

# WYOMING KIDS COUNT Data Book



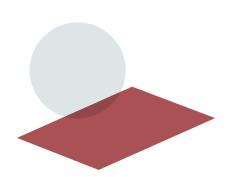
The Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center at the University of Wyoming

Laurel A. Wimbish, M.A., Associate Research Scientist Laura L. Feldman, Ed.S., Senior Research Scientist Jessica L. Schillinger, B.S., Graphic Designer IN PARTNERSHIP WITH Wyoming Community Foundation The Annie E. Casey Foundation













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# Trends in Child Well-Being

How do children in Wyoming fare compared to children nationally? What issues in child well-being most impact Wyoming?



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# Does Race Matter in Wyoming?

By addressing structural inequities in Wyoming, we'll move a step closer to ensuring opportunity for all.



# Wyoming's Role in Juvenile Justice

Since 2013, the Wyoming Afterschool Alliance has focused on juvenile justice and its effects on children and families in Wyoming.



# Raised by Grandparents

Grandparents often provide care when parents cannot.



# Growing up Homeless

Early-childhood programs like Head Start and Early Head Start can help to offset the effects of homelessness on children in Wyoming.









The 2018 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book reports the most recent county data available on child well-being in Wyoming. Typically, the most recent year for which data are available is 2016. In publishing this book, we hope to equip parents, providers, advocates and policy makers with data to inform their decisions about Wyoming's children.

The 2018 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book signals some significant strengths. For instance, in the United States, in 2016, 20.8% of children lived in poverty, compared to only 13.4% of Wyoming's children.<sup>1</sup> While this news is good, the data also indicates that Wyoming lags significantly behind the nation in the percentage of children with health insurance. Nationally, in 2016, 4.5% of children were uninsured whereas in Wyoming the percentage was nearly double, at 8.8%.<sup>2</sup> The rate for pregnant women who smoke, 14.1%, is also nearly double the national rate, 7.2%.<sup>3</sup> Finally, in 2016, 31.9% of children in single-parent families in Wyoming were living in poverty compared to only 6.3% of children in married-couple families.<sup>4</sup>

#### Annie E. Casey

The Annie E. Casey Foundation annually ranks states on 16 key indicators of child well-being across four domains (economic well-being, health, education, and family and community) to generate an overall ranking of child well-being.<sup>5</sup> Casey selects indicators that have data available for all states.

#### Economic Well-Being

States are ranked on four measures of economic well-being: teens not in school and not working, children in poverty, children whose parents lack secure employment and



children living in households with a high housing cost burden.

#### Education

States are ranked on four education indicators: young children not in school, fourth graders not proficient in reading, eighth graders not proficient in math and high school students not graduating on time.

#### Health

States are ranked on four health indicators: low birth-weight babies, children without health insurance, child and teen deaths per 100,000 and teens who abuse alcohol or drugs.

# Family and Community

States are ranked on four family and community indicators: children in single-parent families, children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma, children living in high poverty areas and teen births per 1,000.



# 2018 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book

Many of Casey's indicators are not available at the county level in Wyoming. Consequently, the 2018 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book uses many indicators not found in the Casey Foundation publication.

For each county, we provide data on approximately 30 indicators in six broad areas: population, family structure, income and poverty, birth and early childhood, health care and education. Each was selected because of its impact on child well-being and the availability of data at the county level in Wyoming.

### **Family Structure**

#### Children in Single-Parent Families

Children growing up in singleparent families have access to fewer economic resources than children living in households with two parents.<sup>6</sup>

Living in a single-parent family is associated with higher rates of classroom inattention<sup>7</sup> and poorer academic performance compared to children who live with two parents.<sup>8</sup>

In Wyoming, 32% of children in single-parent families lived in poverty compared to only 6%



of children in married-couple families.<sup>9</sup> The percentage of children living in single-parent families ranged from a low of 9% in Niobrara County to a high of 39% in Platte County.<sup>10</sup>

#### **Teen Births**

Teen pregnancy is correlated with poverty and impacts children's life outcomes.<sup>11</sup> For example, children of teen mothers are more likely to have lower educational attainment and lower personal income.<sup>12</sup> Since 2007, the nation has seen a dramatic decrease in teen pregnancy rates. The decrease nationwide has been attributed to an increase in delayed sexual activity by unmarried teens, increased use of "highly effective" contraception and pregnancy prevention programs.<sup>13</sup>

Teen mothers are more likely to experience preterm birth and have low birth-weight babies as compared to mothers in other age groups.<sup>14</sup> Since 2007, the national teen pregnancy rate has dropped 42% to 20 per 1,000 live births.<sup>15</sup> Wyoming's teen pregnancy rate is higher: 26 per 1,000 live births.<sup>16</sup> Wyoming's teen birth rate has dropped from its peak of 35 per 1,000 in 2012.<sup>17</sup>

### Income and Poverty The Wage Gap

The wage gap is a measure of the difference in wage earnings between men and women who work full-time year-round.<sup>18</sup> According to *the Simple Truth about the Gender Pay Gap: Spring 2018 Edition*, Wyoming ranked 39<sup>th</sup> (out of 51) in the nation for the gender wage gap.<sup>19</sup>

The Institute for Women's Policy Research estimates that closing the wage gap in the United States would cut the poverty rate for single mothers in half and generate more than \$500 billion in additional income.<sup>20</sup> Wyoming women earn 68¢ for every dollar

# Closing the wage gap in the United States would ... generate more than \$500 billion in additional income.

a man earns, meaning, on average, Wyoming women work for free 17 weeks every year.<sup>21</sup> The wage gap in Wyoming ranges from 51¢ in Crook County to 90¢ in Hot Springs County.<sup>22</sup>

#### Poverty

Families and children in poverty "lack the economic resources necessary to experience a minimally-sufficient standard of living."<sup>23</sup> Children who grow up in poverty are less likely to finish high-school<sup>24</sup> and more likely to experience teen pregnancy.<sup>25</sup> Children who experience poverty are also more likely to be involved in the criminal justice system<sup>26</sup> and to be victims of child abuse and neglect.<sup>27</sup>

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issues federal guidelines each year that determine annual poverty levels.<sup>28</sup> Nationally, poverty rates move with economic cycles, decreasing when the economy is doing well and increasing when it is not.<sup>29</sup> In the United States, in 2016, 21% of children lived in poverty compared to 13% of Wyoming children.<sup>30</sup>

Within Wyoming, in 2016, the percentage of children living

in poverty ranged from 0% in Johnson County to 27% in Goshen County.<sup>31</sup>

#### Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Enrollment

WIC is a federal program that funds states to deliver food, health care referrals and nutritional education to low-income women, infants and children. During the 2017 fiscal year, 10,159 Wyoming women and children participated in the program.<sup>32</sup> Enrollment ranged from a low of 13% in Teton County to a high of 40% in Fremont County.<sup>33</sup>

In 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated that Wyoming WIC served only 45% of those eligible for the program, a decrease from 52% in 2010.<sup>34</sup> Statewide, in 2016, 29% of new mothers self-reported WIC enrollment.<sup>35</sup>

#### Health Care Children without Health Insurance

Compared to uninsured children, insured children are healthier.<sup>36</sup>

Increased insured rates are also associated with reduced mortality.<sup>37</sup>

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has expanded the availability of health insurance to more Americans both by subsidizing insurance plans purchased on the health care exchange and by providing states with funding to expand their Medicaid programs.<sup>38</sup> These changes have significantly decreased the percentage of uninsured children nationally from 8% in 2010 to 5% in 2016.<sup>39</sup>

Wyoming lags behind the nation with 9% of children uninsured in 2016 (8% in 2010).<sup>40</sup> Our higher uninsured rate may be due, in part, to the state's decision not to accept Medicaid expansion dollars. Estimates suggest that 11% of Wyoming's uninsured, approximately 6,000 people, would gain coverage if the state were to accept these funds and expand Medicaid.<sup>41</sup>

#### Less than Adequate Prenatal Care

According to the Advisory Committee on Infant Mortality at HHS, adequate prenatal care can reduce infant mortality by reducing maternal behavioral risks (e.g., substance use), addressing pre-existing conditions and connecting expectant mothers with delivery and postpartum care.<sup>42</sup>

National and Wyoming numbers are not directly comparable on this indicator. The National Vital Statistics Report (2018) reports the percentage of mothers who began receiving prenatal care in their third trimester or not at all (6% in 2016) whereas Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, reports the percentage of mothers who began receiving prenatal care in their fourth month of pregnancy or later and received less than 80% of recommended prenatal care visits (25% in 2016).43

Using Wyoming's reporting, Johnson and Sheridan counties had the lowest rate of mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care (14%), while Washakie County had the highest rate of mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care (38%).<sup>44</sup>



# Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report that smoking during pregnancy is associated with miscarriage, preterm delivery, low birth-weight, birth defects and increased risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).<sup>45</sup> In the US, 7% of pregnant women smoke.<sup>46</sup> The percentage of mothers in Wyoming who smoked

# Birth and Early Childhood

#### **Medicaid Births**

Medicaid is one of the largest payers for health care in the United States. Medicaid provides medical insurance for lowincome individuals and families.<sup>50</sup> Pregnant women who meet certain poverty guidelines are eligible for





during pregnancy was nearly double the national rate (14%).<sup>47</sup>

Albany County had the lowest rate of mothers who smoked during pregnancy (8%), while nearly one in four (25%) mothers in Hot Springs County smoked while pregnant.<sup>48</sup> The percentage of mothers who smoke during pregnancy in Wyoming has decreased slightly from 18% in 2010.<sup>49</sup> Medicaid.<sup>51</sup> Nationally, in 2016, Medicaid was the primary insurer for 43% of births, compared to 33% of births in Wyoming.<sup>52</sup> The percentage of Medicaid births in Wyoming ranged from a low of 15% in Niobrara County to a high of 52% in Fremont County.<sup>53</sup> The percentage of Wyoming Medicaid births has decreased from 41% in 2010.<sup>54</sup>

#### Low Birth-Weight Babies

Low birth-weight is a proxy for a number of public health conditions, including poor maternal health and inadequate prenatal care.<sup>55</sup> Low birth-weight is defined as weight at birth below 2500g (5.5 lbs).<sup>56</sup> Children born at low birth-weight are at risk for many health problems, including chronic disease, developmental delays, inadequate growth, developmental problems and infant mortality.<sup>57</sup> Nationally, the rate of low birth-weight babies is at 8% and has remained steady since 2014.58 In Wyoming, the percentage of live births that are low birth-weight has remained at 9% since 2010.<sup>59</sup> In Wyoming, the percentage of children born at low birth-weight ranged from a low of 5% in Sublette County to a high of 10% in Natrona County.60

#### **Cesarean Deliveries**

A cesarean section (c-section) is a surgical procedure used to deliver a baby.<sup>61</sup> Health care providers opt for cesarean delivery for different reasons, including concern for the health of the baby and maternal infections.<sup>62</sup>

The World Health Organization recommends an ideal cesarean delivery rate of 10% to 15%. This rate is associated with reduced maternal and perinatal mortality, whereas rates above this recommended level are not.<sup>63</sup> Wyoming women with a high school diploma earn \$6,660 more annually than their peers who did not graduate from high school.

In Wyoming, the rate of cesarean delivery has held steady since 2010 at approximately 28% of all births.<sup>64</sup> Wyoming's rate of cesarean delivery is lower than the national average, which was 32% in 2016.<sup>65</sup> Cesarean delivery rates ranged from a low of 15% in Crook County to a high of 39% in Washakie County.<sup>66</sup>

#### Infant Mortality per 1,000

Infant mortality is the death of an infant before a first birthday.67 According to the Wyoming Department of Health, preterm birth was the leading cause of infant mortality.68 Measuring infant mortality in Wyoming is difficult because of the low number of incidents. To give a more reliable estimate of infant mortality, the 2018 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book reports a moving 5-year average. For the period, 2012 to 2016, the infant mortality rate in Wyoming was 5 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 6 per 1,000 live births for the nation.<sup>69</sup>



#### Education

#### **Graduation Rates**

Graduating from high school is associated with many benefits. High school graduates are more likely to be employed, more likely to live above the poverty level, more likely to have health insurance, less likely to smoke and less likely to be incarcerated than those without a high school diploma.<sup>70</sup>

64% of Wyoming fourth grade students were assessed as being proficient or advanced in reading

> Wyoming women with a high school diploma earn \$6,660 more annually than their peers who did not graduate from high school, and women with a Bachelor's degree earn almost \$25,000 more per year.<sup>71</sup>

> According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the on-time graduation rate for the nation was 84% for the 2014-2015 school year.<sup>72</sup> Wyoming was not far behind at 79%.<sup>73</sup> Wyoming's graduation rate held steady at 80% for the 2016-2017 school year.<sup>74</sup>

#### Fourth Grade Reading Proficiency

Every year, Wyoming schools assess the reading proficiency

of fourth grade students. These assessments measure reading comprehension and provide a picture of students' reading ability over time. Children who struggle to read in fourth grade often continue to struggle during high school, are less likely to obtain a college degree and tend to be less adept at learning new skills in an employment setting.<sup>75</sup> For the 2016-2017 school year, 64% of Wyoming fourth grade students were assessed as being proficient or advanced.<sup>76</sup>

#### **Under-Educated Mothers**

Children born to mothers with less than a high school diploma are more likely to live in poverty and less likely to be proficient in reading in eighth grade than children whose mothers have a high school diploma.<sup>77</sup> In 2016, 11% of children in Wyoming were born to mothers with less than a high school diploma, compared to 14% of children nationally.<sup>78</sup>

Across Wyoming, the rate of births to undereducated mothers ranges from a low of 6% in Park County to a high of 17% in Fremont County.<sup>79</sup> The rate of births to mothers with less than a high school diploma has held fairly steady in Wyoming, decreasing slightly from 14% in 2010.<sup>80</sup>







# Building a Better Wyoming

For nearly 30 years the Wyoming Community Foundation has been working with donors to build a better Wyoming. Our partnership with the Annie E. Casey Foundation gives the Wyoming Community Foundation the opportunity to distribute county-by-county data to our stakeholders and partners. We believe this information can spark conversation and advocacy to create positive change in Wyoming communities.

We partnered with the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center at the University of Wyoming on this publication to ensure the data has been expertly collected and analyzed.

Our goal is to give you access to data that is easy to use and easy to understand from sources you can trust: the Wyoming Community Foundation and the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center. We offer the data and infographics to you free of charge to benefit this great state. Please feel free to copy, distribute or otherwise use information from the Data Book, provided the source is cited as Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming. (2018). 2018 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book.

Best of luck in all you do!



Samin Dadelahi Chief Operating Officer Wyoming Community Foundation



This research was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank them for their support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented here are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Casey Foundation.

# County **Profiles**



A number of factors contribute to the well-being of children and families in Wyoming. These profiles use a variety of quantitative data to create a snapshot of what life is like for children of all ages and their families in each county.

Each county profile includes nearly 30 indicators related to child wellbeing, on such topics as family structure, income and poverty, health, birth and early childhood, and education.



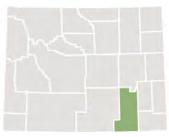






# Albany County

In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Albany County has the second highest percentage (rank: 22nd) of children in single-father households living in poverty (44%). It has reduced the

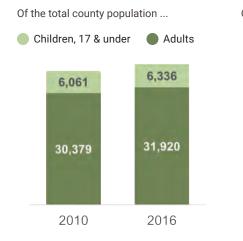


percentage of Medicaid births from 42% (rank: 14th) in 2010 to 31% (rank: 10th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 79 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average, women work 11 weeks for free every year.

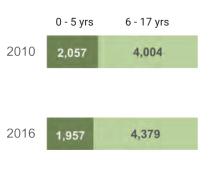
### Overview

**County Population** 

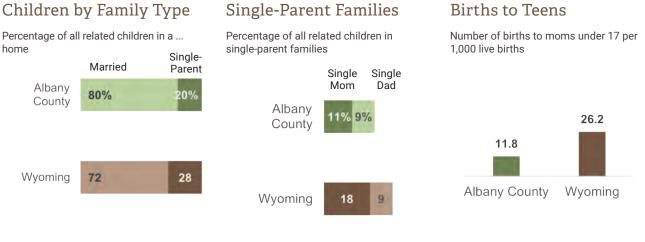
**38,256** Total county population, a rise of 1,816 since 2010







# Family Structure

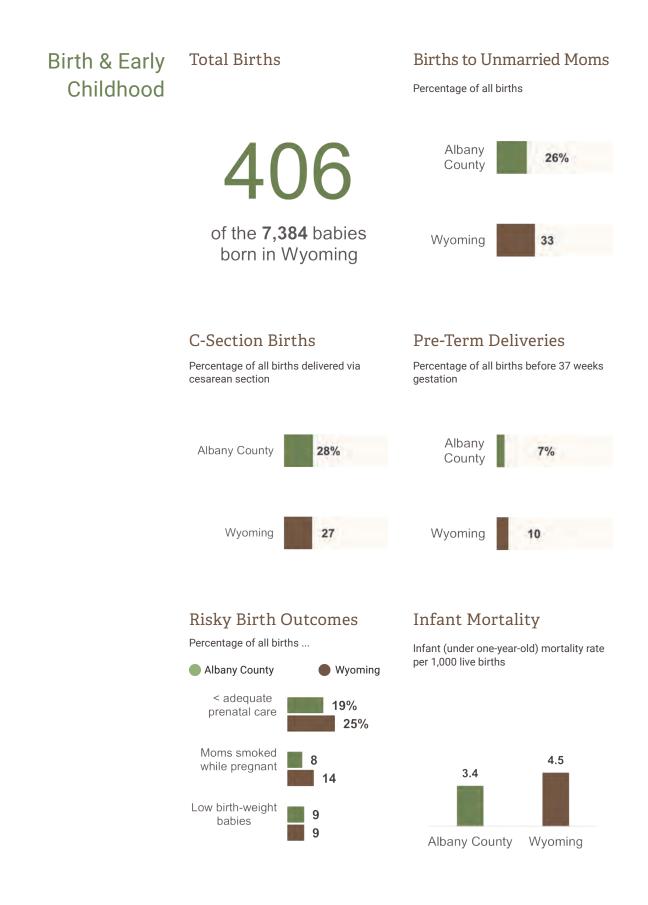


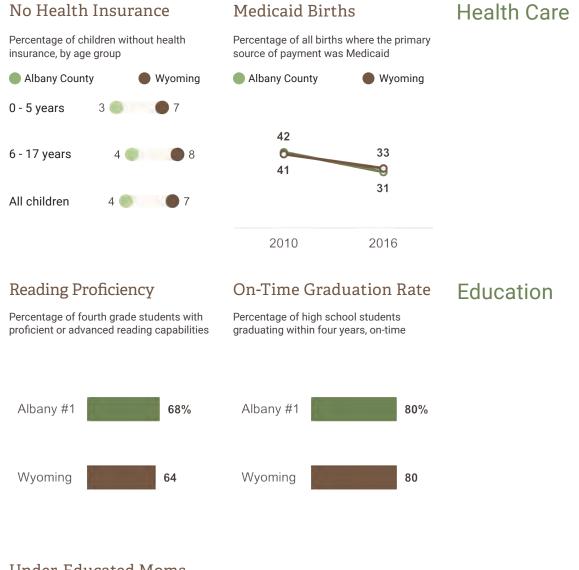
# Income & Poverty

#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men

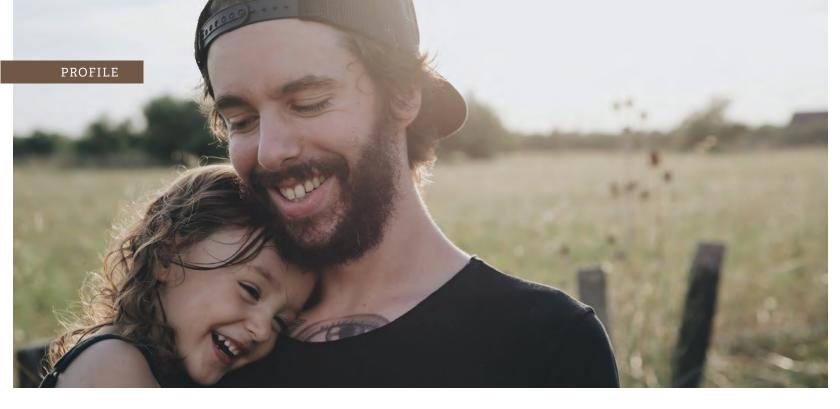






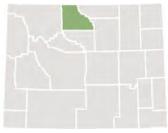
**Under-Educated Moms** 

**70/0** of all births are to women with less than a high school education



# Big Horn County

In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Big Horn County has the second highest percentage (rank: 21st) of enrollments in the WIC program (37%). Big Horn County also has the second

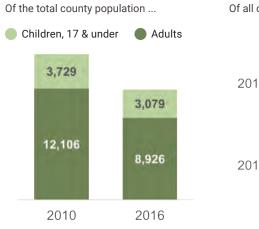


highest percentage (rank: 22nd) of births where Medicaid was the primary source of payment (50%). Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 60 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average, women work 21 weeks for free every year.

### Overview

**County Population** 

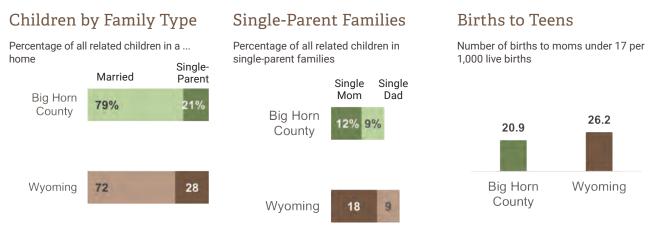
12,005 Total county population, a decrease of 3830 since 2010







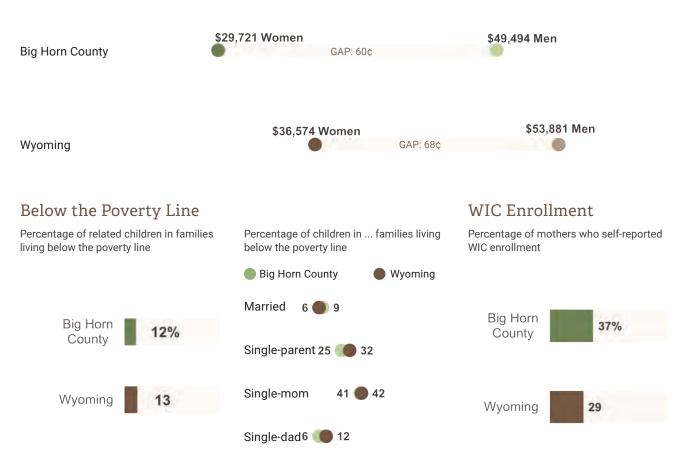
# Family Structure

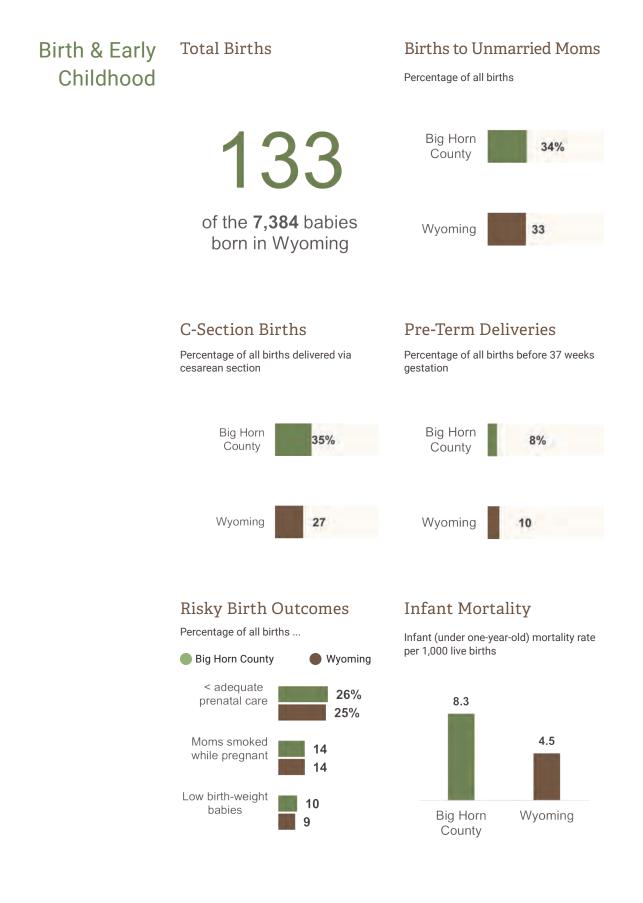


# Income & Poverty

#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men





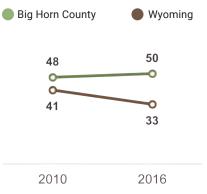
#### No Health Insurance

Percentage of children without health insurance, by age group



#### Medicaid Births

Percentage of all births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid



**On-Time Graduation Rate** 

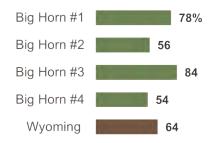
Percentage of high school students graduating within four years, on-time

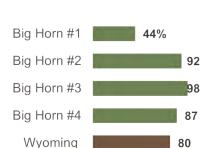
# Health Care

Education

#### **Reading Proficiency**

Percentage of fourth grade students with proficient or advanced reading capabilities





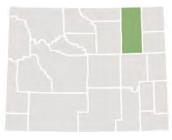
#### **Under-Educated Moms**

14% of all births are to women with less than a high school education



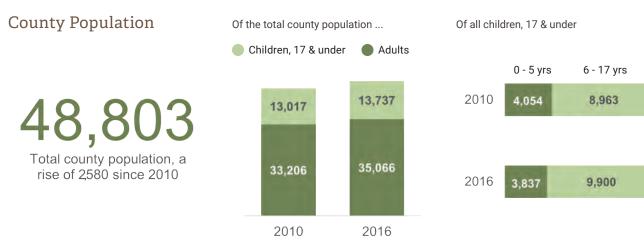
# Campbell County

In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Campbell County has the fourth lowest percentage (rank: 4th) of cesarean births (23%). Campbell County ranks close to the state average for births

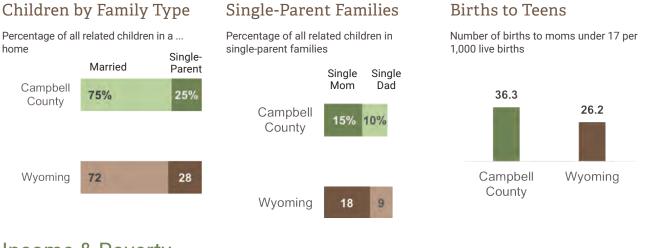


to unmarried mothers: 34%, compared to the state average of 33%. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 56 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 23 weeks for free every year.

### Overview



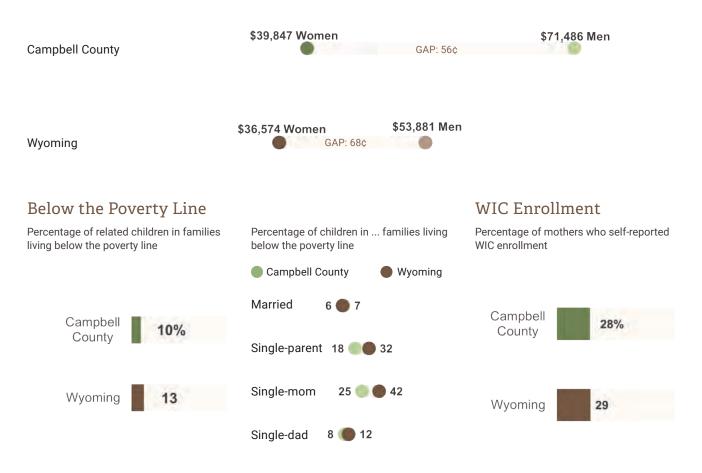
# Family Structure



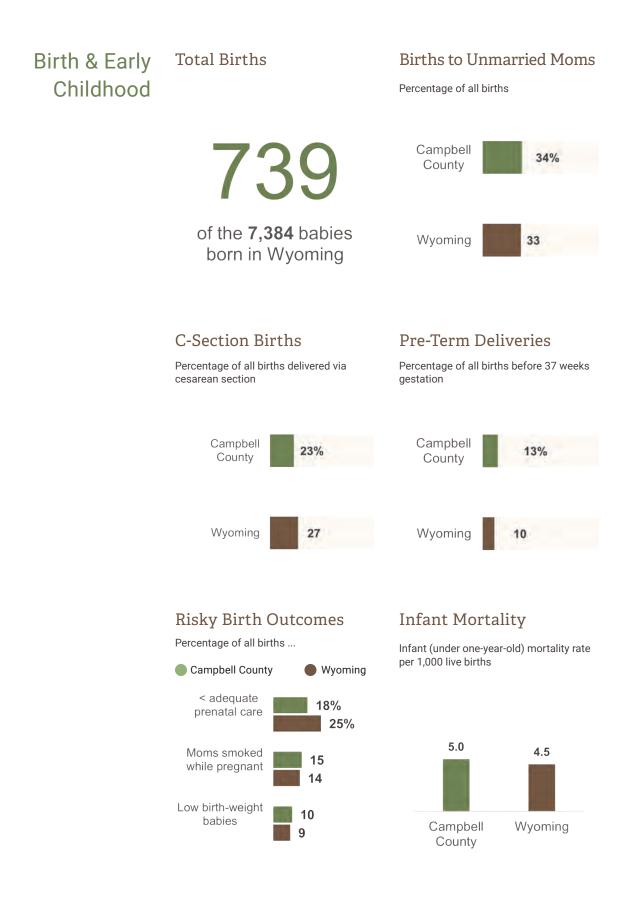
# Income & Poverty

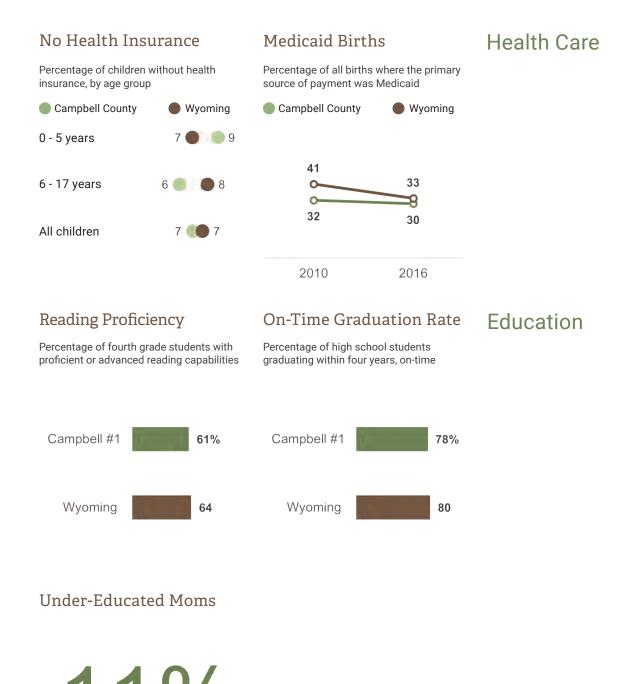
#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



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of all births are to women with less than a high school education







# Wyoming Afterschool Alliance

# About WYAA

The Wyoming Afterschool Alliance (WYAA) was created in 2007. WYAA supports quality, education-based out-of-school time programs that positively impact Wyoming's youth and families. WYAA is a linchpin, connecting afterschool providers to necessary resources, technical assistance and training opportunities.

To ensure that Wyoming youth have access to quality programs, WYAA creates opportunities for providers like the Science Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Collaborative; provides access to program evaluation tools and training; and created the first Wyoming-based college-level certification for afterschool professionals.

Most recently, WYAA has published Program Quality Practices which provides clear descriptions of the essential components of quality practice in afterschool programs.

# KIDS COUNT Partnership

WYAA partners with KIDS COUNT to ensure the well-being of all Wyoming's kids. KIDS COUNT data helps inform providers, giving them the tools to help identify issues in children that may be preventing them from being successful.



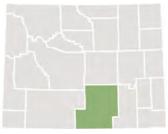


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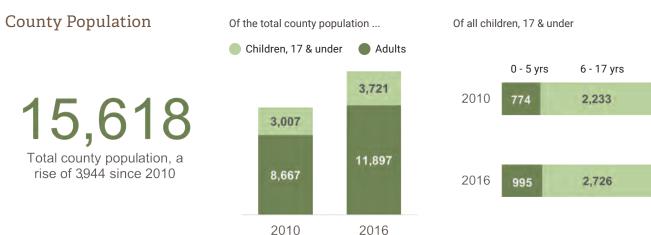
# Carbon County

In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Carbon County has the third highest percentage (rank: 21st) of cesarean births (37%). Carbon County has reduced the percentage of births where

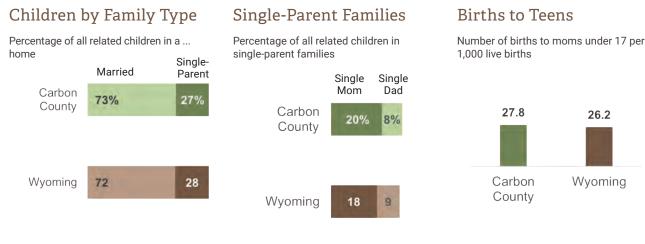


the primary source of payment was Medicaid from 54% (rank: 21st) in 2010 to 33% (rank: 15th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 67 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 17 weeks for free every year.

### Overview



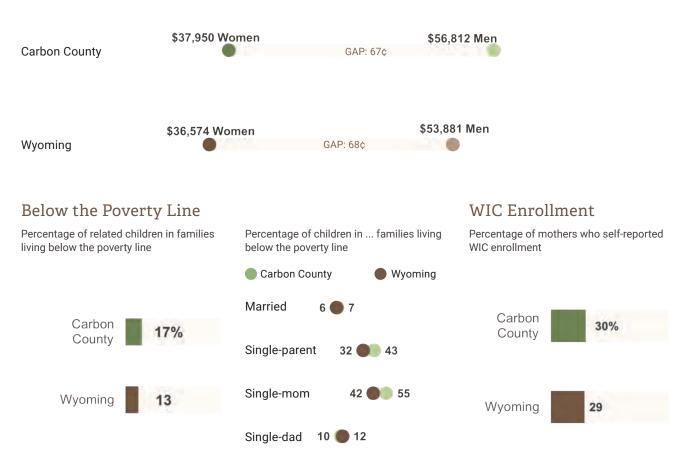
# Family Structure

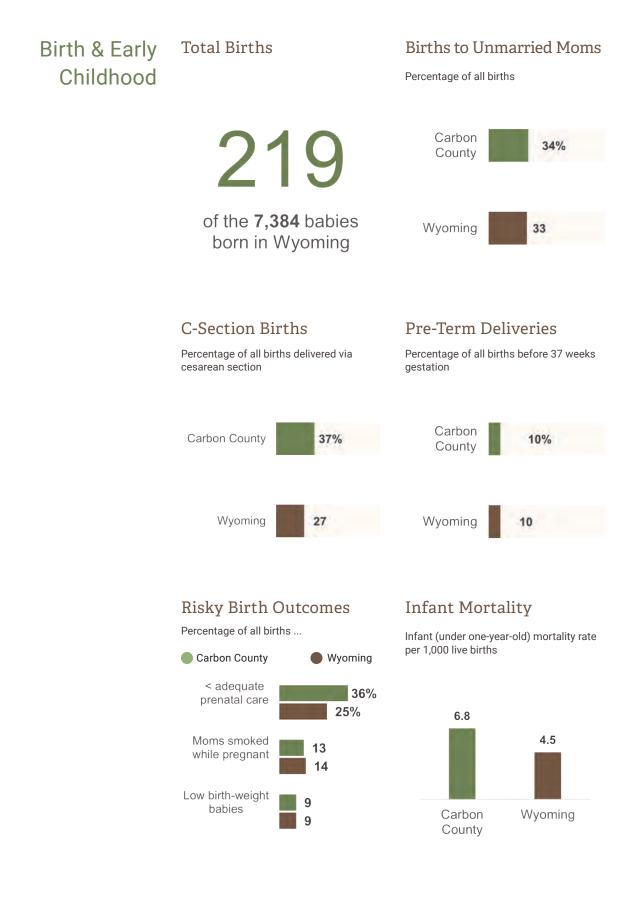


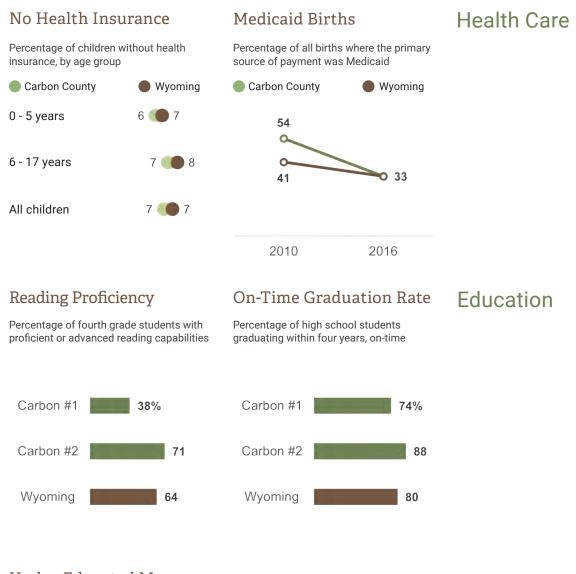
# Income & Poverty

#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men







**Under-Educated Moms** 

13% of all births are to women with less than a high school education



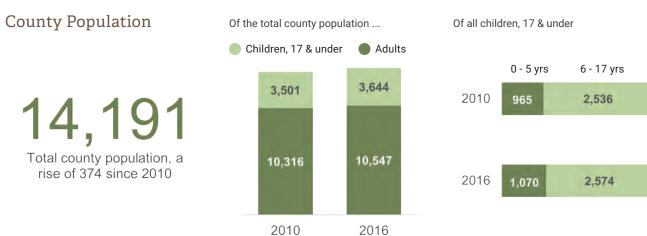
# Converse County

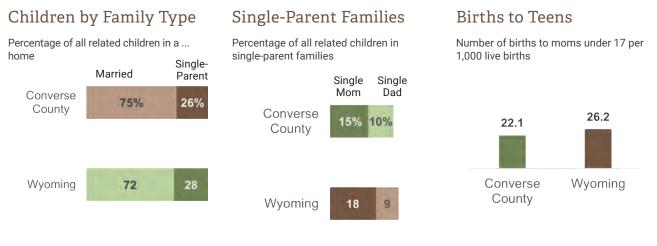
In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Converse County has the third lowest percentage (rank: 3rd) of children in singleparent households living in poverty (16%) and children in single-



mother households living in poverty (20%). It has the second highest percentage (rank: 22nd) of cesarean births (38%). Converse County has reduced the percentage of WIC enrollments from 34% (rank: 9th) in 2010 to 21% (rank: 5th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 53 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 24 weeks for free every year.

## Overview

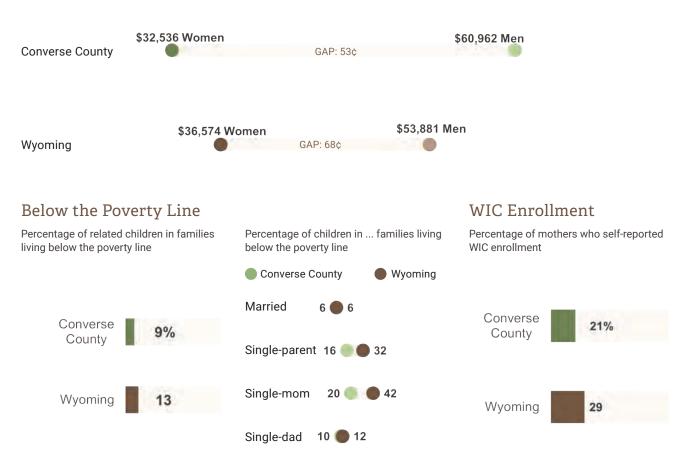




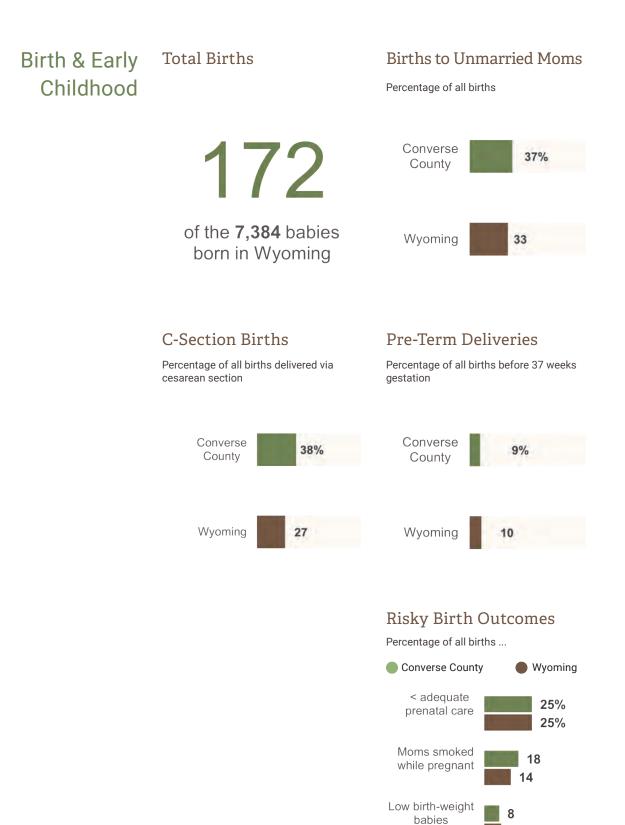
## Income & Poverty

#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

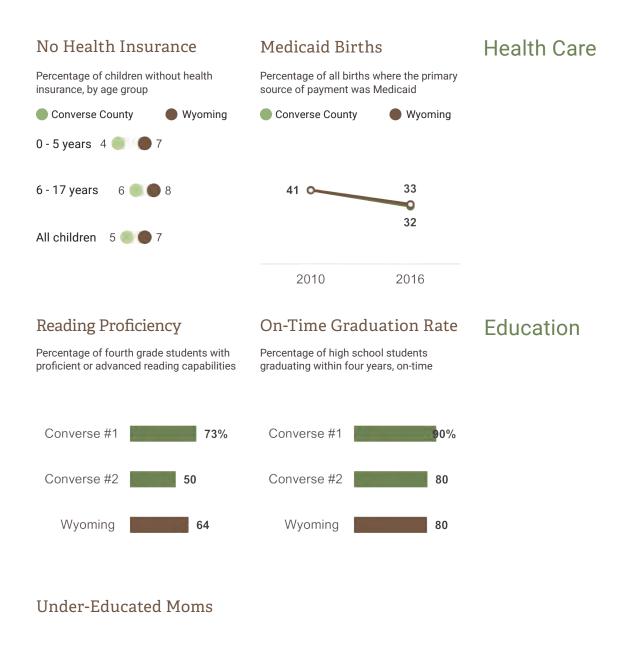
Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



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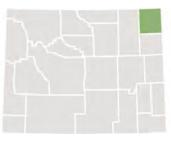


of all births are to women with less than a high school education



# Crook County

In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Crook County has the lowest percentage (rank: 1st) of cesarean births (15%) and children in single-father households living in poverty (0%). It has the second lowest percentage (rank: 2nd) of births where the primary source

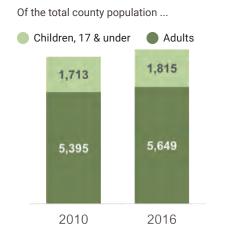


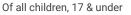
of payment was Medicaid (19%), births to unmarried mothers (19%), children living in poverty (3%), children in single-parent households living in poverty (14%) and children in single-mother households living in poverty (17%). In Crook County the percentage of births to mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care increased from 9% (rank: 1st) in 2010 to 21% (rank: 8th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 51 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 26 weeks for free every year.

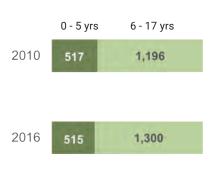
## Overview



7,464 Total county population, a rise of 356 since 2010

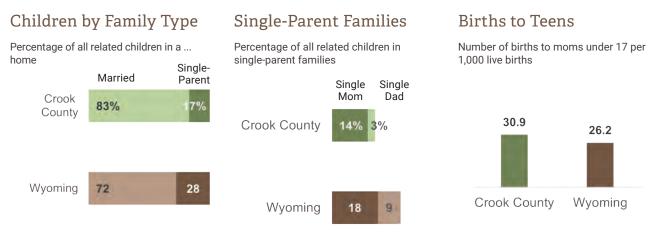






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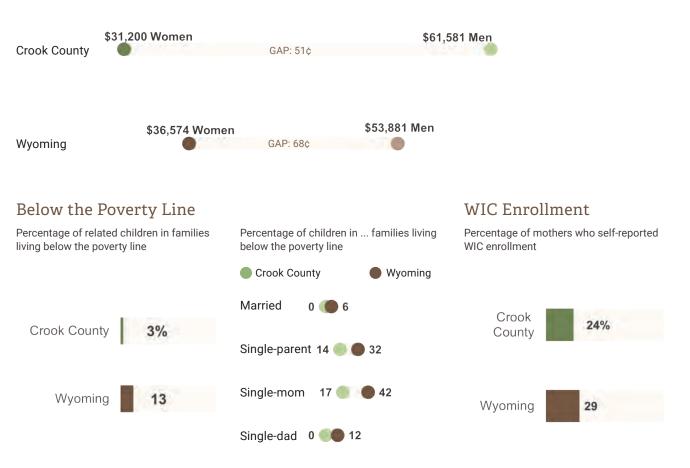
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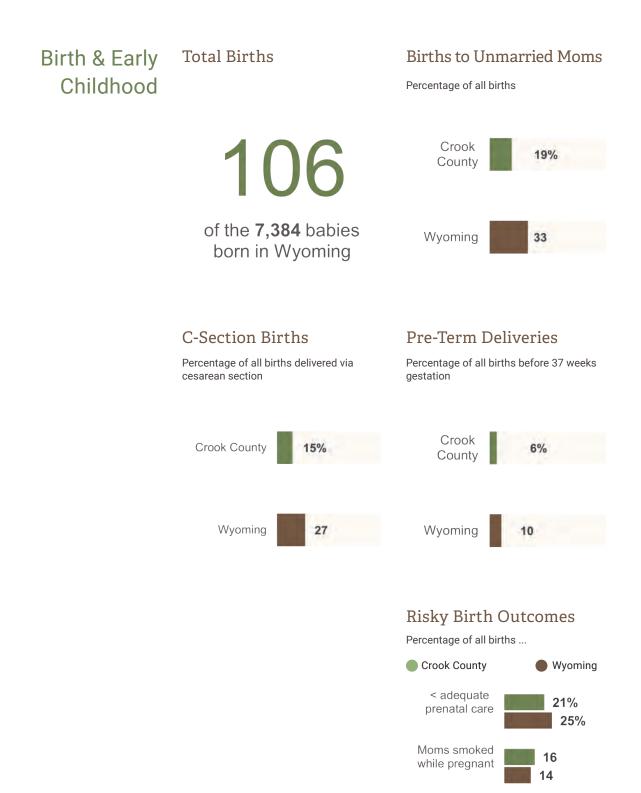


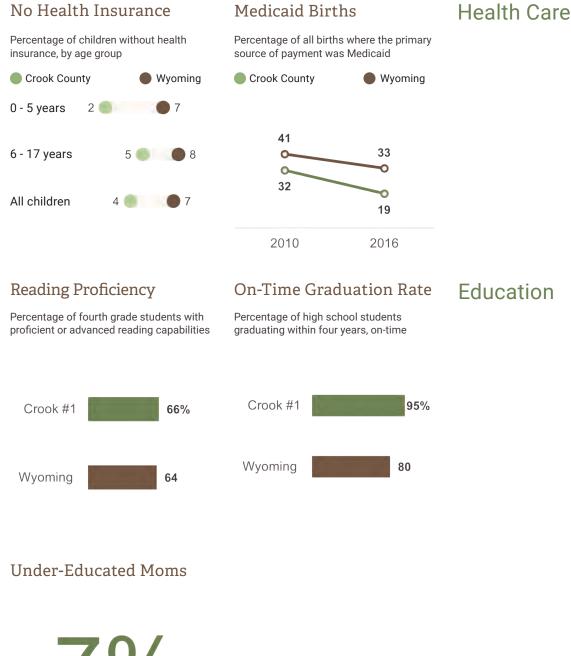
# Income & Poverty

### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men





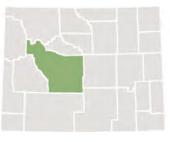


of all births are to women with less than a high school education



# Fremont County

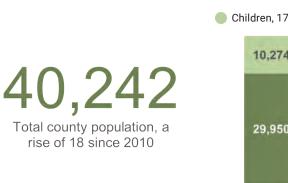
In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Fremont County has the highest percentage (rank: 22nd) of self-reported enrollment in WIC (40%), births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid (52%) and births to unmarried mothers (50%). Fremont

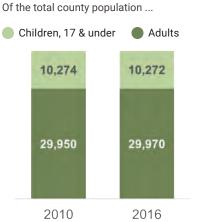


County has the second highest percentage (rank: 21st) of births to mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care (37%). Fremont County reduced the percentage of births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid from 65% (rank: 23rd) in 2010 to 52% (rank: 23rd) in 2016. The percentage of births to mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care increased from 23% (rank: 9th) in 2010 to 37% (rank: 21st) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 73 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 14 weeks for free every year.

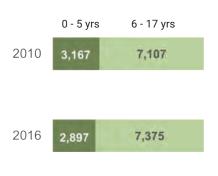
## Overview

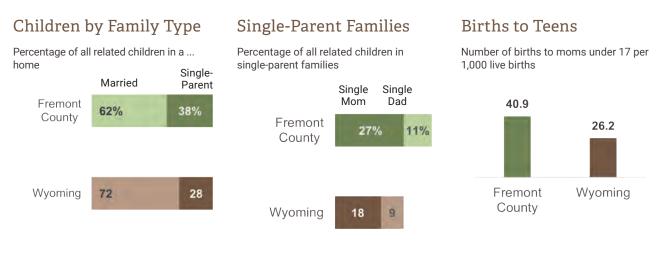
**County Population** 





Of all children, 17 & under

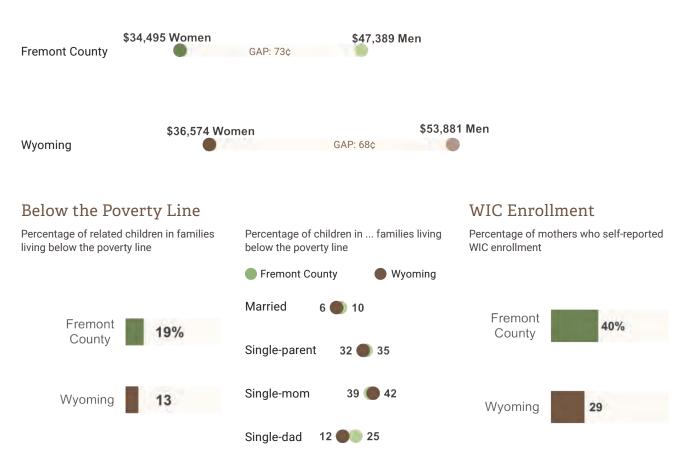




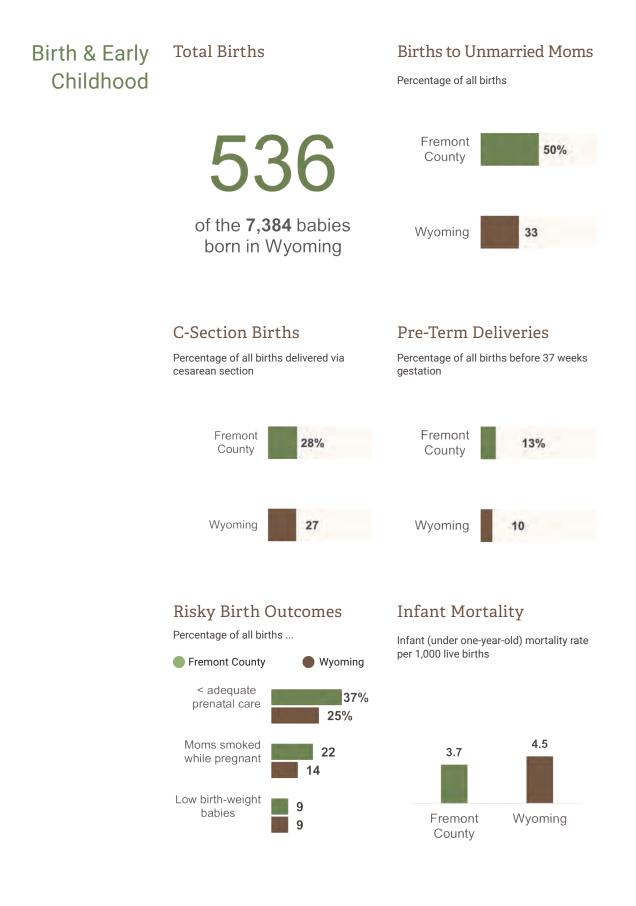
# Income & Poverty

### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



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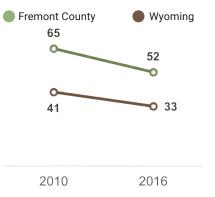
#### No Health Insurance

Percentage of children without health insurance, by age group



#### Medicaid Births

Percentage of all births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid



**On-Time Graduation Rate** 

Percentage of high school students

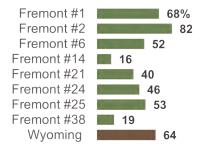
graduating within four years, on-time

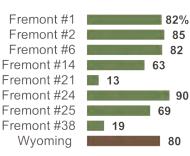
# Health Care

**F**ducation

### **Reading Proficiency**

Percentage of fourth grade students with proficient or advanced reading capabilities





### **Under-Educated Moms**

of all births are to women with less than a high school education

#### DATA FEATURE



Here in Wyoming, we're all about toughness, hard work and independence. We believe everyone deserves a fighting chance at success.

Today, though, not everyone in our state has an equal opportunity to succeed. Some groups face undeserved and unfair obstacles. For instance, too many kids in Wyoming face barriers to success that result from structural inequalities based on race.

Structural inequalities result when our institutions produce unequal outcomes even in the absence of prejudiced individuals. For example, in Wyoming, Black and American Indian students with disabilities receive out-ofschool suspensions at higher rates than their White peers, decreasing their time in school and access to education.<sup>1</sup>

Black, American Indian, and multi-racial families have a significantly lower median family income than White families,<sup>2</sup> meaning their children are far more likely to miss out on participating in enrichment activities (such as music lessons and club sports).

By addressing structural inequities in Wyoming, we'll move a step closer to ensuring opportunity for all.

## Why Now?

The face of Wyoming is changing. Since 2000, the growth of Wyoming's minority groups, across all races and ethnicities, has outpaced the White population.

### Diversity Offers a Competitive Advantage in Business

Studies have shown that the most financially successful companies

Race Matter INWYOMING tend to have the most diversity. In fact, one study showed that companies with the greatest diversity were 35% more likely to have above average financial returns.<sup>3</sup>

### We're All Connected

Because we live in a highly connected global world, diversity matters. By investing in all of our children today we'll build a strong innovative workforce tomorrow: a workforce ready to step up in technology, arts, education, health care, business and governance.

# Equality, Equity & Inclusion

Beginning a conversation about race, equality, equity and inclusion takes us one step closer to ensuring everyone in Wyoming has access to the programs and services that can open opportunities to help all of us thrive.

It's not about right and wrong or good and bad people. Rather, it's about starting a conversation to create a unified Wyoming. In 2018, it shouldn't be possible to predict the life outcomes of Wyoming's children because of the color of their skin.

# What Does Race, Inclusion, Equality And Equity Mean?

#### Race

Race is an unscientific way of dividing people into groups based on their skin color or the part of the world their family originally came from.

#### Inclusion

Inclusion means that every member of the community is valued and able to participate fully in the community. That is, all community members feel a true sense of belonging.

#### Population by Ethnicity<sup>4</sup>

	0
0	527,088
462,113	Not Hispanic
402,113	or Latino



#### Population by Race & Ethnicity⁵

	2000	2016	+/- %
American Indian & Alaska Native	11,133	15,762	42%
Asian	2,771	5,856	111%
Black or African American	3,722	7,753	108%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Island	der <sup>302</sup>	673	123%
Two or more races	8,883	12,070	36%
White	454,670	543,387	20%

# K-12 Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity<sup>6</sup>

	2010-11	2016-17	+/- %
American Indian	2,856	3,055	7%
Asian	716	786	10%
Black	1,009	1,052	4%
Hispanic	10,827	13,049	21%
Pacific Islander	115	133	16%
Two or more races	1,192	2,098	76%
White	71,450	73,088	2%

\*The names of racial categories in this document use the language of the data source. Therefore, the names of racial categories may not be consistent across sources.

> It's starting a conversation to create a unified Wyoming.

#### Equality

Equality means everyone has the same access to resources and opportunities.

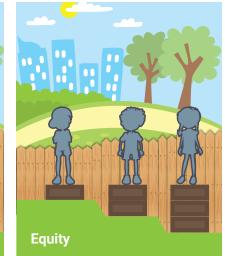
#### Equity: The Goal

Equity means fair access to resources and opportunities. It's realizing that some people may need more resources than others to achieve the same outcome. Equity means giving more resources to members of the community who need them.



#### DOES RACE MATTER IN WYOMING?





#### Leveling the Playing Field

People often talk about equity and equality interchangeably when they talk about creating a "level playing field." Whereas equality provides equal access to resources and opportunities, equity acknowledges that some people need more resources to catch up if they are going to enjoy equal success on the same playing field.<sup>7</sup>



# Four Things You Can Do

### **Every Voice Matters**

Wyoming's small population has always meant that every voice matters. Today your voice can make a difference, and here's how:

Know the Annie E. Casey
 Foundation Factors Necessary for
 Children to Thrive (p 54).

 Review available data to learn what data can be broken down by race and ethnicity.

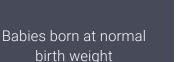
Begin collecting data, broken
 down by race and ethnicity, on the

factors that influence children's success in Wyoming.

4. In collaboration with impacted communities, examine the data to learn about the root causes of any inequities. Ask community members for context to avoid misunderstanding or misattribution. Impacted communities often possess meaningful and efficient solutions to community challenges. Involving community members can lead to changes in the way things get done which, in turn, can improve outcomes for all. It's time to embrace the evolving face of Wyoming and provide opportunities for all to build a prosperous Wyoming.







Children, ages 3-5, enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten





Eighth graders who scored at or above proficiency in math

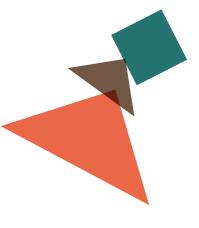
# Annie E. Casey Foundation Factors Necessary for Children to Thrive

Females, ages 15-19 who delay childbearing



Adapted from the Annie E. Casey Foundation 2017 KIDS COUNT Data Book.

High school students graduating on time



#### DOES RACE MATTER IN WYOMING?



Young adults, ages 29-26, who are in school or working Fourth graders who scored at or above proficiency in reading

Children who live with a householder who has at least a high school diploma

Young adults, ages 25-29, who have completed an associate's degree or higher



Children who live in twoparent families

Children who live in families with income at or above 200% of poverty

> Children who live in lowpoverty areas (poverty rate < 20%)

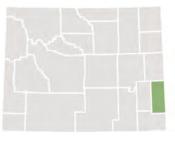


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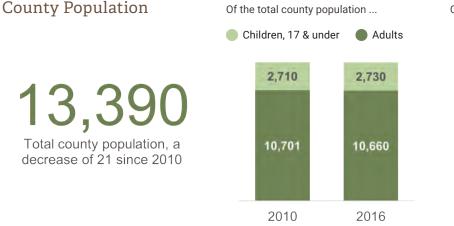
# Goshen County

In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Goshen County has the third lowest percentage (rank: 3rd) of cesarean deliveries (19%). It has the highest percentage (rank: 23rd) of children living in poverty (27%), including those who live in single-parent (67%)

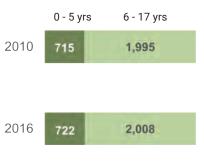


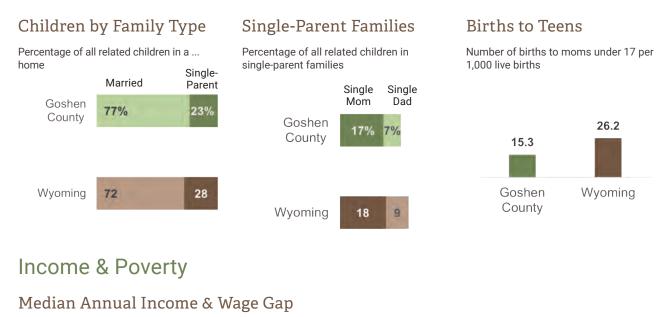
and single-father (56%) households. Goshen County has the third highest percentage (rank: 21st) of children living in single-mother households living in poverty (71%). Goshen County has decreased the percentage of births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid from 55% (rank: 22nd) in 2010 to 34% (rank: 17th) in 2016. It has also reduced the percentage of births to unmarried mothers from 41% (rank: 21st) in 2010 to 28% (rank: 9th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 83 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 9 weeks for free every year.

## Overview

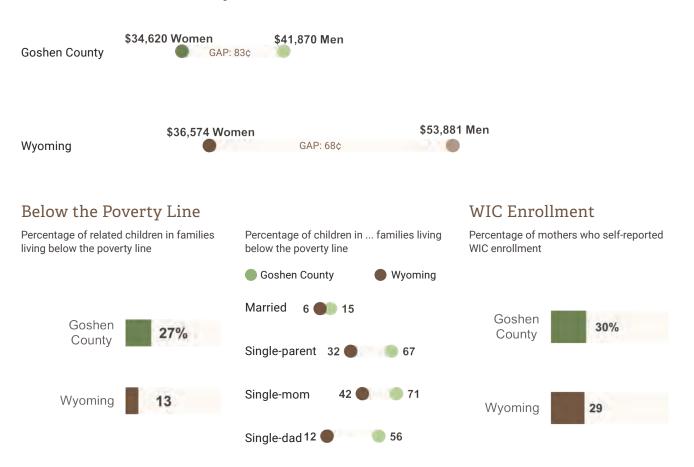


Of all children, 17 & under

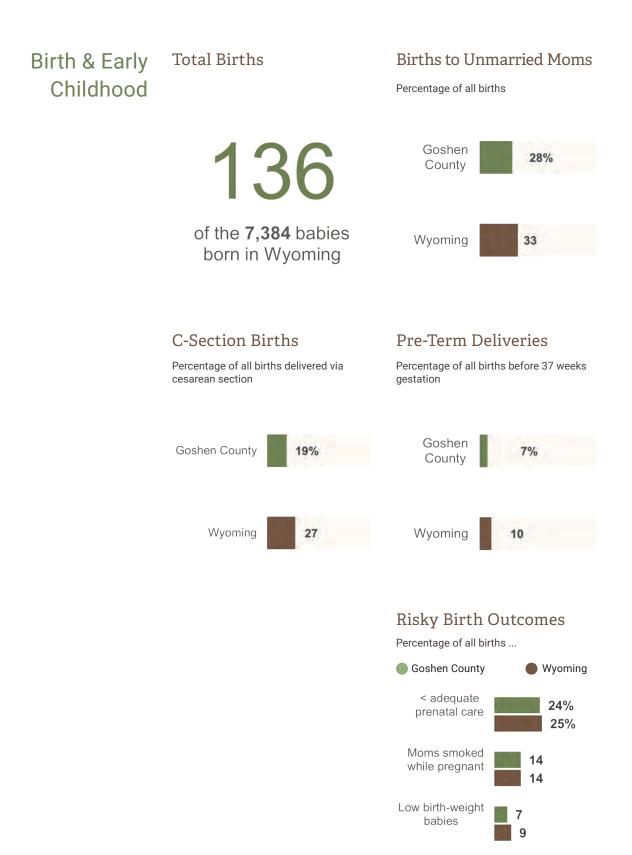


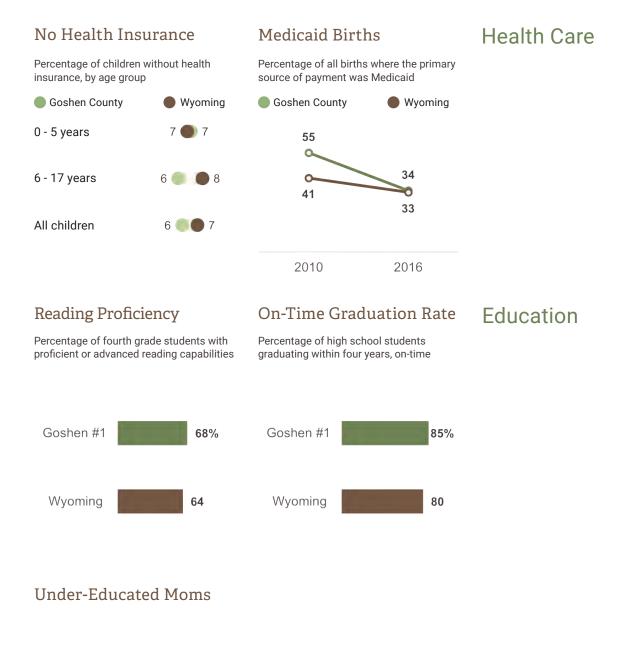


Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



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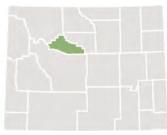
**70/0** of all births are to women with less than a high school education

#### 2018 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book | www.wyomingKIDSCOUNT.org



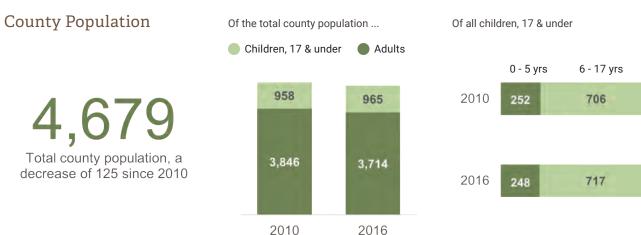
# Hot Springs County

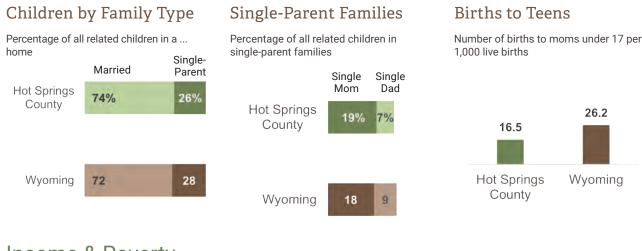
In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Hot Springs County has the second highest percentage of births (39%) to unmarried mothers (rank: 22nd, 39%). It has the third highest



percentage (rank: 21st) of births to mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care (37%). The percentage of births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid decreased in Hot Springs County from 52% (rank: 20th) in 2010 to 31% (rank: 10th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 90 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 5 weeks for free every year.

## Overview

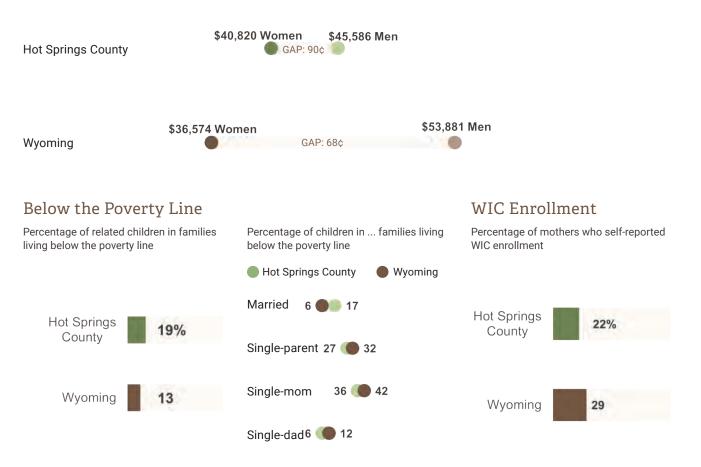




# Income & Poverty

### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



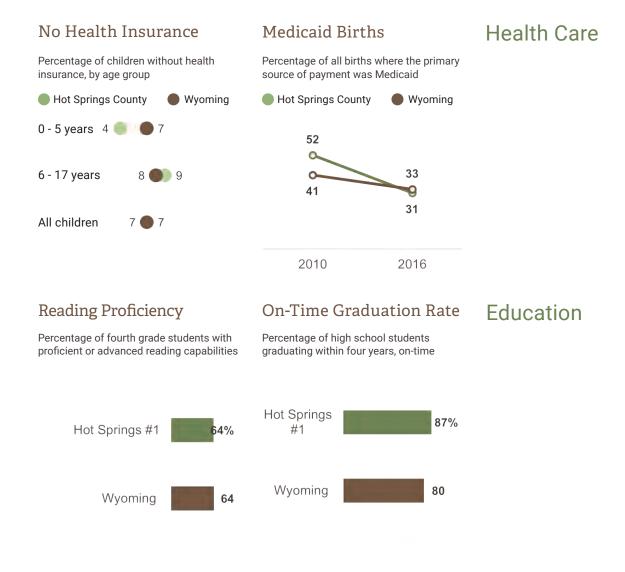
**Birth & Early Total Births** Births to Unmarried Moms Childhood Percentage of all births Hot Springs 39% County of the 7,384 babies Wyoming 33 born in Wyoming **C-Section Births Pre-Term Deliveries** Percentage of all births delivered via Percentage of all births before 37 weeks cesarean section gestation Hot Springs Hot Springs 29% 10% County County Wyoming Wyoming 27 10 **Risky Birth Outcomes** Percentage of all births ... Hot Springs County Wyoming < adequate 37% prenatal care 25%

Moms smoked

while pregnant

25

14





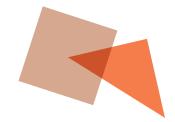
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# Wyoming Women's Foundation

Since its establishment with the Wyoming Community Foundation in 1999, the Wyoming Women's Foundation (WYWF) has granted more than \$830,000 to organizations helping women attain economic self-sufficiency and providing opportunities to girls as they work towards economic stability in their future.

# KIDS COUNT Partnership

Children's success is often closely tied to a mother's well-being, including her economic stability. Whether a child lives in a one- or two-parent household, having a parent—or parents— who can meet their family's financial needs is important.

WYWF partners with KIDS COUNT to explore the relationship between women's economic selfsufficiency and the well-being of their children.

# WYWF Grantmaking

WYWF focuses on funding projects that strive to meet their mission.

To help in grantmaking decisions, WYWF utilizes two data projects, *The Economic Status of Wyoming's Working Women: 2016*, which analyzes Wyoming's wage gap, and the *Wyoming Self-Sufficiency Standard*, which establishes a self-sufficient wage in Wyoming by county and family type and explores the impact of work support programs on wage adequacy.

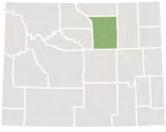


LEARN MORE www.wywf.org 307.721.8300



# Johnson County

In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Johnson County has the lowest percentage (rank: 1st) of children in single-parent households living in poverty (0%), children in single-mother households living in poverty (0%) and children in single-father households living

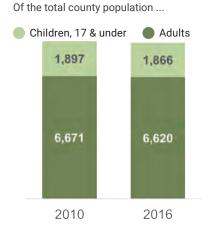


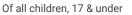
in poverty (0%). It also has the lowest percentage (rank: 1st) of mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care (14%). Johnson County has the second lowest percentage (rank: 2nd) of births to unmarried mothers (19%) and WIC enrollments (19%). The percentage of births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid decreased in Johnson County from 42% (rank: 14th) in 2010 to 31% (rank: 10th) in 2016. It also decreased the percentage of births to unmarried mothers from 30% (rank: 10th) in 2010 to 19% (rank: 2nd) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 83 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 9 weeks for free every year.

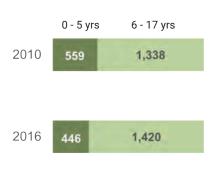
## Overview



8,486 Total county population, a decrease of 82 since 2010





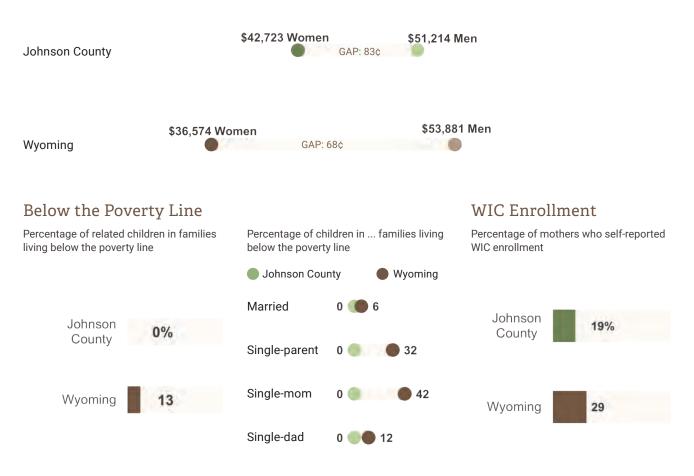




# Income & Poverty

### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



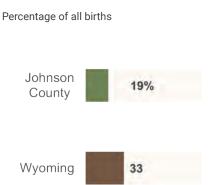
Birth & Early Childhood

Total Births

88

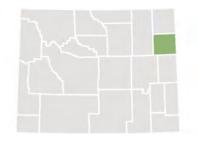
of the **7,384** babies born in Wyoming

#### Births to Unmarried Moms



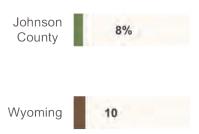
#### **C-Section** Births

Percentage of all births delivered via cesarean section



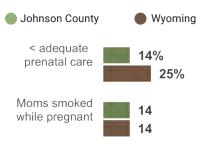
#### **Pre-Term Deliveries**

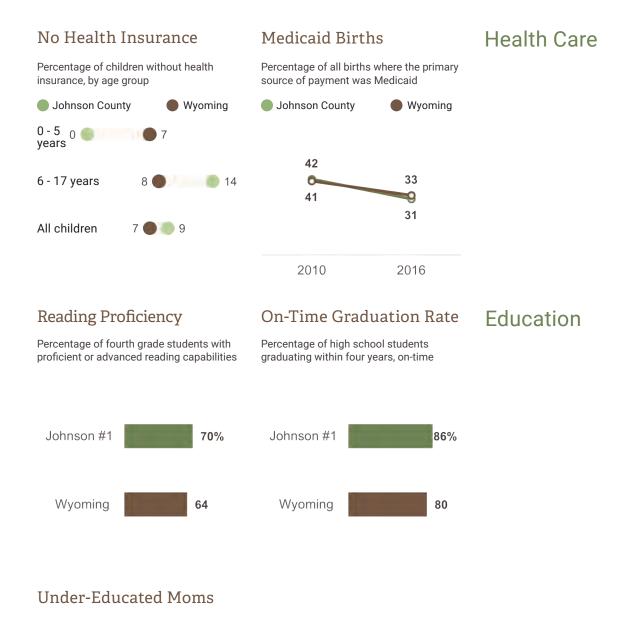
Percentage of all births before 37 weeks gestation



#### Risky Birth Outcomes

Percentage of all births ...





13% of all births are to women with less than a high school education



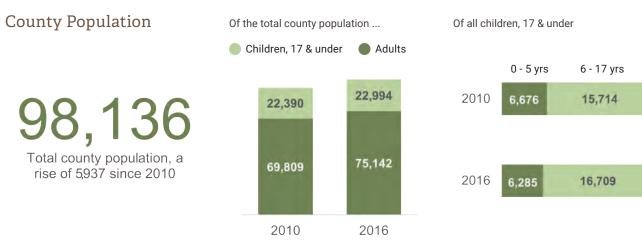
# Laramie County

In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Laramie County has the fourth highest percentage (rank: 20th) of children in singleparent households (32%). Laramie County falls right at the state



average for children in single-parent families living in poverty (32%). Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 78 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 12 weeks for free every year.

## Overview



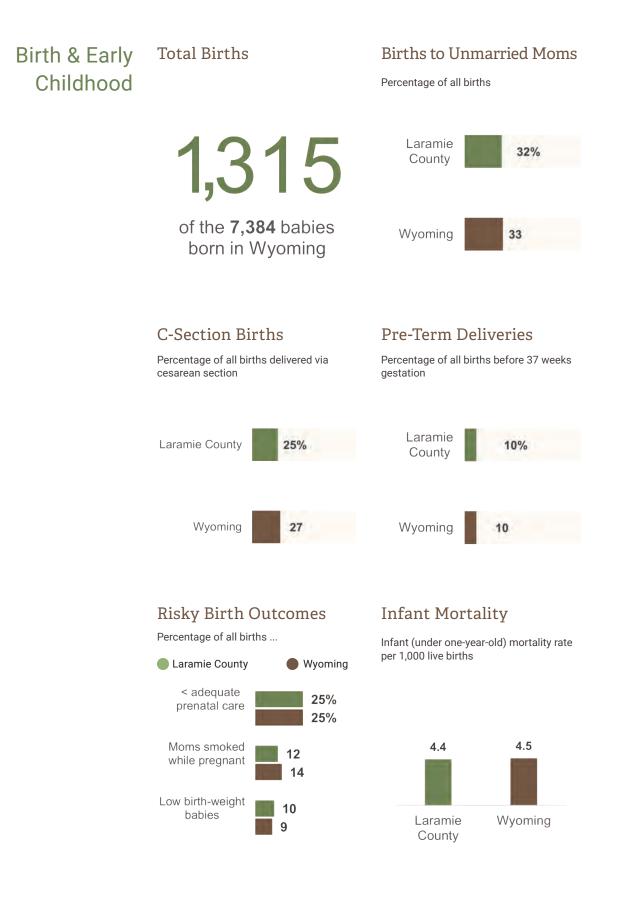


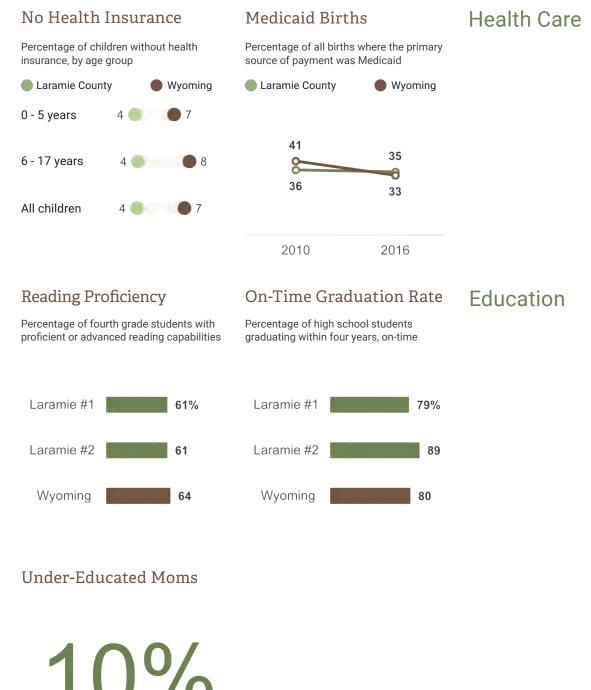
## Income & Poverty

### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men







of all births are to women with less than a high school 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.

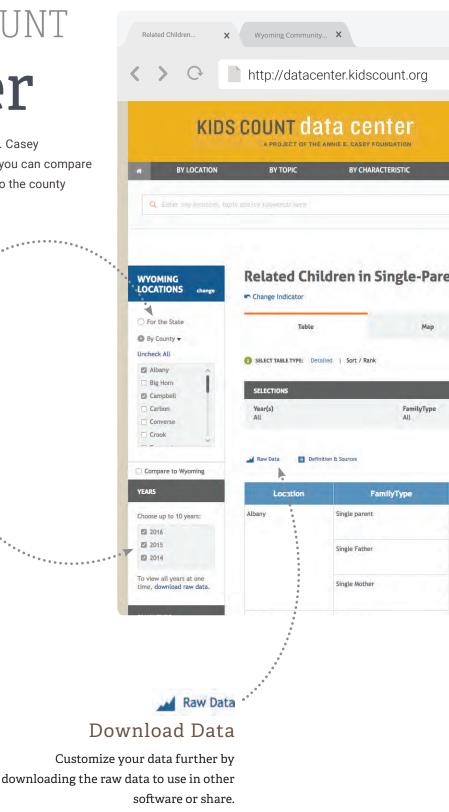
Compare Counties ...

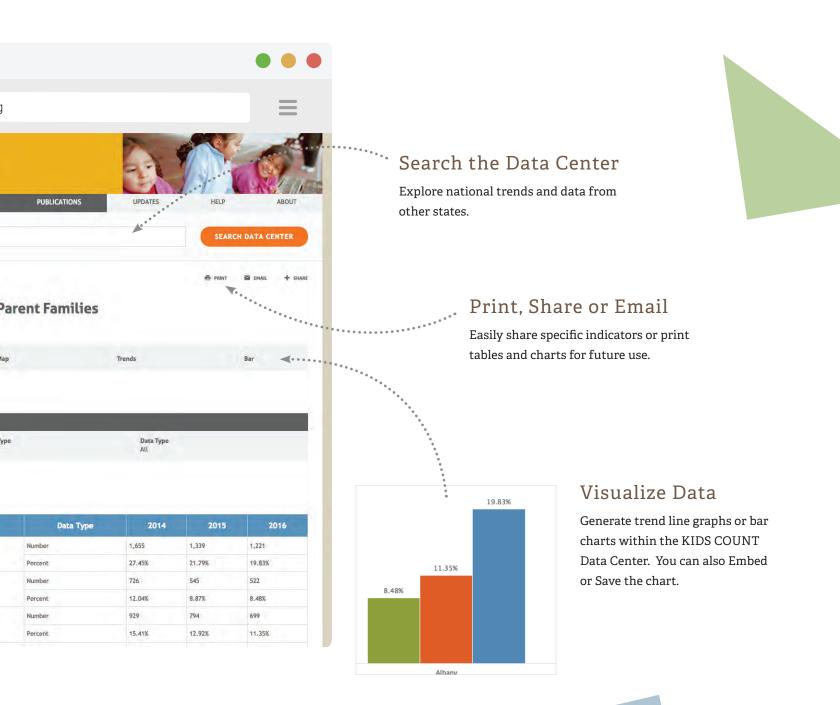
Explore Trends.

customize your data.

Choose parameters such as years to

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





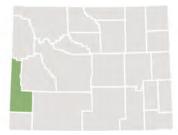
### FOR REPORTS, DATA & MORE, VISIT datacenter.kidscount.org





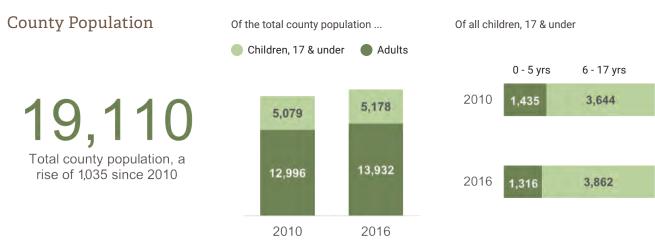
### Lincoln County

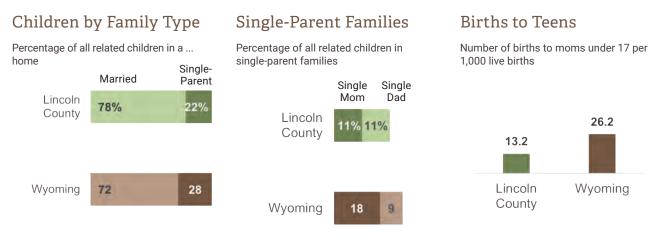
In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Lincoln County has the second lowest percentage (rank: 2nd) of WIC enrollments (19%). The percentage of births where the primary source of



payment was Medicaid decreased in Lincoln County from 38% (rank: 9th) in 2010 to 27% (rank: 7th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 55 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 23 weeks for free every year.

#### Overview

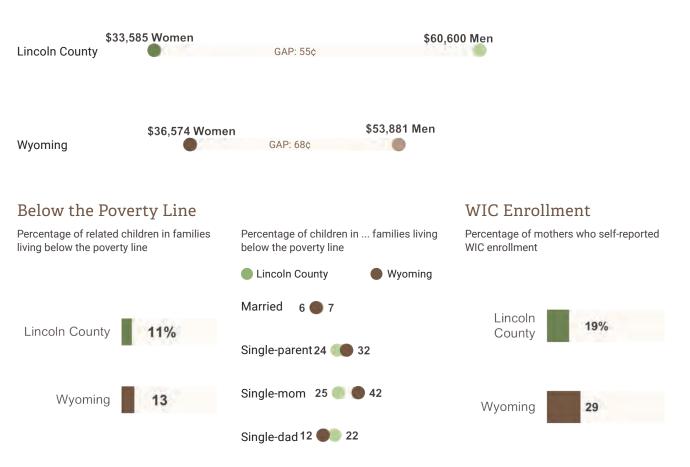




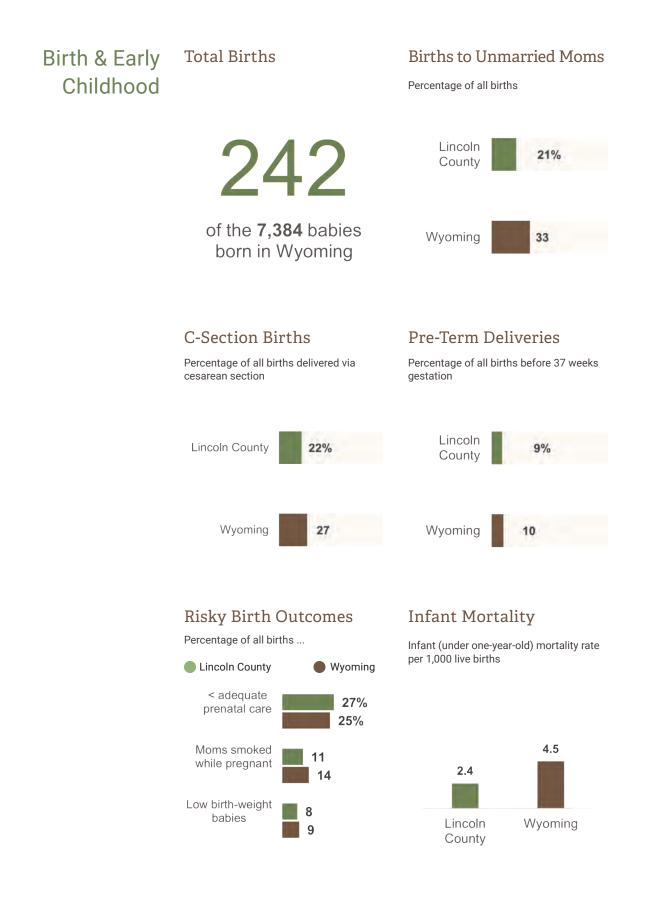
#### Income & Poverty

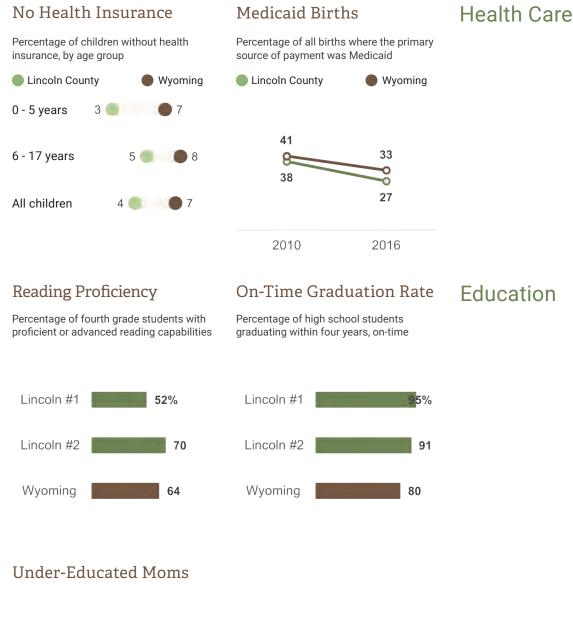
#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



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6% of all births are to women with less than a high school education



### Natrona County

Compared to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Natrona County has the third highest (rank: 21st) percentage of births to unmarried mothers (38%). The percentage of births where the primary source

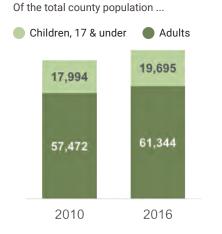


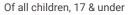
of payment was Medicaid decreased in Natrona County from 48% (rank: 17th) in 2010 to 35% (rank: 18th) in 2016. The percentage of births to mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care also decreased from 44% (rank: 22nd) in 2010 to 32% (rank: 18th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 67 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 17 weeks for free every year.

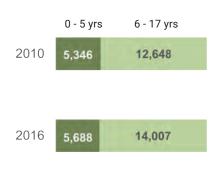
#### Overview

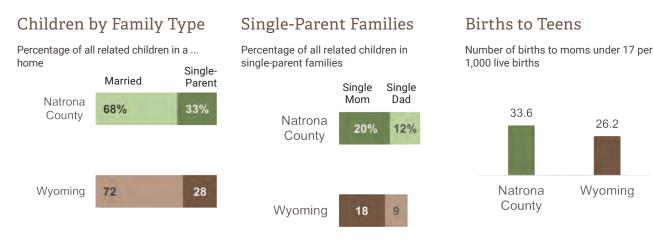


81,039 Total county population, a rise of 5573 since 2010





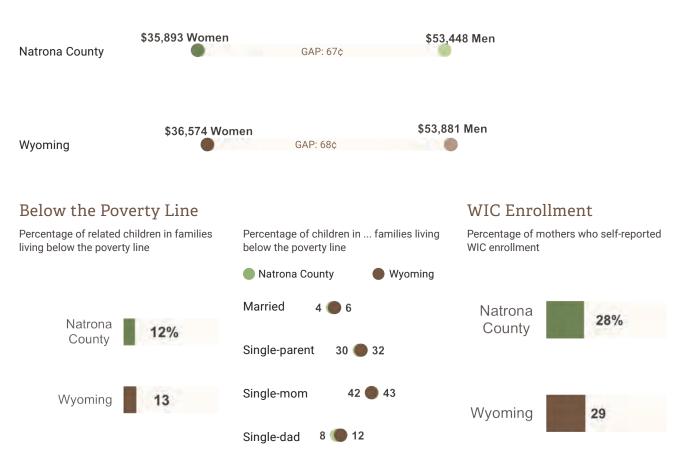




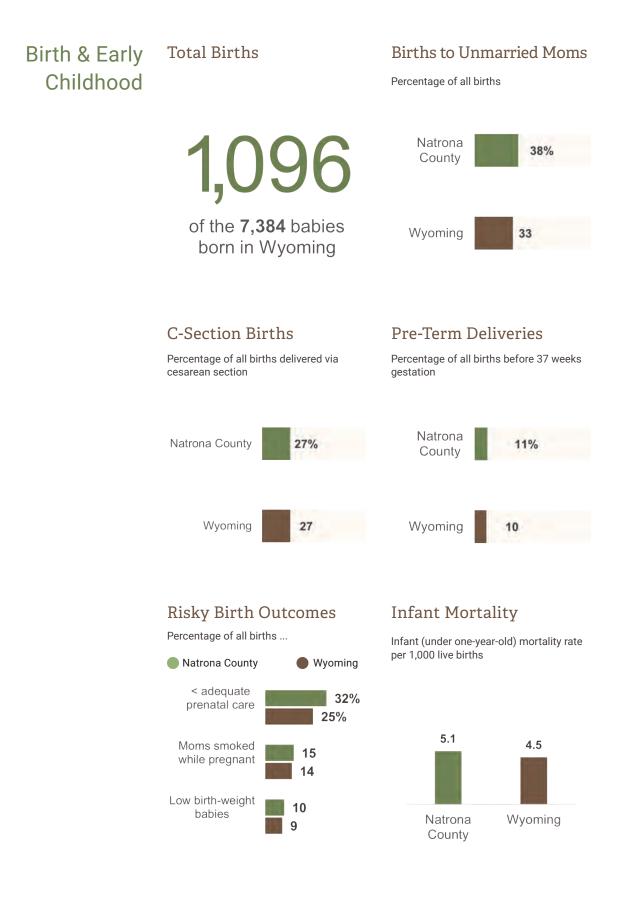
#### Income & Poverty

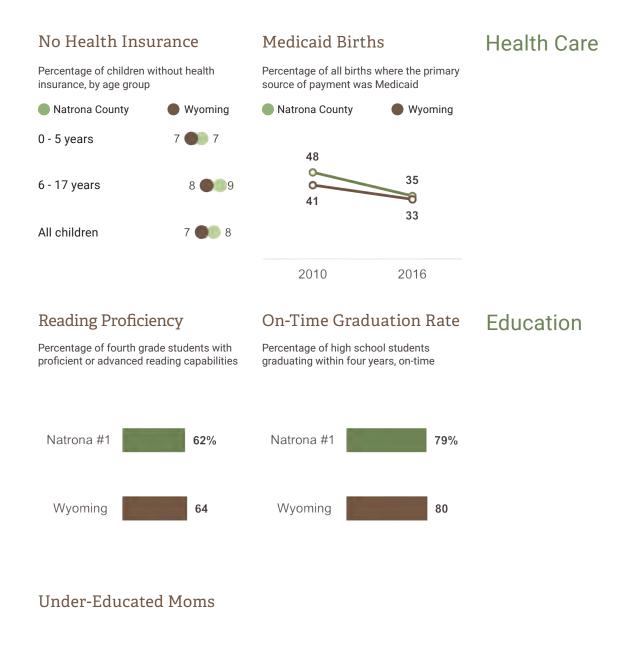
#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



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12% of all births are to women with less than a high school education











### WYOMING'S ROLE IN Juvenile Justice



Since 2013, the Wyoming Afterschool Alliance (WYAA) has focused on juvenile justice and its effects on children and families in Wyoming.

#### As of 2013, Wyoming...

Ranks 2nd in the nation for youth under court order to a detention facility or other residential placement.<sup>1</sup> Ranks 4th in the nation for school referrals to law enforcement.<sup>2</sup>

Both of these statistics are attributed to lack of communitybased options and resources due in part to Wyoming's rural nature. Because afterschool programming is in nearly every community in Wyoming, the Wyoming Afterschool Alliance has the reach to help communities find solutions.

#### $2^{nd}$

in youth under court order to a dention facility or other residential facility

#### 4<sup>th</sup>

in school referrals to law enforcement

WYAA holds meetings, sessions and conferences to address the school to prison pipeline. They bring together afterschool programs, law enforcement, schools and other community members to help find solutions to this problem.



### Niobrara County

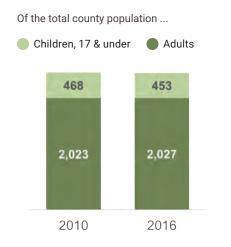
In comparison to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Niobrara County has the lowest percentage (rank: 1st) of births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid (15%), unmarried mothers (18%)

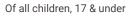
and children in single-father households living in poverty (0%). Niobrara County has the second highest percentage (rank: 22nd) of children in single-parent households living in poverty (61%). It has the highest percentage (rank: 23rd) of children in single-mother households living in poverty (100%). Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 86 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 7 weeks for free every year.

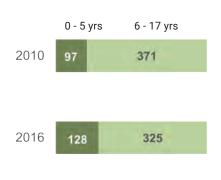
#### Overview



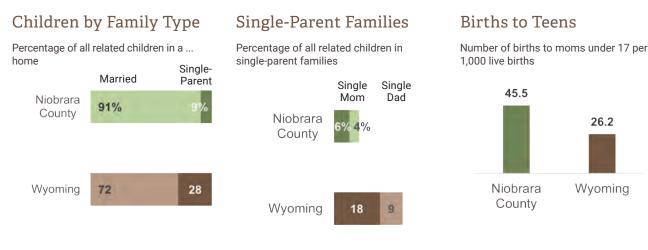
2,480 Total county population, a decrease of 11 since 2010







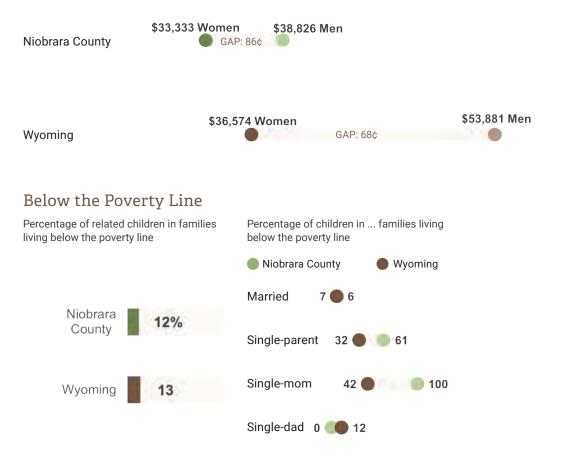
いたいというないで、「ためがある」、「ないできたか」」となっていた



#### Income & Poverty

#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



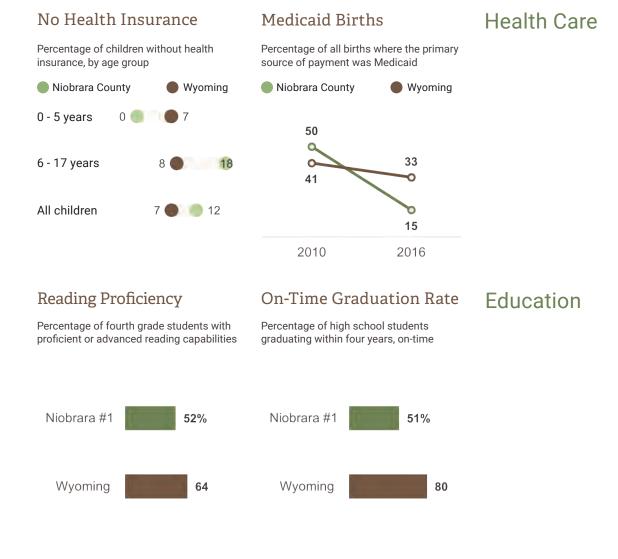
Birth & Early **Total Births** Births to Unmarried Moms Childhood Percentage of all births Niobrara 18% County of the 7,384 babies Wyoming 33 born in Wyoming **C-Section Births Pre-Term Deliveries** Percentage of all births delivered via Percentage of all births before 37 weeks cesarean section gestation Niobrara Niobrara 32% 15% County County Wyoming Wyoming 27 10 **Risky Birth Outcomes** Percentage of all births ... Niobrara County Wyoming

< adequate

prenatal care

35%

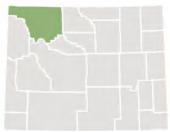
25%





### Park County

Park County reduced the percentage of births where Medicaid was the primary source of payment from 41% (rank 12th) in 2010 to 30% (rank: 8th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women,

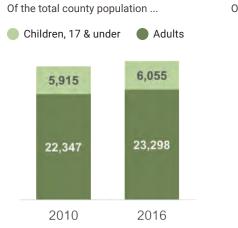


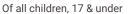
women make 70 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 16 weeks for free every year.

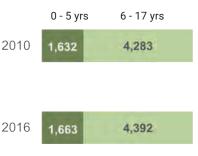
#### Overview

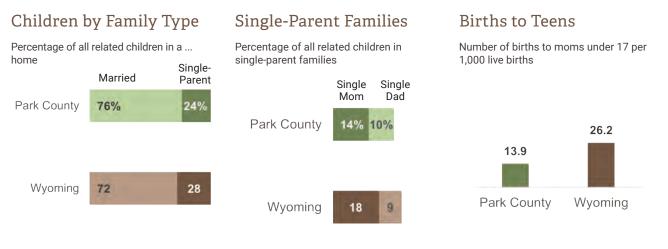
**County Population** 

29,353 Total county population, a rise of 1.091 since 2010





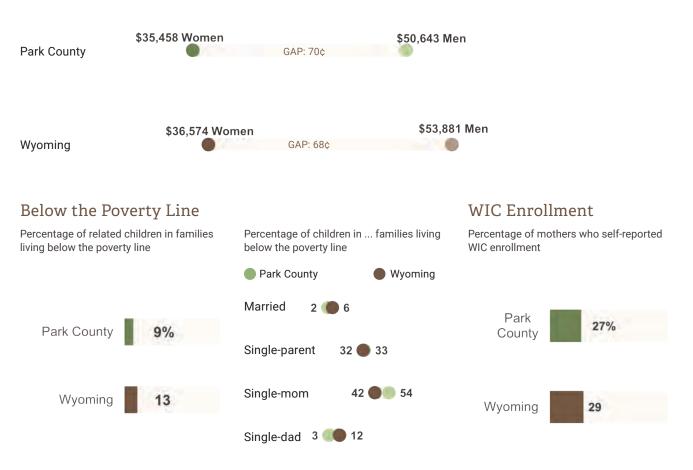




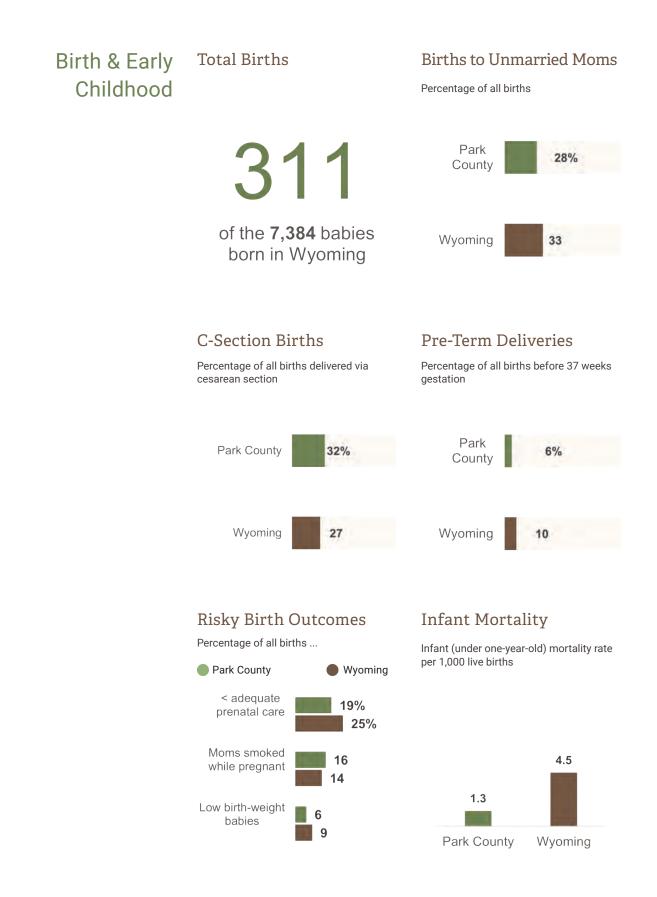
#### Income & Poverty

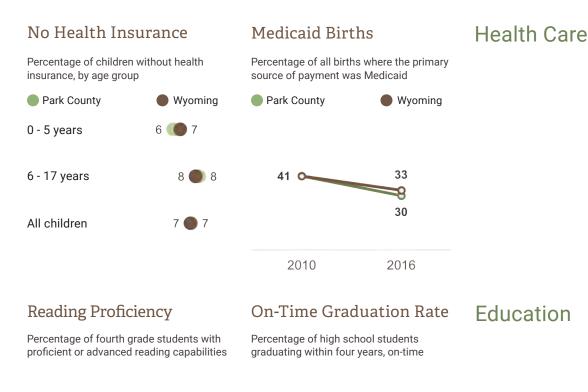
#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men

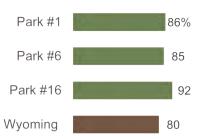


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## Park #1 75% Park #6 84 Park #16 NA Wyoming 64



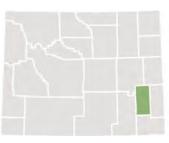
#### **Under-Educated Moms**

6% of all births are to women with less than a high school education



### Platte County

Compared to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Platte County has the second highest percentage (rank: 22nd) of children living in poverty (27%) and children in single-mother households living in poverty

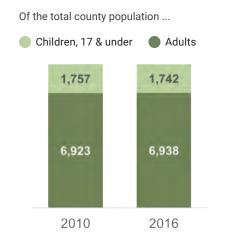


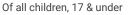
(77%). It has the third highest percentage (rank: 21st) of children in single-parent households (58%) and children in single-father households (36%) living in poverty. In Platte County, the percentage of mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care increased from 14% (rank: 3rd) in 2010 to 28% (rank: 16th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 59 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 22 weeks for free every year.

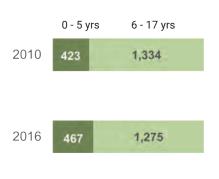
#### Overview

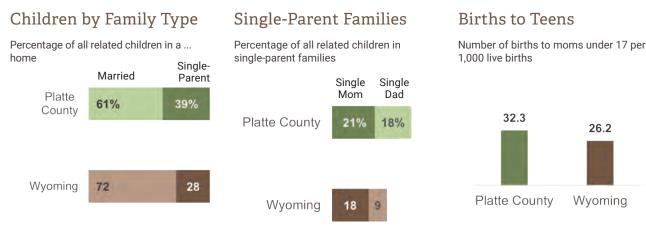
**County Population** 

**8,680** Total county population, no change since 2010





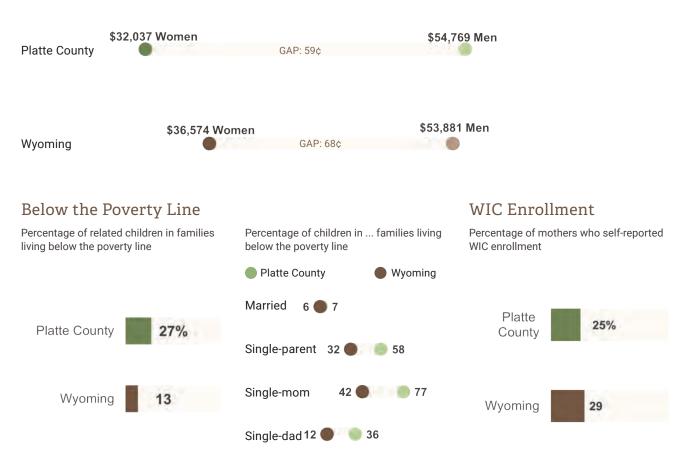


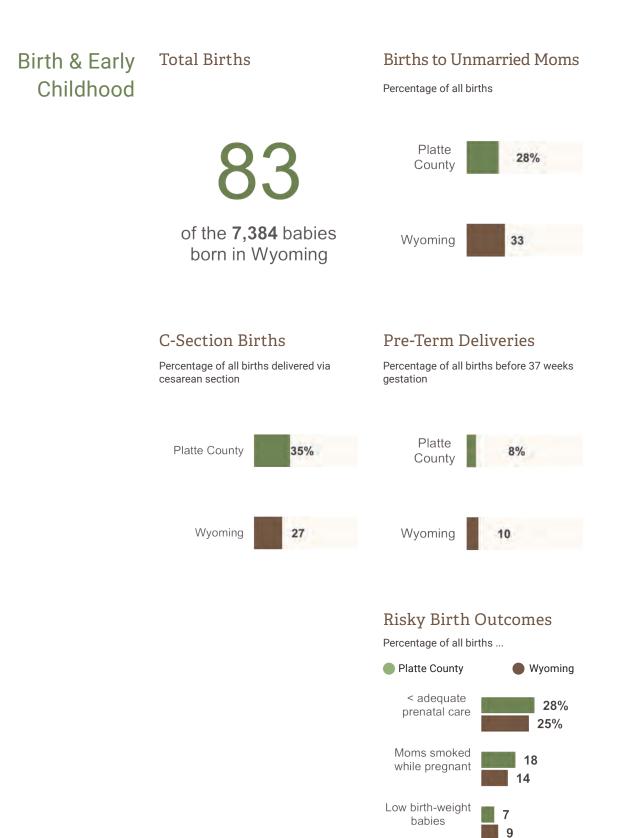


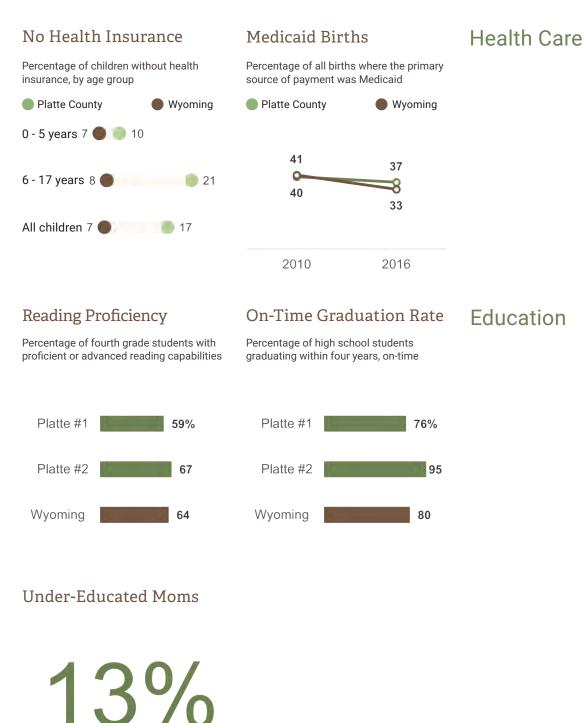
#### Income & Poverty

#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men







of all births are to women with less than a high school education

/ DATA FEATURE

# Growing Up Homeless



The Impact of Head Start & Early Head Start on Families Head Start serves homeless children — children living on streets, in cars, in shelters, or in other places not meant for habitation and children who are "doubled up," meaning children living in situations when multiple families share a unit intended for a single family because of economic hardship, loss of housing or a similar reason.<sup>1</sup>

Children experiencing homelessness can benefit from participation in quality early childhood programs like Head Start and Early Head Start.<sup>2</sup>

Quality early childhood programs are those that "provide a safe and nurturing environment while promoting the physical, emotional and intellectual development of young children." <sup>3</sup>

Head Start and Early Head Start programs promote the school readiness of children, birth to Head Start and Early Head Start programs can help families experiencing homelessness in the following ways:

- reserve one or more spots in the program for children experiencing homelessness,
- help find temporary or permanent shelter,
- help find transportation (to Head Start and other services) and
- help find financial assistance.



Programs like Head Start provide a safe and nurturing environment while promoting the physical, emotional, and intellectual development of young children.

5, from low-income families by enhancing their cognitive, social and emotional development through educational, nutritional, health, social and other services.<sup>4</sup>

Early Head Start is a program specifically designed for pregnant women and children, birth to 2. When children reach age 3, they move to Head Start which serves children through age 5, when most move on to kindergarten. Early Head Start and Head Start prioritize enrollment of children, birth to 5, experiencing homelessness or in foster care and pregnant women experiencing homelessness. Head Start services are available in 63 locations across Wyoming, serving children and families in every county except Sublette County.<sup>5</sup>



Children experiencing homelessness can benefit from participation in Head Start and Early Head Start.



#### How is Homelessness Defined?

#### HUD<sup>6</sup>

People experiencing homelessness include:

1. People who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided for up to 90 days and were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately prior to entering that institution.

2. People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may include a motel or hotel or a doubled-up situation within 14 days and who lack the resources or support networks to remain in housing.

3. Families with children or unaccompanied youth who have not had a lease or ownership interest in a housing unit in the last 60 or more days, have had two or more moves in the last 60 days, and who are likely to continue to be unstably housed because of disability or multiple barriers to employment.

4. People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence, and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

#### McKinney-Vento<sup>7</sup>

The term "homeless children and youth" includes:

1. Children and youth who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals.

2. Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human being.

3. Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations or similar settings.

**4.** Migratory children who qualify as homeless.



#### **GROWING UP HOMELESS**

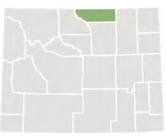
#### BY - THE - NUMBERS

Wyoming children under 6 experienced homelessness at some time in 2015 (most recent data available)8 Children helped by Wyoming Head Start & Early Head Start to aquire housing during the 2016 - 2017 enrollment year9 Children served by Wyoming Head Start & Early Head Start during the 2016 -2017 enrollment year<sup>10</sup> Families served by Wyoming Head Start & Early Head Start during the 2016 -2017 enrollment year<sup>11</sup> Wyoming children in 96 families12 who were homeless on January 27, 201713 Of those children... were in were staying in were transitional an emergency shelter<sup>15</sup> unsheltered<sup>14</sup> housing<sup>16</sup>



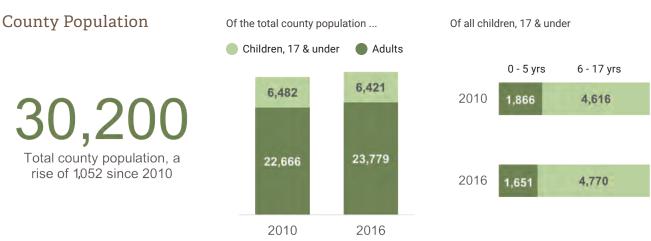
### Sheridan County

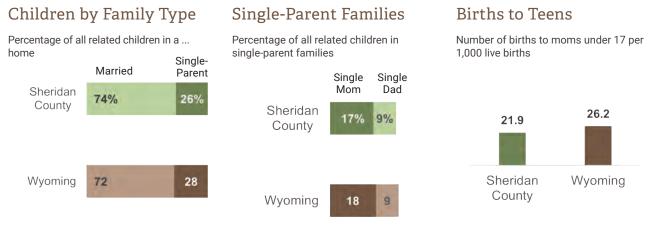
Compared to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Sheridan County has the lowest percentage (rank: 1st) of mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care (14%) and children in single-father



households living in poverty (0%). The percentage of births to mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care in Sheridan County decreased from 28% (rank: 16th) in 2010 to 14% (rank: 1st) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 74 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 13 weeks for free every year.

#### Overview

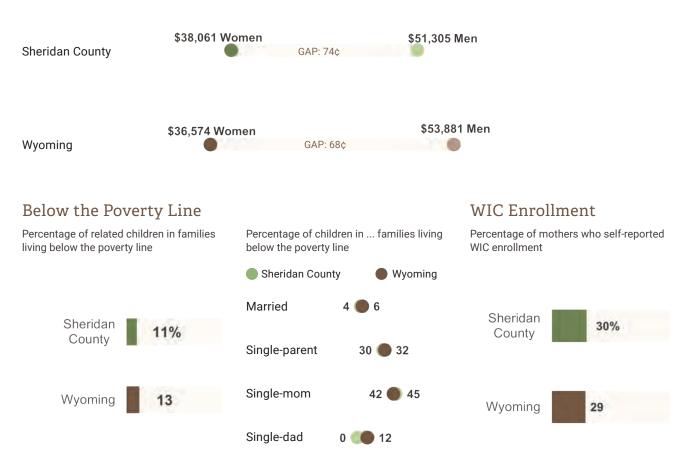


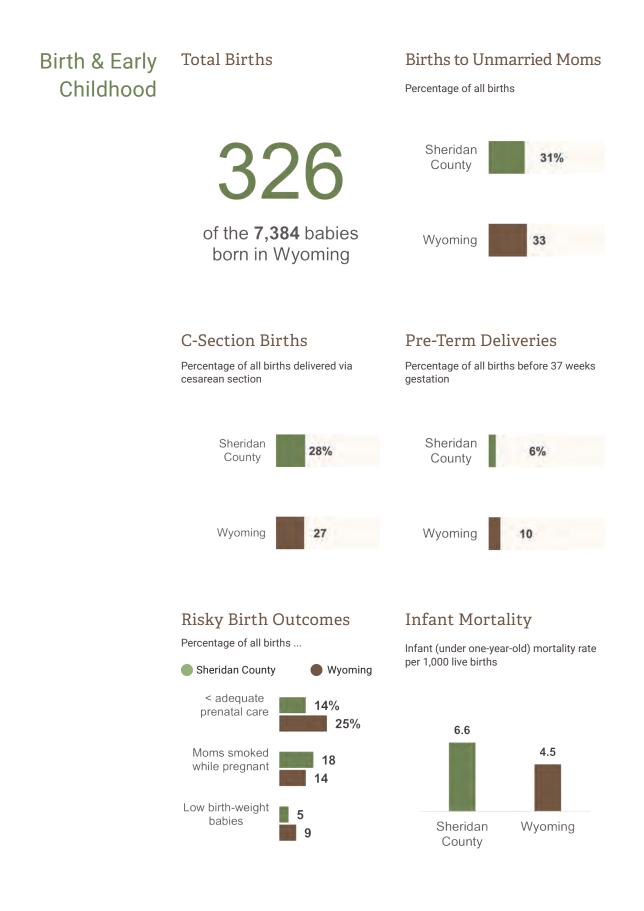


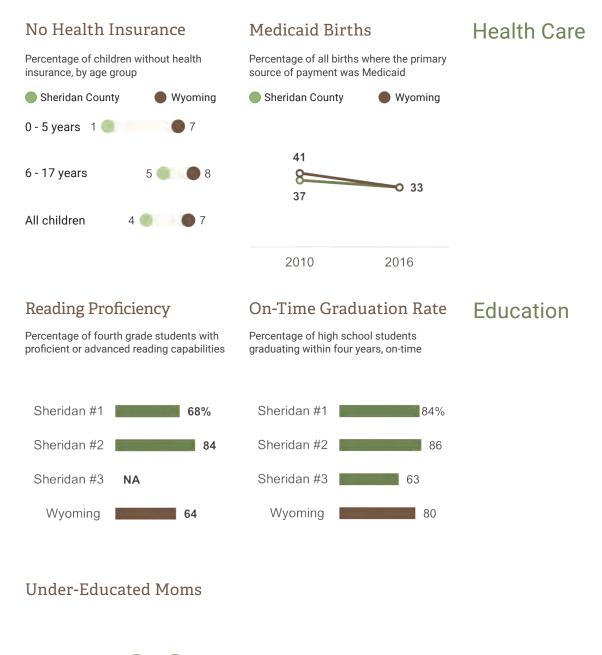
#### Income & Poverty

#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men







**8**% of all births are to women with less than a high school education



### Sublette County

Compared to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Sublette County has the lowest percentage (rank: 1st) of children in single-father households living in poverty (0%). It has the second lowest



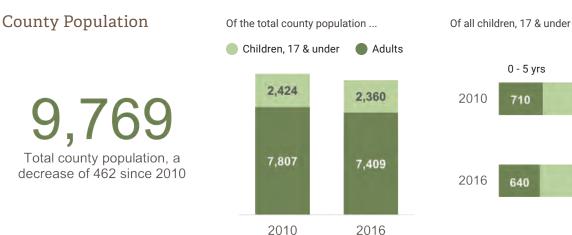
6 - 17 yrs

1,714

1,720

percentage (rank: 2nd) of WIC enrollments (19%). The percentage of mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care in Sublette County decreased from 45% (rank: 23rd) in 2010 to 30% (rank: 17th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 63 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 19 weeks for free every year.

#### Overview

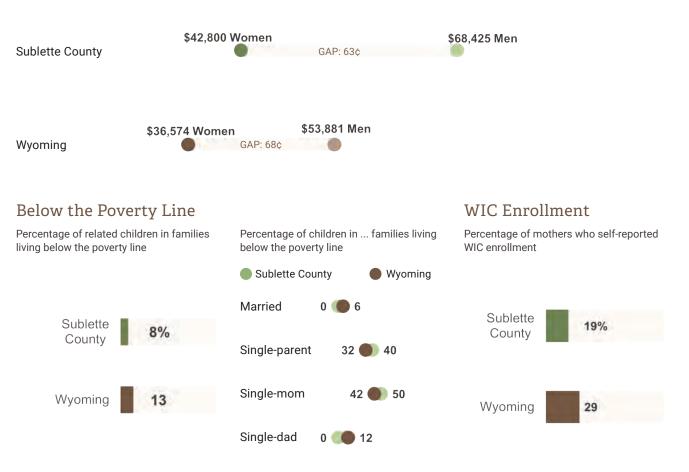


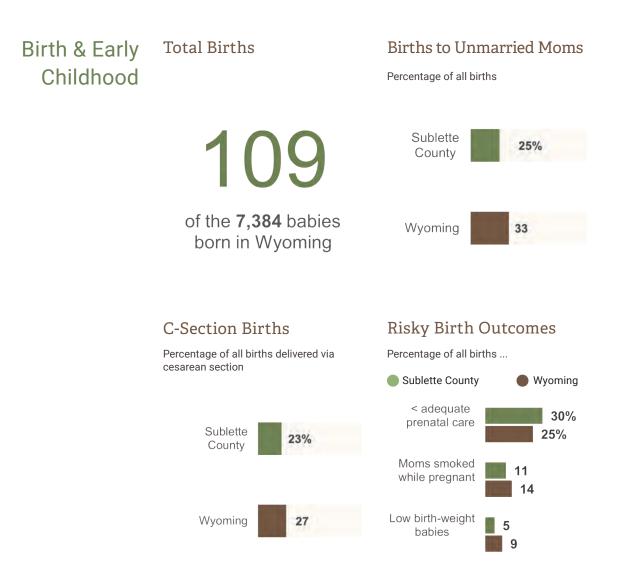


#### Income & Poverty

#### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men





Health Care

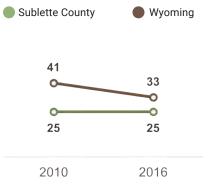
#### No Health Insurance

Percentage of children without health insurance, by age group



### Medicaid Births

Percentage of all births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid



## **Reading Proficiency**

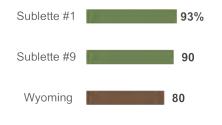
Percentage of fourth grade students with proficient or advanced reading capabilities

Percentage of high school students graduating within four years, on-time

## On-Time Graduation Rate Education



64



## **Under-Educated Moms**

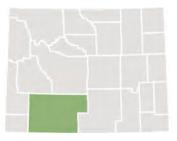
Wyoming

**70/0** of all births are to women with less than a high school education



# Sweetwater County

The percentage of mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care in Sweetwater County increased from 15% (rank: 4th) in 2010 to 28% (rank: 14th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and

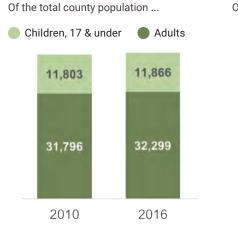


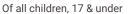
women, women make 55 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 23 weeks for free every year.

## Overview

**County Population** 

**44,165** Total county population, a rise of 566 since 2010

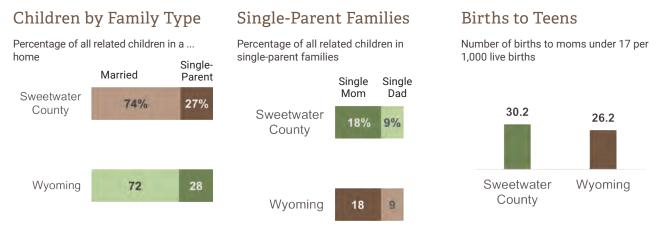






Wyoming Community Foundation and the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center

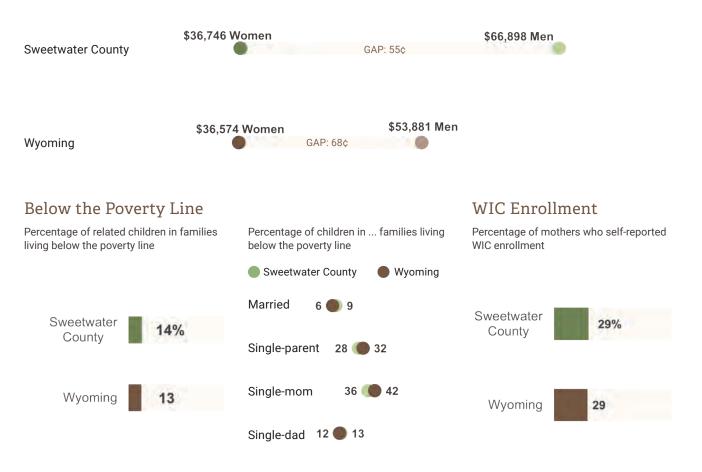
## **Family Structure**



## Income & Poverty

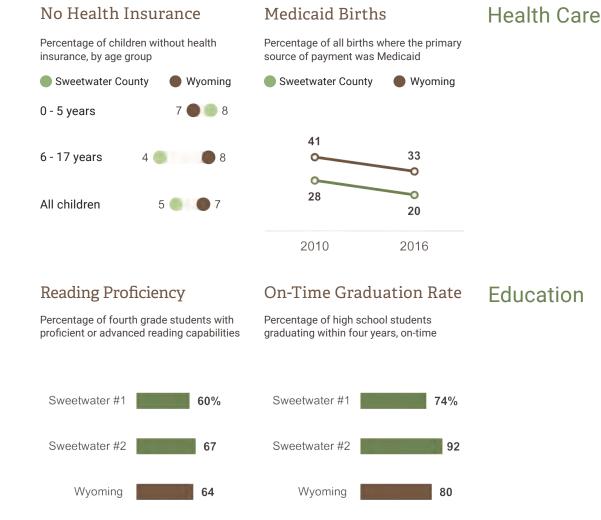
### Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



**Birth & Early Total Births** Births to Unmarried Moms Childhood Percentage of all births Sweetwater 6()835% County of the 7,384 babies Wyoming 33 born in Wyoming **C-Section Births Pre-Term Deliveries** Percentage of all births before 37 weeks Percentage of all births delivered via cesarean section gestation Sweetwater Sweetwater 32% 9% County County Wyoming Wyoming 27 10 **Risky Birth Outcomes** Infant Mortality Percentage of all births ... Infant (under one-year-old) mortality rate per 1,000 live births Sweetwater County Wyoming < adequate 28% prenatal care 25% 4.5 Moms smoked 15 while pregnant 2.8 14 Low birth-weight 9 babies Sweetwater Wyoming 9 County

Wyoming Community Foundation and the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center



## **Under-Educated Moms**

14% of all births are to women with less than a high school education







## grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Grand families often face unique challenges and can benefit from increased community support.

## Grandparents can be called on to care for their grandchildren for different reasons, including teenage pregnancy,<sup>1</sup> parental substance abuse, mental illness, incarceration, hospitalization and military deployment.<sup>2</sup>

"Grand families" often face unique challenges and can benefit from increased community supports.<sup>3</sup>

Across Wyoming, in 2016, nearly 5,000 children under 18 lived with grandparents who were responsible for their care.<sup>4</sup> The number of children residing in grand families in Wyoming has remained fairly stable since 2010 when slightly more than 5,000 children lived with their grandparents.<sup>5</sup>

The percentage of these families living below the poverty line, however, has increased from 8% in 2010 to 13% in 2016.<sup>6</sup>

#### Nearly

5,000

Wyoming children under 18 are raised by their grandparents<sup>7</sup>

27%

of grandparents raising grandchildren have some form of disability<sup>9</sup>

13%

of grandparents raising grandchildren live below the poverty line<sup>11</sup>

17%

of grand family households lived in poverty during the past 12 months<sup>12</sup>

42%

of grand family households received SSI, SNAP, or cash public assistance income<sup>13</sup>

55%

of grandparents care for their grandchildren for 2 or more years<sup>17</sup>

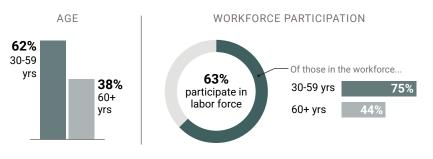
### Time in Grandparents' Care

Percent of grandparents who care for grandchildren by length of time<sup>8</sup>

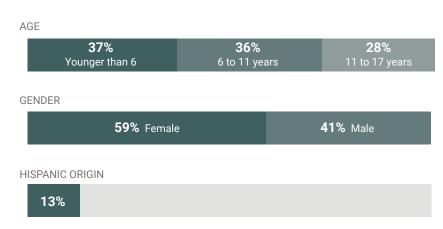


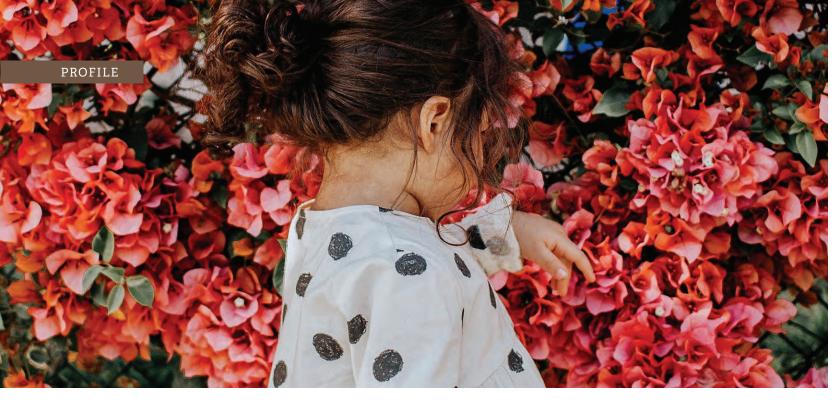
### Grandparents, Older and Younger

Percent of grandparents<sup>10</sup>



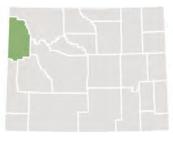
#### Demographics of Children Cared for by Grandparents Percent of children <sup>14,15,16</sup>





# **Teton County**

Compared to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Teton County has the lowest percentage (rank: 1st) of WIC enrollments (13%) and children in single-father households living in poverty (0%). It has the second lowest percentage (rank: 2nd) of births where the

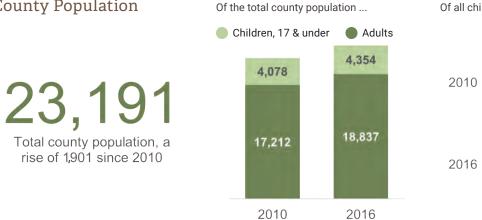


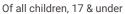
primary source of payment was Medicaid (19%). Teton County has the third lowest percentage of mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care (17%) and children living in poverty (6%). The percentage of mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care in Teton County decreased from 41% (rank: 21st) in 2010 to 17% (rank: 3rd) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 83 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning on average women work 9 weeks for free every year.

## Overview

**County Population** 

rise of 1,901 since 2010

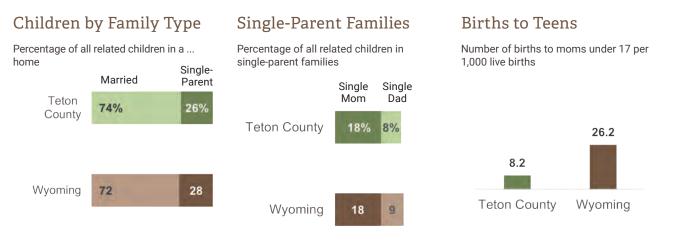






Wyoming Community Foundation and the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center

## Family Structure



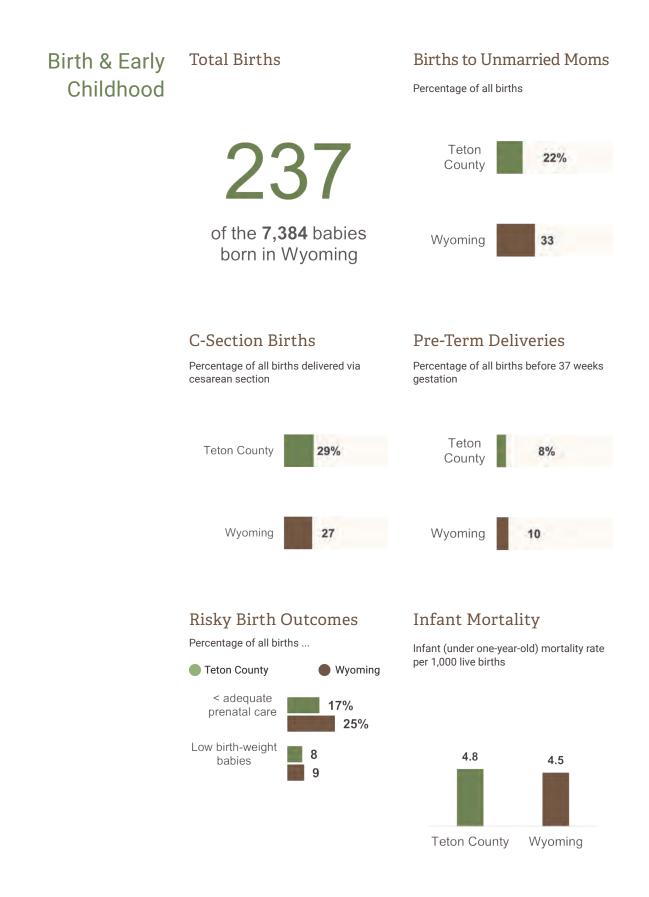
## Income & Poverty

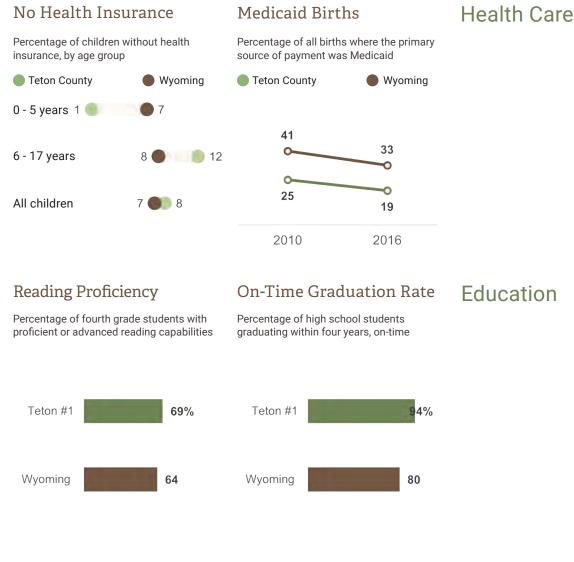
## Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men



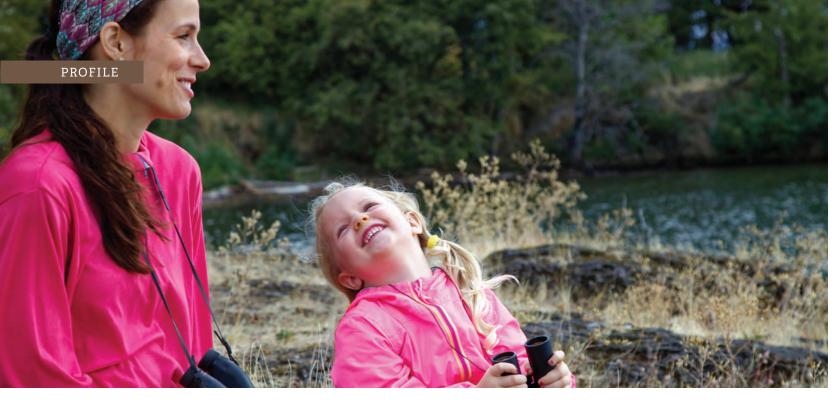
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## **Under-Educated Moms**

**80/0** of all births are to women with less than a high school education



# Uinta County

Compared to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Uinta County has the third highest percentage (rank: 20th) of WIC enrollments (33%). Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 55

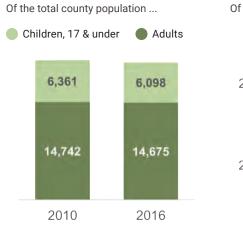


cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 23 weeks for free every year.

## Overview

**County Population** 

20,773 Total county population, a decrease of 330 since 2010

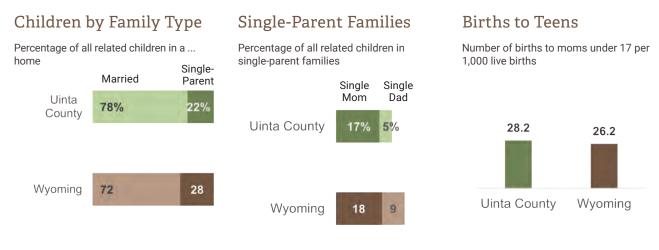






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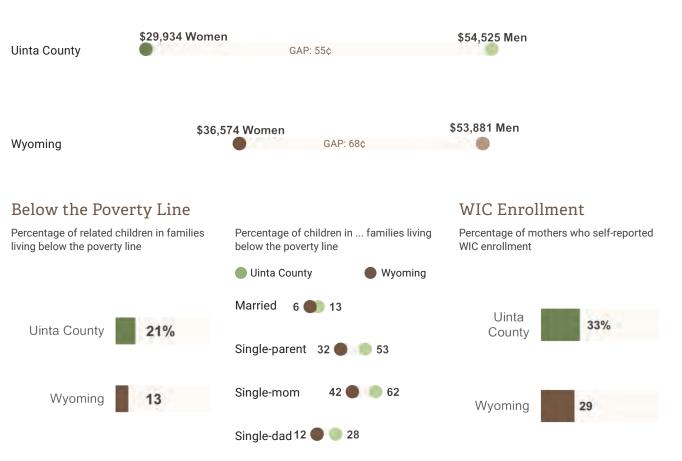
## Family Structure

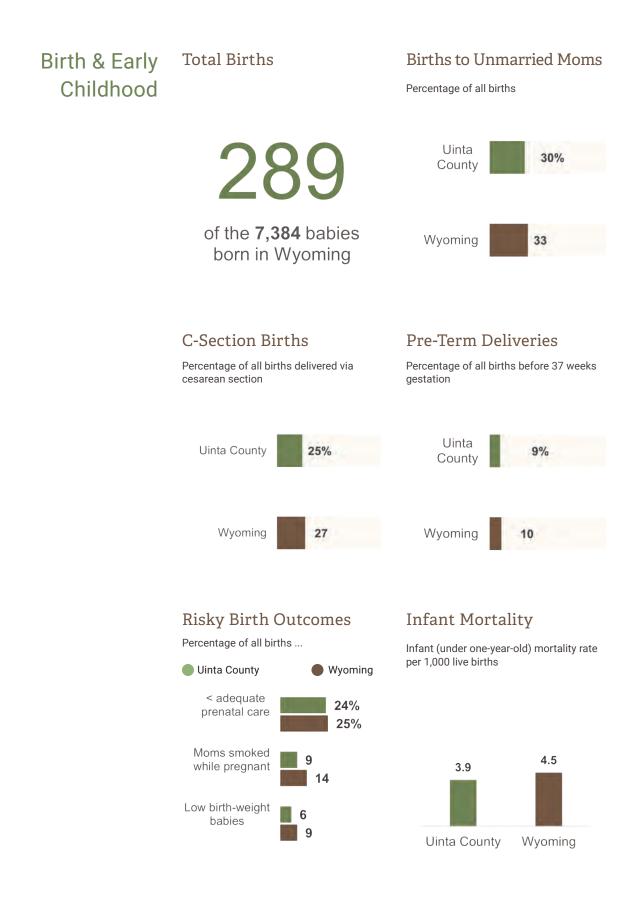


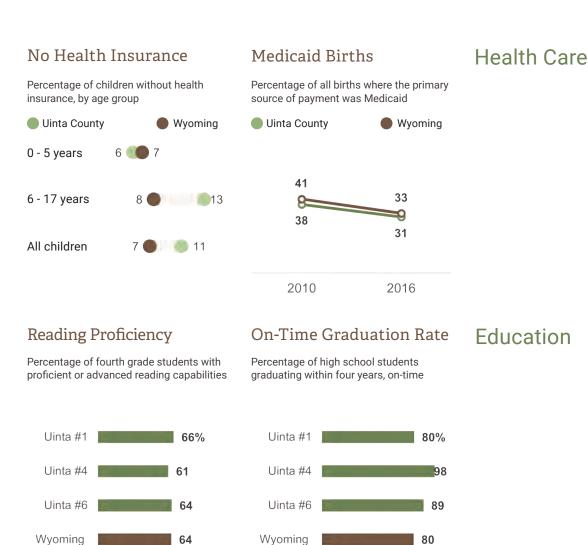
## Income & Poverty

## Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men







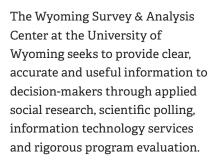
## **Under-Educated Moms**

of all births are to women with less than a high school education









Without bias and with the highest standards of validity, WYSAC collects, manages, analyzes and reports data through research contracts for the public and private sector in Wyoming and throughout the nation.

## **Evaluation Research**

The Evaluation Research unit conducts evaluation studies to inform funding decisions and policy making, especially in the areas of criminal justice, public health, substance abuse prevention, and education. The Evaluation Unit can provide assistance with the collection of original data, the compilation of administrative records, statistical analysis, interpretation of findings, report writing, needs assessments, and assistance with grant applications and project management.

## Survey Research

The Survey Research unit provides assistance on research design, data collection, data analysis and interpretation of statistical results. The Survey Research Unit can provide assistance with the writing of questionnaires, scientific sampling, pre-testing of survey instruments, survey administration, data entry, data analysis and presentation of findings. WYSAC researchers in this unit have long experience with all modes of survey data collection and particular expertise on topics related to public health and environmental studies.

## Information Technology

The Information Technology unit specializes in developing Internetand Windows-based software solutions. The unit has experience in IT project management, systems analysis and modeling, database programming, Microsoft .NETbased software development and graphic design. IT also maintains a reliable and secure environment that supports all WYSAC technology operations.

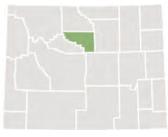


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# Washakie County

Compared to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Washakie County has the lowest percentage (rank: 1st) of children in singlefather households living in poverty (0%). It has the third highest

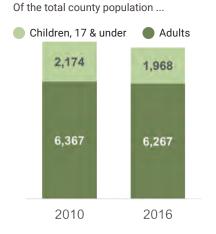


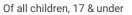
percentage (rank: 21st) of births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid (39%). Washakie County has the highest percentage (rank: 23rd) of mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care (38%) and cesarean deliveries (39%). The percentage of births to unmarried mothers increased from 21% (rank: 2nd) in 2010 to 33% (rank: 15th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 71 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 15 weeks for free every year.

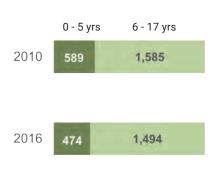
## Overview



**8,235** Total county population, a decrease of 306 since 2010

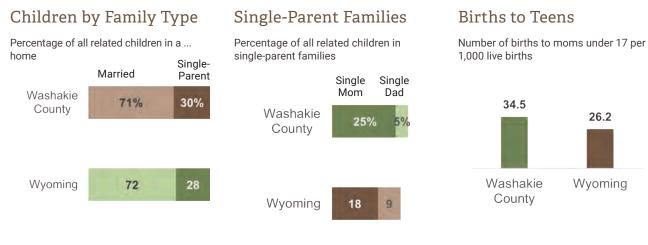






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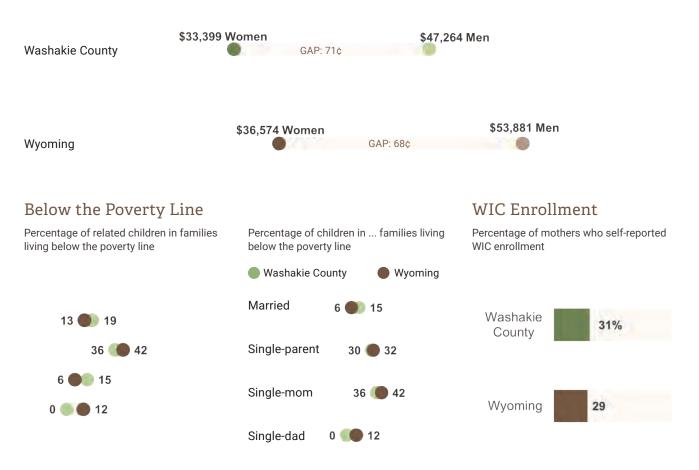
## Family Structure

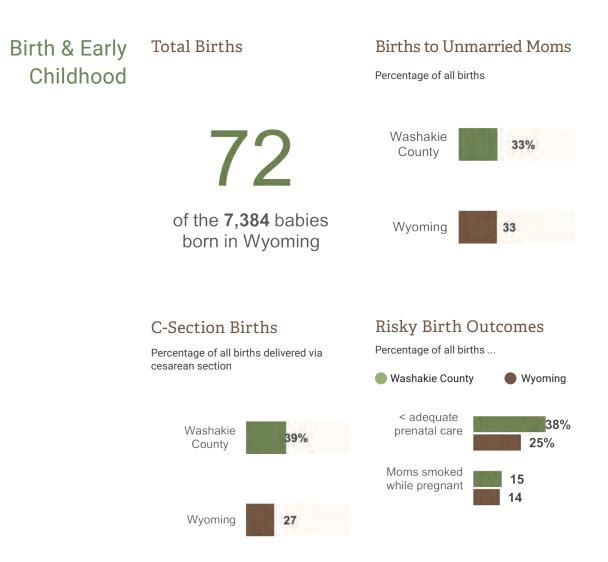


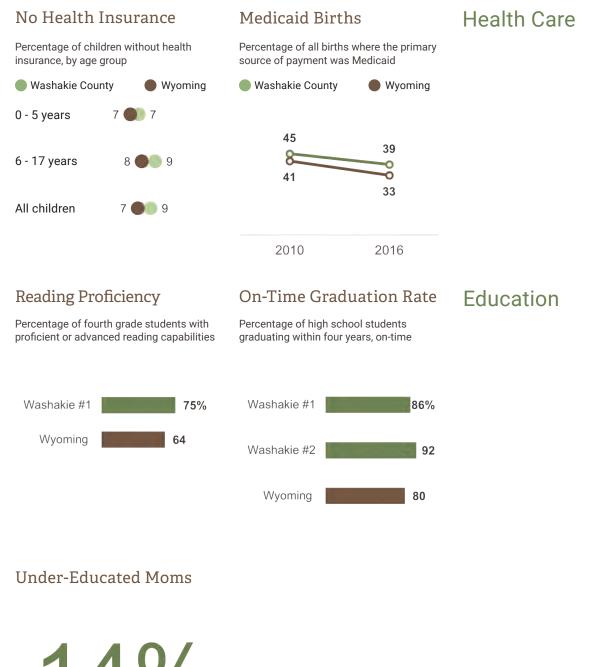
## Income & Poverty

## Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men





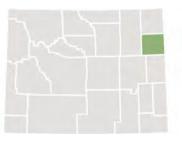


of all births are to women with less than a high school education



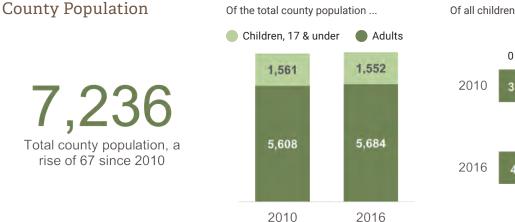
# Weston County

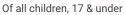
Compared to Wyoming's other 22 counties, Weston County has the second lowest (rank: 2nd) percentage of cesarean deliveries (18%). It has the third highest percentage (rank: 21st) of children

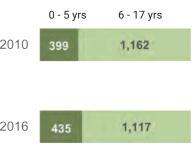


living in poverty (24%). The percentage of Medicaid births in Weston County decreased from 35% (rank: 6th) in 2010 to 23% (rank: 5th) in 2016. Based on median salaries for men and women, women make 53 cents for every dollar a man makes, meaning, on average women work 24 weeks for free every year.

## **Overview**

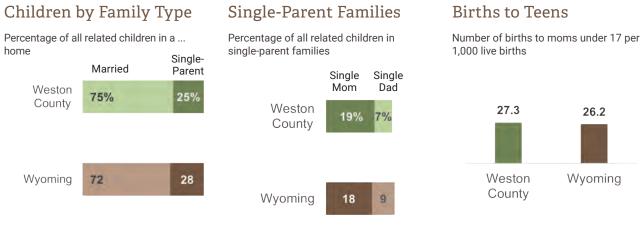






Wyoming Community Foundation and the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center

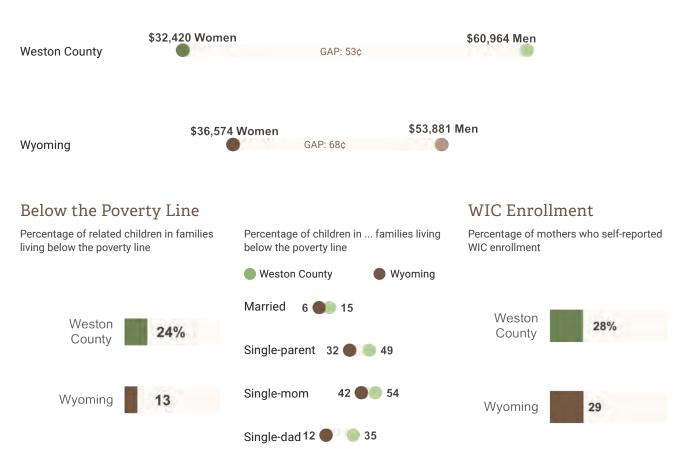
## Family Structure

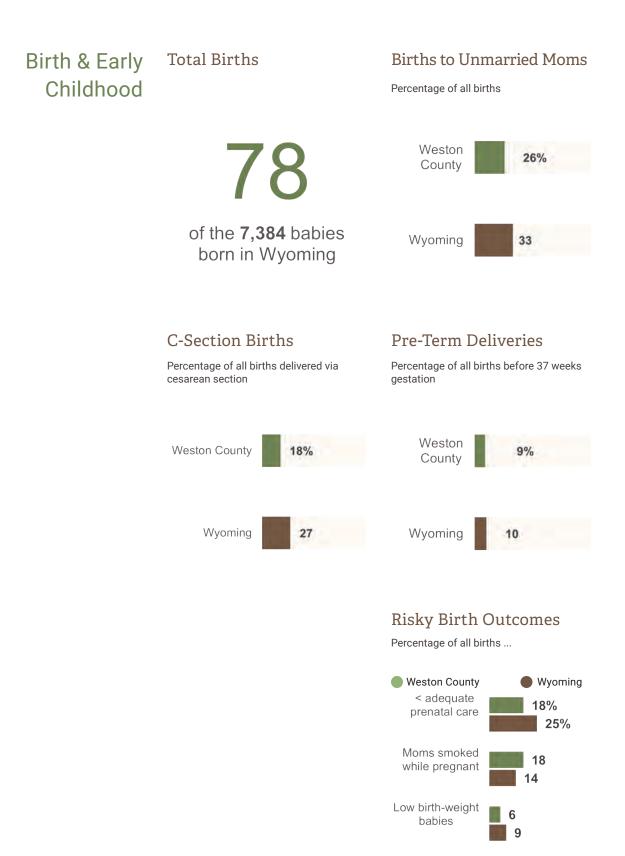


## Income & Poverty

## Median Annual Income & Wage Gap

Median annual income for full-time, working women and men





Health Care

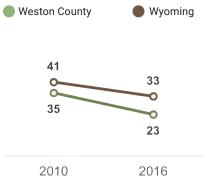
#### No Health Insurance

Percentage of children without health insurance, by age group

Weston County	Wyoming
0 - 5 years	7
6 - 17 years	7 🌘 8
All children	7 🌑 🥘 9

### Medicaid Births

Percentage of all births where the primary source of payment was Medicaid



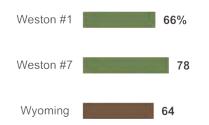
### **Reading Proficiency**

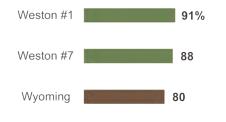
Percentage of fourth grade students with proficient or advanced reading capabilities

Percentage of high school students graduating within four years, on-time

**On-Time Graduation Rate** 

## Education





# Data Tables

#### TABLE 1: POPULATION, 2010 AND 2016

County	Total Pop	ulation	Adults, 18	& older	Children, 17	& younger	Children, Uno	der 6 years	Children, 6 t	o 17 years
	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016
Albany	36,440	38,256	30,379	31,920	6,061	6,336	2,057	1,957	4,004	4,379
Big Horn	15,835	12,005	12,106	8,926	3,729	3,079	1,129	761	2,600	2,318
Campbell	46,223	48,803	33,206	35,066	13,017	13,737	4,054	3,837	8,963	9,900
Carbon	11,674	15,618	8,667	11,897	3,007	3,721	774	995	2,233	2,726
Converse	13,817	14,191	10,316	10,547	3,501	3,644	965	1,070	2,536	2,574
Crook	7,108	7,464	5,395	5,649	1,713	1,815	517	515	1,196	1,300
Fremont	40,224	40,242	29,950	29,970	10,274	10,272	3,167	2,897	7,107	7,375
Goshen	13,411	13,390	10,701	10,660	2,710	2,730	715	722	1,995	2,008
Hot Springs	4,804	4,679	3,846	3,714	958	965	252	248	706	717
Johnson	8,568	8,486	6,671	6,620	1,897	1,866	559	446	1,338	1,420
Laramie	92,199	98,136	69,809	75,142	22,390	22,994	6,676	6,285	15,714	16,709
Lincoln	18,075	19,110	12,996	13,932	5,079	5,178	1,435	1,316	3,644	3,862
Natrona	75,466	81,039	57,472	61,344	17,994	19,695	5,346	5,688	12,648	14,007
Niobrara	2,491	2,480	2,023	2,027	468	453	97	128	371	325
Park	28,262	29,353	22,347	23,298	5,915	6,055	1,632	1,663	4,283	4,392
Platte	8,680	8,680	6,923	6,938	1,757	1,742	423	467	1,334	1,275
Sheridan	29,148	30,200	22,666	23,779	6,482	6,421	1,866	1,651	4,616	4,770
Sublette	10,231	9,769	7,807	7,409	2,424	2,360	710	640	1,714	1,720
Sweetwater	43,599	44,165	31,796	32,299	11,803	11,866	3,628	3,107	8,175	8,759
Teton	21,290	23,191	17,212	18,837	4,078	4,354	1,294	1,209	2,784	3,145
Uinta	21,103	20,773	14,742	14,675	6,361	6,098	1,767	1,634	4,594	4,464
Washakie	8,541	8,235	6,367	6,267	2,174	1,968	589	474	1,585	1,494
Weston	7,169	7,236	5,608	5,684	1,561	1,552	399	435	1,162	1,117
WYOMING	564,358	585,501	429,005	446,600	135,353	138,901	40,051	38,145	95,302	100,756

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

#### TABLE 2: CHILDREN IN MARRIED & SINGLE-PARENT HOMES, 2012-2016

5-year estimate of percentage of all related children

County	Married	Single Parent	Single-Mother	Single-Father
Albany	80.2 %	19.8 %	11.4 %	8.5 %
Big Horn	78.9	21.1	12.0	9.2
Campbell	75.1	24.9	14.8	10.1
Carbon	72.8	27.2	19.7	7.5
Converse	74.5	25.5	15.3	10.2
Crook	82.8	17.2	13.8	3.3
Fremont	62.0	38.0	26.7	11.4
Goshen	76.7	23.3	16.8	6.5
Hot Springs	73.9	26.1	18.7	7.4
Johnson	71.2	28.8	10.9	17.9
Laramie	68.1	31.9	23.6	8.3
Lincoln	78.4	21.6	10.5	11.1
Natrona	67.5	32.5	20.4	12.1
Niobrara	90.7	9.3	5.7	3.6
Park	76.2	23.8	14.0	9.8
Platte	61.3	38.7	20.5	18.3
Sheridan	73.7	26.3	17.2	9.1
Sublette	79.0	21.0	16.8	4.2
Sweetwater	73.5	26.5	17.9	8.6
Teton	73.7	26.3	18.2	8.1
Uinta	78.3	21.7	16.5	5.2
Washakie	70.5	29.5	24.6	4.8
Weston	74.6	25.4	18.5	6.8
WYOMING	72.2	27.8	18.4	9.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 3: TEEN BIRTH RATE, 2016

Number of births to mothers under 17 per 1,000 live births

County	
Albany	11.8
Big Horn	20.9
Campbell	36.3
Carbon	27.8
Converse	22.1
Crook	30.9
Fremont	40.9
Goshen	15.3
Hot Springs	16.5
Johnson	19.0
Laramie	28.1
Lincoln	13.2
Natrona	33.6
Niobrara	45.5
Park	13.9
Platte	32.3
Sheridan	21.9
Sublette	17.9
Sweetwater	30.2
Teton	8.2
Uinta	28.2
Washakie	34.5
Weston	27.3
WYOMING	26.2

## TABLE 4: MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME & WAGE GAP, 2012-2016

County	Women	Men	Wage Gap
Albany	\$ 33,288	\$ 41,966	79 ¢
Big Horn	29,721	49,494	60
Campbell	39,847	71,486	56
Carbon	37,950	56,812	67
Converse	32,536	60,962	53
Crook	31,200	61,581	51
Fremont	34,495	47,389	73
Goshen	34,620	41,870	83
Hot Springs	40,820	45,586	90
Johnson	42,723	51,214	83
Laramie	39,329	50,620	78
Lincoln	33,585	60,600	55
Natrona	35,893	53,448	67
Niobrara	33,333	38,826	86
Park	35,458	50,643	70
Platte	32,037	54,769	58
Sheridan	38,061	51,305	74
Sublette	42,800	68,425	63
Sweetwater	36,746	66,898	55
Teton	43,222	52,255	83
Uinta	29,934	54,525	55
Washakie	33,399	47,264	71
Weston	32,420	60,964	53
WYOMING	36,574	53,881	68

NOTE: The wage gap is the number of cents a woman earns to every dollar a man earns based on median annual income for fulltime workers.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

#### TABLE 5: WIC ENROLLMENT, 2016

Percentage of mothers who self-reported WIC (Women, Infant and Children) enrollment at time of child's birth

County	
Albany	28.3 %
Big Horn	36.8
Campbell	28.3
Carbon	29.7
Converse	20.9
Crook	23.6
Fremont	40.3
Goshen	30.1
Hot Springs	22.4
Johnson	19.3
Laramie	30.6
Lincoln	19.0
Natrona	27.5
Niobrara	0.0
Park	26.7
Platte	25.3
Sheridan	29.8
Sublette	19.3
Sweetwater	29.4
Teton	12.7
Uinta	33.2
Washakie	30.6
Weston	28.2
WYOMING	28.5

#### TABLE 6: FAMILIES IN POVERTY, 2016

#### Percentage of related children in families living below the poverty line

County	All Children	Married	Single-Parent	Single-Mom	Single-Dad
Albany	17.4 %	7.7 %	56.8 %	66.7 %	43.49 %
Big Horn	12.3	8.8	25.4	40.5	5.9
Campbell	9.5	6.7	17.9	24.5	8.1
Carbon	16.6	7.0	42.5	54.7	10.3
Converse	8.6	6.1	15.8	19.7	9.9
Crook	2.7	0.4	13.8	17.2	0.0
Fremont	19.2	9.5	35.2	39.3	25.4
Goshen	26.9	14.8	66.9	70.9	56.4
Hot Springs	19.3	16.5	27.2	35.8	5.7
Johnson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laramie	13.0	4.2	31.9	41.9	3.6
Lincoln	10.9	7.4	23.7	25.1	22.4
Natrona	12.2	3.5	30.2	43.2	8.3
Niobrara	12.1	7.0	61.4	100.0	0.0
Park	9.2	1.7	33.1	54.2	2.8
Platte	26.5	6.8	57.7	77.0	36.2
Sheridan	10.7	4.0	29.6	45.2	0.0
Sublette	8.4	0.0	40.2	50.1	0.0
Sweetwater	14.3	9.2	28.4	35.6	13.3
Teton	6.4	0.0	24.1	34.9	0.0
Uinta	21.4	12.5	53.5	61.6	27.6
Washakie	19.2	14.8	29.9	35.8	0.0
Weston	23.9	15.4	48.9	54.2	34.7
WYOMING	13.4	6.3	31.9	41.8	12.4

SOURCE: U.S. Cenusu Bureau

#### TABLE 7: TOTAL BIRTHS, 2016

County	
Albany	406
Big Horn	133
Campbell	739
Carbon	219
Converse	172
Crook	106
Fremont	536
Goshen	136
Hot Springs	49
Johnson	88
Laramie	1315
Lincoln	242
Natrona	1096
Niobrara	34
Park	311
Platte	83
Sheridan	326
Sublette	109
Sweetwater	608
Teton	237
Uinta	289
Washakie	72
Weston	78
WYOMING	7,384

## TABLE 8: BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS, 2016

Percentage of all births

County	
Albany	25.9 %
Big Horn	33.8
Campbell	33.7
Carbon	34.2
Converse	36.6
Crook	18.9
Fremont	50.0
Goshen	27.9
Hot Springs	38.8
Johnson	19.3
Laramie	31.9
Lincoln	21.1
Natrona	37.6
Niobrara	17.6
Park	27.7
Platte	27.7
Sheridan	31.0
Sublette	24.8
Sweetwater	35.2
Teton	22.4
Uinta	30.1
Washakie	33.3
Weston	25.6
WYOMING	32.8

#### TABLE 9: C-SECTION BIRTHS, 2016

Percentage of all births delivered via cesarean section

County	
Albany	28.1 %
Big Horn	35.3
Campbell	22.5
Carbon	37.4
Converse	37.8
Crook	15.1
Fremont	28.2
Goshen	19.1
Hot Springs	28.6
Johnson	36.4
Laramie	24.9
Lincoln	21.9
Natrona	27.3
Niobrara	32.4
Park	31.8
Platte	34.9
Sheridan	28.2
Sublette	22.9
Sweetwater	31.7
Teton	28.7
Uinta	24.6
Washakie	38.9
Weston	17.9
WYOMING	27.4

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services

#### TABLE 10: PRE-TERM DELIVERIES, 2016

Percentage of all births of babies born before 37 weeks gestation

#### County

county	
Albany	7.1 %
Big Horn	7.5
Campbell	12.7
Carbon	9.6
Converse	8.7
Crook	5.7
Fremont	13.4
Goshen	7.4
Hot Springs	10.2
Johnson	8.0
Laramie	9.7
Lincoln	9.1
Natrona	10.8
Niobrara	14.7
Park	6.1
Platte	8.4
Sheridan	6.4
Sublette	-
Sweetwater	8.7
Teton	8.0
Uinta	9.0
Washakie	-
Weston	9.0
WYOMING	9.5

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services

#### TABLE 11: MOTHERS WHO RECEIVED LESS THAN ADEQUATE PERNATAL CARE, 2016

Of all births, percentage of mothers who self-reported receiving less than 80% of prenatal visits recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, beginning in the fourth month of pregnancy

## County

Albany	19.2 %
Big Horn	26.3
Campbell	18.1
Carbon	36.1
Converse	25.0
Crook	20.8
Fremont	37.1
Goshen	23.5
Hot Springs	36.7
Johnson	13.6
Laramie	24.5
Lincoln	27.3
Natrona	31.7
Niobrara	35.3
Park	19.3
Platte	27.7
Sheridan	13.8
Sublette	30.3
Sweetwater	27.5
Teton	16.5
Uinta	23.9
Washakie	37.5
Weston	17.9
WYOMING	25.4

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services

#### TABLE 12: MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY, 2016

Of all births, percentage of mothers who self-reported smoking at least one cigarette during their pregnancy

County	
Albany	8.4 %
Big Horn	13.5
Campbell	15.4
Carbon	13.2
Converse	18.0
Crook	16.0
Fremont	22.2
Goshen	14.0
Hot Springs	24.5
Johnson	13.6
Laramie	12.3
Lincoln	11.2
Natrona	15.1
Niobrara	-
Park	15.8
Platte	18.1
Sheridan	18.1
Sublette	11.0
Sweetwater	15.0
Teton	-
Uinta	9.3
Washakie	15.3
Weston	17.9
WYOMING	14.1

#### TABLE 13: LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES, 2016

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

County	
Albany	9.4 %
Big Horn	9.8
Campbell	9.9
Carbon	9.1
Converse	8.1
Crook	-
Fremont	9.0
Goshen	6.6
Hot Springs	-
Johnson	-
Laramie	9.5
Lincoln	7.9
Natrona	10.1
Niobrara	-
Park	5.5
Platte	7.2
Sheridan	4.9
Sublette	4.6
Sweetwater	9.2
Teton	7.6
Uinta	5.9
Washakie	-
Weston	6.4
WYOMING	8.5

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services

#### TABLE 14: INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 2012-2016

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

County	
Albany	3.4
Big Horn	8.3
Campbell	5.0
Carbon	6.8
Converse	-
Crook	-
Fremont	3.7
Goshen	-
Hot Springs	-
Johnson	-
Laramie	4.4
Lincoln	2.4
Natrona	5.1
Niobrara	-
Park	1.3
Platte	-
Sheridan	6.6
Sublette	-
Sweetwater	2.8
Teton	4.8
Uinta	3.9
Washakie	-
Weston	-
WYOMING	4.5

## TABLE 15: CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE, 2016

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

County	All Children	0 - 5 years	6 - 17 years
Albany	3.8 %	3.1 %	4.2 %
Big Horn	11.5	11.4	11.5
Campbell	6.6	8.5	5.6
Carbon	6.6	6.0	7.0
Converse	5.0	4.1	5.5
Crook	4.1	2.2	5.0
Fremont	17.0	16.7	17.1
Goshen	6.1	6.8	5.9
Hot Springs	7.4	3.5	9.1
Johnson	9.4	0.0	13.9
Laramie	3.7	3.5	3.8
Lincoln	4.3	2.5	5.1
Natrona	8.3	7.3	8.7
Niobrara	12.1	0.0	17.6
Park	7.4	6.0	8.0
Platte	17.0	9.7	20.6
Sheridan	4.1	1.2	5.4
Sublette	12.1	13.1	11.6
Sweetwater	5.2	7.9	4.0
Teton	8.4	1.0	11.7
Uinta	10.5	5.6	12.8
Washakie	8.6	7.4	9.1
Weston	9.3	13.1	7.2
WYOMING	7.3	6.5	7.7

NOTE: 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

#### TABLE 16: MEDICAID BIRTHS, 2016

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

County	
Albany	30.8 %
Big Horn	49.6
Campbell	29.6
Carbon	32.9
Converse	32.0
Crook	18.9
Fremont	52.1
Goshen	33.8
Hot Springs	30.6
Johnson	30.7
Laramie	35.1
Lincoln	26.9
Natrona	35.0
Niobrara	14.7
Park	30.2
Platte	37.3
Sheridan	32.8
Sublette	24.8
Sweetwater	19.6
Teton	19.0
Uinta	31.1
Washakie	38.9
Weston	23.1
WYOMING	32.5

#### TABLE 17: ON-TIME GRADUATION RATE & READING PROFICIENCY BY SCHOOL SYSTEM, 2016-2017

Rate of students graduating on-time; 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 (proficient) to high (advanced) complexity.

School System	On-Time Graduation Rate	Reading Proficiency
Albany #1	79.8 %	67.9 %
Big Horn #1	43.8	77.8
Big Horn #2	91.7	55.7
Big Horn #3	98.0	83.9
Big Horn #4	87.0	53.8
Campbell #1	77.8	61.4
Carbon #1	73.8	38.2
Carbon #2	88.0	71.4
Converse #1	89.8	72.6
Converse #2	80.4	50.0
Crook #1	95.1	65.9
Fremont #1	81.7	67.7
Fremont #2	84.6	81.8
Fremont #6	82.3	51.7
Fremont #14	62.9	15.7
Fremont #21	13.0	40.0
Fremont #24	90.3	46.4
Fremont #25	69.0	53.2
Fremont #38	18.8	18.8
Goshen #1	85.4	68.4
Hot Springs #1	87.3	63.6
Johnson #1	85.9	69.6
Laramie #1	78.6	60.9
Laramie #2	89.1	60.9
Lincoln #1	94.9	52.0
Lincoln #2	90.5	70.0
Natrona #1	79.3	62.1

School System	On-Time Graduation Rate	Reading Proficiency
Niobrara #1	51.3 %	51.9 %
Park #1	85.9	75.2
Park #16	92.3	-
Park #6	84.5	84.2
Platte #1	76.3	59.3
Platte #2	95.0	66.7
Sheridan #1	84.3	67.7
Sheridan #2	86.1	84.0
Sheridan #3	62.5	-
Sublette #1	92.9	67.0
Sublette #9	89.8	57.1
Sweetwater #1	74.1	59.6
Sweetwater #2	92.0	66.5
Teton #1	93.5	68.7
Uinta #1	80.4	66.0
Uinta #4	98.3	61.4
Uinta #6	88.6	64.4
Washakie #1	85.7	74.6
Washakie #2	91.7	-
Weston #1	90.6	65.6
Weston #7	88.2	77.8
WYOMING	80.2	64.0

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education

#### TABLE 18: UNDER-EDUCATED MOTHERS, 2016

Of all births, percentage of mothers who did not have at least a high school education at time of birth

County	
Albany	6.9 %
Big Horn	14.3
Campbell	10.7
Carbon	13.2
Converse	10.5
Crook	6.6
Fremont	17.2
Goshen	7.4
Hot Springs	-
Johnson	12.5
Laramie	9.5
Lincoln	6.2
Natrona	12.4
Niobrara	-
Park	5.8
Platte	13.3
Sheridan	8.3
Sublette	7.3
Sweetwater	13.8
Teton	7.6
Uinta	11.4
Washakie	13.9
Weston	-
WYOMING	10.7

## Endnotes

#### Trends in Child Well-Being

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- 4. US Census Bureau, (2017c)
- 5. Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF), (2017)
- U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, (2017)
- 7. Sasser, Beekman, & Bierman, (2014)
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- 9. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017c)
- 10. Ibid.
- 11. AECF, (2003); Schuyler Center for
- Analysis and Advocacy, (2008)
- 12. Lipman, Georgiades, & Boyle, (2011) 13. Patten & Livingston, (2016)
- 14. Matthews, MacDorman, & Thoma.
- (2015)
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- 16. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
- 17. Ibid.
- 18. American Association of University Women (AAUW), (2018)
- 19. Ibid.
- 20. Milli, Huang, Hartmann, & Hayes, (2017)
- 21. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017a)
- 22. Ibid.
- 23. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), (n.d.)
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- 25. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), (2017); Ratcliffe, (2015)
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- 27. APA, (2018); BIOCK
- 28. HHS, 2018 29. Chaudry et al., (2016)
- 30. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017b)
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- 32. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), (2018)
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- Statistics Services, (2017)
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- 35. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
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- 38. U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid, (n.d.)
- 39. Alker & Pham, (2017)
- 40. Alker & Pham, (2017); U.S. Census Bureau, (2010)
- 41. Garfield, Damico, Foutz, Claxton, & Levitt, (2017)
- 42.HHS, 2013
- 43. Martin et al.,(2018); Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
- 44. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
- 45. CDC, (2018b)
- 46. Martin et al., (2018)
- 47. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
- 48. Ibid.
- 49. Ibid.
- 50. U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, (2017)
- 51. Ibid.
- 52. Martin et al., (2018); Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
- 53. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
- 54. Ibid.
- 55. The World Health Organization (WHO 2016)
- 56. Ibid.
- 57. Ibid.
- 58. Martin et al., (2018)
- 59. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
- 60. Ibid.
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), (2015)
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- 63. WHO, (2015)
- 64. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017)
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- 66. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital

Statistics Services, (2017)

- 67. CDC, (2018a)
- 68. Wyoming Department of Health, (2018)
- 69. Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, (2017); CDC, (2018a)
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- 2. Braund, (2012).
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#### **Growing Up Homeless**

1. HHS, Office of the Assistant Secretary

for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Human Services Policy. (2017)

- 2. Fantuzzo, (2007); HHS, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Human Services Policy, (2017)
- 3. U.S. Department of State, (n.d.)
- 4. HHS, Administration for Children and Families, (2017)
- 5. HHS, Administration for Children & Families, (n.d.)
- 6. National Alliance to End Homelessness, (2012).
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- 8. HHS, Administration for Children & Families, (2017)
- 9. HHS, Office of Head Start, (2017)
- 10. Ibid.
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- 12. U.S. Dept of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), (2017)
- 13. The Department of Housing and Urban Development mandates a Point-In-Time (PIT) count of homeless individuals on one night per year in January. The PIT offers a snapshot of homelessness in the United States. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), (2018)
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- 15. Ibid.
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#### Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

1. Williams, (2011) 2. Ge & Adesman, (2017) 3. Williams, (2011); Ge & Adesman, (2017)4. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017a) 5. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017b) 6. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017a) 7. Ibid. 8. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017b) 9. Ibid. 10. Ibid. 11. Ibid. 12. Ibid. 13. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017a) 14. Ibid. 15. U.S. Census Bureau, (2017b)

16. Ibid.

#### 17. Ibid. **Publication Notes**

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Headlines set in Bulldog Regular from Type Club. Body type is set in Adelle Regular and Adelle Condensed from TypeTogether. Other sans-serif type used is Roboto from Google Fonts.

# About the Data

## Data Sources

The following data sources were used extensively throughout this project. Sources specific to data features can be found in their corresponding endnotes.

### 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, 3-Year and 5-Year estimates (data collected over 12 months, 36 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.

## Head Start Program Information Report

The Program Information Report (PIR) from the Office of Head Start, Administration for Children & Families, provides comprehensive data on the services, staff, children and families served by Head Start and Early Head Start programs nationwide.

## U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Program

The Census Bureau's Population Estimate Program (PEP) produces estimates of the population of the United States, including states, counties, cities and towns, as well as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its Municipios.

## 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.

## Definitions

The following terms define key indicators used in the County Profiles. They are organized by profile section.

#### Overview

Total population: Annual estimates of the resident population by race, sex and Hispanic origin for the United States, states and counties and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program (PEP).

Total adult population, 18 and older: Annual estimates of the resident population for selected age groups by sex for the United States, states, counties and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, PEP.

**Total child population, 0-17:** Annual estimates of the resident population for selected age groups by sex for the United States, states, counties and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, PEP.

**Total population, 5 and under**: Annual estimates of the resident population for selected age groups by sex for the United States, states, counties and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, PEP.

**Total population, 6 to 17:** Annual estimates of the resident population for selected age groups by sex for the United States, states, counties and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, PEP.

## 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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

#### 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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

#### 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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

**Births to teens:** Of all births, the percentage 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 2016.

#### Income & Poverty

Annual income, men: Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2016 inflationadjusted 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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

Annual income, women: Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2016 inflationadjusted 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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

**Wage gap:** The percentage obtained by dividing women's median earnings by men's median earnings. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

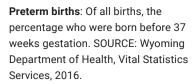
Women, Infants and Children (WIC): Of all births, the percentage to mothers who self-reported enrollment in WIC. WIC is a supplemental nutrition program that provides grants to the states for supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and nonbreastfeeding 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, 2016.

#### Births & Early Childhood

**Total number of births**: SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2016.

**Births to unmarried mothers:** Of all births, the percentage to unmarried mothers. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2010 and 2016.

**Cesarean births**: Of all births, the percentage who were delivered via cesarean section. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2016.



#### **RISKY BIRTH OUTCOMES**

Mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care: Of all births, the percentage to mothers who 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 2016.

Mothers who smoked during pregnancy: Of all births, the percentage of mothers who reported smoking at least one cigarette during their pregnancy. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2016.

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 2016.

**Infant mortality rate:** Deaths of live born infants under 1 year, per 1,000 live births. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2012-2016 5-year average.

#### Health Care

#### 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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

#### 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 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

#### 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 are considered to be uninsured. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate.

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 2016.

#### Education

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 diplomagranting 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 nonhigh 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, 2016-2017.

Fourth graders proficient or advanced in reading: 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, 2016-2017.

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 2016.

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## Measuring the Well-Being of Wyoming's Children

The 2018 Wyoming KIDS COUNT Data Book is a comprehensive collection of significant indicators on the health, education, and wellness of children in Wyoming. This report features special reports on child homelessness, growing up with grandparents and race as well as profiles for each of Wyoming's 23 counties.





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