

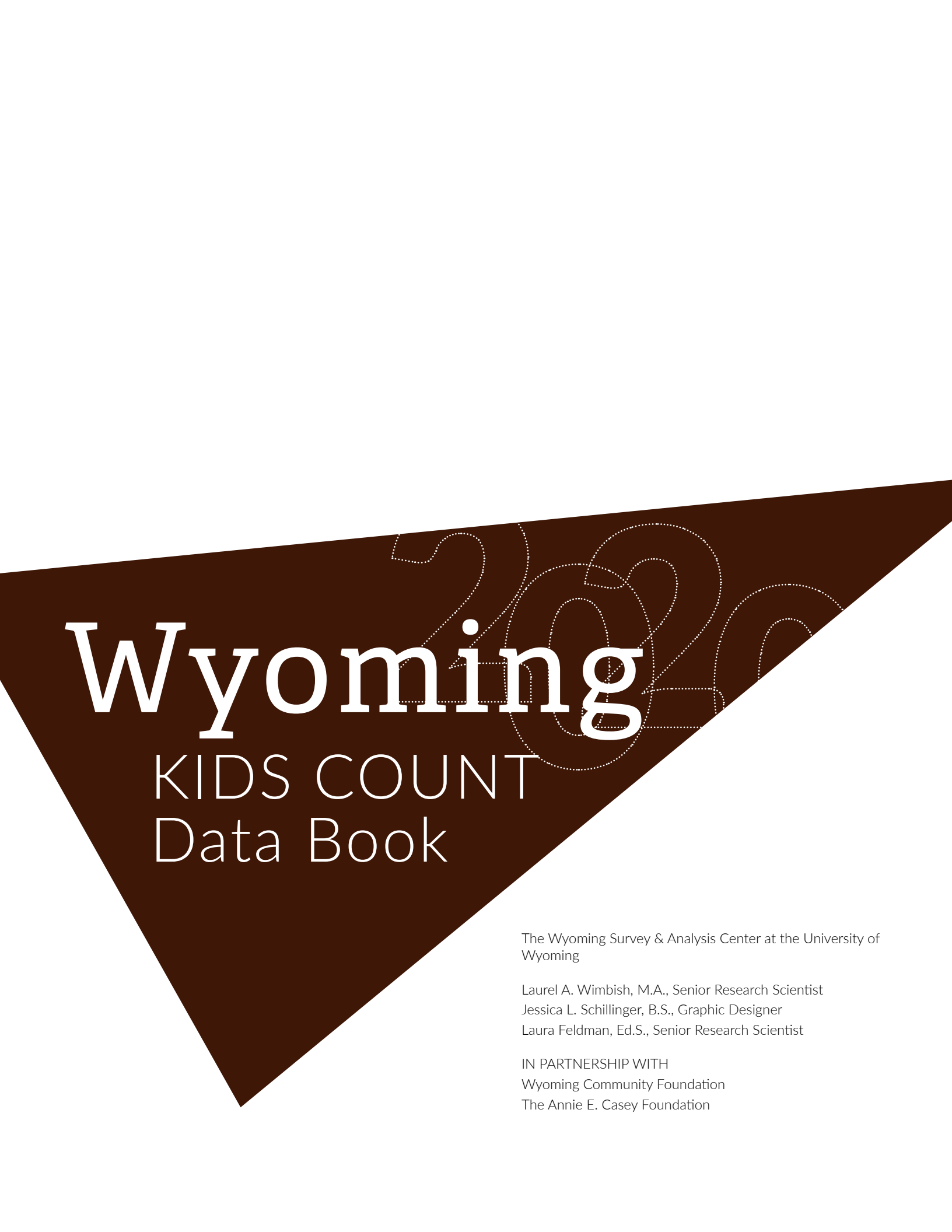
2020 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book

The Wyoming Survey & Analysis
Center at the University of Wyoming

Laurel A. Wimbish, M.A., Senior Research Scientist
Jessica L. Schillinger, B.S., Graphic Designer
Laura Feldman, Ed.S., Senior Research Scientist

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
Wyoming Community Foundation
The Annie E. Casey Foundation





Wyoming

KIDS COUNT

Data Book

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Table of Contents

07

Greetings from the First Lady

09

Looking Back, Looking Forward

10

Demographics

15

Family Structure

19

Income & Poverty

21 Self-Sufficiency & Essential Workers

30

Child & Maternal Health

31 Challenges in Rural Maternal Health

44

Health Care

45 Making the Case for Medicaid
Expansion in Wyoming

50

Education

51 Supporting Early Childhood Education

56

The National KIDS COUNT Data Center

58

Endnotes

61

About the Data

Greetings from the First Lady



It is such an honor to kick off the release of the 2020 Wyoming KIDS COUNT! Having access to accurate and reliable information is incredibly important as parents, advocates, and policy makers form decisions going forward. Wyoming is full of innovative

thinkers and those ready to create Wyoming solutions to Wyoming challenges.

Data shows that 1 in 6 kids and 1 in 8 adults in Wyoming are hungry. That's not okay with me! There are grassroots efforts in every Wyoming county dedicated to reducing childhood hunger and combating food insecurity. Instead of reinventing the wheel, Wyoming Hunger Initiative was launched in October 2019 to work to prevent food insecurity by increasing awareness and support for the work of local anti-hunger organizations statewide.

Poverty is like an onion as you can constantly peel back the layers of contributing factors. Food insecurity is just one layer of that poverty onion but one that our children cannot solve on their own. Included in this Data Book is family structure, income levels, and the percentage of citizens who fall below the poverty line. Wyoming

Hunger Initiative is committed to serving every Wyoming county, because we know hunger does not discriminate.

The sudden additional demand on food pantries statewide requires solutions! Solving food insecurity is something we can do right now and it is something we have an obligation to do as it is an investment in our children. If we can create a better tomorrow for our next generation of leaders, we are setting ourselves up for success.

The data and research provided by this document provides incredible information about the great state that we call home. Food insecurity is a problem that can be solved, together!

Sincerely,

Jennie Gordon
Jennie Gordon

LOOKING BACK

2020

LOOKING FORWARD



Many things have changed in the last 20 years in Wyoming. Our population has increased by about 84,000, and it has grayed.¹ In 2000, the median average age was 36.2. It now rests, in 2018, at 38.5.² In 2000, those 45 and older represented 35% of Wyoming's population. Today, they represent 42%.³

Families

Wyoming is home to 58,118 families.⁴ Of these, 13% live below the poverty threshold.⁵ Nearly one-third of all of Wyoming's single mother led households are in poverty.⁶ Between private and public insurance options, all but 7% of Wyoming's children (and 12% of Wyoming's adults) are insured, but that still means 11,153 children in Wyoming do not have affordable access to preventative, medical, and dental care when needed.⁷ Some of the uninsured make slightly too much to qualify for public support but yet not enough to pay private health insurance premiums which are the second-highest in the country.

Mothers & Babies

Outcomes for mothers and babies have primarily improved since 2000. Births to teens have dropped by half,⁸ and, no doubt related, births to women with less than a high school education have fallen by a third.⁹ The percentage of mothers who smoke during pregnancy has dropped from 22% in 2000 to 13% in 2018,¹⁰ giving more babies a healthier start in life. Yet, the percentage of women who receive inadequate prenatal care remains stuck where it was in 2000¹¹—with approximately 1 out of every 4 women (and neonates) not receiving enough care.

Education

Wyoming's schools are also changing. Although Hispanics are 10% of the Wyoming population (up from 6% in 2000),¹² they make up 14% of our K-12 population.¹³ In part because of our

aging population, Whites comprise 78% of the K-12 population, although they represent 91% of the entire state's population. Our four-year graduation rates have risen every year from 2012 to 2018 (the last year for which data are available) and now stand at 82%.¹⁴ Nor does education in Wyoming end with high school. In 2018, 27% of Wyoming adults, 25 and older, have a bachelor's degree or higher,¹⁵ an increase from 30% in 2000.¹⁶ Everyone does not participate in this success though: only 11% of Native Americans and 10% of Hispanics hold a bachelor's degree or higher.¹⁷

Remaining Challenges

Of challenges left to overcome, perhaps most glaring is the gap between the median earnings of men and the median earnings of women. Wyoming has the widest gap in the United States.¹⁸ Overall, Wyoming women make 70 cents for every dollar Wyoming men make.¹⁹ Gender pay inequity cuts across all levels of education (see education and income and poverty sections).²⁰

These statistics reflect a changing Wyoming. Continuing to address our collective challenges and to sustain our shared successes will help kindle the Wyoming spirit in all our families and help raise the next generation of independent productive Wyoming adults.



Demographics

Wyoming has the smallest population of the 50 states and falls only behind Alaska for having the sparsest population.¹ In 2000, Wyoming averaged 5.1 people per square mile.² In 2019, the rate is estimated at 5.9 people per square mile.³ Despite being small, Wyoming's population has grown by about 84,459 people over the past two decades.⁴ The U.S. Census estimates the number of Wyomingites at 578,759 in 2019.⁵ The Wyoming Department of

Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division estimates that in another 20 years, 2040, Wyoming's population will reach 614,820 people.⁶

Throughout the last 20 years, males have consistently made up roughly 51% of the population, while females have accounted for the other 49%.⁷ During that time, the median age has increased from 37.1 years in 2000 to 39.1 years in 2018.⁸

Percentage of Wyoming Population by Race & Ethnicity, Age

	2000	2019	+/-
White	89.1%	83.7%	43,934 people
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.4	10.1	27,218
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2.0	2.1	2,221
2 or more	1.0	1.8	5,529
Black	0.9	1.1	2,025
Asian	0.6	1.1	3,352
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	180

	2000	2019	+/-
Under 5 years	6.3	6.0	4,034 people
5 to 9	6.9	6.4	3,351
10 to 14	7.8	6.8	1,049
15 to 19	8.5	6.3	-5,401
20 to 44	34.7	32.6	17,133
45 to 74	30.5	35.1	52,294
75+	5.4	6.7	11,999

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Population by County

Total population

	2010	2019	+/-	% +/-	
Wyoming	564,487	578,759	14,272	2.5%	↗
Albany	36,469	38,880	2,411	6.6	↗
Big Horn	11,666	11,790	124	1.1	↗
Campbell	46,245	46,341	96	0.2	↗
Carbon	15,848	14,800	-1,048	-6.6	↘
Converse	13,822	13,822	0	0.0	↔
Crook	7,118	7,584	466	6.5	↗
Fremont	40,198	39,261	-937	-2.3	↘
Goshen	13,422	13,211	-211	-1.6	↘
Hot Springs	4,811	4,413	-398	-8.3	↘
Johnson	8,590	8,445	-145	-1.7	↘
Laramie	92,236	99,500	7,264	7.9	↗
Lincoln	18,099	19,830	1,731	9.6	↗
Natrona	75,470	79,858	4,388	5.8	↗
Niobrara	2,491	2,356	-135	-5.4	↘
Park	28,241	29,194	953	3.4	↗
Platte	8,665	8,393	-272	-3.1	↘
Sheridan	29,148	30,485	1,337	4.6	↗
Sublette	10,261	9,831	-430	-4.2	↘
Sweetwater	43,574	42,343	-1,231	-2.8	↘
Teton	21,296	23,464	2,168	10.2	↗
Uinta	21,089	20,226	-863	-4.1	↘
Washakie	8,530	7,805	-725	-8.5	↘
Weston	7,198	6,927	-271	-3.8	↘

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Population, Children & Adults

Number of children (0-17) and adults

	CHILDREN, 17 & UNDER				ADULTS, 18 & OLDER			
	2010	2019	+/-		2010	2019	+/-	
Wyoming	135,486	133,734	-1,752	↘	429,001	445,025	16,024	↗
Albany	6,052	6,253	201	↗	30,417	32,627	2,210	↗
Big Horn	3,006	2,895	-111	↘	8,660	8,895	235	↗
Campbell	13,035	12,573	-462	↘	33,210	33,768	558	↗
Carbon	3,732	3,362	-370	↘	12,116	11,438	-678	↘
Converse	3,511	3,374	-137	↘	10,311	10,448	137	↗
Crook	1,718	1,873	155	↗	5,400	5,711	311	↗
Fremont	10,271	10,001	-270	↘	29,927	29,260	-667	↘
Goshen	2,703	2,592	-111	↘	10,719	10,619	-100	↘
Hot Springs	967	907	-60	↘	3,844	3,506	-338	↘
Johnson	1,910	1,827	-83	↘	6,680	6,618	-62	↘
Laramie	22,458	22,926	468	↗	69,778	76,574	6796	↗
Lincoln	5,096	5,230	134	↗	13,003	14,600	1,597	↗
Natrona	18,000	19,121	1,121	↗	57,470	60,737	3,267	↗
Niobrara	468	413	-55	↘	2,023	1,943	-80	↘
Park	5,908	5,959	51	↗	22,333	23,235	902	↗
Platte	1,754	1,702	-52	↘	6,911	6,691	-220	↘
Sheridan	6,486	6,438	-48	↘	22,662	24,047	1385	↗
Sublette	2,437	2,169	-268	↘	7,824	7,662	-162	↘
Sweetwater	11,790	10,968	-822	↘	31,784	31,375	-409	↘
Teton	4,081	4,200	119	↗	17,215	19,264	2,049	↗
Uinta	6,357	5,752	-605	↘	14,732	14,474	-258	↘
Washakie	2,172	1,784	-388	↘	6,358	6,021	-337	↘
Weston	1,574	1,415	-159	↘	5,624	5,512	-112	↘

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Population, Children

Number of children (Under 5, 5-17)

	UNDER 5 YEARS				5-17 YEARS			
	2010	2019	+/-		2010	2019	+/-	
Wyoming	40,178	34,931	-5,247	↘	95,308	98,803	3,495	↗
Albany	2,046	1,766	-280	↘	4,006	4,487	481	↗
Big Horn	772	700	-72	↘	2,234	2,195	-39	↘
Campbell	4,078	3,348	-730	↘	8,957	9,225	268	↗
Carbon	1,128	940	-188	↘	2,604	2,422	-182	↘
Converse	971	870	-101	↘	2,540	2,504	-36	↘
Crook	522	551	29	↗	1,196	1,322	126	↗
Fremont	3,164	2,620	-544	↘	7,107	7,381	274	↗
Goshen	704	694	-10	↘	1,999	1,898	-101	↘
Hot Springs	259	216	-43	↘	708	691	-17	↘
Johnson	573	387	-186	↘	1,337	1,440	103	↗
Laramie	6,749	6,243	-506	↘	15,709	16,683	974	↗
Lincoln	1,451	1,291	-160	↘	3,645	3,939	294	↗
Natrona	5,355	5,102	-253	↘	12,645	14,019	1,374	↗
Niobrara	97	143	46	↗	371	270	-101	↘
Park	1,624	1,512	-112	↘	4,284	4,447	163	↗
Platte	422	430	8	↗	1,332	1,272	-60	↘
Sheridan	1,867	1,556	-311	↘	4,619	4,882	263	↗
Sublette	719	525	-194	↘	1,718	1,644	-74	↘
Sweetwater	3,614	2,797	-817	↘	8,176	8,171	-5	↘
Teton	1,294	1,130	-164	↘	2,787	3,070	283	↗
Uinta	1,767	1,361	-406	↘	4,590	4,391	-199	↘
Washakie	592	399	-193	↘	1,580	1,385	-195	↘
Weston	410	350	-60	↘	1,164	1,065	-99	↘

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Population, Young Adults

Number of young adults (18-24)

	2010		2019			
	% all adults		% all adults		+/-	
Wyoming	56,337	13.1%	52,521	11.8%	-3,816	↘
Albany	10,604	34.9	10,828	33.2	224	↗
Big Horn	826	9.5	850	9.6	24	↗
Campbell	4,459	13.4	3,725	11.0	-734	↘
Carbon	1,216	10.0	1,078	9.4	-138	↘
Converse	1,036	10.0	1,007	9.6	-29	↘
Crook	454	8.4	424	7.4	-30	↘
Fremont	3,502	11.7	3,016	10.3	-486	↘
Goshen	1,366	12.7	1,217	11.5	-149	↘
Hot Springs	312	8.1	269	7.7	-43	↘
Johnson	498	7.5	484	7.3	-14	↘
Laramie	8,918	12.8	8,851	11.6	-67	↘
Lincoln	1,139	8.8	1,290	8.8	151	↗
Natrona	7,213	12.6	6,217	10.2	-996	↘
Niobrara	146	7.2	176	9.1	30	↗
Park	2,486	11.1	2,077	8.9	-409	↘
Platte	545	7.9	514	7.7	-31	↘
Sheridan	2,327	10.3	2,328	9.7	1	↗
Sublette	743	9.5	590	7.7	-153	↘
Sweetwater	4,239	13.3	3,558	11.3	-681	↘
Teton	1,657	9.6	1,634	8.5	-23	↘
Uinta	1,604	10.9	1,445	10.0	-159	↘
Washakie	515	8.1	517	8.6	2	↗
Weston	532	9.5	426	7.7	-106	↘

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division



2 Family Structure

The first relationships children form are to parents and other close family members, and the structure of that family has a substantial impact on a child's later development throughout both adolescence and adulthood.¹ Of Wyoming's 144,525 family households in 2018, 40% (58,118) include children under 18²—an increase from 33% of all households in 2000.³

In 2018, approximately 16,600 households are led by single parents, with about 4,600 headed by men and another 12,000 headed by women.⁴ In 2000, the numbers were very similar (approximately 16,300 single-parent families with about 4,700 led by men and 11,600 led by women).⁵

In Wyoming, of children who live in families that make less than the federal poverty threshold, more than half (63%) live in single-parent families.⁶ This annual income is less than \$21,720 for a single parent with two children.⁷ Households headed by single women are more likely to experience income inadequacy than those headed by single men (58% versus 23%, respectively).⁸ Families with children under 6 suffer even more, mostly due to the additional

cost of child care.⁹ These data indicate that family structure remains a critical factor in economic self-sufficiency.

Children by Family Type

Percentage of all related children in married & single parent homes

	MARRIED COUPLE			SINGLE PARENT		
	2010	2018		2010	2018	
Wyoming	73.5 %	73.9 %	↗	26.5 %	26.1 %	↘
Albany	76.0	84.8	↗	24.0	15.2	↘
Big Horn	84.9	80.6	↘	15.1	19.4	↗
Campbell	76.5	77.1	↗	23.5	22.9	↘
Carbon	71.8	71.6	↘	28.2	28.4	↗
Converse	79.3	81.3	↗	20.7	18.7	↘
Crook	78.3	89.8	↗	21.7	10.2	↘
Fremont	63.7	62.4	↘	36.3	37.6	↗
Goshen	70.8	77.8	↗	29.2	22.2	↘
Hot Springs	76.4	72.6	↘	23.6	27.4	↗
Johnson	81.5	79.1	↘	18.5	20.9	↗
Laramie	64.1	71.1	↗	35.9	28.9	↘
Lincoln	83.0	80.6	↘	17.0	19.4	↗
Natrona	70.2	66.3	↘	29.8	33.7	↗
Niobrara	74.1	80.4	↗	25.9	19.6	↘
Park	78.5	78.4	↘	21.5	21.6	↗
Platte	60.8	76.0	↗	39.2	24.0	↘
Sheridan	74.0	75.7	↗	26.0	24.3	↘
Sublette	86.9	77.7	↘	13.1	22.3	↗
Sweetwater	74.7	74.6	↘	25.3	25.4	↗
Teton	91.1	72.1	↘	8.9	27.9	↗
Uinta	80.8	82.7	↗	19.2	17.3	↘
Washakie	85.3	75.2	↘	14.7	24.8	↗
Weston	77.4	65.2	↘	22.6	34.8	↗

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

Single-Father & Single-Mother Families

Percentage of all children in single-parent homes

	SINGLE FATHER			SINGLE MOTHER		
	2010	2018		2010	2018	
Wyoming	30.1 %	33.0 %	↗	69.9 %	67.0 %	↘
Albany	30.8	26.0	↘	69.2	74.0	↗
Big Horn	40.8	40.2	↘	59.2	59.8	↗
Campbell	29.8	38.2	↗	70.2	61.8	↘
Carbon	26.0	21.1	↘	74.0	78.9	↗
Converse	21.5	56.8	↗	78.5	43.2	↘
Crook	5.2	41.6	↗	94.8	58.4	↘
Fremont	34.5	31.8	↘	65.5	68.2	↗
Goshen	35.0	38.4	↗	65.0	61.6	↘
Hot Springs	4.5	12.8	↗	95.5	87.2	↘
Johnson	40.9	45.6	↗	59.1	54.4	↘
Laramie	30.2	28.9	↘	69.8	71.1	↗
Lincoln	38.1	45.2	↗	61.9	54.8	↘
Natrona	26.0	28.4	↗	74.0	71.6	↘
Niobrara	9.5	31.2	↗	90.5	68.8	↘
Park	22.2	49.2	↗	77.8	50.8	↘
Platte	8.4	36.0	↗	91.6	64.0	↘
Sheridan	34.7	33.2	↘	65.3	66.8	↗
Sublette	36.2	57.0	↗	63.8	43.0	↘
Sweetwater	40.2	28.5	↘	59.8	71.5	↗
Teton	51.9	34.5	↘	48.1	65.5	↗
Uinta	21.5	32.3	↗	78.5	67.7	↘
Washakie	51.4	34.6	↘	48.6	65.4	↗
Weston	19.9	40.7	↗	80.1	59.3	↘

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

Births to Teens

Number of live births to mothers (15-19) per 1,000 live births

	2010-2014	2014-2018	
Wyoming	33.8	26.3	↘
Albany	13.3	9.0	↘
Big Horn	27.2	14.8	↘
Campbell	44.6	33.4	↘
Carbon	39.9	37.7	↘
Converse	45.1	33.9	↘
Crook	31.6	28.3	↘
Fremont	54.8	44.0	↘
Goshen	30.0	20.0	↘
Hot Springs	20.6	19.0	↘
Johnson	16.2	13.7	↘
Laramie	38.5	28.1	↘
Lincoln	25.3	17.9	↘
Natrona	40.1	34.3	↘
Niobrara	26.5	36.9	↗
Park	18.3	17.0	↘
Platte	28.7	18.2	↘
Sheridan	26.7	23.0	↘
Sublette	18.0	17.6	↘
Sweetwater	40.1	27.5	↘
Teton	15.7	10.9	↘
Uinta	33.4	28.8	↘
Washakie	27.6	24.4	↘
Weston	39.4	20.7	↘

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics



Income & Poverty

The Official federal Poverty Measure (OPM) is an outdated and insufficient measure of poverty in America. The OPM does not vary by geographic location, and it is based solely on the cost of food. The OPM does not consider the cost of other essentials like housing, transportation, or medical care.¹

The American Community Survey estimated Wyoming was home in 2018 to 58,118 families with children under 18.² Approximately 13% of these families (7,546) live below poverty.³ In single-parent households led by women, this rate jumps to 36%.⁴ Conversely, only 6% of married-couple families with children live in poverty.⁵ The federal government establishes the poverty threshold by calculating the minimum amount of annual income a family needs to pay for essentials like housing, utilities, and food. This calculation does not include healthcare as a necessity nor is it adjusted on a state-by-state basis.⁶

Approximately 5,600 Wyoming families received some kind of government assistance in the form of Supplemental Security Income or cash assistance (e.g., Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program [SNAP]) in 2018.⁷ Compared to those in high income brackets, families and

children living in poverty are more prone to poor health, inadequate housing, social isolation, and high stress.⁸ These hardships often leave affects that last a lifetime.

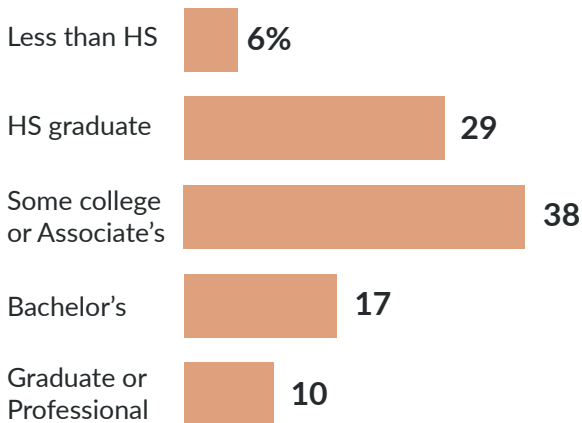
The median income for men (\$54,834) in Wyoming is nearly 45% higher than the median income for women (\$38,434).⁹ That means, in Wyoming, a woman earns \$0.70 for every dollar a man earns.¹⁰ In 2018, the National Women's Law Center ranked the Equality State as 50th for the size of its wage gap compared to other states.¹¹ Wyoming maintains a minimum wage of \$5.15; for comparison, the federal minimum wage is \$7.25.¹² While nearly all workers in Wyoming make the federal minimum wage, any employee not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act is only ensured the state's minimum wage.¹³

The higher a person's educational attainment, the greater the median yearly earnings for those working in Wyoming, although the difference in earnings between men and women is among the largest in the country.¹⁴

More Education, Higher Earnings

Nearly Two-Thirds of Wyoming Adults Have at least Some College

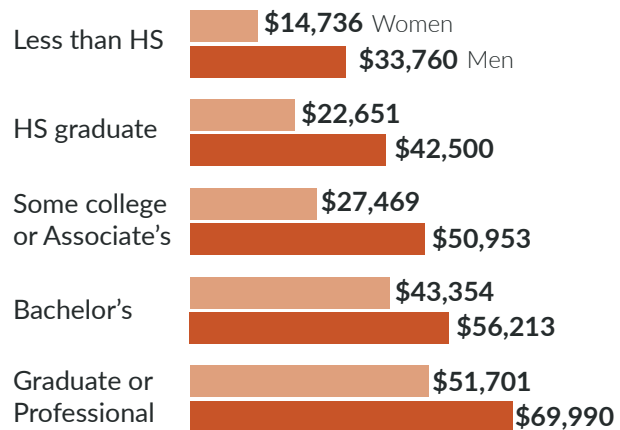
Percentage of Wyoming adults 25 & older, by education



Source: American Community Survey, 2018 1-Year Estimates

Income Increases as Education Increases for Both Men & Women

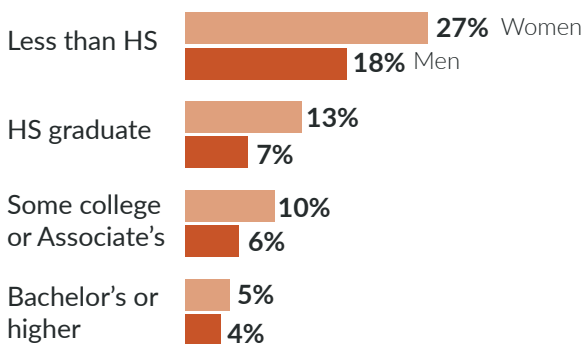
Median annual income by education and gender



Source: American Community Survey, 2018 1-Year Estimates

Poverty Rate Decreases with More Education

Percentage of Wyoming adults at or below the poverty rate by education and gender



Source: American Community Survey, 2018 1-Year Estimates

Self-Sufficiency & Essential Workers

The COVID-19 (Coronavirus) global pandemic has disrupted economies across the world. In March 2020, Wyoming's governor declared a statewide state of emergency.

While many Wyomingites stayed home to slow the spread and flatten the curve, Wyoming's essential workers reported for duty in grocery stores, hospitals, nursing homes, distribution centers, and post offices. They were the first to the scene of fires and other emergencies and cared for children of essential workers in childcare centers and at home.

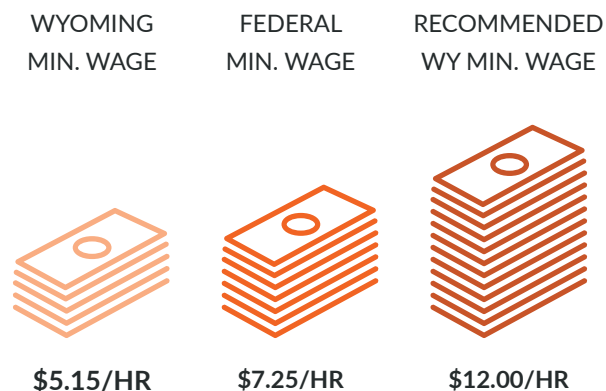
From the start of the pandemic, Wyoming has relied on these workers to stock our groceries, deliver packages, care for children and elderly family members, and respond to medical emergencies. Despite being essential, many of these workers do not make a sufficient wage to support themselves and their families.¹

What is Self-Sufficiency?

The Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates how much income families of various sizes and ages need to make ends meet at a minimally adequate level without public or private assistance. Often,

State nor Federal Minimum Wage is Enough to Be Self-Sufficient

State and federal minimum wage per hour



families of essential workers experience a gap between their current wages and what they need to be self-sufficient. Closing the gap between what a family earns and the Self-Sufficiency Standard requires both reducing costs and raising incomes.

The Challenge of Minimum Wage

Wyoming's state minimum wage is \$5.15/hour – Wyoming ties with Georgia for the lowest state minimum wage in the nation.²

This wage particularly impacts workers under age 20, tipped workers, and others working in agriculture or as private domestic servants who are exempt from the federal minimum wage (\$7.25/hour).³ Some of the very people we consider essential (daycare workers, store clerks, and hotel staff to name a few) work for the federal minimum wage. Three quarters of them are women.⁴

Neither the state nor the federal wage is enough for Wyoming families to be self-sufficient. Raising the state minimum wage to \$12.00/hour would be a step in the right direction toward helping Wyoming families achieve self-sufficiency.

What Essential Workers are Impacted by Minimum Wage?



Food service and grocery store workers

Day care workers and child care providers



Hotel staff and in-home domestic servants

Wages to Be Self-Sufficient Differ by Family & Location

Wyoming Single Parents Need Higher Wages to be Self-Sufficient

Median hourly wage to be self-sufficient per adult

1 Adult



2 Adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age



1 Adult, 1 teen



1 Adult, 1 preschooler

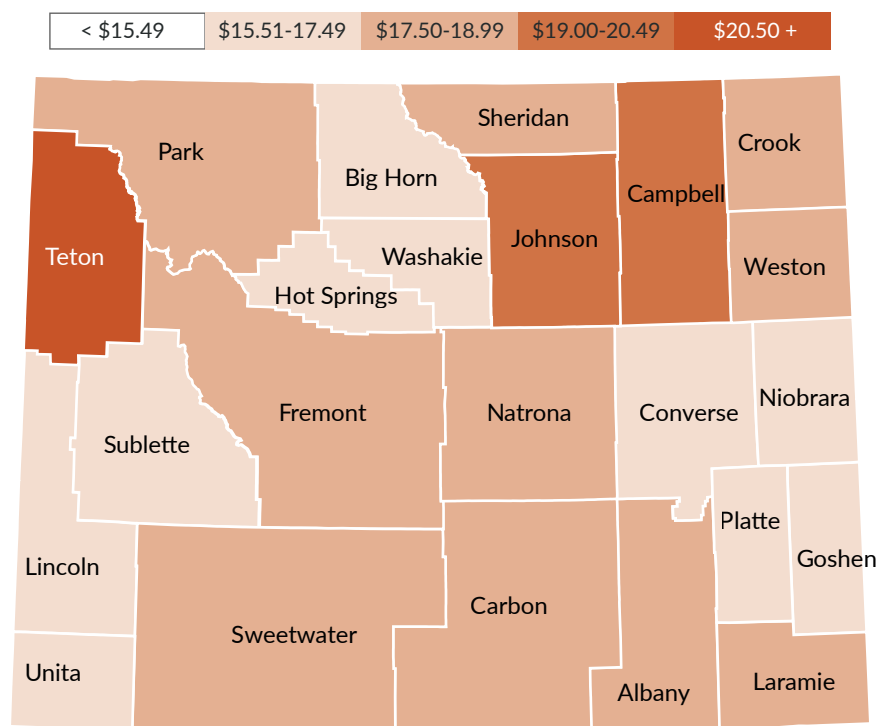


1 Adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age



Teton County Requires Highest Wages to be Self-Sufficient

Median hourly wage to be self-sufficient



Lowest: Unita \$16.22

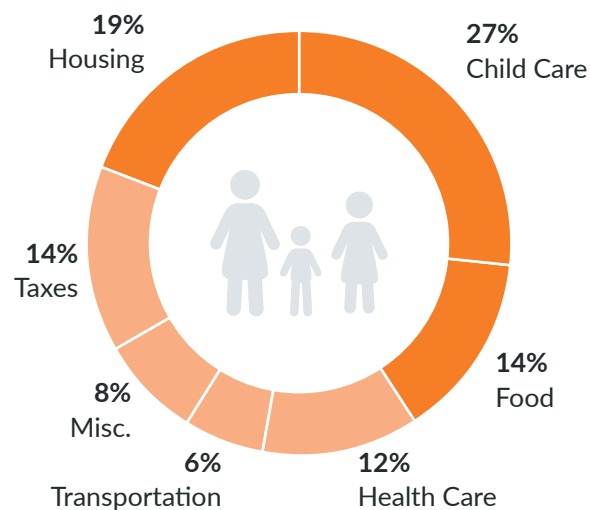
Highest: Teton \$29.70

Just Not Enough: Expenses Outpace Wages

Housing, Food, & Child Care Make up 60% of Monthly Expenses

Median monthly expenses for a Wyoming family of 1 adult, 1 preschooler, and 1 school-age child

Housing Costs	\$826.00
Child Care Costs	\$1,161.77
Food Costs	\$602.21
Transportation Costs	\$276.65
Health Care Costs	\$540.32
Miscellaneous costs	\$341.33
Taxes (Net)	\$586.40
Total Expenses	\$4,334.68
Total Wages at Federal Min. Wage	\$1,256.67
Monthly Gap	- \$3,078.01



How Do Self-Sufficiency Wages Compare?

Median monthly wages for a Wyoming family of 1 adult, 1 preschooler, and 1 school-age child

Self-Sufficiency Wage	\$46,739
Fed. Poverty Level	\$21,720
Full-time Fed. Min. Wage	\$15,080
Full-time WY Min. Wage	\$10,712

Single parents with one preschooler and one school-age child working full-time would only be able to cover

29%

of their monthly expenses making federal minimum wage

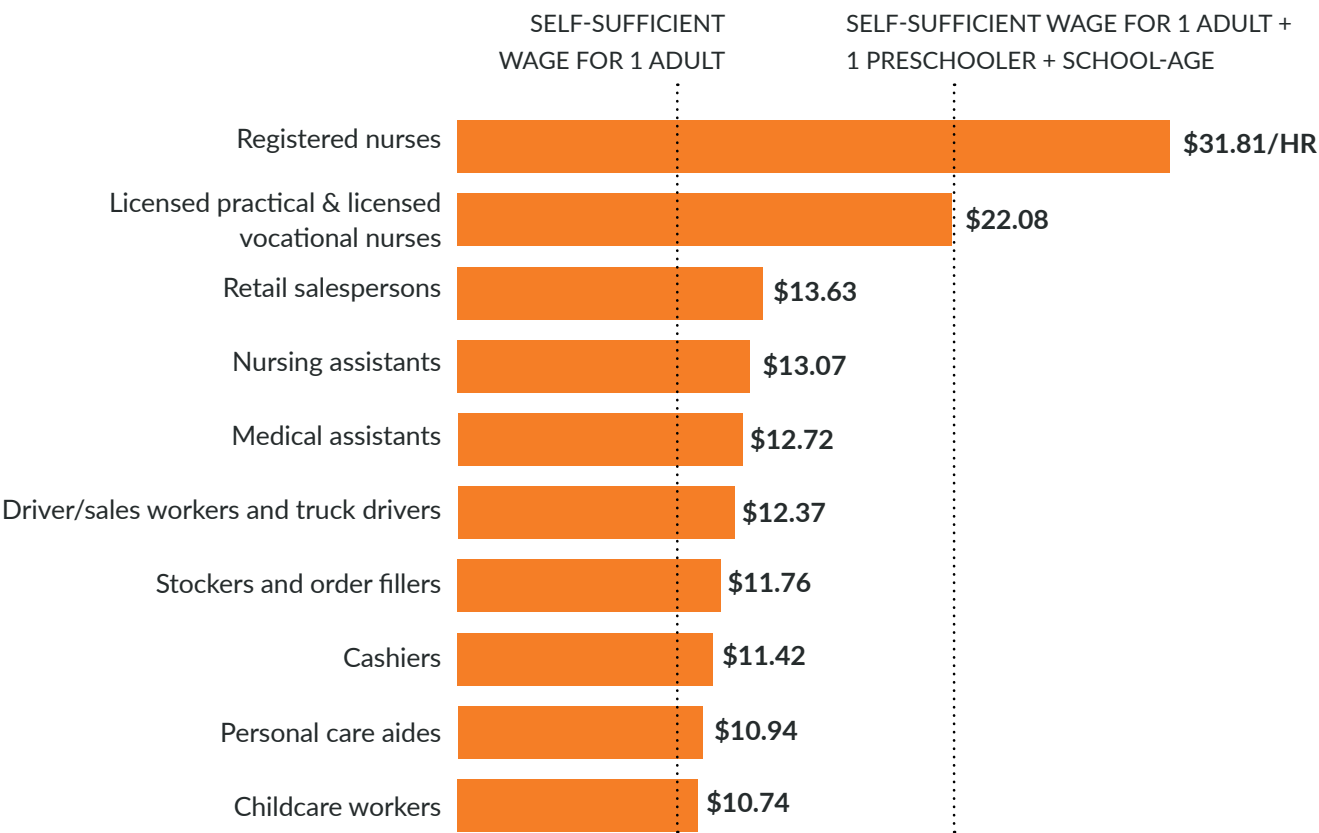
Women in Essential Occupations

Wyoming women work in 34 occupations considered 'essential.' Of these occupations, only 15 have median wages above the Self-Sufficiency Standard.

67% of women working in essential occupations do not make enough to be self-sufficient

Top 10 Essential Jobs for Wyoming Women: Falling Short of a Self-Sufficient Wage

Median hourly wage for women



About the Self-Sufficiency Standard

The Self-Sufficiency Standard, developed by the Center for Women's Welfare at the University of Washington School of Social Work, is the amount needed to meet each basic need at a minimally adequate level, without public or private assistance. Thanks to the work of the Wyoming Women's Foundation and the Wyoming Council for Women, the Center for Women's Welfare calculated the Self-Sufficiency Standard for over 700 family types for all Wyoming counties.⁵

Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time men and women

	2010			2018			Gap +/-
	Men	Women	Gap	Men	Women	Gap	
Wyoming	\$ 49,649	\$ 31,237	37 ¢	\$ 55,598	\$ 39,200	30¢	↘
Albany	43,928	33,494	24	43,772	35,055	20	↘
Big Horn	40,884	31,393	23	51,310	31,593	38	↗
Campbell	61,787	31,724	49	69,605	40,829	41	↘
Carbon	52,589	32,938	37	60,144	38,567	36	↘
Converse	54,570	32,044	41	62,737	35,685	43	↗
Crook	47,684	32,099	33	63,796	36,875	42	↗
Fremont	43,961	27,507	37	48,506	37,103	24	↘
Goshen	38,142	25,199	34	43,635	34,375	21	↘
Hot Springs	41,603	27,021	35	53,281	42,500	20	↘
Johnson	40,653	30,352	25	50,000	32,750	35	↗
Laramie	46,105	32,524	29	52,794	40,228	24	↘
Lincoln	49,344	30,629	38	59,741	39,263	34	↘
Natrona	47,884	30,742	36	56,171	38,825	31	↘
Niobrara	41,898	30,819	26	41,288	35,694	14	↘
Park	39,566	27,967	29	51,604	39,066	24	↘
Platte	56,320	29,420	48	45,128	29,591	34	↘
Sheridan	45,584	30,932	32	49,626	39,361	21	↘
Sublette	51,097	31,791	38	64,712	47,572	26	↘
Sweetwater	65,035	31,751	51	68,435	41,892	39	↘
Teton	40,594	36,405	10	53,454	53,920	-1	↘
Uinta	55,013	30,324	45	64,411	30,576	53	↗
Washakie	45,069	30,000	33	49,806	33,365	33	↔
Weston	53,214	28,842	46	59,746	35,000	41	↘

Note: the wage gap is the number of cents a woman earns for every dollar a man earns, based on median annual income for full-time workers. Income in 2010 and 2018 inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

Families in Poverty

Percentage of related children in families living below the poverty line

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	12.0 %	12.4 %	↗
Albany	10.8	12.9	↗
Big Horn	10.3	13.4	↗
Campbell	10.2	15.3	↗
Carbon	8.6	14.8	↗
Converse	7.8	8.6	↗
Crook	10.6	0.2	↘
Fremont	20.6	18.2	↘
Goshen	20.4	14.3	↘
Hot Springs	12.4	20.6	↗
Johnson	8.0	12.7	↗
Laramie	13.4	12.0	↘
Lincoln	13.7	10.1	↘
Natrona	9.3	10.5	↗
Niobrara	17.0	10.5	↘
Park	13.9	7.0	↘
Platte	18.2	17.0	↘
Sheridan	7.4	6.0	↘
Sublette	2.2	9.5	↗
Sweetwater	11.3	14.0	↗
Teton	15.5	4.2	↘
Uinta	14.3	14.8	↗
Washakie	1.3	19.2	↗
Weston	10.1	29.4	↗

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

Families in Poverty by Family Type

Percentage of related children in families living below the poverty line

	MARRIED			SINGLE PARENT		
	2010	2018		2010	2018	
Wyoming	6.2 %	6.3 %	↗	28.0 %	29.7 %	↗
Albany	3.9	8.1	↗	32.5	39.9	↗
Big Horn	6.5	11.7	↗	31.4	20.5	↘
Campbell	2.7	10.7	↗	35.0	31.0	↘
Carbon	6.6	6.0	↘	13.7	36.9	↗
Converse	3.0	4.7	↗	26.2	25.8	↘
Crook	5.0	0.2	↘	30.5	-	
Fremont	14.4	9.9	↘	31.5	31.9	↗
Goshen	20.9	5.4	↘	19.3	45.4	↗
Hot Springs	-	21.7		52.3	17.7	↘
Johnson	1.6	14.4	↗	36.3	6.2	↘
Laramie	5.6	4.5	↘	27.3	30.3	↗
Lincoln	9.4	3.4	↘	34.6	37.9	↗
Natrona	4.6	3.1	↘	20.4	25.1	↗
Niobrara	5.3	6.8	↗	50.8	25.8	↘
Park	7.3	3.3	↘	38.2	20.3	↘
Platte	5.9	6.0	↗	37.2	52.0	↗
Sheridan	2.7	3.5	↗	20.7	13.5	↘
Sublette	-	7.5		16.7	16.5	↘
Sweetwater	5.1	6.6	↗	29.7	35.9	↗
Teton	15.0	-		20.7	15.1	↘
Uinta	9.3	6.6	↘	35.2	54.0	↗
Washakie	1.2	14.9	↗	2.4	32.2	↗
Weston	1.9	18.5	↗	38.2	49.9	↗

Note: A '-' indicates that too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates.

Single-Father & Single-Mother Families in Poverty

Percentage of single families in poverty that are ... households

	SINGLE FATHER			SINGLE MOTHER		
	2010	2018		2010	2018	
Wyoming	11.6 %	13.0 %	↗	35.1 %	37.9 %	↗
Albany	7.2	8.8	↗	43.8	50.8	↗
Big Horn	28.1	4.3	↘	33.7	31.4	↘
Campbell	2.2	10.6	↗	48.9	43.5	↘
Carbon	-	8.3		18.6	44.6	↗
Converse	6.0	11.7	↗	31.7	44.3	↗
Crook	-	0.0		32.2	-	
Fremont	31.3	25.8	↘	31.5	34.8	↗
Goshen	6.8	33.5	↗	26.0	52.8	↗
Hot Springs	-	17.2		54.7	17.8	↘
Johnson	11.9	10.2	↘	53.1	2.9	↘
Laramie	12.1	4.7	↘	33.9	40.7	↗
Lincoln	-	37.8		55.9	38.0	↘
Natrona	5.3	4.3	↘	25.7	33.3	↗
Niobrara	-	0.0		56.1	37.5	↘
Park	5.4	0.0		47.6	39.9	↘
Platte	28.3	63.9	↗	38.0	45.2	↗
Sheridan	1.5	3.5	↗	30.9	18.5	↘
Sublette	14.4	-		18.0	38.4	↗
Sweetwater	21.5	23.0	↗	35.1	41.1	↗
Teton	-	0.0		42.9	23.0	↘
Uinta	-	47.4		44.9	57.1	↗
Washakie	-	0.0		4.9	49.2	↗
Weston	35.9	41.3	↗	38.8	55.8	↗

Note: A '-' indicates that too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

Women, Infant, & Children (WIC) Enrollment

Percentage of mothers enrolled in WIC at the time of child's birth

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	36.8 %	26.0 %	↘
Albany	36.1	26.1	↘
Big Horn	47.6	27.6	↘
Campbell	30.4	25.6	↘
Carbon	43.7	24.6	↘
Converse	33.5	19.4	↘
Crook	40.4	24.1	↘
Fremont	48.6	32.5	↘
Goshen	56.8	26.5	↘
Hot Springs	48.0	12.5	↘
Johnson	29.5	19.4	↘
Laramie	41.2	28.5	↘
Lincoln	31.4	15.9	↘
Natrona	37.9	25.7	↘
Niobrara	40.9	25.8	↘
Park	27.3	29.7	↘
Platte	27.8	18.1	↘
Sheridan	34.7	25.8	↘
Sublette	22.0	4.7	↘
Sweetwater	30.3	28.3	↘
Teton	28.3	12.9	↘
Uinta	34.6	30.3	↘
Washakie	41.3	30.9	↘
Weston	34.7	33.3	↘

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics



Strong and healthy women and children form the foundation of prosperous communities and strong families. Since 2000, Wyoming has achieved much to ensure Wyoming mothers and their young children start and stay healthy: Births to women with less than a high school education has dropped by a third, from 16% of all births in 2000 to 10% in 2018.¹ The rate for teen births has dropped by half, from 42 per 1,000 births in 2000 to 21 per 1,000 births in 2018.² The percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy has also dropped substantially, from 21% in 2000 to 13% in 2018.³

Unfortunately, work remains: The percentage of women who receive less than adequate prenatal care has remained stable. Between 2000 and 2018, it has fluctuated slightly between 25% and 28%. In 2018, the most recent for data, it rests at 27%.⁴ The percentage of babies born who weigh less than 5.5 pounds (considered low-birth weight babies) continues to rise, from 8% in 2000 to 9% in 2018.⁵

Challenges in

RURAL MATERNAL HEALTH

Women 15 to 44 in Wyoming

107,154

WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE¹



Frontier

36% live in counties with fewer than 6 people per square mile.²

Rural

64% live in counties with fewer than 500 people per square mile.³

Women living in rural and frontier areas face high maternal mortality rates and often experience health problems when pregnant or following childbirth.⁴

Barriers to Accessing Maternal Health Care

Health Insurance



1 in 6 women between 19-44 do not have health insurance.⁵



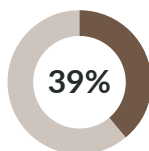
1 in 5 pregnant women did not have health insurance before becoming pregnant.⁶



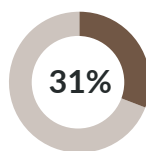
More than 1 in 3 women did not see a health care provider in the 12 months before becoming pregnant.⁷

Reliance on Medicaid

Many women who rely on Medicaid for prenatal care lose coverage 60 days after giving birth. Women without health insurance are less likely to continue seeing their doctor postpartum.⁸



of Wyoming women reported some Medicaid coverage during their pregnancy.⁹



of all births in Wyoming had Medicaid as the primary source of payment.¹⁰

Provider Shortages, Transportation, & Distance

One of the greatest barriers rural mothers face when pregnant is a shortage of women's health and reproductive specialists (from doctors to doulas) in their communities.¹¹ Thus, women and their newborns typically need to travel long distances or even out-of-state to receive pediatric and specialized maternal care.¹²



13% of women in Wyoming live in a county without a single OB/GYN who accepts Medicaid.¹³



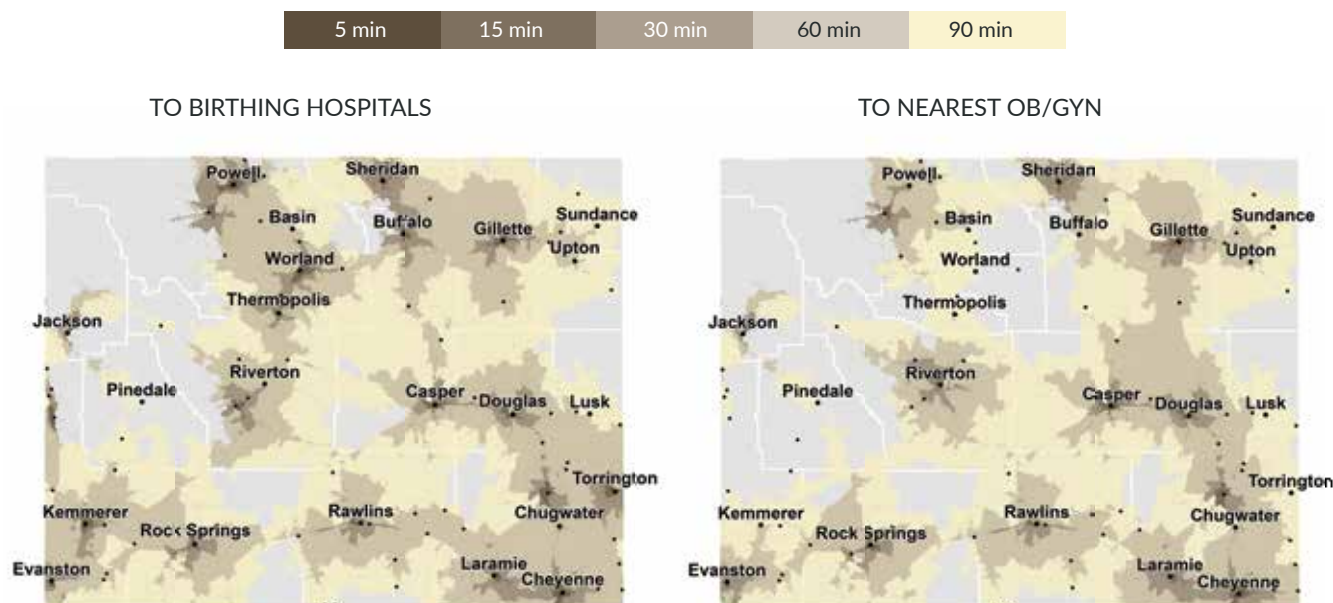
Of all births to Wyoming women in 2018, **12%** occurred outside the mother's county of residence, and another **11%** occurred outside the state.¹⁴

Consequences

Many women in Wyoming do not receive the recommended number of prenatal and postnatal visits due to the isolation of their home, lack of transportation, or the absence of childcare. Lack of access to adequate prenatal care is associated with low birth weight, maternal and infant mortality, premature birth and postpartum depression.¹⁵

Drive Time from Wyoming Towns to Birthing Hospitals & OB/GYNs

Average drive time in minutes



Risks to Moms & Babies in Wyoming

Prenatal Care

27% of women received less than adequate prenatal care starting at 4th month of pregnancy.¹⁶

Low Birth Weight

9% of babies weighed less than 5.5lbs at birth.¹⁷

Maternal Mortality

25 per 100,000 live births.¹⁸

Postpartum Depression

16% mothers experienced postpartum depressive symptoms.¹⁹

Premature Babies



1 in 10 babies were born before 37 weeks.²⁰

Other Health Issues

8% of pregnant women experience gestational diabetes.

12% develop high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia or eclampsia).²¹

Improving Rural Maternal Health



Much work is still needed to improve access to and quality of postnatal care for Wyoming women. In a rural state like Wyoming, mothers and their children are less likely to receive the recommended level and quality of care, contributing to maternal mortality, postpartum depression, premature birth, and other adverse consequences.²²

Improving rural maternal health outcomes in Wyoming requires a multidimensional approach including increased funding, education, access, and coverage.



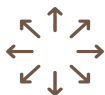
Increase **opportunities to use telehealth** to reduce travel, improve communications between women and their providers, increase access to specialists, and improve patient outcomes.



Educate parents about the **importance of both pre- and post-natal health care**.



Fund **home visiting programs**.



Expand Medicaid so more women have insurance coverage.

Total Births

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	7,541	6,549	↘
Albany	429	330	↘
Big Horn	126	123	↘
Campbell	740	586	↘
Carbon	190	183	↘
Converse	182	170	↘
Crook	99	108	↗
Fremont	628	520	↘
Goshen	132	113	↘
Hot Springs	50	40	↘
Johnson	105	72	↘
Laramie	1,285	1,282	↘
Lincoln	274	220	↘
Natrona	1,043	958	↘
Niobrara	22	31	↗
Park	286	276	↘
Platte	72	72	↔
Sheridan	343	291	↘
Sublette	127	85	↘
Sweetwater	631	488	↘
Teton	283	232	↘
Uinta	315	231	↘
Washakie	104	81	↘
Weston	75	57	↘

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

Births to Unmarried Mothers

Percentage of all births

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	33.9 %	33.2 %	↘
Albany	20.7	27.0	↗
Big Horn	28.6	26.0	↘
Campbell	31.4	34.3	↗
Carbon	36.8	39.3	↗
Converse	33.0	31.2	↘
Crook	13.1	15.7	↗
Fremont	55.9	52.7	↘
Goshen	40.9	34.5	↘
Hot Springs	30.0	20.0	↘
Johnson	29.5	20.8	↘
Laramie	33.1	33.2	↗
Lincoln	21.5	19.5	↘
Natrona	42.4	37.8	↘
Niobrara	27.3	19.4	↘
Park	21.0	29.0	↗
Platte	31.9	23.6	↘
Sheridan	33.2	28.9	↘
Sublette	22.8	27.1	↗
Sweetwater	36.6	32.8	↘
Teton	31.1	24.6	↘
Uinta	27.3	30.3	↗
Washakie	21.2	29.6	↗
Weston	30.7	36.8	↗

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

C-Section Births

Percentage of all births delivered via cesarean section

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	27.9 %	27.4 %	↘
Albany	31.2	23.3	↘
Big Horn	31.7	29.3	↘
Campbell	28.5	27.0	↘
Carbon	40.5	27.3	↘
Converse	30.8	44.7	↗
Crook	20.2	19.4	↘
Fremont	26.9	25.0	↘
Goshen	23.5	27.4	↗
Hot Springs	36.0	35.0	↘
Johnson	26.7	23.6	↘
Laramie	26.9	24.3	↘
Lincoln	25.2	27.3	↗
Natrona	27.8	29.1	↗
Niobrara	-	25.8	
Park	33.6	29.7	↘
Platte	41.7	27.8	↘
Sheridan	21.0	31.3	↗
Sublette	28.3	24.7	↘
Sweetwater	25.2	29.3	↗
Teton	23.7	25.9	↗
Uinta	25.7	24.2	↘
Washakie	51.0	49.4	↘
Weston	25.3	17.5	↘

Note: An '-' indicates counties where there were fewer than five c-section births

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

Pre-Term Deliveries

Of all births, percentage of babies born before 37 weeks gestation

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	10.5 %	9.8 %	↘
Albany	9.8	8.5	↘
Big Horn	9.5	6.5	↘
Campbell	12.6	13.0	↗
Carbon	7.4	10.9	↗
Converse	11.5	15.9	↗
Crook	-	7.4	
Fremont	11.0	11.0	↔
Goshen	12.9	9.7	↘
Hot Springs	-	-	
Johnson	12.4	6.9	↘
Laramie	10.6	7.9	↘
Lincoln	10.6	6.8	↘
Natrona	11.8	11.6	↘
Niobrara	-	-	
Park	11.2	13.8	↗
Platte	8.3	-	
Sheridan	8.2	9.3	↗
Sublette	8.7	9.4	↘
Sweetwater	9.7	10.9	↗
Teton	9.2	7.3	↘
Uinta	9.8	9.1	↘
Washakie	7.7	-	
Weston	12.0	-	

Note: An '-' indicates counties where there were fewer than five pre-term deliveries.

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

Risky Birth Outcomes: Less than Adequate Care

Of all births, percentage of mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	27.7 %	27.1 %	↘
Albany	20.1	26.0	↗
Big Horn	27.2	18.1	↘
Campbell	24.1	32.8	↗
Carbon	28.6	21.5	↘
Converse	30.8	27.6	↘
Crook	38.3	22.9	↘
Fremont	25.8	34.5	↗
Goshen	28.6	23.8	↘
Hot Springs	32.7	25.3	↘
Johnson	25.5	36.7	↗
Laramie	28.5	38.9	↗
Lincoln	40.0	44.0	↗
Natrona	37.7	40.0	↗
Niobrara	32.5	15.0	↘
Park	19.6	13.9	↘
Platte	24.2	18.0	↘
Sheridan	22.8	38.1	↗
Sublette	18.2	20.3	↗
Sweetwater	13.7	22.3	↗
Teton	19.9	21.1	↗
Uinta	32.0	30.9	↘
Washakie	34.9	-	
Weston	-	-	

Note: A “-” indicates counties where fewer than five mothers reported receiving less than adequate prenatal care.

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

Risky Birth Outcomes: Smoked during Pregnancy

Of all births, percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	17.9 %	13.1 %	↘
Albany	8.6	5.2	↘
Big Horn	17.5	15.4	↘
Campbell	20.5	16.4	↘
Carbon	22.1	12.6	↘
Converse	20.9	12.9	↘
Crook	23.2	24.1	↗
Fremont	25.2	20.0	↘
Goshen	16.7	16.8	↘
Hot Springs	18.0	12.5	↘
Johnson	15.2	6.9	↘
Laramie	15.6	9.9	↘
Lincoln	12.4	8.6	↘
Natrona	24.3	15.0	↘
Niobrara	31.8	16.1	↘
Park	16.4	12.3	↘
Platte	20.8	11.1	↘
Sheridan	17.2	14.8	↘
Sublette	13.4	11.8	↘
Sweetwater	17.0	13.3	↘
Teton	3.5	-	
Uinta	14.0	16.5	↗
Washakie	14.4	16.0	↗
Weston	29.3	24.6	↘

Note: A “-” indicates counties where fewer than five mothers reported smoking during pregnancy.

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

Risky Birth Outcomes: Low Birth-Weight

Of all births, percentage of babies who weighed less than five pounds, eight ounces at birth

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	9.0 %	9.3 %	↗
Albany	12.1	7.3	↘
Big Horn	12.7	4.9	↘
Campbell	10.0	11.9	↗
Carbon	8.4	8.7	↗
Converse	6.6	14.1	↗
Crook	-	11.1	↘
Fremont	8.8	8.8	↘
Goshen	8.3	10.6	↗
Hot Springs	-	-	
Johnson	11.4	-	
Laramie	10.1	9.4	↘
Lincoln	10.6	7.7	↘
Natrona	9.4	9.8	↗
Niobrara	-	-	
Park	7.7	10.5	↗
Platte	-	-	
Sheridan	5.0	7.9	↗
Sublette	9.4	5.9	↘
Sweetwater	7.1	11.9	↗
Teton	8.1	6.5	↘
Uinta	9.5	11.3	↗
Washakie	5.8	-	
Weston	8.0	-	

A “-” indicates counties where there were fewer than five babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds.

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

Infant Mortality

5-year average of deaths of live-born infants under one year, per 1,000 live births

	2010-2014	2014-2018	
Wyoming	6.4	5.3	↘
Albany	3.8	3.7	↘
Big Horn	8.5	-	
Campbell	7.5	4.0	↘
Carbon	6.9	7.9	↗
Converse	-	-	
Crook	-	9.4	
Fremont	8.1	4.4	↘
Goshen	-	8.6	
Hot Springs	-	-	
Johnson	-	-	
Laramie	6.8	5.3	↘
Lincoln	6.8	-	
Natrona	7.4	7.2	↘
Niobrara	-	-	
Park	5.7	-	
Platte	-	-	
Sheridan	4.0	8.2	↗
Sublette	-	-	
Sweetwater	6.2	4.1	↘
Teton	5.3	-	
Uinta	6.1	7.0	↗
Washakie	-	-	
Weston	-	-	

Note: A “-” indicates counties where the 5-year average infant mortality rate was too low to report.

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

Out of County Births

Of all births, percentage of babies born outside the county they reside

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	21.2 %	22.7 %	↗
Albany	19.1	14.5	↘
Big Horn	100.0	100.0	
Campbell	8.2	5.8	↘
Carbon	57.9	54.6	↘
Converse	42.3	35.3	↘
Crook	98.0	91.7	↘
Fremont	5.7	20.2	↗
Goshen	48.5	58.4	↗
Hot Springs	26.0	27.5	↗
Johnson	59.0	52.8	↘
Laramie	8.3	10.0	↗
Lincoln	52.6	50.5	↘
Natrona	5.2	5.0	↘
Niobrara	100.0	100.0	↔
Park	5.6	14.1	↗
Platte	30.6	45.8	↗
Sheridan	8.2	12.0	↗
Sublette	99.2	98.8	↘
Sweetwater	21.7	16.4	↘
Teton	5.7	3.0	↘
Uinta	33.3	43.7	↗
Washakie	51.9	61.7	↗
Weston	98.7	94.7	↘

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics



5 Health Care

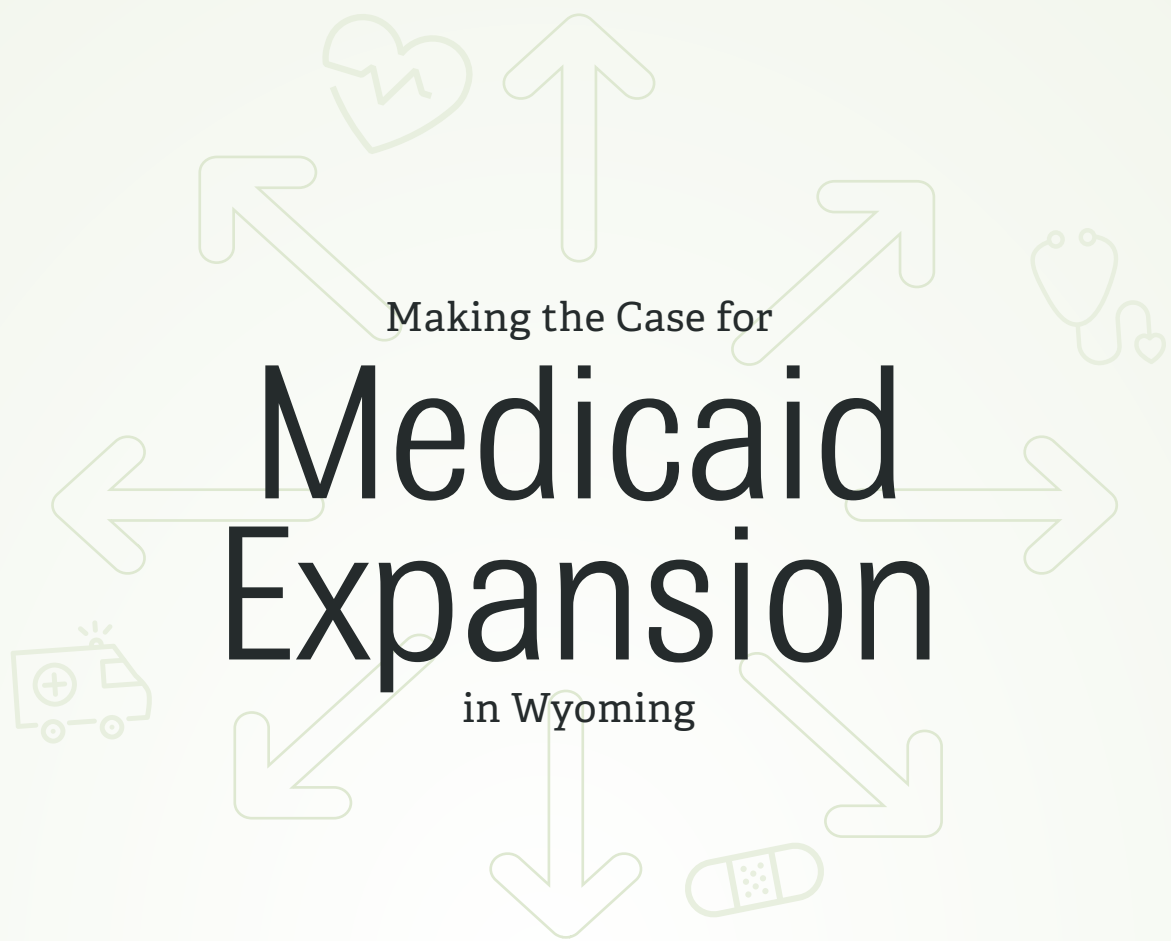
When children have health insurance, they are more likely than uninsured children to be healthy and to get medical care. They are also more likely to have improved outcomes related to education and economic security that benefit society as a whole.¹

As of 2018, 7% of Wyoming's children, 18 and younger, do not have health insurance.² While this percentage is lower than the percentage for Wyoming adults (12%), it still means 10,000 children in Wyoming are less likely to enjoy good health.³ Some of these children do not have insurance simply because their families make slightly more than the required minimum to qualify for Wyoming's Kid Care Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), yet not enough to pay for health insurance.

In 2020, Wyoming holds the unenviable title of having the second-highest health insurance premiums (before subsidy) in the United States.⁴

So far in 2020, the cost of health insurance for Wyomingites increased by 1.6% over the price in 2019.⁵

In 2018, Wyoming had 7,102 children enrolled in Kid Care CHIP.⁶ Despite eligibility numbers remaining the same, this number represents a drop of 19% since CHIP's peak enrollment of 8,815 in 2013.⁷ This peak represents an increase in enrollment of 58% from 2012 (when enrollment was 5,566).⁸ The increase between 2012 and 2013 was the result of enhanced outreach and promotion of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) which drove CHIP enrollment nationwide.⁹ COVID-19 will likely drive enrollment rates higher in 2020, given rising unemployment. For CHIP-eligible children, access to health insurance also yields reduced out-of-pocket costs and family financial burden.¹⁰



Making the Case for

Medicaid Expansion

in Wyoming

Wyoming is one of 12 states that has not implemented Medicaid expansion.¹ Medicaid expansion would extend eligibility for Medicaid to adults up to 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL; \$12,760 for a single adult and \$26,200 for a family of four).² The FPL is a threshold below which a family's income is not enough to cover basic needs. The cost of basic needs is set at the expense of a "minimum food diet" in 1963 adjusted for inflation and family size.³

55%

of Wyomingites support Medicaid expansion.⁴

Over the next decade, Wyoming will leave more than

\$1 billion

on the table by refusing to expand Medicaid.⁵

Medicaid Coverage Gap

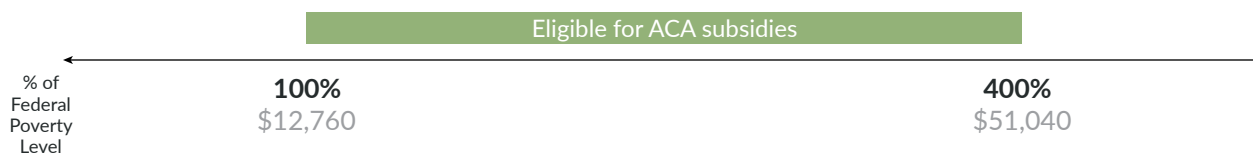
Currently, 51,499 Wyoming adults do not have health insurance.⁶

Low-income adults in states like Wyoming that have not adopted Medicaid expansion often exist in what's called a **coverage gap**—they do not qualify for Medicaid but they also do not make enough money to afford other insurance.⁷

This gap becomes especially prevalent in Wyoming as Medicaid in this state is not available to single adults and coverage for parents and caregivers is limited to those with incomes below approximately 50% FPL.⁸

Single Adults

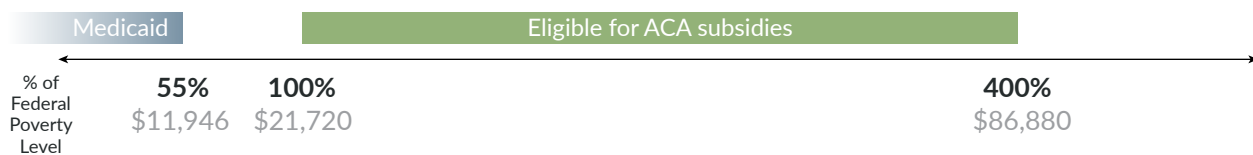
Single adults in Wyoming are not eligible for Medicaid regardless of income. Adults with annual incomes below 100% FPL are not eligible for ACA subsidies.



Families

Families are generally not eligible for Medicaid. Some adults who provide home and day-to-day care of a child under 18 are eligible for coverage under the parent and caretaker relative program.

For a family of three...

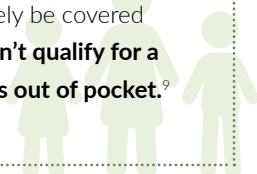


Wyomingites Living in Poverty Often are not Eligible for Medicaid or Premium Subsidies

Individuals and families with incomes below 100% FPL are not eligible for subsidies, and most do not qualify for Medicaid in Wyoming.

EXAMPLE

A **single mom of 2 kids** making **\$13,032/year** (60% FPL) **does not qualify for Medicaid**. A plan on the health care exchange costs an estimated \$791/month, \$9,491/year. Her children would likely be covered under Medicaid. However, she **doesn't qualify for a subsidy** and would pay **all premiums out of pocket**.⁹

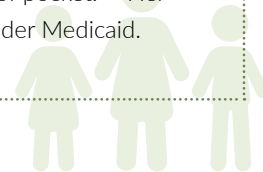


Premiums on the Federal Health Exchange are not Affordable for Everyone

The ACA provides subsidies to individuals and families with incomes between 100% and 400% FPL to make health insurance affordable; however, these plans may still be financially out of reach for many.

EXAMPLE

A **single mom of 2 kids** making **\$29,000/year** (136% FPL) **does qualify for a subsidy**; but **she would still pay \$79/month** for premiums out of pocket.¹⁰ Her children would likely be covered under Medicaid.



Why Expand Medicaid?

States that have expanded Medicaid have experienced:



Reductions in uncompensated costs to hospitals and clinics.



Increases in employment and labor market growth.



Improved health outcomes and reduced mortality.



Reductions in rates of food insecurity, poverty, and home evictions.¹¹

Children with No Health Insurance

Percentage of children not covered by a health insurance plan that provides “comprehensive health coverage”

	ALL CHILDREN	UNDER 6 YEARS	6 -17 YEARS
Wyoming	7.7 %	7.8 %	7.7 %
Albany	3.8	3.1	4.1
Big Horn	11.6	12.5	11.2
Campbell	5.8	10.1	3.6
Carbon	6.9	6.5	7.2
Converse	4.0	7.2	2.4
Crook	6.8	7.1	6.6
Fremont	16.8	16.3	17.1
Goshen	12.2	12.2	12.3
Hot Springs	11.3	8.3	12.8
Johnson	9.8	0.0	13.3
Laramie	4.0	4.2	3.8
Lincoln	7.6	6.7	8.0
Natrona	8.2	5.7	9.3
Niobrara	13.3	0.0	17.6
Park	13.1	15.5	12.2
Platte	3.5	8.5	1.3
Sheridan	4.1	1.7	5.1
Sublette	9.1	5.5	10.4
Sweetwater	9.3	14.2	7.1
Teton	5.2	0.7	7.0
Uinta	7.6	4.1	9.0
Washakie	9.5	7.9	10.1
Weston	8.8	13.7	6.6

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimate

Medicaid Births

Percentage of all births for which the primary source of payment was Medicaid

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	40.6 %	31.4 %	↘
Albany	42.0	26.1	↘
Big Horn	48.4	37.4	↘
Campbell	32.0	30.4	↘
Carbon	53.7	31.1	↘
Converse	41.2	28.8	↘
Crook	32.3	21.3	↘
Fremont	65.0	50.2	↘
Goshen	54.5	31.0	↘
Hot Springs	61.9	22.5	↘
Johnson	41.9	22.2	↘
Laramie	36.1	28.6	↘
Lincoln	38.3	20.5	↘
Natrona	47.9	37.2	↘
Niobrara	50.0	41.9	↘
Park	41.3	35.9	↘
Platte	40.3	23.6	↘
Sheridan	37.3	28.9	↘
Sublette	25.2	21.2	↘
Sweetwater	27.9	27.5	↘
Teton	25.4	14.7	↘
Uinta	37.8	35.5	↘
Washakie	45.2	34.6	↘
Weston	34.7	36.8	↗

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services



Education

Education Week, an independent news organization that covers K-12 education, annually grades each state on its education of public-school children. In 2019, Wyoming received a grade of B- (the national average is C+).¹ The grade is comprised of 13 indicators, such as percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds in preschool, K-12 proficiency in math and reading, and high school graduation rate.²

Wyoming educated 93,832 public school students during the 2018-19 academic year, compared to 89,531 in 2000, an increase of 5%.³ In 2018, 35% of students qualified for free or reduced lunch, up from 2000 when 28% of students qualified.⁴ Enrollment in special education classes has remained stable between 2000 and 2018, at 13% and 14%, respectively.⁵

Wyoming has enjoyed two notable achievements in the last 20 year. First, its high school graduation rates have risen for the last six years in a row.⁶ During the 2018-2019 academic year (the last year for data), Wyoming's four-year graduation rate was 82%.⁷ Second, Wyoming's adult population is becoming more educated. In 2000, 30% of Wyoming adults, 25 and older, had a college degree or higher.⁸ In 2018, 38% had a college degree or higher.⁹ In 2018, Asian Wyomingites have the highest rate of completing

Race & Ethnicity of K-12 Students Are Changing

Percentage of Wyoming school population

	2000	2020	+/-
White	88%	78%	-5,831 people
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7	14	+6,901
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3	3	+316
2 or more	-	3	-
Black	1	1	-152
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	<1	-696

Note: the Department of Education did not record information about students of 2 or more races in 2000.

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

a Bachelor's degree or higher (72%), followed by Blacks (27%), Whites (27%), two or more races (13%), American Indians (11%), Hispanics (10%), and finally those of another race (7%).¹⁰ The highest concentration of both men (49%) and women (27%) in Wyoming have majored in science and engineering, followed by education.¹¹

SUPPORTING

Early Childhood Education

Ninety percent of physical brain development occurs in the first three years of life.¹ Young children learn wherever they are, and the early relationships and environments they experience as infants and toddlers create a foundation for school success.² Hence, the best policies recognize the importance of strong beginnings and focus on families. Family-focused policies run from maternal health and home visiting programs to high-quality infant and toddler care and education.

Healthy growth includes development on five related areas.³ These five areas of development form the basis of “kindergarten readiness.” Children who meet the recommendations for each area are ready to learn and thrive in Kindergarten and beyond.⁴

5 Dimensions of Healthy Development

1. Physical well-being and motor development
 2. Social and emotional development (positive social behaviors when interacting with peers)
 3. Cognitive skills, including numbers, patterns, and shapes
 4. Language and literacy
 5. The ability to concentrate and follow directions
-

Helping all kids thrive in these related areas requires a broad-based response. Successful responses begin with public-private partnerships offering a comprehensive and coordinated approach to supporting children and families. Yet, a 2018 state-by-state analysis of early childhood and education (ECE) systems conducted by the Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) ranked Wyoming 49th out of 50 states for state integration of their programs.⁵ Three primary limitations impact Wyoming:⁶

- A general lack of communication, coordination, and collaboration across the birth through five system, despite broad stated interest in collaboration
- Limited integration and coordination among ECE providers and state-administered programs
- Limited opportunities for ECE providers and birth through five providers to learn about each other’s services and networks, limiting their ability to refer and connect families to needed services

All three point to places in which Wyoming can focus efforts on behalf of its youngest citizens.

Under-educated Mothers

Percentage of mothers who did not have at least a high school diploma at the time of birth

	2010	2018	
Wyoming	13.8 %	9.7 %	↘
Albany	7.0	5.5	↘
Big Horn	21.4	8.1	↘
Campbell	12.0	8.2	↘
Carbon	19.5	11.5	↘
Converse	13.2	6.5	↘
Crook	5.1	10.2	↗
Fremont	21.8	16.7	↘
Goshen	10.6	9.7	↘
Hot Springs	16.0	12.5	↘
Johnson	12.4	-	
Laramie	10.9	8.4	↘
Lincoln	12.8	2.7	↘
Natrona	16.0	13.2	↗
Niobrara	-	16.1	
Park	9.8	4.0	↘
Platte	6.9	8.3	↗
Sheridan	9.0	6.2	↘
Sublette	12.6	8.2	↘
Sweetwater	17.8	11.5	↘
Teton	18.7	10.3	↘
Uinta	13.7	11.7	↘
Washakie	19.2	9.9	↘
Weston	6.7	10.5	↗

Note: A “-” indicates counties where fewer than 5 children were born to mothers with less than a high school diploma.

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services

On-Time Graduation Rate

Percentage of high school students graduating within four years

	2010-11	2018-19	
Wyoming	79.1 %	82.1 %	↗
Albany #1	86.6	88.4	↗
Big Horn #1	92.0	67.8	↘
Big Horn #2	92.7	95.9	↗
Big Horn #3	80.0	90.0	↗
Big Horn #4	89.5	73.9	↘
Campbell #1	85.2	80.1	↘
Carbon #1	72.0	78.6	↗
Carbon #2	80.8	84.1	↗
Converse #1	87.4	84.3	↘
Converse #2	80.0	81.0	↗
Crook #1	90.7	92.1	↗
Fremont #1	83.5	80.5	↘
Fremont #2	90.5	83.3	↘
Fremont #6	80.0	89.7	↗
Fremont #14	43.8	51.3	↗
Fremont #21	14.3	57.7	↗
Fremont #24	86.4	91.3	↗
Fremont #25	83.5	64.9	↘
Fremont #38	17.4	7.1	↘
Goshen #1	84.5	87.7	↗
Hot Springs #1	86.5	72.4	↘
Johnson #1	86.6	91.0	↗
Laramie #1	72.0	81.6	↗
Laramie #2	91.4	97.1	↗
Lincoln #1	90.9	100.0	↗
Lincoln #2	85.5	85.7	↗

	2010-11	2018-19	
Natrona #1	71.3	80.3	↗
Niobrara #1	47.8	56.5	↗
Park #1	82.0	87.5	↗
Park #6	89.1	92.0	↗
Park #16	88.9	72.7	↘
Platte #1	86.1	78.5	↘
Platte #2	81.8	95.5	↗
Sheridan #1	88.1	96.7	↗
Sheridan #2	82.9	85.5	↗
Sheridan #3	85.7	87.5	↗
Sublette #1	86.4	90.6	↗
Sublette #9	88.9	96.7	↗
Sweetwater #1	74.6	72.7	↘
Sweetwater #2	89.0	93.5	↗
Teton #1	87.9	94.0	↗
Uinta #1	84.6	77.3	↘
Uinta #4	84.9	89.1	↗
Uinta #6	89.7	92.5	↗
Washakie #1	78.3	86.8	↗
Washakie #2	100.0	100.0	↘
Weston #1	82.1	86.2	↗
Weston #7	81.8	76.0	↘

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

English / Language Arts Proficiency

Percentage of 4th grade students proficient or advanced in English and language arts

	2018-19
Wyoming	49.1 %
Albany #1	65.6
Big Horn #1	57.6
Big Horn #2	64.7
Big Horn #3	54.6
Big Horn #4	53.3
Campbell #1	38.9
Carbon #1	40.9
Carbon #2	56.8
Converse #1	50.8
Converse #2	32.1
Crook #1	52.6
Fremont #1	44.7
Fremont #14	less than or equal to 5.0%
Fremont #2	69.2
Fremont #21	24.4
Fremont #24	57.1
Fremont #25	44.2
Fremont #38	12.8
Fremont #6	65.4
Goshen #1	42.1
Hot Springs #1	68.2
Johnson #1	44.1
Laramie #1	43.4
Laramie #2	49.4
Lincoln #1	55.8
Lincoln #2	53.3
Natrona #1	43.3

	2018-19
Niobrara #1	38.3
Park #1	64.3
Park #16	-
Park #6	63.4
Platte #1	65.7
Platte #2	30.8
Sheridan #1	60.5
Sheridan #2	66.3
Sheridan #3	-
Sublette #1	70.8
Sublette #9	50.0
Sweetwater #1	49.1
Sweetwater #2	62.2
Teton #1	55.8
Uinta #1	47.8
Uinta #4	59.4
Uinta #6	58.6
Washakie #1	58.1
Washakie #2	33.3
Weston #1	53.2
Weston #7	81.8

Note: A "-" indicates school districts with numbers too small to report.

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Math Proficiency

Percentage of 4th grade students proficient or advanced in math

	2018-19
Wyoming	53.0 %
Albany #1	70.4
Big Horn #1	59.3
Big Horn #2	72.6
Big Horn #3	45.5
Big Horn #4	46.7
Campbell #1	43.9
Carbon #1	53.3
Carbon #2	52.3
Converse #1	49.6
Converse #2	47.2
Crook #1	61.8
Fremont #1	45.7
Fremont #14	6.0
Fremont #2	53.9
Fremont #21	26.8
Fremont #24	71.4
Fremont #25	54.6
Fremont #38	12.8
Fremont #6	76.9
Goshen #1	40.6
Hot Springs #1	75.0
Johnson #1	49.0
Laramie #1	38.8
Laramie #2	54.4
Lincoln #1	73.1
Lincoln #2	58.4
Natrona #1	48.5

	2018-19
Niobrara #1	25.0
Park #1	77.1
Park #16	66.7
Park #6	65.9
Platte #1	77.1
Platte #2	15.4
Sheridan #1	66.3
Sheridan #2	76.8
Sheridan #3	-
Sublette #1	83.3
Sublette #9	60.0
Sweetwater #1	54.6
Sweetwater #2	64.4
Teton #1	62.0
Uinta #1	56.3
Uinta #4	64.1
Uinta #6	69.0
Washakie #1	62.8
Washakie #2	33.3
Weston #1	37.1
Weston #7	50.0

Note: A "-" indicates school districts with numbers too small to report.

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

The National KIDS COUNT Data Center

Explore national, state and county-level data with the Annie E. Casey Foundation's online data center. With a variety of indicators, you can compare Wyoming to other states, see national trends and drill down to the county issues that matter most.

Compare Counties

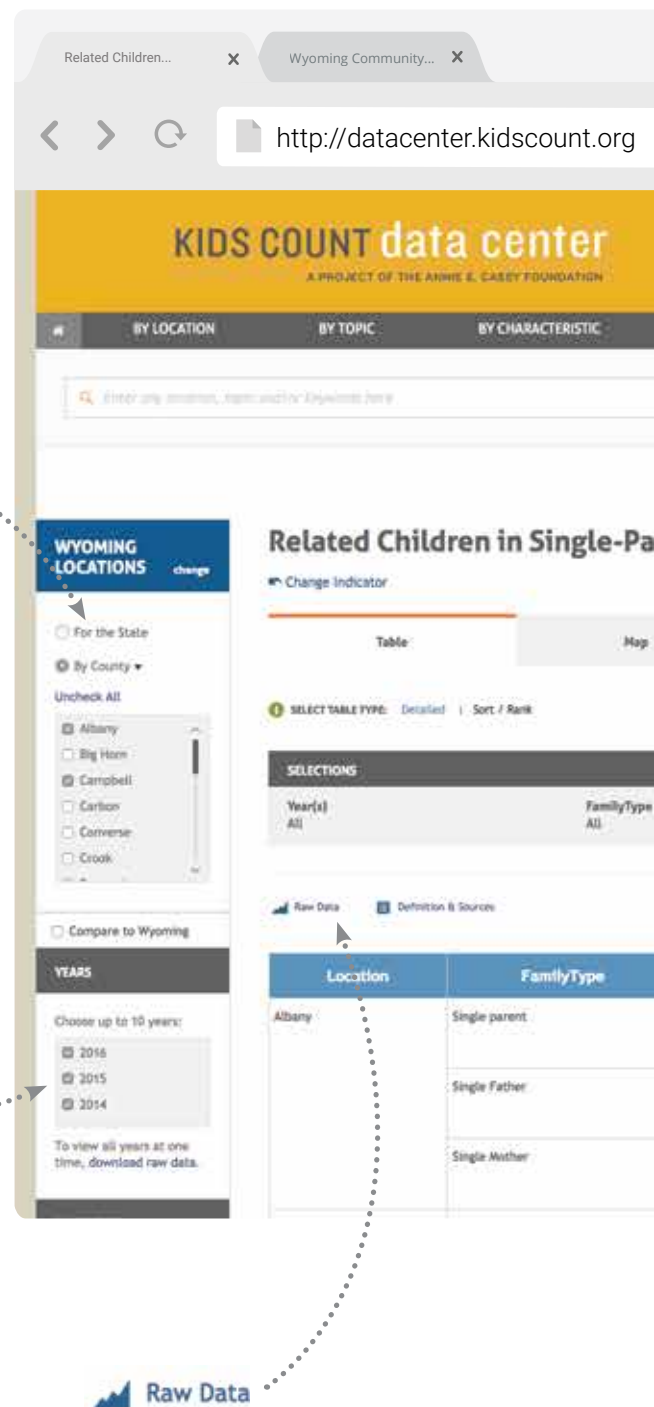
Select all or some of Wyoming's 23 counties to see how your county stacks up.

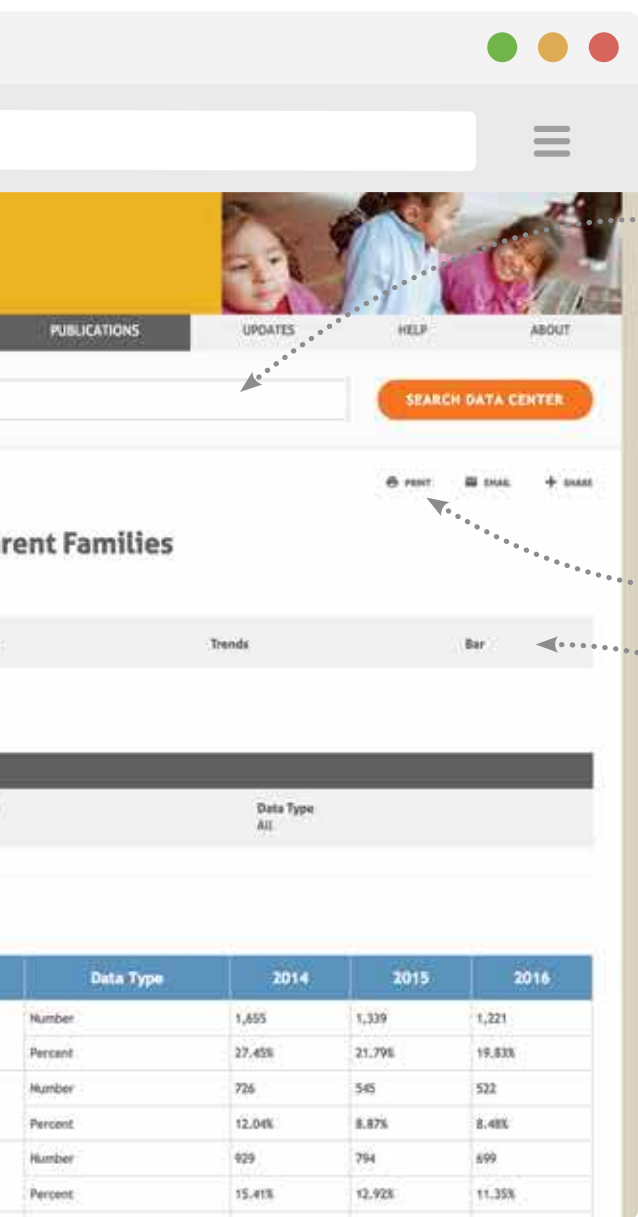
Explore Trends

Choose parameters such as years to customize your data.

Download Data

Customize your data further by downloading the raw data to use in other software or share.





Search the Data Center

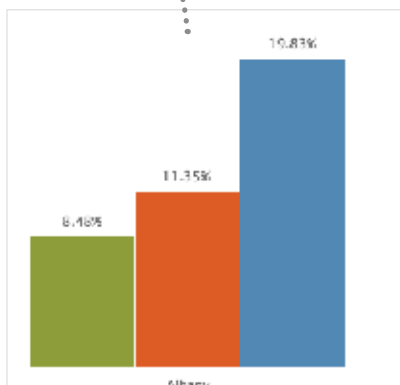
Explore national trends and data from other states.

Print, Share, or Email

Easily share specific indicators or print tables and charts for future use.

Visualize Data

Generate trend line graphs or bar charts within the KIDS COUNT Data Center. You can also Embed or Save the chart.



FOR REPORTS, DATA & MORE, VISIT

datacenter.kidscount.org

Endnotes

Looking Back, Looking Forward

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About the Data

Sources

American Community Survey. The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide continuous survey that collects demographic, housing, social and economic data. The U.S. Census Bureau randomly selects a sample of addresses to receive the survey in the mail. The ACS provides 1-Year and 5-Year estimates (data collected over 12 months and 60 months, respectively). The Census Bureau advises that although 5-Year estimates are the least current, they are the most accurate. Annual (1-Year) estimates are only provided for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or greater.

IPUMS USA. IPUMS USA collects, preserves and harmonizes U.S. census microdata and provides easy access to this data with enhanced documentation. Data includes decennial censuses from 1790 to 2010 and American Community Surveys (ACS) from 2000 to the present.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Each year, the United States Census Bureau produces and publishes estimates of its resident population for the nation, states, counties, state/county equivalents, and Puerto Rico. The resident population includes all people currently residing in the United States. With each annual release of population estimates, the Population Estimates Program revises and updates the entire time series of estimates from April 1, 2010 to July 1 of the current year, which is referred to as the vintage year. The term “vintage” denotes an entire time series created with a consistent population starting point and methodology. The release of new vintage of estimates supersedes any previous series and incorporates the most up-to-date input data and methodological improvements.

Wyoming Department of Education.

The Wyoming Department of Education collects and reports data on student assessments and graduation rates in Wyoming.

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services. Wyoming Vital Statistics Services collects and reports data on births, birth outcomes and deaths in Wyoming.

Demographics

Total population: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2010 population estimate and July 1, 2019 population estimate.

Total adult population, 18 and older: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2010 population estimate and July 1, 2019 population estimate.

Total child population, 0-17: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2010 population estimate and July 1, 2019 population estimate.

Total population, 5 and under: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2010 population estimate and July 1, 2019 population estimate.

Total population, 5 to 17: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2010 population estimate and July 1, 2019 population estimate.

Total young adult population, 18 to 24: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2010 population estimate and July 1, 2019 population estimate.

Family Structure

Related children living in married couple families: of all related children under 18 living in

households, the percentage who are living with a married couple to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A married couple can be two individuals involved in a formal or common-law marriage, including same-sex couples. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Related children living in single-parent families: of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single parent to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. The single parent can be a grandparent, aunt, uncle, sibling, cousin, etc. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Related children living in single-father families: of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single father to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. The single father can be a father, grandfather, uncle, brother, cousin, etc. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Related children living in single-mother families: of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single mother to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. The single mother can be a mother, grandmother, aunt, sister, cousin, etc. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Teen resident births: a 5-year average of all births to mothers who are between 15 and 19. The number of births to teens younger than 15 is reported nationally; however, the number of births to Wyoming

mothers younger than 15 is too small to report. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Income & Poverty

Annual income men: median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2018 inflation-adjusted dollars) for full-time, year-round civilian employed males, 16 years and over. Full-time workers are persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the past 12 months. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Annual income women: median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2018 inflation-adjusted dollars) for full-time, year-round civilian employed females, 16 years and over. Full-time workers are persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the past 12 months. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Wage ratio: the percentage obtained by dividing women's median earnings by men's median earnings. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Wage gap: the difference in earnings between men and women calculated by subtracting the wage ratio from 1. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Related children living in poverty: of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a householder to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and in which the household's total family income is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The appropriate poverty threshold is determined by family size, number of children and age of the householder (in one- and two-person families). SOURCE: U.S.

Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Related children in single-parent families living in poverty: of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single parent to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and in which the household's total family income is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The appropriate poverty threshold is dependent on family size, number of children and age of the householder (in one- and two-person families). SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Related children in single-father families living in poverty: of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single father to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and in which the household's total family income is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The appropriate poverty threshold is dependent on family size, number of children and age of the householder (in one- and two-person families). SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Related children in single-mother families living in poverty: of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single mother to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and in which the household's total family income is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The appropriate poverty threshold is dependent on family size, number of children and age of the householder (in one- and two-person families). SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC): of all births, the percentage

to mothers who self-reported enrollment in WIC. WIC is a supplemental nutrition program that provides grants to the states for supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding postpartum women and for infants and children, 0 to 5, who are found to be at nutritional risk. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Child and Maternal Health

Total number of births: SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Births to unmarried mothers: of all births, the percentage to unmarried mothers. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Cesarean birth: of all births, the percentage who were delivered via cesarean section. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Preterm birth: of all births, the percentage who were born before 37 weeks gestation. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care: of all births, the percentage to mothers who self-reported receiving less than 80% of prenatal visits recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), beginning in the 4th month of pregnancy. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Mothers who smoked during pregnancy: of all births, the percentage of mothers who self-

reported smoking at least one cigarette during their pregnancy. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Low birth-weight babies: of all births, percentage who weighed less than 5 pounds 8 ounces at birth. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Infant mortality rate: a 5-year average of deaths of live born infants under 1 year, per 1,000 live births. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018.

Out-of-county births: of all births to resident mothers, the percentage that gave birth out of the county. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Health Care

Comprehensive Coverage: Health insurance that covers basic healthcare needs. This definition excludes single-service plans such as accident, disability, dental, vision, or prescription medicine plans.

Children without health insurance, 0-17: of all children, 0 to 17, the percentage who are not covered by a health insurance plan that provides “comprehensive health coverage.” Long-term care, life, vision, dental and disability insurance are not considered “comprehensive health coverage.” Children whose only health coverage is provided by the Indian Health Service are considered to be uninsured. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Children without health insurance 0-5: of all children, 0 to 5, the percentage who are not covered by a health insurance plan that provides “comprehensive health coverage.” Long-term care, life, vision, dental and disability insurance are not

considered “comprehensive health coverage.” Children whose only health coverage is provided by the Indian Health Service are considered to be uninsured. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Children without health insurance 6-17: of all children, 6 to 17, the percentage who are not covered by a health insurance plan that provides “comprehensive health coverage.” Long-term care, life, vision, dental and disability insurance are not considered “comprehensive health coverage.” Children whose only health coverage is provided by the Indian Health Service (IHS) are considered to be uninsured. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014 and 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates.

Births in which the primary source of payment was Medicaid: of all births, the percentage for which the primary source of payment was Medicaid. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Education

Fourth graders with proficient or advanced English language arts (ELA): the percentage of fourth grade students who demonstrated an adequate (proficient) or thorough (advanced) ability to independently read and comprehend a variety of literary and informational text of moderate to high (proficient) or high (advanced) complexity. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education, 2018-2019

Fourth graders with proficient or advanced math: the percentage of fourth grade students who demonstrated an adequate (proficient) or thorough (advanced) ability to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, reason abstractly and quantitatively, construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others,

model with mathematics, use appropriate tools strategically, attend to precision, look for and make use of structure, and look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education, 2018-2019.

Students graduating on-time: The number of on-time graduates divided by the number of expected on-time graduates. Expected on-time graduates include all students promoted from eighth grade to ninth grade and students who transferred into the Wyoming public school system in any high school grade (9 to 12). Students are not counted in a school's graduation rate if they exit before the end of their 4 years of expected enrollment in high school because they transferred to a home school curriculum or any other diploma-granting high school, moved out of the country, or died. Students counted as not graduating on-time may have dropped out, left school to participate in a non-high school diploma-granting educational or trade program (including GED), or attended high school for 4 full years without graduating (may still be seeking a diploma in 5 or 6 years). SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education, 2010-2011 and 2018-2019.

Births to mothers with less than a high school education: of all births, the percentage to mothers who did not have at least a high school education. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2018.

Methodology

Rural Maternal Health

Drive time areas for Wyoming maternal care facilities were created by using Esri's ArcGIS Online (AGOL) network analysis tools. Point data indicating both birthing hospitals

and obstetric facilities were put together using a combination of SafeGraph open-source data as well as information records provided by WYSAC. The AGOL tool used in this analysis was "Create Drive Time Areas", which utilized the facility point data in the drive time analysis. Esri's rural road network service was used to most accurately incorporate travel along unpaved roads. To create drive time estimates to the nearest facility by city, the AGOL "Near Me" widget was used, which provided timing estimates based off of Wyoming's road network and speed limits.

Essential Workers

Identifying Essential Workers

In March 2020, the Governor of Wyoming and the Wyoming State Health Officer issued a statewide public health order closing bars, restaurants, theaters, gymnasiums, child care facilities, k-12 schools, colleges, universities, and trade schools statewide. The order allowed child care centers and home daycares to remain open to provide care for children of essential personnel. The order defined essential personnel as:

- Staff and providers of childcare and education services, including custodial and kitchen staff and other support staff, who do not do their work remotely;
- Providers of healthcare including, but not limited to, employees of clinics, hospitals, nursing homes, long-term care and post-acute care facilities, respite houses, designated agencies, emergency medical services, as well as necessary custodial, kitchen, administrative, and other support staff;
- Criminal justice personnel including those in law enforcement, courts, and correctional services;
- Public health employees;
- Firefighters, Wyoming National

Guard personnel called to duty for responding to COVID-19, and other first responders;

- State employees determined to be essential for response to the COVID-19 crisis;
- Active duty military staff;
- Pharmacy staff;
- Foster families with children through grade 8;
- 2-1-1 and 9-1-1 call center staff; critical infrastructure and utility workers, including electrical plumbing, telecommunications, water, and wastewater operators, workers, and staff;
- State, municipal, and commercial public works and sanitation crews;
- Grocery and food supply workers;
- Supply chain, postal, and delivery drivers and warehouse workers;
- Manufacturers of medical devices, equipment, testing equipment, and supplies;
- And fuel distribution workers.

WYSAC utilized IPUMS USA microdata (ACS 5yr) for Wyoming and U.S. Census Bureau occupation and industry codes to identify essential workers.

Occupation refers to the person's primary occupation, coded into a contemporary census classification scheme. Generally if respondents were not sure about their primary occupation, they were asked to report the one at which they spent the most time. Unemployed persons were to give their most recent occupation. For persons listing more than one occupation, the samples use the first one listed.

Industry refers to the work setting and economic sector of industry in which the person performed an occupation. Some persons work in more than one industry. Generally, the instructions asked for the industry from which the person

earned the most money. Respondents not sure about this were to report the industry in which they spent the most time. For persons listing more than one industry, the samples use the first one listed. Persons not currently employed were to give their most recent industry.

The following occupation/industry combinations listed below were classified as essential for this analysis:

The following occupations: Cashiers (4720); Retail salespersons (4760); Food preparation workers (4030); Fast food and counter workers (4055); Bakers (7800); Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers (7810); Packers and packagers, hand (9640); Stockers and order fillers (9645) within the following industries: (Supermarkets and other grocery except convenience stores (4971); Convenience stores (4972); Specialty food stores (4980); Pharmacies and drug stores (5070); Health and personal care, except drug, stores (5080); Gasoline stations (5090); General merchandise stores, including warehouse clubs and supercenters (5391); Beer, wine, and liquor stores (5990).

The following occupations: Postal service clerks (5540); Postal service mail carriers (5550); Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators (5560); Shipping, receiving, and inventory clerks (5610); Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service (5850); Stockers and order fillers (except retail; 9645);

Other material moving workers (9760); Driver/sales workers and truck drivers (9130) within all industries.

The following occupations: Pharmacists (3050); Physicians (3090); Physician assistants (3110); Registered nurses (3255); Nurse practitioners, and nurse midwives (3258); Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians

(3300); Pharmacy technicians (3421); Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (3500); Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians (3545); Home health aides (3601); Personal care aides (3602); Nursing assistants (3603); Pharmacy aides (3647); Respiratory therapists (3220); Medical assistants (3645) within the following industries: Pharmacies and drug stores (5070); Offices of physicians (7970); Outpatient care centers (8090); General medical and surgical hospitals, and specialty except psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals (8191); Nursing care facilities, skilled nursing facilities (8270); Residential care facilities, except skilled nursing facilities (8290); Individual and family services (8370)

The following occupations: Emergency medical technicians (3401); Paramedics (3402); Firefighters (3740); and Police officers (3870) within the following industries: Justice, public order, and safety activities (9470); General medical and surgical hospitals, and specialty (except psychiatric and substance abuse) hospitals (8191)

The following occupation: Childcare workers (4600) within all industries

Medicaid Expansion

WYSAC utilized IPUMS USA microdata (ACS 5yr) to calculate how many uninsured Wyoming adults would be eligible for health insurance coverage under expanded Medicaid.

Single Adults

In Wyoming, single adults are not eligible for Medicaid. WYSAC calculated the number of uninsured single adults who would gain coverage under expanded Medicaid. WYSAC defined uninsured single adults as any person age 19 and older not covered by any health insurance with no “own children” residing in their household. Uninsured single

adults with household incomes up to 138% FPL were considered eligible for health insurance coverage under expanded Medicaid.

Adults with Children

In Wyoming, parents and caretaker relatives who provide a home and day-to-day care of a child under the age of 18 at or below approximately 50% FPL are eligible for Medicaid. WYSAC calculated the number of adults with children who would gain coverage under expanded Medicaid. WYSAC defined uninsured adults with children as any person age 19 and older not covered by any health insurance with one or more “own children” residing in their household. Adults with children with household incomes between 51% FPL and 138% FPL were considered eligible for health insurance coverage under expanded Medicaid.

A Note on Small Numbers

Some data in the Wyoming KIDS COUNT data book are calculated using data from the entire population of Wyoming. For example, the percentage of low birth-weight babies was calculated using data from every single birth to a Wyoming mother. Other data included in the KIDS COUNT data book come from nationwide surveys (e.g. the American Community Survey [ACS]). These surveys do not collect data from every single person in the state. Instead, a smaller number of Wyomingites (a sample) are randomly chosen to represent the entire state. For these data, we collect data from some people in a group but not all people in a group. We show this data in the book as an estimated value for the measure we are interested in. Statisticians use a statistic, called the margin of error, to describe how precise the estimate is. The margin of error is used to show the possible range expected to contain the true

value for the population.

To illustrate, let's say we want to know how many children in single parent families live below the poverty level. It would cost too much money and take too much time to ask every single parent about their family's income, so instead, the ACS asks a random sample of Wyoming single parents. By doing this, they estimated that 10,406 Wyoming children in single parent families live below the poverty level. Because that number is an estimate based on responses from a sample of Wyoming single parents, the ACS calculated a margin of error (+/- 1,074). This means that we can be confident that the true number of children in single parent families living below the poverty level is somewhere between 9,332 and 11,480.

The accuracy of the estimate is, in part, dependent on the number of people from the total population included in the sample. In some counties in Wyoming, the margin of error can be very large. Continuing with the above example, the estimated number of children in single parent families living below the poverty level for Albany County is 338 and the margin of error is +/- 213. This means that we can be confident the true number of children is between 125 and 551.

In sparsely populated states like Wyoming, estimates can vary widely from year to year. Readers should take care when comparing estimates between counties or over time.

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Original data analysis was conducted by Laurel Wimbish and Laura Feldman at the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center.

Additional analysis and development by Lena Dechert.

The book was designed and produced by Jessica Schillinger.

Wyoming Community Foundation
1472 N. 5th St., Suite 201
Laramie, WY 82072
www.wycf.org
wcf@wycf.org
307-721-8300

Wyoming Women's Foundation
1472 N. 5th St., Suite 201
Laramie, WY 82072
www.wywf.org
307-721-8300

Wyoming Afterschool Alliance
933 Main Street, Suite 7
Lander, WY 82520
www.wyafterschoolalliance.org
307-355-WYAA (9922)

Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center
University of Wyoming
1000 E. University Ave, Dept. 3925
Laramie, WY 82071
www.uwyo.edu/wysac
307-766-2189

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