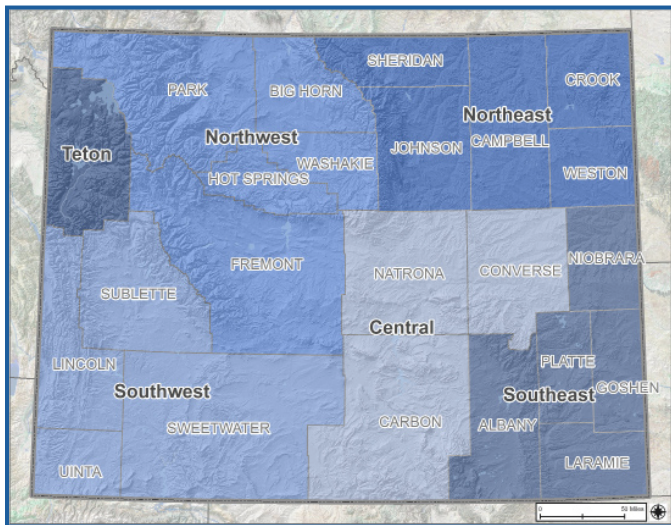


Summary of the Central Region

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

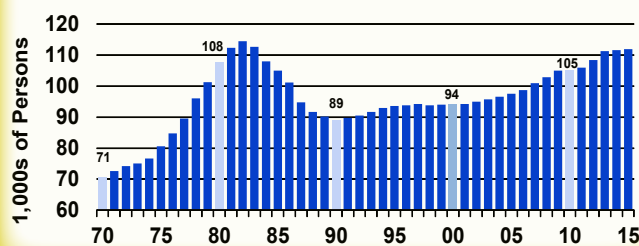
The **Wyoming Profile**, sponsored by the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership, is undertaken semi-annually to provide current, quality information about factors influencing the development, production, use, rehabilitation, demand, and need for **housing and related services** in Wyoming's communities. **This regional summary**, focusing on the Central Region, is one of six publications that inspect a group of counties in the state, as shown in the map presented below. The **Central Region** comprises Carbon, Converse, and Natrona counties.



Demographics

According to U.S. Census Bureau data, between 2000 and 2010, the Central Region's population rose from 94,224 to 105,168, or by 11.6 percent. The most recent census estimate put the population of the Central Region at 111,973 as of July 1, 2015, which indicates an increase of 6.5 percent since 2010. The growth in population in the region can be attributed to the natural increase of the overall population, the net of births minus deaths, as well as the net migration. Changes in population in the Central Region are shown in Diagram 1.

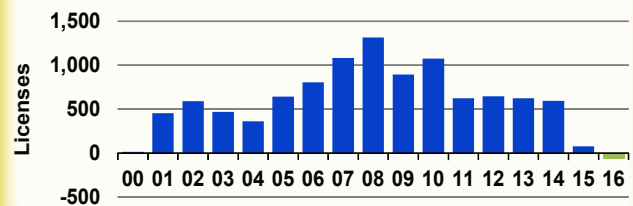
Diagram 1. Central Region Population
1970–2015 Census Bureau Data



The Wyoming Housing Database Partnership utilizes quarterly data from the Wyoming Department of Transportation regarding driver's licenses of new or

departing residents to track changes in population. While the net of surrendered and exchanged driver's licenses was low in 2000 with only 12, there were substantial increases in the following years, with in-migration in 2015 totaling 78 persons and in-migration in the first half of 2016 representing a decrease of 64 persons, as shown in the chart below. These data also indicate that growth was moderate in the Central Region.

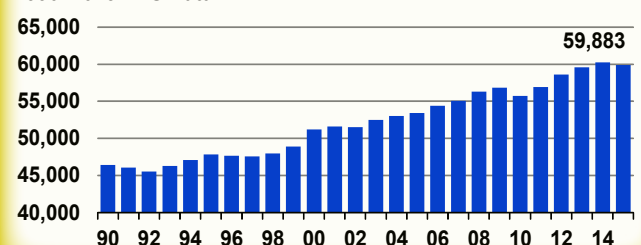
Diagram 2. Central Region Migration
2000 – 2016: First Half WYDOT Data



Economics

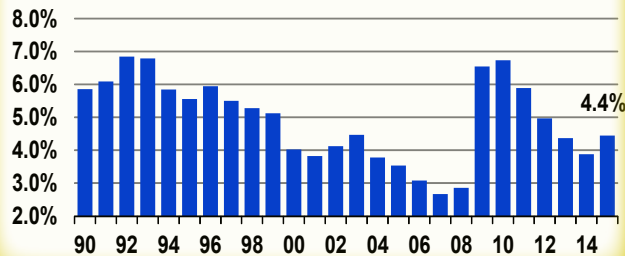
Economic growth in the region can be examined through labor force statistics. The labor force represents those persons working or seeking work, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). From 1990 to 2015, the labor force in the Central Region expanded relatively modestly at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent per year, as shown in Diagram 3. However, between 2014 and 2015, the labor force decreased by 0.6 percent to a level of 59,883 persons. The number of persons working also was 57,221 persons in 2015.

Diagram 3. Central Region Labor Force
1990–2015 BLS Data



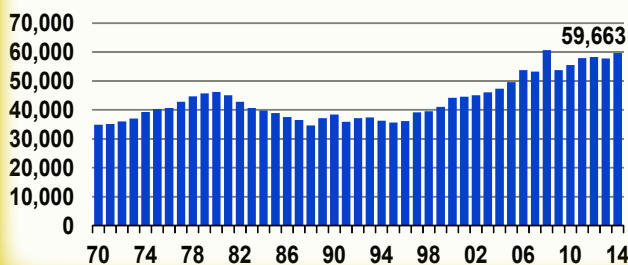
The national recession contributed to a rapid rise in unemployment between 2008 and 2010. Still, unemployment rates for the Central Region rose in 2015 to 4.4 percent or by an increase of 0.6 percent since 2014, as shown in Diagram 4.

Diagram 4. Central Region Unemployment Rate
1990–2015 BLS Data



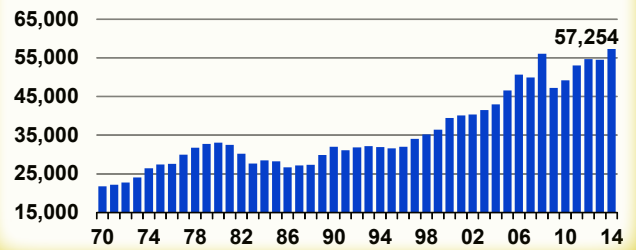
Low unemployment rates often cause upward wage pressure in the labor markets, and in turn, cause earnings to increase. In 1979, average earnings by place of work in the Central Region was \$44,986 in real 2013 dollars. Unfortunately, this level of earnings was not sustained, and the average declined. However, since 2010, earnings increased at an annual growth rate of 0.4 percent. As of 2013, the year for which the most recent data are available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the average earnings by place of work was \$58,044, shown in Diagram 5.

Diagram 5. Central Region Average Earnings Per Job:
1970–2014 BEA Data, Real 2014 Dollars



Personal income is made up of earnings and unearned income sources, such as dividends, interest, rent, and government transfer payments. Together these income sources, when divided by population, create per capita income. This income measure also shows that the rising economic welfare of the Central Region was adversely affected in 2009. Real per capita income in 2013 was \$56,369 and was roughly 11.6 percent higher than it was in 2010, as shown in Diagram 6, but still lower than seen in 2008.

Diagram 6. Central Region Per Capita Income
1970–2014 BEA Data, Real 2014 Dollars



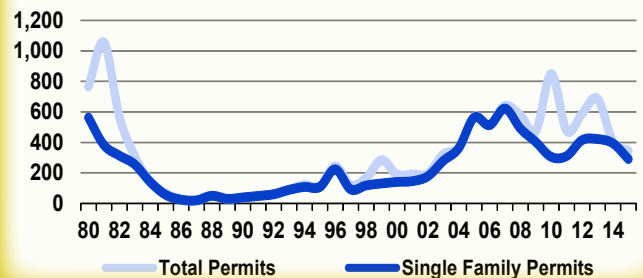
Highlights...

- The population of the Central Region grew by 6.5 percent from 2010 to July 1, 2015, to 111,973.
- The unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in 2015. A decrease of 0.6 percentage points since 2014.

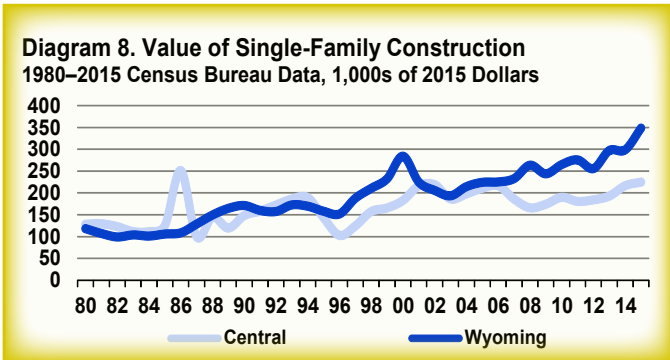
Housing

Consequences of economic change are often seen in the housing market. During the late 1970s, when incomes were increasing, the housing sector was very active and there was a significant amount of housing construction in the Central Region. Like employment and income, the housing market fell sharply during the recession of the early 1980s; 1981 saw 1,055 total permits, of which 383 were for single-family units, but by 1987, there were only 20 permits, all of which were for single-family units. The issuance of single-family unit permits reached a peak of 622 in 2007, fell to 305 in 2010, and were at 291 in 2015, as shown in Diagram 7.

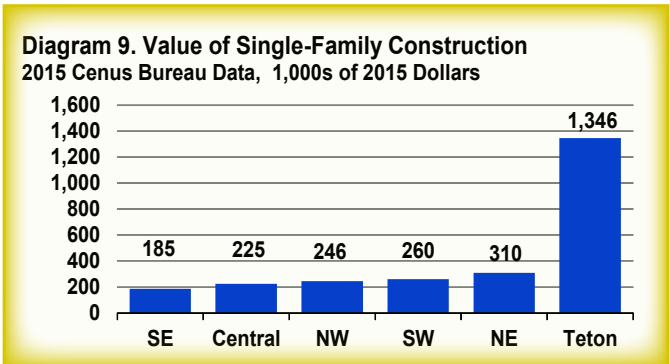
Diagram 7. Central Region Residential Permits
1980–2015 Census Bureau Data



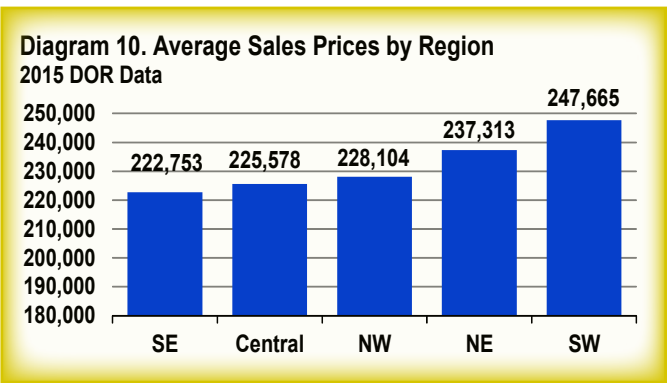
From 1980 to 2015 the real value of construction, representing only the cost of building the unit and not the land and infrastructure, increased in the Central Region and in Wyoming, with the statewide average rising to \$348,580 and the Central Region's average rising to \$225,000 in 2015, as shown in Diagram 8.



Still the average real value of new construction in the Central region was the second lowest of all regions in the state in 2015, as shown in Diagram 9.



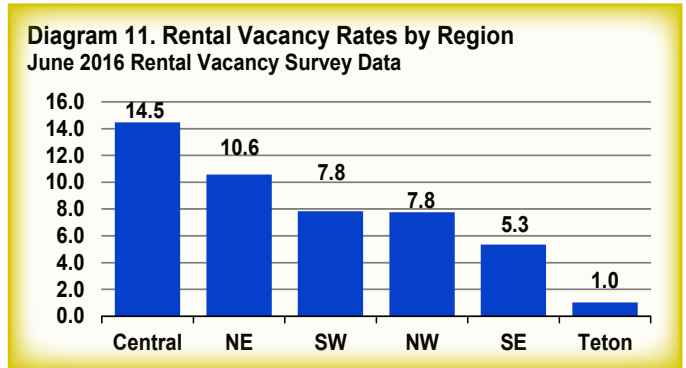
County tax assessors in Wyoming report housing prices for existing homes sold on 10 acres or less throughout the state to the Wyoming Department of Revenue (DOR). As shown in Diagram 10, the Central Region had an average existing price of \$225,578 in 2015, which was the second lowest of all other regions in the state; the Teton Region, which is not shown, had an average price of \$1.4 million. In the Central Region, existing housing had higher values than did new construction.



Every six months since 2001, the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership has conducted a survey of rental properties throughout the state. By June 2016, the survey covered 7,541 rental units in the Central Region. Rental vacancy rates rose to 14.5 percent in the first half of 2016, as seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Central Region Rental Vacancy Rates				
Rental Vacancy Survey Data (a = December, b = June)				
Year	Sample	Total Units	Vacant Units	Vacancy Rate
2004b	83	4,600	218	4.7%
2005a	68	3,298	117	3.5%
2005b	75	6,267	139	2.2%
2006a	71	3,991	83	2.1%
2006b	78	4,363	68	1.6%
2007a	97	5,403	33	0.6%
2007b	100	5,151	58	1.1%
2008a	104	5,794	69	1.2%
2008b	109	5,057	110	2.2%
2009a	124	4,321	240	5.6%
2009b	162	5,643	360	6.4%
2010a	180	6,874	342	5.0%
2010b	174	5,995	348	5.8%
2011a	208	6,067	234	3.9%
2011b	197	6,238	421	6.7%
2012a	207	6,540	163	2.5%
2012b	211	7,193	140	1.9%
2013a	203	7,406	287	3.9%
2013b	207	7,387	303	4.1%
2014a	221	7,717	242	3.1%
2014b	235	7,951	316	4.0%
2015a	254	8,550	506	5.9%
2015b	250	8,535	622	7.3%
2016a	240	7,541	1,092	14.5%

The Central Region had the highest vacancy rate compared to the state rate of 8.6 percent. The vacancy rates for each region in Wyoming can be seen in Diagram 11.



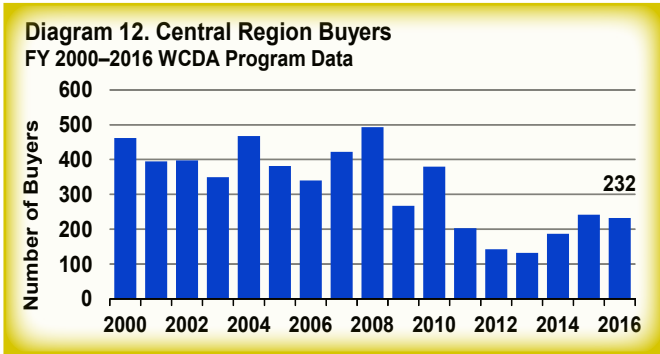
Highlights...

- According to DOR data, the average home price in the Central Region was \$225,578 in 2015.
- The June 2016 rental vacancy survey revealed a vacancy rate of 14.5 percent, as compared to the state rate of 8.6 percent.

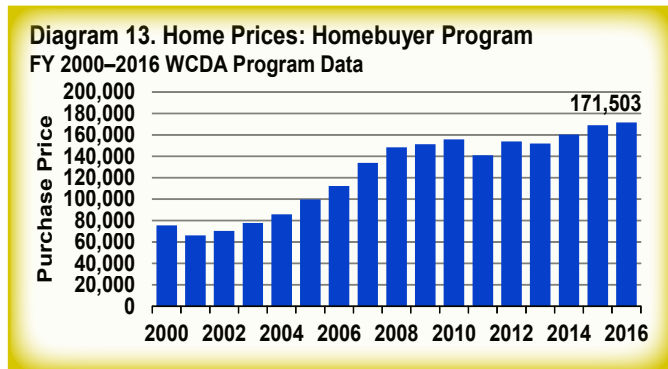
WCDA Homebuyers Program

Since 1979, the WCDA has helped more than 50,000 Wyoming residents become homeowners. From 2000 to 2016, the WCDA assisted between 200 and 500 Central Region residents per fiscal year with the purchase of their

home through homebuyer programs. In Fiscal 2016, the WCDA programs served only 232 participants, as shown below.

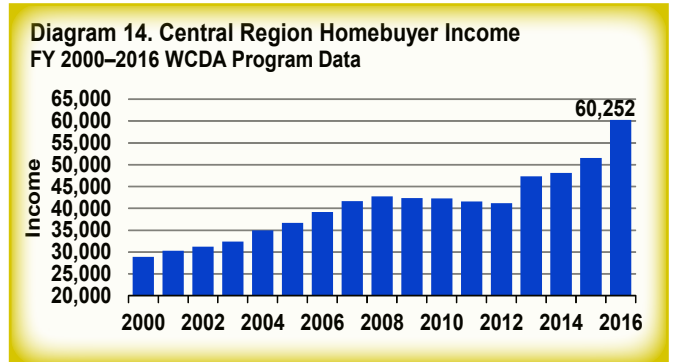


WCDA homebuyer programs provide assistance to first-time and low-income homebuyers in a complicated housing market. From 2000 to 2016 the Central Region-wide average for all home sales, as reported to the DOR by each county’s tax assessor, rose by 5.9 percent per year. However, prices of homes purchased by participants in WCDA homebuyer programs increased by 5.3 percent per year from fiscal 2000 to 2016, as shown below.

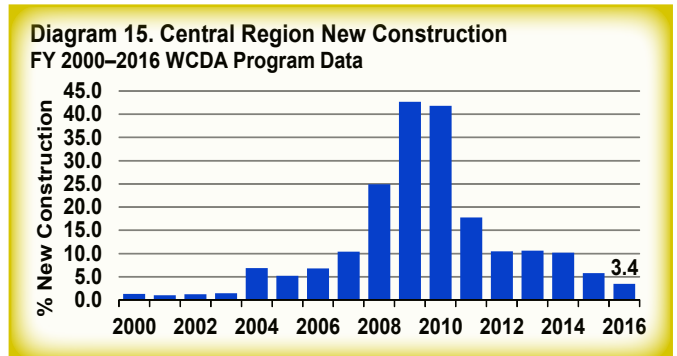


The need for WCDA housing programs is clear, as household incomes in the state did not keep pace with increases in housing costs from fiscal 2000 to 2016. The average household income for Central

Region households participating in WCDA homebuyer programs rose from \$28,909 to \$60,252 over the same period at an average increase of 4.7 percent per year, as noted in Diagram 14. This was less than the growth in housing prices for these residents.



The WCDA increased its efforts to support the purchase of newly constructed affordable homes opportunities in Wyoming from 2000 to 2016. Consequently, the share of new construction purchased in the Central Region by WCDA homebuyer program participants was much higher in 2009 and 2010 than it was in the early 2000s; it rose from less than 1.3 percent in fiscal 2002 to 41.8 percent in 2010, though the most recent economic climate caused it to fall to 3.4 percent in 2016, as shown below.



This regional summary was prepared for the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership. The complete 2016 Wyoming profile is available online on the WCDA website, www.WyomingCDA.com.

