

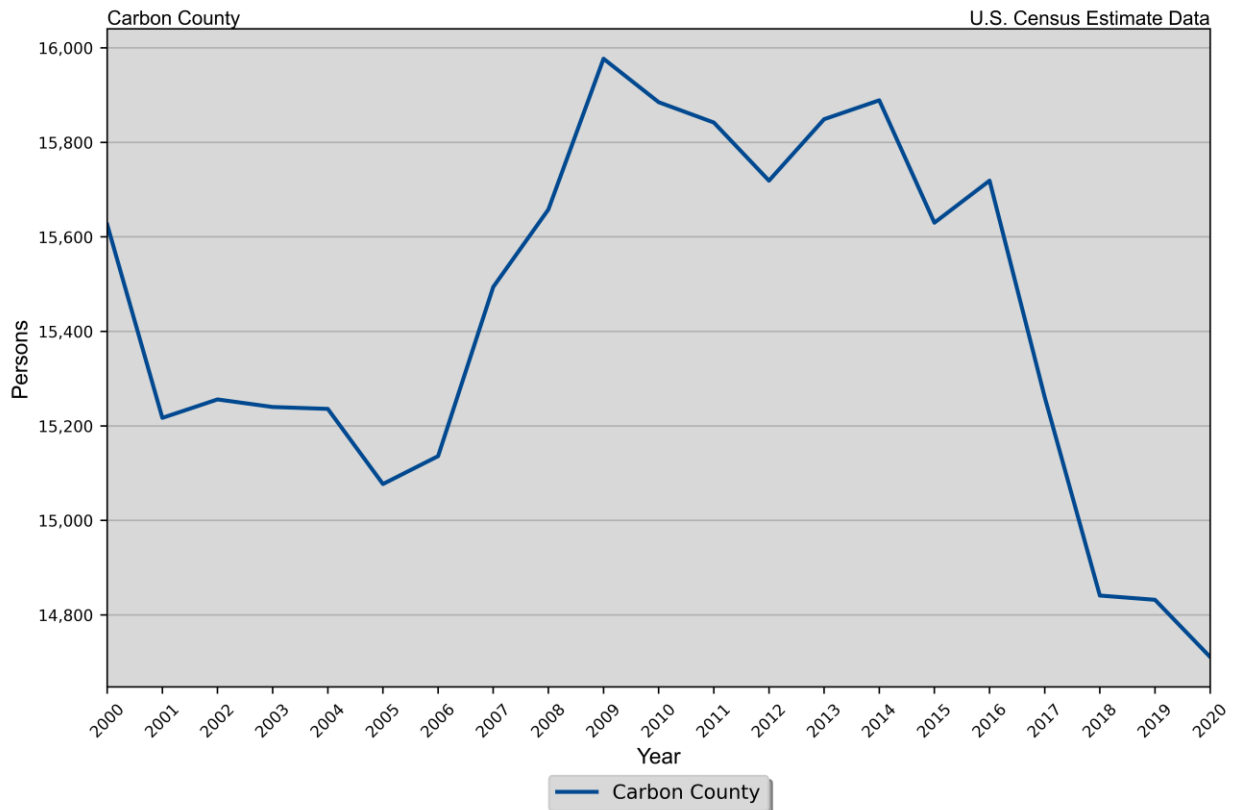
Carbon County

Demographics

The Census Bureau’s current census estimates for each year since the 2010 Census are presented in Table II.4.1. The 2020 estimates indicate that the Carbon County’s population decreased from 15,885 in 2010 to 14,711 in 2020, or by -7 percent. The 2020 population estimate is not yet available broken down by race, age, or gender. For those purposes, we will use the 2019 Five-year ACS estimates. Population trends for Carbon County since 2000 are displayed below in Diagram II.4.1.

Table II.4.1 Population Estimates Carbon County 2010-2020 Census Data and Intercensal Estimates	
2010 Census	15,885
2011 Population Estimate	15,842
2012 Population Estimate	15,719
2013 Population Estimate	15,849
2014 Population Estimate	15,889
2015 Population Estimate	15,630
2016 Population Estimate	15,719
2017 Population Estimate	15,261
2018 Population Estimate	14,841
2019 Population Estimate	14,832
2020 Population Estimate	14,711

Diagram II.4.1
Population
Carbon County



Population Estimates

The Census Bureau’s current estimates indicate that Carbon County’s population decreased from 15,885 in 2010 to 14,711 in 2020, or by 7.4 percent. This compares to a statewide population change of 3.3 percent over the period. The number of people from 25 to 34 years of age decreased by 9.1 percent, and the number of people from 55 to 64 years of age decreased by 8.7 percent.

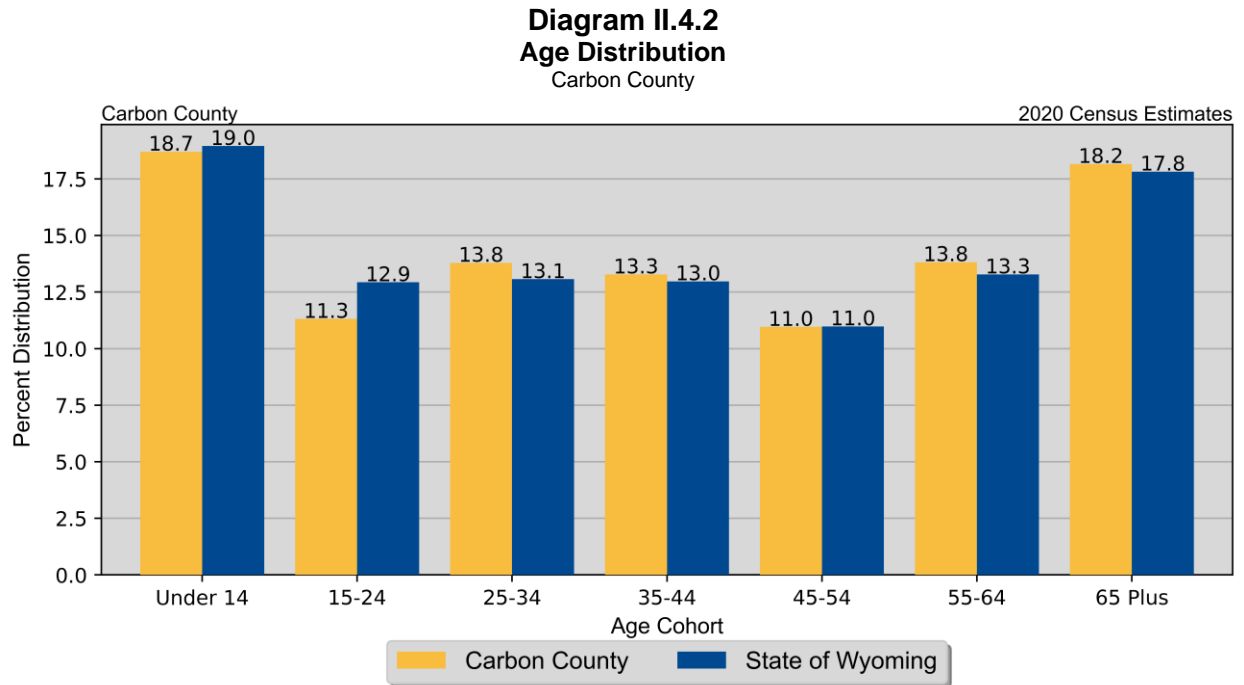
Between 2010 and 2020 the white population decreased by 9.3 percent, while the black population increased by 53.4 percent. The Hispanic population increased from 2,668 to 2,722 people between 2010 and 2020 or by 2 percent. These data are presented in Table II.4.2.

Table II.4.2						
Profile of Population Characteristics						
Carbon County vs. State of Wyoming						
2010 Census and 2020 Current Census Estimates						
Subject	Carbon County			State of Wyoming		
	2010 Census	Jul-20	% Change	2010 Census	Jul-20	% Change
Population	15,885	14,711	-7.4%	563,626	582,328	3.3%
Age						
Under 14 years	3,173	2,751	-13.3%	113,371	110,372	-2.6%
15 to 24 years	1,798	1,664	-7.5%	78,460	75,297	-4%
25 to 34 years	2,232	2,028	-9.1%	77,649	76,106	-2%
35 to 44 years	1,924	1,953	1.5%	66,966	75,526	12.8%
45 to 54 years	2,488	1,612	-35.2%	83,577	63,937	-23.5%
55 to 64 years	2,226	2,032	-8.7%	73,513	77,314	5.2%
65 and Over	2,044	2,671	30.7%	70,090	103,776	48.1%
Race						
White	15,203	13,792	-9.3%	529,110	538,519	1.8%
Black	118	181	53.4%	5,135	7,083	37.9%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	214	303	41.6%	14,457	16,374	13.3%
Asian	128	140	9.4%	4,649	6,394	37.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	14	16	14.3%	521	617	18.4%
Two or more races	208	279	34.1%	9,754	13,341	36.8%
Ethnicity (of any race)						
Hispanic or Latino	2,668	2,722	2%	50,231	60,279	20%

Table II.4.3, presents the population of Carbon County by age and gender from the 2010 Census and 2020 current census estimates. The 2010 Census count showed a total of 8,553 men, who accounted for 53.8 percent of the population, and 7,332 women, representing the remaining 46.2 percent of the population. In 2020, there were 7,917 men, accounting for 53.8 percent of the population and 6,794 women, representing the remaining 46.2 percent of the population.

Table II.4.3 Population by Age and Gender Carbon County 2010 Census and Current Census Estimates							
Age	2010 Census			2019 Current Census Estimates			% Change 10-20
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 14 years	1,674	1,499	3,173	1,442	1,309	2,751	-13.3%
15 to 24 years	1,004	794	1,798	945	719	1,664	-7.5%
25 to 34 years	1,258	974	2,232	1,148	880	2,028	-9.1%
35 to 44 years	1,081	843	1,924	1,105	848	1,953	1.5%
45 to 54 years	1,349	1,139	2,488	877	735	1,612	-35.2%
55 to 64 years	1,168	1,058	2,226	1,055	977	2,032	-8.7%
65 and Over	1,019	1,025	2,044	1,345	1,326	2,671	30.7%
Total	8,553	7,332	15,885	7,917	6,794	14,711	-7.4%
% of Total	53.8%	46.2%	.	53.8%	46.2%	.	

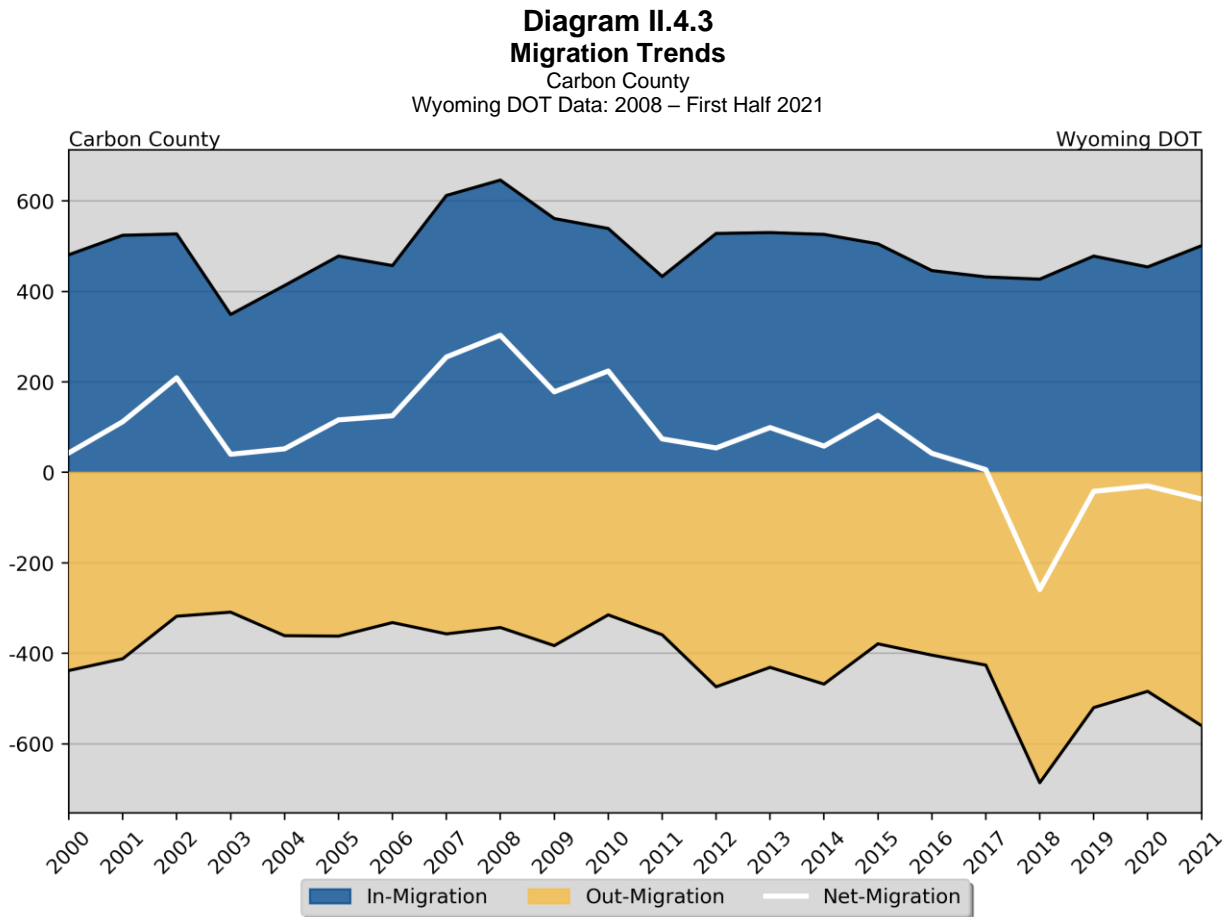
Diagram II.4.2 displays the percentage of the population by age in Carbon County compared to the state.



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.4.3 represents in and out- migration, with the line depicting net migration. The maximum net migration occurred in 2008 with 303 people entering and the lowest net migration occurred in 2018 with 259 leaving Carbon County.



The driver's license total exchanges since 2000 for Carbon County are presented in Table II.4.4, and showed a net migration of 1,798 persons over the time period. In 2008, there were a total of 646 in-migrations and 343 out-migrations, for a net-migration of 303 people. In the first half of 2021, there were 501 in-migrants, 560 out-migrants for a net out-migration of -59 people.

Over the past five years, there were two years with negative net-migration, and three years of positive net-migration in Empty. Despite a majority of the past five years in Empty reporting a positive net-migration, the overall net-migration trend is negative, with a net 144 persons leaving since 2017. Wyoming DOT data indicates that there was a net decrease of 59 people in the most recent year.

Year	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Change
2000	481	438	43
2001	524	412	112
2002	527	318	209
2003	349	309	40
2004	413	361	52
2005	478	362	116
2006	457	332	125
2007	612	357	255
2008	646	343	303
2009	561	383	178
2010	539	315	224
2011	433	359	74
2012	528	474	54
2013	530	431	99
2014	526	468	58
2015	505	379	126
2016	446	404	42
2017	432	426	6
2018	427	686	-259
2019	478	520	-42
2020	454	484	-30
2021	501	560	-59
Total	9,915	8,117	1,798

The WYDOT data also collects gender and age information. Table II.4.5, shows in- and out- migration by gender. In the most recent 2021 data, 22 percent of net-migrants, or -13 persons were male, with the remaining 78 percent, or -46 persons were female.

Table II.4.5													
Migration by Gender													
Carbon County													
Wyoming DOT Data													
Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
In-Migration													
Male	232	243	185	227	226	230	222	212	196	196	222	176	217
Female	329	296	248	301	304	296	283	234	236	231	256	278	284
Total	561	539	433	528	530	526	505	446	432	427	478	454	501
Out-Migration													
Male	172	130	153	208	168	191	169	180	181	310	207	180	230
Female	211	185	206	266	263	277	210	224	245	376	313	304	330
Total	383	315	359	474	431	468	379	404	426	686	520	484	560
Net-Migration													
Male	60	113	32	19	58	39	53	32	15	-114	15	-4	-13
Female	118	111	42	35	41	19	73	10	-9	-145	-57	-26	-46
Total	178	224	74	54	99	58	126	42	6	-259	-42	-30	-59

Table II.4.6, shows net-migration for Carbon County by age cohort. The largest age cohort in the most recent 2021 net migration data was those in the age range of 46 to 55, with 13 persons entering Carbon County. Those in the age range of 26 to 35 had the lowest levels of net migration, with 63 persons leaving Carbon County.

Table II.4.6
Migration by Age Cohort
 Carbon County
 Wyoming DOT Data

Age Range	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
In													
14-17	6	9	5	11	9	5	6	4	7	6	9	11	10
18-22	72	67	53	50	63	56	53	37	28	29	44	34	36
23-25	68	61	55	46	66	57	61	35	37	36	32	35	35
26-35	146	142	119	154	142	177	148	140	137	124	137	132	111
36-45	117	105	73	99	97	64	88	85	93	81	87	76	104
46-55	91	74	67	82	83	75	68	71	52	62	71	71	76
56-65	45	50	47	59	51	72	63	50	56	64	69	50	80
66 +	16	31	14	27	19	20	18	24	22	25	29	45	49
Total	561	539	433	528	530	526	505	446	432	427	478	454	501
Out													
14-17	5	7	4	7	7	4	2	4	2	8	11	11	5
18-22	51	30	38	46	47	45	34	29	50	67	42	34	47
23-25	35	41	42	29	34	41	42	25	35	35	37	35	38
26-35	87	73	80	139	99	128	103	122	127	192	146	132	174
36-45	64	53	88	83	64	69	62	77	52	123	98	76	118
46-55	64	46	59	91	74	79	49	65	60	104	69	71	63
56-65	49	42	36	55	75	59	60	50	70	89	64	50	61
66 +	28	23	12	24	31	43	27	32	30	68	53	45	54
Total	383	315	359	474	431	468	379	404	426	686	520	454	560
Net													
14-17	1	2	1	4	2	1	4	0	5	-2	-2	11	5
18-22	21	37	15	4	16	11	19	8	-22	-38	2	34	-11
23-25	33	20	13	17	32	16	19	10	2	1	-5	35	-3
26-35	59	69	39	15	43	49	45	18	10	-68	-9	132	-63
36-45	53	52	-15	16	33	-5	26	8	41	-42	-11	76	-14
46-55	27	28	8	-9	9	-4	19	6	-8	-42	2	71	13
56-65	-4	8	11	4	-24	13	3	0	-14	-25	5	50	19
66 +	-12	8	2	3	-12	-23	-9	-8	-8	-43	-24	45	-5
Total	178	224	74	54	99	58	126	42	6	-259	-42	454	-59

Census Demographic Data

Census data is presented in one of four Summary Files (SF). In the 1980, 1990, and 2000 decennial censuses, the Census Bureau released the full SF1 100 percent count data¹, along with additional tabulations including the one-in-six SF3 sample. The Census Bureau did not collect additional sample data such as the SF3 in the 2010 decennial census, so many important housing and income concepts are not available in the 2010 Census.

To study these 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.

Population Characteristics

The Carbon County population by race and ethnicity is shown in Table II.4.7. The white population represented 91.3 percent of the population in 2019, compared with black populations accounting for 1.1 percent of the population in 2019. Hispanic households represented 18.2 percent of the population in 2019.

Table II.4.7				
Population by Race and Ethnicity				
Carbon County				
2010 Census & 2019 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	14,103	88.8%	13,919	91.3%
Black	116	0.7%	163	1.1%
American Indian	160	1%	303	2%
Asian	109	0.7%	165	1.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	14	0.1%	8	0.1%
Other	1,026	6.5%	371	2.4%
Two or More Races	357	2.2%	318	2.1%
Total	15,885	100.0%	15,247	100.0%
Non-Hispanic	13,217	83.2%	12,469	81.8%
Hispanic	2,668	16.8%	2,778	18.2%

The change in race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2019 is shown in Table II.4.8. During this time, the total non-Hispanic population was 12,469 persons in 2019, while the Hispanic population was 2,778.

Table II.4.8				
Population by Race and Ethnicity				
Carbon County				
2010 Census & 2019 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	12,683	96%	11,774	94.4%
Black	109	0.8%	163	1.3%
American Indian	121	0.9%	242	1.9%
Asian	103	0.8%	141	1.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	13	0.1%	8	0.1%
Other	17	0.1%	9	0.1%
Two or More Races	171	1.3%	132	1.1%
Total Non-Hispanic	13,217	100.0%	12,469	100.0%
Hispanic				
White	1,420	53.2%	2,145	77.2%
Black	7	0.3%	0	0%
American Indian	39	1.5%	61	2.2%
Asian	6	0.2%	24	0.9%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1	0%	0	0%
Other	1,009	37.8%	362	13%
Two or More Races	186	7%	186	6.7%
Total Hispanic	2,668	100.0	2,778	100.0%
Total Population	15,885	100.0%	15,247	100.0%

Cohorts

Table II.4.9 shows the population distribution in Carbon County by age. In 2010, children under the age of 5 accounted for 7.1 percent of the total population, which compared to 6.6 percent in 2019.

Table II.4.9 Population Distribution by Age Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Age	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent
Under 5	1,133	7.1	1,005	6.6
5 to 19	2,925	18.4	2,887	18.9
20 to 24	913	5.7	903	5.9
25 to 34	2,232	14.1	2,044	13.4
35 to 54	4,412	27.8	3,722	24.4
55 to 64	2,226	14	2,197	14.4
65 or Older	2,044	12.9	2,489	16.3
Total	15,885	100%	15,247	100%

Table II.4.10 shows the population in Carbon County by age and gender. In 2010, there were 2,232 people aged 25 to 34, made up of 1,258 men, and 974 women. In comparison, in 2019, there were 2,044 people in the 25 to 34 age cohort, with 1,183 men and 861 women.

Table II.4.10 Population by Age and Gender Carbon County 2010 Census & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data								
Age	2010 Census				2019 Five Year ACS			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Under 5	602	531	1,133	7.1%	624	381	1,005	6.6%
5 to 19	1,547	1,378	2,925	18.4%	1,388	1,499	2,887	18.9%
20 to 24	529	384	913	5.7%	561	342	903	5.9%
25 to 34	1,258	974	2,232	14.1%	1,183	861	2,044	13.4%
35 to 54	2,430	1,982	4,412	27.8%	2,040	1,682	3,722	24.4%
55 to 64	1,168	1,058	2,226	14%	1,140	1,057	2,197	14.4%
65 and Older	1,019	1,025	2,044	12.9%	1,243	1,246	2,489	16.3%
Total	8,553	7,332	15,885	100%	8,179	7,068	15,247	100%

Diagram II.4.4
Population Distribution by Age
Carbon County
2010 Census and 2019 Five-Year ACS Data

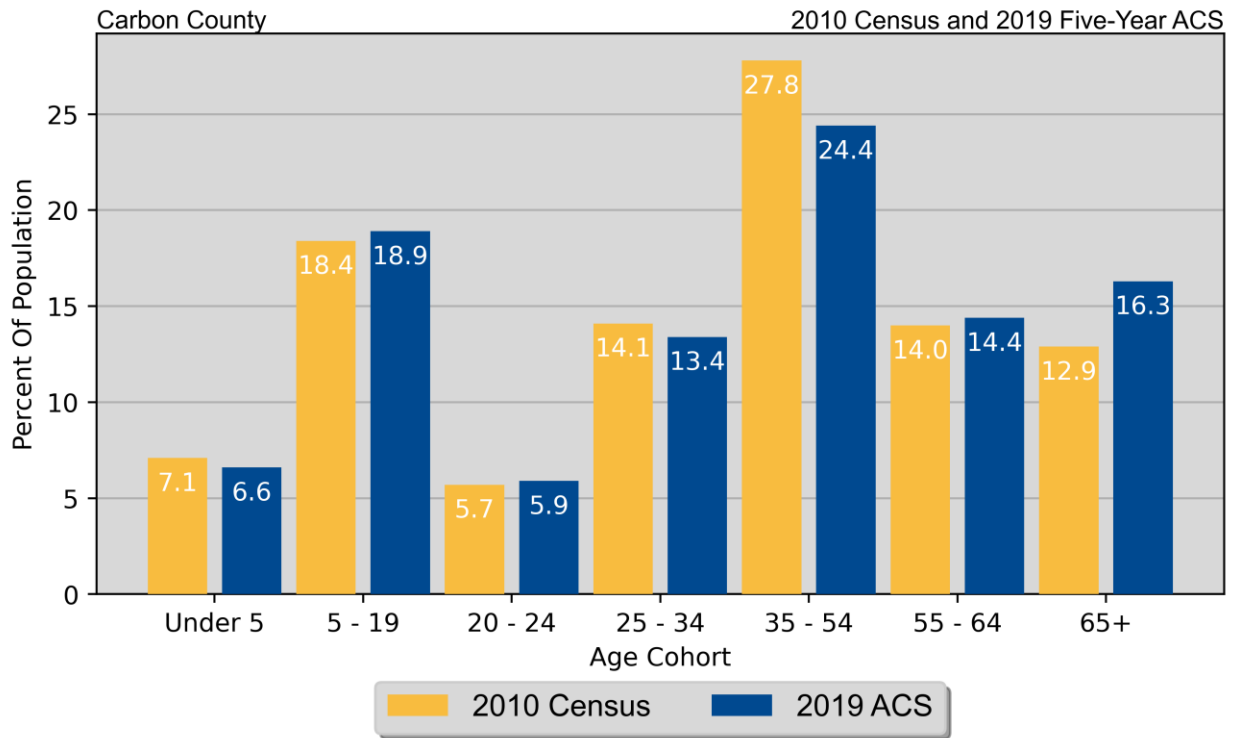
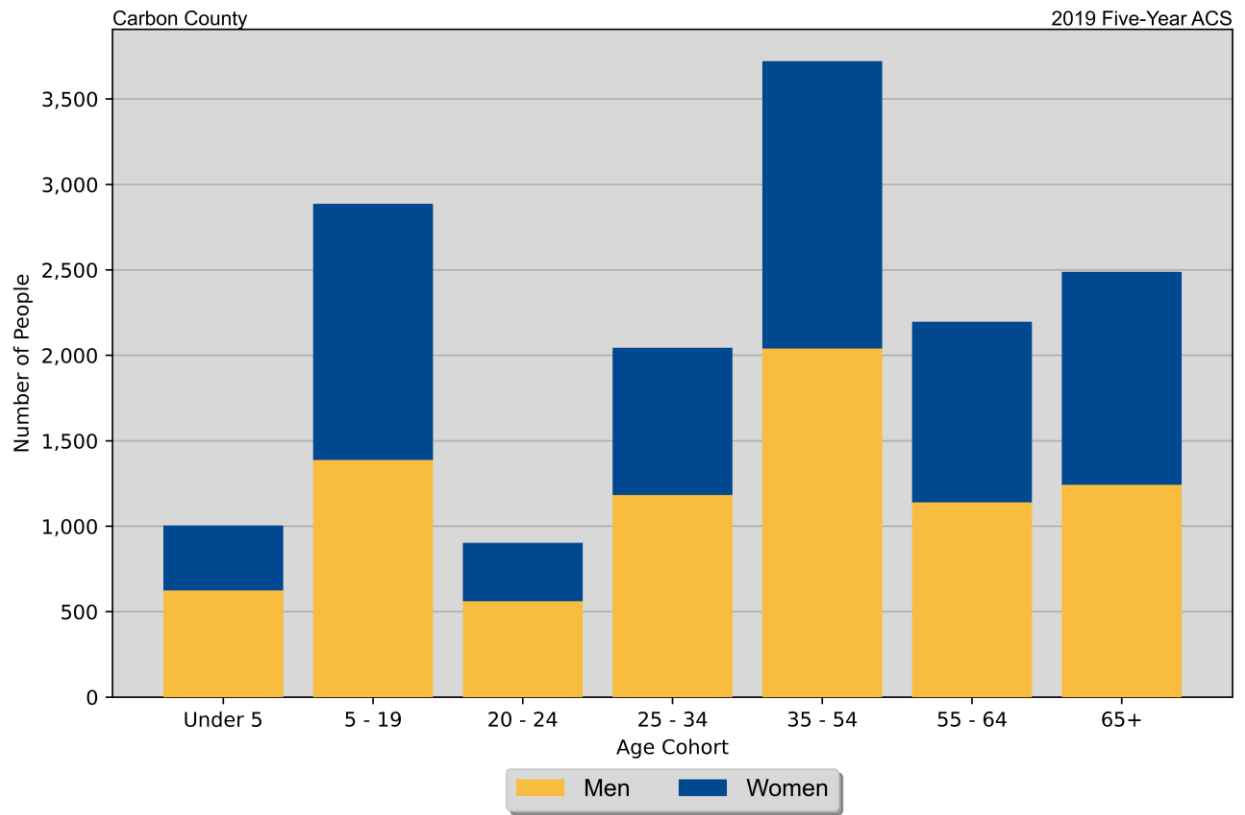


Diagram II.4.5
Population Distribution by Age and Gender
Carbon County
2019 Five-Year ACS



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.4.11, between 2000 and 2010, the institutionalized population changed -19.4 percent in Carbon County, from 962 people in 2000 to 775 in 2010. The non-institutionalized population changed -54.5 percent, from 11 in 2000 to 5 in 2010.

Table II.4.11					
Group Quarters Population					
Carbon 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	870	90.4%	699	90.2%	-19.7%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	0	0%	.
Nursing Homes	92	9.6%	76	9.8%	-17.4%
Other Institutions	0	0%	0	0%	%
Total	962	100.0%	775	100.0%	-19.4%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	0%	0	0%	%
Military Quarters	0	0%	0	0%	%
Other Noninstitutionalized	11	100%	5	100%	-54.5%
Total	11	100.0%	5	100.0%	-54.5%
Group Quarters Population	973	100.0%	780	100.0%	-19.8%

Foreign Born Populations

The number of foreign born persons are shown in Table II.4.12. An estimated 3.6 percent of the population was born in Mexico , some 0.3 percent were born in Philippines , and another 0.2 percent were born in India .

Table II.4.12 Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS			
Number	County	Number of Person	Percent of Total Population
#1 country of origin	Mexico	556	3.6%
#2 country of origin	Philippines	50	0.3%
#3 country of origin	India	26	0.2%
#4 country of origin	Peru	25	0.2%
#5 country of origin	South Africa	25	0.2%
#6 country of origin	Nicaragua	24	0.2%
#7 country of origin	Brazil	16	0.1%
#8 country of origin	Korea	15	0.1%
#9 country of origin	Canada	12	0.1%
#10 country of origin	Ireland	12	0.1%

The language spoken at home for those with Limited English Proficiency are shown in Table II.4.13. An estimated 3.3 percent of the population speaks Spanish at home, followed by 0.2 percent speaking Other Indo-European languages .

Table II.4.13 Limited English Proficiency and Language Spoken at Home Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS			
Number	County	Number of Person	Percent of Total Population
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	468	3.3%
#2 LEP Language	Other Indo-European languages	22	0.2%
#3 LEP Language	Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	11	0.1%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	8	0.1%
#5 LEP Language	Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	8	0.1%
#6 LEP Language	Tagalog	4	0%
#7 LEP Language	Arabic	0	0%
#8 LEP Language	French, Haitian, or Cajun	0	0%
#9 LEP Language	German or other West Germanic languages	0	0%
#10 LEP Language	Korean	0	0%

Disability

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2019 ACS, is shown in Table II.4.14, below. The disability rate for females was 12.7 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 52.7 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

Table II.4.14						
Disability by Age						
Carbon County 2019 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	48	3.8%	47	3.6%	95	3.7%
18 to 34	44	2.9%	70	5%	114	3.9%
35 to 64	329	11.7%	342	12.5%	671	12.1%
65 to 74	253	33%	185	26.8%	438	30.1%
75 or Older	259	59.1%	246	47.2%	505	52.7%
Total	933	12.5%	890	12.7%	1,823	12.6%

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2019 ACS, is shown in Table II.4.15. Some 8 percent have an ambulatory disability, 3.3 have an independent living disability, and 2.4 percent have a self-care disability.

Table II.4.15		
Total Disabilities Talled: Aged 5 and Older		
Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	Population with Disability	Percent with Disability
Hearing disability	736	5.1%
Vision disability	568	3.9%
Cognitive disability	544	4%
Ambulatory disability	1,071	8%
Self-Care disability	326	2.4%
Independent living difficulty	363	3.3%

Education and Employment

Education and employment data from the Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS is presented in Table II.4.16, Table II.4.17, and Table II.4.18. In 2019, 7,515 people were in the labor force, including 7,286 employed and 229 unemployed people. The unemployment rate for Carbon County was estimated at 3 percent in 2019.

Table II.4.16	
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment	
Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data	
Employment Status	2019 Five-Year ACS
Employed	7,286
Unemployed	229
Labor Force	7,515
Unemployment Rate	3%

Table II.4.17 and Table II.4.18 show educational attainment in Carbon County. In 2019, 89.3 percent of households had a high school education or greater, including 38.8 percent with a high school diploma or equivalent, 31.7 percent with some college, 14 percent with a Bachelor's Degree, and 4.8 percent with a graduate or professional degree.

Table II.4.17	
High School or Greater Education	
Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data	
Education Level	Households
High School or Greater	10,436
Total Households	6,204
Percent High School or Above	89.3%

Table II.4.18		
Educational Attainment		
Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data		
Education Level	2019 Five-Year ACS	Percent
Less Than High School	1,247	10.7%
High School or Equivalent	4,531	38.8%
Some College or Associates Degree	3,708	31.7%
Bachelor's Degree	1,639	14%
Graduate or Professional Degree	558	4.8%
Total Population Above 18 years	11,683	100.0%

Commuting Patterns

Table II.4.19 shows the place of work by county of residence. In 2010 90.9 percent of residents worked within the county they reside with 8.1 percent working outside their home county. This compares to 91.5 percent of residents in 2019 who worked within the county in which they resided and 5.9 percent of residents worked outside their home county but still within the state.

Table II.4.19				
Place of Work				
Carbon County				
2010 and 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Place of work	2010 Five-Year ACS	% of Total	2019 Five-Year ACS	% of Total
Worked in county of residence	6,821	90.9%	6,572	91.5%
Worked outside county of residence	608	8.1%	422	5.9%
Worked outside state of residence	74	1%	190	2.6%
Total	7,503	100.0%	7,184	100.0%

Table II.4.20 shows the aggregate travel time to work based on place of work and residence. In Carbon County the total aggregate travel time was 104,350 minutes, with residents working in their home county spending a total of 83,400 minutes traveling.

Table II.4.20				
Aggregate Travel Time to Work (in Minutes)				
Carbon County				
2010 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Place of Work	2010 Five-Year ACS	% of Total	2019 Five-Year ACS	% of Total
Worked in county of residence	79,250	70.7%	83,400	79.9%
Worked outside county of residence	29,945	26.7%	18,010	17.3%
Worked outside State of residence	2,930	2.6%	2,940	2.8%
Aggregate travel time to work (in minutes):	112,120	100.0%	104,350	100.0%

Table II.4.21 shows the average travel time to work based on place of work and residence. In 2019 the overall aggregate travel time was 112,120 minutes. Residents working within their home county spent an average of 12.7 minutes commuting to work, with those working outside their county of residence spending an average of 42.7 minutes on their commute.

Table II.4.21
Average Travel Time to Work (in Minutes)

Carbon County
2010 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data

Place of Work	2010 Five-Year ACS	2019 Five-Year ACS
Worked in county of residence	11.6	12.7
Worked outside county of residence	49.3	42.7
Worked outside State of residence	39.6	15.5
Average travel time to work (in minutes):	14.9	14.5

Table II.4.22 shows the means of transportation to work. In 2019, 81.1 percent of commuters drove alone in a car, truck, or van. Only 7.4 percent carpooled, with an additional 0.1 percent taking public transportation. Also, there were 507 persons or 7.1 percent who worked from home.

Table II.4.22
Means of Transportation to Work

Carbon County
2010 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data

Means	2010 Five-Year ACS	% of Total	2019 Five-Year ACS	% of Total
Car, truck, or van: Drove alone	5,905	78.7%	5,825	81.1%
Car, truck, or van: Carpooled:	806	10.7%	534	7.4%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):	33	0.4%	10	0.1%
Taxicab	0	0%	0	0%
Motorcycle	9	0.1%	7	0.1%
Bicycle	11	0.1%	0	0%
Walked	358	4.8%	224	3.1%
Other means	80	1.1%	77	1.1%
Worked at home	301	4%	507	7.1%
Total	7,503	100.0%	7,184	100.0%

Table II.4.23 shows the breakdown of the means of transportation by tenure. In 2019, 58 percent of commuters owned their home and commuted alone by car, which compares to 58.6 percent in 2010. There were also 1,660 renters who drove alone in 2019 and accounted for 23.2 percent of the total commuter population. Commuters who owned their own home and took public transportation represented 0.1 percent of the population, which compares to 0 renters, or 0 percent taking public transportation.

Table II.4.23				
Means Of Transportation To Work By Tenure				
Carbon County				
2010 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Tenure	2010 Five-Year ACS	% of Total	2019 Five-Year ACS	% of Total
Car, truck, or van - drove alone:				
Owner	4,396	58.6%	4,152	58%
Renter	1,509	20.1%	1,660	23.2%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled:				
Owner	450	6%	430	6%
Renter	356	4.7%	100	1.4%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):				
Owner	24	0.3%	10	0.1%
Renter	9	0.1%	0	0%
Walked:				
Owner	124	1.7%	34	0.5%
Renter	234	3.1%	180	2.5%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means:				
Owner	91	1.2%	48	0.7%
Renter	9	0.1%	36	0.5%
Worked at home:				
Owner	205	2.7%	285	4%
Renter	96	1.3%	222	3.1%
Total:	7,503	100.0%	7,157	100.0%

Economics

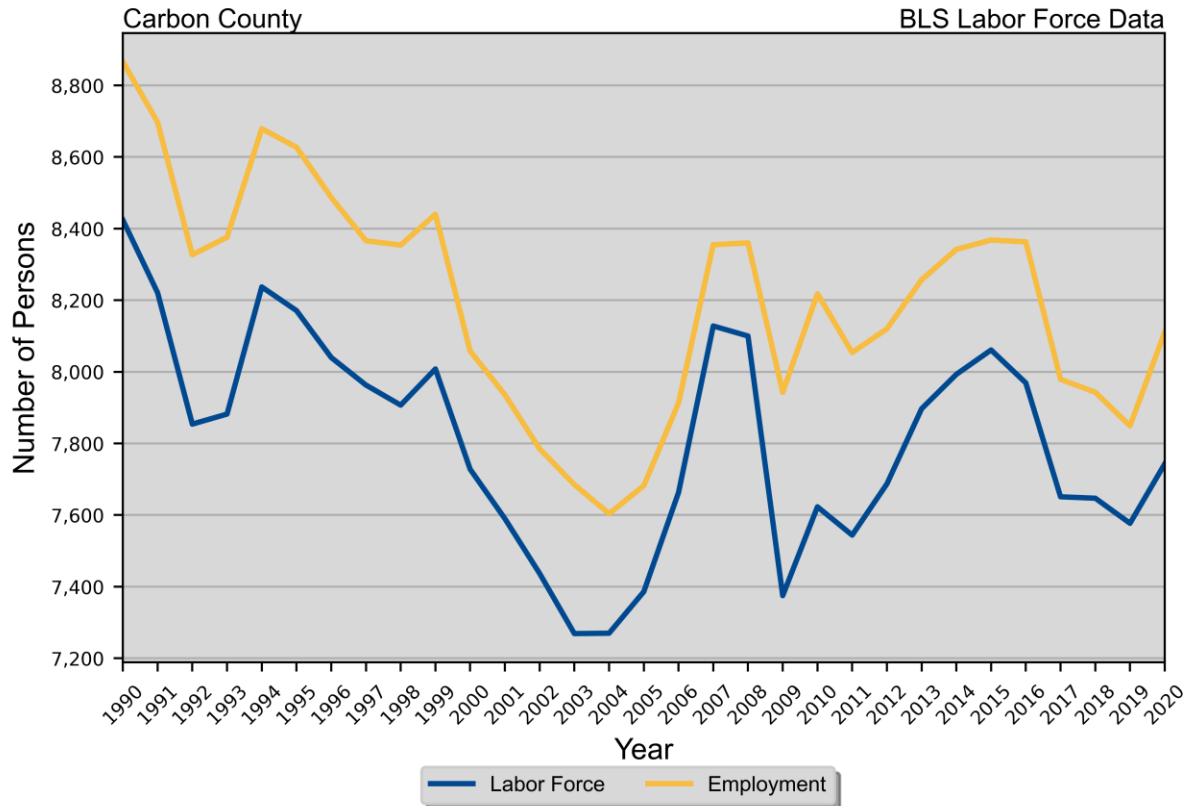
Labor Force

Table II.4.24 shows labor force statistics for Carbon County between 1990 and 2020. The unemployment rate in Carbon County was 4.5 percent in 2020, with 368 unemployed persons and 8,111 in the labor force. The statewide unemployment rate in 2020 was 5.8 percent. In 2020, 7,743 people were employed, 368 were unemployed, and the labor force totaled 8,111 people.

Table II.4.24					
Labor Force Statistics					
Carbon County					
1990 - 2020 BLS Data					
Year	Carbon County			Unemployment Rate	Statewide Unemployment Rate
	Unemployment	Employment	Labor Force		
1990	442	8,424	8,866	5%	5.1%
1991	476	8,221	8,697	5.5%	5%
1992	473	7,854	8,327	5.7%	5.4%
1993	494	7,882	8,376	5.9%	5.3%
1994	442	8,237	8,679	5.1%	4.9%
1995	456	8,171	8,627	5.3%	4.8%
1996	447	8,040	8,487	5.3%	5%
1997	403	7,963	8,366	4.8%	4.8%
1998	447	7,907	8,354	5.4%	4.8%
1999	432	8,008	8,440	5.1%	4.7%
2000	330	7,728	8,058	4.1%	3.8%
2001	346	7,590	7,936	4.4%	3.8%
2002	348	7,437	7,785	4.5%	4%
2003	416	7,269	7,685	5.4%	4.3%
2004	334	7,270	7,604	4.4%	3.8%
2005	296	7,386	7,682	3.9%	3.6%
2006	250	7,663	7,913	3.2%	3%
2007	227	8,128	8,355	2.7%	2.6%
2008	260	8,100	8,360	3.1%	2.9%
2009	568	7,375	7,943	7.2%	6.3%
2010	595	7,623	8,218	7.2%	6.9%
2011	510	7,544	8,054	6.3%	6.2%
2012	433	7,687	8,120	5.3%	5.5%
2013	360	7,897	8,257	4.4%	4.8%
2014	349	7,993	8,342	4.2%	4.3%
2015	307	8,061	8,368	3.7%	4.2%
2016	394	7,969	8,363	4.7%	5.4%
2017	328	7,651	7,979	4.1%	4.3%
2018	296	7,647	7,943	3.7%	4%
2019	272	7,577	7,849	3.5%	3.7%
2020	368	7,743	8,111	4.5%	5.8%

Diagram II.4.6, shows the employment and labor force for Carbon County. The difference between the two lines represents the number of unemployed persons. In the most recent year, employment stood at 7,743 persons, with the labor force reaching 8,111, indicating there were a total of 368 unemployed persons

Diagram II.4.6
Employment and Labor Force
 Carbon County



Unemployment

Diagram II.4.7, shows the unemployment rate for both the State and Carbon County. During the 1990's the average rate for Carbon County was 5.3 percent, which compared to 5 percent statewide. Between 2000 and 2010 the unemployment rate had an average of 4.3 percent, which compared to 3.8 percent statewide. Since 2010, the average unemployment rate was 4.7 percent. Over the course of the entire period the Carbon County had an average unemployment rate higher than the State, 4.8 percent for Carbon County, versus 4.6 percent statewide.

Diagram II.4.7
Annual Unemployment Rate
 Carbon County
 1990 – 2020 BLS Data

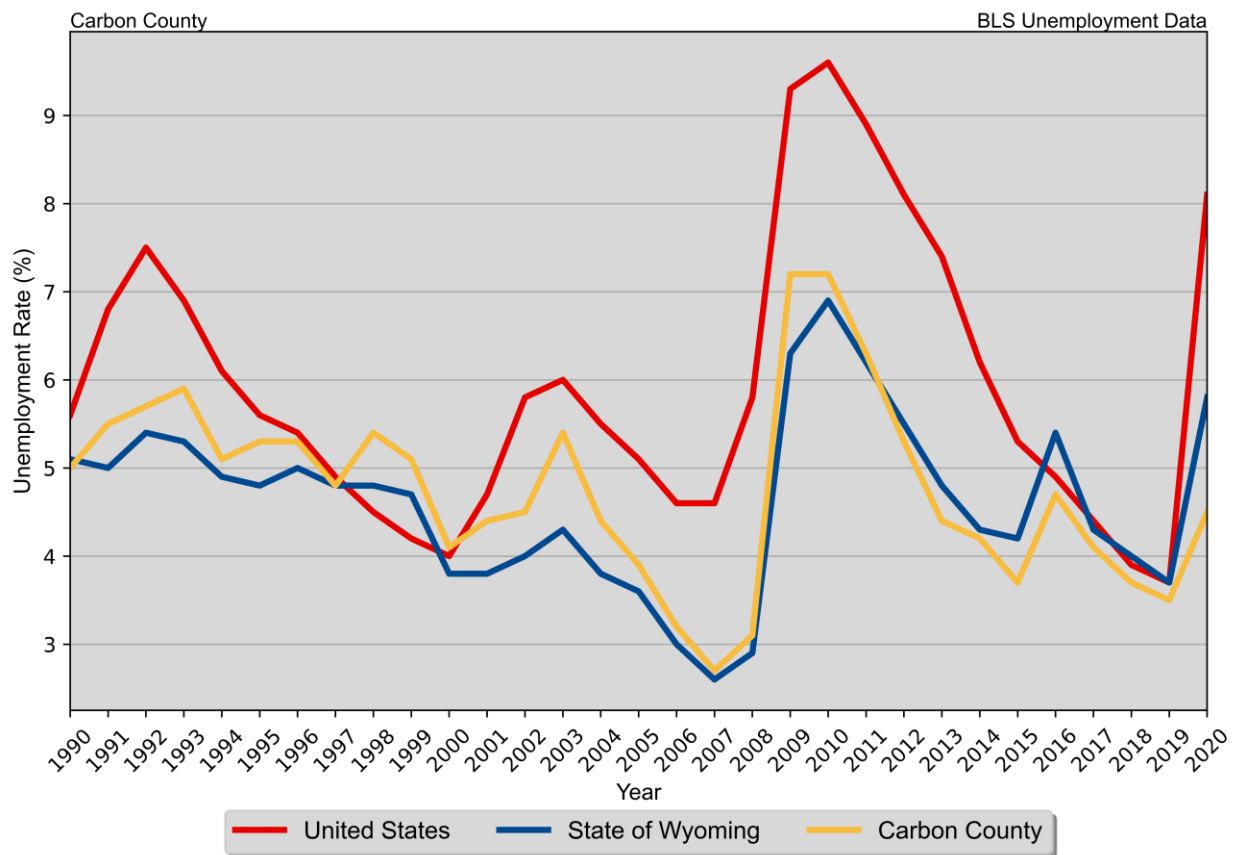
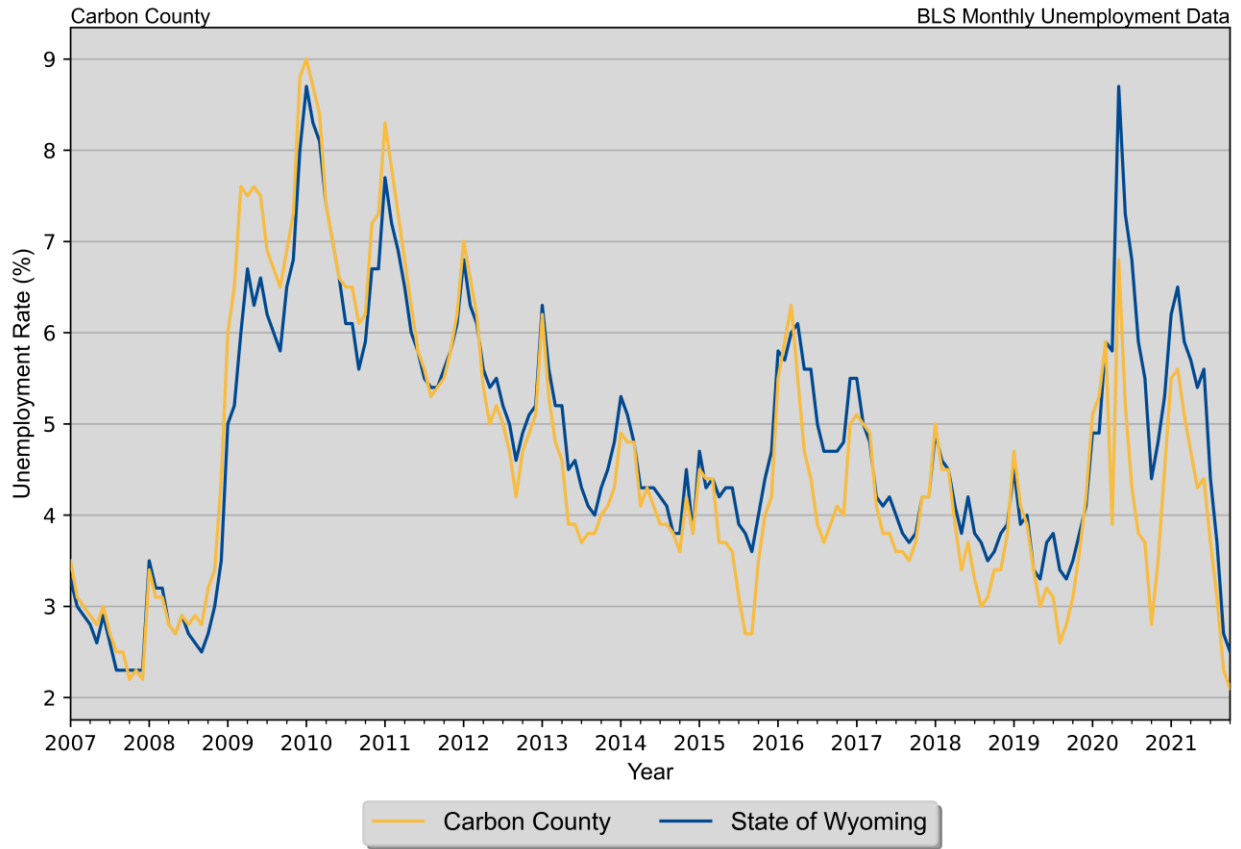


Diagram II.4.8 shows the monthly unemployment rate for both the State and Carbon County from 2007 through December of 2020.

Diagram II.4.8
Monthly Unemployment Rate
Carbon County
2007 – December 2020 BLS Data



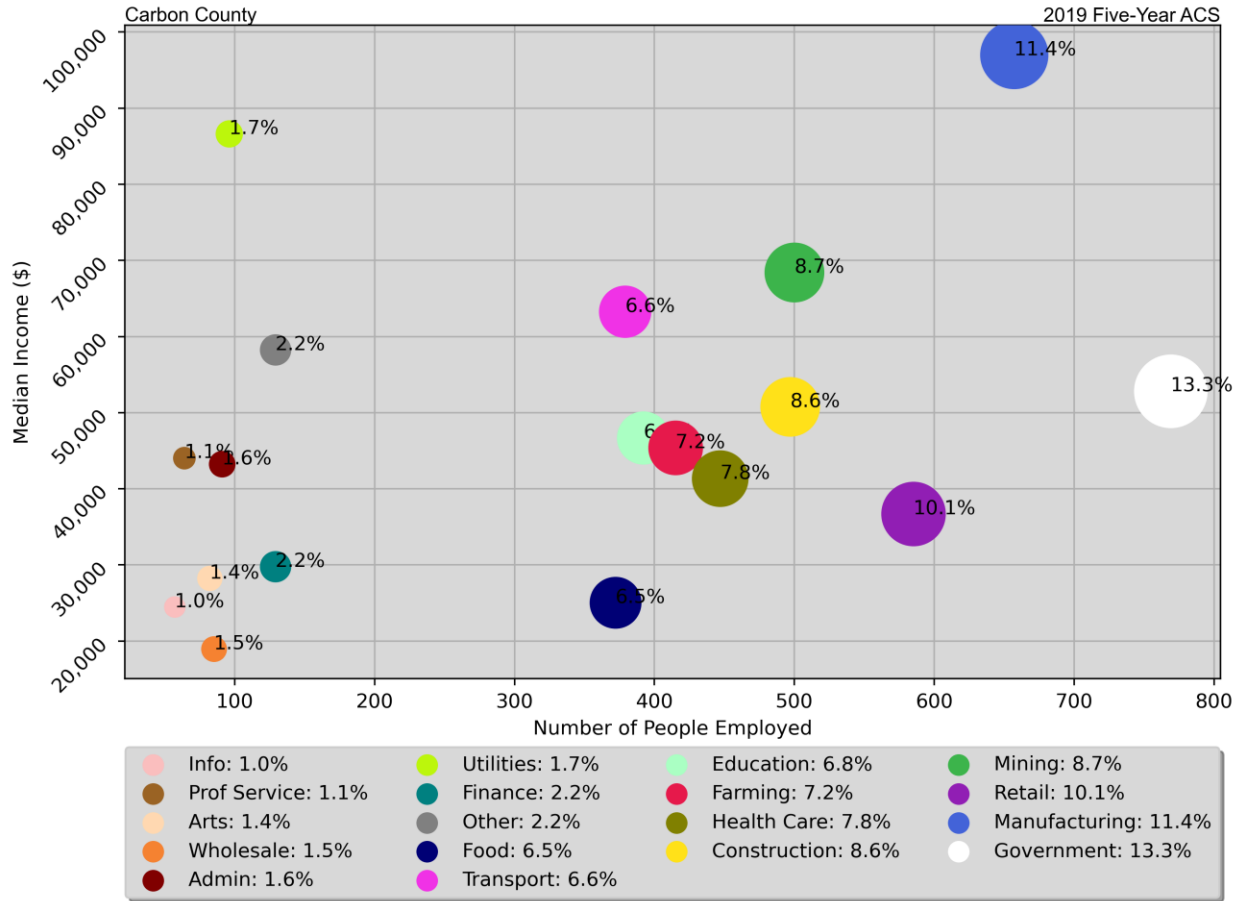
Employment

Table II.4.25 shows earnings and employment by industry in Carbon County as reported by the 2019 five year ACS. In 2019, the largest industry in Carbon County by employment was the Government industry, which employed 769 people and paid a median salary of 52,841 dollars. The highest paying industry in Carbon County was the Manufacturing industry, which paid a median salary of 96,979 dollars in 2019. This data is also displayed in Diagram II.4.9.

Table II.4.25 Employment by Industry Carbon County 2019 Five Year ACS Data			
Industry	Total Employment	Percent of Employment	Median Earnings
Administrative and support and waste management services	91	1.6%	\$43,242
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82	1.4%	\$28,250
Construction	497	8.6%	\$50,795
Educational services ²	392	6.8%	\$46,713
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	415	7.2%	\$45,391
Finance and insurance	129	2.2%	\$29,769
Accommodation and food services	372	6.5%	\$25,043
Health care and social assistance	447	7.8%	\$41,354
Information	57	1%	\$24,479
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0%	\$
Manufacturing	657	11.4%	\$96,979
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	500	8.7%	\$68,438
Other services, except public administration	129	2.2%	\$58,250
Prof Service	64	1.1%	\$44,063
Government	769	13.3%	\$52,841
Real estate and rental and leasing	18	0.3%	\$
Retail Trade	585	10.1%	\$36,707
Transportation and warehousing	379	6.6%	\$63,265
Utilities	96	1.7%	\$86,618
Wholesale trade	85	1.5%	\$18,950

² Includes both Public and Private Education

Diagram II.4.9
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.4.26, shows total real earnings by industry for Carbon County. In 2020, the government and government enterprises industry had the largest total real earnings with 142,890,000 dollars. Between 2019 and 2020, the farm industry saw the largest percentage increase of 58.8 percent, to 20,849,000 dollars.

Table II.4.26									
Real Earnings by Industry									
Carbon County									
BEA Table CA-5N Data (1,000's of 2019 Dollars)									
NAICS Categories	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 19-20
Farm earnings	2,578	20,430	14,896	9,596	9,135	11,068	13,129	20,849	58.8
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	0	0	13,375	19,305	25,241	0	0	2,651	0
Mining	31,899	29,468	0	0	0	0	22,331	0	-100
Utilities	7,152	4,307	3,855	4,058	3,937	3,615	3,654	4,312	18
Construction	52,396	72,661	78,998	69,815	33,777	54,352	68,311	70,614	3.4
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale trade	3,267	4,477	4,782	4,648	4,476	4,368	4,046	3,869	-4.4
Retail trade	32,796	29,938	34,264	33,074	31,812	30,035	31,168	29,182	-6.4
Transportation and warehousing	45,071	45,635	41,646	34,063	36,297	44,933	42,394	34,744	-18
Information	4,118	3,813	4,328	3,903	3,653	3,870	3,872	3,594	-7.2
Finance and insurance	10,408	9,225	9,165	9,975	8,740	8,399	8,395	-8,795	-204.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	10,065	4,031	3,859	4,121	4,020	3,947	4,384	4,071	-7.1
Professional and technical services	11,358	17,770	18,544	11,949	10,939	11,413	11,718	10,623	-9.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,767	1,718	1,796	1,845	1,973	1,993	1,929	1,685	-12.6
Administrative and waste services	6,747	11,387	13,834	11,127	10,663	11,199	12,747	10,686	-16.2
Educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	243	-25.2
Health care and social assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,160	18,262	0.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7,256	5,830	4,721	4,741	5,667	6,460	6,171	4,295	-30.4
Accommodation and food services	24,338	26,736	30,382	31,633	46,754	38,552	42,561	40,388	-5.1
Other services, except public administration	13,042	12,295	12,551	13,098	12,357	12,354	12,627	11,497	-8.9
Government and government enterprises	146,917	151,672	149,932	147,100	141,199	138,991	138,980	142,890	2.8
Total	498,440	563,034	611,500	612,101	583,168	563,422	571,497	591,827	-3.4

Table II.4.27, shows the total employment by industry for the Carbon County. The most recent estimates show the government and government enterprises industry was the largest employer in Carbon County, with employment reaching 1,934 jobs in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020 the utilities industry saw the largest percentage increase, rising by 20 percent to 42 jobs.

Table II.4.27									
Employment by Industry									
Carbon County BEA Table CA25 Data									
NAICS Categories	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 19-20
Farm earnings	392	447	466	467	493	467	482	465	-3.5%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	0	0	139	147	154	0	0	151	0%
Mining	459	352	0	0	0	0	309	0	-100%
Utilities	78	44	37	43	38	38	35	42	20%
Construction	763	1,017	1,033	924	608	772	975	1,031	5.7%
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Wholesale trade	72	112	119	97	92	83	78	74	-5.1%
Retail trade	938	974	1,061	1,062	1,038	1,014	979	950	-3%
Transportation and warehousing	529	533	489	388	365	436	413	360	-12.8%
Information	98	89	97	88	83	79	81	68	-16%
Finance and insurance	275	333	335	375	346	361	366	319	-12.8%
Real estate and rental and leasing	377	371	396	389	411	416	433	403	-6.9%
Professional and technical services	283	283	276	229	236	251	262	255	-2.7%
Management of companies and enterprises	20	30	20	21	22	21	19	18	-5.3%
Administrative and waste services	259	303	337	320	295	312	329	319	-3%
Educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	49	6.5%
Health care and social assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	463	-0.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	201	179	173	159	184	174	172	140	-18.6%
Accommodation and food services	962	1,085	1,131	1,166	1,234	1,251	1,296	1,190	-8.2%
Other services, except public administration	411	410	401	405	398	385	392	358	-8.7%
Government and government enterprises	2,207	2,093	2,015	1,993	1,949	1,896	1,926	1,934	0.4%
Total	9,599	10,227	10,299	9,996	9,640	9,831	10,098	9,694	-4%

Table II.4.28, shows the real average earnings per job by industry for Carbon County. These figures are calculated by dividing the total real earning displayed in Table II.4.26 and Table II.4.27, by industry. In 2020, the utilities industry had the highest average earnings reaching 102,667 dollars. Between 2019 and 2020 the farm industry saw the largest percentage increase, rising by 64.6 percent to 44,837 dollars.

Table II.4.28									
Real Earnings Per Job by Industry									
Carbon County									
BEA Table CA5N and CA25 Data									
NAICS Categories	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 19-20
Farm earnings	6,576	45,704	31,966	20,547	18,529	23,701	27,238	44,837	64.6%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	0	0	96,224	131,329	163,904	0	0	17,556	0%
Mining	69,497	83,716	0	0	0	0	72,267	0	0%
Utilities	91,696	97,883	104,191	94,377	103,609	95,145	104,394	102,667	-1.7%
Construction	68,672	71,446	76,475	75,558	55,555	70,404	70,063	68,491	-2.2%
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Wholesale trade	45,369	39,970	40,182	47,915	48,655	52,629	51,877	52,284	0.8%
Retail trade	34,964	30,738	32,294	31,144	30,647	29,620	31,837	30,718	-3.5%
Transportation and warehousing	85,200	85,619	85,166	87,792	99,445	103,058	102,648	96,511	-6%
Information	42,021	42,841	44,613	44,356	44,011	48,989	47,807	52,853	10.6%
Finance and insurance	37,849	27,701	27,359	26,599	25,259	23,265	22,938	-27,571	-
Real estate and rental and leasing	26,697	10,866	9,746	10,594	9,781	9,488	10,126	10,102	-0.2%
Professional and technical services	40,133	62,792	67,188	52,180	46,351	45,471	44,726	41,659	-6.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	88,344	57,259	89,797	87,877	89,671	94,909	101,505	93,611	-7.8%
Administrative and waste services	26,050	37,580	41,049	34,772	36,146	35,893	38,746	33,498	-
Educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,061	4,959	-
Health care and social assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,053	39,443	1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	36,098	32,570	27,290	29,815	30,797	37,125	35,880	30,679	-
Accommodation and food services	25,299	24,642	26,863	27,129	37,888	30,817	32,840	33,939	3.3%
Other services, except public administration	31,732	29,987	31,299	32,342	31,047	32,088	32,212	32,115	-0.3%
Government and government enterprises	66,569	72,466	74,408	73,808	72,447	73,307	72,160	73,883	2.4%
Total	51,926	59,793	59,433	58,340	58,446	58,132	58,608	59,003	0.7%

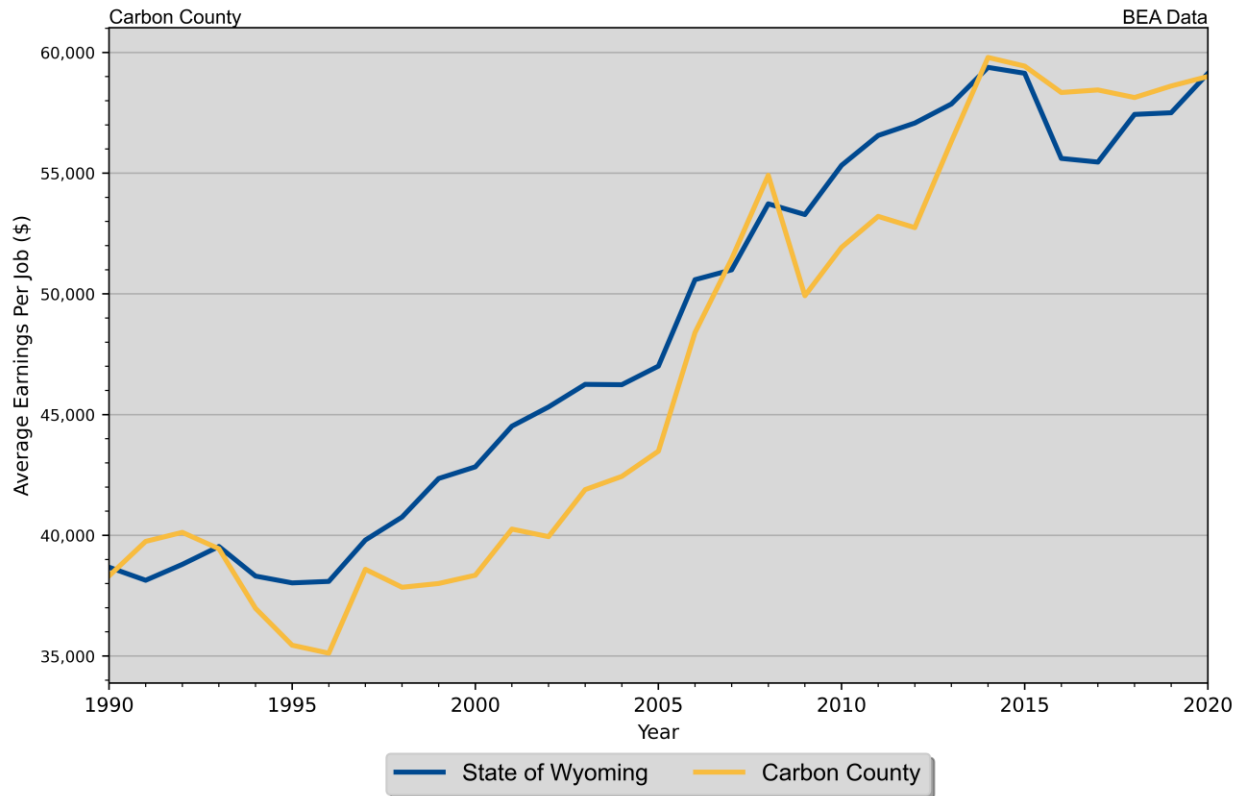
Table II.4.29 shows total employment and real personal income for the years of 1969 to 2020. Total real personal income includes all wage and salary earnings, proprietorship income, dividends, interest, rents, and transfer payments. In 2018, total real personal income was \$877,879,000, a -2.8 percent change between 2019 and 2020. Total employment was 9,599 in 2010 and 9,831 in 2020, a change of -4 percent over the period.

Table II.4.29
Total Employment and Real Personal Income
 Carbon County
 BEA Data 1969 Through 2019

Year	1,000s of 2018 Dollars					Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Total Employment	Average Real Earnings Per Job
	Earnings	Social Security Contributions	Residents Adjustments	Dividends, Interest, Rents	Transfer Payments				
1969	262,044	19,076	-15,056	52,623	24,104	304,638	23,229	6,955	37,678
1970	270,610	20,447	-16,803	58,059	26,335	317,755	23,564	7,179	37,697
1971	298,483	22,436	-17,333	63,639	28,544	350,896	25,079	7,538	39,596
1972	339,547	26,067	-19,164	68,229	30,661	393,205	27,083	8,079	42,029
1973	359,159	31,365	-17,258	73,011	33,523	417,070	26,954	8,443	42,540
1974	401,019	35,671	-18,128	75,761	34,166	457,147	28,263	8,831	45,412
1975	416,924	36,845	-18,425	74,207	37,010	472,872	28,144	8,884	46,929
1976	453,368	41,798	-26,201	78,333	39,786	503,488	29,177	9,407	48,195
1977	527,638	48,851	-41,629	83,808	40,430	561,397	30,978	10,709	49,270
1978	605,123	56,995	-45,617	91,908	42,754	637,173	33,281	11,308	53,513
1979	708,914	68,587	-49,596	99,148	44,836	734,714	36,101	12,477	56,818
1980	745,639	73,176	-41,965	112,875	48,080	791,452	35,924	13,588	54,875
1981	666,475	70,895	-34,329	127,917	52,168	741,336	32,911	12,948	51,474
1982	580,172	64,960	-29,988	131,642	56,154	673,019	30,080	11,883	48,825
1983	511,847	55,707	-23,433	128,934	62,311	623,953	29,220	10,897	46,972
1984	491,350	55,996	-22,276	134,552	57,263	604,893	29,663	10,816	45,427
1985	452,859	52,832	-17,165	125,821	57,786	566,469	29,059	10,263	44,126
1986	406,929	48,395	-10,625	132,241	61,050	541,200	29,038	9,577	42,489
1987	352,079	42,168	-3,140	114,875	59,222	480,867	26,753	9,365	37,596
1988	344,043	44,499	-2,049	109,701	58,478	465,674	26,705	9,482	36,284
1989	360,725	45,581	-2,299	122,803	58,887	494,534	29,117	9,713	37,138
1990	376,805	47,787	-4,331	124,777	60,166	509,629	30,686	9,834	38,317
1991	390,247	49,069	-3,883	113,647	60,863	511,805	31,196	9,818	39,748
1992	378,275	47,400	-1,945	112,530	64,705	506,165	31,343	9,428	40,122
1993	367,035	44,257	814	117,112	66,794	507,497	31,168	9,305	39,444
1994	360,942	44,628	-19	124,136	69,749	510,181	31,590	9,762	36,974
1995	348,530	43,918	-1,179	123,620	72,530	499,582	30,889	9,832	35,448
1996	338,391	42,845	-2,764	123,678	74,205	490,665	30,493	9,636	35,118
1997	365,186	44,542	-4,510	129,255	73,786	519,174	32,623	9,463	38,591
1998	360,199	45,440	-4,949	139,266	75,671	524,747	33,302	9,517	37,848
1999	358,225	43,845	-4,581	143,109	77,877	530,784	33,744	9,426	38,004
2000	364,739	44,006	-6,236	151,271	78,810	544,579	34,950	9,512	38,345
2001	375,962	44,237	-3,036	146,305	81,598	556,593	36,577	9,339	40,257
2002	372,093	42,923	146	141,776	86,493	557,585	36,549	9,315	39,945
2003	380,176	43,646	4,544	146,699	92,169	579,942	38,054	9,075	41,893
2004	387,469	45,273	8,604	152,717	92,624	596,140	39,128	9,130	42,439
2005	408,540	47,493	12,810	176,546	93,459	643,862	42,705	9,395	43,484
2006	489,134	63,109	15,693	167,593	96,539	705,851	46,635	10,106	48,400
2007	559,262	74,345	14,850	153,688	95,855	749,310	48,361	10,870	51,449
2008	595,463	76,007	20,986	150,900	107,035	798,378	50,988	10,844	54,911
2009	492,811	63,070	30,680	130,658	114,847	705,926	44,184	9,871	49,925
2010	498,440	62,612	34,064	130,119	116,825	716,837	45,233	9,599	51,926
2011	505,698	56,231	45,381	185,882	113,295	794,024	50,144	9,504	53,209
2012	515,993	58,963	51,425	206,291	108,666	823,412	52,417	9,783	52,744
2013	563,034	69,874	48,993	184,513	109,814	836,480	52,828	9,997	56,320
2014	611,500	75,424	46,687	186,626	111,400	880,790	55,493	10,227	59,792
2015	612,101	75,620	40,239	181,974	113,014	871,708	55,833	10,299	59,433
2016	583,168	72,851	33,642	177,410	118,555	839,923	53,535	9,996	58,340
2017	563,422	67,589	45,140	198,146	116,709	855,829	56,112	9,640	58,446
2018	571,497	70,119	41,675	216,326	118,500	877,879	59,001	9,831	58,132
2019	591,827	71,805	37,476	214,333	121,671	893,502	60,372	10,098	58,609
2020	571,972	73,491	26,953	189,687	153,240	868,361	59,028	9,694	59,003

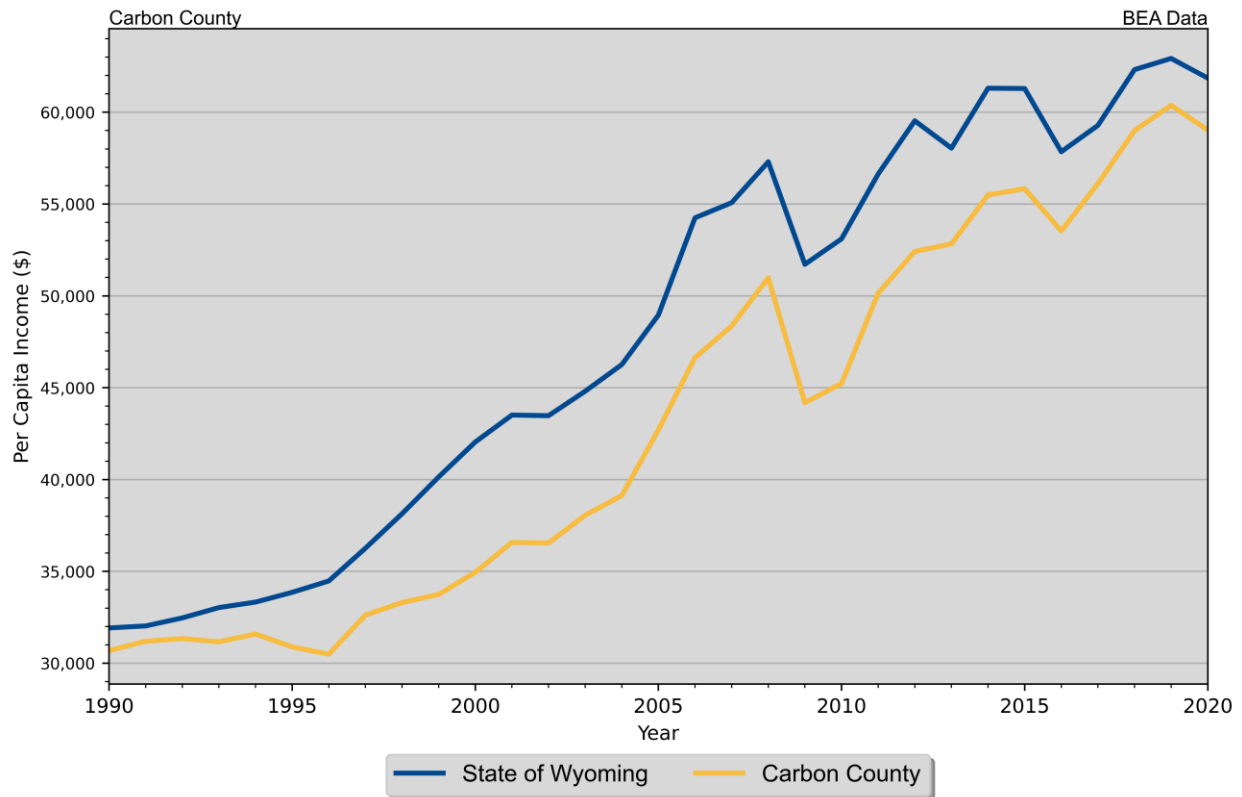
Diagram II.4.10, shows real average earnings per job for Carbon County from 1990 to 2020. Over this period the average earning per job for Carbon County was 46,988 dollars, which was lower than the statewide average of 48,507 dollars over the same period.

Diagram II.4.10
Real Average Earnings per Job
Carbon County



Per capita income is a broader measure of wealth than real average earnings per job, which only captures the working population. Diagram II.4.11 shows real per capita income for Carbon County from 1990 to 2020 of \$43,070, which was lower than the statewide average of \$47,974 over the same period.

Diagram II.4.11
Real per Capita Income
 Carbon 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 2010 through June 2020 and are presented in Table II.4.30. Between 2018 and 2019, total annual employment decreased from 6,857 persons in 2018 to 7,032 in 2019, a change of -1.9 percent.

Table II.4.30 Total Monthly Employment Carbon County BLS QCEW Data, 2010–2020(p)											
Period	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Jan	6,442	6,377	6,407	6,590	7,111	6,833	6,811	6,567	6,360	6,551	6,628
Feb	6,368	6,467	6,438	6,632	7,102	6,780	6,766	6,492	6,319	6,581	6,471
Mar	6,473	6,528	6,614	6,765	7,027	6,838	6,722	6,499	6,375	6,634	6,526
Apr	6,788	6,423	6,724	6,834	7,073	7,009	6,945	6,591	6,544	6,880	6,448
May	7,142	6,576	6,956	7,290	7,476	7,372	7,262	6,905	7,017	7,313	6,646

Jun	7,151	6,993	7,378	7,876	8,092	7,857	7,641	7,328	7,342	7,662	7,078
Jul	6,799	6,812	7,051	7,582	7,552	8,076	7,503	7,017	7,115	7,613	7,451
Aug	6,658	6,848	7,043	7,139	7,223	8,224	7,638	6,895	7,443	7,641	7,467
Sep	6,935	6,988	7,238	7,297	7,437	8,103	7,429	7,099	7,233	7,484	7,414
Oct	6,849	6,802	7,024	7,358	7,598	7,565	7,346	6,920	6,987	7,178	7,234
Nov	6,607	6,515	6,852	7,253	7,187	7,127	6,995	6,619	6,901	6,802	6,800
Dec	6,600	6,461	6,751	7,249	7,086	7,080	6,714	6,465	6,653	6,716	6,617
Annual	6,734	6,649	6,873	7,155	7,330	7,405	7,148	6,783	6,857	7,032	6,898
% Change	-1.7%	-1.3%	3.4%	4.1%	2.4%	1%	-3.5%	-5.1%	1.1%	2.6%	-1.9%

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 942 dollars in 2018. In 2019, average weekly wages saw an increased of 5.1 percent over the prior year, rising to 959 dollars, or by 49 dollars. These data are shown in Table II.4.31.

Table II.4.31 Average Weekly Wages Carbon County BLS QCEW Data, 2002–2020						
Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Annual	% Change
2002	481	486	464	514	486	1.9%
2003	487	490	500	519	499	2.7%
2004	516	500	515	554	521	4.4%
2005	527	537	556	602	556	6.7%
2006	591	604	625	718	637	14.6%
2007	671	705	700	842	732	14.9%
2008	830	755	747	843	793	8.3%
2009	725	731	677	771	726	-8.4%
2010	736	762	694	801	748	3%
2011	745	750	742	864	775	3.6%
2012	782	803	775	836	799	3.1%
2013	801	853	803	897	839	5%
2014	943	882	833	903	889	6%
2015	904	858	941	914	905	1.8%
2016	963	864	896	881	900	-0.6%
2017	987	856	812	884	883	-1.9%
2018	1,021	878	918	958	942	6.7%
2019	1,028	952	918	987	959	1.8%
2020	1,063	984	946	1,048	1,008	5.1%
2021(p)	1,062	1,035				

Total business establishments reported by the QCEW are displayed in Table II.4.32. Between 2018 and 2019, the total number of business establishments in Wyoming increased by 5.1 percent, from 656 to 672 establishments. The most recent 2020 estimates show there were Carbon County business establishments in the second quarter of 2020.

Table II.4.32 Number of Business Establishments Carbon County BLS QCEW Data, 2001–2020(p)						
Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Annual	% Change
2001	657	668	667	656	662	
2002	652	660	669	673	664	0.3%
2003	653	651	656	660	655	-1.4%
2004	668	677	674	676	674	2.9%
2005	687	702	710	711	703	4.3%
2006	706	729	723	722	720	2.4%
2007	709	702	709	720	710	-1.4%
2008	706	724	733	732	724	2%
2009	730	732	733	727	731	1%
2010	722	723	719	719	721	-1.4%
2011	697	701	704	694	699	-3.1%
2012	689	693	684	686	688	-1.6%
2013	695	697	697	692	695	1%
2014	687	682	678	666	678	-2.4%
2015	666	676	684	675	675	-0.4%
2016	667	668	660	656	663	-1.8%
2017	663	669	669	659	665	0.3%
2018	656	657	654	658	656	-1.4%
2019	668	679	675	677	672	2.4%
2020	678	677	684	685	681	1.3%

Poverty

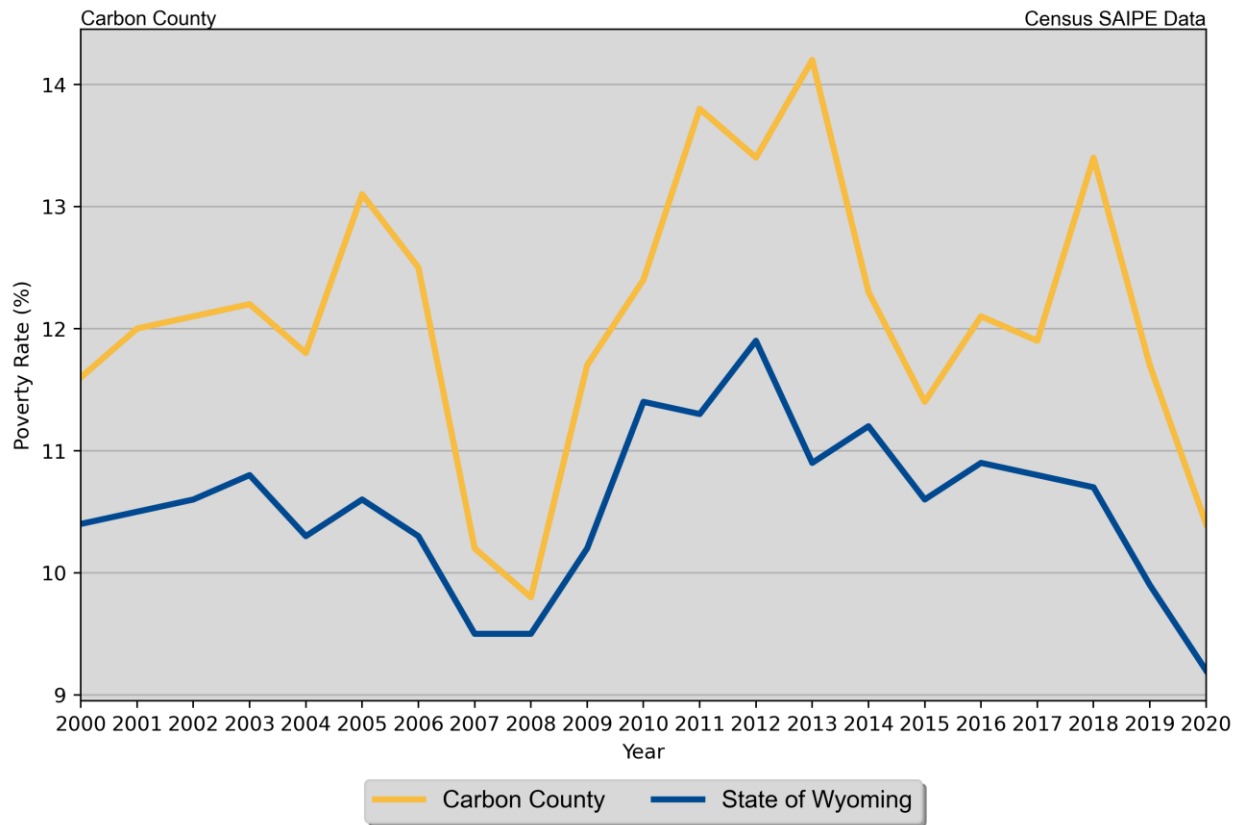
Poverty is the condition of having insufficient resources or income. In its extreme form, poverty is a lack of basic human needs, such as adequate and healthy food, clothing, housing, water, and health services. According to the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, the number of individuals in poverty decreased from 1,863 in 2010 to 1,453 in 2019, with the poverty rate reaching 10.4 percent in 2019. This compared to a state poverty rate of 9.2 percent and a national rate of 11.9 percent in 2019. Table II.4.33, at right, presents poverty data for 7.

The rate of poverty for Carbon County is shown in Table II.4.34. In 2019, the poverty rate was 12.4 percent meaning there were an estimated 1,796 people living in poverty, compared to 1,154 persons living in poverty in 2010. In 2019, some 15.3 percent of those in poverty were under age 6 and 12 percent were 65 or older.

Table II.4.33 Persons in Poverty Carbon County 2000–2019 SAIPE Estimates		
Year	Persons in Poverty	Poverty Rate
2000	1,682	11.6%
2001	1,757	12%
2002	1,765	12.1%
2003	1,766	12.2%
2004	1,714	11.8%
2005	1,894	13.1%
2006	1,804	12.5%
2007	1,484	10.2%
2008	1,450	9.8%
2009	1,754	11.7%
2010	1,863	12.4%
2011	2,069	13.8%
2012	1,988	13.4%
2013	2,118	14.2%
2014	1,851	12.3%
2015	1,682	11.4%
2016	1,787	12.1%
2017	1,723	11.9%
2018	1,894	13.4%
2019	1,638	11.7%
2020	1,453	10.4%

Table II.4.34 Poverty by Age Carbon County 2010 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Age	2010 Five-Year ACS		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	176	14.4%	192	15.3%
6 to 17	156	7%	315	13.7%
18 to 64	650	7.3%	1,000	11.8%
65 or Older	172	9.6%	289	12%
Total	1,154	100.0%	1,796	100.0%
Poverty Rate	8.2%	.	12.4%	.

Diagram II.4.12
Poverty Rates
Carbon County
SAIPE Estimates 2000 – 2019

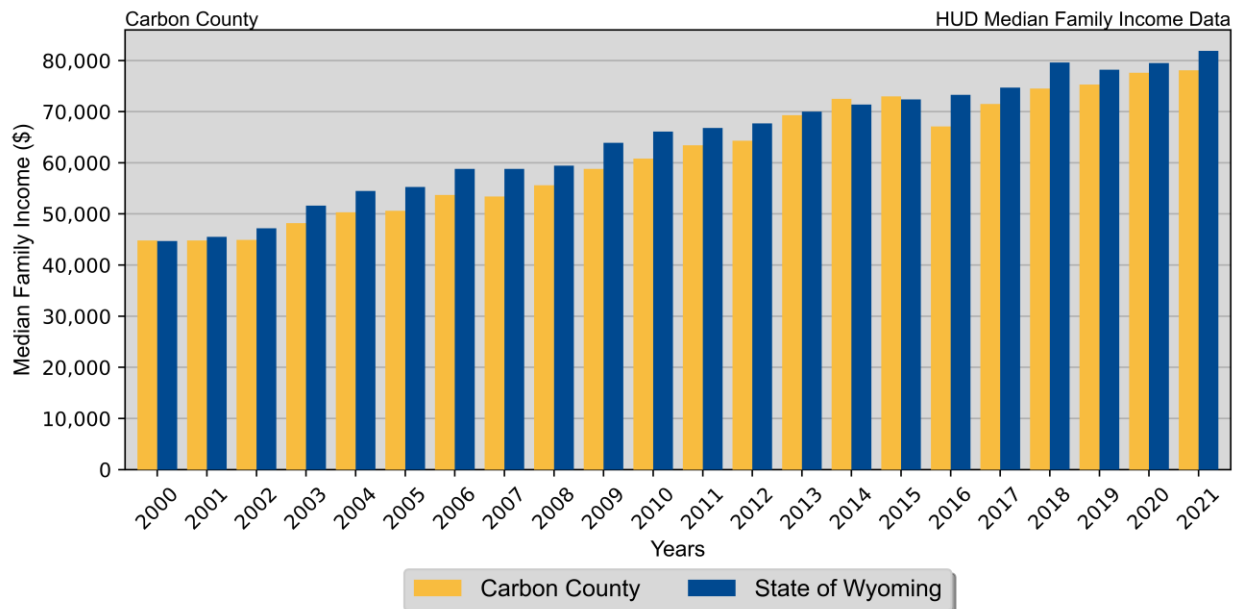


Household Income

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.4.35 shows that the HUD estimated MFI for Carbon County was \$78,100 in 2021. This compared to Wyoming’s MFI of \$81,900. Diagram II.4.13, illustrates the estimated MFI for 2000 through 2021.

Table II.4.35 Median Family Income Carbon County 2000–2020 HUD MFI		
Year	MFI	State of Wyoming MFI
2000	44,800	44,700
2001	44,800	45,500
2002	44,900	47,200
2003	48,200	51,600
2004	50,300	54,500
2005	50,600	55,250
2006	53,700	58,800
2007	53,400	58,800
2008	55,600	59,450
2009	58,800	63,900
2010	60,800	66,100
2011	63,400	66,800
2012	64,300	67,700
2013	69,300	70,000
2014	72,500	71,400
2015	73,000	72,400
2016	67,100	73,300
2017	71,500	74,700
2018	74,500	79,600
2020	77,600	79,500
2020	77,600	79,500
2021	78,100	81,900

Diagram II.4.13
Estimated Median Family Income
Carbon County vs. Wyoming
HUD Data: 2000 - 2021



Housing

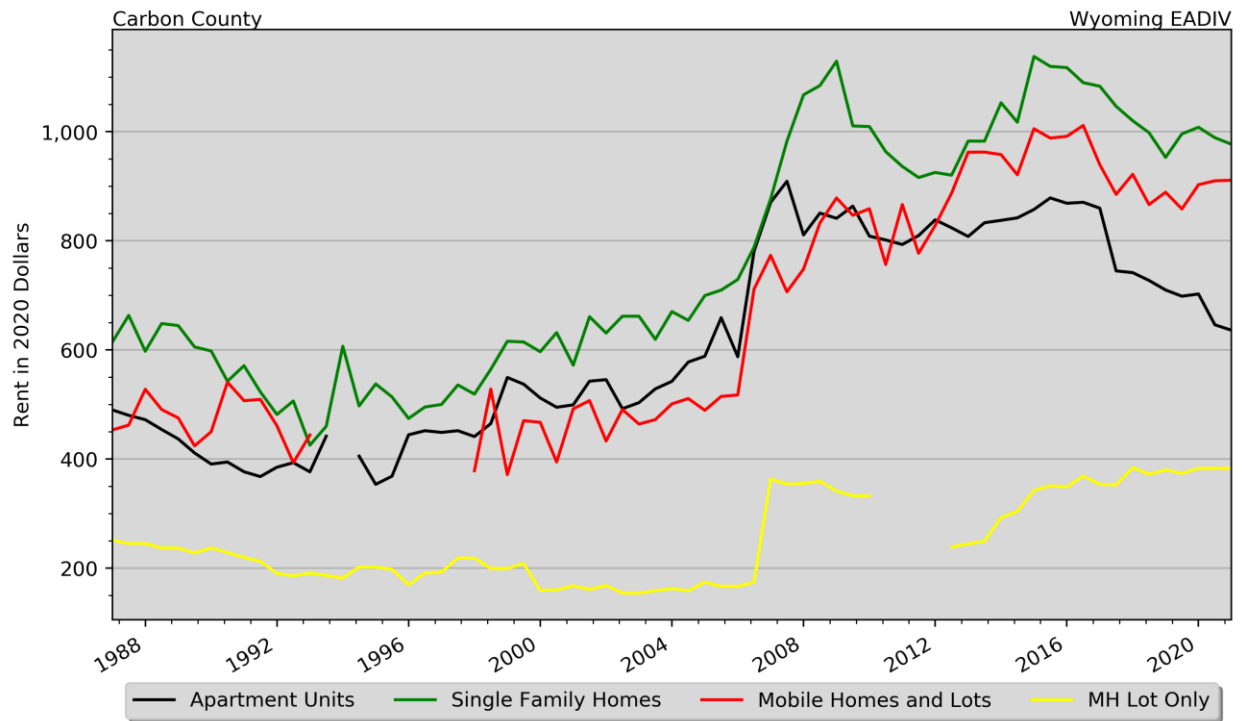
EADIV

According to the Wyoming cost of living index, real average apartment rents in Carbon County decreased by 9.43 percent from fourth quarter of 2019 to fourth quarter of 2020, from \$702.2 to \$636. During that same period, detached single-family home rents decreased by 3.06 percent, rents for mobile homes on lots increased by 0.93 percent, and rents for mobile home lots increased by 0.14 percent. Beginning in fourth quarter of 1986 rental prices for apartment units experienced an average annual increase of 0.73 percent, while rental prices for single family homes experienced an average annual increase of 1.32 percent since fourth quarter of 1986.

Table II.4.36 and Diagram II.4.14, present the Carbon County county data for each rental type.

Table II.4.36 Semiannual Average Monthly Rental Prices Carbon County EAD Data, 2000:Q2 – 2020:Q4, Real 2020 Dollars				
Quarter Year	Apartments	Houses	Mobile Homes	Mobile Home Lots
Q2.00	484.3	618.2	386	156.7
Q4.00	488.5	559.8	481.4	163.8
Q2.01	532	647.9	497.1	157.8
Q4.01	534.8	618.6	424.5	164.8
Q2.02	483.8	650.5	482.4	151.6
Q4.02	494.8	650.5	456.2	151.6
Q2.03	518.3	607.4	463	155.2
Q4.03	531.8	657.4	491.3	159.3
Q2.04	567.7	642.8	501.8	155.4
Q4.04	578.2	687.6	480.8	171.2
Q2.05	649.1	699	507	163.9
Q4.05	578.7	718.2	509.5	163.9
Q2.06	770.8	778.3	702.3	171.8
Q4.06	859.2	865.4	763.3	358.6
Q2.07	898.4	971.2	698.1	349.6
Q4.07	801.3	1,055	739.4	350.9
Q2.08	832.5	1,061.3	814.8	351.4
Q4.08	823.1	1,104.9	859.6	333.7
Q2.09	853.7	999.2	837.2	328.7
Q4.09	799.3	998	849	328.7
Q2.10	787.6	946.7	743.5	0
Q4.10	779.5	920	851.5	322.9
Q2.11	792	896.2	760.2	0
Q4.11	820.3	905.3	810.1	0
Q2.12	806.4	900.9	868.7	233.6
Q4.12	790.8	962.1	942.1	239.1
Q2.13	818.7	965.7	946	244.7
Q4.13	823	1,034.8	941.6	287.5
Q2.14	830.2	1,003.2	908.1	299.4
Q4.14	845.4	1,122.1	991.3	337.3
Q2.15	872.6	1,112.1	981.6	348.4
Q4.15	862.9	1,109.9	984.8	346.2
Q2.16	865	1,082.9	1,004.9	366.3
Q4.16	854.4	1,076.5	933.4	351.4
Q2.17	740.4	1,040.4	879.9	350.3
Q4.17	737.3	1,014.2	916.6	381.8
Q2.18	724.9	995	863.6	370.7
Q4.18	707.5	949.8	886.2	378.9
Q2.19	646	989	910	383
Q4.19	636	977	911	383
Q2.20	646	989	910	383
Q4.20	636	977	911	383

Diagram II.4.14
Average Rents
Carbon County
EAD Data 1986 – 2020



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 Carbon County increased from 36 authorizations in 2020 to 36 in 2020.

The real value of single-family building permits decreased from 190,315 dollars in 2020 to 190,315 dollars in 2020. This compares to an increase in permit value statewide, with values rising by 26,370 dollars from 344,372 dollars in 2020 to 370,742 dollars in 2020. Additional details are given in Table II.4.37 as well as in Diagram II.4.15 and Diagram II.4.16.

Table II.4.37 Building Permits and Valuation Carbon County Census Bureau Data, 1980–2020							
Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, (Real 2020\$)	
	Single-Family	Duplex Units	Tri- and Four-Plex	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units
1980	86	8	16	0	110	136,965	0
1981	65	0	0	96	161	107,438	74,699
1982	41	2	0	0	43	90,548	0
1983	39	10	0	0	49	99,151	0
1984	25	0	0	0	25	92,949	0
1985	25	0	0	0	25	143,838	0
1986	14	0	0	0	14	364,224	0
1987	16	0	0	0	16	95,527	0
1988	26	0	0	0	26	131,503	0
1989	17	0	0	0	17	109,098	0
1990	9	0	0	0	9	63,305	0
1991	10	0	0	0	10	53,024	0
1992	13	0	0	0	13	132,379	0
1993	12	0	0	0	12	201,799	0
1994	21	0	0	0	21	111,457	0
1995	24	0	0	0	24	77,205	0
1996	49	4	0	0	53	108,164	0
1997	36	0	0	0	36	102,710	0
1998	28	10	0	36	74	125,929	78,363
1999	31	0	0	0	31	91,841	0
2000	33	0	0	0	33	176,079	0
2001	37	0	0	0	37	156,250	0
2002	28	0	0	0	28	141,120	0
2003	33	0	0	0	33	166,562	0
2004	60	0	0	0	60	129,735	0
2005	65	0	0	0	65	175,160	0
2006	56	2	0	0	58	164,616	0
2007	94	2	0	0	96	160,644	0
2008	55	0	0	0	55	183,483	0
2009	24	0	0	0	24	229,070	0
2010	18	0	0	0	18	193,462	0
2011	28	0	0	0	28	251,218	0
2012	27	0	0	0	27	227,724	0
2013	24	0	0	8	32	211,572	54,184
2014	21	0	0	10	31	216,137	53,403
2015	34	0	0	0	34	207,447	0
2016	35	0	0	0	35	459,566	0
2017	25	0	0	0	25	212,684	0
2018	26	0	0	0	26	216,685	0
2020	36	0	0	0	36	190,315	0
2020	36	0	0	0	36	190,315	0

Diagram II.4.15 Single-Family Permits

Carbon County
Census Bureau Data, 1980–2020

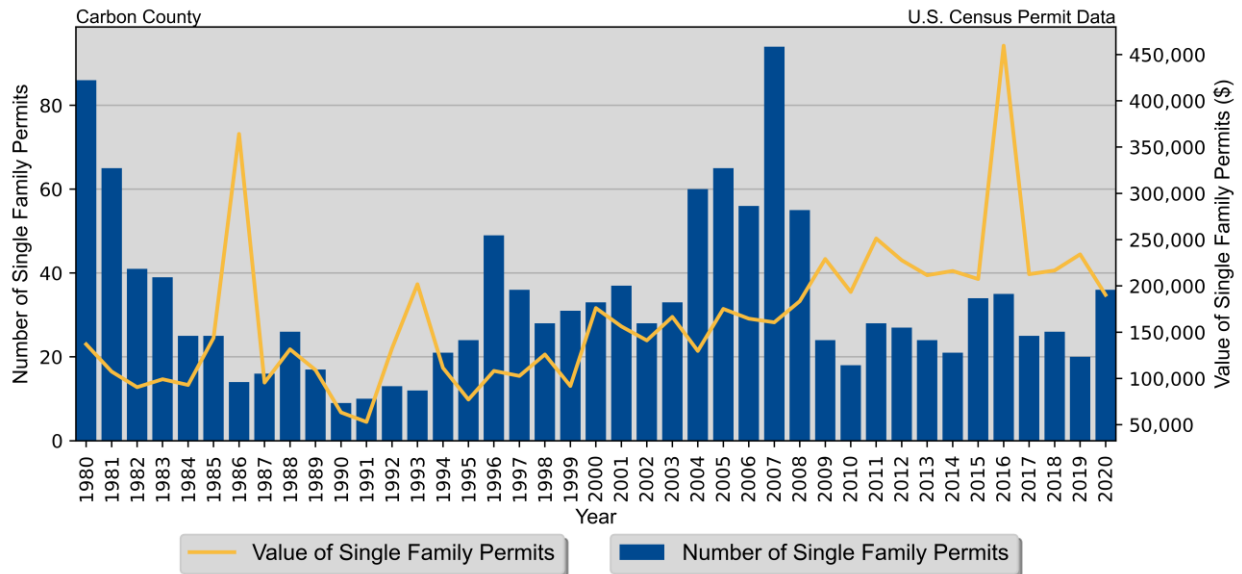
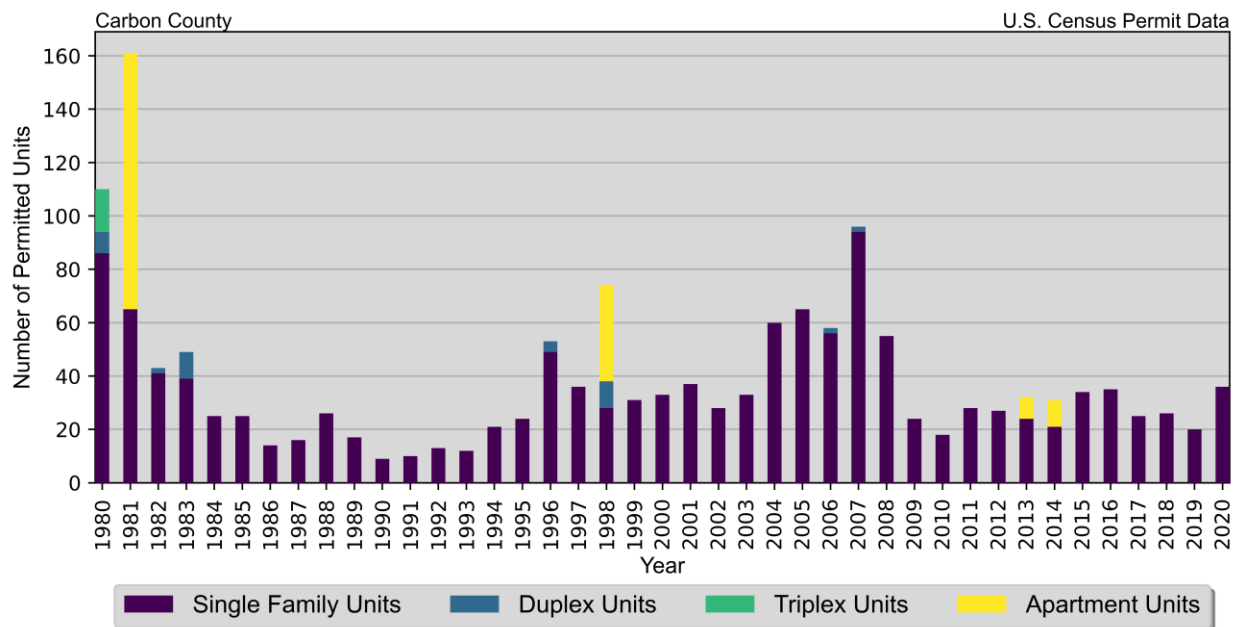


Diagram II.4.16 Total Permits by Unit Type

Carbon County
Census Bureau Data, 1980–2020



Housing Characteristics

Households by type and tenure are shown in Table II.4.38. Family households represented 65.4 percent of households, while non-family households accounted for 34.6 percent. These changed from 64.3 and 35.7 percent, respectively.

Table II.4.38				
Household Type by Tenure				
Carbon County				
2010 Census SF1 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Household Type	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	Households	Households	% of Total
Family Households	4,109	64.3%	4,056	65.4%
Married-Couple Family	3,292	80.1%	3,040	75%
Owner-Occupied	2,694	81.8%	2,435	80.1%
Renter-Occupied	598	18.2%	605	19.9%
Other Family	817	19.9%	1,016	20.1%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	321	39.3%	403	31.6%
Owner-Occupied	197	61.4%	300	74.4%
Renter-Occupied	124	38.6%	103	25.6%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	496	60.7%	613	48.8%
Owner-Occupied	259	52.2%	276	45%
Renter-Occupied	237	47.8%	337	55%
Non-Family Households	2,279	35.7%	2,148	34.6%
Owner-Occupied	1,402	61.5%	1,306	60.8%
Renter-Occupied	877	38.5%	842	39.2%
Total	6,388	100.0%	6,204	100.0%

Table II.4.39, below, shows housing units by type in 2010 and 2019. In 2010, there were 8,532 housing units, compared with 8,803 in 2019. Single-family units accounted for 72.5 percent of units in 2019, compared to 76.5 in 2010. Apartment units accounted for 7 percent in 2019, compared to 6.9 percent in 2010.

Table II.4.39				
Housing Units by Type				
Carbon County				
2010 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Unit Type	2010 Five-Year ACS		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	6,525	76.5%	6,378	72.5%
Duplex	107	1.3%	48	0.5%
Tri- or Four-Plex	314	3.7%	264	3%
Apartment	589	6.9%	618	7%
Mobile Home	981	11.5%	1,492	16.9%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	16	0.2%	3	0%
Total	8,532	100.0%	8,803	100.0%

Table II.4.40 shows housing units by tenure from 2010 to 2019. By 2019, there were 8,803 housing units. An estimated 69.6 percent were owner-occupied, and 29.5 percent were vacant.

Table II.4.40				
Housing Units by Tenure				
Carbon County				
2010 Census & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Tenure	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	6,388	74.5%	6,204	70.5%
Owner-Occupied	4,552	71.3%	4,317	69.6%
Renter-Occupied	1,836	28.7%	1,887	30.4%
Vacant Housing Units	2,188	25.5%	2,599	29.5%
Total Housing Units	8,576	100.0%	8,803	100.0%

Households by income for the 2010 and 2019 Five-Year ACS are shown in Table II.4.41. Households earning more than 100,000 dollars per year represented 24.9 percent of households in 2019, compared to 16.5 percent in 2010. Meanwhile, households earning less than 15,000 dollars accounted for 10.6 percent of households in 2019, compared to 7.9 percent in 2010.

Table II.4.41				
Households by Income				
Carbon County				
2010 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Income	2010 Five-Year ACS		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than \$15,000	490	7.9%	659	10.6%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	249	4%	408	6.6%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	302	4.9%	190	3.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	587	9.5%	699	11.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,051	16.9%	690	11.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,413	22.8%	1,133	18.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,092	17.6%	882	14.2%
\$100,000 or More	1,021	16.5%	1,543	24.9%
Total	6,205	100.0%	6,204	100.0%

Table II.4.42 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2019 Five-Year ACS Data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 8.8 percent of households in 2010 and 9.3 percent of households in 2019. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 19.4 percent of households in 2019 and 18.2 percent of households in 2010.

Table II.4.42				
Households by Year Home Built				
Carbon County				
2010 & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Year Built	2010 Five-Year ACS		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	1,131	18.2%	1,205	19.4%
1940 to 1949	329	5.3%	478	7.7%
1950 to 1959	780	12.6%	699	11.3%
1960 to 1969	411	6.6%	408	6.6%
1970 to 1979	1,669	26.9%	1,518	24.5%
1980 to 1989	910	14.7%	724	11.7%
1990 to 1999	428	6.9%	458	7.4%
2000 to 2009	547	8.8%	578	9.3%
2010 or Later	.	.	136	2.2%
Total	6,205	100.0%	6,204	100.0%

The distribution of unit types by race are shown in Table II.4.43. An estimated 78.6 percent of white households occupy single-family homes, compared to 19.7 percent of black households. Some 5.7 percent of white households occupied apartments, compared to 60.7 percent of black households. An estimated 100 percent of Asian, and 63.1 percent of American Indian households occupy single-family homes.

Table II.4.43 Distribution of Units in Structure by Race Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data							
Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	78.6%	19.7%	63.1%	100%	%	39.7%	82.9%
Duplex	0.8%	0%	0%	0%	%	0%	0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	3.4%	19.7%	0%	0%	%	6.9%	0%
Apartment	5.7%	60.7%	0%	0%	%	20.7%	8.6%
Mobile Home	11.4%	0%	36.9%	0%	%	32.8%	8.6%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	%	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 2019 are shown in Table II.4.44. An estimated 16.7 percent of vacant units were for rent in 2010. In addition, some 7.4 percent of vacant units were for sale. “Other” vacant units represented 21.4 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 2019, for rent units accounted for 12.3 percent of vacant units, while for sale units accounted for 7.4 percent. “Other” vacant units accounted for 32.4 percent of vacant units, representing a total of 843 “other” vacant units.

Table II.4.44 Disposition of Vacant Housing Units Carbon County 2010 Census & 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Disposition	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	365	16.7%	320	12.3%
For Sale	162	7.4%	193	7.4%
Rented Not Occupied	13	0.6%	5	0.2%
Sold Not Occupied	64	2.9%	27	1%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	1,070	48.9%	1,127	43.4%
For Migrant Workers	45	2.1%	84	3.2%
Other Vacant	469	21.4%	843	32.4%
Total	2,188	100.0%	2,599	100.0%

Table II.4.45 shows the number of households in the county by number of bedrooms and tenure. There were 90 rental households with no bedrooms, otherwise known as studio apartments. Two-bedroom households accounted for 26.24 percent of total households in Carbon County. In Carbon County the 2,609 households with three bedrooms accounted for 42.05 percent of all households, and there were 338 five-bedroom or more households, which accounted for 5.45 percent of all households.

Table II.4.45 Households by Number of Bedrooms Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data				
Number of Bedrooms	Tenure			% of Total
	Own	Rent	Total	
None	18	90	108	1.74
One	91	208	299	4.82
Two	834	794	1,628	26.24
Three	1,997	612	2,609	42.05
Four	1,050	172	1,222	19.7
Five or more	327	11	338	5.45
Total	4,317	1,887	6,204	100.0

The age of a structure influences its value. As shown in Table II.4.46, structures built in 1939 or earlier had a median value of, 156,600 dollars while structures built between 1950 and 1959 had a median value of 172,000 dollars and those built between 1990 to 1999 had a median value of 267,200 dollars. 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 358,800 dollars and dollars, respectively. The total median value in Carbon County was 174,900 dollars.

Table II.4.46 Owner Occupied Median Value by Year Structure Built Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data	
Year Structure Built	Median Value
1939 or earlier	156,600
1940 to 1949	127,700
1950 to 1959	172,000
1960 to 1969	157,300
1970 to 1979	198,000
1980 to 1989	178,300
1990 to 1999	267,200
2000 to 2009	268,900
2010 to 2013	358,800
2014 or later	
Median Value	174,900

Household mortgage status is reported in Table II.4.47. In, Carbon County households with a mortgage accounted for 56.7 percent of all households or 2,446 housing units, and the remaining 53.1 percent or 2,292 units had no mortgage. Of those units with a mortgage, 147 had either a second mortgage or home equity loan, 7 had both a second mortgage and home equity loan, and 2,292 or 53.1 percent had no second mortgage or no home equity loan.

Table II.4.47 Mortgage Status Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data		
Mortgage Status	Carbon County	
	Households	% of Households
Housing units with a mortgage, contract to purchase, or similar debt	2,446	56.7
With either a second mortgage or home equity loan, but not both	147	3.4
Second mortgage only	21	0.5
Home equity loan only	126	2.9
Both second mortgage and home equity loan	7	0.2
No second mortgage and no home equity loan	2,292	53.1
Housing units without a mortgage	1,871	43.3
Total	4,317	100.0%

Table II.4.48 lists the Carbon County median rent as 675 dollars and the median home value as 174,900 dollars in 2019.

Table II.4.48 Median Rent Carbon County 2019 Five-Year ACS Data	
Place	Rent
Median Rent	\$675
Median Home Value	\$174,900

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.4.49. In 2019, an estimated 2.9 percent of households were overcrowded, and an additional 0.5 percent were severely overcrowded.

Table II.4.49 Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding Carbon County 2010 & 2019 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	4,346	98.2%	71	1.6%	7	0.2%	4,424
2019 Five-Year ACS	4,274	99%	20	0.5%	23	0.5%	4,317
Renter							
2010 Five-Year ACS	1,654	92.9%	112	6.3%	15	0.8%	1,781
2019 Five-Year ACS	1,717	91%	161	8.5%	9	0.5%	1,887
Total							
2010 Five-Year ACS	6,000	96.7%	183	2.9%	22	0.4%	6,205
2019 Five-Year ACS	5,991	96.6%	181	2.9%	32	0.5%	6,204

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.4.50 and Table II.4.51, below.

There were a total of 11 households with incomplete plumbing facilities in 2019, representing 0.2 percent of households in Carbon County. This is compared to 0 percent of households lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2010.

Table II.4.50		
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities		
2010 and 2019 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2019 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	6,205	6,193
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	0	11
Total Households	6,205	6,204
Percent Lacking	0%	0.2%

There were 29 households lacking complete kitchen facilities in 2019, compared to 0 households in 2010. This was a change from 0 percent of households in 2010 to 0.5 percent in 2019.

Table II.4.51		
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities		
Carbon County		
2010 and 2019 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2019 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	6,205	6,175
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	0	29
Total Households	6,205	6,204
Percent Lacking	0%	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.4.52, in Carbon County 12 percent of households had a cost burden and 9.8 percent had a severe cost burden. Some 13.5 percent of renters were cost burdened, and 8.2 percent were severely cost burdened. Owner-occupied households without a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 8.3 percent and a severe cost burden rate of 9.9 percent. Owner occupied households with a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 13.7 percent, and severe cost burden at 11 percent.

Table II.4.52
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure
 Carbon County
 2010 & 2019 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	2,131	82.4%	256	9.9%	190	7.3%	10	0.4%	2,587
2019 Five-Year ACS	1,840	75.2%	336	13.7%	270	11%	0	0%	2,446
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	1,639	89.2%	136	7.4%	62	3.4%	0	0%	1,837
2019 Five-Year ACS	1,531	81.8%	155	8.3%	185	9.9%	0	0%	1,871
Renter									
2010 Five-Year ACS	1,038	58.3%	231	13%	77	4.3%	435	24.4%	1,781
2019 Five-Year ACS	1,003	53.2%	255	13.5%	155	8.2%	474	25.1%	1,887
Total									
2010 Five-Year ACS	4,808	77.5%	623	10%	329	5.3%	445	7.2%	6,205
2019 Five-Year ACS	4,374	70.5%	746	12%	610	9.8%	474	7.6%	6,204

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.4.53 through Table II.4.58 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 Carbon County, housing problems are faced by 675 white homeowner households, 0 black homeowner households, 25 Asian homeowner households, and 110 Hispanic homeowner households.

Table II.4.53 Percent of Homeowner Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race Carbon County 2014–2018 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 \$23,430	73.8%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33.3%	64.9%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	45.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44.2%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	29.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	29.2%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	9.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%	17.1%
Above \$78,100	2.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.7%
Total	18.9%	0%	62.5%	0%	0%	0%	16.8%	18.9%
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	26.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66.7%	35.1%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	54.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55.8%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	70.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	70.8%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	90.5%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	30%	82.9%
Above \$78,100	97.9%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	98.3%
Total	81.1%	100%	37.5%	100%	0%	0%	83.2%	81.1%

Table II.4.54
Homeowner Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Carbon County
 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	240	0	25	0	0	0	40	305
\$23,431 to \$39,050	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	190
\$39,051 to \$62,480	175	0	0	0	0	0	35	210
\$62,481 to \$78,100	30	0	0	0	0	0	35	65
Above \$78,100	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Total	675	0	25	0	0	0	110	810
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	85	0	0	0	0	0	80	165
\$23,431 to \$39,050	230	0	0	0	0	0	10	240
\$39,051 to \$62,480	420	0	0	0	0	0	90	510
\$62,481 to \$78,100	285	0	15	0	0	0	15	315
Above \$78,100	1,875	15	0	15	0	0	350	2,255
Total	2,895	15	15	15	0	0	545	3,485
Not Computed								
\$0 to \$23,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total								
\$0 to \$23,430	325	0	25	0	0	0	120	470
\$23,431 to \$39,050	420	0	0	0	0	0	10	430
\$39,051 to \$62,480	595	0	0	0	0	0	125	720
\$62,481 to \$78,100	315	0	15	0	0	0	50	380
Above \$78,100	1,915	15	0	15	0	0	350	2,295
Total	3,570	15	40	15	0	0	655	4,295

In total, some 535 renter households face housing problems in Carbon County. Of these, some 355 white renter households, 45 black renter households, 0 Asian renter households, and 135 Hispanic renter households face housing problems.

Table II.4.55 Renter Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race Carbon County 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	110	0	0	0	0	0	75	185
\$23,431 to \$39,050	120	0	0	0	0	0	30	150
\$39,051 to \$62,480	90	45	0	0	0	0	15	150
\$62,481 to \$78,100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Above \$78,100	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	30
Total	355	45	0	0	0	0	135	535
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	180	0	0	0	0	0	75	255
\$23,431 to \$39,050	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
\$39,051 to \$62,480	205	0	0	0	0	0	40	245
\$62,481 to \$78,100	160	0	0	0	0	0	35	195
Above \$78,100	590	10	0	35	0	0	50	685
Total	1,195	10	0	35	0	0	200	1,440
Not Computed								
\$0 to \$23,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total								
\$0 to \$23,430	290	0	0	0	0	0	150	440
\$23,431 to \$39,050	180	0	0	0	0	0	30	210
\$39,051 to \$62,480	295	45	0	0	0	0	55	395
\$62,481 to \$78,100	180	0	0	0	0	0	35	215
Above \$78,100	605	10	0	35	0	0	65	715
Total	1,550	55	0	35	0	0	335	1,975

Table II.4.56
Percent of Renter Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Carbon County
 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	37.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	42%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	66.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	71.4%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	30.5%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27.3%	38%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	11.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9.3%
Above \$78,100	2.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23.1%	4.2%
Total	22.9%	81.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40.3%	27.1%
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	62.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	58%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	33.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28.6%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	69.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72.7%	62%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	88.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	90.7%
Above \$78,100	97.5%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	76.9%	95.8%
Total	77.1%	18.2%	0%	100%	0%	0%	59.7%	72.9%

Overall, there are 1,345 households, or 21.5 percent of households with housing problems in Carbon County. This includes 1,030 white households, 45 black households, 25 Asian households, 0 American Indian, 0 Pacific Islander, and 0 “other” race households with housing problems. In addition, there are 245 Hispanic households with housing problems. This is shown in Table II.4.57 and Table II.4.58.

Table II.4.57
Percent of Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Carbon County
 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	56.9%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	42.6%	53.8%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	51.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	53.1%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	29.8%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27.8%	32.3%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	10.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41.2%	14.3%
Above \$78,100	2.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.6%	2.3%
Total	20.1%	64.3%	62.5%	0%	0%	0%	24.7%	21.5%
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	43.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57.4%	46.2%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	48.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	46.9%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	70.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72.2%	67.7%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	89.9%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	58.8%	85.7%
Above \$78,100	97.8%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	96.4%	97.7%
Total	79.9%	35.7%	37.5%	100%	0%	0%	75.3%	78.5%

Table II.4.58
Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Carbon County
 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	350	0	25	0	0	0	115	490
\$23,431 to \$39,050	310	0	0	0	0	0	30	340
\$39,051 to \$62,480	265	45	0	0	0	0	50	360
\$62,481 to \$78,100	50	0	0	0	0	0	35	85
Above \$78,100	55	0	0	0	0	0	15	70
Total	1,030	45	25	0	0	0	245	1,345
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	265	0	0	0	0	0	155	420
\$23,431 to \$39,050	290	0	0	0	0	0	10	300
\$39,051 to \$62,480	625	0	0	0	0	0	130	755
\$62,481 to \$78,100	445	0	15	0	0	0	50	510
Above \$78,100	2,465	25	0	50	0	0	400	2,940
Total	4,090	25	15	50	0	0	745	4,925
Not Computed								
\$0 to \$23,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total								
\$0 to \$23,430	615	0	25	0	0	0	270	910
\$23,431 to \$39,050	600	0	0	0	0	0	40	640
\$39,051 to \$62,480	890	45	0	0	0	0	180	1,115
\$62,481 to \$78,100	495	0	15	0	0	0	85	595
Above \$78,100	2,520	25	0	50	0	0	415	3,010
Total	5,120	70	40	50	0	0	990	6,270

Table II.4.59 through Table II.4.62 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 504 white households, 0 black households, 25 Asian households, as well as 195 Hispanic homeowner households.

Table II.4.59								
Percent of Homeowner Households with Severe Housing Problems by Income and Race								
Carbon County 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	45.3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	29.2%	44.1%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	27.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26.7%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	6.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5.6%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	1.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54.5%	8.9%
Above \$78,100	0.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%
Total	9%	0	62.5%	0%	0%	0%	9.8%	9.5%
Without A Severe Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	54.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70.8%	55.9%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	72.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	73.3%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	93.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	94.4%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	98.7%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	45.5%	91.1%
Above \$78,100	99.2%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	99.3%
Total	91%	100%	37.5%	100%	0%	0%	90.2%	90.5%

Table II.4.60
Percent of Renter Households with Severe Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Carbon County
 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	26.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	34.5%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	8.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	20.9%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18.2%	17.5%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	11.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9.3%
Above \$78,100	2.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23.1%	4.2%
Total	11.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38.8%	15.9%
Without A Severe Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	73.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	65.5%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	91.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79.1%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	80%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81.8%	82.5%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	88.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	90.7%
Above \$78,100	97.5%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	76.9%	95.8%
Total	88.1%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	61.2%	84.1%

Table II.4.61
Percent of Total Households with Severe Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Carbon County
 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	36.4%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	40.7%	39.4%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	21.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	24.8%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	11.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5.6%	9.8%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	4.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33.3%	9%
Above \$78,100	1.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.6%	1.5%
Total	9.8%	0%	62.5%	0%	0%	0%	19.6%	11.5%
Without A Severe Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	63.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59.3%	60.6%
\$23,431 to \$39,050	78.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	75.2%
\$39,051 to \$62,480	88.8%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94.4%	90.2%
\$62,481 to \$78,100	95.1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	66.7%	91%
Above \$78,100	98.8%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	96.4%	98.5%
Total	90.2%	100%	37.5%	100%	0%	0%	80.4%	88.5%

Table II.4.62
Total Households with Severe Housing Problems by Income and Race
 Carbon County
 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	220	0	25	0	0	0	110	355
\$23,431 to \$39,050	130	0	0	0	0	0	30	160
\$39,051 to \$62,480	100	0	0	0	0	0	10	110
\$62,481 to \$78,100	24	0	0	0	0	0	30	54
Above \$78,100	30	0	0	0	0	0	15	45
Total	504	0	25	0	0	0	195	724
Without A Severe Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$23,430	385	0	0	0	0	0	160	545
\$23,431 to \$39,050	475	0	0	0	0	0	10	485
\$39,051 to \$62,480	795	45	0	0	0	0	170	1,010
\$62,481 to \$78,100	470	0	15	0	0	0	60	545
Above \$78,100	2,490	25	0	50	0	0	400	2,965
Total	4,615	70	15	50	0	0	800	5,550
Not Computed								
\$0 to \$23,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total								
\$0 to \$23,430	605	0	25	0	0	0	270	900
\$23,431 to \$39,050	605	0	0	0	0	0	40	645
\$39,051 to \$62,480	895	45	0	0	0	0	180	1,120
\$62,481 to \$78,100	494	0	15	0	0	0	90	599
Above \$78,100	2,520	25	0	50	0	0	415	3,010
Total	5,119	70	40	50	0	0	995	6,274

Housing problems are explored by type and income in Table II.4.63 and Table II.4.64. More than 640 households have a cost burden and 484 have a severe cost burden. Some 230 renter households are impacted by cost burdens, and 154 are impacted by severe cost burdens. On the other hand, some 410 owner-occupied households have cost burdens, and 330 have severe cost burdens. Overall there are 4,955 households without a housing problem.

Table II.4.63						
Percent of Housing Problems by Income and Tenure						
Carbon County 2014-2018 HUD CHAS Data						
Housing Problem	\$0 to \$23,430	\$23,431 to \$39,050	\$39,051 to \$62,480	\$62,481 to \$78,100	Above \$78,100	Total
Owner-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0%	3.4%	1.4%	0%	0.4%	0.8%
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0%	0%	0.6%	9%	0.2%	1%
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	43.6%	23%	3.5%	0%	0%	7.6%
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	21.3%	18.4%	23.6%	9%	1.1%	9.5%
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	2.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%
Has none of the 4 housing problems	33%	55.2%	70.9%	82.1%	98.3%	80.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Renter-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0%	0%	2.5%	0%	1.4%	1%
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.5%	0.2%
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0%	16%	15%	9.1%	2.1%	6.5%
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	33.7%	1.8%	0%	0%	0%	7.7%
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	7.9%	50.2%	21.2%	0%	0%	11.4%
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	6.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.5%
Has none of the 4 housing problems	51.7%	32%	61.3%	90.9%	96%	71.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table II.4.64
Housing Problems by Income and Tenure

Carbon County
2014-2018 HUD CHAS Data

Housing Problem	\$0 to \$23,430	\$23,431 to \$39,050	\$39,051 to \$62,480	\$62,481 to \$78,100	Above \$78,100	Total
Owner-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	15	10	0	10	35
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	0	4	35	4	43
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	205	100	25	0	0	330
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	100	80	170	35	25	410
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	10	0	0	0	0	10
Has none of the 4 housing problems	155	240	510	320	2,285	3,510
Total	470	435	719	390	2,324	4,338
Renter-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	0	10	0	10	20
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	4	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	35	60	20	15	130
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	150	4	0	0	0	154
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	35	110	85	0	0	230
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	30	0	0	0	0	30
Has none of the 4 housing problems	230	70	245	200	700	1,445
Total	445	219	400	220	729	2,013
Total						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	0	10	0	10	20
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	15	10	0	14	39
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	35	64	55	19	173
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	355	104	25	0	0	484
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	135	190	255	35	25	640
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	40	0	0	0	0	40
Has none of the 4 housing problems	385	310	755	520	2,985	4,955
Total	915	654	1,119	610	3,053	6,351

Cost Burdens

For owner occupied housing, elderly non-family households are more likely to be impacted by housing cost burdens, with 34.1 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 60 percent of elderly non-family and 100 percent of large family households below 30 percent HAMFI face cost burdens or severe cost burdens. These data are shown in Table II.4.65

Table II.4.66 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 239 renter occupied households faced cost burdens, compared to 412 owner occupied households. Of these, there are 35 renter households with incomes less than 30 percent HAMFI facing housing problems.

Table II.4.65
Owner-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
 Carbon County
 2014-2018 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
No Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$23,430	15	60	0	70	10	155
\$23,431 to \$39,050	80	15	0	105	40	240
\$39,051 to \$62,480	225	105	60	90	40	520
\$62,481 to \$78,100	125	75	90	30	25	345
Above \$78,100	445	1,310	150	60	335	2,300
Total	890	1,565	300	355	450	3,560
Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$23,430	10	15	0	65	10	100
\$23,431 to \$39,050	30	4	10	25	4	73
\$39,051 to \$62,480	55	85	10	4	25	179
\$62,481 to \$78,100	10	15	0	0	10	35
Above \$78,100	0	10	0	0	15	25
Total	105	129	20	94	64	412
Severe Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$23,430	45	4	55	40	60	204
\$23,431 to \$39,050	15	50	0	50	0	115
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0	25	25
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	60	54	55	90	85	344
Cost Burden Not Computed						
\$0 to \$23,430	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
\$0 to \$23,430	70	79	55	175	80	459
\$23,431 to \$39,050	125	69	10	180	44	428
\$39,051 to \$62,480	280	190	70	94	90	724
\$62,481 to \$78,100	135	90	90	30	35	380
Above \$78,100	445	1,320	150	60	350	2,325
Total	1,055	1,748	375	539	599	4,316

Table II.4.66 Renter-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden Carbon County 2014-2018 HUD CHAS Data						
Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
No Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$23,430	0	45	0	105	75	225
\$23,431 to \$39,050	4	15	55	20	10	104
\$39,051 to \$62,480	10	165	20	25	75	295
\$62,481 to \$78,100	10	70	10	10	115	215
Above \$78,100	45	375	65	4	240	729
Total	69	670	150	164	515	1,568
Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$23,430	10	0	0	25	0	35
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	30	10	4	60	104
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	40	0	0	60	100
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	70	10	29	120	239
Severe Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$23,430	4	70	4	10	60	148
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	0	0	4	0	4
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	70	4	14	60	152
Cost Burden Not Computed						
\$0 to \$23,430	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
\$0 to \$23,430	14	115	4	140	135	408
\$23,431 to \$39,050	4	45	65	28	70	212
\$39,051 to \$62,480	10	205	20	25	135	395
\$62,481 to \$78,100	10	70	10	10	115	215
Above \$78,100	45	375	65	4	240	729
Total	83	810	164	207	695	1,959

In total, some 650 households face cost burdens, and 505 face severe cost burdens. This includes 405 owner households and 245 renter households with a cost burden, as seen in Table II.4.67.

Table II.4.67					
Households with Cost Burden by Tenure and Race					
Carbon County					
2014-2018 HUD CHAS Data					
Race	No Cost Burden	Cost Burden	Severe Cost Burden	Not Computed	Total
Owner-Occupied					
White	2,915	360	285	4	3,564
Black	15	0	0	0	15
Asian	15	0	25	0	40
American Indian	15	0	0	0	15
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Other Race	35	0	0	0	35
Hispanic	575	45	35	4	659
Total	3,570	405	345	8	4,328
Renter-Occupied					
White	1,260	190	85	30	1,565
Black	10	45	0	0	55
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	35	0	0	0	35
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Other Race	20	0	0	0	20
Hispanic	260	10	75	0	345
Total	1,585	245	160	30	2,020
Total					
White	4,175	550	370	34	5,129
Black	25	45	0	0	70
Asian	15	0	25	0	40
American Indian	50	0	0	0	50
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Other Race	55	0	0	0	55
Hispanic	835	55	110	4	1,004
Total	5,155	650	505	38	6,348

Lead-Based Paint Risks

Table II.4.68 shows the risk of lead-based paint for households with young children present. As seen therein, there are an estimated 595 households built between 1940 and 1979 with young children present, and 265 built prior to 1939.

Table II.4.68 Vintage of Households by Income and Presence of Young Children Carbon County 2014-2018 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 \$23,430	35	160	195
\$23,431 to \$39,050	25	110	135
\$39,051 to \$62,480	115	185	300
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	130	130
Above \$78,100	90	405	495
Total	265	990	1,255
Built 1940 to 1979			
\$0 to \$23,430	60	350	410
\$23,431 to \$39,050	95	290	385
\$39,051 to \$62,480	155	410	565
\$62,481 to \$78,100	90	180	270
Above \$78,100	195	1,320	1,515
Total	595	2,550	3,145
Built 1980 or Later			
\$0 to \$23,430	34	270	304
\$23,431 to \$39,050	10	120	130
\$39,051 to \$62,480	60	195	255
\$62,481 to \$78,100	100	115	215
Above \$78,100	235	815	1,050
Total	439	1,515	1,954
Total			
\$0 to \$23,430	129	780	909
\$23,431 to \$39,050	130	520	650
\$39,051 to \$62,480	330	790	1,120
\$62,481 to \$78,100	190	425	615
Above \$78,100	520	2,540	3,060
Total	1,299	5,055	6,354

Elderly Housing Needs

Table II.4.69 shows the rate of housing problems for elderly households. Some 309 elderly and 119 extra-elderly households have housing problems. Of these, some 135 elderly households with housing problems have incomes less than 30 percent HAMFI, and 90 extra-elderly households have incomes below 30 percent HAMFI.

Table II.4.69				
Households with Housing Problems by Income and Elderly Status				
Carbon County 2014-2018 HUD CHAS Data				
Income	Elderly	Extra-Elderly	Non-Elderly	Total
With Housing Problems				
\$0 to \$23,430	135	90	265	490
\$23,431 to \$39,050	99	29	205	333
\$39,051 to \$62,480	65	0	300	365
\$62,481 to \$78,100	10	0	80	90
Above \$78,100	0	0	70	70
Total	309	119	920	1,348
Without Housing Problems				
\$0 to \$23,430	70	120	190	380
\$23,431 to \$39,050	55	160	95	310
\$39,051 to \$62,480	215	145	400	760
\$62,481 to \$78,100	115	74	325	514
Above \$78,100	580	65	2,345	2,990
Total	1,035	564	3,355	4,954
Not Computed				
\$0 to \$23,430	8	0	24	32
\$23,431 to \$39,050	0	0	0	0
\$39,051 to \$62,480	0	0	0	0
\$62,481 to \$78,100	0	0	0	0
Above \$78,100	0	0	0	0
Total	8	0	24	32
Total				
\$0 to \$23,430	213	210	479	902
\$23,431 to \$39,050	154	189	300	643
\$39,051 to \$62,480	280	145	700	1,125
\$62,481 to \$78,100	125	74	405	604
Above \$78,100	580	65	2,415	3,060
Total	1,352	683	4,299	6,334

Home Ownership

The average sales price of existing, detached, single-family homes was provided by the Department of Revenue (DOR). In 2020, the average sales price in Carbon County was 190,558.08 dollars. This represented a change of -3.3 percent from the previous year. Wyoming's average was 402,110.24 dollars, a change of 25.54 percent over the previous year. Table II.4.70 compares the average sales prices between 2000 and 2020.

Table II.4.70 Average Sales Prices Carbon County vs. Wyoming DOR Data, 2000–2019						
Year	Average Price (\$)	Median Sales Price	Number of Sales	Annual % Change	Wyoming Average Price	Wyoming Annual % Change
2000	71,526	.	181	.	131,207	.
2001	85,176	.	231	19.08	128,771	-1.86
2002	78,436	.	220	-7.91	138,295	7.4
2003	88,123	.	189	12.35	148,276	7.22
2004	94,377	.	219	7.1	159,558	7.61
2005	96,200	.	387	1.93	178,183	11.67
2006	118,335	.	244	23.01	219,438	23.15
2007	148,813	.	197	25.76	265,044	20.78
2008	151,093	.	119	1.53	256,045	-3.4
2009	155,259	.	38	2.76	241,622	-5.63
2010	150,244	150,000	92	-3.23	250,958	3.86
2011	137,302	133,000	161	-8.61	241,301	-3.85
2012	153,293	145,000	166	11.65	266,406	10.4
2013	162,329	165,000	196	5.89	281,345	5.61
2014	178,757	175,000	191	10.12	263,432	10.12
2015	187,001	180,000	149	4.61	275,611	4.62
2016	182,313	177,000	127	-2.51	280,428	1.75
2017	187,500	191,000	126	2.85	292,759	4.4
2018	193,355.19	180,000	157	3.12	325,776.95	11.28
2019	197,052.8	180,450	152	1.91	320,316.99	-1.68
2020	190,558.08	180,000	159	-3.3	402,110.24	25.54

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.4.71, of the Carbon County loans in 2020, Carbon County loans were for Home Purchases, Carbon County were for Home Improvement and Carbon County were for refinancing.

Year	Home Purchase	Home Improvement	Refinancing	Other	Total
2008	184	27	196	N/A	407
2009	139	19	234	N/A	392
2010	130	11	140	N/A	281
2011	154	12	136	N/A	302
2012	194	12	177	N/A	383
2013	199	32	160	N/A	391
2014	214	22	97	N/A	333
2015	207	20	144	N/A	371
2016	177	17	116	N/A	310
2017	165	8	109	N/A	282
2018	151	5	84	4	244
2019	187	4	136	5	332

Table II.4.72, shows the average loan value by loan type. In 2012 the average home purchase loan was 164,969 dollars, compared to and Carbon County dollars in 2020. Overall, average loans were 143,807 dollars in 2012 and Carbon County dollars in 2020.

Table II.4.72
Owner-Occupied Single-Family Home Loans by Average Loan Amount
 Carbon County
 2008 – 2020 HMDA Data

Year	Home Purchase	Home Improvement	Refinancing	Other	Total
2008	\$141,071	\$82,037	\$128,158	N/A	\$130,936
2009	\$149,468	\$77,579	\$133,325	N/A	\$136,347
2010	\$142,162	\$105,455	\$132,500	N/A	\$135,911
2011	\$145,812	\$40,000	\$129,213	N/A	\$134,132
2012	\$164,969	\$53,333	\$126,746	N/A	\$143,807
2013	\$162,015	\$50,688	\$131,088	N/A	\$140,248
2014	\$170,612	\$50,591	\$135,206	N/A	\$152,369
2015	\$170,111	\$47,050	\$153,632	N/A	\$157,081
2016	\$163,085	\$68,824	\$163,784	N/A	\$158,177
2017	\$166,370	\$106,125	\$166,037	N/A	\$164,532
2018	\$171,424	\$125,000	\$128,214	\$122,500	\$154,795
2019	\$169,759	\$32,500	\$165,441	\$75,000	\$164,910

Table II.4.73, shows the total volume of owner-occupied single-family loans. The average home purchase loan was 32,004,000 dollars in 2012 and Carbon County dollars in 2020. Overall, average loans were 55,078,000 dollars in 2012 and Carbon County dollars in 2020.

Table II.4.73
Total Volume of Owner-Occupied Single-Family Loans
 Carbon County
 2008 – 2017 HMDA Data

Year	Home Purchase	Home Improvement	Refinancing	Other	Total
2008	\$25,957,000	\$2,215,000	\$25,119,000	N/A	\$53,291,000
2009	\$20,776,000	\$1,474,000	\$31,198,000	N/A	\$53,448,000
2010	\$18,481,000	\$1,160,000	\$18,550,000	N/A	\$38,191,000
2011	\$22,455,000	\$480,000	\$17,573,000	N/A	\$40,508,000
2012	\$32,004,000	\$640,000	\$22,434,000	N/A	\$55,078,000
2013	\$32,241,000	\$1,622,000	\$20,974,000	N/A	\$54,837,000
2014	\$36,511,000	\$1,113,000	\$13,115,000	N/A	\$50,739,000
2015	\$35,213,000	\$941,000	\$22,123,000	N/A	\$58,277,000
2016	\$28,866,000	\$1,170,000	\$18,999,000	N/A	\$49,035,000
2017	\$27,451,000	\$849,000	\$18,098,000	N/A	\$46,398,000
2018	\$25,885,000	\$625,000	\$10,770,000	N/A	\$37,770,000
2019	\$31,745,000	\$130,000	\$22,500,000	N/A	\$54,750,000

Survey of Rental Properties

The Wyoming Rental Vacancy Survey (RVS) has been completed biannually since 2000, with the most recent survey conducted in July 2021.³ From June through July of 2021⁴, a telephone survey was conducted with landlords and rental property managers throughout the Wyoming, a total of 22 surveys were completed by property managers in Carbon County. Of the 763 rental units surveyed 94 were vacant, indicating a vacancy rate of 12.3 percent. Table II.4.74 presents some basic statistics about the completed surveys. Diagram II.4.17 shows the historical vacancy rate from Carbon County and Wyoming over the period of June 2001 to December 2021.

Year	Sample	Total Units	Vacant Units	Vacancy Rate (%)
2004a	22	596	50	8.4
2004b	21	533	77	14.5
2005a	22	369	28	7.6
2005b	16	740	27	3.7
2006a	16	298	7	2.4
2006b	17	512	5	1
2007a	19	653	5	0.8
2007b	16	610	12	2
2008a	17	834	13	1.6
2008b	21	566	61	10.8
2009a	25	562	124	22.1
2009b	29	658	105	16
2010a	35	959	94	9.8
2010b	30	731	103	14.1
2011a	43	611	44	7.2
2011b	43	1,010	68	6.7
2012a	42	793	40	5
2012b	40	886	27	3.1
2013a	41	1,069	68	6.4
2013b	39	799	91	11.4
2014a	43	1,045	68	6.5
2014b	44	1,523	85	5.6
2015a	55	1,421	54	3.8
2015b	50	1,381	73	5.3
2016a	51	1,027	145	14.1
2016b	52	791	167	21.1
2017a	46	713	101	14.2
2017b	36	638	56	8.8
2018a	132	2,714	302	11.1
2018b	42	776	148	19.1
2020a	26	499	49	9.8
2020b	11	116	25	21.6
2020a	26	499	49	9.8
2020b	11	116	25	21.6
2021a	21	660	23	3.5
2021b	22	763	94	12.3

³ 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.

⁴ Wyoming Rental Vacancy Surveys done during June/July are designated as 2018a, and surveys done during November/December are designated as 2018b.

**Diagram II.4.17
Vacancy Rates by Year**

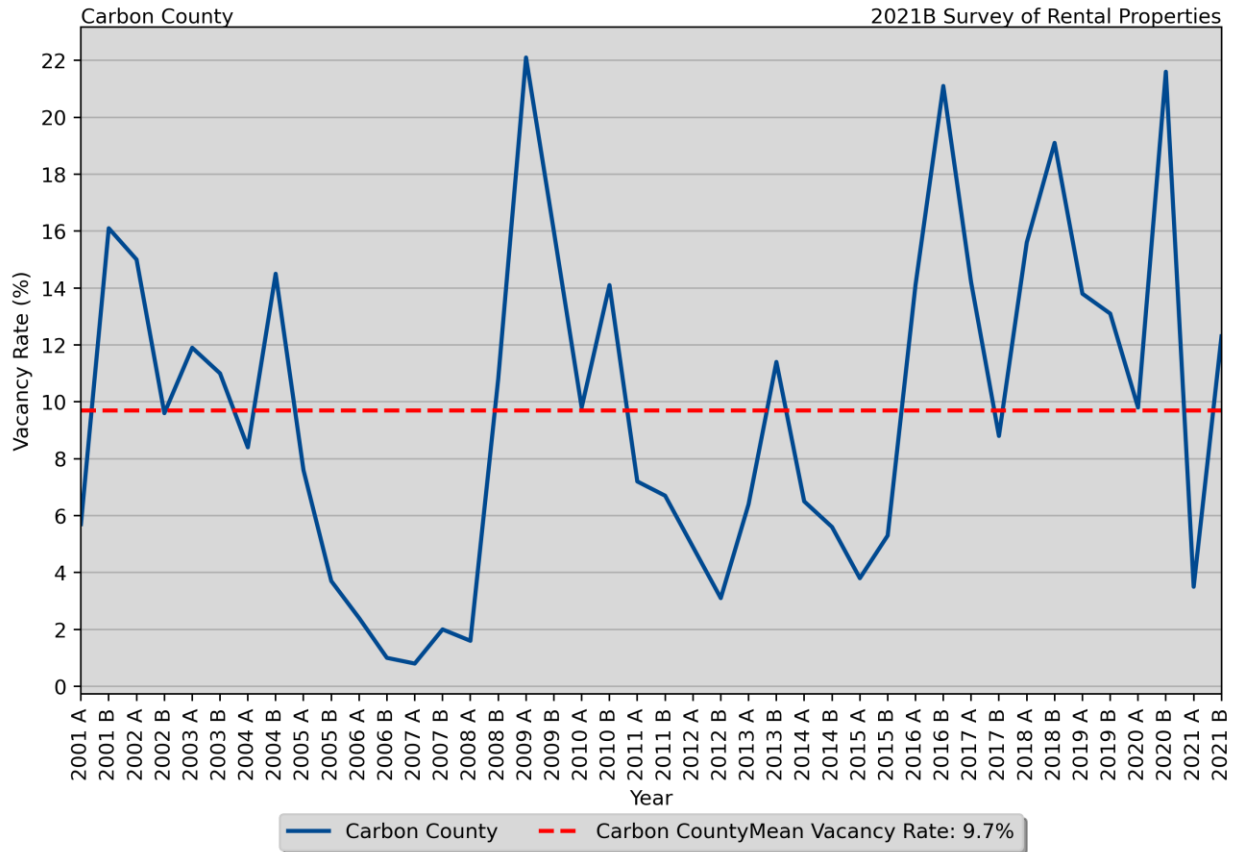


Diagram II.4.18 shows the average rent of single-family and apartment units in Carbon County. In 2020, rents for single-family units were \$928.1 and average rents for apartments were \$811.

Diagram II.4.18
Average Rent of Single Family and Apartment Units

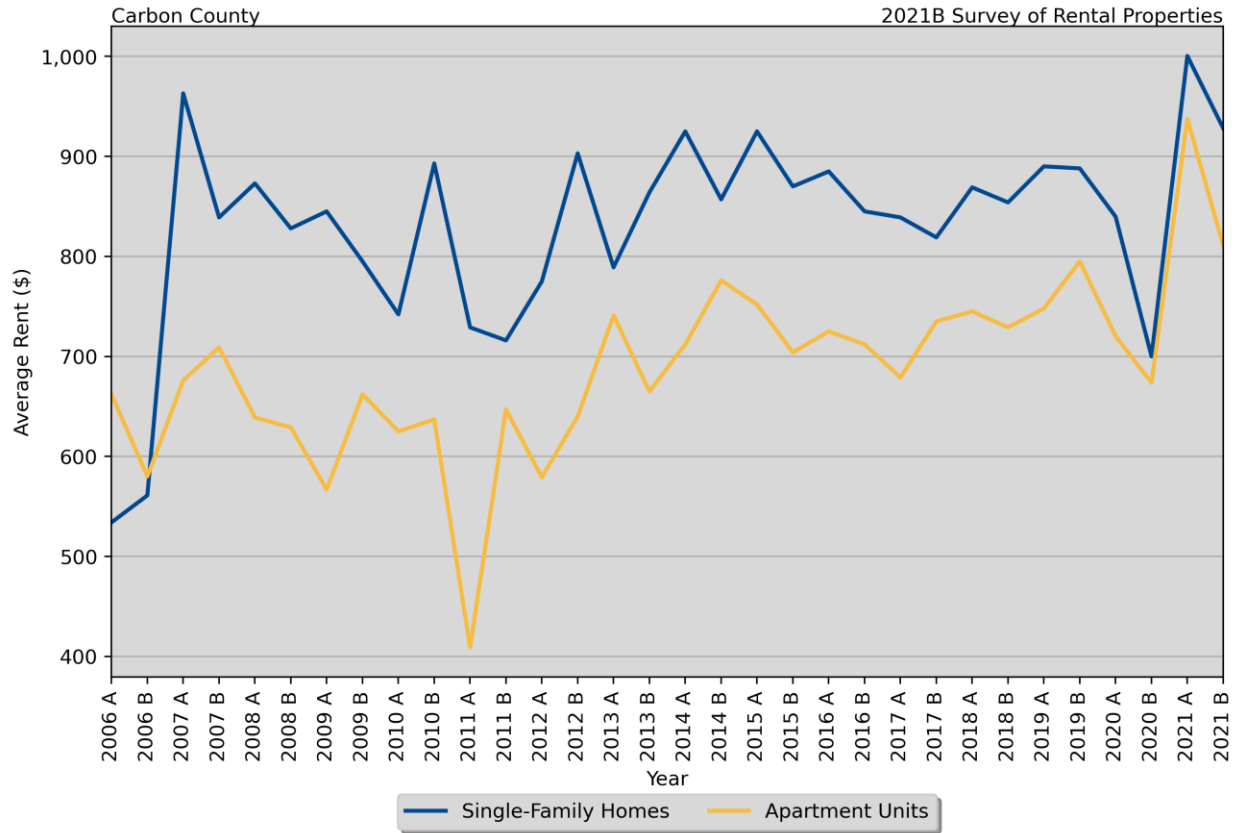


Table II.4.75, shows the amount of total and vacant units with their associated vacancy rates. At the time of the survey, there were an estimated 12 single family units in Carbon County, with 0 of them available. This translates into a vacancy rate of 0 percent in Carbon County, which compares to a single family vacancy rate of 3.8 percent for the State of 56. There were 74 apartment units reported in the survey, with 2 of them available, which resulted in a vacancy rate of 2.7 percent. This compares to a statewide vacancy rate of 3.8 percent for apartment units across Wyoming.

Table II.4.75 Rental Vacancy Survey by Type Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties			
Unit Type	Total Units	Vacant Units	Vacancy Rate
Single Family	12	0	0%
Apartments	74	2	2.7%
Mobile Homes	187	9	4.8%
“Other” Units	39	1	2.6%
Don't Know	428	80	18.7%
Total	763	94	12.3%

Table II.4.76, reports units by bedroom size. As can be seen there were 2 two-bedroom apartment units and 0 three bedroom units. Overall, the 14 two-bedroom units accounted for 1.8 percent of all units, and the 204 three bedroom units accounted for 26.7 percent. Several respondents choose not to provide bedroom sizes, which accounted for the 481 units listed as “Don’t Know”. Additional details for additional unit types are reported below.

Table II.4.76 Rental Units by Number of Bedrooms Carbon County 2021b 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	2	10	48	0	0	.	60
Two	5	5	2	0	2	.	14
Three	3	6	0	187	8	.	204
Four	2	2	0	0	0	.	4
Five	0	0	0	0	0	.	0
Don't Know	0	0	24	0	29	428	481
Total	12	23	74	187	39	428	763

Respondents were also asked to breakdown available units by bedroom size. As can be seen in Table II.4.77, One apartments were the most available apartment units, with Three units being the most available single family units.

Table II.4.77							
Available Rental Units by Number of Bedrooms							
Carbon County							
2021b 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	0	0	0		0
Three	1	0	0	9	0		10
Four	0	0	0	0	0		0
Five	0	0	0	0	0		0
Don’t Know	-1	2	0	0	1	80	82
Total	0	2	2	9	1	80	94

Table II.4.78, shows the vacancy rate by bedroom size for each type of unit. Overall, units with two bedrooms had a vacancy rate of 0 percent and three bedroom units had a vacancy rate of 0 percent.

Table II.4.78 Vacancy Rates by Number of Bedrooms Carbon County 2021b 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%	4.2%	0%	0%		3.3
Two	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0
Three	33.3%	0%	0%	4.8%	0%		4.9
Four	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0
Five	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0
Don’t Know	0%	inf%	0%	0%	3.4%	18.7%	17
Total	0%	8.7%	2.7%	4.8%	2.6%	18.7%	94

Table II.4.79 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.4.79 Single Family Units by Bedroom Size Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties			
Number of Bedrooms	Units	Available Units	Vacancy Rates
Studio	0	0	0%
One	2	0	0%
Two	5	0	0%
Three	3	1	33.3%
Four	2	0	0%
Don't know	0	-1	0%
Total	12	0	0%

Table II.4.80 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 **4.2** percent.

Table II.4.80 Apartment Units by Bedroom Size Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties			
Number of Bedrooms	Units	Available Units	Vacancy Rates
Efficiency	0	0	0%
One	48	2	4.2%
Two	2	0	0%
Three	0	0	0%
Four	0	0	0%
Don't know	24	0	0%
Total	74	2	2.7%

Average market-rate rents by unit type are shown in Table II.4.81. 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.4.81 Average Market Rate Rents by Bedroom Size Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties						
Number of Bedrooms	Single Family Units	Duplex Units	Apartment Units	Mobile Homes	“Other” Units	Total
Efficiency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
One	\$550	\$0	\$679	\$0	\$0	\$653
Two	\$705	\$705	\$950	\$0	\$688	\$762
Three	\$1,500	\$954	\$950	\$760	\$830	\$960
Four	\$1,100	\$1,176	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$959
Five	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$928.1	\$882.2	\$811	\$972.9	\$923.8	\$890.8

Table II.4.82, shows vacancy rates for single family units by average rental rates for Carbon County. The most common rent for single family units was between 500 and 750 dollars and the units in this price range had a vacancy rate of 0 percent.

Table II.4.82 Single Family Market Rate Rents by Vacancy Status Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties			
Average Rents	Single Family Units	Available Single Family Units	Vacancy Rate
Less Than \$500	0	0	0%
\$500 to \$750	6	0	0%
\$750 to \$1,000	5	0	0%
\$1,000 to \$1,250	0	0	0%
\$1,250 to \$1,500	1	0	0%
Above \$1,500	0	0	0%
Missing	0	0	0%
Total	12	0	0%

The average rent and availability of apartment units is displayed in Table II.4.83. The most common rent for apartments was between 500 and 750 dollars and the units in this price range had a vacancy rate of 2.2 percent.

Table II.4.83 Apartment Market Rate Rents by Vacancy Status Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties			
Average Rents	Apartment Units	Available Apartment Units	Vacancy Rate
Less Than \$500	0	0	0%
\$500 to \$750	45	1	2.2%
\$750 to \$1,000	29	1	3.4%
\$1,000 to \$1,250	0	0	0%
\$1,250 to \$1,500	0	0	0%
Above \$1,500	0	0	0%
Missing	0	0	0%
Total	74	2	2.7%

Table II.4.84, displays units designed to serve elderly occupants. In the most recent survey there were 0 units designed for elderly occupants, of which 0 units were available, which indicates a vacancy rate of 0 percent.

Table II.4.84 Units Designed for Elderly Occupants Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties	
Elderly	Units
Elderly Units	0
Available Elderly Units	0
Elderly Vacancy Rate	0%

Table II.4.85, shows the number of estimated days an available unit is expected to be on the market. As can be seen 1 units, or 1.1 percent of available units are expected to be on the market for less than seven days. An additional 13 units, or 13.8 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.4.85 Number of Estimated Days to Fill a Vacant Unit Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties		
Average Days	Number of Units	Percent of Total
Less than 7 days	1	1.1%
7 to 30 days	13	13.8%
31 to 60 days	8	8.5%
61 to 90 days	0	0%
More than 90 days	0	0%
Unknown	72	76.6%
Total	94	100.0%

Respondents were asked if utilities are included in the rent, responses are shown in Table II.4.86, 11 respondents, or 55 percent, included some sort of utility in the rent.

The type of utility included in the rent is shown in Table II.4.87. There were 40 respondents who included electricity, 4 respondents who included natural gas, 301 respondents who included water and sewer and 239 respondents included trash collection in the rent.

Table II.4.86 Are there any utilities included with the rent? Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties	
Period	Respondent
Yes	11
No	9
% Offering Utilities	55%

Table II.4.87 Which utilities are included with the rent? Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties	
Type of Utility Provided	Respondent
Electricity	40
Natural Gas	4
Propane	0
Water/Sewer	301
Trash Collection	239
Cable Television	5
Other	

Perceived Need for Housing Units

Table II.4.88, 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 4 number of persons on the wait list.

Table II.4.88 Do you keep a waiting list? Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties	
Period	Respondent
Yes	2
No	18
Waitlist Size	4

Table II.4.89, shows the condition of rental units by unit type for Carbon 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 492 units were in good condition, or 64.5 percent and 0 units, or 0 percent, being in average condition. Details by unit type and condition are displayed.

Table II.4.89 Condition by Unit Type Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties		
Conditions	Units	Percent of Total
Poor	0	0%
Fair	0	0%
Average	0	0%
Good	492	64.5%
Excellent	0	0%
Don't Know	0	0%
Total	763	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.4.90, 0 respondents said they would prefer more single family units, 0 respondents wanted more apartment units, and 1 respondents indicated they would prefer more units of any type.

Table II.4.90 If you had the opportunity to own/manage more units, how many would you prefer Carbon County 2021b Survey of Rental Properties	
Unit Type	Respondents citing more units
Single family units	0
Duplex Units	0
Apartments	0
Mobile homes	0
Other	0
All types	1
Total	1

2020 Household Forecast

The 2020 Housing Needs Forecast reports housing demand projections from 2020 to 2050, with 2020 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 2020 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.4.91, shows the current CHAS housing problem estimates for the period of 2014-2018. 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

Table II.4.91 Households with Housing Problems by Income			
Carbon County 2014-2018 HUD CHAS Data			
Income	Owner	Renter	Total
One or more housing problems			
30% HAMFI or less	305	180	485
30.1-50% HAMFI	190	150	340
50.1-80% HAMFI	210	150	360
80.1-95% HAMFI	70	10	80
95 – 115% HAMFI	15	25	40
115.1% HAMFI or more	25	20	45
Total	815	535	1,350
Without Housing Problems			
30% HAMFI or less	155	225	380
30.1-50% HAMFI	240	70	310
50.1-80% HAMFI	510	245	755
80.1-95% HAMFI	270	155	425
95 – 115% HAMFI	325	230	555
115.1% HAMFI or more	2,010	515	2,525
Total	3,510	1,440	4,950
Not Computed			
30% HAMFI or less	10	30	40
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	30	40
Total			
30% HAMFI or less	470	435	905
30.1-50% HAMFI	430	220	650
50.1-80% HAMFI	720	395	1,115
80.1-95% HAMFI	340	165	505
95 – 115% HAMFI	340	255	595
115.1% HAMFI or more	2,035	535	2,570
Total	4,335	2,005	6,340

be seen there were a total of 815 owner occupied and 535 renter occupied households experiencing a housing problem.

Table II.4.92, shows the total estimated housing by tenure for Carbon County. As can be seen, in 2030 there are estimated to be a total of 4,367 owner and 1,816 renter occupied households or a total of 6,183 households. By 2050 there are estimated to be 4,389 owner, 1,759 renter for a total of 6,148 households in Carbon County.

Year	Owner	Renter	Total
2020	4,313	1,814	6,127
2025	4,335	1,817	6,152
2030	4,367	1,816	6,183
2035	4,387	1,809	6,196
2040	4,394	1,795	6,189
2045	4,392	1,778	6,170
2050	4,389	1,759	6,148

Table II.4.93 shows the incremental housing demand for Carbon County. The incremental housing demand estimates the additional housing stock needed above the currently available housing stock. In 2020, 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 36 owner-occupied and 0 renter occupied households will be needed above current 2020 housing levels to address future household demand. The incremental housing demand is also reported by income breakdown. In 2050, it is estimated Carbon County will see an additional 58 households, of which 6 are estimated to have incomes of 0 – 30 percent of Median Family Income (MFI). And additional 10 household’s above current 2020 levels are expected to have incomes of 50.1 to 80.0 percent of MFI.

Table II.4.93
Incremental Housing Demand Forecast
 Carbon County
 Strong Growth Scenario

Income (% of MFI)	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Owner							
0-30%	0	0	4	6	7	7	6
30.1-50%	0	0	4	6	6	6	6
50.1-80%	0	1	6	9	10	10	10
80.1-95%	0	0	3	4	5	5	5
95.1-115%	0	0	3	4	5	5	5
115+%	0	2	17	26	30	29	27
Total	0	2	36	56	63	61	58
Renter							
0-30%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.1-50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1-80%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.1-95%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95.1-115%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115+%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total							
0-30%	0	0	4	6	7	7	6
30.1-50%	0	0	4	6	6	6	6
50.1-80%	0	1	6	9	10	10	10
80.1-95%	0	0	3	4	5	5	5
95.1-115%	0	0	3	4	5	5	5
115+%	0	2	17	26	30	29	27
Total	0	2	36	56	63	61	58

Table II.4.94 shows the Incremental Total Housing Need Forecast for Carbon 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 2020, the base year, the total housing need set at the 1,295 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 872 owner and 469 renter occupied households for a total of 1,342 quality households.

Table II.4.94
Incremental Total Housing Need Forecast
 Carbon County
 Strong Growth Scenario

Income (% of MFI)	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Owner							
0-30%	303	305	309	311	312	311	311
30.1-50%	189	190	193	195	196	196	196
50.1-80%	209	210	216	219	220	220	219
80.1-95%	70	70	73	74	75	75	74
95.1-115%	15	15	18	19	20	20	20
115+%	25	27	42	51	55	54	52
Total	811	817	850	870	877	875	872
Renter							
0-30%	163	163	163	162	161	160	158
30.1-50%	136	136	136	135	134	133	132
50.1-80%	136	136	136	135	134	133	132
80.1-95%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
95.1-115%	23	23	23	23	22	22	22
115+%	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Total	484	485	485	483	479	474	469
Total							
0-30%	466	468	472	473	473	471	469
30.1-50%	325	326	329	331	330	329	327
50.1-80%	345	346	352	354	355	353	351
80.1-95%	79	79	82	83	84	84	83
95.1-115%	38	38	40	42	42	42	41
115+%	43	45	60	69	72	71	70
Total	1,295	1,301	1,335	1,353	1,356	1,350	1,342