



2023 Annual Indicator Report

March 20, 2023

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The Jackson/Teton County Comprehensive Plan, adopted in 2012 and updated in 2020, sets a community vision based on 3 Common Values of Community Character: Ecosystem Stewardship, Growth Management, and Quality of Life. It also establishes an adaptive management program that requires the community to regularly ask: *Are we living our values?*

An Indicator Report is produced every year as a check-in on the community’s progress toward achieving our Vision and goals. Through the annual presentation and analysis of indicators tied to our Common Values, we can better understand how we measure up to Comprehensive Plan goals and inform annual Work Plans to direct progress where it is most needed. The annual Indicator Report and Work Plan are reviewed concurrently so that trends identified in the Indicator Report can be considered when prioritizing future actions and resource allocations in Work Plans.

Are we living our values?

We know we can shape the future. The 2023 Indicator Report marks ten years of Comprehensive Plan monitoring. The 2022 data in this report show how successful we have been when we have taken action.

From 2012 to 2018, the County and Town rezoned most of the community to [shift the location of future development](#) from rural areas of habitat, scenery, and open space to complete neighborhoods with existing infrastructure and resources. As a result, 65% of residential units built since 2012 have been located in complete neighborhoods, and more conservation than development has occurred in rural areas.

The Plan also sets a vision for the type of growth we want. The shift was not just to preserve rural areas but also to create workforce housing without increasing overall development. Ten years later, buildout has not increased, and [82% of the units](#) currently permitted are either restricted for occupancy by the workforce or rental units that are naturally more affordable to the workforce than ownership units. By implementing the Housing Action Plan and housing incentives, workforce housing in already developed areas has become our primary form of physical growth - exactly the compromise the community sought in 2012.

Adaptive Management Metrics

- There are 3.3% more residential units than in 2020 (Comp Plan update at 7%)
- 65% of residential units built since 2012 and 61% of units allowed are in complete neighborhoods (Goal: 60%)
- 59% of the workforce lives locally (Goal: 65%)

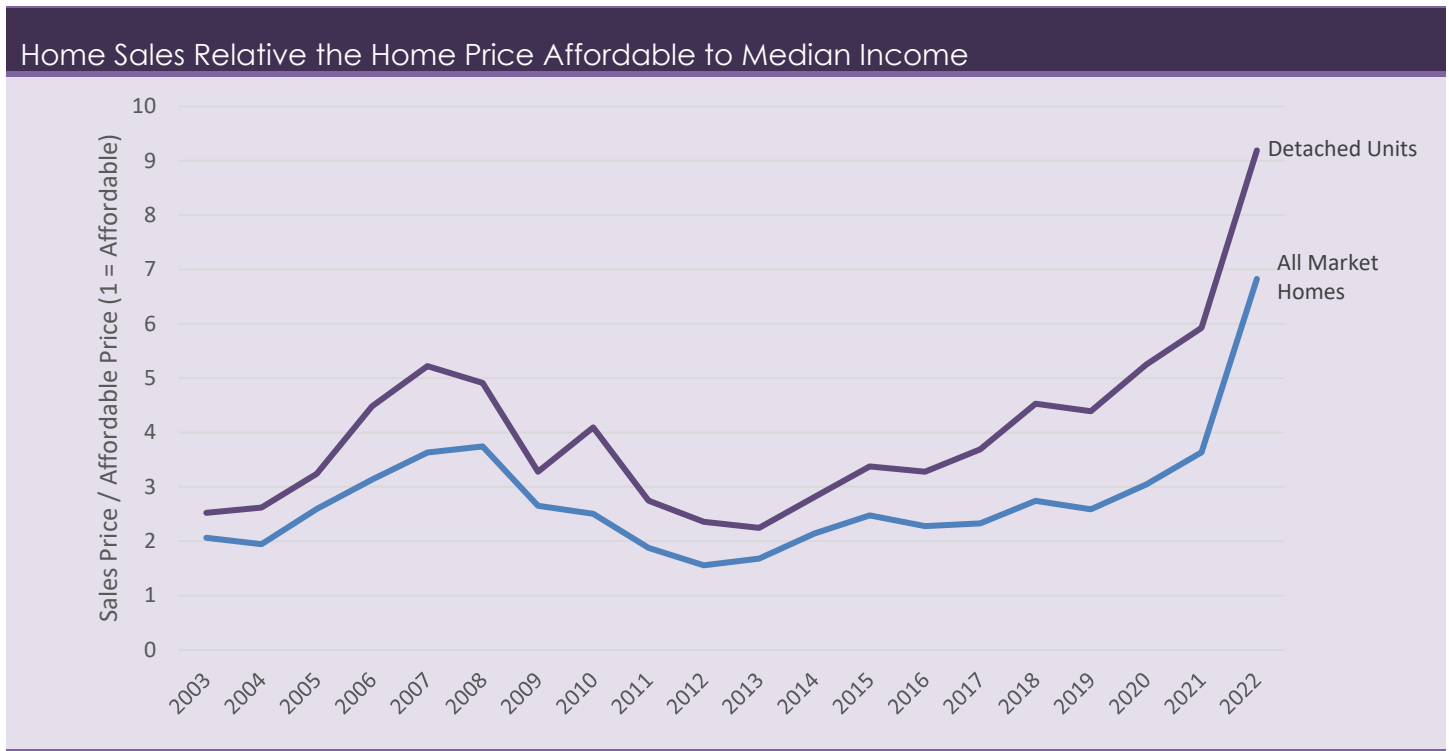
We know from the 2022 Housing Needs Assessment that there is still a shortage of workforce housing, but we also understand that the tools we have put in place are working. We know there is more than enough zoning potential to provide housing in complete neighborhoods without sacrificing natural resource protection – we can live our Vision.

So what else can we do if we put our minds to it? The pandemic set back the transit ridership goals in the Integrated Transportation Plan, but step changes were needed to achieve our transportation goals anyway. Maybe our transportation goals are the next success story. Hopefully, ten years from now, we will be celebrating the successful implementation of the Water Quality Master Plan. And if we can continue to manage growth as we have, maybe it will free up capacity and attention to tackle other community issues that are still undefined ten years after monitoring began.

What has changed?

The pandemic reset the ownership housing market through an influx of wealth. At the height of the pandemic in 2020 and 2021, it felt like everything was changing, and it was undoubtedly a dynamic time with valleys and peaks coming in quick succession. Now, with a little distance and more data, we can start to see what really changed and was a [continuation of the trend](#).

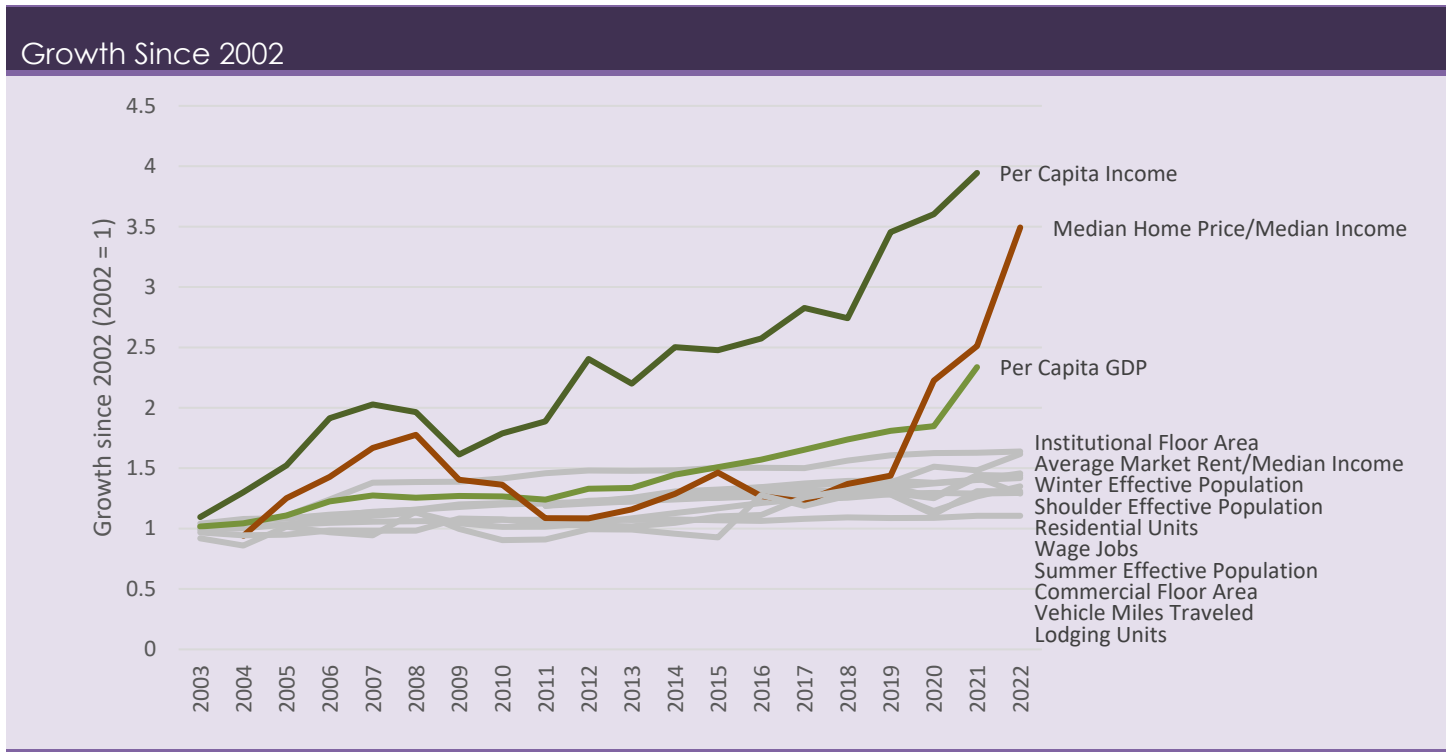
The need to reset our prior understanding of the affordability of market-ownership housing cannot be understated. Home prices have grown at an astonishing 48% per year since 2019 relative to median income. At the same time, interest rate increases have decreased the purchasing power of median income. The result is that home sales are almost twice as expensive relative to what the median income can afford, as they were at the height of the housing bubble in 2008. While a correction may come, our current understanding of housing affordability cannot rely on past assumptions.



Source: Teton County Assessor, Hole Report, 5-Year ACS, HUD

Rents have also grown 5% per year relative to median income. From 2019 to 2021, per capita income grew 7% per year. The growth in income since 2019 is partly due to an increase in high-paying [finance and real estate jobs](#) coupled with a decrease in low-paying service jobs. That shift in job mix has increased the average wage more than it has increased median income because the jobs added pay much higher than median wages, and low-paying service jobs still have the largest share in the job market. Rents have become less affordable because rents tend to track with the average wage rather than the median income. It will be interesting to see whether average wage growth and median income growth realign and how the rental market responds.

And while the housing market shift marks a significant change to how we think about housing affordability, the significant change in the wealth characteristics of the community happened 15 years ago. Per capita income, which includes investments in addition to wages, has been growing at over 5% per year since 2008. The pandemic period was a continuation of that trend, not a change. The more significant shift in wealth happened from 2002 (or earlier) to 2008, when per capita income grew 16% per year. Sales tax collection per effective population and per capita GDP have also been growing since 2002, reinforcing the community's wealth growth. When comparing physical, population, and economic growth since 2002, wealth growth (income and home values) jumps off the chart.



Source: Teton County Assessor, Hole Report, 5-Year ACS, HUD

Common Value 1: Ecosystem Stewardship

Preserving and protecting the area’s ecosystem is the core of our community character and economy. Monitoring our impacts on the ecosystem annually is an important way to ensure our growth does not compromise the health of the ecosystem. These indicators are intended to help us monitor whether we are growing as a community in a way that still preserves the abundant wildlife, quality of natural resources and scenery, open space, and climate long into the future.

- Health of Native Species
- Conservation vs. Subdivision of Rural Open Space
- Water Quality
- Access to Natural and Scenic Resources
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Air Quality

Indicators to Be Developed

During the 2020 Comprehensive Plan adaptive review and update, new indicators were identified to track the community’s progress toward our ecosystem stewardship goals. The Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator continues to work on developing indicators for:

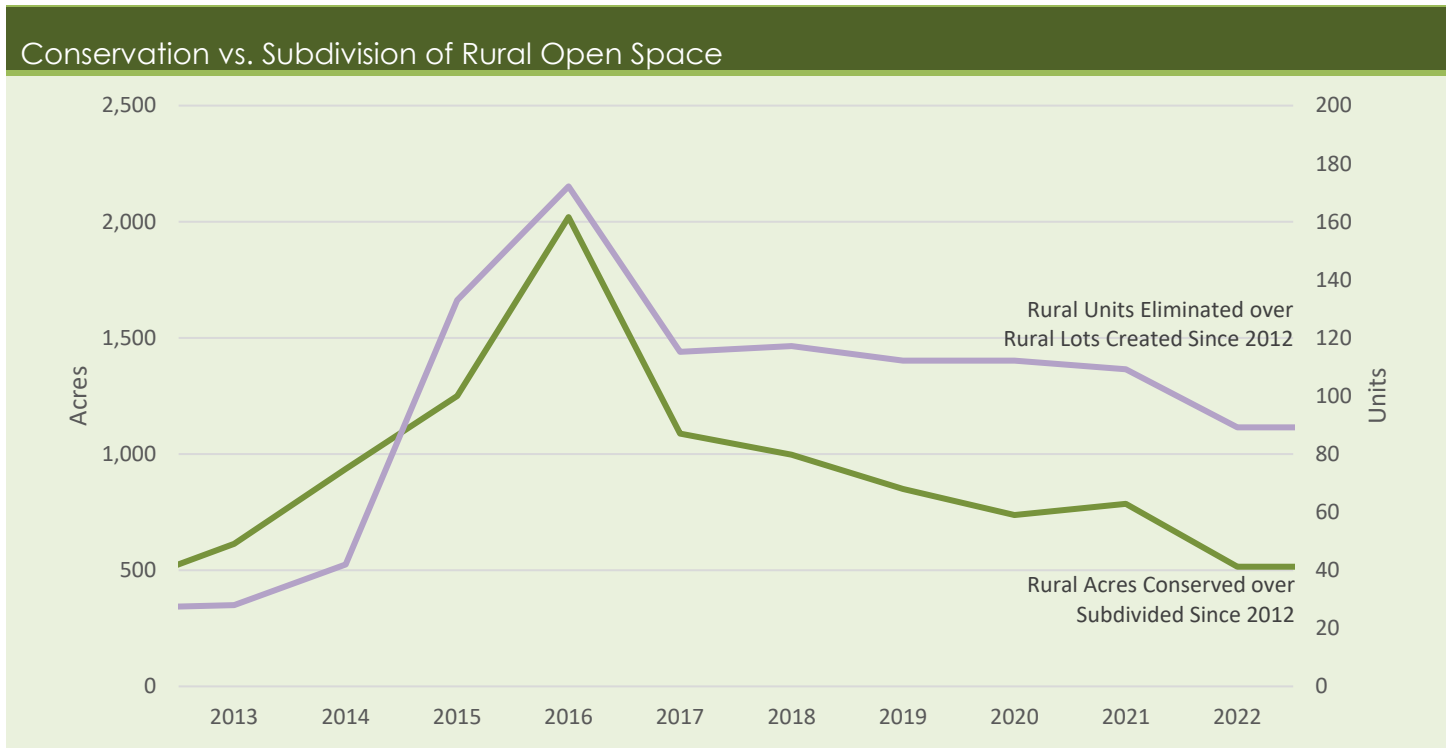
- Health of Native Species
- Water Quality
- Access to Enjoyment of Natural and Scenic Resources
- Air Quality

Conservation vs. Subdivision of Rural Open Space

Goal: More Conservation than Subdivision of Rural Areas (positive values)

About 97% of Teton County is public land. Of the remaining 3%, about a third is developed and about a third is conserved. The remaining third is where the community can make progress in preserving areas of wildlife

habitat, natural resources, scenic resources, and agricultural character. This indicator shows the cumulative acreage and units conserved versus subdivided in rural areas since 2012. Positive values indicate that more acreage has been conserved than subdivided or more units have been removed from rural areas than realized through subdivision. Transfers of private land to public ownership are included as conservation.



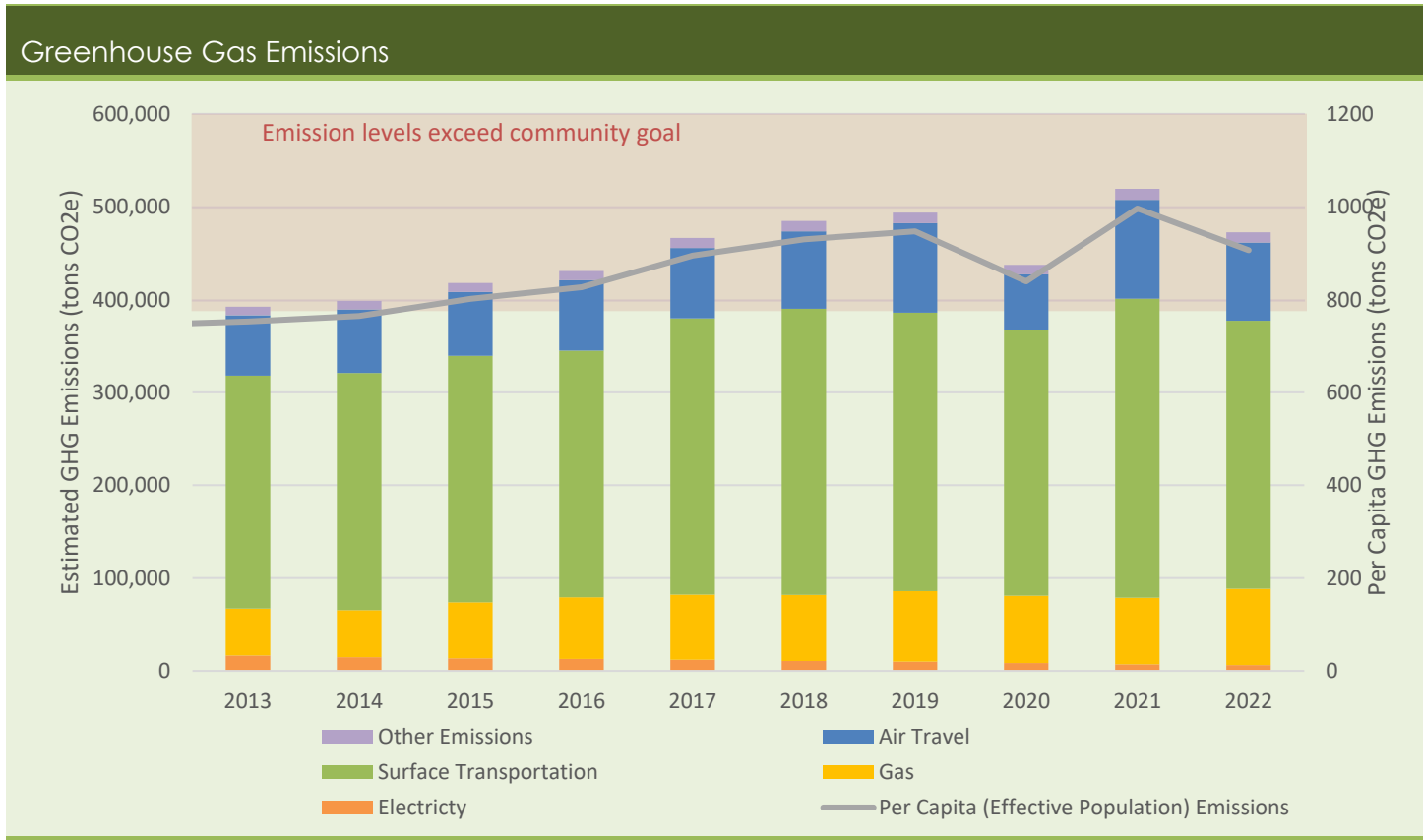
Source: Teton County

- Rural Conservation vs. Subdivision Trends and Takeaways
 - The community has achieved 515 more acres and 89 more units of conservation than development in rural areas since 2012.
 - The success is a result of significant conservation efforts in 2015 and 2016 that have offset a series of smaller developments since 2017.
 - Recently most lots created have been through exempt land division. Of the 21 rural lots created in 2022, 4 were from the platting of a legacy PUD, 6 were 35-acre exempt parcels, and 11 were family exempt parcels.
 - 2022 conservation consisted of a 35-acre transfer to Grand Teton National Park in Poker Flats and 54 acres of conservation from a Floor Area Option on a non-contiguous site in Alta and Ely Springs.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Goal: Emit less greenhouse gas than we did in 2012.

This indicator estimates the overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the community. It is based on and benchmarked to the Yellowstone-Teton Clean Cities Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventories conducted in 2008 and 2018. Per capita GHG emissions, which are based on effective population, indicate whether we are making progress in energy efficiency if total emissions are not below 2012 levels due to community growth.



Source: Lower Valley Energy, WYDOT, Jackson Hole Airport

- GHG Emissions Trends and Takeaways
 - Emissions and per capita emissions were each at about 2017 levels in 2022. These do not meet the community goal, but are a reversal of the growth trend from 2012 through 2019.
 - If the community series about this goal, or the more ambitious net zero goal adopted by Town in 2020, more action will be needed.

Common Value 2: Growth Management

Responsible growth management means proactively planning for the community we want – with rural open spaces and high-quality Complete Neighborhoods that enhance walkability and vitality. It also means proactively adapting to population growth in a way that preserves our community vision. The following indicators monitor where development and growth are occurring, whether we are achieving our goals to keep buildout levels below 1994 buildout levels, and what initiatives are being undertaken to address growth in our community.

- Location of Growth
- Buildout
- Workforce Housing Pipeline
- Percentage of jobs, housing, shopping, education, and cultural activity in Town

Location of Growth

Goal: ≥ 60% of growth in Complete Neighborhoods

The community’s goal is to direct growth out of rural areas of habitat, scenery, and open space and into complete neighborhoods of infrastructure, amenities, and vitality. Location of Growth is a key target established in the Comprehensive Plan to track Growth Management. This indicator includes two metrics: Location of Actual Growth and Location of Potential Growth. Location of Actual Growth measures residential unit completions by location while Location of Potential Growth tracks the remaining development potential allowed by zoning across Complete Neighborhoods and Rural Areas.



Source: Teton County and Town of Jackson Building Permits

- Location of Actual Growth Trends and Takeaways
 - 2022 was the first time since 2017 less than 60% of growth was in Complete Neighborhoods.
 - This is because 2022 also saw the lowest amount of residential growth since 2017, and while rural detached units get built each year multi-unit projects that drive supply are built in Complete Neighborhoods
 - The drop is not expected to be the start of a new trend. Two multi-unit developments did not get occupancy until early 2023 because of supply chain delays and the pipeline of residential development is as strong as its ever been – see page 8.



Source: Teton County and Town of Jackson

The location of growth *potential* (defined as buildout minus what is already built) forecasts where future growth will occur based on remaining allowances. Growth potential decreases as units are built. Potential is also impacted if buildout allowance is increased or decreased. The way to shift the location of growth potential is to reduce buildout in a Rural Area and/or increase it in a Complete Neighborhood (or vice versa).

Definition of Potential				
Potential	=	Buildout	-	Built
		(LDRs applied to all parcels as if vacant)		(What is actually on the ground)

- Location of Potential Growth Trends and Takeaways
 - 61% of potential growth remains in Complete Neighborhoods.

Amount of Allowed Growth (Buildout)

Goal: ≤ 2012 Buildout

The community has set a policy not to increase buildout, so this indicator monitors changes to buildout – the maximum amount of development permitted throughout the community. Buildout can change through:

1. Changes to Jackson/Teton County zoning regulations;
2. Conservation easements and other restrictions on the development of a property;
3. Transfers of property ownership from a private party to federal ownership and vice versa;
4. Use of the Complete Neighborhood PRD; and
5. Use of the workforce housing incentives: 2-for-1 floor area bonus, NL-5 and WHB density bonuses.

To maximize use of the workforce housing incentives, units produced using incentive tools only get counted as an increase in buildout upon project approval. The residential unit count in the bottom row of the table is the number of units that are available for future use of the incentives. The incentives cannot be used if their use would make the last row greater than zero.

Changes in Buildout			
Year	Residential Units	Lodging Units	Nonresidential Floor Area
1994-2011	-564	?	?
2012	-32	0	0
2013	-12	0	0
2014	-14	0	0
2015	-2,195	-317	-451
2016	-82	89	94,379
2017	13	0	-30,651
2018	127	0	32,477
2019	5	-22	-9,339
2020	39	0	-8,102
2021	78	0	0
2022	38	0	0
2012-2021	-2,034	-250	78,313

Source: Teton County and Town of Jackson

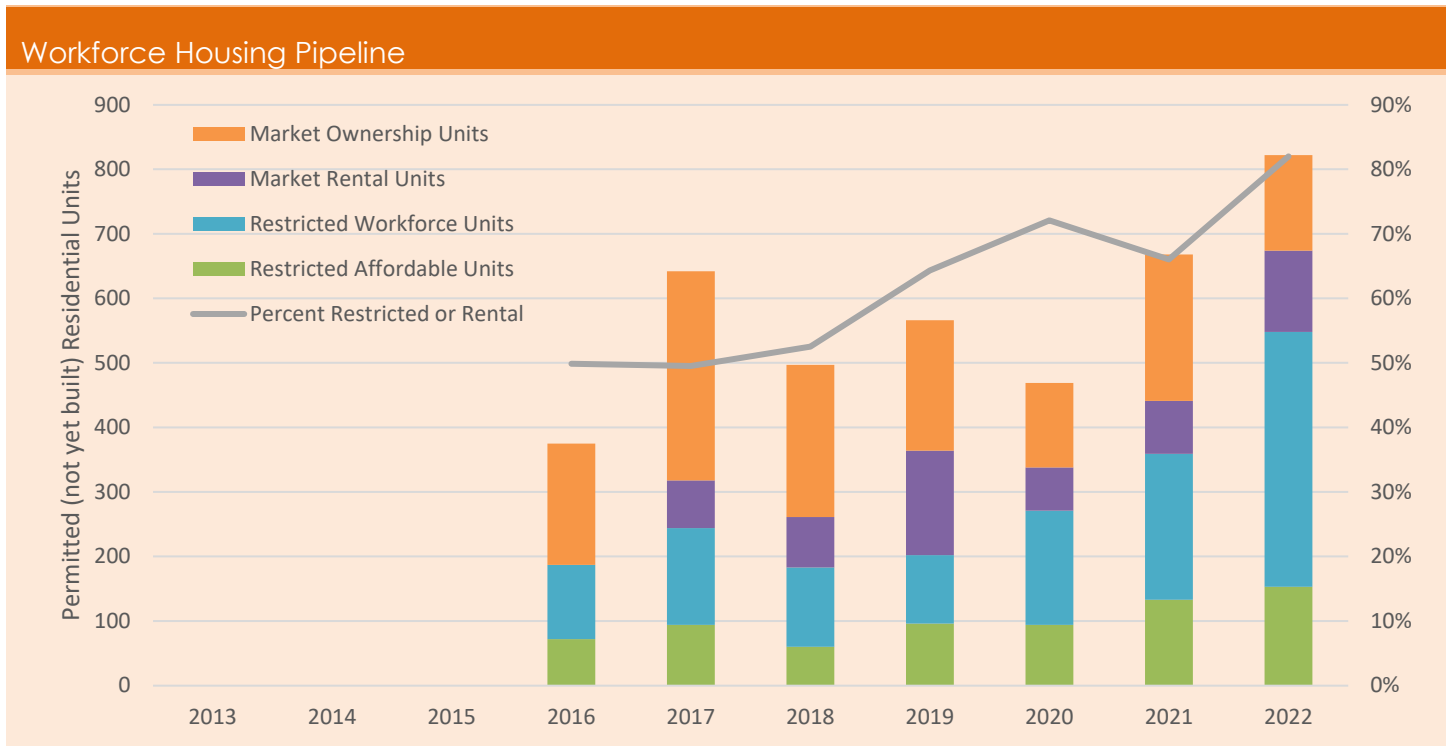
- **Buildout Trends and Takeaways**

- The 2,034 potential residential units removed since 2012 represent the number of units that can be added through workforce housing incentives without increasing buildout. Those 2,034 units are considered the remaining “pool” of incentive units.
 - About 50 units have been drawn out of the pool per year since its creation in 2018.
 - However, 109 units have already been drawn in 2023; and
 - Northern South Park represents a large potential draw on the pool in the near future.
- While 250 potential lodging units have been eliminated from buildout, built lodging units continue to be added in the community.
- For context there are about 20 million square feet of nonresidential floor area allowed at buildout. The 78,313 sf increase amounts to only a 0.4% increase and remains consistent with community policy.

Workforce Housing Pipeline

Goal: Monitor

The Comprehensive Plan directs growth out of rural areas to preserve habitat, scenery, and open space. It directs growth into complete neighborhoods to create workforce housing opportunities. The workforce housing pipeline tracks those opportunities and projects future residential growth. The workforce housing pipeline includes residential applications in the Town and County that have received Sketch Plan, Development Plan, or Building Permit approval.



Sources: Jackson/Teton County Housing Department, Jackson Hole Community Housing Trust, Habitat for Humanity, Teton County Building Permit Data

- **Workforce Housing Pipeline Trends and Takeaways**

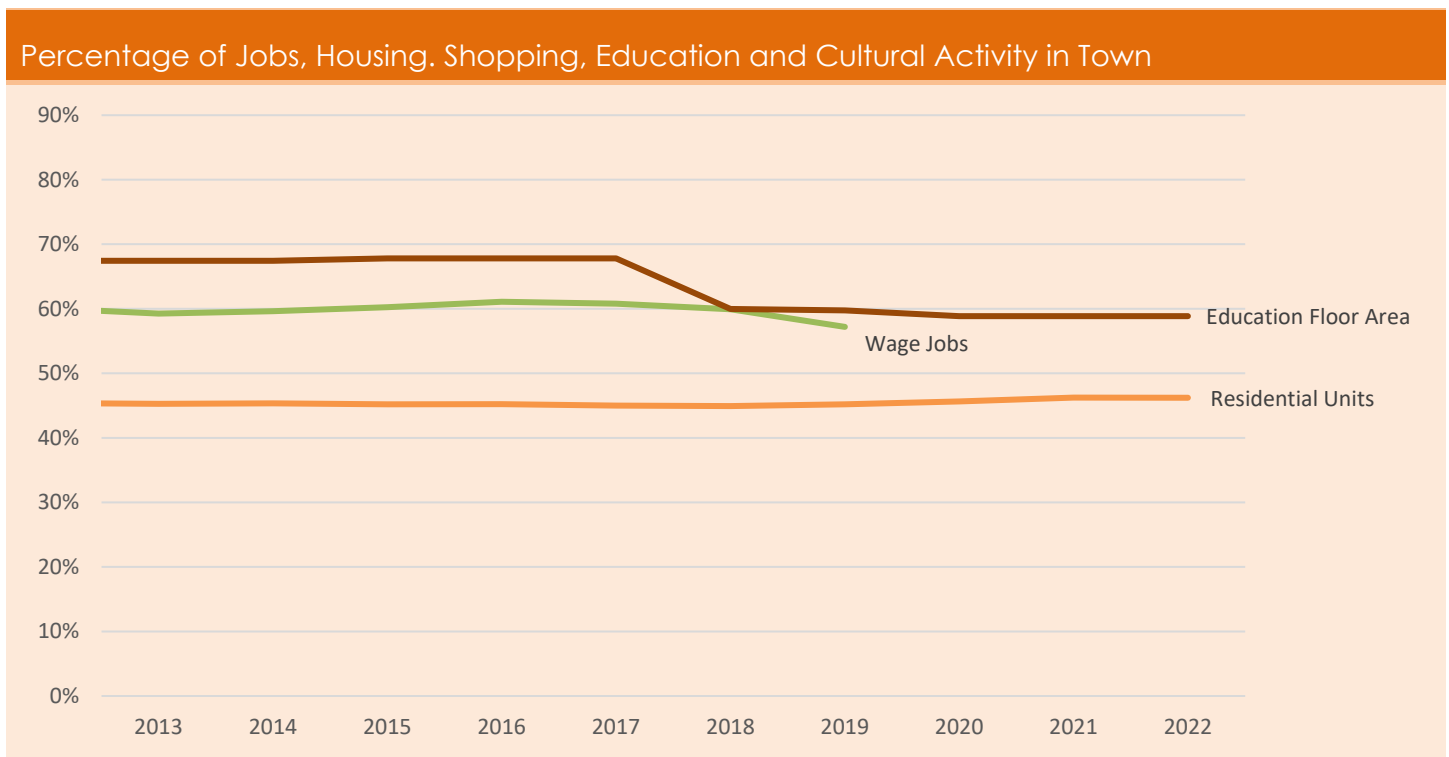
- While the number of units completed in 2022 dropped, the number of units to be completed is at an all-time high. The direction of growth into Complete Neighborhoods is being used to create workforce housing.
 - The number of workforce units permitted continues to grow to an all-time high of 395 permitted units.
 - The 153 affordable units in the pipeline is also the highest number that has been seen.

- The 126 market rental units currently permitted is only slightly behind the 2019 peak.
 - Of the 822 units in the Pipeline, 309 have building permit approval, meaning they are likely to be occupied in 2023 or 2024. See the 2023 Housing Supply Plan for a more detailed breakdown of the unit types in the pipeline and their stage of entitlement.
 - The impact of the Housing Action Plan and workforce housing incentives cannot be understated. The percentage of permitted units that are restricted or rental jumped from a steady 50% in 2016-2018 to 82% in 2022.
 - The “2 for 1” bonus and 4th floor bonus are largely responsible for the success of workforce housing supply.

Percentage of Jobs, Housing, Shopping, Education & Cultural Activity in Town

Goal: ≥ 2012 levels

The community’s goal is that the Town of Jackson will continue to be the primary location for jobs, housing, shopping, educational and cultural activities – the heart of the region. Methods for tracking retail sales and cultural activity need to be developed.



Source: Teton County and Town of Jackson Building Permits, Longitudinal Employment Housing Dynamics (LEHD)

- Town as Heart Trends and Takeaways
 - The percentage of residential units in Town is trending up slightly as a result of multi-unit development taking advantage of Town zoning and incentives.
 - In the future the indicator report should also look at the percentage of childcare in Town.
 - Sub-county job location data is only available through 2013.

Common Value 3: Quality of Life

The first two Common Values of the Comprehensive Plan – Ecosystem Stewardship and Growth Management – protect the natural character and the physical character of the community. The third Common Value – Quality of Life – protects the emotional aspect of our character. We identify as a diverse community with many different lifestyles and employment opportunities. We value the ability for all residents to have access to a spectrum of employment opportunities, affordable housing, and safe, efficient transportation. The indicators below evaluate our progress towards achieving the Quality of Life vision outlined in the Comprehensive Plan.

- Local Workforce
- Housing Stock Profile
- Annual Growth Rate Comparison
- Lodging Occupancy
- Jobs by Industry
- Capital Project Group Benchmarks
- Travel Time
- START Ridership
- Active Transportation Mode Share
- Wildlife Vehicle Collisions
- Level of Service

Indicators to be Developed

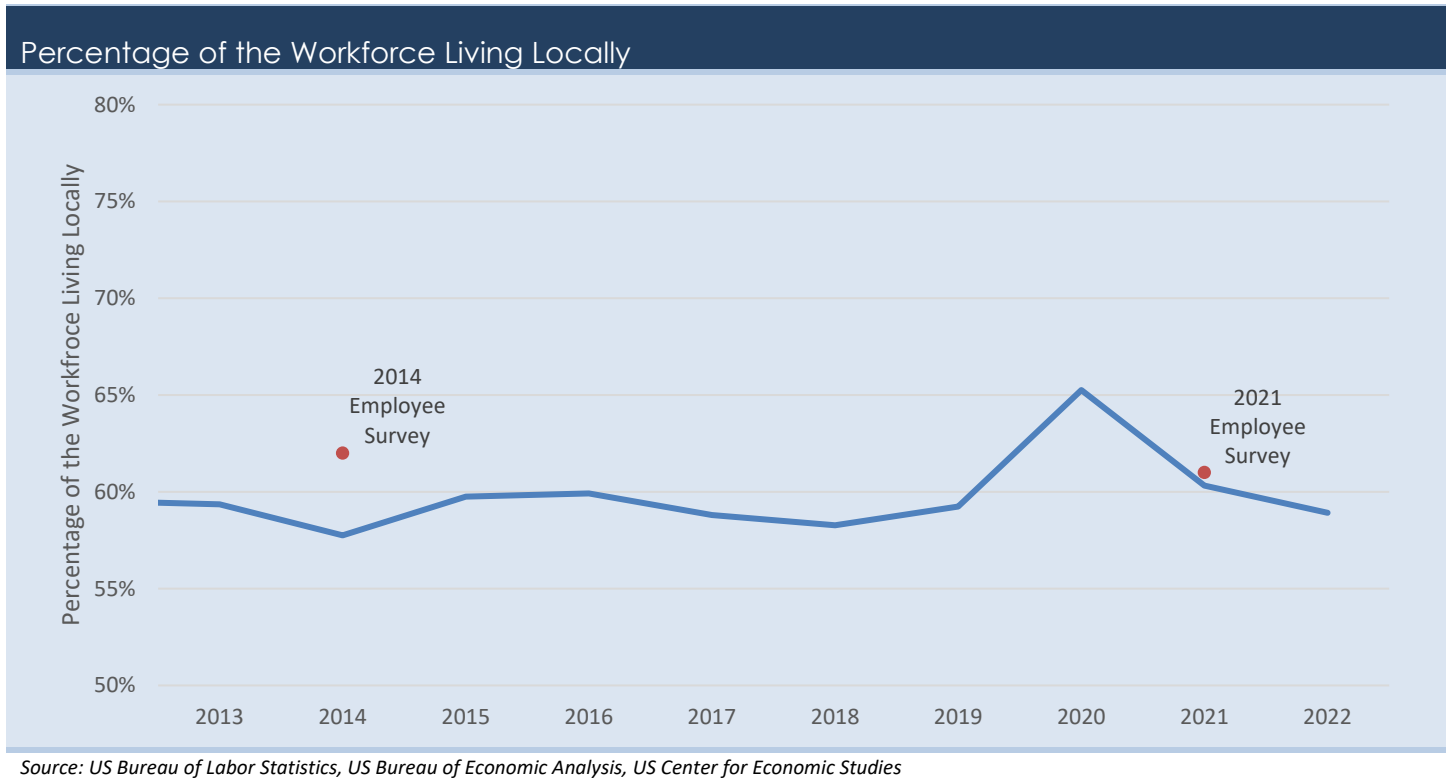
During the 2020 Comprehensive Plan adaptive review and update, new indicators were identified to track the community's progress toward our ecosystem stewardship goals. We continue to work on developing indicators for:

- Travel Time (SOV vs. Walk/Bike/Bus)
- Level of Service for Community Health and Safety

Local Workforce Percentage

Goal: ≥ 65% of the workforce living locally

The Comprehensive Plan establishes a goal that at least 65% of the workforce lives locally to maintain the “community first, resort second” character of the valley. When the community identified loss of local workforce as an important issue in the early 1990s, over 85% of the workforce lived locally. The percentage of the workforce living locally is the primary target for achieving the Quality of Life envisioned in the Comprehensive Plan. A “local worker” is defined as a member of the local workforce who lives in Jackson Hole, as opposed to commuting from neighboring communities like Star Valley, WY or Teton Valley, ID.

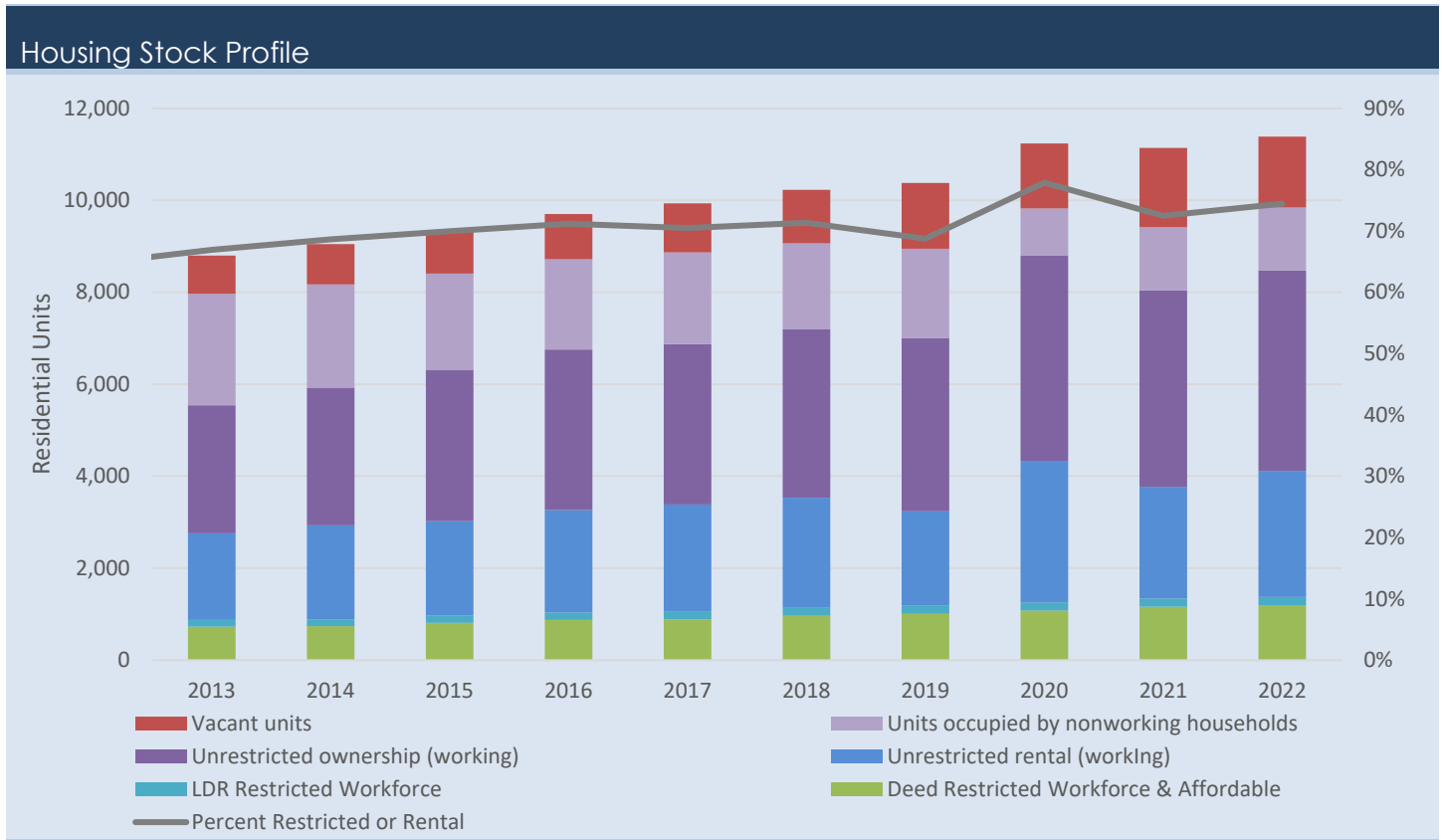


- Local Workforce Takeaways and Trends
 - The percentage of the workforce living locally has generally remained stable just below 60% since 2012; from 2002 to 2012 the percentage of the workforce living locally fell from 68% to 60%.
 - Stability in the percentage of the workforce living locally indicates success in housing policy, but the 2022 Housing Needs Assessment continues to identify the need for 2,000 below market units by 2027.
 - The pandemic effect will not be fully understood until data from the 2020 Census is released. While that data does not have all the answers and was collected in the very dynamic April of 2020, its release will allow release of other datasets that inform the report like the Longitudinal Employment Housing Dynamics. The latest estimate from the Census Bureau is that 2020 data will be available in May 2023.

Housing Stock Profile

Goal: Monitor

The Comprehensive Plan identifies ensuring a variety of workforce housing options as the way to house the workforce locally. The housing stock profile shows housing stock by its restriction and rental/ownership status. Unit counts are from local Building Department and Housing Department data, Census data is used to understand rental/ownership characteristics.



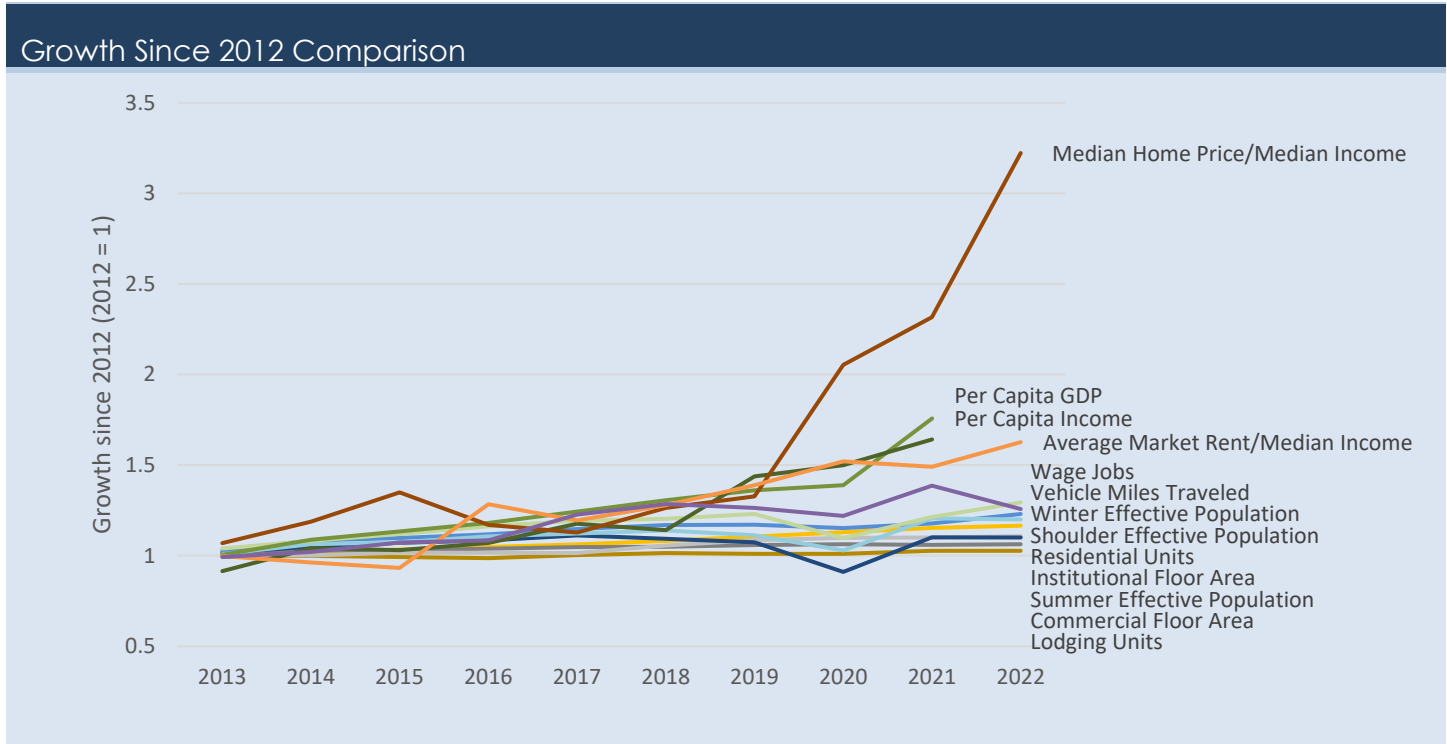
Sources: Teton County Housing Department, Teton Community Housing Trust, Habitat for Humanity, 5-Year ACS

- Trends and Takeaways
 - 74% of residential units were occupied by the workforce in 2022, an all-time high.
 - Vacancy is increasing.
 - Understanding vacancy from the Census and ACS data has always been a challenge, and is a challenge in many small, resort towns with second homes and short-term rentals. However the 2020 Census count of occupied housing units increases our confidence in how we understand the numbers. What the Census does well is count people and households. Building permits are a far better count of units. When we subtract the occupied unit count (Census) from the total unit count (local), vacancy of non-short-term rental housing is increasing.
 - The data continues to support the Comprehensive Plan approach that multi-unit housing is the way workforce housing options can be provided.
 - The number of detached units added each year is relatively consistent (2002-2022 average: 85 units, standard deviation: 26 units) – it is rare to see an infusion of detached units.
 - New detached units are unaffordable, unless restricted. Homes sales prices continue to diverge from income so that market detached units rarely represent a workforce housing option.
 - Multi-unit buildings are the driver of housing supply (2002-2022 average: 75 units, standard deviation: 56 units)
 - Because rents and wages continue to track together, and multi-unit construction is more likely to be rented, even unrestricted multi-unit housing can represent a workforce housing option.

Annual Growth Rate Comparison

Goal: Balance | Monitor

The Annual Growth Rate Comparison Indicator measures the average annual rate of change for a variety of different indicators and metrics. Categories include physical growth (residential units and floor area), people (effective population and vehicle miles traveled), and economy (jobs, per capita income and GDP, cost of rent, and home purchase metrics). Comparing growth rates between metrics allows us to see what areas of the community are changing the most. It also identifies which areas of community growth are correlated, raising questions about how may be able to address issues.



Source: Town of Jackson, Teton County, American Community Survey, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Housing and Urban Development, WYDOT.

- Growth Rate Takeaways and Trends
 - Physical development
 - Our rate of housing growth since 2019 is 1.84% annually, which is about 3 times our rate of lodging and institutional growth.
 - The number of residential units has grown 3.3% since 2020 – the next Adaptive Management Review and Comprehensive Plan update will occur at 7% growth.
 - The Comprehensive Plan and its implementation have slowed down physical growth from 1994 Plan levels.
 - Effective population
 - 2020-2022 effective population growth has been greatest in the shoulder seasons (2.61% annual), however that is largely a pandemic effect and we are starting to see the growth rates move back toward the 2012-2019 trend that saw the most rapid growth in the winter months.
 - We continue to have low confidence in the precision of effective populations estimates for 2020 and 2021. However, as the dynamics of the pandemic settle out and we better

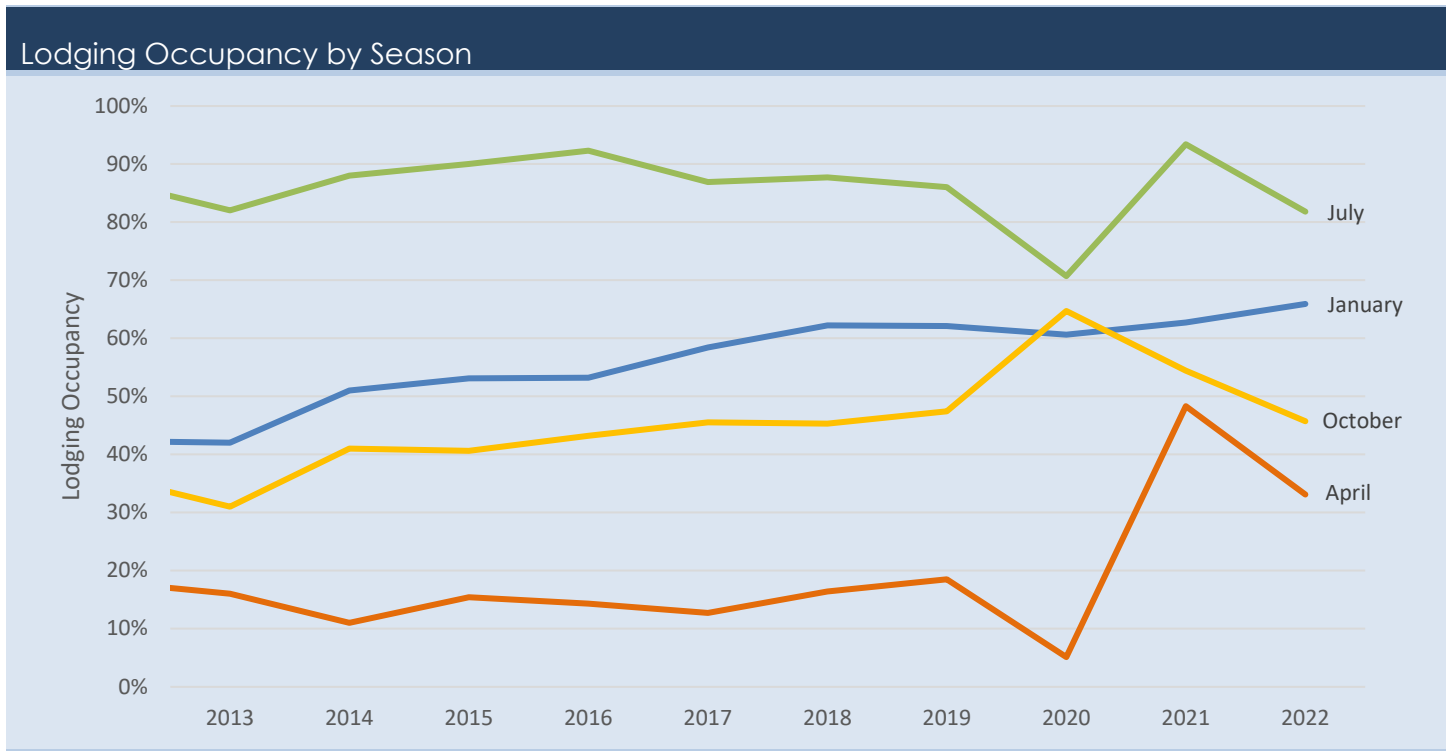
understand vacancy, we remain confident that the effective population methodology provides an accurate picture of the seasonal growth in the community.

- Long-term effective population trends track with traffic data.
 - More work is needed to understand how much time “permanent” residents actually spend in the valley.
 - More work is needed to understand how many non-overnight visitors and how many non-campground campers are in the community each day in the summer.
- Economic growth
 - The most rapidly changing characteristic of the community is wealth. The amount of people (measured in physical development, population, jobs, and traffic) is growing at rates of less than 2% per year since 2019. At the same time GDP per capita, income per capita, and home prices relative to income have grown at annual rates of 15%, 7%, and 48% respectively.
 - In 2019 the median home sale cost 1.6 times what the median household income could afford. In 2022 it cost 6.8 times.
 - The drastic drop in affordability is a combination of rising prices and rising interest rates the reducing the purchasing power of the median income.
 - While pandemic migration certainly explains the increase in wealth, this is not a new phenomenon. The wealth boom began with the 2002-2008 housing bubble.
 - While GDP and housing price growth has been variable through eras, income has seen strong annual growth in each era (16%, 6%, 6%, 7% respectively).
 - The decrease in service jobs and increase in professional jobs discussed below is seen in the rising per capita income and cost of rent relative to median incomes. Rents are increasing with average wage, but the average wage is increasing faster than the median wage, increasing the median rent burden in the community. It will be important to track the long-term impact of this trend as the pandemic effects either recede or become the new normal.

Lodging Occupancy by Season

Goal: Increase Shoulder Season Occupancy

Lodging Occupancy by Season measures the stability of our economy by illustrating seasonal variation.



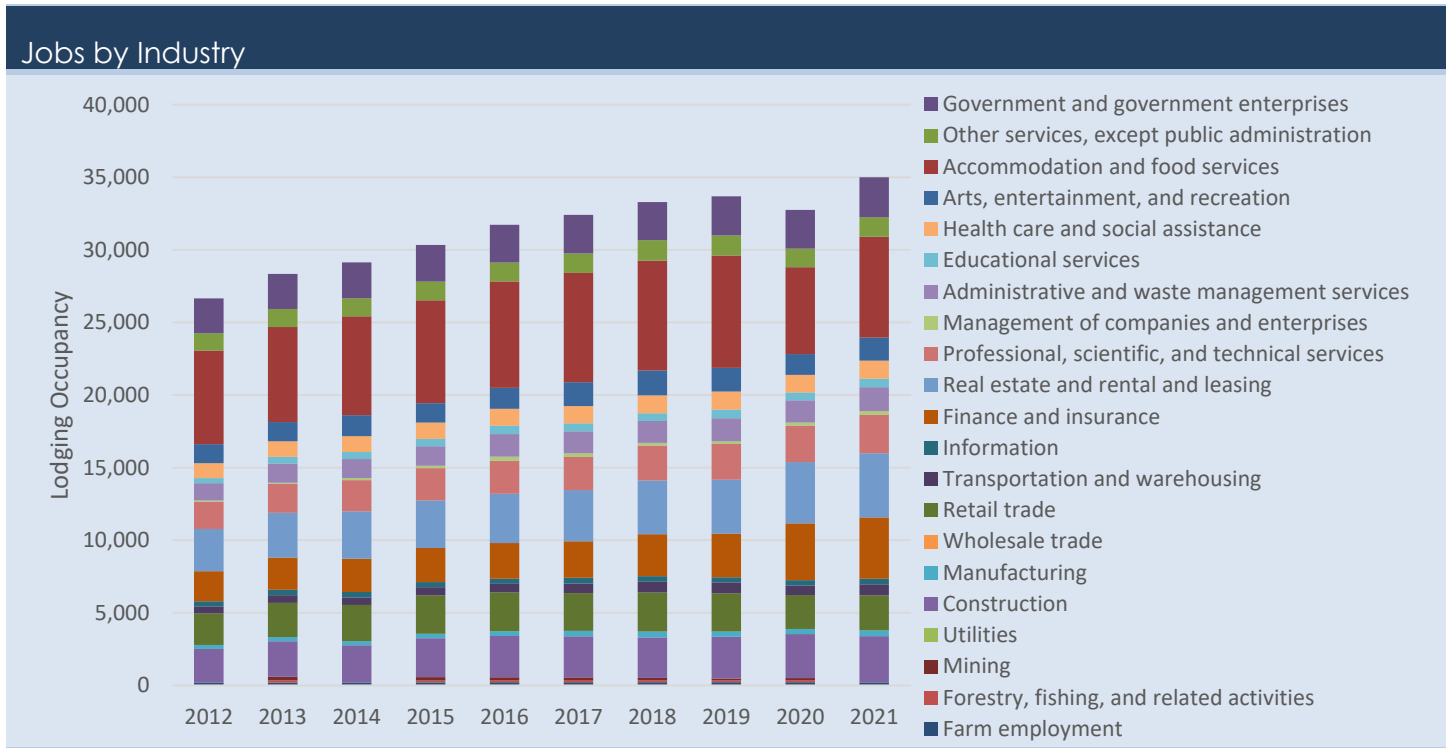
Source: Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce.

- Lodging Occupancy Takeaways and Trends:
 - April occupancy remained up in 2022 from pre-pandemic levels while occupancy in other months returned to pre-pandemic trends.

Jobs by Industry

Goal: Diversity | Monitor

Jobs by Industry measures the diversity of employment opportunities in the community. It shows not only when there was growth and decline in employment opportunities but also variability in different employment sectors.



Source: Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce.

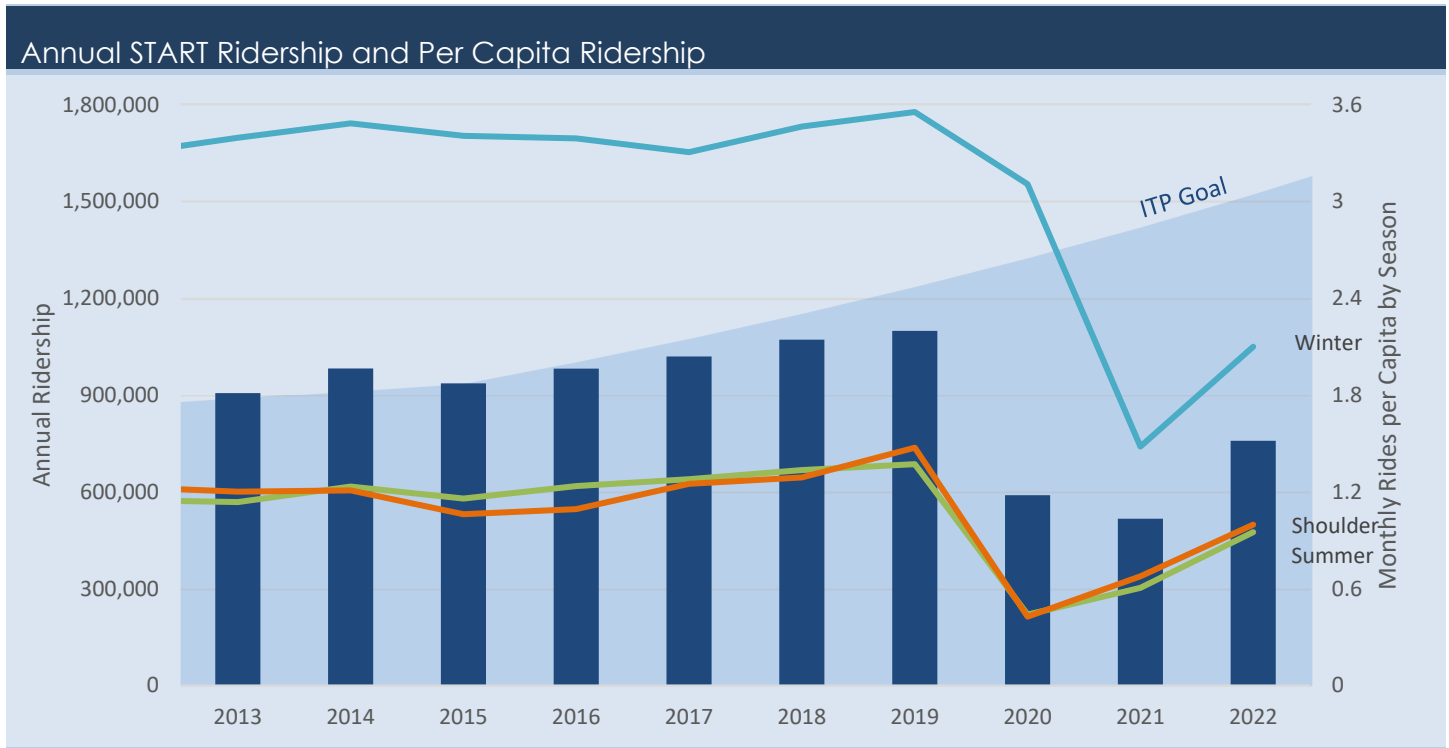
• Jobs by Industry Takeaways and Trends

- The pandemic shifted jobs away from the service sector toward the professional sector.
 - Finance and insurance jobs increased from 3,015 in 2019 to 4,225 in 2021
 - Real estate and rental and leasing jobs increase from 3,707 in 2019 to 4,422 in 2021
 - Accommodation and food service jobs decreased from 7,741 in 2019 to 6,956
- Whether the shift is a long-term change to our economy is worth monitoring.

START Annual Ridership

Goal: ≥ 3.6 million riders in 2035.

The community’s goal is that travel by foot, bike, or transit will be more efficient than by single occupancy vehicle. START ridership and START ridership per capita indicate whether transit is increasing in efficiency relative to single-occupancy vehicles. As START becomes more efficient we expect ridership and ridership per capita to grow. Increasing transit ridership is the primary method identified in the Integrated Transportation Plan (ITP) for reducing vehicle miles traveled in the community.



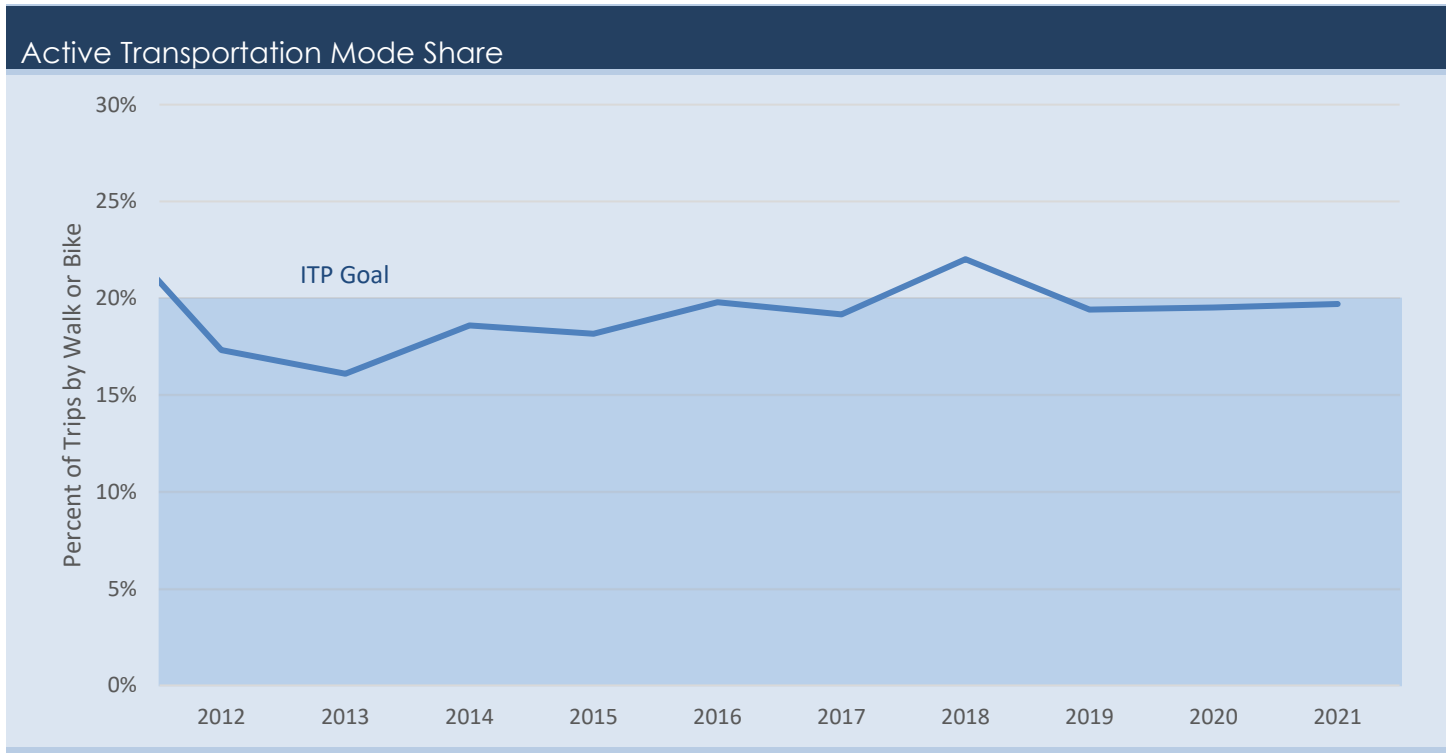
Source: START

- Transit Ridership Trends and Takeaways:
 - 2022 saw the beginnings of a rebound in transit ridership from its pandemic decline.
 - 2022 summer and shoulder season per capita ridership was about 70% of its 2019 peak
 - 2022 winter per capita ridership was about 60% of its 2019 peak
 - While pandemic was an unforeseen barrier to transit, were already behind pace to meet the ITP transit goals in 2019.
 - The ITP goal is for transit ridership to double from 900,000 in 2015 to 1.8 million in 2025, then double again to 3.6 million in 2035
 - To double ridership every ten years requires 7.1% compounding annual growth, from 2015 to 2019 ridership was only growing at 4% annually
 - The growth does not have to be consistent, it can come in steps, but even larger steps are needed now to recover from the pandemic and get back on pace to meet the ITP goals.
 - To meet the ITP goals a change in behavior – per capita ridership – is needed
 - From 2015 to 2019 per capita ridership in the summer and shoulder seasons grew at a promising 8% annual rate
 - Over the same time, winter per capita ridership only grew 1% annually

Active Transportation Mode Share

Goal: ≥ 20% by 2035

The community’s goal is that travel by foot, bike, or transit will be more efficient than by single occupancy vehicle. The percentage of trips my by active transportation – walking or biking – indicates whether those modes of trave are increasing in efficiency and therefore proportion.



Source: American Community Survey

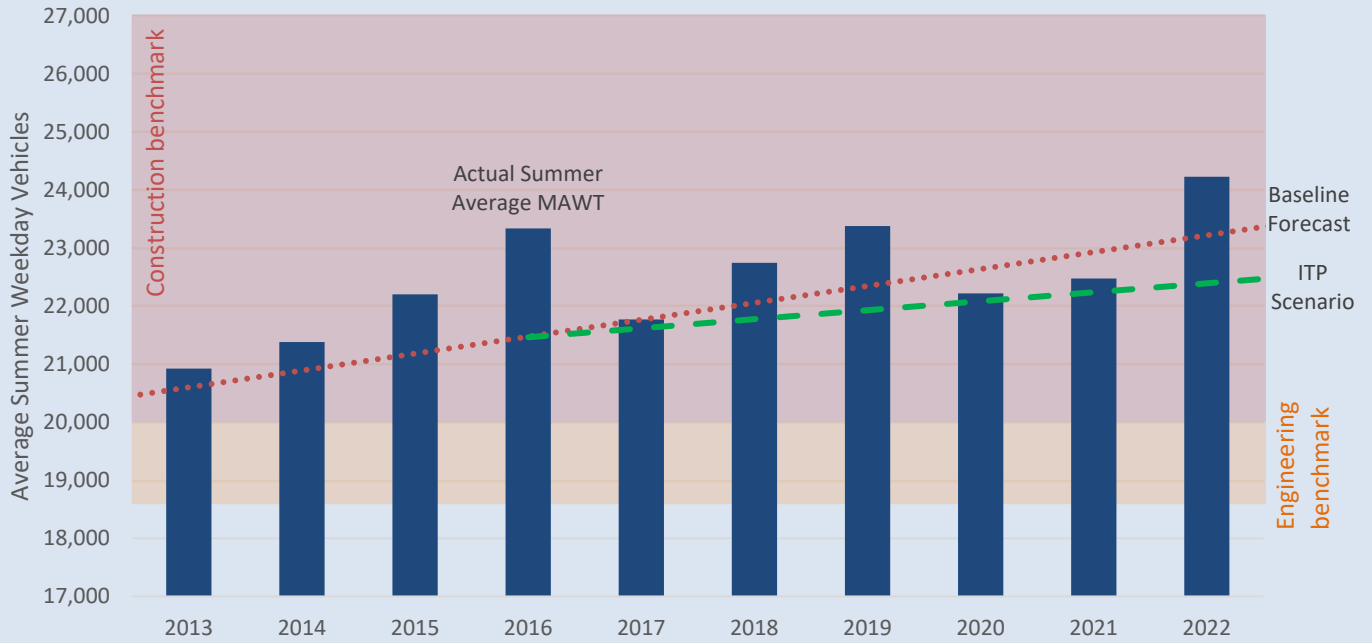
- Active Transportation Trends and Takeaways:
 - Active transportation mode share continues to trend upward since adoption of the ITP in 2015 and was just below the ITPs 20% goal in 2022.

Capital Project Group Benchmarks

Goal: See each benchmark

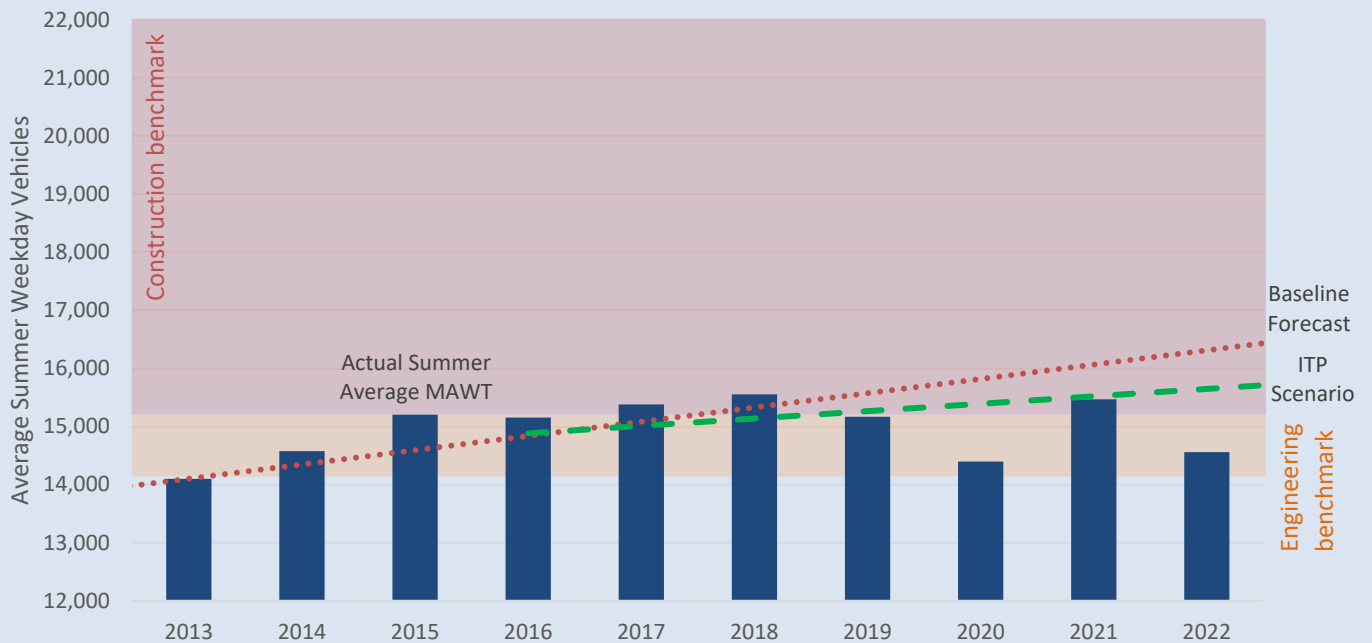
The Capital Project Group Benchmarks are a series of 3 indicators that monitor the number of vehicles per day on Highway 22, the Moose-Wilson Road, and US 89 against corridor improvement benchmarks identified in the Integrated Transportation Plan (ITP). Once these benchmarks are reached, a suite of capital improvement projects in the respective road corridor is triggered.

WY 22: Average Summer Weekday Traffic vs. Corridor Improvement Benchmarks

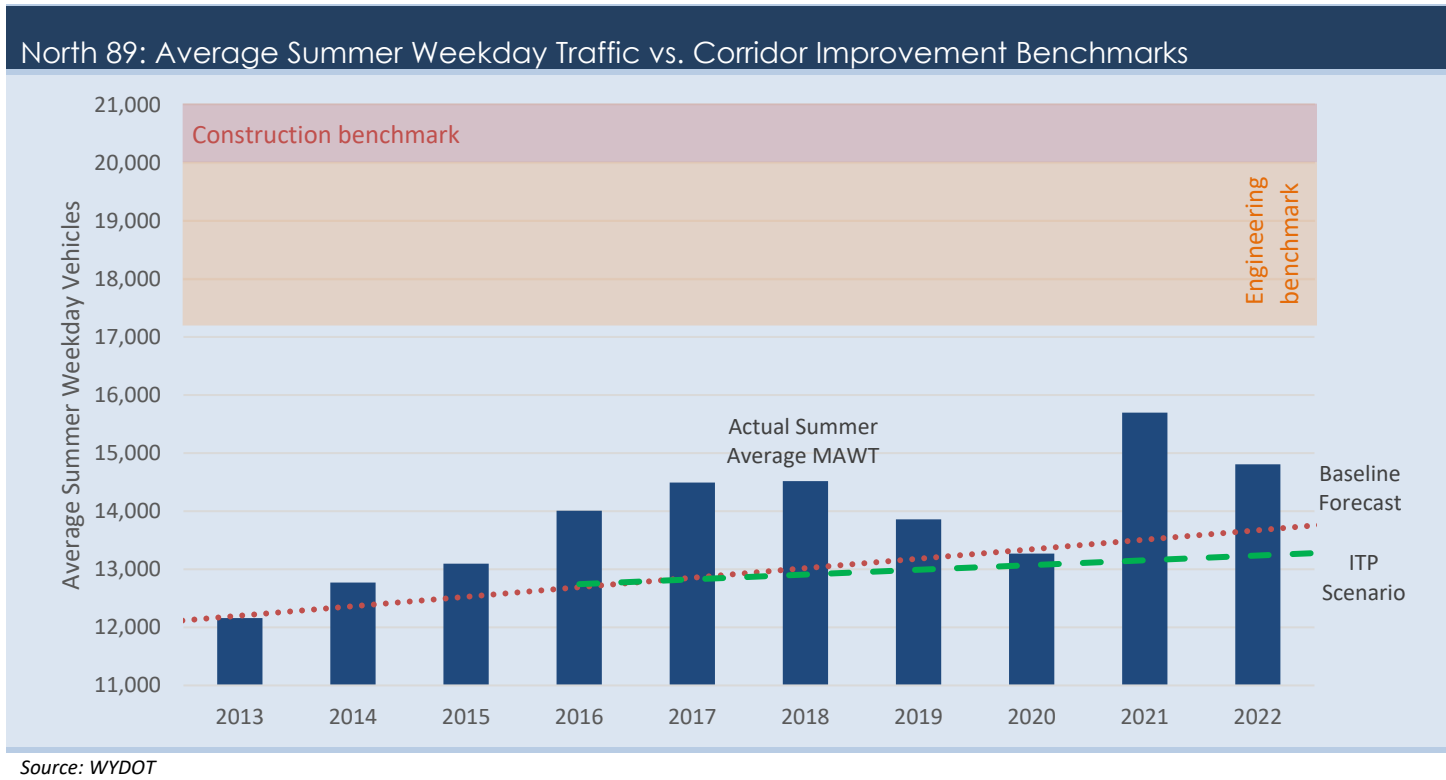


Source: WYDOT

Moose-Wilson: Average Summer Weekday Traffic vs. Corridor Improvement Benchmarks



Source: WYDOT

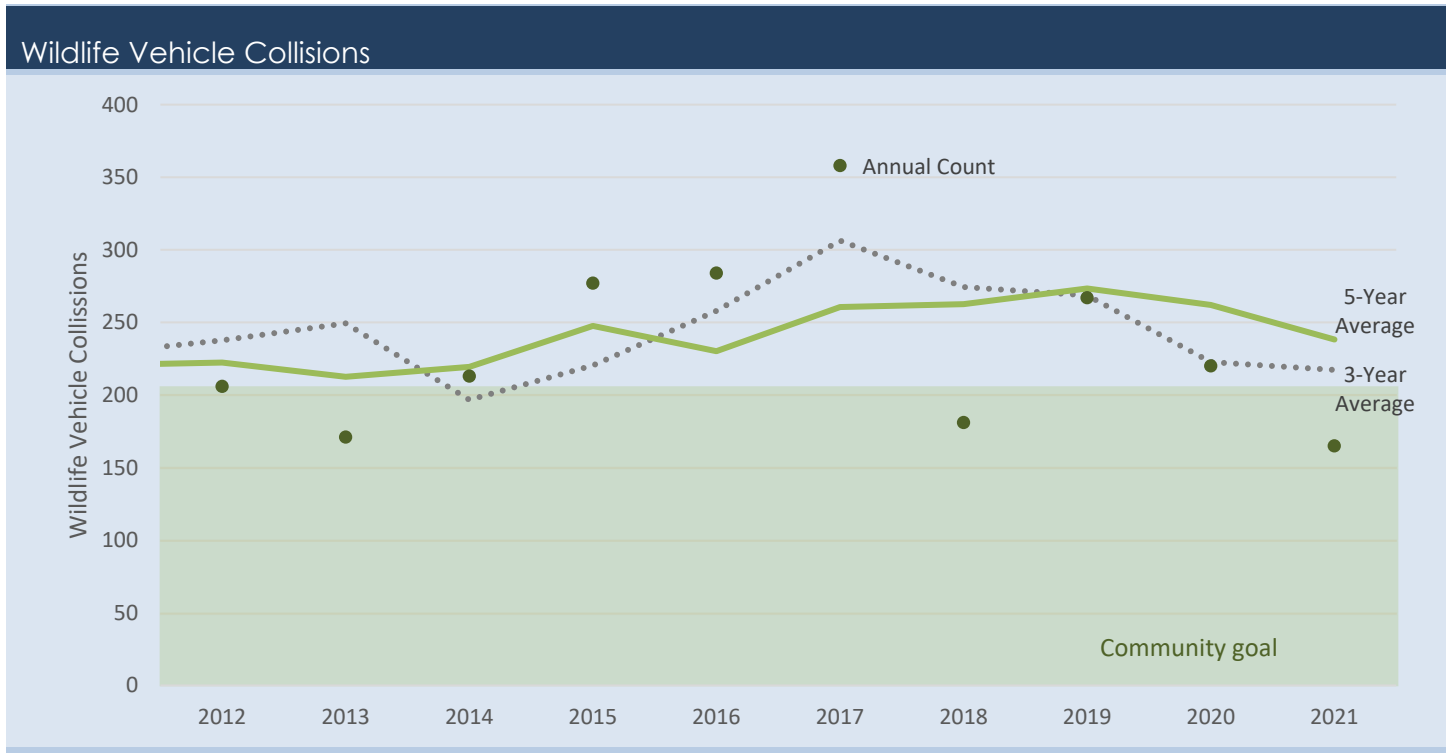


- ITP Traffic Benchmark Trends and Takeaways
 - The only corridor that is meeting ITP goals is Moose-Wilson Road.
 - It is the only corridor with traffic demand management
 - The northern portion was also closed for resurfacing in 2022
 - After a decrease in Highway 22 traffic during the pandemic, 2022 saw the highest ever count of summer weekday vehicles on that corridor.
 - North Highway 89 saw a spike in traffic in 2021 as people drove to National Parks around the country during the pandemic. 2022 traffic north of town was down relative to 2021, but still up from pre-pandemic levels.
 - Overall, 2022 VMT is estimated to be flat to 2019 after a decline in 2020 and increase in 2021.

Wildlife Vehicle Collisions

Goal: < 2012 level (206 collisions)

Wildlife vehicle collisions are an indicator measuring the impacts of physical development and transportation growth on wildlife movement. It is also a measurement of the community’s ability to provide safe wildlife crossings. The WVC Indicator follows the biological year (May through April) rather than the calendar year.



Source: Jackson Hole Wildlife Foundation

- Trends and Takeaways:
 - 2022 data is not yet available.
 - The community met its goal 4 times from 2012 to 2021, including 2021
 - However neither the 3-year average, nor 5-year average met the community goal in 2021