

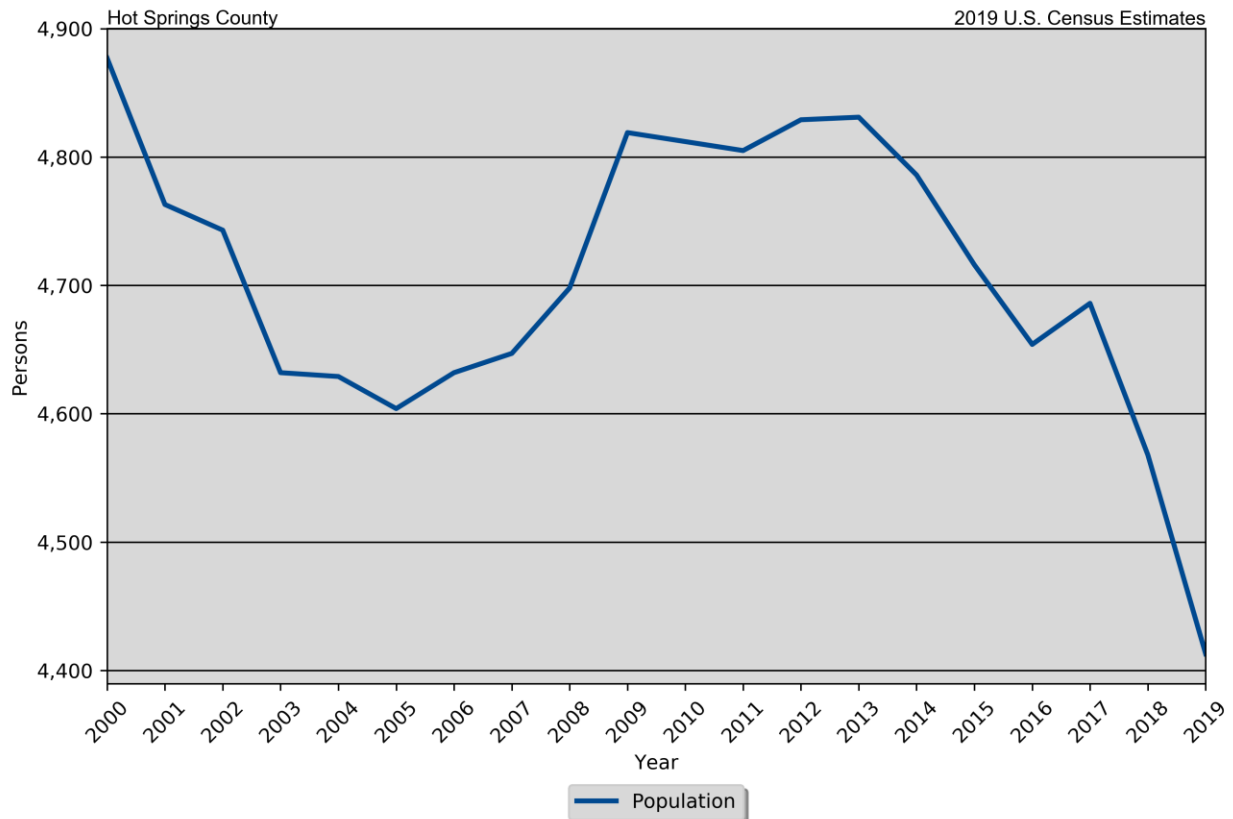
Hot Springs County

Demographics

The Census Bureau’s current census estimates for each year since the 2010 Census are presented in Table II.9.1. The 2019 estimates indicate that the Hot Springs County’s population decreased from 4,812 in 2010 to 4,413 in 2019, or by -8.0 percent. The 2019 population estimate is not yet available broken down by race, age, or gender. For those purposes, we will use the 2018 Five-year ACS estimates. Population trends for Hot Springs County since 2000 are displayed below in Diagram II.9.1.

Table II.9.1 Population Estimates Hot Springs County 2010-2019 Census Data and Intercensal Estimates	
2010 Census	4,812
2011 Population Estimate	4,805
2012 Population Estimate	4,829
2013 Population Estimate	4,831
2014 Population Estimate	4,786
2015 Population Estimate	4,716
2016 Population Estimate	4,654
2017 Population Estimate	4,686
2018 Population Estimate	4,568
2019 Population Estimate	4,413

Diagram II.9.1
Population
 Hot Springs County



Population Estimates

The Census Bureau’s current estimates indicate that Hot Springs County’s population decreased from 4,812 in 2010 to 4,413 in 2019, or by 8.3 percent. This compares to a statewide population change of 2.7 percent over the period. The number of people from 25 to 34 years of age decreased by 6.5 percent, and the number of people from 55 to 64 years of age decreased by 8.5 percent.

Between 2010 and 2019 the white population decreased by 9.8 percent, while the black population increased by 158.3 percent. The Hispanic population increased from 105 to 197 people between 2010 and 2019 or by 87.6 percent. These data are presented in Table II.9.2.

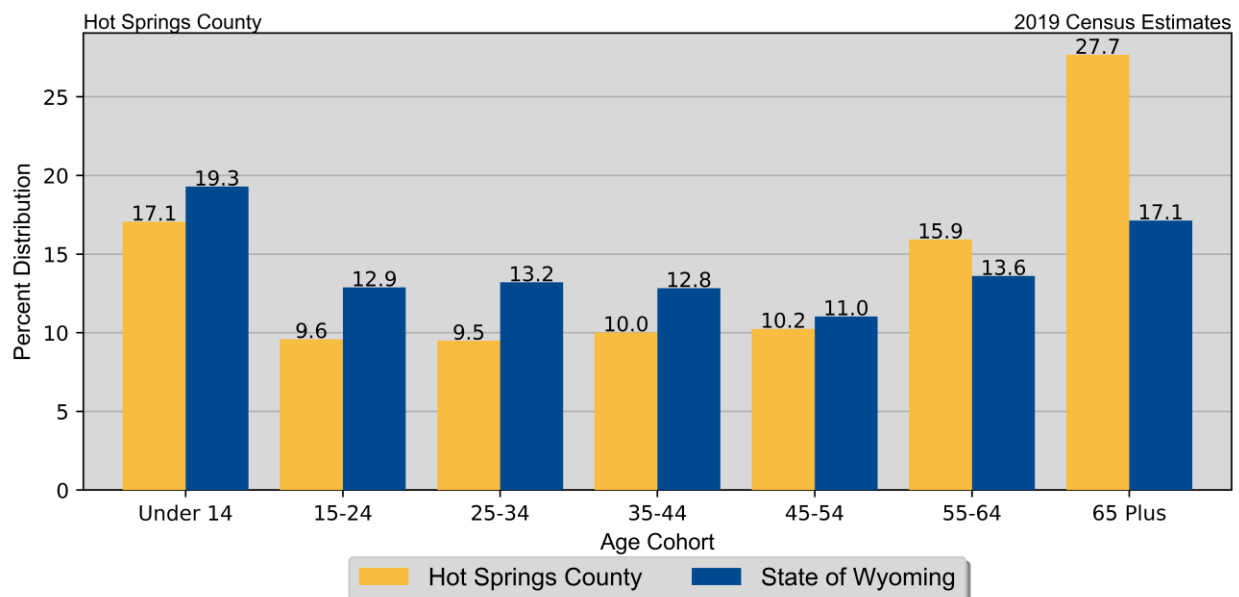
Table II.9.2						
Profile of Population Characteristics						
Hot Springs County vs. State of Wyoming						
2010 Census and 2019 Current Census Estimates						
Subject	Hot Springs County			State of Wyoming		
	2010 Census	Jul-19	% Change	2010 Census	Jul-19	% Change
Population	4,812	4,413	-8.3%	563,626	578,759	2.7%
Age						
Under 14 years	805	753	-6.5%	113,371	111,665	-1.5%
15 to 24 years	472	423	-10.4%	78,460	74,590	-4.9%
25 to 34 years	448	419	-6.5%	77,649	76,433	-1.6%
35 to 44 years	447	442	-1.1%	66,966	74,285	10.9%
45 to 54 years	784	452	-42.3%	83,577	63,853	-23.6%
55 to 64 years	768	703	-8.5%	73,513	78,754	7.1%
65 and Over	1,088	1,221	12.2%	70,090	99,179	41.5%
Race						
White	4,638	4,184	-9.8%	529,110	535,371	1.2%
Black	12	31	158.3%	5,135	7,467	45.4%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	72	85	18.1%	14,457	15,778	9.1%
Asian	20	25	25.0%	4,649	6,571	41.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	4	33.3%	521	596	14.4%
Two or more races	67	84	25.4%	9,754	12,976	33.0%
Ethnicity (of any race)						
Hispanic or Latino	105	197	87.6%	50,231	58,609	16.7%

Table II.9.3, presents the population of Hot Springs County by age and gender from the 2010 Census and 2019 current census estimates. The 2010 Census count showed a total of 2,377 men, who accounted for 49.4 percent of the population, and 2,435 women, representing the remaining 50.6 percent of the population. In 2019, there were 2,227 men, accounting for 50.5 percent of the population and 2,186 women, representing the remaining 49.5 percent of the population.

Table II.9.3 Population by Age and Gender Hot Springs County 2010 Census and Current Census Estimates							
Age	2010 Census			2019 Current Census Estimates			% Change 10-19
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 14 years	404	401	805	403	350	753	-6.5%
15 to 24 years	252	220	472	215	208	423	-10.4%
25 to 34 years	242	206	448	220	199	419	-6.5%
35 to 44 years	224	223	447	229	213	442	-1.1%
45 to 54 years	379	405	784	231	221	452	-42.3%
55 to 64 years	365	403	768	342	361	703	-8.5%
65 and Over	511	577	1,088	587	634	1,221	12.2%
Total	2,377	2,435	4,812	2,227	2,186	4,413	-8.3%
% of Total	49.4%	50.6%	.	50.5%	49.5%	.	

Diagram II.9.2 displays the percentage of the population by age in Hot Springs County compared to the state.

Diagram II.9.2
Age Cohorts
Hot Springs County

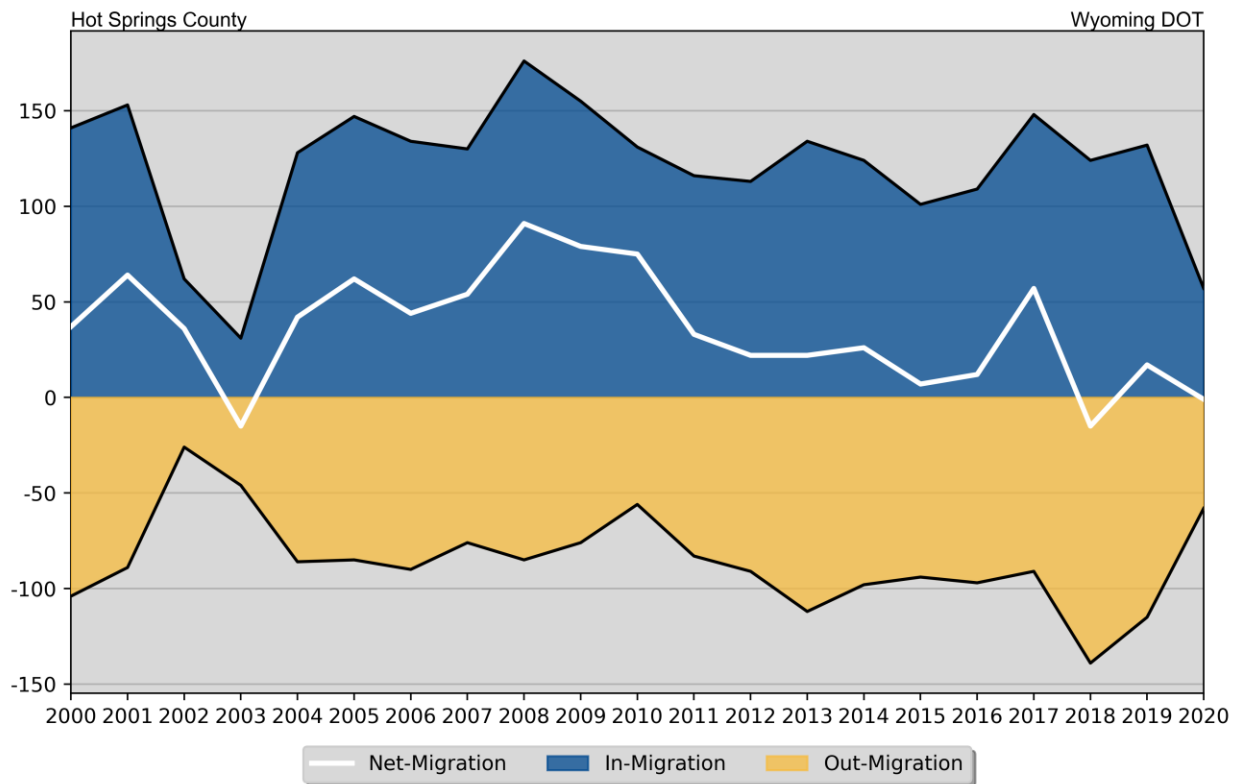


Population Migration Trends

The Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) collects data on drivers who move to Wyoming and exchange licenses from other states as well as those surrendering Wyoming driver’s licenses when relocating to a different state. The WYDOT data do not represent a precise count of migration, as they show only the net change in the number of driver’s licenses, but the data indicates the general direction of population movement.

The shaded areas in Diagram II.9.3 represents in and out- migration, with the line depicting net migration. The maximum net migration occurred in 2008 with 91 people entering and the lowest net migration occurred in 2003 with 15 leaving Hot Springs County.

Diagram II.9.3
Migration Trends
 Hot Springs County
 Wyoming DOT Data: 2008 – First Half 2020



The driver’s license total exchanges since 2000 for Hot Springs County are presented in Table II.9.4, which shows a net migration of 732 persons over the time period. In 2008, there were a total of 176 in-migrations and 85 out-migrations, for a net-migration of 91 people. In 2020, there were 57 in-migrants, 58 out-migrants for a net out-migration of -1 people.

Over the past five years, there were two years with negative net-migration, and three years of positive net-migration in Hot Springs County. Since 2016, Hot Springs County has experienced a net growth of 60 persons, creating an overall positive net-migration trend. Wyoming DOT data indicates that there was a net decrease of 1 people in the most recent year.

Table II.9.4			
Driver's Licenses Exchanged and Surrendered			
Hot Springs County			
WYDOT Data, 2000 – 2020(p)			
Year	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Change
2000	141	104	37
2001	153	89	64
2002	62	26	36
2003	31	46	-15
2004	128	86	42
2005	147	85	62
2006	134	90	44
2007	130	76	54
2008	176	85	91
2009	155	76	79
2010	131	56	75
2011	116	83	33
2012	113	91	22
2013	134	112	22
2014	124	98	26
2015	101	94	7
2016	109	97	12
2017	148	91	57
2018	124	139	-15
2019	132	115	17
2020(p)	57	58	-1
Total	2,414	1,682	732

The WYDOT data also collects gender and age information. Table II.9.5, shows in- and out- migration by gender. In the most recent 2020 data, 0 percent of net-migrants, or 0 persons were male, with the remaining 100 percent, or -1 persons were female.

Table II.9.5
Migration by Gender
 Hot Springs County
 Wyoming DOT Data

Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (p)
In-Migration²⁰												
Male	67	67	50	54	60	63	59	56	71	57	56	27
Female	88	64	66	59	74	61	42	53	77	67	76	30
Total	155	131	116	113	134	124	101	109	148	124	132	57
Out-Migration												
Male	36	25	40	41	48	43	46	43	49	69	57	27
Female	40	31	43	50	64	55	48	54	42	70	58	31
Total	76	56	83	91	112	98	94	97	91	139	115	58
Net-Migration												
Male	31	42	10	13	12	20	13	13	22	-12	-1	0
Female	48	33	23	9	10	6	-6	-1	35	-3	18	-1
Total	79	75	33	22	22	26	7	12	57	-15	17	-1

Table II.9.6, shows net-migration for Hot Springs County by age cohort. The largest age cohort in the most recent 2020 net migration data was those in the age range of 46 to 55, with 10 persons entering Hot Springs County. Those in the age range of 26 to 35 had the lowest levels of net migration, with 15 persons leaving Hot Springs County.

Table II.9.6
Migration by Age Cohort
 Hot Springs County
 Wyoming DOT Data

Age Range	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(p)
In													
14-17	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	3	0	2	2	0	1
18-22	27	19	18	11	10	10	9	3	6	6	9	11	1
23-25	11	9	11	13	10	14	8	6	6	11	2	7	2
26-35	38	33	27	21	21	34	22	29	21	42	20	17	7
36-45	33	26	18	20	18	25	25	23	21	28	24	27	8
46-55	29	37	26	15	17	9	24	13	12	20	22	12	14
56-65	24	14	22	22	24	32	24	15	22	23	24	24	7
66 +	10	11	7	10	12	9	11	9	21	16	21	34	17
Total	176	155	131	116	113	134	124	101	109	148	124	132	57
Out													
14-17	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	1
18-22	14	10	9	8	7	10	8	7	9	4	13	17	7
23-25	3	4	6	9	9	11	10	5	10	4	10	6	3
26-35	11	12	11	16	22	25	23	28	26	14	30	24	22
36-45	11	15	8	17	13	16	18	13	10	15	21	22	5
46-55	23	7	2	16	15	22	12	7	11	13	25	14	4
56-65	16	11	13	8	15	19	17	17	17	20	25	17	8
66 +	6	14	6	6	8	8	9	17	14	21	11	13	8
Total	85	76	56	83	91	112	98	94	97	91	139	115	58
Net													
14-17	3	3	1	1	-1	0	0	3	0	2	-2	-2	0
18-22	13	9	9	3	3	0	1	-4	-3	2	-4	-6	-6
23-25	8	5	5	4	1	3	-2	1	-4	7	-8	1	-1
26-35	27	21	16	5	-1	9	-1	1	-5	28	-10	-7	-15
36-45	22	11	10	3	5	9	7	10	11	13	3	5	3
46-55	6	30	24	-1	2	-13	12	6	1	7	-3	-2	10
56-65	8	3	9	14	9	13	7	-2	5	3	-1	7	-1
66 +	4	-3	1	4	4	1	2	-8	7	-5	10	21	9
Total	91	79	75	33	22	22	26	7	12	57	-15	17	-1

Census Demographic Data

To study important housing and income concepts, the Census Bureau distributes the American Community Survey (ACS) every year to a sample of the population, then quantifies the results as one-, three-, and five-year averages. The one-year sample only includes responses from the year the survey was implemented, while the five-year sample includes responses over a five-year period. The five-year estimates are more robust than the one- or three- year samples because they include more responses and can be tabulated down to the Census tract level.

The Census Bureau collects race data according to U.S. Office of Management and Budget guidelines, and these data are based on self-identification. Ancestry refers to one's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage, or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Ethnic identities may or may not represent geographic areas. People may choose to report more than one race group and people of any race may be of any ethnic origin. Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before arriving in the United States. People who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

The Hot Springs County population by race and ethnicity is shown in Table II.9.7. The white population decreased by 9.8 percent, representing 96.2 percent of the population in 2018, compared with the black population, which increased by 158.3 percent and accounted for 0 percent of the population. The Hispanic population represented 3.1 percent of the population, which increased from 105 to 197 people between 2010 and 2018, or by 87.6 percent.

Table II.9.7				
Population by Race and Ethnicity				
Hot Springs County				
2010 Census & 2018 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	4,609	95.8%	4,504	96.2%
Black	12	0.2%	0	0%
American Indian	70	1.5%	113	2.4%
Asian	20	0.4%	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	3	0.1%	0	0%
Other	26	0.5%	30	0.6%
Two or More Races	72	1.5%	33	0.7%
Total	4,812	100.0%	4,680	100.0%
Non-Hispanic	4,707	97.8%	4,533	96.9%
Hispanic	105	2.2%	147	3.1%

The change in race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2018 is shown in Table II.9.8. In 2018 the total non-Hispanic population was 4,533 persons and the Hispanic population was 147 persons.

Table II.9.8				
Population by Race and Ethnicity				
Hot Springs County				
2010 Census & 2018 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	4,550	96.7%	4,388	96.8%
Black	12	0.3%	0	0%
American Indian	62	1.3%	113	2.5%
Asian	20	0.4%	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	3	0.1%	0	0%
Other	0	0%	0	0%
Two or More Races	60	1.3%	32	0.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	4,707	100.0%	4,533	100.0%
Hispanic				
White	59	56.2%	116	78.9%
Black	0	0%	0	0%
American Indian	8	7.6%	0	0%
Asian	0	0%	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%
Other	26	24.8%	30	20.4%
Two or More Races	12	11.4%	1	0.7%
Total Hispanic	105	100.0	147	100.0%
Total Population	4,812	100.0%	4,680	100.0%

Group Quarters Population

The group quarters population includes the institutionalized population, who live in correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, nursing homes, and other institutions, and the non-institutionalized population, who live in college dormitories, military quarters, and other group living situations. As seen in Table II.9.9, between 2000 and 2010, the institutionalized population changed -52.4 percent in Hot Springs County, from 145 people in 2000 to 69 in 2010. The non-institutionalized population changed inf%, from 0 in 2000 to 17 in 2010.

Table II.9.9					
Group Quarters Population					
Hot Springs County					
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	15	10.3%	8	11.6%	-46.7%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	11	15.9%	.
Nursing Homes	118	81.4%	50	72.5%	-57.6%
Other Institutions	12	8.3%	0	0%	-100%
Total	145	100.0%	69	100.0%	-52.4%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	%	0	0%	%
Military Quarters	0	%	0	0%	%
Other Noninstitutionalized	0	%	17	100%	inf%
Total	0	100.0%	17	100.0%	inf%
Group Quarters Population	145	100.0%	86	100.0%	-40.7%

Cohorts

Table II.9.10 shows the population distribution in Hot Springs County by age. In 2010, children under the age of 5 accounted for 5.2 percent of the total population, which compared to 5.2 percent in 2018.

Table II.9.10 Population Distribution by Age Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Age	2010 Census		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent
Under 5	252	5.2	245	5.2
5 to 19	804	16.7	708	15.1
20 to 24	221	4.6	142	3
25 to 34	448	9.3	487	10.4
35 to 54	1,231	25.6	1,107	23.7
55 to 64	768	16	826	17.6
65 or Older	1,088	22.6	1,165	24.9
Total	4,812	100%	4,680	100%

Diagram II.9.4
Population Distribution by Age
Hot Springs County

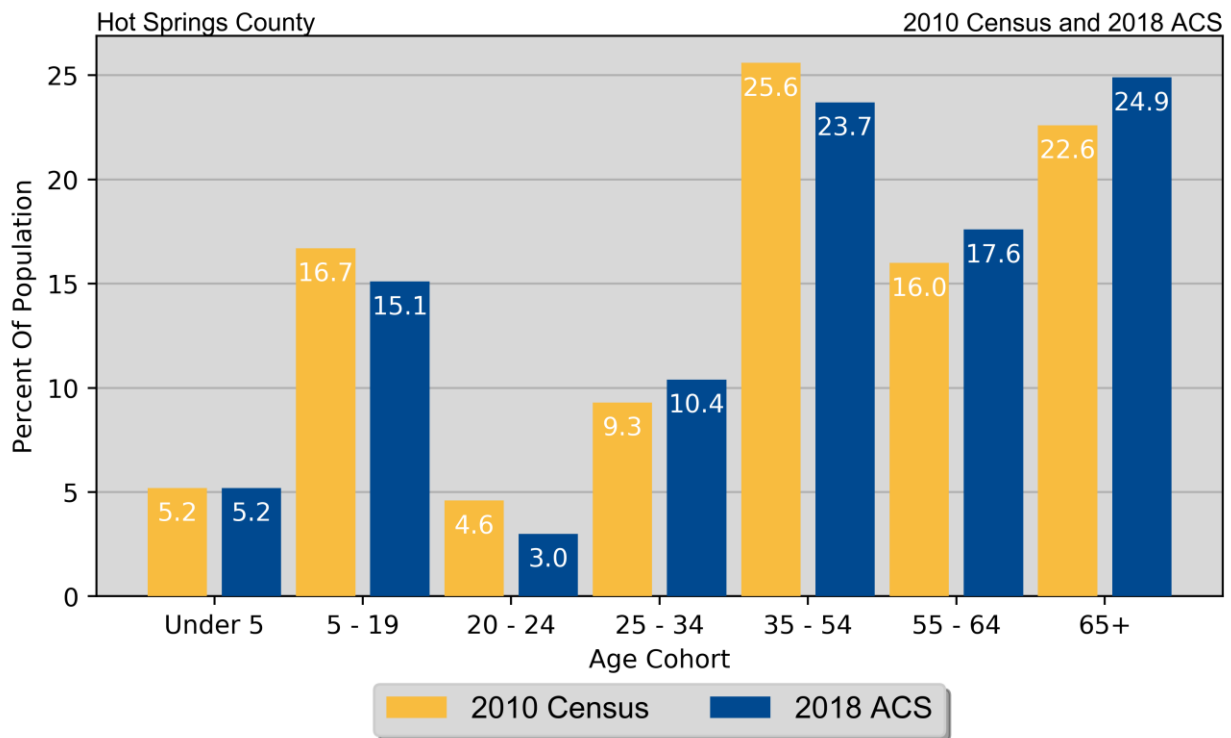
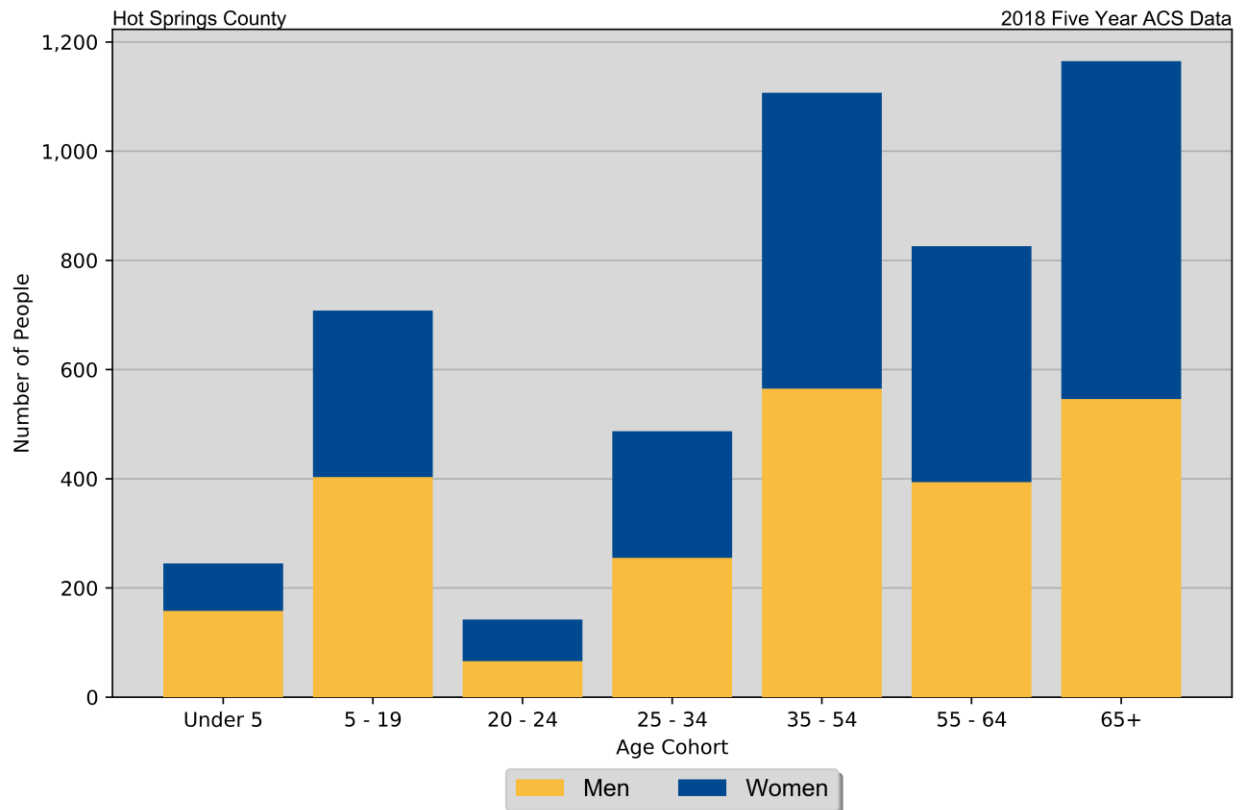


Table II.9.11 shows the population in Hot Springs County by age and gender. In 2010, there were 448 people aged 25 to 34, made up of 242 men, and 206 women. In comparison, in 2018, there were 487 people in the 25 to 34 age cohort, with 255 men and 232 women.

Table II.9.11 Population by Age and Gender Hot Springs County 2010 Census & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data								
Age	2010 Census				2018 Five-year ACs			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Under 5	118	134	252	5.2%	158	87	245	5.2%
5 to 19	430	374	804	16.7%	403	305	708	15.1%
20 to 24	108	113	221	4.6%	66	76	142	3%
25 to 34	242	206	448	9.3%	255	232	487	10.4%
35 to 54	603	628	1,231	25.6%	565	542	1,107	23.7%
55 to 64	365	403	768	16%	394	432	826	17.6%
65 and Older	511	577	1,088	22.6%	546	619	1,165	24.9%
Total	2,377	2,435	4,812	100%	2,387	2,293	4,680	100%

Diagram II.9.5
Population Distribution by Age and Gender
Hot Springs County



Foreign-born Populations

The number of foreign-born persons are shown in Table II.9.12. An estimated 0.2 percent of the population was born in Czechoslovakia, some 0 percent were born in Bulgaria, and another 0 percent were born in England.

Table II.9.12 Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS			
Number	County	Number of Person	Percent of Total Population
#1 country of origin	Czechoslovakia	10	0.2%
#2 country of origin	Bulgaria	1	0%
#3 country of origin	England	1	0%
#4 country of origin	Guatemala	1	0%
#5 country of origin	Mexico	1	0%
#6 country of origin	Afghanistan	0	0%
#7 country of origin	Africa n.e.c	0	0%
#8 country of origin	Albania	0	0%
#9 country of origin	Argentina	0	0%
#10 country of origin	Armenia	0	0%

The language spoken at home for those with Limited English Proficiency are shown in Table II.9.13. An estimated 10 people, or 0.2 percent of the population, speaks Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages at home, followed by 2 people, or 0 percent of the population, speaking Spanish.

Table II.9.13 Limited English Proficiency and Language Spoken at Home Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS			
Number	County	Number of Person	Percent of Total Population
#1 LEP Language	Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	10	0.2%
#2 LEP Language	Spanish	2	0%
#3 LEP Language	Other Indo-European languages	1	0%
#4 LEP Language	Arabic	0	0%
#5 LEP Language	Chinese	0	0%
#6 LEP Language	French, Haitian, or Cajun	0	0%
#7 LEP Language	German or other West Germanic languages	0	0%
#8 LEP Language	Korean	0	0%
#9 LEP Language	Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	0	0%
#10 LEP Language	Other and unspecified languages	0	0%

Disability

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2018 ACS, is shown in Table II.9.14, below. The disability rate for females was 14.1 percent, compared to 17 percent for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 40.4 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

Table II.9.14 Disability by Age Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS Data						
Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
5 to 17	31	8.6%	4	1.5%	35	5.5%
18 to 34	61	18.3%	22	6.5%	83	12.4%
35 to 64	72	7.7%	157	16.3%	229	12%
65 to 74	126	36.4%	54	16.9%	180	27%
75 or Older	106	55.5%	80	29.7%	186	40.4%
Total	396	17%	317	14.1%	713	15.6%

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2018 ACS, is shown in Table II.9.15. Some 8.3 percent have an ambulatory disability, 3.8 have an independent living disability, and 2.7 percent have a self-care disability.

Table II.9.15 Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	Population with Disability	Percent with Disability
Hearing disability	254	5.5%
Vision disability	155	3.4%
Cognitive disability	202	4.7%
Ambulatory disability	358	8.3%
Self-Care disability	116	2.7%
Independent living disability	142	3.8%

Education and Employment

Education and employment data from the Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS is presented in Table II.9.16, Table II.9.17, and Table II.9.18. In 2018, 2,350 people were in the labor force, including 2,292 employed and 58 unemployed people. The unemployment rate for Hot Springs County was estimated at 2.5 percent in 2018.

Table II.9.16	
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment	
Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS Data	
Employment Status	2018 Five-Year ACS
Employed	2,292
Unemployed	58
Labor Force	2,350
Unemployment Rate	2.5%

Table II.9.17 and Table II.9.18 show educational attainment in Hot Springs County. In 2018, 92.4 percent of households had a high school education or greater, including 27.9 percent with a high school diploma or equivalent, 43 percent with some college, 13.6 percent with a Bachelor's Degree, and 8.3 percent with a graduate or professional degree.

Table II.9.17	
High School or Greater Education	
Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS Data	
Education Level	Households
High School or Greater	2,042
Total Households	2,209
Percent High School or Above	92.4%

Table II.9.18		
Educational Attainment		
Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS Data		
Education Level	2018 Five-Year ACS	Percent
Less Than High School	273	7.2%
High School or Equivalent	1,054	27.9%
Some College or Associates Degree	1,624	43%
Bachelor's Degree	515	13.6%
Graduate or Professional Degree	314	8.3%
Total Population Above 18 years	3,780	100.0%

Commuting Patterns

Table II.9.19 shows the place of work by county of residence. In 2010, 84.2 percent of residents worked within the county they reside with 13.6 percent working outside their home county. This compares to 86.6 percent of residents in 2018 who worked within the county in which they resided, and 12.2 percent of residents worked outside their home county but still within the state.

Table II.9.19 Place of Work Hot Springs County 2010 and 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Place of work	2010 Five-Year ACS	% of Total	2018 Five-Year ACS	% of Total
Worked in county of residence	1,875	84.2%	1,938	86.6%
Worked outside county of residence	303	13.6%	274	12.2%
Worked outside state of residence	50	2.2%	26	1.2%
Total	2,228	100.0%	2,238	100.0%

Table II.9.20 shows the aggregate travel time to work based on place of work and residence. In Hot Springs County the total aggregate travel time was 40,300 minutes, with residents working in their home county spending a total of 23,800 minutes traveling.

Table II.9.20 Aggregate Travel Time to Work (in Minutes) Hot Springs County 2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Place of Work	2010 Five-Year ACS	% of Total	2018 Five-Year ACS	% of Total
Worked in county of residence	0	%	23,800	59.1%
Worked outside county of residence	0	%	15,075	37.4%
Worked outside State of residence	0	%	1,420	3.5%
Aggregate travel time to work (in minutes):	0	100.0%	40,300	100.0%

Table II.9.21 shows the average travel time to work based on place of work and residence. In 2018 the overall aggregate travel time was 0 minutes. Residents working within their home county spent an average of 12.3 minutes commuting to work, with those working outside their county of residence spending an average of 55 minutes on their commute.

Table II.9.21
Average Travel Time to Work (in Minutes)
 Hot Springs County
 2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data

Place of Work	2010 Five-Year ACS	2018 Five-Year ACS
Worked in county of residence	0	12.3
Worked outside county of residence	0	55
Worked outside State of residence	0	54.6
Average travel time to work (in minutes):	0	18

Table II.9.22 shows the means of transportation to work. In 2018, 71.3 percent of commuters drove alone in a car, truck, or van. Only 10.5 percent carpooled, with an additional 0.5 percent taking public transportation. Also, there were 222 persons or 9.9 percent who worked from home.

Table II.9.22
Means of Transportation to Work
 Hot Springs County
 2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data

Means	2010 Five-Year ACS	% of Total	2018 Five-Year ACS	% of Total
Car, truck, or van: Drove alone	1,608	72.2%	1,596	71.3%
Car, truck, or van: Carpooled:	320	14.4%	234	10.5%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):	0	0%	11	0.5%
Taxicab	0	0%	0	0%
Motorcycle	0	0%	0	0%
Bicycle	0	0%	7	0.3%
Walked	207	9.3%	161	7.2%
Other means	22	1%	7	0.3%
Worked at home	71	3.2%	222	9.9%
Total	2,228	100.0%	2,238	100.0%

Table II.9.23 shows the breakdown of the means of transportation by tenure. In 2018, 57.2 percent of commuters owned their home and commuted alone by car, which compares to 47.8 percent in 2010. There were also 318 renters who drove alone in 2018 and accounted for 14.3 percent of the total commuter population. Commuters who owned their own home and took public transportation represented 0 percent of the population, which compares to 8 renters, or 0.4 percent taking public transportation.

Table II.9.23 Means Of Transportation To Work By Tenure Hot Springs County 2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Tenure	2010 Five-Year ACS	% of Total	2018 Five-Year ACS	% of Total
Car, truck, or van - drove alone:				
Owner	1,065	47.8%	1,276	57.2%
Renter	543	24.4%	318	14.3%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled:				
Owner	208	9.3%	185	8.3%
Renter	112	5%	49	2.2%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):				
Owner	0	0%	0	0%
Renter	0	0%	8	0.4%
Walked:				
Owner	67	3%	81	3.6%
Renter	140	6.3%	76	3.4%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means:				
Owner	0	0%	11	0.5%
Renter	22	1%	3	0.1%
Worked at home:				
Owner	71	3.2%	182	8.2%
Renter	0	0%	40	1.8%
Total:	2,228	100.0%	2,229	100.0%

Economics

Labor Force

Table II.9.24 shows labor force statistics for Hot Springs County between 1990 and 2019. The unemployment rate in Hot Springs County was 3.5 percent in 2019, with 77 unemployed persons and 2,176 in the labor force. The statewide unemployment rate in 2019 was 3.6 percent. In 2019, 2,099 people were employed, 77 were unemployed, and the labor force totaled 2,176 people.

Table II.9.24 Labor Force Statistics Hot Springs County 1990 - 2019 BLS Data					
Year	Hot Springs County			Unemployment Rate	Statewide Unemployment Rate
	Unemployment	Employment	Labor Force		
1990	93	2,316	2,409	3.9%	5.3%
1991	112	2,320	2,432	4.6%	5.2%
1992	134	2,309	2,443	5.5%	5.6%
1993	135	2,374	2,509	5.4%	5.3%
1994	129	2,431	2,560	5%	5%
1995	115	2,311	2,426	4.7%	4.8%
1996	105	2,422	2,527	4.2%	4.9%
1997	101	2,308	2,409	4.2%	4.8%
1998	108	2,292	2,400	4.5%	4.7%
1999	120	2,318	2,438	4.9%	4.6%
2000	98	2,544	2,642	3.7%	3.9%
2001	108	2,523	2,631	4.1%	3.8%
2002	117	2,408	2,525	4.6%	4%
2003	99	2,288	2,387	4.1%	4.3%
2004	91	2,266	2,357	3.9%	3.8%
2005	92	2,220	2,312	4%	3.6%
2006	84	2,226	2,310	3.6%	3.2%
2007	78	2,272	2,350	3.3%	2.8%
2008	79	2,334	2,413	3.3%	3.1%
2009	150	2,387	2,537	5.9%	6.3%
2010	134	2,435	2,569	5.2%	6.4%
2011	132	2,468	2,600	5.1%	5.8%
2012	122	2,456	2,578	4.7%	5.3%
2013	121	2,436	2,557	4.7%	4.7%
2014	102	2,381	2,483	4.1%	4.1%
2015	101	2,299	2,400	4.2%	4.3%
2016	117	2,307	2,424	4.8%	5.3%
2017	91	2,242	2,333	3.9%	4.2%
2018	78	2,151	2,229	3.5%	3.9%
2019	77	2,099	2,176	3.5%	3.6%

Diagram II.9.6, shows the employment and labor force for Hot Springs County. The difference between the two lines represents the number of unemployed persons. In the most recent year, employment stood at 2,099 persons, with the labor force reaching 2,176, indicating there were a total of 77 unemployed persons

Diagram II.9.6
Employment and Labor Force
 Hot Springs County

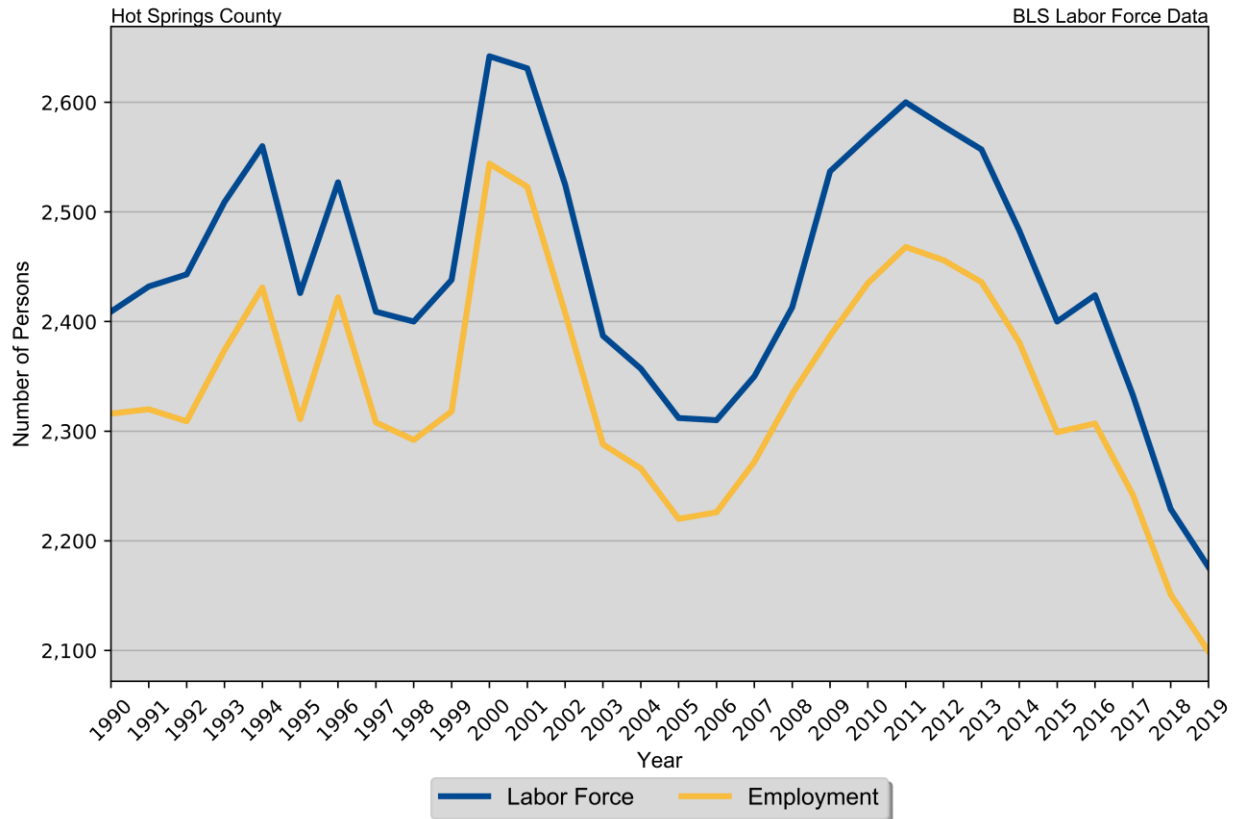
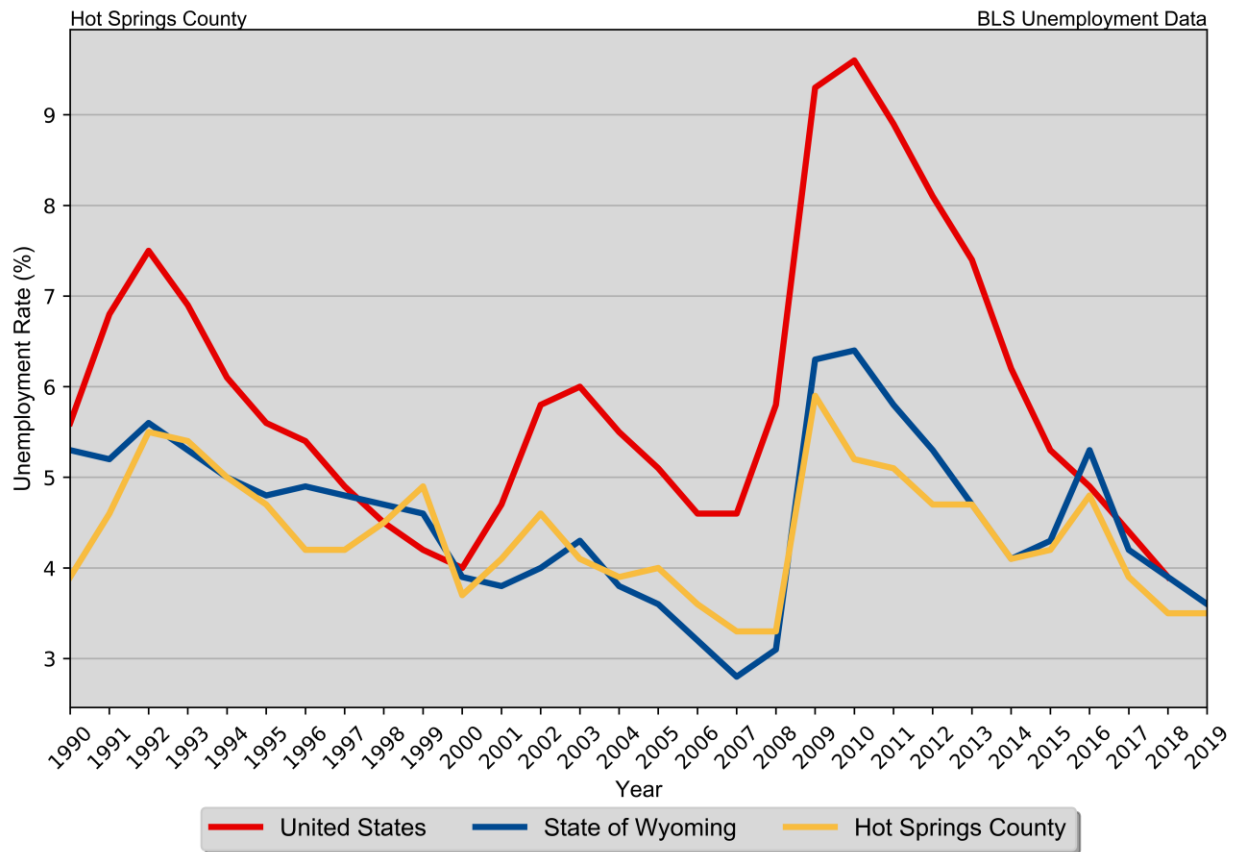


Diagram II.9.7, shows the unemployment rate for both the State and Hot Springs County. During the 1990's the average rate for Hot Springs County was 4.7 percent, which compared to 5 percent statewide. Between 2000 and 2010 the unemployment rate had an average of 4.1 percent, which compared to 3.9 percent statewide. Since 2010, the average unemployment rate was 4.4 percent. Over the course of the entire period the Hot Springs County had an average unemployment rate lower than the State, 4.4 percent for Hot Springs County, versus 4.6 percent statewide.

Diagram II.9.7
Annual Unemployment Rate

Hot Springs County
 1990 – 2019 BLS Data

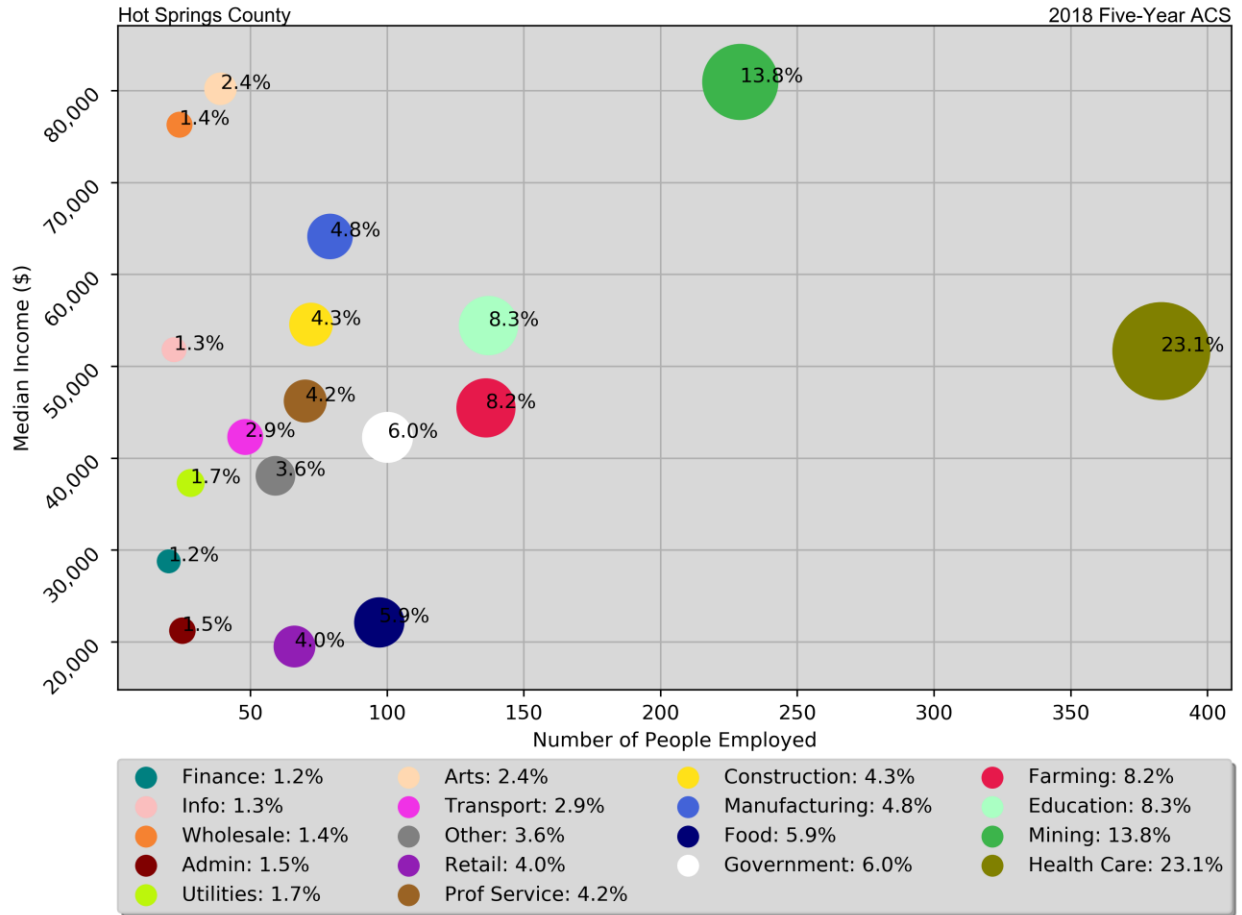


Earnings and Employment by Industry

Table II.9.25 shows earnings and employment by industry in Hot Springs County as reported by the 2018 five-year ACS. In 2018, the largest industry in Hot Springs County by employment was the Health Care industry, which employed 383 people and paid a median salary of 51,676 dollars. The highest paying industry in Hot Springs County was the Mining industry, which paid a median salary of 80,990 dollars in 2018. This data is also displayed in Diagram II.9.8.

Table II.9.25			
Employment by Industry			
Hot Springs County			
2018 Five-year ACS Data			
Industry	Total Employment	Percent of Employment	Median Earnings
Farming	136	8%	\$45,500
Mining	229	14%	\$80,990
Construction	72	4%	\$54,583
Manufacturing	79	5%	\$64,181
Wholesale	24	1%	\$76,346
Retail	66	4%	\$19,516
Transport	48	3%	\$42,353
Utilities	28	2%	\$37,333
Info	22	1%	\$51,833
Finance	20	1%	\$28,816
Real Estate	23	1%	\$0
Prof Service	70	4%	\$46,250
Management	0	0%	\$0
Admin	25	2%	\$21,250
Education	137	8%	\$54,464
Health Care	383	23%	\$51,676
Arts	39	2%	\$80,234
Food	97	6%	\$22,163
Other	59	4%	\$38,125
Government	100	6%	\$42,292

Diagram II.9.8
Earnings and Employment by Industry



Earnings and Employment

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) produces regional economic accounts, which provide a consistent framework for analyzing and comparing individual state and local area economies. Table II.9.26, shows total real earnings by industry for Hot Springs County. In 2018, the transportation and warehousing industry had the largest total real earnings with 56,227,000 dollars. Between 2017 and 2018, the manufacturing industry saw the largest percentage increase of 38.4 percent, to 4,964,000 dollars.

Table II.9.26
Real Earnings by Industry
 Hot Springs County
 BEA Table CA-5N Data (1,000's of 2018 Dollars)

NAICS Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 17-18
Farm earnings	2,432	6,844	228	3,156	7,836	5,785	2,152	2,029	871	-57.1
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Construction	7,775	6,732	9,119	0	0	6,859	0	5,513	5,557	0.8
Manufacturing	3,283	3,197	4,488	3,433	3,456	3,590	3,357	3,588	4,964	38.4
Wholesale trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Retail trade	5,921	5,688	5,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	6,913	9,628	8,944	16,023	28,304	51,016	54,036	47,069	56,227	19.5
Information	1,332	1,249	1,083	815	0	740	734	796	739	-7.2
Finance and insurance	2,323	2,273	2,661	2,336	2,105	2,002	0	2,101	2,195	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,807	1,790	2,262	1,981	2,002	2,040	2,038	1,306	1,289	-1.3
Professional and technical services	3,519	0	0	3,872	4,035	3,767	3,068	2,977	3,093	3.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Administrative and waste services	0	0	0	961	1,310	0	1,166	1,112	1,145	2.9
Educational services	485	562	633	628	1,006	1,105	1,206	857	856	-0.1
Health care and social assistance	14,372	13,517	13,757	14,457	13,833	13,776	13,360	12,706	9,906	-22.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,183	1,207	1,208	953	1,290	1,268	1,233	1,351	1,338	-0.9
Accommodation and food services	5,821	5,549	6,042	5,886	5,994	5,836	5,762	5,162	4,544	-12.0
Other services, except public administration	4,278	4,628	5,124	5,453	5,991	6,000	5,089	4,226	4,272	1.1
Government and government enterprises	35,568	34,780	35,176	36,958	38,146	37,842	37,609	36,625	41,367	12.9
Total	127,218	146,217	134,446	147,196	166,698	176,763	168,926	156,058	166,135	6.5

Table II.9.27, shows the total employment by industry for the Hot Springs County. The most recent estimates show the government and government enterprises industry was the largest employer in Hot Springs County, with employment reaching 593 jobs in 2018. Between 2017 and 2018 the transportation and warehousing industry saw the largest percentage increase, rising by 4.8 percent to 110 jobs.

Table II.9.27										
Employment by Industry										
Hot Springs County										
BEA Table CA25 Data										
NAICS Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 17-18
Farm earnings	190	194	194	193	198	202	203	206	202	-1.9
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Construction	149	144	154	0	0	133	0	138	138	0.0
Manufacturing	84	101	106	100	99	121	119	128	123	-3.9
Wholesale trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Retail trade	265	269	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	113	121	124	119	109	115	110	105	110	4.8
Information	50	52	34	27	0	24	32	31	30	-3.2
Finance and insurance	88	75	100	91	91	99	0	89	92	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	94	99	104	129	119	131	116	117	121	3.4
Professional and technical services	101	0	0	115	115	105	103	105	102	-2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Administrative and waste services	0	0	0	69	64	0	53	75	73	-2.7
Educational services	20	21	22	22	28	31	32	29	30	3.4
Health care and social assistance	366	351	361	418	357	325	303	324	292	-9.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	88	66	66	83	55	59	78	82	80	-2.4
Accommodation and food services	321	299	321	315	296	291	307	274	238	-13.1
Other services, except public administration	173	194	182	186	192	182	184	162	166	2.5
Government and government enterprises	620	618	612	589	590	593	590	567	593	4.6
Total	3,175	3,205	3,239	3,288	3,172	3,082	3,045	3,017	2,968	-1.6

Table II.9.28, shows the real average earnings per job by industry for Hot Springs County. These figures are calculated by dividing the total real earning displayed in Tables II.9.18 and II.9.19, by industry. In 2018, the transportation and warehousing industry had the highest average earnings reaching 511,156 dollars. Between 2017 and 2018 the manufacturing industry saw the largest percentage increase, rising by 44.0 percent to 40,361 dollars.

Table II.9.28
Real Earnings Per Job by Industry
 Hot Springs County
 BEA Table CA5N and CA25 Data

NAICS Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 17-18
Farm earnings	12,798	35,279	1,176	16,350	39,576	28,641	10,603	9,851	4,312	-56.2
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Construction	52,183	46,750	59,215	0	0	51,575	0	39,948	40,265	0.8
Manufacturing	39,079	31,654	42,336	34,327	34,911	29,670	28,208	28,029	40,361	44.0
Wholesale trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Retail trade	22,344	21,144	20,805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	61,173	79,569	72,128	134,647	259,674	443,618	491,239	448,276	511,156	14.0
Information	26,631	24,025	31,857	30,179	0	30,848	22,931	25,688	24,624	-4.1
Finance and insurance	26,396	30,307	26,607	25,674	23,136	20,224	0	23,610	23,856	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	19,227	18,078	21,748	15,355	16,827	15,570	17,567	11,163	10,654	-4.6
Professional and technical services	34,840	0	0	33,671	35,088	35,878	29,785	28,351	30,326	7.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Administrative and waste services	0	0	0	13,921	20,463	0	22,000	14,829	15,681	5.7
Educational services	24,258	26,773	28,754	28,557	35,931	35,650	37,698	29,544	28,524	-3.5
Health care and social assistance	39,268	38,509	38,109	34,587	38,749	42,387	44,092	39,216	33,926	-13.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,444	18,287	18,301	11,480	23,457	21,496	15,806	16,474	16,725	1.5
Accommodation and food services	18,133	18,559	18,821	18,686	20,250	20,054	18,768	18,838	19,093	1.4
Other services, except public administration	24,726	23,858	28,152	29,318	31,203	32,967	27,656	26,084	25,738	-1.3
Government and government enterprises	57,368	56,278	57,478	62,747	64,654	63,815	63,743	64,594	69,758	8.0
Total	40,069	45,621	41,509	44,767	52,553	57,353	55,477	51,726	55,975	8.2

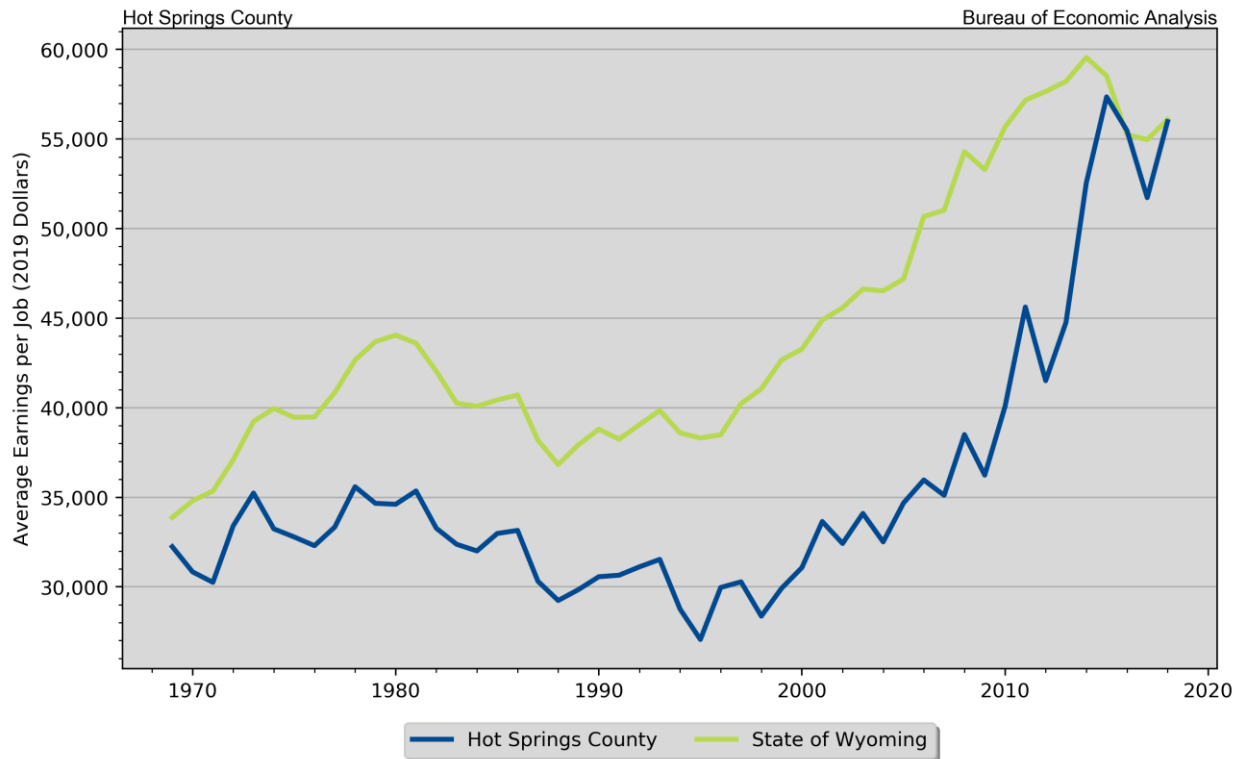
Table II.9.29 shows total employment and real personal income for the years of 1969 to 2018. Total real personal income includes all wage and salary earnings, proprietorship income, dividends, interest, rents, and transfer payments. In 2018, total real personal income was \$255,983,000, a 4.9 percent change between 2017 and 2018. Total employment was 3,175 in 2010 and 2,968 in 2018, a change of -1.6 percent over the period.

Table II.9.29
Total Employment and Real Personal Income
 Hot Springs County
 BEA Data 1969 Through 2018

Year	1,000s of 2019 Dollars						Per Capita Income	Total Employment	Average Real Earnings Per Job
	Earnings	Social Security Contributions	Residents Adjustments	Dividends, Interest, Rents	Transfer Payments	Personal Income			
1969	74,894	4,872	720	13,699	11,157	95,597	19,656	2,323	32,242
1970	66,599	4,515	1,047	14,997	12,162	90,290	17,973	2,160	30,835
1971	68,944	4,785	1,046	16,325	13,360	94,889	17,844	2,279	30,252
1972	79,064	5,395	955	16,974	14,161	105,759	20,856	2,367	33,404
1973	86,293	6,867	910	18,548	15,527	114,411	22,891	2,449	35,235
1974	79,840	6,931	1,115	19,729	16,179	109,930	22,637	2,402	33,237
1975	81,995	7,117	1,107	20,723	16,379	113,086	22,951	2,501	32,785
1976	80,325	7,167	1,067	21,527	17,785	113,535	22,001	2,487	32,298
1977	83,769	7,343	974	23,077	17,575	118,052	23,473	2,513	33,336
1978	93,311	8,318	760	25,279	18,679	129,711	26,199	2,622	35,587
1979	96,917	8,887	539	27,783	19,119	135,471	25,123	2,796	34,662
1980	103,272	9,801	114	32,812	21,175	147,573	25,744	2,984	34,609
1981	99,658	10,029	321	37,525	22,088	149,563	25,738	2,819	35,352
1982	96,453	10,178	348	40,188	25,545	152,355	25,470	2,899	33,270
1983	95,794	10,042	293	40,695	29,439	156,180	25,944	2,959	32,375
1984	97,608	10,731	257	45,486	27,368	159,989	26,893	3,050	32,003
1985	100,259	11,246	-239	43,852	26,298	158,925	26,973	3,040	32,979
1986	93,681	10,266	216	42,115	27,493	153,239	26,720	2,826	33,150
1987	86,189	9,998	461	38,479	27,051	142,182	26,204	2,843	30,315
1988	84,581	10,658	609	38,221	26,522	139,275	26,499	2,893	29,237
1989	84,382	10,238	481	38,777	27,562	140,965	28,177	2,827	29,848
1990	85,396	10,141	939	36,148	27,556	139,898	29,231	2,794	30,565
1991	87,416	10,536	1,365	39,012	26,687	143,944	30,394	2,852	30,650
1992	87,190	10,159	2,467	34,209	30,826	144,533	29,973	2,802	31,116
1993	91,787	10,514	2,460	30,861	30,866	145,460	30,623	2,911	31,531
1994	88,889	11,055	2,664	32,361	33,146	146,005	29,998	3,091	28,757
1995	80,075	10,072	4,313	34,810	36,384	145,510	30,139	2,959	27,061
1996	91,896	11,518	3,043	37,909	37,161	158,491	32,364	3,067	29,963
1997	89,654	10,305	5,522	38,625	37,155	160,652	32,060	2,961	30,278
1998	84,809	9,921	6,631	40,715	38,864	161,099	32,110	2,990	28,364
1999	89,735	10,200	6,968	40,344	37,553	164,400	33,415	2,999	29,922
2000	95,650	10,747	7,033	40,593	39,986	172,514	35,562	3,078	31,075
2001	105,353	12,052	7,053	41,739	42,140	184,234	38,681	3,131	33,648
2002	96,516	10,760	8,190	36,867	45,308	176,121	37,133	2,977	32,420
2003	97,388	10,766	8,495	37,016	51,618	183,751	39,669	2,856	34,099
2004	91,777	10,632	8,809	41,594	53,982	185,530	40,080	2,823	32,510
2005	99,219	11,405	9,309	40,334	46,160	183,617	39,882	2,861	34,679
2006	105,594	13,636	8,982	46,866	46,526	194,331	41,954	2,936	35,966
2007	108,876	14,908	9,806	43,337	47,250	194,361	41,825	3,101	35,111
2008	121,770	15,832	11,114	42,986	52,780	212,818	45,300	3,163	38,499
2009	112,690	15,522	8,431	38,491	56,490	200,581	41,623	3,110	36,235
2010	127,218	16,372	6,888	38,432	55,472	211,638	43,990	3,175	40,069
2011	146,217	15,561	5,787	50,258	53,939	240,640	50,081	3,205	45,621
2012	134,446	15,692	4,316	52,031	55,419	230,520	47,737	3,239	41,509
2013	147,196	17,798	-32	46,530	55,537	231,432	47,915	3,288	44,768
2014	166,698	18,510	195	48,913	57,207	254,502	53,176	3,172	52,553
2015	176,763	17,921	2,057	52,456	58,601	271,956	57,655	3,082	57,353
2016	168,926	17,593	2,766	45,419	59,008	258,527	55,550	3,045	55,476
2017	156,058	17,003	2,642	43,663	58,777	244,137	52,099	3,017	51,726
2018	166,135	17,390	2,944	46,381	57,914	255,983	56,199	2,968	55,975

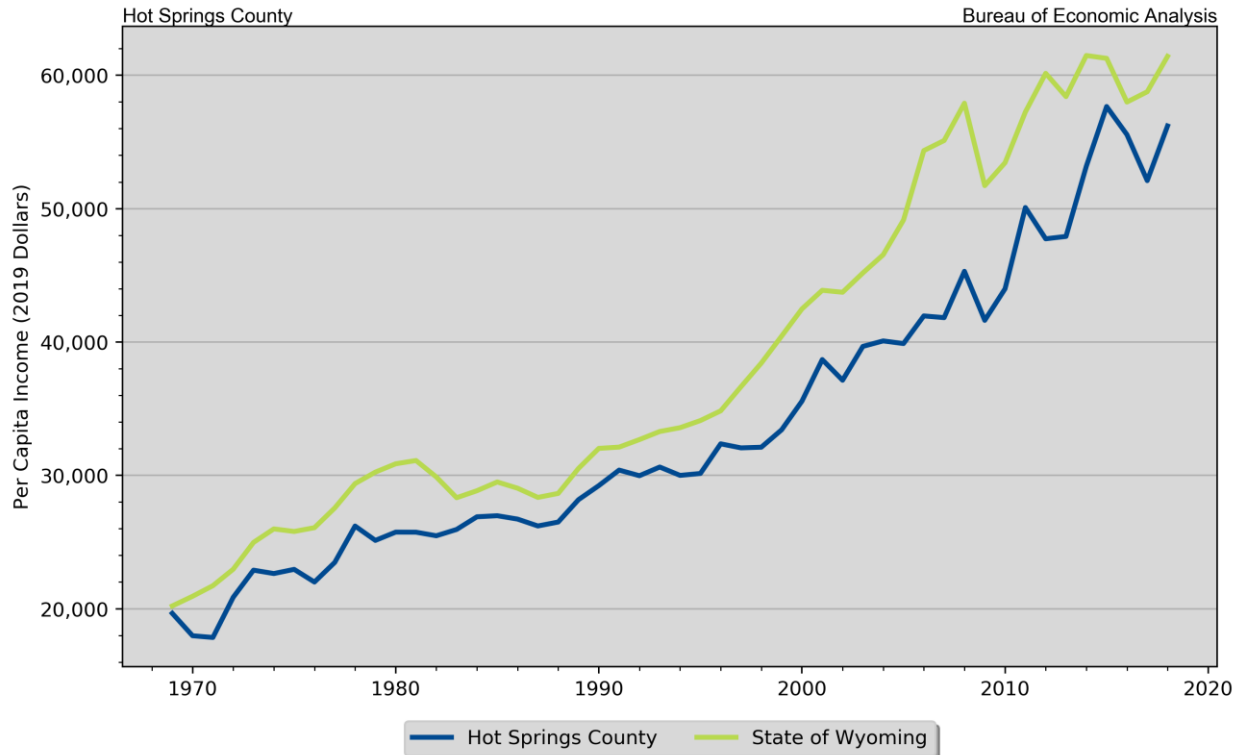
Diagram II.9.9, shows real average earnings per job for Hot Springs County from 1990 to 2018. Over this period the average earning per job for Hot Springs County was 37,500 dollars, which was lower than the statewide average of 47,992 dollars over the same period.

Diagram II.9.9
Real Average Earnings per Job
 Hot Springs County



Per capita income is a broader measure of wealth than real average earnings per job, which only captures the working population. Diagram II.9.10 shows real per capita income for Hot Springs County from 1990 to 2018 of \$40,566, which was lower than the statewide average of \$47,183 over the same period.

Diagram II.9.10
Real per Capita Income
Hot Springs County



Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

The BLS produces the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), which reports monthly data on employment and quarterly data on wages and number of business establishments. QCEW employment data represent only filled jobs, whether full or part-time, temporary or permanent, by place of work the pay period. If data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards they are displayed as (ND) and not disclosed. Data from this series are from the period of January 2006 through December 2019 and are presented in Table II.9.30. Between 2018 and 2019, total annual employment decreased from 1,884 persons in 2018 to 1,856 in 2019, a change of -1.5 percent.

Table II.9.30											
Total Monthly Employment											
Hot Springs County											
BLS QCEW Data, 2001–2019											
Period	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Jan	2,048	2,051	2,089	2,071	2,050	1,964	1,977	1,907	1,852	1,824	
Feb	2,061	2,091	2,080	2,073	2,056	1,966	1,942	1,919	1,848	1,820	
Mar	2,089	2,112	2,108	2,075	2,087	1,977	1,968	1,929	1,862	1,836	
Apr	2,113	2,112	2,149	2,087	2,071	1,972	1,958	1,951	1,859	1,816	
May	2,162	2,171	2,181	2,175	2,129	2,051	1,988	1,979	1,911	1,871	
Jun	2,223	2,246	2,221	2,224	2,181	2,107	2,120	2,059	1,976	1,925	
Jul	2,197	2,190	2,185	2,178	2,145	2,046	2,121	2,012	1,910	1,929	
Aug	2,162	2,186	2,191	2,189	2,110	2,046	2,084	1,957	1,895	1,870	
Sep	2,173	2,191	2,146	2,196	2,082	2,049	2,070	1,975	1,872	1,847	
Oct	2,119	2,126	2,106	2,106	2,053	2,055	1,955	1,906	1,892	1,853	
Nov	2,115	2,121	2,098	2,080	2,066	2,009	1,983	1,900	1,867	1,834	
Dec	2,089	2,159	2,129	2,074	2,041	1,999	1,963	1,915	1,861	1,864	
Annual	2,129	2,146	2,140	2,127	2,089	2,020	2,011	1,951	1,884	1,856	
% Change	2.4%	0.8%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-3.3%	-0.4%	-3%	-3.4%	-1.5%	

The QCEW also reports average weekly wages, which represents total compensation paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when services were performed. The BLS QCEW data indicated average weekly wages were 721 dollars in 2018. In 2019, average weekly wages saw an increase of 2.5 percent over the prior year, rising to 739 dollars, or by 18 dollars. These data are shown in Table II.9.31.

Table II.9.31						
Average Weekly Wages						
Hot Springs County						
BLS QCEW Data, 2001–2019						
Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Annual	% Change
2002	397	389	416	470	418	1.2%
2003	409	398	409	462	419	0.2%
2004	404	405	417	495	430	2.6%
2005	427	441	466	532	466	8.4%
2006	458	473	488	557	494	6%
2007	506	513	541	604	541	9.5%
2008	544	563	589	656	588	8.7%
2009	568	554	569	598	572	-2.7%
2010	583	571	603	655	603	5.4%
2011	599	618	631	672	630	4.5%
2012	620	652	623	704	650	3.2%
2013	639	681	666	751	684	5.2%
2014	671	714	698	784	716	4.7%
2015	693	680	677	723	693	-3.2%
2016	635	636	684	675	658	-5.1%
2017	651	651	662	730	673	2.3%
2018	685	686	722	793	721	7.1%
2019	722	697	751	786	739	2.5%

Total business establishments reported by the QCEW are displayed in Table II.9.32. Between 2018 and 2019, the total number of business establishments in Wyoming increased by 2.5 percent, from 250 to 256 establishments. The most recent 2019 estimates show there were 262 business establishments in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Table II.9.32						
Number of Business Establishments						
Hot Springs County						
BLS QCEW Data, 2001–2019						
Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Annual	% Change
2001	232	241	244	242	240	
2002	239	234	234	232	235	-2.1%
2003	224	229	227	227	227	-3.4%
2004	225	224	222	225	224	-1.3%
2005	224	226	222	223	224	(ND)%
2006	230	231	225	229	229	2.2%
2007	230	236	235	242	236	3.1%
2008	238	243	241	242	241	2.1%
2009	240	243	241	242	242	0.4%
2010	238	245	238	234	239	-1.2%
2011	239	241	237	233	238	-0.4%
2012	238	238	241	241	240	0.8%
2013	241	239	236	229	236	-1.7%
2014	228	228	227	226	227	-3.8%
2015	242	245	244	246	244	7.5%
2016	248	253	249	245	249	2%
2017	245	248	251	251	249	(ND)%
2018	250	251	248	249	250	0.4%
2019	251	253	257	262	256	2.4%

Poverty

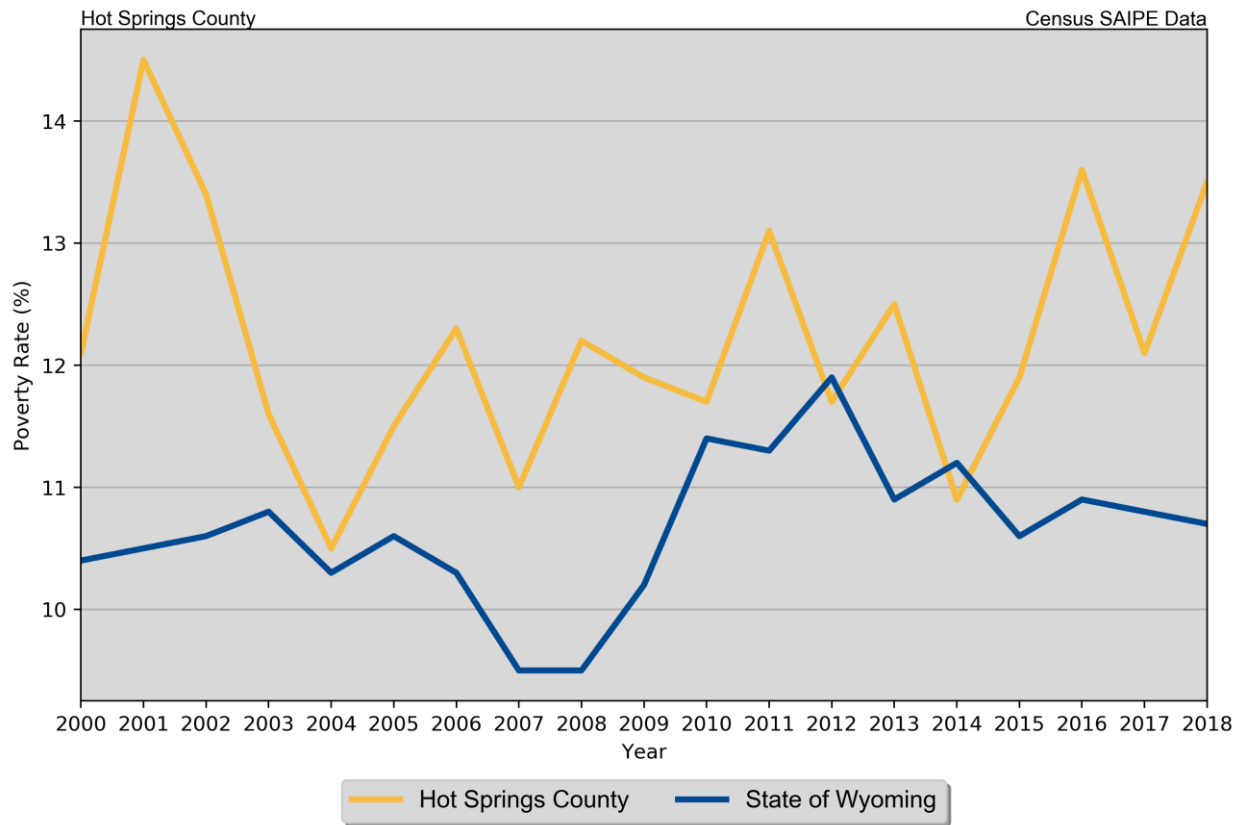
Poverty is the condition of having insufficient resources or income. In its extreme form, poverty is a lack of basic human needs, such as adequate and healthy food, clothing, housing, water, and health services. According to the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, the number of individuals in poverty increased from 553 in 2010 to 604 in 2018, with the poverty rate reaching 13.5 percent in 2018. This compared to a state poverty rate of 10.7 percent and a national rate of 13.1 percent in 2018. Table II.9.33, at right, presents poverty data for Hot Springs County.

The rate of poverty for Hot Springs County is shown in Table II.9.34. In 2018, the poverty rate was 14.5 percent meaning there were an estimated 657 people living in poverty, compared to 10.6 percent living in poverty in 2000. In 2018, some 13.2 percent of those in poverty were under age 6 and 9.3 percent were 65 or older. This data is also displayed in Diagram II.9.11, on the following page.

Year	Persons in Poverty	Poverty Rate
2000	564	12.1%
2001	665	14.5%
2002	611	13.4%
2003	517	11.6%
2004	461	10.5%
2005	504	11.5%
2006	544	12.3%
2007	485	11.0%
2008	544	12.2%
2009	530	11.9%
2010	553	11.7%
2011	616	13.1%
2012	552	11.7%
2013	596	12.5%
2014	513	10.9%
2015	555	11.9%
2016	624	13.6%
2017	556	12.1%
2018	604	13.5%

Age	2000 Census		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	30	6%	87	13.2%
6 to 17	104	20.6%	93	14.2%
18 to 64	302	59.9%	416	63.3%
65 or Older	68	13.5%	61	9.3%
Total	504	100.0%	657	100.0%
Poverty Rate	10.6%	.	14.5%	.

Diagram II.9.11
Poverty Rates
Hot Springs County
SAIPE Estimates 2000 – 2018



Housing

EADIV

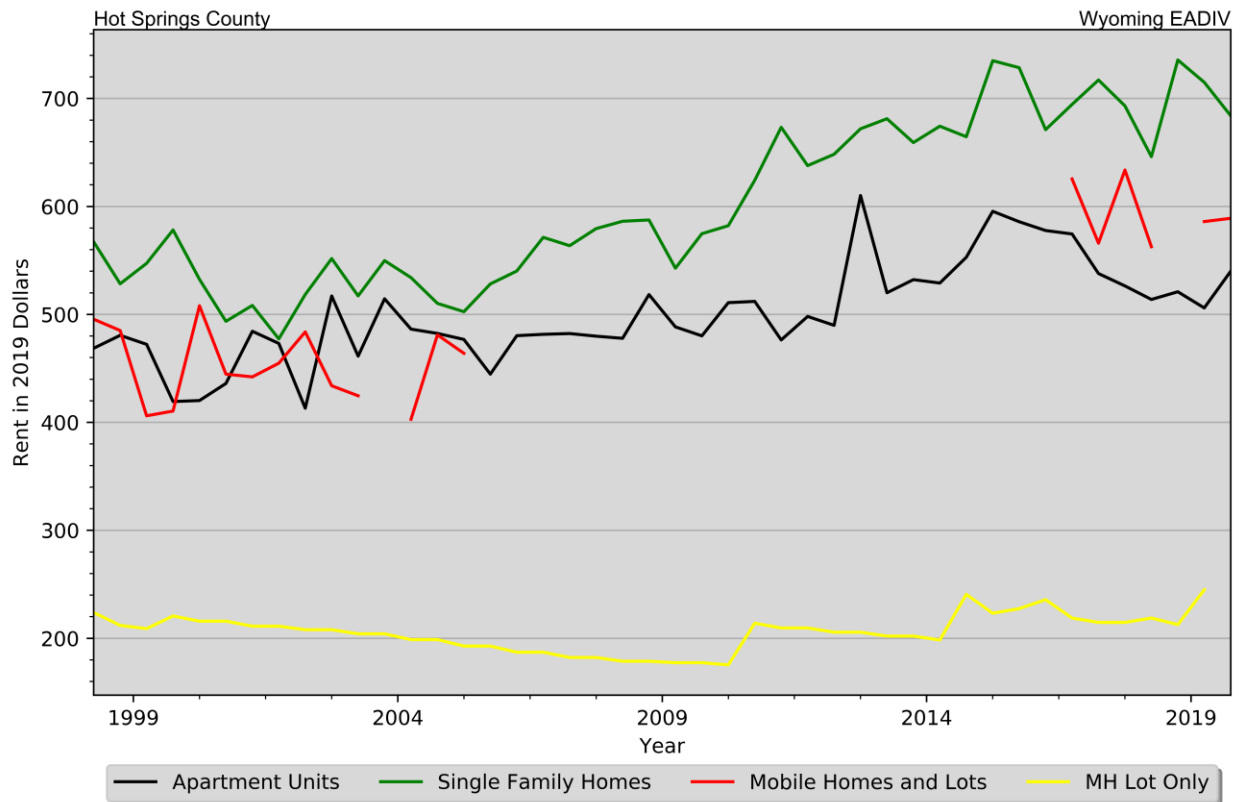
According to the Wyoming cost of living index, real average apartment rents in Hot Springs County increased by 3.65 percent from fourth quarter of 2018 to fourth quarter of 2019, from \$520.96 to \$540.00. During that same period, detached single-family home rents decreased by 7.02 percent, rents for mobile homes on lots increased by inf percent, and rents for mobile home lots decreased by 100.0 percent.

Beginning in second quarter of 1998 rental prices for apartment units experienced an average annual increase of 0.65 percent, while rental prices for single-family homes experienced an average annual increase of 0.86 percent since second quarter of 1998.

Table II.9.35 and Diagram II.9.12, present the Hot Springs County county data for each rental type.

Table II.9.35				
Semiannual Average Monthly Rental Prices				
Hot Springs County				
EAD Data, 2000:Q2 – 2019:Q4, Real 2019 Dollars				
Quarter Year	Apartments	Houses	Mobile Homes	Mobile Home Lots
Q2.00	420.20	532.45	507.99	215.86
Q4.00	436.03	493.60	444.67	215.86
Q2.01	484.37	508.31	442.13	211.21
Q4.01	473.11	477.33	454.80	211.21
Q2.02	413.09	518.44	483.78	207.93
Q4.02	517.05	551.71	433.88	207.93
Q2.03	461.35	517.15	424.61	204.14
Q4.03	514.43	549.81	0.00	204.14
Q2.04	486.35	534.06	402.86	198.78
Q4.04	482.37	510.20	481.05	198.78
Q2.05	476.80	502.51	463.95	192.78
Q4.05	444.67	528.21	0.00	192.78
Q2.06	480.29	540.17	0.00	187.13
Q4.06	481.54	571.36	474.05	187.13
Q2.07	482.26	563.65	0.00	182.22
Q4.07	479.83	579.45	516.28	182.22
Q2.08	477.84	586.27	0.00	178.74
Q4.08	518.35	587.46	0.00	178.74
Q2.09	488.41	542.81	0.00	177.39
Q4.09	480.13	574.74	565.28	177.39
Q2.10	510.87	582.18	0.00	175.36
Q4.10	512.04	624.27	526.07	213.94
Q2.11	476.35	673.31	0.00	209.55
Q4.11	498.11	637.81	0.00	209.55
Q2.12	489.89	648.31	0.00	205.62
Q4.12	610.11	671.91	0.00	205.62
Q2.13	520.04	681.24	0.00	202.05
Q4.13	532.19	659.16	0.00	202.05
Q2.14	529.05	674.33	0.00	198.40
Q4.14	552.91	664.57	550.74	240.68
Q2.15	595.49	734.98	0.00	223.18
Q4.15	585.84	728.54	0.00	227.47
Q2.16	577.68	671.13	0.00	235.74
Q4.16	574.49	694.49	625.46	218.75
Q2.17	537.84	717.11	565.98	214.72
Q4.17	526.37	693.14	633.73	214.72
Q2.18	513.84	646.11	562.68	218.76
Q4.18	520.96	735.65	0.00	212.66
Q2.19	506.00	715.00	586.00	245.00
Q4.19	540.00	684.00	589.00	0.00

Diagram II.9.12
Average Rents
Hot Springs County
EAD Data 1986 – 2019



Housing Production

The Census Bureau reports building permit authorizations and “per unit” valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family construction usually represents most residential development in the county. Single-family building permit authorizations in Hot Springs County decreased from 1 authorizations in 2018 to 0 in 2019.

The real value of single-family building permits decreased from 101,750 dollars in 2018 to 0 dollars in 2019. This compares to an increase in permit value statewide, with values rising from 374,392 dollars in 2018 to 340,338 dollars in 2019. Additional details are given in Table II.9.36 as well as in Diagram II.9.13 and Diagram II.9.14.

Table II.9.36
Building Permits and Valuation
 Hot Springs County
 Census Bureau Data, 1980–2019

Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, (Real 2019\$)	
	Single-Family	Duplex Units	Tri- and Four-Plex	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units
1980	7	2	0	0	9	143,351	0
1981	22	0	0	0	22	148,552	0
1982	7	2	0	0	9	93,773	0
1983	11	0	4	16	31	123,019	58,321
1984	11	0	0	0	11	107,747	0
1985	2	0	0	0	2	43,237	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	1	0	0	0	1	152,207	0
1989	1	0	0	0	1	236,134	0
1990	1	0	0	0	1	164,108	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	1	0	0	0	1	130,174	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	3	0	0	0	3	130,533	0
1995	3	0	0	0	3	149,028	0
1996	4	0	0	0	4	125,338	0
1997	4	0	4	0	8	182,419	0
1998	4	0	0	5	9	123,134	65,672
1999	4	0	0	0	4	144,803	0
2000	4	0	0	0	4	126,543	0
2001	1	0	0	0	1	196,968	0
2002	3	0	0	0	3	106,275	0
2003	1	0	0	0	1	265,378	0
2004	5	0	0	0	5	144,977	0
2005	3	2	0	0	5	92,105	0
2006	7	0	0	0	7	336,470	0
2007	8	0	0	0	8	202,108	0
2008	3	2	0	0	5	242,326	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	1	0	0	0	1	86,650	0
2011	1	0	0	0	1	143,135	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	1	0	0	0	1	101,750	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Diagram II.9.13
Single-Family Permits
 Hot Springs County
 Census Bureau Data, 1980–2019

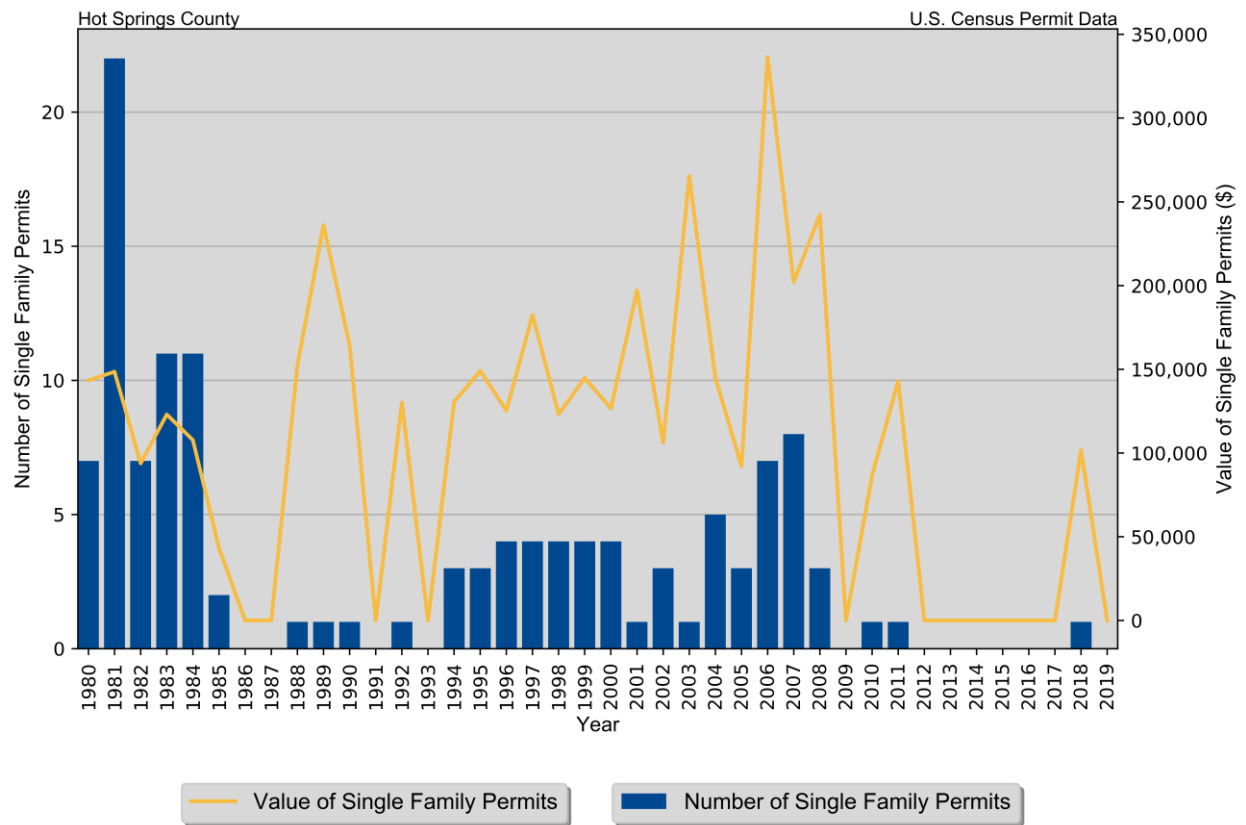
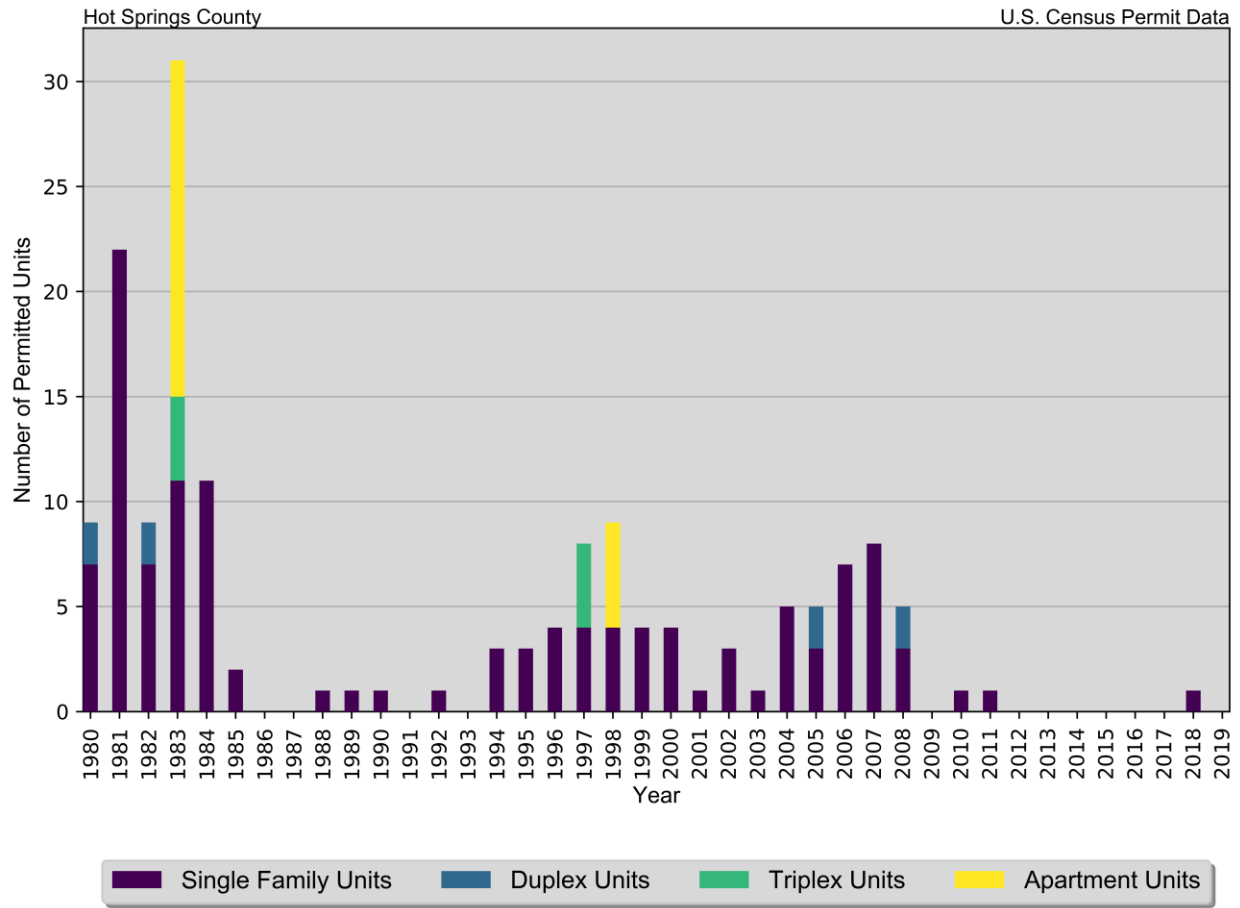


Diagram II.9.14
Total Permits by Unit Type
 Hot Springs County
 Census Bureau Data, 1980–2019



Housing Characteristics

Households by type and tenure are shown in Table II.9.37. Family households represented 65.1 percent of households, while non-family households accounted for 34.9 percent. These changed from 62.3 and 37.7 percent, respectively.

Table II.9.37				
Household Type by Tenure				
Hot Springs County				
2010 Census SF1 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Household Type	2010 Census		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	Households	Households	% of Total
Family Households	1,362	62.3%	1,437	65.1%
Married-Couple Family	1,104	81.1%	1,201	83.6%
Owner-Occupied	907	82.2%	1,015	84.5%
Renter-Occupied	197	17.8%	186	15.5%
Other Family	258	18.9%	236	18%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	76	29.5%	56	32.2%
Owner-Occupied	40	52.6%	51	91.1%
Renter-Occupied	36	47.4%	5	8.9%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	182	70.5%	180	77.1%
Owner-Occupied	92	50.5%	74	41.1%
Renter-Occupied	90	49.5%	106	58.9%
Non-Family Households	823	37.7%	772	34.9%
Owner-Occupied	488	59.3%	541	70.1%
Renter-Occupied	335	40.7%	231	29.9%
Total	2,185	100.0%	2,209	100.0%

Table II.9.38, below, shows housing units by type in 2010 and 2018. In 2010, there were 2,649 housing units, compared with 2,565 in 2018. Single-family units accounted for 76.6 percent of units in 2018, compared to 72.6 percent in 2010. Apartment units accounted for 4.5 percent in 2018, compared to 6.9 percent in 2010.

Table II.9.38 Housing Units by Type Hot Springs County 2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Unit Type	2010 Five-Year ACS		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	1,922	72.6%	1,965	76.6%
Duplex	105	4%	53	2.1%
Tri- or Four-Plex	51	1.9%	71	2.8%
Apartment	183	6.9%	116	4.5%
Mobile Home	388	14.6%	357	13.9%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0	0%	3	0.1%
Total	2,649	100.0%	2,565	100.0%

Table II.9.39 shows housing units by tenure from 2010 to 2018. By 2018, there were 2,565 housing units. An estimated 76.1 percent were owner-occupied, and 13.9 percent were vacant.

Table II.9.39 Housing Units by Tenure Hot Springs County 2010 Census & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Tenure	2010 Census		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	2,185	84.6%	2,209	86.1%
Owner-Occupied	1,527	69.9%	1,681	76.1%
Renter-Occupied	658	30.1%	528	23.9%
Vacant Housing Units	397	15.4%	356	13.9%
Total Housing Units	2,582	100.0%	2,565	100.0%

Households by income for the 2010 and 2018 Five-Year ACS are shown in Table II.9.40. Households earning more than 100,000 dollars per year represented 21.6 percent of households in 2018, compared to 12.9 percent in 2010. Meanwhile, households earning less than 15,000 dollars accounted for 11.1 percent of households in 2018, compared to 15.1 percent in 2010.

Table II.9.40				
Households by Income				
Hot Springs County				
2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Income	2010 Five-Year ACS		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than \$15,000	332	15.1%	245	11.1%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	112	5.1%	87	3.9%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	182	8.3%	121	5.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	277	12.6%	285	12.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	329	14.9%	332	15%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	511	23.2%	316	14.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	173	7.9%	346	15.7%
\$100,000 or More	285	12.9%	477	21.6%
Total	2,201	100.0%	2,209	100.0%

Table II.9.41 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2018 Five-Year ACS Data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 5 percent of households in 2010 and 11.8 percent of households in 2018. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 14.9 percent of households in 2018 and 18 percent of households in 2010.

Table II.9.41				
Households by Year Home Built				
Hot Springs County				
2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Year Built	2010 Five-Year ACS		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	396	18%	330	14.9%
1940 to 1949	258	11.7%	200	9.1%
1950 to 1959	313	14.2%	305	13.8%
1960 to 1969	237	10.8%	238	10.8%
1970 to 1979	394	17.9%	331	15%
1980 to 1989	310	14.1%	309	14%
1990 to 1999	183	8.3%	208	9.4%
2000 to 2009	110	5%	261	11.8%
2010 or Later	.	.	27	1.2%
Total	2,201	100.0%	2,209	100.0%

The distribution of unit types by race are shown in Table II.9.42. An estimated 79.9 percent of white households occupy single-family homes, compared to percent of black households. Some 3.6 percent of white households occupied apartments, compared to percent of black households. An estimated percent of Asian, and 100 percent of American Indian households occupy single-family homes.

Table II.9.42 Distribution of Units in Structure by Race Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS Data							
Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	79.9%	%	100%	%	%	%	100%
Duplex	1.3%	%	0%	%	%	%	0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	2.6%	%	0%	%	%	%	0%
Apartment	3.6%	%	0%	%	%	%	0%
Mobile Home	12.6%	%	0%	%	%	%	0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0.1%	%	0%	%	%	%	0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The disposition of vacant units between 2010 and 2018 are shown in Table II.9.43. An estimated 18.1 percent of vacant units were for rent in 2010. In addition, some 8.1 percent of vacant units were for sale. “Other” vacant units represented 32.2 percent of vacant units in 2010. “Other” vacant units are not for sale or rent, or otherwise available to the marketplace. These units may be problematic if concentrated in certain areas and may create a “blighting” effect.

By 2018, for rent units accounted for 16.9 percent of vacant units, while for sale units accounted for 22.8 percent. “Other” vacant units accounted for 25.8 percent of vacant units, representing a total of 92 “other” vacant units.

Table II.9.43 Disposition of Vacant Housing Units Hot Springs County 2010 Census & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Disposition	2010 Census		2018 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	72	18.1%	60	16.9%
For Sale	32	8.1%	81	22.8%
Rented Not Occupied	9	2.3%	0	0%
Sold Not Occupied	10	2.5%	31	8.7%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	146	36.8%	92	25.8%
For Migrant Workers	0	0%	0	0%
Other Vacant	128	32.2%	92	25.8%
Total	397	100.0%	356	100.0%

Table II.9.44 shows the number of households in the county by number of bedrooms and tenure. There were 23 rental households with no bedrooms, otherwise known as studio apartments. Two-bedroom households accounted for 6.7 percent of total households in Hot Springs County. In Hot Springs County the 1,063 households with three-bedrooms accounted for 31.6 percent of all households, and there were only 129 five-bedroom or more households, which accounted for 12.6 percent of all households.

Table II.9.44				
Households by Number of Bedrooms				
Hot Springs County				
2018 Five-Year ACS Data				
Number of Bedrooms	Tenure			% of Total
	Own	Rent	Total	
None	2	23	68	100
One	59	79	172	2.7
Two	436	238	811	6.7
Three	773	153	1,063	31.6
Four	292	30	322	41.4
Five or more	119	5	129	12.6
Total	2,209	528	2,565	100.0

The age of a structure influences its value. As shown in Table II.9.45, structures built in 1939 or earlier had a median value of 153,600, while structures built between 1950 and 1959 had a median value of 144,000, and those built between 1990 to 1999 had a median value of 258,100. The newest structures tended to have the highest values and those built between 2010 and 2013 and from 2014 or later had median values of 211,400 and 0 respectively. The total median value in Hot Springs County was 151,800.

Table II.9.45	
Owner Occupied Median Value by Year Structure Built	
Hot Springs County	
2018 Five-Year ACS Data	
Year Structure Built	Median Value
1939 or earlier	153,600
1940 to 1949	106,400
1950 to 1959	144,000
1960 to 1969	151,300
1970 to 1979	156,500
1980 to 1989	145,900
1990 to 1999	258,100
2000 to 2009	184,500
2010 to 2013	211,400
2014 or later	0
Median Value	151,800

Household mortgage status is reported in Table II.9.46. In Hot Springs County households with a mortgage accounted for 51.6 percent of all households or 867 housing units, and the remaining 49 percent or 824 units had no mortgage. Of those units with a mortgage, 43 had either a second mortgage or home equity loan, 0 had both a second mortgage and home equity loan, and 824 or 49 percent had no second mortgage or no home equity loan.

Table II.9.46 Mortgage Status Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS Data		
Mortgage Status	Hot Springs County	
	Households	% of Households
Housing units with a mortgage, contract to purchase, or similar debt	867	51.6
With either a second mortgage or home equity loan, but not both	43	2.6
Second mortgage only	15	0.9
Home equity loan only	28	1.7
Both second mortgage and home equity loan	0	0
No second mortgage and no home equity loan	824	49
Housing units without a mortgage	814	48.4
Total	1,681	100.0%

Table II.9.47 lists the Hot Springs County median rent as \$548 and the median home value as \$151,800.

Table II.9.47 Median Rent Hot Springs County 2018 Five-Year ACS Data	
Place	Rent
Median Rent	\$548
Median Home Value	\$151,800

Housing Problems

The Census identified the following four housing problems in the CHAS data. Households are considered to have housing problems if they have one of more of the four problems.

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
3. Household is overcrowded; and
4. Household is cost burdened.

Overcrowding is defined as having from 1.1 to 1.5 people per room per residence, with severe overcrowding defined as having more than 1.5 people per room. Households with overcrowding are shown in Table II.9.48. In 2018, an estimated 1.4 percent of households were overcrowded, and an additional 0 percent were severely overcrowded.

Table II.9.48 Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding Hot Springs County 2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data							
Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2010 Five-Year ACS	1,410	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1,410
2018 Five-Year ACS	1,672	99.5%	9	0.5%	0	0%	1,681
Renter							
2010 Five-Year ACS	785	99.2%	6	0.8%	0	0%	791
2018 Five-Year ACS	507	96%	21	4%	0	0%	528
Total							
2010 Five-Year ACS	2,195	99.7%	6	0.3%	0	0%	2,201
2018 Five-Year ACS	2,179	98.6%	30	1.4%	0	0%	2,209

Incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities are another indicator of potential housing problems. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Likewise, a unit is categorized as deficient when any of the following are missing from the kitchen: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. This data is displayed in Table II.9.49 and Table II.9.50, below.

There were a total of 2 households with incomplete plumbing facilities in 2018, representing 0.1 percent of households in Hot Springs County. This is compared to 0.5 percent of households lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2010.

Table II.9.49		
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities		
2010 and 2018 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2018 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	2,191	2,207
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	10	2
Total Households	2,201	2,209
Percent Lacking	0.5%	0.1%

There were 12 households lacking complete kitchen facilities in 2018, compared to 4 households in 2010. This was a change from 0.2 percent of households in 2010 to 0.5 percent in 2018.

Table II.9.50		
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities		
Hot Springs County		
2010 and 2018 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2018 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	2,197	2,197
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	4	12
Total Households	2,201	2,209
Percent Lacking	0.2%	0.5%

Cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that range from 30.0 to 50.0 percent of gross household income; severe cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that exceed 50.0 percent of gross household income. For homeowners, gross housing costs include property taxes, insurance, energy payments, water and sewer service, and refuse collection. If the homeowner has a mortgage, the determination also includes principal and interest payments on the mortgage loan. For renters, this figure represents monthly rent and selected electricity and natural gas energy charges.

As seen in Table II.9.51, in Hot Springs County 13.7 percent of households had a cost burden and 8.1 percent had a severe cost burden. Some 15.5 percent of renters were cost burdened, and 16.5 percent were severely cost burdened. Owner-occupied households without a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 4.1 percent and a severe cost burden rate of 3.6 percent. Owner occupied households with a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 21.7 percent, and severe cost burden at 7.4 percent.

Table II.9.51
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure
 Hot Springs County
 2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	Less Than 30%		31%-50%		Above 50%		Not Computed		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner With a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	621	92.4%	44	6.5%	7	1%	0	0%	672
2018 Five-Year ACS	615	70.9%	188	21.7%	64	7.4%	0	0%	867
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	680	92.1%	40	5.4%	18	2.4%	0	0%	738
2018 Five-Year ACS	750	92.1%	33	4.1%	29	3.6%	2	0.2%	814
Renter									
2010 Five-Year ACS	429	54.2%	160	20.2%	93	11.8%	109	13.8%	791
2018 Five-Year ACS	273	51.7%	82	15.5%	87	16.5%	86	16.3%	528
Total									
2010 Five-Year ACS	1,730	78.6%	244	11.1%	118	5.4%	109	5%	2,201
2018 Five-Year ACS	1,638	74.2%	303	13.7%	180	8.1%	88	4%	2,209

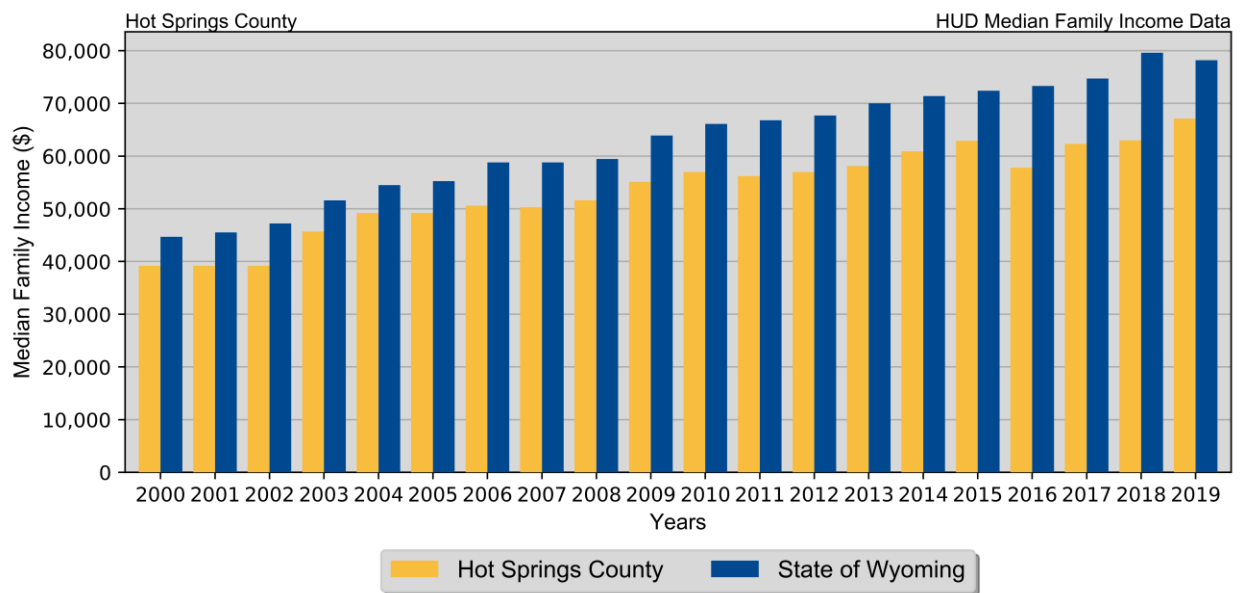
Housing Problems by Income

Very low-income renters are those who earn less than 50 percent of the area median income (AMI), and include a significant proportion of extremely low-income renters (who earn less than 30 percent of AMI). Households with worst case needs are defined as very low-income renters who do not receive government housing assistance and who pay more than 50 percent of their income for rent, live in severely inadequate conditions, or both. Table II.9.52 shows that the HUD estimated MFI for Hot Springs County was \$67,100 in 2019. This compared to Wyoming’s MFI of \$78,200. Diagram II.9.15, illustrates the estimated MFI for 2000 through 2019.

Table II.9.52 Median Family Income Hot Springs County 2000–2019 HUD MFI		
Year	MFI	State of Wyoming MFI
2000	39,200	44,700
2001	39,200	45,500
2002	39,200	47,200
2003	45,700	51,600
2004	49,200	54,500
2005	49,200	55,250
2006	50,600	58,800
2007	50,300	58,800
2008	51,600	59,450
2009	55,100	63,900
2010	57,000	66,100
2011	56,200	66,800
2012	57,000	67,700
2013	58,100	70,000
2014	60,900	71,400
2015	62,900	72,400
2016	57,800	73,300
2017	62,300	74,700
2018	63,000	79,600
2019	67,100	78,200

Diagram II.9.15
Estimated Median Family Income

Hot Springs County vs. Wyoming
HUD Data: 2000 - 2019



Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

The following table set shows Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data.

Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.

Housing Problems by Income, Race, and Tenure

Table II.9.53 through Table II.9.58 show households with housing problems by race/ethnicity. These tables can be used to determine if there is a disproportionate housing need for any racial or ethnic groups. If any racial/ethnic group faces housing problems at a rate of ten percentage points or high than the jurisdiction average, then they have a disproportionate share of housing problems. Housing problems are defined as any household that has overcrowding, inadequate kitchen or plumbing facilities, or are cost burdened (pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing). In Hot Springs County, housing problems are faced by 295 white homeowner households, 0 black homeowner households, 0 Asian homeowner households, and 65 Hispanic homeowner households.

Table II.9.53								
Percent of Homeowner Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race								
Hot Springs County 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data								
Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	64.0%	%	%	100.0%	%	%	%	71.9%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	40.0%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	46.0%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	13.3%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	17.7%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	21.9%	%	%	%	%	%	%	21.9%
Above \$67,100	6.0%	%	%	0.0%	%	0.0%	100.0%	8.6%
Total	19.0%	%	%	89.7%	%	0.0%	100.0%	23.7%
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	28.0%	%	%	0.0%	%	%	%	21.9%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	60.0%	%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	54.0%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	86.7%	%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	82.3%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	78.1%	%	%	%	%	%	%	78.1%
Above \$67,100	94.0%	%	%	100.0%	%	100.0%	0.0%	91.4%
Total	80.3%	%	%	10.3%	%	100.0%	0.0%	75.7%

Table II.9.54
Homeowner Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	80	0	0	35	0	0	0	115
\$20,131 to \$33,550	90	0	0	0	0	0	25	115
\$33,551 to \$53,680	50	0	0	0	0	0	20	70
\$53,681 to \$67,100	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Above \$67,100	40	0	0	0	0	0	20	60
Total	295	0	0	35	0	0	65	395
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
\$20,131 to \$33,550	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
\$33,551 to \$53,680	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	325
\$53,681 to \$67,100	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
Above \$67,100	625	0	0	4	0	10	0	639
Total	1,245	0	0	4	0	10	0	1,259
Not Computed								
\$0 to \$20,130	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total								
\$0 to \$20,130	125	0	0	35	0	0	0	160
\$20,131 to \$33,550	225	0	0	0	0	0	25	250
\$33,551 to \$53,680	375	0	0	0	0	0	20	395
\$53,681 to \$67,100	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
Above \$67,100	665	0	0	4	0	10	20	699
Total	1,550	0	0	39	0	10	65	1,664

In total, some 158 renter households face housing problems in Hot Springs County. Of these, some 150 white renter households, 4 black renter households, 0 Asian renter households, and 0 Hispanic renter households face housing problems.

Table II.9.55
Renter Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	80	4	0	0	0	0	0	84
\$20,131 to \$33,550	45	0	0	0	0	4	0	49
\$33,551 to \$53,680	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	150	4	0	0	0	4	0	158
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
\$20,131 to \$33,550	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
\$33,551 to \$53,680	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
\$53,681 to \$67,100	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Above \$67,100	135	0	0	10	0	0	0	145
Total	410	0	0	10	0	0	0	420
Not Computed								
\$0 to \$20,130	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total								
\$0 to \$20,130	130	4	0	0	0	0	0	134
\$20,131 to \$33,550	110	0	0	0	0	4	0	114
\$33,551 to \$53,680	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
\$53,681 to \$67,100	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Above \$67,100	145	0	0	10	0	0	0	155
Total	585	4	0	10	0	4	0	603

Table II.9.56
Percent of Renter Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race

Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	61.5%	100.0%	%	%	%	%	%	62.7%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	40.9%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	%	43.0%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	11.5%	%	%	%	%	%	%	11.5%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0.0%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0.0%
Above \$67,100	6.9%	%	%	0.0%	%	%	%	6.5%
Total	25.6%	100.0%	%	0.0%	%	100.0%	%	26.2%
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	19.2%	0.0%	%	%	%	%	%	18.7%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	59.1%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	%	57.0%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	88.5%	%	%	%	%	%	%	88.5%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	100.0%	%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%
Above \$67,100	93.1%	%	%	100.0%	%	%	%	93.5%
Total	70.1%	0.0%	%	100.0%	%	0.0%	%	69.7%

Overall, there are 553 households, or 24.4 percent of households with housing problems in Hot Springs County. This includes 445 white households, 4 black households, 0 Asian households, 35 American Indian, 0 Pacific Islander, and 4 “other” race households with housing problems. In addition, there are 65 Hispanic households with housing problems. This is shown in Table II.9.57 and Table II.9.58.

Table II.9.57
Percent of Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	62.7%	100.0%	%	100.0%	%	%	%	67.7%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	40.3%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	100.0%	45.1%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	12.9%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	16.2%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	15.2%	%	%	%	%	%	%	15.2%
Above \$67,100	6.2%	%	%	0.0%	%	0.0%	100.0%	8.2%
Total	20.8%	100.0%	%	71.4%	%	28.6%	100.0%	24.4%
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	23.5%	0.0%	%	0.0%	%	%	%	20.4%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	59.7%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	0.0%	54.9%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	87.1%	%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	83.8%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	84.8%	%	%	%	%	%	%	84.8%
Above \$67,100	93.8%	%	%	100.0%	%	100.0%	0.0%	91.8%
Total	77.5%	0.0%	%	28.6%	%	71.4%	0.0%	74.1%

Table II.9.58
Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	160	4	0	35	0	0	0	199
\$20,131 to \$33,550	135	0	0	0	0	4	25	164
\$33,551 to \$53,680	65	0	0	0	0	0	20	85
\$53,681 to \$67,100	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Above \$67,100	50	0	0	0	0	0	20	70
Total	445	4	0	35	0	4	65	553
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
\$20,131 to \$33,550	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
\$33,551 to \$53,680	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	440
\$53,681 to \$67,100	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	195
Above \$67,100	760	0	0	14	0	10	0	784
Total	1,655	0	0	14	0	10	0	1,679
Not Computed								
\$0 to \$20,130	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Total								
\$0 to \$20,130	255	4	0	35	0	0	0	294
\$20,131 to \$33,550	335	0	0	0	0	4	25	364
\$33,551 to \$53,680	505	0	0	0	0	0	20	525
\$53,681 to \$67,100	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	230
Above \$67,100	810	0	0	14	0	10	20	854
Total	2,135	4	0	49	0	14	65	2,267

Table II.9.59 through Table II.9.62 present the number and percent of households experiencing a severe housing problem, by race and ethnicity. Severe housing problems include overcrowding at a rate of more than 1.5 persons per room and housing costs exceeding 50 percent of the household income. Severe housing problems are experienced by some 214 white households, 0 black households, 0 Asian households, as well as 45 Hispanic homeowner households.

Table II.9.59 Percent of Homeowner Households with Severe Housing Problems by Income and Race Hot Springs County 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data								
Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With A Severe Housing Problem								
\$0 to \$20,130	48.0%	%	%	100.0%	%	%	%	59.4%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	13.3%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	22.0%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	4.0%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	8.9%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	6.1%	%	%	%	%	%	%	6.1%
Above \$67,100	5.3%	%	%	0.0%	%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Total	9.6%		%	89.7%	%	0.0%	69.2%	13.8%
Without A Severe Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	44.0%	%	%	0.0%	%	%	%	34.4%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	86.7%	%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	78.0%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	96.0%	%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	91.1%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	93.9%	%	%	%	%	%	%	93.9%
Above \$67,100	94.7%	%	%	100.0%	%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%
Total	89.7%	%	%	10.3%	%	100.0%	30.8%	85.6%

Table II.9.60
Percent of Renter Households with Severe Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With A Severe Housing Problem								
\$0 to \$20,130	38.5%	0.0%	%	%	%	%	%	37.3%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0.0%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	%	0.0%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	3.0%	%	%	%	%	%	%	3.0%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0.0%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0.0%
Above \$67,100	6.9%	%	%	0.0%	%	%	%	6.5%
Total	11.0%	0.0%	%	0.0%	%	0.0%	%	10.6%
Without A Severe Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	42.3%	100.0%	%	%	%	%	%	44.0%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	100.0%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	%	100.0%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	97.0%	%	%	%	%	%	%	97.0%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	100.0%	%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%
Above \$67,100	93.1%	%	%	100.0%	%	%	%	93.5%
Total	84.8%	100.0%	%	100.0%	%	100.0%	%	85.2%

Table II.9.61
Percent of Total Households with Severe Housing Problems by Income and Race

Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With A Severe Housing Problem								
\$0 to \$20,130	43.1%	0.0%	%	100.0%	%	%	%	49.3%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	9.1%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	100.0%	15.3%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	3.7%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	7.4%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	4.3%	%	%	%	%	%	%	4.3%
Above \$67,100	5.6%	%	%	0.0%	%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Total	10.0%	0.0%	%	71.4%	%	0.0%	69.2%	12.9%
Without A Severe Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	43.1%	100.0%	%	0.0%	%	%	%	38.8%
\$20,131 to \$33,550	90.9%	%	%	%	%	100.0%	0.0%	84.7%
\$33,551 to \$53,680	96.3%	%	%	%	%	%	0.0%	92.6%
\$53,681 to \$67,100	95.7%	%	%	%	%	%	%	95.7%
Above \$67,100	94.4%	%	%	100.0%	%	100.0%	100.0%	94.7%
Total	88.4%	100.0%	%	28.6%	%	100.0%	30.8%	85.5%

Table II.9.62
Total Households with Severe Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With A Severe Housing Problem								
\$0 to \$20,130	110	0	0	35	0	0	0	145
\$20,131 to \$33,550	30	0	0	0	0	0	25	55
\$33,551 to \$53,680	19	0	0	0	0	0	20	39
\$53,681 to \$67,100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Above \$67,100	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Total	214	0	0	35	0	0	45	294
Without A Severe Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,130	110	4	0	0	0	0	0	114
\$20,131 to \$33,550	300	0	0	0	0	4	0	304
\$33,551 to \$53,680	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	490
\$53,681 to \$67,100	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	225
Above \$67,100	765	0	0	14	0	10	20	809
Total	1,890	4	0	14	0	14	20	1,942
Not Computed								
\$0 to \$20,130	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Total								
\$0 to \$20,130	255	4	0	35	0	0	0	294
\$20,131 to \$33,550	330	0	0	0	0	4	25	359
\$33,551 to \$53,680	509	0	0	0	0	0	20	529
\$53,681 to \$67,100	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
Above \$67,100	810	0	0	14	0	10	20	854
Total	2,139	4	0	49	0	14	65	2,271

Housing problems are explored by type and income in Table II.9.63 and Table II.9.64. More than 255 households have a cost burden and 180 have a severe cost burden. Some 95 renter households are impacted by cost burdens, and 30 are impacted by severe cost burdens. On the other hand, some 160 owner-occupied households have cost burdens, and 150 have severe cost burdens. Overall, there are 1,680 households without a housing problem.

Table II.9.63						
Percent of Housing Problems by Income and Tenure						
Hot Springs County						
2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data						
Housing Problem	\$0 to \$20,130	\$20,131 to \$33,550	\$33,551 to \$53,680	\$53,681 to \$67,100	Above \$67,100	Total
Owner-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0.0%	100.0%	%	%	0.0%	64.1%
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	%	%	100.0%	%	100.0%	100.0%
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0.0%	%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	55.6%
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	76.0%	100.0%	100.0%	%	100.0%	83.3%
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	40.0%	54.5%	70.0%	100.0%	100.0%	62.7%
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	28.6%	%	%	%	%	28.6%
Has none of the 4 housing problems	58.3%	67.5%	73.9%	64.1%	81.5%	75.0%
Total	54.4%	68.5%	74.7%	69.6%	81.7%	73.2%
Renter-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	100.0%	0.0%	%	%	100.0%	35.9%
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	%	%	0.0%	%	0.0%	0.0%
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	100.0%	%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	%	0.0%	16.7%
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	60.0%	45.5%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.3%
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	71.4%	%	%	%	%	71.4%
Has none of the 4 housing problems	41.7%	32.5%	26.1%	35.9%	18.5%	25.0%
Total	45.6%	31.5%	25.3%	30.4%	18.3%	26.8%

Table II.9.64
Housing Problems by Income and Tenure
 Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Housing Problem	\$0 to \$20,130	\$20,131 to \$33,550	\$33,551 to \$53,680	\$53,681 to \$67,100	Above \$67,100	Total
Owner-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	25	0	0	0	25
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	20	0	4	24
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	0	0	10	20	30
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	95	30	15	0	10	150
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	20	60	35	25	20	160
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	10	0	0	0	0	10
Has none of the 4 housing problems	35	135	325	125	640	1,260
Total	160	250	395	160	694	1,659
Renter-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	4	0	0	0	10	14
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	20	0	4	0	0	24
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	30	0	0	0	0	30
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	30	50	15	0	0	95
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	25	0	0	0	0	25
Has none of the 4 housing problems	25	65	115	70	145	420
Total	134	115	134	70	155	608
Total						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	4	25	0	0	10	39
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	20	0	4	24
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	20	0	4	10	20	54
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	125	30	15	0	10	180
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	50	110	50	25	20	255
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	35	0	0	0	0	35
Has none of the 4 housing problems	60	200	440	195	785	1,680
Total	294	365	529	230	849	2,267

Cost Burdens

For owner occupied housing, elderly non-family households are more likely to be impacted by housing cost burdens, with 20.5 percent of these households having a cost burden or severe cost burden. For lower income owner households, elderly non-family households and large families are most likely to experience cost burdens. Some 53.8 percent of elderly non-family and percent of large family households below 30 percent HAMFI face cost burdens or severe cost burdens. These data are shown in Table II.9.65

Table II.9.66 displays cost burden in renter-occupied households by family status and income. Renter households tend to be impacted at a higher rate by cost burdens than owner households. Some 97 renter occupied households faced cost burdens, compared to 157 owner occupied households. Of these, there are 30 renter households with incomes less than 30 percent HAMFI facing housing problems.

Table II.9.65
Owner-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden

Hot Springs County
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
No Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,130	0	0	0	30	4	34
\$20,131 to \$33,550	55	4	0	90	10	159
\$33,551 to \$53,680	115	55	25	140	10	345
\$53,681 to \$67,100	80	25	4	30	0	139
Above \$67,100	165	360	35	70	35	665
Total	415	444	64	360	59	1,342
Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,130	0	0	0	20	0	20
\$20,131 to \$33,550	4	30	4	20	0	58
\$33,551 to \$53,680	4	20	0	4	4	32
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	4	0	15	4	23
Above \$67,100	4	20	0	0	0	24
Total	12	74	4	59	8	157
Severe Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,130	4	25	0	15	50	94
\$20,131 to \$33,550	4	0	0	15	15	34
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	10	0	4	0	14
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	10	0	0	0	10
Total	8	45	0	34	65	152
Cost Burden Not Computed						
\$0 to \$20,130	0	0	0	0	10	10
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	10	10
Total						
\$0 to \$20,130	4	25	0	65	64	158
\$20,131 to \$33,550	63	34	4	125	25	251
\$33,551 to \$53,680	119	85	25	148	14	391
\$53,681 to \$67,100	80	29	4	45	4	162
Above \$67,100	169	390	35	70	35	699
Total	435	563	68	453	142	1,661

Table II.9.66						
Renter-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden						
Hot Springs County						
2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data						
Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
No Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,130	4	0	0	10	15	29
\$20,131 to \$33,550	4	35	10	10	4	63
\$33,551 to \$53,680	20	30	4	0	65	119
\$53,681 to \$67,100	4	45	0	4	25	78
Above \$67,100	15	80	10	4	45	154
Total	47	190	24	28	154	443
Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,130	0	0	0	15	15	30
\$20,131 to \$33,550	25	4	4	4	15	52
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	15	0	15
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	4	4	34	30	97
Severe Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,130	0	4	20	10	15	49
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	20	10	15	49
Cost Burden Not Computed						
\$0 to \$20,130	0	0	15	4	4	23
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	15	4	4	23
Total						
\$0 to \$20,130	4	4	35	39	49	131
\$20,131 to \$33,550	29	39	14	14	19	115
\$33,551 to \$53,680	20	30	4	15	65	134
\$53,681 to \$67,100	4	45	0	4	25	78
Above \$67,100	15	80	10	4	45	154
Total	72	198	63	76	203	612

In total, some 258 households face cost burdens, and 205 face severe cost burdens. This includes 165 owner households and 93 renter households with a cost burden, as seen in Table II.9.67.

Table II.9.67 Households with Cost Burden by Tenure and Race Hot Springs County 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data					
Race	No Cost Burden	Cost Burden	Severe Cost Burden	Not Computed	Total
Owner-Occupied					
White	1,280	145	120	10	1,555
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	4	0	35	0	39
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Other Race	10	0	0	0	10
Hispanic	45	20	0	0	65
Total	1,339	165	155	10	1,669
Renter-Occupied					
White	420	85	50	25	580
Black	0	4	0	0	4
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	10	0	0	0	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Other Race	0	4	0	0	4
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0
Total	430	93	50	25	598
Total					
White	1,700	230	170	35	2,135
Black	0	4	0	0	4
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	14	0	35	0	49
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Other Race	10	4	0	0	14
Hispanic	45	20	0	0	65
Total	1,769	258	205	35	2,267

Lead-Based Paint Risks

Table II.9.68 shows the risk of lead-based paint for households with young children present. As seen therein, there are an estimated 100 households built between 1940 and 1979 with young children present, and 44 built prior to 1939.

Table II.9.68 Vintage of Households by Income and Presence of Young Children Hot Springs County 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data			
Income	One or more children age 6 or younger	No children age 6 or younger	Total
Built 1939 or Earlier			
\$0 to \$20,130	20	19	39
\$20,131 to \$33,550	14	85	99
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	70	70
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	30	30
Above \$67,100	10	110	120
Total	44	314	358
Built 1940 to 1979			
\$0 to \$20,130	10	190	200
\$20,131 to \$33,550	35	140	175
\$33,551 to \$53,680	10	270	280
\$53,681 to \$67,100	10	80	90
Above \$67,100	35	300	335
Total	100	980	1,080
Built 1980 or Later			
\$0 to \$20,130	15	40	55
\$20,131 to \$33,550	14	84	98
\$33,551 to \$53,680	45	130	175
\$53,681 to \$67,100	10	110	120
Above \$67,100	34	365	399
Total	118	729	847
Total			
\$0 to \$20,130	45	249	294
\$20,131 to \$33,550	63	309	372
\$33,551 to \$53,680	55	470	525
\$53,681 to \$67,100	20	220	240
Above \$67,100	79	775	854
Total	262	2,023	2,285

Elderly Housing Needs

Table II.9.69 shows the rate of housing problems for elderly households. Some 155 elderly and 74 extra-elderly households have housing problems. Of these, some 20 elderly households with housing problems have incomes less than 30 percent HAMFI, and 40 extra-elderly households have incomes below 30 percent HAMFI.

Table II.9.69 Households with Housing Problems by Income and Elderly Status Hot Springs County 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data				
Income	Elderly	Extra-Elderly	Non-Elderly	Total
With Housing Problems				
\$0 to \$20,130	20	40	130	190
\$20,131 to \$33,550	70	24	75	169
\$33,551 to \$53,680	35	0	54	89
\$53,681 to \$67,100	15	0	20	35
Above \$67,100	15	10	45	70
Total	155	74	324	553
Without Housing Problems				
\$0 to \$20,130	8	40	19	67
\$20,131 to \$33,550	64	64	70	198
\$33,551 to \$53,680	205	80	155	440
\$53,681 to \$67,100	79	50	70	199
Above \$67,100	230	44	515	789
Total	586	278	829	1,693
Not Computed				
\$0 to \$20,130	4	4	30	38
\$20,131 to \$33,550	0	0	0	0
\$33,551 to \$53,680	0	0	0	0
\$53,681 to \$67,100	0	0	0	0
Above \$67,100	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	30	38
Total				
\$0 to \$20,130	32	84	179	295
\$20,131 to \$33,550	134	88	145	367
\$33,551 to \$53,680	240	80	209	529
\$53,681 to \$67,100	94	50	90	234
Above \$67,100	245	54	560	859
Total	745	356	1,183	2,284

Home Ownership

The average sales price of existing, detached, single-family homes was provided by the Department of Revenue (DOR). In 2019, the average sales price in Hot Springs County was \$168,393.73. This represented a change of 10.62 percent from the previous year. Wyoming's average was \$320,316.99, a change of -1.68 percent over the previous year. Table II.9.70 compares the average sales prices between 2000 and 2018.

Year	Average Price (\$)	Median Sales Price	Number of Sales	Annual % Change	Wyoming Average Price	Wyoming Annual % Change
2000	70,625	.	34	.	131,207	.
2001	86,840	.	55	22.96	128,771	-1.86
2002	86,625	.	51	-0.25	138,295	7.40
2003	78,705	.	49	-9.14	148,276	7.22
2004	85,615	.	63	8.78	159,558	7.61
2005	97,453	.	91	13.83	178,183	11.67
2006	122,544	.	75	25.75	219,438	23.15
2007	125,576	.	72	2.47	265,044	20.78
2008	133,421	.	67	6.25	256,045	-3.40
2009	148,296	.	36	11.15	241,622	-5.63
2010	146,474	146,000	36	-1.23	250,958	3.86
2011	123,438	128,150	32	-15.73	241,301	-3.85
2012	129,612	123,500	45	5	266,406	10.40
2013	149,745	147,500	54	15.53	281,345	5.61
2014	151,726	145,000	67	1.32	263,432	1.32
2015	146,955	150,000	63	-3.14	275,611	4.62
2016	143,304	136,625	54	-2.48	280,428	1.75
2017	144,297	129,950	52	0.69	292,759	4.40
2018	152,226.24	148,500	46	5.50	325,776.95	11.28
2019	168,393.73	150,000	56	10.62	320,316.99	-1.68

Home Mortgage Loans

The FFEIC The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) was enacted by Congress in 1975. Data collected under the HMDA provide a comprehensive portrait of home loan activity, including information pertaining to home purchase loans, home improvement loans, and refinancing. For the analysis only owner-occupied originated loans for single-family units were considered. As can be seen in Table II.9.71, of the 57 loans in 2018, 33 loans were for Home Purchases, 1 were for Home Improvement and 22 were for refinancing.

Table II.9.71 Owner-Occupied Single-Family Home Loans by Loan Type Hot Springs County 2008 – 2018 HMDA Data				
Year	Home Purchase	Home Improvement	Refinancing	Total
2008	42	12	54	108
2009	36	11	56	103
2010	29	6	48	83
2011	24	11	30	65
2012	34	7	43	84
2013	42	7	29	78
2014	62	3	26	91
2015	45	6	38	89
2016	42	9	30	81
2017	43	4	23	70
2018	33	1	22	57

Table II.9.72, shows the average loan value by loan type. The average home purchase loan was 153,912 dollars in 2012 and 140,758 dollars in 2018. Overall, average loans were 114,750 dollars in 2008 and 136,754 dollars in 2018.

Table II.9.72				
Owner-Occupied Single-Family Home Loans by Average Loan Amount				
Hot Springs County 2008 – 2017 HMDA Data				
Year	Home Purchase	Home Improvement	Refinancing	Total
2008	\$125,524	\$41,417	\$122,667	\$114,750
2009	\$120,444	\$136,000	\$133,661	\$129,291
2010	\$144,517	\$62,333	\$141,875	\$137,048
2011	\$147,875	\$82,364	\$127,500	\$127,385
2012	\$153,912	\$53,857	\$135,953	\$136,381
2013	\$152,048	\$36,714	\$126,483	\$132,192
2014	\$144,935	\$130,333	\$175,000	\$153,044
2015	\$158,311	\$34,667	\$163,763	\$152,303
2016	\$143,857	\$61,778	\$161,833	\$141,395
2017	\$123,581	\$45,750	\$182,783	\$138,586
2018	\$140,758	\$15,000	\$137,727	\$136,754

Table II.9.73, shows the total volume of owner-occupied single-family loans. Average home purchase loans were 5,233,000 dollars in 2012 and 4,645,000 dollars in 2018. Overall, average loans were 12,393,000 dollars in 2008 and 7,795,000 dollars in 2018.

Table II.9.73				
Total Volume of Owner-Occupied Single-Family Loans				
Hot Springs County 2008 – 2017 HMDA Data				
Year	Home Purchase	Home Improvement	Refinancing	Total
2008	\$5,272,000	\$497,000	\$6,624,000	\$12,393,000
2009	\$4,336,000	\$1,496,000	\$7,485,000	\$13,317,000
2010	\$4,191,000	\$374,000	\$6,810,000	\$11,375,000
2011	\$3,549,000	\$906,000	\$3,825,000	\$8,280,000
2012	\$5,233,000	\$377,000	\$5,846,000	\$11,456,000
2013	\$6,386,000	\$257,000	\$3,668,000	\$10,311,000
2014	\$8,986,000	\$391,000	\$4,550,000	\$13,927,000
2015	\$7,124,000	\$208,000	\$6,223,000	\$13,555,000
2016	\$6,042,000	\$556,000	\$4,855,000	\$11,453,000
2017	\$5,314,000	\$183,000	\$4,204,000	\$9,701,000
2018	\$4,645,000	\$15,000	\$3,030,000	\$7,795,000

Survey of Rental Properties

The Wyoming Rental Vacancy Survey (RVS) has been completed biannually since 2000, with the most recent survey conducted in July 2020.¹⁷ From June through July of 2020¹⁸, a telephone survey was conducted with landlords and rental property managers throughout the Wyoming, a total of 15 surveys were completed by property managers in Hot Springs County. Of the 199 rental units surveyed 7 were vacant, indicating a vacancy rate of 3.5 percent. Table II.9.74 presents some basic statistics about the completed surveys. Diagram II.9.16 shows the historical vacancy rate from Hot Springs County and Wyoming over the period of June 2001 to July 2020.

Year	Sample	Total Units	Vacant Units	Vacancy Rate (%)
2004a	11	250	17	6.80
2004b	8	171	8	4.70
2005a	8	181	15	8.30
2005b	9	206	14	6.80
2006a	9	205	9	4.40
2006b	8	212	18	8.50
2007a	8	185	10	5.40
2007b	12	228	12	5.30
2008a	13	269	25	9.30
2008b	13	153	9	5.90
2009a	12	187	11	5.90
2009b	10	185	15	8.10
2010a	17	206	17	8.30
2010b	20	218	12	5.50
2011a	21	241	26	10.80
2011b	22	251	19	7.60
2012a	21	243	20	8.20
2012b	18	249	7	2.80
2013a	20	191	10	5.20
2013b	24	293	31	10.60
2014a	24	241	14	5.80
2014b	19	220	22	10.00
2015a	21	259	23	8.90
2015b	22	350	38	10.90
2016a	19	218	21	9.60
2016b	18	228	22	9.60
2017a	19	258	42	16.30
2017b	18	155	22	14.20
2018a	22	279	25	9.00
2018b	17	250	33	13.20
2019a	15	217	19	8.80
2019b	18	259	27	10.40
2020a	15	199	7	3.5

¹⁷ Those signified as *a* in the “year” column of Table II.1.27 are conducted in June/July of each year. Those signified as *b* are conducted each November/December. Conducting the surveys in June and December of each year allows one to view the prospective seasonality of vacancy rates as well as year-to-year changes.

¹⁸ Wyoming Rental Vacancy Surveys done during June/July are designated as 2018a, and surveys done during November/December are designated as 2018b.

**Diagram II.9.16
Vacancy Rates by Year**

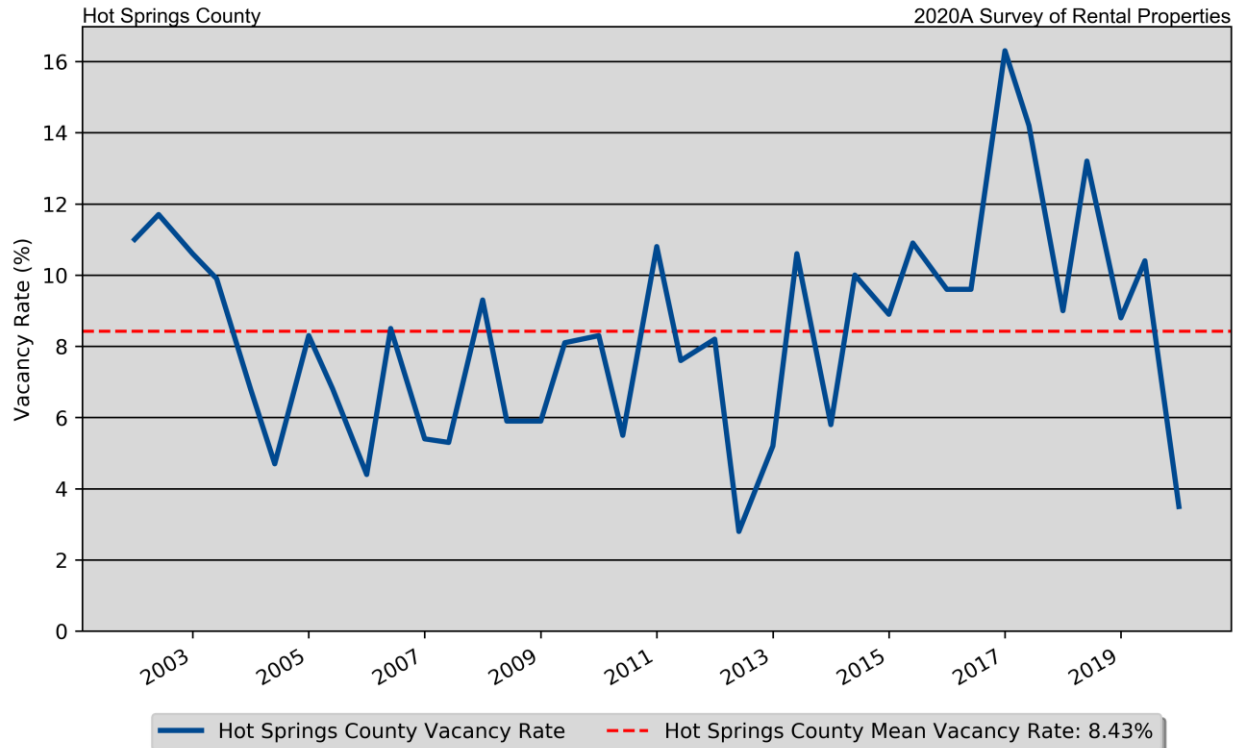


Diagram II.9.17 shows the average rent of single-family and apartment units in Hot Springs County. In 2019, rents for single-family units were \$459.30 and average rents for apartments were \$475.

Diagram II.9.17
Average Rent of Single-family and Apartment Units

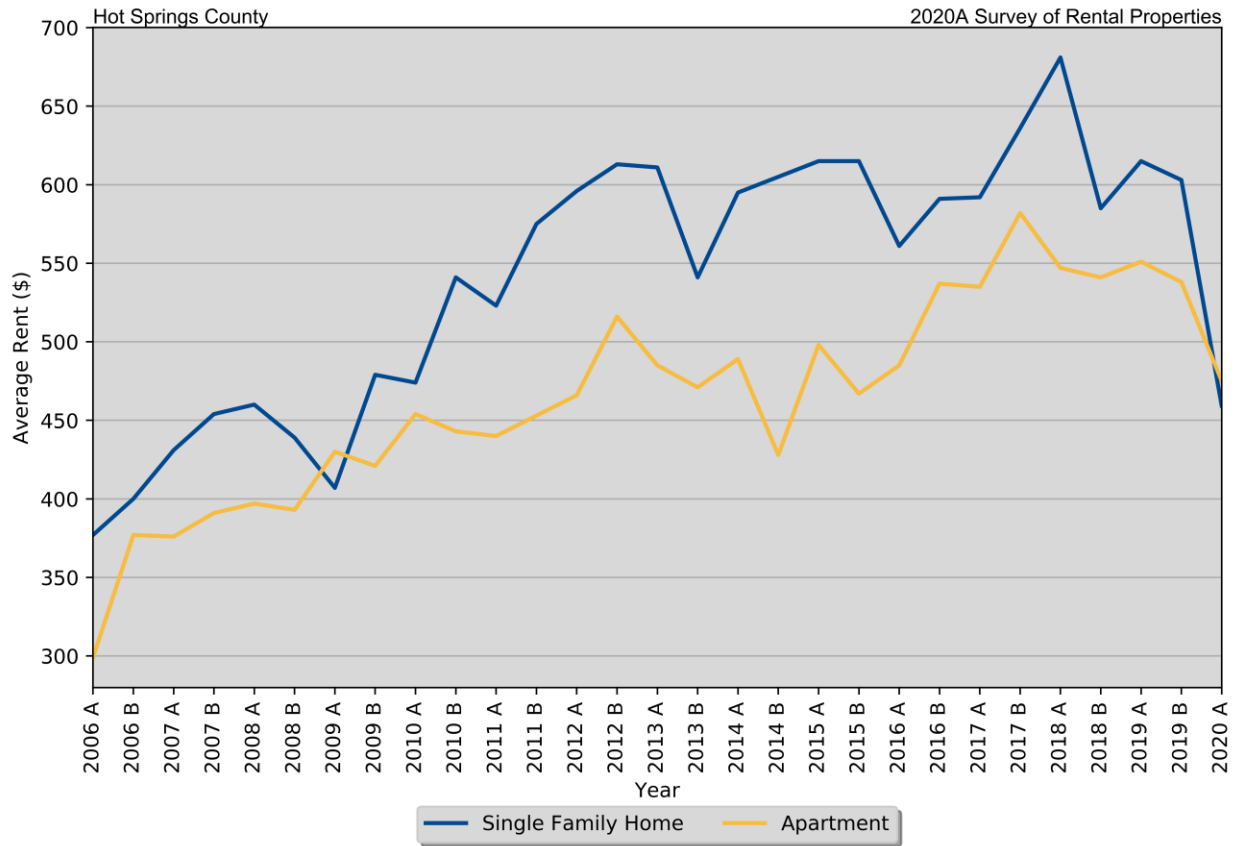


Table II.9.75, shows the amount of total and vacant units with their associated vacancy rates. At the time of the survey, there were an estimated 41 single-family units in Hot Springs County, with 3 of them available. This translates into a vacancy rate of 7.3 percent in Hot Springs County, which compares to a single-family vacancy rate of 4.5 percent for the State of Wyoming. There were 150 apartment units reported in the survey, with 4 of them available, which resulted in a vacancy rate of 2.7 percent. This compares to a statewide vacancy rate of 4.5 percent for apartment units across Wyoming.

Table II.9.75			
Rental Vacancy Survey by Type			
Hot Springs County			
2020A Survey of Rental Properties			
Unit Type	Total Units	Vacant Units	Vacancy Rate
Single-family	41	3	7.3%
Apartments	150	4	2.7%
Mobile Homes	4	0	0%
"Other" Units	0	0	%
Don't Know	0	0	%
Total	199	7	3.5%

Table II.9.76, reports units by bedroom size. As can be seen there were 12 two-bedroom apartment units and 0 three-bedroom units. Overall, the 20 two-bedroom units accounted for 10.1 percent of all units, and the 7 three-bedroom units accounted for 3.5 percent. Several respondents choose not to provide bedroom sizes, which accounted for the 97 units listed as "Don't Know". Additional details for additional unit types are reported below.

Table II.9.76							
Rental Units by Number of Bedrooms							
Hot Springs County							
2020A Survey of Rental Properties							
Number of Bedrooms	Single-family Units	Duplex Units	Apartment Units	Mobile Homes	"Other" Units	Don't Know	Total
Efficiency	2	0	11	0	0	.	13
One	3	0	59	0	0	.	62
Two	5	2	12	1	0	.	20
Three	2	2	0	3	0	.	7
Four	0	0	0	0	0	.	0
Five	0	0	0	0	0	.	0
Don't Know	29	0	68	0	0	0	97
Total	41	4	150	4	0	0	199

Respondents were also asked to breakdown available units by bedroom size. As can be seen in Table II.9.77, One-bedroom apartments were the most available apartment units, with Studio-bedroom units being the most available single-family units.

Table II.9.77							
Available Rental Units by Number of Bedrooms							
Hot Springs County							
2020A Survey of Rental Properties							
Number of Bedrooms	Single-family Units	Duplex Units	Apartment Units	Mobile Homes	“Other” Units	Don’t Know	Total
Efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	.	0
One	0	0	2	0	0		2
Two	0	0	1	0	0		1
Three	0	0	0	0	0		0
Four	0	0	0	0	0		0
Five	0	0	0	0	0		0
Don’t Know	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Total	3	0	4	0	0	0	7

Table II.9.78, shows the vacancy rate by bedroom size for each type of unit. Overall, units with two-bedrooms had a vacancy rate of 5 percent and three-bedroom units had a vacancy rate of 5 percent.

Table II.9.78 Vacancy Rates by Number of Bedrooms Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties							
Number of Bedrooms	Single-family Units	Duplex Units	Apartment Units	Mobile Homes	“Other” Units	Don’t Know	Total
Efficiency	0%	%	0%	%	%		0
One	0%	%	3.4%	%	%		3.2
Two	0%	0%	8.3%	0%	%		5
Three	0%	0%	%	0%	%		0
Four	%	%	%	%	%		
Five	%	%	%	%	%		
Don’t Know	10.3%	%	1.5%	%	%	%	4.1
Total	7.3%	0%	2.7%	0%	%	%	7

Table II.9.79 displays the vacancy rate of single-family units by the number of bedrooms. Two-bedroom units were the most common type of reported single-family unit, which had a vacancy rate of 0 percent.

Table II.9.79 Single-family Units by Bedroom Size Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties			
Number of Bedrooms	Units	Available Units	Vacancy Rates
Studio	2	0	0%
One	3	0	0%
Two	5	0	0%
Three	2	0	0%
Four	0	0	%
Don’t know	29	3	10.3%
Total	41	3	7.3%

Table II.9.80 displays the vacancy rate of apartment units by the number of bedrooms. The most common apartment units were One-bedroom units, which had a vacancy rate of 3.4 percent.

Table II.9.80 Apartment Units by Bedroom Size Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties			
Number of Bedrooms	Units	Available Units	Vacancy Rates
Efficiency	11	0	0%
One	59	2	3.4%
Two	12	1	8.3%
Three	0	0	%
Four	0	0	%
Don’t know	68	1	1.5%
Total	150	4	2.7%

Average market-rate rents by unit type are shown in Table II.9.81. Not all respondents were able to disclose the rental amounts for their units, so there may be some statistical aberrations in the computed rental rates, but generally those units with more bedrooms had higher rents.

Table II.9.81						
Average Market Rate Rents by Bedroom Size						
Hot Springs County						
2020A Survey of Rental Properties						
Number of Bedrooms	Single-family Units	Duplex Units	Apartment Units	Mobile Homes	“Other” Units	Total
Efficiency	\$365	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$365
One	\$360	\$.	\$450	\$.	\$.	\$390
Two	\$575	\$595	\$550	\$450	\$.	\$563
Three	\$625	\$450	\$.	\$583	\$.	\$565
Four	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.
Five	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$
Total	\$459.3	\$610	\$475	\$525	\$	\$488.4

Table II.9.82, shows vacancy rates for single-family units by average rental rates for Hot Springs County. The most common rent for single-family units was less than 500 dollars and the units in this price range had a vacancy rate of 3.4 percent.

Table II.9.82			
Single-family Market Rate Rents by Vacancy Status			
Hot Springs County			
2020A Survey of Rental Properties			
Average Rents	Single-family Units	Available Single-family Units	Vacancy Rate
Less Than \$500	29	1	3.4%
\$500 to \$750	6	1	16.7%
\$750 to \$1,000	0	0	%
\$1,000 to \$1,250	0	0	%
\$1,250 to \$1,500	0	0	%
Above \$1,500	0	0	%
Missing	6	1	16.7%
Total	41	3	7.3%

The average rent and availability of apartment units is displayed in Table II.9.83. The most common rent for apartments was between 500 and 750 dollars and the units in this price range had a vacancy rate of 1.8 percent.

Table II.9.83 Apartment Market Rate Rents by Vacancy Status Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties			
Average Rents	Apartment Units	Available Apartment Units	Vacancy Rate
Less Than \$500	36	3	8.3%
\$500 to \$750	56	1	1.8%
\$750 to \$1,000	0	0	%
\$1,000 to \$1,250	0	0	%
\$1,250 to \$1,500	0	0	%
Above \$1,500	0	0	%
Missing	58	0	0%
Total	150	4	2.7%

Table II.9.84, displays units designed to serve elderly occupants. In the most recent survey, there were 58 units designed for elderly occupants, of which 0 units were available, which indicates a vacancy rate of 0 percent.

Table II.9.84 Units Designed for Elderly Occupants Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties	
Elderly	Units
Elderly Units	58
Available Elderly Units	0
Elderly Vacancy Rate	0%

Table II.9.85, shows the number of estimated days an available unit is expected to be on the market. As can be seen 2 units, or 28.6 percent of available units are expected to be on the market for less than seven days. An additional 0 units, or 0 percent, of all units are expected to be rented between seven and thirty days. On the other end of the spectrum, 0 units, or 0 percent are expected to be on the market for 90 days.

Table II.9.85 Number of Estimated Days to Fill a Vacant Unit Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties		
Average Days	Number of Units	Percent of Total
Less than 7 days	2	28.6%
7 to 30 days	0	0%
31 to 60 days	1	14.3%
61 to 90 days	3	42.9%
More than 90 days	0	0%
Unknown	1	14.3%
Total	7	100.0%

Respondents were asked if utilities are included in the rent, responses are shown in Table II.9.86, 9 respondents, or 75 percent, included some sort of utility in the rent.

The type of utility included in the rent is shown in Table II.9.87. There were 68 respondents who included electricity, 112 respondents who included natural gas, 187 respondents who included water and sewer and 133 respondents included trash collection in the rent.

Table II.9.86 Are there any utilities included with the rent? Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties	
Period	Respondent
Yes	9
No	3
% Offering Utilities	75%

Table II.9.87 Which utilities are included with the rent? Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties	
Type of Utility Provided	Respondent
Electricity	68
Natural Gas	112
Propane	0
Water/Sewer	187
Trash Collection	133
Cable Television	0
Other	1

Perceived Need for Housing Units

Table II.9.88, shows the number of survey respondents who keep a waiting list. As can be seen 2 respondents said they keep a waitlist, with an estimated 20 number of persons on the wait list.

Table II.9.88 Do you keep a waiting list? Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties	
Period	Respondent
Yes	2
No	10
Waitlist Size	20

Table II.9.89, shows the condition of rental units by unit type for Hot Springs County. Respondents could rate their units from poor to excellent, however many respondents did not know, or did not wish to comment on the condition of their units. As reported 159 units were in good condition, or 79.9 percent and 30 units, or 15.1 percent, being in average condition. Details by unit type and condition are displayed.

Table II.9.89 Condition by Unit Type Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties		
Conditions	Units	Percent of Total
Poor	0	0%
Fair	3	1.5%
Average	30	15.1%
Good	159	79.9%
Excellent	1	0.5%
Don't Know	0	0%
Total	199	100.0%

Respondents were also asked if they would like to own or manage additional units and if so, which type of units would they prefer. As can be seen in Table II.9.90, 1 respondent said they would prefer more single-family units, 0 respondents wanted more apartment units, and 0 respondents indicated they would prefer more units of any type.

Table II.9.90 If you had the opportunity to own/manage more units, how many would you prefer Hot Springs County 2020A Survey of Rental Properties	
Unit Type	Respondents citing more units
Single-family units	1
Duplex Units	0
Apartments	0
Mobile homes	1
Other	0
All types	0
Total	2

Table II.9.91, shows the most common answers from the 2020 calendar year Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) Survey. This survey focused on new Wyoming residents and was conducted over the phone using a sample from data provided by the WYDOT. Hot Springs County had a total of 5 respondents, with an average persons per household of 1.80 people. Of new residents to Hot Springs County, 60.00 percent were married and the most common age group arriving in the state was 65 years or older. Most new residents moved to be closer to friends or relatives.

The HNA survey, also asked residents about their current residence. New residents most commonly reported living in a single-family home, with 80.00 percent of respondents owning thier residence. The average mortgage payment in Hot Springs County was 800.00 dollars and the average rent was dollars. When asked if they were satisfied with their current housing, 100.00 percent said they were satisfied with thier current housing.

Table II.9.91 Most Replied Response Hot Springs County HNA Survey: Calendar Year 2019	
Question	Most Replied Answer (%)
Demographics	
Total Number of Respondents	5
Number of persons in household (Average)	1.80
Current age	65 years or older (80.00%)
Marital status	Married (60.00%)
Primary reason for moving to Wyoming	Friends or relatives in Wyoming (40.00%)
In which industry are you primarily employed	Retired (80.00%)
Highest education level completed	College Graduate (40.00%)
Total household income from all sources	\$50,000 to \$74,999 dollars (66.67%)
Current Housing Characteristics	
Current Residence	Single-family home (100.00%)
Do you own or rent	Own (80.00%)
How many bedrooms (Average)	2.40
How many full bathrooms (Average)	1.50
Average mortgage payment	\$800.00
Average rental payment	\$
Are you satisfied with your current housing	Satisfied with current housing (100.00%)
Housing Demand (If unsatisfied with current housing)	
Reason you are unsatisfied	(%)
Are you seeking to change your housing situation	(%)
What type of unit are you seeking	(%)
Type of tenure seeking	(%)
If own, do you plan on building or buying	(%)
Expected buying price	(%)
Expected building price	(%)
Expected rental price	(%)

For residents who are unsatisfied with their current housing, percent were unsatisfied because. When asked what type of unit they were seeking, the most common response, percent, indicated they were seeking When asked if they preferred to own or rent, percent wanted to buy and wanted to rent their next residence. Most residents wishing to buy a house anticipated spending if they were buying an existing unit, and if anticipated building a new unit. Of those respondents who wished to rent, the most common response, percent of respondents, anticipated spending.

2019 Household Forecast

The 2019 Housing Needs Forecast reports housing demand projections from 2018 to 2050, with 2018 as the base year. Three possible economic futures portraying moderate, strong, and very strong growth were used to create three forecasts. The strong scenario is the base case, representing conditions as of today. The moderate growth scenario forecast projects household growth with the assumption of slower population and employment growth, where the very strong growth scenario incorporates assumptions of much stronger employment and population growth over the forecast horizon.

The primary objective of offering three alternative forecasts is to enhance planning capacity and to provide additional tools in order to assist state and local governments in their ongoing housing needs assessment, thereby facilitating informed discussion about housing demand at the local community level. These forecasts prove useful when interpreting the need for new or rehabilitated housing and whether single-family or rental housing activities might be best undertaken.

All three forecasts span the period of 2018 through 2050 and offer predictions of the demand for housing. However, only the strong growth scenario is report here. The moderate and very strong scenarios are reported in the WCDA housing forecast report.

This report uses the modified population projections based on projections released from Woods & Poole Economic, Inc (W&P).

Income categories were calculated using the Housing and Urban Development CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) data and are expressed as a percentage of area Median Family Income (MFI). This distribution is assumed to remain constant over the forecast horizon.

Table II.9.92, shows the current CHAS housing problem estimates for the period of 2012-2016. Both the income distribution and the percentage share of households experiencing housing problems were derived from this data and assumed to remain constant throughout the forecast horizon. As can be seen there were a total of 389 owner occupied and 154 renter occupied households experiencing a housing problem.

Table II.9.92 Households with Housing Problems by Income Hot Springs County 2012-2016 HUD CHAS Data			
Income	Owner	Renter	Total
One or more housing problems			
30% HAMFI or less	110	75	185
30.1-50% HAMFI	115	50	165
50.1-80% HAMFI	70	19	89
80.1-95% HAMFI	35	0	35
95 – 115% HAMFI	4	0	4
115.1% HAMFI or more	55	10	65
Total	389	154	543
Without Housing Problems			
30% HAMFI or less	35	25	60
30.1-50% HAMFI	135	60	195
50.1-80% HAMFI	325	110	435
80.1-95% HAMFI	105	70	175
95 – 115% HAMFI	115	50	165
115.1% HAMFI or more	545	90	635
Total	1,260	405	1,665
Not Computed			
30% HAMFI or less	10	25	35
30.1-50% HAMFI	0	0	0
50.1-80% HAMFI	0	0	0
80.1-95% HAMFI	0	0	0
95 – 115% HAMFI	0	0	0
115.1% HAMFI or more	0	0	0
Total	10	25	35
Total			
30% HAMFI or less	155	125	280
30.1-50% HAMFI	250	110	360
50.1-80% HAMFI	395	129	524
80.1-95% HAMFI	140	70	210
95 – 115% HAMFI	119	50	169
115.1% HAMFI or more	600	100	700
Total	1,659	584	2,243

Table II.9.93, shows the total estimated housing by tenure for Hot Springs County. As can be seen, in 2030 there are estimated to be a total of 1,762 owner and 590 renter occupied households or a total of 2,352 households. By 2050 there are estimated to be 1,800 owner, 590 renter for a total of 2,390 households in Hot Springs County.

Table II.9.94 shows the incremental housing demand for Hot Springs County. The incremental housing demand estimates the additional housing stock needed above the currently available housing stock. In 2018, the base year, the incremental housing demand is set at zero and all future years show the estimated stock needed in addition to the current housing supply to satisfy future demand.

As can be seen in 2030 an estimated additional 56 owner-occupied and 8 renter occupied households will be needed above current 2016 housing levels to address future household demand. The incremental housing demand is also reported by income breakdown. In 2050, it is estimated Hot Springs County will see an additional 102 households, of which 10 are estimated to have incomes of 0 – 30 percent of Median Family Income (MFI). And additional 24 household's above current 2018 levels are expected to have incomes of 50.1 to 80.0 percent of MFI.

Year	Owner	Renter	Total
2018	1,706	582	2,288
2020	1,717	583	2,300
2025	1,741	587	2,328
2030	1,762	590	2,352
2035	1,779	593	2,372
2040	1,789	593	2,382
2045	1,796	593	2,389
2050	1,800	590	2,390

Table II.9.94 Incremental Housing Demand Forecast Hot Springs County Strong Growth Scenario								
Income (% of MFI)	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Owner								
0-30%	0	1	3	5	7	8	8	9
30.1-50%	0	2	5	8	11	13	14	14
50.1-80%	0	3	8	13	17	20	21	22
80.1-95%	0	1	3	5	6	7	8	8
95.1-115%	0	1	3	4	5	6	6	7
115+%	0	4	13	20	26	30	33	34
Total	0	11	35	56	73	83	90	94
Renter								
0-30%	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
30.1-50%	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
50.1-80%	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
80.1-95%	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
95.1-115%	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
115+%	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	1
Total	0	0	5	8	11	11	11	8
Total								
0-30%	0	1	4	7	9	10	11	10
30.1-50%	0	2	6	10	13	15	16	16
50.1-80%	0	3	9	15	20	22	24	24
80.1-95%	0	1	4	6	7	8	9	9
95.1-115%	0	1	3	5	6	7	7	7
115+%	0	4	14	22	28	32	34	35
Total	0	11	40	64	84	94	101	102

Table II.9.95 shows the Incremental Total Housing Need Forecast for Hot Springs County. The incremental total housing need forecast is calculated by adding the incremental housing demand forecast with current un-met housing need. Un-met housing need is defined as any household experiencing a housing problem as defined by HUD. The total housing need shows the broadest measure of future housing need because it takes into account future housing demand as well as the current need among existing housing stock. Total housing need does not necessarily mean the constructions of new units. Unmet housing needs can be alleviated through the rehabilitation of existing units or by focusing on creating more affordable housing options.

In 2018, the base year, the total housing need set at the 553 households, which represents all households with an unmet housing need that needs to be addressed, such as cost burden or sub-standard living conditions. In all future years, the incremental housing need forecast shows both existing need and need based on future demand by income. In 2050, there will be an estimated need for 494 owner and 161 renter occupied households for a total of 655 quality households.

Table II.9.95
Incremental Total Housing Need Forecast
 Hot Springs County
 Strong Growth Scenario

Income (% of MFI)	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Owner								
0-30%	113	114	116	118	120	121	122	122
30.1-50%	118	120	124	127	129	131	132	132
50.1-80%	72	75	80	85	89	92	93	94
80.1-95%	36	37	39	41	42	43	44	44
95.1-115%	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	11
115+%	57	61	69	77	83	87	89	91
Total	400	411	435	456	473	483	490	494
Renter								
0-30%	75	75	76	76	77	77	77	76
30.1-50%	50	50	51	51	52	52	52	51
50.1-80%	19	19	20	21	21	21	21	21
80.1-95%	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
95.1-115%	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
115+%	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	11
Total	153	153	158	161	164	164	164	161
Total								
0-30%	188	189	192	195	197	198	199	198
30.1-50%	168	170	174	178	181	183	184	184
50.1-80%	91	94	100	106	111	113	115	115
80.1-95%	36	37	40	42	43	44	45	45
95.1-115%	4	5	7	9	10	11	12	12
115+%	67	71	80	88	95	98	101	102
Total	553	564	593	617	637	647	654	655