2017 State of Wyoming

Regional Assessment of Fair Housing

Technical Appendix

November 15, 2017

2017 STATE OF WYOMING

REGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING:

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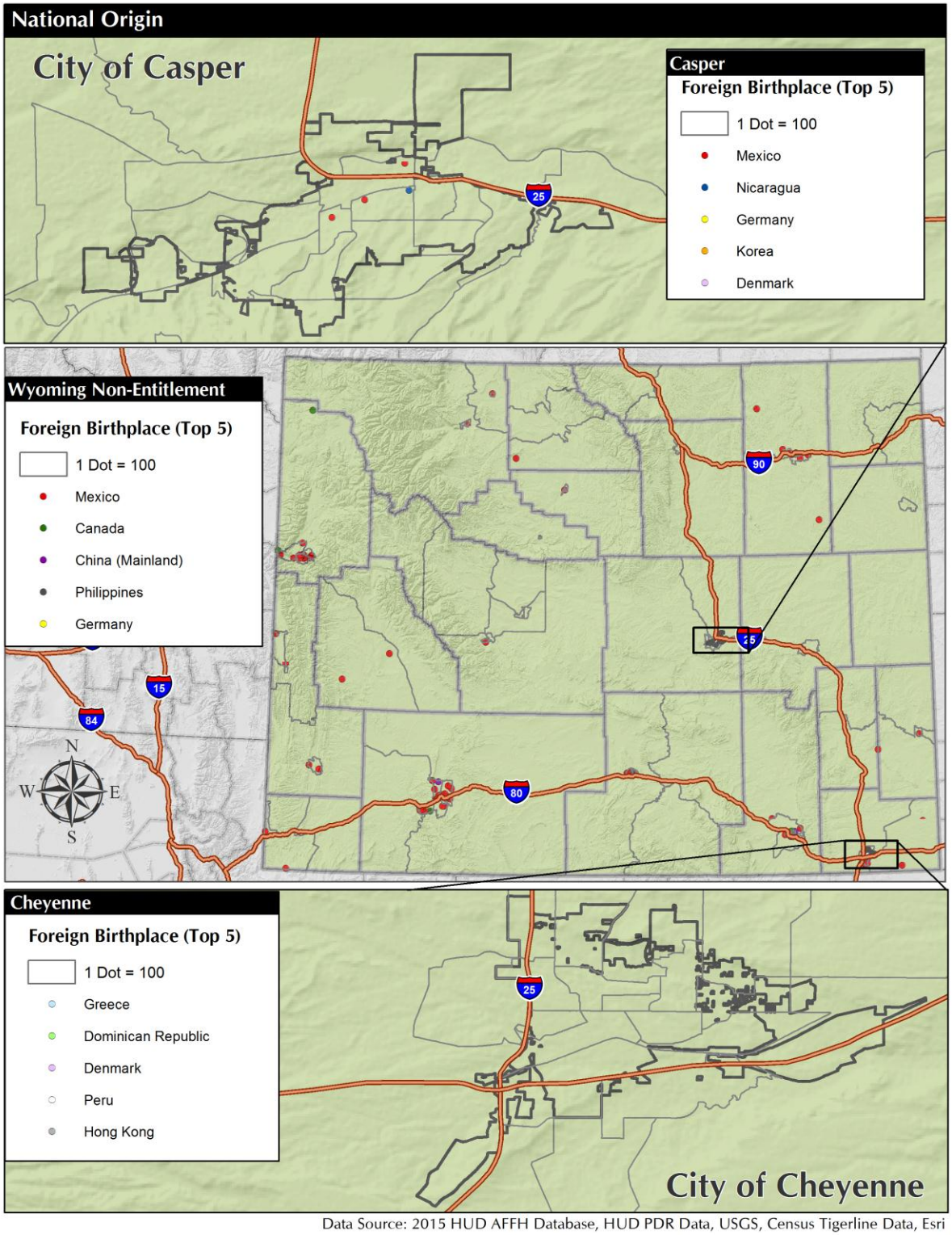

Data Source: 2015 HUD AFFH Database, HUD PDR Data, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 2
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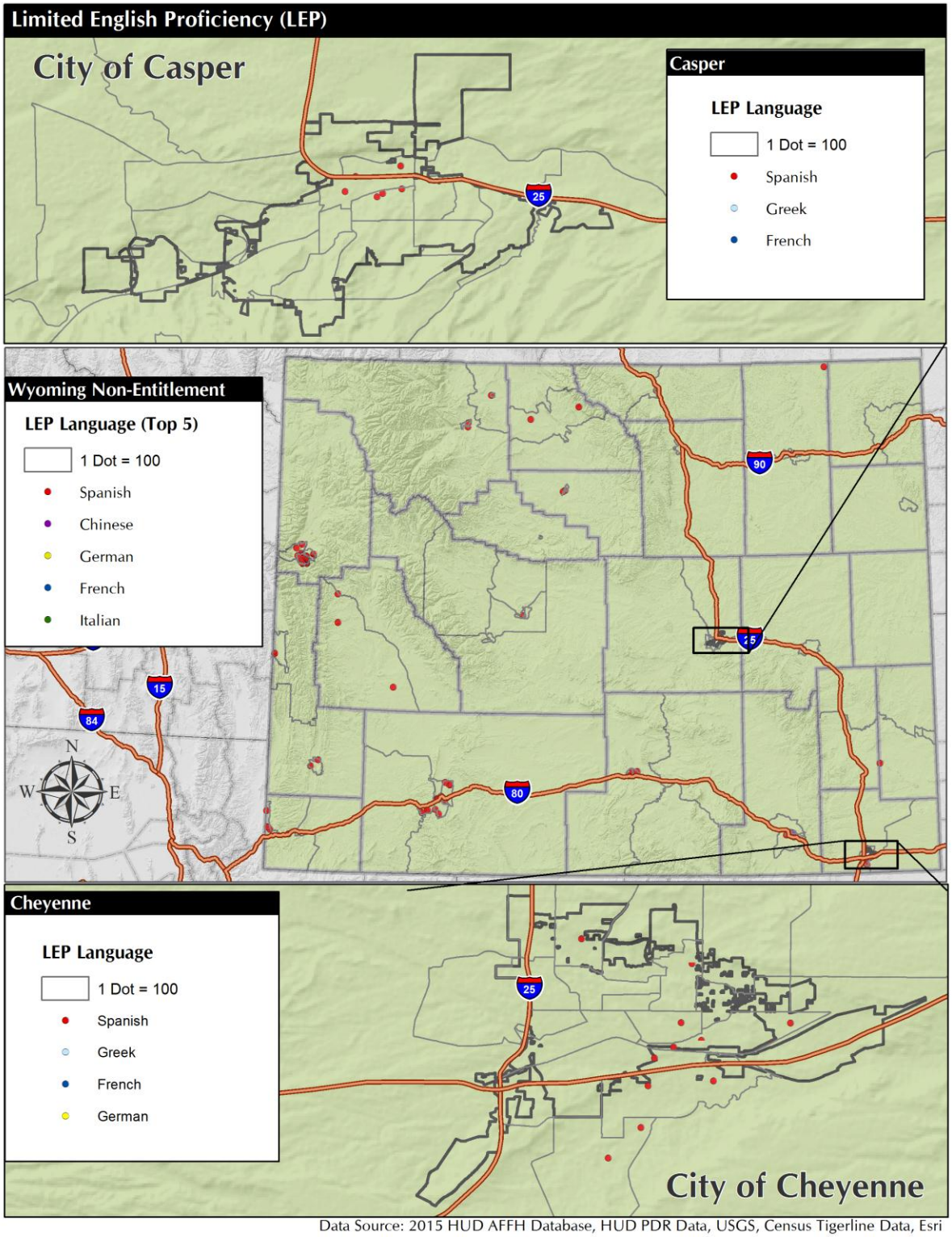

Data Source: 2015 HUD AFFH Database, HUD PDR Data, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 3
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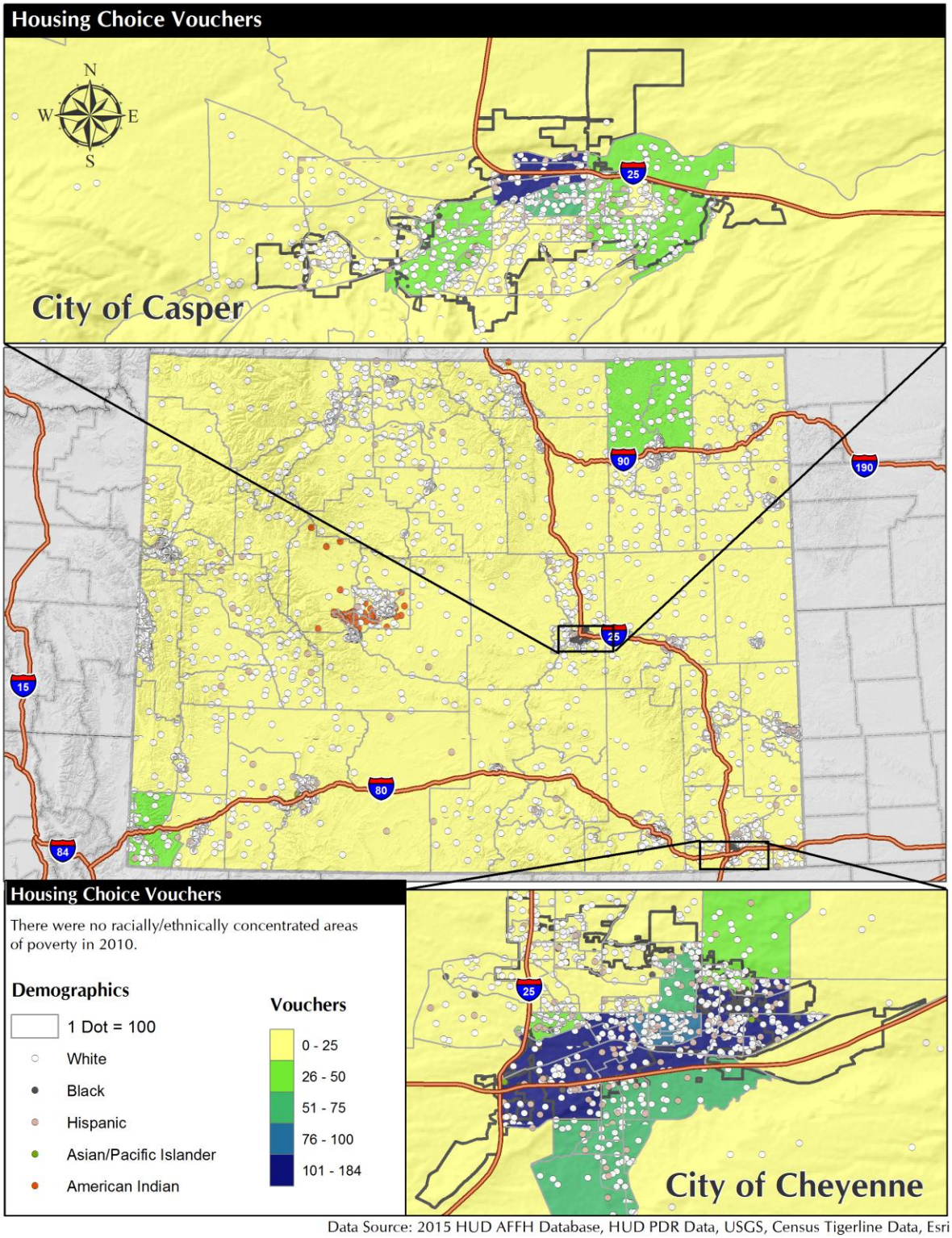

Data Source: 2015 HUD AFFH Database, HUD PDR Data, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 4
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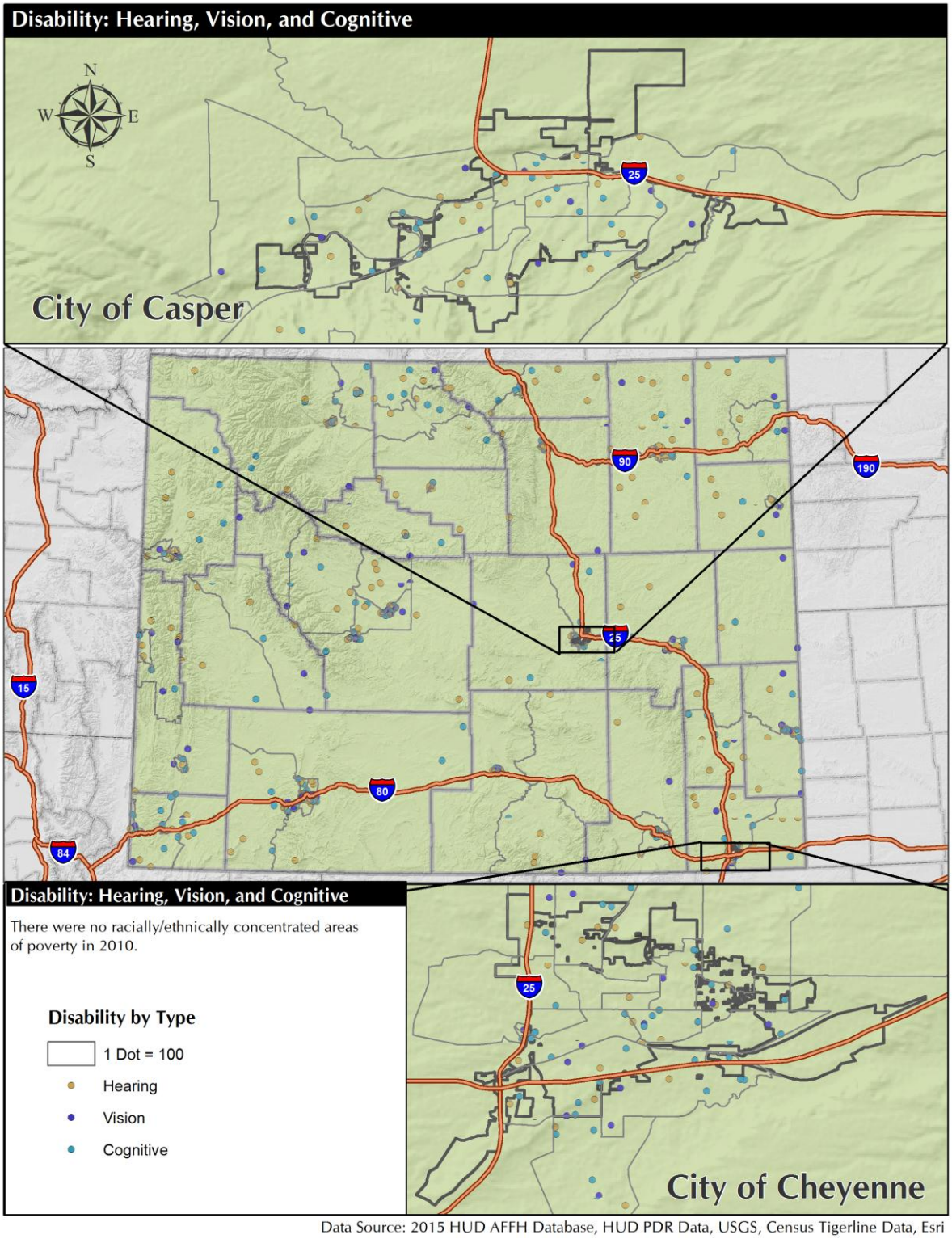
2015 AFFH Raw Data



Data Source: 2015 HUD AFFH Database, HUD PDR Data, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

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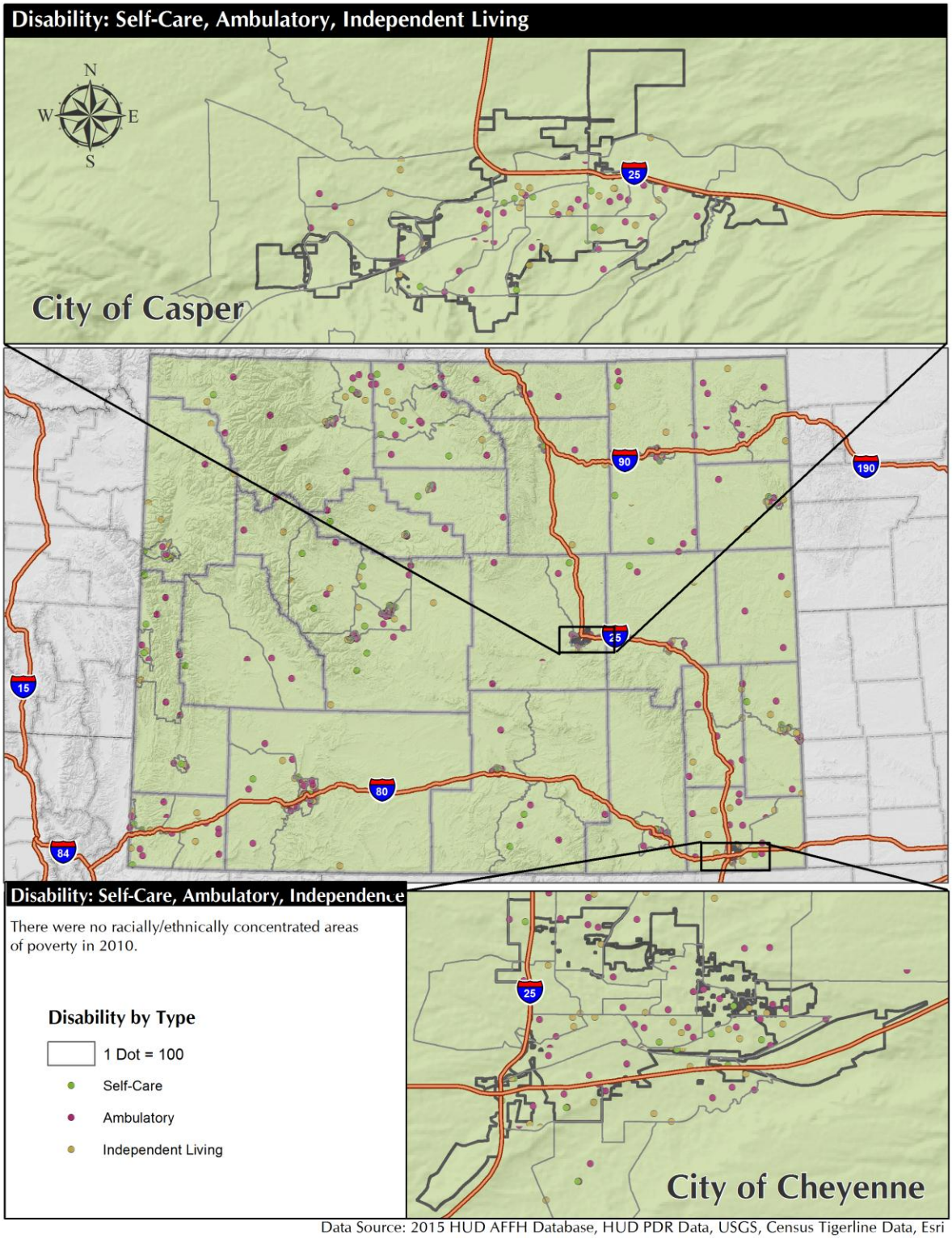

Data Source: 2015 HUD AFFH Database, HUD PDR Data, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 6
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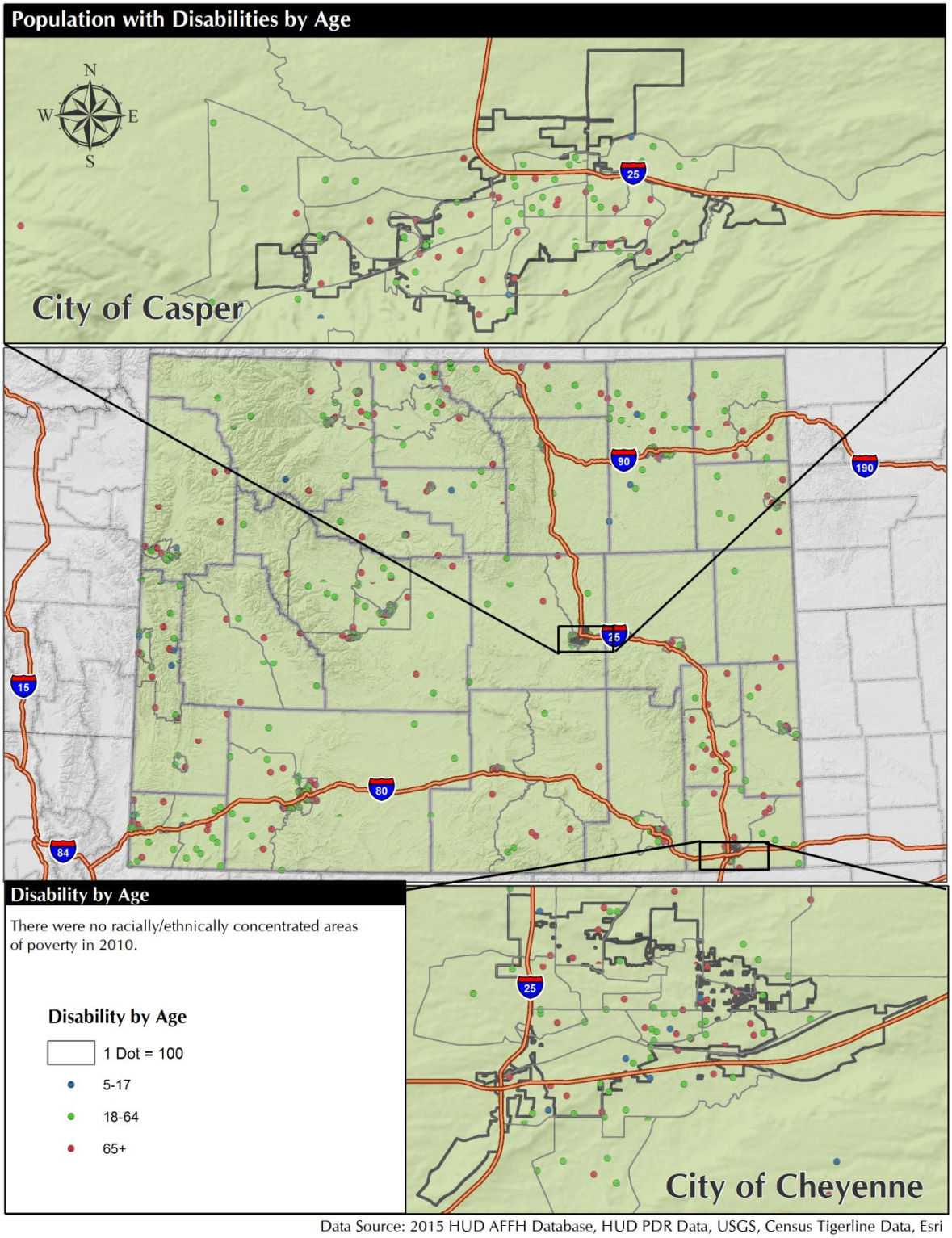
2015 AFFH Raw Data



Data Source: 2015 HUD AFFH Database, HUD PDR Data, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

HUD AFFH DATA: CASPER

Table 1 - Demographics

		CASPER	
Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic		39,202	88.19
Black, Non-Hispanic		436	0.98
Hispanic		3,317	7.46
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		357	0.80
Native American, Non-Hispanic		330	0.74
Other, Non-Hispanic		48	0.11
National Origin	**Country**		
#1 country of origin	Mexico	162	1.52
#2 country of origin	Nicaragua	121	1.14
#3 country of origin	Germany	38	0.36
#4 country of origin	Korea	28	0.26
#5 country of origin	Denmark	13	0.12
#6 country of origin	Canada	12	0.11
#7 country of origin	England	12	0.11
#8 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	11	0.10
#9 country of origin	Other Australia & New Zealand	10	0.09
#10 country of origin	Netherlands	8	0.08
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language	**Language**		
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	263	2.51
#2 LEP Language	Greek	26	0.25
#3 LEP Language	French	17	0.16
Disability Type			
Hearing difficulty		1,935	3.77
Vision difficulty		966	1.88
Cognitive difficulty		2,307	4.50
Ambulatory difficulty		3,032	5.91
Self-care difficulty		982	1.91
Independent living difficulty		2,110	4.11
Sex			
Male		22,003	49.50
Female		22,447	50.50
Age			
Under 18		10,144	22.82
18-64		27,972	62.93
65+		6,334	14.25
Family Type			
Families with children		5,040	44.46

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.
Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.
Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS
Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

	CASPER		
Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Non-White/White	18.62	16.45	20.31
Black/White	38.98	26.45	26.59
Hispanic/White	19.23	17.50	21.52
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	19.95	19.44	21.46

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics

		CASPER	
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-
White, Non-Hispanic		0	
Black, Non-Hispanic		0	
Hispanic		0	
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		0	
Native American, Non-Hispanic		0	
Other, Non-Hispanic		0	0
R/ECAP Family Type			
Total Families in R/ECAPs		0	-
Families with children		0	0
R/ECAP National Origin	**Country**		
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-
#1 country of origin	.	0	.00
#2 country of origin	.	0	.00
#3 country of origin	.	0	.00
#4 country of origin	.	0	.00
#5 country of origin	.	0	.00
#6 country of origin	.	0	.00
#7 country of origin	.	0	.00
#8 country of origin	.	0	.00
#9 country of origin	.	0	.00
#10 country of origin	.	0	.00

Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category

	CASPER	
Housing Units	**#**	**%**
Total housing units	20,245	-
Public Housing	75	.37
Project-based Section 8	556	2.75
Other Multifamily	10	.05
HCV Program	437	2.16

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 6 - Publicly Supported Housing Residents by Race/Ethnicity

	Race/Ethnicity							
CASPER	**White**		**Black**		**Hispanic**		**Asian or Pacific Islander**	
Housing Type	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Public Housing	51	82.26	3	4.84	6	9.68	1	1.61
Project-Based Section 8	368	85.19	17	3.94	38	8.80	0	.00
Other Multifamily	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HCV Program	314	92.63	8	2.36	12	3.54	1	.29
0-30% of AMI	1,805	85.14	20	.94	135	6.37	0	.00
0-50% of AMI	3,710	81.54	70	1.54	275	6.04	20	.44
0-80% of AMI	8,150	86.84	90	.96	560	5.97	60	.64
CASPER	48,886	88.4	523	0.9	4,070	7.4	433	0.8

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS

Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

CASPER	**Total # units (occupied)**	**% Elderly**	**% with a disability***	**% White**	**% Black**	**% Hispanic**	**% Asian or Pacific Islander**	**% Families with children**
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	63	7.94	14.29	82.26	4.84	9.68	1.61	74.60
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	496	23.82	24.72	85.19	3.94	8.80	.00	35.06
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	8							
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	428	35.96	44.94	92.63	2.36	3.54	.29	19.94

Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.

Note 2: Data Sources: APSH

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs

Disproportionate Housing Needs		CASPER	
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems*	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4,675	20,570	22.73
Black, Non-Hispanic	20	170	11.76
Hispanic	295	1,100	26.82
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	30	125	24.00
Native American, Non-Hispanic	35	170	20.59
Other, Non-Hispanic	80	210	38.10
Total	*5,145*	*22,340*	*23.03*
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	2,495	13,090	19.06
Family households, 5+ people	255	1,400	18.21
Non-family households	2,390	7,855	30.43
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems**	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	1,750	20,570	8.51
Black, Non-Hispanic	20	170	11.76
Hispanic	120	1,100	10.91
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	10	125	8.00
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	170	8.82
Other, Non-Hispanic	60	210	28.57
Total	*1,970*	*22,340*	*8.82*

Note 1: The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.

Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Note 3: Data Sources: CHAS

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden*		CASPER	
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	1,625	20,570	7.90
Black, Non-Hispanic	20	170	11.76
Hispanic	85	1,100	7.73
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0	125	.00
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	170	8.82
Other, Non-Hispanic	60	210	28.57
Total	*1,805*	*22,340*	*8.08*
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	670	13,090	5.12
Family households, 5+ people	65	1,400	4.64
Non-family households	1,080	7,855	13.75

Note 1: Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income.
Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.
Note 3: The # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.
Note 4: Data Sources: CHAS
Note 5: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children

	CASPER							
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
Housing Type	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Public Housing	8	12.70	20	31.75	35	55.56	47	74.60
Project-Based Section 8	248	55.73	171	38.43	21	4.72	156	35.06
Other Multifamily								
HCV Program	164	46.07	127	35.67	52	14.61	71	19.94

Note 1: Data Sources: APSH

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity

CASPER	Low Poverty Index	School Proficiency Index	Labor Market Index	Transit Index	Low Transportation Cost Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Environmental Health Index
Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	67.96	59.00	64.23	22.59	55.89	46.69	86.48
Black, Non-Hispanic	59.18	55.88	55.17	24.32	60.94	51.88	84.51
Hispanic	60.03	57.17	56.73	23.48	59.36	50.56	84.66
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	65.62	56.16	61.01	22.97	57.94	51.23	84.81
Native American, Non-Hispanic	62.19	58.98	58.97	23.09	58.37	54.04	84.97
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	59.50	57.24	56.88	23.64	59.20	45.44	84.89
Black, Non-Hispanic	61.28	77.58	58.30	25.02	55.60	53.57	87.89
Hispanic	49.13	63.72	45.58	26.30	63.31	54.55	82.54
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic							
Native American, Non-Hispanic	58.31	78.51	54.30	25.57	56.11	57.05	87.22

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 14 - Disability by Age Group

	CASPER	
Age of People with Disabilities	**#**	**%**
age 5-17 with Disabilities	384	.75
age 18-64 with Disabilities	3,378	6.58
age 65+ with Disabilities	2,537	4.94

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

CASPER	**People with a Disability***	
	#	**%**
Public Housing	9	14.29
Project-Based Section 8	110	24.72
Other Multifamily		
HCV Program	160	44.94

Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

HUD AFFH DATA: CHEYENNE

Table 1 - Demographics

		CHEYENNE	
Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic		36,307	78.77
Black, Non-Hispanic		1,185	2.57
Hispanic		6,801	14.75
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		539	1.17
Native American, Non-Hispanic		323	.70
Other, Non-Hispanic		48	.10
National Origin	**Country**		
#1 country of origin	Greece	44	.56
#2 country of origin	Dominican Republic	26	.33
#3 country of origin	Denmark	24	.31
#4 country of origin	Peru	18	.23
#5 country of origin	HongKong	12	.15
#6 country of origin	England	9	.12
#7 country of origin	Mexico	7	.09
#8 country of origin	Germany	2	.03
#9 country of origin	.	0	.00
#10 country of origin	.	0	.00
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language	**Language**		
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	55	.73
#2 LEP Language	Greek	28	.37
#3 LEP Language	French	14	.19
#4 LEP Language	German	2	.03
#5 LEP Language	.	0	.00
#6 LEP Language	.	0	.00
#7 LEP Language	.	0	.00
#8 LEP Language	.	0	.00
#9 LEP Language	.	0	.00
#10 LEP Language	.	0	.00
Disability Type			
Hearing difficulty		1,831	3.39
Vision difficulty		1,132	2.10
Cognitive difficulty		2,976	5.51
Ambulatory difficulty		3,560	6.59
Self-care difficulty		1,155	2.14
Independent living difficulty		2,435	4.51
Sex			
Male		22,881	49.64
Female		23,213	50.36
Age			
Under 18		10,432	22.63
18-64		29,178	63.30
65+		6,484	14.07
Family Type			
Families with children		5,086	43.62

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.

Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.

Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

	CHEYENNE		
Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Non-White/White	28.99	21.87	19.55
Black/White	28.06	25.76	28.06
Hispanic/White	32.01	24.93	20.27
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	12.52	13.87	18.98

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics

		CHEYENNE	
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-
White, Non-Hispanic		0	
Black, Non-Hispanic		0	
Hispanic		0	
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		0	
Native American, Non-Hispanic		0	
Other, Non-Hispanic		0	0
R/ECAP Family Type			
Total Families in R/ECAPs		0	-
Families with children		0	0
R/ECAP National Origin	**Country**		
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-
#1 country of origin	.	0	.00
#2 country of origin	.	0	.00
#3 country of origin	.	0	.00
#4 country of origin	.	0	.00
#5 country of origin	.	0	.00
#6 country of origin	.	0	.00
#7 country of origin	.	0	.00
#8 country of origin	.	0	.00
#9 country of origin	.	0	.00
#10 country of origin	.	0	.00

Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category

	CHEYENNE	
Housing Units	**#**	**%**
Total housing units	21,816	-
Public Housing	341	1.56
Project-based Section 8	220	1.01
Other Multifamily	17	.08
HCV Program	947	4.34

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 6 - Publicly Supported Housing Residents by Race/Ethnicity

	Race/Ethnicity							
CHEYENNE	**White**		**Black**		**Hispanic**		**Asian or Pacific Islander**	
Housing Type	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Public Housing	244	74.16	23	6.99	56	17.02	3	.91
Project-Based Section 8	164	78.10	9	4.29	29	13.81	1	.48
Other Multifamily	13	92.86	0	.00	1	7.14	0	.00
HCV Program	581	66.02	121	13.75	159	18.07	5	.57
0-30% of AMI	1,945	76.42	160	6.29	289	11.36	10	.39
0-50% of AMI	3,645	65.26	210	3.76	929	16.63	90	1.61
0-80% of AMI	7,645	72.09	399	3.76	1,679	15.83	105	.99
CHEYENNE	46,818	78.7	1,567	2.6	8,594	14.5	793	1.3

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS

Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

CHEYENNE	**Total # units (occupied)**	**% Elderly**	**% with a disability***	**% White**	**% Black**	**% Hispanic**	**% Asian or Pacific Islander**	**% Families with children**
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	334	27.88	20.91	74.16	6.99	17.02	.91	44.85
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	210	25.11	24.20	78.10	4.29	13.81	.48	43.38
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	15	20.00	100.00	92.86	.00	7.14	.00	.00
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	950	22.54	24.20	66.02	13.75	18.07	.57	41.22

Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.

Note 2: Data Sources: APSH

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs

Disproportionate Housing Needs		CHEYENNE	
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems*	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4,900	20,680	23.69
Black, Non-Hispanic	195	584	33.39
Hispanic	835	2,829	29.52
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	45	140	32.14
Native American, Non-Hispanic	120	149	80.54
Other, Non-Hispanic	85	290	29.31
Total	*6,180*	*24,695*	*25.03*
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	2,620	13,690	19.14
Family households, 5+ people	485	1,460	33.22
Non-family households	3,075	9,545	32.22
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems**	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2,240	20,680	10.83
Black, Non-Hispanic	99	584	16.95
Hispanic	265	2,829	9.37
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0	140	.00
Native American, Non-Hispanic	75	149	50.34
Other, Non-Hispanic	25	290	8.62
Total	*2,690*	*24,695*	*10.89*

Note 1: The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.

Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Note 3: Data Sources: CHAS

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden*	CHEYENNE		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	1,790	20,680	8.66
Black, Non-Hispanic	95	584	16.27
Hispanic	260	2,829	9.19
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0	140	.00
Native American, Non-Hispanic	75	149	50.34
Other, Non-Hispanic	25	290	8.62
Total	*2,245*	*24,695*	*9.09*
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	994	13,690	7.26
Family households, 5+ people	125	1,460	8.56
Non-family households	1,140	9,545	11.94

Note 1: Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income.
Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.
Note 3: The # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.
Note 4: Data Sources: CHAS
Note 5: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children

	CHEYENNE							
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
Housing Type	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Public Housing	165	50.00	9	2.73	155	46.97	148	44.85
Project-Based Section 8	94	42.92	69	31.51	52	23.74	95	43.38
Other Multifamily	15	100.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
HCV Program	261	28.84	371	40.99	254	28.07	373	41.22

Note 1: Data Sources: APSH

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity

CHEYENNE	Low Poverty Index	School Proficiency Index	Labor Market Index	Transit Index	Low Transportation Cost Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Environmental Health Index
Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	61.23	47.43	63.70	29.40	66.89	53.17	87.80
Black, Non-Hispanic	53.92	38.19	57.74	29.61	66.73	58.95	87.24
Hispanic	53.35	39.20	57.45	29.80	66.47	55.33	87.54
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	59.94	46.15	64.08	29.66	66.22	51.79	88.22
Native American, Non-Hispanic	54.45	40.92	59.41	29.75	67.72	57.97	86.57
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	49.36	37.71	54.99	29.62	67.45	56.22	87.42
Black, Non-Hispanic	33.19	35.58	46.01	28.96	65.74	51.66	89.52
Hispanic	52.32	37.75	54.77	30.29	65.62	52.86	89.03
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	51.20	42.21	65.92	29.51	67.50	47.32	82.18
Native American, Non-Hispanic	58.54	53.42	71.24	31.90	64.25	38.87	91.29

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 13 - Disability by Type

	CHEYENNE	
Disability Type	**#**	**%**
Hearing difficulty	1,831	3.39
Vision difficulty	1,132	2.10
Cognitive difficulty	2,976	5.51
Ambulatory difficulty	3,560	6.59
Self-care difficulty	1,155	2.14
Independent living difficulty	2,435	4.51

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 14 - Disability by Age Group

	CHEYENNE	
Age of People with Disabilities	**#**	**%**
age 5-17 with Disabilities	541	1.00
age 18-64 with Disabilities	3,808	7.05
age 65+ with Disabilities	2,843	5.27

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

CHEYENNE	**People with a Disability***	
	#	**%**
Public Housing	69	20.91
Project-Based Section 8	53	24.20
Other Multifamily	15	100.00
HCV Program	219	24.20

Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

HUD AFFH Data: Wyoming Nonentitlement

Table 1 - Demographics

		WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	
Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic		408,365	86.32
Black, Non-Hispanic		2,730	.58
Hispanic		40,113	8.48
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		3,748	.79
Native American, Non-Hispanic		11,131	2.35
Other, Non-Hispanic		341	.07
National Origin	**Country**		
#1 country of origin	Mexico	6,667	1.63
#2 country of origin	Canada	800	.20
#3 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	477	.12
#4 country of origin	Philippines	414	.10
#5 country of origin	Germany	379	.09
#6 country of origin	Guatemala	378	.09
#7 country of origin	India	290	.07
#8 country of origin	Korea	259	.06
#9 country of origin	Peru	225	.06
#10 country of origin	England	224	.05
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language	**Language**		
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	6,852	1.86
#2 LEP Language	Chinese	201	.05
#3 LEP Language	German	174	.05
#4 LEP Language	French	156	.04
#5 LEP Language	Italian	71	.02
#6 LEP Language	Russian	71	.02
#7 LEP Language	Japanese	58	.02
#8 LEP Language	other Native American	57	.02
#9 LEP Language	Korean	47	.01
#10 LEP Language	Gujarati	40	.01
Disability Type			
Hearing difficulty		20,157	4.93
Vision difficulty		8,379	2.05
Cognitive difficulty		17,204	4.21
Ambulatory difficulty		23,691	5.80
Self-care difficulty		7,066	1.73
Independent living difficulty		13,527	3.31
Sex			
Male		242,553	51.27
Female		230,529	48.73
Age			
Under 18		114,826	24.27
18-64		300,984	63.62
65+		57,272	12.11
Family Type			
Families with children		53,610	43.36

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.
Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.
Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS
Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 2 - Demographic Trends

	WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT					
	1990		2000		2010	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	326,897	91.58	347,490	89.52	408,365	86.32
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,550	.43	2,232	.58	2,730	.58
Hispanic	17,971	5.03	22,235	5.73	40,113	8.48
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,832	.51	2,942	.76	3,748	.79
Native American, Non-Hispanic	8,265	2.32	12,022	3.10	11,131	2.35
National Origin						
Foreign-born	5,742	1.61	8,513	2.19	13,883	3.10
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	5,637	1.58	6,961	1.79	8,421	1.88
Sex						
Male	180,158	50.48	196,683	50.67	242,553	51.27
Female	176,763	49.52	191,462	49.33	230,529	48.73
Age						
Under 18	108,692	30.45	105,209	27.11	114,826	24.27
18-64	212,527	59.54	239,785	61.78	300,984	63.62
65+	35,703	10.00	43,152	11.12	57,272	12.11
Family Type						
Families with children	50,005	52.84	40,069	48.48	53,610	43.36

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

	WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT		
Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Non-White/White	34.47	30.08	32.93
Black/White	59.42	51.50	46.50
Hispanic/White	33.51	29.30	31.96
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	36.01	29.65	38.61

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics

		WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-
White, Non-Hispanic		0	
Black, Non-Hispanic		0	
Hispanic		0	
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		0	
Native American, Non-Hispanic		0	
Other, Non-Hispanic		0	0
R/ECAP Family Type			
Total Families in R/ECAPs		0	-
Families with children		0	0
R/ECAP National Origin	**Country**		
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-
#1 country of origin	.	0	.00
#2 country of origin	.	0	.00
#3 country of origin	.	0	.00
#4 country of origin	.	0	.00
#5 country of origin	.	0	.00
#6 country of origin	.	0	.00
#7 country of origin	.	0	.00
#8 country of origin	.	0	.00
#9 country of origin	.	0	.00
#10 country of origin	.	0	.00

Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category

	WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	
Housing Units	**#**	**%**
Total housing units	219,807	-
Public Housing	300	.14
Project-based Section 8	1,435	.65
Other Multifamily	252	.11
HCV Program	1,158	.53

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 6 - Publicly Supported Housing Residents by Race/Ethnicity

	Race/Ethnicity							
WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	**White**		**Black**		**Hispanic**		**Asian or Pacific Islander**	
Housing Type	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Public Housing	236	86.76	5	1.84	24	8.82	2	.74
Project-Based Section 8	1,017	89.68	4	.35	84	7.41	1	.09
Other Multifamily	99	97.06	0	.00	1	.98	0	.00
HCV Program	888	87.06	29	2.84	67	6.57	3	.29
0-30% of AMI	16,600	84.80	240	1.23	1,615	8.25	95	.49
0-50% of AMI	30,370	75.64	320	.80	3,150	7.85	259	.65
0-80% of AMI	57,640	81.61	436	.62	4,985	7.06	392	.56
WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	388,170	86.5	2,261	0.5	37,567	8.4	3,418	0.8

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS

Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	**Total # units (occupied)**	**% Elderly**	**% with a disability***	**% White**	**% Black**	**% Hispanic**	**% Asian or Pacific Islander**	**% Families with children**
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	275	33.09	17.45	86.76	1.84	8.82	.74	38.18
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,161	35.27	22.93	89.40	.36	7.61	.09	33.69
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	90	88.89	12.22	96.59	.00	1.14	.00	.00
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,099	26.18	25.99	87.06	2.84	6.57	.29	31.45

Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.

Note 2: Data Sources: APSH

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs

Disproportionate Housing Needs	WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems*	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	36,065	156,490	23.05
Black, Non-Hispanic	310	636	48.74
Hispanic	3,365	9,310	36.14
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	233	760	30.66
Native American, Non-Hispanic	915	2,716	33.69
Other, Non-Hispanic	885	2,705	32.72
Total	*41,755*	*172,595*	*24.19*
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	17,500	100,310	17.45
Family households, 5+ people	5,780	15,325	37.72
Non-family households	18,475	56,945	32.44
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems**	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	17,575	156,490	11.23
Black, Non-Hispanic	231	636	36.32
Hispanic	2,155	9,310	23.15
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	153	760	20.13
Native American, Non-Hispanic	675	2,716	24.85
Other, Non-Hispanic	594	2,705	21.96
Total	*21,410*	*172,595*	*12.40*

Note 1: The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.

Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Note 3: Data Sources: CHAS

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden*	WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	13,950	156,490	8.91
Black, Non-Hispanic	220	636	34.59
Hispanic	1,155	9,310	12.41
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	129	760	16.97
Native American, Non-Hispanic	260	2,716	9.57
Other, Non-Hispanic	475	2,705	17.56
Total	*16,189*	*172,595*	*9.38*
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	6,266	100,310	6.25
Family households, 5+ people	1,130	15,325	7.37
Non-family households	8,779	56,945	15.42

Note 1: Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income.
Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.
Note 3: The # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.
Note 4: Data Sources: CHAS
Note 5: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children

	WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT							
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
Housing Type	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Public Housing	107	38.91	87	31.64	79	28.73	105	38.18
Project-Based Section 8	589	50.60	509	43.73	53	4.55	391	33.59
Other Multifamily	104	100.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
HCV Program	278	26.18	441	41.53	284	26.74	334	31.45

Note 1: Data Sources: APSH

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity

WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	Low Poverty Index	School Proficiency Index	Labor Market Index	Transit Index	Low Transportation Cost Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Environmental Health Index
Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	61.62	53.23	63.56	32.33	51.75	49.30	95.40
Black, Non-Hispanic	61.63	46.70	57.27	43.53	59.31	53.11	94.75
Hispanic	58.39	47.76	60.83	40.14	58.15	50.05	95.13
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	63.13	59.34	66.54	50.15	60.70	50.85	94.50
Native American, Non-Hispanic	37.21	22.11	39.47	36.12	41.18	40.55	92.44
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	52.07	53.71	61.57	39.09	55.10	50.73	95.46
Black, Non-Hispanic	29.62	47.32	47.42	48.20	66.64	57.64	93.12
Hispanic	47.81	41.15	58.12	43.30	58.56	50.30	95.98
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	55.16	65.86	65.66	63.73	63.43	52.97	95.15
Native American, Non-Hispanic	32.01	21.00	39.11	32.46	40.95	36.50	92.14

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 13 - Disability by Type

	WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	
Disability Type	**#**	**%**
Hearing difficulty	20,157	4.93
Vision difficulty	8,379	2.05
Cognitive difficulty	17,204	4.21
Ambulatory difficulty	23,691	5.80
Self-care difficulty	7,066	1.73
Independent living difficulty	13,527	3.31

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 14 - Disability by Age Group

	WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	
Age of People with Disabilities	**#**	**%**
age 5-17 with Disabilities	3,770	.92
age 18-64 with Disabilities	28,848	7.06
age 65+ with Disabilities	19,449	4.76

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

WYOMING NONENTITLEMENT	People with a Disability*	
	#	**%**
Public Housing	48	17.45
Project-Based Section 8	260	22.34
Other Multifamily	25	24.04
HCV Program	276	25.99

Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

1. CENSUS BUREAU DATA: STATE OF WYOMING

Table 1.1
Population by Age
State of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	30,940	6.3%	40,203	7.1%	29.9%
5 to 19	114,406	23.2%	111,310	19.7%	-2.7%
20 to 24	33,455	6.8%	40,318	7.2%	20.5%
25 to 34	59,854	12.1%	77,649	13.8%	29.7%
35 to 54	152,844	31.0%	150,543	26.7%	-1.5%
55 to 64	44,590	9.0%	73,513	13.0%	64.9%
65 or Older	57,693	11.7%	70,090	12.4%	21.5%
Total	**493,782**	**100.0%**	**563,626**	**100.0%**	**14.1%**

Table 1.2
Elderly Population by Age
State of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	6,864	11.9%	10,034	14.3%	46.2%
67 to 69	9,734	16.9%	12,940	18.5%	32.9%
70 to 74	14,745	25.6%	16,594	23.7%	12.5%
75 to 79	11,808	20.5%	12,492	17.8%	5.8%
80 to 84	7,807	13.5%	9,428	13.5%	20.8%
85 or Older	6,735	11.7%	8,602	12.3%	27.7%
Total	**57,693**	**100.0%**	**70,090**	**100.0%**	**21.5%**

Table 1.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
State of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	454,670	92.1%	511,279	90.7%	12.5%
Black	3,722	.8%	4,748	.8%	27.6%
American Indian	11,133	2.3%	13,336	2.4%	19.8%
Asian	2,771	.6%	4,426	.8%	59.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	302	.1%	427	.1%	41.4%
Other	12,301	2.5%	17,049	3.0%	38.6%
Two or More Races	8,883	1.8%	12,361	2.2%	39.2%
Total	**493,782**	**100.0%**	**563,626**	**100.0%**	**14.1%**
Non-Hispanic	462,113	93.6%	513,395	91.1%	11.1%
Hispanic	31,669	6.4%	50,231	8.9%	58.6%

Table 1.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
State of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	511,279	90.7%	522,535	90.8%
Black	4,748	.8%	5,958	1.0%
American Indian	13,336	2.4%	13,144	2.3%
Asian	4,426	.8%	5,377	.9%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	427	.1%	332	.1%
Other	17,049	3.0%	12,387	2.2%
Two or More Races	12,361	2.2%	15,518	2.7%
Total	**563,626**	**100.0%**	**575,251**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	513,395	91.1%	521,070	90.6%
Hispanic	50,231	8.9%	54,181	9.4%

Table 1.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
State of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	438,799	95.0%	483,874	94.2%	10.3%
Black	3,504	.8%	4,351	.8%	24.2%
American Indian	10,238	2.2%	11,784	2.3%	15.1%
Asian	2,670	.6%	4,279	.8%	60.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	264	.1%	365	.1%	38.3%
Other	474	.1%	437	.1%	-7.8%
Two or More Races	6,164	1.3%	8,305	1.6%	34.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	**462,113**	**93.6%**	**513,395**	**91.1%**	**11.1%**
Hispanic					
White	15,871	50.1%	27,405	54.6%	72.7%
Black	218	.7%	397	.8%	82.1%
American Indian	895	2.8%	1,552	3.1%	73.4%
Asian	101	.3%	147	.3%	45.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	38	.1%	62	.1%	63.2%
Other	11,827	37.3%	16,612	33.1%	40.5%
Two or More Races	2,719	8.6%	4,056	8.1%	49.2%
Total Non-Hispanic	**31,669**	**6.4%**	**50,231**	**8.9%**	**58.6%**
Total Population	**493,782**	**100.0%**	**563,626**	**100.0%**	**14.1%**

Table 1.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
State of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	483,874	94.2%	487,918	93.6%
Black	4,351	.8%	5,770	1.1%
American Indian	11,784	2.3%	11,238	2.2%
Asian	4,279	.8%	5,242	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	365	.1%	312	.1%
Other	437	.1%	163	.0%
Two or More Races	8,305	1.6%	10,427	2.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**513,395**	**91.1%**	**521,070**	**90.6%**
Hispanic				
White	27,405	54.6%	34,617	63.9%
Black	397	.8%	188	.3%
American Indian	1,552	3.1%	1,906	3.5%
Asian	147	.3%	135	.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	62	.1%	20	.0%
Other	16,612	33.1%	12,224	22.6%
Two or More Races	4,056	8.1%	5,091	9.4%
Total Non-Hispanic	**50,231**	**8.9%**	**54,181**	**9.4%**
Total Population	**563,626**	**100.0%**	**575,251**	**100.0%**

Table 1.5
Disability by Age
State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	4,825	6.0%
16 to 64	50,843	16.1%
65 and older	21,475	39.3%
Total	**77,143**	**17.1%**

Table 1.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	19,105
Physical disability	34,698
Mental disability	19,690
Self-care disability	8,190
Employment disability	30,952
Go-outside-home disability	19,532
Total	**132,167**

Table 1.7
Households by Income

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	32,352	16.7%	21,756	9.6%
$15,000 to $19,999	14,942	7.7%	10,739	4.8%
$20,000 to $24,999	14,042	7.2%	11,332	5.0%
$25,000 to $34,999	27,727	14.3%	22,763	10.1%
$35,000 to $49,999	35,417	18.3%	30,423	13.5%
$50,000 to $74,999	39,126	20.2%	43,643	19.4%
$75,000 to $99,999	17,392	9.0%	31,799	14.1%
$100,000 or More	12,961	6.7%	53,059	23.5%
Total	**193,959**	**100.0%**	**225,514**	**100.0%**

Table 1.8
Poverty by Age

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	6,319	11.5%	8,323	12.8%
6 to 17	11,896	21.7%	12,229	18.7%
18 to 64	31,709	57.9%	40,145	61.5%
65 or Older	4,853	8.9%	4,574	7.0%
Total	**54,777**	**100.0%**	**65,271**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**11.4%**	**.**	**11.6%**	**.**

Table 1.9
Households by Year Home Built

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	25,713	13.3%	24,514	10.9%
1940 to 1949	12,811	6.6%	10,454	4.6%
1950 to 1959	22,285	11.5%	22,142	9.8%
1960 to 1969	19,773	10.2%	18,728	8.3%
1970 to 1979	52,915	27.3%	49,663	22.0%
1980 to 1989	33,789	17.5%	32,994	14.6%
1990 to 1999	26,322	13.6%	26,751	11.9%
2000 to 2009	.	.	35,858	15.9%
2010 or Later	.	.	4,410	2.0%
Total	**193,608**	**100.0%**	**225,514**	**100.0%**

Table 1.10
Housing Units by Type
State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	153,425	68.5%	186,538	70.3%
Duplex	5,686	2.5%	6,297	2.4%
Tri- or Four-Plex	10,199	4.6%	11,961	4.5%
Apartment	18,122	8.1%	24,330	9.2%
Mobile Home	35,569	15.9%	35,589	13.4%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	853	.4%	480	0.2%
Total	**223,854**	**100.0%**	**265,195**	**100.0%**

Table 1.11
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race
State of Wyoming
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	72.9%	48.7%	53.5%	60.3%	32.0%	53.6%	57.2%
Duplex	2.2%	5.0%	1.2%	5.0%	.0%	3.5%	4.5%
Tri- or Four-Plex	3.9%	15.4%	8.9%	5.8%	.0%	6.8%	8.4%
Apartment	8.2%	23.6%	10.4%	15.4%	68.0%	10.6%	10.7%
Mobile Home	12.5%	7.3%	26.0%	13.5%	.0%	25.6%	18.8%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 1.12
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
State of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	6,214	20.5%	7,304	20.9%	17.54%
For Sale	2,977	9.8%	3,376	9.6%	13.40%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	1,445	4.8%	1,239	3.5%	-14.26%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	12,389	41.0%	14,892	42.6%	20.20%
For Migrant Workers	246	0.8%	322	0.9%	30.89%
Other Vacant	6,975	23.1%	7,856	22.5%	12.63%
Total	**30,246**	**100.0%**	**34,989**	**100.0%**	**15.7%**

Table 1.12.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
State of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	7,304	20.9%	5,921	14.9%
For Sale	3,376	9.6%	2,601	6.6%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	1,239	3.5%	2,379	6.0%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	14,892	42.6%	17,496	44.1%
For Migrant Workers	322	0.9%	362	.9%
Other Vacant	7,856	22.5%	10,922	27.5%
Total	**34,989**	**100.0%**	**39,681**	**100.0%**

Table 1.13
Households by Household Size
State of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	50,980	26.3%	63,480	28.0%	24.5%
Two Persons	69,405	35.8%	83,568	36.8%	20.4%
Three Persons	30,028	15.5%	33,043	14.6%	10.0%
Four Persons	25,786	13.3%	26,654	11.7%	3.4%
Five Persons	11,435	5.9%	12,444	5.5%	8.8%
Six Persons	3,906	2.0%	4,825	2.1%	23.5%
Seven Persons or More	2,068	1.1%	2,865	1.3%	38.5%
Total	**193,608**	**100.0%**	**226,879**	**100.0%**	**017.2%**

Table 1.14
Household Type by Tenure
State of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	130,497	67.4%	146,644	64.6%	12.4%
Married-Couple Family	106,179	81.4%	115,534	78.8%	8.8%
Owner-Occupied	88,188	83.1%	96,496	83.5%	9.4%
Renter-Occupied	17,991	16.9%	19,038	16.5%	5.8%
Other Family	24,318	18.6%	31,110	21.2%	27.9%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	7,481	30.8%	10,993	35.3%	46.9%
Owner-Occupied	4,618	61.7%	6,568	59.7%	42.2%
Renter-Occupied	2,863	38.3%	4,425	40.3%	54.6%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	16,837	69.2%	20,117	64.7%	19.5%
Owner-Occupied	9,137	54.3%	10,612	52.8%	16.1%
Renter-Occupied	7,700	45.7%	9,505	47.2%	23.4%
Non-Family Households	63,111	32.6%	80,235	35.4%	27.1%
Owner-Occupied	33,571	53.2%	43,401	54.1%	29.3%
Renter-Occupied	29,540	46.8%	36,834	45.9%	24.7%
Total	**193,608**	**100.0%**	**226,879**	**100.0%**	**017.2%**

Table 1.15
Group Quarters Population

State of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	4,176	53.1%	3,576	53.4%	-14.4%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	489	7.3%	.
Nursing Homes	2,869	36.5%	2,450	36.6%	-14.6%
Other Institutions	816	10.4%	186	2.8%	-77.2%
Total	7,861	100.0%	**6,701**	100.0%	-14.8%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	3,850	61.9%	4,443	63.4%	15.4%
Military Quarters	545	8.8%	503	7.2%	-7.7%
Other Noninstitutional	1,827	29.4%	2,065	29.5%	13.0%
Total	**6,222**	**44.2%**	**7,011**	**51.1%**	**12.7%**
Group Quarters Population	**14,083**	**100.0%**	**13,712**	**100.0%**	**-2.6%**

Table 1.16
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	133,005	98.2%	1,806	1.3%	677	.5%	135,488
2014 Five-Year ACS	154,262	98.7%	1,523	1.0%	504	.3%	156,289
Renter							
2000 Census	55,387	95.3%	1,756	3.0%	977	1.7%	58,120
2014 Five-Year ACS	66,444	96.0%	2,081	3.0%	700	01.0%	69,225
Total							
2000 Census	188,392	97.3%	3,562	1.8%	1,654	.9%	193,608
2014 Five-Year ACS	220,706	97.9%	3,604	1.6%	1,204	.5%	225,514

Table 1.17
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	192,597	224,634
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	1,011	880
Total Households	**193,608**	**225,514**
Percent Lacking	**.5%**	**0.4%**

Table 1.18
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	192,362	223,985
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	1,246	1,529
Total Households	**193,608**	**225,514**
Percent Lacking	**.6%**	**.7%**

Table 1.19
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

State of Wyoming
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	49,579	78.9%	8,939	14.2%	4,081	6.5%	210	.3%	62,809
2014 Five-Year ACS	69,170	74.6%	15,147	16.3%	8,224	8.9%	147	0.2%	92,688
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	30,346	92.6%	1,215	3.7%	911	2.8%	310	.9%	32,782
2014 Five-Year ACS	56,787	89.3%	3,951	6.2%	2,259	3.6%	604	.9%	63,601
Renter									
2000 Census	33,037	59.2%	9,387	16.8%	7,179	12.9%	6,190	11.1%	55,793
2014 Five-Year ACS	36,670	53.0%	13,347	19.3%	11,555	16.7%	7,653	11.1%	69,225
Total									
2000 Census	112,962	74.6%	19,541	12.9%	12,171	8.0%	6,710	4.4%	151,384
2014 Five-Year ACS	162,627	72.1%	32,445	14.4%	22,038	9.8%	8,404	3.7%	225,514

Table 1.20
Median Housing Costs

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$437	$663
Median Home Value	$96,600	$189,300

Table 1.21
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	291,552
Unemployed	15,950
Labor Force	**307,502**
Unemployment Rate	5.2%

Table 1.22
High School or Greater Education

State of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	210,210
Total School Population	225,514
Percent High School or Above	**93.21%**

Table 1.23
Household by Race and Ethnicity
State of Wyoming
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	**% of Total**
Non-Hispanic		
White	203,032	95.8%
Black	1,562	.7%
American Indian	3,401	1.6%
Asian	1,382	.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	113	.1%
Other	145	.1%
Two or More Races	2,268	1.1%
Total Non-Hispanic	**211,903**	**93.4%**
Hispanic		
White	8,333	55.6%
Black	90	.6%
American Indian	432	2.9%
Asian	41	.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	17	.1%
Other	5,183	34.6%
Two or More Races	880	5.9%
Total Non-Hispanic	**14,976**	**6.6%**
Total Population	**226,879**	**100.0%**

2. Census Bureau Data: Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming

Table 2.1
Population by Age
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	24,254	6.2%	31,811	7.1%	31.2%
5 to 19	91,973	23.5%	89,178	19.9%	-3.0%
20 to 24	26,663	6.8%	32,153	7.2%	20.6%
25 to 34	46,367	11.9%	60,825	13.6%	31.2%
35 to 54	122,369	31.3%	120,283	26.8%	-1.7%
55 to 64	35,875	9.2%	59,656	13.3%	66.3%
65 or Older	43,626	11.2%	54,938	12.2%	25.9%
Total	**391,127**	**100.0%**	**448,844**	**100.0%**	**14.8%**

Table 2.2
Elderly Population by Age
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	5,407	12.4%	8,248	15.0%	52.5%
67 to 69	7,556	17.3%	10,567	19.2%	39.8%
70 to 74	11,051	25.3%	13,221	24.1%	19.6%
75 to 79	8,759	20.1%	9,709	17.7%	10.8%
80 to 84	5,816	13.3%	6,950	12.7%	19.5%
85 or Older	5,037	11.5%	6,243	11.4%	23.9%
Total	**43,626**	**100.0%**	**54,938**	**100.0%**	**25.9%**

Table 2.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	361,283	92.4%	408,232	91.0%	13.0%
Black	1,822	.5%	2,473	.6%	35.7%
American Indian	10,208	2.6%	12,245	2.7%	20.0%
Asian	1,965	.5%	3,258	.7%	65.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	233	.1%	283	.1%	21.5%
Other	8,934	2.3%	13,374	3.0%	49.7%
Two or More Races	6,682	1.7%	8,979	2.0%	34.4%
Total	**391,127**	**100.0%**	**448,844**	**100.0%**	**14.8%**
Non-Hispanic	368,760	94.3%	411,277	91.6%	11.5%
Hispanic	22,367	5.7%	37,567	8.4%	68.0%

Table 2.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	408,232	91.0%	417,462	91.6%
Black	2,473	.6%	3,007	.7%
American Indian	12,245	2.7%	11,674	2.6%
Asian	3,258	.7%	3,853	.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	283	.1%	322	.1%
Other	13,374	3.0%	8,658	1.9%
Two or More Races	8,979	2.0%	10,990	2.4%
Total	**448,844**	**100.0%**	**455,966**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	411,277	91.6%	415,515	91.1%
Hispanic	37,567	8.4%	40,451	8.9%

Table 2.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	350,319	95.0%	388,170	94.4%	10.8%
Black	1,706	.5%	2,261	.5%	32.5%
American Indian	9,488	2.6%	11,015	2.7%	16.1%
Asian	1,894	.5%	3,174	.8%	67.6%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	213	.1%	244	.1%	14.6%
Other	381	.1%	313	.1%	-17.8%
Two or More Races	4,759	1.3%	6,100	1.5%	28.2%
Total Non-Hispanic	**368,760**	**94.3%**	**411,277**	**91.6%**	**11.5%**
Hispanic					
White	10,964	49.0%	20,062	53.4%	83.0%
Black	116	.5%	212	.6%	82.8%
American Indian	720	3.2%	1,230	3.3%	70.8%
Asian	71	.3%	84	.2%	18.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	20	.1%	39	.1%	95.0%
Other	8,553	38.2%	13,061	34.8%	52.7%
Two or More Races	1,923	8.6%	2,879	7.7%	49.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	**22,367**	**5.7%**	**37,567**	**8.4%**	**68.0%**
Total Population	**391,127**	**100.0%**	**448,844**	**100.0%**	**14.8%**

Table 2.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	388,170	94.4%	390,530	94.0%
Black	2,261	.5%	2,939	.7%
American Indian	11,015	2.7%	10,155	2.4%
Asian	3,174	.8%	3,826	.9%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	244	.1%	302	.1%
Other	313	.1%	126	.0%
Two or More Races	6,100	1.5%	7,637	1.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**411,277**	**91.6%**	**415,515**	**91.1%**
Hispanic				
White	20,062	53.4%	26,932	66.6%
Black	212	.6%	68	.2%
American Indian	1,230	3.3%	1,519	3.8%
Asian	84	.2%	27	.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	39	.1%	20	.0%
Other	13,061	34.8%	8,532	21.1%
Two or More Races	2,879	7.7%	3,353	8.3%
Total Non-Hispanic	**37,567**	**8.4%**	**40,451**	**8.9%**
Total Population	**448,844**	**100.0%**	**455,966**	**100.0%**

Table 2.5
Disability by Age
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	3,804	5.9%
16 to 64	39,857	15.8%
65 and older	16,414	39.5%
Total	**60,075**	**16.8%**

Table 2.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	15,061
Physical disability	26,549
Mental disability	15,130
Self-care disability	6,301
Employment disability	24,397
Go-outside-home disability	14,250
Total	**101,688**

Table 2.7
Disability by Age
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	247	1.6%	117	.8%	364	1.2%
5 to 17	2,305	5.8%	1,292	3.5%	3,597	4.7%
18 to 34	3,880	7.2%	2,738	5.5%	6,618	6.4%
35 to 64	12,402	13.6%	10,398	11.8%	22,800	12.7%
65 to 74	5,371	30.2%	3,703	21.5%	9,074	25.9%
75 or Older	5,187	50.0%	6,089	48.8%	11,276	49.3%
Total	**29,392**	**12.8%**	**24,337**	**11.1%**	**53,729**	**12.0%**

Table 2.8
Households by Income
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	25,571	16.9%	17,630	10.0%
$15,000 to $19,999	11,804	7.8%	8,289	4.7%
$20,000 to $24,999	10,834	7.2%	8,753	4.9%
$25,000 to $34,999	21,107	14.0%	17,470	9.9%
$35,000 to $49,999	27,235	18.0%	23,400	13.2%
$50,000 to $74,999	30,722	20.3%	34,092	19.3%
$75,000 to $99,999	13,544	9.0%	25,103	14.2%
$100,000 or More	10,360	6.9%	42,235	23.9%
Total	**151,177**	**100.0%**	**176,972**	**100.0%**

Table 2.9
Poverty by Age
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	5,001	11.2%	6,368	12.1%
6 to 17	9,746	21.8%	9,889	18.8%
18 to 64	25,943	58.1%	32,656	61.9%
65 or Older	4,000	9.0%	3,804	7.2%
Total	**44,690**	**100.0%**	**52,717**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**11.8%**	**.**	**11.9%**	**.**

Table 2.10
Households by Year Home Built

Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	20,199	13.4%	18,670	10.5%
1940 to 1949	9,291	6.2%	7,813	4.4%
1950 to 1959	13,601	9.0%	13,640	7.7%
1960 to 1969	13,832	9.2%	12,983	7.3%
1970 to 1979	42,816	28.4%	38,915	22.0%
1980 to 1989	28,152	18.7%	27,907	15.8%
1990 to 1999	22,998	15.2%	23,517	13.3%
2000 to 2009	.	.	30,411	17.2%
2010 or Later	.	.	3,116	1.8%
Total	**150,889**	**100.0%**	**176,972**	**100.0%**

Table 2.11
Housing Units by Type

Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	119,795	67.3%	148,582	70.0%
Duplex	4,274	2.4%	4,460	2.1%
Tri- or Four-Plex	6,858	3.9%	8,088	3.8%
Apartment	12,395	7.0%	17,060	8.0%
Mobile Home	33,950	19.1%	33,441	15.8%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	806	.5%	480	0.2%
Total	**178,078**	**100.0%**	**212,111**	**100.0%**

Table 2.12
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race

Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	72.3%	45.7%	56.3%	57.6%	32.0%	50.4%	60.1%
Duplex	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	2.0%	.0%	2.7%	3.3%
Tri- or Four-Plex	3.4%	16.4%	7.4%	4.7%	.0%	6.4%	3.2%
Apartment	7.2%	23.8%	10.2%	16.7%	68.0%	5.8%	9.7%
Mobile Home	14.9%	12.7%	24.7%	19.0%	.0%	34.7%	23.1%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 2.13
Housing Units by Tenure
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	150,941	84.7%	178,528	85.0%	18.3%
Owner-Occupied	107,159	71.0%	125,467	70.3%	17.1%
Renter-Occupied	43,782	29.0%	53,061	29.7%	21.2%
Vacant Housing Units	27,259	15.3%	31,521	15.0%	15.6%
Total Housing Units	**178,200**	**100.0%**	**210,049**	**100.0%**	**17.87%**

Table 2.13.1
Housing Units by Tenure
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Tenure	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	178,528	85.0%	176,972	83.4%
Owner-Occupied	125,467	70.3%	125,349	70.8%
Renter-Occupied	53,061	29.7%	51,623	29.2%
Vacant Housing Units	31,521	15.0%	35,139	16.6%
Total Housing Units	**210,049**	**100.0%**	**212,111**	**100.0%**

Table 2.14
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	4,977	18.3%	5,858	18.6%	17.70%
For Sale	2,577	9.5%	2,763	8.8%	7.22%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	1,198	4.4%	1,040	3.3%	-13.19%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	12,187	44.7%	14,579	46.3%	19.63%
For Migrant Workers	244	0.9%	317	01.0%	29.92%
Other Vacant	6,076	22.3%	6,964	22.1%	14.61%
Total	**27,259**	**100.0%**	**31,521**	**100.0%**	**15.6%**

Table 2.14.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	5,858	18.6%	4,795	13.6%
For Sale	2,763	8.8%	2,211	6.3%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	1,040	3.3%	1,841	5.2%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	14,579	46.3%	16,602	47.2%
For Migrant Workers	317	01.0%	362	1.0%
Other Vacant	6,964	22.1%	9,328	26.5%
Total	**31,521**	**100.0%**	**35,139**	**100.0%**

Table 2.15
Households by Household Size
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	38,080	25.2%	48,000	26.9%	26.1%
Two Persons	54,596	36.2%	67,113	37.6%	22.9%
Three Persons	23,491	15.6%	25,918	14.5%	10.3%
Four Persons	20,537	13.6%	21,086	11.8%	2.7%
Five Persons	9,224	6.1%	10,051	5.6%	9.0%
Six Persons	3,241	2.1%	3,970	2.2%	22.5%
Seven Persons or More	1,772	1.2%	2,390	1.3%	34.9%
Total	**150,941**	**100.0%**	**178,528**	**100.0%**	**018.3%**

Table 2.16
Household Type by Tenure
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	103,184	68.4%	117,138	65.6%	13.5%
Married-Couple Family	85,110	82.5%	94,008	80.3%	10.5%
Owner-Occupied	70,617	83.0%	78,516	83.5%	11.2%
Renter-Occupied	14,493	17.0%	15,492	16.5%	6.9%
Other Family	18,074	17.5%	23,130	19.7%	28.0%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	5,875	32.5%	8,625	37.3%	46.8%
Owner-Occupied	3,710	63.1%	5,211	60.4%	40.5%
Renter-Occupied	2,165	36.9%	3,414	39.6%	57.7%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	12,199	67.5%	14,505	62.7%	18.9%
Owner-Occupied	6,849	56.1%	7,865	54.2%	14.8%
Renter-Occupied	5,350	43.9%	6,640	45.8%	24.1%
Non-Family Households	47,757	31.6%	61,390	34.4%	28.5%
Owner-Occupied	25,983	54.4%	33,875	55.2%	30.4%
Renter-Occupied	21,774	45.6%	27,515	44.8%	26.4%
Total	**150,941**	**100.0%**	**178,528**	**100.0%**	**018.3%**

Table 2.17
Group Quarters Population
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	4,011	60.3%	3,307	59.9%	-17.6%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	419	7.6%	.
Nursing Homes	1,927	29.0%	1,637	29.7%	-15.0%
Other Institutions	718	10.8%	154	2.8%	-78.6%
Total	6,656	100.0%	**5,517**	100.0%	-17.1%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	3,519	67.5%	4,123	66.4%	17.2%
Military Quarters	545	10.5%	503	8.1%	-7.7%
Other Noninstitutional	1,146	22.0%	1,579	25.4%	37.8%
Total	**5,210**	**43.9%**	**6,205**	**52.9%**	**19.1%**
Group Quarters Population	**11,866**	**100.0%**	**11,722**	**100.0%**	**-1.2%**

Table 2.18
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	104,696	97.9%	1,688	1.6%	580	.5%	106,964
2014 Five-Year ACS	123,501	98.5%	1,354	1.1%	494	.4%	125,349
Renter							
2000 Census	41,677	94.9%	1,464	3.3%	784	1.8%	43,925
2014 Five-Year ACS	49,171	95.3%	1,765	3.4%	687	01.3%	51,623
Total							
2000 Census	146,373	97.0%	3,152	2.1%	1,364	.9%	150,889
2014 Five-Year ACS	172,672	97.6%	3,119	1.8%	1,181	.7%	176,972

Table 2.19
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	150,030	176,182
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	859	790
Total Households	**150,889**	**176,972**
Percent Lacking	**.6%**	**0.4%**

Table 2.20
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	149,907	175,744
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	982	1,228
Total Households	**150,889**	**176,972**
Percent Lacking	**.7%**	**.7%**

Table 2.21
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	35,416	78.9%	6,280	14.0%	3,065	6.8%	142	.3%	44,903
2014 Five-Year ACS	53,440	74.1%	11,811	16.4%	6,729	9.3%	135	0.2%	72,115
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	22,718	92.1%	981	4.0%	732	3.0%	226	.9%	24,657
2014 Five-Year ACS	47,367	89.0%	3,326	6.2%	2,015	3.8%	526	1.0%	53,234
Renter									
2000 Census	24,060	57.8%	6,693	16.1%	5,434	13.0%	5,460	13.1%	41,647
2014 Five-Year ACS	26,716	51.8%	9,230	17.9%	8,843	17.1%	6,834	13.2%	51,623
Total									
2000 Census	82,194	73.9%	13,954	12.5%	9,231	8.3%	5,828	5.2%	111,207
2014 Five-Year ACS	127,523	72.1%	24,367	13.8%	17,587	9.9%	7,495	4.2%	176,972

Table 2.22
Median Housing Costs

Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$-441	$-718
Median Home Value	$-90,300	$-172,300

Table 2.23
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	231,350
Unemployed	12,541
Labor Force	**243,891**
Unemployment Rate	5.1%

Table 2.24
High School or Greater Education

Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	164,493
Total School Population	176,972
Percent High School or Above	**92.95%**

Table 2.25
Household by Race and Ethnicity
Non-Entitlement Area of Wyoming
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	% of Total
Non-Hispanic		
White	161,026	96.0%
Black	699	.4%
American Indian	3,084	1.8%
Asian	1,020	.6%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	72	.0%
Other	97	.1%
Two or More Races	1,715	1.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**167,713**	**93.9%**
Hispanic		
White	5,841	54.0%
Black	49	.5%
American Indian	323	3.0%
Asian	27	.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	12	.1%
Other	3,927	36.3%
Two or More Races	636	5.9%
Total Non-Hispanic	**10,815**	**6.1%**
Total Population	**178,528**	**100.0%**

3. Census Bureau Data: City of Buffalo

Table 3.1
Population by Age
City of Buffalo
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	195	5.0%	342	7.5%	75.4%
5 to 19	808	20.7%	805	17.6%	-.4%
20 to 24	119	3.1%	206	4.5%	73.1%
25 to 34	374	9.6%	576	12.6%	54.0%
35 to 54	1,091	28.0%	1,125	24.5%	3.1%
55 to 64	473	12.1%	643	14.0%	35.9%
65 or Older	840	21.5%	888	19.4%	5.7%
Total	**3,900**	**100.0%**	**4,585**	**100.0%**	**17.6%**

Table 3.2
Elderly Population by Age
City of Buffalo
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	81	9.6%	103	11.6%	27.2%
67 to 69	107	12.7%	153	17.2%	43.0%
70 to 74	218	26.0%	194	21.8%	-11.0%
75 to 79	171	20.4%	145	16.3%	-15.2%
80 to 84	130	15.5%	143	16.1%	10.0%
85 or Older	133	15.8%	150	16.9%	12.8%
Total	**840**	**100.0%**	**888**	**100.0%**	**5.7%**

Table 3.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Buffalo
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	3,762	96.5%	4,378	95.5%	16.4%
Black	4	.1%	12	.3%	200.0%
American Indian	32	.8%	72	1.6%	125.0%
Asian	2	.1%	30	.7%	1400.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	21	.5%	36	.8%	71.4%
Two or More Races	79	2.0%	57	1.2%	-27.8%
Total	**3,900**	**100.0%**	**4,585**	**100.0%**	**17.6%**
Non-Hispanic	3,829	98.2%	4,426	96.5%	15.6%
Hispanic	71	1.8%	159	3.5%	123.9%

Table 3.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Buffalo
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	4,378	95.5%	4,252	92.0%
Black	12	.3%	0	.0%
American Indian	72	1.6%	0	.0%
Asian	30	.7%	95	2.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	36	.8%	107	2.3%
Two or More Races	57	1.2%	166	3.6%
Total	**4,585**	**100.0%**	**4,620**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	4,426	96.5%	4,344	94.0%
Hispanic	159	3.5%	276	6.0%

Table 3.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Buffalo
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	3,715	97.0%	4,279	96.7%	15.2%
Black	4	.1%	12	.3%	200.0%
American Indian	31	.8%	56	1.3%	80.6%
Asian	2	.1%	30	.7%	1400.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	7	.2%	6	.1%	-14.3%
Two or More Races	70	1.8%	43	1.0%	-38.6%
Total Non-Hispanic	**3,829**	**98.2%**	**4,426**	**96.5%**	**15.6%**
Hispanic					
White	47	66.2%	99	62.3%	110.6%
Black	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
American Indian	1	1.4%	16	10.1%	1500.0%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	14	19.7%	30	18.9%	114.3%
Two or More Races	9	12.7%	14	8.8%	55.6%
Total Non-Hispanic	**71**	**1.8%**	**159**	**3.5%**	**123.9%**
Total Population	**3,900**	**100.0%**	**4,585**	**100.0%**	**17.6%**

Table 3.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Buffalo
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	4,279	96.7%	4,064	93.6%
Black	12	.3%	0	.0%
American Indian	56	1.3%	0	.0%
Asian	30	.7%	95	2.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	6	.1%	19	.4%
Two or More Races	43	1.0%	166	3.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**4,426**	**96.5%**	**4,344**	**94.0%**
Hispanic				
White	99	62.3%	188	68.1%
Black	0	.0%	0	.0%
American Indian	16	10.1%	0	.0%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	30	18.9%	88	31.9%
Two or More Races	14	8.8%	0	.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**159**	**3.5%**	**276**	**6.0%**
Total Population	**4,585**	**100.0%**	**4,620**	**100.0%**

Table 3.5
Disability by Age
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	37	7.0%
16 to 64	392	18.2%
65 and older	386	49.7%
Total	**815**	**23.5%**

Table 3.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	175
Physical disability	485
Mental disability	237
Self-care disability	100
Employment disability	230
Go-outside-home disability	284
Total	**1,511**

Table 3.7
Disability by Age
City of Buffalo
2014 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	0	.0%	10	3.1%	10	1.4%
18 to 34	87	17.9%	81	21.5%	168	19.5%
35 to 64	124	13.4%	73	8.1%	197	10.8%
65 to 74	81	35.8%	60	31.6%	141	33.9%
75 or Older	92	48.9%	97	49.2%	189	49.1%
Total	**384**	**16.1%**	**321**	**14.8%**	**705**	**15.5%**

Table 3.8
Households by Income
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	367	22.2%	384	18.2%
$15,000 to $19,999	120	7.3%	59	2.8%
$20,000 to $24,999	174	10.5%	88	4.2%
$25,000 to $34,999	287	17.4%	182	8.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	300	18.1%	371	17.6%
$50,000 to $74,999	220	13.3%	356	16.9%
$75,000 to $99,999	102	6.2%	309	14.6%
$100,000 or More	83	5.0%	361	17.1%
Total	**1,653**	**100.0%**	**2,110**	**100.0%**

Table 3.9
Poverty by Age
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	16	4.2%	0	.0%
6 to 17	58	15.1%	57	12.4%
18 to 64	215	55.8%	315	68.6%
65 or Older	96	24.9%	87	19.0%
Total	**385**	**100.0%**	**459**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**10.4%**	**.**	**10.1%**	**.**

Table 3.10
Households by Year Home Built
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	354	21.2%	522	24.7%
1940 to 1949	179	10.7%	125	5.9%
1950 to 1959	197	11.8%	197	9.3%
1960 to 1969	193	11.5%	126	6.0%
1970 to 1979	396	23.7%	419	19.9%
1980 to 1989	241	14.4%	232	11.0%
1990 to 1999	112	6.7%	251	11.9%
2000 to 2009	.	.	238	11.3%
2010 or Later	.	.	0	.0%
Total	**1,672**	**100.0%**	**2,110**	**100.0%**

Table 3.11
Housing Units by Type
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	1,317	72.8%	1,624	66.9%
Duplex	72	4.0%	70	2.9%
Tri- or Four-Plex	58	3.2%	224	9.2%
Apartment	149	8.2%	272	11.2%
Mobile Home	212	11.7%	236	9.7%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0	.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**1,808**	**100.0%**	**2,426**	**100.0%**

Table 3.12
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race
City of Buffalo
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	71.5%	.	.	.	.	.0%	100.0%
Duplex	2.0%	.	.	.	.	.0%	.0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	5.9%	.	.	.	.	.0%	.0%
Apartment	11.7%	.	.	.	.	.0%	.0%
Mobile Home	9.0%	.	.	.	.	100.0%	.0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.0%	.	.	.	.	.0%	.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 3.13
Housing Units by Tenure
City of Buffalo
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	1,718	93.3%	2,080	90.4%	21.1%
Owner-Occupied	1,181	68.7%	1,334	64.1%	13.0%
Renter-Occupied	537	31.3%	746	35.9%	38.9%
Vacant Housing Units	124	6.7%	220	9.6%	77.4%
Total Housing Units	**1,842**	**100.0%**	**2,300**	**100.0%**	**24.86%**

Table 3.13.1
Housing Units by Tenure
City of Buffalo
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Tenure	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	2,080	90.4%	2,110	87.0%
Owner-Occupied	1,334	64.1%	1,459	69.1%
Renter-Occupied	746	35.9%	651	30.9%
Vacant Housing Units	220	9.6%	316	13.0%
Total Housing Units	**2,300**	**100.0%**	**2,426**	**100.0%**

Table 3.14
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Buffalo
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	27	21.8%	98	44.5%	262.96%
For Sale	17	13.7%	31	14.1%	82.35%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	16	12.9%	7	3.2%	-56.25%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	34	27.4%	36	16.4%	5.88%
For Migrant Workers	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	%
Other Vacant	30	24.2%	46	20.9%	53.33%
Total	**124**	**100.0%**	**220**	**100.0%**	**77.4%**

Table 3.14.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Buffalo
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	98	44.5%	131	41.5%
For Sale	31	14.1%	0	.0%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	7	3.2%	40	12.7%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	36	16.4%	103	32.6%
For Migrant Workers	2	0.9%	0	.0%
Other Vacant	46	20.9%	42	13.3%
Total	**220**	**100.0%**	**316**	**100.0%**

Table 3.15
Households by Household Size
City of Buffalo
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	607	35.3%	786	37.8%	29.5%
Two Persons	617	35.9%	706	33.9%	14.4%
Three Persons	199	11.6%	242	11.6%	21.6%
Four Persons	169	9.8%	211	10.1%	24.9%
Five Persons	87	5.1%	84	4.0%	-3.4%
Six Persons	25	1.5%	34	1.6%	36.0%
Seven Persons or More	14	.8%	17	.8%	21.4%
Total	**1,718**	**100.0%**	**2,080**	**100.0%**	**021.1%**

Table 3.16
Household Type by Tenure
City of Buffalo
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	1,042	60.7%	1,198	57.6%	15.0%
Married-Couple Family	839	80.5%	944	78.8%	12.5%
Owner-Occupied	683	81.4%	773	81.9%	13.2%
Renter-Occupied	156	18.6%	171	18.1%	9.6%
Other Family	203	19.5%	254	21.2%	25.1%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	58	28.6%	74	29.1%	27.6%
Owner-Occupied	34	58.6%	45	60.8%	32.4%
Renter-Occupied	24	41.4%	29	39.2%	20.8%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	145	71.4%	180	70.9%	24.1%
Owner-Occupied	81	55.9%	89	49.4%	9.9%
Renter-Occupied	64	44.1%	91	50.6%	42.2%
Non-Family Households	676	39.3%	882	42.4%	30.5%
Owner-Occupied	383	56.7%	427	48.4%	11.5%
Renter-Occupied	293	43.3%	455	51.6%	55.3%
Total	**1,718**	**100.0%**	**2,080**	**100.0%**	**021.1%**

Table 3.17
Group Quarters Population
City of Buffalo
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	16	24.2%	30	42.3%	87.5%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	0	.0%	.
Nursing Homes	50	75.8%	41	57.7%	-18.0%
Other Institutions	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Total	66	100.0%	**71**	100.0%	7.6**%**
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	.0%	0	%	%
Military Quarters	0	.0%	0	%	%
Other Noninstitutional	29	100.0%	0	%	-100.0%
Total	**29**	**30.5%**	**0**	**.0%**	**-100.0%**
Group Quarters Population	**95**	**100.0%**	**71**	**100.0%**	**-25.3%**

Table 3.18
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	1,117	99.0%	11	1.0%	0	.0%	1,128
2014 Five-Year ACS	1,459	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1,459
Renter							
2000 Census	544	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	544
2014 Five-Year ACS	627	96.3%	24	3.7%	0	0.0%	651
Total							
2000 Census	1,661	99.3%	11	.7%	0	.0%	1,672
2014 Five-Year ACS	2,086	98.9%	24	1.1%	0	.0%	2,110

Table 3.19
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	1,672	2,110
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	0	0
Total Households	**1,672**	**2,110**
Percent Lacking	**.0%**	**0.0%**

Table 3.20
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities
City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	1,665	2,018
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	7	92
Total Households	**1,672**	**2,110**
Percent Lacking	**.4%**	**4.4%**

Table 3.21
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

City of Buffalo
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	353	76.1%	78	16.8%	33	7.1%	0	.0%	464
2014 Five-Year ACS	613	76.7%	132	16.5%	54	6.8%	0	0.0%	799
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	400	87.3%	33	7.2%	17	3.7%	8	1.7%	458
2014 Five-Year ACS	527	79.8%	91	13.8%	42	6.4%	0	.0%	660
Renter									
2000 Census	291	53.5%	116	21.3%	81	14.9%	56	10.3%	544
2014 Five-Year ACS	407	62.5%	78	12.0%	127	19.5%	39	6.0%	651
Total									
2000 Census	1,044	71.2%	227	15.5%	131	8.9%	64	4.4%	1,466
2014 Five-Year ACS	1,547	73.3%	301	14.3%	223	10.6%	39	1.8%	2,110

Table 3.22
Median Housing Costs

City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$449	$557
Median Home Value	$102,500	$194,200

Table 3.23
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	2,422
Unemployed	96
Labor Force	**2,518**
Unemployment Rate	3.8%

Table 3.24
High School or Greater Education

City of Buffalo
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	1,927
Total School Population	2,110
Percent High School or Above	**91.33%**

Table 3.25
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Buffalo
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	% of Total
Non-Hispanic		
White	1,984	97.6%
Black	5	.2%
American Indian	17	.8%
Asian	10	.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	4	.2%
Two or More Races	12	.6%
Total Non-Hispanic	**2,032**	**97.7%**
Hispanic		
White	30	62.5%
Black	0	.0%
American Indian	3	6.3%
Asian	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	12	25.0%
Two or More Races	3	6.3%
Total Non-Hispanic	**48**	**2.3%**
Total Population	**2,080**	**100.0%**

4. Census Bureau Data: City of Casper

Table 4.1
Population by Age
City of Casper
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	3,264	6.6%	4,006	7.2%	22.7%
5 to 19	11,318	22.8%	10,841	19.6%	-4.2%
20 to 24	3,455	7.0%	3,968	7.2%	14.8%
25 to 34	6,125	12.3%	8,119	14.7%	32.6%
35 to 54	14,665	29.5%	14,643	26.5%	-.2%
55 to 64	4,063	8.2%	6,623	12.0%	63.0%
65 or Older	6,754	13.6%	7,116	12.9%	5.4%
Total	**49,644**	**100.0%**	**55,316**	**100.0%**	**11.4%**

Table 4.2
Elderly Population by Age
City of Casper
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	659	9.8%	830	11.7%	25.9%
67 to 69	1,048	15.5%	1,016	14.3%	-3.1%
70 to 74	1,899	28.1%	1,534	21.6%	-19.2%
75 to 79	1,506	22.3%	1,321	18.6%	-12.3%
80 to 84	896	13.3%	1,292	18.2%	44.2%
85 or Older	746	11.0%	1,123	15.8%	50.5%
Total	**6,754**	**100.0%**	**7,116**	**100.0%**	**5.4%**

Table 4.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Casper
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	46,680	94.0%	51,048	92.3%	9.4%
Black	428	.9%	560	1.0%	30.8%
American Indian	495	1.0%	521	.9%	5.3%
Asian	245	.5%	436	.8%	78.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	10	.0%	26	.0%	160.0%
Other	1,011	2.0%	1,295	2.3%	28.1%
Two or More Races	775	1.6%	1,430	2.6%	84.5%
Total	**49,644**	**100.0%**	**55,316**	**100.0%**	**11.4%**
Non-Hispanic	46,988	94.6%	51,246	92.6%	9.1%
Hispanic	2,656	5.4%	4,070	7.4%	53.2%

Table 4.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Casper
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	51,048	92.3%	52,825	91.4%
Black	560	1.0%	714	1.2%
American Indian	521	.9%	759	1.3%
Asian	436	.8%	571	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	26	.0%	3	.0%
Other	1,295	2.3%	786	1.4%
Two or More Races	1,430	2.6%	2,157	3.7%
Total	**55,316**	**100.0%**	**57,815**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	51,246	92.6%	53,305	92.2%
Hispanic	4,070	7.4%	4,510	7.8%

Table 4.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Casper
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	45,334	96.5%	48,886	95.4%	7.8%
Black	399	.8%	523	1.0%	31.1%
American Indian	421	.9%	398	.8%	-5.5%
Asian	238	.5%	407	.8%	71.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	6	.0%	26	.1%	333.3%
Other	36	.1%	53	.1%	47.2%
Two or More Races	554	1.2%	953	1.9%	72.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**46,988**	**94.6%**	**51,246**	**92.6%**	**9.1%**
Hispanic					
White	1,346	50.7%	2,162	53.1%	60.6%
Black	29	1.1%	37	.9%	27.6%
American Indian	74	2.8%	123	3.0%	66.2%
Asian	7	.3%	29	.7%	314.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	4	.2%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Other	975	36.7%	1,242	30.5%	27.4%
Two or More Races	221	8.3%	477	11.7%	115.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**2,656**	**5.4%**	**4,070**	**7.4%**	**53.2%**
Total Population	**49,644**	**100.0%**	**55,316**	**100.0%**	**11.4%**

Table 4.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Casper
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	48,886	95.4%	50,218	94.2%
Black	523	1.0%	714	1.3%
American Indian	398	.8%	409	.8%
Asian	407	.8%	519	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	26	.1%	3	.0%
Other	53	.1%	0	.0%
Two or More Races	953	1.9%	1,442	2.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	**51,246**	**92.6%**	**53,305**	**92.2%**
Hispanic				
White	2,162	53.1%	2,607	57.8%
Black	37	.9%	0	.0%
American Indian	123	3.0%	350	7.8%
Asian	29	.7%	52	1.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	1,242	30.5%	786	17.4%
Two or More Races	477	11.7%	715	15.9%
Total Non-Hispanic	**4,070**	**7.4%**	**4,510**	**7.8%**
Total Population	**55,316**	**100.0%**	**57,815**	**100.0%**

Table 4.5
Disability by Age
City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	511	6.3%
16 to 64	5,606	17.8%
65 and older	2,309	36.4%
Total	**8,426**	**18.3%**

Table 4.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	1,936
Physical disability	3,815
Mental disability	2,206
Self-care disability	963
Employment disability	3,541
Go-outside-home disability	2,499
Total	**14,960**

Table 4.7
Households by Income

City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	3,450	16.9%	1,671	7.1%
$15,000 to $19,999	1,543	7.6%	1,154	4.9%
$20,000 to $24,999	1,558	7.6%	1,302	5.5%
$25,000 to $34,999	3,185	15.6%	2,517	10.7%
$35,000 to $49,999	3,680	18.0%	3,358	14.3%
$50,000 to $74,999	3,948	19.3%	5,057	21.5%
$75,000 to $99,999	1,772	8.7%	3,286	14.0%
$100,000 or More	1,300	6.4%	5,190	22.1%
Total	**20,436**	**100.0%**	**23,535**	**100.0%**

Table 4.8
Poverty by Age

City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	836	15.1%	797	14.5%
6 to 17	1,173	21.2%	1,053	19.1%
18 to 64	3,072	55.4%	3,258	59.2%
65 or Older	465	8.4%	399	7.2%
Total	**5,546**	**100.0%**	**5,507**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**11.4%**	**.**	**9.7%**	**.**

Table 4.9
Households by Year Home Built

City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	2,291	11.2%	2,974	12.6%
1940 to 1949	1,346	6.6%	1,064	4.5%
1950 to 1959	4,814	23.6%	4,720	20.1%
1960 to 1969	2,416	11.8%	2,204	9.4%
1970 to 1979	5,830	28.5%	5,911	25.1%
1980 to 1989	2,904	14.2%	2,458	10.4%
1990 to 1999	836	4.1%	1,101	4.7%
2000 to 2009	.	.	2,482	10.5%
2010 or Later	.	.	621	2.6%
Total	**20,437**	**100.0%**	**23,535**	**100.0%**

Table 4.10
Housing Units by Type
City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	16,485	75.0%	18,574	72.7%
Duplex	521	2.4%	782	3.1%
Tri- or Four-Plex	1,211	5.5%	1,223	4.8%
Apartment	2,927	13.3%	3,856	15.1%
Mobile Home	805	3.7%	1,124	4.4%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	29	.1%	0	0.0%
Total	**21,978**	**100.0%**	**25,559**	**100.0%**

Table 4.11
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race
City of Casper
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	75.4%	58.7%	36.5%	76.1%	%	51.5%	64.0%
Duplex	2.7%	19.6%	.0%	.0%	%	.0%	5.5%
Tri- or Four-Plex	4.5%	.0%	13.9%	9.2%	%	4.6%	6.4%
Apartment	13.5%	15.2%	18.0%	14.7%	%	39.0%	8.0%
Mobile Home	3.9%	6.5%	31.6%	.0%	%	4.9%	16.1%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	%	.0%	.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.12
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Casper
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	589	38.5%	785	45.1%	33.28%
For Sale	204	13.3%	287	16.5%	40.69%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	145	9.5%	104	6.0%	-28.28%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	115	7.5%	162	9.3%	40.87%
For Migrant Workers	2	0.1%	3	0.2%	50.00%
Other Vacant	474	31.0%	401	23.0%	-15.40%
Total	**1,529**	**100.0%**	**1,742**	**100.0%**	**13.9%**

Table 4.12.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Casper
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	785	45.1%	574	28.4%
For Sale	287	16.5%	217	10.7%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	104	6.0%	105	5.2%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	162	9.3%	259	12.8%
For Migrant Workers	3	0.2%	0	.0%
Other Vacant	401	23.0%	869	42.9%
Total	**1,742**	**100.0%**	**2,024**	**100.0%**

Table 4.13
Households by Household Size
City of Casper
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	5,914	29.1%	6,913	30.3%	16.9%
Two Persons	7,213	35.5%	7,841	34.4%	8.7%
Three Persons	3,109	15.3%	3,421	15.0%	10.0%
Four Persons	2,512	12.3%	2,775	12.2%	10.5%
Five Persons	1,114	5.5%	1,201	5.3%	7.8%
Six Persons	326	1.6%	423	1.9%	29.8%
Seven Persons or More	155	.8%	220	1.0%	41.9%
Total	**20,343**	**100.0%**	**22,794**	**100.0%**	**012.0%**

Table 4.14
Household Type by Tenure
City of Casper
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	13,139	64.6%	14,237	62.5%	8.4%
Married-Couple Family	10,084	76.7%	10,508	73.8%	4.2%
Owner-Occupied	8,512	84.4%	8,857	84.3%	4.1%
Renter-Occupied	1,572	15.6%	1,651	15.7%	5.0%
Other Family	3,055	23.3%	3,729	26.2%	22.1%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	790	25.9%	1,178	31.6%	49.1%
Owner-Occupied	447	56.6%	698	59.3%	56.2%
Renter-Occupied	343	43.4%	480	40.7%	39.9%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	2,265	74.1%	2,551	68.4%	12.6%
Owner-Occupied	1,099	48.5%	1,293	50.7%	17.7%
Renter-Occupied	1,166	51.5%	1,258	49.3%	7.9%
Non-Family Households	7,204	35.4%	8,557	37.5%	18.8%
Owner-Occupied	3,558	49.4%	4,461	52.1%	25.4%
Renter-Occupied	3,646	50.6%	4,096	47.9%	12.3%
Total	**20,343**	**100.0%**	**22,794**	**100.0%**	**012.0%**

Table 4.15
Group Quarters Population

City of Casper
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	8	1.4%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	49	8.9%	.
Nursing Homes	470	84.8%	483	88.1%	2.8%
Other Institutions	76	13.7%	16	2.9%	-78.9%
Total	554	100.0%	**548**	100.0%	-1.1**%**
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	331	49.3%	320	55.5%	-3.3%
Military Quarters	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other Noninstitutional	341	50.7%	257	44.5%	-24.6%
Total	**672**	**54.8%**	**577**	**51.3%**	**-14.1%**
Group Quarters Population	**1,226**	**100.0%**	**1,125**	**100.0%**	**-8.2%**

Table 4.16
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding

City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	13,668	99.2%	53	.4%	58	.4%	13,779
2014 Five-Year ACS	15,277	99.6%	56	.4%	10	.1%	15,343
Renter							
2000 Census	6,418	96.4%	154	2.3%	86	1.3%	6,658
2014 Five-Year ACS	8,008	97.8%	171	2.1%	13	0.2%	8,192
Total							
2000 Census	20,086	98.3%	207	1.0%	144	.7%	20,437
2014 Five-Year ACS	23,285	98.9%	227	1.0%	23	.1%	23,535

Table 4.17
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities

City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	20,348	23,507
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	89	28
Total Households	**20,437**	**23,535**
Percent Lacking	**.4%**	**0.1%**

Table 4.18
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities

City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	20,346	23,423
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	91	112
Total Households	**20,437**	**23,535**
Percent Lacking	**.4%**	**.5%**

Table 4.19
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

City of Casper
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	6,896	81.4%	1,066	12.6%	461	5.4%	49	.6%	8,472
2014 Five-Year ACS	7,782	77.6%	1,574	15.7%	676	6.7%	0	0.0%	10,032
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	3,973	95.3%	73	1.8%	84	2.0%	40	1.0%	4,170
2014 Five-Year ACS	4,917	92.6%	278	5.2%	89	1.7%	27	.5%	5,311
Renter									
2000 Census	4,361	65.6%	1,162	17.5%	748	11.3%	374	5.6%	6,645
2014 Five-Year ACS	4,668	57.0%	1,954	23.9%	1,091	13.3%	479	5.8%	8,192
Total									
2000 Census	15,230	79.0%	2,301	11.9%	1,293	6.7%	463	2.4%	19,287
2014 Five-Year ACS	17,367	73.8%	3,806	16.2%	1,856	7.9%	506	2.1%	23,535

Table 4.20
Median Housing Costs

City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$408	$723
Median Home Value	$84,500	$182,000

Table 4.21
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	30,342
Unemployed	1,575
Labor Force	**31,917**
Unemployment Rate	4.9%

Table 4.22
High School or Greater Education
City of Casper
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	22,090
Total School Population	23,535
Percent High School or Above	**93.86%**

Table 4.23
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Casper
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	% of Total
Non-Hispanic		
White	20,823	96.5%
Black	202	.9%
American Indian	167	.8%
Asian	121	.6%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	9	.0%
Other	20	.1%
Two or More Races	228	1.1%
Total Non-Hispanic	**21,570**	**94.6%**
Hispanic		
White	652	53.3%
Black	11	.9%
American Indian	37	3.0%
Asian	7	.6%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	423	34.6%
Two or More Races	94	7.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	**1,224**	**5.4%**
Total Population	**22,794**	**100.0%**

5. Census Bureau Data: City of Cheyenne

Table 5.1
Population by Age
City of Cheyenne
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	3,422	6.5%	4,386	7.4%	28.2%
5 to 19	11,115	21.0%	11,291	19.0%	1.6%
20 to 24	3,337	6.3%	4,197	7.1%	25.8%
25 to 34	7,362	13.9%	8,705	14.6%	18.2%
35 to 54	15,810	29.8%	15,617	26.3%	-1.2%
55 to 64	4,652	8.8%	7,234	12.2%	55.5%
65 or Older	7,313	13.8%	8,036	13.5%	9.9%
Total	**53,011**	**100.0%**	**59,466**	**100.0%**	**12.2%**

Table 5.2
Elderly Population by Age
City of Cheyenne
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	798	10.9%	956	11.9%	19.8%
67 to 69	1,130	15.5%	1,357	16.9%	20.1%
70 to 74	1,795	24.5%	1,839	22.9%	2.5%
75 to 79	1,543	21.1%	1,462	18.2%	-5.2%
80 to 84	1,095	15.0%	1,186	14.8%	8.3%
85 or Older	952	13.0%	1,236	15.4%	29.8%
Total	**7,313**	**100.0%**	**8,036**	**100.0%**	**9.9%**

Table 5.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Cheyenne
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	46,707	88.1%	51,999	87.4%	11.3%
Black	1,472	2.8%	1,715	2.9%	16.5%
American Indian	430	.8%	570	1.0%	32.6%
Asian	561	1.1%	732	1.2%	30.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	59	.1%	118	.2%	100.0%
Other	2,356	4.4%	2,380	4.0%	1.0%
Two or More Races	1,426	2.7%	1,952	3.3%	36.9%
Total	**53,011**	**100.0%**	**59,466**	**100.0%**	**12.2%**
Non-Hispanic	46,365	87.5%	50,872	85.5%	9.7%
Hispanic	6,646	12.5%	8,594	14.5%	29.3%

Table 5.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Cheyenne
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	51,999	87.4%	52,248	85.0%
Black	1,715	2.9%	2,237	3.6%
American Indian	570	1.0%	711	1.2%
Asian	732	1.2%	953	1.6%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	118	.2%	7	.0%
Other	2,380	4.0%	2,943	4.8%
Two or More Races	1,952	3.3%	2,371	3.9%
Total	**59,466**	**100.0%**	**61,470**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	50,872	85.5%	52,250	85.0%
Hispanic	8,594	14.5%	9,220	15.0%

Table 5.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Cheyenne
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	43,146	93.1%	46,818	92.0%	8.5%
Black	1,399	3.0%	1,567	3.1%	12.0%
American Indian	329	.7%	371	.7%	12.8%
Asian	538	1.2%	698	1.4%	29.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	45	.1%	95	.2%	111.1%
Other	57	.1%	71	.1%	24.6%
Two or More Races	851	1.8%	1,252	2.5%	47.1%
Total Non-Hispanic	**46,365**	**87.5%**	**50,872**	**85.5%**	**9.7%**
Hispanic					
White	3,561	53.6%	5,181	60.3%	45.5%
Black	73	1.1%	148	1.7%	102.7%
American Indian	101	1.5%	199	2.3%	97.0%
Asian	23	.3%	34	.4%	47.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	14	.2%	23	.3%	64.3%
Other	2,299	34.6%	2,309	26.9%	.4%
Two or More Races	575	8.7%	700	8.1%	21.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	**6,646**	**12.5%**	**8,594**	**14.5%**	**29.3%**
Total Population	**53,011**	**100.0%**	**59,466**	**100.0%**	**12.2%**

Table 5.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Cheyenne
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	46,818	92.0%	47,170	90.3%
Black	1,567	3.1%	2,117	4.1%
American Indian	371	.7%	674	1.3%
Asian	698	1.4%	897	1.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	95	.2%	7	.0%
Other	71	.1%	37	.1%
Two or More Races	1,252	2.5%	1,348	2.6%
Total Non-Hispanic	**50,872**	**85.5%**	**52,250**	**85.0%**
Hispanic				
White	5,181	60.3%	5,078	55.1%
Black	148	1.7%	120	1.3%
American Indian	199	2.3%	37	.4%
Asian	34	.4%	56	.6%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	23	.3%	0	.0%
Other	2,309	26.9%	2,906	31.5%
Two or More Races	700	8.1%	1,023	11.1%
Total Non-Hispanic	**8,594**	**14.5%**	**9,220**	**15.0%**
Total Population	**59,466**	**100.0%**	**61,470**	**100.0%**

Table 5.5
Disability by Age
City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	510	6.3%
16 to 64	5,380	16.7%
65 and older	2,752	40.9%
Total	**8,642**	**18.4%**

Table 5.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	2,108
Physical disability	4,334
Mental disability	2,354
Self-care disability	926
Employment disability	3,014
Go-outside-home disability	2,783
Total	**15,519**

Table 5.7
Households by Income

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	3,331	14.9%	2,455	9.8%
$15,000 to $19,999	1,595	7.1%	1,296	5.2%
$20,000 to $24,999	1,650	7.4%	1,277	5.1%
$25,000 to $34,999	3,435	15.4%	2,776	11.1%
$35,000 to $49,999	4,502	20.1%	3,665	14.7%
$50,000 to $74,999	4,456	19.9%	4,494	18.0%
$75,000 to $99,999	2,076	9.3%	3,410	13.6%
$100,000 or More	1,301	5.8%	5,634	22.5%
Total	**22,346**	**100.0%**	**25,007**	**100.0%**

Table 5.8
Poverty by Age

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	482	10.6%	1,158	16.4%
6 to 17	977	21.5%	1,287	18.3%
18 to 64	2,694	59.3%	4,231	60.0%
65 or Older	388	8.5%	371	5.3%
Total	**4,541**	**100.0%**	**7,047**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**8.8%**	**.**	**11.7%**	**.**

Table 5.9
Households by Year Home Built

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	3,223	14.5%	2,870	11.5%
1940 to 1949	2,174	9.8%	1,577	6.3%
1950 to 1959	3,870	17.4%	3,782	15.1%
1960 to 1969	3,525	15.8%	3,541	14.2%
1970 to 1979	4,269	19.2%	4,837	19.3%
1980 to 1989	2,733	12.3%	2,629	10.5%
1990 to 1999	2,488	11.2%	2,133	8.5%
2000 to 2009	.	.	2,965	11.9%
2010 or Later	.	.	673	2.7%
Total	**22,282**	**100.0%**	**25,007**	**100.0%**

Table 5.10
Housing Units by Type
City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	17,145	72.0%	19,382	70.4%
Duplex	891	3.7%	1,055	3.8%
Tri- or Four-Plex	2,130	9.0%	2,650	9.6%
Apartment	2,800	11.8%	3,414	12.4%
Mobile Home	814	3.4%	1,024	3.7%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	18	.1%	0	0.0%
Total	**23,798**	**100.0%**	**27,525**	**100.0%**

Table 5.11
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race
City of Cheyenne
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	75.2%	49.8%	32.0%	61.4%	%	63.1%	39.8%
Duplex	3.3%	5.4%	.0%	19.3%	%	6.8%	9.7%
Tri- or Four-Plex	7.7%	18.9%	25.2%	8.3%	%	8.5%	33.8%
Apartment	10.6%	25.9%	4.4%	11.0%	%	13.9%	16.7%
Mobile Home	3.2%	.0%	38.3%	.0%	%	7.7%	.0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	%	.0%	.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 5.12
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Cheyenne
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	648	44.4%	661	38.3%	2.01%
For Sale	196	13.4%	326	18.9%	66.33%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	102	7.0%	95	5.5%	-6.86%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	87	6.0%	151	8.7%	73.56%
For Migrant Workers	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	%
Other Vacant	425	29.1%	491	28.4%	15.53%
Total	**1,458**	**100.0%**	**1,726**	**100.0%**	**18.4%**

Table 5.12.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Cheyenne
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	661	38.3%	552	21.9%
For Sale	326	18.9%	173	6.9%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	95	5.5%	433	17.2%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	151	8.7%	635	25.2%
For Migrant Workers	2	0.1%	0	.0%
Other Vacant	491	28.4%	725	28.8%
Total	**1,726**	**100.0%**	**2,518**	**100.0%**

Table 5.13
Households by Household Size
City of Cheyenne
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	6,986	31.3%	8,567	33.5%	22.6%
Two Persons	7,596	34.0%	8,614	33.7%	13.4%
Three Persons	3,428	15.4%	3,704	14.5%	8.1%
Four Persons	2,737	12.3%	2,793	10.9%	2.0%
Five Persons	1,097	4.9%	1,192	4.7%	8.7%
Six Persons	339	1.5%	432	1.7%	27.4%
Seven Persons or More	141	.6%	255	1.0%	80.9%
Total	**22,324**	**100.0%**	**25,557**	**100.0%**	**014.5%**

Table 5.14
Household Type by Tenure
City of Cheyenne
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	14,174	63.5%	15,269	59.7%	7.7%
Married-Couple Family	10,985	77.5%	11,018	72.2%	.3%
Owner-Occupied	9,059	82.5%	9,123	82.8%	.7%
Renter-Occupied	1,926	17.5%	1,895	17.2%	-1.6%
Other Family	3,189	22.5%	4,251	27.8%	33.3%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	816	25.6%	1,190	28.0%	45.8%
Owner-Occupied	461	56.5%	659	55.4%	43.0%
Renter-Occupied	355	43.5%	531	44.6%	49.6%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	2,373	74.4%	3,061	72.0%	29.0%
Owner-Occupied	1,189	50.1%	1,454	47.5%	22.3%
Renter-Occupied	1,184	49.9%	1,607	52.5%	35.7%
Non-Family Households	8,150	36.5%	10,288	40.3%	26.2%
Owner-Occupied	4,030	49.4%	5,065	49.2%	25.7%
Renter-Occupied	4,120	50.6%	5,223	50.8%	26.8%
Total	**22,324**	**100.0%**	**25,557**	**100.0%**	**014.5%**

Table 5.15
Group Quarters Population

City of Cheyenne
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	157	24.1%	269	42.3%	71.3%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	21	3.3%	.
Nursing Homes	472	72.5%	330	51.9%	-30.1%
Other Institutions	22	3.4%	16	2.5%	-27.3%
Total	651	100.0%	**636**	100.0%	-2.3%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Military Quarters	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other Noninstitutional	340	100.0%	229	100.0%	-32.6%
Total	**340**	**34.3%**	**229**	**26.5%**	**-32.6%**
Group Quarters Population	**991**	**100.0%**	**865**	**100.0%**	**-12.7%**

Table 5.16
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	14,641	99.3%	65	.4%	39	.3%	14,745
2014 Five-Year ACS	15,484	99.3%	113	.7%	0	.0%	15,597
Renter							
2000 Census	7,292	96.7%	138	1.8%	107	1.4%	7,537
2014 Five-Year ACS	9,265	98.5%	145	1.5%	0	0.0%	9,410
Total							
2000 Census	21,933	98.4%	203	.9%	146	.7%	22,282
2014 Five-Year ACS	24,749	99.0%	258	1.0%	0	.0%	25,007

Table 5.17
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	22,219	24,945
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	63	62
Total Households	**22,282**	**25,007**
Percent Lacking	**.3%**	**0.2%**

Table 5.18
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	22,109	24,818
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	173	189
Total Households	**22,282**	**25,007**
Percent Lacking	**.8%**	**.8%**

Table 5.19
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	7,267	77.0%	1,593	16.9%	555	5.9%	19	.2%	9,434
2014 Five-Year ACS	7,948	75.4%	1,762	16.7%	819	7.8%	12	0.1%	10,541
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	3,655	92.4%	161	4.1%	95	2.4%	44	1.1%	3,955
2014 Five-Year ACS	4,503	89.1%	347	6.9%	155	3.1%	51	1.0%	5,056
Renter									
2000 Census	4,616	61.5%	1,532	20.4%	997	13.3%	356	4.7%	7,501
2014 Five-Year ACS	5,286	56.2%	2,163	23.0%	1,621	17.2%	340	3.6%	9,410
Total									
2000 Census	15,538	74.4%	3,286	15.7%	1,647	7.9%	419	2.0%	20,890
2014 Five-Year ACS	17,737	70.9%	4,272	17.1%	2,595	10.4%	403	1.6%	25,007

Table 5.20
Median Housing Costs

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$470	$658
Median Home Value	$102,400	$179,600

Table 5.21
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	29,860
Unemployed	1,834
Labor Force	**31,694**
Unemployment Rate	5.8%

Table 5.22
High School or Greater Education
City of Cheyenne
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	23,627
Total School Population	25,007
Percent High School or Above	**94.48%**

Table 5.23
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Cheyenne
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	% of Total
Non-Hispanic		
White	21,183	93.6%
Black	661	2.9%
American Indian	150	.7%
Asian	241	1.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	32	.1%
Other	28	.1%
Two or More Races	325	1.4%
Total Non-Hispanic	**22,620**	**88.5%**
Hispanic		
White	1,840	62.6%
Black	30	1.0%
American Indian	72	2.5%
Asian	7	.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	5	.2%
Other	833	28.4%
Two or More Races	150	5.1%
Total Non-Hispanic	**2,937**	**11.5%**
Total Population	**25,557**	**100.0%**

6. Census Bureau Data: City of Douglas

Table 6.1
Population by Age
City of Douglas
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	407	7.7%	477	7.8%	17.2%
5 to 19	1,247	23.6%	1,376	22.5%	10.3%
20 to 24	275	5.2%	343	5.6%	24.7%
25 to 34	690	13.0%	864	14.1%	25.2%
35 to 54	1,654	31.3%	1,698	27.7%	2.7%
55 to 64	386	7.3%	698	11.4%	80.8%
65 or Older	629	11.9%	664	10.8%	5.6%
Total	**5,288**	**100.0%**	**6,120**	**100.0%**	**15.7%**

Table 6.2
Elderly Population by Age
City of Douglas
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	66	10.5%	81	12.2%	22.7%
67 to 69	95	15.1%	102	15.4%	7.4%
70 to 74	156	24.8%	141	21.2%	-9.6%
75 to 79	124	19.7%	131	19.7%	5.6%
80 to 84	97	15.4%	106	16.0%	9.3%
85 or Older	91	14.5%	103	15.5%	13.2%
Total	**629**	**100.0%**	**664**	**100.0%**	**5.6%**

Table 6.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Douglas
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	4,977	94.1%	5,777	94.4%	16.1%
Black	3	.1%	20	.3%	566.7%
American Indian	41	.8%	50	.8%	22.0%
Asian	7	.1%	12	.2%	71.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1	.0%	3	.0%	200.0%
Other	192	3.6%	134	2.2%	-30.2%
Two or More Races	67	1.3%	124	2.0%	85.1%
Total	**5,288**	**100.0%**	**6,120**	**100.0%**	**15.7%**
Non-Hispanic	4,937	93.4%	5,657	92.4%	14.6%
Hispanic	351	6.6%	463	7.6%	31.9%

Table 6.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Douglas
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	5,777	94.4%	5,840	93.1%
Black	20	.3%	1	.0%
American Indian	50	.8%	115	1.8%
Asian	12	.2%	67	1.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	3	.0%	1	.0%
Other	134	2.2%	167	2.7%
Two or More Races	124	2.0%	81	1.3%
Total	**6,120**	**100.0%**	**6,272**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	5,657	92.4%	5,714	91.1%
Hispanic	463	7.6%	558	8.9%

Table 6.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Douglas
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	4,816	97.5%	5,504	97.3%	14.3%
Black	3	.1%	18	.3%	500.0%
American Indian	36	.7%	42	.7%	16.7%
Asian	7	.1%	12	.2%	71.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1	.0%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Other	19	.4%	4	.1%	-78.9%
Two or More Races	55	1.1%	77	1.4%	40.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**4,937**	**93.4%**	**5,657**	**92.4%**	**14.6%**
Hispanic					
White	161	45.9%	273	59.0%	69.6%
Black	0	.0%	2	.4%	%
American Indian	5	1.4%	8	1.7%	60.0%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	3	.6%	%
Other	173	49.3%	130	28.1%	-24.9%
Two or More Races	12	3.4%	47	10.2%	291.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	**351**	**6.6%**	**463**	**7.6%**	**31.9%**
Total Population	**5,288**	**100.0%**	**6,120**	**100.0%**	**15.7%**

Table 6.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Douglas
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	5,504	97.3%	5,491	96.1%
Black	18	.3%	1	.0%
American Indian	42	.7%	100	1.8%
Asian	12	.2%	67	1.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	1	.0%
Other	4	.1%	0	.0%
Two or More Races	77	1.4%	54	.9%
Total Non-Hispanic	**5,657**	**92.4%**	**5,714**	**91.1%**
Hispanic				
White	273	59.0%	349	62.5%
Black	2	.4%	0	.0%
American Indian	8	1.7%	15	2.7%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	3	.6%	0	.0%
Other	130	28.1%	167	29.9%
Two or More Races	47	10.2%	27	4.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**463**	**7.6%**	**558**	**8.9%**
Total Population	**6,120**	**100.0%**	**6,272**	**100.0%**

Table 6.5
Disability by Age
City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	38	4.5%
16 to 64	655	19.6%
65 and older	260	42.1%
Total	**953**	**19.8%**

Table 6.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	220
Physical disability	415
Mental disability	144
Self-care disability	80
Employment disability	386
Go-outside-home disability	270
Total	**1,515**

Table 6.7
Disability by Age
City of Douglas
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	0	.0%	8	2.7%	8	1.7%
5 to 17	0	.0%	16	2.8%	16	1.3%
18 to 34	28	5.0%	7	1.2%	35	3.1%
35 to 64	265	18.1%	137	11.0%	402	14.8%
65 to 74	14	11.0%	24	11.3%	38	11.2%
75 or Older	59	48.4%	149	65.9%	208	59.8%
Total	**366**	**11.9%**	**341**	**10.9%**	**707**	**11.4%**

Table 6.8
Households by Income
City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	496	22.8%	265	9.7%
$15,000 to $19,999	163	7.5%	144	5.3%
$20,000 to $24,999	114	5.2%	120	4.4%
$25,000 to $34,999	258	11.9%	356	13.0%
$35,000 to $49,999	365	16.8%	346	12.7%
$50,000 to $74,999	511	23.5%	509	18.6%
$75,000 to $99,999	142	6.5%	353	12.9%
$100,000 or More	125	5.7%	642	23.5%
Total	**2,174**	**100.0%**	**2,735**	**100.0%**

Table 6.9
Poverty by Age
City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	112	15.3%	114	17.8%
6 to 17	176	24.1%	152	23.8%
18 to 64	351	48.1%	320	50.0%
65 or Older	91	12.5%	54	8.4%
Total	**730**	**100.0%**	**640**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**14.1%**	**.**	**10.4%**	**.**

Table 6.10
Households by Year Home Built

City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	394	18.3%	290	10.6%
1940 to 1949	43	2.0%	70	2.6%
1950 to 1959	144	6.7%	180	6.6%
1960 to 1969	176	8.2%	46	1.7%
1970 to 1979	971	45.1%	1,111	40.6%
1980 to 1989	252	11.7%	593	21.7%
1990 to 1999	173	8.0%	146	5.3%
2000 to 2009	.	.	187	6.8%
2010 or Later	.	.	112	4.1%
Total	**2,153**	**100.0%**	**2,735**	**100.0%**

Table 6.11
Housing Units by Type

City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	1,599	66.2%	1,846	62.9%
Duplex	36	1.5%	119	4.1%
Tri- or Four-Plex	69	2.9%	150	5.1%
Apartment	356	14.7%	448	15.3%
Mobile Home	350	14.5%	353	12.0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	7	.3%	17	0.6%
Total	**2,417**	**100.0%**	**2,933**	**100.0%**

Table 6.12
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race

City of Douglas
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	67.1%	.0%	.0%	81.3%	.0%	51.0%	60.8%
Duplex	4.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	49.0%	.0%
Apartment	14.4%	.0%	100.0%	18.8%	.0%	.0%	39.2%
Mobile Home	11.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 6.13
Housing Units by Tenure
City of Douglas
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	2,118	88.8%	2,546	91.3%	20.2%
Owner-Occupied	1,433	67.7%	1,652	64.9%	15.3%
Renter-Occupied	685	32.3%	894	35.1%	30.5%
Vacant Housing Units	267	11.2%	242	8.7%	-9.4%
Total Housing Units	**2,385**	**100.0%**	**2,788**	**100.0%**	**16.90%**

Table 6.13.1
Housing Units by Tenure
City of Douglas
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Tenure	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	2,546	91.3%	2,735	93.2%
Owner-Occupied	1,652	64.9%	1,860	68.0%
Renter-Occupied	894	35.1%	875	32.0%
Vacant Housing Units	242	8.7%	198	6.8%
Total Housing Units	**2,788**	**100.0%**	**2,933**	**100.0%**

Table 6.14
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Douglas
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	113	42.3%	75	31.0%	-33.63%
For Sale	33	12.4%	47	19.4%	42.42%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	22	8.2%	14	5.8%	-36.36%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	36	13.5%	43	17.8%	19.44%
For Migrant Workers	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	.00%
Other Vacant	62	23.2%	62	25.6%	.00%
Total	**267**	**100.0%**	**242**	**100.0%**	**-9.4%**

Table 6.14.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Douglas
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	75	31.0%	124	62.6%
For Sale	47	19.4%	0	.0%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	14	5.8%	21	10.6%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	43	17.8%	0	.0%
For Migrant Workers	1	0.4%	0	.0%
Other Vacant	62	25.6%	53	26.8%
Total	**242**	**100.0%**	**198**	**100.0%**

Table 6.15
Households by Household Size
City of Douglas
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	607	28.7%	781	30.7%	28.7%
Two Persons	661	31.2%	889	34.9%	34.5%
Three Persons	382	18.0%	330	13.0%	-13.6%
Four Persons	295	13.9%	329	12.9%	11.5%
Five Persons	124	5.9%	150	5.9%	21.0%
Six Persons	32	1.5%	52	2.0%	62.5%
Seven Persons or More	17	.8%	15	.6%	-11.8%
Total	**2,118**	**100.0%**	**2,546**	**100.0%**	**020.2%**

Table 6.16
Household Type by Tenure
City of Douglas
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	1,423	67.2%	1,613	63.4%	13.4%
Married-Couple Family	1,138	80.0%	1,214	75.3%	6.7%
Owner-Occupied	945	83.0%	999	82.3%	5.7%
Renter-Occupied	193	17.0%	215	17.7%	11.4%
Other Family	285	20.0%	399	24.7%	40.0%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	74	26.0%	137	34.3%	85.1%
Owner-Occupied	38	51.4%	81	59.1%	113.2%
Renter-Occupied	36	48.6%	56	40.9%	55.6%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	211	74.0%	262	65.7%	24.2%
Owner-Occupied	104	49.3%	112	42.7%	7.7%
Renter-Occupied	107	50.7%	150	57.3%	40.2%
Non-Family Households	695	32.8%	933	36.6%	34.2%
Owner-Occupied	346	49.8%	460	49.3%	32.9%
Renter-Occupied	349	50.2%	473	50.7%	35.5%
Total	**2,118**	**100.0%**	**2,546**	**100.0%**	**020.2%**

Table 6.17
Group Quarters Population
City of Douglas
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	32	38.1%	30	38.0%	-6.3%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	7	8.9%	.
Nursing Homes	51	60.7%	42	53.2%	-17.6%
Other Institutions	1	1.2%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Total	84	100.0%	**79**	100.0%	-6.0**%**
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Military Quarters	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other Noninstitutional	9	100.0%	2	100.0%	-77.8%
Total	**9**	**9.7%**	**2**	**2.5%**	**-77.8%**
Group Quarters Population	**93**	**100.0%**	**81**	**100.0%**	**-12.9%**

Table 6.18
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding
City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	1,442	98.8%	11	.8%	7	.5%	1,460
2014 Five-Year ACS	1,841	99.0%	19	1.0%	0	.0%	1,860
Renter							
2000 Census	678	97.8%	15	2.2%	0	.0%	693
2014 Five-Year ACS	828	94.6%	47	5.4%	0	0.0%	875
Total							
2000 Census	2,120	98.5%	26	1.2%	7	.3%	2,153
2014 Five-Year ACS	2,669	97.6%	66	2.4%	0	.0%	2,735

Table 6.19
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities
City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	2,148	2,718
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	5	17
Total Households	**2,153**	**2,735**
Percent Lacking	**.2%**	**0.6%**

Table 6.20
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities
City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	2,153	2,718
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	0	17
Total Households	**2,153**	**2,735**
Percent Lacking	**.0%**	**.6%**

Table 6.21
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

City of Douglas
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	641	85.2%	67	8.9%	44	5.9%	0	.0%	752
2014 Five-Year ACS	942	80.3%	111	9.5%	104	8.9%	16	01.4%	1,173
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	364	89.2%	37	9.1%	7	1.7%	0	.0%	408
2014 Five-Year ACS	654	95.2%	22	3.2%	11	1.6%	0	.0%	687
Renter									
2000 Census	444	64.5%	131	19.0%	35	5.1%	78	11.3%	688
2014 Five-Year ACS	569	65.0%	199	22.7%	78	8.9%	29	3.3%	875
Total									
2000 Census	1,449	78.4%	235	12.7%	86	4.7%	78	4.2%	1,848
2014 Five-Year ACS	2,165	79.2%	332	12.1%	193	7.1%	45	1.6%	2,735

Table 6.22
Median Housing Costs

City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$370	$518
Median Home Value	$85,700	$184,900

Table 6.23
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	3,388
Unemployed	147
Labor Force	**3,535**
Unemployment Rate	4.2%

Table 6.24
High School or Greater Education

City of Douglas
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	2,583
Total School Population	2,735
Percent High School or Above	**94.44%**

Table 6.25
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Douglas
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	**% of Total**
Non-Hispanic		
White	2,368	98.1%
Black	5	.2%
American Indian	14	.6%
Asian	4	.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	0	.0%
Two or More Races	24	1.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**2,415**	**94.9%**
Hispanic		
White	79	60.3%
Black	0	.0%
American Indian	4	3.1%
Asian	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1	.8%
Other	40	30.5%
Two or More Races	7	5.3%
Total Non-Hispanic	**131**	**5.1%**
Total Population	**2,546**	**100.0%**

7. Census Bureau Data: City of Evanston

Table 7.1
Population by Age
City of Evanston
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	1,000	8.7%	1,088	8.8%	8.8%
5 to 19	3,226	28.0%	2,937	23.8%	-9.0%
20 to 24	691	6.0%	735	5.9%	6.4%
25 to 34	1,457	12.7%	1,792	14.5%	23.0%
35 to 54	3,556	30.9%	3,397	27.5%	-4.5%
55 to 64	751	6.5%	1,353	10.9%	80.2%
65 or Older	826	7.2%	1,057	8.6%	28.0%
Total	**11,507**	**100.0%**	**12,359**	**100.0%**	**7.4%**

Table 7.2
Elderly Population by Age
City of Evanston
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	80	9.7%	176	16.7%	120.0%
67 to 69	147	17.8%	212	20.1%	44.2%
70 to 74	236	28.6%	242	22.9%	2.5%
75 to 79	163	19.7%	180	17.0%	10.4%
80 to 84	117	14.2%	129	12.2%	10.3%
85 or Older	83	10.0%	118	11.2%	42.2%
Total	**826**	**100.0%**	**1,057**	**100.0%**	**28.0%**

Table 7.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Evanston
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	10,620	92.3%	11,095	89.8%	4.5%
Black	18	.2%	39	.3%	116.7%
American Indian	122	1.1%	119	1.0%	-2.5%
Asian	46	.4%	36	.3%	-21.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	9	.1%	21	.2%	133.3%
Other	477	4.1%	735	5.9%	54.1%
Two or More Races	215	1.9%	314	2.5%	46.0%
Total	**11,507**	**100.0%**	**12,359**	**100.0%**	**7.4%**
Non-Hispanic	10,668	92.7%	10,833	87.7%	1.5%
Hispanic	839	7.3%	1,526	12.3%	81.9%

Table 7.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Evanston
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	11,095	89.8%	11,230	91.7%
Black	39	.3%	17	.1%
American Indian	119	1.0%	40	.3%
Asian	36	.3%	11	.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	21	.2%	0	.0%
Other	735	5.9%	281	2.3%
Two or More Races	314	2.5%	674	5.5%
Total	**12,359**	**100.0%**	**12,253**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	10,833	87.7%	10,837	88.4%
Hispanic	1,526	12.3%	1,416	11.6%

Table 7.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Evanston
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	10,339	96.9%	10,449	96.5%	1.1%
Black	14	.1%	32	.3%	128.6%
American Indian	111	1.0%	85	.8%	-23.4%
Asian	43	.4%	36	.3%	-16.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	8	.1%	19	.2%	137.5%
Other	3	.0%	2	.0%	-33.3%
Two or More Races	150	1.4%	210	1.9%	40.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**10,668**	**92.7%**	**10,833**	**87.7%**	**1.5%**
Hispanic					
White	281	33.5%	646	42.3%	129.9%
Black	4	.5%	7	.5%	75.0%
American Indian	11	1.3%	34	2.2%	209.1%
Asian	3	.4%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1	.1%	2	.1%	100.0%
Other	474	56.5%	733	48.0%	54.6%
Two or More Races	65	7.7%	104	6.8%	60.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**839**	**7.3%**	**1,526**	**12.3%**	**81.9%**
Total Population	**11,507**	**100.0%**	**12,359**	**100.0%**	**7.4%**

Table 7.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Evanston
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	10,449	96.5%	10,403	96.0%
Black	32	.3%	17	.2%
American Indian	85	.8%	40	.4%
Asian	36	.3%	11	.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	19	.2%	0	.0%
Other	2	.0%	0	.0%
Two or More Races	210	1.9%	366	3.4%
Total Non-Hispanic	**10,833**	**87.7%**	**10,837**	**88.4%**
Hispanic				
White	646	42.3%	827	58.4%
Black	7	.5%	0	.0%
American Indian	34	2.2%	0	.0%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	2	.1%	0	.0%
Other	733	48.0%	281	19.8%
Two or More Races	104	6.8%	308	21.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**1,526**	**12.3%**	**1,416**	**11.6%**
Total Population	**12,359**	**100.0%**	**12,253**	**100.0%**

Table 7.5
Disability by Age
City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	127	5.7%
16 to 64	1,142	15.8%
65 and older	297	38.1%
Total	**1,566**	**15.3%**

Table 7.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	368
Physical disability	608
Mental disability	534
Self-care disability	186
Employment disability	739
Go-outside-home disability	415
Total	**2,850**

Table 7.7
Disability by Age
City of Evanston
2014 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	92	6.1%	38	3.0%	130	4.6%
18 to 34	33	2.4%	161	10.7%	194	6.7%
35 to 64	200	10.0%	404	16.5%	604	13.5%
65 to 74	236	73.3%	123	54.4%	359	65.5%
75 or Older	67	37.2%	179	77.8%	246	60.0%
Total	**628**	**10.4%**	**905**	**14.8%**	**1,533**	**12.6%**

Table 7.8
Households by Income
City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	577	14.2%	592	13.6%
$15,000 to $19,999	340	8.4%	299	6.8%
$20,000 to $24,999	257	6.3%	263	6.0%
$25,000 to $34,999	506	12.5%	384	8.8%
$35,000 to $49,999	749	18.5%	654	15.0%
$50,000 to $74,999	1,015	25.0%	894	20.5%
$75,000 to $99,999	397	9.8%	438	10.0%
$100,000 or More	215	5.3%	844	19.3%
Total	**4,056**	**100.0%**	**4,368**	**100.0%**

Table 7.9
Poverty by Age
City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	280	21.4%	197	9.9%
6 to 17	262	20.0%	601	30.3%
18 to 64	724	55.4%	1,122	56.6%
65 or Older	42	3.2%	62	3.1%
Total	**1,308**	**100.0%**	**1,982**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**11.7%**	**.**	**16.3%**	**.**

Table 7.10
Households by Year Home Built

City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	580	14.2%	452	10.3%
1940 to 1949	119	2.9%	171	3.9%
1950 to 1959	139	3.4%	146	3.3%
1960 to 1969	206	5.0%	199	4.6%
1970 to 1979	820	20.1%	852	19.5%
1980 to 1989	1,822	44.6%	1,737	39.8%
1990 to 1999	396	9.7%	252	5.8%
2000 to 2009	.	.	516	11.8%
2010 or Later	.	.	43	1.0%
Total	**4,082**	**100.0%**	**4,368**	**100.0%**

Table 7.11
Housing Units by Type

City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	2,764	58.9%	2,965	59.2%
Duplex	119	2.5%	56	1.1%
Tri- or Four-Plex	174	3.7%	244	4.9%
Apartment	888	18.9%	867	17.3%
Mobile Home	750	16.0%	879	17.5%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0	.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**4,695**	**100.0%**	**5,011**	**100.0%**

Table 7.12
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race

City of Evanston
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	65.4%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	30.4%	34.1%
Duplex	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	3.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	18.8%	.0%
Apartment	15.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	17.9%
Mobile Home	14.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.9%	48.0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 7.13
Housing Units by Tenure
City of Evanston
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	4,058	87.0%	4,540	88.8%	11.9%
Owner-Occupied	2,805	69.1%	3,125	68.8%	11.4%
Renter-Occupied	1,253	30.9%	1,415	31.2%	12.9%
Vacant Housing Units	607	13.0%	571	11.2%	-5.9%
Total Housing Units	**4,665**	**100.0%**	**5,111**	**100.0%**	**9.56%**

Table 7.13.1
Housing Units by Tenure
City of Evanston
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Tenure	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	4,540	88.8%	4,368	87.2%
Owner-Occupied	3,125	68.8%	2,764	63.3%
Renter-Occupied	1,415	31.2%	1,604	36.7%
Vacant Housing Units	571	11.2%	643	12.8%
Total Housing Units	**5,111**	**100.0%**	**5,011**	**100.0%**

Table 7.14
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Evanston
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	294	48.4%	267	46.8%	-9.18%
For Sale	103	17.0%	66	11.6%	-35.92%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	33	5.4%	18	3.2%	-45.45%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	28	4.6%	44	7.7%	57.14%
For Migrant Workers	6	01.0%	2	0.4%	-66.67%
Other Vacant	143	23.6%	174	30.5%	21.68%
Total	**607**	**100.0%**	**571**	**100.0%**	**-5.9%**

Table 7.14.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Evanston
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	267	46.8%	309	48.1%
For Sale	66	11.6%	72	11.2%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	18	3.2%	145	22.6%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	44	7.7%	0	.0%
For Migrant Workers	2	0.4%	0	.0%
Other Vacant	174	30.5%	117	18.2%
Total	**571**	**100.0%**	**643**	**100.0%**

Table 7.15
Households by Household Size
City of Evanston
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	949	23.4%	1,159	25.5%	22.1%
Two Persons	1,167	28.8%	1,437	31.7%	23.1%
Three Persons	711	17.5%	715	15.7%	.6%
Four Persons	673	16.6%	624	13.7%	-7.3%
Five Persons	337	8.3%	346	7.6%	2.7%
Six Persons	140	3.4%	163	3.6%	16.4%
Seven Persons or More	81	2.0%	96	2.1%	18.5%
Total	**4,058**	**100.0%**	**4,540**	**100.0%**	**011.9%**

Table 7.16
Household Type by Tenure
City of Evanston
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	2,940	72.4%	3,135	69.1%	6.6%
Married-Couple Family	2,284	77.7%	2,353	75.1%	3.0%
Owner-Occupied	1,850	81.0%	1,959	83.3%	5.9%
Renter-Occupied	434	19.0%	394	16.7%	-9.2%
Other Family	656	22.3%	782	24.9%	19.2%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	183	27.9%	236	30.2%	29.0%
Owner-Occupied	118	64.5%	140	59.3%	18.6%
Renter-Occupied	65	35.5%	96	40.7%	47.7%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	473	72.1%	546	69.8%	15.4%
Owner-Occupied	243	51.4%	266	48.7%	9.5%
Renter-Occupied	230	48.6%	280	51.3%	21.7%
Non-Family Households	1,118	27.6%	1,405	30.9%	25.7%
Owner-Occupied	594	53.1%	760	54.1%	27.9%
Renter-Occupied	524	46.9%	645	45.9%	23.1%
Total	**4,058**	**100.0%**	**4,540**	**100.0%**	**011.9%**

Table 7.17
Group Quarters Population
City of Evanston
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	0	.0%	.
Nursing Homes	68	34.3%	15	17.2%	-77.9%
Other Institutions	130	65.7%	72	82.8%	-44.6%
Total	198	100.0%	**87**	100.0%	-56.1%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Military Quarters	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other Noninstitutional	60	100.0%	140	100.0%	133.3%
Total	**60**	**23.3%**	**140**	**61.7%**	**133.3%**
Group Quarters Population	**258**	**100.0%**	**227**	**100.0%**	**-12.0%**

Table 7.18
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding
City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	2,774	97.3%	63	2.2%	13	.5%	2,850
2014 Five-Year ACS	2,749	99.5%	15	.5%	0	.0%	2,764
Renter							
2000 Census	1,143	92.8%	45	3.7%	44	3.6%	1,232
2014 Five-Year ACS	1,445	90.1%	70	4.4%	89	05.5%	1,604
Total							
2000 Census	3,917	96.0%	108	2.6%	57	1.4%	4,082
2014 Five-Year ACS	4,194	96.0%	85	1.9%	89	2.0%	4,368

Table 7.19
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities
City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	4,082	4,368
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	0	0
Total Households	**4,082**	**4,368**
Percent Lacking	**.0%**	**0.0%**

Table 7.20
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities
City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	4,082	4,343
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	0	25
Total Households	**4,082**	**4,368**
Percent Lacking	**.0%**	**.6%**

Table 7.21
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

City of Evanston
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	1,383	82.9%	182	10.9%	103	6.2%	0	.0%	1,668
2014 Five-Year ACS	1,207	72.6%	220	13.2%	236	14.2%	0	0.0%	1,663
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	422	93.2%	9	2.0%	14	3.1%	8	1.8%	453
2014 Five-Year ACS	968	87.9%	97	8.8%	36	3.3%	0	.0%	1,101
Renter									
2000 Census	876	71.4%	155	12.6%	137	11.2%	59	4.8%	1,227
2014 Five-Year ACS	998	62.2%	251	15.6%	277	17.3%	78	4.9%	1,604
Total									
2000 Census	2,681	80.1%	346	10.3%	254	7.6%	67	2.0%	3,348
2014 Five-Year ACS	3,173	72.6%	568	13.0%	549	12.6%	78	1.8%	4,368

Table 7.22
Median Housing Costs

City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$427	$572
Median Home Value	$86,600	$173,000

Table 7.23
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	5,675
Unemployed	422
Labor Force	**6,097**
Unemployment Rate	6.9%

Table 7.24
High School or Greater Education

City of Evanston
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	3,773
Total School Population	4,368
Percent High School or Above	**86.38%**

Table 7.25
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Evanston
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	% of Total
Non-Hispanic		
White	4,052	97.4%
Black	9	.2%
American Indian	27	.6%
Asian	14	.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	3	.1%
Other	1	.0%
Two or More Races	56	1.3%
Total Non-Hispanic	**4,162**	**91.7%**
Hispanic		
White	166	43.9%
Black	2	.5%
American Indian	10	2.6%
Asian	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	177	46.8%
Two or More Races	23	6.1%
Total Non-Hispanic	**378**	**8.3%**
Total Population	**4,540**	**100.0%**

8. Census Bureau Data: City of Rock Springs

Table 8.1
Population by Age
City of Rock Springs
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	1,279	6.8%	2,005	8.7%	56.8%
5 to 19	4,523	24.2%	4,799	20.8%	6.1%
20 to 24	1,368	7.3%	1,923	8.3%	40.6%
25 to 34	2,318	12.4%	4,010	17.4%	73.0%
35 to 54	5,955	31.8%	5,973	25.9%	.3%
55 to 64	1,408	7.5%	2,462	10.7%	74.9%
65 or Older	1,857	9.9%	1,864	8.1%	.4%
Total	**18,708**	**100.0%**	**23,036**	**100.0%**	**23.1%**

Table 8.2
Elderly Population by Age
City of Rock Springs
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	202	10.9%	274	14.7%	35.6%
67 to 69	274	14.8%	328	17.6%	19.7%
70 to 74	436	23.5%	401	21.5%	-8.0%
75 to 79	433	23.3%	344	18.5%	-20.6%
80 to 84	288	15.5%	265	14.2%	-8.0%
85 or Older	224	12.1%	252	13.5%	12.5%
Total	**1,857**	**100.0%**	**1,864**	**100.0%**	**.4%**

Table 8.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Rock Springs
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	17,164	91.7%	19,907	86.4%	16.0%
Black	201	1.1%	323	1.4%	60.7%
American Indian	160	.9%	189	.8%	18.1%
Asian	191	1.0%	248	1.1%	29.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	6	.0%	29	.1%	383.3%
Other	570	3.0%	1,734	7.5%	204.2%
Two or More Races	416	2.2%	606	2.6%	45.7%
Total	**18,708**	**100.0%**	**23,036**	**100.0%**	**23.1%**
Non-Hispanic	17,032	91.0%	19,265	83.6%	13.1%
Hispanic	1,676	9.0%	3,771	16.4%	125.0%

Table 8.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Rock Springs
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	19,907	86.4%	21,339	90.1%
Black	323	1.4%	298	1.3%
American Indian	189	.8%	44	.2%
Asian	248	1.1%	292	1.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	29	.1%	166	.7%
Other	1,734	7.5%	320	1.4%
Two or More Races	606	2.6%	1,225	5.2%
Total	**23,036**	**100.0%**	**23,684**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	19,265	83.6%	19,545	82.5%
Hispanic	3,771	16.4%	4,139	17.5%

Table 8.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
City of Rock Springs
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	16,239	95.3%	18,217	94.6%	12.2%
Black	196	1.2%	305	1.6%	55.6%
American Indian	105	.6%	133	.7%	26.7%
Asian	188	1.1%	244	1.3%	29.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	6	.0%	29	.2%	383.3%
Other	10	.1%	15	.1%	50.0%
Two or More Races	288	1.7%	322	1.7%	11.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**17,032**	**91.0%**	**19,265**	**83.6%**	**13.1%**
Hispanic					
White	925	55.2%	1,690	44.8%	82.7%
Black	5	.3%	18	.5%	260.0%
American Indian	55	3.3%	56	1.5%	1.8%
Asian	3	.2%	4	.1%	33.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	560	33.4%	1,719	45.6%	207.0%
Two or More Races	128	7.6%	284	7.5%	121.9%
Total Non-Hispanic	**1,676**	**9.0%**	**3,771**	**16.4%**	**125.0%**
Total Population	**18,708**	**100.0%**	**23,036**	**100.0%**	**23.1%**

Table 8.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Rock Springs
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	18,217	94.6%	18,141	92.8%
Black	305	1.6%	287	1.5%
American Indian	133	.7%	36	.2%
Asian	244	1.3%	292	1.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	29	.2%	166	.8%
Other	15	.1%	0	.0%
Two or More Races	322	1.7%	623	3.2%
Total Non-Hispanic	**19,265**	**83.6%**	**19,545**	**82.5%**
Hispanic				
White	1,690	44.8%	3,198	77.3%
Black	18	.5%	11	.3%
American Indian	56	1.5%	8	.2%
Asian	4	.1%	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	1,719	45.6%	320	7.7%
Two or More Races	284	7.5%	602	14.5%
Total Non-Hispanic	**3,771**	**16.4%**	**4,139**	**17.5%**
Total Population	**23,036**	**100.0%**	**23,684**	**100.0%**

Table 8.5
Disability by Age
City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	208	6.7%
16 to 64	1,762	14.0%
65 and older	828	45.1%
Total	**2,798**	**15.9%**

Table 8.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	689
Physical disability	1,214
Mental disability	784
Self-care disability	253
Employment disability	905
Go-outside-home disability	749
Total	**4,594**

Table 8.7
Disability by Age
City of Rock Springs
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	0	.0%	44	4.1%	44	2.2%
5 to 17	128	5.8%	60	2.9%	188	4.4%
18 to 34	152	4.4%	187	6.1%	339	5.2%
35 to 64	546	11.4%	560	13.9%	1,106	12.5%
65 to 74	195	37.8%	155	26.5%	350	31.8%
75 or Older	186	50.7%	303	57.5%	489	54.7%
Total	**1,207**	**9.8%**	**1,309**	**11.6%**	**2,516**	**10.7%**

Table 8.8
Households by Income
City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	1,053	14.1%	759	8.3%
$15,000 to $19,999	615	8.3%	302	3.3%
$20,000 to $24,999	376	5.0%	404	4.4%
$25,000 to $34,999	948	12.7%	824	9.0%
$35,000 to $49,999	1,306	17.5%	1,060	11.6%
$50,000 to $74,999	1,766	23.7%	1,444	15.8%
$75,000 to $99,999	845	11.3%	1,490	16.3%
$100,000 or More	544	7.3%	2,845	31.2%
Total	**7,453**	**100.0%**	**9,128**	**100.0%**

Table 8.9
Poverty by Age
City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	206	11.8%	529	16.9%
6 to 17	387	22.2%	821	26.2%
18 to 64	990	56.8%	1,653	52.8%
65 or Older	159	9.1%	128	4.1%
Total	**1,742**	**100.0%**	**3,131**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**9.4%**	**.**	**13.5%**	**.**

Table 8.10
Households by Year Home Built

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	1,252	16.9%	1,156	12.7%
1940 to 1949	557	7.5%	509	5.6%
1950 to 1959	556	7.5%	658	7.2%
1960 to 1969	698	9.4%	786	8.6%
1970 to 1979	2,092	28.2%	2,169	23.8%
1980 to 1989	1,450	19.6%	1,288	14.1%
1990 to 1999	804	10.9%	794	8.7%
2000 to 2009	.	.	1,443	15.8%
2010 or Later	.	.	325	3.6%
Total	**7,409**	**100.0%**	**9,128**	**100.0%**

Table 8.11
Housing Units by Type

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	5,438	64.8%	6,416	61.7%
Duplex	312	3.7%	536	5.2%
Tri- or Four-Plex	393	4.7%	409	3.9%
Apartment	809	9.6%	1,463	14.1%
Mobile Home	1,442	17.2%	1,570	15.1%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0	.0%	4	0.0%
Total	**8,394**	**100.0%**	**10,398**	**100.0%**

Table 8.12
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race

City of Rock Springs
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	64.8%	48.3%	50.0%	100.0%	.0%	85.3%	44.7%
Duplex	4.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.1%	.0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	3.6%	.0%	38.9%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	9.7%
Apartment	11.8%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%
Mobile Home	14.9%	51.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.9%	45.6%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 8.13
Housing Units by Tenure
City of Rock Springs
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	7,348	87.9%	8,762	87.0%	19.2%
Owner-Occupied	5,274	71.8%	5,952	67.9%	12.9%
Renter-Occupied	2,074	28.2%	2,810	32.1%	35.5%
Vacant Housing Units	1,011	12.1%	1,308	13.0%	29.4%
Total Housing Units	**8,359**	**100.0%**	**10,070**	**100.0%**	**20.47%**

Table 8.13.1
Housing Units by Tenure
City of Rock Springs
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Tenure	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	8,762	87.0%	9,128	87.8%
Owner-Occupied	5,952	67.9%	6,159	67.5%
Renter-Occupied	2,810	32.1%	2,969	32.5%
Vacant Housing Units	1,308	13.0%	1,270	12.2%
Total Housing Units	**10,070**	**100.0%**	**10,398**	**100.0%**

Table 8.14
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Rock Springs
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	460	45.5%	667	51.0%	45.00%
For Sale	170	16.8%	199	15.2%	17.06%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	40	4.0%	36	2.8%	-10.00%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	63	6.2%	79	6.0%	25.40%
For Migrant Workers	1	0.1%	31	02.4%	3000.00%
Other Vacant	277	27.4%	296	22.6%	6.86%
Total	**1,011**	**100.0%**	**1,308**	**100.0%**	**29.4%**

Table 8.14.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
City of Rock Springs
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	667	51.0%	300	23.6%
For Sale	199	15.2%	110	8.7%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	36	2.8%	224	17.6%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	79	6.0%	86	6.8%
For Migrant Workers	31	02.4%	49	3.9%
Other Vacant	296	22.6%	501	39.4%
Total	**1,308**	**100.0%**	**1,270**	**100.0%**

Table 8.15
Households by Household Size
City of Rock Springs
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	2,013	27.4%	2,221	25.3%	10.3%
Two Persons	2,382	32.4%	2,975	34.0%	24.9%
Three Persons	1,267	17.2%	1,436	16.4%	13.3%
Four Persons	1,054	14.3%	1,158	13.2%	9.9%
Five Persons	435	5.9%	610	7.0%	40.2%
Six Persons	135	1.8%	240	2.7%	77.8%
Seven Persons or More	62	.8%	122	1.4%	96.8%
Total	**7,348**	**100.0%**	**8,762**	**100.0%**	**019.2%**

Table 8.16
Household Type by Tenure
City of Rock Springs
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	4,931	67.1%	5,849	66.8%	18.6%
Married-Couple Family	3,855	78.2%	4,370	74.7%	13.4%
Owner-Occupied	3,329	86.4%	3,609	82.6%	8.4%
Renter-Occupied	526	13.6%	761	17.4%	44.7%
Other Family	1,076	21.8%	1,479	25.3%	37.5%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	326	30.3%	619	41.9%	89.9%
Owner-Occupied	209	64.1%	342	55.3%	63.6%
Renter-Occupied	117	35.9%	277	44.7%	136.8%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	750	69.7%	860	58.1%	14.7%
Owner-Occupied	362	48.3%	432	50.2%	19.3%
Renter-Occupied	388	51.7%	428	49.8%	10.3%
Non-Family Households	2,417	32.9%	2,913	33.2%	20.5%
Owner-Occupied	1,374	56.8%	1,569	53.9%	14.2%
Renter-Occupied	1,043	43.2%	1,344	46.1%	28.9%
Total	**7,348**	**100.0%**	**8,762**	**100.0%**	**019.2%**

Table 8.17
Group Quarters Population
City of Rock Springs
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	6	8.6%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	9	12.2%	.
Nursing Homes	64	91.4%	65	87.8%	1.6%
Other Institutions	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Total	70	100.0%	**74**	100.0%	5.7**%**
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	327	83.0%	363	87.9%	11.0%
Military Quarters	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other Noninstitutional	67	17.0%	50	12.1%	-25.4%
Total	**394**	**84.9%**	**413**	**84.8%**	**4.8%**
Group Quarters Population	**464**	**100.0%**	**487**	**100.0%**	**5.0%**

Table 8.18
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	5,169	96.5%	157	2.9%	33	.6%	5,359
2014 Five-Year ACS	6,066	98.5%	93	1.5%	0	.0%	6,159
Renter							
2000 Census	1,969	96.0%	57	2.8%	24	1.2%	2,050
2014 Five-Year ACS	2,822	95.0%	125	4.2%	22	0.7%	2,969
Total							
2000 Census	7,138	96.3%	214	2.9%	57	.8%	7,409
2014 Five-Year ACS	8,888	97.4%	218	2.4%	22	.2%	9,128

Table 8.19
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	7,381	9,119
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	28	9
Total Households	**7,409**	**9,128**
Percent Lacking	**.4%**	**0.1%**

Table 8.20
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	7,384	9,126
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	25	2
Total Households	**7,409**	**9,128**
Percent Lacking	**.3%**	**.0%**

Table 8.21
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	2,194	79.6%	373	13.5%	183	6.6%	7	.3%	2,757
2014 Five-Year ACS	2,929	80.4%	419	11.5%	297	8.1%	0	0.0%	3,645
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	1,210	93.7%	43	3.3%	32	2.5%	7	.5%	1,292
2014 Five-Year ACS	2,248	89.4%	69	2.7%	103	4.1%	94	3.7%	2,514
Renter									
2000 Census	1,382	67.6%	256	12.5%	228	11.1%	179	8.8%	2,045
2014 Five-Year ACS	1,911	64.4%	571	19.2%	316	10.6%	171	5.8%	2,969
Total									
2000 Census	4,786	78.5%	672	11.0%	443	7.3%	193	3.2%	6,094
2014 Five-Year ACS	7,088	77.7%	1,059	11.6%	716	7.8%	265	2.9%	9,128

Table 8.22
Median Housing Costs

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$416	$795
Median Home Value	$103,900	$185,100

Table 8.23
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	12,214
Unemployed	755
Labor Force	**12,969**
Unemployment Rate	5.8%

Table 8.24
High School or Greater Education

City of Rock Springs
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	8,208
Total School Population	9,128
Percent High School or Above	**89.92%**

Table 8.25
Household by Race and Ethnicity
City of Rock Springs
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	**% of Total**
Non-Hispanic		
White	7,334	95.9%
Black	107	1.4%
American Indian	40	.5%
Asian	82	1.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	5	.1%
Other	1	.0%
Two or More Races	77	1.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**7,646**	**87.3%**
Hispanic		
White	497	44.5%
Black	5	.4%
American Indian	18	1.6%
Asian	2	.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	529	47.4%
Two or More Races	65	5.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**1,116**	**12.7%**
Total Population	**8,762**	**100.0%**

9. Census Bureau Data: Town of Hanna

Table 9.1
Population by Age
Town of Hanna
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	43	4.9%	65	7.7%	51.2%
5 to 19	194	22.2%	168	20.0%	-13.4%
20 to 24	39	4.5%	38	4.5%	-2.6%
25 to 34	83	9.5%	115	13.7%	38.6%
35 to 54	275	31.5%	189	22.5%	-31.3%
55 to 64	111	12.7%	123	14.6%	10.8%
65 or Older	128	14.7%	143	17.0%	11.7%
Total	**873**	**100.0%**	**841**	**100.0%**	**-3.7%**

Table 9.2
Elderly Population by Age
Town of Hanna
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	21	16.4%	28	19.6%	33.3%
67 to 69	33	25.8%	28	19.6%	-15.2%
70 to 74	34	26.6%	28	19.6%	-17.6%
75 to 79	25	19.5%	34	23.8%	36.0%
80 to 84	13	10.2%	15	10.5%	15.4%
85 or Older	2	1.6%	10	7.0%	400.0%
Total	**128**	**100.0%**	**143**	**100.0%**	**11.7%**

Table 9.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Hanna
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	834	95.5%	804	95.6%	-3.6%
Black	2	.2%	6	.7%	200.0%
American Indian	0	.0%	5	.6%	%
Asian	1	.1%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	14	1.6%	10	1.2%	-28.6%
Two or More Races	22	2.5%	16	1.9%	-27.3%
Total	**873**	**100.0%**	**841**	**100.0%**	**-3.7%**
Non-Hispanic	825	94.5%	807	96.0%	-2.2%
Hispanic	48	5.5%	34	4.0%	-29.2%

Table 9.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Hanna
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	804	95.6%	710	89.0%
Black	6	.7%	14	1.8%
American Indian	5	.6%	23	2.9%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	10	1.2%	50	6.3%
Two or More Races	16	1.9%	1	.1%
Total	**841**	**100.0%**	**798**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	807	96.0%	729	91.4%
Hispanic	34	4.0%	69	8.6%

Table 9.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Hanna
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	809	98.1%	784	97.1%	-3.1%
Black	1	.1%	6	.7%	500.0%
American Indian	0	.0%	5	.6%	%
Asian	1	.1%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	1	.1%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Two or More Races	13	1.6%	12	1.5%	-7.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	**825**	**94.5%**	**807**	**96.0%**	**-2.2%**
Hispanic					
White	25	52.1%	20	58.8%	-20.0%
Black	1	2.1%	0	.0%	-100.0%
American Indian	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	13	27.1%	10	29.4%	-23.1%
Two or More Races	9	18.8%	4	11.8%	-55.6%
Total Non-Hispanic	**48**	**5.5%**	**34**	**4.0%**	**-29.2%**
Total Population	**873**	**100.0%**	**841**	**100.0%**	**-3.7%**

Table 9.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Hanna
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	784	97.1%	696	95.5%
Black	6	.7%	14	1.9%
American Indian	5	.6%	18	2.5%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	0	.0%	0	.0%
Two or More Races	12	1.5%	1	.1%
Total Non-Hispanic	**807**	**96.0%**	**729**	**91.4%**
Hispanic				
White	20	58.8%	14	20.3%
Black	0	.0%	0	.0%
American Indian	0	.0%	5	7.2%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	10	29.4%	50	72.5%
Two or More Races	4	11.8%	0	.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**34**	**4.0%**	**69**	**8.6%**
Total Population	**841**	**100.0%**	**798**	**100.0%**

Table 9.5
Disability by Age
Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	14	8.5%
16 to 64	118	21.0%
65 and older	41	44.1%
Total	**173**	**21.1%**

Table 9.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	52
Physical disability	86
Mental disability	32
Self-care disability	21
Employment disability	66
Go-outside-home disability	55
Total	**312**

Table 9.7
Disability by Age
Town of Hanna
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	3	17.6%	0	.0%	3	8.8%
5 to 17	2	3.5%	4	7.1%	6	5.3%
18 to 34	5	6.5%	0	.0%	5	2.9%
35 to 64	18	13.6%	26	15.3%	44	14.6%
65 to 74	18	31.6%	46	80.7%	64	56.1%
75 or Older	18	50.0%	21	75.0%	39	60.9%
Total	**64**	**17.0%**	**97**	**23.0%**	**161**	**20.2%**

Table 9.8
Households by Income
Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	78	23.8%	96	27.1%
$15,000 to $19,999	20	6.1%	22	6.2%
$20,000 to $24,999	31	9.5%	26	7.3%
$25,000 to $34,999	29	8.8%	39	11.0%
$35,000 to $49,999	64	19.5%	48	13.6%
$50,000 to $74,999	51	15.5%	61	17.2%
$75,000 to $99,999	28	8.5%	17	4.8%
$100,000 or More	27	8.2%	45	12.7%
Total	**328**	**100.0%**	**354**	**100.0%**

Table 9.9
Poverty by Age
Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	23	12.8%	14	6.1%
6 to 17	55	30.7%	24	10.5%
18 to 64	94	52.5%	119	52.2%
65 or Older	7	3.9%	71	31.1%
Total	**179**	**100.0%**	**228**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**20.4%**	**.**	**28.6%**	**.**

Table 9.10
Households by Year Home Built

Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	48	12.9%	56	15.8%
1940 to 1949	20	5.4%	4	1.1%
1950 to 1959	8	2.2%	9	2.5%
1960 to 1969	14	3.8%	21	5.9%
1970 to 1979	155	41.8%	191	54.0%
1980 to 1989	106	28.6%	49	13.8%
1990 to 1999	20	5.4%	22	6.2%
2000 to 2009	.	.	2	.6%
2010 or Later	.	.	0	.0%
Total	**371**	**100.0%**	**354**	**100.0%**

Table 9.11
Housing Units by Type

Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	351	70.1%	444	79.0%
Duplex	29	5.8%	4	.7%
Tri- or Four-Plex	15	3.0%	11	2.0%
Apartment	6	1.2%	0	.0%
Mobile Home	100	20.0%	93	16.5%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0	.0%	10	01.8%
Total	**501**	**100.0%**	**562**	**100.0%**

Table 9.12
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race

Town of Hanna
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	83.7%	100.0%	100.0%	%	%	100.0%	.0%
Duplex	1.4%	.0%	.0%	%	%	.0%	.0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	.0%	.0%	.0%	%	%	.0%	.0%
Apartment	.0%	.0%	.0%	%	%	.0%	.0%
Mobile Home	11.5%	.0%	.0%	%	%	.0%	100.0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	3.4%	.0%	.0%	%	%	.0%	.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 9.13
Housing Units by Tenure
Town of Hanna
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	367	71.4%	346	69.6%	-5.7%
Owner-Occupied	273	74.4%	275	79.5%	.7%
Renter-Occupied	94	25.6%	71	20.5%	-24.5%
Vacant Housing Units	147	28.6%	151	30.4%	2.7%
Total Housing Units	**514**	**100.0%**	**497**	**100.0%**	**-3.31%**

Table 9.13.1
Housing Units by Tenure
Town of Hanna
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Tenure	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	346	69.6%	354	63.0%
Owner-Occupied	275	79.5%	266	75.1%
Renter-Occupied	71	20.5%	88	24.9%
Vacant Housing Units	151	30.4%	208	37.0%
Total Housing Units	**497**	**100.0%**	**562**	**100.0%**

Table 9.14
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
Town of Hanna
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	28	19.0%	31	20.5%	10.71%
For Sale	52	35.4%	27	17.9%	-48.08%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	14	9.5%	12	7.9%	-14.29%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	15	10.2%	19	12.6%	26.67%
For Migrant Workers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	%
Other Vacant	38	25.9%	62	41.1%	63.16%
Total	**147**	**100.0%**	**151**	**100.0%**	**2.7%**

Table 9.14.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
Town of Hanna
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	31	20.5%	24	11.5%
For Sale	27	17.9%	23	11.1%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	12	7.9%	0	.0%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	19	12.6%	55	26.4%
For Migrant Workers	0	0.0%	0	.0%
Other Vacant	62	41.1%	106	51.0%
Total	**151**	**100.0%**	**208**	**100.0%**

Table 9.15
Households by Household Size
Town of Hanna
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	101	27.5%	99	28.6%	-2.0%
Two Persons	142	38.7%	128	37.0%	-9.9%
Three Persons	57	15.5%	47	13.6%	-17.5%
Four Persons	38	10.4%	38	11.0%	.0%
Five Persons	16	4.4%	21	6.1%	31.3%
Six Persons	7	1.9%	6	1.7%	-14.3%
Seven Persons or More	6	1.6%	7	2.0%	16.7%
Total	**367**	**100.0%**	**346**	**100.0%**	**0-5.7%**

Table 9.16
Household Type by Tenure
Town of Hanna
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	246	67.0%	232	67.1%	-5.7%
Married-Couple Family	197	80.1%	193	83.2%	-2.0%
Owner-Occupied	170	86.3%	159	82.4%	-6.5%
Renter-Occupied	27	13.7%	34	17.6%	25.9%
Other Family	49	19.9%	39	16.8%	-20.4%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	16	32.7%	13	33.3%	-18.8%
Owner-Occupied	6	37.5%	11	84.6%	83.3%
Renter-Occupied	10	62.5%	2	15.4%	-80.0%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	33	67.3%	26	66.7%	-21.2%
Owner-Occupied	15	45.5%	20	76.9%	33.3%
Renter-Occupied	18	54.5%	6	23.1%	-66.7%
Non-Family Households	121	33.0%	114	32.9%	-5.8%
Owner-Occupied	82	67.8%	85	74.6%	3.7%
Renter-Occupied	39	32.2%	29	25.4%	-25.6%
Total	**367**	**100.0%**	**346**	**100.0%**	**0-5.7%**

Table 9.17
Group Quarters Population
Town of Hanna
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	0	%	0	%	%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	0	%	.
Nursing Homes	0	%	0	%	%
Other Institutions	0	%	0	%	%
Total	0	100.0%	**0**	100.0%	**%**
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	.0%	0	%	%
Military Quarters	0	.0%	0	%	%
Other Noninstitutional	1	100.0%	0	%	-100.0%
Total	**1**	**100.0%**	**0**	**%**	**-100.0%**
Group Quarters Population	**1**	**100.0%**	**0**	**100.0%**	**-100.0%**

Table 9.18
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding
Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	266	98.2%	5	1.8%	0	.0%	271
2014 Five-Year ACS	263	98.9%	2	.8%	1	.4%	266
Renter							
2000 Census	100	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	100
2014 Five-Year ACS	86	97.7%	2	2.3%	0	0.0%	88
Total							
2000 Census	366	98.7%	5	1.3%	0	.0%	371
2014 Five-Year ACS	349	98.6%	4	1.1%	1	.3%	354

Table 9.19
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities
Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	371	354
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	0	0
Total Households	**371**	**354**
Percent Lacking	**.0%**	**0.0%**

Table 9.20
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities
Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	371	354
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	0	0
Total Households	**371**	**354**
Percent Lacking	**.0%**	**.0%**

Table 9.21
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

Town of Hanna
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	106	84.8%	8	6.4%	9	7.2%	2	1.6%	125
2014 Five-Year ACS	79	64.8%	10	8.2%	27	22.1%	6	04.9%	122
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	73	90.1%	6	7.4%	2	2.5%	0	.0%	81
2014 Five-Year ACS	112	77.8%	24	16.7%	8	5.6%	0	.0%	144
Renter									
2000 Census	56	56.0%	7	7.0%	25	25.0%	12	12.0%	100
2014 Five-Year ACS	56	63.6%	7	8.0%	7	8.0%	18	20.5%	88
Total									
2000 Census	235	76.8%	21	6.9%	36	11.8%	14	4.6%	306
2014 Five-Year ACS	247	69.8%	41	11.6%	42	11.9%	24	6.8%	354

Table 9.22
Median Housing Costs

Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$390	$388
Median Home Value	$45,500	$73,100

Table 9.23
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	253
Unemployed	40
Labor Force	**293**
Unemployment Rate	13.7%

Table 9.24
High School or Greater Education

Town of Hanna
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	308
Total School Population	354
Percent High School or Above	**87.01%**

Table 9.25
Household by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Hanna
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	% of Total
Non-Hispanic		
White	323	97.9%
Black	2	.6%
American Indian	1	.3%
Asian	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	0	.0%
Two or More Races	4	1.2%
Total Non-Hispanic	**330**	**95.4%**
Hispanic		
White	8	50.0%
Black	0	.0%
American Indian	0	.0%
Asian	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	5	31.3%
Two or More Races	3	18.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**16**	**4.6%**
Total Population	**346**	**100.0%**

10. Census Bureau Data: Town of Lusk

Table 10.1
Population by Age
Town of Lusk
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	66	4.6%	55	3.5%	-16.7%
5 to 19	300	20.7%	256	16.3%	-14.7%
20 to 24	70	4.8%	85	5.4%	21.4%
25 to 34	145	10.0%	212	13.5%	46.2%
35 to 54	455	31.4%	456	29.1%	.2%
55 to 64	133	9.2%	210	13.4%	57.9%
65 or Older	278	19.2%	293	18.7%	5.4%
Total	**1,447**	**100.0%**	**1,567**	**100.0%**	**8.3%**

Table 10.2
Elderly Population by Age
Town of Lusk
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	27	9.7%	32	10.9%	18.5%
67 to 69	51	18.3%	45	15.4%	-11.8%
70 to 74	58	20.9%	72	24.6%	24.1%
75 to 79	49	17.6%	63	21.5%	28.6%
80 to 84	45	16.2%	40	13.7%	-11.1%
85 or Older	48	17.3%	41	14.0%	-14.6%
Total	**278**	**100.0%**	**293**	**100.0%**	**5.4%**

Table 10.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Lusk
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	1,416	97.9%	1,499	95.7%	5.9%
Black	3	.2%	4	.3%	33.3%
American Indian	9	.6%	17	1.1%	88.9%
Asian	2	.1%	9	.6%	350.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	6	.4%	9	.6%	50.0%
Two or More Races	11	.8%	29	1.9%	163.6%
Total	**1,447**	**100.0%**	**1,567**	**100.0%**	**8.3%**
Non-Hispanic	1,424	98.4%	1,528	97.5%	7.3%
Hispanic	23	1.6%	39	2.5%	69.6%

Table 10.3a
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Lusk
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	1,499	95.7%	1,642	92.2%
Black	4	.3%	0	.0%
American Indian	17	1.1%	10	.6%
Asian	9	.6%	18	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	9	.6%	10	.6%
Two or More Races	29	1.9%	100	5.6%
Total	**1,567**	**100.0%**	**1,780**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	1,528	97.5%	1,718	96.5%
Hispanic	39	2.5%	62	3.5%

Table 10.4
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Lusk
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	1,401	98.4%	1,474	96.5%	5.2%
Black	3	.2%	3	.2%	.0%
American Indian	8	.6%	16	1.0%	100.0%
Asian	1	.1%	9	.6%	800.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Two or More Races	11	.8%	26	1.7%	136.4%
Total Non-Hispanic	**1,424**	**98.4%**	**1,528**	**97.5%**	**7.3%**
Hispanic					
White	15	65.2%	25	64.1%	66.7%
Black	0	.0%	1	2.6%	%
American Indian	1	4.3%	1	2.6%	.0%
Asian	1	4.3%	0	.0%	-100.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other	6	26.1%	9	23.1%	50.0%
Two or More Races	0	.0%	3	7.7%	%
Total Non-Hispanic	**23**	**1.6%**	**39**	**2.5%**	**69.6%**
Total Population	**1,447**	**100.0%**	**1,567**	**100.0%**	**8.3%**

Table 10.4a
Household by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Lusk
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	1,474	96.5%	1,596	92.9%
Black	3	.2%	0	.0%
American Indian	16	1.0%	4	.2%
Asian	9	.6%	18	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	0	.0%	0	.0%
Two or More Races	26	1.7%	100	5.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	**1,528**	**97.5%**	**1,718**	**96.5%**
Hispanic				
White	25	64.1%	46	74.2%
Black	1	2.6%	0	.0%
American Indian	1	2.6%	6	9.7%
Asian	0	.0%	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%	0	.0%
Other	9	23.1%	10	16.1%
Two or More Races	3	7.7%	0	.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**39**	**2.5%**	**62**	**3.5%**
Total Population	**1,567**	**100.0%**	**1,780**	**100.0%**

Table 10.5
Disability by Age
Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	6	3.1%
16 to 64	140	18.2%
65 and older	129	43.4%
Total	**275**	**21.8%**

Table 10.6
Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older
Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 Data

Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	117
Physical disability	132
Mental disability	44
Self-care disability	30
Employment disability	91
Go-outside-home disability	52
Total	**466**

Table 10.7
Disability by Age
Town of Lusk
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	0	.0%	10	27.8%	10	9.8%
5 to 17	19	15.1%	0	.0%	19	10.2%
18 to 34	26	14.1%	16	12.2%	42	13.3%
35 to 64	83	28.8%	43	13.0%	126	20.4%
65 to 74	27	31.8%	15	17.6%	42	24.7%
75 or Older	14	22.6%	48	76.2%	62	49.6%
Total	**169**	**20.8%**	**132**	**18.7%**	**301**	**19.8%**

Table 10.8
Households by Income
Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	158	25.6%	132	19.2%
$15,000 to $19,999	59	9.6%	84	12.2%
$20,000 to $24,999	49	7.9%	31	4.5%
$25,000 to $34,999	112	18.2%	88	12.8%
$35,000 to $49,999	98	15.9%	82	11.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	89	14.4%	118	17.2%
$75,000 to $99,999	36	5.8%	56	8.1%
$100,000 or More	16	2.6%	97	14.1%
Total	**617**	**100.0%**	**688**	**100.0%**

Table 10.9
Poverty by Age
Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	23	12.3%	13	4.5%
6 to 17	45	24.1%	56	19.2%
18 to 64	80	42.8%	189	64.7%
65 or Older	39	20.9%	34	11.6%
Total	**187**	**100.0%**	**292**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**14.2%**	**.**	**19.5%**	**.**

Table 10.10
Households by Year Home Built
Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	260	43.0%	217	31.5%
1940 to 1949	54	8.9%	98	14.2%
1950 to 1959	100	16.6%	109	15.8%
1960 to 1969	41	6.8%	88	12.8%
1970 to 1979	71	11.8%	45	6.5%
1980 to 1989	51	8.4%	45	6.5%
1990 to 1999	27	4.5%	46	6.7%
2000 to 2009	.	.	40	5.8%
2010 or Later	.	.	0	.0%
Total	**604**	**100.0%**	**688**	**100.0%**

Table 10.11
Housing Units by Type
Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2000 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	614	80.2%	654	78.5%
Duplex	23	3.0%	11	1.3%
Tri- or Four-Plex	17	2.2%	37	4.4%
Apartment	64	8.4%	78	9.4%
Mobile Home	46	6.0%	53	6.4%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	2	.3%	0	0.0%
Total	**766**	**100.0%**	**833**	**100.0%**

Table 10.12
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race
Town of Lusk
2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	80.3%	%	%	100.0%	%	%	81.6%
Duplex	.5%	%	%	.0%	%	%	.0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	3.0%	%	%	.0%	%	%	.0%
Apartment	7.8%	%	%	.0%	%	%	18.4%
Mobile Home	8.4%	%	%	.0%	%	%	.0%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	.0%	%	%	.0%	%	%	.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 10.13
Housing Units by Tenure
Town of Lusk
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	611	78.1%	658	83.3%	7.7%
Owner-Occupied	438	71.7%	442	67.2%	.9%
Renter-Occupied	173	28.3%	216	32.8%	24.9%
Vacant Housing Units	171	21.9%	132	16.7%	-22.8%
Total Housing Units	**782**	**100.0%**	**790**	**100.0%**	**1.02%**

Table 10.13.1
Housing Units by Tenure
Town of Lusk
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Tenure	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	658	83.3%	688	82.6%
Owner-Occupied	442	67.2%	394	57.3%
Renter-Occupied	216	32.8%	294	42.7%
Vacant Housing Units	132	16.7%	145	17.4%
Total Housing Units	**790**	**100.0%**	**833**	**100.0%**

Table 10.14
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
Town of Lusk
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	53	31.0%	23	17.4%	-56.60%
For Sale	39	22.8%	9	6.8%	-76.92%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	3	1.8%	6	4.5%	100.00%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	23	13.5%	25	18.9%	8.70%
For Migrant Workers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	%
Other Vacant	53	31.0%	69	52.3%	30.19%
Total	**171**	**100.0%**	**132**	**100.0%**	**-22.8%**

Table 10.14.1
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units
Town of Lusk
2010 Census & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Disposition	2010 Census		2014 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	23	17.4%	36	24.8%
For Sale	9	6.8%	0	.0%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	6	4.5%	0	.0%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	25	18.9%	33	22.8%
For Migrant Workers	0	0.0%	0	.0%
Other Vacant	69	52.3%	76	52.4%
Total	**132**	**100.0%**	**145**	**100.0%**

Table 10.15
Households by Household Size

Town of Lusk
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	214	35.0%	260	39.5%	21.5%
Two Persons	219	35.8%	243	36.9%	11.0%
Three Persons	75	12.3%	70	10.6%	-6.7%
Four Persons	59	9.7%	43	6.5%	-27.1%
Five Persons	35	5.7%	31	4.7%	-11.4%
Six Persons	5	.8%	8	1.2%	60.0%
Seven Persons or More	4	.7%	3	.5%	-25.0%
Total	**611**	**100.0%**	**658**	**100.0%**	**07.7%**

Table 10.16
Household Type by Tenure

Town of Lusk
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Household Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Family Households	382	62.5%	373	56.7%	-2.4%
Married-Couple Family	310	81.2%	291	78.0%	-6.1%
Owner-Occupied	255	82.3%	243	83.5%	-4.7%
Renter-Occupied	55	17.7%	48	16.5%	-12.7%
Other Family	72	18.8%	82	22.0%	13.9%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	23	31.9%	21	25.6%	-8.7%
Owner-Occupied	13	56.5%	14	66.7%	7.7%
Renter-Occupied	10	43.5%	7	33.3%	-30.0%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	49	68.1%	61	74.4%	24.5%
Owner-Occupied	28	57.1%	26	42.6%	-7.1%
Renter-Occupied	21	42.9%	35	57.4%	66.7%
Non-Family Households	229	37.5%	285	43.3%	24.5%
Owner-Occupied	142	62.0%	159	55.8%	12.0%
Renter-Occupied	87	38.0%	126	44.2%	44.8%
Total	**611**	**100.0%**	**658**	**100.0%**	**07.7%**

Table 10.17
Group Quarters Population

Town of Lusk
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	100	100.0%	214	100.0%	114.0%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	0	.0%	.
Nursing Homes	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Other Institutions	0	.0%	0	.0%	%
Total	100	100.0%	**214**	100.0%	114.0%
Noninstitutionalized					
College Dormitories	0	%	0	%	%
Military Quarters	0	%	0	%	%
Other Noninstitutional	0	%	0	%	%
Total	**0**	**.0%**	**0**	**.0%**	**%**
Group Quarters Population	**100**	**100.0%**	**214**	**100.0%**	**114.0%**

Table 10.18
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding

Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	441	98.9%	5	1.1%	0	.0%	446
2014 Five-Year ACS	394	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	394
Renter							
2000 Census	158	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	158
2014 Five-Year ACS	294	100.0%	0	.0%	0	0.0%	294
Total							
2000 Census	599	99.2%	5	.8%	0	.0%	604
2014 Five-Year ACS	688	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	688

Table 10.19
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities

Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	594	688
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	10	0
Total Households	**604**	**688**
Percent Lacking	**1.7%**	**0.0%**

Table 10.20
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities

Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2000 Census	2014 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	602	688
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	2	0
Total Households	**604**	**688**
Percent Lacking	**.3%**	**.0%**

Table 10.21
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

Town of Lusk
2000 Census & 2014 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									
2000 Census	156	83.0%	18	9.6%	12	6.4%	2	1.1%	188
2014 Five-Year ACS	149	74.1%	41	20.4%	6	3.0%	5	02.5%	201
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	173	91.1%	17	8.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	190
2014 Five-Year ACS	172	89.1%	18	9.3%	3	1.6%	0	.0%	193
Renter									
2000 Census	110	69.6%	14	8.9%	15	9.5%	19	12.0%	158
2014 Five-Year ACS	146	49.7%	42	14.3%	77	26.2%	29	9.9%	294
Total									
2000 Census	439	81.9%	49	9.1%	27	5.0%	21	3.9%	536
2014 Five-Year ACS	467	67.9%	101	14.7%	86	12.5%	34	4.9%	688

Table 10.22
Median Housing Costs

Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Housing Cost	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	$303	$438
Median Home Value	$62,300	$112,200

Table 10.23
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment

Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2014 5-year ACS
Employed	791
Unemployed	36
Labor Force	**827**
Unemployment Rate	4.4%

Table 10.24
High School or Greater Education

Town of Lusk
2000 Census SF3 & 2014 Five-Year ACS Data

Education Level	2014 5-year ACS
High School or Greater	631
Total School Population	688
Percent High School or Above	**91.72%**

Table 10.25
Household by Race and Ethnicity
Town of Lusk
2010 SF1 Census

Race	2010 Census	
	Households	% of Total
Non-Hispanic		
White	643	98.3%
Black	1	.2%
American Indian	3	.5%
Asian	1	.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	0	.0%
Two or More Races	6	.9%
Total Non-Hispanic	**654**	**99.4%**
Hispanic		
White	2	50.0%
Black	1	25.0%
American Indian	0	.0%
Asian	0	.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	.0%
Other	1	25.0%
Two or More Races	0	.0%
Total Non-Hispanic	**4**	**.6%**
Total Population	**658**	**100.0%**

Access to financial services

The term "financial services" refers here to economic services provided by a range of quality organizations that manage money, including credit unions, banks, credit card companies, and insurance companies. These services would also include access to credit financing for mortgages, home equity, and home repair loans. Access to these services includes physical access - often dictated by the location of banks or other physical infrastructure - as well as the ability to obtain credit, insurance or other key financial services. Access may also include equitable treatment in receiving financial services, including equal provision of information and equal access to mortgage modifications. For purposes of this contributing factor, financial services do not include predatory lending including predatory foreclosure practices, storefront check cashing, payday loan services, and similar services. Gaps in banking services can make residents vulnerable to these types of predatory lending practices, and lack of access to quality banking and financial services may jeopardize an individual's credit and the overall sustainability of homeownership and wealth accumulation.

Access to proficient schools for persons with disabilities

Individuals with disabilities may face unique barriers to accessing proficient schools. In some jurisdictions, some school facilities may not be accessible or may only be partially accessible to individuals with different types of disabilities (often these are schools built before the enactment of the ADA or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973). In general, a fully accessible building is a building that complies with all of the ADA's requirements and has no barriers to entry for persons with mobility impairments. It enables students and parents with physical or sensory disabilities to access and use all areas of the building and facilities to the same extent as students and parents without disabilities, enabling students with disabilities to attend classes and interact with students without disabilities to the fullest extent. In contrast, a partially accessible building allows for persons with mobility impairments to enter and exit the building, access all relevant programs, and have use of at least one restroom, but the entire building is not accessible and students or parents with disabilities may not access areas of the facility to the same extent as students and parents without disabilities. In addition, in some instances school policies steer individuals with certain types of disabilities to certain facilities or certain programs or certain programs do not accommodate the disability-related needs of certain students.

Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities

The lack of a sufficient number of accessible units or lack of access to key programs and services poses barriers to individuals with disabilities seeking to live in publicly supported housing. For purposes of this assessment, publicly supported housing refers to housing units that are subsidized by federal, state, or local entities. "Accessible housing" refers to housing that accords individuals with disabilities equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. The concept of "access" here includes physical access for individuals with different types of disabilities (for example, ramps and other accessibility features for individuals with mobility

impairments, visual alarms and signals for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, and audio signals, accessible signage, and other accessibility features for individuals who are blind or have low vision), as well as the provision of auxiliary aids and services to provide effective communication for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, are blind or have low vision, or individuals who have speech impairments. The concept of "access" here also includes programmatic access, which implicates such policies as application procedures, waitlist procedures, transfer procedures and reasonable accommodation procedures.

Access to transportation for persons with disabilities

Individuals with disabilities may face unique barriers to accessing transportation, including both public and private transportation, such as buses, rail services, taxis, and para-transit. The term "access" in this context includes physical accessibility, policies, physical proximity, cost, safety, reliability, etc. It includes the lack of accessible bus stops, the failure to make audio announcements for persons who are blind or have low vision, and the denial of access to persons with service animals. The absence of or clustering of accessible transportation and other transportation barriers may limit the housing choice of individuals with disabilities.

Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing

The term "admissions and occupancy policies and procedures" refers here to the policies and procedures used by publicly supported housing providers that affect who lives in the housing, including policies and procedures related to marketing, advertising vacancies, applications, tenant selection, assignment, and maintained or terminated occupancy. Procedures that may relate to fair housing include, but are not limited to:

1) *Admissions preferences (e.g. residency preference, preferences for local workforce, etc.)*
2) *Application, admissions, and waitlist policies (e.g. in-person application requirements, rules regarding applicant acceptance or rejection of units, waitlist time limitations, first come first serve, waitlist maintenance, etc.).*
3) *Income thresholds for new admissions or for continued eligibility.*
4) *Designations of housing developments (or portions of developments) for the elderly and/or persons with disabilities.*
5) *Occupancy limits.*
6) *Housing providers' policies for processing reasonable accommodations and modifications requests.*
7) *Credit or criminal record policies.*
8) *Eviction policies and procedures.*
9)

The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes

The provision of affordable housing is often important to individuals with certain protected characteristics because groups are disproportionately represented among those who would benefit from low-cost housing. What is "affordable" varies by circumstance, but an often used rule of thumb is that a low- or moderate-income family can afford to rent or buy a decent-quality dwelling without spending more than 30 percent of its income. This contributing factor

refers to the availability of units that a low- or moderate-income family could rent or buy, including one-bedroom units and multi-bedroom units for larger families. When considering availability, consider transportation costs, school quality, and other important factors in housing choice. Whether affordable units are available with a greater number of bedrooms and in a range of different geographic locations may be a particular barrier facing families with children.

The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation

Public transportation is shared passenger transport service available for use by the general public, including buses, light rail, and rapid transit. Public transportation includes paratransit services for persons with disabilities. The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation affect which households are connected to community assets and economic opportunities. Transportation policies that are premised upon the use of a personal vehicle may impact public transportation. "Availability" as used here includes geographic proximity, cost, safety and accessibility, as well as whether the transportation connects individuals to places they need to go such as jobs, schools, retail establishments, and healthcare. "Type" refers to method of transportation such as bus or rail. "Frequency" refers to the interval at which the transportation runs. "Reliability" includes such factors as an assessment of how often trips are late or delayed, the frequency of outages, and whether the transportation functions in inclement weather.

Community opposition

The opposition of community members to proposed or existing developments—including housing developments, affordable housing, publicly supported housing (including use of housing choice vouchers), multifamily housing, or housing for persons with disabilities—is often referred to as "Not in my Backyard," or NIMBY-ism. This opposition is often expressed in protests, challenges to land-use requests or zoning waivers or variances, lobbying of decision-making bodies, or even harassment and intimidation. Community opposition can be based on factual concerns (concerns are concrete and not speculative, based on rational, demonstrable evidence, focused on measurable impact on a neighborhood) or can be based on biases (concerns are focused on stereotypes, prejudice, and anxiety about the new residents or the units in which they will live). Community opposition, when successful at blocking housing options, may limit or deny housing choice for individuals with certain protected characteristics.

Deteriorated and abandoned properties

The term "deteriorated and abandoned properties" refers here to residential and commercial properties unoccupied by an owner or a tenant, which are in disrepair, unsafe, or in arrears on real property taxes. Deteriorated and abandoned properties may be signs of a community's distress and disinvestment and are often associated with crime, increased risk to health and welfare, plunging decreasing property values, and municipal costs. The presence of multiple unused or abandoned properties in a particular neighborhood may have resulted from mortgage or property tax foreclosures. The presence of such properties can raise serious health

and safety concerns and may also affect the ability of homeowners with protected characteristics to access opportunity through the accumulation of home equity. Demolition without strategic revitalization and investment can result in further deterioration of already damaged neighborhoods.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures

The term "displacement" refers here to a resident's undesired departure from a place where an individual has been living. "Economic pressures" may include, but are not limited to, rising rents, rising property taxes related to home prices, rehabilitation of existing structures, demolition of subsidized housing, loss of affordability restrictions, and public and private investments in neighborhoods. Such pressures can lead to loss of existing affordable housing in areas experiencing rapid economic growth and a resulting loss of access to opportunity assets for lower income families that previously lived there. Where displacement disproportionately affects persons with certain protected characteristic, the displacement of residents due to economic pressures may exacerbate patterns of residential segregation.

Impediments to mobility

The term "impediments to mobility" refers here to barriers faced by individuals and families when attempting to move to a neighborhood or area of their choice, especially integrated areas and areas of opportunity. This refers to both Housing Choice Vouchers and other public and private housing options. Many factors may impede mobility, including, but not limited to:

1) *Lack of quality mobility counseling. Mobility counseling is designed to assist families in moving from high-poverty to low-poverty neighborhoods that have greater access to opportunity assets appropriate for each family (e.g. proficient schools for families with children or effective public transportation.). Mobility counseling can include a range of options including, assistance for families for "second moves" after they have accessed stable housing, and ongoing post-move support for families.*
2) *Lack of appropriate payment standards, including exception payment standards to the standard fair market rent (FMR). Because FMRs are generally set at the 40th percentile of the metropolitan-wide rent distribution, some of the most desirable neighborhoods do not have a significant number of units available in the FMR range. Exception payment standards are separate payment standard amounts within the basic range for a designated part of an FMR area. Small areas FMRs, which vary by zip code, may be used in the determination of potential exception payment standard levels to support a greater range of payment standards.*
3) *Jurisdictional fragmentation among multiple providers of publicly supported housing that serve single metropolitan areas and lack of regional cooperation mechanisms, including PHA jurisdictional limitations.*
4) *HCV portability issues that prevent a household from using a housing assistance voucher issued in one jurisdiction when moving to another jurisdiction where the program is administered by a different local PHA.*
5) *Lack of a consolidated waitlist for all assisted housing available in the metropolitan area.*
6) *Discrimination based on source of income, including SSDI, Housing Choice Vouchers, or other tenant-based rental assistance.*

Inaccessible buildings, sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure

Many public buildings, sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure components are inaccessible to individuals with disabilities including persons with mobility impairments, individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, and persons who are blind or have low vision. These accessibility issues can limit realistic housing choice for individuals with disabilities. Inaccessibility is often manifest by the lack of curb cuts, lack of ramps, and the lack of audible pedestrian signals. While the Americans with Disabilities Act and related civil rights laws establish accessibility requirements for infrastructure, these laws do not apply everywhere and/or may be inadequately enforced.

Inaccessible government facilities or services

Inaccessible government facilities and services may pose a barrier to fair housing choice for individuals with disabilities by limiting access to important community assets such as public meetings, social services, libraries, and recreational facilities. Note that the concept of accessibility includes both physical access (including to websites and other forms of communication) as well as policies and procedures. While the Americans with Disabilities Act and related civil rights laws require that newly constructed and altered government facilities, as well as programs and services, be accessible to individuals with disabilities, these laws may not apply in all circumstances and/or may be inadequately enforced.

Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes

What is "affordable" varies by circumstance, but an often used rule of thumb is that a low- or moderate-income family can afford to rent or buy a decent-quality dwelling without spending more than 30 percent of its income. For purposes of this assessment, "accessible housing" refers to housing that accords individuals with disabilities equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. Characteristics that affect accessibility may include physical accessibility of units and public and common use areas of housing, as well as application procedures, such as first come first serve waitlists, inaccessible websites or other technology, denial of access to individuals with assistance animals, or lack of information about affordable accessible housing. The clustering of affordable, accessible housing with a range of unit sizes may also limit fair housing choice for individuals with disabilities.

Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services

The term "in-home or community-based supportive services" refers here to medical and other supportive services available for targeted populations, such as individuals with mental illnesses, cognitive or developmental disabilities, and/or physical disabilities in their own home or community (as opposed to in institutional settings). Such services include personal care, assistance with housekeeping, transportation, in-home meal service, integrated adult day services and other services (including, but not limited to, medical, social, education, transportation, housing, nutritional, therapeutic, behavioral, psychiatric, nursing, personal care, and respite). They also include assistance with activities of daily living such as bathing,

dressing, eating, and using the toilet, shopping, managing money or medications, and various household management activities, such as doing laundry. Public entities must provide services to individuals with disabilities in community settings rather than institutions when: 1) such services are appropriate to the needs of the individual; 2) the affected persons do not oppose community-based treatment; and 3) community-based services can be reasonably accommodated, taking into account the resources available to the public entity and the needs of others who are receiving disability-related services from the entity. Assessing the cost and availability of these services is also an important consideration, including the role of state Medicaid agencies. The outreach of government entities around the availability of community supports to persons with disabilities in institutions may impact these individuals' knowledge of such supports and their ability to transition to community-based settings.

Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services

What is "affordable" varies by the circumstances affecting the individual, and includes the cost of housing and services taken together. Integrated housing is housing where individuals with disabilities can live and interact with persons without disabilities to the fullest extent possible. In its 1991 rulemaking implementing Title II of the ADA, the U.S. Department of Justice defined "the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified individuals with disabilities" as "a setting that enables individuals with disabilities to interact with nondisabled persons to the fullest extent possible." By contrast, segregated settings are occupied exclusively or primarily by individuals with disabilities. Segregated settings sometimes have qualities of an institutional nature, including, but not limited to, regimentation in daily activities, lack of privacy or autonomy, policies limiting visitors, limits on individuals' ability to engage freely in community activities and manage their own activities of daily living, or daytime activities primarily with other individuals with disabilities. For purposes of this tool "supportive services" means medical and other voluntary supportive services available for targeted populations groups, such as individuals with mental illnesses, intellectual or developmental disabilities, and/or physical disabilities, in their own home or community (as opposed to institutional settings). Such services may include personal care, assistance with housekeeping, transportation, in-home meal service, integrated adult day services and other services. They also include assistance with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, and using the toilet, shopping, managing money or medications, and various household management activities, such as doing laundry.

Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications

The term "housing accessibility modification" refers here to structural changes made to existing premises, occupied or to be occupied by a person with a disability, in order to afford such person full enjoyment and use of the premises. Housing accessibility modifications can include structural changes to interiors and exteriors of dwellings and to common and public use areas. Under the Fair Housing Act, landlords are required by fair housing laws to permit certain reasonable modifications to a housing unit, but are not required to pay for the modification unless the housing provider is a recipient of Federal financial assistance and therefore subject to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act or is covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (in such cases the recipient must pay for the structural modification as a reasonable

accommodation for an individual with disabilities). However, the cost of these modifications can be prohibitively expensive. Jurisdictions may consider establishing a modification fund to assist individuals with disabilities in paying for modifications or providing assistance to individuals applying for grants to pay for modifications.

Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing

The integration mandate of the ADA and Olmstead v. L.C., 527 U.S. 581 (1999) (Olmstead) compels states to offer community-based health care services and long-term services and supports for individuals with disabilities who can live successfully in housing with access to those services and supports. In practical terms, this means that states must find housing that enables them to assist individuals with disabilities to transition out of institutions and other segregated settings and into the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of each individual with a disability. A critical consideration in each state is the range of housing options available in the community for individuals with disabilities and whether those options are largely limited to living with other individuals with disabilities, or whether those options include substantial opportunities for individuals with disabilities to live and interact with individuals without disabilities. For further information on the obligation to provide integrated housing opportunities, please refer to HUD's Statement on the Role of Housing in Accomplishing the Goals of Olmstead, the U.S. Department of Justice's Statement on Olmstead Enforcement, as well as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services final rule and regulations regarding Home and Community-Based Setting requirements. Policies that perpetuate segregation may include: inadequate community-based services; reimbursement and other policies that make needed services unavailable to support individuals with disabilities in mainstream housing; conditioning access to housing on willingness to receive supportive services; incentivizing the development or rehabilitation of segregated settings. Policies or practices that promote community integration may include: the administration of long-term State or locally-funded tenant-based rental assistance programs; applying for funds under the Section 811 Project Rental Assistance Demonstration; implementing special population preferences in the HCV and other programs; incentivizing the development of integrated supportive housing through the LIHTC program; ordinances banning housing discrimination of the basis of source of income; coordination between housing and disability services agencies; increasing the availability of accessible public transportation.

Lack of community revitalization strategies

The term "community revitalization strategies" refers here to realistic planned activities to improve the quality of life in areas that lack public and private investment, services and amenities, have significant deteriorated and abandoned properties, or other indicators of community distress. Revitalization can include a range of activities such as improving housing, attracting private investment, creating jobs, and expanding educational opportunities or providing links to other community assets. Strategies may include such actions as rehabilitating housing; offering economic incentives for housing developers/sponsors, businesses (for commercial and employment opportunities), bankers, and other interested entities that assist in the revitalization effort; and securing financial resources (public, for-

profit, and nonprofit) from sources inside and outside the jurisdiction to fund housing improvements, community facilities and services, and business opportunities in neighborhoods in need of revitalization. When a community is being revitalized, the preservation of affordable housing units can be a strategy to promote integration.

Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement

The term "local private fair housing outreach and enforcement" refers to outreach and enforcement actions by private individuals and organizations, including such actions as fair housing education, conducting testing, bring lawsuits, arranging and implementing settlement agreements. A lack of private enforcement is often the result of a lack of resources or a lack of awareness about rights under fair housing and civil rights laws, which can lead to under-reporting of discrimination, failure to take advantage of remedies under the law, and the continuation of discriminatory practices. Activities to raise awareness may include technical training for housing industry representatives and organizations, education and outreach activities geared to the general public, advocacy campaigns, fair housing testing and enforcement.

Lack of local public fair housing enforcement

The term "local public fair housing enforcement" refers here to enforcement actions by State and local agencies or non-profits charged with enforcing fair housing laws, including testing, lawsuits, settlements, and fair housing audits. A lack of enforcement is a failure to enforce existing requirements under state or local fair housing laws. This may be assessed by reference to the nature, extent, and disposition of housing discrimination complaints filed in the jurisdiction.

Lack of private investment in specific areas within the State

The term "private investment" refers here to investment by non-governmental entities, such as corporations, financial institutions, individuals, philanthropies, and non-profits, in housing and community development infrastructure. Private investment can be used as a tool to advance fair housing, through innovative strategies such as mixed-use developments, targeted investment, and public-private partnerships. Private investments may include, but are not limited to: housing construction or rehabilitation; investment in businesses; the creation of community amenities, such as recreational facilities and providing social services; and economic development of the neighborhoods that creates jobs and increase access to amenities such as grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks. It should be noted that investment solely in housing construction or rehabilitation in areas that lack other types of investment may perpetuate fair housing issues. While "private investment" may include many types of investment, to achieve fair housing outcomes such investments should be strategic and part of a comprehensive community development strategy.

Lack of public investment in specific areas within the State, including services or amenities

The term "public investment" refers here to the money government spends on housing and community development, including public facilities, infrastructure, services. Services and amenities refer to services and amenities provided by local or state governments. These services often include sanitation, water, streets, schools, emergency services, social services, parks and transportation. Lack of or disparities in the provision of municipal and state services and amenities have an impact on housing choice and the quality of communities. Inequalities can include, but are not limited to disparity in physical infrastructure (such as whether or not roads are paved or sidewalks are provided and kept up); differences in access to water or sewer lines, trash pickup, or snow plowing. Amenities can include, but are not limited to recreational facilities, libraries, and parks. Variance in the comparative quality and array of municipal and state services across neighborhoods impacts fair housing choice.

Lack of State, regional, or other inter-governmental cooperation

The term "regional cooperation" refers here to formal networks or coalitions of organizations, people, and entities working together to plan for regional development. Cooperation in regional planning can be a useful approach to coordinate responses to identified fair housing issues and contributing factors because fair housing issues and contributing factors not only cross multiple sectors—including housing, education, transportation, and commercial and economic development—but these issues are often not constrained by political-geographic boundaries. When there are regional patterns in segregation or R/ECAP, access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, or the concentration of affordable housing there may be a lack of regional cooperation and fair housing choice may be restricted.

Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations

A lack of resources refers to insufficient resources for public or private organizations to conduct fair housing activities including testing, enforcement, coordination, advocacy, and awareness-raising. Fair housing testing has been particularly effective in advancing fair housing, but is rarely used today because of costs. Testing refers to the use of individuals who, without any bona fide intent to rent or purchase a home, apartment, or other dwelling, pose as prospective buyers or renters of real estate for the purpose of gathering information, which may indicate whether a housing provider is complying with fair housing laws. "Resources" as used in this factor can be either public or private funding or other resources. Consider also coordination mechanisms between different enforcement actors.

Lack of state or local fair housing laws

State and local fair housing laws are important to fair housing outcomes. Consider laws that are comparable or "substantially equivalent" to the Fair Housing Act or other relevant federal laws affecting fair housing laws, as well as those that include additional protections. Examples of state and local laws affecting fair housing include legislation banning source of income discrimination, protections for individuals based on sexual orientation, age, survivors of domestic violence, or other characteristics, mandates to construct affordable housing, and site

selection policies. Also consider changes to existing State or local fair housing laws, including the proposed repeal or dilution of such legislation.

Land use and zoning laws

The term "land use and zoning laws" generally refers to regulation by State or local government of the use of land and buildings, including regulation of the types of activities that may be conducted, the density at which those activities may be performed, and the size, shape and location of buildings and other structures or amenities. Zoning and land use laws affect housing choice by determining where housing is built, what type of housing is built, who can live in that housing, and the cost and accessibility of the housing. Examples of such laws and policies include, but are not limited to:

7) *Limits on multi-unit developments, which may include outright bans on multi-unit developments or indirect limits such as height limits and minimum parking requirements.*
8) *Minimum lot sizes, which require residences to be located on a certain minimum sized area of land.*
9) *Occupancy restrictions, which regulate how many persons may occupy a property and, sometimes, the relationship between those persons (refer also to occupancy codes and restrictions for further information).*
10) *Inclusionary zoning practices that mandate or incentivize the creation of affordable units.*
11) *Requirements for special use permits for all multifamily properties or multifamily properties serving individuals with disabilities.*
12) *Growth management ordinances.*

Lending Discrimination

The term "lending discrimination" refers here to unequal treatment based on protected class in the receipt of financial services and in residential real estate related transactions. These services and transactions encompass a broad range of transactions, including but not limited to: the making or purchasing of loans or other financial assistance for purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, as well as the selling, brokering, or appraising or residential real estate property. Discrimination in these transaction includes, but is not limited to: refusal to make a mortgage loan or refinance a mortgage loan; refusal to provide information regarding loans or providing unequal information; imposing different terms or conditions on a loan, such as different interest rates, points, or fees; discriminating in appraising property; refusal to purchase a loan or set different terms or conditions for purchasing a loan; discrimination in providing other financial assistance for purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling or other financial assistance secured by residential real estate; and discrimination in foreclosures and the maintenance of real estate owned properties.

Location of accessible housing

The location of accessible housing can limit fair housing choice for individuals with disabilities. For purposes of this assessment, accessible housing refers to housing opportunities in which individuals with disabilities have equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.

Characteristics that affect accessibility may include physical accessibility of units and public and common use areas of housing, as well as application procedures, such as first come first serve waitlists, inaccessible websites or other technology, denial of access to individuals with assistance animals, or lack of information about affordable accessible housing. Federal, state, and local laws apply different accessibility requirements to housing. Generally speaking, multifamily housing built in 1991 or later must have accessibility features in units and in public and common use areas for persons with disabilities in accordance with the requirements of the Fair Housing Act. Housing built by recipients of Federal financial assistance or by, on behalf of, or through programs of public entities must have accessibility features in units and in public and common use areas, but the level of accessibility required may differ depending on when the housing was constructed or altered. Single-family housing is generally not required to be accessible by Federal law, except accessibility requirements typically apply to housing constructed or operated by a recipient of Federal financial assistance or a public entity. State and local laws differ regarding accessibility requirements. An approximation that may be useful in this assessment is that buildings built before 1992 tend not to be accessible.

Location of employers

The geographic relationship of job centers and large employers to housing, and the linkages between the two (including, in particular, public transportation) are important components of fair housing choice. Include consideration of the type of jobs available, variety of jobs available, job training opportunities, benefits and other key aspects that affect job access.

Location of environmental health hazards

The geographic relationship of environmental health hazards to housing is an important component of fair housing choice. When environmental health hazards are concentrated in particular areas, neighborhood health and safety may be compromised and patterns of segregation entrenched. Relevant factors to consider include the type and number of hazards, the degree of concentration or dispersion, and health effects such as asthma, cancer clusters, obesity, etc. Additionally, industrial siting policies and incentives for the location of housing may be relevant to this factor.

Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies

The geographic relationship of proficient schools to housing, and the policies that govern attendance, are important components of fair housing choice. The quality of schools is often a major factor in deciding where to live and school quality is also a key component of economic mobility. Relevant factors to consider include whether proficient schools are clustered in a portion of the jurisdiction or region, the range of housing opportunities close to proficient schools, and whether the jurisdiction has policies that enable students to attend a school of choice regardless of place of residence. Policies to consider include, but are not limited to: inter-district transfer programs, limits on how many students from other areas a particular school will accept, and enrollment lotteries that do not provide access for the majority of children.

Location and type of affordable housing

Affordable housing includes, but is not limited to publicly supported housing; however each category of publicly supported housing often serves different income-eligible populations at different levels of affordability. What is "affordable" varies by circumstance, but an often used rule of thumb is that a low- or moderate-income family can afford to rent or buy a decent-quality dwelling without spending more than 30 percent of its income. The location of housing encompasses the current location as well as past siting decisions. The location of affordable housing can limit fair housing choice, especially if the housing is located in segregated areas, R/ECAPs, or areas that lack access to opportunity. The type of housing (whether the housing primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities) can also limit housing choice, especially if certain types of affordable housing are located in segregated areas, R/ECAPs, or areas that lack access to opportunity, while other types of affordable housing are not. The provision of affordable housing is often important to individuals with protected characteristics because they are disproportionately represented among those that would benefit from low-cost housing.

Occupancy codes and restrictions

The term "occupancy codes and restrictions" refers here to State and local laws, ordinances, and regulations that regulate who may occupy a property and, sometimes, the relationship between those persons. Standards for occupancy of dwellings and the implication of those standards for persons with certain protected characteristics may affect fair housing choice. Occupancy codes and restrictions include, but are not limited to:

1) *Occupancy codes with "persons per square foot" standards.*
2) *Occupancy codes with "bedrooms per persons" standards.*
3) *Restrictions on number of unrelated individuals in a definition of "family."*
4) *Restrictions on occupancy to one family in single family housing along with a restricted definition of "family."*
5) *Restrictions that directly or indirectly affect occupancy based on national origin, religion, or any other protected characteristic.*
6) *Restrictions on where voucher holders can live.*

Private Discrimination

The term "private discrimination" refers here to discrimination in the private housing market that is illegal under the Fair Housing Act or related civil rights statutes. This may include, but is not limited to, discrimination by landlords, property managers, home sellers, real estate agents, lenders, homeowners' associations, and condominium boards. Some examples of private discrimination include:

13) *Refusal of housing providers to rent to individuals because of a protected characteristic.*
14) *The provision of disparate terms, conditions, or information related to the sale or rental of a dwelling to individuals with protected characteristics.*
15) *Steering of individuals with protected characteristics by a real estate agent to a particular neighborhood or area at the exclusion of other areas.*

16) *Failure to grant a reasonable accommodation or modification to persons with disabilities.*
17) *Prohibitions, restrictions, or limitations on the presence or activities of children within or around a dwelling.*

Useful references for the extent of private discrimination may be number and nature of complaints filed against housing providers in the jurisdiction, testing evidence, and unresolved violations of fair housing and civil rights laws.

Quality of affordable housing information programs

The term "affordable housing information programs" refers here to the provision of information related to affordable housing to potential tenants and organizations that serve potential tenants, including the maintenance, updating, and distribution of the information. This information includes: but is not limited to, listings of affordable housing opportunities or local landlords who accept Housing Choice Vouchers; mobility counseling programs; and community outreach to potential beneficiaries. The quality of such information relates to, but is not limited to:

3) *How comprehensive the information is (e.g. that the information provided includes a variety of neighborhoods, including those with access to opportunity indicators)*
4) *How up-to-date the information is (e.g. that the publicly supported housing entity is taking active steps to maintain, update and improve the information).*
5) *Pro-active outreach to widen the pool of participating rental housing providers, including both owners of individual residences and larger rental management companies.*

Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities

Some local governments require special use permits for or place other restrictions on housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities, as opposed to allowing these uses as of right. These requirements sometimes apply to all groups of unrelated individuals living together or to some subset of unrelated individuals. Such restrictions may include, but are not limited to, dispersion requirements or limits on the number of individuals residing together. Because special use permits require specific approval by local bodies, they can enable community opposition to housing for persons with disabilities and lead to difficulty constructing this type of units in areas of opportunity or anywhere at all. Other restrictions that limit fair housing choice include requirements that life-safety features appropriate for large institutional settings be installed in housing where supportive services are provided to one or more individuals with disabilities. Note that the Fair Housing Act makes it unlawful to utilize land use policies or actions that treat groups of persons with disabilities less favorably than groups of persons without disabilities, to take action against, or deny a permit, for a home because of the disability of individuals who live or would live there, or to refuse to make reasonable accommodations in land use and zoning policies and procedures where such accommodations may be necessary to afford persons or groups of persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use and enjoy housing.

Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs

The term "siting selection" refers here to the placement of new publicly supported housing developments. Placement of new housing refers to new construction or acquisition with rehabilitation of previously unsubsidized housing. State and local policies, practices, and decisions can significantly affect the location of new publicly supported housing. Local policies, practices, and decisions that may influence where developments are sited include, but are not limited to, local funding approval processes, zoning and land use laws, local approval of LIHTC applications, and donations of land and other municipal contributions. For example, for LIHTC developments, the priorities and requirements set out in the governing Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) influence where developments are located through significant provisions in QAPs such as local veto or support requirements and criteria and points awarded for project location.

Source of income discrimination

The term "source of income discrimination" refers here to the refusal by a housing provider to accept tenants based on type of income. This type of discrimination often occurs against individuals receiving assistance payments such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or other disability income, social security or other retirement income, or tenant-based rental assistance, including Housing Choice Vouchers. Source of income discrimination may significantly limit fair housing choice for individuals with certain protected characteristics. The elimination of source of income discrimination and the acceptance of payment for housing, regardless of source or type of income, increases fair housing choice and access to opportunity.

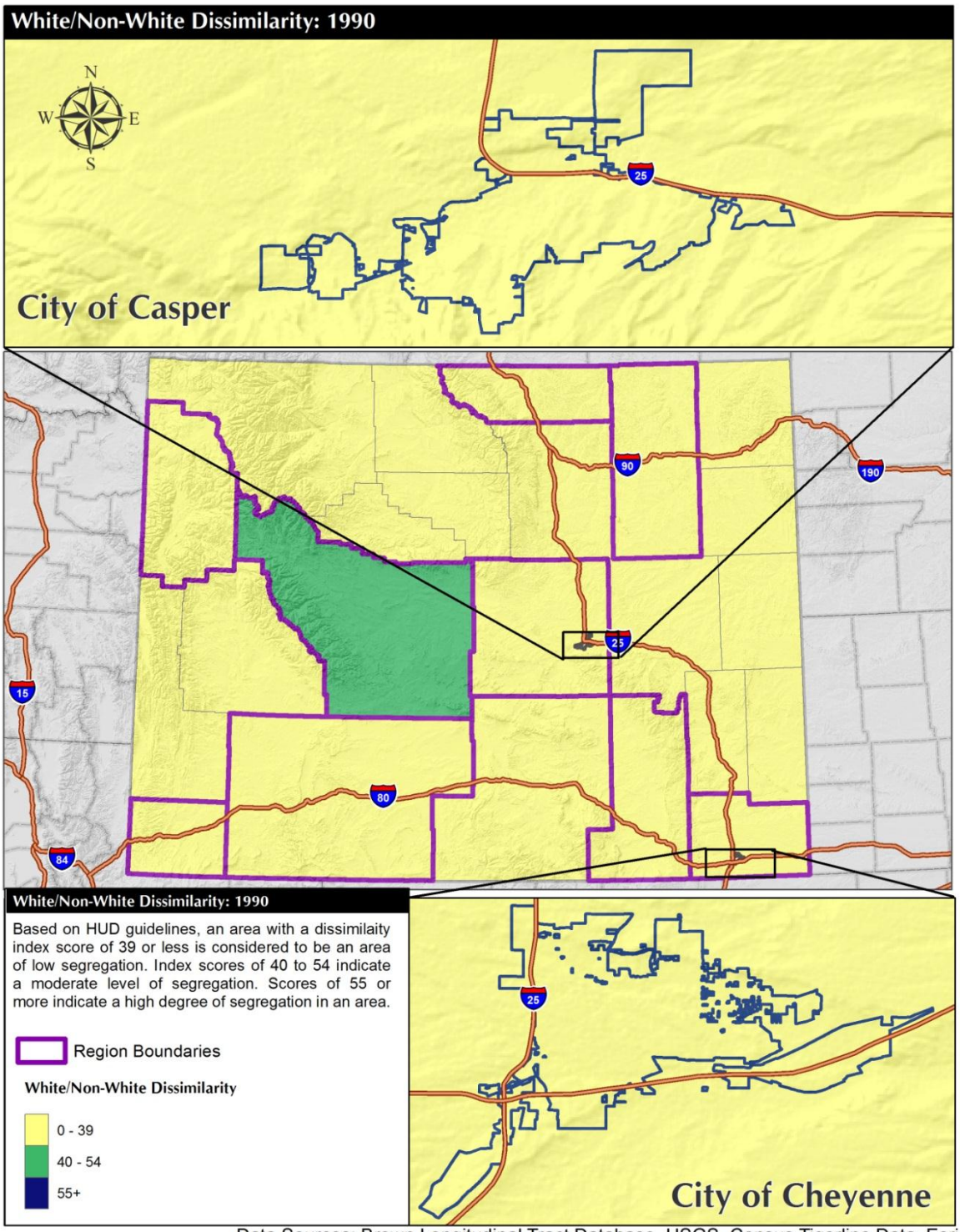
State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from being placed in or living in apartments, family homes, and other integrated settings

State and local laws, policies, or practices may discourage individuals with disabilities from moving to or being placed in integrated settings. Such laws, policies, or practices may include medical assistance or social service programs that require individuals to reside in institutional or other segregated settings in order to receive services, a lack of supportive services or affordable, accessible housing, or a lack of access to transportation, education, or jobs that would enable persons with disabilities to live in integrated, community-based settings.

Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law

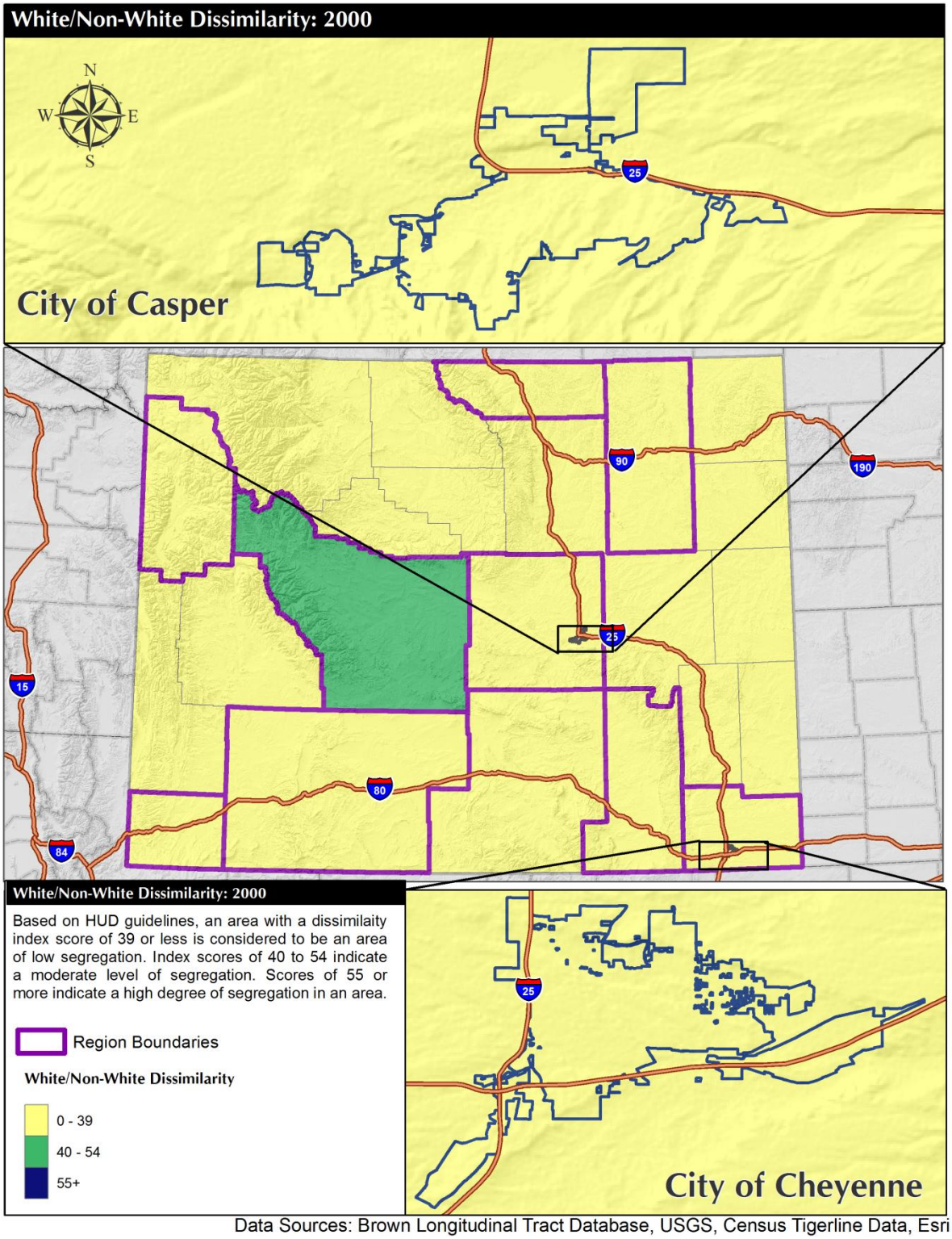
Unresolved violations of fair housing and civil rights laws include determinations or adjudications of a violation or relevant laws that have not been settled or remedied. This includes determinations of housing discrimination by an agency, court, or Administrative Law Judge; findings of noncompliance by HUD or state or local agencies; and noncompliance with fair housing settlement agreements.

Map 7
1990 Dissimilarity Index by County: White/Non-White
The State of Wyoming
1990 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



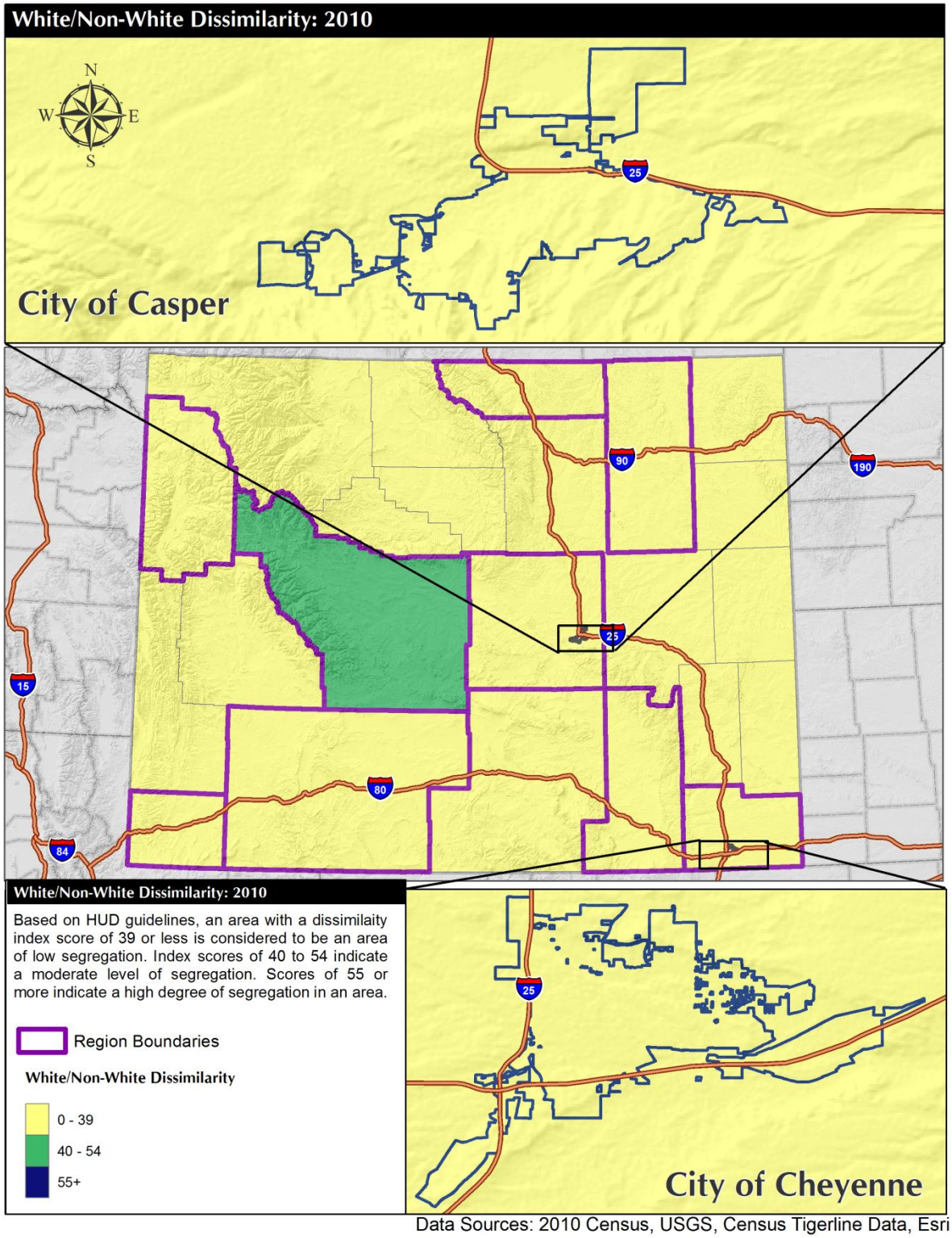
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 8
2000 Dissimilarity Index by County: White/Non-White
The State of Wyoming
2000 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



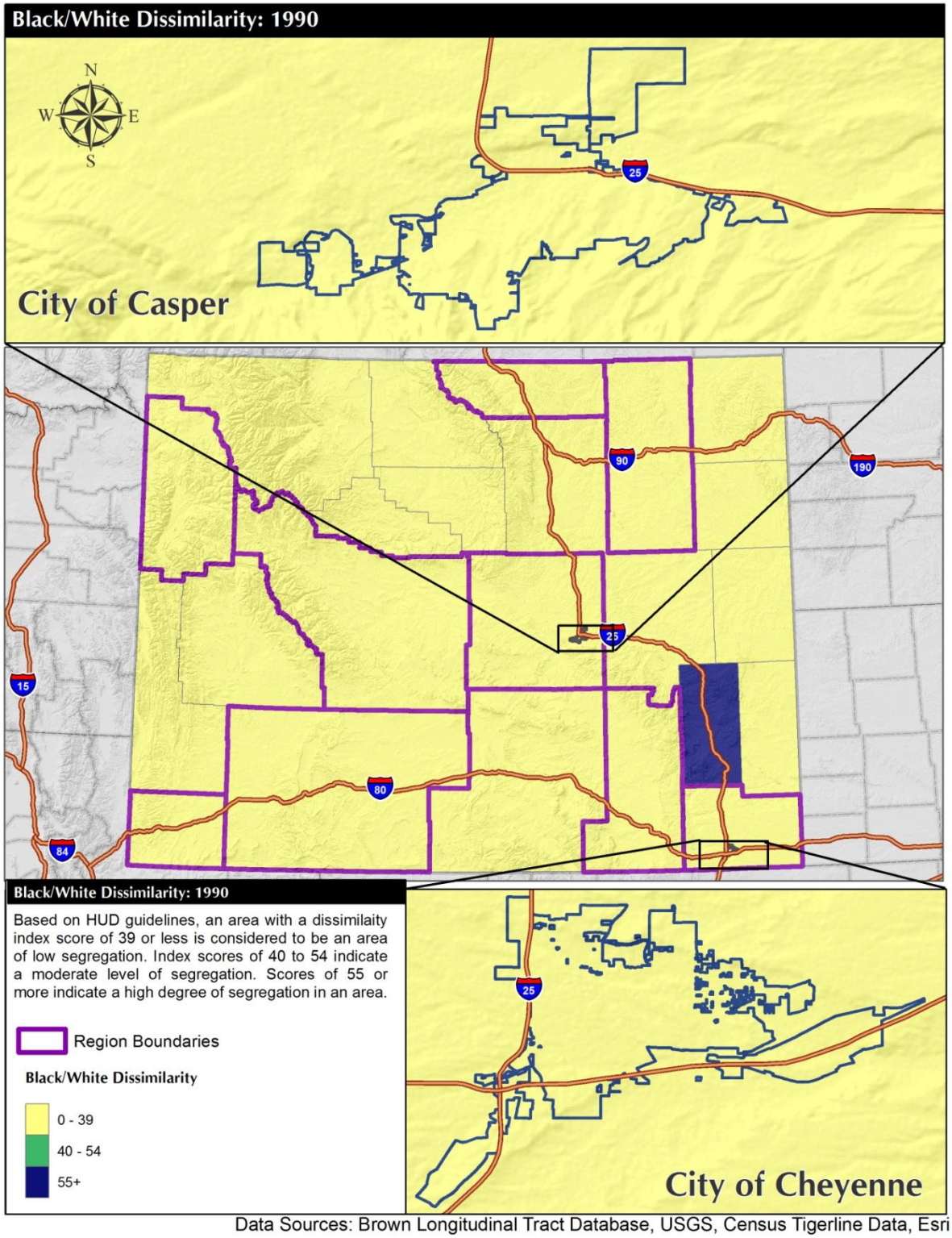
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 9
2010 Dissimilarity Index by County: White/Non-White
The State of Wyoming
2010 Census



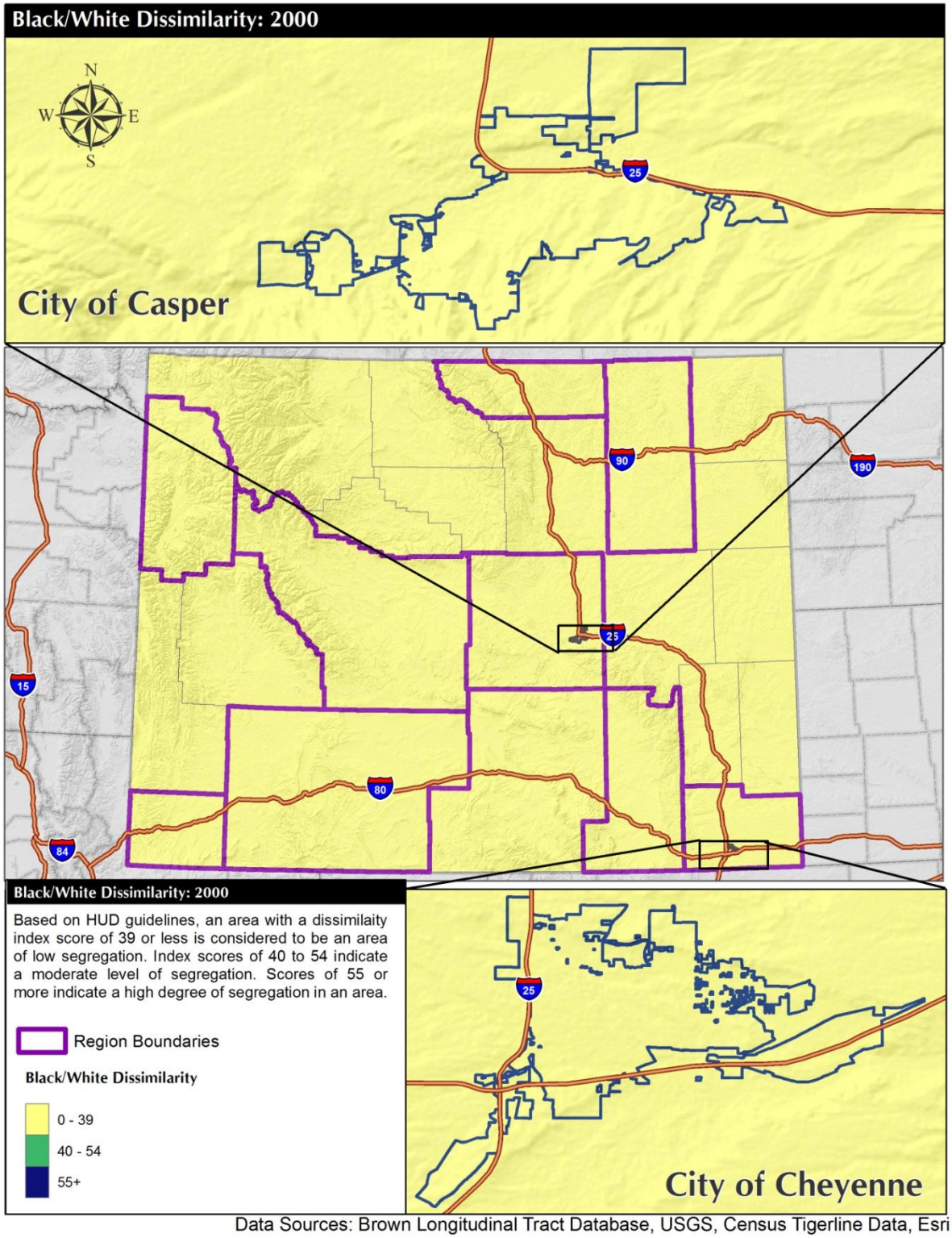
Data Sources: 2010 Census, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 10
1990 Dissimilarity Index by County: Black/White
The State of Wyoming
1990 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



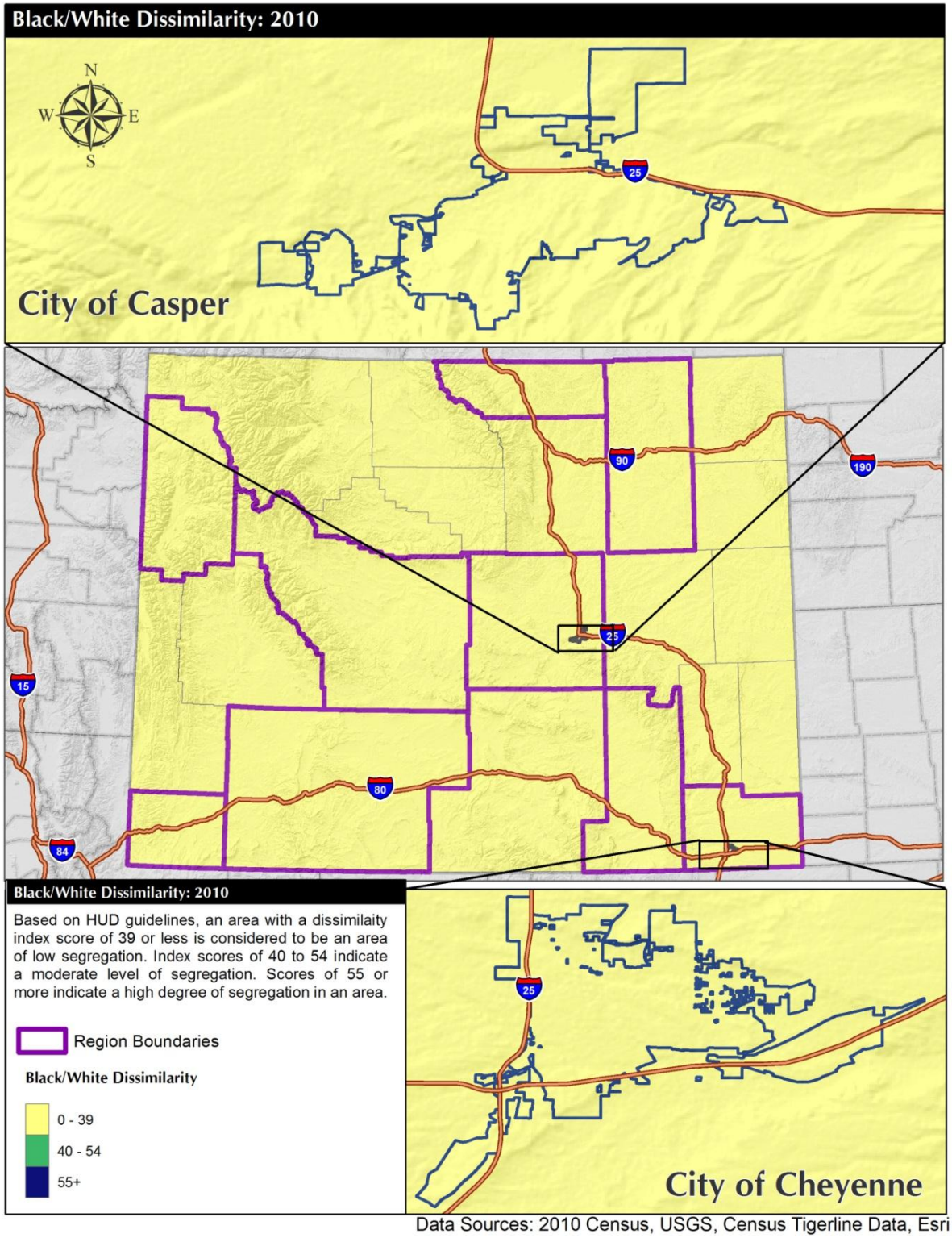
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 11
2000 Dissimilarity Index by County: Black/White
The State of Wyoming
2000 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



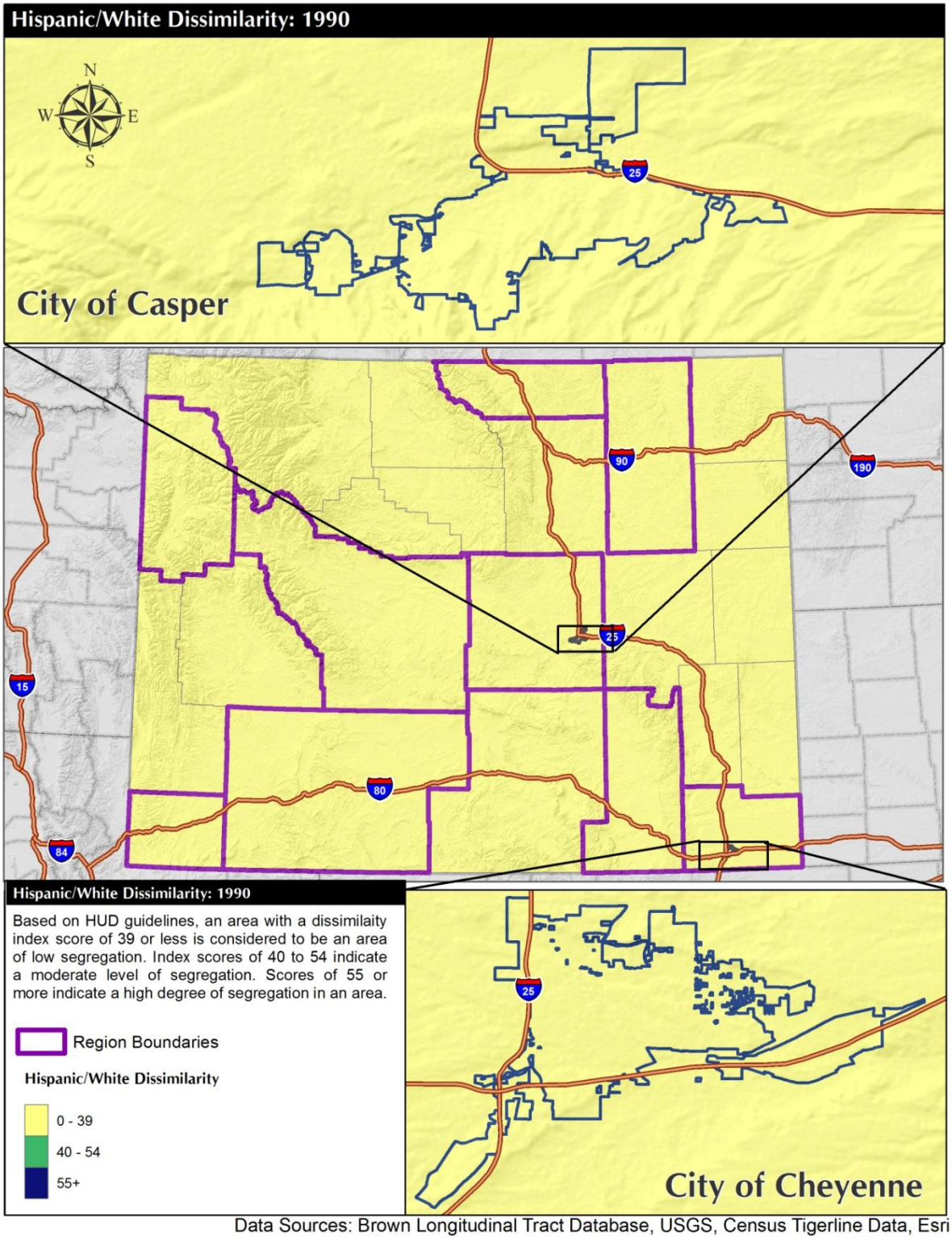
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 12
2010 Dissimilarity Index by County: Black/White
The State of Wyoming
2010 Census



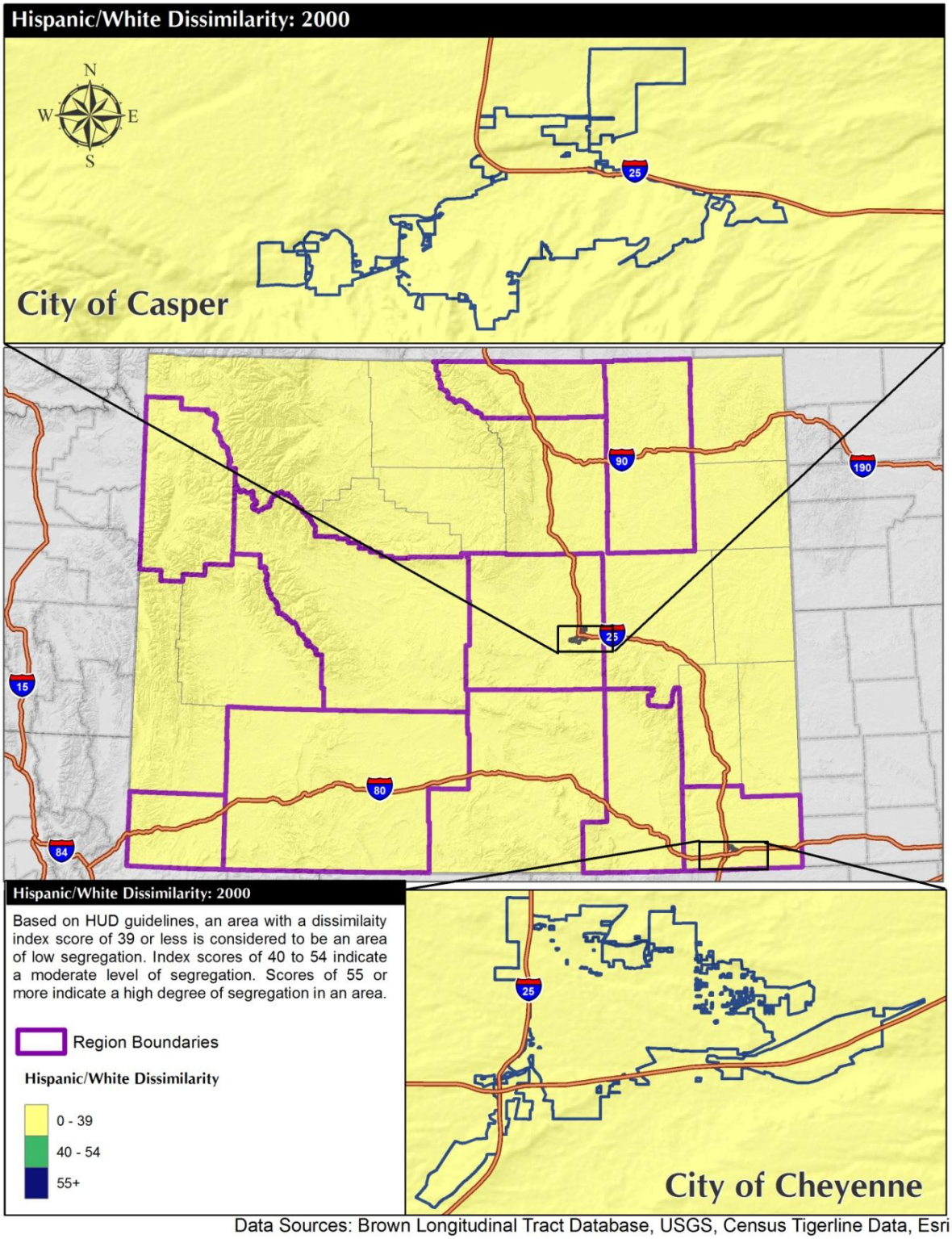
Data Sources: 2010 Census, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 13
1990 Dissimilarity Index by County: Hispanic/White
The State of Wyoming
1990 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



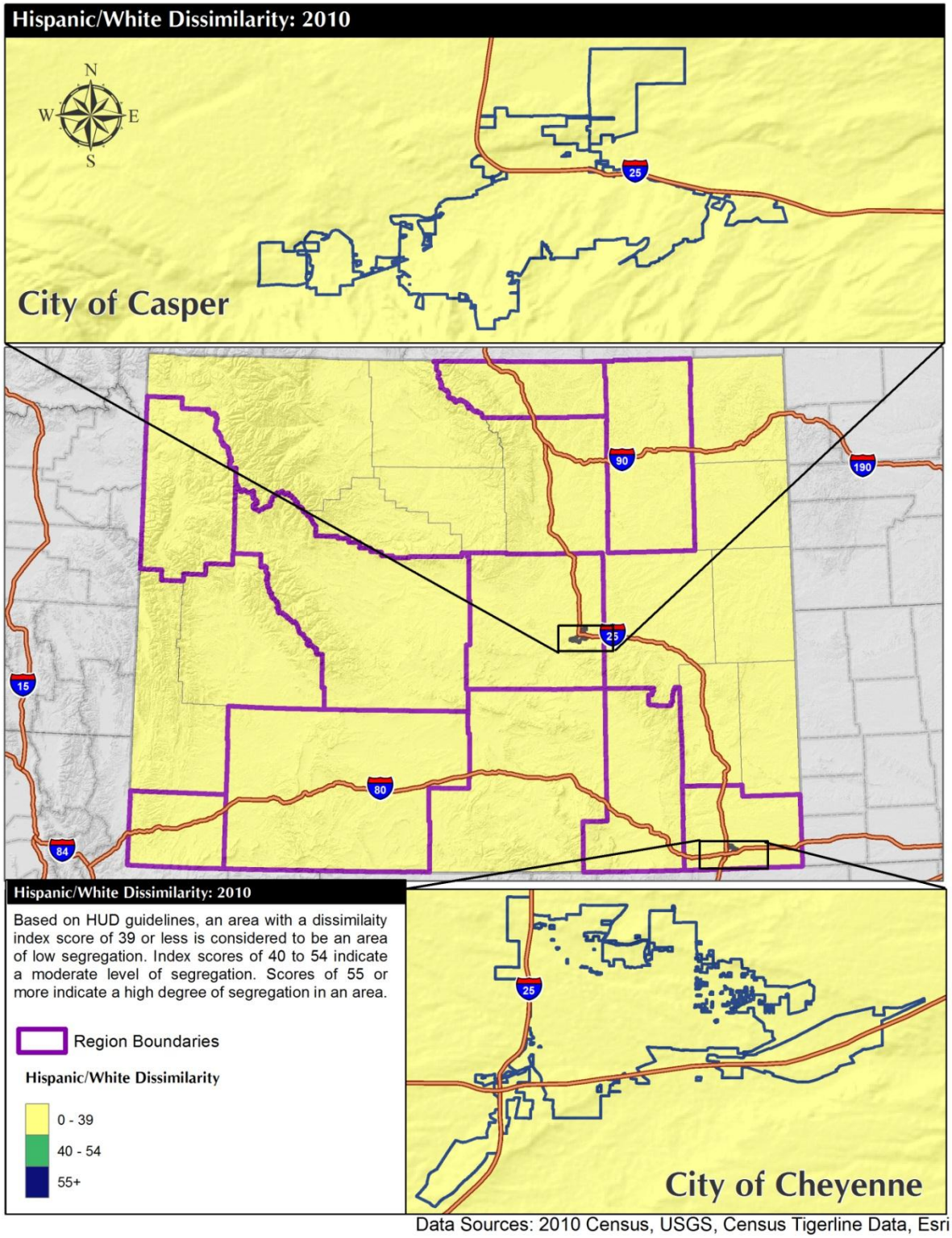
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 14
2000 Dissimilarity Index by County: Hispanic/White
The State of Wyoming
2000 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



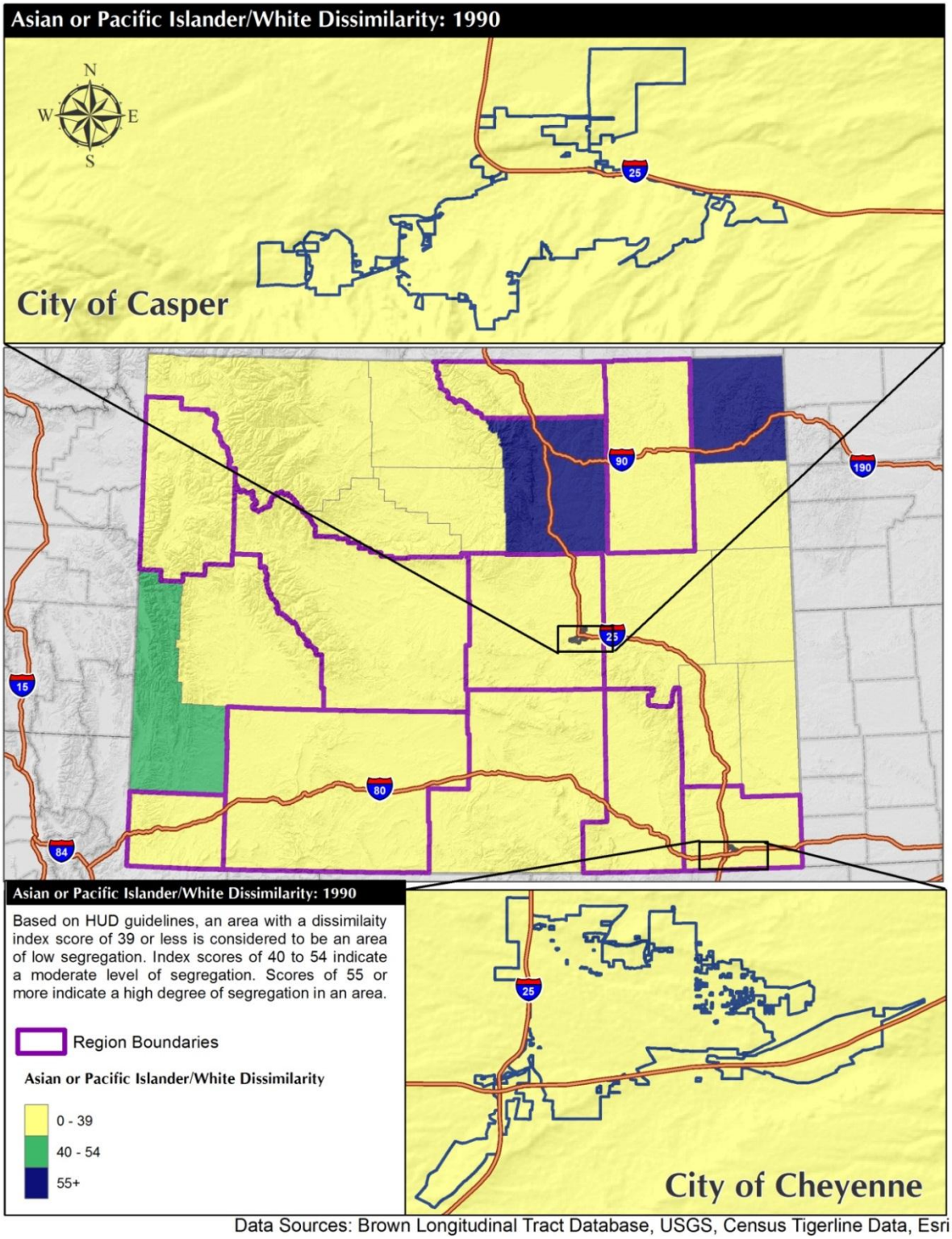
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 15
2010 Dissimilarity Index by County: Hispanic/White
The State of Wyoming
2010 Census



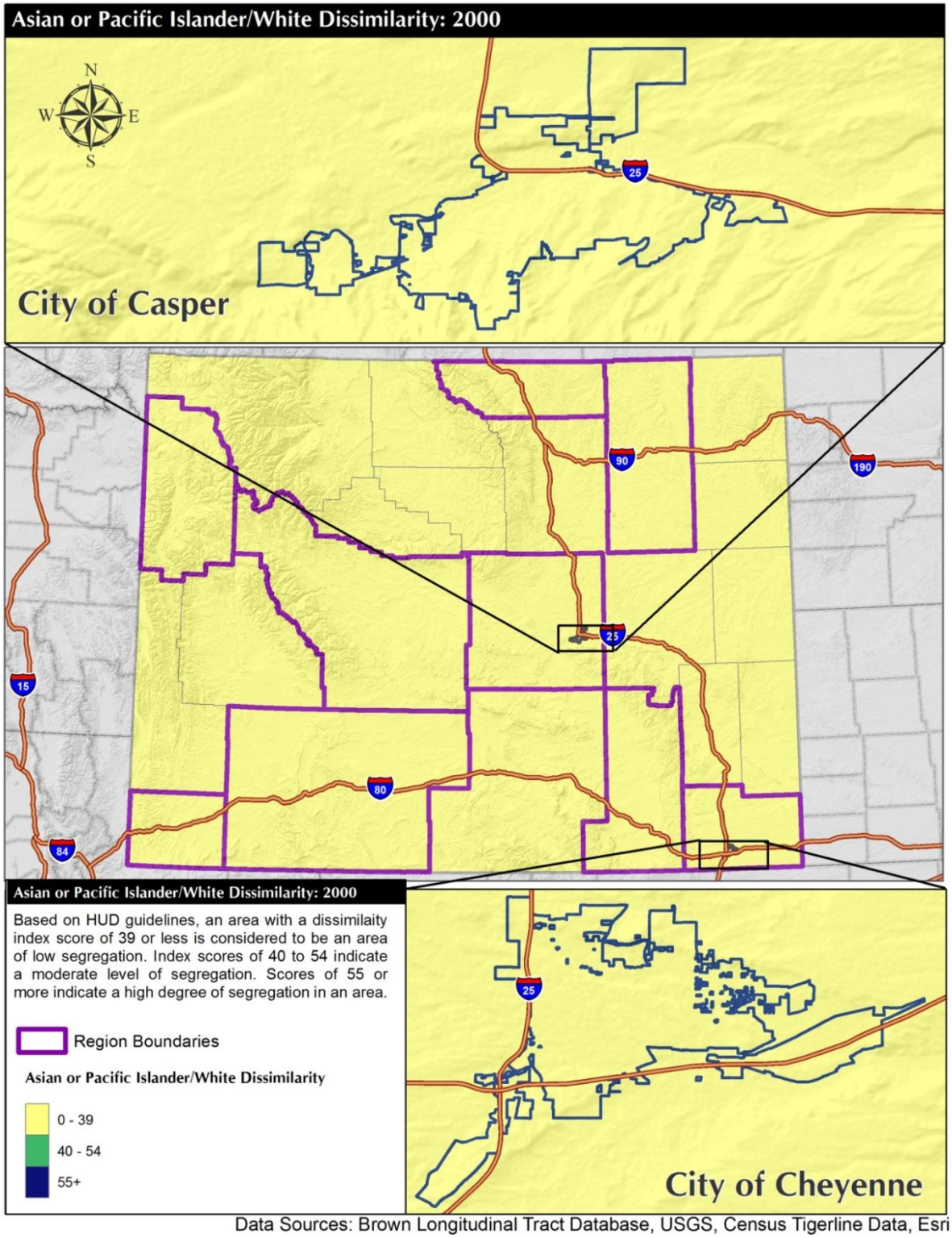
Data Sources: 2010 Census, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 16
1990 Dissimilarity Index by County: Asian or Pacific Islander/White
The State of Wyoming
1990 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



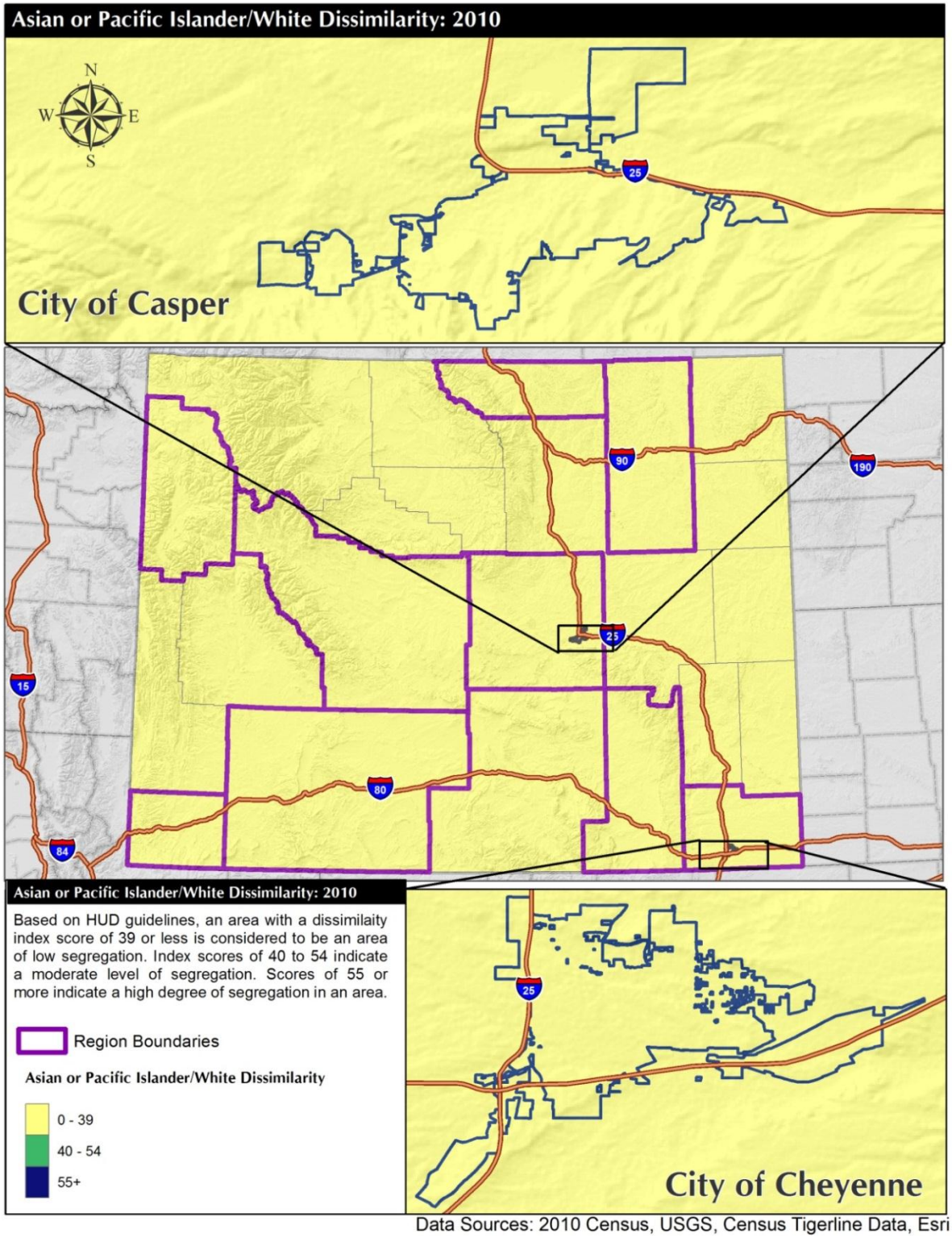
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 17
2000 Dissimilarity Index by County: Asian or Pacific Islander/White
The State of Wyoming
2000 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



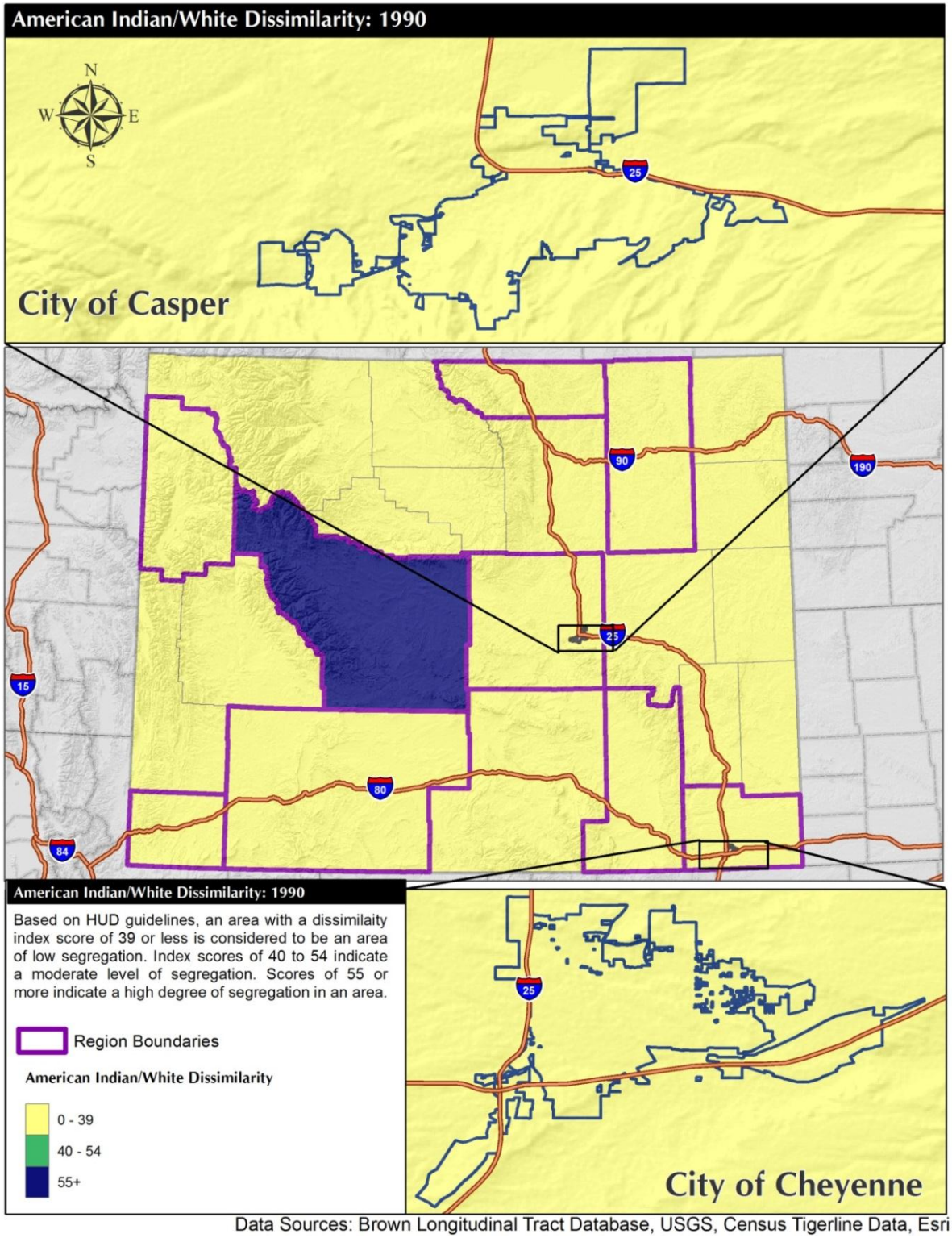
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 18
2010 Dissimilarity Index by County: Asian or Pacific Islander/White
The State of Wyoming
2010 Census



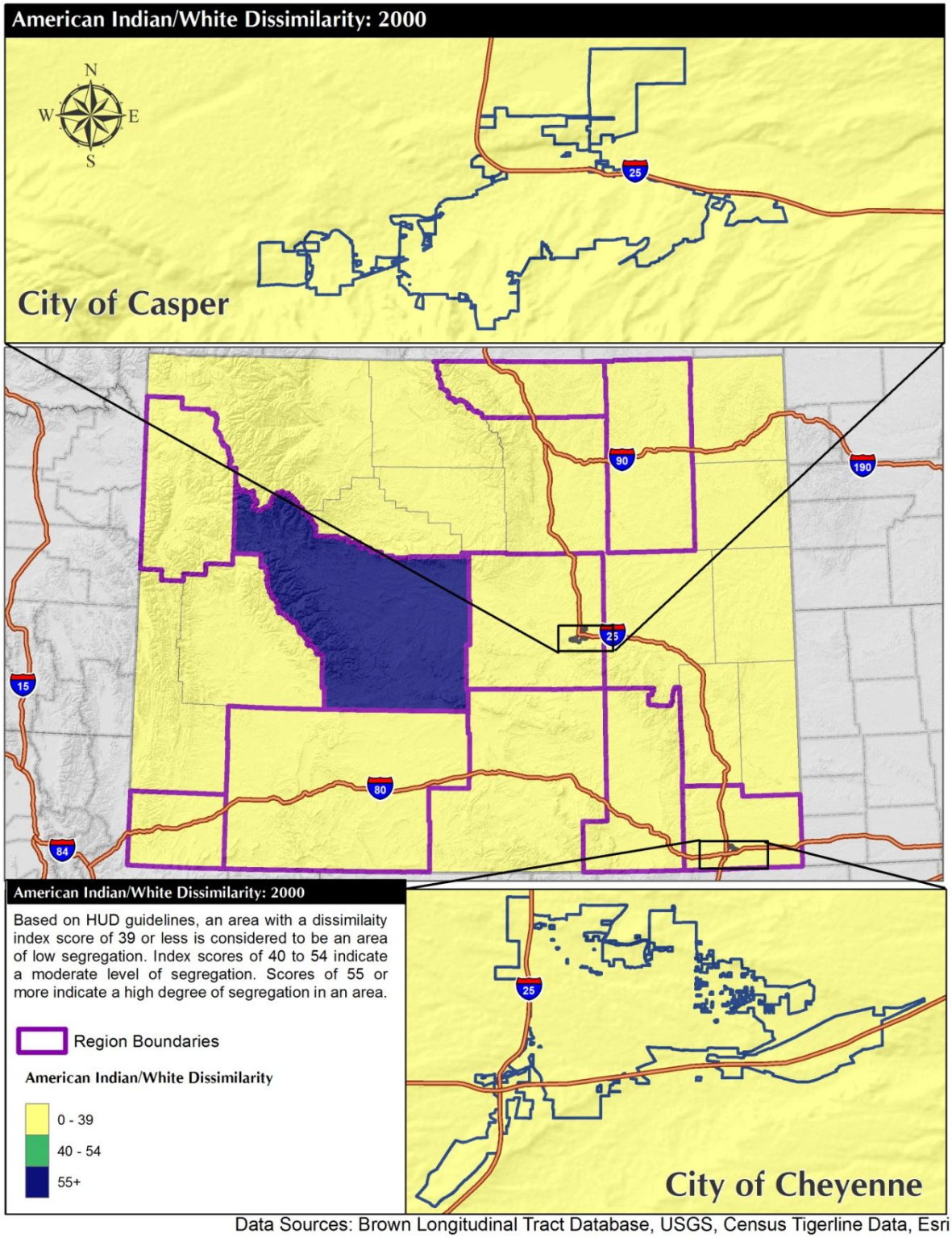
Data Sources: 2010 Census, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 19
1990 Dissimilarity Index by County: American Indian/White
The State of Wyoming
1990 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



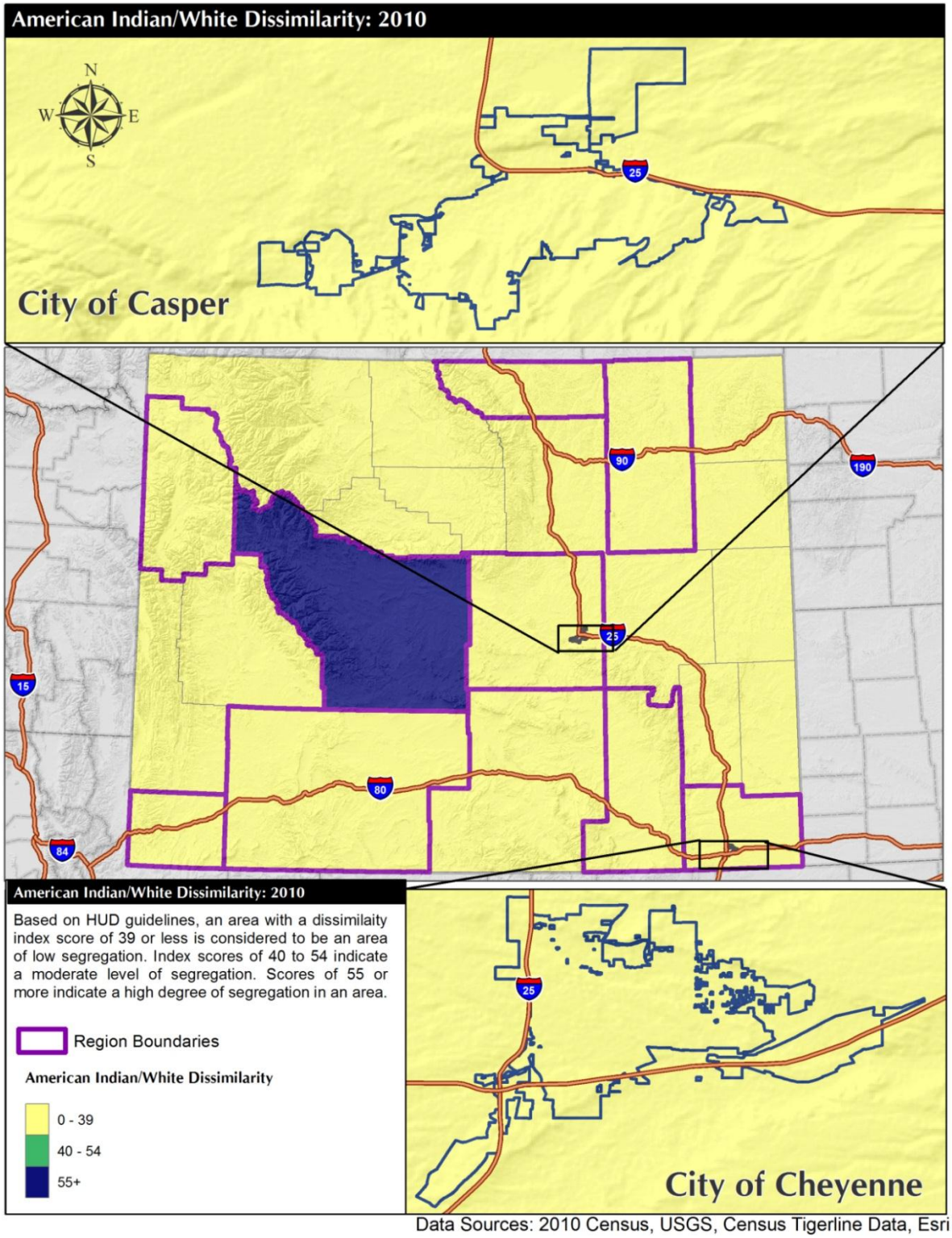
Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 20
2000 Dissimilarity Index by County: American Indian/White
The State of Wyoming
2000 Census, Brown Longitudinal Tract Database



Data Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

Map 21
2010 Dissimilarity Index by County: American Indian/White
The State of Wyoming
2010 Census



Data Sources: 2010 Census, USGS, Census Tigerline Data, Esri

PHA MEETING TRANSCRIPTS

Buffalo PHA

Comment 1: It is all government involved.

Presenter: I am not from government. So it is not all government. The government is involved and government does run the show, the federal government.

Comment 2: So we need to get rid of them and lives our lives together.

Presenter: That is not going to go over well when we report this is not a process for that.

Comment 3: I understand.

(Presentation)

Comment 4: Buffalo we don't have that.

(Presentation)

Comment 5: Sure, because they come across the border and we can't shot them.

Comment 6: It is because they have good food and they have wonderful restaurants.

(Presentation)

Comment 7: Most of the Spanish speaking people are bilingual.

Presenter 2: This looks really only at the people that do not speak English well.

(Presentation)

Comment 8: So in Buffalo it looks like according to HUDs definition there are no concentrated areas of poverty.

Presenter 2: That is right and by HUDs definition there are not any in the state.

Comment 9: This was taken before all the mines were closing down.

Presenter: That is actually the point that people have made over and over is that this data is indeed obsolete.

Comment 10: Not up to date since the coal mines.

Presenter: Correct.

Presenter 2: The way things have changed so quickly with the economy these data are often going to be quite a bit out of data. I will try to tell you as we go through and tell you how old the data are as well to give you an idea.

(Presentation)

Comment 11: It looks like the job opportunities have reflected on that are on the east and west side. Does that make sense to everybody in the room?

Comment 12: Yup and they have 12,000 people in Gillette since the first of the year.

Presenter: They lost.

Presenter 2: That is not even included in this.

Comment 13: That is not included on our list?

Presenter 2: That is right.

(Presentation)

Comment 14: That is BATS bus.

Comment 15: The best transit in the state.

Presenter 2: Is that right?

Comment 16: Yup.

Comment 17: They are really required to convince the town that it is not just for seniors. Anybody can use it. It is getting better. They are starting to make a little more one than what they pay for rides.

Presenter 2: Good. Frankly we must have old data here, because we are not seeing that. What we see according to these data that HUD gives out, we see that the transit index here is well below the national average and here you are telling us that it is the best in the state.

Comment 18: Now as of the last year.

Presenter 2: As of the last year.

Presenter: Can you describe this system.

Comment 19: The senior center over here they have three little busses and they run like a taxi service and it is a dollar for anywhere in the city limits and two dollars out.

Presenter: So you go over there and they are waiting for you and then you just…

Comment 20: Or you call and they come to your house.

Presenter: So it is a as you call them as you need them. There is no regular bus route.

Comment 21: No.

Comment 22: They take you right where you want to go.

Presenter: So it is a destination orientation.

Comment 23: It is when school is going because they take some kids and transport them form one school to the other.

(Presentation)

Comment 24: That is when it was four dollars a gallon too.

(Presentation)

Comment 25: That is kind of scary. It shows that our farmers that feed us are not making very much money.

(Presentation)

Comment 26: What is the poverty rate? What is the amount?

Presenter 2: Around the state it is 11.6 percent. That is 11.6 percent of people around the state are living in poverty or were during the most recent estimates.

Comment 27: How much per month?

Presenter: That I do not have that figure of the top of my head. I do apologize.

Comment 28: That is OK.

(Presentation)

Comment 29: It would be different during different parts of the year when wood burning stoves are going.

Presenter 2: That is a good point. Someone made the point in Cheyenne that with the wind you have around here you are sending off your air to Nebraska and Iowa.

(Presentation)

(Presentation of PHA Survey)

Casper PHA

Comment 1: I have had the pleasure of living in several different cities throughout our country from New York to Pittsburg to Dallas, Denver, here, North Dakota. So I have lived all over. I have lived in areas that are poverty areas. You were saying that now they have a template for what is based on bigger cities doesn't apply here. Well in ways it does apply here. If I look at where I stay with my housing unit, my children are biracial. There is and I won't say concentration, but there are more people of race that live in my housing area. The housing buildings that we live in it is still there. I don't think it is really a race thing. I think it is a poverty issue. We are poor and we are in housing because we don't have education, means to obtain education. We are poor due to ways that is just the way it has been for my family. My dad was poor, his father before him was poor. Poverty is a cycle and unfortunately it seems that the system that is set up to help the poor people of our country is seems at times to be designed more to keep us dependent on it then to try to get us off of it. So for me having lived in different areas and have lived in housing properties throughout poverty in your bid areas. Your poverty stricken areas as you were saying. I have lived in those housing projects. I have been there. I have lived in the housing here. The housing unit here is nice, but it is 40 years old. There is no central heat. There is no central air. I have a son who has epilepsy and he has seizures. He has a trigger for him. When I asked about getting, being able to go ahead and get air conditioning we have to pay for our own units and pay to have them installed as well. Again, I am a low-income family for a reason. I can't afford to go out and buy a unit. I am also told that I am only allowed to have one on the bottom floor of the two level units. The bedrooms are upstairs. It gets hot, OK. Also, the heating in some of these places is what I have found is a common thing throughout a lot of these housing authority properties and not that they are not maintained. It is just that they are not updated to meet the needs. If you have a home and a family that has children under the ages of three or elderly or children with disabilities or people with medical needs or issues, they need to be looked at and put into a unit that accommodates their specific family needs. Such as central heat and an air cooling type of system that is not outrageously affordable. I live on Providence Court and my bill last year was anywhere from 200 to 300 dollars. There are people who had bills of $400.

Comment 2: Let's hear from some other people.

Comment 3: You should talk with them again. As far as the air conditioning, you need to purchase a unit but they should not charge you to install.

Comment 4: We were told $40 to install and $40 an hour to remove.

Comment 5: We paid $40 an hour to have ours installed.

Comment 6: Just a couple of weeks ago. Then you also have to pay to have it uninstalled. My whole thing with that is we are on income based housing for a reason. Our income is limited. Also, they base our rents on before taxed income.

Comment 7: I know.

Comment 8: Your rent is based off and that is not the amount of money that we are bringing home. That is money that we are bringing home after the government has already taxed us. They have already taken their part.

Comment 9: They do allow you deductions. They figure the income that they base it on your gross, but you are allowed deduction for how many children you have, for any disabilities that are there. It is different if you are Section 8 or you are just public housing.

Comment 10: I pay child support, but I am not allowed to claim that as a deduction or claim them as a dependent. So how do you?

Comment 11: You should be able to.

Comment 12: But you are not to bend the rules.

Presenter: We are getting a little aside from what we are attempting to show.

Comment 13: The whole thing is that there is and you could go to Interfaith or even Salvation Army if you haven't done that yet and see if you can't get help to purchase.

Comment 14: I have ma'am.

Comment 15: I am just saying because if you have a child that has epilepsy and it is a health hazard for him to not have that there are programs that…

Comment 16: And those also have limited funding as well.

Presenter: Let's not get off track.

(Presentation)

Comment 17: She had a good point as far as the. The rent it is cheap especially in this town for housing. For most of the rent is decent, affordable, but Providence Court is electric heat. So we pay a lesser amount for rent, but it is electric heat and this is Wyoming and that is expensive.

Comment 18: And the electric companies are raising what they are charging people.

Comment 19: To help as far as HUD and something that they need for helping a utility allowance.

Comment 20: You can receive the utility allowance. I receive a utility allowance, but that is only because I am not working. Once I start working the utility allowance is no longer available.

Presenter: We need to work through this and we only have one hour and I need to go over to the WCDA for the next thing.

Comment 21: That is something that could be across the entire country.

Comment 22: Beneficial for everybody.

Comment 23: It doesn't do a whole lot of good for people that are on the fixed income that they pay a lesser amount for rent, but it is more for utilities.

Presenter: This arena the utility allowance schedules that account for usage of electricity. The problem with that particular calculation and that for electric baseboard is what I am assuming.

Comment 24: These are not base boards. They hang on the wall.

Comment 25: They are in the wall.

Comment 26: They are also a safety hazard for households with small children.

Presenter: Those technologies are really rather dated. Newer technology and much of how utility allowances are calculated are not based on those. Fair housing is actually an alternative consideration, an additional consideration in your housing experience.

Comment 27: Are we talking about Section 8 and stuff and finding landlords.

Presenter: I am talking about people who are in search of a place to live and their experience when they reside or choose or attempt to choose. That is the old AI method. Now we consider HUD wants us to consider other things like the proficiency of schools. There is a map and you identify areas of opportunity based on this. The geographic areas that have high concentrations of poverty is a HUD definition.

Comment 28: Poverty, there is poverty where ever you go. It doesn't matter where you go. I was homeless before I found my place.

Presenter: Homelessness is another concern. It does matter.

Comment 29: Poverty is the same everywhere. It means that you are poor.

Presenter: I kind of agree with you that HUD definition because to say all of Wyoming has no problem. That is what HUD says.

Comment 30: There were 19 families in the homeless shelter that were in there when I came here.

Comment 31: That is very wrong.

Comment 32: Do you know how many families that do not admit that they are homeless?

Comment 33: We were on the verge of homelessness before we got housing.

Comment 34: Me as a mother with children I hid that for a long time.

Comment 35: Just like she was saying. I have a son with disabilities and we had to go and buy an expensive unit to have upstairs because he was having asthma attacks.

Comment 36: I was told that I wasn't allowed to have one upstairs.

Comment 37: It goes out the window you can't have a window unit. You have to a stand up one which is more expensive.

Comment 38: The poverty needs to be dealt with to make these issues go away.

Presenter: In HUDs definition there is nothing for fair housing to be concerned about poverty in all of Wyoming.

Comment 39: Was this before or after Obama?

Comment 40:…I can take you to Poverty Resistance and show you the people that are coming for food…

Presenter: I am not sure that HUDs data is correct. Some of it is very dated.

Comment 41: Maybe they should take more concentrated data because, there are people all over Wyoming who are struggling with poverty and nationwide we have a high population. So the population number is low, but if you take it by the town or the county it will be higher in most areas, but overall the state it might seem lower than most places.

Presenter: …relatively low poverty rate.

Comment 42: According to what?

Presenter: If you compare poverty in the State of Wyoming to let's say Mississippi.

Comment 43: I have been there. I have lived poor in Mississippi and Florida homeless both times. There is no assistance. Poverty is the same everywhere you go when you are poor.

Comment 44: I am sorry but you cannot make a comparison like that. Casper is a city of 55,000 people. Minnesota and take St. Paul, Minnesota where they have triple the population you cannot compare 200,000 to 55,000 and base poverty on that. You can't do it. You need to…

Comment 45: Whether they know it or not there is a high level of poverty here.

Comment 46: Yes. You can't do that. It doesn't work.

Presenter: My challenge is to educate HUD about how to think about poverty in Wyoming.

Comment 47: Yes.

Comment 48: Base it on per people per capita and not base it on Chicago or Minnesota.

Presenter: Poverty is only a Census tract where 40 percent of the people or more are in poverty. That is how HUD is defining it for this fair housing stuff. There are no Census tracts where 50 percent is a minority and 40 percent of the citizens are in poverty. There are "RCAP/ECAP" there are not any. Even with poverty there are two Census tracts in the entire state that have more than 40 percent of poverty. Those happen to be at the University of Wyoming, right outside where all the students are living. They don't have incomes. They are going to college. So in that regard the concentration of poverty is low. That is not saying that certain people don't have trouble. So the question for me is how do we teach HUD about our population in poverty? We have to say to HUD this map is garbage because it doesn't show any poverty according to this definition in Wyoming. What we need is a how do we define it for HUD? How do we communicate we have challenges?

Comment 49: How long ago did they do that?

Presenter: How long will they do that?

Comment 50: How long ago did they do that?

Comment 51: How old is this information?

Presenter: You question is multi-facetted. In the first case they just changed to this new rule in July 2015, last year.

Comment 52: Now when do they get their poverty stipulation?

Presenter: The first studies are done if you are consolidated plan and you are an entitlement like the city of Casper is due to HUD on or after July 1st, 2017. So the information you put in that study should be as current as you want. Right now the most current information is 2014.

Comment 53: Basically you guys are saying that Wyoming.

Comment 54: Was up so we went as much poverty.

Presenter: I agree.

(Crosstalk)

Presenter: For example for WCDA twice a year we conduct a rental vacancy survey. We call all counties and all these different people.

Comment 55: On HUD units, HUD funded units or all residential rental units?

Presenter: Everything rental. We see when the economy is booming. We have been doing this for 15 years. We see when the economy is booming and we see prices are going right through the roof. We ask how big and how many bedrooms, how much and all of these questions. Right now prices are softening and vacancy rates are going high because of certain economic events. So the point is HUD information is kind of bogus. I mean this is the school proficiency. Here is your job proximity index.

(Presentation)

Comment 56: So it is six years old.

Comment 57: It was all built when the mines were booming.

Comment 58: What it comes down to is Obama and horse crack.

Presenter: Obama has nothing to do with this. This came out of HUD.

Comment 59: Yes, but Obama shut down the oil fields and shut down the mines. That is what is creating.

Comment 60: These are the things that are available for employment as of six years ago?

Presenter 2: More or less. That is about right.

(Presentation)

Comment 61: Does HUD take into consideration the fact that Wyoming offers no assistance to parents searching for childcare. They do not offer childcare assistance to families who are seeking.

Presenter: None of that is a part of any of these opportunity indexes.

Comment 62: I know I just want to say if you guys want to know about how to fix these issues I am trying to tell you ways that would help the people that are living at or below poverty to be able to advance ourselves and all I am getting is oh that is not what we want to hear. That is the issue.

Presenter: You might be misinterpreting me, but you first began with a question. The idea is should we be using this data?

Comment 63: No.

Comment 64: No.

Comment 65: No.

Presenter: OK. So how do we tell HUD.

Comment 66: Should take into consideration the quailed faction for all those jobs. They want you to have more experience and more qualifications then at the level you are able to get.

Comment 67: Another thing for HUD to take into consideration is the fact that as it happens with small children. If she gets a job at minimum wage as soon as she gets her first paycheck the following month her rent goes up.

Comment 68: And my children support.

Comment 69: It is ten days after she gets hired.

Comment 70: She has to pay for day care too out of that minimum wage. So it is like she said before you are kind of stuck.

Comment 71: The higher we get up in level the more we have to pay out.

Comment 72: The more we struggle.

Comment 73: Neither one of us are working because he is in school and my son is disabled. I looked into getting a job and if I got a job our rent would go up so high that there would be no point in me even working because our rent would go up and I would have to pay childcare and there would be nothing left of it. So why even bother trying to get out of this sinkhole. It is just going to make it worse.

Comment 74: We tried to get childcare for our son and it is a minimum of $150 a week.

Comment 75: A lot of places will not take children with disabilities regardless. I mention seizures and they say no.

(Crosstalk)

Presenter: So you would say that these indexes for HUD do not represent the problems that you are experiencing?

Comment 76: Right.

Comment 77: Right.

Presenter: We need to give HUD a better idea of what it is like to live in Wyoming. Yes sir.

Comment 78: Is HUDs definition of 40 percent. Is that probably not per capita. That is just overall?

Presenter: The number of people.

Comment 79: I think it was a good suggestion that per capita would probably fit better than just 40 percent.

Comment 80: They cannot like I said you can't compare the poverty in Chicago to the poverty level.

Comment 81: You can't compare the poverty level in Casper to Cheyenne.

Presenter: Answer me this concern. You are exactly correct. The guy who thought up this model did it in the 70s and 80s and he referred to HUDs Chicago project. I went and read the books prior to this kind of going what in the world are we doing? But you are absolutely right. He goes to Chicago and the definition of poverty came out of his work.

Comment 82: So not only do we need updates data, but we also need updated plans.

Comment 83: And updated facilities.

Comment 84: We have cracks in our foundation and bugs just keep coming in and they tell us that there is nothing we can do about that. They spray and it doesn't help. It is the cracks in the foundation. Literally there are times when there are so many box elder bugs they crawl up my kid's legs while they are sleeping. There is nothing I can do.

Comment 85: Housing Authority is limited to what they are allowed to do to the federal regulations coming from HUD or the regulations that have to be followed by HUD. Unfortunately, since having lived on many different housing programs unfortunately, I am a single mother with three children. Unfortunately I have to depend on government assistance which is not a way that any of us want to live. It is a degrading experience and it is embarrassing. And another reason why your data is not up to date is people typically will hide it. I hid it for a year. I did not tell anybody that I was living in my car with my two children for the fear of my children being taken away from me. People will lie. If you go down by the library and you go over here there is 15 homeless people that sit there every day. I have gone down to poverty resistance ad helped do some community service hours there. You should see the number of individuals, homeless individuals that come in there on a daily basis. They keep

a tally sheet and eat. The data that they have is wrong and there is no way. OK fine if they want to base what they do for citizens by six year old data that lets go ahead…

(Presentation)

Comment 86: That is the thing if you are saying that opportunity are and you can live in a high opportunity area. If you are poor and uneducated don't have the education or the training that you need you are not eligible for those opportunities to better yourself to begin with. Poverty needs to be looked at not just.

Presenter: That is HUDs plan to have the path form where you are at the opportunity areas.

Comment 87: I have been in housing for 12 years and all it does is hinder me more that it helps me.

Presenter: Here is a physical place. It is not an intellectual place where you go to school and you have opportunity and you find it. I am not saying I agree with this. In fact I don't really like it, but it is what it is.

Comment 89: Here is kind of what HUD needs to know. For one I appreciate the program because if it were not for this program we would be sleeping in our car. We probably wouldn't have our car. So I do appreciate the program, but the problem with the program is they put you there and forget about you basically. There are things that need like, OK, they are going to supply the funding, OK, there are things that they need to make sure are taken care of. We have to pay our rent on time and we have rules that we have to follow, OK, but then the Housing Authority itself can't take care of some of the issues because HUD pussyfoots around, excuse the expression, getting them the funding that they need for that. For example street lights, there are none where we live. For a year and a half those street lights were out. Every month when I paid my rent I filled out the card reminding them those street lights were still out. There are little kids there and in the winter time it is dark at 4:30. We need those street lights. A year and a half.

Comment 90: There was no funding from HUD for the Housing Authority to apply towards it.

Comment 91: If they are not and HUD says let us know what you need and blah, blah, blah, and then it takes a year and half for something like that to happen.

Presenter: In none of this are they concerned about the environment. The physical environment in which you are living.

Comment 92: So then why are we here?

Comment 93: Yeah.

Presenter: I am here to listen more to what you had to say about, well let's talk about the low transportation costs, is that a matter.

Comment 94: None of these issues that they want you to ask us about whether they have any bearing on what would actually fix the issues and these problems.

Presenter: I know. HUD needs to be educated that these things that are not relevant. HUD says to do a study and determine which areas are opportunity areas and discuss the fact that there are no RCAPs and ECAPs in the state and so you are good.

Comment 95: You can be in the best opportunity in the world and it does not matter if your citizens are uneducated and unable to obtain and go for those opportunities.

Comment 96: Not even necessarily uneducated. Inexperienced. Not only do they want you to have an education they want you to have experience like everywhere. Oh you have to have a year of experience. How are we supposed to get experience if we can't get hired?

Comment 97: It is very frustrating for me, because we don't want to be on housing. We don't want to be on government assistance.

Comment 98: Before we get away from transportation. Just so that you know Wyoming is often called a midsize city that is spread out.

Presenter: It is 97,000 square miles.

Comment 99: We have 550,000 people or so in the state. When the coal mines go down in Gillette, I know there is some sort of federal program that are favoring like Campbell County where coal mines are. That doesn't and it is not right because those coal mines those people take buses that are paid for by the mines from Casper, Douglas, Newcastle all over a vast area that go into work at these mines. So it is not just a Campbell County issues at all. In Wyoming we had what they call a bust in the early 80s. That was all the gas going down. Right now we have that going down and coal getting shot to where it is going to get cut in half. That is kind of a double whammy. Wyoming has never been faced before. It is not concentrated in one are. Maybe Jackson Hole is insulated because they don't care about energy. They are tourism and different other things.

Comment 100: That is Hollywood.

Comment 101: For the most part the state we go where the jobs are in the state up until two years ago people where coming into Wyoming with just a bag of clothes and they got a ride because they heard there was work here. So this was the land of opportunity back then. Now all of the prices have gone done. Those people who are really stuck.

Comment 102: The rents are still sky high.

Comment 103: Rents just about everywhere especially up north. I can go on about building codes and everything else and about cost and everything else.

Comment 104: I remember about eight years ago when I lived in Gillette and what it was like growing up and what I got out in Gillette from the CDC there and my rent on a four bedroom house there because I worked in the oil field was $4,500 a month.

Presenter: That is pretty high.

Comment 105: When the oil boom hit I lived in North Dakota and there was a group that came in and what this group does is they go before the local and federal governments and they

try to have a set cap put on what landlords are allowed to charge for rent. I had a Section 8 voucher that was approved for a two bedroom unit that could not be used anywhere because with the vouchers you are only allowed to go a certain amount over your income for the rent and this and that. There are regulations and stipulations with it. The rent on the two bedroom that they approved me for was at $400 and some odd dollar. The actual rent of the unit was $1,200 a month plus utilities. So therefore I was unable to us my voucher period. I lost my voucher because there was no place that was approved with how high the rent was for that voucher. They eventually did go through North Dakota and I don't know if they did it here in Wyoming, but issue emergency Section 8 vouchers at a higher allowance of rent of payment.

Comment 106: Is there a way to make a plan that stays up to date with information like if something like the oil field goes down the toilet they can change the rates?

Comment 107: It costs the government too much money to go out and do the Census on all of us every two years. Heaven forbid they do that.

Comment 108: I suggest that they send a survey.

Presenter: If you asked a question I would be willing to try to answer it. It is a plan for better or worse and we can incorporate better data. It is just the stuff I do for WCDA; my firm does for WCDA on a regular basis is way better than this. Just tell them and I need your permission to use it, because we have current income data and not these dreamed up indexes. We have current employment data by county and we have a ton of information.

Comment 109: Do you know how many residents Natrona County has lost in the last year.

Comment 110: What I am saying is that they should hire someone, I guess like you to take in data on a regular basis and report it.

Comment 111: Not only that…

(Crosstalk)

Comment 112: …What is the data used by HUD six years old.

Presenter: The rule that says we have to use this data. My position is I do not like this data and I will use it if I have to, but I want your input. This is why I am recording it. I want your input and I want to show it to HUD and you are not the first or the last to say HUD stuff is a bunch of bunk.

Comment 113: It is not that we don't appreciate HUD. I appreciate HUD.

Presenter: That is not the point. This is taking the PHAs and the cities off task. There are going to be expenses to do this and it is off task.

Comment 114: Then you have organizations who receive HUD funding who in my opinion should have not received HUD funding for certain housing programs. I happen to be kicked out of one such program at the transitional housing center at life steps. They up and just kicked us out. Then they were awarded all this funding form this program and I was promised two

years on that program. Then they went oh no sorry too bad goodbye. That is HUD government money that they got and they screwed 19 families.

Presenter: That is a particular situation.

Comment 115: But that is where HUDs money goes. HUD needs to be aware that they need to watch the organizations. The only reason I have a home is because Casper Housing Authority stepped up. I would have been in the street.

Comment 116: What she is saying is that HUD has to audit some of their programs.

Comment 117: And no just give out to here and there.

Presenter: An audit of their programs means what they say is not a matter of public record. So you can't release it like we have to do all of this stuff and release it for public record.

Comment 118: Then the government needs to do that.

Presenter: …and get all of this stuff.

Comment 119: That is their responsibility to us.

Presenter: …is between you and HUD and that is the end. I don't like that part either, but that is how the game is played.

Comment 120: I see that thing on your thing about low transportation costs. That is weird. Insurance, gas, upkeep.

Comment 121: The government says that they want to hear what we have to say.

Presenter: I say that.

Comment 122: In my personal opinion they really don't.

Presenter: I wouldn't necessarily say…

Comment 123: Oh the government does. Oh we do these studies. We do this. We do that. Look we hired this company to come do this and check on this. They don't care. They have…no no the government in general. To me personally they put up an illusion that hey we care. We want to hear what you have to say. When they don't.

Comment 124: …Senators salaries and stuff.

Comment 125: He has a point I want one of those senators to come and live in my shoes for six months and come and deal with what I do.

(Crosstalk)

Presenter: There is a survey that I sent you. Did you happen to print…?

Comment 126: I have no access to a computer. I am poor.

Presenter: If you don't have it I have a copy on this drive.

Comment 127: I will print one for everybody.

(Presentation)

Comment 128: I have a question. What was HUD designed to do. What was the government, what was HUD, why …

Comment 129: Why is it even here?

Comment 130: Why is it even here? What was the government's purpose?

Comment 131: To provide affordable housing for low-income people.

Comment 132: Low-income individuals, OK. So the purpose was to try to and assist us until we can get out of this situation and get on our feet.

Comment 133: That is not why they were created, but they are staring to go that way.

Comment 134: Well with the current regulations and restrictions there is no way for us to really do that. This is not and yes we appreciate and yes we are in our homes and at a discounted rent and whatever, but there is not much help for us to better ourselves and make and become better for better opportunities due to the regulations and how they do things.

Comment 135: The other part to that. I don't understand how they are putting up all of these brand new houses and fancy apartment buildings and all of this crap.

Comment 136: Those are private contractors. People with money. They will be broke and just like in North Dakota and half the new units will be, back when I lived in Dickenson are empty.

Comment 137: You have to realize that they started all that planning when there was a big oil boom. They didn't expect it to just go in the toilet.

Comment 138: If HUD wants to do something to help individuals they should focus more on housing and trying to help us get our children out of this cycle of poverty.

Comment 139: They don't hear us. We report something. We say something and we suggest something and it is immediately forgotten.

Comment 140: One of the first things that HUD needs to be aware of and I think everybody would agree and look at it they have to base their poverty level in a certain area on per capita of people. You can't base the poverty level in Casper, Wyoming on the per capita people in Chicago. So that is one I think if the most pressing things. They have to base it on per capita. The county, state whatever and something else that they might want to look at is there is that big concern about the poverty level is when somebody goes out looking for work and they actually get a job maybe they could leave the rent based at what it is for six months.

Comment 141: Like a grace period.

Comment 142: Where we can stabilize ourselves at that rate.

Comment 143: To leave it and not raise the rent for a period of six months or one year so that gives the people who are trying and making the effort the ability to keep doing that.

Comment 144: And get off of HUD and open that space up to another family or individual who need it. There is a huge need and waiting list.

Presenter: I am not the decision maker.

Comment 145: We are saying that this is what they need to be aware of. You are saying that…

Comment 146: You are saying that you are here to collect our concerns, but that is not what they want to hear, but that is too bad. That is our concerns.

Comment 147: I don't know about you, but we have to go to Denver every two or three months.

Comment 148: I go to Denver. I have to beg and plead for help.

Comment 149: There is another girl who lives in the same housing area that we do whose daughter was born early who is constantly back and forth to Denver.

Comment 150: Also the size of the units that say I have a friend who has a Section 8 voucher. She has two children. You walk into her apartment that is approved by HUD standards and you can put what is it?

Comment 151: Two heartbeats in a room.

Comment 152: Two heartbeats per room. Her two daughters went from the homeless shelter when we were kicked out to an apartment that was smaller than this room for whom her and her two children. I am sure that she appreciates her housing, but that is not adequate room for a mother with two children. They can put and her apartment has a kitchen, little tiny kitchen about this big, a living area, a bathroom ,and one bedroom. It is not even as big as this room and HUD standards say that that is acceptable for three individuals to live in.

Comment 153: In some areas and I do not know about here, but child services whether it is DFS, CPS they all have different names in different areas, some of them require that if you have children who of opposite sex they are not allowed to be in the same room after sometimes it is three, sometimes it is five, sometimes it is eight.

Comment 154: It depends on where you are.

Presenter: Now I am just the messenger.

Comment 155: I know and we are just giving you our message to send back.

Presenter: I am not taking this personally in any way, but I am advising you of what my role is. A transcript will be made of all of your comments. It will be submitted to HUD with the report. When they read it is another story.

Comment 156: That is another problem then why and why are and I bet our tax dollars are being paid to your company to come out here and collect our concerns and they are not even

going to be voiced or looked at or taken into consideration. Our tax dollars paid your company…

(Crosstalk)

Comment 157: That they actually wanted to hear us. This is an illusion to put up. Oh yes we care, we want to hear. No they don't. This is to pacify and keep us quite.

Presenter: I am not willing to make that…

Comment 158: It is and I am willing to make that judgement.

Comment 159: You are saying and you just said that you can give them this information but it doesn't mean that they are going to read it, which they pay you to give them the information just so that one day when somebody like one of us goes up and says hey listen the problem here is and we have already received your concerns and we have looked into it, but as a whole we don't think that is really applies.

(Crosstalk)

Comment 160: I think the biggest problem with this study is the poverty rate. I know 30 people and 16 people that 30 live on public assistance. The poverty rate …

Presenter: The poverty rate…

Comment 161: I know 10 or 15 different people living in tents.

Comment 162: We do a count and some people fly under the radar. They don't get counted.

Comment 163: They have jobs and that is all they can afford is to camp in a tent.

(Crosstalk)

(Presentation)

Comment 164: Why isn't there a PHA in every county? Why is it only certain cities?

Presenter: You have to apply to HUD.

Comment 165: My sister lives in Cody with four kids and her husband beats the crap out of her and that is…

Comment 166: She finally reported it and he got deported, but that is not the point. The point is that she has no help.

Comment 167: There are no programs.

Comment 168: I just to bring up one more things for maybe consideration for HUD is the lack of help and assistance for homeless veterans throughout the State of Wyoming as well. I know they did just receive a new grant for that, but any of our American veterans to go homeless is just disgusting and it is a dishonor to them to the service that they are providing. That is another thing that HUD needs to look into is trying to provide better services for our veterans.

Comment 169: It will come after the ten thousand refugees that come in…

Comment 170: That is another thing that HUD should look at is they need to do more programs for our veterans. It is disgusting and despicable that any of our veterans are in the street. Many are suffering from mental and physical disabilities and not getting the help that they need. They are, they defended our freedoms and they are living in the street and it is a dishonor to the service that they gave and the sacrifices they made and the horrors they willingly went to. That is another thing I would like HUD to look at is. That is not even half of what I had, but I am going to ahead and get my email together and send it to you.

Presenter: You can send it to Leslie at WCDA and that it who we are directly reporting to or you can send it to me and I will make sure that she gets that opinion, but your comments to me are really important.

Comment 171: Too bad they are not important to our government.

Presenter: I am not sure if they are or aren't.

Comment 172: They are not.

Presenter: But they will be submitted.

Comment 173: And possibly not looked at.

Comment 174: It is like by you own admission this could have been a waste of our time and yours too.

Comment 175: We are poor people. Why do we matter?

Comment 176: Why did they send you here and you say all of this and ask how you feel and they might not even look at it? I have other things I could have been doing today.

Presenter: The study that we will be doing will make some recommendations on these various graph and charts that you saw. They will be changed based on the information that HUD will receive from you.

Comment 177: Or is it the possibility that they will be changed?

Presenter: No they will be changed, because for me to report to HUD that there is no poverty in Wyoming is like stupid.

Comment 178: The government are behind the chances that it will happen in our lifetime.

Presenter: It will happen in a few months.

Comment 179: You know high concentrations of poverty where they are hitting 40 percent as far as that goes with fair housing and what not I do not know if it is fair because you are in a Census tract in Chicago where 40 or 50 percent of your people are in poverty, but those people should have more money and more resources directed at them then a family here in Wyoming that is in poverty, because that is what is happening with a government that is

supposed to be colorblind is looking at what your ethnic background and whatnot, like race. The more they are trying to help people…

Presenter: These programs are based on population. So as population in Wyoming finds to be a little bit less.

Comment 180: I find there is a little bit more money in a high concentration area.

Comment 181: Sir can I tell you something please. So being the mother of biracial children when we were in Chicago I was told by, well not Chicago. I think it was Pittsburg and I was told by the Housing Authority there that because I was a white mother with black children it would be unsafe for them to put me in a certain housing unit. So whether…no they weren't trying to discriminate. They were just putting the facts out there that hey we put you in this housing area or this housing project it is unsafe for you and your children because you white mother with black children. It is not safe for you. It is not that they were trying to whatever, race, ethnicity plays a huge part in a lot of these studies and statistics and things that go along with the government and that is sad.

Presenter: I would like to finish responding to your concern. CDBG and HOME, ESG are based on a formula allocation. It is a minimum for I think CDBG and HOME Wyoming is at the minimum. Never the less for the cities based on population they get that. The absolute funding level of these programs has been declining in the past 20 years, but how that money is spent is dependent on the choices that the unit of local or state government has and there are certain percentages that can be spent on certain types of things so this program…

Comment 182: So you are saying the funding per capita is the same everywhere?

Presenter: That is correct.

Comment 183: So it doesn't matter whether HUD thinks this has a high concentration of poverty or not the funding has no difference.

Presenter: It does in the minimum. I think for CDBG it is roughly 3.5 million per state. It doesn't matter you know Wyoming gets the same minimum as Montana and Nevada and blah, blah, blah, but what they do with that and let's say they have more population like Nebraska it would be based on a per capita basis.

Comment 184: That kind of sucks because then housing they can't and they are only allotted a certain amount of things and this doesn't happen and this goes wrong and they can't fix it because they don't have the funding. So housings are the ones that get the jest of the nasty phone calls and the nasty letters and things of that nature. So if HUD is saying OK we are going to fund this program all we want you to do is run it then they need to fund it to the degree that the housing authority people saying. Look we need it for this. We need it for that.

Presenter: That is a very popular argument and I think many jurisdictions would have exactly that argument. I am and what HUD is referring to is the allocation for Community Planning and Development, CPD HUD reps and your Housing Authority is represented by a different department and a different allocation system.

Comment 185: So maybe they should involve these tenants, people, whoever in their planning and development.

(Presentation by Casper Housing Authority)

Comment 186: You shouldn't have to make that choice.

Comment 187: But she needs a new refrigerator. What would you do if you were me?

Comment 189: You asked to be able to buy grass seed and put it in.

Comment 190: They are not allowed to do that due to HUD funding and regulations.

Comment 191: You know why you can't turn that on? It is because somebody in north Casper turned on the water and had an $800 water bill.

Comment 192: Oh my gosh.

Comment 193: Guess who didn't get a refrigerator.

Comment 194: Because of fair housing I cannot let you turn on the water.

Comment 195: One person screws it up and the rest of us…

Comment 196: I am explaining to you. If I let you turn on the water I have to let the person who wasted the $800 turn on the water. So what I have to do is try to figure out something that works for everybody. It has to work for everybody.

Comment 197: I think HUD should allocate more money towards funding programs for low-income families.

Comment 198: How many of you guys need assistance finding food stamps, education, transportation, deciding what you want to do next and maybe you want to buy a house. How many of you guys need assistance finding a program that does that?

Comment 199: All of us I am sure.

Comment 200: We get paid to do housing. We don't get paid to anything else but housing. CPD which they mentioned which is another piece of HUD does all of the services and they won't give us money to do that.

Comment 201: How do we change that? How do we change that to get the funding to make the changes that are needed for this area.

Comment 202: We start writing letters. We start coming to things like this. I have to tell you that just sitting there I am really impressed. Just that you guys are here, because yesterday was break day and that was a long long day for all of these kids. Secondly, the things that you said and the things that you asked for were very very good. You are making very good points. When we talk about there is no poverty in Wyoming? Have you been to north Casper? Right. Is there any poverty over there?

Comment 203: That is what we are saying.

Comment 204: Your house is in Court, but over there you are in east Casper and that is where all the opportunity is. Don't guys have opportunity in the Court?

Comment 205: I don't have education. I loved to have opportunity.

Comment 206: What about transportation?

Comment 207: Transportation, it sucks.

(Crosstalk)

Comment 208: Let me tell you what we are doing as the Housing Authority there are a couple of things that we have had to do that some of them you were talking about. Four years ago a team came in and we had to make some hard choices on Section 8 when you were talking about two heartbeats per living/sleeping area They way HUD works is you have a pot of money on this side and we have 500 vouchers on this side. What we have to do is balance that. We have only so much money to fund all these vouchers. Four years ago I had 100 and all the money was gone. I had 100 vouchers left over with no money to fund those vouchers and so there was no way to get more money so 100 families could not be housed. So our only option was to cut. We had to cut this pot of funds in order to balance that.

Comment 209: I think that you guys shouldn't have to do that. I think HUD needs to step up and your government needs to step up the funding.

Comment 210: Our funding was cut 20 percent across the board. Twenty percent public housing, Section 8, HUD vouchers all gone. That is why there is only 12 of us because our money was cut. So we have to do that together.

(Presentation by Casper Housing Authority)

Comment 211: Maybe look into talking to HUD about allowing more volunteer efforts from the other individuals in housing. I would have no problem at all ever going and taking this lady a meal if she needed it or taking her children food if I was allowed to or to do like he said the grass. I would go do the grass myself. I can do painting and dry wall and tape and texture. If I have these skills and I came to the housing authority a volunteer program. I have a wide a variety of skills. I can help you with the house from baseboards up to finishing. If they would give funding for volunteers program so we could all pitch in and that is on us as well as tenants. We have to be willing to pitch in and say OK I understand that this is government and this is limited. We have to put in our part as well as the community. We are a community of low-income individuals and we should also try to want to help each other to get out of it. We can't just leave it to our government they don't care. We have to help each other.

Comment 212: The state and DPR stepped up when I got hurt and said here is this.

(Presentation by Casper Housing Authority)

Cheyenne PHA

(Note: Due to a technical difficult, much of the audio recording from this session was unclear.)

Comment 1: Like what?

Presenter: Like what you think about these geographic maps and table of information about what they say about Cheyenne.

(Presentation)

Comment 2: It sounds like you are just giving us information and not asking for our opinions.

Presenter 2: I will be asking for our opinions a few slides from now.

(Presentation)

Comment 3: She is our housing supervisor and I encourage her to speak up. (Inaudible)

Comment 4: Typically our housing units are on the south side (Inaudible). We don't have any of those things in our city (Inaudible)

(Presentation)

(Not Discernable)

Douglas PHA

Comment 1: Why do we have to know about this?

Presenter 2: That is a very good question.

Comment 2: Get to the point will you.

Presenter 2: I am afraid this will not be the last time you have that question. What I am trying to do is give you a lay of the land.

Comment 3: We live here.

Presenter: Do you agree with these numbers?

Comment 4: Why is that going to bother me to know it or not know it?

Presenter: It is not going to bother you to know it or not.

Comment 5: Carry on.

(Presentation)

Comment 6: Was this stuff done before all of the job layoffs in this area?

Presenter: Yes. These data and some of these data are 11 years old, but you know and HUD says we have it, good and now you have to use this stuff. I am of the opinion that can't we have current information. Your point is precisely the type of information that we should provide HUD. The data is obsolete.

Comment 7: All the people that are out of jobs that had jobs this time last year.

Comment 8: Again so far this doesn't pertain to most of the people in this building, because they are senior citizens. Most of the people here they do not work and don't have children in school, maybe grandchildren or something but so far this is not a whole lot useful.

Presenter: Not today, but let's think about this. What about next year when HUD sends out funding and they realize that you didn't do a very good job with this. We didn't find it useful so you didn't participate. HUD I don't know that they will do, but they could shut you down. We will use your money for some other city. We will send it to Chicago, because they need the money really bad. So you will all be out of work or out of a place to live.

Comment 9: Who gets to vote?

Presenter: There is no voting with HUD.

Comment 10: For the different facilities that that are HUD or similar.

Presenter: Maybe she can answer that.

Comment 11: Say that again?

Comment 12: Who gets to vote on who gets to run this for the different. Who is in charge of the senior center? Who is in charge and who voted them in?

Presenter: What we are talking about here and this in only pertaining to housing.

Comment 13: Well as far as housing goes.

Presenter: To the extent that HUDs money is used for this facility it is important that we participate in this and our voice is heard.

Comment 14: So we can keep our money.

Presenter: That is correct. So you can keep your money. That is exactly right. You haven't had to face this before. You must face this now. I mean I am sorry to be the messenger, but it is the message. Please don't shoot the messenger. You can throw anything if it is not hard at me. Is it useful? You have already said what the hecht are you doing?

Comment 15: I was just curious.

Presenter: Yet this is not useful to you, but is it useful to anyone here.

Comment 16: No.

Presenter: Can you say that louder. I want to make sure that I have that recorded correctly. This is also my position and I will share with you and as I have shared with everyone that we have talked to in the last few days.

Comment 17: This way you will be able to go back.

Presenter: We want to use current data. Some of these are kind of silly.

(Presentation)

Comment 18: I am new here and I just moved to Wyoming. I have been here just about a year. This state is so and excuse the expression screwed up that they can't even figure out how to charge truckers for tearing up the highways. Do you know you can get a permit to drive and overweight oversized truck for $48?

Presenter: That is a great deal, if I were a trucker.

Comment 19: That is what I am saying. You guys are worrying about air quality and whether high school or college kids can afford housing. They just took what two billion dollars off the budget so most of the school districts in the state of Wyoming.

Presenter: I am not sure what happened.

Comment 20: I think if you checked if you could, they took two billion dollars off the budget for all of the schools in the state of Wyoming. Each county doesn't even know what they are getting for their share of the taxes.

Presenter: So you are saying the schools efficiency needs to be updated?

Comment 21: To me this is a bunch of bull. It has nothing to do because I don't see one person in here that is under 50 years old.

Presenter: I do.

Comment 22: But he don't live here. Visitors don't count.

Presenter: I appreciate what you are saying.

Comment 23: I marked everything on there and it don't make any difference because I don't have any idea what you are talking about because there is no explanation and since this is classified as senior living you have to be of a certain age to get in here. If I go get a job even at my age, if I make too much money then I have to leave. So that to me that deal that you sent out or had them delivery don't apply. You guys have nothing to me you don't have anything to talk to us about.

Comment 24: I wanted to ask you is this boiling down to raising our rent or losing our living quarters?

Presenter: I think that you would be wise to participate in the Wyoming Fair Housing Team. There are only eight PHAs in the state and they are all participating as is the City of Cheyenne and the City of Casper and the State of Wyoming. Everybody who potentiality could be

exposed to this new rule is involved. The representatives from the Public Housing Authorities and maybe you can help me with this, has written a letter to HUD condemning this and HUD just said thanks for your comments and they went ahead and did it The same came for the state agencies. The same come from the State Housing Authorities and the same came from the entitlements and everybody has criticized it and they still turned it into the administer law rule and this is the new rule. Whether it is realistic it doesn't matter. It is the reality of it and I am not saying that you are risking your living quarters as you suggest, but if you literally don't do it and don't play this game and don't participate. Not you personally. If the PHA doesn't participate then you might have a problem in a few years down the road.

Comment 25: What does PHA stand for?

Presenter: Public Housing Authority.

Comment 26: Why isn't that spelled out in that document instead of half of the stuff that they put out you can't understand because it is abbreviated.

Presenter: Well that is my fault. I should have said Public Housing Authority. I apologize for that. If you want to fill out another survey I am happy with that. Hopefully you see and learned one thing what PHA is. This facility is run by the Douglas PHA and so this meeting was made here.

Comment 27: The deal with the questionnaires, the surveys and all of that may have been my issue because I don't understand have of this stuff either. That is why these two gentlemen are the go between you, me as the PHA, and HUD. They are trying to gather the information because if these two gentleman did not do this and if the company they are involved with did not do this. I would have to gather all of this information myself.

Comment 28: I am not criticizing you.

Comment 29: Let me just tell you I wasn't sure about all of the stuff that they were doing with the remodel going on and I have all kinds of other things I am trying to figure out and when they said that they were going to come and they were going to explain this stuff I wasn't sure how to present this to you guys so that you would know that it would peak your interest in what we were talking about but to get you to sit down with us. So I may have jumped the gun by presenting those questionnaires to you guys before they were able to show you these slides.

Comment 30: But then you couldn't get what they have specified.

Comment 31: That I had specified.

Comment 32: Someone specified a certain date. So to do that.

Presenter: I am just happy that you all have participated and filled out the survey. I think it is great.

Comment 33: My point is just by looking through some of them and I didn't read through every single little answer. My position is those questionnaires are not going to look any different than the ones you have right now then if we sat down after this meeting and filled them out all over again.

Presenter: You are probably right and that is actually what we have done normally is just hand them out at the end of the meeting.

Comment 34: I think you have already learned that this is a poor place to get the data that you need.

Presenter: I don't think so.

Comment 35: I believe so. If that little form that was sent around for us to fill out was your production. Well you have got nothing out of mine. I suspect most of these others.

Comment 36: There is no reason for us to get angry about it.

Comment 37: That was the first question and that was asking about head of household. Well I am the only one in that group who was the head of household as far as I am concerned, but it wasn't in there that I live by myself.

Presenter: I am glad that you got the survey and I am glad that you had an opportunity to take a look at it. If you would like to fill out another one now that you have gotten some information and if you wish to change your mind we would be happy to take a second one from you, but the point is that this process is proceeding with or without unfortunately and I would really like it to be with you and with your support. Whether you are angry or upset or have washed your hands of it, it is going to proceed with or without you.

Comment 38: I just think you are in the wrong place.

Presenter: I am looking for your opinion. Now if you think your opinion doesn't matter I am going to disagree with you, but we can agree to disagree.

Comment 39: There wasn't any opinions. It was just asking your opinion about, poverty rate.

Comment 40: I think another issue that has created this looking in the wrong place is because you are trying to collect information from public housing.

Presenter: That is correct. I have to.

Comment 41: We are considered as public housing , but we are also, we don't have the HUD designation of being elderly or disabled, but our board has set it up to where this building we are as far as HUD is concerned we are the Public Housing Authority of Douglas Wyoming. So you are trying to and I am not saying you. I am just trying to get everybody to understand that these guys are trying to gather information for our community. Our Douglas.

Comment 42: They should go to the right place.

Comment 43: They are trying to gather information for the entire community of Douglas as if the public housing had this building and another building over where the school where and another building over on the south side of town, but I am not that kind of public housing, I shouldn't say I, Douglas Housing Authority is only in charge of just this one building. So when these gentlemen come to town and they have been on the road, I mean I just am a little embarrassed by the reception that they have been given, but when they come in they are trying

to gather information from a public housing. You guys and I kind of knew that and I told you that when we walked in the door that I am not sure how this is going to go because they only know like she said they don't have jobs. A lot of them are on social security and they are not working any more. They don't have grandchildren and they don't worry about and they get on the senior bus or their daughter comes ad picks them up. They don't and those things do not apply to them. That is why I think there is a glitch in the information that you guys are trying to get public housing as in multi-family or you know like for the low-income. Just public housing for in general and our public housing units or public housing authority right here where we are at an elderly. Half of the stuff that was on those screens does not apply to the elderly. I think that is where the difference is when you guys are trying to gather stuff where public and you say public and it is everybody. It is disabled. It is children. It is welfare mothers. It is public housing, but I agree with you. Douglas Housing Authority is in no way shape or form can compare with some of the projects that they have in Chicago and that kind of stuff and the other thing too with us being public. We are public as far as HUD is concerned. Back in the 70s when they wanted to build this building the gentleman that it is named after is named Charlies Erwin and he drove back and forth to the HUD office in Denver and specifically told them that I want a building for elderly. HUD told them that in order to get the HUD funding he had to be named. We had to name it the Douglas Housing Authority. So this building which he set up for elderly HUD says you are a housing authority, but he just wanted to one building.

Presenter: You are absolutely correct. You are considered a "qualified PHA" Qualified has a certain level in HUD nomenclature, but you are qualified so you have to go through this process. We have to report certain things about the entire community and certain things about the housing authorities' clients, yes sir.

Comment 44: You have a job to do. I just wanted to hear what you had to say.

Comment 45: I agree. You have a job to do, but he is also representing the state, because if they are calling this public housing then the State of Wyoming or whoever you immediate boss is they have got to learn that there is a difference.

Presenter: I will be recording about the clients help at the Douglas Housing Authority and the attributes that you have and what the residents they make up seniors and disabled and that is it and how does that compare to the look of the community at large. That is what I do,

Comment 46: How many questions were on that survey.

Presenter: A few.

Comment 47: Let's say 12. I bet you not one person in here answered more than two or three.

Presenter: That is OK. I didn't even know that until getting here that this was senior facility. When I went to Hanna and I would like to say thank you for all of you guys coming here, because when I went to Hanna this is how many people showed up, but they have 20 units. Two of the units are taken up by the administrative offices so they actually have 18 units at the end of a cul-de-sac. It is really a different thing, but I don't think any of them are seniors, but there might be one there. Each town, Evanston was different, Rock Springs was different. Each town was "qualified PHA" they are all qualified in a very different way. Then that makes it more challenging for us to do. When we were in Cheyenne earlier today I found out that they

have a branch office and that they take care of the Laramie Housing Authority. Oh there is a Housing Authority on Laramie, but not according to HUD, but they have service area there. So now we have another community in the analysis for them. That is fine, but this is an exercise that we had to go through on behalf of the state and on behalf of all of you. I want to thank all of you for coming.

(Presentation)

Comment 48: What is the newest data you have?

Presenter: We have lots of data, but what I need is an opinion.

Comment 49: About three things.

Presenter: Three things that HUD wants us to report on and they count all the requirements in terms of concentrated areas of poverty for racial and ethnic minorities. In Chicago it is all about blacks. Twenty thousand people living in the Robert Holmes facility. Twenty thousand and they have murders and crimes and people not working, but the model works for everybody. So come to Douglas and the model works here, right? I don't think so and here we have to go through the motions to kind of teach HUD that this nation is really a lot more diverse than they think. So this is what it is all about. The concentrated areas of poverty, the measurement of segregation, and these "opportunity areas" none of these things make sense for Wyoming. It is not just communities and we have the whole state and we are analyzing everything. So we have to present to HUD what we really think are the right things for Wyoming. We haven't gotten there yet.

(Presentation)

Comment 50: She said that this building was built not to be an authority building, but a private building then why do we have to belong to this?

Presenter: Now I heard something slightly different. Would you say that again?

Comment 51: Back in the 70s, Charlie Erwin wanted this building, he wanted this land, and this building to be strictly for seniors. When he was trying to put his money together he decided to try to get some HUD funding to try to supplement what he was doing and so when he went to and he and his sister made numerous trips to Denver back and forth and try to go fill out the paperwork. The Denver HUD office told him that they would not allow, they could give him the funding, but only because Douglas did not have a Douglas Housing Authority at the time. At the time HUD would finance a housing authority but they wouldn't give him a federal grant. So they said if you want to go ahead and call it the Douglas Housing Authority consider it a Douglas Housing Authority and call the project Erwin Towers. So we get all of our funding from HUD because he chose to go that route so many years ago. So HUD is absolutely definitely involved in this, but if we didn't have HUD money I mean Charlie's funding is done. Gone and over with so.

Comment 52: Without the HUD money we would not have a roof over our heads. I couldn't pay thousands of dollars for rent.

Presenter: That is correct. So as much as you hate this.

Comment 53: They have updated this and they have updated that.

Comment 54: We all have to participate in this survey.

Presenter: The Housing Authority needs to participate. There are two routes. You can do it yourself and go through this stuff at a later date, god forbid to do that. The resources and if you don't understand this, to be honest with you when you dig into the data you realize this one with all blue that is 11 years old and all of this other stuff is X number of years old. We can't validate any of that. When we go to look at other stuff their measures of segregation and that is all messed up and they have taken this stuff form 1990 and this stuff form 2000 and this stuff from 2010 and said it is a trend and that you can't. Then you measure it by Census tract. Then you measure it by block group. Then you measure it by something else and it just mixes things up. It is all a mess. Everything is a mess. I have never seen anything thing in such a huge mess before. So we have to clean it up in just a couple of months.

Comment 55: The federal government period.

Comment 56: Basically that is, what this is, is the federal government has put out a ruling that says that this information has to be submitted to them. So they send out the thing that the State of Wyoming is participating. They have hired these gentlemen and they are doing their job by participating. They contacted me and said do you want these guys to help you with this information or do you want to do it by yourself. I chose to participate now because the information and the data that they need to collect has to do with the residents of my Housing Authority. I need it for you guys to participate and by sitting here and listening to their information and filling out the questionnaire. That is what it is all about. Participation. That information will be gathered and these gentlemen will take it back and do what they need to do. Nobody is going to lose their house over this.

Presenter: No, that will not happen.

Comment 57: Basically we are doing what we need to do in order to keep a roof over our heads.

Comment 58: Yes.

Presenter: That is exactly right. I have recorded your comments. We will make a physical transcript plus a summary. It will be, except in your case I am putting your name in…no, it will be comment number 1 and comment number 2.

Comment 59: I am not worried about that. I already gave my form back in yesterday.

Presenter: The point is the comments that you made we will give all of that stuff to HUD. In the end they are going to get it. They asked for it and they are going to get it. So that is our responsibility to all of you. Is that how that is going to work?

Comment 60: You have everyone's opinion now.

Comment 61: Could I ask one more question?

Presenter: You can ask as many as you like.

Comment 62: On those maps or charts that you show the unemployment and so forth. Will those be updated before they are sent off to the next people, because they are wrong?

Presenter: We have to use these maps. So we will use them and put a picture of them and here is a map of the state. But we will us a map of the state and say here is Casper/Cheyenne and this is what it says and this is the feedback we have gotten from the state including what you guys said. It is exactly what we heard in Rock Springs today. This is garbage. This makes no sense what so ever.

Comment 62: There is no oil or any of that in Rock Springs.

Presenter: It is not current. It is not very good. All of that. It is on transcript and we will reproduce the transcripts and we will put them in as a part of the public input that we receive and that is what we are going to tell HUD. We are going to suggest they use other local data and what that is I do not know yet, because we are not done yet. We are going to use more current information.

Comment 63: The unemployment rate in Douglas alone is like 43 percent.

Presenter: That is really high.

Comment 64: Yes, because everyone worked for the railroad line and the oil field and coal.

Presenter: For the last 16 years we have produced for the WCDA something called the Profile. It is a report semi-annually of the all economic activity, housing construction. We do a survey of the rental markets everywhere and talk about what the rental rates are, the vacancy rates, and so on. We saw just a few years ago a vacancy rate went way down. Some counties had zero and now they are like back up. We have been doing it a long time some have seen it go up and down and all of that. So that is where we get a lot of the feedback, the background that we know that this situation is not the way it is characterized in these maps. HUD data is antiquated completely.

Comment 65: I was wondering is this why and not only did our senior rebate taxes this year and that other states that might have gave them out before might not get them back? Like I said that money I depended on and this year we won't get it.

Presenter: I am really sorry. I don't know.

Comment 66: We have to pay for all of these official/unofficial surveys with this money?

Presenter: I don't know if that is the same source of money. I really don't know how to answer your question. I am really sorry.

Evanston PHA

Comment 1: I did see that email this morning.

Presenter: We have to have original signatures from everyone.

(Presentation)

Comment 2: Do we do what?

Presenter: Are the elementary schools in the southern part of the town, can you tell if they are any better? This is just data from HUD. I can't validate it.

Comment 3: The only real measure that I have looked at are the grade school ratings that come out. Actually there is one school that is right here. It is two blocks away and there is another one up on the hill, but that would be further south and then the lowest rated school is actually on the north part of town and there is one sort of in the central part of town. This one over here seems to consistently get the best ratings followed by the one in the middle of town. The one in the somewhat south and somewhat north parts of town are the least very good school.

Presenter: So this would actually represent a reasonable proximity. The question is is that useful for us? Why? Does it make any difference in your decision making?

Comment 4: No. Not a lot. We have units moistly in this area, right here. Just not within probably a half to one mile.

Presenter: Because it is easy to administer.

Comment 5: And the way that the town is laid out as well. There are trailer parks such on both sides of this side of town and actually there are some on this way. So it seems to be laid out in a way that we get a little mixture of everything.

(Presenter)

Comment 6: It is there is a school and dentists and professional office buildings. There are still some, but that basically shows the city limits.

Presenter 2: The line here.

Presenter: The question is do these indexes have any bearing on any decisions that you make? The dark blue presents an area that has community assets and the idea is that we have people move to those areas or have access to those areas with community assets. Evanston is a small community and I know that you want to be a big community. It is kind of a small town and I am thinking that just because this is low and that is high, the geographic area is really small so there really isn't that much difference. Is that a true statement?

Comment 7: Yes there is and if you look at the ones to the north and this is before the energy industry somewhat dies off. Most of the oil field related activities, the shops around the north side of town, the jobs where they travel to the north side of town, we have the highway department, the school district.

Presenter: So these figures are dated.

Comment 8: The County, so they are. Yes that looks normal and again this is Evanston and I think edge to edge of the town even if you hit stop lights you are seven or eight minutes from the furthest points away. So it is and where do we have our assets and if somebody decides to put in.

Presenter: It is so small that it is easy to get around.

Comment 9: It is not something that we worry about.

(Presentation)

Presenter: Do you have any public transit?

Comment 10: No.

Presenter: So why would these have any color? I shouldn't be asking you this.

Comment 11: It makes no sense to me why they would do it. The only public transit is for the school district.

Presenter: But that is not really public.

(Presentation)

Comment 12: It is not here.

(Presentation)

Comment 13: It makes no sense and like you said that if it were somewhere big it might matter. Studies that you read about the access to healthy eating…

Presenter: Grocery stores… Is you 80's public housing across from the dump or across from the steel mill? That is what they are trying to get at here and again it does not apply. If we were to take that and apply, do you have any ideas?

Comment 14: No. It is a pretty straight forward community.

Presenter: Same kind of map.

(Presentation)

Comment 15: Not that I have.

Presenter: That whatever we crank out is going to be fine?

Comment 16: Yes. The units that this Housing Authority has had date probably 20 plus years. Don't add any of the voucher programs and probably has some fluctuation and use. So we are not looking to build another building, we are not looking for additional units. The population in Evanston has been fairly steady for the last 15 to 20 years. We are full or almost full most of

the time without much of a waiting list so we feel that the demands have been meet on our side.

Presenter: So what are the tenants like? Are they a certain type?

Comment 17: No.

Presenter: Disabled or…

Comment 18: Elderly housing that we have and that seems to stay fairly occupied and then the low income that is not more Hispanics or whites. Well you can see that maybe if we did it based on population that we have ten Hispanic families and 20 white families, but if you look at 12 percent of the population then they are making up one third of our tenant base then maybe you could see.

Presenter: They are making up a third of the poverty too.

Comment 19: No real complaints. I don't think we have had any based on race or poverty.

Presenter: So really no challenges with your tenants.

Comment 20: Not anything out of the ordinary. You always have those one or two that are being picked on and you need to do this and you can't understand why I went through this whole unit and there are holes in every wall and the doors and you are picking on me because I am poor or because I am Hispanic or …so it is things like that. There are people that go in and just don't have any respect for the property.

Presenter: They don't know how to own property?

Comment 21: Yes. They don't.

Presenter: They never have.

Comment 22: They just don't and if you look at it I also work at a bank and have landlords with rental property and the same story gets with all of them and you just need to realize that people and people live the way they want. They don't need to live to your standards. Counter tops and tile floors and they could survive in there and we maybe get one or two complaints a year. So we are not and then we follow the process.

Presenter: Is there any theme to the complaints or are they all over the map?

Comment 23: There is not something that we consistently see or hear about. It is just kind of the one off type. Where they will go do the annual review of the voucher program and voucher properties and they will go inspect the property. The last one I can even think of the last one somebody just didn't even and they have blown holes in all the walls and doors. They basically destroyed the whole property and they we told them you need to go away and they went to home depot or somewhere and got the material and fixed the whole place up and the doors didn't match and the hardware on the doors didn't match. The paint didn't match and the carpet was destroyed. So, but they still couldn't understand why we were asking them to leave. That was the last one that went to a hearing and that was probably two years ago.

(Presentation)

Comment 24: I just think you are right that they just don't understand.

Presenter: They do not understand. That is correct.

(Presentation)

Comment 25: I would think that our HUD representatives they would understand us, but they are not the ones that are making these rules. My statement to HUD would be at the national level.

Presenter: The reason it has to implement is they have to approve and disprove at the national level. So the people who have to police it still are in Denver.

Comment 26: Yes.

(Presentation)

Rock Springs PHA

Comment 1: If you are talking Rock Springs itself, it is not that the school are worse or better. It is location. They are moving all of our schools on this side of town and closing them and building new schools out north and out I guess west. So, they have built three new schools out west and they are taking these and either turning them into for troubled students or whatever.

Presenter: Alternatives.

Comment 2: Yes and them they are busing all the children from this side of town over. So it is more of the location of the school rather than I believe that one school is better than the other. I think school district wide they are all pretty good. It is just in Rock Springs, because of the way we are built and it is built around the railroad and the interstate, there is not a lot of places they can put them in existing neighborhoods.

Presenter: So in summary this is inaccurate.

Comment 3: Correct.

Presenter: So what we need to do is develop a story for why we are not going to use this, because of exactly what you just said.

Comment 4: Do you guys agree with me? Do you think that is it or do you think that maybe the schools are. I don't have kids at school anymore or grandkids.

Comment 5: My grandkids are perfectly fine.

Comment 6: Are they out west or are they over on this side?

Comment 7: Up in Walnut.

Comment 8: I think the only on this side is Walnut linking each side. And everything else…

Comment 9: It has been moved across.

Comment 10: Way out there and that is the only schools on this side.

Presenter: So the data is no longer accurate.

Comment 11: And I think it is skewed.

Presenter: Remember for all of these indexes it is just an index. Theoretically, you weigh them all together to get which Census tracts or block groups are the most prefer. Then you try to figure out how to move people there or open in mass transit.

Comment 12: We do have mass transit. We do, Star bus. It is how he gets around town. We are very lucky to have them. I wish they had more stops.

Comment 13: They keep trying. I wish they would work on Saturday and Sunday.

Comment 14: They need to actually be more times and stops and pickup times and drop-off times to make things a little easier.

Presenter: So there is some form.

(Presentation)

Comment 15: What jobs?

Presenter: It says here that the city is really good. That dark blue and we do not know how old this is.

Comment 16: That is just it.

Presenter: HUD did it once so they are good.

Comment 17: The majority of the major employers are not in the city limits. The good employers.

Presenter: Is that to the east of the city?

Comment 18: To the east it is the power plant and to the west is the Trona Plants and to the south is it 530 south?

Comment 19: 430.

Comment 20: Phosphates, the fertilizer plant.

Presenter: There would be a lot of competition. So why would the index be lower.

Comment 21: They are all outside of the city limits. So in the city limits the largest employer is the school district and the City of Rock Springs.

Presenter: So this too is not an accurate picture for the city.

Comment 22: Correct.

Presenter: This is exactly what I want to hear, because I don't really want to use these. When we characterize Rock Springs for its chapter. I have all of these other PHAs for the same story. When we characterize this what I want to hear is that you think this data is a bunch of bunk. You can use any word you wish, but we can substitute something else for it completely different.

(Not Discernable)

Comment 23: So maybe I can't afford to live out there.

Presenter 2: It maybe a little more accurate, but it is still the question of what are you going to do.

(Not Discernable)

Comment 24: …Public transit? That should be the other way around.

(Not Discernable)

Comment 25: One we are not that big. So if…(inaudible)…it could be anywhere in town. It is whether they can afford the cost or the gas. I have residents and me myself do multiple things in a trip so I am not using the gas. I have residents that they have 20 dollars for the month to last them for gas and they have to go to work this many times so they have to be very careful as gas goes up.

(Not Discernable)

Comment 26: We don't have a concentration, I don't think.

(Not Discernable)

WORKGROUP SESSIONS

7/25/16 Access to Opportunity Work Group

Comment 1: Have you heard of Headwater Economics, it is a website and has a Population at Risk tool?

Comment 2: Is there a case for just reducing the poverty threshold down from 40 percent to say, 25 percent?

Comment 3: Transit trips index is not meaningful for the state of Wyoming.

Comment 4: 2014 ACS Reports are not valid for today's current economy.

Comment 5: Differing from these indices that are taken at a point in time, is there any compiled data that shows a trend over the years, say as a percentage change, or something that shows the difference over the years?

Comment 6: Be sure to tell folks to email Lesli or you if they have suggestions after this call that they would like to have considered for next call.

ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY WORK GROUP (8/1/16)

Comment 1: I had a question about validation piece of this. Does HUD care or I mean what I guess are we supposed to validate those or can you talk a little bit about that?

Presenter: For example HUDs assessment tool the quantitative tool that they issue produces a table of the dissimilarity index. The dissimilarity index is for 1990, 2000, and 2010. It is data right out of the Census tract except that they use different geographic areas, a bigger one for 1990 and 2000 and uses a smaller one for 2010. Of course the smaller geographic area implies that there is significantly more segregation so in those three time periods there would be a trend upward. Now the validation and it took us a while to figure out their method and what they did there. We have checked into that method and when we stick to three time periods of the same geographic area we do not find an increase in segregation for the State of Wyoming. So what I am saying when we validate we need to duplicate. Can we reach the same value that they present in their indexes? So far there is no…

Comment 2: That makes a lot more sense.

Presenter: So far we can't get there because the data is not available to us to look at. Me personally, as an analyst being responsible to you guys I can only say it is questionable if that is correct or not. We can take them at face value and say how useful they are. They are all kind of old, but let's take a quick look at these.

(Presentation)

Comment 3: These indices that HUD has created and you are now discussing maybe aged and so on. If we were to create alternate indices that somehow get to fair housing issues, I guess part of what I am struggling with is what a housing authority would do. I think maybe a city, maybe the City of Cheyenne or the City of Casper could have some impact in a variety of ways possibly where jobs are located and where housing is located. I struggle with what a housing authority can do to address these issues that are identified by HUDs indices. My question then is if we were to pose alternate indices do they have to be under the same heading or could they be something that the housing authority could have some influence over in terms of providing increased access to jobs.

Presenter: There are two answers to your question. First we are the first entity, the first state going through this door for HUD. So everything is unknown. HUD even if you ask them they are not going to answer. What do we do about this? My opinion is that we say this is my opinion and this is what not just what I am saying, but also what I believe all of us are saying is these indices are not applicable. They are too old. We cannot verify any of the data whether it is accurate or represents Wyoming. Low poverty index, you are right. What can you do? The idea for all of these is it comes from the model from a housing authority in Chicago, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Where they might have a high rise or a series of high rises where 20,000 people might be living. They are all effectively one race. They are single parent

households, almost no one is working and they have challenges that are not faced by anyone, well not anyone, that largely there are challenges that are not faced in Wyoming. So the low-poverty index, the quality of life and the lifestyle that people choose Wyoming, because it is a value to them is not even a part of this idea. So do we create similar indices? I am not really so sure. Labor market engagement, again the data the most recent one is 2015; it is five years newer than what they are using in these indices. In a couple of months we are going to have the 2015 data available. So the question is why are all these indices so old. Why would we be using those things? The economy in the State of Wyoming is drastically different. Where I am going with this is to suggest that we talk about poverty in terms that make sense to us. Not in what makes sense to HUD's model. So the data we have to look at the data. We do not have to use it. We look at the RCAPs and ECAPs and hey there are not any. Toss that to the side. Segregation, these don't apply. Then we talk about all of these things that also don't apply. Low cast, this is about public mass transit. Transit trips, but we are talking about rural Wyoming. Even the environmental health index and the presence of toxins, they don't talk about radon. That is not an apart of it. This is the oldest data and it is totally one color throughout the entire state. Why would we even need to access those things? What I am suggesting is that we think about none of these data, these quantitative measures, these indexes that represent data from 0 to 1 they are not useful for Wyoming. Wyoming faces, if I may be so bold to say, a dynamic, a very changeable situation.

(Presentation)

Comment 4: So how would you purpose we use this data for example to come up with some kind of conclusions or goals and actions. I think this is great data. I like looking at this a whole lot more than looking at those maps from 2005. This at least tells us something about what happening in our state, but how then you make to leap to use this in our Assessment of Fair Housing is my question.

Presenter: I am and what I am suggesting is we illustrate the lack of value HUD's data has like we did with RCAP and ECAP is an easy one because there are not any. That is the first thing you have to look at in this and then answer all these additional RCAP and ECAP questions we can say doesn't apply, doesn't apply, doesn't apply. We talk about segregation and we talk about these indexes and we give this lesson to HUD about this is where we are at. In the end when we get there we have some discussion today. In many ways we are still dealing with the fair housing issues I noted in the beginning, just back couple of slides.

(Presentation)

Comment 5: So is HUD drawing some conclusions or are they assuming that if one part of a community has higher concentration of unemployed then another part of the community does by reflecting that in data whether it current or old or whatever, is the underlining assumption that those areas of concentration are a reflection of the unequal access and unfair access or restricted access to fair housing. Is that the linkage and I guess what I am and I think this is part of what she was asking is OK so we have in-migration, we have out-migration, we have reduced employment rates, but how does and what does that mean as far as access to fair housing and how then is the State of Wyoming expected to devise a plan at would improve access to fair housing when. I guess that is my basic question. What is the assignment here? Is it to and how can we use whatever data we use to improve access and fair access to housing?

Presenter: The assessment of fair housing goes beyond the access to housing. It wants you to take a look at opportunity. If you were to think of an urban area and where people live. Say they live in a lower income neighborhood the best jobs are in a different neighborhood and how do they get there. The best schools are in a different neighborhood and how do they get their kids there. So that is where this model is coming from.

Comment 6: Based on a scale that say if you used Chicago as a location for say that if someone had to drive an hour and a half or take public housing that would restrict their access to employment opportunities but none of the Wyoming communities are large enough to really have the distance seriously be an impediment to access.

Presenter: You have got it. So HUD wants us to review access to opportunity.

(Presentation)

Comment 7: Is there something you are looking for from this group like a consensus opinion cast that reflects that the majority of this group considers this data to be dated and to essentially be inappropriate for Wyoming's assessment of Fair Housing. Are you looking for something like that from this group?

Presenter: Yes, I am actually already of the opinion that you guys share that opinion.

Comment 8: I think so too. I just wondered if there was something else needed.

Presenter: No. I don't think so. I think if we in attendance today are essentially Wyoming's Fair Housing Team and our review of this data to me if I am you expert, to me these indices proved by HUD are a tool that doesn't reflect the current situation and even if they did they are not applicable for Wyoming's character. Wyoming is different then the way in which this methodology came about. It doesn't apply. If we talk about housing, OK, even though we have people in one-third of the counties, people are leaving, housing prices here in this orange line average sale price without Teton County, increasing a little bit.

(Presentation)

Comment 9: There are four of us here at WCDA; I think that is really the only thing that makes sense.

Presenter: Anyone else?

Comment 10: I do, I agree that we need to come up with something other than what HUD is proposing for the Assessment right now.

Presenter: I am sorry you trialed off there at the end. Could you repeat that?

Comment 11: Yes, essentially I agree and I think t that we need to come up with some criteria to access fair assessment to housing other than what HUD has proposed. Come up with some other methodology as proposed by HUD.

Presenter: The Assessment of Fair Housing Still has a review of existing fair housing infrastructure do we need a fair housing group that HUD would fund. Do we need outreach

and education? Do we need these things and I am thinking we do. I don't think the state necessary needs to take action on opportunity because the opportunities ebb and flow so quickly, because of the state of the economy. Right now it is in recession. It could turn around as quickly as it has gone down in which case there would be an alternate set underlying these things what issues perseverance though time. What consideration in our existence regardless of whether the economy or population are going up or down. I am thinking that the more structural issues about barriers to choice have that rather than to opportunity, because opportunity is a little bit fluid. Would you say that is true?

Comment 12: You are asking if opportunities are more fluid because of dynamic employment for instance?

Presenter: I am saying that they are, yes. We can't really talk about poverty as much as because there are no areas in Wyoming that fit the definition of the RCAP/ECAP, which means an area with 50 percent minority and 40 or more percent poverty. So we have still poverty concerns, but not RCAP/ECAP. So there are other issues and I think we should bring those to HUD in this evaluation to kind of point it out. In other was you have to use HUD data and you have to say why you are not going to use HUD data and so it is funny you are guilty until proven innocent approach. What I would like to do is in a few weeks August 15th - 17th just a couple of weeks we have Fair Housing Forums.

(Presentation)

Comment 13: The data you have discussed in prior meetings has been that there is not really a specific poverty percentage in Casper for example. I'm sure comparable for the other communities. In our North Casper area, the poverty population exceeds the 51 percent, but only in one specific area. Is there any way to do area specific reviews for this rather than overall community populations?

Presenter: Of course, we can certainly do that.

(Presentation)

Comment 14: I guess I do not see how we can draw any other conclusion, because those areas just don't seem to be applicable. Towards the end of your comments today when you are talking about the fact that certain people are turned away from time to time in rental housing especially when there is low vacancies and the Not In My Back Yard mentality that happens when we try to put accessible housing some place. Those to me ring true to as true issues for our state. So it seems to me that is the best route to take. I would just ask other people on the call that is you have opinions otherwise to be sure to let us know. I think it is hard to sometimes have these kinds of conversations where there is not a lot of two way communications, but it seems like the best approach to me and I know we support that. So we would just anybody that is opposed to that to just let myself or the presenter know. I guess we can just proceed.

Presenter: I am very comfortable with that.

Comment 15: I agree with Leslie - however we can access and utilize the current economic picture is going to be the most relevant for this report.

DISABILITY AND ACCESS GROUP MEETING 8/2/16

Comment 1: For the City of Casper anyway we have I'd say moderately good facility access for disabled. There are several that are and the ones that aren't there are several older ones that there is no way to try to remodel them to the point of having the access. Some there is simply no access and not any way to get it into them.

Presenter: So you are talking about residential facilities.

Comment 2: Yes, there are some of them are two stores or something. There is no way to do any kind of remediation on the property to transfer that. I think that there is a sufficient number that are either already ADA accessible or could be remodeled into that and made accessible.

Presenter: Right, I understand the legacy of housing built prior to these requirements or these building codes. There are certain attributes of housing that you can't really get to the second floor and there might be modifications that could be implemented so you could get to the first floor or make a wider door kind of thing, but generally speaking do you think folks are moving that direction trying to accommodate that group there is Casper?

Comment 3: Do I think they are in existence already? No not so much. I think it is definitely modifications that are being done to the properties. I don't think as far as new housing being put in not so much. I would like to hear others opinions on that. I don't think they are being constructed specifically for that. Some of the larger apartment buildings we have had around here are constructed with maybe one or two ADA units in them, but for housing I really haven't seen that.

Presenter: Anyone else care to comment about that? Does anyone share her concerns that her community is the same way as Casper?

Comment 4: We are still up here in Casper too. With new developments and everything else that has come into play, contractors really if they are doing cookie cutter houses they really don't, I guess not assume, but you really don't see lot of accessible type of facilities or communities being put in place because it is kind of like a rush order. That is kind of just what I have seen.

Presenter: So you are talking about homeownership opportunities?

Comment 5: Yes.

Presenter: Would you also say that that is true for rental?

Comment 6: It is tough to say. It is one of those external factors that is out of sight and out of mind. Since I am not directly affected I guess and as sad as that is to say it is hard for me to reflect and take in those different sides.

Presenter: So if Casper is having building occurring in a certain way. I mean homeownership is one thing and rental property assisted through public sources or partly aren't there guidelines for the contractors to follow for ADA and Visitable properties?

Comment 7: I think that when WCDA finances things with multi-family rental properties with tax-credit or HOME they typically, the developers will put in a number of accessible units. We

are looking at an application right now Green River and they are looking at putting an elevator in to the second floor, but we typically don't see that. I think we are seeing a fair amount of it; just not 100 percent of the properties are usually not accessible in every unit. We give points and we incentivize developers in our QAP that if they make all of the accessible, units accessible, we can include seniors in their market study. So that incentives them to put an elevator in because then the group of people they can rent to is larger and they can create a higher need. Even in the family units that don't have elevators that are two stories high, we usually have several, I guess that is not a very definitive number, but several of the units are accessible.

Presenter: Right, that would largely be the first floor. Is that correct?

Comment 8: Yes.

Presenter: Since your perspective is state-wide I am inferring what you are saying that this same model is applicable for new construction statewide. At least for programs that are assisted through public resources. Is that fair to say?

Comment 9: I would think that it would be fair to say yes.

(Presentation)

Comment 10: I am trying to remember back, because I think it was about a year ago that I was familiarizing myself with the state law, but I believe that there is no resource identified with in the state to take those complaints. I think that when we, WCDA commented on the proposed legislation that there was no place. I never did follow up to see if that became part of the final law, but that is something that we certainly could find for you.

Presenter: I guess the question would be if we identify and now that we have a fair housing law in place. If you will activate a group to accept fair housing complaints, there is the potential to get Substantially Equivalent Status in which case you would be paid by HUD to investigate and handle those cases which are in violation of federal fair housing law. Is this something that you might consider?

Comment 11: Us as WCDA or the state do you mean?

Presenter: Certainly I am asking you, that would be you the WCDA, and would the fair housing team be interested in have a group promoted. Would we want to use this document to promote that?

Comment 12: Possibly, I would like to have some conversations about it before speaking on behalf of the team, but that could potentially be something that we put in as an action, a goal and an action step within the plan. Is that where you are going with that?

Presenter: That is correct.

Comment 13: I think we could schedule some time to visit about it. Again, I don't want to answer on behalf of the team, but I would think that that would be a good thing for us to do for the state is to try to have some local control over how those complaints get handled instead of shipping them off to a regional HUD center or something like that.

Presenter: I am thinking here that the reason or at least part of the reason there are so few complaints and even when the market was extremely tight a few years ago, the rental markets were extremely tight under 3 percent vacancy rate. There were still nine complaints. Why? It is really a challenge to call Denver or to call HUD to visit wherever this complaint may be. If there is more a local entity in the state that could be quite valuable.

Comment 14: Sure.

(Presentation)

Comment 15: Of the Wyoming Institute for Disabilities, what I would and I hesitate without having data. So in looking at what you are reporting here, but my guess would be is that the concentration of people with disabilities in Casper and Cheyenne is because that is where there is accessible housing and also where there is transportation. When we look at disability needs throughout the state there are definitely significant needs in other areas in terms of not only accessible housing but also affordable housing as well among people with disabilities in that community as well as access to or the vicinity of service providers. So that is just in relation to this and I am happy to work on this and I am happy to provide other information as we move forward. I would just need to gather that.

Presenter: That would be wonderful to have. I very much appreciate receiving that. That would be wonderful. I would like to have you comment on the next slide which talks about the ages of those who are disabled. Remember she talked about developers wanting to put evaluator in so they could qualify more of the elderly and the elderly particularly those 65 and 75 and older are fairly large groups and almost 50 percent, especially the 75 and older are 50 percent disabled. I assume this goes beyond Casper and Cheyenne.

Comment 16: Yes this probably is consistent statewide and of course we have a growing aging population in Wyoming and the younger especially that 18 to 34 year old group tends to move away. Sometimes they come back, but we see as we track them from the university and then your percentage of 10 to 12 percent people with disabilities within the state that is consistent nationally. So we don't from our work here, we don't see significant over representation of people with disabilities in Wyoming, but the need for housing and transportation are certainly significant. I have a couple of ways of being able to get that, but it has been such a big issue that we really haven't worked in it and not to say that we can't. I don't know if I answered that well, but it is that growing aging population and people who are aging tend to have more of a disability. So people who are aging tend to have a disability so that is not uncommon.

Presenter: This does go hand in hand with your notion that where services are available the disabled will be more likely to locate there. So the more urbanized areas of Casper and Cheyenne would consequently have the ability to provide those services and consequently have the tendency to have more of those folks in those communities. Is that a fair statement?

Comment 17: That is correct. That is what we see even in the younger ages and with education. I will add one more thing. The education, the early K and the K-12 for a long time, while working, we see the same thing that people do not file complaints. I think in Wyoming you just don't see complaints being filed too. As you were pointing out there is only nine and I would say that that is almost culturally the case in Wyoming.

Presenter: If what I was suggesting before that we give some additional muscle to the State's Fair Housing Law by having an entity where people can take their complaints to, they get paid by HUD. Would that cause people to then maybe go to that organization? Would we see a response in the disable community reaching out to that?

Comment 18: I think we would. To be communicated to that this is available. I hesitate to use the term marketing plan, but some sort of communication plan that would give them a venue. I think the survey is a great idea too. Housing certainly comes up in any focus group we do, but it is never specific information, because it is always mentioned as an issue housing and transportation, but we haven't ever gotten into specifics. So by all means that a way that people could communicate their concerns would be great.

Comment 19: Just some of the calls that I have had and I get so many more now that there are people renting that need modification to a home for disability then I ever did. I can't accommodate that with the program that I work with, but I do get more and when I ask them have you talked to someone about this, who have you spoken to, and just across the board pretty much just what she was pretty much saying they will almost always say well no there is just really none to talk to. They are not even aware of the or a HUD office at all, where they could go if there was one, and I agree with her also that the marketing is key. Whether it is PSA though utility bills or whatever unless they are just flooded and the renters really know that they have an outlet, they have somewhere to go, wouldn't expect any change with that.

Presenter: So, just as a kind of interesting question. How many of this disabled are in some kind of service, delivery system, units of state or local governments can say something to help educate them. Would you know about that?

Comment 20: Sure, but I wouldn't know all disability types, but anyone receives services through the Wyoming Medicaid waiver system. So that would be people with developmental disabilities, children with mental health care needs, and aging we actually collect that data and for developmental disabilities in children so there is mental health and autism and actually brain injury we conduct the eligibility screenings. So I can't pull it up at this moment and it is not something, well it is something. I am the director and I keep myself removed from it because it does have information, but I could send out an email right this moment and see what the number is. We have access to most of that data.

Presenter: That is actually excellent. Using that as a tool to conduct outreach and making people aware of the study and maybe some changes we want to take in actions over the future.

(Presentation)

Comment 21: Absolutely. I can speak for Laramie right now and just in rental alone most of the people that I am aware of and I hesitate to speak without data in front of me, but most of the people that I know who are renting with disabilities have gone outside the system, because they cannot find what they need. My son for example he is 25 and qualified for subsidized housing, but when he looked at the time he is six foot three and everything that was available he couldn't have even stood up in. They were either basements or they didn't have tall enough, sorry I am not a housing person. So he is a at a housing unit that is sponsored by the

university and so are several other people and not using the housing assistance. So I mean I have no doubt that there are people throughout the state indeed.

(Presentation)

Comment 22: I would probably concur.

Presenter: So for housing that is about to be built or recently built is there some inspection process that is missing that the ADA gets overlooked or do you think that this private sector piece is working well. Not well, but as it is supposed to?

Comment 23: I think we are getting beyond my expertise because I do not know about the construction process, but it seems as though that could be the case that some recent building it has been overlooked, but that is not even possible is it? Doesn't current construction need to comply with ADA?

Presenter: Would anyone else care to answer that?

Comment 24: I could check with our building inspectors and see what they have to say about that and let you know.

Comment 25: We had fair housing here conducting training a few weeks ago and anything built after a certain date and I can't remember the year is required to comply with ADA.

Presenter: It is required. That is correct and if it does not who is to say? That is just a question.

Comment 26: They spoke of that there is actually the fair housing has like a construction department per say where you would file a complaint stating that it was not compliant. Then they would go and investigate and determine whether it needed to be modified or if it was compliant. They were also talking about having training in Wyoming with several different entities explaining construction side of it.

Presenter: That is HUD out of Denver?

Comment 27: Right.

Presenter: So far we have established that the complaints are really very few in Wyoming. So we do not have a good handle on that. I do agree that ADA requirements are the law, but the question is to what extent are our architects and our building inspector and others familiar with the law? Familiar enough to be able to catch things do so they don't kind of slip through the cracks. I think leaves a little bit of a concern. In a way it is like we have this concern of what we have seen in the past.

(Presentation)

Comment 28: Are you asking if it a concern that it is being built or that it is a concern that I am not clear what you are asking.

Presenter: Thank you for saying that. NIMBY stands for Not In My Back Yard, so when an account is made to construct a disabled facility like a rental unit that has disabled units in it. Is there a Not In My Back Yard sentiment towards that development

Comment 29: I noticed that in Casper as with disabled as with low-income. We see that more when we are going to put a low-income tax-credit or whatever in the area. We hear lots of complaints. Not as much for disabled citizens.

Comment 30: I would agree with that as well.

Comment 31: I just don't think that that is the Wyoming culture.

Comment 32: Can I ask a question?

Presenter: Of course.

Comment 33: On number 2 with the compliant with accessibility that is for new and rentals, right for homeowner and rental housing?

Presenter: That is correct.

Comment 34: So to what degree...

Presenter: The other thing is mostly rental.

Comment 35: OK, so with that accessibility we hear at the city the wide doorways have to be wide enough for wheelchairs etc., but as far as the bars and the assistance bars and these different accommodations; are those supposed to be in all of these places now or just the support system behind the walls to be there in case it is needed? Do you know what the compliance; the full compliance is for that?

Presenter: I don't personally know everything about the compliance. I do know that market rate housing, market-rate rental facilities. Sometimes they are constructed without the accessibility.

(Presentation)

Comment 36: I will find out what our building department says here for the city and I will let you know and you can pass on what you want to our team, but I just wonder to what degree is that the accessibility actually required to put the bars in with the new builds we have them if they need them. I know a lot of people that do not need disabled housing that would need the market-rate that would not want to move into a disabled accessible unit. That is a tough deal and maybe that is why they are only doing two or three per development for that are completely ADA accessible.

Presenter: Right. Basically what I am hearing some of you say that while Casper and Cheyenne may have some limitations the shortages are more in the outskirts of the state, generally not in any particular location, but in the remainder of the State. There is a need for housing. The visitability/accessibility is a concern.

(Presentation)

Comment 37: I was just going to get back to you on the number of people receiving state services. So these are people who are on the Wyoming Medicaid waiver and right now there

are 2,383 and then another, oh I am sorry plus 209. Then there are still people on the waiting list as well, oh no that is. So another 209 on the waiting list. So close to 2,500.

Presenter: So, 2,500. That is really good information. It is a long shot from the roughly 6,800 who at least the Census Bureau has indicted has some form of disability.

Comment 38: Right. These are people receiving Medicaid.

Presenter: Is there a better way to reach out to the remainder, you know the 6,500 folks that we want to reach out to for this community.

Comment 39: I like someone else's; I think it was her idea. You have utility services and things like that, ways to after the general public. I think the Census Bureau uses self-report data. So it is whatever someone might report it. I am not arguing and that is probably very correct, but I think you have to reach out to the general public. The library, utilities, community colleges, that is sort of what we do when we need to do a broad reach.

FAIR HOUSING SURVEY DATA: CITY OF CASPER

Table 2.1
Role of Respondent
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Primary Role	Total
Advocate/Service Provider	9
Appraisal	1
Banking/Finance	4
Construction/Development	6
Homeowner	
Insurance	
Law/Legal Services	3
Local Government	11
Property Management	13
Real Estate	4
Renter/Tenant	
Service Provider	12
Other Role	32
Missing	5
Total	**100**

Table 2.2
Protected Classes
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Protected Class	Total
Age	13
Ancestry	
AIDS	
Color	12
Disability	6
Ethnicity	2
Family Status	24
Gender	35
Income	8
Military	2
National Origin	15
Race	3
Religion	31
Sexual Orientation	11
Criminal History	2
Other	17
Total	**182**

Table 2.3
Which most concerns your household situation?
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Tenure	Total
Homeowner	24
Renter	37
Other	32
Tenure	6
Missing	1
Total	**100**

Federal, State, and Local Laws

Table 2.4
How Familiar are you with Fair Housing Laws?
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Familiarity	Total
Not Familiar	15
Somewhat Familiar	36
Very Familiar	21
Missing	28
Total	**100**

Table 2.5
Federal, State, and Local Fair Housing Laws
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Do you think fair housing laws are useful?	54	6	11	29	100
Are fair housing laws difficult to understand or follow?	20	33	18	29	100
Do you think fair housing laws should be changed?	16	25	28	31	100
Do you thing fair housing laws are adequately enforced?	28	34	5	33	100

Fair Housing in Your Community

Table 2.6
Fair Housing Activities
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Is there a training process available to learn about fair housing laws?	28	34	5	33	100
Have you participated in fair housing training?	23	17	1	59	100
Are you aware of any fair housing testing?	8	41	18	33	100

Testing and education	Too Little	Right Amount	Too Much	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Is there sufficient outreach and education activity?	21	15	2	28	34	100
Is there sufficient testing?	11	8	1	46	34	100

Fair Housing in the Private Sector

Table 2.7
Barriers to Fair Housing in the Private Sector
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in:					
The rental housing market?	15	32	17	36	100
The real estate industry?	4	31	29	36	100
The mortgage and home lending industry?	3	28	33	36	100
The housing construction or accessible housing design fields?	2	26	34	38	100
The home insurance industry?	1	28	34	37	100
The home appraisal industry?	2	31	30	37	100
Any other housing services?	1	25	36	38	100

Fair Housing in the Public Sector

Table 2.8
Barriers to Fair Housing in the Public Sector
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in:					
Land use policies?	3	33	22	42	100
Zoning laws?	3	28	27	42	100
Occupancy standards or health and safety codes?	10	25	23	42	100
Property tax policies?	3	27	28	42	100
Permitting process?	1	29	28	42	100
Housing construction standards?	2	28	28	42	100
Neighborhood or community development policies?	3	28	27	42	100
Limited access to government services, such as employment services?	11	30	17	42	100
Public administrative actions or regulations?	1	23	33	43	100

Concluding Questions

Table 2.9
Local Fair Housing
City of Casper
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any city or county fair housing ordinance, regulation, or plan?	2	30	23	45	100
Are there any specific geographic areas that have fair housing problems?	3	21	29	47	100

FAIR HOUSING SURVEY DATA: CITY OF CHEYENNE

Table 3.1
Role of Respondent
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Primary Role	Total
Advocate/Service Provider	3
Appraisal	
Banking/Finance	
Construction/Development	
Homeowner	
Insurance	
Law/Legal Services	
Local Government	6
Property Management	6
Real Estate	2
Renter/Tenant	
Service Provider	6
Other Role	5
Missing	0
Total	**28**

Table 3.2
Protected Classes
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Protected Class	Total
Age	6
Ancestry	
AIDS	
Color	3
Disability	1
Ethnicity	1
Family Status	5
Gender	10
Income	
Military	
National Origin	5
Race	
Religion	10
Sexual Orientation	3
Criminal History	
Other	4
Total	**48**

Table 3.3
Which most concerns your household situation?
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Tenure	Total
Homeowner	4
Renter	10
Other	11
Tenure	3
Missing	
Total	**28**

Federal, State, and Local Laws

Table 3.4
How Familiar are you with Fair Housing Laws?
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Familiarity	Total
Not Familiar	6
Somewhat Familiar	10
Very Familiar	6
Missing	6
Total	**28**

Table 3.5
Federal, State, and Local Fair Housing Laws
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Do you think fair housing laws are useful?	15	1	6	6	28
Are fair housing laws difficult to understand or follow?	8	7	7	6	28
Do you think fair housing laws should be changed?	4	10	8	6	28
Do you thing fair housing laws are adequately enforced?	9	10		9	28

Fair Housing in Your Community

Table 3.6
Fair Housing Activities
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Is there a training process available to learn about fair housing laws?	9	10		9	28
Have you participated in fair housing training?	9	1		18	28
Are you aware of any fair housing testing?	3	12	4	9	28

Testing and education	Too Little	Right Amount	Too Much	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Is there sufficient outreach and education activity?	7	7		5	9	28
Is there sufficient testing?	4	2	1	12	9	28

Fair Housing in the Private Sector

Table 3.7
Barriers to Fair Housing in the Private Sector
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in:					
The rental housing market?	3	11	5	9	28
The real estate industry?		11	8	9	28
The mortgage and home lending industry?		9	10	9	28
The housing construction or accessible housing design fields?	5	8	6	9	28
The home insurance industry?		9	10	9	28
The home appraisal industry?		9	10	9	28
Any other housing services?	1	9	8	10	28

Fair Housing in the Public Sector

Table 3.8
Barriers to Fair Housing in the Public Sector
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in:					
Land use policies?	2	10	4	12	28
Zoning laws?	2	11	3	12	28
Occupancy standards or health and safety codes?	1	11	4	12	28
Property tax policies?		11	5	12	28
Permitting process?	1	9	6	12	28
Housing construction standards?	2	9	5	12	28
Neighborhood or community development policies?	1	10	5	12	28
Limited access to government services, such as employment services?	3	8	5	12	28
Public administrative actions or regulations?	2	8	6	12	28

Concluding Questions

Table 3.9
Local Fair Housing
City of Cheyenne
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any city or county fair housing ordinance, regulation, or plan?	1	12	2	13	28
Are there any specific geographic areas that have fair housing problems?	1	9	5	13	28

FAIR HOUSING SURVEY DATA: REMAINDER OF STATE

Table 4.1
Role of Respondent
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Primary Role	Total
Advocate/Service Provider	8
Appraisal	
Banking/Finance	5
Construction/Development	2
Homeowner	
Insurance	
Law/Legal Services	3
Local Government	59
Property Management	22
Real Estate	6
Renter/Tenant	
Service Provider	5
Other Role	22
Missing	2
Total	**134**

Table 4.2
Protected Classes
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Protected Class	Total
Age	27
Ancestry	
AIDS	1
Color	19
Disability	4
Ethnicity	2
Family Status	27
Gender	39
Income	6
Military	
National Origin	25
Race	2
Religion	45
Sexual Orientation	20
Criminal History	2
Other	12
Total	**233**

Table 4.3
Which most concerns your household situation?
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Tenure	Total
Homeowner	10
Renter	45
Other	65
Tenure	12
Missing	2
Total	**134**

Federal, State, and Local Laws

Table 4.4
How Familiar are you with Fair Housing Laws?
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Familiarity	Total
Not Familiar	31
Somewhat Familiar	42
Very Familiar	26
Missing	35
Total	**134**

Table 4.5
Federal, State, and Local Fair Housing Laws
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Do you think fair housing laws are useful?	77	7	13	37	134
Are fair housing laws difficult to understand or follow?	29	39	29	37	134
Do you think fair housing laws should be changed?	17	41	38	38	134
Do you thing fair housing laws are adequately enforced?	36	47	10	41	134

Fair Housing in Your Community

Table 4.6
Fair Housing Activities
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Is there a training process available to learn about fair housing laws?	36	47	10	41	134
Have you participated in fair housing training?	27	20	1	86	134
Are you aware of any fair housing testing?	15	54	24	41	134

Testing and education	Too Little	Right Amount	Too Much	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Is there sufficient outreach and education activity?	31	22	1	38	42	134
Is there sufficient testing?	18	16	1	57	42	134

Fair Housing in the Private Sector

Table 4.7
Barriers to Fair Housing in the Private Sector
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in:					
The rental housing market?	8	53	28	45	134
The real estate industry?	1	57	30	46	134
The mortgage and home lending industry?	2	53	33	46	134
The housing construction or accessible housing design fields?	3	54	31	46	134
The home insurance industry?		52	36	46	134
The home appraisal industry?	2	50	35	47	134
Any other housing services?	1	47	39	47	134

Fair Housing in the Public Sector

Table 4.8
Barriers to Fair Housing in the Public Sector
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in:					
Land use policies?	11	53	17	53	134
Zoning laws?	13	50	18	53	134
Occupancy standards or health and safety codes?	2	56	23	53	134
Property tax policies?	3	50	28	53	134
Permitting process?	3	51	27	53	134
Housing construction standards?	2	53	26	53	134
Neighborhood or community development policies?	4	50	25	55	134
Limited access to government services, such as employment services?	10	55	15	54	134
Public administrative actions or regulations?	3	46	29	56	134

Concluding Questions

Table 4.9
Local Fair Housing
Remainder of State
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Question	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Are you aware of any city or county fair housing ordinance, regulation, or plan?	9	48	16	61	134
Are there any specific geographic areas that have fair housing problems?	2	44	28	60	134

FAIR HOUSING SURVEY: COMMENTS

Federal, State, and Local Laws

Table A.1
How did you become familiar of fair housing laws?
State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
30 years in the industry
30 years of apartment management and real estate
Annual Fair Housing training through WCDA
Annual training through WCDA in Casper WY
As a consumer, I am aware of fair housing laws. As admin support in the real estate & property management fields, we are professionally trained on the topic quite regularly.
As a part of my job responsibilities as a banker.
As a property manager I've needed to verify things from time to time
As a renter and home owner.
As a result of my job.
Attorney
Basic information about discrimination laws through real estate transactions.
began researching the process/ possibility of the HOP (Home Ownership Program) working here in Casper with the CHA (Casper Housing Authority) After was told that I would be great candidate in 2005 from the HUD director in Denver. I gave up shortly after Alheuisan (LuAnn) left the position as CHA Manager and I realized that no one here was going to take this seriously...even though I've (and my family) have been CHA renters since 1998...
being a felon and a sex ofender
Being a renter, a homeowner and also an elected official.
being in the municipal government learning what we could do for our town.
Being manager of the housing authority
Briefings and reports from Town staff and attorney
by going to classes on fair housing laws
Certified Site Compliance specialist training
Compliance Training
conferences
Conferences and Trainings, Experience with the Development and Operation of Affordable Housing
directing landlords and tenants to the the regional office with complaints. I have attended FH training.
Discussions related to the availability of quality, affordable housing.
Do not discriminate based on race, gender, etc.; access to housing for individuals of all income levels
During fifteen years of renting, I became very familiar with the fair housing laws in the US.
Enforced housing discrimination laws while employed with Broward County, Florida.
Experience in the affordable housing industry, many classes and seminars on Fair Housing
Fair Housing conference
Fair housing training.
Family member was a past tenant of local Senior Housing
Former owner of rental properties, current Community Manager
From work.
general reading
generally as a homeowner and landlord
Google. Slumlord is trying to avoid fixing the place I rent(7878 Yellowstone Hwy, Casper, WY 82604) Landlord name is Curtis Fortain
Grant application requirements.
Have rented houses before. General published or talked about issue.
HUD presentations
HUD training
I am a realtor, it is required learning
I am the property manager for three HUD housing projects. We provide housing to persons with developmental disabilities.
I attended the Wyoming HOME Compliance training and the Wyoming Fair Housing Compliance training this year.
I became somewhat familiar with fair housing laws through past employment connections, personal research and reading.
I first became aware as a renter who was discriminated against for pregnancy in 1997 in the City of Casper. I am now a Public Health Nurse and HIV Case Manager who works with HOPWA and local housing in Sheridan County.
I have attended the fair housing training put on by Judy Koski in Casper. I also have her contact information to reach out if I ever have questions.
I have become more aware of the housing laws with employment of Magic City Enterprises.
I have been a licensed real estate agent in the past.
I have been in the industry since 1988 and maintain my FHC and, keep myself abreast of ongoing trends or concerns within the industry.

I have been in the property management industry for years and have taken many FH classes.
I have completed Fair Housing Training through the Housing Credit College (Elizabeth Moreland)
I have personally owned investment property in Wyoming since 2004. I have been a REALTOR and property manager since 2010 and currently manage around 275 apartments and single-family homes.
I have read some information online about fair housing because of dealing with landlords.
I have worked in municipal government for more than 25 years and spent about 10 of that in Community Development Departments (Planning,building, housing and environmental health in Vail Colorado).
I know property owners who rent and vise a versa people who are renters.
I managed a rental for an out-of-state owner for several years.
I read the Wall Street Journal & the articles pertaining to this
I served on the Board of our Housing Authority for the low income, senior housing unit we have locally.
I was a HUD administrator several years ago.
I work closely with the Fair Housing Office in Denver
I work for a Housing Authority.
i work in a homeless shelter
I work in social service arena with homeless
I worked for Wells Fargo and used to generate home equity loans and lines of credit.
In college
involved in local government and approached by those looking to put in housing
Involved in Section 8 Housing and have attended multiple fair housing training
Involved in the affordable housing arena
Issues brought by renters.
Know a little about it from past history courses when discussing civil liberties.
Knowledge learned over the years from online searches.
Knowledge of Fair Housing Laws is required for Wyoming State Licensing, National Association of Realtors, Wyoming Association of Realtors, Local Board Associations.
Landlord and attending seminars
Law school and the practice of law.
Learned about fair housing as part of my job as a lender. I am aware of what I need to do to comply but am not sure how to report potential fair housing violations
Little knowledge from assisting with HUD homes for our clients, helping several of our clients with purchasing a home.
living in a rent controlled apartment.
Local meetings
Media
Mortgage regulations
Mostly through my work as a police officer. My various duties have necessitated an understanding of Fair Housing laws to better serve the community.
multiple trainings and certification in Fair Housing complaince
my own study
My sister is an apartment manager
Numerous seminars & webinars
OJT- TRAININGS
our professional association - the National Association of REALTORS®
Outside looking in activities with housing issues.
participate in meetings of the local Housing Authority that runs low-income senior housing
President of a property management company
Professional development
Project development and professional course work
Public housing roles
Public information about fair housing
read internet material when considering purchasing rentals 3 years ago
Reading the federal regs, WCDA trainings.
Real Estate and property management services
Real Estate Class
Real Estate Licensing
Real Estate licensing and continuing education classes
real estate title examiner in the past
Realtor meetings
Regular classes through the years
Regular education and research.
Regularly receive updates via email and mail
Renting to some low income clients
Requests for group homes.
Researching funding
researching it
Researching on my own after a bad experience with a landlord
Seminars / Web Site
Seminars from a Federal Fair housing lawsuit. A builder lost a lawsuit and as part of the settlement was required to give free educational seminars. This was back in the 1990's. As an inspector, plans examiner, and Building Official I was required by the state I lived in at the time to enforce the Federal Fair Housing Act Guidelines. Also back in the 90's HUD gave "Safe Harbor"

status to the ICC A117.1 Accessibility Code and we then switched to that. When I came to Gillette they were already using the A117.1 Standard but very little. We are now in full compliance with all new applicable construction.
Served in Wyoming Legislature. On board of directors of credit union. Mayor of city.
Served on boards and owned rental housing
Some advertisement
some exposure in current job
Some landlords restrict pets by breed. I have actively researched this and in doing so I have some familiarity with all housing laws.
Steve Willoughby
Though HUD and also working with housing groups and organizations
Threw my current employment
Through community and economic development. Served on the WIN board.
Through course education to become a realtor.
Through efforts of servicers to get people to move out at the end of redemption periods, especially tenant occupied properties.
Through families I work with and friends
Through federal grant criteria.
Through friends and colleagues.
Through HUD and the internet
Through information shared in workplace
Through my certification to become a real estate agent.
Through my employment working with our clients to find housing options. Some from news casts and news papers. Don't know much overall specific to fair housing laws
Through my job
Through my job as a paralegal
Through numerous trainings and actual involvement with the community
Through research when I receive questions from people in difficult situations.
through some trainings, asking questions, on line
Through training courses, reading materials, and on the job training.
Through training seminars
Through use of Wyoming Business Council funding sources.
Through work as county commissioner.
Through working at our HFA
thru research and talking to others in the industry
Training
Training at WyoNAHRO
Training courses provided by multiple states, monthly Fair Housing Coach publication
Training in management of HUD properties
Training, HUD
Trying to get assistance, being denied, being homeless, having no legal representation in divorce, trying to have the American dream that doesn't consist of white walls, who and how long my own family can visit, and the right to shelter them if they have nowhere to live. CHA has no humanity for families and creates a bubble vacuum that is restricting. Placing those back at risk of homeless. Also disabled. I just want to go "home". Most ignore fair housing, knowing Persons can't afford attorneys to remedy or interject in time. Owners became greedy with rental amounts, and only people owning properties for rent are making money.
Unsure.
vocational experience and training
WCDA
WCDA Compliance Training
WCDA courses
WCDA Training
We are quite aware of fair housing laws as real estate professionals.
work at a homeless shelter
Work with Casper Code Enforcement.
Working at a HUD based low income property in Casper.
Working with City Government
Working with the City of Rock Springs Housing Departmnet

Table A.2
Where would you file a complaint if you felt that your fair housing rights had been violated?
State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
"
Call the Federal/State housing authority."
to lawyer or look up a persons rights
1-800-669-9777
800-877-7353
A civil attorney or the Housing Authority (if not a conflict)
A law office
a lawyer to sue
a local trusted realtor
ACLU, Fair Housing Authority,
An attorney
An Attorney, but most of my clients are unable to afford an attorney, and our county has limited resources for free legal aid. I am able to seek assistance with WDH for my HIV clients, but for other clients it is usually easier and more affordable for them to seek housing elsewhere after being referred to the WBA for legal assistance. This is where I think our largest problem is in the state, lack of assistance and enforcement of federal laws.
attorney
Board of Realtors
Board of realtors or Wyoming Housing Authority
Broker
Casper housing authority
Casper Housing Authority
Casper housing authority first.
Cheyenne Housing Authority
City attorney/advocate
City of Casper office
county attorney
"County Attorney
Department of Family Services"
County Attorney's office
County Building. I think there is a
County Clerk Seat
courts or fair housing
Denver HUD?
Department of Housing
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Depends on the situation. 1st to the Executive Director then if no resolution to HUD
"Dept. of housing and Urban Development
Fair Housing
Housing Discrimination Hot Line"
district attorney
Don't know
Don't Know
Don't know.
EHO/HUD
Equal Justice Wyoming
Fair Housing - 800-877-7353
Fair Housing Authority
Fair housing board
Fair housing Hud state of Wyoming
fair housing out of Denver
Federal and State HUD
federal government
Federal government
Fha
FHEO Denver
First if the town had a housing authority they should go there, if not to their city hall, or visit with WCDA or WHN. Lastly talk with an attorney
FTC
Housing and Urban Development
Housing and Urban Development web site or Legal Aid of Wyoming.
housing authority

Housing authority
Housing Authority
Housing authority, legal representative, federal agencies
Housing Authority, YWCA, Family Justice Center
Housing Department
Hud
HUD
"HUD - Housing and Urban Development
CHA - Casper Housing Authority
""Self Help"" Center"
HUD Fair Housing Denver
HUD FHEO Office in Denver
HUD FHEO or the state advocacy agencies
HUD local office
HUD office
HUD Office
HUD Office of Fair Housing
HUD or OCR- USDA
HUD Regional Office (Denver)
HUD regional office on fair housing in Denver
HUD Regional Office or the U.S. Attorney for Wyoming
HUD Regional Offices - Denver
HUD to file a complaint.
HUD Website
HUD, Legal Aid
HUD, Local Attorney
HUD, Wyoming Attorney General's office
HUD.
HUD. But with the use of the A117.1 Standard they would have redress right here in Gillette as well.
HUD.GOV
Hud's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
HUD/Fair Housing central number
I am not sure
I am unaware of whom to send them to
I do not know, did not think renters really had many rights in WYO.
I don't know
I don't know. I have looked before and got the run a round.
I have no idea
I have NO idea
I have no idea? An attorney?
I have no idea.
I would have to do some research but possibly local attorneys
I would like them to start at management level. If they do not receive or feel they have not received adequate assistance and help with their concern then contact the corporate office. If they have exhausted all the management avenues then they would need to seek their own counsel.
I wouldn't know where to refer them.
I'd begin by looking on the Internet
I'm not sure
It is difficult to identify an entity with the power or will to take action.
Lawyer and/or WCDA
legal aid
legal aid or HUD
Legal Counsel or the Cheyenne Housing Authority
Legal services of wyoming
legal services or HUD
Local abudsman
Local attorney
Local housing authority
"Local Housing office
Fair Housing office"
local or regional HUD office
Local or state civil rights office.
Local or state government to start the process.
Local, State and HUD authorities
Mine have no one seems to know, and our senators, and attorneys are to busy...we have no money, as tenants we have very little rights, and long lines with time limits.
no clue
Office of Civil Rights
Online
Planning Dept.

Police
police chief
Possibly a federal agency or a state agency.
Secretary of State
Sheriff's office
State ACLU
State board
State of WY.
State of Wyoming
State of Wyoming Attorney General
Suggest they consult with an attorney.
The 800 number for Fair Housing
The Housing Authority
The HUD office
the local housing authority
The state housing authority
The State of Wyoming Administrative Offices so they can be referred to the State Office that handles that sort of thing.
There are free legal service agencies available.
they can print out a HUD claim form from www.hud.gov or call them at 800-669-9777.
To a lawyer
to an attorney
To fair housing
To file a complaint with HUD
To the County Attorney or Victims/Witness Advocate
To the Fair Housing Complaint line
To the hud.gov website or a local advocate
To the state.
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
U.S. Dept. of Housing
University of Wyoming Student Legal Services http://www.uwyo.edu/studentatty/landlord/. They provide a lot of useful information.
Unsure
US Dept. of HUD
"USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights
(800) 795-3272"
wcda
WCDA
WCDA, HUD
WCDA, HUD or ombudsman
WCDA, HUD Website
WCDA, lawyer
WCDA, Rural Developement
WCDA; HUD;
We have an in-house 504 coordinator
website
Wyoming Attorney General
Wyoming Community Development Association
Wyoming Community Development Authority
Wyoming Fair Housing Act Authority
Wyoming Fair Housing, Real Estate Commission, Wyoming Association of Realtors,
Wyoming Housing Authority
Wyoming Housing Network
yes

Table A.3
How should fair housing laws be changed?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
"age
gender"
Aging individuals & those without small children
Although I'm aware at how housing individuals with criminal backgrounds can pose to be unsafe, perhaps discrepancies against past felons could be protected or at least considered.
Any discriminatory act as provided by the state and or federal level
Current protections should be comprehensive
Felons
Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, Religion
Gender, sexuality
homosexuals
I am opposed to dogs allowed EXCEPT pit bulls or other specific breeds.
I believe people in Wyoming are discriminated due to sexual orientation. The LGBT community should be protected.
I think if you try to push government interference to far it impedes in peoples private business, ownership of their own private property.
if some one takes felons they should take all felons. the laws never get enforced
LGBT
LGBT community
LGBT persons
LGBT. I also believe that federal fair housing laws should apply to all rental properties including private landlords with only 1 rental property. I hear a lot of stories from applicants about discrimination from private landlords.
LGBTQ
LGBTQ, Seniors, Mentally Impaired (e.g. Downs Syndrome People), Physically disabled
Low income people
low income, those on a fixed income, and those with disabilities
Low-income, Rehabilitated Felons, Low IQ but not "disabled"
minorities, middle to lower class people
People who want housing!
People with criminal records, possibly depending on the severity of that record.
People with financial difficulties and those with no financial background.
"people with pets. So sad to be turned down several times trying to rent an
apartment as a single mother with 2 cats after a divorce. It was hard enough on
my children to not live with their dad, but to have to give up our pets too was over the edge just to find a place to live."
Sexual identity/preference, former convicts
sexual orientation
Sexual orientation
Sexual Orientation
Sexual orientation and marital status
Sexual orientation or choice of partner
Sexual Orientation, Transgendered
Sexual Orientation, Transgendered persons
the owner of the property. They seem to have the least rights. when it comes to certain properties you can't discriminate but if you don't use discretion you have constant damage and repair bills that the owner has to absorb. you can't charge too much or that is discrimination so again you are still stuck with the repair costs of tenants that don't respect nor care how they treat your property. you try to make them nice places for a decent price and tenants ruin it for you.
The problem is to divide people in groups. The law need to protect everybody and address all issues reported.
Those having to abide by CHA as I personally signed away rights to see grandchildren as I have 3, and THEIR POLITICS STATE ONLY14 overnight stays per year, and when they had nowhere to go, I had to choose between losing my roof or my family. A freaking waiting list of over 2 years is ridiculous, yet I made it,but when your homeless you don't have that time. I would've happily moved, upgraded, to shelter, but it's not allowed. And they don't account for visitation rights, so it may be sheler, but the price paid is a no win. I should be happy in home, not scared, uncomfortable, intimidated etc.by authority state, company, corporate or individual. We need to keep families together, not separate, endanger, or intimidate.
Transgender groups and sexual orientation.
You shouldn't be discriminated against based on the way you were born - race, gender, sexuality, disability, illness.

Fair Housing in the Private Sector

Table A.4

Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in the rental housing market?

State of Wyoming

2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Cheyenne Mayor voted against low income housing on Randy Road, but it passed after much work from the Selling Agent.
Companion animals, eviction process, fixing problems for certain people but not others, agencies who give deposit assistance to people based on their race and/or resident status. Denial of services unless proven that you are a resident.
Credit score, as before divorce I alone paid for my home, then didn't use credit cards, it screwed credit score. Most don't want to deal with CHA, and CHA has bent, unconstitutional rules and expectations. Income, as living on SSI disability that seems to be another red flag so deposits required are higher, you have to present money faster, and again if a person is lucky enough to find a place and CHA qualifies, usually owner doesn't want to comply in keeping the property safe, updated etc. So you end back in circle. Wyoming lacks shelters, and when a person can afford higher rents, they are still in low income apartments, but many have nice cars!! Family dynamics is issue. So many! Areas such as Laramie,Cheyenne, Casper, Gillette and Rock Springs very corrupt
Criminal background can be barrier
Criminal records are used to keep people from adequate shelter. High deposits/first and last month's rent are a steep price for people with low incomes.
Failure to make reasonable accomodations
"Familial status
Race"
had a landlord tell my kids they couldn't have jobs where they came home to late.
Having Children and being denied housing because of the potential for noise
I believe there are renters/agencies who show favoritism to certain people over others. Reasons are unknown but most likely race or religion.
I don't think parents with children are a protected class, but they do face barriers in regard to rentals.
I hear a lot of stories from applicants regarding discrimination by private landlords with only 1 or 2 rental properties. When an applicant mentions the federal laws to them they says they do not have to follow them as a private landlord. Many of those discrimination's are due to having service or companion/therapy animals, race and familial status. Ex: single mother looking to rent a 1 bedroom for her and her young child.
illegal immigrants
"In Casper, I have personally experienced being approved for a rental, then sourly refused based on my familial status. That was several years ago.
Otherwise, I have never seen this happen."
Landlords aren't aware they cannot refuse a tenant based on their race.
Landlords pick and choose their renters. Fair Housing laws and practices are not enforced - just words on paper to them.
language
Many large apartment communities are not ADA compliant and none of them rent to Felons for any reason.
Not all properties can be reasonably adapted to accommodate people with a physical disability.
not enough houseing for people that get out of prison
pet owners
"price
availability"
Refusal to rent to someone with children, or a felony. Refusal to rent to a registered sex offender. We also have a lot of homeless veterans too, and there are so many barriers to why they are homeless. These people still need places to live too.
renters do not rent to a person that is a not meet their standards according to their standards. appearance is a big issue
Rents based on gender and occupation. Refusing to rent based on occupation.
Resistance to rent some Intellectual disabilities
Suspected, but not confirmed
the barrier still is against the owner. you can't tell someone you won't rent to them even when you know better.
The pet issue is a big one. There needs to be something done between service animals and companion animals. Insurance will cancel if I accept pets. To me a service animal is trained to help someone. People get a note saying they need a companion animal and the tirade can go on and on.
The rental housing available in Sheridan County is primarily privately owned, and they do not rely on federal programs such as HUD. Therefore, many landlords do discriminate
There do not seem to be any consequences to landlords who do not clean up drug houses they rent.
Very little to no education in the state on this.
we are in a rural area that has very few races other than white or "different" religions
we cannot refuse to rent to any based on religion or color at any time

Table A.5
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in the real estate industry?

«Label»
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
All properties in disrepair, furnaces,water heaters,roofing not functioning or in need of repair, depending on how THEY see you depends on if you're shown home or trailer park, and all landlords have gone insane charging minimum of $400 just for lot rent, and they do nothing but provide the space. Single parent given poor areas or troubled areas which puts youths at risk
I assume it happens, since there are so many examples of it happening elsewhere in the country.
I have heard 2nd hand about this happening in the past.
I have not observed much in the way of fair housing violations in Casper. Casper has recently passed a law fining any individual found to have misrepresented their pet as a service animal.
I hope not - I don't personally know of any situations where fair housing issues arise, but I would suspect there are occasions
Not showing more affordable options to families with young children.
realtors seem to show the expensive houses more to ensure they make more money
Suspected, but not confirmed
this would be steering - a form of discrimination

Table A.6
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in the mortgage and home lending industry?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Getting a mortgage to start with that coincides with an area you want to live in or feel safe, the ability to afford payment and sustainability as prices increase, the expected down payment and even if you qualify for grants, the process takes so long, and is generally not enough, home is sold before assistance is provided. Judged on type of job you have such as Walmart verses legal work, and persons over 55, on SSI disability with children stand no chance in Cheyenne, Laramie or Casper. I'm still homeless, having to live with daughter in substandard mobile home, in run down trailer court in horrible area.
I assume it happens, since there are so many examples of it happening elsewhere in the country.
I have not observed much in the way of fair housing violations in Casper.
I'm sure there is due to income and credit
Minorities get much higher rates than non-minorities
Most lending instutions base rates on credit scores, if there is any ability to do so. This depends on how the loan is being process.
See above answer
this is another way of discrimination - based on sex and race
Women & minorities are always going to be forced to pay more for housing.

Table A.7
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in the housing construction or accessible housing design fields?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
all complexes must have at least ground floor units accessible to wheelchair entry
cheap, shoddy housing
Education of design responsibilities.
Hard to find housing with handicap access that is affordable.
Have seen apartments with no access to upstairs apartments ramps or elevators
I know when my new house was built the contractor did put in larger doors for wheelchair access.
limited multifamily/rental complexes, zoning or ordinances
Many projects are not designed to accommodate wheelchairs
Much depends on local building codes adopted.
New construction does not normally include wider doorways or adaptability for later for hand rails or support bars to be installed.
Not addressing A.D.A. needs when designing for governmental construction.
Older buildings seem to have issues - the new buildings seem to do a much better job of being accessible to those with disabilities
There is not enough accessible affordable housing in Cheyenne, Wyoming to accommodate the disabled handicapped population
There is not enough accessible housing available for persons with disabilities
When federal funds are used the HUD requirements are too severe. Not everyone likes living in a unit with narrow counters, no under sink cabinets, and the requirements are so exacting that almost every complex built fails on inspection.

Table A.8
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in the home insurance industry?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
I assume it happens, since there are so many examples of it happening elsewhere in the country.
Insurance companies...crooked..make one claim and they raise your rates.
Policy cancellation based on animal breeds EVEN IF the animal is a documented service animal
See answer #2

Table A.9
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in any other housing services?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Appraisals on mobile homes are unfair because once that term is used there is no added value placed on the home no matter what condition or changes have been made.
See answer #2
The homeless and former felons have an uphill climb trying to find a safe, clean place to live. Much less an affordable one ...
WCDA
Your questions are well intended but self serving. Of course there are issues and there are laws in place to prevent them. The problem with FH currently is that bad tenants use it like a club and make threats against landlords/agents. Agents must capitulate as they have no free representation or real voice. They are always treated like the evil villain and are at risk to overzealous complaints.

Fair Housing in the Public Sector

Table A.10
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in land use policies?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
As an owner of a single wide mobile home, public land use is very limited due to discriminate practices to limit our ability to buy land . Instead were forced to live in crowded parks subject to yearly rent increases.
Back to the mobile/modular home issue. It isn't valued as is but as the book states. Stick built houses are not rated that way.
based on current zoning laws
City Zoning
county LDR's, cost of land and public view
Every town has NIMBYism where they don't want even a duplex in a predominantly single family home neighborhood, much less a fourplex or, God forbid, a full-on apartment complex.
I know there is a shortage of rental properties suitable for larger families. Personally, I am opposed to the renting of homes as absentee landlords do a lousy job of meeting neighborhood standards.
I once got a survey and it asked if you would allow only single family homes in the area. No apartments or multi family homes.
It is unlawful to build homes on your own land for use other than your own family.
limited growth for multi family units
Most cities do this with zoning. Many zoning codes are outdated but nobody wants to take the time/effort to improve them as it can be a lot of work to master plan areas.
NIMBYism
No multi-family housing allowed except through special permitting
Substandard in every way. No security. Which makes insurance higjer,which makes mortgage higher, even car insurance. It's all wrong
There are certain areas of town that allow for town houses and apartments and they are typically the lower income areas of town or where there wasn't previously homes.
There is limited area where multi-family housing can be built in the City of Powell. There is a need for apartments and senior living.
There is not enough land for multi family housing.
Zoning

Table A.11
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in zoning laws?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
'Not in my backyard' attitude
Casper has areas they no longer want residential due to contamination.. Or they did last time I looked at a property.
county LDR's, cost of land and public view
Currently in Park County we have a couple who wishes to build a group home for physical and mentally handicapped and it is being challenged by neighbors stating that their property values will be cut by 1/3. The challengers have sought legal action.
Given the traffic often associated with these uses, I would question whether or not it is "discrimination" or simply trying to keep all types of multiple housing in areas with the right type of streets.
Group home for 4 elderly / disabled people classified as institutional, requiring special permit
I owned well maintained modular but no Park would accept, as they wanted their area loozing better to raise costs and still offer nothing, no plowing mowing, grass in yard, etc. Same for apartments. .no security. .just signs.
In our Town (Superior)
It would be nice if some multi-family projects were allowed in single family areas. I like the idea of not grouping all rental units together in areas zoned for MF
Muli family units must be constructed in the proper zoned areas, however many zones allow conditional uses obtain through a hearing process.
Natrona County has very strict zoning laws that prevent property owners from using their property for more than one dwelling.
NIMBYism
Number of levels, live work, multi unit zoning
our city zoning laws refer to densities only, but many complain that they are unfair.
Placement is subject to property values. Placement of these homes lower property values, thus there not welcome in the safer, nicer neighborhoods.
Restrictions on these areas are too strict.
Same as above.
schools owning property that isnt near a school prevents sex offeneders the ability to live there. like a shed in the middle of a neighborhood.
See above answer.
Some municipalities bar group homes in residential zones where they should be allowed by fair housing laws
We have encountered neighborhoods that do not want people with developmental disabilities living there
Zoning laws are not made very public, so the general population does not even know about them.

Table A.12
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in occupancy standards or health and safety codes?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Codes are not stringently enforced, allowing slumlords to continue to offer unsafe housing. On the other hand, shutting those slums down mean people on the streets because safer, cleaner rentals won't allow felons/homeless folks either.
Codes not being enforced at all
Complaints are issued by residents that there are too many people living in one unit and too much trash being produced by rental units to be within occupancy standards and the issue is ignored
Education of state and local jurisdictions that adopt the International Building Code for what buildings must comply.
I know there are areas of town where multiple people share tiny apartments due to affordability but I don't know if the landlords know about it.
In low income apartments three can be as many as 8 people in a 2 bedroom unit and as long as their income qualifies them, that is acceptable! There should be an enforceable limit on how many people can occupy an apartment! At one time the limit was 5 and even that is too many for 610 sq. feet.
low income families cannot afford housing that qualify for housing standards- can't afford 3 bedroom apartment for 1 adult & 2 kids on 1 income, so live in 2 bedroom; which may not be in accordance with occupancy standard?
North Casper, Aspen trailer court, Poplar and Collins area
Not enough houses at an affordable rate for families that have multiple same sex children. 4 boys and 1 girl should not be required to have 5 separate bedrooms at home.
only by John Phipps, he don't care how cramped people are as long as he gets his rent
Some larger families, or single parents with children are forced to live in places that are too small for them because 1) that is what their housing assistance provides for or 2) the owner/landlord doesn't care or attempt to find a larger more suitable sized unit.
Some of the lower income families and immigrants live is unhealthy conditions. The star apartments (N Beech) and the KC apartments have been removed and improved, yes, but there are still some apartment buildings where there are cramped conditions due to high prices of "up to code" places. Example: The apartments across from Pizza hut on Poplar, some of the apartments in "felony flats" etc.
Some ranchers hire migrant workers and have them live in substandard housing...ie. no water, multiple beds in a small area, no kitchen or bathroom facilities.
There are many slum lords in the Casper area who seem to have a pass on code enforcement. Law enforcement in these properties is very different from areas of higher income levels.

Table A.13
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in property tax policies?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
I am not aware of any tax incentives other than the VA exemption.
I have a perception that property tax officials would prefer not to offer abatements.
If landlords were offered incentives for doing 'it' right, more people would have better housing opportunities.
LIHTC communities are over taxed and treated as market rate by county assessors. The tax is too high limiting growth and operations so that the taxes can be paid. It is often a high taxes that lead to a property decline over time as funds go to taxes and not maintenance.
More programs are needed to help elderly couples and families with disabilities to make reasonable accommodations to meet their needs
Our county has not offered tax incentives that I am aware of. The County states that they rely on tax all tax assessments for the operating budget during the economic downturn.
Very limited accommodations for wheelchair bound residents. Affordable senior apartments are limited as well.

Table A.141
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in the permitting process?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
I am not aware of alternate language forms etc. being offered through our small town permitting offices, however, Casper is the kind of town where we all help one another. Someone will translate...
I do not believe that our county of city has permits in any other form than English.
I see this offered in Casper on almost all documents offered to the public now by public offices.
I think everything should be in English
I've been a part of two municipalities and neither offered written documents in any other language (but I don't believe we should have to). Usually we have someone who can act as an interpreter for spanish speaking customers.
might possible be an issue but very few other ethnic groups
Most documents are only in english
Same as #3
this are america u ought to be able to read and rite american, especially if you want to permit a house
"Yeah, it's hard to build or redevelop in already developed areas, as opposed to greenfields, and unfortunately that's where the neediest reside. We need to ease redevelopment codes and zoning laws that make it hard to build, rebuild, renovate or otherwise change existing buildings or property in the heart of the city. The historic districts and downtown are the best parts of Cheyenne, and I'm pretty sure current code wouldn't allow us to build it today. That's a damn shame."

Table A.15
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in housing construction standards?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
I have been told that the construction of accessible housing is more costly
If guidelines and guidance were enforced and offered, contractors might be building more accessible new units.
Not sure - but I think the cost to construct some accessible features may restrict their use in new projects
Same as #3
The standards and regs are a bit confusing but our staff does a great job in helping people through the process.
u ought to be able to figure out accessible housing without government guidelines
Yeah, I imagine it's confusing.

Table A.16
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in neighborhood or community development policies?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Affordable mobile home communities are not offered . This is the quickest & most affordable housing option but rarely used . Stop cramming us in crowded trailer parks. Let us buy affordable land
Again - applying strict zoning requirements in SF areas would deny the use of some smaller MF projects
Answered above.
county LDR's and public view
Many subdivisions have covanants defining open spaces, allowable activities, etc.
New development areas do not want affordable or subsidized housing projects in 'their back yard'.
NIMBYism
Placement of parks and walking paths.
Tax credit and HOME financing encourages housing in areas where land is inexpensive and housing need is high, which is often in areas of poverty
The downtown development and old Yellowstone district have very strict rules which can be good but still limiting. The newer neighborhoods in town may also have strict rules especially in centennial hills
zoning ordinances lean towards larger land/lot parcels for single dwelling homes

Table A.17
Are you aware of any barriers that limit access to government services, such as a lack of transportation or employment services?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Access to transportation can be very limited in rural Wyoming.
All claim system overload and no available help
bus service only runs in certain areas of town; some areas have no access to bus service
Due to budget shortfall, and NOT because of discrimination, our public transit system which was limited to begin with has been cut even further, potentially stranding low-income families.
I thin k lack of public transportation and lack of sophistication of those needing protections create barriers. Also not everyone is computer literate.
If you live outside of town you are simply out of luck when it comes to public transportation for jobs or shopping.
It is difficult to find government services as they are scattered with little referral between agencies and nonprofit human service agencies. Transportation is a huge issue as is childcare.
lack of accessibility or options due to rural location
Lack of drivers education classes for adults who immigrated to the country. Lack of public transportation on evenings and weekends.
Lack of public transportation
Lack of Public Transportation.
"lack of transportation
lack of availability in rural areas"
Limited public transporation.
limited transportation in rural communities
Many employers are not willing to hire people with developmental disabilities. It is better than in years past I think. Due to lack of understanding the disability and their abilities as well.
Not that limit, but government agencies should not require that low income apartment communities give out applications to all of their tenants for benefits.
On the Indian reservation.
Other than seniors we don't offer low transportation to low income
Our bus system is helpful but it can still take hours to go to the grocery store using it and even then you're limited to 2 bags so families have to do this everyday.
Out near airport has no public transportation and past home depot on 2nd st has no public transportation. Very difficult to get to jobs or home when you live near those areas
Public transportation in Casper continues to be limited, although it is available.
Public transportation in Wyoming is not adequate to meet the needs of the people who need this service
Rural communities are challenged to deal with transportation issues. Lack of funding and economies of scale are possible challenges.
Rural Wyoming. Public transportation is not available.
Some agencies that provide services are very hard to apply for and access funds for the very people in need. Limited hours, never have funds or you have to jump through hoops to get the money.
The only form of public transportation is a taxi.
this state is too sparsely populated to access tax dollars for public transit efficiently
Yeah, we've built the city to accommodate cars, not people. Just look at the silly argument over whether we have enough parking downtown even though most spaces sit empty 99 percent of the time.

Table A.18
Are you aware of any questionable practices or barriers to fair housing choice in any other public administrative actions or regulations?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Cheyenne Mayor voted against low income housing on Randy Road.
Lack of subsidized housing and Section 8 vouchers
Probably.
See question 8 above. Identifying the proper agency and finding it to be responsive to concerns can be overwhelming.
The biggest factor I can see from selling HUD houses is the potential buyers inability to become pre-qualified for a loan or have enough funds for a down payment. Even with the current $100 down on FHA approved loans, people who really need these homes are unable to qualify for a loan.
The excessive high cost of housing development and strict underwriting criteria that limits capacity building for non profits to develop housing.
the very existence of housing regulations of any kind adds cost burdens which affect needy populations the most in any scenario even if they are meant to help those populations
The well intended LIHTC program has become over burdensome to the applicant and the admins. One should not need to produce hundreds of pieces of paper and forms to prove they are low income in order to qualify for housing. Those most in need face unnecessary delays in obtaining housing due to the states and feds requiring overly burdensome 3rd party documentation.
Waiting lists, applications processing not efficient or effective,looking for more reasons to deny than assist which hinders process time, lack of trained individuals in all areas
When an individual refuses to rent a place to a single parent with two kids because of their familial status, they should be held to the sames laws under fair housing as a large corporation.

Table A.19
Are you aware of any fair housing ordinance, regulation or plan in area you specified in the first question?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
AFFH
City of Worland Ordinances do cover areas questioned in many cases.
Different communities throughout the state have different plans on how to further housing for all people.
Fair Housing Act, Section 504
Fair Housing is regulated by the State and Federal Government. Fair Housing Laws are taught in home buyer seminars on a local level.
Federal regulations on fair housing and displacement. Not aware of local ordinances in regards to this
HUD funding for developments I work on.
I believe that the county and the municipalities all have fair housing ordinances or resolutions.
Not sure I understand the question
Only what is mandated by the federal government and state statute
Our agency has a policy that we use as a guide for fair housing.
Randy Road
the county's 2007 affordable housing plan identified 10 potential barriers to housing. 6 of these barriers were then mitigated.
The Housing Authority has their own publications based on Rural Development requirements.
The State of Wyoming recently adopted Fair Housing Law
We follow the HUD 4350.3 and are monitored by that
Wyoming Fair Housing At - 2015

Table A.20
Are you aware of any policies or practices for "affirmatively furthering fair housing" in the area you specified in the first question?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
advertising and marketing availability.
All agencies that allocate Federal funds are required to affirmatively further Fair Housing.
Both Casper and Cheyenne and the state of Wyoming have developed Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and address those impediment incrementally.
Continuing education
"Encouraging landlord to attend fair housing training.
Diversifying and mixing locations of new construction Apartments, town homes, and single family homes
assessment and change to public transportation routes to better serve the community
Availability of rural loans and first time home buyer programs"
Fair Housing Policy; company wide
HUD fair housing marketing plan required for TC and other federally funded housing
I know the state is conducting an assessment of fair housing and holding public input meetings. I wish more people would attend and provide feedback.
in process of development
Many sites use an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan. These are all jokes really, because they require spending needless amounts of time to attract tenants that are not in the area demographically. You will find those most in need are usually Pacific Island Natives in most cases. HUDs requirement that landlords ignore race but then require them to complete annual demographic reports is hypocrisy.
Not likely anything will be done to assist those of us that didn't fall through cracks but was shoved by administrative rules, regulations inadequate availability of low income apartments or housing and the rights guaranteed by laws are surrendered. As we are further diminished
P9oster displays in public places.
Requirements of WCDA HOME committments.
same as above
State and public housing authorities work to implement
statewide plan
The City of Casper has it's Community action plan
The HOME Program sponsored by HUD
There are housing developments for the elderly and low-income.
There are multiple policies to further fair housing.
We are working in a collaborative effort with the other Housing Authorities in the state to be in compliance with AFFH and HUD. Our PHA plan includes goals and also goes along with the City's 2030 comprehensive plan.

Table A.21
Are there specific geographic places in the area that you specified in the first question that have fair housing problems?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
According to the AFHMP Wyoming needs to market to more Asians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders and Black African Americans. I would submit that the lower numbers for these groups could be due to a lack of them in the market and not due to discrimination. Nonetheless the marketing plans required and investigations conducted in any complaint filed immediately make the landlord look guilty if they do not have a plan to attract these minority groups.
Albany county...esp. Laramie.
All of Casper.
casper
Cheyenne and Laramie
"Depends on your owner/landlord/realtor
Every area is diverse...it's people who are different"
I suspect they exist to some extent in every community
In Casper there are long wait lists to get into quality affordable housing and people are having to live in low quality apartments or rentals or cram a ton of people into one to be able to pay for something.
Jackson Hole
North Casper, Central Casper and the Downtown area
North Casper, Fairgrounds area, The large area from Collins to CY that spans around Poplar (the tree streets- Boxelder, Cherry, etc) As well as the apartments off CY near 13th street.
North Cheyenne, East and West-none
Park County
Yes. Cheyenne. 4 plex housing. Two units on the lower level and two units above. This type of building / construction is covered under of FFHG.

Table A.22
Please share any additional comments regarding fair housing in the box below?

State of Wyoming
2016 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Affordable housing is an issue in Natrona County
Education is key. The state provides adequate training for real estate agents but not for the general public. Most Landlords do not know/understand the law. Most tenants don't know where to turn for help when dealing with violations. I would also like to mention that there is a push to classify additional groups like LGBT under Fair Housing. Please verify a problem even exists before pushing for new regulations and muddying the water even more.
Fair Housing is good and it is the law. I am an advocate and promoter of fair housing. However; it is unfair my career is put at risk every day by an unhappy person who ... fights with a neighbor, wont pick up the "companion animals" pet waste, is unable to pay rent, or who simply makes a living filing law suites because they did not plan well for retirement.
Fair housing means you have an informed buyer/renter dealing with an informed seller/owner and you promis to pay your rent/mortgage and that covers it all.
Habitat for humanity works on these issues a lot across the state
Have not heard any complaints concerning fair housing in Laramie.
I believe far to many renters lie about disabilities and coerce landlords in to renting to them even though they are lying.
I believe this survey should be broken into individual cities. This is survey is for the Laramie, WY area.
I can't understand why a person with a full-time job and a reasonable car payment isn't able to afford a place to rent or is turned down on a loan application because of income/debt ratio. Rent prices and home prices are too high.
I have applied for grants with Wyoming Community Development Authority to assist with funding of new accessible housing construction
I think most of Wyoming's problems providing adequate housing are related to its rural nature rather than any policy or planned discrimination.
I would like to get training and more information about the laws and regulations.
Information about how to find out how to contact this place or make it easier to find would be helpful. Also dealing with slum lords like Phipps and Curtis Fortin who rent substandard property to people who are desperate and can't rent other places d/t credit or other reasons, then cut the water or heat off in winter or plain steal their money. Or have to live with broken appliances like water heaters. Curtis fortin has even cut gas and water lines and threatened to call dfs on parents with small children. And law enforcement can do nothing about it. Renters need protection from predators like this!!!
It seems that those who are low income renters, regardless of subsidy are often bullied by landlords or insurance providers. They seldom are aware of their rights or the law. Quite often there are landlords who would follow the Fair Housing rules if they had more education.
Its hard to understand since there are so many grey areas, even when you have been in the industry for a long time. I like the general idea of Fair Housing but struggle with punishment when its so difficult to understand.
lack of affordable decent housing in my community
Landlords are not required to follow fair housing laws - nothing is in place to make them and just the same, the landlords who do follow it, get taken advantage of by tenants sometimes. There needs to be a Landlord and Renter protection/information office in Casper so both have somewhere to go for resources and to learn what they can do when things go wrong.
Many older apartment complexes are not wheelchair accessible reducing the availability for persons with disability.
Most communities in Wyoming are very small. Some of the larger ones grew up and built out without a vision in mind and so there was no real planning in place. some towns are land locked while others need to look at zoning if they are too have any or any additional
Rental References that go out have included unsubstantiated violations that may deny families securing housing in other areas. ie., single parent w/children.
Some fair housing complaints come because we have a generation of people, many of whom believe that they are owed fair housing regardless of what they do or don't do themselves to improve their lot in life.
some landlords do not consider "emotional support animals" the same as "service animals", even though they are given paperwork- it would be nice for them to be made aware if this is something they need to comply with.
Survey a little long. May loose attention of some who have something to say. understandably check marking the areas that need to be checkmarked though
the encouragement of market rate rental property development increases the inventory and therefore pressures sub-standard landlords to improve their product.
The Wyoming Conference of Building Officials which is an approved Chapter of the International Code Council would be an excellent choice / option for reaching out to the regulatory and design professional community through educational seminars.
There is a lack of low income housing in Laramie for seniors.
There is no problem that I have ever seen with this in Casper. I've lived here for 42 years and can't think of a single instance.
There's no such thing as fair in Laramie or Cheyenne

HUD's interim guidance is presented on the following pages.

INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ON STATUS OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND SUBMISSION OPTIONS

HUD is providing guidance for Program Participants to assist in carrying out certain responsibilities related to their obligation to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) pending issuance of the final Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Tool for States and Insular Areas. As interim guidance, this guidance will be updated based on the availability of Assessment Tools for States and Insular Areas and Public Housing Agencies (PHAs),[1] or by January 1, 2019, whichever is earlier.

STATUS OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Program participants will not be required to begin conducting their assessments until the full array of online resources, including both the Data and Mapping Tool (AFFH-T) and the User Interface are complete and operational. The status of these Assessment Tools and related online resources are as follows:

- **Local Government and Joint/Regional**: Final and available OMB. Control No. 2529-0054).
- **PHA and PHA-only collaboration**: Final and available (OMB Control No. 2529-0055). OMB has approved the AFH Assessment Tool for PHAs. HUD will issue an additional Federal Register notice notifying PHA's of their new submission date at a later time once additional resources become available.
- **Qualified PHA (QPHA)**: Currently unavailable—final version subject to full Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) process.
- **State and Insular Area**: Currently going through PRA Process (see additional details below).

GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Pursuant to 24 C.F.R. § 5.160, AFH submission requirements depend on the type of program participant (or lead entity in the case of a collaboration) and the availability of applicable Assessment Tools and their related Data and Mapping Tool. The following tables are meant to assist program participants in identifying options for collaboration[2] and accompanying submission deadlines.

[1] HUD has announced its intention to release an Assessment Tool for Qualified PHAs (QPHAs). This will be subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) process, and the public will have an opportunity to submit comment.
[2] Guidance on how program participants can collaborate on their AFH submissions can be found on www.hudexchange.info/programs/affh.

Issued January 18, 2017

Local Governments, States, and Insular Areas			
	Option 1: Submit an AFH Alone	Option 2: Collaboration with one or more Local Governments or PHAs on an AFH	Option 3: Collaboration with State Lead Entity on an AFH
Local Government Program Participants with CDBG Grants in FY15 of $500,000 or Less[3]	Applicable Assessment Tool: Local Government Assessment Tool	Applicable Assessment Tool: Local Government Assessment Tool with option to use $500,000 or Less Local Government Insert if the Program Participant is eligible	Applicable Assessment Tool: Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas with option to use $500,000 or Less Local Government Insert if the Program Participant is eligible
	Submission Deadline: 270 days prior to the program year start date for the next 3-5-year consolidated planning cycle beginning on or after January 1, 2019.	Submission Deadline: Based on Lead Submitter's Submission Deadline	Submission Deadline: Based on Lead Submitter's Submission Deadline, which is triggered by approval and publication of a final State Assessment Tool
Local Government Program Participants with CDBG Grants in FY15 that are Over $500,000	Applicable Assessment Tool: Local Government Assessment Tool	Applicable Assessment Tool: Local Government Assessment Tool	Applicable Assessment Tool: Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas
	Submission Deadline: 270 days prior to the program year start date for the next 3-5-year consolidated planning cycle.	Submission Deadline: Based on Lead Submitter's Submission Deadline	Submission Deadline: Based on Lead Submitter's Submission Deadline, which is triggered by approval and publication of a final State Assessment Tool
States and Insular Areas	Applicable Assessment Tool: Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas	Applicable Assessment Tool: Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas	
	Submission Deadline: Triggered by approval and publication of a final Assessment Tool for State and Insular Areas	Submission Deadline: Triggered by approval and publication of a final Assessment Tool for State and Insular Areas	

[3] For any HOME consortium whose members do not receive CDBG funds or whose members collectively received $500,000 or less in CDBG funds in FY2015, the consortium's first AFH is due 270 days prior to the program year for which a new 3-5-year Consolidated Plan is due starting on or after January 1, 2019. For any HOME consortium in which members received more than $500,000 in CDBG funds in FY2015, the consortium's first AFH is due 270 days prior to the program year for which a new 3-5 Consolidated Plan is due starting on or after January 1, 2017. 81 Fed. Reg. 73129.

Public Housing Agencies				
	Option 1: Submit an AFH Alone	Option 2: PHA-Only Collaboration on an AFH	Option 3: Collaboration with one or more Local Governments on an AFH	Option 4: Collaboration with State as Lead Entity on an AFH
QPHAs (Fewer than 550 Units)	Applicable Assessment Tool: QPHA Assessment Tool	Applicable Assessment Tool: PHA Assessment Tool with option to use PHA Insert	Applicable Assessment Tool: Local Government Assessment Tool with option to use PHA Insert	Applicable Assessment Tool: Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas with option to use PHA Insert
	Submission Deadline: 270 days prior to the program year start date for the next 5-year cycle. Triggered by the announcement of the availability of all resources for completion of the Final QPHA Assessment Tool	Submission Deadline: 270 days prior to the program year start date for the next 5-year cycle of the Lead PHA. Triggered by the announcement of the availability of all resources for completion of the Final PHA Assessment Tool	Submission Deadline: Based on Lead Submitter's Submission Deadline	Submission Deadline: Triggered by approval and publication of a final Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas
PHAs 1250 or fewer Units	Applicable Assessment Tool: PHA Assessment Tool	Applicable Assessment Tool: PHA Assessment Tool with option to use 1,250 unit or fewer PHA Insert ("PHA Insert")	Applicable Assessment Tool: Local Government Assessment Tool with option to use the PHA Insert	Applicable Assessment Tool: Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas with option to use PHA Insert[4]

[4] While not final, HUD announced its intention to make an insert available to PHAs with 1250 units or fewer in the case of collaboration using the State Assessment Tool, as it has in the Local Government and PHA Assessment Tools. See 82 Fed. Reg. 4388 (Jan. 13, 2017).

Public Housing Agencies				
	Option 1: Submit an AFH Alone	**Option 2: PHA-Only Collaboration on an AFH**	**Option 3: Collaboration with one or more Local Governments on an AFH**	**Option 4: Collaboration with State as Lead Entity on an AFH**
	Submission Deadline: 270 days prior to the program year start date for the next 5-year PHA Planning cycle. Triggered by the announcement of the availability of all resources for completion of the Final PHA Assessment Tool	Submission Deadline: 270 days prior to the program year start date for the next 5-year PHA planning cycle of the Lead PHA. Triggered by the announcement of the availability of all resources for completion of the Final PHA Assessment Tool	Submission Deadline: Based on Lead Submitter's Submission Deadline	Submission Deadline: Triggered by approval and publication of a final Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas
PHAs with more than 1250 units	Applicable Assessment Tool: PHA Assessment Tool	Applicable Assessment Tool: PHA Assessment Tool	Applicable Assessment Tool: Local Government Assessment Tool	Applicable Assessment Tool: Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas
	Submission Deadline: 270 days prior to the program year start date for the next 5-year PHA Planning cycle. Triggered by the announcement of the availability of all resources for completion of the Final PHA Assessment Tool	Submission Deadline: 270 days prior to the program year start date for the next 5-year PHA Planning cycle. Triggered by the announcement of the availability of all resources for completion of the Final PHA Assessment Tool	Submission Deadline: Based on Lead Submitter's Submission Deadline	Submission Deadline: Triggered by approval and publication of a final Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas

PENDING THE AVAILABILITY OF APPLICABLE ASSESSMENT TOOLS

- **Are Program Participants subject to the obligation to affirmatively further fair housing?**

  Yes. Under the Fair Housing Act and other statutory authorities, HUD program participants receiving Federal financial assistance are required to administer their programs and activities in a manner that affirmatively furthers fair housing.

- **Are Program Participants that Lack an Applicable Assessment Tool subject to the requirements to conduct an AFH?**

  Not yet. The Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule provides that no AFH will be due before the publication of the Assessment Tool applicable to the program participant (or lead entity in a collaboration). Further, HUD must provide a minimum of 9 months after the publication of the final Assessment Tool when setting a new deadline for submission of the AFH. See 24 C.F.R. § 5.160(a)(1)(ii). Program participants should consult the tables above, which directs which Assessment Tool they should use as well as their current availability as of the date of this guidance.

- **What should a Program Participant do to continue to comply with AFFH requirements pending the availability of its applicable Assessment Tool?**

  Under the Fair Housing Act and other statutory authorities, program participants have a continuing obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. The AFFH Rule provides that "until such time as [a] program participant [is] required to submit an AFH, the program participant shall continue to conduct an analysis of impediments… in accordance with requirements in effect prior to August 17, 2015." 24 C.F.R. § 5.160(a)(3).

  For a State or Insular area, or a program participant collaborating with a State or Insular Area as the lead entity, this means it will continue to certify in accordance with the existing AFFH certification requiring that the participant will affirmatively further fair housing. The certification for a local government, State, or Insular Area indicates that it will conduct an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) to identify impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction or State, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions. As a result, these program participants will continue to conduct AIs, as opposed to AFHs, until such time as a final Assessment Tool for their use has been approved in accordance with the PRA. Similarly, PHAs will continue to certify that they will continue to affirmatively further fair housing. Program Participants remain subject to FHEO compliance reviews and investigations, and HUD may request and review the AI or other records in the event of a complaint or during routine onsite or offsite monitoring.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE RELATED SPECIFICALLY TO STATES OR INSULAR AREAS OR COLLABORATIONS LED BY STATES OR INSULAR AREAS

- **Status of State Assessment Tool PRA Process**

  In a Federal Register Notice dated September 28, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 66754), HUD solicited comment on a draft version of an Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas and also announced a two-stage process for soliciting public comment and feedback before the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) would approve the final Assessment Tool under the PRA. This Notice stated:

  Following this first stage of the extended PRA process, HUD will provide an updated version of the Assessment Tool. States and Insular Areas will not be required to use the Assessment Tool to complete an AFH until such time HUD publishes a final Notice announcing the availability of the final Assessment Tool and final AFFH-T for States and Insular Areas. This final Notice will not be published until after the second stage of this extended PRA process has been completed. By providing the updated version of the Assessment Tool prior to issuance of the final Notice, HUD is providing an opportunity for the public and program participants to have advanced review of the proposed requirements.

  As of the date of this guidance, HUD is continuing to develop an updated version of the Assessment Tool, which HUD intends to publish before proceeding to a second 30-Day PRA Notice and Comment period. This second stage in this extended process will allow the public a further opportunity to review and provide feedback on the interaction between the Assessment Tool and the AFFH-T, to inform any necessary changes to the Assessment Tool itself.

- **Should a State or Insular Area update its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) or wait for the Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas?**

  HUD's longstanding guidance on the AI process, the Fair Housing Planning Guide, "suggests that jurisdictions conduct or update their AI at least once every 3 to 5 years (consistent with the Consolidated Planning Cycle)." Until the final publication of an Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas, HUD recommends completing an update of the AI according to the existing guidance pending the final Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas. HUD will continue to provide program participants and the public information regarding the status of the Assessment Tool for use by States and Insular Areas.

- **How can States and Insular Areas use the AFFH Rule framework, draft Assessment Tools, and AFFH Data and Mapping Tool (AFFH-T) to inform an AI update?**

  While HUD's Fair Housing Planning Guide remains HUD's official guidance for completing an AI, HUD encourages any State or Insular Area that will update an AI pending a final Assessment Tool to take advantage of the framework set forth in the AFFH Rule (specifically at 24 C.F.R. § 5.154(d)) and draft Assessment Tools as a way of completing the obligations of the AI. HUD considers the objectives of the AFH—identifying significant contributing factors and related fair housing issues and establishing goals for overcoming the effects of those—to enhance those of the AI—identifying impediments to fair housing choice. The framework set forth in the AFFH

Rule provides a set of specific fair housing issues (segregation/integration, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs) that States and Insular Areas may wish to analyze when conducting their AIs.

In conducting or updating the AI, States or Insular Areas may in particular find the following resources to be useful:

- The Draft Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas, as well as final Assessment Tools for Local Governments and PHAs
- AFFH Data and Mapping Tool (AFFH-T)
- The AFFH Rule Guidebook

The Assessment Tools are meant to assist program participants as they undertake planning processes to meet their AFFH planning obligations. As explained further in the Fair Housing Planning Guide, the scope of an AI is broad and considers a variety of private and public practices, policies, and procedures that affect housing choice. For example, as the Fair Housing Planning Guide explains in Section 2.5, "the AI structure should provide for effective, ongoing relationships with all elements of the community with clear and continuous exchange of concerns, ideas, analysis, and evaluation of results." As such, the community participation requirements of the AFFH Rule may provide States and Insular Areas with a useful framework for complying with their preexisting obligation. Similarly, when defining objectives and implementing Fair Housing Actions in conducting an AI, it may be useful for a State or Insular Area to consider the goal setting framework provided under the AFFH Rule and in the draft Assessment Tool.

In addition, HUD has provided maps and tables through the AFFH-T that can help show patterns related to fair housing issues. HUD is continuing to develop a beta version of the Data and Mapping Tool for States and Insular Areas, and will announce its availability through a Federal Register Notice, at which point States, Insular Areas, and the public may provide HUD with comments regarding the functionality and data packages.

Finally, the AFFH Rule Guidebook provides more detailed guidance on how program participants can use the Assessment Tool and AFFH-T. HUD strongly encourages States to use these resources to inform their fair housing planning pending a final Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas.

- **How can States Collaborate with Local Governments or PHAs?**

As it has developed the AFH process, HUD has encouraged local governments and PHAs to collaborate with States and Insular Areas in a joint or regional AFH.[5] HUD has also provided for one such method of collaboration with States and Insular Areas in its draft Assessment of Fair Housing Tool for States and Insular Areas by providing "inserts" for smaller program

[5] See the AFFH Final Rule at 24 C.F.R. § 5.156(a) ("For the purposes of sharing resources and addressing fair housing issues from a broader perspective, program participants are encouraged to collaborate to conduct and submit a single AFH, either a joint AFH or regional AFH... for the purpose of evaluating fair housing issues and contributing factors.").

participants. By Notice dated January 13, 2017 (82 Fed. Reg. 4373, 4377), HUD has also indicated it intends to make inserts for PHAs applicable to any PHAs with 1250 or fewer units.

In general, HUD anticipates that the opportunity to collaborate with a State or Insular Area on fair housing planning may be particularly useful for smaller or more rural program participants outside of larger metropolitan areas, or without opportunities for local collaboration within their CBSA, or for other local governments or PHAs seeking to participate in a wider regional approach to fair housing planning. PHAs that operate statewide or regionally or that operate under a consortium (24 CFR C.F.R. Part 943) may also particularly benefit from an AFH collaboration with a State.

Collaborating program participants must designate, through express written consent, one participant as the lead entity to oversee the submission of the joint or regional AFH on behalf of all collaborating program participants. 24 C.F.R. § 5.156(a)(3). Program participants, whether contiguous or non-contiguous, that are either not located within the same Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA), or that are not located within the same State and seek to collaborate on an AFFH, must submit a written request to HUD for approval of the collaboration, stating why the collaboration is appropriate. 24 C.F.R. § 5.156(a)(2). In addition, program participants that intend to prepare either a joint or regional AFH shall promptly notify HUD of such intention and provide HUD with a copy of their written agreement. 24 C.F.R. § 5.516(a)(4).

In these written notifications or requests for approval, HUD recommends that program participants describe (1) how the State- or Insular Area-led collaboration will improve their AFH and related fair housing outcomes, (2) how the collaborating entities will ensure ongoing compliance with AFFH requirements pending the availability of an Assessment Tool for States or Insular Areas, and (3) include the written agreement between program participants.

For States or Insular Areas whose Consolidated Plans are due in FY 2017 or 2018, the State or Insular Area can act as the lead entity for a joint collaboration, while completing its own AI. Any program participant that is collaborating with a State or Insular Area as the lead entity should also ensure it is complying with existing requirements to conduct or update their AI or otherwise meet the obligations of their AFFH certification, as applicable. HUD encourages States or Insular Areas that are updating their AIs to collaborate with their local government and PHA partners in anticipation of the State- or Insular Area-led collaboration on the AFH. The collaboration may develop a collaborative AI that helps to meet the AFFH requirements of the collaborating partners.

For States or Insular Areas whose Consolidated Plans are due in FY 2019 or thereafter, such States or Insular Areas may be designated as the lead entity for a joint or regional Assessment of Fair Housing. The final Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas to be issued by HUD following the completion of the final PRA process is intended to include additional mechanisms for implementing and achieving this result.

HUD will provide further instruction upon finalizing the Assessment Tool for States or Insular Areas or HUD may reassess the status of such collaborations based on the availability of the Assessment Tool.

- **When is the Submission Date for the Collaboration?**

To the extent practicable, all program participants must be on the same program year and fiscal year before submission of the joint or regional AFH. Program participants should also align consolidated planning cycles or PHA planning cycles to the extent practicable. The applicable procedures for changing consolidated plan program participant program year start dates, if necessary, are described in 24 C.F.R. § 91.10-20. The applicable procedures for changing PHA fiscal year beginning dates, if necessary, are described in 24 C.F.R. § 903.15. If alignment of a program year or fiscal year is not practicable, the submission deadline for a joint AFH or regional AFH will be based on the designated lead entity's program year start date. In the case where a State or Insular Area is the lead entity, the submission date will be subject to the extension based on when the final Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas becomes available.[6]

- **How do local governments or PHAs collaborating with a State or Insular Area lead entity comply with AFFH obligations pending the final Assessment Tool for States and Insular Areas?**

  Under the AFFH Rule, program participants must submit an AFH in accordance with the submission deadlines in 24 C.F.R. § 5.160(a). Under 24 C.F.R. § 5.160(a)(1)(ii), a submission deadline will be extended as specified in the appropriate Assessment Tool applicable to the program participant or lead entity publication to a date that will be no less than 9 months from the date of publication. In the case where a local government or PHA joins a collaboration with the State as a lead entity, the local government or PHA must continue to comply with their respective AFFH certifications applicable prior to the new AFFH rule. For a local government, this means that it must certify that it "will conduct an [AI] within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions in this regard." Similarly, a PHA is required to examine "programs or proposed programs, identify any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs, address those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available and work with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement and maintain records reflecting these analyses and actions." For those program participants that choose to join a State- or Insular Area-led collaboration, HUD encourages use of the additional tools available under the new AFH framework, as described above, to develop a collaborative AI to help participants in the collaboration meet their AFFH obligations pending the requirement to submit the AFH.

[6]See AFFH Final Rule at 24 C.F.R. § 5.160(c) ("Collaborative AFHs. All collaborative program participants, whether joint participants or regionally collaborating participants, will select a lead entity and submit the AFH according to that entity's schedule."). See also, 24 C.F.R. § 5.160(a)(1)(ii), ("If the time frame specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this [submissions requirements] section would result in a first AFH submission date that is less than 9 months after the date of publication of the Assessment Tool that is applicable to the program participant or lead entity, the participant(s)' submission deadline will be extended as specified in that Assessment Tool publication to a date that will not be less than 9 months from the date of publication of the Assessment Tool.").