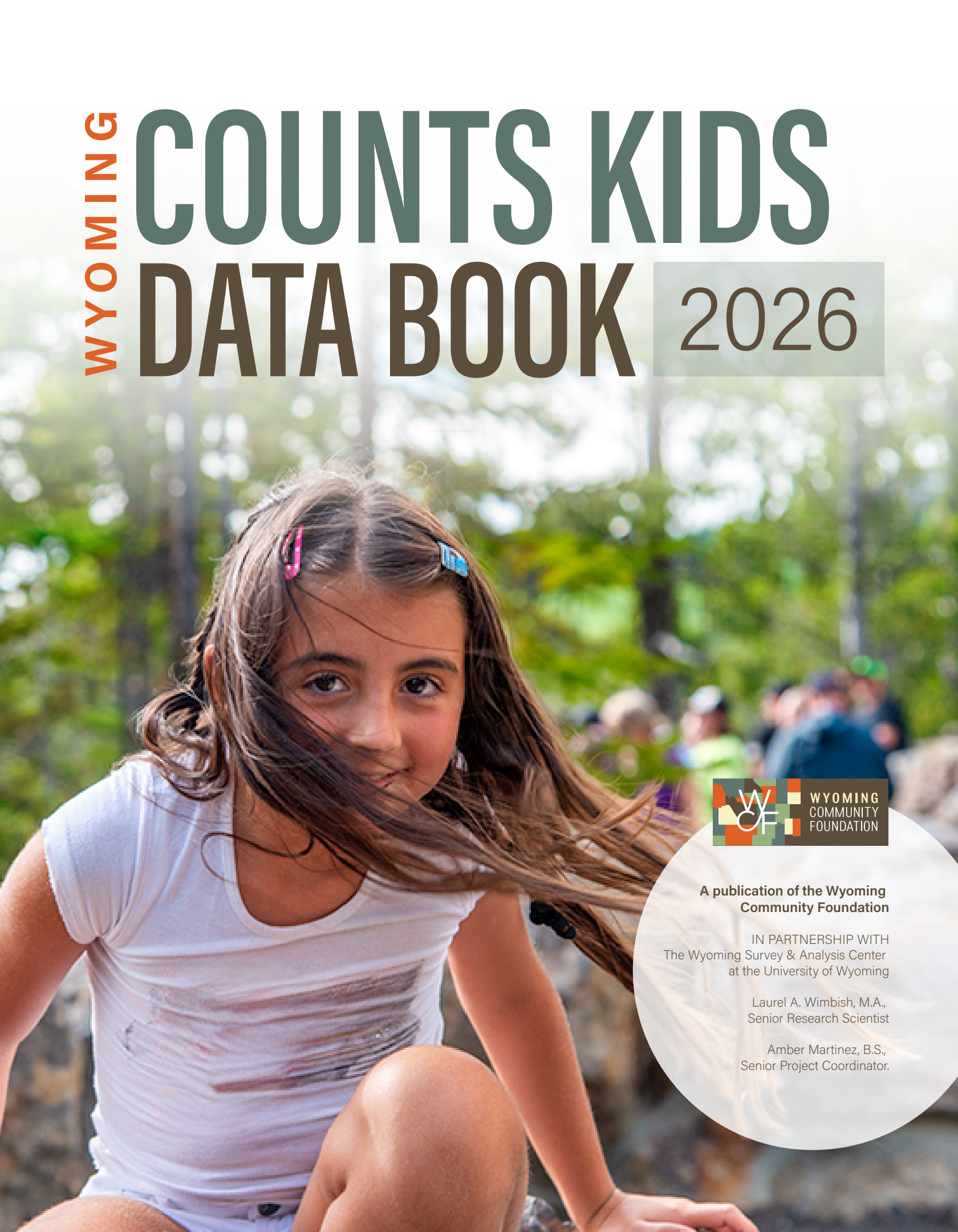
WYOMING COUNTS KIDS DATA BOOK 2026



WYOMING COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

A publication of the Wyoming Community Foundation

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
The Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center
at the University of Wyoming

Laurel A. Wimbish, M.A.,
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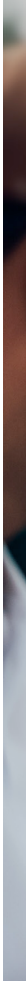
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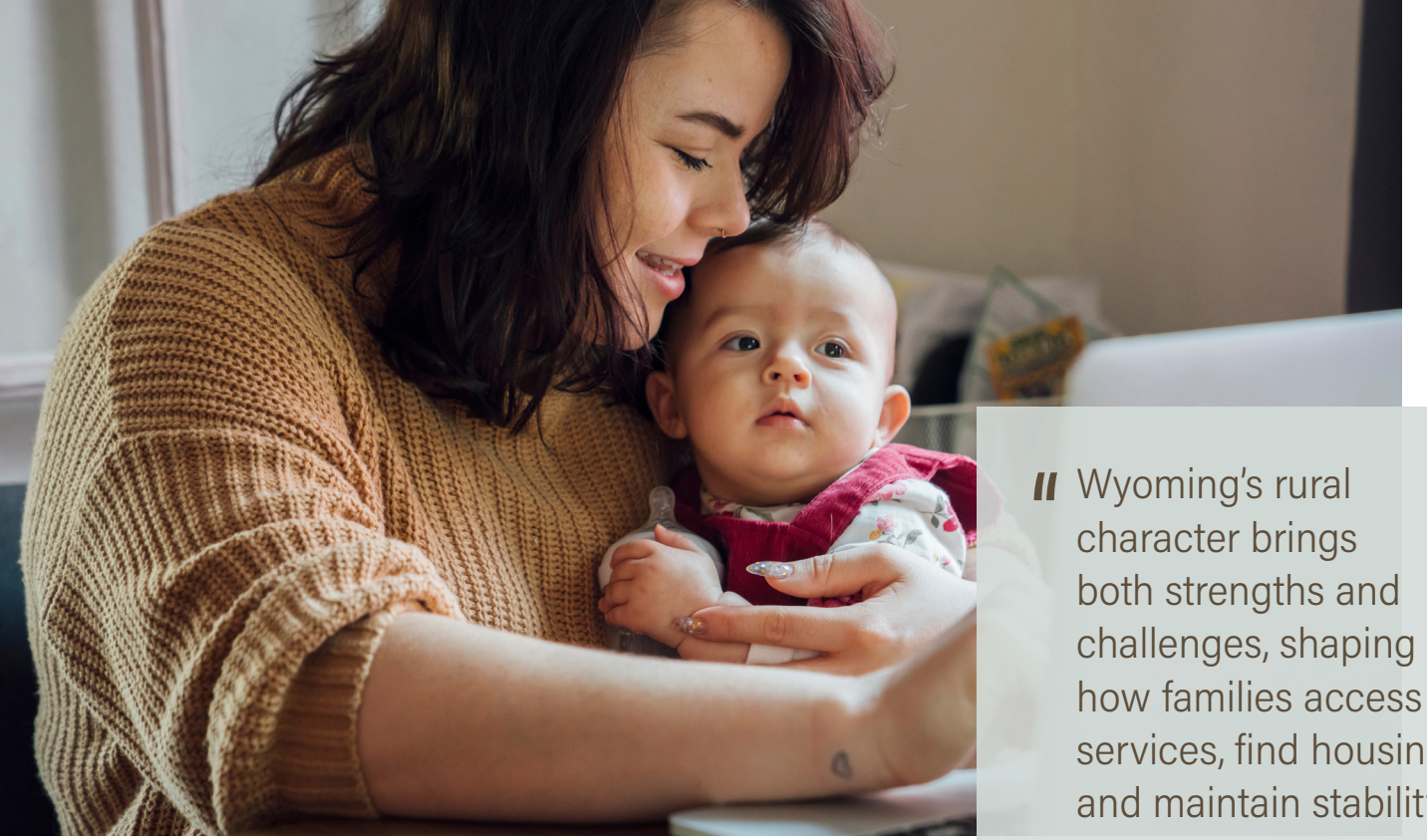
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wyoming is a strong and resilient state, shaped by close-knit communities, wide open spaces, and a deep sense of independence. At the same time, the data show that many families are navigating challenges tied to the economy, access to services, and changing population trends. Understanding these patterns can support thoughtful decisions that help communities remain strong and sustainable.

Wyoming's population has grown modestly in recent years, with most growth driven by people moving into the state rather than by births. The population is also getting older, while the number of young children has declined. These shifts have implications for the workforce, schools, and healthcare systems.

Wyoming remains largely rural, and while that is a defining strength, it also shapes the difficulties of accessing services. Encouragingly, access to internet and technology has improved, helping more residents stay connected.





> "Wyoming's rural character brings both strengths and challenges, shaping how families access services, find housing, and maintain stability."

Family structures across the state are diverse and continue to evolve. Many children live in households with one parent, most often led by mothers, while others live in two-parent or extended family arrangements. These families contribute in important ways to their communities and support their children in different ways. Some households face greater economic pressure due to factors like wage differences, childcare needs, and housing costs. These patterns point to the importance of policies and programs that allow for hardworking families to meet their needs and maintain stability.

Economic conditions remain a key factor shaping family well-being. While Wyoming has seen recovery in some areas since the COVID-19 pandemic, wage differences persist and many families continue to face rising costs. About one in 10 residents lives below the federal poverty line, and food insecurity among children has increased in recent years. These issues highlight ongoing challenges related to income, affordability, and access to basic needs.

Housing is a central part of family and community stability, and it is becoming more difficult for some households to find housing that is both affordable and available. A growing share of households are spending a larger portion of their income on housing, and more students are experiencing housing instability. When housing is uncertain, it can affect many other parts of daily life, including education, employment, and health.

Access to healthcare continues to be shaped by Wyoming's geography and workforce capacity. Many communities, especially in rural areas, have limited access to providers, which can require residents to travel long distances for care. In maternal health, more women are giving birth outside their home county, reflecting gaps in local services. Additionally, more children are without health insurance than in previous years, which can delay or limit access to care. These patterns highlight the importance of strengthening healthcare access in ways that work for rural communities.

Education remains an area of progress and opportunity for Wyoming. Students perform above national averages in several areas, and graduation rates have improved over time. However, differences in outcomes across racial and ethnic groups remain, and national trends in academic performance are also reflected in the state. As Wyoming's student population becomes more diverse, continued attention to inclusive and responsive supports will be important to ensure all students have the opportunity to succeed.

> "Wyoming's rural character brings both strengths and challenges, shaping how families access services, find housing, and maintain stability."

Across these areas, several themes emerge. Wyoming's rural character brings both strengths and challenges, particularly in how services are delivered. Workforce shortages, housing availability, and access to healthcare are closely connected and influence whether families can remain in and contribute to their communities. Strong community ties, improving connectivity, and ongoing progress in education provide a solid foundation to build on.

Supporting Wyoming's future will require coordinated, practical approaches that expand access to services, support economic stability, and recognize the strengths that already exist within communities across the state.





CHAPTER ONE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Understanding who lives in our Wyoming communities can lead to better decisions that help strengthen families and communities. We must find solutions to keep our young people here and that draw new young people to Wyoming. As the state's population becomes more diverse, it's important we celebrate varying cultural perspectives and value the talent brought to our workforce.

KEY TRENDS

- **Modest population growth:** Wyoming's population is growing, with a current population of 588,753. This is up 2% from 576,871 in 2020 - trailing the national growth rate of 3.1%
- **Migration-driven increase:** About 70% of Wyoming's growth comes from in-migration, while natural change (births-deaths) contributes only a small increase
- **Aging population:** Significant growth among residents age 75+, alongside a decline in children under age 5, has raised the median age from 36.9 (2015) to 39.9 (2024)
- **Stable gender distribution:** Population remains evenly split at approximately 49% female and 51% male
- **Increasing racial and ethnic diversity:** Hispanic (+14%) and American Indian AND Alaska Native (+5%) populations have grown, with faster increases among Asian residents and more modest growth among Black residents

ROUGHLY

70%

of growth is from in-migration

Hispanic (+14%) and American Indian AND Alaska Native (+5%)

populations continue to grow

- **Predominantly rural population:** About 45% of residents live in frontier areas (fewer than six people per square mile)
- **Rising connectivity:** Internet access is increasing from 79% of households in 2015 to 90% in 2024, and smartphone access has risen from 75% in 2016 to 92% in 2024



KEY ISSUES

- **Workforce shortages & economic sustainability:** An aging population and continued "brain drain" of young people reduces the available workforce, making it harder for local businesses, schools, healthcare systems, and public services to operate and grow.

> "An aging population and continued "brain drain" of young people reduces the available workforce..."

- **Strain on healthcare and senior services:** Growth in residents age 75+ increases demand for healthcare, long-term care, home health services, and transportation, often in areas where providers are already limited.
- **Housing imbalance:** In-migration, particularly of older or higher-income households, can drive up housing costs and limit availability for local workers, young families, and essential employees.
- **Access to services in frontier areas:** With about 45% of residents living in sparsely populated areas, delivery of services (healthcare, childcare, education, emergency response) remains costly and logistically difficult.

STATE POPULATION BY AGE

	2015		2024		
Wyoming	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**+/-**
Under 5	38,493	6.6%	30,739	5.2%	↘
5 to 9	41,621	7.1%	34,926	5.9%	↘
10 to 14	38,382	6.6%	37,396	6.4%	↘
15 to 19	37,667	6.5%	40,590	6.9%	↗
20 to 44	190,866	32.7%	190,796	32.5%	↘
45 to 74	203,209	34.8%	208,060	35.4%	↗
75+	33,433	5.7%	45,111	7.7%	↗

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

POPULATION BY COUNTY

Total population

	2015	2024	Number +/-
Wyoming	*583,671*	*587,618*	*3947*
Albany	37,038	39,288	2250
Big Horn	11,899	12,084	185
Campbell	49,531	47,946	-1585
Carbon	15,510	14,250	-1260
Converse	14,253	13,766	-487
Crook	7,219	7,775	556
Fremont	40,175	39,721	-454
Goshen	13,174	12,635	-539
Hot Springs	4,824	4,625	-199
Johnson	8,548	8,803	255
Laramie	97,116	101,783	4667
Lincoln	18,473	21,000	2527
Natrona	81,897	80,410	-1487
Niobrara	2,597	2,301	-296
Park	29,145	31,082	1937
Platte	8,833	8,512	-321
Sheridan	29,990	32,978	2988
Sublette	9,474	8,965	-509
Sweetwater	44,546	41,273	-3273
Teton	23,015	23,272	257
Uinta	20,923	20,621	-302
Washakie	8,244	7,662	-582
Weston	7,247	6,866	-381

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

POPULATION, CHILDREN

Number of children (Under 5, 5 to 17)

	UNDER 5 YEARS			5 TO 17 YEARS		
	2015	2024	Number +/-	2015	2024	Number +/-
Wyoming	*38,493*	*30,739*	*-7,754*	*102,419*	*97,253*	*-5,166*
Albany	1,954	1,563	-391	4,328	4,293	-35
Big Horn	795	659	-136	2,332	2,198	-134
Campbell	3,880	2,950	-930	10,339	9,415	-924
Carbon	1,035	756	-279	2,643	2,298	-345
Converse	990	750	-240	2,668	2,503	-165
Crook	539	476	-63	1,258	1,449	191
Fremont	2,844	2,225	-619	7,402	7,247	-155
Goshen	668	614	-54	2,020	1,881	-139
Hot Springs	249	198	-51	749	726	-23
Johnson	508	386	-122	1,388	1,283	-105
Laramie	6,332	5,644	-688	16,959	16,417	-542
Lincoln	1,302	1,154	-148	3,758	3,900	142
Natrona	5,697	4,375	-1322	14,295	14,006	-289
Niobrara	136	104	-32	356	303	-53
Park	1,633	1,422	-211	4,364	4,770	406
Platte	467	388	-79	1,303	1,266	-37
Sheridan	1,695	1,635	-60	4,946	5,136	190
Sublette	693	396	-297	1,692	1,474	-218
Sweetwater	3,206	2,297	-909	9,021	7,572	-1,449
Teton	1,237	928	-309	3,304	2,829	-475
Uinta	1,686	1,194	-492	4,588	4,138	-450
Washakie	510	349	-161	1,566	1,172	-394
Weston	437	276	-161	1,140	977	-163

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

POPULATION, CHILDREN

Number of children (0 to 17)

	CHILDREN, 17 & UNDER		
	2015	2024	Number +/-
Wyoming	*140,912*	*127,992*	*-12920*
Albany	6,282	5,856	-426
Big Horn	3,127	2,857	-270
Campbell	14,219	12,365	-1,854
Carbon	3,678	3,054	-624
Converse	3,658	3,253	-405
Crook	1,797	1,925	128
Fremont	10,246	9,472	-774
Goshen	2,688	2,495	-193
Hot Springs	998	924	-74
Johnson	1,896	1,669	-227
Laramie	23,291	22,061	-1,230
Lincoln	5,060	5,054	-6
Natrona	19,992	18,381	-1,611
Niobrara	492	407	-85
Park	5,997	6,192	195
Platte	1,770	1,654	-116
Sheridan	6,641	6,771	130
Sublette	2,385	1,870	-515
Sweetwater	12,227	9,869	-2,358
Teton	4,541	3,757	-784
Uinta	6,274	5,332	-942
Washakie	2,076	1,521	-555
Weston	1,577	1,253	-324

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

POPULATION, YOUNG ADULTS

Number of young adults (18 to 24)

	2015		2024		
	Number	% all adults	Number	% all adults	Number +/-
Wyoming	*55,402*	*12.5%*	*54,709*	*11.9%*	*-693*
Albany	10,308	33.5%	11,158	33.4%	850
Big Horn	835	9.5%	907	9.8%	72
Campbell	4,297	12.2%	3,925	11.0%	-372
Carbon	1,116	9.4%	1,085	9.7%	-31
Converse	1,054	9.9%	954	9.1%	-100
Crook	458	8.4%	474	8.1%	16
Fremont	3,355	11.2%	3,400	11.2%	45
Goshen	1,196	11.4%	1,120	11.0%	-76
Hot Springs	279	7.3%	274	7.4%	-5
Johnson	496	7.5%	545	7.6%	49
Laramie	9,144	12.4%	9,068	11.4%	-76
Lincoln	1,165	8.7%	1,495	9.4%	330
Natrona	7,450	12.0%	6,396	10.3%	-1054
Niobrara	178	8.5%	140	7.4%	-38
Park	2,389	10.3%	2,379	9.6%	-10
Platte	598	8.5%	520	7.6%	-78
Sheridan	2,438	10.4%	2,402	9.2%	-36
Sublette	577	8.1%	556	7.8%	-21
Sweetwater	3,944	12.2%	3,634	11.6%	-310
Teton	1,490	8.1%	1,592	8.2%	102
Uinta	1,571	10.7%	1,664	10.9%	93
Washakie	523	8.5%	524	8.5%	1
Weston	541	9.5%	497	8.9%	-44

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

POPULATION, ADULTS

Number of adults (18 & older)

	ADULTS, 18 & OLDER		
	2015	2024	Number +/-
Wyoming	*442,759*	*459,626*	*16,867*
Albany	30,756	33,432	2,676
Big Horn	8,772	9,227	455
Campbell	35,312	35,581	269
Carbon	11,832	11,196	-636
Converse	10,595	10,513	-82
Crook	5,422	5,850	428
Fremont	29,929	30,249	320
Goshen	10,486	10,140	-346
Hot Springs	3,826	3,701	-125
Johnson	6,652	7,134	482
Laramie	73,825	79,722	5,897
Lincoln	13,413	15,946	2,533
Natrona	61,905	62,029	124
Niobrara	2,105	1,894	-211
Park	23,148	24,890	1,742
Platte	7,063	6,858	-205
Sheridan	23,349	26,207	2,858
Sublette	7,089	7,095	6
Sweetwater	32,319	31,404	-915
Teton	18,474	19,515	1,041
Uinta	14,649	15,289	640
Washakie	6,168	6,141	-27
Weston	5,670	5,613	-57

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

CHANGES TO CENSUS RACE AND ETHNICITY REPORTING

In 2024, the U.S. Census Bureau updated its data collection standards to change how race and ethnicity are measured. Rather than asking separate questions, the new approach combines them into a single question: "What is your race or ethnicity?"

The revised standard also expands the set of minimum reporting categories. Hispanic or Latino and Middle Eastern or North African are now included alongside American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and White.

PERCENTAGE OF WYOMING POPULATION BY RACE & ETHNICITY

2015

	TOTAL POPULATION		HISPANIC		NOT HISPANIC	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
American Indian/Alaska Native	15,676	2.7%	3,573	22.8%	12,103	77.2%
Asian	5,405	0.9%	528	9.8%	4,877	90.2%
Black	6,740	1.2%	935	13.9%	5,805	86.1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	718	0.1%	233	32.5%	485	67.5%
Two or more	16,824	2.9%	3,546	21.1%	13,278	78.9%
White	538,308	92.2%	48,016	8.9%	490,292	91.1%
TOTAL	***583,671***		***56,831***		***526,840***	

2024

	TOTAL POPULATION		HISPANIC		NOT HISPANIC	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
American Indian/Alaska Native	16,501	2.8%	4,404	26.7%	12,097	73.3%
Asian	7,464	1.3%	611	8.2%	6,853	91.8%
Black	7,223	1.2%	1,195	16.5%	6,028	83.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	661	0.1%	215	32.5%	446	67.5%
Two or more	14,773	2.5%	2,927	19.8%	11,846	80.2%
White	540,996	92.1%	55,676	10.3%	485,320	89.7%
TOTAL	***587,618***		***65,028***		***522,590***	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

U.S. Census Bureau, Community Resilience Estimates



CHAPTER TWO

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Family structure plays an important role in ensuring children and families are their most successful. Early family relationships influence child development and long-term outcomes. Shifts in household composition, particularly the rise in single-parent families, highlight areas where additional economic, childcare, and social support may be needed. Understanding what barriers families may face provides a path for creating policies and programs that ensure all children have the opportunity to grow, learn, and thrive.

KEY TRENDS

- **Family households with children:** As of 2024, Wyoming has 160,123 family households, and about 40% (64,684) include children under age 18
- **Prevalence of single-parent households:** Approximately 18,490 households with children are led by a single parent, including about 13,000 headed by women and 5,300 headed by men
- **Shift toward single-mother households:** Data from 2015 to 2024 shows that single-father households are down by about 31%, while single-mother households are up by about 28%, which results in a larger share of single-parent households being led by mothers

ABOUT

40%

of families include children under 18

ABOUT

18,490

households with children are led by a single parent

- **Strong link to economic well-being:** About 85% of children living below the federal poverty threshold live in single-parent households
- **Decline in grandparent caregivers:** The number of households where grandparents are raising children stands at 2,854 in 2024, a significant drop from the 5,699 reported in 2015

ABOUT

85%

of children living below the federal poverty threshold live in single-parent households

KEY ISSUES

- **Child poverty and economic instability:** Single-parent households are more likely to have limited income, and the high share of children in poverty living in these households highlights ongoing challenges related to housing, food access, and overall well-being.
- **Workforce participation barriers:** Caregiving responsibilities can make it difficult for single parents to maintain consistent employment, which can affect both family economic stability and the broader workforce.
- **Housing affordability and stability:** Lower household incomes increase the risk of unstable or unaffordable housing, particularly as costs continue to rise.
- **Gender-related economic disparities:** wage, age, and employment gaps can affect financial stability for women, especially single moms, and their children.
- **Changing caregiving patterns:** Declines in grandparent-led households suggest shifts in family support systems, which may influence how families access care and assistance.



> "...the high share of children in poverty living in these households highlights ongoing challenges related to housing, food access, and overall well-being."

CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE

Percentage of all related children in married couple & single-parent homes

	MARRIED COUPLE			SINGLE PARENT		
	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*72.3%*	*74.2%*	+	*27.7%*	*25.8%*	-
Albany	78.2%	77.9%	-	21.8%	22.1%	+
Big Horn	81.1%	79.1%	-	18.9%	20.9%	+
Campbell	72.6%	77.1%	+	27.4%	22.9%	-
Carbon	68.5%	71.2%	+	31.5%	28.8%	-
Converse	70.6%	71.9%	+	29.4%	28.1%	-
Crook	80.5%	90.4%	+	19.5%	9.6%	-
Fremont	61.4%	60.2%	-	38.6%	39.8%	+
Goshen	71.9%	81.9%	+	28.1%	18.1%	-
Hot Springs	77.1%	71.2%	-	22.9%	28.8%	+
Johnson	77.0%	82.4%	+	23.0%	17.6%	-
Laramie	70.6%	73.2%	+	29.4%	26.8%	-
Lincoln	82.4%	82.4%	=	17.6%	17.6%	=
Natrona	66.8%	70.0%	+	33.2%	30.0%	-
Niobrara	91.2%	82.7%	-	8.8%	17.3%	+
Park	75.7%	71.8%	-	24.3%	28.2%	+
Platte	54.9%	83.4%	+	45.1%	16.6%	-
Sheridan	75.2%	79.4%	+	24.8%	20.6%	-
Sublette	76.5%	83.3%	+	23.5%	16.7%	-
Sweetwater	75.2%	75.4%	+	24.8%	24.6%	-
Teton	78.9%	77.7%	-	21.1%	22.3%	+
Uinta	78.6%	73.2%	-	21.4%	26.8%	+
Washakie	67.5%	81.2%	+	32.5%	18.8%	-
Weston	75.4%	67.6%	-	24.6%	32.4%	+

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

SINGLE-FATHER & SINGLE-MOTHER FAMILIES

Percentage of all children in single-parent homes

	SINGLE FATHER			SINGLE MOTHER		
	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*9.1%*	*7.7%*	-	*18.7%*	*18.1%*	-
Albany	8.9%	5.5%	-	12.9%	16.6%	+
Big Horn	9.5%	7.7%	-	9.4%	13.2%	+
Campbell	9.4%	6.4%	-	18.0%	16.5%	-
Carbon	8.5%	11.8%	+	23.0%	17.0%	-
Converse	16.0%	9.2%	-	13.4%	18.8%	+
Crook	1.6%	3.4%	+	17.9%	6.2%	-
Fremont	10.8%	11.4%	+	27.9%	28.3%	+
Goshen	7.5%	7.7%	+	20.6%	10.4%	-
Hot Springs	9.5%	7.4%	-	13.4%	21.4%	+
Johnson	11.0%	3.6%	-	12.0%	14.0%	+
Laramie	7.2%	7.0%	-	22.2%	19.7%	-
Lincoln	9.1%	8.1%	-	8.5%	9.5%	+
Natrona	13.9%	8.6%	-	19.3%	21.4%	+
Niobrara	3.1%	3.6%	+	5.7%	13.7%	+
Park	7.5%	9.5%	+	16.8%	18.6%	+
Platte	13.0%	4.6%	-	32.1%	11.9%	-
Sheridan	8.1%	5.4%	-	16.7%	15.2%	-
Sublette	6.3%	3.5%	-	17.2%	13.3%	-
Sweetwater	7.2%	7.2%	=	17.6%	17.4%	-
Teton	4.1%	12.6%	+	17.0%	9.7%	-
Uinta	4.2%	4.0%	-	17.3%	22.8%	+
Washakie	11.0%	5.1%	-	21.6%	13.7%	-
Weston	12.2%	17.9%	+	12.4%	14.5%	+

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

BIRTH RATE TO TEENS

Number of live births to mothers (15 to 19) per 1,000 live births (5-year average)

	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*31.0*	*15.9*	-
Albany	11.6	4.4	-
Big Horn	20.8	11.2	-
Campbell	41.1	23.1	-
Carbon	40.9	19.9	-
Converse	38.7	13.6	-
Crook	33.4	23.1	-
Fremont	51.7	26.1	-
Goshen	29.5	14.9	-
Hot Springs	18.8	16.9	-
Johnson	13.2	6.3	-
Laramie	33.8	16.8	-
Lincoln	24.5	12.0	-
Natrona	36.1	18.1	-
Niobrara	31.0	49.0	+
Park	18.6	8.8	-
Platte	25.8	15.0	-
Sheridan	24.9	15.5	-
Sublette	19.6	13.0	-
Sweetwater	36.0	19.1	-
Teton	13.4	8.2	-
Uinta	32.5	16.9	-
Washakie	28.8	13.7	-
Weston	37.4	10.6	-

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics



CHAPTER THREE

INCOME & POVERTY

While Wyoming's economy continues to recover after COVID-19, the state faces hurdles to ensuring that all children and families have what is needed to be healthy and productive. Significant challenges such as a persistent gender wage gap, rising food insecurity among youth, and a 10% poverty rate continue to strain household stability. Public safety net programs like SNAP and the Child Tax Credit serve as vital lifelines, helping thousands of children move above the poverty line each year. Addressing these long-term issues, including housing shortages and the rising cost of living, is essential to creating a Wyoming where every family can truly thrive.

KEY TRENDS

- **Continued wage gap:** As of 2024, women in Wyoming earn $0.73 for every dollar earned by men; this is up from $0.66 per dollar in 2015
- **Children in poverty:** Poverty remains a concern; approximately 10% of Wyoming residents live in poverty, representing 58,071 people, including 11,844 children
- **Increasing food insecurity:** Food insecurity among children is on the rise. While 2019 data[1] shows 15% (19,530) of children experiencing food insecurity, that figure stands at 21% (27,230 children) as of 2023

WOMEN IN WYOMING EARN

$0.73

for every dollar earned by men

1 Data on food insecurity comes from Feeding America's *Map the Meal Gap* Report, which began publishing in 2019.

KEY ISSUES

- **Wage disparity:** While Wyoming's economy is shifting toward sectors like tourism, online retail, and construction, there is a lack of high-paying alternatives to traditional energy industries. Of the growing sectors, construction is the only one that consistently provides a livable wage.
- **Barriers to community expansion:** An aging population, ongoing workforce shortages, and limited housing availability continue to make it harder for communities and businesses to expand.
- **Inadequate poverty limits:** While 10% of the population lives below the federal poverty line, the metric itself is flawed. It fails to account for healthcare costs or regional differences in the cost of living, suggesting that the "minimum income" defined by the government may not reflect the actual cost of surviving in Wyoming.

ABOUT

10%

Wyoming residents live in poverty

AS OF 2023

21%

of children in Wyoming experience food insecurity



> "An aging population, ongoing workforce shortages, and limited housing availability will continue to make it harder for communities and businesses to expand."

MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME & WAGE GAP

Median annual income for full-time men and women

	2011-2015			2020-2024			
	Men	Women	Gap (cents)	Men	Women	Gap (cents)	Gap +/-
Wyoming	*54,212*	*35,897*	*34*	*67,728*	*49,076*	*28*	-
Albany	43,829	32,369	26	62,128	50,632	19	-
Big Horn	50,656	30,568	40	58,470	41,080	30	-
Campbell	71,541	38,518	46	76,877	52,153	32	-
Carbon	56,241	36,005	36	69,698	50,515	28	-
Converse	60,671	34,471	43	67,336	46,458	31	-
Crook	58,314	28,920	50	65,357	53,287	19*	-
Fremont	46,556	32,482	30	56,173	43,477	23	-
Goshen	40,953	31,674	23	55,443	46,006	17	-
Hot Springs	43,621	30,947	29	50,313	49,259	2*	-
Johnson	55,667	37,612	32	66,637	50,972	24	-
Laramie	50,738	38,376	24	68,794	51,105	26	+
Lincoln	60,811	35,202	42	72,531	46,504	36	-
Natrona	53,359	35,295	34	69,126	49,723	28	-
Niobrara	39,444	33,214	16	64,107	44,738	30*	+
Park	51,220	31,912	38	62,049	44,470	28	-
Platte	50,972	30,474	40	75,125	48,981	35	-
Sheridan	53,906	38,908	28	63,315	46,197	27	-
Sublette	68,792	43,793	36	84,817	46,677	45	+
Sweetwater	65,230	37,297	43	75,688	46,287	39	-
Teton	52,857	41,829	21	75,625	62,734	17	-
Uinta	52,658	30,464	42	63,666	41,748	34	-
Washakie	48,750	33,574	31	58,200	43,675	25	-
Weston	60,956	40,410	34	79,814	42,778	46	+

*These counties have very low populations which can lead to large data variations over the years.

Note: The wage gap is the number of cents a woman earns for every dollar a man earns, based on median annual income for full-time workers. Income in 2015 and 2020 inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

FAMILIES IN POVERTY

Percentage of related children in families living below the poverty line

	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*31.0*	*15.9*	-
Albany	11.6	4.4	-
Big Horn	20.8	11.2	-
Campbell	41.1	23.1	-
Carbon	40.9	19.9	-
Converse	38.7	13.6	-
Crook	33.4	23.1	-
Fremont	51.7	26.1	-
Goshen	29.5	14.9	-
Hot Springs	18.8	16.9	-
Johnson	13.2	6.3	-
Laramie	33.8	16.8	-
Lincoln	24.5	12.0	-
Natrona	36.1	18.1	-
Niobrara	31.0	49.0	+
Park	18.6	8.8	-
Platte	25.8	15.0	-
Sheridan	24.9	15.5	-
Sublette	19.6	13.0	-
Sweetwater	36.0	19.1	-
Teton	13.4	8.2	-
Uinta	32.5	16.9	-
Washakie	28.8	13.7	-
Weston	37.4	10.6	-

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

FAMILIES IN POVERTY BY FAMILY TYPE

Percentage of related children in families living below the poverty line

	MARRIED			SINGLE PARENT		
	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*5.4%*	*3.7%*	-	*29.4%*	*26.5%*	-
Albany	7.2%	7.2%	=	53.8%	17.4%	-
Big Horn	5.0%	6.4%	+	34.9%	48.0%	+
Campbell	4.2%	1.5%	-	19.0%	20.9%	+
Carbon	8.3%	4.0%	-	35.7%	25.0%	-
Converse	8.8%	4.7%	-	6.6%	24.3%	+
Crook	1.9%	2.6%	+	10.7%	3.1%	-
Fremont	8.3%	5.0%	-	32.1%	25.3%	-
Goshen	11.6%	8.3%	-	60.2%	42.6%	-
Hot Springs	10.4%	4.6%	-	21.4%	20.1%	-
Johnson	0.0%	11.0%	+	0.0%	27.1%	+
Laramie	3.3%	3.4%	+	29.4%	23.6%	-
Lincoln	5.4%	1.7%	-	23.4%	49.1%	+
Natrona	4.3%	2.3%	-	27.0%	27.6%	+
Niobrara	17.4%	0.0%	-	63.6%	13.6%	-
Park	2.0%	4.5%	+	23.4%	41.4%	+
Platte	7.0%	0.0%	-	58.9%	17.4%	-
Sheridan	3.4%	3.2%	-	24.3%	39.4%	+
Sublette	3.0%	0.7%	-	26.6%	16.0%	-
Sweetwater	7.2%	5.1%	-	32.0%	35.5%	+
Teton	0.0%	1.4%	+	21.4%	18.3%	-
Uinta	9.5%	6.6%	-	39.5%	8.6%	-
Washakie	8.8%	2.5%	-	32.4%	18.3%	-
Weston	12.9%	5.8%	-	36.4%	18.7%	-

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

SINGLE-FATHER & SINGLE-MOTHER FAMILIES IN POVERTY

Percentage of single families in poverty that are single-parent households

	SINGLE FATHER			SINGLE MOTHER		
	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*9.1%*	*17.8%*	+	*37.7%*	*30.6%*	-
Albany	26.4%	30.4%	+	56.1%	12.9%	-
Big Horn	14.7%	33.8%	+	50.3%	57.7%	+
Campbell	6.2%	10.5%	+	24.1%	24.6%	+
Carbon	2.9%	9.2%	+	50.1%	39.0%	-
Converse	3.8%	8.2%	+	7.8%	31.2%	+
Crook	0.0%	0.0%	=	11.8%	4.5%	-
Fremont	15.1%	19.0%	+	35.6%	27.8%	-
Goshen	39.6%	25.2%	-	64.1%	57.3%	-
Hot Springs	0.7%	0.0%	-	38.5%	53.7%	+
Johnson	0.0%	0.0%	=	0.0%	40.9%	+
Laramie	2.8%	17.5%	+	38.8%	26.4%	-
Lincoln	14.8%	21.8%	+	23.1%	65.0%	+
Natrona	5.2%	23.4%	+	41.9%	29.3%	-
Niobrara	0.0%	33.3%	+	100.0%	0.0%	-
Park	4.1%	26.0%	+	29.4%	51.4%	+
Platte	19.6%	0.0%	-	67.2%	23.3%	-
Sheridan	0.0%	3.2%	+	39.1%	47.3%	+
Sublette	0.0%	16.7%	+	35.8%	15.9%	-
Sweetwater	12.3%	11.9%	-	41.0%	47.4%	+
Teton	0.0%	23.9%	+	27.8%	12.5%	-
Uinta	25.0%	10.6%	-	41.2%	8.1%	-
Washakie	18.8%	15.8%	-	35.8%	19.2%	-
Weston	35.6%	26.2%	-	20.2%	7.1%	-

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

WOMEN, INFANT, & CHILDREN (WIC) ENROLLMENT

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

	2015	2024	Enrollment +/-
Wyoming	*29.0%*	*22.9%*	-
Albany	29.4%	17.4%	-
Big Horn	35.9%	26.1%	-
Campbell	27.2%	23.3%	-
Carbon	22.8%	22.2%	-
Converse	19.7%	20.8%	+
Crook	26.3%	21.4%	-
Fremont	41.3%	28.4%	-
Goshen	35.2%	24.6%	-
Hot Springs	31.9%	22.8%	-
Johnson	20.5%	9.8%	-
Laramie	34.0%	23.7%	-
Lincoln	25.8%	12.7%	-
Natrona	27.2%	25.5%	-
Niobrara	22.6%	*	*
Park	24.2%	15.5%	-
Platte	32.6%	27.7%	-
Sheridan	26.5%	23.0%	-
Sublette	12.9%	11.2%	-
Sweetwater	26.1%	32.0%	+
Teton	16.6%	11.4%	-
Uinta	36.0%	22.1%	-
Washakie	33.3%	25.7%	-
Weston	31.6%	21.2%	-

Note: An "*" indicates the number is less than 5

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

Percentage of Wyomingites receiving SNAP or public assistance

	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*6.5%*	*5.9%*	-
Albany	4.6%	4.3%	-
Big Horn	7.5%	5.9%	-
Campbell	3.0%	4.0%	+
Carbon	8.6%	5.3%	-
Converse	8.8%	6.9%	-
Crook	2.3%	1.3%	-
Fremont	10.2%	8.9%	-
Goshen	8.3%	7.9%	-
Hot Springs	7.0%	9.3%	+
Johnson	6.4%	3.4%	-
Laramie	8.3%	6.4%	-
Lincoln	3.8%	4.8%	+
Natrona	7.8%	7.4%	-
Niobrara	9.5%	4.5%	-
Park	5.5%	4.0%	-
Platte	8.4%	5.6%	-
Sheridan	5.0%	4.8%	-
Sublette	2.4%	3.0%	+
Sweetwater	4.4%	8.2%	+
Teton	1.7%	2.1%	+
Uinta	7.4%	7.6%	+
Washakie	9.3%	9.0%	-
Weston	9.5%	2.7%	-

American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MOTHERS

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

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*10.0%*	*9.1%*	-
Albany	4.5%	3.9%	-
Big Horn	12.2%	10.9%	-
Campbell	10.4%	9.2%	-
Carbon	15.1%	11.9%	-
Converse	9.1%	10.4%	+
Crook	10.5%	19.4%	+
Fremont	18.3%	13.4%	-
Goshen	8.5%	11.1%	+
Hot Springs	*	12.3%	*
Johnson	6.4%	*	*
Laramie	9.1%	7.6%	-
Lincoln	5.8%	6.1%	+
Natrona	11.3%	10.9%	-
Niobrara	*	*	*
Park	4.2%	3.1%	-
Platte	11.2%	7.7%	-
Sheridan	4.3%	3.8%	-
Sublette	8.3%	5.6%	-
Sweetwater	13.3%	13.4%	+
Teton	8.1%	6.0%	-
Uinta	9.0%	9.8%	+
Washakie	9.1%	10.8%	+
Weston	7.9%	12.1%	+

Note: An "*" indicates counties where fewer than five children were born to mothers with less than a high school diploma

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Capacity and number of licensed child care facilities

	2015		2024			
	Child Care Facilities	Child Care Capacity	Child Care Facilities	Child Care Capacity	Facilities +/-	Capacity +/-
Wyoming	*716*	*20,403*	*536*	*21,502*	*-180*	*1,099*
Albany	32	1,073	30	1,310	-2	237
Big Horn	13	232	9	203	-4	-29
Campbell	70	1,919	43	1,813	-27	-106
Carbon	16	570	14	536	-2	-34
Converse	22	382	15	381	-7	-1
Crook	6	156	9	336	3	180
Fremont	48	1,119	41	1,073	-7	-46
Goshen	21	472	20	477	-1	5
Hot Springs	10	151	8	178	-2	27
Johnson	14	448	9	389	-5	-59
Laramie	121	4,100	87	4,207	-34	107
Lincoln	29	635	25	599	-4	-36
Natrona	107	3,379	70	3,352	-37	-27
Niobrara	3	74	1	49	-2	-25
Park	40	969	30	873	-10	-96
Platte	9	260	7	309	-2	49
Sheridan	33	1,138	25	1,147	-8	9
Sublette	12	258	9	315	-3	57
Sweetwater	38	941	25	1,472	-13	531
Teton	27	787	26	1,021	-1	234
Uinta	27	869	17	883	-10	14
Washakie	13	263	10	349	-3	86
Weston	5	208	6	230	1	22

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services, Early Childhood Program

CHAPTER FOUR

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

As Wyoming faces increased risks for fires and other natural disasters, it's important to look at how our communities might cope—especially our friends and neighbors who may already be struggling.

The Community Resilience Estimates (CRE), developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, provide insight into how well communities across the United States are positioned to respond to and recover from emergencies and natural disasters. These estimates focus on the ability of individuals and households to prepare for, withstand, and recover from disruptive events.



Differences in resilience are often shaped by everyday challenges that can make it more difficult to cope during a crisis. These may include factors related to income, housing, health, or access to resources. As a result, some people and households are more likely to be affected by emergencies than others.

Using detailed Census data, the CRE identifies where these vulnerabilities are concentrated, offering information down to the neighborhood level. This allows national, state, and local partners to better understand community needs and to plan more targeted and effective responses before, during, and after emergencies.

RISK FACTORS FOR HOUSEHOLDS

- A household income-to-poverty ratio that falls below 130% of the federal poverty level (i.e., income less than 1.3 times the poverty level)
- No one or only one person in the household between the ages of 18 and 64
- Households with unit-level crowding – more than .75 persons per room
- No household member over the age of 16 with a high school diploma or one or more household members with limited English proficiency
- No household access to a vehicle
- No household member employed full-time, year-round (excluding households in which all members are 65 or older)
- No household access to broadband internet

RISK FACTORS FOR INDIVIDUALS

- Living with at least one serious disability
- No health insurance
- 65 years old or older

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

2024

	0 RISK FACTORS		1-2 RISK FACTORS		3 OR MORE RISK FACTORS	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Wyoming	*210,793*	*36.4%*	*261,357*	*45.1%*	*106,940*	*18.5%*
Albany	15,042	41.0%	16,074	43.8%	5,564	15.2%
Big Horn	4,233	35.3%	5,421	45.2%	2,332	19.5%
Campbell	16,515	34.7%	23,169	48.7%	7,906	16.6%
Carbon	5,069	36.9%	6,040	43.9%	2,635	19.2%
Converse	5,034	36.7%	6,477	47.2%	2,220	16.2%
Crook	2,155	27.7%	4,149	53.4%	1,471	18.9%
Fremont	11,490	29.5%	19,208	49.2%	8,306	21.3%
Goshen	3,545	30.5%	5,351	46.0%	2,744	23.6%
Hot Springs	1,475	32.0%	1,952	42.3%	1,183	25.7%
Johnson	2,808	32.0%	4,231	48.1%	1,749	19.9%
Laramie	42,474	41.9%	41,754	41.2%	17,090	16.9%
Lincoln	7,501	35.7%	9,801	46.7%	3,698	17.6%
Natrona	30,605	38.4%	34,338	43.0%	14,839	18.6%
Niobrara	671	31.8%	917	43.5%	520	24.7%
Park	9,541	31.1%	14,612	47.7%	6,509	21.2%
Platte	2,947	34.8%	3,802	44.8%	1,731	20.4%
Sheridan	11,946	36.7%	14,313	44.0%	6,300	19.3%
Sublette	2,596	29.0%	4,091	45.6%	2,278	25.4%
Sweetwater	15,726	38.4%	18,250	44.6%	6,947	17.0%
Teton	8,669	37.4%	11,293	48.7%	3,241	14.0%
Uinta	6,441	31.3%	9,678	47.1%	4,438	21.6%
Washakie	2,374	31.2%	3,466	45.6%	1,759	23.1%
Weston	1,936	30.3%	2,970	46.5%	1,480	23.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Resilience Estimates



DID YOU KNOW?

Wyoming's participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Program (SNAP) is the lowest in the nation. We call this issue the SNAP gap.

None of our friends and neighbors should go hungry. That's why we're advocating for commonsense changes to close the SNAP gap. SNAP's a program that supports Wyoming families working hard to put food on the table. It's also a program that deserves strong, ongoing support.

"The closest office is 40 miles from here."
— Focus Group Participant

Why is there a SNAP Gap?

1. Lack of awareness
2. Stigma and pride
3. Complex application process
4. Geography and transportation
5. Mistrust of government
6. Benefits don't stretch far enough
7. System gaps and red tape

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SOMEONE OVER 60 OR LIVING WITH A DISABILITY EXPERIENCE THE LARGEST SNAP GAP IN WYOMING

Households Eligible for SNAP, by Eligibility Type

	Receives SNAP		Does Not Receive SNAP			
	n	%	n	%	Total N	Total %
Categorically Eligible*	1,524	40	2,286	60	3,810	12
People Over 60 or Who Live with a Disability	1,762	11.2	13,934	88.8	15,696	49.5
Everyone Else	3,807	31.2	8,412	68.8	12,219	38.5
Total	**7,093**	**22.4**	**24,632**	**77.6**	**31,725**	**100**

* A household is categorically eligible if all its members receive financial assistance such as POWER, Tribal TANF, and/or Social Security.

People worry that working just a few extra hours could cost them all their benefits. These are hard workers who want to work, but they limit their hours because they worry they won't be able to take care of their families without the supports. If a family earns even a little more, they can lose their benefits entirely. There's no gradual reduction.

SNAP INCOME LIMITS

$2,500/month

take-home pay for a family of four

HOUSEHOLDS ELIGIBLE FOR SNAP, BY CHILDREN IN THE HOME AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

		Receives SNAP		Does Not Receive SNAP		
		n	%	n	%	Total N
Households with Children under 5	Single Mother	705	57.7	517	42.3	1,222
	Single Father	198	85.7	33	14.3	231
	Married Couple	432	30.9	966	69.1	1,398
	Other*	162	39.8	245	60.2	407
	Total	**1,497**	**45.9**	**1,761**	**54.1**	**3,258**
Households with Children under 18	Single Mother	1,582	53.8	1,357	46.2	2,939
	Single Father	489	56.3	380	43.7	869
	Married Couple	543	24.3	1,688	75.7	2,231
	Other*	307	46.7	350	53.3	657
	Total	**2,921**	**43.6**	**3,775**	**56.4**	**6,696**

Note: Households with children under 5 are also included in households with children under 18.

CLOSING THE GAP

Honest feedback highlights challenges to accessing SNAP, but there are also things that work:

1. Provide support from service providers and nonprofits
2. Improve local outreach
3. Build trust through relationships
4. Improve messaging about SNAP
5. Make SNAP more accessible

When asked what would make it easier for people to apply for and receive SNAP benefits:

51% Said a mobile-friendly online application

40% Said a simpler application process

28% Said faster proccesing times

27% Said fewer documentaion requirements



CHAPTER FIVE

HOUSING

Secure and affordable housing is the foundation upon which Wyoming's children and families build stable, successful lives. However, an increasing number of households are becoming severely cost-burdened, forcing families to choose between rent and other necessities. When the gap widens between income and the cost of housing, it makes workforce participation unreliable and directly impacts the well-being of the state's youth.

KEY TRENDS

- **Rising housing costs:** A larger share of family earnings is going toward housing. Currently, 21% of households are rent burdened, an increase from 20% in 2015. Over the same period, the percentage of households that are severely rent burdened stands at 18%, up from 16%
- **Student homelessness:** More students are experiencing homelessness; 2.3% of students in Wyoming are homeless as of the 2022-2023 school year, compared to 1.8% in 2019-2020
- **Unsheltered and unaccompanied students:** A higher percentage of students are unsheltered and unaccompanied. The share of unsheltered students is 5% (up from 3% in 2020), while the

CURRENTLY

21%

of households are rent burdened

AS OF 2022-2023

2.3%

of students in Wyoming are homeless

number of unaccompanied students stands at 165—a 51% increase from 109. Unaccompanied students are youth who are not in the physical custody of a parent or legal guardian

UP FROM 2020,

5%

of students are unsheltered

KEY ISSUES

- **Affordable housing remains an issue for Wyoming's low-income households:** There are more households who need affordable housing than there are units available to them.
- **The connection between homelessness and success in school:** When students are experiencing housing instability or homelessness, they are less likely to succeed in school.
- **Compromised family stability:** High housing costs trigger a domino effect of frequent moves and "doubled up" living situations, which disrupts child development and creates long-term barriers to community prosperity.



HOUSEHOLDS BURDENED BY THE COST OF RENT

Percentage of renting households whose gross rent is greater than 30% of their income

	RENT BURDENED			SEVERELY RENT BURDENED		
	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*19.6%*	*20.5%*	+	*16.1%*	*18.3%*	+
Albany	23.4%	18.9%	-	34.1%	28.8%	-
Big Horn	8.9%	17.3%	+	13.0%	16.6%	+
Campbell	25.2%	23.6%	-	12.8%	21.0%	+
Carbon	13.9%	13.7%	-	7.6%	11.6%	+
Converse	22.1%	20.1%	-	3.6%	10.6%	+
Crook	7.6%	5.8%	-	8.7%	8.6%	-
Fremont	17.8%	21.8%	+	15.3%	11.0%	-
Goshen	17.6%	22.4%	+	10.6%	19.0%	+
Hot Springs	15.5%	10.9%	-	9.6%	25.5%	+
Johnson	10.6%	19.0%	+	11.6%	13.7%	+
Laramie	22.6%	24.6%	+	16.7%	19.1%	+
Lincoln	14.3%	10.1%	-	12.2%	16.5%	+
Natrona	21.9%	22.7%	+	14.8%	19.4%	+
Niobrara	10.3%	5.5%	-	24.2%	15.0%	-
Park	9.8%	18.8%	+	9.3%	17.2%	+
Platte	18.6%	8.8%	-	14.2%	18.1%	+
Sheridan	16.2%	21.8%	+	20.1%	20.7%	+
Sublette	11.2%	30.0%	+	11.2%	10.4%	-
Sweetwater	16.7%	21.2%	+	11.5%	17.3%	+
Teton	26.6%	15.0%	-	10.9%	11.4%	+
Uinta	17.3%	19.4%	+	15.4%	9.6%	-
Washakie	21.4%	17.8%	-	9.8%	15.3%	+
Weston	7.6%	31.5%	+	19.5%	2.7%	-

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

CHILD AND YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

Percentage of students enrolled in Pre K - 12th grade experiencing homelessness

	2019-2020	2022-2023	% +/-
Wyoming	*1.8%*	*2.3%*	+
Albany	1.4%	2.1%	+
Big Horn	2.2%	2.0%	-
Campbell	3.6%	3.9%	+
Carbon	2.9%	1.6%	-
Converse	3.5%	2.9%	-
Crook	0.7%	0.6%	-
Fremont	3.6%	4.3%	+
Goshen	0.8%	1.9%	+
Hot Springs	1.7%	1.7%	=
Johnson	1.0%	1.7%	+
Laramie	2.0%	2.3%	+
Lincoln	0.4%	0.4%	=
Natrona	1.2%	1.8%	+
Niobrara	0.4%	0.7%	+
Park	1.5%	1.9%	+
Platte	1.4%	4.4%	+
Sheridan	1.1%	1.8%	+
Sublette	0.4%	0.7%	+
Sweetwater	1.1%	2.5%	+
Teton	2.5%	2.5%	=
Uinta	0.7%	1.8%	+
Washakie	3.4%	3.5%	+
Weston	2.8%	2.5%	-

Source: SchoolHouse Connection and Poverty Solutions at the University of Michigan



CHAPTER SIX

MATERNAL HEALTH

Healthy moms and babies create stronger families and communities. While Wyoming has seen encouraging declines in teen birth rates and smoking during pregnancy, these gains are increasingly overshadowed by underlying barriers to care. The rising maternal mortality rate and the growing lack of local delivery services must be addressed to ensure that every Wyoming family has access to safe, high-quality healthcare.

KEY TRENDS

- **Improved risk factors:** Teen birth rates are significantly lower than in 2015, standing at 15.9 births per 1,000 (down from 31.0).[1] Similarly, fewer women are smoking during pregnancy; the rate is now 12%, a decrease from the previous 21%.[2]
- **Inadequate prenatal care:** Mothers continue to receive inadequate prenatal care; as of 2024, roughly 1 in 5 women do not receive sufficient care
- **Provider scarcity:** Healthcare providers are becoming increasingly scarce. Currently, 29% of women deliver in a different county than where they live—an increase from 22% in 2015—which reflects a growing need to travel for medical care.[3]

Teen birth rates are significantly lower

than in 2015, standing at 15.9 births per 1,000.

ROUGHLY

1 IN 5

pregnant women do not receive sufficient care

KEY ISSUES

- **Women's healthcare providers are leaving:** As more providers leave Wyoming, women and mothers throughout the state, especially in more rural areas, are forced to travel outside their county to receive care and deliver their babies
- **Rural Healthcare Access Gap:** Chronic provider shortages and the financial instability of rural hospitals have created "maternity deserts," making consistent prenatal and post-natal care difficult to maintain for remote populations

> "...women and mothers throughout the state, especially in more rural areas, are forced to travel outside their county to receive care and deliver their babies."

> "Chronic provider shortages and the financial instability of rural hospitals have created 'maternity deserts'..."



TOTAL BIRTHS

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*7,664*	*6,077*	-
Albany	378	305	-
Big Horn	156	117	-
Campbell	791	584	-
Carbon	219	134	-
Converse	198	154	-
Crook	114	100	-
Fremont	564	418	-
Goshen	142	125	-
Hot Springs	47	57	+
Johnson	78	60	-
Laramie	1,290	1,112	-
Lincoln	260	228	-
Natrona	1,149	880	-
Niobrara	31	17	-
Park	331	258	-
Platte	89	65	-
Sheridan	324	313	-
Sublette	132	89	-
Sweetwater	625	485	-
Teton	271	201	-
Uinta	300	235	-
Washakie	99	74	-
Weston	76	66	-

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Percentage of all births

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*33.5%*	*33.6%*	+
Albany	20.4%	19.3%	-
Big Horn	21.2%	29.4%	+
Campbell	36.9%	36.1%	-
Carbon	29.7%	40.7%	+
Converse	38.4%	35.7%	-
Crook	20.2%	13.6%	-
Fremont	50.4%	49.6%	-
Goshen	32.4%	34.9%	+
Hot Springs	23.4%	42.1%	+
Johnson	30.8%	27.9%	-
Laramie	33.8%	31.1%	-
Lincoln	20.0%	20.6%	+
Natrona	37.8%	40.9%	+
Niobrara	32.3%	29.4%	-
Park	28.1%	20.9%	-
Platte	41.6%	33.8%	-
Sheridan	33.3%	31.0%	-
Sublette	27.3%	23.6%	-
Sweetwater	33.3%	40.6%	+
Teton	26.9%	28.4%	+
Uinta	30.0%	31.5%	+
Washakie	32.3%	32.4%	+
Weston	36.8%	31.8%	-

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

C-SECTION BIRTHS

Percentage of all births delivered via cesarean section

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*27.0%*	*27.4%*	+
Albany	25.7%	27.5%	+
Big Horn	35.9%	24.8%	-
Campbell	19.3%	23.3%	+
Carbon	32.0%	29.9%	-
Converse	40.9%	27.3%	-
Crook	16.7%	17.0%	+
Fremont	26.2%	28.9%	+
Goshen	26.8%	26.4%	-
Hot Springs	38.3%	29.8%	-
Johnson	34.6%	38.3%	+
Laramie	24.0%	27.9%	+
Lincoln	28.5%	18.4%	-
Natrona	28.1%	28.0%	-
Niobrara	38.7%	41.2%	+
Park	30.5%	30.2%	-
Platte	34.8%	29.2%	-
Sheridan	30.6%	26.8%	-
Sublette	24.2%	27.0%	+
Sweetwater	27.7%	30.3%	+
Teton	26.6%	35.3%	+
Uinta	28.0%	27.7%	-
Washakie	33.3%	32.4%	-
Weston	28.9%	10.6%	-

Source: SchoolHouse Connection and Poverty Solutions at the University of Michigan

PRE-TERM DELIVERIES

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

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*9.7%*	*10.5%*	+
Albany	8.2%	8.2%	=
Big Horn	9.6%	10.9%	+
Campbell	10.6%	11.1%	+
Carbon	10.0%	11.9%	+
Converse	11.1%	13.0%	+
Crook	12.3%	6.8%	-
Fremont	12.8%	10.0%	-
Goshen	7.0%	5.6%	-
Hot Springs	*	*	*
Johnson	10.3%	8.2%	-
Laramie	8.7%	12.6%	+
Lincoln	9.2%	10.5%	+
Natrona	9.7%	12.5%	+
Niobrara	*	29.4%	*
Park	6.6%	11.6%	+
Platte	6.7%	10.8%	+
Sheridan	10.5%	8.0%	-
Sublette	13.6%	5.6%	-
Sweetwater	10.1%	9.7%	-
Teton	8.5%	7.5%	-
Uinta	11.7%	9.8%	-
Washakie	11.1%	*	*
Weston	*	*	*

Note: An "*" indicates counties where there were fewer than five pre-term deliveries

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

RISKY BIRTH OUTCOMES: LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE

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

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*27.1%*	*22.4%*	-
Albany	22.2%	13.4%	-
Big Horn	26.3%	19.7%	-
Campbell	21.1%	17.6%	-
Carbon	33.3%	24.6%	-
Converse	25.3%	18.2%	-
Crook	20.2%	18.0%	-
Fremont	38.5%	35.2%	-
Goshen	26.1%	32.8%	+
Hot Springs	36.2%	12.3%	-
Johnson	10.3%	23.3%	+
Laramie	27.2%	16.5%	-
Lincoln	24.6%	22.4%	-
Natrona	41.2%	34.8%	-
Niobrara	*	41.2%	
Park	19.6%	14.3%	-
Platte	36.0%	27.7%	-
Sheridan	19.8%	12.1%	-
Sublette	31.8%	27.0%	-
Sweetwater	19.8%	15.9%	-
Teton	16.6%	29.9%	+
Uinta	17.0%	28.1%	+
Washakie	28.3%	32.4%	+
Weston	19.7%	24.2%	+

Note: An "*" indicates counties where fewer than five mothers reported receiving less than adequate prenatal care

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

RISKY BIRTH OUTCOMES: SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY

Of all births, percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*14.6%*	*5.4%*	-
Albany	5.8%	2.0%	-
Big Horn	9.6%	9.2%	-
Campbell	19.0%	6.5%	-
Carbon	15.5%	7.4%	-
Converse	18.2%	5.8%	-
Crook	18.4%	11.7%	-
Fremont	18.8%	6.7%	-
Goshen	16.9%	10.3%	-
Hot Springs	14.9%	*	*
Johnson	9.0%	*	*
Laramie	12.6%	3.8%	-
Lincoln	13.5%	4.4%	-
Natrona	17.8%	7.4%	-
Niobrara	19.4%	*	*
Park	12.1%	3.5%	-
Platte	16.9%	*	*
Sheridan	14.8%	5.1%	-
Sublette	10.6%	*	*
Sweetwater	13.4%	6.6%	-
Teton	*	*	*
Uinta	14.7%	4.7%	-
Washakie	13.1%	*	*
Weston	35.5%	7.6%	-

Note: An "*" indicates counties where fewer than five mothers reported smoking during pregnancy

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

RISKY BIRTH OUTCOMES: LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT

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

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*8.5%*	*9.7%*	+
Albany	7.7%	11.1%	+
Big Horn	9.0%	5.1%	-
Campbell	7.3%	9.4%	+
Carbon	10.5%	11.2%	+
Converse	7.1%	7.1%	-
Crook	9.6%	5.0%	-
Fremont	9.9%	10.0%	+
Goshen	7.0%	*	
Hot Springs	*	10.5%	
Johnson	9.0%	10.0%	+
Laramie	9.2%	12.3%	+
Lincoln	9.2%	8.8%	-
Natrona	9.0%	11.1%	+
Niobrara	*	*	
Park	6.6%	8.5%	+
Platte	7.9%	*	
Sheridan	6.2%	7.3%	+
Sublette	13.6%	10.1%	-
Sweetwater	7.8%	10.1%	+
Teton	10.7%	7.5%	-
Uinta	7.0%	6.8%	-
Washakie	8.1%	*	
Weston	*	*	

Note: An "*" indicates counties where there were fewer than five babies born weighing less than 5.8 pounds

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

INFANT MORTALITY

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

	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*5.6*	*4.8*	-
Albany	4.9	7.0	+
Big Horn	8.3	*	
Campbell	7.4	4.1	-
Carbon	5.9	*	
Converse	*	*	
Crook	10.1	*	
Fremont	4.8	3.2	-
Goshen	7.1	*	
Hot Springs	*	*	
Johnson	*	*	
Laramie	4.8	5.1	+
Lincoln	*	5.4	
Natrona	6.5	7.2	+
Niobrara	*	*	
Park	*	5.8	
Platte	11.3	*	
Sheridan	9.1	*	
Sublette	*	*	
Sweetwater	4.5	3.1	-
Teton	5.6	*	
Uinta	5.8	4.4	-
Washakie	*	*	
Weston	*	*	

Note: An "*" indicates counties where the 5-year average infant mortality rate was too low to report

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics

OUT OF COUNTY BIRTHS

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

	2015	2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*21.6%*	*28.8%*	+
Albany	16.4%	9.8%	-
Big Horn	98.1%	95.7%	-
Campbell	4.7%	5.1%	+
Carbon	66.7%	93.3%	+
Converse	27.3%	51.3%	+
Crook	94.7%	94.0%	-
Fremont	8.9%	48.6%	+
Goshen	55.6%	45.6%	-
Hot Springs	31.9%	33.3%	+
Johnson	51.3%	65.0%	+
Laramie	8.1%	17.1%	+
Lincoln	46.9%	50.9%	+
Natrona	5.8%	8.3%	+
Niobrara	100.0%	94.1%	-
Park	7.6%	16.3%	+
Platte	49.4%	60.0%	+
Sheridan	8.3%	14.7%	+
Sublette	97.7%	98.9%	+
Sweetwater	16.2%	18.4%	+
Teton	8.5%	13.9%	+
Uinta	41.3%	60.0%	+
Washakie	42.4%	48.6%	+
Weston	98.7%	89.4%	-

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics



CHAPTER SEVEN

HEALTH CARE

Wyoming communities are stronger and more economically stable when families and children are healthy, but access to care in the state continues to be a barrier. Like maternal health, many challenges are tied to the state's rural nature and declining healthcare workforce. Additionally, mental and behavioral health needs are a particularly pressing concern, with only 41% of mental health needs currently being met. Wyoming should continue to look for programs and policies that address these challenges with coordinated efforts to expand access to care, strengthen the healthcare workforce, and support families in meeting basic needs.

KEY TRENDS

- **Uninsured children:** More children are uninsured than in previous years. Currently, 9% of children under age 18 lack health insurance, an increase from 7% in 2015.
- **Increased risk for young children:** Children under six years old face an increased risk of being uninsured. The percentage of children in this age group without health insurance stands at 10%—a 1.5-fold increase from the 7% reported in 2015.

CURRENTLY

9%

of children under age 18 lack health insurance

CURRENTLY

10% **of children under six years old lack health insurance,**

a 1.5 fold increase from 2015

- **Medicare usage and the aging population:** An aging population is increasing the use of Medicare. As of 2024, 21% of the population (roughly 120,000 people) uses Medicare, up from 16% in 2015

21% **of the population uses medicare**

up from 16% in 2015

KEY ISSUES

- **Children without health insurance:** Children without insurance are more likely to delay treatment or forgo preventative care, putting them at higher risk of illness and untreated chronic conditions
- **Gap in healthcare services:** Large portions of the state are designated health professional shortage areas, and many communities do not have local pediatric or behavioral health providers
- **Cost of health insurance:** From 2025 to 2026, the average monthly cost of health insurance rose by 25%. In combination with growing poverty rates and low income, many families are unable to sustain health insurance coverage



> "Children without insurance are more likely to delay treatment or forgo preventative care."

> "Many communities do not have local pediatric or behavioral health providers."

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

Precentage of children under 18 not covered by a health insurance plan that provides "comprehensive health coverage"

	ALL CHILDREN UNDER 18		
	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*7.3%*	*9.1%*	+
Albany	3.1%	3.3%	+
Big Horn	11.7%	6.8%	-
Campbell	9.1%	12.9%	+
Carbon	9.3%	11.6%	+
Converse	6.0%	9.5%	+
Crook	6.2%	11.8%	+
Fremont	14.2%	14.8%	+
Goshen	3.1%	13.0%	+
Hot Springs	13.8%	0.2%	-
Johnson	1.1%	4.5%	+
Laramie	4.4%	10.0%	+
Lincoln	3.9%	13.7%	+
Natrona	7.9%	5.9%	-
Niobrara	11.6%	1.6%	-
Park	9.4%	5.3%	-
Platte	15.9%	23.3%	+
Sheridan	2.4%	5.8%	+
Sublette	12.7%	2.9%	-
Sweetwater	5.8%	9.5%	+
Teton	8.4%	8.4%	=
Uinta	8.8%	6.5%	-
Washakie	5.5%	9.7%	+
Weston	7.0%	10.3%	+

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE BY AGE

Percentage of children under 6 and 6 to 18 years not covered by a health insurance plan that provides "comprehensive health coverage"

	UNDER 6			6 TO 18 YEARS		
	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*6.6%*	*9.9%*	+	*7.6%*	*8.8%*	+
Albany	2.5%	9.3%	+	3.4%	1.5%	-
Big Horn	12.4%	11.0%	-	11.3%	5.1%	-
Campbell	9.9%	21.2%	+	8.7%	9.4%	+
Carbon	9.3%	9.2%	-	9.3%	12.5%	+
Converse	5.0%	19.0%	+	6.6%	4.5%	-
Crook	1.9%	13.8%	+	8.3%	10.9%	+
Fremont	13.7%	12.3%	-	14.4%	15.7%	+
Goshen	0.3%	21.7%	+	4.5%	8.6%	+
Hot Springs	3.9%	0.0%	-	17.4%	0.3%	-
Johnson	0.0%	3.8%	+	1.8%	4.8%	+
Laramie	4.7%	7.7%	+	4.3%	11.0%	+
Lincoln	3.0%	6.0%	+	4.4%	16.7%	+
Natrona	6.8%	5.8%	-	8.4%	5.9%	-
Niobrara	0.0%	4.7%	+	18.4%	0.0%	-
Park	5.2%	4.2%	-	11.4%	5.7%	-
Platte	15.2%	1.0%	-	16.3%	29.5%	+
Sheridan	1.5%	4.4%	+	2.9%	6.3%	+
Sublette	13.5%	1.1%	-	12.3%	3.5%	-
Sweetwater	7.6%	9.7%	+	4.9%	9.5%	+
Teton	7.4%	19.4%	+	8.9%	4.4%	-
Uinta	5.7%	5.6%	-	10.3%	6.9%	-
Washakie	5.5%	11.3%	+	5.5%	9.1%	+
Weston	5.0%	9.2%	+	8.6%	10.9%	+

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

MEDICAID BIRTHS

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

	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*30.9%*	**30.0%**	**-**
Albany	30.4%	19.7%	-
Big Horn	38.5%	37.8%	-
Campbell	27.2%	31.8%	+
Carbon	25.1%	33.3%	+
Converse	29.8%	30.5%	+
Crook	19.3%	30.1%	+
Fremont	53.9%	41.8%	-
Goshen	30.3%	38.9%	+
Hot Springs	38.3%	42.1%	+
Johnson	28.2%	24.6%	-
Laramie	33.6%	26.8%	-
Lincoln	30.0%	18.0%	-
Natrona	31.7%	35.5%	+
Niobrara	32.3%	41.2%	+
Park	30.2%	19.4%	-
Platte	38.2%	32.3%	-
Sheridan	26.9%	27.2%	+
Sublette	20.5%	21.3%	+
Sweetwater	18.2%	34.6%	+
Teton	21.8%	13.9%	-
Uinta	32.7%	34.0%	+
Washakie	30.3%	35.1%	+
Weston	31.6%	19.7%	-

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics



CHAPTER EIGHT

EDUCATION

Providing a quality education for the young people of Wyoming helps create a path to success for them, and for the long-term health of our communities. Students in Wyoming are performing above the national average in math and reading assessments and are graduating in higher numbers than before. While students identifying as White, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Hispanic, and two or more races have seen increased graduation rates, students who identify as Black or African American and Native Hawaiian or Pacific islander have seen decreased graduation rates. Differences in outcomes across racial and ethnic groups remain, which means that there is more work to do in supporting Wyoming's students so they are able to graduate.

KEY TRENDS

- **Declining student proficiency in math and reading:** While proficiency levels remain above the national average, the percentage of Wyoming's 4th and 8th grade students meeting these standards is lower than in previous years. This is especially prominent among 8th grade students, whose math proficiency stands at 30% (down from 35% in 2015) and reading proficiency stands at 29% (down from 36% in 2015)
- **On-time high school graduation rates:** The statewide on-time graduation rate is 83% for the 2024–2025 school year, an improvement over the 80% recorded in 2015–2016

AMONG 8TH GRADE STUDENTS

30%

are proficient in math, and

29%

are proficient in reading

- **Graduation rates for racial groups:** Graduation rates for various racial groups show a positive trend compared to 2015. Currently, the rate is 62% for American Indian or Alaska Native students, 92% for Asian students, and 80% for Hispanic students
- **Student population diversification:** The student population is becoming more diverse. In the 2025-2026 school year, 23% of children enrolled in Pre-K are Hispanic or Latino and 7% are American Indian or Alaska Native; by comparison, these groups make up only 9% and 2% of the adult population, respectively

KEY ISSUES

- **Decline in math and reading proficiency rates:** Children who cannot read and perform basic math well, grow into adults with few employment opportunities and low potential for socioeconomic success.
- **High school graduation and future income potential:** Students who finish high school are more likely go to college, secure jobs that will support them and their future family and have overall better health.
- **Supporting Wyoming's diverse youth:** As the state's youth grow more diverse, so must the structure and support for them. The absence of culturally tailored resources can leave students unsupported in an educational environment that isn't able to address their needs and guide them towards adulthood.

RACE & ETHNICITY OF WYOMING PRE-K STUDENTS AND ADULTS, 2024

Percentage of Wyoming school population

	PRE-K ENROLLMENT 2025-2026	ADULTS 2020-2024
	% Children enrolled in pre-k	% Adults (18+)
American Indian/Alaska Native	7.2%	1.7%
Asian	0.3%	0.8%
Black	1.2%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino	22.6%	8.6%
Native Hawaiin/Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.1%
Two or More Races	5.8%	6.6%
White	62.6%	81.4%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

RACE & ETHNICITY OF K-12 STUDENTS ARE CHANGING

Percentage of Wyoming school population

	2015-2016 SCHOOL YEAR		2025-2026 SCHOOL YEAR		
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Population +/-**
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,104	3.3%	2,564	2.4%	-540 students
Asian	790	0.8%	530	0.5%	-260
Black	1,068	1.1%	688	0.6%	-380
Hispanic	13,271	14.1%	14,022	13.0%	751
Native Hawaiin/Pacific Islander	148	0.2%	127	0.1%	-21
Two or More	1,990	2.1%	3,583	3.3%	1,593
White	73,631	78.3%	86,745	80.1%	13,114
TOTAL	*94,002*	*100.0%*	*108,259*	*100.0%*	*14,257*

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

GRADUATION RATE BY RACE

4-year graduation rate

	2015-2016	**2024-2025**	**% +/-**
American Indian/Alaska Native	53.3	61.8	8.5%
Asian Alone	84.8	91.8	7.0%
Black	81.3	79.0	-2.3%
Hispanic	74.2	79.8	5.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	81.8	60.0	-21.8%
Two or More Races	73.7	75.7	2.0%
White	82.0	84.9	2.9%
TOTAL	*80.0*	*83.1*	*3.1%*

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

ON-TIME GRADUATION RATE

Percentage of high school students graduating within four years

	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Wyoming	*80.0%*	*83.1%*	+
Albany #1	78.9%	88.0%	+
Big Horn #1	55.2%	81.9%	+
Big Horn #2	96.4%	92.7%	-
Big Horn #3	85.5%	96.7%	+
Big Horn #4	93.8%	92.0%	-
Campbell #1	74.6%	83.2%	+
Carbon #1	86.1%	80.6%	-
Carbon #2	81.0%	88.9%	+
Converse #1	88.6%	85.8%	-
Converse #2	83.3%	100.0%	+
Crook #1	88.9%	86.8%	-
Fremont #1	79.3%	88.2%	+
Fremont #2	69.2%	92.9%	+
Fremont #6	96.0%	85.7%	-
Fremont #14	52.0%	63.4%	+
Fremont #21	40.7%	61.5%	+
Fremont #24	96.7%	87.0%	-
Fremont #25	73.7%	69.9%	-
Fremont #38	33.3%	70.0%	+
Goshen #1	87.3%	75.8%	-
Hot Springs #1	78.6%	89.1%	+
Johnson #1	83.3%	89.2%	+
Laramie #1	78.8%	78.8%	=
Laramie #2	91.2%	89.2%	-

	2011-2015	2020-2024	% +/-
Lincoln #1	81.3%	90.9%	+
Lincoln #2	93.7%	90.8%	-
Natrona #1	76.6%	77.7%	+
Niobrara #1	52.4%	82.0%	+
Park #1	88.7%	94.0%	+
Park #6	83.9%	90.9%	+
Park #16	100.0%	100.0%	=
Platte #1	79.8%	81.0%	+
Platte #2	80.0%	84.2%	+
Sheridan #1	93.3%	82.4%	-
Sheridan #2	87.1%	84.1%	-
Sheridan #3	100.0%	90.0%	-
Sublette #1	89.4%	96.0%	+
Sublette #9	94.2%	90.5%	-
Sweetwater #1	77.1%	77.6%	+
Sweetwater #2	85.4%	86.6%	+
Teton #1	95.9%	96.9%	+
Uinta #1	81.9%	80.4%	-
Uinta #4	88.9%	93.9%	+
Uinta #6	85.7%	88.9%	+
Washakie #1	79.0%	88.8%	+
Washakie #2	90.0%	100.0%	+
Weston #1	83.3%	90.9%	+
Weston #7	90.5%	90.5%	=

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS PROFICIENCY

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

	2024-2025
Wyoming	*51.3%*
Albany #1	57.9%
Big Horn #1	50.0%
Big Horn #2	45.8%
Big Horn #3	37.5%
Big Horn #4	47.4%
Campbell #1	48.6%
Carbon #1	35.1%
Carbon #2	40.7%
Converse #1	50.4%
Converse #2	43.1%
Crook #1	61.5%
Fremont #1	53.2%
Fremont #2	9.6%
Fremont #6	42.9%
Fremont #14	22.2%
Fremont #21	45.8%
Fremont #24	48.1%
Fremont #25	9.3%
Fremont #38	57.1%
Goshen #1	53.7%
Hot Springs #1	64.0%
Johnson #1	63.6%
Laramie #1	48.6%
Laramie #2	52.8%
Lincoln #1	52.4%
Lincoln #2	62.9%
Natrona #1	48.2%
Niobrara #1	38.6%
Park #1	65.5%
Park #6	.
Park #16	64.1%
Platte #1	53.4%
Platte #2	26.7%
Sheridan #1	59.3%
Sheridan #2	64.9%
Sheridan #3	77.8%
Sublette #1	64.8%
Sublette #9	45.5%
Sweetwater #1	37.5%
Sweetwater #2	55.4%
Teton #1	60.5%
Uinta #1	54.5%
Uinta #4	71.4%
Uinta #6	63.4%
Washakie #1	58.5%
Washakie #2	70.0%
Weston #1	59.3%
Weston #7	45.8%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

MATH PROFICIENCY

Percentage of 4th grade students proficient or advanced in math

	2024-2025
Wyoming	*57.4%*
Albany #1	69.2%
Big Horn #1	51.3%
Big Horn #2	52.1%
Big Horn #3	57.5%
Big Horn #4	63.2%
Campbell #1	62.7%
Carbon #1	67.0%
Carbon #2	38.9%
Converse #1	50.0%
Converse #2	53.5%
Crook #1	76.0%
Fremont #1	52.3%
Fremont #2	71.4%
Fremont #6	57.1%
Fremont #14	5.8%
Fremont #21	18.5%
Fremont #24	45.8%
Fremont #25	51.9%
Fremont #38	9.3%
Goshen #1	57.9%
Hot Springs #1	70.0%
Johnson #1	59.1%
Laramie #1	47.6%
Laramie #2	56.9%
Lincoln #1	64.3%
Lincoln #2	72.9%
Natrona #1	57.7%
Niobrara #1	33.3%
Park #1	69.6%
Park #6	68.6%
Park #16	Less than 5 students tested
Platte #1	48.0%
Platte #2	46.7%
Sheridan #1	71.6%
Sheridan #2	78.6%
Sheridan #3	77.8%
Sublette #1	70.5%
Sublette #9	61.4%
Sweetwater #1	38.4%
Sweetwater #2	60.6%
Teton #1	64.0%
Uinta #1	60.9%
Uinta #4	71.4%
Uinta #6	70.7%
Washakie #1	70.8%
Washakie #2	80.0%
Weston #1	59.3%
Weston #7	35.4%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

CHILDREN WITH A DISABILITY BY AGE GROUP

2020-2024

	UNDER 5 YEARS		5 TO 17	
	Number	%	Number	%
Wyoming	*201*	*0.6%*	*5,831*	*5.9%*
Albany	0	0.0%	246	5.6%
Big Horn	0	0.0%	195	8.6%
Campbell	0	0.0%	205	2.2%
Carbon	0	0.0%	137	5.6%
Converse	0	0.0%	218	9.1%
Crook	0	0.0%	81	6.0%
Fremont	10	0.4%	300	4.1%
Goshen	9	1.3%	192	11.2%
Hot Springs	0	0.0%	81	10.1%
Johnson	0	0.0%	10	0.8%
Laramie	34	0.6%	1,057	6.2%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	245	6.1%
Natrona	10	0.2%	1,167	8.2%
Niobrara	0	0.0%	5	2.7%
Park	0	0.0%	233	4.9%
Platte	0	0.0%	43	3.1%
Sheridan	80	5.5%	418	7.9%
Sublette	0	0.0%	56	3.8%
Sweetwater	58	2.5%	551	6.8%
Teton	0	0.0%	34	1.1%
Uinta	0	0.0%	277	6.3%
Washakie	0	0.0%	32	2.7%
Weston	0	0.0%	48	4.8%

Note: Reported disabilities include: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

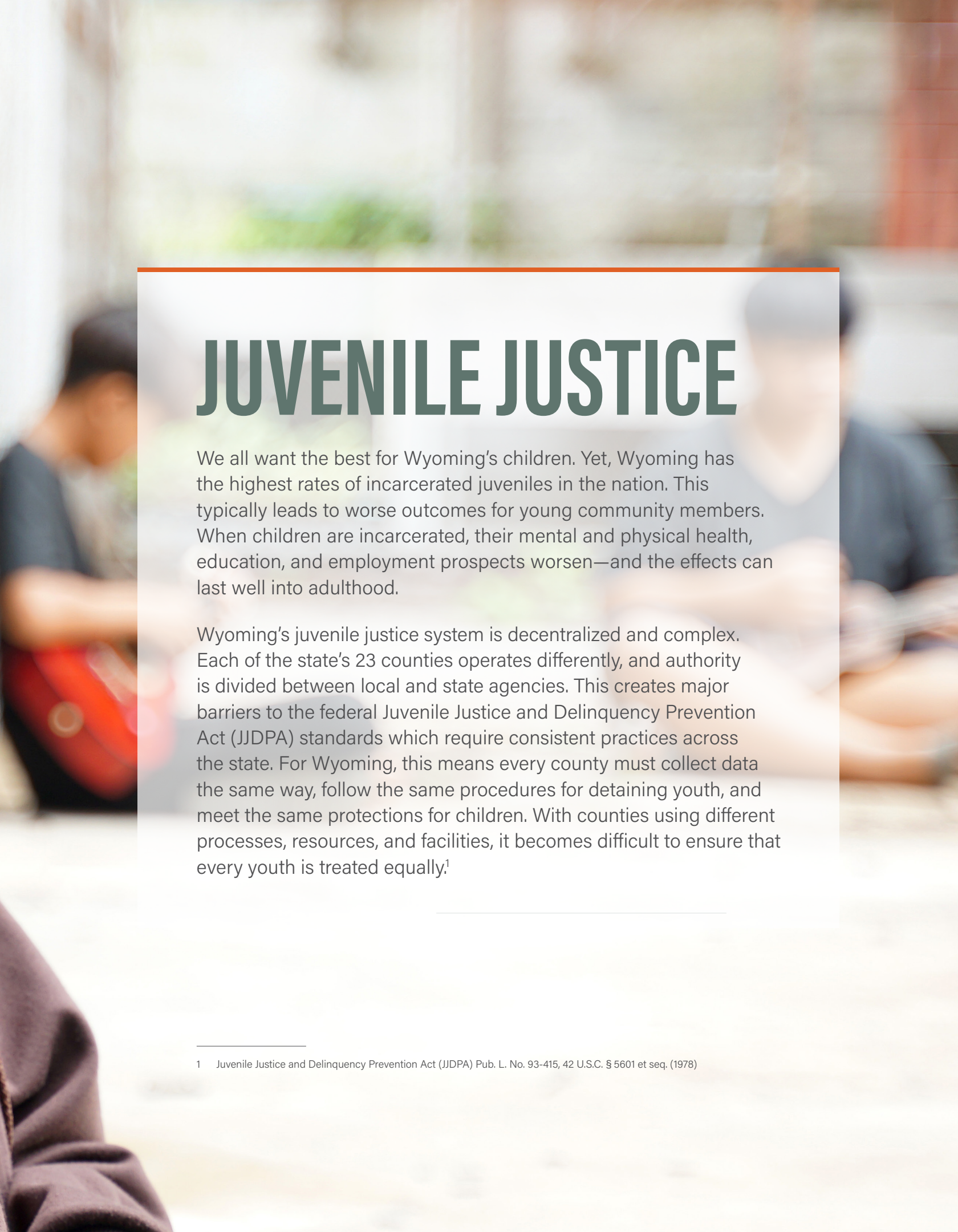
PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

Number of preschool programs in Wyoming

	2015 - 2016	2024 - 2025	+/-
Wyoming	*22*	*57*	*35*
Albany	2	5	3
Big Horn	2	5	3
Campbell	1	3	2
Carbon	0	1	1
Converse	0	1	1
Crook	0	0	No Change
Fremont	4	8	4
Goshen	0	0	No Change
Hot Springs	0	1	1
Johnson	0	2	2
Laramie	0	12	12
Lincoln	0	1	1
Natrona	12	9	-3
Niobrara	0	1	1
Park	0	1	1
Platte	0	2	2
Sheridan	0	3	3
Sublette	0	0	No Change
Sweetwater	0	0	No Change
Teton	0	1	1
Uinta	0	0	No Change
Washakie	1	1	No Change
Weston	0	0	No Change

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services, Early Childhood Program





JUVENILE JUSTICE

We all want the best for Wyoming's children. Yet, Wyoming has the highest rates of incarcerated juveniles in the nation. This typically leads to worse outcomes for young community members. When children are incarcerated, their mental and physical health, education, and employment prospects worsen—and the effects can last well into adulthood.

Wyoming's juvenile justice system is decentralized and complex. Each of the state's 23 counties operates differently, and authority is divided between local and state agencies. This creates major barriers to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) standards which require consistent practices across the state. For Wyoming, this means every county must collect data the same way, follow the same procedures for detaining youth, and meet the same protections for children. With counties using different processes, resources, and facilities, it becomes difficult to ensure that every youth is treated equally.[1]

1 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) Pub. L. No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq. (1978)

Who is in Charge?

Single Point of Entry

District and county attorneys play a central role in deciding how a child moves through the juvenile justice system, and they ultimately have the final say.



Under W.S. § 14-6-203(f), before any citation, report, or charge involving a child can be filed in court, it must first be reviewed by the district or county attorney. After reviewing the charging documents, reports, and citations, **the county attorney decides whether to file the case and, if so, in which court. The district or county attorney serves as the single point of entry (SPE) for all children accused of committing a crime.**

In many counties, prosecuting attorneys are supported by teams that help guide these decisions. Teams often include representatives from the Department of Family Services (DFS), school districts, community service providers, and probation or diversion officers. However, the structure and level of collaboration varies county-by-county.

The SPE process is designed to ensure that every child's case is handled consistently and at the appropriate level within the justice system.

WHICH COURTS HEAR JUVENILE MATTERS?

In Wyoming, several different courts may be involved when children come into contact with the justice system. The type of court depends on the nature of the case, whether it involves an allegation of abuse or neglect, a delinquent act, or a violation of a city ordinance. It also depends on where the child lives, since cases can be heard in juvenile court, circuit court, municipal court, district court, or tribal court. Each court has its own role, rules, and limits on the types of cases it can decide, and counties often differ in how they handle these proceedings.

Juvenile Courts

In Wyoming, juvenile courts hear three types of cases: (1) cases in which a child has allegedly been neglected or abused by someone responsible for the child's welfare; (2) cases in which a juvenile has allegedly committed a delinquent act; and (3) Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) petitions to determine if a child needs supervision.[2]

2 Wyoming Judicial Branch. (*n.d.*). What is Juvenile Court? https://bit.ly/3LA2tCb

2022 WYOMING JUVENILE COURT CASE COUNTS - DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

COUNTY	POPULATION 10-17	DELINQUENCY PETITIONS	COUNTY	POPULATION 10-17	DELINQUENCY PETITIONS
Albany	2,600	10.77	Natrona	8,900	5.51
Big Horn	1,400	-	Niobrara	200	-
Campbell	6,000	14.33	Park	3,000	4.00
Carbon	1,500	8.67	Platte	800	7.50
Converse	1,600	13.13	Sheridan	3,300	8.79
Crook	800	10.00	Sublette	900	8.89
Fremont	4,700	10.00	Sweetwater	5,100	17.65
Goshen	1,200	5.83	Teton	1,900	4.74
Hot Springs	500	-	Uinta	2,800	2.86
Johnson	900	8.89	Washakie	800	-
Laramie	10,600	6.98	Weston	700	10.00
Lincoln	2,600	0.00	Wyoming	62,900	8.27

Note: A dash (–) indicates data are not shown because of low numbers.
Source: Hockenberry, S., Smith, J., and Kang, W. (2025). "Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts, 2022". Online. Available: https://bit.ly/493XGC8

Circuit Courts

Circuit courts are located in all 23 Wyoming counties, but their authority is limited. In criminal cases, they handle all misdemeanors. A circuit court may also take on the role of a municipal court to hear ordinance violations if a city or town requests it. In short: while circuit courts mainly handle misdemeanors for adults, they sometimes hear cases involving children, depending on the county and type of offense.[3]

District (Adult) Courts

District courts are Wyoming's main trial courts. The most serious cases, such as serious criminal cases (felonies), major civil cases, and appeals from lower courts are decided here. While their focus is on adult matters, district courts can also be involved in juvenile cases. This happens when a child is charged as an adult for a serious offense, when a case is transferred from a lower court because of its seriousness, or when the court is reviewing an appeal.[4]

Municipal Courts

Municipal courts operate in some Wyoming cities and towns, but are separate from the state court system. They only handle cases involving violations of local city or town ordinances, which can include children. Examples are curfew violations or other city-level offenses.

3 Wyoming Judicial Branch. (*n.d.*). Circuit Courts. https://bit.ly/49xkGIs
4 Wyoming Judicial Branch. (*n.d.*). District Courts. https://bit.ly/4sGFZjA

Tribal Courts

The Wind River Tribal Court serves members of the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes on the Wind River Reservation. It has general civil and criminal jurisdiction and enforces the Shoshone and Arapaho Law and Order Code. Juvenile justice cases are handled under Title III, the Children's Code, which gives the Tribal Court exclusive authority over American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) children.[5]

FEDERAL FRAMEWORK FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM: THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

What is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) is a federal law that sets standards for state juvenile justice systems. Its goals are to support efforts that prevent children from entering the system in the first place and to ensure those who do come into contact with the system are kept safe.[6]

The JJDPA has four Core Protections. These protections are designed to keep children safe and to make sure the justice system treats them fairly. To ensure states uphold these protections, the law also requires regular checks to confirm that practices meet federal standards.[7] Currently, Wyoming is one of only two states, along with Texas, that have chosen not to participate in the JJDPA.

The four core protections of the JJDPA are:

1. **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)**
   Status offenses are behaviors that are only considered illegal because of a child's age. Common examples include skipping school, running away from home, breaking curfew, or vaping nicotine. Those working with children know these behaviors often stem from personal or family struggles and unmet needs. For example, a child who runs away may be trying to escape other problems. Under the JJDPA, children who commit status offenses should not be placed in secure detention or locked facilities. Instead, they should receive community-based services that meet their needs.

2. **Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates**
   When children are housed near adult inmates, they face serious risks of intimidation, abuse, and harm. The JJDPA's Sight and Sound Separation rule requires that children in custody be kept completely apart from adults. This protection is meant to keep children safe and to reduce the lasting trauma that can come from exposure to adult inmates. Under the JJDPA, if a child must be held in the same building as adults, they cannot be placed where they can see or hear the adult inmates.

3. **Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups**
   Children who are held in adult jails or prisons face serious risks. They are more likely to struggle with mental health and to be harmed by adult inmates. In addition, their access to age-appropriate

5 Wyoming Judicial Branch. (*n.d.*). Wind River Tribal Court. https://bit.ly/49GZ2BK
6 Ibid.
7 Ibid.

education and rehabilitation is extremely limited. The JJDPA requires that children, even those charged as adults, should not be held in adult jails.

4 **Identifying and Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities**
There is a clear gap between the proportion of White children and children of color who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Black, Indigenous, Hispanic, Asian, and other children of color are involved in the system at disproportionately high rates.

These children are also more likely to face harmful consequences, including harsher penalties and higher rates of incarceration, even in Wyoming. Under the JJDPA states address this problem by identifying and reducing racial and ethnic disparities. Under this core protection, states must look closely at how their juvenile justice systems operate, pinpoint the areas that create unfair outcomes, and make changes to reduce those disparities. Importantly, states are required to consider both race and ethnicity when collecting and analyzing data and when planning justice reforms.

HOW WYOMING MEASURES UP

Even though Wyoming is not a participating state under the JJDPA, the state still receives limited financial support from Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. These resources allow Wyoming to carry out activities that move the state closer to meeting the JJDPA core protections and improving outcomes for children. Prior to 2022, Volunteers of America Northern Rockies administered Wyoming's nonparticipating state funding.



How CHINS Cases Can Lead to the Juvenile Justice System

A CHINS case, or Child in Need of Supervision, is used when a child is engaging in concerning or unsafe behaviors. These situations usually indicate that the child or family needs support rather than punishment. When the behavior involves breaking a rule or law that would not be a crime for an adult, it is considered a status offense, such as skipping school or running away. A child may enter the CHINS process when they repeatedly do not follow rules set by parents, guardians, or other responsible adults. If these behaviors create safety concerns or disrupt the child's stability at home or school, the family or an agency may ask the court for help. The purpose of a CHINS case is to identify underlying needs and connect the child and family with services that can improve the situation.

A child in need of supervision is under the age of 18 and meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Habitually doesn't follow rules set by parents, guardians, or other adults; or
2. Is difficult for their parent or guardian to manage or keep safe
3. Frequently misses school;
4. Has run away from home;

A CHINS case can turn into a delinquency case if the child doesn't follow the judge's orders. For example, if a judge orders a child to go to school and the child keeps skipping, the court can file a delinquency petition for not following that order.

Beginning in 2022, this funding shifted to the University of Wyoming, which now oversees these funds and the related activities.

The most recent data, from 2016, show that if Wyoming had been participating in the JJDPA, it would not have met the Act's core requirements. For example, **children were detained for status offenses at a rate more than four times higher than permitted under the JJDPA. Children were also not consistently kept fully separated from adults in detention**, despite the JJDPA's requirement that there be no violations of sight and sound separation under any circumstances. In addition, Wyoming placed children in adult jails at a rate nearly seven times higher than the JJDPA limit.

On the fourth protection, reducing racial and ethnic disparities, Wyoming is still in the early stages. Data show that children of color, especially **American Indian and Alaska Native children, are much more likely to be locked up. They are detained at almost five times the rate of White children and committed to facilities (secure or residential placements where youth are held under juvenile justice authority) at more than 15 times the rate of White children**.[8]

2016 VIOLATION RATES OF JJDPA CORE PROTECTIONS

	2016 MAXIMUM VIOLATION RATE (PER 100,000)	2016 WYOMING VIOLATION RATE
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	4.87	20.31
Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates	0.00	34.51
Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups	5.4	39.51

Note: These figures reflect the most recently available data
Source: 2016 Maximum Violation Rate - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2017, January 17). Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Formula Grant Program (Docket No. 2017-00740). Federal Register, 82(10), 4783–4802. https://bit.ly/3Jd9UxR; 2016 Wyoming Violation Rate – Volunteers of America Northern Rockies

Why It Matters

Meeting the requirements of the JJDPA is key to making sure children in Wyoming are treated fairly and kept safe. Here's how:



Protects Children
The law sets important guidelines that prevent children from being housed with adults, it encourages the use of community-based alternatives and supports programs that help children stay on the right path.



Promotes Fairness
Staying in line with the JJDPA helps improve safety, fairness, and outcomes for all children across Wyoming. It ensures that detention is used only when necessary and that communities receive funding to build stronger supports for children.

8 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (*n.d.*). Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (EZACJRP) Methods. https://bit.ly/4qYft3l



Federal Funding for Community-Based Services
If Wyoming becomes a participating state and agrees to meet the requirements of the JJDPA, it will become eligible for additional federal funding that support local programs and services for children and families. These funds can be used to improve detention alternatives, expand prevention and diversion programs, provide training for law enforcement and juvenile justice staff, and collect better data to guide decisions. Being out of compliance with the JJDPA limits the state's ability to invest in community-based options that keep children safe, supported, and connected to positive opportunities.

How Wyoming Can Become Compliant with the JJDPA



Resume regular checks to improve systems.
Collect and review data to learn where and when children are being detained. Regular check-ins help identify problem areas early and ensure the state meets important standards.



Adopt policies and procedures that keep children safe when detention is necessary.
Clear rules and training should ensure children are never housed with adults and that their rights and well-being are protected while in custody.



Increase access to juvenile detention centers.
Make sure every county has access to a safe, child-appropriate juvenile detention facility or space. This prevents children from being held in adult jails simply because no juvenile facility is available nearby.



Commit to a better path for status offenders.
Children who commit status offenses, behaviors that are not crimes for adults, should not be placed in detention. Research consistently shows that youth have better outcomes when they remain in their communities.



Invest in detention alternatives.
Expand community-based options such as therapeutic foster care, crisis shelters, group homes, and technology-assisted supervision that allows children to remain safely in their communities.

ABOUT THE DATA

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

IPUMS USA. IPUMS USA collects, preserves, integrates, and enhances U.S. census microdata. Data includes decennial censuses from 1790 to 2020 and ACS data from 2000 to the present.

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

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

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2015 population estimate and July 1, 2024 population estimate.

Total population by race and ethnicity: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2015 population estimate and July 1, 2024 population estimate.

Total population by county. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2015 population estimate and July 1, 2024 population estimate.

Total adult population, 18 and older: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2015 population estimate and July 1, 2024 population estimate.

Total child population, 0 to 17: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2015 population estimate and July 1, 2024 population estimate.

Total population, 5 and younger: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2015 population estimate and July 1, 2024 population estimate.

Total population, 5 to 17: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2015 population estimate and July 1, 2024 population estimate.

Total young adult population, 18 to 24: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population

Division, July 1, 2015 population estimate and July 1, 2024 population estimate

Community Resilience: SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Resilience Estimates, 2024.

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 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Related children living in single-parent families: Of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single parent to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. The single parent can be a grandparent, aunt, uncle, sibling, cousin, etc. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Related children living in single-father families: Of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single father to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. The single father can be a father, grandfather, uncle, brother, cousin, etc. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Related children living in single-mother families: Of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single mother to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. The single mother can be a mother, grandmother, aunt, sister, cousin, etc. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Births to teens: A 5-year average of all births to mothers who are between 15 and 19. The number of births to teens younger than 15 is reported nationally; however, the number of births to Wyoming mothers younger than 15 is too small to report. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015-2019 and 2020-2024.

INCOME & POVERTY

Median Annual income men: Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2024 inflation-adjusted dollars) for full-time, year-round civilian employed males, 16 years and older. Full-time workers are persons who typically worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the past 12 months. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Median Annual income women: Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2020 inflation-adjusted dollars) for full-time, year-round civilian employed females, 16 years and older. Full-time workers are persons who typically worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the past 12 months. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Wage ratio: The percentage obtained by dividing women's median earnings by men's median earnings. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Wage gap: The difference in earnings between men and women calculated by subtracting the wage ratio from 1. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Related children living in poverty: Of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a householder to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and in which the household's total family income is below the appropriate poverty

threshold. The appropriate poverty threshold is determined by family size, number of children, and age of the householder (in one- and two-person families). SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Related children in single-parent families living in poverty: Of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single parent to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and in which the household's total family income is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The appropriate poverty threshold is dependent on family size, number of children, and age of the householder (in one- and two-person families). SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Related children in married couple families living in poverty: 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 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. 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 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Related children in single-father families living in poverty: Of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single father to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and in which the household's total family income is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The appropriate poverty threshold is dependent on family size, number of children, and age of the householder (in one- and two-person families). SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Related children in single-mother families living in poverty: Of all related children under 18 living in households, the percentage who are living with a single mother to whom they are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and in which the household's total family income is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The appropriate poverty threshold is dependent on family size, number of children, and age of the householder (in one- and two-person families). SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): Of all births, the percentage to mothers who self-reported enrollment in Women, Infants and Children (WIC). WIC is a supplemental nutrition program that provides grants to the states for supplemental food, healthcare referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and for infants and children, 0 to 5, who are found to be at nutritional risk. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Percentage of all households receiving benefits from the Food Stamp Program or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in the past 12 months. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

HOUSING

Affordable Housing: Housing that costs no more than 30% of a household's gross income, including rent and utilities. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Area Median Income (AMI): The median household income for a specific geographic area (usually a county or metropolitan area).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Cost Burdened: Households that spend more than 30% of household gross income on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent and utilities (electricity, gas, water, sewer, and fuel for heating). For homeowners, housing costs include mortgage payments, property taxes, insurance, and utilities. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Severely Cost Burdened: Households that spend more than 50% of household gross income on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent and utilities (electricity, gas, water, sewer, and fuel for heating). For homeowners, housing costs include mortgage payments, property taxes, insurance, and utilities. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Extremely low-income renter households: Households whose income is at or below 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) for their location and household size. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Homelessness: Individuals who are staying with others temporarily due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason, or staying in shelters, motels, and unsheltered situations.

Doubled up: Individuals who are staying with others temporarily due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.

Unsheltered: Individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and are living in places not meant for human habitation, including cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, bus or train stations, campgrounds, or other similar locations. SOURCE: SchoolHouse Connection and Poverty Solutions at the University of Michigan, 2019-2020 and 2022-2023.

Unaccompanied homeless youth: Children or youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence, and are not living with a parent or legal guardian. SOURCE: SchoolHouse Connection and Poverty Solutions at the University of Michigan, 2019-2020 and 2022-2023.

Gross income: The total income a household receives before taxes and other deductions are taken out. Gross income can include money from many sources including wages or salary, self-employment income, social security benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, pension or retirement income, child support or alimony, investment income, and public assistance. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Total number of live births: SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

Births to unmarried mothers: Of all births, the percentage to mothers who are unmarried. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

Cesarean birth: Of all births, the percentage who are delivered via cesarean section. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

Preterm birth: Of all births, the percentage who are born before 37 weeks gestation. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

Mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care: Of all births, the percentage to mothers who self-report 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, 2015 and 2024.

Mothers who smoked during pregnancy: Of all births, the percentage of mothers who self-report smoking at least one cigarette during their pregnancy. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

Low birth-weight babies: Of all births, percentage who weigh less than 5 pounds 8 ounces at birth. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

Infant mortality-rate: A 5-year average of deaths of live born infants under 1 year, per 1,000 live births. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 - 2020 and 2020 - 2024.

Out-of-county births: Of all births to resident mothers, the percentage who gave birth out of the county in which they live. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

HEALTHCARE

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

Children without health insurance, 0 to 18: Of all children, 0 to 18, the percentage who are not covered by a health insurance plan that provides "comprehensive health coverage." Long-term care, life, vision, dental, and disability insurance are not considered "comprehensive health coverage." Children whose only health coverage is provided by the Indian Health Service (IHS) are considered uninsured. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Children without health insurance, 0 to 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 IHS are considered uninsured. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Children without health insurance, 6 to 18: Of all children, 6 to 18, 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 IHS are considered uninsured. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2015 and 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Births in which the primary source of payment was Medicaid: Of all births, the percentage for which the primary source of payment was Medicaid. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

EDUCATION

Race and ethnicity of K-12 population: State fall enrollment by ethnicity and gender for Wyoming K-12 population. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education, 2015-2016 and 2024-2025.

Births to mothers with less than a high school education: Of all births, the percentage to mothers who do not have at least a high school education. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services, 2015 and 2024.

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 (grades 9 to 12). Students are not counted in a school's graduation rate if they exit before the end of their four years of expected high school enrollment because they transferred to a home school curriculum or any other diploma granting high school, moved out of the country, or died. Students counted as not graduating on-time may have dropped out, left school to participate in a non-high school diploma-granting educational or trade program (including GED), or attended high school for four full years without graduating (may still be seeking a diploma in five or six years). SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education, 2015-2016 and 2024-2025.

Graduation rate by race: Percentage of Wyoming students graduating high school in four years (on-time), by race. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education, 2015-2016 and 2024-2025.

Fourth graders with proficient or advanced English language arts: 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 texts of moderate to high (proficient) or high (advanced) complexity. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education, 2023-2024.

Fourth graders with proficient or advanced math: The percentage of fourth grade students who demonstrated an adequate (proficient) or thorough (advanced) ability to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, reason abstractly and quantitatively, construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others, model with mathematics, use appropriate tools strategically, attend to precision, look for and make use of structure, and look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education, 2023-2024.

Children living with a disability. Of all children, the percentage living with a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to engage in activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person's ability to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2024 5-Year Estimates.

Child Care Capacity. The combined maximum number of child care slots allowed in a child care center at any one time. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Family Services, Early Childhood Program, 2015 and 2024.

Child Care Facilities. The number of child care centers, family child care centers, and family child care homes currently licensed by the Wyoming Department of Family Services. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Family Services, Early Childhood Program, 2015 and 2024.

Preschool Programs. Educational programs for children, ages 3 to 5. SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Education 2015-2016 and 2024-2025.





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WYOMING COUNTS KIDS DATA BOOK 2026

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