

The State of Wyoming's Babies

Where children are born can affect their chances for a strong start in life. Babies need good health, strong families, and positive early learning experiences to foster their healthy brain development and help them realize their full potential.

This state profile provides a snapshot of how infants, toddlers, and their families are faring in each of these three policy domains. Within each domain, view data for selected child, family, and policy indicators compared to national averages. The profile begins with a demographic description of the state's babies and families to offer the broadest context for exploring what may be very different experiences of the state's youngest children.

Demographics

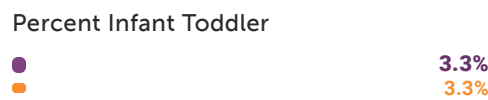
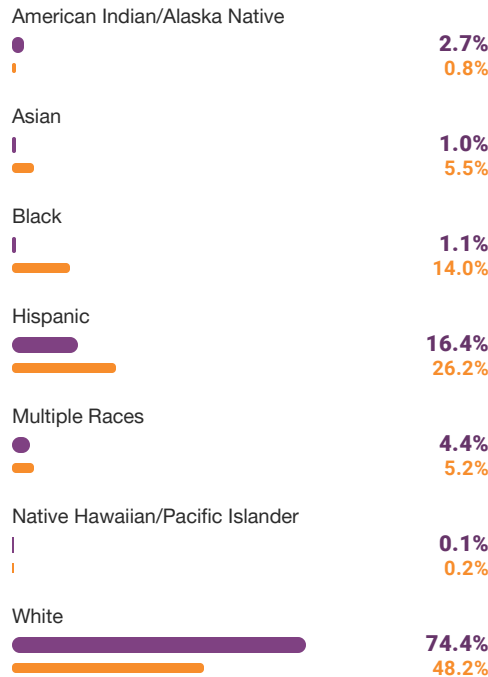
Wyoming National Average

Infants and toddlers in Wyoming

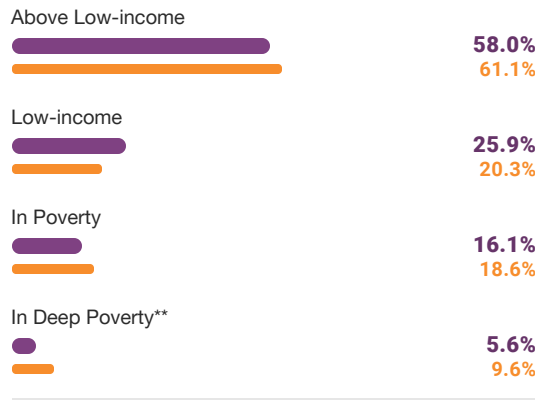
Wyoming is home to 18,815 babies, representing 3.3 percent of the state's population. As many as 42 percent live in households with incomes less than twice the federal poverty line (in 2021, about \$55,000 for a family of four¹), placing them at economic disadvantage. The state's youngest children are diverse and are raised in a variety of family contexts and household structures.

1. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>

Race/ethnicity of infants and toddlers



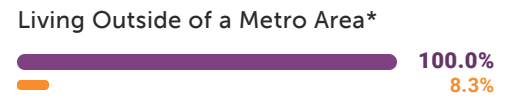
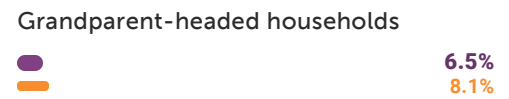
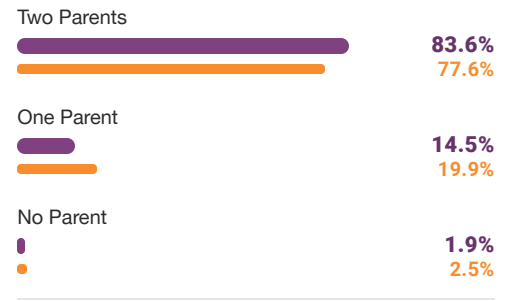
Poverty status of infants and toddlers



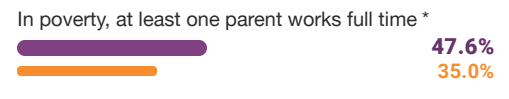
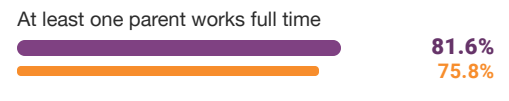
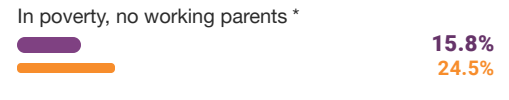
Infants and toddlers in poverty, by race



Family Structure



Parent Work Status



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

**Subset of "In Poverty"

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

How are Wyoming's babies faring in Good Health?

Supporting babies' and mothers' physical and mental health provides the foundation for infants' lifelong physical, cognitive, emotional, and social well-being. Babies' brains grow rapidly in the first years of life, and, in these early years, the brain works with other organs and organ systems to set the stage for subsequent development and health outcomes. Equitable access to good nutrition during the prenatal period and first years of life is key to ensure that babies receive the nourishment and care they need for a strong start in life. Strengthening equitable access to integrated, affordable maternal, pediatric, and family health care is also essential to meeting babies' and families' health and developmental needs.

Wyoming falls in the Getting Started (G) tier for the Good Health domain. A state's ranking is based on indicators of maternal and child health, including health care coverage, prenatal care, birth outcomes, and receipt of recommended preventive care as well as nutrition and mental health. Wyoming performs better than national averages on key indicators, such as the percentage of eligible 1-year-olds participating in WIC and babies breastfed at 6 months. The state is performing worse than national averages on indicators such as the percentage of uninsured babies in families with low incomes and Medicaid income eligibility level for pregnant women.

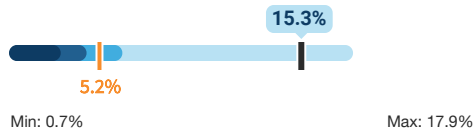
Key Indicators of Good Health

● Wyoming ● National Avg

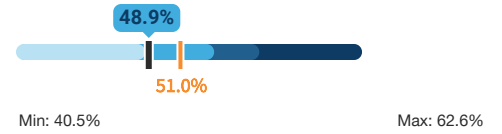
Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid



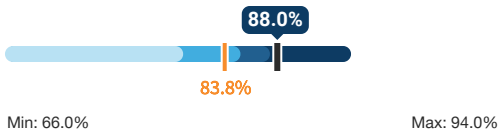
Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers



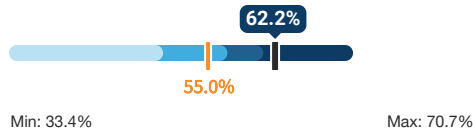
Medical home



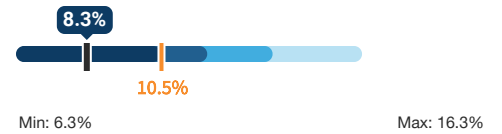
Infants ever breastfed **NR**



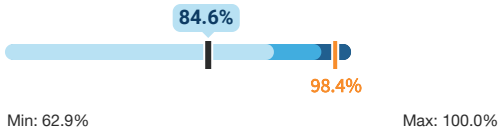
Infants breastfed at 6 months



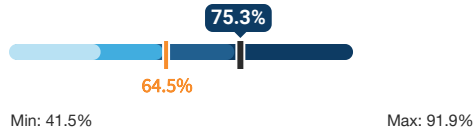
High weight-for-length in WIC **NR**



WIC coverage for infants *



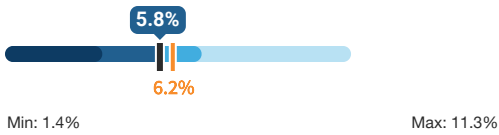
WIC coverage for one-year-olds *



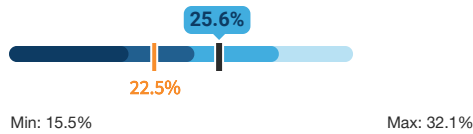
WIC coverage for two-year-olds *



Late or no prenatal care received



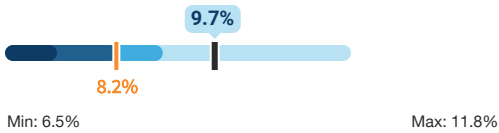
Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health



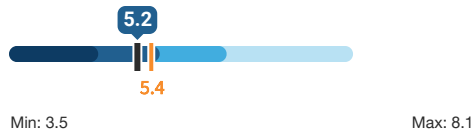
Babies born preterm



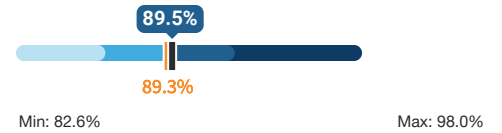
Babies with low birthweight



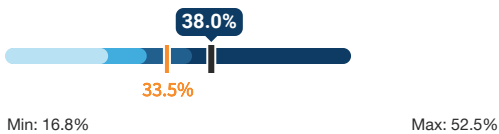
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)



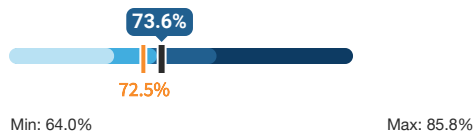
Preventive medical care received



Preventive dental care received



Received recommended vaccines



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Good Health Policy in Wyoming

Medicaid expansion state	No	✗	
CHIP maternal coverage for unborn child option	NR	No	✗
Postpartum extension of Medicaid coverage	No law beyond mandatory 60 days		
Pregnant workers protection	No protections		
State Medicaid policy for maternal depression screening in well-child visits	Recommended		
Medicaid plan covers social-emotional screening for young children	No	✗	
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services at home	Yes	✓	
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services at pediatric/family medicine practices	Yes	✓	
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services in early childhood education settings	Yes	✓	

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

All Good Health Indicators for Wyoming

● State Indicator ● National Avg

Health Care Coverage and Affordability

G Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid	159.0 200.0	G Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers	15.3% 5.2%
R Medical home	48.9% 51.0%		

Nutrition

Infants ever breastfed	NR	W Infants breastfed at 6 months	62.2% 55.0%
High weight-for-length in WIC	NR	G WIC coverage for infants	84.6% 98.4%
W WIC coverage for one-year-olds	75.3% 64.5%	O WIC coverage for two-year-olds	48.0% 48.1%

Maternal Health

R Late or no prenatal care received	6.6% 6.4%	Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	NR	NA 23.8
R Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health	26.1% 21.9%			

Children's Health

R Babies born preterm	10.1% 10.1%	G Babies with low birthweight	9.7% 8.2%
O Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.2 5.4	W Preventive dental care received	38.0% 33.5%
R Preventive medical care received	89.5% 89.3%	O Received recommended vaccines	73.6% 72.5%

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.

Strong Families

How are Wyoming's babies faring in Strong Families?

Young children develop in the context of their families, where stability, safety, and supportive relationships nurture their growth. All families may benefit from parenting supports, but families with low income and in historically marginalized communities of color face additional challenges that impact their babies' immediate and future well-being. Many policies can be designed to address these disparities by race, ethnicity, and income, including the provision of safe and stable housing, home visiting services, family-friendly employer policies, economic support for families with low income, and tax credits that benefit families with young children.

Wyoming falls in the Getting Started (G) tier of states when it comes to indicators of Strong Families. The state's ranking in this domain reflects indicators on which it is performing better than the national average, such as the percentage of babies who live in families that report being resilient and the percentage of parents who report living in unsafe neighborhoods. Wyoming is doing worse than the national average on indicators such as the percentage of babies experiencing food insecurity and babies experiencing housing instability (moved 3 or more times).

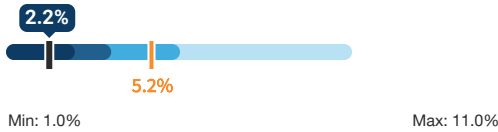
Key Indicators of Strong Families

● Wyoming ● National Avg

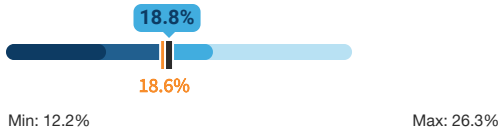
TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty



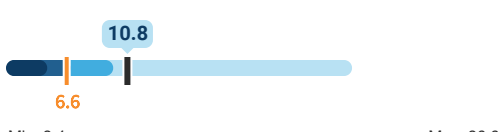
Unsafe neighborhoods



1 adverse childhood experience



Removed from home **NR**



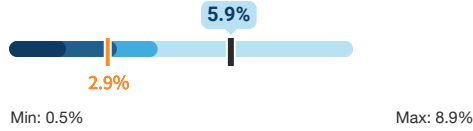
Permanency: Guardian **NR**



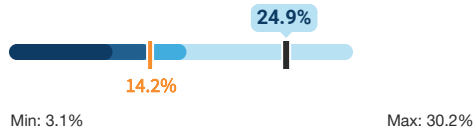
Potential home visiting beneficiaries served



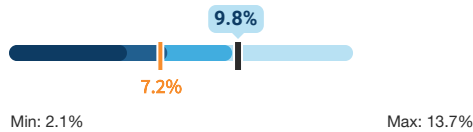
Housing instability



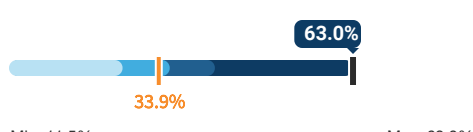
Low or very low food security



2 or more adverse childhood experiences



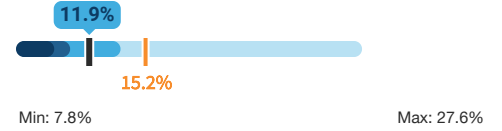
Time in out-of-home placement **NR**



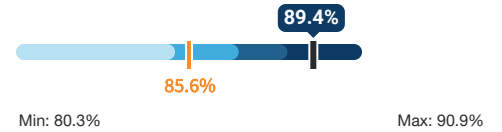
Permanency: Relative **NR**



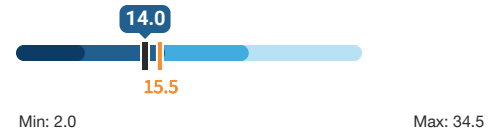
Crowded housing



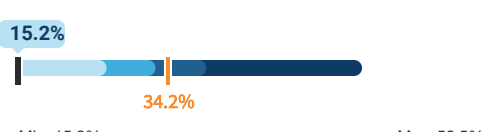
Family resilience



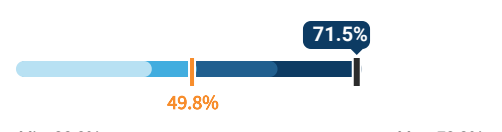
Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2) **NR**



Permanency: Adopted **NR**



Permanency: Reunified **NR**



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Strong Families Policy in Wyoming

Paid family leave	No
Paid sick time that covers care for child	No
TANF work exemption	No
State child tax credit	No
State Earned Income Tax Credit	No

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

All Strong Families Indicators for Wyoming

State Indicator

National Avg

Basic Needs

TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty	4.3% 19.0%	Housing instability	5.9% 2.9%
Crowded housing	11.9% 15.2%	Unsafe neighborhoods	2.9% 5.0%
Low or very low food security	24.9% 14.2%		

Child Well-being and Resilience

Family resilience	89.4% 85.6%	1 adverse childhood experience	18.8% 18.6%
2 or more adverse childhood experiences	9.8% 7.2%	Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2)	14.0 15.5
Removed from home	10.8 6.6	Time in out-of-home placement	63.0% 33.9%
Permanency: Adopted	15.2% 34.2%	Permanency: Guardian	7.9% 7.9%
Permanency: Relative	NA 7.0%	Permanency: Reunified	71.5% 49.8%
Potential home visiting beneficiaries served	1.8% 2.1%		

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.

Positive Early Learning Experiences

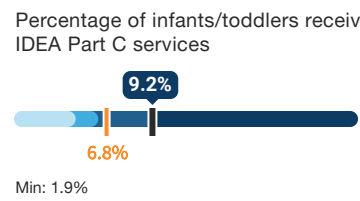
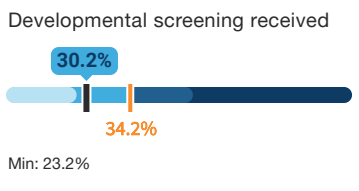
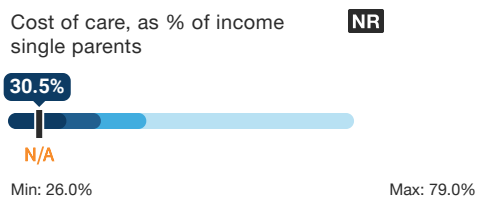
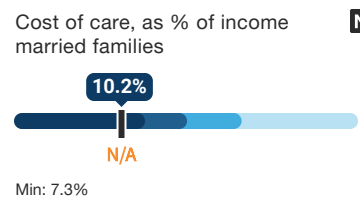
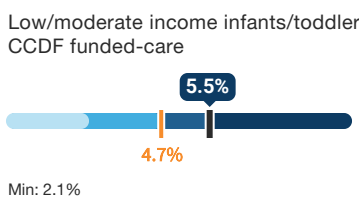
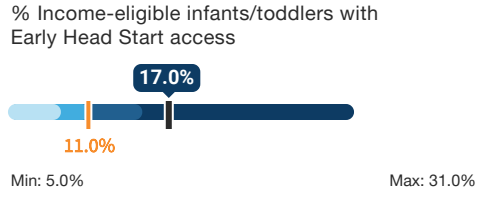
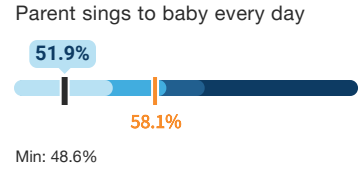
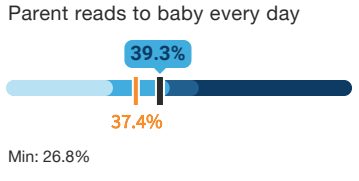
How are Wyoming's babies faring in Positive Early Learning?

Infants and toddlers learn through interactions with the significant adults in their lives and active exploration of enriching environments. The quality of babies' early learning experiences at home and in other care settings can impact their cognitive and social-emotional development as well as early literacy. High-quality early childhood care can strengthen parents' interactions with their children in the home learning environment and support parents' ability to go to work or attend school. Equitable access to high-quality care across factors like race, ethnicity, and income, ensures all infants and toddlers have the opportunity for optimal development. However, disparities in access to high-quality care remain across many states and communities in the United States.

Wyoming scores in the Reaching Forward (R) tier for Positive Early Learning Experiences. The state's ranking in this domain reflects indicators on which it is performing better than the national average, such as the percentage of babies in families below 100 percent of the federal poverty line with access to Early Head Start. Wyoming is doing worse than the national average on indicators such as the percentage of parents who sing to their babies daily. Beginning with the 2022 profile, infant care costs as a percentage of the state's median income for single and married parents are not factored into the ranking.

Key Indicators of Positive Early Learning Experiences

● Wyoming ● National Avg



*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

Positive Early Learning Experiences Policy in Wyoming

Adult/child ratio		EHS standards met for 1 of 3 age groups
Level of teacher qualification required by the state beyond a high school diploma		No credential beyond a high school diploma
Group size		EHS standards met for 0 of 3 age groups
Infant/toddler professional credential	NR	Yes ✓
Families above 200% of FPL eligible for child care subsidy		No ✗
State reimburses center-based child care		No ✗
At-risk children included in Part C eligibility definition	NR	No ✗

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

All Positive Early Learning Experiences Indicators for Wyoming

● State Indicator ● National Avg

Activities that Support Early Learning

R Parent reads to baby every day	39.3% 37.4%	G Parent sings to baby every day	51.9% 58.1%
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Access to Early Learning Programs

W % Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access	17.0% 11.0%	W Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF-funded care	5.5% 4.7%
Cost of care, as % of income married families	10.2% NA	Cost of care, as % of income single parents	30.5% NA

Early Intervention

R Developmental screening received	30.2% 34.2%	G Percentage of infants/toddlers receiving IDEA Part C services	9.2% 6.8%
Timeliness of Part C services	99.7% NA		

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.