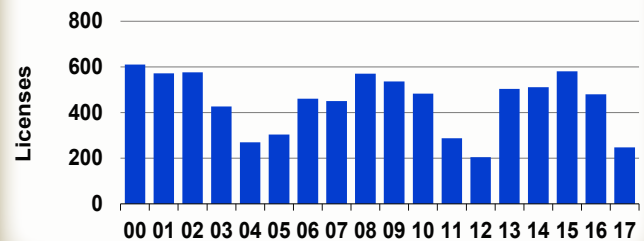
Diagram 1. Teton Region Population
1970–2016 Census Bureau Data



The Wyoming Housing Database Partnership utilizes quarterly data from the Wyoming Department of Transportation (DOT) regarding driver's licenses of new or departing residents to track changes in population.

The net of surrendered and exchanged driver's licenses was low in 2004 and 2005 and peaked in 2015 at 581, but number decreased in 2016 to 480, but not as low as 204 in 2012. It fell again to 247, in the first half of 2017. These data, shown in Diagram 2, indicate that growth in the Teton Region was varied over the decade.

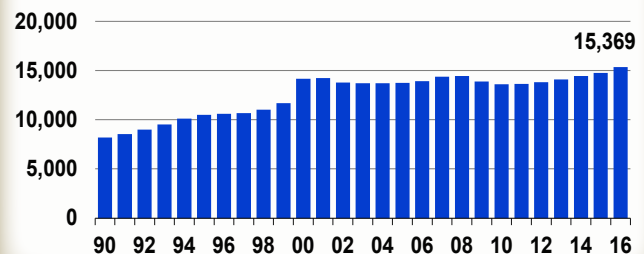
Diagram 2. Teton Region Migration
2000 – First Half 2017: WYDOT Data



Economics

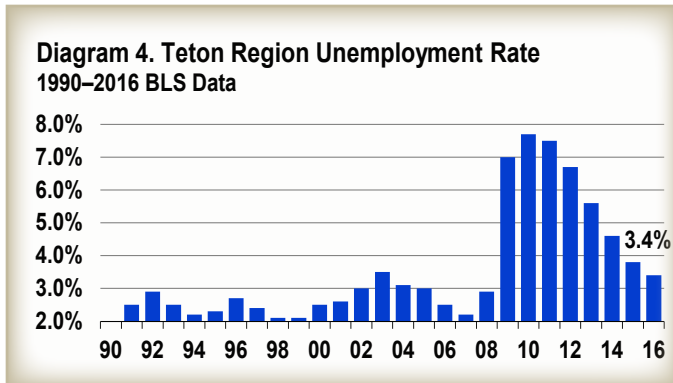
Economic growth in the region can be examined through data regarding the labor force, or those persons working or seeking work as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The labor force in the Teton Region expanded well from 1990 to 2016, at an average annual rate of 2.4 percent, as shown in Diagram 3. Between 2015 and 2016, the labor force rose to 15,369 persons. Additionally, the number of persons working rose to 14,845 persons in 2016.

Diagram 3. Teton Region Labor Force
1990–2016 BLS Data

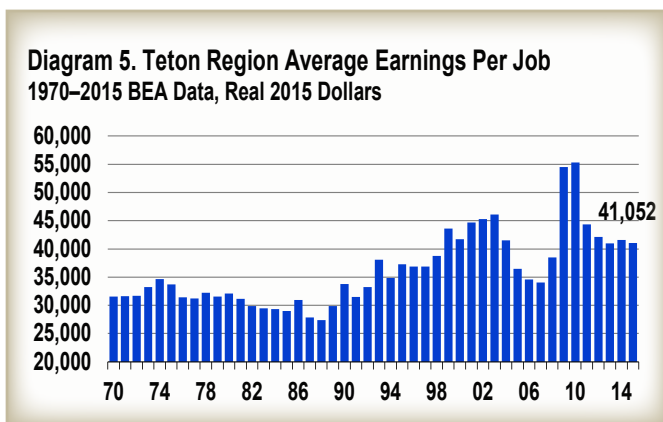


*The sample is redesigned and a new sample selected after each decennial census (LAUS Program Manual). This caused a shift in the data between 1999 and 2000.

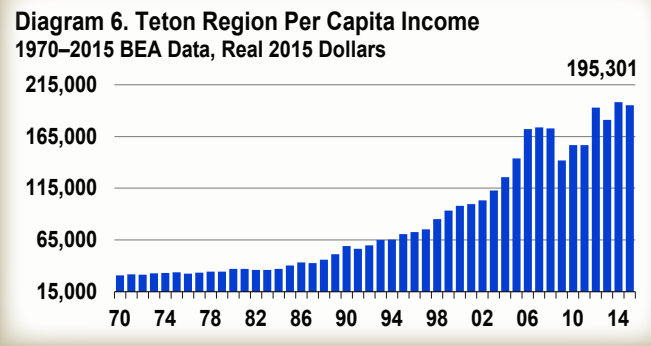
The national recession contributed to a rapid rise in the unemployment between 2008 and 2010. Still, unemployment rates fell from a high of 7.7 percent in 2010 to 3.4 percent in 2016, as shown in Diagram 4.



Low unemployment rates often cause upward wage pressure in the labor markets, and in turn, cause earnings to increase. In 1979, average earnings by place of work in the Teton Region was \$31,576 in real 2015 dollars. Since 2010, earnings decreased by 2.0 percent. As of 2015, the year for which the most recent data are available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the earnings by place of work was \$41,052, shown in Diagram 5.



Personal income is made up of earnings and unearned income sources, such as dividends, interest, rent, and government transfer payments. Together these income sources, when divided by population, create per capita income. Real per capita income fell dramatically after 2008, dropping to close to the 2001 figure, but increased in 2010, 2011, and 2012. In 2015 per capita income was \$195,301, still more than three times what it was in the late 1970s.

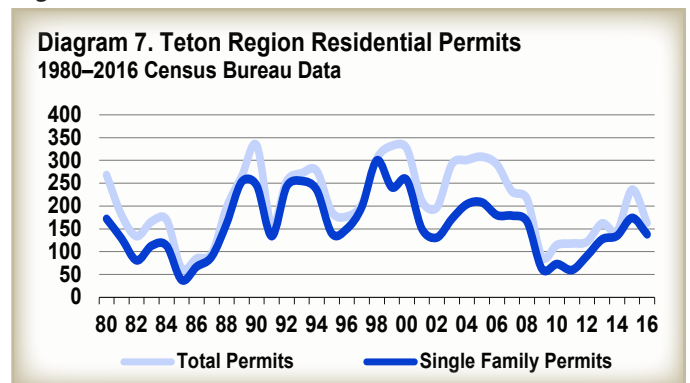


Highlights...

- The population of the Teton Region grew by 8.9 percent since the 2010 Census, to 23,191 persons.
- The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent in 2016, which compared to the state rate of 5.3 percent.

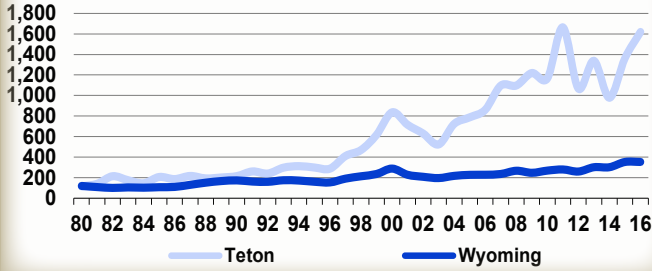
Housing

Consequences of economic change are often seen in the housing market. During the late 1970s, when incomes were increasing, the housing sector was very active and there was a significant amount of housing construction in the Teton Region. Like employment and income, the housing market fell sharply during the recession of the early 1980s; 1980 saw 268 total permits, of which 172 were for single-family units, but by 1985 there were only 63 permits, of which 38 were for single-family units. The construction of single family units fluctuated more in recent years, with 89 in 2009, 115 in 2010, and 163 units in 2016, as shown in Diagram 7.



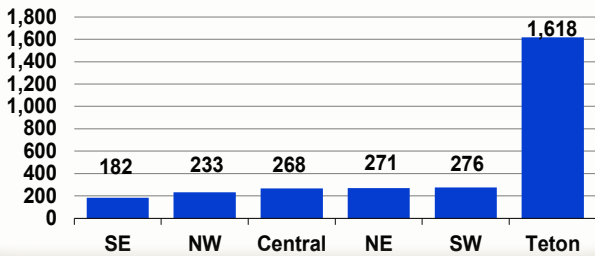
From 1980 to 2016, the real value of construction, representing only the cost of building the unit and not the land and lot costs, rose in the Teton Region. Overall, this value was high for several years and reached \$1,569,000 in 2011, and again rising to \$1,619,000 in 2016 as shown in Diagram 8.

Diagram 8. Value of Single-Family Construction
1980–2016 Census Bureau Data, 1,000s of 2016 Dollars



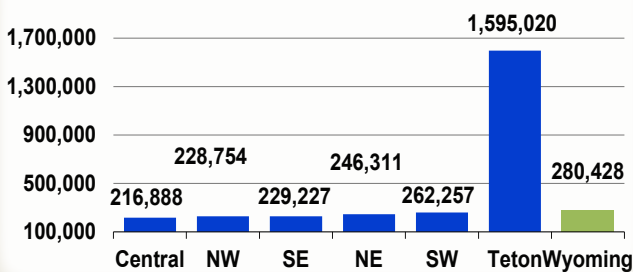
The average real value of new construction in the Teton Region was the highest in the state in 2016, as shown in Diagram 9; this was due mostly to high-end building in the region. The real value excluded the cost of land and land development expenses.

Diagram 9. Value of Single-Family Construction
2016 Census Bureau Data, 1,000s of 2016 Dollars



County tax assessors in Wyoming report housing prices for existing homes sold on 10 acres or less throughout the state to the Wyoming Department of Revenue (DOR). As shown in Diagram 10, the Teton Region had the highest price in 2016 with \$1.6 million, which was about five times higher than the next closest regional average of \$262,257 in the Southwest Region, as shown in Diagram 10.

Diagram 10. Average Sales Prices by Region
2016 DOR Data



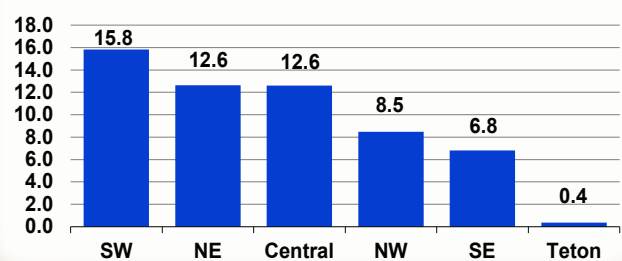
Every six months since 2001, the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership has conducted a survey of rental properties throughout the state. In the first half of 2017, completed surveys covered 1,344 rental units in the Teton Region. Respondents claimed to have only 5 vacant units, representing a vacancy rate on 0.4 percent, which was far lower than the 10.0 percent seen in the second half of 2011. These data are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Teton Region Rental Vacancy Rates

Rental Vacancy Survey Data (a = June, b = December)				
Year	Sample	Total Units	Vacant Units	Vacancy Rate
2005b	16	692	43	6.2%
2006a	16	717	5	0.7%
2006b	18	807	8	1.0%
2007a	14	776	14	1.8%
2007b	19	955	28	2.9%
2008a	21	453	0	0.0%
2008b	31	947	70	7.4%
2009a	48	983	114	11.6%
2009b	68	941	147	15.6%
2010a	81	1,061	179	16.9%
2010b	91	1,525	208	13.6%
2011a	98	1,268	134	10.6%
2011b	98	1,518	152	10.0%
2012a	106	1,315	13	1.0%
2012b	100	1,585	26	1.6%
2013a	96	1,428	8	0.6%
2013b	82	1,271	4	0.3%
2014a	91	1,409	4	0.3%
2014b	88	1,420	15	1.1%
2015a	86	1,514	11	0.7%
2015b	65	1,849	46	2.5%
2016a	66	1,365	14	1.0%
2016b	61	1,294	12	0.9%
2017a	63	1,344	5	0.4%

The statewide vacancy rate was 10.2 percent. The Teton Region had the lowest regional vacancy rate in the state, as shown in Diagram 11

Diagram 11. Rental Vacancy Rates by Region
June 2017 Rental Vacancy Survey Data



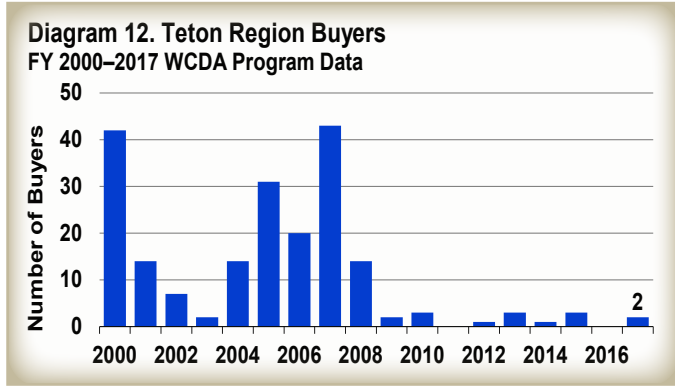
Highlights...

- According to DOR data, the average home price in the Teton Region was \$1.6 million in 2016.
- The June 2017 rental vacancy survey revealed a vacancy rate of 0.4 percent, as compared to the state rate of 10.2 percent.

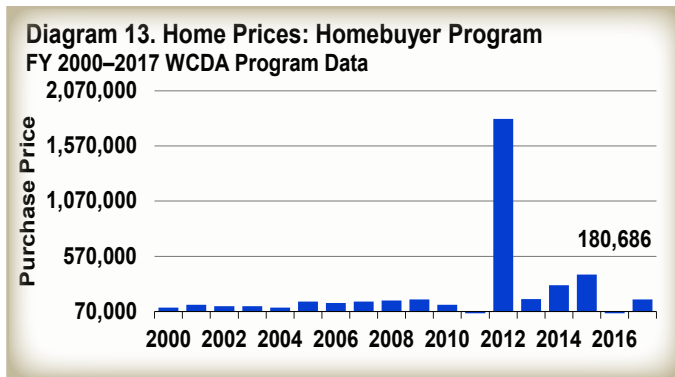
WCDA Home Buyer Program

Since 1979, the Wyoming Community Development Authority (WCDA) has helped more than 50,000 householders become homeowners in Wyoming. From 2000 to 2017, the WCDA assisted between 0 and 43

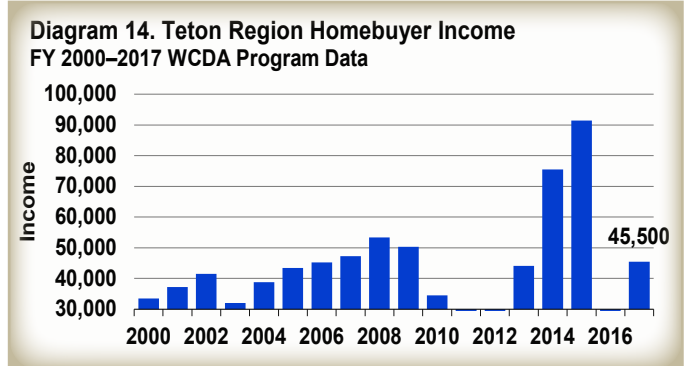
households per year with the purchase of their home through the homebuyer programs. Teton Region householders per year with the purchase of their home through a homebuyer program. In Fiscal 2017, the WCDA programs served 2 participants, as shown in Diagram 12.



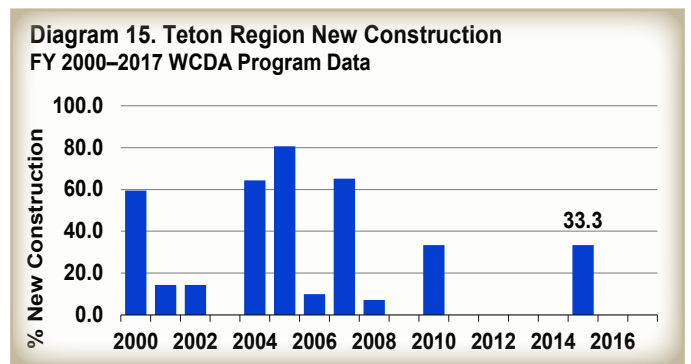
WCDA homebuyer programs provide assistance to first-time and low-income homebuyers in a complicated housing market. From 2000 to 2017, the Teton Region-wide average, as reported by Assessors, rose 4.5 percent per year. As of July 2017, there are two loans in the WCDA programs, as shown in Diagram 13.



The need for the housing programs is very evident, as household incomes for participants in the programs have not been keeping pace with increases in housing costs. The average household income for Teton Region households participating in the WCDA homebuyer programs rose by 4.0 percent per year from Fiscal 2000 to 2017, as noted in Diagram 14.



This is less than half as fast as the growth in housing prices. The WCDA increased its efforts to support the purchase of newly constructed affordable homes in Wyoming from 2000 to 2017. Consequently, the level of new construction found in the Teton Region WCDA homebuyer programs has varied widely over the past few years, as shown in Diagram 15.



This regional summary was prepared for the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership. The complete 2017 Wyoming profile is available online on the WCDA website, www.WyomingCDA.com.



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