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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT factbook details statewide trends in the well-being of Wyoming's children. Following an overview of key indicators and data sources, the factbook documents trends by county for 23 indicators: (1) child and youth population; (2) births; (3) low birth-weight babies; (4) early prenatal care; (5) infants deaths; (6) child deaths; (7) births to unmarried mothers of all ages; (8) births to mothers who smokes during pregnancy; (9) teen births; (10) children affected by divorce; (11) juvenile crime arrests; (12) teen violent deaths; (13) teen motor vehicle related deaths; (14) teen suicide; (15) education; (16) average daily membership in schools; (17) drop out incidences; (18) 1999 youth risk behavior surveillance; (19) infants, toddlers, and preschoolers with developmental disabilities; (20) licensed child care facilities; (21) poverty; (22) welfare reform; and (23) child health care. The findings indicate declining trends in child population, high school dropouts, children in families receiving welfare, births, early prenatal care, teen birth rate, juvenile violent crime arrests, and the number of licensed day care facilities. Increasing trends are noted for the number of children in poverty, infant deaths and infant mortality, low birthweight babies, babies born to unwed mothers, mothers who smoked during pregnancy, overall juvenile crime arrests, and the number of children with developmental disabilities. (HTH)

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WY KIDS COUNT

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Wyoming Factbook

2000

A County-by-County Factbook

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ABOUT THE WYOMING CHILDREN'S ACTION ALLIANCE

The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is a statewide nonprofit organization whose mission is to provide advocacy, leadership and education that will improve and promote the well being of Wyoming children and families. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is concerned about issues such as parenting, family support, education, child care, children with disabilities and special needs, maternal and child health, children in poverty, teen pregnancy, teen violence and suicide, and child abuse and neglect. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is involved in public awareness and active advocacy, KIDS COUNT, the "Leading for Children and Families" newsletter, Early Childhood Career Development, Wyoming STARS (Statewide Training and Resource System), the Early Childhood Clearinghouse and community forums. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance receives funding and support from the following foundations and grantors demonstrating commitment to the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance Agenda:

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

A private charitable organization dedicated to improving the lives of disadvantaged children and youth. The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides the National KIDS COUNT Data Book. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is the local affiliate of the Annie E. Casey Foundation partnering in efforts for Wyoming's children and families. Visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation website at www.aecf.org.

THE WYOMING COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

The Wyoming Community Foundation is a publicly supported, non-governmental organization directed by a board of private citizens. The Wyoming Community Foundation administers individual funds contributed or bequeathed by individuals, families, corporations, nonprofit organizations and other sources. Additional information about the Community Foundation is available at (307) 721-8300 or at www.wycf.org.

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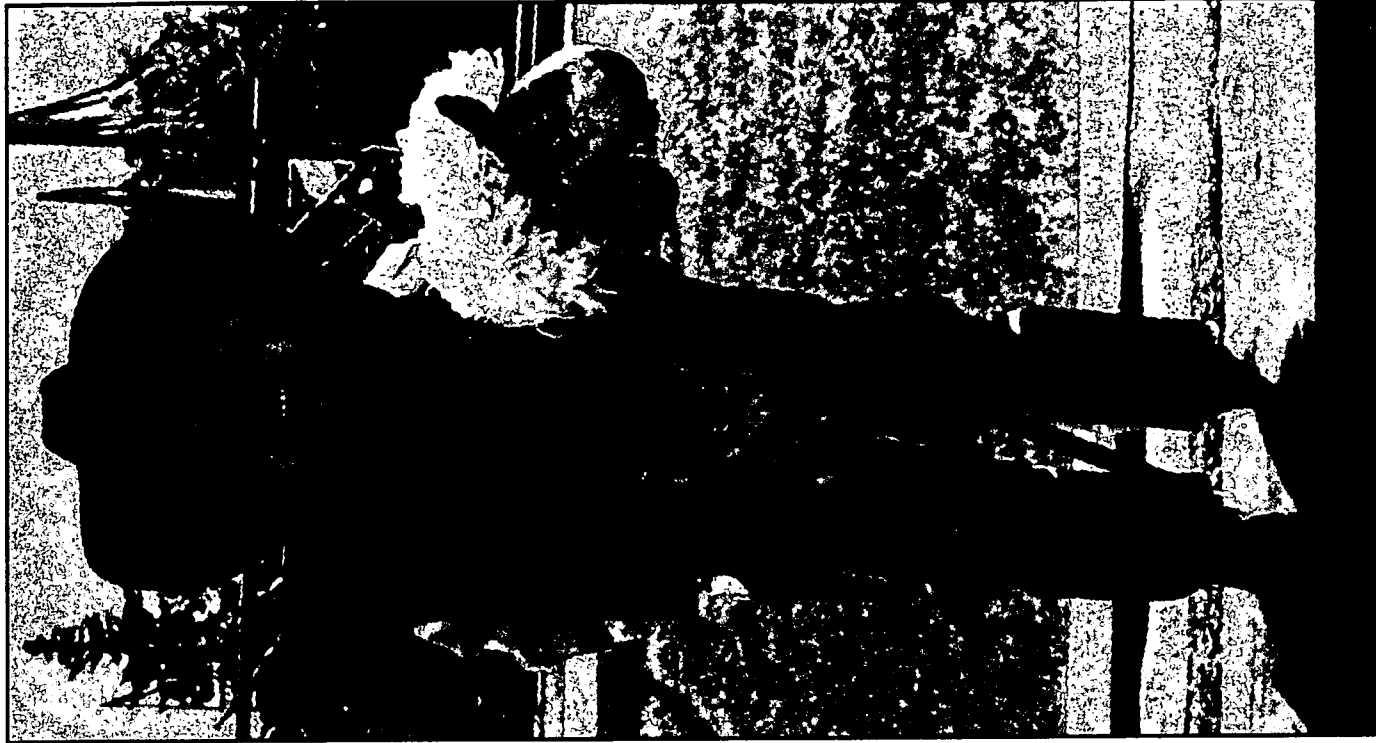
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State of Wyoming, Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation

Wyoming Department of Family Services

www.babyzone.com

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Wyoming Developmental Preschool Director's Association

Arizona Network for Community Responsibility



From the Executive Director

Dear Friends of the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance,

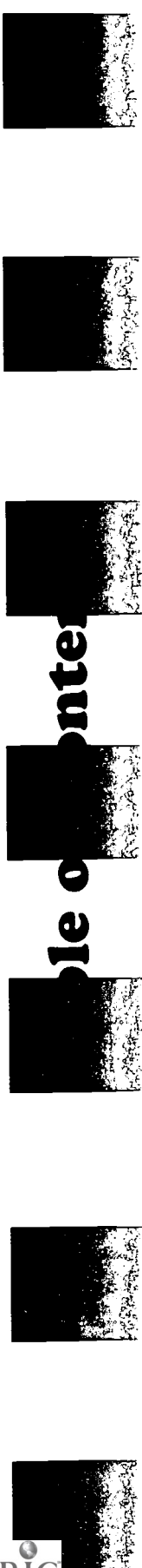
The new millennium begins a new chapter in the history of Wyoming and brings with it new challenges and opportunities. We now have the research and experiences that clearly demonstrate the elements necessary to help our children become healthy and successful adults. The question now becomes whether we, as citizens of the state, are willing to make the commitment and investment necessary to facilitate that growth and development.

The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is committed to providing education, advocacy and leadership regarding children's issues in the state. During the past year, we undertook a new challenge to develop a broad-based coalition of organizations and agencies that grew into the Partnership for Children. The Partnership concentrates on education, policy and/or legislative action regarding children's issues in the state. A Children's Agenda, which is supported in part by the data presented in the 2000 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook, was also developed, and will be distributed to thousands of people across the state. The Partnership will lead the way in creating a supportive environment for children in Wyoming resulting in the development of successful children, a trained and productive workforce and subsequently a strong economy.

The responsibility lies with us all to provide a nurturing environment in which our leaders of the future learn and grow. We believe Wyoming is up to the challenge. We encourage you to join us in getting involved in issues impacting children and to truly make a difference.

Sincerely,

*Kathy C. Emmons
Executive Director
Wyoming Children's Action Alliance*



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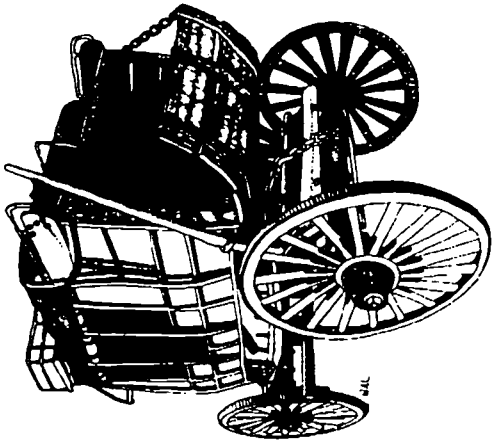
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Cheyenne Frontier Days™ **Old West Museum**

A special thank you goes out to the Cheyenne Frontier Days™ Old West Museum for providing the photographs contained in the **2000 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook**. All featured photography was done by Sue Castaneda and Linda Couture. The Old West Museum is located in Frontier Park in Cheyenne and offers the following programs:

- ◆ **“Past Ties—Present Lives”** emphasizes two major divisions. **Ties to the Land** focuses on the evolution of food, shelter and art. **Ties to the People** focuses on migrations, trade and conflict.
- ◆ The museum also features **“Dust and Glory” 100 Years of Cheyenne Frontier Days™**. This exhibit explores the evolution of the Cheyenne Frontier Days™ celebration from the early Vaqueros to the modern day cowboy. Explore the stories of the men, women and even animals who shaped the rich heritage of this annual event.

- ◆ **The Cheyenne Frontier Days™ Western Art Show and Sale**, takes place during the last full week in July. This show features an array of traditional Western art by contemporary artists who capture the romance, reality and imagination of a period still alive in the minds and hearts of many Americans.

Programs Specifically for Kids at the Cheyenne Frontier Days™ Old West Museum:

- ◆ **The “Hole in the Wall” Kids Room** provides an interactive learning center designed to give young people a taste of our Western culture.
- ◆ **Tiny Tot Round-Up** takes place the first Friday of every month at 9 a.m.
- ◆ **The Kid Craft Hour** takes place the second Saturday of every month at 10 a.m.

Key Indicators: A Snap Shot

Declining Trends:

- ◆ Child Population (Ages 0-18 Years): Down 3 percent since 1990.
- ◆ Kindergarten-12th Grade Student Population: Down by 2.1 percent since School Year 1997-1998.
- ◆ High School Drop Outs: Drop out rate for School Year 1998-1999 is 3.5 compared to 4.3 of School Year 1997-1998.
- ◆ Number of Welfare Cases: Decrease of 82 percent since 1996.
- ◆ Number of Children on TANF (also known as POWER): In 1996, there were 8,584 children on welfare and in June of 2000 there were 1,642 children on welfare. 1998 is the lowest level of births in 25 years.
- ◆ Births: Down by 1.2 percent over 1997.
- ◆ Early Prenatal Care: Decreased to 19 per 1,000 females ages 15-17.
- ◆ Teenage Birth Rate (Females ages 15-17): Down by 11 percent since 1997.
- ◆ Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests: Available openings are down by 2,024 slots since 1996.
- ◆ Licensed Day Care Facilities:

Increasing Trends:

- ◆ Children in Poverty: In 1995, it is estimates that 15.7 percent of all children were in poverty—up from 14.9 percent in 1993.
- ◆ Infant Deaths: Up 7 since 1997.
- ◆ Infant Mortality Rate: Up from 5.8 per 1,000 births in 1997 to 7.0 per 1,000 births in 1998.
- ◆ Low Birth-Weight Babies: 7.6 percent of all births in 1998 were low birth-weight. This is up slightly from 1997.
- ◆ Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers: In 1998, 29.6 percent of all babies born were born to unmarried mothers. This accounted for 1,848 babies.
- ◆ Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy: Increased by 2 percent since 1997. Of all mothers who delivered in 1998, 22.4 percent smoked during their pregnancy.
- ◆ Juvenile Crime Arrests: All juvenile crimes are up by 4.9 percent over 1997.
- ◆ Number of Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities: Increased by 106 children.

Child and Youth Population

DEFINITION

Number of children under the age of 19.

WYOMING

In 1998, there were 138,221 children under the age of 19 in Wyoming. Since 1990, the child population has declined statewide by 3.1 percent. Around the state, this trend varies significantly by county.

For example, Teton County has experienced a 14 percent increase while Carbon and Albany Counties have seen declines of 15 percent and 14 percent respectively.

The most populated counties have also seen declines in their youth population since 1990.

Natrona shows a 7 percent decline while Laramie experienced a 2 percent decline.

The child population by county for the time period of 1990 through 1998 and the percentage growth or decline of the number of children by county since 1990 are shown in the following tables.

In Wyoming in 1990, there were 135,900 children under the age of 18. In 1999, there were 126,800 children. This marks a 7% change.

NATIONALLY

Though the total population of the United States has grown steadily over the last four decades, growth in the number of children has been less

steady, and the number of children have even decreased during some periods.

From 1950 to 1964, roughly the period of the baby boom, the number of children under the age 18 increased by 47 percent from 47.3 million to 69.7 million.

The number remained fairly stable for the next seven years.

Between 1971 and 1984, the number actually declined by 10 percent from 69.8 million to 62.5 million.

Since then, the number of children has increased each year, reaching 69.9 million in 1998.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census expects that the number of children will continue to rise over the next several decades, projecting a population of 77.6 million children age 18 by the year 2020.

According to the National 2000 Kids Count Data Book, there were

Race and Hispanic Origin—All Ages—Wyoming

	1998 Estimates	Percent of Total
White (Non-Hispanic)	435,427	90.5%
White (Hispanic)	26,769	5.6%
Black	4,082	0.8%
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleutian	10,607	2.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,022	0.8%
Hispanic Origin	28,872	6.0%

63,941,000 children under the age of 18 in the United States in 1990.

In 1999, there were 70,199,400 children under the age of 18. This marks a 10 percent change in child and youth population.

As recently as 1980, nearly three-quarters of all children in this country were non-Hispanic whites. This proportion diminished to 65 percent in 1998 and is expected to continue a steady downward trend so that, by the year 2020, non-Hispanic whites will constitute just over one-half (55 percent) of the U.S. child population.

“Whatever you dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power and magic in it.”

—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Child and Youth Population, Cont.

Wyoming

Population Estimates—Ages: 0 to 18 Years

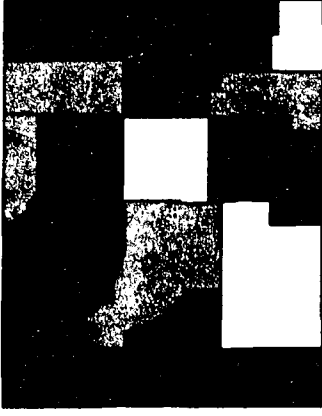
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% CHG 90-98
Albany	7,560	7,459	7,366	7,374	7,216	7,115	6,964	6,664	6,436	6,436	-15%
Big Horn	3,333	3,336	3,325	3,307	3,315	3,359	3,348	3,266	3,323	3,323	0%
Campbell	10,925	11,049	11,239	11,153	11,142	11,257	11,322	11,259	11,264	11,264	0%
Carbon	5,163	5,057	4,904	4,818	4,750	4,682	4,538	4,483	4,348	4,348	-16%
Converse	3,831	3,817	3,847	3,871	3,871	3,909	3,920	3,942	3,881	3,881	-1%
Crook	1,784	1,764	1,772	1,760	1,806	1,785	1,793	1,785	1,752	1,752	-2%
Fremont	10,994	11,174	11,125	11,230	11,206	11,169	11,067	10,992	10,859	10,859	-1%
Goshen	3,686	3,655	3,626	3,623	3,570	3,534	3,498	3,526	3,447	3,447	-6%
Hot Springs	1,319	1,272	1,282	1,228	1,237	1,183	1,176	1,174	1,165	1,165	-12%
Johnson	1,727	1,713	1,710	1,707	1,727	1,737	1,735	1,727	1,706	1,706	-1%
Laramie	21,391	21,425	21,712	21,881	21,849	21,561	21,399	21,116	20,918	20,918	-2%
Lincoln	5,030	5,088	5,094	5,113	5,218	5,243	5,216	5,092	5,030	5,030	0%
Natrona	18,754	18,774	18,654	18,585	18,610	18,340	18,011	17,773	17,416	17,416	-7%
Niobrara	634	624	628	632	630	634	632	622	631	631	0%
Park	6,908	6,882	6,911	7,000	7,110	7,141	7,029	7,031	6,949	6,949	-1%
Platte	2,443	2,422	2,391	2,371	2,369	2,358	2,356	2,363	2,346	2,346	-4%
Sheridan	6,687	6,621	6,649	6,682	6,700	6,679	6,637	6,547	6,466	6,466	-3%
Sublette	1,443	1,450	1,452	1,485	1,536	1,538	1,524	1,528	1,526	1,526	6%
Sweetwater	13,860	14,146	14,247	14,217	14,056	13,955	13,563	13,312	13,206	13,206	-5%
Teton	2,878	2,988	3,049	3,176	3,199	3,216	3,218	3,251	3,280	3,280	14%
Uinta	7,678	7,866	8,026	8,044	8,147	8,067	8,030	8,003	7,984	7,984	-4%
Washakie	2,658	2,604	2,629	2,610	2,579	2,563	2,502	2,511	2,498	2,498	-6%
Weston	2,020	2,002	2,007	1,955	1,942	1,912	1,886	1,855	1,790	1,790	-11%
Total	142,707	143,208	143,645	143,832	143,785	142,937	141,384	139,802	138,221	138,221	-3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

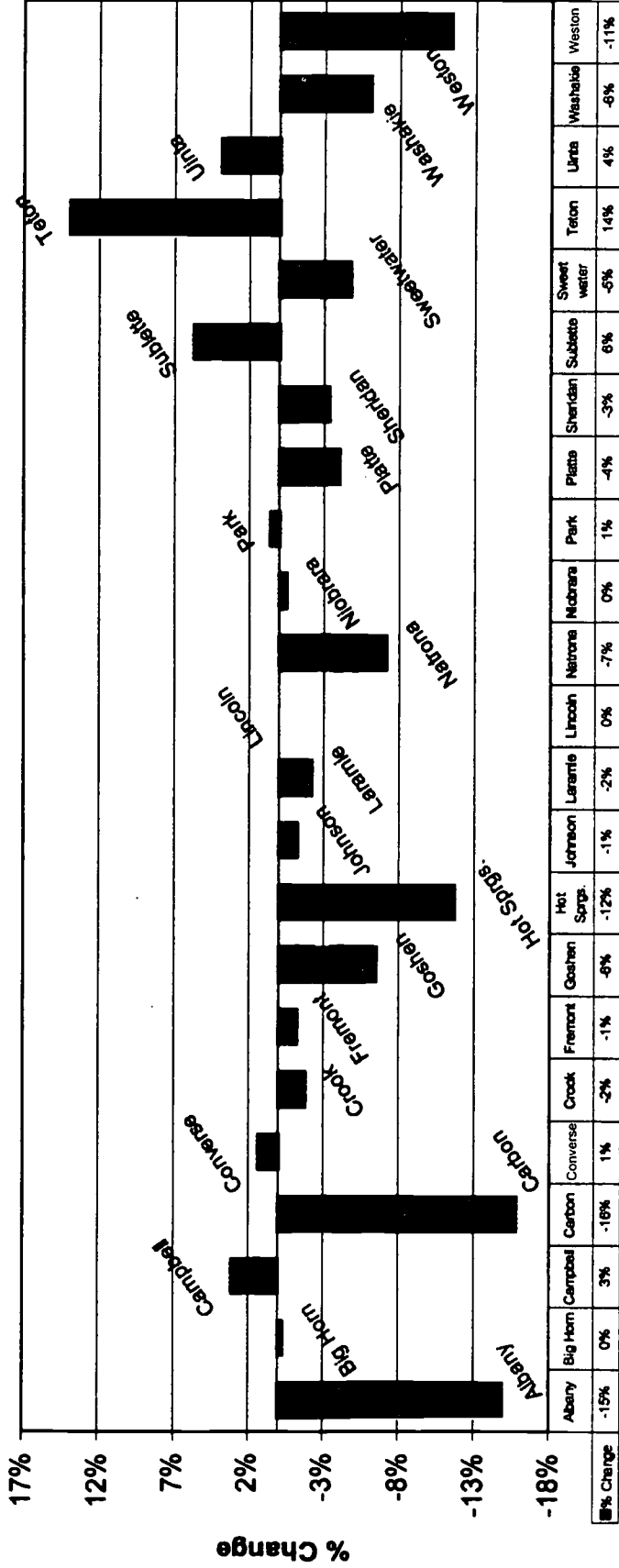
Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth
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National 2000 Annie E. Casey
Kids Count Data Book

Child and Youth Population, Cont.



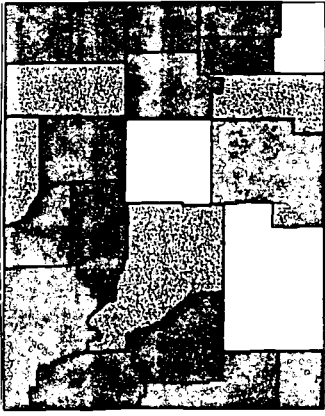
**Wyoming
Population of Ages 0 to 18 Years
% Change 1990 to 1998**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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Child and Youth Population- Age Distribution



DEFINITION

The number of children at a specific age from 0 to 18.

WYOMING

The age distribution trend of the child population has shown dramatic and consistent changes in the number of children by year of age since 1990.

In 1999, it is estimated that there were 14 percent fewer children at age 0 than in 1990. There were 28 percent more children at the age of 18 years.

The child population of Wyoming is shrinking—demonstrating an overall decline of 5 percent for all children ages 0 to 18 years of age since 1990.

The table to the right shows these trends by selected age groups.

**“We don’t inherit
the Earth from our
ancestors, we
borrow it from
our children.”
—David Brower**

Wyoming Child Population by Age Grouping

	0 to 5 Years	6 to 10 Years	11 to 15 Years	16 to 18 Years	Total 0- 18 Years
1990	43,154	41,023	37,816	20,714	142,707
1999	36,674	33,708	38,687	26,322	135,391
# Change	-6,480	-7,315	871	5,608	-7,316
% Change	-15%	-18%	2%	27%	-5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NATIONALLY

Since 1960, Americans have been moving toward having families with fewer children. Indeed, a growing percentage of families have no minor children of their own in their household.

Between 1960 and 1990, the percentage of families with four or more children under age 18 in the household decreased from 9 percent to 3 percent, where it has remained through 1998. During the same period, the proportion of families with no minor children grew from 43 percent to 51 percent.

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Child and Youth Population- Age Distribution, Cont.

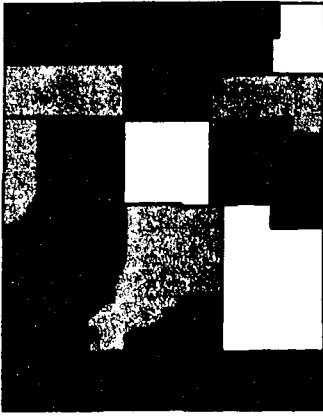
Wyoming Population Estimates: Age 0 to 18

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% CHG 90/98
0	7,089	6,653	6,560	6,402	6,303	6,188	6,092	6,149	6,226	6,071	-14%
1	6,814	6,904	6,591	6,503	6,357	6,229	6,110	6,033	6,084	5,919	-13%
2	6,823	6,825	6,914	6,608	6,530	6,353	6,220	6,118	6,036	6,041	-11%
3	7,090	6,828	6,828	6,923	6,629	6,519	6,338	6,221	6,115	6,140	-13%
4	7,484	7,192	6,925	6,932	7,038	6,709	6,593	6,425	6,302	6,206	-17%
5	7,854	7,480	7,187	6,926	6,945	7,016	6,682	6,582	6,408	6,297	-20%
6	7,811	7,848	7,470	7,183	6,934	6,917	6,984	6,667	6,564	6,395	-18%
7	8,203	7,833	7,860	7,491	7,215	6,932	6,909	6,992	6,673	6,560	-20%
8	7,936	7,900	7,536	7,573	7,229	6,930	6,653	6,645	6,728	6,405	-19%
9	8,452	8,520	8,475	8,093	8,143	7,739	7,413	7,132	7,133	7,196	-15%
10	8,619	8,504	8,569	8,530	8,157	8,171	7,760	7,446	7,178	7,152	-17%
11	7,982	8,523	8,406	8,475	8,448	8,045	8,051	7,660	7,371	7,073	-11%
12	7,719	7,997	6,535	8,424	8,503	8,441	8,033	8,054	7,699	7,362	-5%
13	7,606	7,814	8,092	8,639	8,538	8,580	8,513	8,117	8,171	7,756	2%
14	7,218	7,676	7,883	8,167	8,727	8,598	8,624	8,571	8,211	8,214	-14%
15	7,291	7,310	7,768	7,981	8,278	8,805	8,659	8,705	8,696	8,282	14%
16	6,991	7,352	7,370	7,835	8,057	8,318	8,842	8,708	8,797	8,736	25%
17	6,995	7,172	7,601	7,674	8,214	8,453	8,729	9,215	9,024	9,002	29%
18	6,728	6,877	7,075	7,473	7,540	8,004	8,179	8,382	8,815	8,584	28%
Total	142,707	143,208	143,645	143,832	143,785	142,937	141,384	139,802	138,221	135,391	-5%

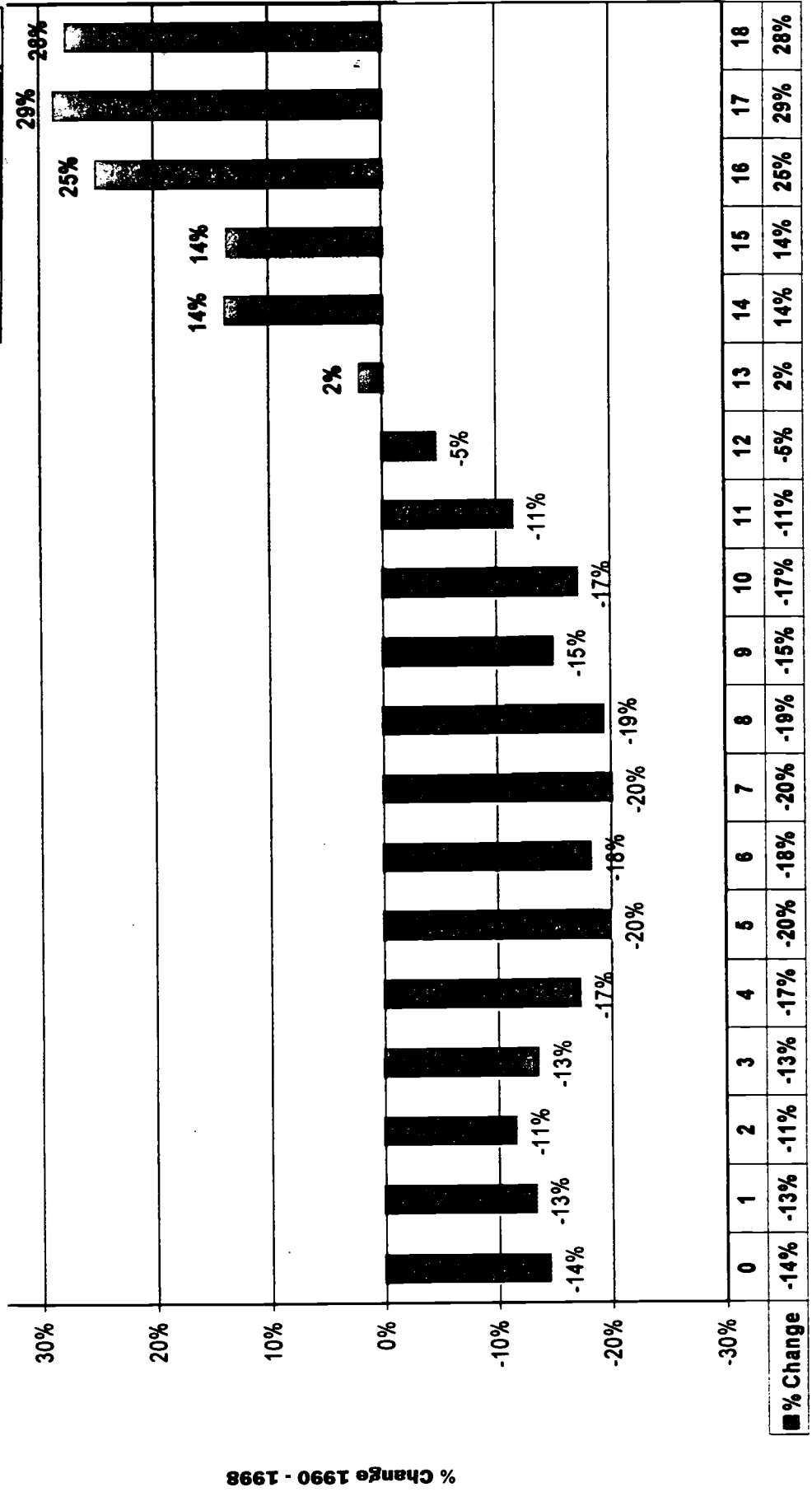
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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Child and Youth Population- Age Distribution, Cont.



**Wyoming
Population by Age 0 to 18
% Change 1990 to 1999**



% Change 1990 - 1998

Year of Age

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

DEFINITION

Number of live births. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of birth.

WYOMING

There were 6,248 births to Wyoming residents during 1998. This was a decrease of 10.4 percent and the lowest number recorded in the past 25 years.

The state's general fertility rate fell from 61.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years to 60.9 births.

The number of births in Wyoming has declined since 1990. In 1996, 6,286 births were recorded in the state—a decrease of nearly 10 percent of births in 1990.

NATIONALLY

The comparable fertility rate for the U.S. is 65.6 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years. Wyoming in 1998 was 7.2 percent below the national fertility figure.

Changes in the fertility rate can have important consequences for society, as it is a major determinant of overall population growth and the age structure of the population.

The fertility rate in the United States dropped dramatically between 1960 and 1980 from 118.0 to 68.4 per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44.

Since 1980, the rate has leveled off at between 65 and 71 per 1,000. The rate for 1997 was 65.0 births per 1,000.

The number of births also dropped

between 1960 and 1980 from about 4.3 million to 3.6 million. In 1997, there were about 3.9 million births.

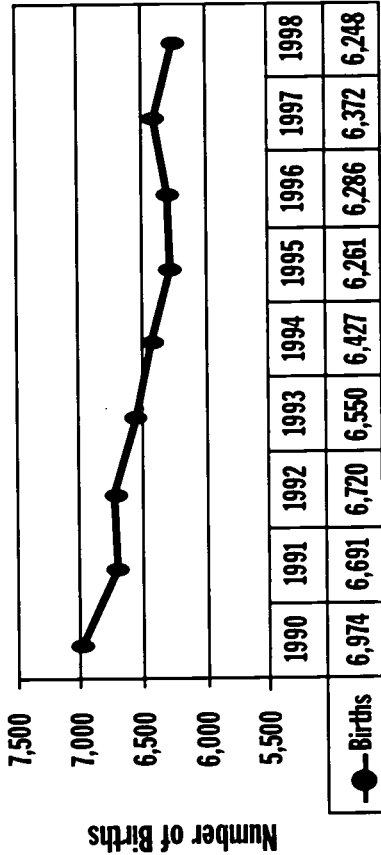
In recent years, Hispanic women have had much higher fertility rates than women from the major ethnic groups.

In 1997, Hispanic women had a rate of 102.8 per 1,000, while white, black, Asian and American Indian women have rates that vary between about 64 and 71 per 1,000.

The number and the percentage of all births to older women have increased substantially since 1980.

In 1980, 20 percent of all births

All Births—Wyoming



Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

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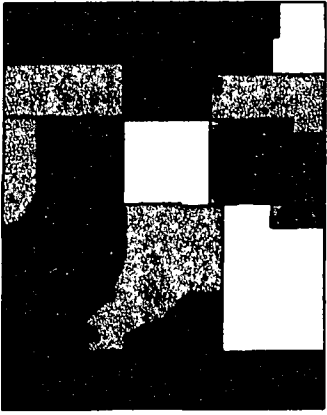
"Making the decision to have a child—it's women-tous. It is to decide forever to have your heart go walking around outside your body."
—Elizabeth Stone

Births, Cont.

Births by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	431	366	373	386	404	391	390	389	355
Big Horn	157	153	142	154	149	151	152	150	145
Campbell	534	501	490	500	492	456	426	466	479
Carbon	217	180	195	215	180	190	189	155	187
Converse	156	159	143	148	157	167	147	156	134
Crook	89	70	73	68	69	70	72	50	62
Frontier	581	518	531	507	473	461	460	487	505
Goshen	161	155	143	161	124	142	148	155	154
Hot Springs	49	45	57	42	42	47	36	44	51
Johnson	86	68	69	65	85	80	73	75	53
Laramie	1,205	1,222	1,287	1,218	1,194	1,134	1,161	1,177	1,111
Lincoln	253	202	190	183	184	188	198	184	174
Natrona	932	955	950	871	950	898	887	845	833
Niobrara	24	25	29	25	34	23	36	26	25
Park	300	280	287	280	270	281	277	310	309
Platte	93	95	91	84	93	84	86	97	94
Sheridan	286	246	238	261	276	259	276	285	261
Sublette	72	63	55	75	78	74	55	65	57
Sweetwater	482	641	576	638	560	522	522	555	587
Teton	211	194	187	162	192	173	164	187	162
Ulma	361	342	338	310	312	331	338	346	325
Washakie	113	131	98	113	91	96	97	103	100
Weston	78	74	73	85	74	57	83	64	77
Yellowstone National Park	1	2	1	1	3	7	7	3	8
Wyoming	10,774	10,708	9,724	10,200	9,741	9,201	9,286	8,572	8,248

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics



Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth
1999

Low Birth-Weight Babies

DEFINITION

Low birth-weight babies are infants born weighing less than five and one-half pounds, (2,500 grams).

Data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of infant's birth.

Rates are calculated by dividing the number of low birth-weight babies by the number of total live births.

WYOMING

Wyoming continues to exceed the national average of low birth-weight babies.

In 1998, 8.9 percent of Wyoming's babies were born at weights under five and one-half pounds. This compares to 7.6 percent nationally.

The rate of low birth-weight babies in Wyoming is alarming and has steadily increased between the years 1991 through 1997 with a small decline of .1 percent in 1998.

Low birth-weight infants are at greater risk to experience long-term disabilities or to die during the first year of life than are babies of normal birth weight.

Prevention of low birth-weight is dependent upon comprehensive prenatal care, smoking cessation, adequate nutrition and adequate maternal weight gain.

NATIONALLY

These babies account for four-fifths of all neonatal deaths (deaths under 28 days of age) and are 23 times more likely to die during the first year

than are heavier infants.

Although slight declines are seen in the early 1980s, overall the percentage of all infants born at low birth-weight has increased steadily since 1984, when 6.7 percent of infants were born at low birth-weight, compared with 7.6 percent in 1998.

Low birth-weight rates are substantially higher among black infants than among other races and Hispanics.

The percentage of low birth-weight infants among whites, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics has remained within one percentage point of each other and have hovered around 6 to 7 percent over the last two decades, compared to around 13 percent for blacks.

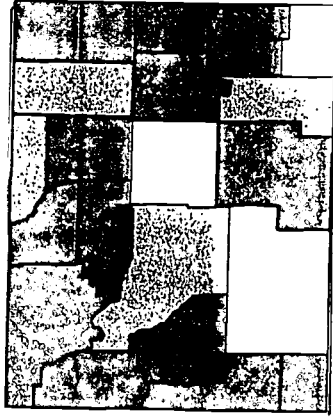
For women of all age groups, there was a decline in the percentage of low-weight births between 1970 and 1984. Since 1984, however, that percentage increased slightly across nearly all age groups.

Mothers under 15 years of age continue to be the most likely to have a low birth-weight baby.

The risk of low birth-weight is lowest among birth to women 25-29 years of age.

The recent rise in overall low birth-weight, especially among non-Hispanic white births, has been importantly influenced by the increase in the rate of multiple births.

Multiple births are at a greater risk of being born low birth-weight.



According to babyzone.com, the duration of a pregnancy is measured by gestational age.

Gestational age equals the amount of time elapsed since the first day of the last menstrual period.

A normal gestation lasts 40 weeks or 279 days.

If delivery occurs before 37 weeks gestation, the baby is considered prematurely born.

About 11 percent of all babies are born prematurely by this definition.

Irregular menstrual periods or first trimester vaginal bleeding can confuse gestational age estimates.

To improve the accuracy of gestational age estimates, some doctors use an ultrasound examination before about 20 weeks gestation.

Ultrasound findings help doctors confirm or correct the gestational age estimate.

Birth weight can also indicate whether a baby is born prematurely.

Babies born with a weight of less than 2500 grams (five and a half pounds) are considered low birth-weight babies.

Generally infants with a birth weight of less than 2500 grams are premature.

"If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish."

—Herbert Hoover

Low Birth-Weight Babies, Cont.

However, babies can be premature but weigh more than 2500 grams at birth.

They can also be born at term and weigh less than 2500 grams.

There is no perfect system for categorizing infants and measurements, birth weight and gestational age.

About 11 percent of all babies are born before 37 weeks gestation.

Many premature deliveries occur close to term and these infants generally do well.

Infants born more prematurely than 32 weeks gestation routinely require long hospital stays and care in a special care nursery.

These infants are also at risk for long term problems.

The risk of complications accelerates as gestational age decreases.

Children born 16 weeks prematurely have more complications than those born 8 weeks prematurely.

Some women are at much higher risk of prematurely delivering an infant than others.

Some of the risks include: maternal age (less than 18 or over 35 years), previous premature deliveries, vaginal infection, uterine malformations (septum, etc.), elevated blood pressure during pregnancy, multiple gestations (twins, triplets, etc.) and African-American race.

The risk of delivering prematurely can be reduced.

Regular prenatal exams, avoiding tobacco and recreational drugs, and immediately reporting any symptoms

of premature labor all reduce the risk. The transition from inside to outside the womb adds to the problems of prematurity.

After birth, babies are no longer able to depend on their mothers for biological support.

Lungs, heart, liver, brain and intestinal tract are all forced to operate independently of the mother's nurturing uterine environment.

Depending on how prematurely the baby is born, these organs may not be prepared to assume their functions.

Premature delivery is one of the most important causes of serious illness among newborn infants.

Recent reductions in infant mortality rates have occurred primarily through more effective treatment of prematurely born infants.

Even for the most premature infants, the outlook is improving.

Each hospital has slightly different criteria for discharging prematurely born babies.

The infants themselves also vary in the time they require to mature. In general, babies must be able to do the following things before they can go home:

◆ **Maintain body temperature outside the incubator.**

Until babies are about 1700 grams in weight (three pounds, 12 ounces) they usually do not have sufficient body mass and subcutaneous fat to maintain their body temperature.

◆ **Breathe on their own.**

Premature babies sometimes forget to breath; this is called apnea. It is very common among premature babies and usually improves rapidly as the baby approaches 40 weeks of age. Even if apnea is still a problem when the baby is otherwise ready for discharge, he can still be sent home. However, an apnea monitor at may be required.

◆ **Eat on their own.**

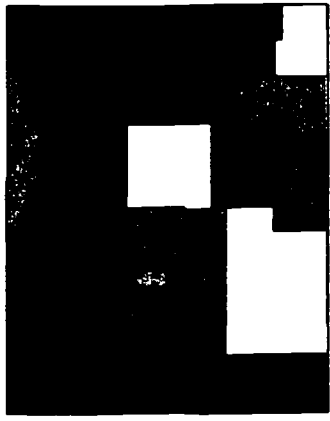
Prematurely born infants may not have a coordinated suck and swallow reflex at birth and for several weeks thereafter. They are frequently fed with a tube in the hospital. Before discharge almost all hospitals require that the infant be able to take all feedings either by breast or bottle.

Premature delivery is a common contributor to infant mortality.

The best treatment of prematurity is prevention.

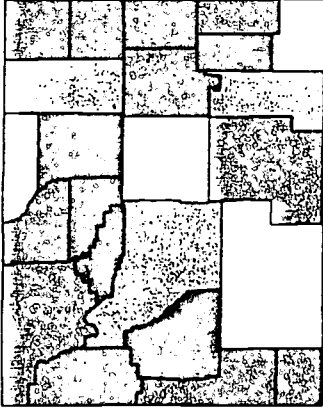
This risk can be reduced by keeping all prenatal appointments, avoiding tobacco and recreational drugs, and promptly reporting any danger signs that might indicate premature labor or other complication.

For more information on premature births and low birth-weight babies and other pregnancy issues, visit www.babyzone.com.



WYOMING PRETERM AND LBW BIRTHS

WYOMING PRETERM AND LBW BIRTHS



Source of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth
1999

www.babyzone.com

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	Preterm Births			Percent Preterm			Preterm and LBW Births			Percent Preterm and LBW		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Albany	50	45	42	12.6%	11.6%	11.8%	29	22	20	7.3%	5.7%	5.6%
Big Horn	16	15	15	10.5%	10.0%	10.3%	4	9	9	2.6%	6.0%	6.2%
Campbell	51	62	71	12.0%	13.3%	14.8%	17	23	22	4.0%	4.9%	4.6%
Carbon	18	19	29	9.5%	12.3%	15.5%	8	10	13	4.2%	6.5%	7.0%
Converse	11	11	10	7.5%	7.1%	7.5%	4	2	2	2.7%	1.3%	1.5%
Crook	4	5	6	5.6%	10.0%	9.7%	1	1	3	1.4%	2.0%	4.8%
Fremont	67	72	72	14.6%	14.8%	14.3%	28	28	27	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%
Goshen	15	18	20	10.1%	11.6%	13.0%	5	4	5	3.4%	2.6%	3.2%
Hot Springs	4	1	9	11.1%	2.3%	17.6%	0	1	2	0.0%	2.3%	3.9%
Johnson	8	6	4	11.0%	8.0%	7.5%	3	4	0	4.1%	5.3%	0.0%
Laramie	118	147	114	10.2%	12.5%	10.3%	72	84	60	6.2%	7.1%	5.4%
Lincoln	30	23	19	15.2%	12.5%	10.9%	13	11	10	6.6%	6.0%	5.7%
Natrona	86	73	86	9.7%	8.6%	10.3%	26	35	38	2.9%	4.1%	4.6%
Niobrara	9	4	5	25.0%	15.4%	20.0%	5	2	1	13.9%	7.7%	4.0%
Park	30	31	33	10.8%	10.0%	10.7%	13	17	15	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%
Platte	8	13	9	9.3%	13.4%	9.6%	4	6	1	4.7%	6.2%	1.1%
Sheridan	21	34	33	7.6%	11.9%	12.6%	8	15	9	2.9%	5.3%	3.4%
Sublette	4	6	11	7.3%	9.2%	19.3%	2	3	3	3.6%	4.6%	5.3%
Sweetwater	63	71	77	12.1%	12.8%	13.1%	20	28	42	3.8%	5.0%	7.2%
Teton	17	17	20	10.4%	9.1%	12.3%	6	9	10	3.7%	4.8%	6.2%
Uinta	42	54	54	12.4%	15.6%	16.6%	23	20	24	6.8%	5.8%	7.7%
Washakie	10	12	13	10.3%	11.7%	13.0%	3	3	6	3.1%	2.9%	6.0%
Weston	6	9	3	7.2%	14.1%	3.9%	5	4	1	6.0%	6.3%	1.3%
Yellowstone NP	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wyoming Total	688	748	755	10.9%	11.7%	12.1%	299	341	323	4.8%	5.4%	5.2%

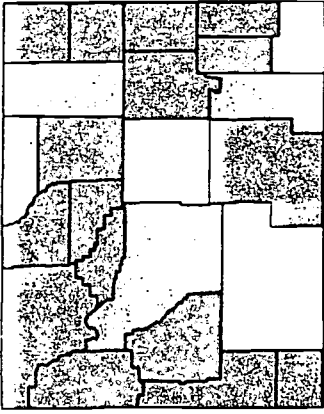
Source: Wyoming Department of Health. Vital Record Statistics

WYOMING CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS, COUNTY

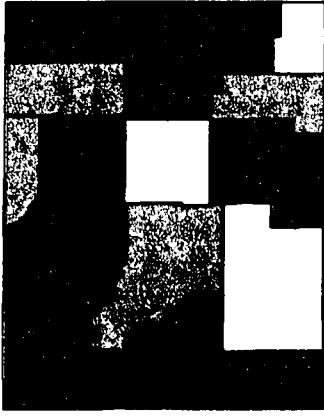
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH WELFARE PLACEMENTS OF ALL TYPES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average 1991-1998
Albany	7.4%	9.5%	8.3%	9.3%	8.9%	9.5%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%	9.7%
Big Horn	3.2%	6.5%	6.3%	2.6%	9.4%	4.6%	4.6%	6.7%	7.6%	5.7%
Campbell	6.8%	8.5%	6.3%	8.0%	8.6%	7.6%	6.1%	8.6%	7.3%	7.5%
Carbon	8.3%	9.4%	11.8%	6.5%	9.4%	7.9%	7.4%	11.0%	9.1%	9.0%
Converse	4.6%	4.7%	5.6%	9.9%	5.7%	12.0%	3.4%	3.8%	6.7%	6.3%
Crook	9.0%	4.3%	9.6%	2.9%	1.4%	7.1%	2.8%	6.0%	6.5%	5.5%
Fremont	7.7%	6.2%	7.0%	4.3%	7.0%	5.4%	9.6%	7.2%	9.3%	7.1%
Goshen	7.5%	6.5%	2.1%	8.1%	5.6%	10.6%	5.4%	4.5%	5.2%	6.2%
Hot Springs	14.6%	6.7%	5.3%	16.7%	9.5%	8.5%	2.8%	4.5%	3.9%	8.1%
Johnson	5.8%	1.5%	4.3%	4.6%	10.6%	3.8%	8.2%	8.0%	3.8%	5.6%
Laramie	8.0%	7.2%	7.8%	6.7%	10.9%	7.3%	10.9%	11.8%	9.3%	8.9%
Lincoln	5.5%	5.9%	3.2%	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%	7.3%
Natrona	6.9%	8.1%	8.6%	6.5%	8.3%	7.7%	7.9%	8.4%	7.3%	7.7%
Niobrara	12.5%	8.0%	3.4%	8.0%	5.9%	4.3%	16.7%	7.7%	4.0%	7.8%
Park	5.5%	8.1%	7.7%	8.2%	7.0%	2.8%	8.7%	9.4%	10.0%	7.5%
Platte	7.5%	3.2%	4.4%	3.6%	14.0%	6.0%	7.0%	9.3%	5.3%	6.7%
Sheridan	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%	7.1%	6.5%	7.7%	5.4%	7.0%	7.7%	6.3%
Sublette	5.6%	7.9%	7.3%	12.0%	12.8%	9.5%	7.3%	6.2%	12.3%	9.0%
Sweetwater	7.5%	5.3%	8.0%	7.9%	9.1%	8.2%	8.4%	7.6%	10.4%	8.0%
Teton	3.8%	4.1%	8.0%	6.8%	8.3%	4.0%	6.7%	7.5%	10.5%	6.6%
Uinta	13.6%	8.5%	9.5%	10.6%	9.9%	9.4%	10.9%	13.0%	11.4%	10.8%
Washakie	9.7%	7.6%	5.1%	8.0%	8.8%	6.3%	8.2%	4.9%	12.0%	7.8%
Weston	9.0%	5.4%	1.4%	9.1%	8.1%	8.8%	9.6%	9.4%	7.8%	7.6%
Wyoming	7.4%	7.0%	7.3%	7.3%	8.8%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	8.9%	7.9%
U.S.	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.3%

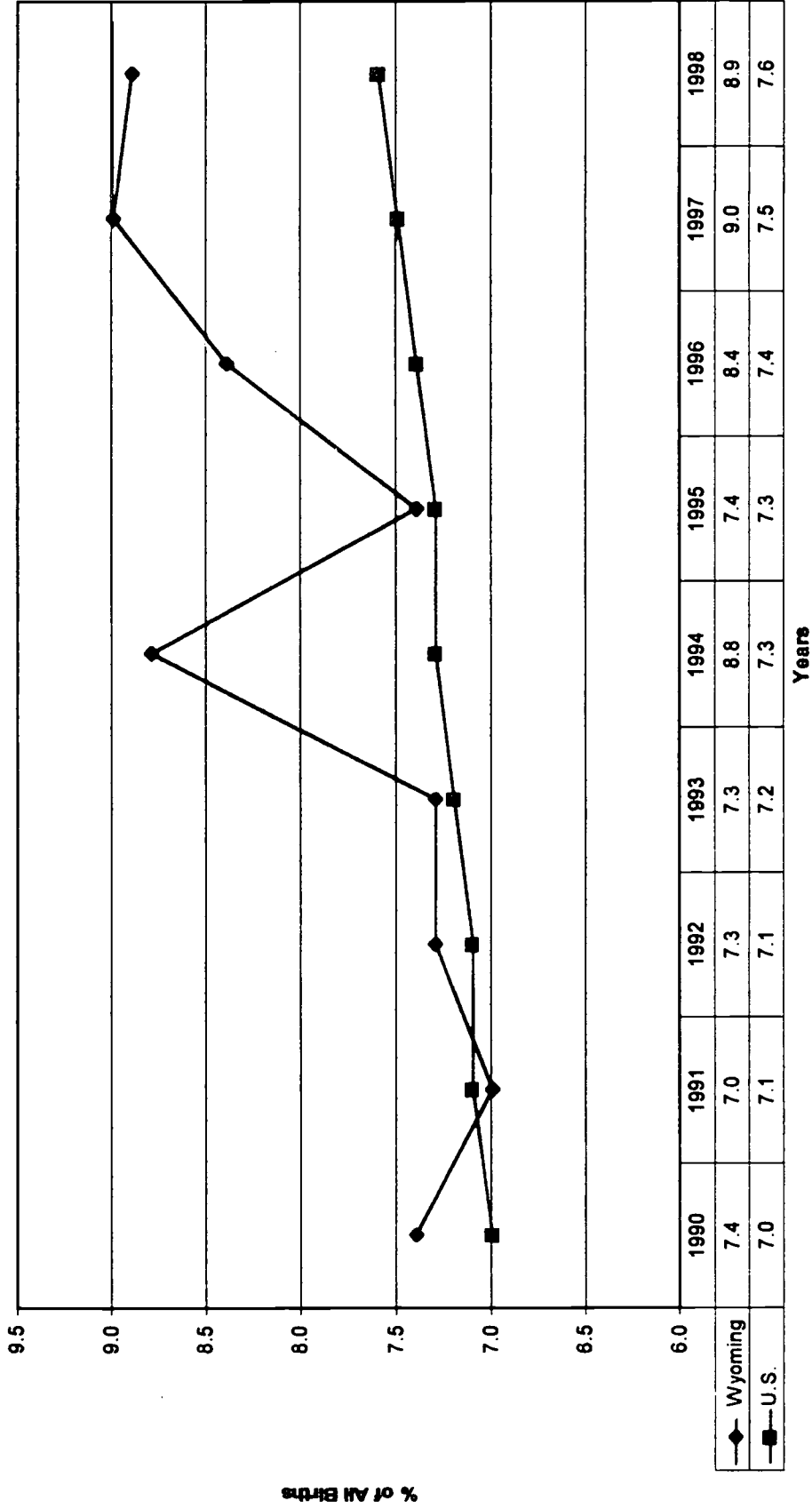
Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics



Low Birth-Weight Babies, Cont.



**Low Birth-Weight Babies
% of All Births**



Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

Early Prenatal Care

DEFINITION

The percentage of Wyoming resident women receiving prenatal care beginning with the first trimester.

Data are reported by residence, not place of care or birth.

WYOMING

Women who delay receiving early prenatal care (care in the first trimester of pregnancy) are at greater health risk for both themselves and their babies.

In Wyoming, 81 percent of all births received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy in 1998. This is a slight decrease from 1997 and the lowest percentage recorded since 1993.

In 1998, there were 255 women in Wyoming that delayed obtaining prenatal care until the third trimester or did not receive any prenatal care at all.

This represents 4.1 percent of total births in 1998.

Timely and comprehensive prenatal care provides an opportunity to detect and treat medical and nonmedical conditions.

Early detection of medical conditions allow for treatment while nonmedical health conditions.

These conditions include smoking, substance abuse and nutritional deficiencies can be intervened providing a healthier environment for the developing child.

An alternative method of prenatal

"We can't always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

care utilization is the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index.

The index compares the actual number of prenatal visits to an expected number of visits based upon the recommendations of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

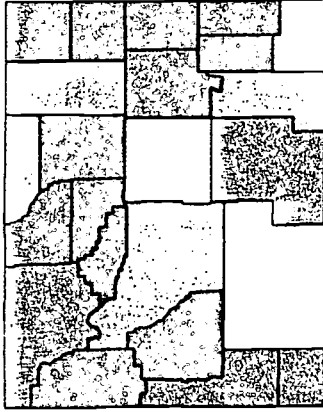
The following table shows how Wyoming compared to the U.S. Overall, Wyoming's rate of adequate care is 6 percent below the national figure and the state demonstrates a higher index for inadequate care.

Women who delay receiving early prenatal care (care in the first trimester or pregnancy) are at greater health risk for both themselves and their baby.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index

	Intensive Use (110% of Recommended Visits)	Adequate (80-109% of Recommended Visits)	Intermediate (50-79% of Recommended Visits)	Inadequate or No Care
Wyoming	30.9	40.8	15.2	13.0
United States	31.0	43.3	13.8	11.9

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics



Early Prenatal Care, Cont.

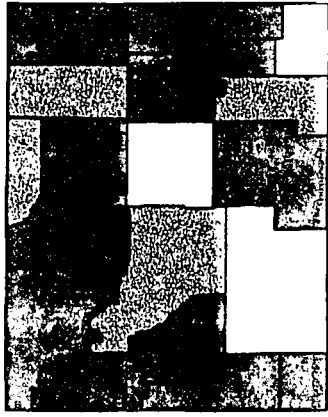
Percent of Births Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	83.5%	82.6%	82.0%	80.5%	88.0%	90.0%	88.9%	86.8%	85.9%
Big Horn	74.5%	78.4%	77.5%	81.8%	79.9%	76.2%	81.6%	83.3%	84.1%
Campbell	74.7%	73.4%	74.9%	80.6%	87.5%	86.4%	83.8%	86.9%	84.8%
Carbon	75.1%	71.1%	70.8%	71.6%	72.8%	82.1%	77.2%	74.2%	79.7%
Converse	84.9%	84.0%	84.6%	83.8%	82.8%	82.6%	78.2%	83.3%	71.8%
Crook	77.5%	77.1%	80.8%	77.9%	88.4%	82.9%	86.1%	82.0%	90.3%
Fremont	72.8%	72.2%	75.9%	78.5%	78.9%	74.1%	75.1%	70.2%	74.9%
Goshen	75.8%	86.5%	76.2%	77.6%	79.0%	73.9%	77.7%	77.4%	75.3%
Hot Springs	60.4%	86.7%	89.5%	88.1%	73.8%	95.7%	91.7%	79.5%	86.3%
Johnson	77.9%	83.8%	85.5%	92.3%	84.7%	83.8%	89.0%	88.0%	86.8%
Laramie	76.3%	76.4%	71.0%	75.9%	77.4%	80.0%	74.0%	80.1%	79.0%
Lincoln	76.7%	80.2%	81.1%	85.8%	85.3%	85.6%	85.4%	88.6%	85.6%
Natrona	82.1%	84.1%	84.1%	85.0%	84.9%	84.3%	84.6%	82.8%	85.0%
Niobrara	83.3%	80.0%	69.0%	76.0%	91.2%	87.0%	86.1%	92.3%	84.0%
Park	88.8%	80.2%	83.2%	84.3%	84.4%	86.1%	84.5%	83.9%	79.3%
Platte	81.7%	81.1%	83.5%	75.0%	74.2%	64.3%	73.3%	78.4%	77.7%
Sheridan	83.5%	81.9%	85.8%	84.3%	89.5%	95.0%	88.0%	90.5%	84.7%
Sublette	83.3%	84.1%	81.8%	86.7%	78.2%	79.7%	76.4%	75.4%	78.9%
Sweetwater	80.4%	72.5%	78.6%	79.6%	78.6%	79.1%	82.0%	79.6%	75.1%
Teton	89.1%	90.2%	84.5%	91.4%	92.2%	91.9%	83.5%	90.4%	88.9%
Uinta	82.5%	82.2%	79.0%	83.2%	84.0%	85.2%	83.7%	85.3%	81.5%
Washakie	84.1%	75.6%	75.5%	82.3%	82.4%	87.5%	86.6%	84.5%	82.0%
Weston	85.9%	79.7%	74.0%	81.8%	90.5%	78.9%	82.8%	82.8%	79.2%
Yellowstone NP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	71.4%	100%	100%	100%
Wyoming	79.5%	78.7%	73.6%	80.6%	82.1%	82.9%	81.5%	82.2%	61.0%

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

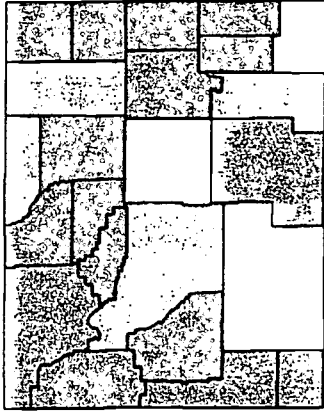
Sources for Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics



Early Prenatal Care, Contd.

Number of Births Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	360	304	305	313	336	352	352	336	305
Big Horn	117	120	110	126	119	115	124	125	122
Campbell	398	353	367	403	378	376	357	405	406
Carbon	163	128	138	154	131	156	146	115	149
Converse	129	126	121	119	130	138	115	130	96
Crook	69	54	59	53	61	58	62	41	56
Fremont	423	374	403	398	373	343	348	342	378
Goshen	122	134	109	125	98	105	115	120	116
Hot Springs	29	39	51	37	31	45	33	35	44
Johnson	67	57	59	60	72	67	65	66	46
Laramie	919	933	921	924	924	907	859	943	878
Lincoln	194	162	154	157	157	161	169	163	149
Natrona	765	803	799	740	807	757	750	700	708
Niobrara	20	20	20	19	31	20	31	24	21
Park	292	247	262	247	228	242	234	260	245
Platte	76	77	76	63	69	54	63	76	73
Sheridan	238	204	277	237	247	246	243	258	221
Sublette	60	53	45	65	61	59	42	49	45
Sweetwater	452	465	452	506	441	413	428	442	441
Teton	188	175	158	148	177	159	137	169	144
Uinta	298	281	267	258	262	282	283	295	265
Washakie	95	99	74	93	75	84	84	87	82
Weston	67	59	54	45	67	45	77	53	61
Yellowstone NP	1	2	1	1	3	5	7	3	8
Wyoming	5,542	5,269	5,282	5,291	5,278	5,189	5,124	5,237	5,059

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

Infant Deaths



DEFINITION

Number of deaths from all causes for children under the age of one year.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

Infant mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths by the number of live births and multiplying by 1,000.

WYOMING

In 1998, 44 infants (babies under the age of one year) died in Wyoming. This is an increase of seven over the previous year raising the mortality rate from 5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births to 7.0.

NATIONALLY

The U.S. Rate for 1998 per 1,000 live births is 7.2. Over the past nine years, 438 infants have died, producing an infant mortality rate of 7.5 for every 1,000 live births over the period of 1990-1998.

Infancy is commonly divided into the neonatal period, the first 27 days of life, and the postneonatal period, 28 days to less than one year.

About two-thirds of infant deaths occur during the neonatal period (although advances in neonatology in recent decades have greatly improved the chances that infants will survive this period).

The three leading causes of death to infants (one year or younger) are congenital anomalies, disorders relating to a short gestation period and low

birth weight and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

In 1994, SIDS dropped from the second to the third leading cause of infant mortality.

The SIDS decline accounted for nearly one-third of the total drop in infant mortality in 1995 and 1996. Infant deaths due to SIDS have been declining since 1989.

The U.S. infant mortality rate has decreased rapidly over the past three decades, largely due to medical developments over this time.

Between 1960 and 1997, the rate fell from 26.0 to 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

There was a steep decline in the rate of neonatal deaths (from 18.7 to 4.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) and a smaller, more gradual decline in the rate of postneonatal deaths (from 7.3 to 2.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births).

Despite the declines in recent decades, the U.S. infant mortality rate ranks among the highest of industrialized nations.

For example, in 1994, the rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births was 4.3 in Japan, 5.6 in Germany, 6.2 in England and Wales and 6.5 in France.

The United States registered with 8.0 deaths per 1,000 births in comparison with other nations in 1994.

The Russian Federation, in contrast, had an infant mortality rate of 18.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1994.

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births in Wyoming

1990	8.6
1991	7.8
1992	9.1
1993	7.9
1994	6.7
1995	7.7
1996	6.4
1997	5.8
1998	7.0

Source: Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

"The opposite of memory is not forgetfulness, it is indifference. With words and deeds, we can fight indifference. For the dead, too late—maybe too late for us, but for the children we can fight indifference. It is for the children that we must remember who we are. Who are we?"

—Elie Weisel

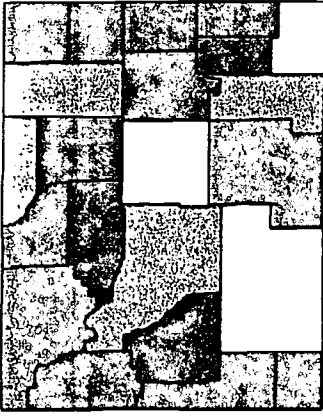
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Infant Deaths, Cont.

Infant Deaths by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	3	2
Big Horn	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	3
Campbell	2	6	5	4	2	2	3	4	-
Carbon	-	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	-
Converse	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	-	1
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fremont	5	5	5	6	4	7	4	5	9
Goshen	3	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	1
Hot Springs	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Johnson	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Laramie	12	12	8	10	9	8	6	7	9
Lincoln	4	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	-
Natrona	10	7	12	9	3	9	1	6	2
Niobrara	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	4
Platte	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sheridan	3	1	5	1	4	1	1	3	1
Sublette	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Sweetwater	5	6	6	5	5	2	3	1	5
Teton	1	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-
Uinta	2	4	5	2	1	1	3	1	3
Washakie	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1
Weston	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wyoming	60	52	61	52	44	48	40	37	44

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics



Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth
1999

Child Deaths

DEFINITION

Number of deaths from all causes ages one to 14 years.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of birth.

WYOMING

In 1998, there were 31 deaths of children ages one to 14 recorded in Wyoming. This is the same amount that was recorded in 1997.

Two hundred and eighty-three children have died during the period of 1990 through 1998.

Most child deaths are from motor vehicle related injuries and other unintentional injuries.

NATIONALLY

Injuries are a common cause of death for children of all ages. Among children ages one to 14, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death, followed by congenital anomalies, malignant neoplasms, homicide and legal intervention and diseases of the heart.

In 1996, all injuries, including homicides and suicides, accounted for 52 percent of deaths to children ages five through 14 and for 80 percent of deaths to youth ages 15 through 19.

Overall, child death rates have decreased substantially over the past several decades.

In 1997, death rates per 100,000 were 35.8 for one- through four-year-olds, and 74.8 for 15- through 19-year-olds.

The most dramatic declines in death rates occurred among children under age 15, with decreases of 67 percent among children ages one to four, 62 percent among children ages five to nine and 48 percent among children ages 10 to 14 since 1960.

Most of the decline in the death rate for these groups occurred between 1960 and 1990.

In contrast, death rates for youth ages 15 through 19 have decreased only 21 percent since 1960.

Moreover, unlike the fairly steady declines among the younger age groups, the death rate for this age group has had a variable pattern over the last 30 years.

Multi-year data from the National Center for Health Statistics are used to examine differences in the death rate of children for several racial and ethnic groups across three time periods spanning from 1989 through 1996.

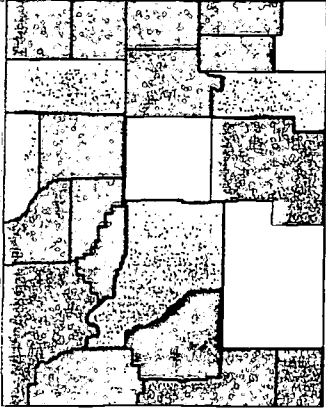
For children ages one to 14 and youths ages 15 to 24, black children and youth have the highest death rate.

They are followed by American Indian/Alaska Native, then Hispanic and next white children and youth.

Asian children and youth consistently have the lowest death rates.

Male child death rates are higher than female rates of all age groups.

The differences are far more pronounced for the older age groups, for whom injury-related deaths disproportionately affect males more than females.



"Think not of yourselves, O Chiefs, not of your own generation. Think of continuing generations of our families, think of our grandchildren and of those yet unborn, whose faces are coming from beneath the ground."

—Peacemaker

Child Deaths, Cont.

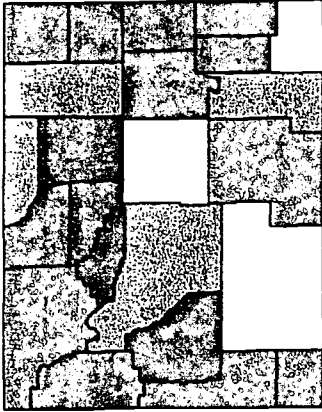
Child Deaths by County of Residence Ages 1 to 14 Years

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Albany	1					2	1		2	6
Big Horn	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
Campbell	4	4	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	27
Carbon	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	3	11
Converse	1		1		4		2	2		10
Crook	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
Fremont	2	6	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	33
Goshen	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	4	-	10
Hot Springs	4			1		1		1		7
Johnson	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Laramie	4	10	2	2	2	3	5	-	5	33
Lincoln	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	7
Natrona	1	4	4	1	3	1	3	3	2	22
Niobrara	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Park	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	17
Platte	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	1	2	10
Sheridan	3	1	3	1	1	-	4	1	4	18
Sublette	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Sweetwater	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	4	-	22
Teton	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Uinta	3	3	4	2	2	3	5	1	2	20
Washakie	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
Weston			1	1	1				2	5
Wyoming	33	34	37	27	25	29	36	31	31	283

Sources of Data

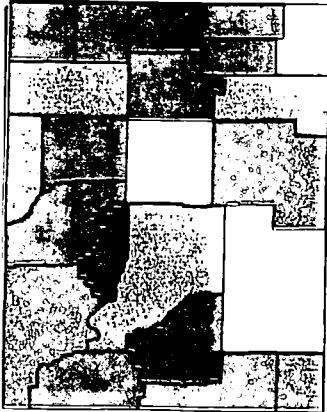
Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth
1999



Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages



DEFINITION

The number of unmarried mothers giving birth. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth.

WYOMING

In 1998, unmarried women accounted for 29.6 percent of all births in Wyoming. This percentage represents a sharp increase over 1997. Nationally, 32.8 percent of all births were to single mothers.

In total, 1,848 babies were born to single mothers. Since 1990, 14,939 infants were born to single mothers.

Babies born into one-parent households have an increased risk of living in poverty than children in two-parent households. Typically single mothers do not complete secondary or post-secondary education, which further limits their levels of income.

In terms of birth order, 54 percent of all babies born to single mothers were first children, 24 percent were the second child born to the mother, 11 percent were the third child and the remaining seven percent were the fourth and over child of the mother.

Racially, Wyoming's percentage for white unmarried mothers was 27.9 percent as compared to 26.3 percent for the U.S. as a whole.

As for distribution throughout counties, Fremont had 43.6 percent, Niobrara had 36 percent, Natrona had 35.2 percent and Carbon had 34.8 percent. These counties reported significantly higher percentages of births

"We hold our children's future in our hands. And ultimately, they hold our future in theirs."

—Clarence Anthony

to unmarried mothers than the state as a whole.

Those counties with remarkably low percentages of births to unmarried mothers as compared to the state's overall percentage were Big Horn at 15.2 percent, Lincoln at 17.8 percent and Teton at 19.8 percent.

Births to single mothers accounted for the following percentages of all births by age group:

Age of Mother*	Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers Age Group 1998	Number of Babies Born to Single Mothers 1998
15-17	85%	249
18-19	62%	442
20-24	35%	681
25-29	17%	290
30 and over	12%	178

*Note: Eight births were reported to girls under the age of 15 and are not included within this table

Of all the single mothers birthing in 1998, 35 percent had not completed high school. The following table shows the years of school completed by single mothers:

Years of School Completed by Mother*	Percent of All Single Mothers who Birthed in 1998	Number of Babies Born to Single Mothers 1998
0-8	3%	54
9-11	32%	600
12	42%	774
13-15	19%	351
16	2%	36
17	1%	22

*Note: Eleven mothers reported as "Unknown" years of school completed.

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages, Cont.

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages as a Percentage of All Births

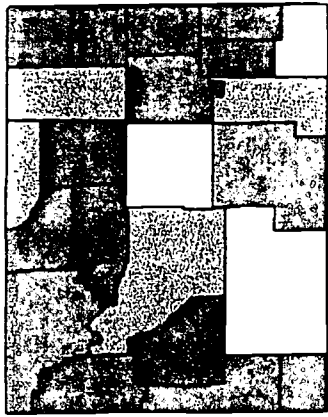
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	41.8%	19.6%	16.7%	19.0%	14.6%	20.2%	18.7%	17.1%	23.9%
Big Horn	15.3%	15.0%	14.1%	22.1%	18.1%	15.9%	15.8%	22.0%	15.2%
Campbell	20.8%	20.8%	26.7%	31.2%	25.7%	31.0%	24.9%	29.2%	30.9%
Carbon	18.4%	23.3%	26.7%	24.7%	32.2%	29.5%	32.8%	36.8%	34.8%
Converse	19.7%	30.0%	23.8%	26.8%	30.6%	28.1%	25.9%	27.6%	29.9%
Crook	7.9%	12.9%	9.6%	14.7%	23.2%	15.7%	12.5%	22.0%	24.2%
Fremont	29.4%	29.2%	33.9%	36.7%	38.7%	38.0%	41.5%	40.2%	43.6%
Goshen	20.5%	25.2%	24.5%	26.7%	38.7%	26.8%	24.3%	23.9%	26.6%
Hot Springs	31.3%	26.7%	14.0%	14.3%	28.6%	38.3%	27.8%	27.3%	31.4%
Johnson	12.8%	13.2%	18.8%	29.2%	27.1%	25.0%	26.0%	22.7%	20.8%
Laramie	21.4%	25.4%	25.9%	25.8%	26.8%	24.4%	25.8%	26.1%	27.2%
Lincoln	7.9%	10.4%	12.1%	9.8%	18.5%	14.4%	12.6%	12.0%	17.8%
Natrona	23.0%	27.7%	30.6%	31.3%	37.1%	34.0%	33.3%	35.5%	35.2%
Niobrara	16.7%	24.0%	24.1%	20.0%	20.6%	8.7%	16.7%	38.5%	36.0%
Park	17.6%	19.8%	15.8%	18.1%	24.1%	17.4%	22.4%	21.6%	24.9%
Platte	16.1%	13.7%	22.0%	19.0%	23.7%	19.0%	24.4%	16.5%	20.2%
Sheridan	19.6%	29.3%	24.5%	26.7%	25.4%	27.8%	27.2%	29.5%	29.5%
Sublette	19.4%	17.5%	16.4%	9.3%	21.8%	25.7%	12.7%	18.5%	31.6%
Sweetwater	19.6%	24.2%	22.2%	27.0%	28.6%	29.3%	29.5%	28.5%	33.4%
Teton	14.2%	9.8%	13.9%	14.2%	14.1%	14.5%	24.4%	16.6%	19.8%
Uinta	16.9%	21.3%	20.4%	23.9%	23.1%	21.1%	29.6%	25.4%	27.1%
Washakie	15.9%	14.5%	18.4%	23.9%	20.9%	20.8%	21.6%	29.1%	20.0%
Weston	21.8%	24.3%	24.7%	25.5%	18.9%	22.8%	28.9%	23.4%	29.9%
Wyoming	19.8%	23.1%	24.0%	25.8%	27.4%	26.4%	27.0%	27.4%	29.6%

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

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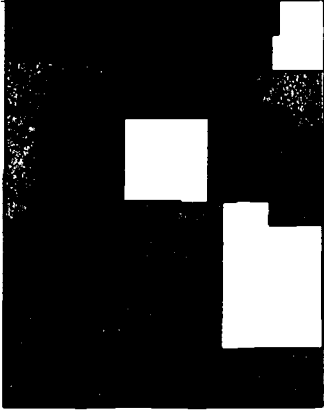
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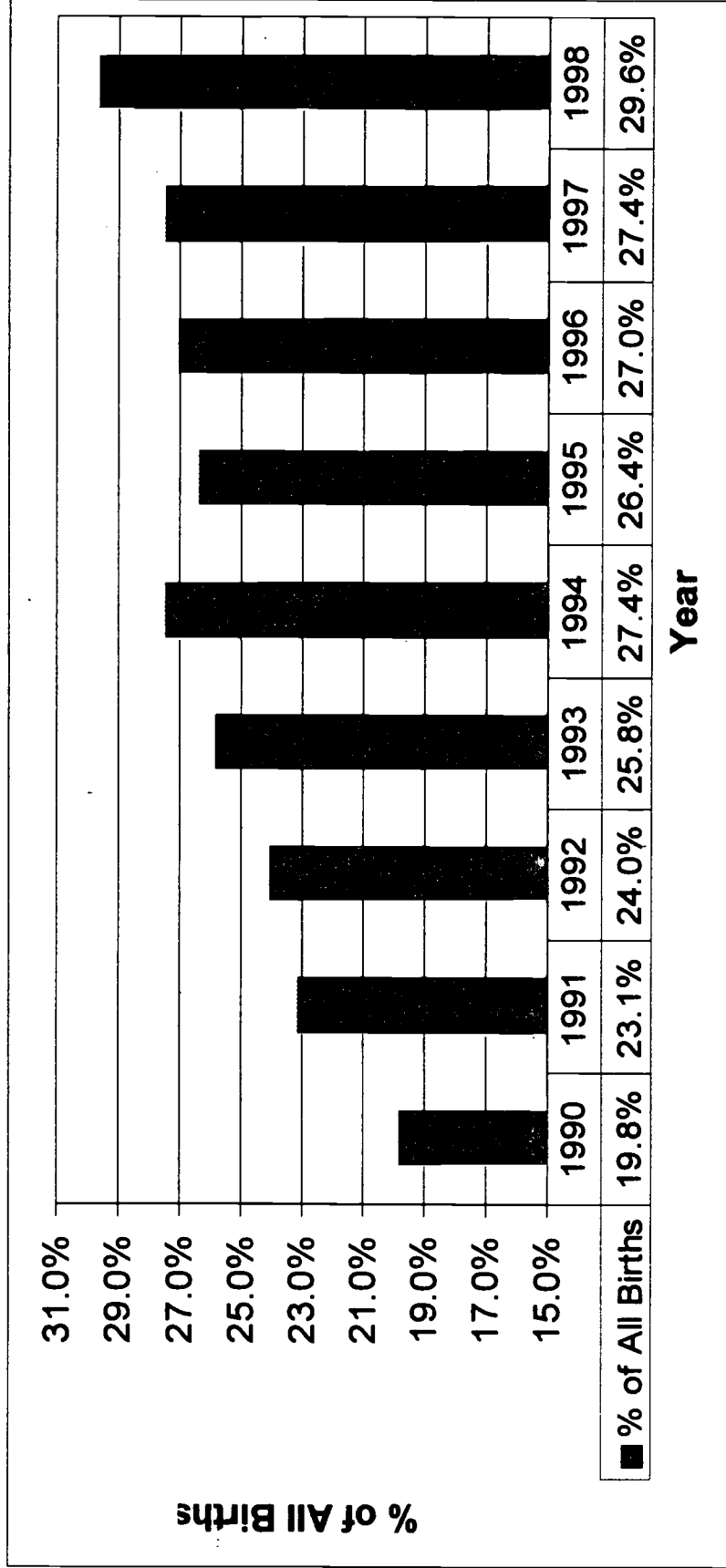
Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

abies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages, Cont.



Births to Unmarried Mothers as a Percent of All Births



Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

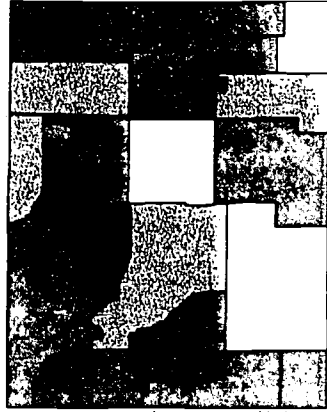
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages, Cont.

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total 1990-1998
Albany	64	72	62	74	59	79	74	66	85	635
Big Horn	24	23	20	34	27	24	24	33	22	231
Campbell	111	100	131	156	111	135	106	136	148	1,134
Carbon	40	42	52	53	58	56	62	57	65	485
Converse	30	45	34	38	48	47	38	43	40	363
Crook	7	9	7	10	16	11	9	11	15	95
Fremont	171	151	180	186	183	175	191	196	220	1,653
Goshen	33	39	35	43	48	38	36	37	41	350
Hot Springs	15	12	8	8	12	18	10	12	16	109
Johnson	11	9	13	19	23	20	19	17	11	142
Laramie	258	310	336	314	320	277	299	307	302	2,723
Lincoln	20	21	23	18	34	27	25	22	31	221
Natrona	214	265	291	273	352	305	295	300	293	2,588
Niobrara	4	6	7	5	7	2	6	10	9	56
Park	59	61	47	53	65	49	62	67	77	539
Platte	15	13	20	16	22	16	21	16	19	158
Sheridan	56	79	79	75	70	72	75	84	77	661
Sublette	14	11	9	7	17	19	7	12	18	114
Sweetwater	110	155	128	172	160	153	154	158	196	1,386
Teton	30	19	26	23	27	25	40	31	32	253
Uinta	61	73	69	74	72	70	100	88	88	695
Washakie	18	19	18	27	19	20	21	30	20	192
Weston	17	18	18	14	14	18	24	15	23	156
Wyoming	1,381	1,546	1,613	1,690	1,764	1,651	1,698	1,748	1,848	14,939

Source: Wyoming Department of Health. Vital Record Statistics

Births by Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy



DEFINITION

Percent of women giving birth who reported smoking during pregnancy. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth.

Data are calculated by dividing the number of babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy by total number of births.

smoked during pregnancy.

American Indian mothers were found most likely to smoke. This group was reported at 39.3 percent.

Hispanic mothers were least likely to smoke reporting 14.0 percent. For non-Hispanic mothers, 23.4 percent smoked.

Smoking during pregnancy has been strongly associated with the incidence of low birth-weight babies. In 1998, 13.3 percent of infants born to smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams.

Only 7.6 percent of babies born to nonsmokers weighed less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds).

The average birth weight of infants born to smokers was 213 grams lighter than the birth weight of babies born to nonsmokers.

According to the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, smoking can cause significant damage to women's reproductive system.

An estimated 27.2 percent of reproductive aged women smoke cigarettes—that equates to more than 14 million women ages 18-44 that are smokers.

If current trends continue, smoking will have a tremendous health impact on smoking mothers and their unborn children.

In addition, smoking-related pregnancy complications will cause dramatic cost burdens to the nation's health care system.

"We are guilty of many errors and many faults but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the fountain of life. Many of the things we need can wait. The child cannot. Right now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are being developed. To him we cannot answer 'Tomorrow.' His name is 'Today.'"
—Lucila Godoy Alcaysaga

WYOMING

Nationally, only 12.9 percent of women giving birth smoked during pregnancy in 1998 while in Wyoming 22.5 percent of women smoked during pregnancy.

Wyoming is declining in this area. During 1998 the state showed a sharp increase over the reported rate in 1997 of 20.4 percent.

The counties of Fremont, Natrona, Platte, Sublette and Campbell all posted rates of 28 percent while Teton and Albany counties reported the lowest rates, 7.4 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively.

Smoking during pregnancy was most common in women 18 and 19 years old, accounting for 34 percent of all births in this age group. Mothers from 30 to 34 years of age smoked the least, accounting for 13.1 percent of all birth for this age group.

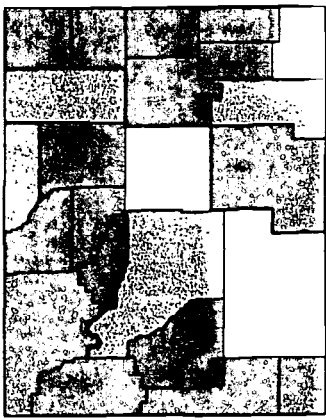
In regards to education, 44.7 percent of the mothers that had a high school education smoked during pregnancy.

Only 2.6 percent of the mothers with 16 or more years of education

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Births by Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, Cont.



Percentage of Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	14.8%	14.7%	9.1%	9.0%	8.4%	11.0%	8.1%	9.3%	9.3%
Big Horn	19.7%	15.0%	12.0%	13.6%	18.8%	8.6%	11.8%	22.7%	11.7%
Campbell	27.2%	30.8%	27.1%	27.6%	28.2%	26.4%	27.0%	28.8%	28.4%
Carbon	18.4%	24.4%	22.6%	19.5%	22.2%	22.1%	20.6%	27.1%	24.1%
Converse	28.3%	26.7%	26.6%	23.2%	25.5%	25.7%	25.2%	21.8%	25.4%
Crook	30.3%	34.3%	26.0%	16.2%	23.2%	21.4%	12.5%	20.0%	17.7%
Fremont	28.4%	30.3%	29.4%	25.4%	24.1%	23.2%	25.9%	22.2%	30.9%
Goshen	18.6%	20.0%	16.1%	24.8%	18.5%	16.9%	19.6%	14.8%	17.5%
Hot Springs	31.3%	17.8%	22.8%	21.4%	28.6%	17.0%	16.7%	29.5%	23.5%
Johnson	27.9%	22.1%	18.8%	26.2%	20.0%	22.5%	24.7%	8.0%	20.8%
Laramie	22.6%	21.8%	23.8%	19.6%	17.7%	15.2%	16.0%	18.1%	18.5%
Lincoln	22.5%	18.3%	18.9%	15.8%	20.7%	14.4%	11.6%	10.9%	14.4%
Natrona	29.4%	30.6%	31.3%	25.3%	26.5%	25.4%	26.6%	26.6%	29.4%
Niobrara	29.2%	40.0%	24.1%	36.0%	26.5%	21.7%	19.4%	26.9%	16.0%
Park	19.1%	21.1%	14.8%	19.5%	22.2%	12.8%	18.4%	14.8%	20.4%
Platte	21.5%	20.0%	16.5%	16.7%	23.7%	16.7%	15.1%	19.6%	29.8%
Sheridan	21.1%	23.3%	23.5%	28.5%	19.9%	21.6%	19.9%	20.7%	22.2%
Sublette	20.8%	20.6%	36.4%	14.7%	25.6%	21.6%	20.0%	13.8%	29.8%
Sweetwater	27.4%	26.7%	26.7%	24.2%	29.8%	26.1%	25.1%	26.1%	26.4%
Teton	21.8%	13.9%	13.4%	6.8%	9.9%	11.0%	7.3%	3.7%	7.4%
Uinta	27.7%	24.0%	23.7%	22.3%	21.2%	21.8%	25.4%	22.0%	22.8%
Washakie	21.2%	16.8%	14.3%	14.2%	14.3%	14.6%	19.6%	12.6%	13.0%
Weston	20.5%	31.1%	24.7%	30.9%	23.0%	28.1%	21.7%	29.7%	26.0%
Wyoming	24.3%	24.4%	23.6%	21.4%	21.7%	19.8%	20.2%	20.4%	22.4%

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

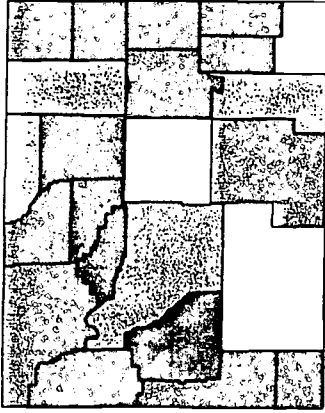
Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

The National Center for Chronic
Disease Prevention and Health
Promotion

70

Births by Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, Cont.



Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	64	54	34	35	34	43	32	36	33
Big Horn	31	23	17	21	28	13	18	34	17
Campbell	145	148	133	138	122	115	115	134	136
Carbon	40	44	44	42	40	42	39	42	45
Converse	43	40	38	33	40	43	37	34	34
Crook	27	24	19	11	16	15	9	10	11
Fremont	165	157	156	129	114	107	119	108	156
Goshen	30	31	23	40	23	24	29	23	27
Hot Springs	15	8	13	9	12	8	6	13	12
Johnson	24	16	13	17	17	18	18	6	11
Laramie	272	267	309	239	211	172	186	213	206
Lincoln	57	37	36	29	38	27	23	20	25
Natrona	274	292	297	220	252	228	236	225	245
Niobrara	7	10	7	9	9	5	7	7	4
Park	63	65	44	57	60	36	51	46	63
Platte	20	19	15	14	22	14	13	19	28
Sheridan	60	58	76	80	55	56	55	59	58
Sublette	15	13	20	11	20	16	11	9	17
Sweetwater	154	171	154	154	167	136	131	145	155
Teton	46	27	25	11	19	19	12	7	12
Uinta	100	82	80	69	66	72	86	76	74
Washakie	24	22	14	16	13	14	19	13	13
Weston	16	23	18	17	17	16	18	19	20
Wyoming	1,692	1,630	1,585	1,401	1,395	1,239	1,270	1,298	1,402

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Records Statistics

Teen Births

DEFINITION

Number of infants born to mothers in the age group of 15-17 years of age. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth. Teenage birthrates are calculated by dividing the number of females in the 15-17 age group who gave birth and the number of total births.

WYOMING

In 1998 there were 249 babies born to females 15-17 years of age. The teenage birthrate dropped to 19.5 per 1,000 females age 15-17 years in 1998.

This declining trend is consistent with the state's experience in 1997 and is a very positive trend from 1996 when the teen birthrate was estimated at 25 births per 1,000 females age 15-17 years.

Teen pregnancy is a complicated issue which threatens the development of teens and of their babies.

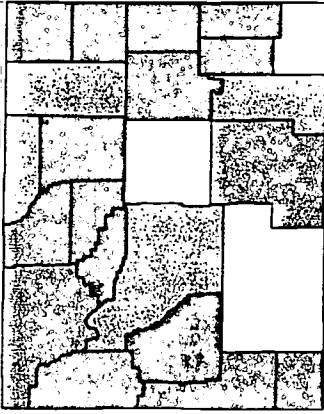
According to the Children's Defense Fund, children born to teenagers are more likely to suffer poor health, live in poverty, have learning and behavior problems and eventually become teen parents themselves. On average, three out of five teen mothers drop out of school.

According to the Wyoming 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary, 17 percent of Wyoming middle school students reported having had sex.

Of those high school students surveyed, 48 percent reported having had

"The 1950s portrait of the family as peaceful, supportive and nurturing has changed to a 2000 collage of an often blended family that is sometimes chaotic, struggling and frequently overwhelmed as it still tries to achieve the American Dream."

—Tamara Lucas Copeland



sex. This represents a 2.9 percent increase since 1997 for high school students.

NATIONALLY

Research indicates that giving birth as a teen can have negative consequences on both mothers and their children over and above the possible effects of the mother's disadvantaged background.

Giving birth at an early age can limit a young woman's options regarding education and employment opportunities, increases the likelihood that she will need public assistance and can have negative effects on the development of her children.

Between 1960 and 1985, birthrates for teens age 15 through 19 dropped from 89.1 to 51.0 per 1,000 teen women.

This trend reversed between 1985 and 1991, and the teen birthrate increased to 62.1 per 1,000 teen women.

Since 1991, the teen birthrate has again turned downward, declining to 51.1 births per 1,000 teen women by 1998.

The trends described in the previous paragraph are evident for white, black and American Indian/Alaska Native ages 15 through 19.

American Indian/Alaska Native women have followed a similar trend since 1980 (the first year for which data are available for the group).

In contrast, the birth rate for Hispanic teens increased from 82.2 per 1,000 teen women in 1980 (the first

year for which data were available) to 106.7 per 1,000 teen women in 1997, and to 93.7 in 1998.

Similarly, the Asian/Pacific Islander teen birthrate, although substantially lower than all other racial and ethnic groups, increased slightly through 1991 and held fairly steady through 1994.

The birthrate has since declined to 23.1 births per 1,000 teen women in 1998.

The birthrate for black teens has remained about twice that of white teens since 1960.

In 1998, the birth rate for white teens was 45.4 per 1,000 teen women, and for black teens it was 85.3 per 1,000 teen women.

Black teens had the highest birthrate until 1994, when the rate for Hispanic teens surpassed that of blacks; the Hispanic rate has remained at a higher level through 1998.

Black teens experienced a 26 percent drop in birthrates between 1991 and 1998, from 115.5 to 85.3 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19.

The birthrate for black teens is now at its lowest point in the almost 40 years for which detailed statistics for black teens have been available.

Teen Births, Cont.

Teen birthrates increase with age. In 1998, the birthrate for all teens ages 15 through 17 was 30.4 per 1,000 teen women; for those age 18 or 19, it was 82.0 per 1,000.

Rates for teen females ages 10 through 14 were considerably lower at 1.0 per 1,000. For black and Hispanic teens, the birthrate among 18- and 19-year-olds was more than twice that of the 15 through 17-year-old teen females.

The birthrate of white, American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander teen females ages 18 or 19 are over two and a half times that of younger teens ages 15 through 17.

According to the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999 Report, nationwide, 6.3 percent of students reported that they had been pregnant or had gotten someone else pregnant.

Female students in grades 11 and 12 (8.1 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively) were significantly more likely to have been pregnant than male students in grades 11 and 12 were to have gotten someone pregnant (3.7 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively).

Overall, black students (13.4 percent) were significantly more likely than white students (4.3 percent) to have been pregnant or to have gotten someone pregnant.

This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students.

Female students in grade 12 (13.8 percent) were significantly more likely

than female students in grades 9 and 10 (4.8 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively) to have been pregnant.

The popular Child Trends' report, Facts at a Glance 1999, was released in early 2000.

The annual report compares teen pregnancy and birth data for over 100 of the largest U.S. cities. The report noted teen birthrates decreased for the seventh straight year (1991-1998) showing a decline in all 50 states.

The teen birthrate in 1998 was 51 per 1,000 females ages 15-19, an 18 percent decline since 1991. This rate is close to the record low of 50, which was reached in 1986.

Also, Hispanic teens continue to have the highest rate of teen births.

There was a dramatic percentage of females aged 15-19 who reported using contraception the first time they had sex, from 48 percent in 1982 to 76 percent in 1995.

However, there is some evidence of a decline in contraceptive use among sexually active females, from 77 percent in 1988 to 68 percent in 1995.

Black teens are the only racial/ethnic group whose rates of contraceptive use at most recent sexual intercourse did not decline.

Bearing a child during adolescence is associated with poor outcomes for young women and their children.

Giving birth to a second child while still a teen further increases these risks. Yet, analyses of nationally rep-

resentative data indicate that in the two years following the first birth, teen mothers have a second birth at about the same rate as older mothers.

In 1998, more than one in every five births to teen mothers was a birth of second order or higher.

The proportion of teen births that were second or higher order increased from 22 percent in 1980 to peak at 25 percent in 1991 but has since declined to 22 percent in 1998.

This pattern is evident across racial, ethnic and marital status groups.

The rate of second births to teens who have had a first birth has fallen 21 percent between 1991 and 1997.

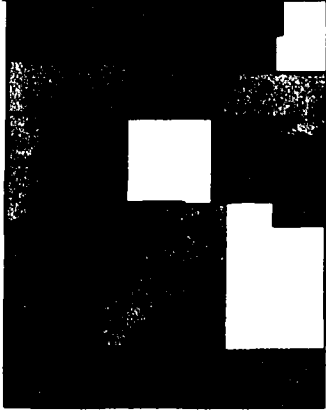
Births to black and Hispanic teens are more likely to be subsequent births than births to white teens.

In 1998, 26 percent of births to black teens, 24 percent of births to Hispanic teens and 20 percent of births to white teens were second- or higher-order births.

A high proportion of births among married teens are second or higher order than births to unmarried teens.

In 1997, 28 percent of births to married teens were second or higher order, compared with 20 percent among unmarried teens.

Younger teens who give birth are more likely to be unmarried when they deliver than are older teens in each year and across racial/ethnic groups. In 1998, 87 percent of births to 15- through 17-year-olds were to unmarried mothers, compared with 74 percent among 18- through 19-year-olds.



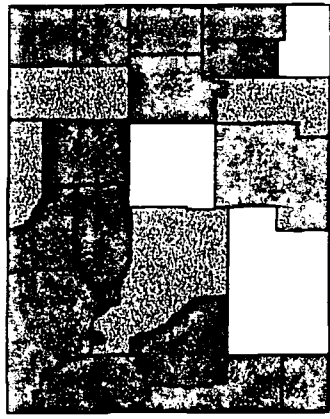
Teen Births, Cont.

Teenage Birthrate (Ages: 15-17) Population, Births and Birthrate by County 1998

	Number of Females 15-17 Years of Age	Number of Births	Rate per 1,000
Albany	515	11	21
Big Horn	368	-	0
Campbell	995	16	16
Carbon	425	8	19
Converse	385	4	10
Crook*	148	2	14
Fremont	970	32	33
Goshen	349	8	23
Hot Springs	113	2	18
Johnson*	187	-	0
Laramie	1,877	50	27
Lincoln	484	8	17
Natrona	1,590	43	27
Niobrara*	74	1	14
Park	658	3	5
Platte*	239	3	13
Sheridan	648	3	5
Sublette*	141	2	14
Sweetwater	1,258	24	19
Teton	254	-	0
Uinta	714	19	27
Washakie	228	4	18
Weston	192	6	33
Wyoming	12,802	249	19.5

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Wyoming Department of Health. Vital Record Statistics

* Note: Calculated rates for counties which had less than 100 total births in 1998 are statistically unreliable.



Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Children's Defense Fund

Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth
1999

Bureau of the Census

Wyoming 1999 Youth Risk
Behavior Survey Summary

Youth Risk Behavior Surveil-
lance—United States, 1999

PPT Express, Volume 10, Sum-
mer 2000 Newsletter

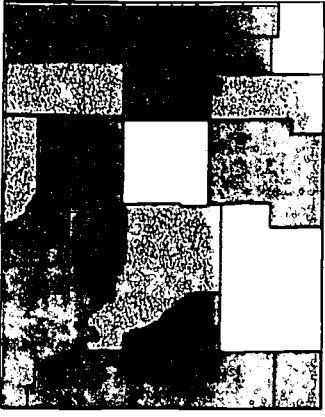
WY Kids Count

Teen Births, Cont.

Babies Born to Females Ages 15-17 Years by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	9	5	11	10	5	14	11	10	11
Big Horn	3	9	8	9	8	5	12	6	0
Campbell	30	22	13	23	20	19	19	20	16
Carbon	11	8	6	15	9	16	16	8	8
Converse	7	10	8	10	6	6	11	6	4
Crook	2	1	0	2	1	5	1	4	2
Fremont	29	27	22	32	29	31	33	37	32
Goshen	7	14	6	9	13	9	4	3	8
Hot Springs	3	4	1	2	5	3	4	2	2
Johnson	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	0
Laramie	61	43	49	50	43	50	53	53	50
Lincoln	8	9	10	6	9	5	4	9	8
Natrona	43	35	47	49	59	42	58	47	43
Niobrara	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Park	10	14	9	9	9	8	11	6	3
Platte	2	2	3	3	2	6	5	4	3
Shenandoah	9	6	17	10	12	10	11	17	3
Sublette	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	2
Sweetwater	31	34	27	28	29	40	27	34	24
Teton	6	3	2	3	1	3	5	5	0
Uinta	18	17	20	21	23	19	16	16	19
Washakie	7	4	5	5	3	4	3	6	4
Weston	3	11	5	3	4	3	5	1	6
Wyoming	303	276	272	304	296	304	315	298	249

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

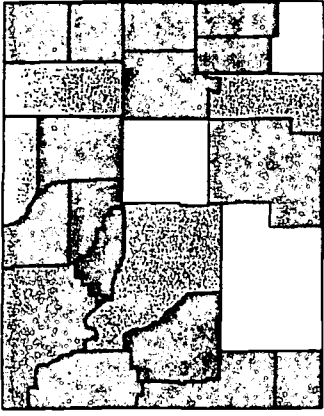


Teen Births, Cont.

Teenage Birthrate per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17 Years

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	19	11	23	20	10	26	20	19	21
Big Horn	10	31	26	29	25	17	34	17	0
Campbell	41	28	16	28	23	21	20	20	16
Carbon	28	20	15	37	21	38	37	18	19
Converse	24	33	25	31	15	17	29	16	10
Crook	17	9	0	16	8	36	7	27	14
Fremont	39	35	28	39	33	34	35	38	33
Goshen	23	47	20	28	40	27	12	8	23
Hot Springs	30	41	10	20	46	28	36	18	18
Johnson	20	13	6	6	12	11	16	5	0
Laramie	40	28	30	29	24	27	28	28	27
Lincoln	22	24	25	15	20	13	8	19	17
Natrona	32	26	34	34	39	27	37	29	27
Niobrara	0	34	0	16	15	0	14	27	14
Park	20	27	17	16	15	19	17	9	5
Platte	10	10	15	15	9	27	21	17	13
Sheridan	17	11	31	18	20	16	17	26	5
Sublette	10	38	18	26	32	15	15	7	14
Sweetwater	30	32	24	24	24	32	22	27	19
Teton	35	17	10	15	5	13	21	20	0
Uinta	34	31	34	34	36	28	23	23	27
Washakie	37	20	24	23	13	17	13	26	18
Weston	19	6	30	19	29	17	27	5	33
Wyoming	29	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	19

Source: WY Kids Count



* Note: Calculated rates for counties which had less than 100 total births in 1998 are statistically unreliable

Children Affected by Divorce

DEFINITION

Number of children under the age of 18 that were affected by divorce or annulment. Data are by county of occurrence and not necessarily residence.

WYOMING

In 1998, 2,727 children, under the age of 18, were affected by divorce. Divorce has affected nearly 3,000 children per year since 1990.

It is important to understand the magnitude of this issue as it affects the economies of many families, the well-being of the children, underscores the importance of child support payments and the state's effort to collect unmet payments.

In 1998, there were 2,809 divorces of which 1,327 did not affect children under the age of 18 in the family.

In 1998, the divorce rate for Wyoming was computed at 5.8 divorces per 1,000 population and was the lowest recorded for the state since 1970.

However, the divorce rate in Wyoming exceeds the national rate (4.2 per 1,000) by 38 percent.

NATIONALLY

Family structure is one of many factors that contributes to child well-being. It also is associated with the well-being of the child as an adult.

For example, children from disrupted families or families where the parents never married are somewhat more likely to use alcohol and drugs,

to become teen parents and to achieve lower earnings than are children from intact families, and they are less likely to attain a high school diploma.

These associations are evident even after controlling for family socioeconomic status, race and other background factors.

Nevertheless, the great majority of children brought up in single-parent families do well. In particular, differences in well-being between children from divorced and those from intact families tend, on average, to be moderate to small.

Between 1970 and 1998, the proportion of children in two-parent families decreased from 85 percent to 68 percent.

In 1998, 23 percent of children lived with mother only; 4 percent lived with father only; and 4 percent lived with neither parent.

Of those who lived with neither parent, more than one-half were residing with one or more grandparents as of 1993.

The decrease in the proportion of children living in two-parent families is evident for black, white and Hispanic children, though the decline is somewhat steeper for black children. Between 1970 and 1998, the proportion of black children living in two-parent families fell by 22 percentage points from 58 percent to 36 percent, though between 1996 and 1998 that percentage increased modestly from a low of 33 percent.

Unhappiness in
child accumulates
because he sees no
end to the dark
tunnel. ?

—Graham Greene

Children Affected by Divorce, Cont.

Children Under the Age of 18 Years Who are Affected by Divorce by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	163	163	175	139	127	155	100	105	135
Big Horn	50	48	59	68	54	45	45	25	24
Campbell	182	248	237	290	190	256	207	237	263
Carbon	111	105	119	112	110	109	106	81	50
Converse	58	54	92	61	74	87	63	55	49
Crook	35	35	19	36	23	30	23	25	25
Fremont	238	224	233	206	219	182	279	182	176
Goshen	67	89	87	49	61	91	57	58	58
Hot Springs	36	24	39	26	28	34	30	31	30
Johnson	32	35	52	39	32	43	36	29	23
Laramie	599	598	552	489	600	610	597	499	438
Lincoln	50	106	77	92	58	79	83	76	65
Natrona	562	576	537	581	626	566	491	497	464
Niobrara	2	5	29	18	13	12	16	4	3
Park	152	185	149	87	127	120	105	407	126
Platte	65	56	53	62	49	55	45	44	72
Sheridan	204	204	269	141	124	175	128	122	146
Sublette	18	28	31	31	32	15	26	21	31
Sweetwater	277	312	344	332	309	330	300	283	254
Teton	59	69	77	73	81	61	52	55	59
Uinta	201	190	165	166	222	150	156	151	146
Washakie	63	79	92	57	50	65	47	57	55
Weston	27	39	40	28	53	36	30	24	35
Wyoming	3,281	3,472	3,437	3,193	3,262	3,306	3,023	2,768	2,727

Source: WY Kids Count



Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth—
1999

WY Kids Count

Juvenile Crime Arrests

DEFINITION

Violent crimes juvenile arrests include: murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Juvenile arrests are in accordance with the age definition of a juvenile for the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which is a person under 18 years of age.

Data are reported by county of arrest. Differences in arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphasis among agencies influence the volume of arrests 1998 data have been adjusted for missing reports.

WYOMING

In 1998, there were 9,060 juvenile arrests for all crime types. This represents an increase of 74 percent since 1990 largely made up by increases in drug, weapon and alcohol law violations.

Seventy-four juveniles were arrested for crimes of a violent nature, which include homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault in 1998.

No juveniles were arrested for homicide in 1998, but five were arrested for forcible rape, six for robbery and 64 for aggravated assault.

According to the 1999 Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary, 47 percent of middle school students reported having had carried a weapon.

For those high school students surveyed, 24 percent reported having

had carried a weapon in the preceding 30 days of the survey.

NATIONALLY

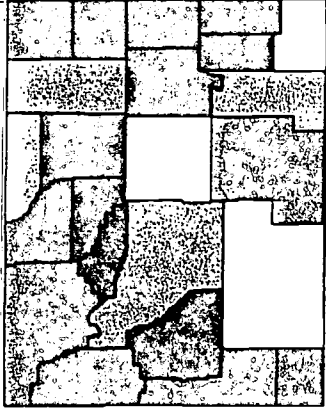
The rate of youth arrests for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Violent Crime Index crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) increased substantially between 1980 and 1994, from 334 to 528 per 100,000 persons ages 10 through 17, and has been declining since to where it stood in 1997 at 407 per 100,000 persons ages 10 through 17.

Arrest rates for Violent Index crimes have consistently been much higher among males than among females over time and across all ages. Rates for both males and females increased considerably between 1980 and 1994 for males and 1995 for females, with declines in the past several years for both genders. In 1997, rates for males and females were 670 and 132 per 100,000 respectively.

Youth Violent Crime Index arrest rates climb quickly and steadily with age for males, from 130 per 100,000 for 10- through 12-year-olds to 1,487 per 100,000 among 17-year-olds in 1997.

The rates for young women in 1997 also increase with age, peaking at age 16 with 233 arrests per 100,000, then declining to 228 per 100,000 for females age 17.

Girls ages 10 through 12 are the least likely to be arrested for violent crimes, with only nine per 100,000 ar-



rested in 1997.

Weapon carrying is associated with most serious injuries resulting from violence. Carrying a weapon significantly increases the risk that a violent argument will result in death, disability or other serious injury.

Since 1991, the percentage of students who report carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife or club at least once in the past month has declined; for example, in 1997, 18 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported carrying a weapon, compared with 26 percent in 1991.

In general, students in the lower grades are more likely than students in the upper grades to carry a weapon. In 1997, 23 percent of 9th-graders reported having carried a weapon in the past 30 days, compared with 15 percent of the 12th-graders.

High school males are much more likely than females to carry a weapon. This is true across all grades and for all racial and ethnic groups; for example, in 1997, 28 percent of males in grades 9 through 12 reported carrying a weapon, compared with seven percent of females.

In 1997, 17 percent of white, 22

"Children and youth are the targets—not the instigators—of the majority of crimes in this country. Why are we less compelled to address this issue than we are to focus on crimes committed by youth?"

**—Tamara Lucas
Copeland**

Juvenile Crime Arrests, Cont.

percent of black and 23 percent of Hispanic students reported having carried a weapon. For white and black students, these represent reductions from 1991 rates of 25 and 33 percent, respectively.

The number of students who reported carrying a gun at some time in the past 30 days declined significantly between 1993 and 1997. In 1997, 6 percent of high school students reported having carried a gun, including 9 percent of black students, 10 percent of Hispanic students, and 4 percent of white students.

According to the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999, nationwide, 17.3 percent of students had carried a weapon on one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Overall, male students (28.6 percent) were significantly more likely than females (6.0 percent) to have carried a weapon.

Black and Hispanic female students (11.7 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively) were significantly more likely than white female students (3.6 percent) to have carried a weapon.

Nationwide, 4.9 percent of students had carried a gun on one of the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, male students (9.0 percent) were significantly more likely than female students (.8 percent) to have carried a gun.

In the AdvoCasey Newsletter, published by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Bill Rust discussed juveniles who

are detained in detention facilities.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of kids charged with delinquent acts are locked up in juvenile detention facilities.

Between 1987 and 1996, the number of delinquency cases involving pretrial detention increased by 38 percent. Nearly 70 percent of children in public detention centers are in facilities operating above their design capacity. According to a new report from the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, secure detention "was nearly twice as likely in 1996 for cases involving black youth as for cases involving whites, even after controlling for offense."

Of the many troubling facts about pretrial juvenile detention perhaps the most disturbing one is that many incarcerated youth should not be there at all. These are the kids who pose little risk of committing a new offense before their court dates or failing to appear for court—the two authorized purposes of juvenile detention.

"When you talk to judges, prosecutors or anyone involved in the juvenile justice system," says Bart Lubow, senior associate at the Annie E. Casey Foundation, "many of them say things like, 'We locked that kid up to teach him a lesson.' Or, 'We locked him up for his own good.' Or, 'We locked him up to get a mental health assessment.' None of these reasons are reflected in statute or professional standards."

In many jurisdictions, the problem

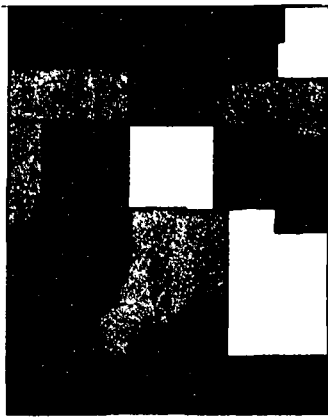
of arbitrary admissions to detention is compounded by an absence of alternatives to either locked confinement or outright release. Moreover, inefficient case processing by the juvenile justice system unnecessarily prolongs a young person's stay in confinement and increases overall detention populations, often to dangerous and unhealthy levels.

According to Jeffrey Butts, a senior research associate at the Urban Institute who directed the OJJDP Delays in Juvenile Justice Sanctions Project, almost half of the nation's largest jurisdictions take more than 90 days to dispose of cases—the maximum time suggested by professional standards of juvenile justice.

The inappropriate use of secure detention poses hazards for youth, jurisdictions and society at large. Research indicates that detention does not deter future offending, but it does increase the likelihood that children will be placed out of their homes in the future.

Between 1985 and 1995, the operating expenses for detention facilities more than doubled to nearly \$820 million—a burden the taxpayers must carry.

This amount does not include capital costs and debt service for constructing and remodeling detention centers. For public officials, the cost of overusing detention can include expensive and inadequate conditions of confinement in their facilities.

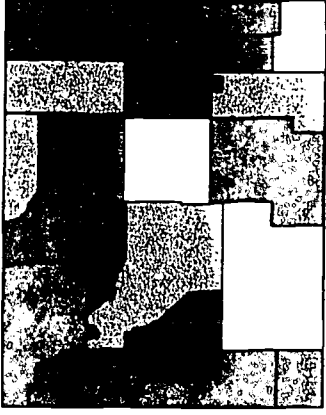


Juvenile Crime Arrests, Cont.

Juvenile Arrests—All Crimes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	166	99	216	337	352	552	420	424	423
Big Horn	79	50	25	35	49	89	109	80	159
Campbell	762	777	880	890	864	890	954	877	908
Carbon	191	195	126	234	360	299	203	302	298
Converse	120	110	162	102	112	151	199	170	212
Crook	23	30	30	24	46	31	52	31	31
Fremont	396	467	597	568	652	791	751	786	664
Goshen	128	204	187	193	185	246	231	228	215
Hot Springs	88	105	95	67	58	89	97	96	82
Johnson	57	47	28	39	29	16	26	45	62
Laramie	690	788	859	1,227	1,432	1,597	1,677	1,797	1,579
Lincoln	86	51	46	45	42	37	55	61	36
Natrona	1,145	1,184	1,009	1,002	1,145	1,043	935	1,200	1,781
Niobrara	0	7	6	9	0	9	10	-	2
Park	125	204	190	157	297	367	442	484	379
Platte	42	46	38	36	29	32	21	24	27
Sheridan	250	291	316	367	405	343	355	503	437
Sublette	32	28	21	6	6	13	10	11	5
Sweetwater	339	323	312	357	537	554	770	937	1,012
Teton	162	287	266	276	317	183	108	97	103
Uinta	243	153	207	257	216	311	319	246	197
Washakie	30	16	1	8	2	10	101	213	144
Weston	41	47	23	39	39	55	37	22	36
Wyoming	5,195	5,509	5,640	6,276	7,168	7,708	7,860	8,637	9,060
Yearly Percent Change		6.0%	2.4%	1.3%	14.2%	7.5%	2.0%	9.9%	4.9%

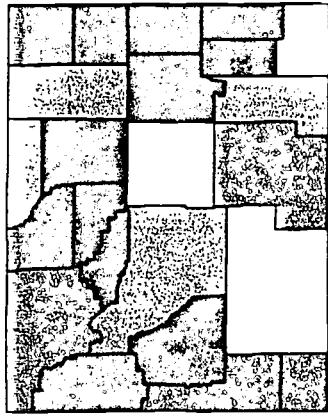
Source: State of Wyoming, Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation



Sources of Data

- State of Wyoming, Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Wyoming Youth Risk Survey Summary 1999
- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999
- Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999
- AdvoCasey Newsletter, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Juvenile Crime Arrests, Cont.



Juvenile Arrests--Violent Crimes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albany	1	1	7	3	5	6	2	4	6
Big Horn	4	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	4
Campbell	11	11	6	15	11	9	10	12	13
Carbon	3	1	1	4	2	9	1	1	3
Converse	2	1	4	4	2	-	-	3	2
Crook	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-
Fremont	2	1	5	9	5	7	3	2	6
Goshen	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Hot Springs	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Johnson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laramie	4	5	7	10	8	14	21	7	7
Lincoln	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2
Natrona	21	18	10	21	15	3	6	5	6
Niobrara	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Park	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	10	7
Platte	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Sheridan	-	1	1	5	8	4	10	6	2
Sublette	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	-
Sweetwater	1	2	4	6	2	7	12	16	8
Teton	2	4	3	2	5	-	1	6	-
Uinta	6	-	-	1	4	4	7	1	1
Washakie	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	3	2
Weston	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wyoming	69	48	51	89	81	79	93	83	74
Yearly Percent Change	-	-30%	6%	75%	-9%	-2%	18%	-11%	-11%

Source: State of Wyoming. Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation

Teen Violent Deaths

DEFINITION

Teenage violent death includes death by homicide, suicide and accidents for ages 15 to 19 years. Data are recorded by place of residence, not place of death or occurrences

WYOMING

In 1998, 37 teens died violently. This represents an increase of four over 1997 and increase of 59 percent since 1990. Of these deaths, 62 percent in 1997 were due to injuries suffered in motor vehicle accidents. Suicide caused 19 percent of teen violent deaths. In 1996, 48 teens died violently. Teenage violent death includes death by homicide, suicide and accidents for children age 15-19. Of these deaths, 60 percent in 1996 were due to injuries suffered in motor vehicle accidents and 15 percent were due to suicide.

"We have heard the recounting of the statistics so many times that we no longer see the faces of children or truly think about what the numbers mean. Somehow we must gain or regain the moral courage and the sense of outrage that moves us all to act."

**—Tamara Lucas
Copeland**

males actually declined nearly 30 percent from 1970 to 1985, but it increased dramatically from 46.7 per 100,000 in 1985 to 140.7 per 100,000 in 1993. Since 1993, this rate has decreased by over 40 percent, falling to 82.2 deaths per 100,000 by 1997. Death due to injury by firearms includes deaths due to homicide, suicide, legal intervention, unintentional death by firearms and firearm-related deaths of undetermined intent. Taken together, suicide and homicide have accounted for the vast majority of firearm-related deaths over the past 30 years—as high as 94 percent in 1994.

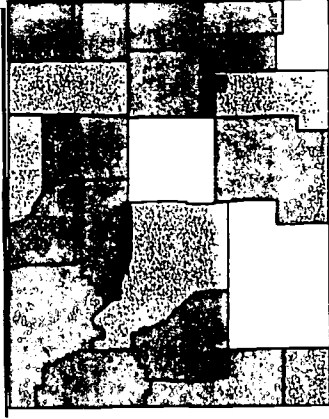
Firearm-related deaths is a growing public concern for all ages, as it was a major contributor to death in 1994 and the fourth major cause of years of potential life lost before age 65. However, the rate of firearm-related deaths among youth ages 15 through 19 is of particular concern, as homicide rates for this group rose dramatically in the late 1980s and early 1990s, particularly among black males. In addition, the rate of unintentional death due to firearms has historically been highest among youth ages 15 through 19 between 1980 and 1994, from 14.7 deaths to 28.2 deaths per 100,000. Since 1994, the firearm-related death rate has declined, and in 1997 it was at 18.3 deaths per 100,000. The firearm-related death rate for youth ages 10 through 14, 2.2 per 100,000 in 1997, is considerably lower than the rate for older youth.

NATIONALLY

After more than a decade of sharp increases, the youth homicide rate decreased between 1993 and 1997. In 1997, the death rate was 12.8 per 100,000. The trend in the death rate due to homicide for black males largely dominates the rate of youth homicides for ages 15 through 19.

Since 1990, the rate of death due to homicide for black males ages 15 through 19 has been about eight to nine times higher than the rate for their white peers.

The rate for this age group of black

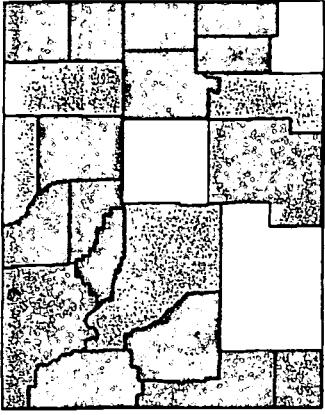


Teen Violent Deaths, Cont.

Teenage Violent Deaths: Ages 15 through 19 by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Albany	-	2	5	2	1	2	3	2	17	
Big Horn	-	2	2	1	1	5	-	-	1	12
Campbell	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	-	-	16
Carbon	2	-	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	17
Converse	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	8
Crook	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	4
Fremont	5	8	4	-	3	3	10	3	6	42
Goshen	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Hot Springs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Johnson	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Laramie	6	7	3	3	4	7	5	1	6	42
Lincoln	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	16
Natrona	4	3	2	4	1	2	5	3	1	25
Niobrara	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Park	-	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	4	24
Platte	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	5
Sheridan	2	-	3	6	4	3	1	-	1	20
Sublette	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Sweetwater	1	1	9	1	5	4	4	7	4	36
Teton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
Uinta	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	2	29
Washakie	-	-	1	2	2	-	3	-	-	8
Weston	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	7
Wyoming	27	38	43	34	42	38	48	39	37	346

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

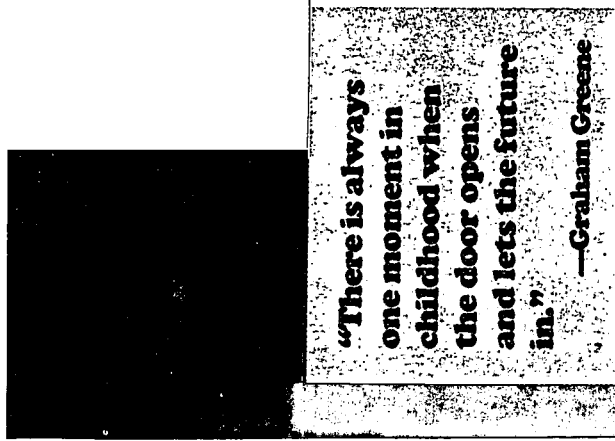


Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth
1999

Teen Motor Vehicle Related Deaths



"There is always one moment in childhood when the door opens and lets the future in."
—Graham Greene

DEFINITION

Teenage death by motor vehicle includes death by homicide, suicide and accidents for ages 15 to 19 years. Data are recorded by county of residence, not place of death or occurrence.

The rate of motor vehicle deaths among youth has been relatively constant since 1992.

For persons under age 20, the decrease in the rate of youth motor vehicle deaths between 1970 and 1997 has been greatest among males ages 15 through 19, falling from 67.1 to 35.9 deaths per 100,000 white males and from 43.4 to 27.8 deaths per 100,000 black males.

Similar decreases in the rates of motor vehicle crash deaths have not been seen among females ages 15 through 19.

Among this group of white females, the rate of deaths due to motor vehicle crashes has fluctuated between 20 and 26 per 100,000; by 1997 it was 20.3 deaths per 100,000, compared with 24.4 deaths per 100,000 in 1970.

Black females have had lower motor vehicle crash death rates than whites.

After a drop from 11.1 deaths per 100,000 in 1970 to 6.7 deaths per 100,000 in 1980, rates have generally increased for this group, to 10.0 deaths per 100,000 in 1997.

Among youth ages 10 through 14, motor vehicle death rates are quite low in comparison to older youth and dropped from 9.6 to 5.7 per 100,000 between 1970 and 1997.

This decline was evident for both white and black males and females, with most of the decline occurring before 1990.

WYOMING

In 1998, 23 teenagers died from motor vehicle related injuries.

Fremont County lost five teenagers in 1998. During 1998, 10 Wyoming children between one to 14 years of age lost their lives due to motor vehicle related injuries.

For the years spanning 1990 through 1998, 193 teenagers have died from injuries suffered from motor vehicle collisions.

NATIONALLY

Youth ages 16 to 20 had the highest fatality and injury rates of any age group in 1997 due to motor vehicle crashes.

Such crashes are among the major causes of injury-related deaths for 15 to 19-year-olds, accounting for 36 percent of injury deaths in 1996.

However, as a fraction of all violent deaths to teens, motor vehicle crashes have declined in general nationwide.

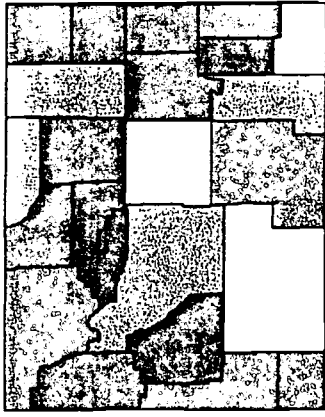
Preliminary data for 1997 show that motor vehicle crashed claimed 26.5 lives per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 19, compared with 43.6 per 100,000 youth in 1970.

Teen Motor Vehicle Related Deaths, Cont.

Teenage Motor Vehicle Deaths: Ages 15 through 19 Years by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Albany		1	2	2		1	1	2	1	10
Big Horn	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	7
Campbell		2			2	1	3			8
Carbon	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	7
Converse					4	1	1	1		7
Crook	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fremont	2	7	1	-	1	1	7	1	5	25
Goshen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hot Springs										-
Johnson	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Laramie	5	3	2	2	2	3	1	-	3	21
Lincoln	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	9
Natrona	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	15
Niobrara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Park										8
Platte	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	8
Sheridan										8
Sublette	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	4
Sweetwater	1	1	5	-	3	3	1	3	1	18
Teton	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	5
Uinta	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	17
Washakie	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	5
Weston										4
Wyoming	14	21	23	19	24	20	29	20	23	193

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics



Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

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Teen Suicides

DEFINITION

Number of suicides committed by Wyoming teenagers between the ages of 15 through 19. Data are reported by county of residency and not by place of death or occurrence.

WYOMING

In 1998, seven teenagers ended their lives. Teenage suicide tragically affects not only the teen, but also the parents, family members, classmates and the community.

Wyoming has lost 80 teens to suicide over the years 1990 through 1998. During this period the annual number of suicides has fluctuated between six and 13 teenagers.

NATIONALLY

Suicide, like homicide, has come to play a proportionately larger role in teen deaths over the past several decades.

Between 1970 and 1990, the suicide rate for youths ages 15 through 19 nearly doubled, from 5.9 to 11.1 per 100,000 youths. However, the rate of youth ages 15 through 19 decreased slightly to 9.5 per 100,00 in 1997.

Male teens are more likely than females to commit suicide. The suicide rate for white males ages 15 through 19 was 16.0 per 100,000 in 1997, more than four times the rate of 3.5 per 100,000 for white females.

Among blacks, males had a rate over four times that of black females for youth age 15 through 19 in 1997

(11.4 and 2.7 per 100,000, respectively).

Suicide is a major cause of death among youth. Attempted suicide has been related to mental health problems including depression and adjustment or stress reactions, as well as to substance abuse.

In 1997, 21 percent of youth in grades 9 through 12 report having seriously considered suicide during the previous 12 months.

During the same time period, 8 percent report having actually attempted suicide during the previous year.

These rates are considerably higher than the proportion of youth who actually commit suicide.

In 1997, black youth report somewhat lower rates of considering suicide in comparison with their Hispanic peers.

Twenty percent of whites report having considered suicide in the previous year.

Rates of reported attempted suicide range from 6 percent for whites to 11 percent for Hispanics.

In 1997, female youth were more likely than male youth to report having thought seriously about suicide (27 percent versus 15 percent) and having attempted suicide (12 percent versus 5 percent during the previous year.

However, the rate of actual suicides, particularly among teens ages 15 to 19, is considerably higher for males than for females.

"A hundred years from now it will not matter what my bank account was, the sort of house I lived in or the kind of car I drove. But the world may be different because I was important in the life of a child."

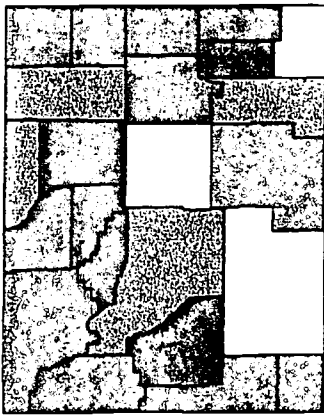
—Anonymous

Teen Suicides, Cont.

Teenage Suicide: Ages 15 through 19 by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Albany	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	6
Big Horn	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Campbell	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
Carbon	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5
Converse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Fremont	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	6
Goshen	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hot Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laramie	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	9
Lincoln	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	6
Natrona	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	6
Niobrara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	7
Platte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheridan	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Sublette	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweetwater	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	10
Teton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Uinta	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	7
Washakie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weston	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Wyoming	8	13	10	11	8	10	7	6	7	80

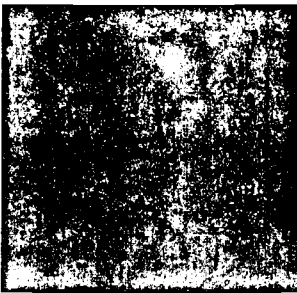
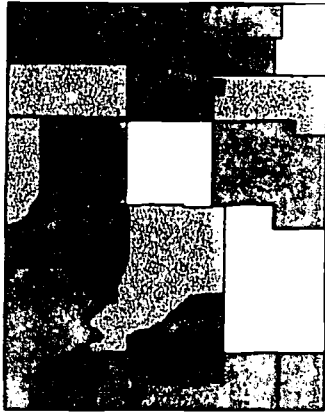
Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics



Sources of Data

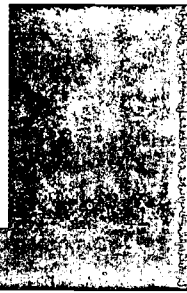
Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of
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"In this increasingly global economy, it is crucial that the next generation of leaders be equipped to compete. Yet, too many of today's children lack the tools necessary to succeed. We must make sure they are prepared—not just for their sakes, but also for our own."

—Tamara Lucas Copeland



DEFINITION

A summary of children in grades kindergarten through 12 attending public schools.

WYOMING

There were 91,883 Wyoming students enrolled in the K-12 public education system in the 1998-1999 school year.

Of all of the K-12 students, 28.7 percent qualified for the Free or Reduced Lunch program.

Of all of the K-12 students, 13.1 percent are classified as "special education students." These children have learning, behavior or physical disabilities. The chart to the right shows special education population by disability.

NATIONALLY

Enrollment in an early childhood program is one indicator of readiness to learn in elementary school that may be especially relevant for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

One of the National Education Goals for the year 2000, adopted by Congress, is that "all children will have access to high-quality and developmentally appropriate preschool programs that help prepare children for school."

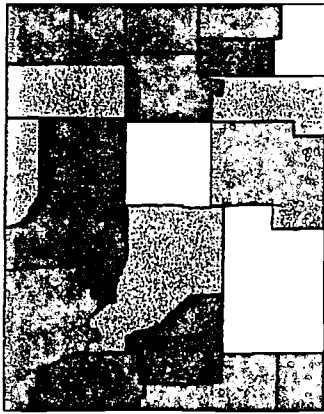
In 1997, 48 percent of children ages three to four who had not yet entered kindergarten attended a nursery school program. This represents a substantial increase from the 30 percent who attended nursery schools in 1980.

1999 Special Education Students by Disability

Disability	Number of Students	Percentage of Total Special Education
Autistic	88	0.7%
Brain Injury	83	0.7%
Deaf/Blind	1	0.0%
Deaf	8	0.1%
Emotional	936	7.8%
Hearing	165	1.4%
Health	829	6.9%
Learning	6,001	50.0%
Mental	691	5.8%
Multiple	11	0.1%
Orthopedic	141	1.2%
Speech Language	2,978	24.8%
Visual	59	0.5%
Total	11,991	100.0%

Source: WY Kids Count

Education, Cont.



Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Education

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

WY Kids Count

Education Summary

	Number of Students Enrolled in 1999	Number of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch 1999	Percent of Free and Reduced Lunch Program 1999	Special Education Students 1999	Percent of Special Education Students 1999	Drop Outs from Grades 7-12 1998-1999
Albany	3,885	1,139	29.3%	640	16.5%	52
Big Horn	2,485	1,012	40.7%	315	12.7%	52
Campbell	7,580	1,491	19.7%	821	10.8%	103
Carbon	2,852	795	27.9%	384	13.5%	67
Converse	2,575	732	28.4%	316	12.3%	23
Crook	1,211	322	26.6%	176	14.5%	1
Fremont	6,970	3,013	43.2%	1,031	14.8%	154
Goshen	2,101	842	40.1%	314	14.9%	34
Hot Springs	817	250	30.6%	108	13.2%	14
Johnson	1,306	281	21.5%	188	14.4%	16
Laramie	14,323	4,340	30.3%	1,617	11.3%	213
Lincoln	3,327	790	23.7%	338	10.2%	54
Natrona	12,048	3,593	29.8%	1,667	13.8%	326
Niobrara	463	134	28.9%	57	12.3%	2
Park	4,436	1,096	24.7%	398	9.0%	54
Platte	1,712	481	28.1%	245	14.3%	26
Sheridan	4,223	1,276	30.2%	610	14.4%	67
Sublette	1,231	233	18.9%	125	10.2%	6
Sweetwater	8,092	1,704	21.1%	1,193	14.7%	219
Teton	2,311	164	7.1%	259	11.2%	14
Uinta	4,946	1,394	28.2%	718	14.5%	94
Washakie	1,728	546	31.6%	286	16.6%	35
Weston	1,261	327	25.9%	185	14.7%	9
Wyoming	91,883	26,401	28.7%	11,998	13.1%	1,635

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Average Daily Membership in Schools

DEFINITION

The Average Daily Membership (ADM) is the count of students in attendance during the school year term.

These data are presented counting kindergarten children as one half ADM.

The ADM is the figure which primarily determines public school funding. School years (SY) are named based upon the start year and ending year, as an example, SY 98/99 represents the term of July 1998 through June 1999.

WYOMING

The Average Daily Membership has been steadily declining since school year 1993-94.

On average, nearly 2000 ADM are lost per year.

This trend is critical to school finance as state guaranteed funding is dependent upon the ADM counts of the prior three years of the school year to be funded.

This trend is expected to continue as the state has observed a decline in the number of youth especially in the ages of birth to five and the adult population ages of 24-35.

Since the peak student year of 1993/94 when there was 96,440 ADM (1/2 K) the state has realized a 6.7 percent decline for an overall loss of 6,432 students.

Big Horn, Johnson and Teton counties saw their student numbers increase slightly.

NATIONALLY

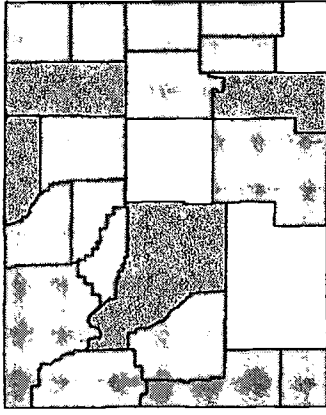
Student absenteeism is associated with poor achievement in school, among other outcomes; for examples, absenteeism is one of five personal and family background factors that accounted for 91 percent of the variation in states' mathematics scores in a recent national report.

The percentage of 8th-grade students who were absent from school three or more days in the preceding month has remained relatively constant at around 23 percent between 1990 and 1996. During the same time period, a slightly larger number of 12th-grade students were absent from school for that length of time, with percentages ranging between 26 and 31 percent.

Among 8th-graders in 1996, American Indian and Hispanic students, at 29 percent, were the most likely to have been absent three or more days in the preceding month. White and Asian students had the lowest absentee rates at 21 and 18 percent, respectively, followed by black students at 25 percent.

The patterns are similar for 12th-grade students, to a high of 30 percent for American Indians. Students who attended private or parochial schools experienced fewer school absences than did students from public schools, across all grades and years.

The following table summarizes the trends of ADM by county since the peak year of 1993/94.



ADM SY 93-94 to SY 98-99

County	Percent Change	ADM Difference
Albany	9.5%	(386)
Big Horn	1.1%	25
Campbell	5.4%	(418)
Carbon	-15.5%	(510)
Converse	6.0%	(160)
Crook	-4.9%	(63)
Fremont	7.2%	(537)
Goshen	-5.9%	(128)
Hot Springs	7.0%	(63)
Johnson	3.6%	44
Laramie	2.1%	(296)
Lincoln	-11.2%	(414)
Natrona	6.9%	(861)
Niobrara	-4.7%	(22)
Park	3.0%	(136)
Platte	-4.2%	(72)
Sheridan	5.8%	(262)
Sublette	-2.4%	(30)
Sweetwater	5.1%	(1,434)
Teton	6.0%	121
Uinta	9.6%	(541)
Washakie	-5.2%	(96)
Weston	13.4%	(192)
Wyoming	-6.7%	(6,432)

"A child's education should begin at least one hundred years before he is born."

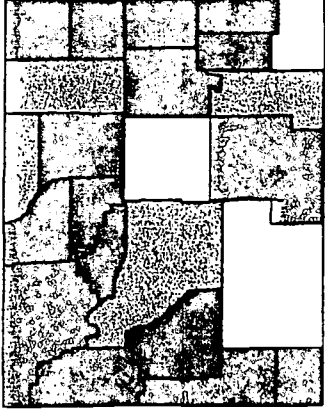
—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Average Daily Membership in Schools, Cont.

Average Daily Membership (1/2 K Count) by County

	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99	Percent Change SY 90-91 to SY 98-99	ADM Difference SY 90-91 to SY 98-99
Albany	3,907	4,001	4,032	4,055	3,990	3,990	3,941	3,745	3,669	6.1%	(239)
Big Horn	2,348	2,342	2,361	2,399	2,465	2,498	2,461	2,473	2,424	3.2%	76
Campbell	7,435	7,674	7,696	7,725	7,733	7,696	7,538	7,412	7,307	-1.7%	(127)
Carbon	3,552	3,447	3,378	3,284	3,189	3,131	3,093	2,915	2,774	-21.9%	(778)
Converse	2,550	2,598	2,622	2,657	2,614	2,613	2,621	2,573	2,497	-2.1%	(52)
Crook	1,195	1,231	1,227	1,285	1,263	1,253	1,242	1,247	1,222	2.3%	27
Fremont	7,195	7,210	7,432	7,432	7,311	7,257	7,143	6,995	6,895	-4.2%	(300)
Goshen	2,240	2,229	2,186	2,181	2,147	2,183	2,187	2,139	2,053	-8.4%	(187)
Hot Springs	935	914	918	892	845	831	877	870	830	-11.2%	(105)
Johnson	1,210	1,237	1,256	1,240	1,261	1,273	1,305	1,282	1,284	6.2%	75
Laramie	13,254	13,745	13,974	14,145	14,132	14,181	14,089	13,950	13,849	4.5%	595
Lincoln	3,588	3,606	3,615	3,702	3,630	3,614	3,471	3,353	3,288	-7.8%	(279)
Natrona	12,064	12,353	12,442	12,523	12,338	12,239	12,150	12,012	11,663	-3.3%	(402)
Niobrara	458	469	488	478	462	483	473	473	455	-0.6%	(3)
Park	4,411	4,400	4,403	4,528	4,605	4,627	4,619	4,511	4,392	-0.4%	(19)
Platte	1,683	1,728	1,751	1,735	1,718	1,661	1,669	1,672	1,663	-1.1%	(19)
Sheridan	4,434	4,497	4,497	4,485	4,448	4,390	4,286	4,228	4,223	-4.8%	(211)
Sublette	1,175	1,191	1,181	1,264	1,293	1,276	1,242	1,243	1,234	5.0%	59
Sweetwater	9,391	9,556	9,591	9,488	9,274	9,056	8,627	8,339	8,055	-14.2%	(1,336)
Teton	1,915	1,936	2,000	2,038	2,039	2,118	2,165	2,197	2,159	12.7%	243
Uinta	5,416	5,570	5,678	5,623	5,550	5,465	5,359	5,171	5,082	-6.2%	(334)
Washakie	1,782	1,849	1,835	1,839	1,821	1,826	1,851	1,819	1,743	-2.2%	(39)
Weston	1,427	1,414	1,427	1,499	1,436	1,421	1,390	1,352	1,248	-12.7%	(181)
Wyoming	93,544	95,197	95,991	96,440	95,565	95,081	93,792	91,971	90,008	-3.8%	(3,536)
Percent Change			0.8%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.5%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%		

Source: Wyoming Department of Education



Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Education

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

Average Daily Membership in Schools, Cont.

Average Daily Membership by School District (1/2 K Count) by School Year

County	School District	Name	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99
Albany	#1	Laramie	3,907	4,001	4,032	4,055	3,990	3,990	3,941	3,745	3,669
Big Horn	#1	Cowley	641	681	722	701	743	766	781	813	798
Big Horn	#2	Lovell	795	764	752	774	775	781	759	739	756
Big Horn	#3	Greybull	519	508	522	508	523	540	526	545	516
Big Horn	#4	Basin	393	389	365	415	424	411	395	376	353
Campbell	#1	Gillette	7,435	7,674	7,696	7,725	7,733	7,696	7,358	7,412	7,307
Carbon	#1	Rawlins	2,402	2,307	2,287	2,221	2,133	2,124	2,096	1,954	1,916
Carbon	#2	Saratoga	1,150	1,140	1,090	1,064	1,056	1,007	997	961	868
Converse	#1	Douglas	1,725	1,732	1,718	1,750	1,740	1,754	1,755	1,705	1,663
Converse	#2	Glenrock	824	866	904	906	874	859	866	868	835
Crook	#1	Sundance	1,195	1,231	1,227	1,285	1,263	1,253	1,242	1,247	1,222
Fremont	#1	Lander	2,057	2,101	2,127	2,103	2,058	2,036	2,023	1,993	1,987
Fremont	#2	Dubois	304	312	343	348	327	332	310	289	298
Fremont	#6	Pavillion	394	405	412	413	422	398	402	404	400
Fremont	#14	Ethete	640	676	692	687	729	726	701	701	673
Fremont	#21	Fl. Washakie	254	265	301	310	279	260	265	259	264
Fremont	#24	Shoshoni	305	288	304	319	354	352	358	362	367
Fremont	#25	Riverton	2,923	2,871	2,916	2,885	2,806	2,823	2,781	2,706	2,626
Fremont	#38	Arapahoe	317	292	338	367	337	332	302	280	279
Goshen	#1	Torrington	2,240	2,229	2,186	2,181	2,147	2,183	2,187	2,139	2,053
Hot Springs	#1	Thermopolis	935	914	918	892	845	831	877	870	830

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

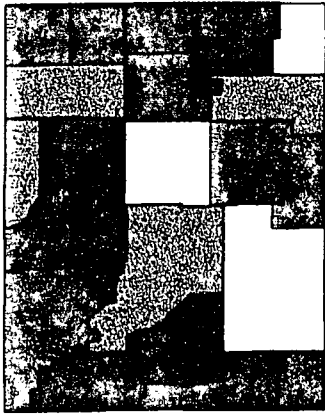
Average Daily Membership in Schools, Cont.

Average Daily Membership by School District (1/2 K Count) by School Year, Cont.

County	School District	Name	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99
Johnson	#1	Buffalo	1,210	1,237	1,256	1,240	1,251	1,273	1,305	1,282	1,284
Laramie	#1	Cheyenne	12,518	12,970	13,147	13,265	13,227	13,236	13,106	12,976	12,880
Laramie	#2	Pine Bluffs	736	774	827	880	905	945	983	974	968
Lincoln	#1	Kemmerer	1,135	1,109	1,082	1,090	1,016	970	933	918	871
Lincoln	#2	Afton	2,433	2,496	2,533	2,612	2,614	2,844	2,538	2,435	2,418
Natrona	#1	Casper	12,064	12,353	12,442	12,523	12,338	12,239	12,150	12,012	11,663
Niobrara	#1	Lusk	458	469	488	478	462	493	473	473	455
Park	#1	Powell	1,798	1,821	1,806	1,845	1,844	1,852	1,841	1,829	1,754
Park	#6	Cody	2,425	2,419	2,421	2,504	2,591	2,614	2,605	2,530	2,479
Park	#16	Meeteetse	188	160	177	180	171	162	167	152	159
Platte	#1	Wheatland	1,371	1,415	1,450	1,445	1,437	1,404	1,428	1,432	1,418
Platte	#2	Guemsey	312	313	301	291	281	257	241	241	245
Sheridan	#1	Ranchester	750	781	819	861	897	896	881	874	885
Sheridan	#2	Sheridan	3,584	3,611	3,583	3,531	3,461	3,398	3,317	3,255	3,238
Sheridan	#3	Clearmont	100	105	95	94	90	96	89	99	100
Sublette	#1	Pinedale	553	574	579	625	639	629	612	606	607
Sublette	#6	Big Piney	622	617	602	639	654	647	630	637	627
Sweetwater	#1	Rock Springs	5,657	5,781	5,828	5,777	5,591	5,497	5,224	5,107	4,962
Sweetwater	#2	Green River	3,734	3,775	3,763	3,713	3,683	3,559	3,403	3,232	3,094
Teton	#1	Jackson	1,915	1,936	2,000	2,038	2,039	2,118	2,165	2,197	2,159
Uinta	#1	Evanston	3,449	3,559	3,600	3,635	3,584	3,566	3,507	3,432	3,417
Uinta	#4	Mountain View	905	924	977	907	959	921	891	845	766
Uinta	#6	Lyman	1,061	1,086	1,101	1,081	1,008	978	961	895	899
Washakie	#1	Worland	1,663	1,715	1,700	1,696	1,669	1,678	1,711	1,680	1,601
Washakie	#2	Ten Sleep	119	134	135	143	152	149	141	138	142
Weston	#1	Newcastle	1,074	1,063	1,074	1,089	1,089	1,087	1,046	1,027	954
Weston	#7	Upton	353	350	353	349	347	333	344	325	293
State Total	-	-	93,544	95,197	95,991	96,440	95,565	95,081	93,792	91,971	90,008

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Drop Out Incidences



DEFINITION

The number of students who leave school voluntarily before completion.

The count is also calculated into a rate based upon the number of students enrolled within the grades of 7-12.

WYOMING

The number of drop outs during SY 98-99 declined significantly by 404 from the experience of SY 97-98 when the reported number was 2,039.

This resulted in a decline of 3.5 percent down from 4.3 percent a year ago. Teens who drop out of school are at a significant disadvantage as they head into adulthood.

Their lack of basic skills, disconnection to community and the job market places drop outs at a greater risk for teen parenting, poverty and involvement with crime.

Males made up the majority of drop outs during SY 98-99, equaling 57 percent (925) while female drop outs account for 43 percent of all (710). The counties with the most drop outs were: Natrona (326), Sweetwater (219), Laramie (213), Fremont (154) and Campbell (103). All of these counties show a decline from school year 97-98 count of drop outs.

Several school districts in SY 98-99 experienced an incline in the drop out rate even though the overall number has declined since SY 97-98.

The districts that saw significant increases in their drop out rates are:

Riverton, Lovell, Kemmerer, Afton, Powell, Guernsey and Evanston.

On the other hand, several school districts saw a significant decline in their drop out rates, such as: Laramie, Gillette, Sundance, Lander, Ethete, Casper, Lusk, Cody, Wheatland, Sheridan, Pinedale, Rock Springs, Green River, Jackson, Worland and Newcastle.

The districts that had Alternate High Schools during SY 98-99 are: Laramie, Gillette, Sundance, Lander, Cheyenne, Sheridan, Rock Springs and Jackson.

These school districts have reduced their drop out rate by supplying options to students who do not achieve high school completion under traditional systems.

NATIONALLY

In 1997, Hispanics had a higher drop out rate (10 percent) than white (4 percent) or blacks (5 percent).

High school graduates earn substantially more than persons who leave high school without graduating. In 1997, the high school completion rate was 86 percent.

Most students receive a high school diploma rather than an equivalent credential (77 percent versus 9 percent, respectively), though the equivalency credential has become more common in recent years. College attendance and receipt of a bachelor's degree increase employment opportunities and income potential.

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."

—Margaret Meade

Drop Out Incidences, Cont.

Drop Out Count by County by Gender

	SY 94-95			SY 95-96			SY 96-97			SY 97-98			CY 98-99		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	53	39	92	20	14	34	69	42	111	43	38	81	21	31	52
Big Horn	20	7	27	13	11	24	16	19	35	14	16	30	30	22	52
Campbell	33	31	64	58	39	97	65	56	121	75	63	138	65	38	103
Carbon	66	42	108	46	30	76	30	23	53	35	43	78	32	35	67
Converse	12	11	23	12	11	23	10	7	17	21	16	29	20	3	23
Crook	4	3	7	6	4	10	10	3	13	2	7	9	0	1	1
Fremont	147	119	266	97	80	177	79	61	140	101	82	183	81	63	144
Goshen	6	3	9	8	2	10	20	18	38	17	14	31	20	14	34
Hot Springs	18	6	24	19	12	31	15	12	27	10	3	13	7	7	14
Johnson	5	3	8	3	4	7	5	3	8	8	7	15	9	7	16
Laramie	159	88	247	102	78	180	124	78	202	127	91	218	125	88	213
Lincoln	23	15	38	24	21	45	16	23	39	22	8	30	27	27	54
Natrona	222	173	395	224	163	387	288	239	527	275	219	494	165	141	306
Niobrara	2	0	2	4	3	7	1	1	2	5	2	7	0	2	2
Park	39	22	61	60	31	91	53	21	74	43	44	87	36	18	54
Platte	13	12	25	14	11	25	14	11	25	16	16	32	15	11	26
Sheridan	84	53	137	63	42	105	57	25	82	42	39	81	32	35	67
Sublette	6	5	11	3	6	9	3	5	8	3	4	7	4	2	6
Sweetwater	186	159	345	144	119	263	167	105	272	155	140	295	124	85	219
Teton	10	9	19	17	10	27	22	22	44	31	19	50	5	9	14
Uinta	68	50	118	67	47	114	47	30	77	36	30	66	124	95	219
Washakie	12	11	23	20	13	33	15	14	29	37	18	55	24	11	35
Weston	10	7	17	6	8	14	10	19	29	19	8	27	4	5	9
Total by Gender	1,198	868	2,066	1,033	773	1,806	1,141	854	1,995	1,131	908	2,039	925	710	1,635
Grand Total			2,066			1,806			1,995			2,039			1,635

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Education
Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

Drop Out Incidences, Cont.

Drop Out Rate by School District 7-12 Grades

County	School District	Name	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
Albany	#1	Laramie	4.3%	4.7%	3.6%	6.3%	4.7%	1.9%	5.5%	4.2%	2.7%
Big Horn	#1	Cowley	1.4%	4.2%	5.7%	5.6%	2.7%	2.0%	2.7%	1.3%	4.3%
Big Horn	#2	Lovell	0.6%	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	3.0%	4.2%	6.2%
Big Horn	#3	Greybull	2.0%	2.4%	4.8%	4.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.3%	3.4%
Big Horn	#4	Basin	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	1.3%	0.4%	2.5%	1.4%	0.5%
Campbell	#1	Gillette	3.9%	2.0%	2.6%	3.8%	1.7%	2.6%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%
Carbon	#1	Rawlins	5.0%	6.3%	5.1%	8.6%	7.9%	5.5%	3.8%	6.0%	5.4%
Carbon	#2	Saratoga	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%	1.4%	3.3%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%
Converse	#1	Douglas	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%
Converse	#2	Glenrock	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	2.1%	1.2%
Crook	#1	Sundance	1.9%	1.6%	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%	0.1%
Fremont	#1	Lander	8.2%	6.3%	6.2%	6.6%	8.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.5%
Fremont	#2	Dubois	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%
Fremont	#6	Pavillion	4.5%	8.0%	3.2%	3.1%	4.9%	3.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%
Fremont	#14	Ethete	11.4%	10.9%	7.6%	8.4%	11.5%	10.0%	11.8%	15.1%	11.3%
Fremont	#21	Ft. Washakie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fremont	#24	Shoshoni	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.7%	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Fremont	#25	Riverton	2.3%	3.3%	5.3%	5.8%	7.8%	6.3%	4.4%	5.0%	7.6%
Fremont	#38	Arapahoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goshen	#1	Torrington	2.4%	3.3%	2.3%	4.0%	0.8%	0.9%	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%
Hot Springs	#1	Thermopolis	0.9%	2.9%	3.8%	5.4%	5.5%	7.3%	5.8%	4.0%	3.2%
Johnson	#1	Buffalo	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.3%
Laramie	#1	Cheyenne	4.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%	4.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%
Laramie	#2	Pine Bluffs	1.4%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Drop Out Incidences, Cont.

Drop Out Rate by School District 7-12 Grades, Cont.

County	School District	Name	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
Lincoln	#1	Kemmerer	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	4.0%	3.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%	4.2%
Lincoln	#2	Afton	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%	2.2%	1.5%	2.6%
Natrona	#1	Casper	2.7%	3.5%	5.2%	5.3%	6.4%	6.3%	8.6%	8.0%	5.5%
Niobrara	#1	Lusk	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%	2.8%	0.8%	2.8%	0.8%
Park	#1	Powell	2.8%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	1.9%	3.2%	2.0%	3.2%
Park	#6	Cody	1.7%	2.3%	2.7%	1.2%	2.2%	5.5%	3.3%	5.2%	2.0%
Park	#16	Meeteetse	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Platte	#1	Wheatland	2.7%	1.9%	3.6%	2.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	2.6%
Platte	#2	Guemsey	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	2.3%	3.7%
Sheridan	#1	Ranchester	1.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	3.6%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%
Sheridan	#2	Sheridan	5.4%	5.0%	5.4%	6.5%	6.5%	5.1%	4.0%	4.1%	3.6%
Sheridan	#3	Clearmont	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	4.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sublette	#1	Pinedale	0.0%	2.2%	0.7%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%
Sublette	#9	Big Piney	1.5%	4.5%	3.3%	3.5%	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Sweetwater	#1	Rock Springs	4.4%	6.0%	4.4%	6.3%	8.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.6%	5.2%
Sweetwater	#2	Green River	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.9%	6.0%	6.4%	5.8%	6.9%	5.0%
Teton	#1	Jackson	0.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	2.1%	2.9%	4.3%	4.7%	1.3%
Uinta	#1	Evanston	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	5.3%	5.4%	2.9%	3.1%	4.6%
Uinta	#4	Mountain View	4.0%	4.9%	6.5%	5.5%	3.7%	1.7%	3.4%	2.2%	1.6%
Uinta	#6	Lyman	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	2.3%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.9%
Washakie	#1	Worland	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.5%	2.6%	3.7%	3.0%	6.5%	4.4%
Washakie	#2	Ten Sleep	0.0%	3.2%	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Weston	#1	Newcastle	3.4%	2.1%	1.0%	1.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.9%	3.6%	1.7%
Weston	#7	Upton	0.6%	2.3%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%
State Drop Out Rate			3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	4.3%	4.4%	3.8%	4.2%	4.3%	3.5%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Drop Out Incidences, Cont.

Number of Drop Outs by Gender by School District

County	School District	Name	SY 94-95			SY 95-96			SY 96-97			SY 97-98			SY 98-99		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	#1	Laramie	53	39	92	20	14	34	69	42	111	43	38	81	21	31	52
Big Horn	#1	Cowley	6	4	10	4	4	8	4	7	11	2	3	5	8	10	18
Big Horn	#2	Lovell	7	2	9	3	6	9	3	8	11	8	8	16	15	9	24
Big Horn	#3	Greybull	4	1	5	5	1	6	5	2	7	2	4	6	7	2	9
Big Horn	#4	Basin	3	0	3	1	0	1	4	2	6	2	1	3	0	1	1
Campbell	#1	Gillette	33	31	64	58	39	97	69	58	127	75	63	138	65	38	103
Carbon	#1	Rawlins	52	39	91	39	23	62	27	16	43	27	39	55	26	30	56
Carbon	#2	Saratoga	14	3	17	7	7	14	3	7	10	8	4	12	6	5	11
Converse	#1	Douglas	8	8	16	7	7	14	7	5	12	16	4	20	15	3	18
Converse	#2	Glenrock	4	3	7	5	4	9	3	2	5	5	4	9	5	0	5
Crook	#1	Sundance	4	3	7	6	4	10	10	3	13	2	7	9	0	1	1
Fremont	#1	Lander	53	39	92	22	27	49	20	23	43	14	17	31	15	13	28
Fremont	#2	Dubois	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	3	0	3
Fremont	#6	Pavillion	6	5	11	4	3	7	4	1	5	5	1	6	5	1	6
Fremont	#14	Ethete	0	18	18	11	21	32	16	22	38	25	21	46	19	15	34
Fremont	#21	Ft. Washakie	18	1	19	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	#24	Shoshoni	0	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	0	3	0	3	3
Fremont	#25	Riverton	3	54	57	57	41	98	35	33	68	52	23	75	49	31	80
Fremont	#38	Arapahoe	66	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goshen	#1	Torrington	6	3	9	8	2	10	20	18	38	17	14	31	20	14	34
Hot Springs	#1	Thermopolis	18	6	24	19	12	31	15	12	27	10	8	18	7	7	14
Johnson	#1	Buffalo	5	3	8	3	4	7	5	3	8	8	7	15	9	7	16
Laramie	#1	Cheyenne	157	88	245	100	78	178	123	78	201	126	91	217	121	85	206
Laramie	#2	Pine Bluffs	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	3	7
Lincoln	#1	Kemmerer	9	12	21	8	5	13	5	5	10	7	4	11	12	8	20
Lincoln	#2	Afton	14	3	17	16	16	32	11	18	29	16	4	19	15	19	34

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

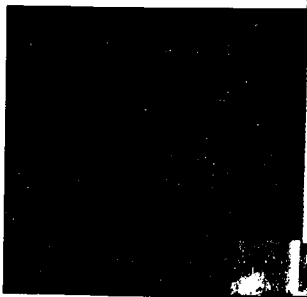
Drop Out Incidences, Cont.

Number of Drop Outs by Gender by School District, Cont.

County	School District	Name	SY 94-95			SY 95-96			SY 96-97			SY 97-98			SY 98-99		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Natrona	#1	Casper	222	173	395	224	163	387	289	239	528	276	219	494	185	141	326
Niobrara	#1	Lusk	2	0	2	4	3	7	1	1	2	5	2	7	0	2	2
Park	#1	Powell	22	11	33	15	2	17	22	7	29	10	6	16	2	7	23
Park	#6	Cody	16	11	27	44	29	73	29	15	44	33	36	69	15	11	26
Park	#16	Meeteetse	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Platte	#1	Wheatland	13	12	25	14	10	24	13	10	23	15	14	29	13	8	21
Platte	#2	Guernsey	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Sheridan	#1	Ranchester	9	7	16	7	1	8	4	5	9	3	5	8	4	2	6
Sheridan	#2	Sheridan	74	45	119	55	39	94	53	20	73	39	34	73	28	33	61
Sheridan	#3	Clearmont	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sublette	#1	Pinedale	4	2	6	2	5	7	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	0	2
Sublette	#9	Big Piney	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	2	4
Sweetwater	#1	Rock Springs	133	99	232	80	64	144	105	62	167	90	84	174	75	59	133
Sweetwater	#2	Green River	53	60	113	64	55	119	62	43	105	65	58	123	49	37	86
Teton	#1	Jackson	10	9	19	17	10	27	22	22	44	31	19	50	5	9	14
Uinta	#1	Evanston	52	36	88	60	37	97	28	24	52	29	24	53	45	33	78
Uinta	#4	Mountain View	7	10	17	3	5	8	13	4	17	6	4	10	2	5	7
Uinta	#6	Lyman	9	4	13	4	5	9	6	2	8	1	2	3	2	7	9
Washakie	#1	Worland	11	11	22	19	13	32	13	14	27	37	18	55	24	11	35
Washakie	#2	Ten Sleep	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston	#1	Newcastle	9	7	16	9	8	17	9	13	22	11	9	20	4	5	9
Weston	#7	Upton	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
State Total	-	-	1,198	868	2,066	1,033	773	1,806	1,141	854	1,995	1,131	908	2,039	926	710	1,635
State Drop Out Rate	-	-	4.6%	3.6%	4.3%	4.2%	3.2%	3.7%	4.6%	3.5%	4.1%	4.6%	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

1999 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance



**"Nothing we do is insignificant."
—Eleanor Roosevelt**



The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to measure the extent to which our nation's youth engage in six major categories of health risk-taking behaviors.

Those categories are unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and unintended pregnancy; poor dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity.

In Wyoming, 1,619 high school students in 40 public schools responded to the 1999 survey for which these statistics originate.

In addition, 1,481 middle school (grades 6-8) students in 39 public schools responded to the survey.

The results of the high school survey were sufficient to allow the results to be generalized to the entire Wyoming high school population.

Unfortunately, 6th-grade participation was insufficient; thus the middle school results are representative of only those students who were surveyed.

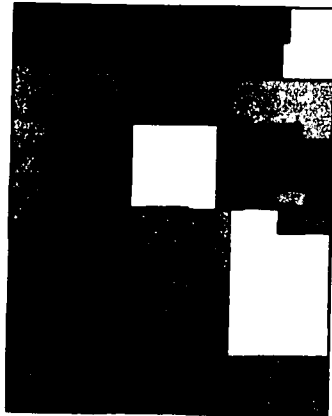
The 1999 YRBS summary was produced to provide a brief overview of the high school and middle school YRBS results. A full, detailed YRBS report can be found at the Wyoming Department of Education's website at www.k12.wy.us or call (307) 777-5315 for additional hard copies.

Of the Wyoming Middle School Students Surveyed...

- ◆ 21% never or rarely wore a seatbelt.
- ◆ 77% never or rarely wore a helmet while riding a bike.
- ◆ 81% never or rarely wore a helmet while riding a skateboard.
- ◆ 58% had been in a physical fight.
- ◆ 19% had sniffed or inhaled toxic substances to get high.
- ◆ 49% rode in a car being driven by someone who had been drinking.
- ◆ 57% reported having at least one drink of alcohol.
- ◆ 51% have tried cigarettes.
- ◆ 25% have seriously considered attempting suicide.
- ◆ 19% have tried marijuana.
- ◆ 28% described themselves as overweight.
- ◆ 51% of females were trying to lose weight.
- ◆ 17% reported having had sex.
- ◆ 18% had never been taught about HIV/AIDS.

Of the Wyoming High School Students Surveyed...

- ◆ 24% never or rarely wore a seatbelt.
- ◆ 23% drove a car while drinking alcohol.
- ◆ 82% reported having at least one drink of alcohol.
- ◆ 55% were current alcohol users.
- ◆ 40% have done binge drinking.
- ◆ 69% have tried cigarettes.
- ◆ 29% of males were current smokers less tobacco users.



- ◆ 17% have seriously considered attempted suicide.
- ◆ 43% have tried marijuana.
- ◆ 13% reported having used methamphetamine at least once.
- ◆ 28% described themselves as overweight.
- ◆ 61% of females are trying to lose weight.
- ◆ 48% reported having had sex.

The summary of the 1997 and 1999 High School YRBS Findings related to Wyoming schools demonstrated in 1997 11.8 percent of students carried a weapon on school property compared to 13.1 percent in 1999.

In 1997, 8.1 percent of students felt they had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property compared to 7.3 percent in 1999. In 1997 12.9 percent of students had been in a physical fight. In 1999, 14 percent of students were in a physical fight.

In 1997, 20.3 percent of student had been offered an illegal drug compared to 31.5 percent in 1999.

Students in 1997 reported a 4.7 percent of marijuana use which increase to 8 percent in 1999.

1999 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, Cont.

The National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors the same six categories as does the Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

The YRBSS includes a national school-based survey conducted by CDC as well as state, territorial and local school-based surveys conducted by education and health agencies. Included in the 1999 YRBSS are 33 state surveys and 16 local surveys conducted among high school students during February through May 1999.

YRBSS data are already being used by health and education officials at national, state and local levels to analyze and improve policies and programs to reduce priority health-risk behaviors among youth.

YRBSS is an important national data source for monitoring levels and change in adolescent health. However, measures from then YRBSS will not necessarily yield the same estimated prevalence of risk behavior as other surveys do, given differences in samples, questionnaire details and survey administration.

For example, the YRBSS is administered in school; other studies suggest that in-school surveys tend to obtain higher estimates of adolescent risk taking than household surveys. In addition, normal sampling variance and measurement error are likely to result in some differences between surveys. While the findings of this

study should not be expected to precisely match estimates from other samples, YRBSS provides an internally consistent source of data on a range of adolescent risk behaviors for examination of changes over time.

The YRBSS data are also being used to measure progress toward achieving 16 national health objectives for 2010 and three of the 10 leading health indicators. For more information, visit the CDC on the web at www.cdc.gov or call (202) 512-1800.

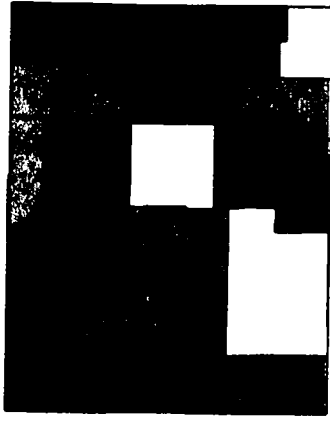
Of the United States Students (Grades 9-12) Surveyed...

- ◆ 16.4% had rarely or never worn a seat belt.
- ◆ 33.1% had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.
- ◆ 17.3% had carried a weapon during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- ◆ 50.0% had drunk alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- ◆ 26.7% had used marijuana during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- ◆ 7.8% had attempted suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ◆ 49.9% of high school students had had sexual intercourse.
- ◆ 42.0% of sexually active students had not used a condom at last sexual encounter.
- ◆ 1.8% have ever injected an illegal drug.
- ◆ 34.8% of high school students had

- smoked cigarettes.
- ◆ 16.0% of high school students were at risk for becoming overweight.
- ◆ 70.9% did not attend physical activity class daily.

The YRBSS sets definitions of youth risk behaviors that states follow in conducting their own surveys. These definitions include:

- ◆ Regular alcohol use—had a drink on three or more days during the past 30 days.
- ◆ Regular binge drinking—had five or more drinks within a couple of hours on three or more days during the past 30 days.
- ◆ Regular tobacco use—smoked a cigarette daily during the past 30 days.
- ◆ Marijuana use—smoked marijuana at least once during the past 30 days.
- ◆ Cocaine use—used cocaine or crack at least once during the past 30 days.
- ◆ Physical fighting—was in a physical fight at least once during the past 12 months.
- ◆ Weapon carrying—carried a gun, knife or other weapon at least once during the past 30 days.
- ◆ Suicidal thoughts—seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months.
- ◆ Suicide attempt—attempted suicide in the past 12 months.
- ◆ Sexual intercourse—ever had sexual intercourse.



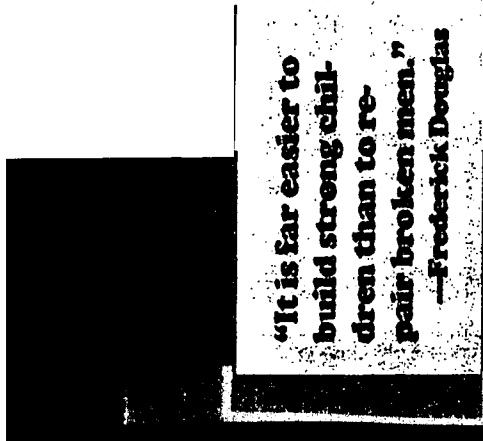
Sources of Data

Wyoming 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth—1999

Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities



"It is far easier to build strong children than to repair broken men."
—Frederick Douglass

DEFINITION

The number of children served by the developmental disability child centers.

WYOMING

In Wyoming, 2038 children, ages birth to five years, with a developmental disability were served by local agencies through contracts with the Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities during 2000.

According to the Wyoming Developmental Preschool Fact Sheet, research consistently demonstrates that children served from birth through five during a time when 75 percent of their lifetime brain development is occurring have a significantly higher rate of success in school.

Services provided to children with delay during the preschool years greatly reduces if not eliminates ongoing problems that would need to be addressed at greater cost in public school.

A sample survey of Wyoming's Developmental Preschools reports that 25 percent of children provided with early intervention services "graduate" from the program and no longer require special education in the school system.

The state of Wyoming is currently required to provide 100 percent of the approved cost of serving eligible chil-

dren once they reach the public school. In Wyoming a network of 14 Regional Developmental Preschool Programs are available to provide Early Intervention Services.

Each Developmental Preschool is a private non-profit organization administered by a local board of directors.

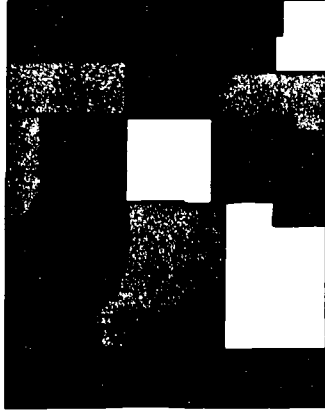
This network makes up the Wyoming Developmental Preschool Director's Association.

The Regional Programs provide a range of services from screening and referral, to pediatric speech and physical therapy, for eligible children from birth through age five. These services are at no cost to the family.

Early Intervention services may include but are not limited to:

Vision Services; Service Coordination (birth to three years); Nutrition (birth to three years); Family Education; Social Work Services; Occupational Therapy; Physical Therapy; Psychological Services; Special Instruction and Speech and Audiology.

Other Early Intervention Services may also include but are not limited to: Transportation; Assistive Technology; Screening and Assessment; Medical Services for Diagnostic/Evaluation purposes; Health Services necessary to enable the child to benefit from other Early Intervention Services; and other services required by Federal Law.



Region Identification for Table:

1. Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Washakie
2. Johnson, Sheridan
3. Crook, Weston
4. Sublette, Teton
5. Lincoln, Uinta
6. Fremont
7. Sweetwater
8. Carbon
9. Natrona
10. Converse, Goshen, Niobrara, Platte
11. Albany
12. Laramie
13. Campbell
14. Wind River Reservation

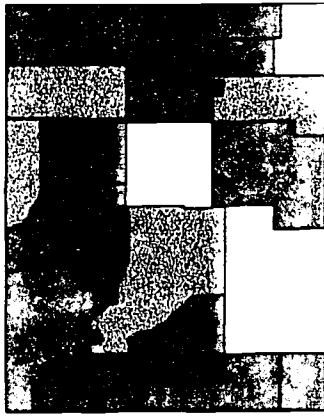
Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities

Wyoming Developmental Preschool Director's Association

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities, Cont.



Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities

Region	May-97			May-98			May-99			May-00		
	0-2 Years	3-5 Years	Total	0-2 Years	3-5 Years	Total	0-2 Years	3-5 Years	Total	0-2 Years	3-5 Years	Total
1	26	124	150	26	134	160	22	116	138	50	154	204
2	12	67	79	12	74	86	13	87	100	14	83	97
3	9	49	58	9	49	58	13	55	68	18	58	76
4	21	59	80	29	69	98	33	70	103	39	59	98
5	35	144	179	28	119	147	36	115	151	46	139	185
6	54	140	194	53	131	184	44	146	190	50	153	203
7	38	142	180	31	140	171	25	147	172	27	149	186
8	20	80	100	21	83	104	15	104	119	20	105	125
9	49	123	172	56	127	183	45	137	182	54	124	178
10	49	136	185	42	149	191	43	147	190	44	148	192
11	19	53	72	29	54	83	24	65	89	27	58	85
12	43	158	201	41	179	220	46	202	248	53	194	247
13	19	76	95	19	86	105	20	93	113	19	87	106
14	14	63	77	19	44	63	19	52	69	17	49	66
Total	408	1,414	1,822	415	1,438	1,853	396	1,536	1,932	478	1,560	2,038

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities

Licensed Child Care Facilities

DEFINITION

The number of facilities and number of available arrangements for children in child care.

Three types of licensed child care are contained with these data:

- (1) Family Child Care Home—a facility in which care is provided for three, but no more than six unrelated children for part of a day in a home setting;
- (2) Group Child Care Center—a facility where 12 or more children are cared for on a regular basis; and
- (3) Group Child Care Home—a facility in which care is provided in a home setting for seven, but no more than 11 children.

"Investing in quality child care pays off because it boosts child development and gives parents peace of mind while they work."

—Nancy Seewyers

Licensed care is a method of ensuring responsible, safe and developmentally sound child care practices are provided.

Parents rely on the licensing standards to assist them in acquiring the best and most reliable care for their children while they work.

WYOMING

Since 1996 there has been a decline in the number of certified child care facilities.

This decline limits the number of openings for children requiring care while parents/guardians are working or attending school.

In June 2000, there were 841 certified child care facilities in the state supplying care for up to 16,220 children.

There has been a significant decline in licensed care since 1996 when 1,073 certified facilities supplied care for up to 18,244 children.

Overall, the state now has 232 fewer licensed child care businesses and a reduction of 2,024 licensed care slots than it did in 1996.

Child care facility certification has been a very active policy issue over the past few years.

Providers and parents have participated in discussions with the Department of Family Services and the legislature through a citizen taskforce.

NATIONALLY

The child care needs of American families have been increasing over the past several decades as mothers have moved into the labor force in ever greater numbers.

This move has forced many parents to search for child care, and in desperate efforts, obtain care that is licensed or unlicensed.

Child care that is reliable and of high quality is especially important for infants and preschoolers.

Yet, the quality of care varies substantially in the United States.

Research has clearly demonstrated that child care quality can have substantial impacts on the development of a young child's personality,

cognitive skills, social skills and well-being.

In 1965, only 8 percent of mothers working full-time chose day care centers and preschools for child care. By 1994, 34 percent did so.

Similarly, for children whose mothers worked part-time, use of child care centers and preschools increased from 3 percent in 1965 to 22 percent in 1994.

For children of full-time working mothers, care in a nonrelative's home ranged from 25 to 27 percent between 1977 and 1988, then declined to 18 percent by 1994.

Similarly, for children whose mothers worked part-time, care in a nonrelative's home peaked at 21 percent in 1986 and has since declined to 10 percent.

Children of full-time working mothers cared for at home by either relatives or nonrelatives was 26 percent in 1994, compared with 21 percent in 1988 and 47 percent in 1965.

Children of part-time working mothers cared for at home was 45 percent in 1994. This is compared with 40 percent in 1984-1985 and 47 percent in 1965.

Licensed Child Care Facilities, Cont.

Licensed Day Care Facilities

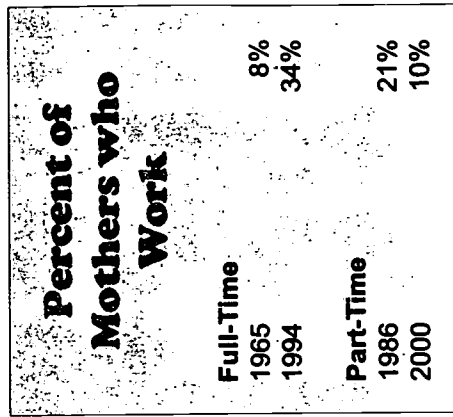
	FY 1996		FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 96 to FY 00 Change	
	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity
Albany	49	1,483	38	1,339	51	1,502	52	1,319	43	1,238	(6)	(245)
Big Horn	29	316	36	360	25	267	25	266	22	259	(7)	(57)
Campbell	65	952	53	779	60	843	53	797	55	888	(10)	(64)
Carbon	36	541	31	501	34	535	33	529	31	491	(5)	(50)
Converse	32	490	27	508	23	496	25	606	22	596	(10)	106
Crook	10	127	11	140	10	131	9	125	7	108	(3)	(19)
Fremont	60	961	52	922	50	1,005	52	1,010	53	1,006	(7)	45
Goshen	23	467	21	463	21	484	22	480	21	435	(2)	(32)
Hot Springs	13	183	13	148	11	140	10	129	12	138	(1)	(45)
Johnson	13	204	10	185	14	224	11	195	12	202	(1)	(3)
Laramie	195	3,957	186	3,536	158	3,589	159	3,565	129	3,224	(66)	(733)
Lincoln	35	448	31	453	29	442	27	411	30	403	(5)	(45)
Natrona	214	3,033	198	2,868	177	2,886	168	2,887	165	2,785	(49)	(248)
Niobrara	6	95	6	99	6	99	6	99	6	99	-	4
Park	73	1,130	63	993	59	904	57	913	28	796	(15)	(334)
Platte	12	283	13	294	15	327	13	312	14	313	2	30
Sheridan	55	951	54	929	43	859	39	833	38	849	(17)	(102)
Sublette	18	202	14	175	13	155	14	166	12	176	(6)	(26)
Sweetwater	49	805	44	829	38	771	37	772	34	712	(15)	(93)
Teton	24	596	19	549	24	470	23	535	22	483	(2)	(113)
Uinta	35	548	34	545	35	566	27	485	36	677	1	129
Washakie	17	278	17	312	12	180	17	266	14	200	(3)	(78)
Weston	10	193	9	186	7	159	6	153	5	142	(5)	(51)
Wyoming	1,073	18,244	980	17,113	915	17,094	885	16,853	841	16,220	(232)	(2,024)

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services

Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth—1999

Wyoming Department of Family Services



Poverty

DEFINITION

Measurements of poverty includes people and families living below the Federal Poverty Line and those receiving economic assistance. This is not an all inclusive list of assistance programs.

WYOMING

It is estimated that 136,273 children lived in Wyoming during 1995, accounting for 28 percent of the state's population.

In 1990, 14.1 percent of our children lived in poverty as did 9.3 percent of Wyoming families.

During June 1996, 8,584 children were receiving AFDC benefits. Of those students enrolled in schools, 27.4 percent qualified for the Free and Reduced Lunch school program during the 1996-1997 school year. This totals to 27,075 children.

In 1995, the Bureau of the Census estimated that 15.7 percent of Wyoming's children under the age of 18 lived in poverty. This estimate is an increase from 1993 when 14.9 percent of Wyoming's children lived in poverty.

NATIONALLY

Being raised in economically deprived circumstances can have far-reaching negative consequences for children.

Growing up at or near the poverty line (\$16,895 for a family of four in 1999) means not only that a child has a much lower level of consumption

than other children but also that he or she is more likely than a non-poor child to experience difficulties in school, to become a teen parent and, as an adult, to earn less and experience greater unemployment.

The effects of being raised in a family with income significantly below the poverty line are more damaging.

Between 1975 and 1993, the proportion of children living in extreme poverty, that is, at or below 50 percent of the poverty line, doubled from 5 percent in 1975 to 10 percent by 1993. By 1997, this percentage had dropped back to 8 percent.

Less dramatic but still striking, the proportion of children at or below 100 percent of the poverty line increased by 31 percent from 17 percent in 1975 to 22 percent by 1993 before dropping to 19 percent in 1997.

In contrast, the proportion of children living at or below 150 percent of the poverty line was about the same in 1997 (30 percent) as it was in 1975.

The proportion of children living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line in 1997 was 41 percent, compared with 43 percent in 1975.

The proportion of black and Hispanic children at or below 100 percent of the poverty line dropped significantly between 1996 and 1997 (from 40 percent to 37 percent for African American children and from 40 percent to 36 percent for Hispanic children).

In contrast, the proportion of white children dropped only slightly from 16

percent to 15 percent.

There was also a drop between 1996 and 1997 in the proportion of black and Hispanic children living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line (from 68 percent to 64 percent for black children and from 72 percent to 69 percent for Hispanic children). However, the proportion of Hispanic children living in extreme poverty (at or below 50 percent of the poverty line) increased between 1996 and 1997 from 14 percent to 16 percent.

A more detailed (but less current) look at poverty by race and Hispanic origin, using data from the Decennial Census, shows that the incidence of poverty is lowest by far for white children and highest for black and Native American children.

While the incidence of poverty grew noticeably between 1979 and 1989 for all groups, the difference between the groups remained stable: the poverty rate for white children was 12 percent in 1989; the poverty rate for Asian children was 17 percent in 1989, more than a third higher than for white children; the poverty rate for Hispanic children was 32 percent in 1989, a rate 2.6 times as high for white children; the poverty rate for American Indian

"We live in a country dedicated to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And yet for millions of children and their families, their pursuits in life are limited to the bare essentials—food, shelter and safety."

**—Tamara Lucas
Copeland**

Poverty, Cont.

and Alaska Native children was 38 percent in 1989, slightly more than three times the poverty rate for white children; and the poverty rate for black children was 40 percent in 1989; slightly more than three times the poverty rate for white children.

Although statistics on Hispanics commonly group all Hispanics together, the incidence of poverty for Hispanic children varies substantially by their place of origin. The three most common places of origin for Hispanics are Mexico, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

According to the data for 1992 from a third source (the Panel Study of Income Dynamics), children of Cuban descent were substantially less likely than other Hispanic children to experience either poverty (16 percent for Cubans compared with 31 percent for all Hispanic children); however, children of Puerto Rico descent were substantially more likely than other Hispanic children to experience poverty (45 percent) or extreme poverty (17 percent).

The chances of a child experiencing poverty are strongly influenced by the type of family in which he or she lives. Throughout the period from 1970 through 1997, about half of the children living in female-headed families were poor. In contrast, during the 1990s, only about 10 percent of children living in married-couple families were poor.

Recent research has demonstrated a significant relationship between neighborhood quality and the well-being

of the children and youth who live in them. Even after controlling for relevant personal and family background characteristics, residence in a low-income neighborhood has been shown to have negative effects on early childhood development and to be associated with higher rates of dropping out of high school and teen parenthood.

Overall, in 1990, one in 20 American children lived in a very poor neighborhood—defined as a census tract in which 40 percent or more of the residents live in poor families. More than one in five children lived in neighborhoods in which 20 percent or more of the residents lived in poor families.

Black children were the most likely to live in very poor neighborhoods, followed by Hispanic children and — at a much lower rate—white children.

Almost 19 percent of black children lived in very poor neighborhoods, compared to 11.3 percent of Hispanic children and 1.2 percent of white children.

Children in single-parent families were much more likely to live in a very poor neighborhood than were children in two-parent families (12.5 percent versus 2.7 percent). More than one in six poor children (17.5 percent) lived in very poor neighborhoods, compared with 2.3 percent of non-poor children.

Median income of families with children is a good starting point for assessing the economic well-being of children since it measures the ability of a family at the midpoint of the income distribution to purchase food,

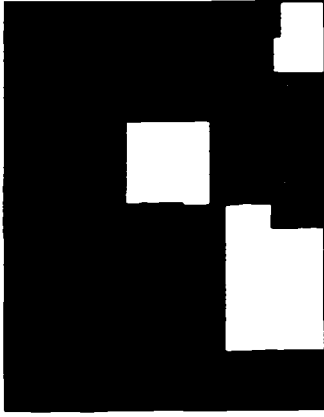
shelter, clothing, child care and other basic goods and services required to raise children.

However, median family income fails to capture important economic resources that may also be available to a family, such as employer-paid health benefits, Medicaid or Food Stamps; moreover, it says nothing about changes in the distribution of income across families. For a more complete picture of children's economic well-being, it is necessary to look at several measures of economic well-being.

Between 1975 and 1996, median income of all families with children (in constant 1997 dollars) fluctuated in a narrow range—never falling below \$40,208 and never raising above \$42,143. However, between 1996 and 1997, median income of all families with children increased by about 4 percent for \$41,925 to \$43,545, a statistically significant increase.

Throughout the period from 1975 through 1997, median income of mother-only families has never exceeded 35 percent of median income of two-parent families. In 1997, the median family income of mother-only families was \$17,256, compared with \$54,395 for married-couple families with children.

Between 1990 and 1997, median income of father-only families never exceeded 62 percent of median income of two-parent families. In 1997, median income of father-only families was \$28,668.



Sources of Data

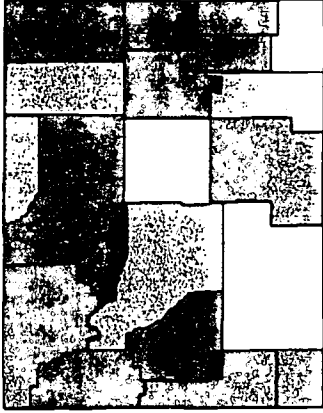
Bureau of the Census

Wyoming Department of Family Services

Wyoming Department of Education

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

Poverty, Cont.



	Total Population		Number of Children Under 19		Number of Children Age 0-17 in Poverty		Percent of Children Age 0-17 in Poverty		Number of Children on POWER (AFDC)					Number of Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch
	1998		1998	1999	1993	1995	1993	1995	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	1999
Albany	29,185	6,436	1,053	1,110	16.5%	18.2%	434	203	63	27	22	1,139		
Big Horn	11,380	3,323	547	581	17.1%	18.3%	73	27	5	10	14	1,012		
Campbell	32,465	11,264	1,119	1,133	10.2%	10.2%	229	75	35	14	19	1,491		
Carbon	15,575	4,348	622	682	13.3%	15.4%	227	56	30	20	795			
Converse	12,337	3,881	543	568	14.6%	15.0%	210	63	18	27	8	732		
Crook	5,829	1,752	218	219	12.4%	12.6%	25	2	1	7	8	322		
Fremont	36,044	10,859	2,700	2,785	24.6%	25.8%	1,648	1,222	867	781	665	3,013		
Goshen	12,886	3,447	846	884	24.8%	26.8%	320	124	52	35	21	842		
Hot Springs	4,727	1,165	181	177	15.3%	15.6%	62	12	5	1	2	250		
Johnson	6,824	1,706	272	257	16.2%	15.5%	65	24	9	7	6	281		
Laramie	78,872	20,918	3,313	3,244	15.7%	15.8%	1,463	541	297	210	157	4,340		
Lincoln	13,876	5,030	529	598	10.3%	11.7%	149	34	23	9	6	790		
Natrona	63,341	17,416	3,263	3,224	18.0%	18.4%	1,531	706	307	251	195	3,593		
Niobrara	2,706	631	124	143	20.4%	23.7%	47	12	8	2	3	134		
Park	25,782	6,949	1,021	1,042	15.0%	15.5%	343	152	67	46	45	1,096		
Platte	8,626	2,346	413	433	17.8%	18.9%	126	37	22	18	15	481		
Sheridan	25,165	6,466	923	1,008	14.4%	16.0%	423	140	73	63	30	1,276		
Sublette	5,738	1,526	129	157	8.7%	10.6%	45	13	3	14	4	233		
Sweetwater	39,780	13,206	1,251	1,383	9.2%	10.6%	566	202	89	56	48	1,704		
Teton	14,163	3,280	196	216	6.3%	6.9%	34	4	4	4	2	164		
Uinta	20,465	7,984	869	928	11.0%	12.0%	371	155	52	23	17	1,394		
Washakie	8,669	2,498	333	356	13.7%	15.2%	123	37	11	5	4	546		
Weston	6,472	1,790	210	225	11.0%	12.1%	70	18	9	12	11	327		
Wyoming	480,907	138,221	20,675	21,353	14.9%	15.7%	8,584	3,859	2,051	1,642	1,322	26,401		

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services

Decrease in Percentage of Children on POWER
(Based on July 1996)

1996	8,584
1997	55%
1998	76%
1999	81%
2000	88%

Welfare Reform

DEFINITION

In January 1997, the welfare system was transformed significantly. Data are compared for June 1996, prior to the reform of welfare to June 2000.

WYOMING

Under the old welfare system termed "Aid to Families with Dependent Children," (AFDC) the statewide June 1996 case count stood at 4,519 which helped to support 8,584 children. Due to the changes in welfare reform, the case count now stands at 825, demonstrating a case decline of 3,694 or 82 percent.

Applications for economic assistance have only declined by 8 percent between June 1996 and June 2000. It appears that the need for assistance is still high leading to a conclusion that many families have not reached self-sufficiency as they had hoped.

The Department of Family Services pays day care fees for 2,805 children, which is an increase of 5 percent since June 1996. The small increase in child care subsidies would suggest that previous recipients are either not working or their children are being left in unsupervised and subsequently dangerous situations while the parents are working.

It is not known if the well-being of children has been affected positively by the new POWER program. Wyoming has not conducted a reliable qualitative or quantitative analysis of

"Policy makers and the media tout declining welfare rolls as evidence of the success of welfare reform. It seems obvious, however, that success should be defined not by caseloads but rather by the well-being of families affected by welfare reform."

---Tamara Lucas
Copeland

welfare reform. However, other indicators of poverty have not shown comparative improvement: Food Stamp cases are down by 31 percent since June 1996, Medicaid is up by 4 percent and applications for economic assistance are down by only 8 percent since June 1996.

There is little evidence that former POWER recipients are self-sufficient. As in demonstrated by a survey conducted by the Department of Family Services in October 1999. To review the findings of this survey, see table below.

NATIONALLY

Long-term welfare receipt imposes large costs on taxpayers. Moreover, there is evidence that long-term welfare support may have a negative impact on children's completed years of schooling and may increase the like-

lihood of female children becoming welfare recipients when they reach adulthood. Living in a family receiving AFDC at some point during childhood is not an uncommon experience. In 1982, of all children under age 6, 21 percent were on AFDC for at least one year over the next 10 years. Long-term welfare support is considerably less common: only 8 percent of all children under age 6 in 1982 were on AFDC at least six of the 10 years between 1982 and 1991, and only 4 percent were on AFDC at least nine years.

For black children, however, long-term welfare receipt is considerably

Characteristics of Former Wyoming POWER Recipients Results: October 1999

Female Respondent	99%
One Adult in Household	51%
Under Age of 30	45%
High School Graduate or Less	59%
1998 Household Income < \$10,000	68%
Currently Unemployed	49%
Percent of Employed Earnings < \$7.00	68%
Average Number of Children per Household	1.76

Welfare Reform, Cont.

more common than for nonblack children. Among all black children under age 6 in 1982, 26 percent were on AFDC at least six of the next 10 years (compared with 5 percent of nonblack children).

Similarly, 17 percent were on AFDC for at least nine years (compared with 2 percent of nonblack children). Moreover, a majority of these black children under age 6 were on AFDC at least once between 1982 and 1991.

For nonblack children, there is virtually no difference; however, the proportion of black children whose families never received welfare increased from 34 percent to 42 percent.

A smaller but still substantial portion of children lived in families who were highly dependent on welfare ("highly dependent" defined as families who received at least half of total income from AFDC and Food Stamps) for some period of time.

Among children under age 6 in 1982, 14 percent were in families highly dependent on welfare for at least one year over the next decade; 5 percent were highly dependent for six or more years.

Nearly 20 percent of black children were highly dependent on welfare for six or more years, compared with 2 percent of nonblack children.

The Arizona Network for Community Responsibility released a report in February of 2000 discussing welfare reform. According to this re-

port, in 1996, Congress passed and the President signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, better known as "welfare reform."

Since that time, many people have declared welfare reform a success because welfare rolls are decreasing and many former recipients are finding jobs. Opponents argue that welfare reform is far from a success since most former recipients remain mired in poverty.

According to the Department of Economic Security (DES), only 19 percent of families leave welfare for employment. About an equal percentage are removed from welfare by sanctions (20 percent). The other 61 percent leave for a variety of other reasons, including not completing the re-application procedure at the end of the review period (37 percent), voluntary withdrawal (7 percent) and loss of contact (3 percent).

Interestingly, when families were surveyed, 54 percent said they left welfare because of a job or increased earnings.

The difference between the administrative data and the survey responses suggests that once a family has more income, they may not complete the reapplication procedure.

While DES data may label them as "failure to comply" (37 percent) the underlying reason they left welfare may have actually been due to increased earnings. (Alternatively, fami-

lies who were interviewed might feel that getting a job is the "right" answer to tell the interviewer that is why they no longer receive cash assistance).

Only 11 percent of surveyed families said they were sanctioned off welfare. This may suggest that families do not understand why they are being removed from welfare, or that they do not want to admit to the interviewer that they were sanctioned, or they are working and that is the reason they stopped complying.

Most families (68 percent) who have left welfare feel they are better off now than when they got cash assistance.

This is true whether considering all families who left, families who were sanctioned or families who were not sanctioned. Of those who feel better off, over 70 percent say their improved status is because of working.

Others cite resources available to them from friends of family (10 percent), or assistance such as child care and Food Stamps (4 percent).

A small percentage (4 percent) say they are better off because they are better trained and more qualified for their work.

Parents who feel they are worse off primarily say they lost their job, had hours cut or wages were too low (42 percent).

About one-sixth of these families (17 percent) report lack of benefits such as cash assistance and Food Stamps is a real burden on the family.

Others indicate that they do not have enough money (8 percent) and that their family's health has gotten worse (7 percent).

Although the federal system of cash and near-cash transfers (including federal income and payroll taxes) plays a substantial role in reducing the poverty rate of children, its collective effect has varied substantially over time.

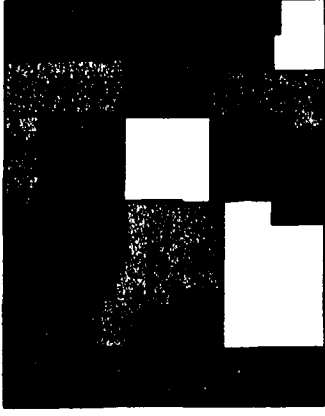
In 1979, federal cash and near-cash transfers produced a 37 percent reduction in poverty among persons in families with related children under age 18; however, by 1983, the same transfer programs produced only a 19 percent reduction in poverty.

By 1989 the percentage poverty reduction had recovered to 24 percent, and it rose to 29 percent in 1993 and 34 percent in 1996.

In the absence of any federal transfers and taxes, 20 percent of all persons living in families with children would have been poor in 1996.

Social insurance programs other than Social Security reduced the poverty rate to 19 percent.

The Social Security system reduced the poverty rate further to 18



Welfare Reform, Cont.

percent.

After inclusion of means-tested cash transfers, the poverty rate fell to 17 percent. Food and housing benefits cut the poverty rate to 14 percent.

Finally, the federal tax system reduced the poverty rate of all persons living in families with children to 13 percent.

Until recently, the net impact of the federal tax system was to increase the poverty rate.

By 1989, however, the impact of the tax system on the number of such persons in poverty became neutral, and since 1994, the federal tax system has reduced the number of persons in poverty.

This is because of the recent expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), which provides refundable tax credits to low-income families with children and at least one working parent whose earnings are low. Because the credit is refundable, many families eligible for the EITC receive a payment from the Treasury instead of paying federal income tax.

Many poor children have depended on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Food Stamps program for basic material needs.

AFDC was a federal and state cash assistance program targeted at needy children and at certain others in these children's households.

As a result of major welfare reform enacted in August 1996, the AFDC

program has now been replaced by the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

TANF provides a block grant to states to design and administer their own welfare and work programs.

The Food Stamp program provides low-income households with vouchers that can be exchanged for food.

The welfare reform law included significant new restrictions on Food Stamp eligibility for immigrants who have not become U.S. citizens.

Twelve percent of all children lived in families receiving AFDC or General Assistance in 1979. The rate decreased slightly to 11 percent in 1989 but by 1993 had increased to 14 percent. However, by 1997, the reciprocity rate had dropped to 9 percent.

Somewhat more than 7 million children lived in families receiving welfare in 1979 and 1989. By 1994, 9.5 million children were living in families receiving welfare.

By 1997, the number of children on welfare had dropped sharply to 6.2 million. Administrative data show a similar trend.

Food Stamp receipt shows a similar pattern. In both 1979 and 1989, 15 percent of all children lived in households receiving Food Stamps.

The proportion had increased to 20 percent by 1993. In that year, 14.2 million children lived in households receiving Food Stamps, up from 9.7 million in 1989. However, the

reciprocity rate had dropped to 15 percent by 1997.

Administrative data for Food Stamps also show a rise in the number of children receiving Food Stamps during the late 1980s and early 1990s, followed by a recent decline.

The number of children receiving Food Stamps grew from 9.9 million in 1985 to 14.2 million in 1993.

By 1996, the number had declined to 13.2 million, or 19 percent of the child population.

The percentage of children receiving AFDC and Food Stamps varies substantially by race origin.

According to 1992 data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, only 5 percent of white non-Hispanic children received AFDC and only 8 percent received Food Stamps.

In contrast, among black non-Hispanic children, 32 percent received AFDC and 42 percent received Food Stamps. Among Hispanic children, 18 percent received AFDC and 30 percent received Food Stamps.

There was also substantial variation among Hispanic children, depending on their descent. Among children of Cuban descent, only 8 percent received AFDC and 18 percent received Food Stamps. In contrast, among children of Puerto Rican descent, 28 percent received AFDC and 48 percent received Food Stamps. Among children of Mexican descent, 15 percent received AFDC and 30 percent received Food Stamps.

Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

Arizona Network for Community Responsibility

Wyoming Department of Family Services

Welfare Reform, Cont.

Welfare Reform Comparison: June '96 to June '00

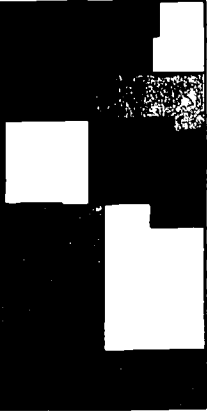
	Cases			Applications Received for Economic Assistance (EA)			DFS Paid Child Care # of Children			Food Stamp Cases			Medicaid Cases		
	AFDC	POWER	June 96-June 00	June 96	Jun-00	Change	% CHG.	June 96	Jun-00	Change	% CHG.	June 96	Jun-00	Change	% CHG.
	Jun-96	Jun-00	Change	Jun-96	Jun-00	Change	% CHG.	Jun-96	Jun-00	Change	% CHG.	Jun-96	Jun-00	Change	% CHG.
Albany	258	14	-244	133	130	-3	-2%	247	239	-8	-3%	310	548	238	-32%
Big Horn	38	10	-28	54	41	-13	-24%	8	40	32	80%	160	230	70	44%
Campbell	125	14	-111	136	132	-4	-3%	181	119	-72	-61%	443	326	-117	-26%
Carbon	125	13	-112	60	64	4	7%	65	88	23	26%	415	270	-145	-35%
Converse	103	4	-99	55	64	9	16%	43	115	72	63%	304	260	-44	-14%
Crook	12	4	-8	7	14	7	100%	4	3	-1	-33%	56	37	-19	-34%
Fremont	805	378	-427	184	214	20	10%	186	84	-102	-1%	1,530	902	-628	-41%
Goshen	166	17	-149	76	54	-22	-29%	119	95	-24	-25%	494	370	-124	-25%
Hot Springs	31	1	-30	42	20	-22	-52%	23	31	8	26%	113	78	-35	-31%
Johnson	41	4	-37	16	19	3	19%	34	40	6	15%	133	95	-38	-29%
Laramie	764	106	-658	367	290	-77	-21%	483	578	96	17%	2,386	1,679	-707	-30%
Lincoln	80	4	-76	32	35	3	9%	40	23	-17	-74%	204	145	-59	-29%
Natrona	824	138	-686	433	327	-106	-24%	339	456	117	26%	2,181	1,426	-755	-35%
Niobrara	24	2	-22	7	7	0	0%	18	11	-7	-64%	99	73	-26	-26%
Park	187	25	-162	123	102	-21	-17%	224	185	-39	-36%	719	388	-331	-46%
Platte	61	14	-47	26	28	2	8%	25	38	13	34%	218	173	-45	-21%
Sheridan	233	24	-209	100	118	18	18%	245	209	-36	-17%	821	628	-193	-24%
Sublette	24	2	-22	14	15	1	7%	25	12	-13	-106%	70	51	-19	-27%
Sweetwater	305	27	-278	137	120	-17	-12%	192	158	-34	-22%	714	455	-259	-36%
Teton	18	1	-17	33	72	39	27%	5	2	-3	-150%	107	52	-55	-51%
Uinta	196	11	-185	83	93	10	12%	78	142	64	45%	488	441	-47	-11%
Washakie	58	4	-54	32	46	14	44%	39	23	-16	-70%	199	137	-62	-31%
Weston	41	8	-33	14	18	4	29%	32	23	-9	-39%	115	96	-19	-17%
Wyoming	4,519	825	-3,694	2,174	1,993	-181	-8%	2,675	2,805	130	5%	12,789	8,860	-3,929	-31%

Welfare Reform, Cont.

Welfare Reform Comparison: June '96 to June '00, Cont.

DFS Paid Child Care # of Children	June 96-June 00			Food Stamp Cases			Medicaid Cases				
	Jun-96	Jun-00	% CHG.	Jun-96	Jun-00	Change	%CHG.	Jun-96	Jun-00	Change	%CHG.
247	239	8	-3%	810	548	262	32%	1,298	1,279	19	-1%
8	40	32	80%	160	230	70	44%	315	408	93	30%
191	119	72	-61%	443	326	117	-26%	953	1,132	179	19%
65	88	23	26%	415	270	-145	-35%	750	718	-32	-4%
43	115	72	63%	304	260	-44	-14%	521	596	75	14%
4	3	-1	-33%	56	37	-19	-34%	121	142	21	17%
196	194	-2	-1%	1,530	902	628	-41%	2,799	2,683	116	-4%
119	95	-24	-25%	494	370	-124	-25%	822	817	-5	-1%
23	31	8	26%	113	78	-35	-31%	390	388	2	2%
34	40	6	15%	133	95	-38	-29%	259	290	31	12%
483	579	96	17%	2,386	1,679	-707	-30%	3,858	3,964	106	3%
40	23	-17	-74%	204	145	-59	-29%	448	450	2	0%
339	456	117	26%	2,181	1,426	-755	-35%	3,830	3,995	165	4%
18	11	-7	-64%	99	73	-26	-26%	163	173	10	6%
224	165	-59	-36%	719	388	-331	-46%	1,330	1,358	28	2%
25	38	13	34%	218	173	-45	-21%	351	414	63	18%
245	209	-36	-17%	821	628	-193	-24%	1,448	1,464	16	1%
25	12	-13	-108%	70	51	-19	-27%	149	163	14	9%
192	158	-34	-22%	714	455	-259	-36%	1,449	1,463	14	1%
5	2	-3	-150%	107	52	-55	-51%	232	281	49	21%
78	142	64	45%	498	441	-57	-11%	979	1,049	70	7%
39	23	-16	-70%	199	137	-62	-31%	347	417	70	20%
32	23	-9	-39%	115	96	-19	-17%	246	314	68	28%
2,675	2,805	130	5%	12,789	8,860	-3,929	-31%	23,058	23,968	910	4%

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services



two children under the age of 18 is \$13,423.

Kid Care eligibility requirements include: children who are aged birth to 18, U.S. citizens, residents of Wyoming, not eligible for Medicaid, have not had insurance the past month and are not in a public institution.

DEFINITION

Number of uninsured children enrolled in the Children Health Insurance Program (CHIP) identified in Wyoming as "Kid Care" administered by the Department of Health through June 2000.

WYOMING

During the 1999 legislative session, the Children's Health Insurance Program was created. Kid Care provides a Medicaid look-a-like program for children at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty level and a private insurance voucher program for children from 134 percent to 150 percent of the federal poverty level.

Currently, only the Medicaid look-a-like program is in operation as a federal waiver to provide the voucher program is being sought.

The adjacent table shows the number of children at or below 150% of the federal poverty line estimated to be uninsured during 1998 and the number currently enrolled in Kid Care.

It is further estimated that 39,239 children are uninsured in Wyoming which equals 25 percent of Wyoming's children.

This is over twice the national average of 11 percent.

The Wyoming Kid Care program, through both grant and voucher strategies, will only address the needs of 4,470 of these children.

In 1999, the Federal Poverty Line threshold for a family of one adult and

It is estimated that nearly 40,000 Wyoming children are uninsured.

12,190 Above 200% FPL
15,607 151%—200% FPL

6,972 Eligible for Medicaid

2,987 Eligible for Wyoming Kid Care

1,483 Eligible for Wyoming Kid Care Voucher

"The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the aged; and those who are in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy and the handicapped."

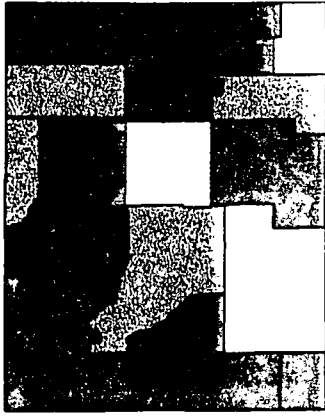
—Hubert H. Humphrey

Kid Care, Cont.

Kid Care Eligibility and Enrollment by County

	Estimated Uninsured Children at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Line	Medicaid		Kid Care		Kid Care Voucher
		Estimated Eligible	Enrolled	Estimated Eligible	Enrolled	
Albany	568	349	120	148	84	74
Big Horn	262	160	82	69	24	34
Campbell	883	538	45	231	65	114
Carbon	374	228	34	98	43	48
Converse	310	189	64	81	43	40
Crook	143	87	18	37	21	19
Fremont	881	537	115	230	249	114
Goshen	272	166	48	71	38	35
Hot Springs	93	57	28	24	14	12
Johnson	140	85	47	36	25	18
Laramie	1,750	1,067	270	457	200	227
Lincoln	418	255	67	109	23	54
Natrona	1,502	915	271	392	260	196
Niobrara	49	30	-	13	22	6
Park	578	352	198	151	164	75
Platte	193	117	28	50	28	25
Sheridan	541	330	168	141	100	70
Sublette	128	78	42	33	8	17
Sweetwater	1,090	664	222	286	53	141
Teton	271	165	43	71	11	35
Uinta	642	391	133	168	72	83
Washakie	200	122	50	52	45	26
Weston	153	93	44	40	40	23
Total	11,441	6,975	1,937	2,987	1,632	1,483

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics



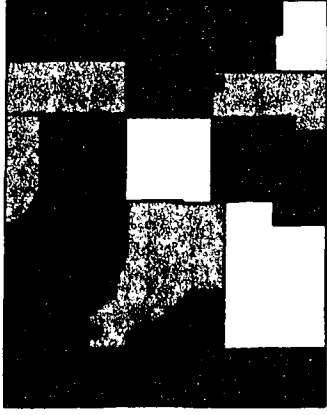
Sources of Data

WY Kid Care State Plan

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth—1999

Wyoming Health Department, Vital Record Statistics

Kid Care, Cont.



Wyoming Medicaid and Kid Care Eligibility

Age	Income less than or equal to 100% FPL \$1,421 (Family of 4)	Income more than or equal to 101% to 133% FPL \$1,890 (Family of 4)	Income more than or equal to 134% to 150% FPL \$2,132 (Family of 4)
Birth to 5 Years	Medicaid	Medicaid	Kid Care Voucher (Under Development)
6-16 Years	Medicaid	Kid Care	
17-18 Years		Kid Care	

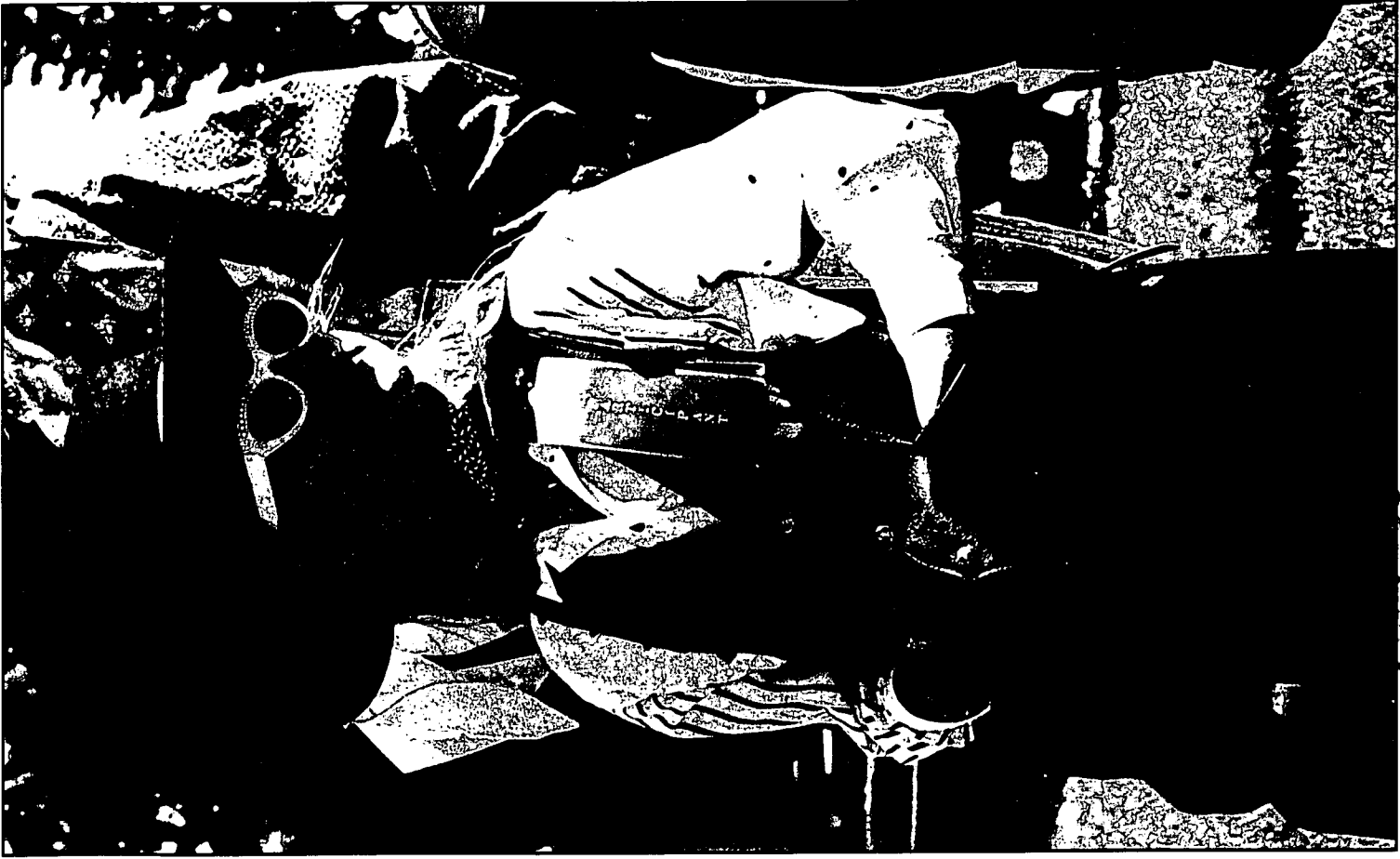
Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

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Income Requirements 133% Federal Poverty Level

Family Size	Gross Monthly Income (before taxes)
2	\$1,247
3	\$1,569
4	\$1,890
5	\$2,212
6	\$2,533
7	\$2,845
8	\$3,176
9 or more	\$322 add each

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics



State and County Profiles

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 480,907
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 138,221
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 28.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 14.1%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 14.9%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 15.9%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 9.3%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1999-00 91,883
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 1999-00 28.7%
 Percent Special Education Students: 1999-00 13.1%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 1998-99 1,635

SCHOOL YEAR

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 4,519
 June 1997 2,168
 June 1998 1,222
 June 1999 1,046
 June 2000 825

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 12,789
 June 1997 10,493
 June 1998 9,783
 June 1999 9,139
 June 2000 8,866

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	6,974	6,691	6,720	6,550	6,427	6,261	6,286	6,372	6,248
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	79.5%	78.7%	78.6%	80.8%	82.1%	82.9%	81.5%	82.2%	81.0%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	7.4%	7.0%	7.3%	7.3%	8.8%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	7.9%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	29	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	23
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	303	276	272	304	296	304	315	298	249
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	23.4%	24.4%	23.6%	21.4%	21.7%	19.8%	20.2%	20.4%	22.4%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	19.8%	23.1%	24.0%	25.8%	27.4%	26.4%	27.0%	27.4%	29.6%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	1,381	1,546	1,613	1,690	1,764	1,651	1,698	1,748	1,848
Infant Deaths	60	52	61	52	44	48	40	37	44

Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	33	34	37	27	25	29	36	31	31
Teen Violent Deaths	27	38	43	34	42	38	48	39	37
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	14	21	23	19	24	20	29	20	23
Teen Suicides	8	13	10	11	8	10	7	6	7
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	69	48	51	89	81	79	93	83	74
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	5,195	5,509	5,640	6,276	7,168	7,708	7,860	8,637	9,060

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	%CHG 90/99
0	7,089	6,653	6,560	6,402	6,303	6,188	6,092	6,149	6,226	6,071	-14%
1	6,814	6,904	6,591	6,503	6,357	6,229	6,110	6,033	6,084	5,919	-13%
2	6,823	6,825	6,914	6,808	6,530	6,353	6,220	6,118	6,136	6,011	-11%
3	7,090	6,828	6,828	6,923	6,629	6,519	6,338	6,221	6,115	6,140	-13%
4	7,484	7,192	6,925	6,832	7,038	6,709	6,593	6,425	6,302	6,206	-17%
5	7,854	7,480	7,187	6,926	6,945	7,016	6,682	6,582	6,408	6,297	-20%
6	7,811	7,648	7,470	7,183	6,834	6,917	6,984	6,697	6,564	6,435	-18%
7	8,203	7,833	7,860	7,491	7,215	6,932	6,909	6,992	6,673	6,560	-20%
8	7,938	7,900	7,536	7,373	7,229	6,930	6,663	6,645	6,728	6,405	-19%
9	8,452	8,520	8,475	8,093	8,143	7,739	7,413	7,132	7,133	7,196	-15%
10	8,619	8,504	8,569	8,300	8,437	8,171	7,760	7,646	7,178	7,152	-17%
11	7,982	8,523	8,406	8,475	8,448	8,045	8,051	7,660	7,371	7,073	-11%
12	7,719	7,997	8,635	8,424	8,503	8,441	8,033	8,054	7,800	7,402	-5%
13	7,606	7,814	8,092	8,639	8,538	8,580	8,513	8,117	8,171	7,756	2%
14	7,218	7,676	7,883	8,167	8,727	8,986	8,894	8,671	8,211	8,014	-8%
15	7,291	7,310	7,768	7,981	8,278	8,805	8,659	8,705	8,696	8,282	14%
16	6,980	7,362	7,370	7,836	8,067	8,318	8,366	8,706	8,659	8,190	18%
17	6,995	7,172	7,601	7,674	8,214	8,453	8,729	9,215	9,024	9,002	29%
18	6,728	6,877	7,075	7,473	7,540	8,004	8,779	8,962	8,815	8,584	23%
Total	142,707	143,208	143,645	143,832	143,785	142,937	141,384	139,802	138,221	135,391	-5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 29,185
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 6,436
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 22.1%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 15.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 16.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 18.2%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 10.4%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 3,885
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 29.3%
 Percent Special Education Students: 16.5%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 52

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

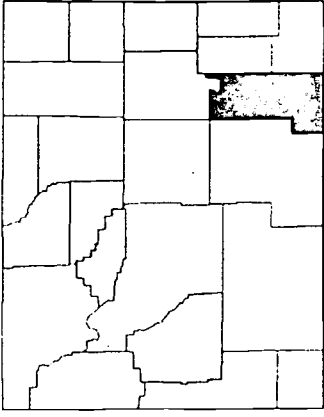
June 1996 258
 June 1997 130
 June 1998 40
 June 1999 19
 June 2000 14

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 810
 June 1997 677
 June 1998 669
 June 1999 592
 June 2000 548

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Birth Indicators									
Number of Births	431	368	372	389	405	391	396	387	355
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	83.5%	82.6%	82.0%	80.5%	83.0%	90.0%	88.9%	86.8%	85.9%
Low Birth-Weight Babies	7.4%	9.5%	8.3%	9.3%	8.9%	9.5%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	19	11	23	20	10	26	20	19	21
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	9	5	11	10	5	14	11	10	11
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	12.5%	14.7%	9.1%	9.0%	8.4%	11.0%	8.1%	9.3%	9.3%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	14.8%	19.6%	16.7%	19.0%	14.6%	20.2%	18.7%	17.1%	23.9%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	64	72	62	74	59	79	74	66	85
Infant Deaths	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	3	2

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child and Youth Well-Being									
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2
Teen Violent Deaths	-	2	5	2	-	1	2	3	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	1
Teen Suicides	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	1	1	7	3	5	6	2	4	6
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	166	99	216	337	352	552	420	424	423



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	403	370	365	359	347	335	331	319	313	-22%
1	385	379	358	356	343	333	325	312	302	-22%
2	383	381	379	360	351	340	329	316	301	-21%
3	393	374	374	373	351	345	338	318	306	-22%
4	395	373	356	359	356	332	330	311	298	-25%
5	393	369	348	337	332	329	311	298	283	-28%
6	388	382	361	348	328	329	322	298	286	-26%
7	382	358	357	338	324	304	302	293	272	-29%
8	386	375	359	356	335	319	305	291	287	-26%
9	392	387	378	363	357	337	319	295	288	-27%
10	406	397	391	391	367	364	342	317	298	-27%
11	356	375	366	366	360	337	338	311	289	-19%
12	344	348	371	368	363	359	336	329	309	-10%
13	332	337	345	366	357	353	345	322	311	-6%
14	300	315	320	331	345	338	334	322	298	-1%
15	316	315	330	344	346	366	354	347	337	7%
16	331	346	348	365	373	373	396	379	369	11%
17	333	339	353	357	371	377	385	394	378	14%
18	942	939	907	937	910	945	922	892	911	-3%
Total	7,560	7,459	7,366	7,374	7,216	7,115	6,964	6,664	6,436	-15%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Big Horn County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 11,380
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 3,323
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 29.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 21.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 17.1%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 18.3%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 12.5%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 2,485
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 40.7%
 Percent Special Education Students: 12.7%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 52

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 38
 June 1997 17
 June 1998 4
 June 1999 6
 June 2000 10

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1995 160
 June 1997 113
 June 1998 106
 June 1999 225
 June 2000 230

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	157	153	142	154	149	151	152	150	145
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	74.5%	78.4%	77.5%	81.8%	79.9%	76.2%	81.6%	83.3%	84.1%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	3.2%	6.5%	6.3%	2.6%	9.4%	4.6%	4.6%	6.7%	7.6%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	10	31	26	29	25	17	34	17	0
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	3	9	8	9	8	8	12	6	0
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	14.6%	15.0%	12.0%	13.6%	18.8%	8.6%	11.8%	22.7%	11.7%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	15.3%	15.0%	14.1%	22.1%	18.1%	15.9%	15.8%	22.0%	15.2%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	24	23	20	34	27	24	24	33	22
Infant Deaths	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	3

Child and Youth Well-Being

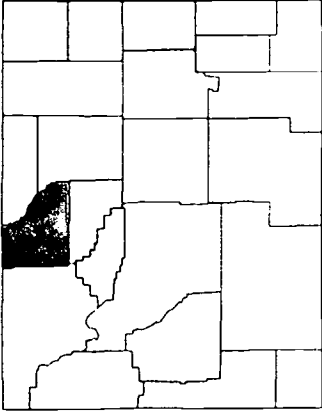
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Teen Violent Deaths	-	2	2	1	1	5	-	-	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	4
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	79	50	25	35	49	89	109	80	159

Big Horn County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	151	141	138	134	133	132	132	132	136	-10%
1	144	146	139	134	131	133	130	128	133	-8%
2	168	168	169	157	161	158	156	150	153	-9%
3	166	158	155	158	151	150	148	144	145	-13%
4	161	153	146	144	147	144	140	135	136	-16%
5	157	148	141	135	135	140	134	128	130	-17%
6	171	170	161	154	148	149	153	145	144	-16%
7	196	186	185	175	168	165	166	165	163	-17%
8	185	182	172	172	164	160	155	151	158	-15%
9	205	207	203	193	194	189	180	172	175	-15%
10	201	198	198	196	187	190	182	172	172	-14%
11	177	187	184	184	184	178	179	169	166	-6%
12	190	195	206	201	204	205	196	194	191	-1%
13	181	184	189	200	197	203	201	188	195	8%
14	191	201	206	210	224	226	228	224	221	-16%
15	181	183	192	197	203	219	220	219	224	24%
16	178	190	188	199	204	214	228	222	232	30%
17	191	197	208	209	225	234	243	251	255	34%
18	139	142	145	155	155	170	177	177	194	40%
Total	3,333	3,336	3,325	3,307	3,315	3,359	3,348	3,266	3,323	0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 32,465
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 11,264
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 34.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 9.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 10.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 10.2%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 7.0%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 7,580
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 19.7%
 Percent Special Education Students: 10.8%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 103

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 125
 June 1997 44
 June 1998 25
 June 1999 12
 June 2000 14

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 443
 June 1997 341
 June 1998 337
 June 1999 389
 June 2000 326

SCHOOL YEAR

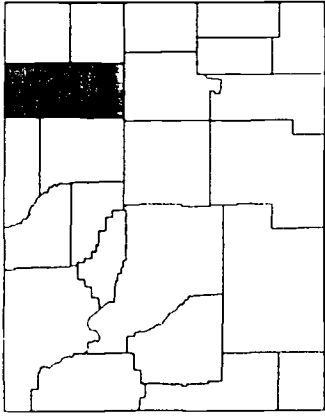
1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	533	481	490	500	432	435	426	466	479
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	74.7%	73.4%	74.9%	80.6%	87.5%	86.4%	83.8%	86.9%	84.8%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	6.8%	8.5%	6.3%	8.0%	8.6%	7.6%	6.1%	8.6%	7.3%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	41	29	16	28	23	21	20	20	20
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	30	22	13	23	20	19	19	20	16
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	27.8%	30.8%	27.1%	27.6%	28.2%	26.4%	27.0%	28.8%	28.4%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	20.8%	20.8%	26.7%	31.2%	25.7%	31.0%	24.9%	29.2%	30.9%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	111	100	131	156	111	135	106	136	148
Infant Deaths	2	6	5	4	2	2	3	4	-

Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	4	4	1	1	5	3	3	3	3
Teen Violent Deaths	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	-	-
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	2	-	-	2	1	3	-	-
Teen Suicides	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	11	11	6	15	11	9	10	12	13
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	762	777	880	890	864	890	954	877	908



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	504	479	475	460	454	456	454	463	477	-5%
1	517	530	511	498	486	486	483	479	493	-5%
2	523	526	543	515	505	500	498	490	489	-7%
3	557	540	545	550	527	525	520	515	509	-9%
4	606	585	573	569	576	561	557	546	544	-10%
5	645	618	601	576	576	591	577	566	559	-13%
6	639	649	625	594	574	582	598	575	570	-11%
7	670	645	656	621	596	582	592	603	583	-13%
8	626	626	606	606	578	563	551	552	566	-10%
9	652	664	673	634	644	621	602	587	592	-9%
10	695	692	709	699	689	683	660	636	622	-11%
11	593	635	635	639	639	613	631	601	584	-2%
12	622	654	705	692	701	707	683	694	668	7%
13	590	608	640	678	671	688	695	667	681	15%
14	551	592	618	637	676	679	696	698	675	23%
15	538	546	588	601	623	673	674	684	694	29%
16	511	543	555	586	600	634	681	678	695	36%
17	504	524	568	566	611	637	670	707	707	40%
18	382	393	413	432	436	476	500	518	556	46%
Total	10,925	11,049	11,239	11,153	11,142	11,257	11,322	11,259	11,264	3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 15,575
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 4,348
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 27.9%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 11.8%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 13.3%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 15.4%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 8.8%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 2,852
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 27.9%
 Percent Special Education Students: 13.5%
 Drop Outs: Grades 7-12 67

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 125
 June 1997 40
 June 1998 20
 June 1999 16
 June 2000 13

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

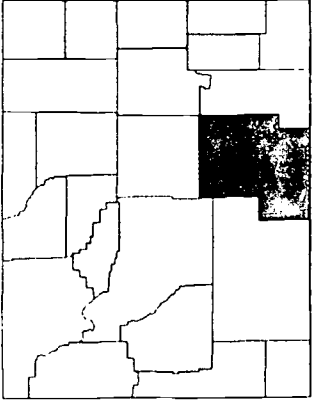
June 1996 415
 June 1997 331
 June 1998 292
 June 1999 279
 June 2000 270

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Birth Indicators									
Number of Births	217	180	195	215	180	190	189	155	187
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	75.1%	71.1%	70.8%	71.6%	72.8%	82.1%	77.2%	74.2%	79.7%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	8.3%	9.4%	11.8%	6.5%	9.4%	7.9%	7.4%	11.0%	9.1%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	28	20	15	37	21	38	37	18	24
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	11	8	6	15	9	16	16	8	8
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	20.3%	24.4%	22.6%	19.5%	22.2%	22.1%	20.6%	27.1%	24.1%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	18.4%	23.3%	26.7%	24.7%	32.2%	29.5%	32.8%	36.8%	34.8%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	40	42	52	53	58	56	62	57	65
Infant Deaths	-	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	-
Child and Youth Well-Being									
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	3
Teen Violent Deaths	2	-	3	1	4	1	2	2	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	1
Teen Suicides	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	1	1	4	2	9	1	1	3
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	191	195	126	234	360	299	203	302	298

Carbon County



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	205	187	177	172	169	166	159	160	160	-22%
1	228	226	206	207	199	193	187	181	179	-21%
2	225	218	215	199	196	190	186	187	179	-20%
3	229	214	206	204	190	191	181	179	176	-23%
4	264	247	228	223	223	210	203	199	193	-27%
5	301	280	260	244	241	241	224	225	214	-29%
6	291	280	260	246	231	228	227	215	207	-29%
7	297	275	265	247	235	224	217	221	205	-31%
8	277	270	249	246	230	220	205	204	206	-26%
9	293	284	276	254	253	241	223	215	214	-27%
10	316	307	296	286	271	266	249	239	224	-29%
11	314	326	314	305	302	284	276	261	252	-20%
12	315	311	321	312	309	301	282	275	264	-16%
13	279	281	278	291	288	284	276	263	259	-7%
14	290	299	299	299	314	306	301	296	278	-4%
15	273	273	273	281	281	302	290	293	280	3%
16	266	277	267	280	286	285	300	294	290	9%
17	283	286	296	292	307	312	310	331	316	12%
18	217	216	218	230	225	238	242	245	252	16%
Total	5,163	5,057	4,904	4,818	4,750	4,682	4,538	4,483	4,348	-16%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Converse County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 12,337
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 3,881
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 31.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 14.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 14.6%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 15.0%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 9.5%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 2,575
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 28.4%
 Percent Special Education Students: 12.3%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 23

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 103
 June 1997 44
 June 1998 12
 June 1999 9
 June 2000 4

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 304
 June 1997 311
 June 1998 280
 June 1999 247
 June 2000 260

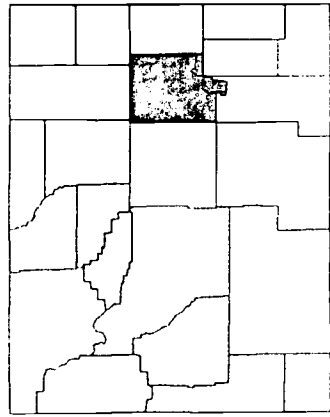
<i>Birth Indicators</i>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	152	150	143	142	157	167	147	156	134
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	84.9%	84.0%	84.5%	83.8%	82.8%	82.6%	78.2%	83.3%	71.6%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	4.6%	4.7%	5.6%	9.9%	5.7%	12.0%	3.4%	3.8%	6.7%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	24	33	25	31	15	17	29	16	16
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	7	10	8	10	5	6	11	6	4
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	26.3%	26.7%	26.6%	23.2%	25.5%	25.7%	25.2%	21.8%	25.4%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	19.7%	30.0%	23.8%	26.8%	30.6%	28.1%	25.9%	27.6%	29.9%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	30	45	34	38	48	47	38	43	40
Infant Deaths	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	-	1
Child and Youth Well-Being	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	1	-	1	-	4	-	2	2	-
Teen Violent Deaths	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	1	4	4	2	-	-	3	2
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	120	110	162	102	112	151	177	170	212

Converse County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	182	169	166	163	162	163	161	167	167	-8%
1	165	166	159	156	152	154	151	152	151	-8%
2	171	168	173	167	162	160	161	160	157	-8%
3	174	165	165	169	161	160	158	158	155	-11%
4	200	191	184	184	188	180	179	180	177	-12%
5	221	210	203	186	196	201	192	194	189	-14%
6	196	194	186	180	172	175	178	174	169	-14%
7	214	203	202	195	187	181	184	188	179	-16%
8	210	207	197	200	191	186	180	182	184	-12%
9	249	249	249	238	240	231	224	219	218	-12%
10	230	227	229	228	217	222	215	209	200	-13%
11	221	231	229	233	232	224	227	218	211	-5%
12	219	226	241	239	243	244	236	240	228	4%
13	199	202	210	224	223	227	228	221	220	11%
14	228	241	249	260	275	277	282	283	270	18%
15	199	198	211	218	226	243	243	249	247	24%
16	181	190	193	206	210	221	237	237	243	34%
17	217	223	237	240	259	268	283	302	296	36%
18	155	157	164	175	175	192	201	209	220	42%
Total	3,831	3,817	3,847	3,871	3,871	3,909	3,920	3,942	3,881	1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 5,829
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 1,752
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 30.1%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 16.8%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 12.4%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 12.6%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 11.0%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1,211
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 26.6%
 Percent Special Education Students: 14.5%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 1

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

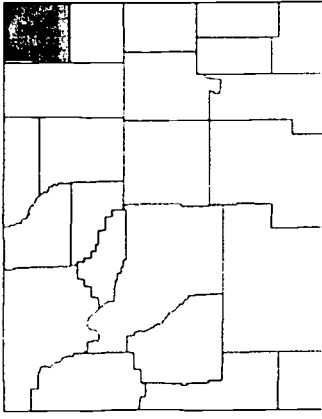
June 1996 12
 June 1997 3
 June 1998 1
 June 1999 5
 June 2000 4

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 56
 June 1997 45
 June 1998 47
 June 1999 33
 June 2000 37

Birth Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	89	70	73	68	69	70	72	50	62
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	77.5%	77.1%	80.8%	77.9%	88.4%	82.9%	86.1%	82.0%	90.3%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	9.0%	4.3%	9.6%	2.9%	1.4%	7.1%	2.8%	6.0%	6.5%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	17	9	0	16	8	36	7	27	14
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	2	1	0	2	1	5	1	4	2
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	27.0%	34.3%	26.0%	16.2%	23.2%	21.4%	12.5%	20.0%	17.7%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	7.9%	12.9%	9.6%	14.7%	23.2%	15.7%	12.5%	22.0%	24.2%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	7	9	7	10	16	11	9	11	15
Infant Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child and Youth Well-Being	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Teen Violent Deaths	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	23	30	30	24	46	31	52	34	31

Crook County



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	100	92	91	88	89	87	87	88	89	-11%
1	76	77	74	71	71	70	69	69	69	-9%
2	87	85	87	82	83	81	81	78	77	-11%
3	83	78	78	79	77	75	75	74	71	-14%
4	100	94	91	90	94	89	88	86	84	-16%
5	85	80	76	73	75	76	74	72	70	-18%
6	102	100	96	91	91	90	92	89	86	-16%
7	107	100	101	96	95	90	91	93	88	-18%
8	108	106	100	101	98	94	92	92	93	-14%
9	111	112	112	106	110	104	101	98	97	-13%
10	110	107	109	107	105	105	102	97	94	-15%
11	102	107	106	107	109	103	105	101	96	-6%
12	108	110	116	114	120	118	113	115	109	-1%
13	100	101	105	110	112	113	113	109	109	9%
14	90	95	98	101	111	107	112	112	107	19%
15	92	90	98	99	106	111	111	113	111	21%
16	84	89	87	93	97	102	109	110	112	33%
17	72	74	77	78	86	88	92	99	96	33%
18	67	67	70	74	77	82	86	90	94	40%
Total	1,784	1,764	1,772	1,760	1,806	1,785	1,793	1,785	1,752	-2%

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Fremont County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 36,044
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 10,859
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 30.1%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 25.9%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 24.6%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 25.8%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 15.6%

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 805
 June 1997 589
 June 1998 455
 June 1999 457
 June 2000 378

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 6,970
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 43.2%
 Percent Special Education Students: 14.8%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 154

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

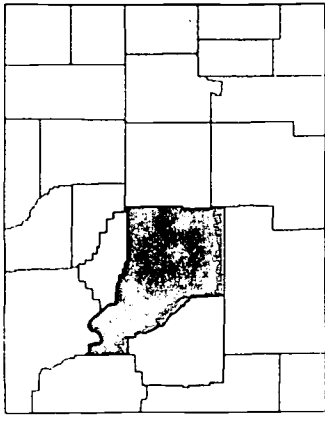
June 1996 1,530
 June 1997 1,299
 June 1998 1,276
 June 1999 1,007
 June 2000 902

<i>Birth Indicators</i>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	581	518	531	507	473	461	460	487	505
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	72.8%	72.2%	75.9%	78.5%	78.9%	74.4%	75.7%	70.2%	74.9%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	7.7%	6.2%	7.0%	4.3%	7.0%	5.4%	9.6%	7.2%	9.3%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	39	35	28	39	33	34	35	38	38
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	29	27	22	32	29	31	33	37	32
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	27.0%	30.3%	29.4%	25.4%	24.1%	23.2%	25.9%	22.2%	30.9%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	29.4%	29.2%	33.9%	36.7%	38.7%	38.0%	41.5%	40.2%	43.6%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	171	151	180	186	183	175	191	196	220
Infant Deaths	5	5	5	6	4	7	4	5	9

Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	2	6	6	4	2	4	3	3	3
Teen Violent Deaths	5	8	4	-	3	3	10	3	6
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	7	1	-	1	1	7	1	5
Teen Suicides	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	1	5	9	5	7	3	2	6
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	396	467	597	568	652	791	751	786	664

Fremont County



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	532	531	521	494	459	450	449	464	469	-12%
1	506	513	518	517	483	445	434	438	452	-11%
2	521	535	528	540	533	500	470	459	464	-11%
3	556	547	549	559	563	568	559	523	489	-18%
4	599	572	550	563	563	564	560	556	515	-18%
5	630	598	557	548	558	567	572	570	569	-9%
6	628	649	606	575	563	544	548	559	556	-14%
7	646	612	627	587	557	544	548	559	556	-14%
8	625	636	593	613	573	540	532	540	540	-14%
9	684	696	696	659	675	633	595	584	594	-13%
10	671	658	664	672	629	649	603	576	566	-16%
11	624	679	653	665	665	631	645	601	572	-8%
12	599	642	678	666	677	681	639	658	612	2%
13	592	632	660	715	693	709	706	670	691	17%
14	533	576	599	634	677	661	671	671	636	19%
15	541	541	571	597	636	681	659	673	677	25%
16	537	557	549	589	618	646	698	677	684	27%
17	538	544	554	561	601	635	672	710	685	27%
18	432	456	452	476	483	513	545	575	612	42%
Total	10,994	11,174	11,125	11,230	11,206	11,169	11,067	10,992	10,859	-1%

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Joshua County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 12,886
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 3,447
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 26.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 26.4%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 24.8%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 26.8%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 13.5%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1999-00 2,101
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 1999-00 40.1%
 Percent Special Education Students: 1999-00 14.9%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 1998-99 34

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 166
 June 1997 73
 June 1998 32
 June 1999 31
 June 2000 17

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 494
 June 1997 406
 June 1998 400
 June 1999 369
 June 2000 370

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	161	155	143	161	124	142	148	155	154
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	75.8%	86.5%	76.2%	77.6%	79.0%	73.9%	77.7%	77.4%	75.3%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	7.5%	6.5%	2.1%	8.1%	5.6%	10.6%	5.4%	4.5%	5.2%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	23	47	20	28	40	27	12	8	29
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	7	14	6	9	13	9	4	3	8
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	19.3%	20.0%	16.1%	24.8%	18.5%	16.9%	19.6%	14.8%	17.5%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	20.5%	25.2%	24.5%	26.7%	38.7%	26.8%	24.3%	23.9%	26.6%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	33	39	35	43	48	38	36	37	41
Infant Deaths	3	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	1

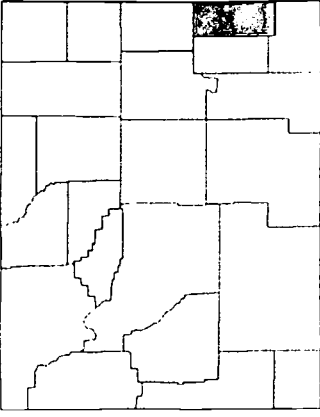
Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	4	-
Teen Violent Deaths	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Teen Suicides	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	128	204	187	193	185	246	231	228	215

06 200

06 200

Goshen County



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	178	166	161	157	156	150	148	154	153	-14%
1	155	157	147	143	139	138	135	135	137	-12%
2	161	157	160	150	145	142	141	140	136	-16%
3	179	169	166	170	158	155	152	153	151	-16%
4	179	171	161	159	160	151	149	147	144	-20%
5	199	187	178	170	167	169	159	159	154	-23%
6	206	203	193	184	174	171	175	169	164	-20%
7	193	181	180	171	164	153	153	158	150	-22%
8	196	192	180	180	170	162	154	157	157	-20%
9	234	233	228	217	213	203	195	190	188	-20%
10	214	211	208	206	194	191	183	180	170	-21%
11	187	199	194	194	191	181	178	174	167	-11%
12	201	206	216	212	211	206	196	199	189	-6%
13	207	209	213	228	222	219	218	210	208	0%
14	203	214	216	221	233	228	227	228	218	7%
15	209	207	216	221	224	236	233	239	234	12%
16	207	214	214	227	227	230	247	249	243	17%
17	193	194	204	206	217	225	226	249	239	24%
18	185	185	191	207	205	224	229	236	245	32%
Total	3,686	3,655	3,626	3,623	3,570	3,534	3,498	3,526	3,447	-6%

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Hot Springs County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 4,727
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 1,165
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 24.6%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 10.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 15.3%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 15.6%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 6.4%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 817
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 30.6%
 Percent Special Education Students: 13.2%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 14

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 31
 June 1997 9
 June 1998 4
 June 1999 1
 June 2000 1

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 113
 June 1997 98
 June 1998 86
 June 1999 88
 June 2000 78

<i>Birth Indicators</i>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	48	45	57	42	42	47	36	44	51
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	60.4%	86.7%	89.5%	88.1%	73.8%	95.7%	91.7%	79.5%	86.3%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	14.6%	6.7%	5.3%	16.7%	9.5%	8.5%	2.8%	4.5%	3.9%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	30	41	10	20	46	28	36	18	18
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	3	4	1	2	5	3	4	2	2
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	16.7%	17.8%	22.8%	21.4%	28.6%	17.0%	16.7%	29.5%	23.5%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	31.3%	26.7%	14.0%	14.3%	28.6%	38.3%	27.8%	27.3%	31.4%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	15	12	8	6	12	18	10	12	16
Infant Deaths	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Child and Youth Well-Being

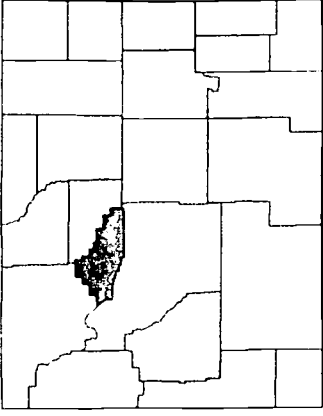
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Teen Violent Deaths	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	88	105	95	68	58	89	97	96	82

Hot Springs County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	57	53	51	47	47	44	43	45	45	-21%
1	36	35	33	31	30	29	28	28	28	-22%
2	52	49	49	45	45	42	41	41	39	-25%
3	53	49	49	47	43	42	40	39	40	-25%
4	55	50	48	46	47	43	42	41	41	-25%
5	73	66	63	58	58	56	54	53	52	-29%
6	71	67	65	59	58	55	56	55	53	-25%
7	61	55	56	50	49	46	45	47	46	-25%
8	72	69	65	63	61	54	54	55	55	-24%
9	86	83	84	76	76	68	68	64	66	-23%
10	85	81	81	79	75	73	68	65	64	-25%
11	75	76	74	72	72	67	67	64	61	-19%
12	82	82	87	81	83	78	75	76	73	-11%
13	84	82	85	86	85	82	82	78	80	-5%
14	87	89	92	93	97	92	93	93	89	-2%
15	75	73	79	76	83	84	81	83	82	9%
16	76	77	78	78	81	80	86	85	86	-13%
17	80	79	84	81	87	86	89	94	93	16%
18	59	57	59	60	60	62	64	68	72	-22%
Total	1,319	1,272	1,282	1,228	1,237	1,183	1,176	1,174	1,165	-12%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Johnson County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 6,824
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 1,706
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 25.0%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 14.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 16.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 15.5%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 9.6%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1,306
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 21.5%
 Percent Special Education Students: 14.4%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 16

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 41
 June 1997 13
 June 1998 6
 June 1999 6
 June 2000 4

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 133
 June 1997 113
 June 1998 106
 June 1999 111
 June 2000 95

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	86	68	69	65	86	80	73	75	53
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	77.9%	83.8%	85.5%	92.3%	84.7%	83.8%	89.0%	88.0%	86.8%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	5.8%	1.5%	4.3%	4.6%	10.6%	3.8%	8.2%	8.0%	3.8%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	20	13	6	6	12	11	16	5	5
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	0
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	17.4%	22.1%	18.8%	26.2%	20.0%	22.5%	24.7%	8.0%	20.8%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	12.8%	13.2%	18.8%	29.2%	27.1%	25.0%	26.0%	22.7%	20.8%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	11	9	13	19	23	20	19	17	11
Infant Deaths	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

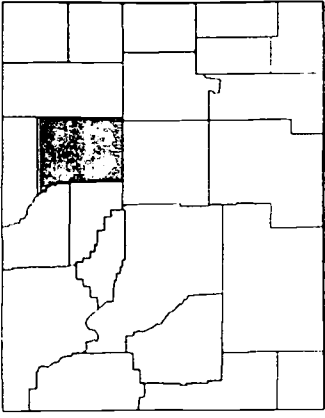
Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Teen Violent Deaths	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	57	47	28	39	29	16	26	45	62

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Johnson County



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	80	74	71	69	70	70	68	69	70	-13%
1	86	87	81	81	78	78	77	76	76	-12%
2	76	74	75	71	70	69	69	66	66	-13%
3	73	68	68	69	66	65	64	63	62	-15%
4	85	79	76	75	77	76	73	72	71	-16%
5	89	83	80	77	77	79	75	75	73	-18%
6	89	88	84	79	79	79	80	78	77	-13%
7	92	86	86	81	79	77	77	78	74	-20%
8	94	91	86	86	84	81	78	78	79	-16%
9	103	103	102	97	99	95	92	89	88	-15%
10	111	108	108	107	103	105	100	97	93	-16%
11	106	111	108	109	109	105	107	102	98	-8%
12	92	93	98	96	99	100	95	97	92	0%
13	91	91	96	101	101	103	103	99	99	9%
14	96	101	103	107	116	117	115	118	111	16%
15	92	91	97	98	104	110	110	111	110	20%
16	109	118	117	125	129	131	143	142	144	32%
17	85	89	93	94	101	103	110	116	115	35%
18	78	78	81	85	86	94	99	101	108	38%
Total	1,727	1,713	1,710	1,707	1,727	1,737	1,735	1,727	1,706	-1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Laramie County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 78,872
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 20,918
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 26.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 10.6%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 15.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 15.8%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 8.8%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 14,323
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 30.3%
 Percent Special Education Students: 11.3%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 213

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 764
 June 1997 332
 June 1998 200
 June 1999 148
 June 2000 106

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 2,386
 June 1997 1,775
 June 1998 1,749
 June 1999 1,615
 June 2000 1,679

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	1,205	1,222	1,297	1,218	1,194	1,134	1,161	1,177	1,111
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	76.3%	76.4%	71.0%	75.9%	77.4%	80.0%	74.0%	80.1%	79.0%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	8.0%	7.2%	7.8%	6.7%	10.9%	7.3%	10.9%	11.8%	9.3%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	40	28	30	29	24	27	28	28	27
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	61	43	49	50	43	50	53	53	50
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	22.2%	21.8%	23.8%	19.6%	17.7%	15.2%	16.0%	18.1%	18.5%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	21.4%	25.4%	25.9%	25.8%	26.8%	24.4%	25.8%	26.1%	27.2%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	258	310	336	314	320	277	299	307	302
Infant Deaths	12	12	8	10	9	8	6	7	9

Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	4	10	2	2	2	3	5	-	5
Teen Violent Deaths	6	7	3	3	4	7	5	1	6
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	5	3	2	2	2	3	1	-	3
Teen Suicides	-	3	1	1	-	2	1	-	1
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	5	7	10	8	14	21	7	7
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	690	788	859	1,227	1,432	1,597	1,677	1,797	1,579

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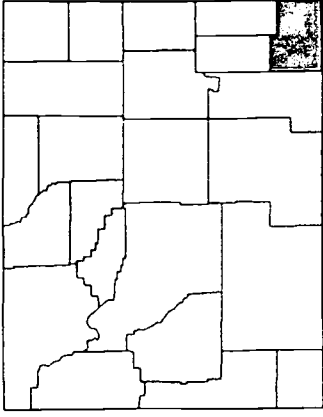
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Laramie County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	1,281	1,181	1,187	1,166	1,154	1,134	1,114	1,112	1,132	-12%
1	1,163	1,174	1,113	1,114	1,103	1,067	1,067	1,049	1,044	-10%
2	1,153	1,157	1,177	1,116	1,116	1,083	1,060	1,059	1,046	-9%
3	1,185	1,149	1,165	1,181	1,115	1,098	1,076	1,053	1,043	-12%
4	1,162	1,128	1,104	1,103	1,124	1,048	1,042	1,014	1,003	14%
5	1,203	1,155	1,143	1,102	1,104	1,106	1,032	1,034	1,011	-16%
6	1,139	1,135	1,097	1,083	1,037	1,031	1,043	970	983	14%
7	1,167	1,123	1,126	1,093	1,062	1,012	1,011	1,019	950	-19%
8	1,124	1,121	1,092	1,094	1,045	1,008	959	959	975	13%
9	1,191	1,191	1,195	1,164	1,157	1,092	1,069	1,016	1,022	-14%
10	1,217	1,195	1,212	1,220	1,175	1,160	1,102	1,065	1,021	-16%
11	1,102	1,192	1,192	1,200	1,195	1,141	1,130	1,087	1,051	-5%
12	1,058	1,087	1,188	1,186	1,175	1,160	1,117	1,100	1,052	11%
13	1,073	1,098	1,135	1,242	1,215	1,207	1,204	1,149	1,149	7%
14	1,011	1,077	1,104	1,142	1,250	1,213	1,205	1,205	1,159	15%
15	1,070	1,070	1,157	1,185	1,221	1,310	1,285	1,269	1,283	20%
16	1,023	1,073	1,089	1,161	1,187	1,221	1,308	1,281	1,273	24%
17	1,060	1,089	1,165	1,187	1,262	1,285	1,323	1,410	1,370	29%
18	1,009	1,030	1,071	1,142	1,152	1,205	1,252	1,265	1,351	34%
Total	21,391	21,425	21,712	21,881	21,849	21,581	21,399	21,116	20,918	-2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Lincoln County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 13,876
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 5,030
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 36.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 11.9%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 10.3%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 11.7%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 9.3%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1999-00 3,327
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 1999-00 23.7%
 Percent Special Education Students: 1999-00 10.2%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 1998-99 54

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 80
 June 1997 19
 June 1998 14
 June 1999 5
 June 2000 4

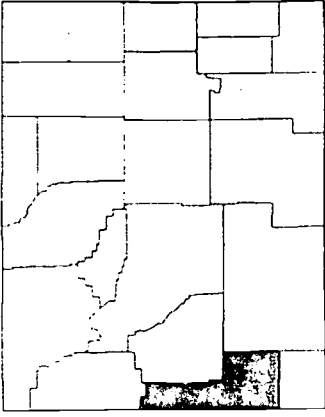
Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 204
 June 1997 157
 June 1998 134
 June 1999 146
 June 2000 145

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

<i>Birth Indicators</i>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	253	202	190	183	184	188	198	184	174
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	76.7%	80.2%	81.1%	85.8%	85.3%	85.6%	85.4%	88.6%	85.6%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	5.5%	5.9%	3.2%	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	22	24	25	15	20	13	8	19	21
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	8	9	10	6	9	6	4	9	8
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	14.6%	18.3%	18.9%	15.8%	20.7%	14.4%	11.6%	10.9%	14.4%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	7.9%	10.4%	12.1%	9.8%	18.5%	14.4%	12.6%	12.0%	17.8%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	20	21	23	18	34	27	25	22	31
Infant Deaths	4	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	-
<i>Child and Youth Well-Being</i>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	-
Teen Violent Deaths	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Teen Suicides	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	86	51	46	45	42	37	55	61	36



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	214	201	196	192	192	190	187	189	191	-11%
1	228	232	220	217	216	216	211	206	207	-9%
2	239	240	242	232	232	229	228	218	215	-10%
3	244	235	234	238	231	229	225	218	212	-13%
4	239	231	222	223	232	222	220	214	208	-13%
5	263	251	240	233	236	243	232	225	221	-16%
6	266	270	256	245	243	245	248	236	229	-14%
7	306	294	295	281	277	270	269	269	256	-16%
8	305	305	290	293	286	275	266	262	266	-13%
9	314	320	316	303	311	300	289	275	274	-13%
10	318	314	319	319	312	317	303	286	277	-13%
11	324	346	340	346	351	337	341	320	307	-5%
12	279	293	309	305	317	318	304	301	289	-4%
13	290	301	311	332	334	340	340	319	324	12%
14	266	285	292	304	329	329	332	326	311	17%
15	271	275	293	301	318	343	339	337	338	25%
16	264	280	281	300	316	330	351	343	350	33%
17	233	243	259	260	290	298	311	324	318	36%
18	167	172	179	189	195	212	220	224	237	42%
Total	5,030	5,088	5,094	5,113	5,218	5,243	5,216	5,092	5,030	0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Natrona County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 63,341
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 17,416
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 27.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 15.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 18.0%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 18.4%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 9.8%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 12,048
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 29.8%
 Percent Special Education Students: 13.8%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 326

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 824
 June 1997 413
 June 1998 187
 June 1999 160
 June 2000 138

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 2,181
 June 1997 1,818
 June 1998 1,573
 June 1999 1,511
 June 2000 1,426

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	932	955	950	871	950	898	887	845	833
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	82.1%	84.1%	84.1%	85.0%	84.9%	84.3%	84.6%	82.8%	85.0%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	6.9%	8.1%	8.6%	6.5%	8.3%	7.7%	7.9%	8.4%	7.3%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	32	26	34	34	39	27	37	29	31
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	43	35	47	49	59	42	58	47	43
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	31.3%	30.6%	31.3%	25.3%	26.5%	25.4%	26.6%	26.6%	29.4%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	23.0%	27.7%	30.6%	31.3%	31.3%	34.0%	33.3%	35.5%	35.2%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	214	265	291	273	273	305	295	300	293
Infant Deaths	10	7	12	9	3	9	1	6	2

Child and Youth Well-Being

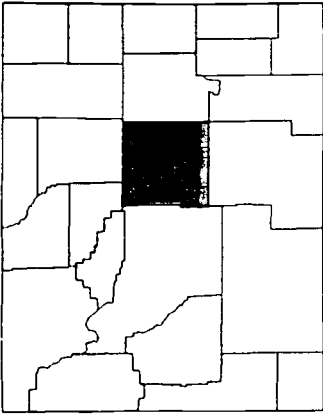
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	1	4	4	1	3	1	3	3	2
Teen Violent Deaths	4	3	2	4	1	2	5	3	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1
Teen Suicides	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	21	18	10	21	16	3	6	5	6
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	1,145	1,184	1,009	1,002	1,145	1,043	935	1,200	1,781

Natrona County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	1,008	938	910	887	877	852	832	835	839	-17%
1	916	925	874	852	836	819	798	783	785	-14%
2	891	883	892	845	828	802	784	765	745	-16%
3	952	912	901	910	872	851	823	812	790	-17%
4	1,021	982	934	929	947	890	865	844	824	-19%
5	1,053	998	949	911	917	917	870	849	822	-22%
6	1,023	1,029	966	927	895	882	888	840	812	-21%
7	1,115	1,070	1,060	1,005	972	926	912	919	867	-22%
8	1,071	1,063	1,004	1,004	963	914	872	866	870	-19%
9	1,088	1,092	1,076	1,026	1,037	977	925	893	879	-19%
10	1,157	1,135	1,136	1,126	1,080	1,072	1,011	969	925	-20%
11	1,059	1,125	1,101	1,110	1,105	1,048	1,040	990	941	-11%
12	972	1,007	1,069	1,048	1,060	1,047	990	992	942	-3%
13	953	976	1,000	1,065	1,054	1,051	1,036	990	987	4%
14	896	950	965	997	1,065	1,042	1,039	1,032	984	10%
15	950	953	1,004	1,023	1,066	1,120	1,100	1,100	1,092	15%
16	864	910	901	956	983	1,011	1,061	1,043	1,045	21%
17	910	930	980	990	1,056	1,078	1,105	1,159	1,130	24%
18	855	896	932	974	997	1,041	1,060	1,092	1,137	33%
Total	18,754	18,774	18,654	18,585	18,610	18,340	18,011	17,773	17,416	-7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Nebraska County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 2,706
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 631
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 23.3%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 26.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 20.4%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 23.7%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 13.4%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 463
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 28.9%
 Percent Special Education Students: 12.3%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 2

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 24
 June 1997 7
 June 1998 6
 June 1999 2
 June 2000 2

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 99
 June 1997 90
 June 1998 80
 June 1999 85
 June 2000 73

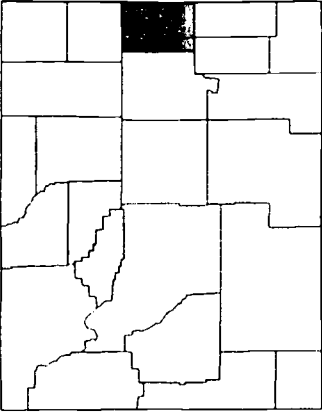
Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	24	25	29	25	34	23	36	26	25
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	83.3%	80.0%	69.0%	76.0%	91.2%	87.0%	86.1%	92.3%	84.0%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	12.5%	8.0%	3.4%	8.0%	5.9%	4.3%	16.7%	7.7%	4.0%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	0	34	0	16	15	0	14	27	14
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	41.7%	40.0%	24.1%	36.0%	26.5%	21.7%	19.4%	26.9%	16.0%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	16.7%	24.0%	24.1%	20.0%	20.6%	8.7%	16.7%	38.5%	36.0%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	4	6	7	5	7	2	6	10	9
Infant Deaths	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Teen Violent Deaths	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	-	7	6	9	-	9	10	-	2

Niobrara County



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	36	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	25	-17%
1	23	22	21	21	21	21	20	20	21	-9%
2	31	29	29	29	29	28	28	27	27	-13%
3	30	28	27	27	27	27	26	26	25	-17%
4	27	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	-15%
5	33	31	29	29	29	28	28	27	27	-18%
6	32	32	30	28	28	28	28	27	27	-16%
7	40	37	37	36	33	33	33	33	32	-20%
8	39	39	37	37	35	34	33	33	34	-13%
9	33	32	32	31	31	29	29	27	27	-18%
10	32	31	32	32	30	30	29	27	28	13%
11	36	38	38	38	38	36	36	34	34	-6%
12	32	32	34	34	34	34	33	32	32	0%
13	38	38	40	43	43	44	44	41	43	13%
14	37	39	39	41	43	43	44	43	42	14%
15	37	37	39	40	42	45	44	44	45	22%
16	37	39	39	41	42	44	47	46	49	32%
17	37	37	39	40	42	45	46	51	49	32%
18	24	24	25	27	27	29	30	31	34	42%
Total	634	624	628	632	630	634	632	622	631	0%

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 25,782
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 6,949
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 27.0%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 10.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 15.0%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 15.5%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 7.3%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 4,436
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 24.7%
 Percent Special Education Students: 9.0%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 54

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 187
 June 1997 77
 June 1998 44
 June 1999 30
 June 2000 25

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 719
 June 1997 658
 June 1998 619
 June 1999 392
 June 2000 388

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	329	308	297	293	270	281	277	310	309
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	88.8%	80.2%	88.2%	84.3%	84.4%	86.1%	84.5%	83.9%	79.3%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	5.5%	8.1%	7.7%	8.2%	7.0%	2.8%	8.7%	9.4%	10.0%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	20	27	17	16	15	13	17	9	8
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	10	14	9	9	9	8	11	6	3
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	19.8%	21.1%	14.8%	19.5%	22.2%	12.8%	18.4%	14.8%	20.4%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	17.6%	19.8%	15.8%	18.1%	24.1%	17.4%	22.4%	21.6%	24.9%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	58	61	47	53	65	49	62	67	77
Infant Deaths	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	4

Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
Teen Violent Deaths	-	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	4
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2
Teen Suicides	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	1
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	10	7
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	125	204	190	157	291	367	442	484	379

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

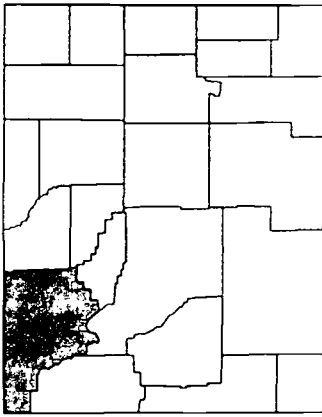
Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	325	304	299	298	297	295	291	298	300	-8%
1	340	343	328	325	322	319	311	311	313	-8%
2	324	321	326	315	314	312	304	303	299	-8%
3	350	331	330	340	329	324	316	316	309	-12%
4	374	357	342	347	358	342	335	334	329	-12%
5	388	365	350	340	347	355	336	333	327	-16%
6	387	388	368	356	350	352	354	345	337	-13%
7	395	373	375	362	351	341	339	346	333	-16%
8	388	383	365	371	359	347	333	336	339	-13%
9	390	390	388	374	380	367	350	339	338	-13%
10	396	388	393	395	382	385	366	355	343	-13%
11	388	411	406	414	420	402	403	387	373	-4%
12	382	392	416	417	429	427	406	413	393	3%
13	348	354	369	395	398	405	400	387	387	11%
14	347	366	378	396	424	424	427	428	409	18%
15	340	339	360	376	394	420	414	422	419	23%
16	345	361	362	390	407	429	449	446	455	32%
17	333	340	364	371	403	422	431	458	450	35%
18	368	376	392	418	446	473	464	474	496	35%
Total	6,908	6,882	6,911	7,000	7,110	7,141	7,029	7,031	6,949	1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 8,626
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 2,346
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 27.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 20.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 17.8%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 18.9%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 12.5%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1,712
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 28.1%
 Percent Special Education Students: 14.3%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 26

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 61
 June 1997 18
 June 1998 13
 June 1999 13
 June 2000 14

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 218
 June 1997 174
 June 1998 167
 June 1999 165
 June 2000 173

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	93	95	91	84	93	84	86	97	94
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	81.7%	81.1%	83.5%	75.0%	74.2%	64.3%	73.3%	78.4%	77.7%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	7.5%	3.2%	4.4%	3.6%	14.0%	6.0%	7.0%	9.3%	5.3%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	10	10	15	15	9	27	21	17	17
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	2	2	3	3	2	6	5	4	3
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	20.4%	20.0%	16.5%	16.7%	23.7%	16.7%	15.1%	19.6%	29.8%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	16.1%	13.7%	22.0%	19.0%	23.7%	19.0%	24.4%	16.5%	20.2%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	15	13	20	16	22	16	21	16	19
Infant Deaths	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1

Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	1	2
Teen Violent Deaths	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	2
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	42	46	38	36	29	32	21	24	27

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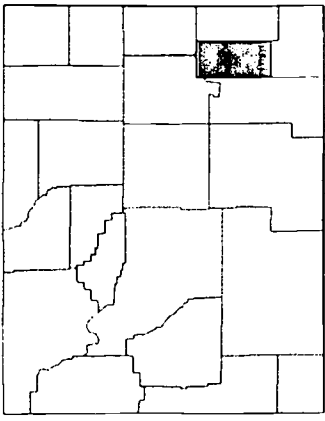
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Platte County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	114	107	102	99	96	97	98	96	101	-11%
1	111	111	104	101	99	98	97	96	99	-11%
2	113	110	111	104	102	100	99	99	97	-14%
3	111	105	102	104	99	96	96	96	95	-14%
4	141	133	126	125	126	121	118	118	117	-17%
5	142	133	126	120	119	121	116	116	113	-20%
6	132	132	123	116	113	112	113	111	108	-18%
7	127	121	117	112	107	103	103	108	102	-20%
8	145	142	134	133	128	122	118	121	122	-16%
9	127	127	124	118	116	111	108	105	105	-17%
10	142	138	137	134	128	129	124	120	116	-18%
11	152	159	156	156	153	147	147	142	138	-9%
12	133	137	142	139	141	140	135	137	131	-2%
13	129	131	134	140	139	139	139	134	136	5%
14	129	135	136	140	148	146	148	148	143	11%
15	141	141	147	149	155	164	164	167	165	17%
16	128	133	133	140	143	147	158	157	162	27%
17	126	128	134	133	144	148	154	163	162	29%
18	100	99	103	108	110	118	122	127	134	34%
Total	2,443	2,422	2,391	2,371	2,369	2,358	2,356	2,363	2,346	-4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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Sheridan County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 25,165
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 6,466
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 25.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 11.1%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 14.4%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 16.0%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 7.4%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 4,223
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 30.2%
 Percent Special Education Students: 14.4%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 67

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 233
 June 1997 90
 June 1998 44
 June 1999 42
 June 2000 24

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

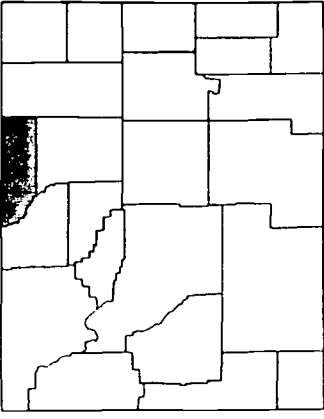
June 1996 821
 June 1997 676
 June 1998 623
 June 1999 635
 June 2000 628

<i>Birth Indicators</i>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	285	249	323	281	276	259	276	285	261
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	83.5%	81.9%	85.8%	84.3%	89.5%	95.0%	88.0%	90.5%	84.7%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%	7.1%	6.5%	7.7%	5.4%	7.0%	7.7%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	17	11	31	18	20	16	17	26	9
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	9	6	17	10	12	10	11	17	3
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	20.4%	23.3%	23.5%	28.5%	19.9%	21.6%	19.9%	20.7%	22.2%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	19.6%	29.3%	24.5%	26.7%	25.4%	27.8%	27.2%	29.5%	29.5%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	56	73	79	75	70	72	75	84	77
Infant Deaths	3	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1
Child and Youth Well-Being									
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	3	1	3	1	1	-	4	1	4
Teen Violent Deaths	2	-	3	6	4	3	1	-	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	1
Teen Suicides	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	-	1	1	5	8	4	10	6	2
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	250	291	316	367	405	343	355	503	437

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Sheridan County



Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	274	255	249	245	241	238	234	236	238	-13%
1	286	287	273	267	262	261	252	248	250	-13%
2	274	271	274	262	259	253	248	241	238	-13%
3	288	275	274	278	266	261	256	249	244	-15%
4	326	308	296	300	303	289	285	277	274	-16%
5	357	338	324	312	312	317	303	294	288	-19%
6	364	363	344	332	321	318	323	306	298	-18%
7	382	359	362	347	332	318	317	320	306	-20%
8	366	359	341	345	329	315	303	300	305	-17%
9	381	381	378	362	365	346	331	319	316	-17%
10	426	415	418	418	399	401	382	366	353	-17%
11	375	394	387	394	392	372	376	357	342	-9%
12	385	391	416	411	417	415	396	398	382	-1%
13	367	365	379	403	400	403	400	383	386	5%
14	384	398	409	427	454	448	455	450	431	12%
15	379	371	392	404	422	445	440	444	442	17%
16	341	353	354	376	387	402	426	415	420	23%
17	387	395	420	427	458	469	488	504	497	28%
18	345	343	359	382	381	408	422	440	456	32%
Total	6,687	6,621	6,649	6,692	6,700	6,679	6,637	6,547	6,466	-3%

Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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Sublette County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 5,738
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 1,526
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 26.6%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 8.1%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 8.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 10.6%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 6.3%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1,231
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 18.9%
 Percent Special Education Students: 10.2%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 6

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 24
 June 1997 9
 June 1998 4
 June 1999 8
 June 2000 2

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 70
 June 1997 66
 June 1998 38
 June 1999 59
 June 2000 51

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	72	63	55	75	78	74	55	65	57
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	83.3%	84.1%	81.8%	86.7%	78.2%	79.7%	76.4%	75.4%	78.9%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	5.6%	7.9%	7.3%	12.0%	12.8%	9.5%	7.3%	6.2%	12.3%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	10	38	18	26	32	15	15	7	14
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	2
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	18.1%	20.6%	23.6%	14.7%	25.6%	21.6%	20.0%	13.8%	29.8%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	19.4%	17.5%	16.4%	9.3%	21.8%	25.7%	12.7%	18.5%	31.6%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	14	11	9	7	17	19	7	12	18
Infant Deaths	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1

Child and Youth Well-Being

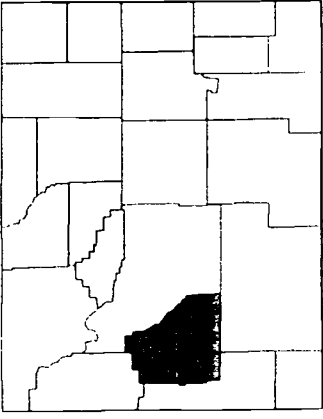
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Teen Violent Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	-
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	32	28	21	6	6	13	10	11	5

Sublette County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	76	71	70	69	69	69	68	70	71	7%
1	74	75	71	72	72	72	70	71	71	-4%
2	77	78	79	76	79	76	74	74	73	5%
3	73	71	69	73	72	71	69	68	67	-8%
4	79	76	72	74	78	74	73	72	71	10%
5	73	70	66	66	68	70	67	66	65	-11%
6	62	62	59	58	57	58	59	57	56	10%
7	84	80	80	78	77	76	75	77	74	-12%
8	78	77	74	77	74	71	71	71	71	9%
9	80	81	80	78	81	78	75	73	74	-8%
10	79	78	79	79	79	80	75	73	72	9%
11	93	98	97	100	102	98	99	95	92	-1%
12	73	77	80	81	85	84	81	82	79	8%
13	80	82	87	92	96	96	96	92	94	18%
14	69	75	75	81	90	89	90	90	87	26%
15	84	84	90	95	103	107	106	109	110	31%
16	75	78	79	85	90	95	99	99	104	39%
17	70	73	77	79	88	92	94	101	100	43%
18	64	64	68	72	76	82	84	86	95	48%
Total	1,443	1,450	1,452	1,485	1,536	1,538	1,524	1,528	1,526	6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 39,780
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 13,206
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 33.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 8.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 9.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 10.6%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 7.1%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 8,092
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 21.1%
 Percent Special Education Students: 14.7%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 219

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 305
 June 1997 119
 June 1998 57
 June 1999 37
 June 2000 27

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 714
 June 1997 585
 June 1998 482
 June 1999 490
 June 2000 455

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

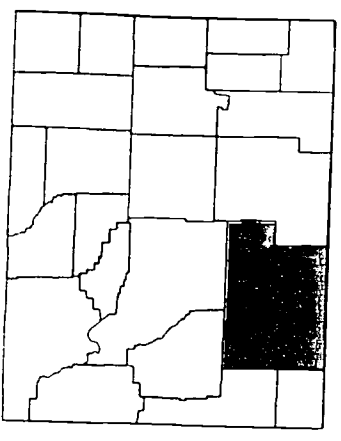
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Birth Indicators									
Number of Births	562	641	576	636	560	522	522	555	587
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	80.4%	72.5%	78.5%	79.6%	78.8%	79.1%	82.0%	79.5%	75.1%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	7.5%	5.3%	8.0%	7.9%	9.1%	8.2%	8.4%	7.6%	10.4%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	30	32	34	24	24	32	22	27	23
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	31	34	27	28	29	40	27	34	24
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	30.4%	26.7%	26.7%	24.2%	29.8%	26.1%	25.1%	26.1%	26.4%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	19.6%	24.2%	22.2%	27.0%	28.6%	29.3%	29.5%	28.5%	33.4%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	110	155	128	172	160	153	154	158	196
Infant Deaths	5	6	6	5	5	2	3	1	5
Child and Youth Well-Being									
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	4	-
Teen Violent Deaths	1	1	9	1	5	4	4	7	4
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	1	1	5	-	3	3	1	3	1
Teen Suicides	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	2	2
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	1	2	4	6	2	7	12	16	8
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	339	323	312	357	537	554	770	937	1,012

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Sweetwater County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	602	570	565	547	538	524	509	509	515	-14%
1	614	635	602	593	575	568	549	536	545	-11%
2	639	650	657	628	612	596	578	568	561	-12%
3	659	642	642	651	612	599	577	565	561	-15%
4	685	671	647	645	646	611	594	577	568	-17%
5	718	695	670	643	636	639	603	585	577	-20%
6	761	769	739	709	676	671	670	628	622	-18%
7	836	811	811	773	738	703	693	696	666	-20%
8	753	758	725	722	685	659	619	614	624	-17%
9	910	934	928	882	874	832	787	750	748	-18%
10	891	899	904	893	846	840	791	756	723	-19%
11	823	890	884	886	870	829	811	770	743	-10%
12	819	854	917	906	900	891	836	829	797	-3%
13	808	842	871	924	908	907	885	835	839	4%
14	711	770	795	814	860	847	835	818	790	-11%
15	690	704	754	771	786	836	809	805	805	17%
16	696	751	756	799	813	831	873	849	865	24%
17	659	687	734	738	781	802	818	849	835	27%
18	586	614	646	693	700	750	744	773	822	40%
Total	13,860	14,146	14,247	14,217	14,056	13,935	13,583	13,312	13,206	-5%



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance—WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 14,163
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 3,280
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 23.2%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 10.5%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 6.3%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 6.9%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 6.3%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 2,311
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 7.1%
 Percent Special Education Students: 11.2%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 14

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 18
 June 1997 3
 June 1998 2
 June 1999 2
 June 2000 1

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 107
 June 1997 91
 June 1998 72
 June 1999 57
 June 2000 52

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	211	194	187	162	192	173	164	184	162
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	89.1%	90.2%	84.5%	91.4%	92.2%	91.9%	83.5%	90.4%	88.9%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	3.8%	4.1%	8.0%	6.8%	8.3%	4.0%	6.7%	7.5%	10.5%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	35	17	10	15	5	13	21	20	8
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	6	3	2	3	1	3	5	5	0
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	12.8%	13.9%	13.4%	6.8%	9.9%	11.0%	7.3%	3.7%	7.4%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	14.2%	9.8%	13.9%	14.2%	14.1%	14.5%	24.4%	16.8%	19.8%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	30	19	26	23	27	25	40	31	32
Infant Deaths	1	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-
Child and Youth Well-Being	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Teen Violent Deaths	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
Teen Suicides	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	4	3	2	5	-	1	6	-
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	162	287	266	276	317	183	108	97	103

UL 248

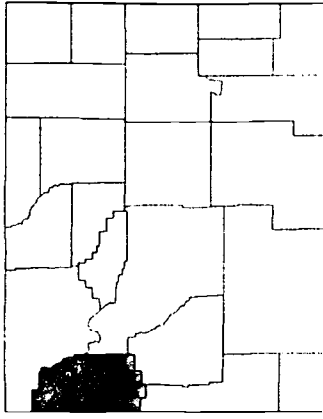
UL 249

Teton County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	195	191	193	197	196	193	193	198	206	6%
1	192	203	196	200	198	198	194	196	202	5%
2	168	175	182	182	179	177	175	176	177	5%
3	179	180	184	194	190	187	183	185	185	3%
4	184	183	180	187	193	188	183	183	182	1%
5	162	162	158	159	160	164	159	158	157	-3%
6	152	161	155	154	152	153	157	154	153	1%
7	164	163	168	166	162	159	160	165	160	-2%
8	158	163	159	168	162	156	153	156	161	2%
9	159	168	170	169	173	167	161	158	161	1%
10	155	159	164	169	164	167	162	159	156	1%
11	132	147	148	157	157	152	154	148	149	13%
12	134	144	157	161	165	166	160	165	161	20%
13	152	159	167	187	187	191	192	187	191	26%
14	138	148	155	170	182	182	186	188	184	33%
15	116	120	129	139	144	155	157	161	163	41%
16	120	129	132	147	151	159	170	177	181	51%
17	119	128	140	146	158	164	174	185	186	56%
18	99	105	112	124	126	138	145	152	165	67%
Total	2,878	2,988	3,049	3,176	3,199	3,216	3,218	3,251	3,280	14%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Uinta County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 20,465
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 7,984
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 39.0%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 10.6%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 11.0%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 12.0%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 6.9%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 4,946
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 28.2%
 Percent Special Education Students: 14.5%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 94

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 196
 June 1997 80
 June 1998 32
 June 1999 18
 June 2000 11

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 498
 June 1997 426
 June 1998 410
 June 1999 422
 June 2000 441

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	361	342	338	310	312	331	338	346	325
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	82.5%	82.2%	79.0%	83.2%	84.0%	85.2%	83.7%	85.3%	81.5%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	13.6%	8.5%	9.5%	10.6%	9.9%	9.4%	10.9%	13.0%	11.4%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	34	31	34	34	36	28	23	23	31
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	18	17	20	21	23	19	16	16	19
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	22.7%	24.0%	23.7%	22.3%	21.2%	21.8%	25.4%	22.0%	22.8%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	16.9%	21.3%	20.4%	23.9%	23.1%	21.1%	29.6%	25.4%	27.1%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	61	73	69	74	72	70	100	88	88
Infant Deaths	2	4	5	2	1	1	3	1	3

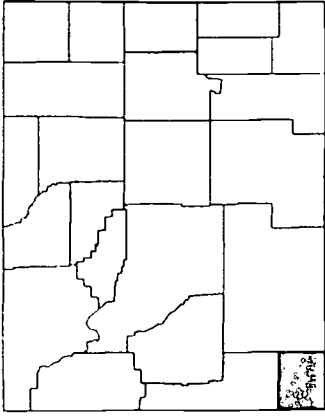
Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	3	-	4	2	-	3	5	1	2
Teen Violent Deaths	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	3	1	2	-	2	3	3	1
Teen Suicides	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	6	-	-	1	4	4	7	1	1
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	243	153	207	257	216	311	319	246	197

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	365	350	349	343	342	337	333	338	346	-5%
1	380	395	382	375	373	367	361	360	367	-3%
2	338	344	356	338	338	330	327	321	321	-5%
3	354	349	354	358	349	342	336	335	330	-7%
4	381	376	365	365	378	357	353	351	349	-8%
5	424	415	405	389	397	402	381	379	374	-12%
6	469	483	466	448	438	435	444	429	422	-10%
7	457	446	455	433	422	404	406	415	402	-12%
8	454	463	449	450	437	419	404	407	416	-8%
9	462	479	483	463	473	448	433	421	425	-8%
10	476	481	494	494	478	476	459	443	432	-9%
11	447	487	488	496	500	473	479	460	446	0%
12	429	456	492	489	501	495	471	480	461	7%
13	438	460	486	515	517	519	518	499	506	16%
14	415	452	470	491	529	518	525	524	506	22%
15	407	415	448	462	483	509	505	509	513	26%
16	389	417	423	453	471	483	513	511	526	35%
17	339	355	383	388	422	432	449	477	474	40%
18	255	263	278	294	299	321	333	344	366	44%
Total	7,679	7,886	8,026	8,044	8,147	8,067	8,030	8,003	7,984	4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 8,669
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 2,498
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 28.8%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 10.9%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 13.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 15.2%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 9.0%

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1,728
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 31.6%
 Percent Special Education Students: 16.6%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 35

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:

June 1996 58
 June 1997 22
 June 1998 9
 June 1999 5
 June 2000 4

Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:

June 1996 199
 June 1997 138
 June 1998 128
 June 1999 120
 June 2000 137

SCHOOL YEAR

1999-00
 1999-00
 1999-00
 1998-99

Birth Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	78	74	73	55	74	57	83	103	100
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	84.1%	75.6%	75.5%	82.3%	82.4%	87.5%	86.6%	84.5%	82.0%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	9.7%	7.6%	5.1%	8.0%	8.8%	6.3%	8.2%	4.9%	12.0%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	37	20	24	23	13	17	13	26	31
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	7	4	5	5	3	4	3	6	4
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	19.5%	16.8%	14.3%	14.2%	14.3%	14.6%	19.6%	12.6%	13.0%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	23.1%	25.7%	24.7%	49.1%	25.7%	35.1%	25.3%	29.1%	20.0%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	18	19	18	27	19	20	21	30	20
Infant Deaths	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1

Child and Youth Well-Being

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Teen Violent Deaths	-	-	1	2	2	-	3	-	-
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	83	2
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	30	16	1	8	2	10	101	213	144

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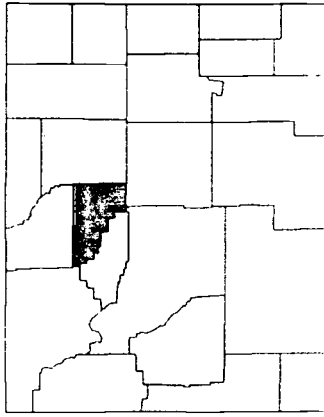
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Washakie County

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	125	114	117	113	110	109	105	109	110	-12%
1	108	105	103	100	97	95	94	94	96	-11%
2	119	117	118	111	109	106	105	105	103	-13%
3	115	106	107	107	102	99	96	96	95	-17%
4	126	117	113	114	113	108	104	103	104	17%
5	134	125	122	115	113	115	107	106	106	-21%
6	133	132	126	120	113	115	112	109	108	-19%
7	145	136	138	132	122	120	116	120	114	-21%
8	155	152	144	143	135	129	120	123	125	19%
9	172	170	169	160	158	151	143	136	138	-20%
10	161	158	159	156	148	148	140	133	127	21%
11	170	179	177	177	176	168	164	156	153	-10%
12	134	140	148	144	145	144	136	134	127	5%
13	151	155	162	168	166	165	162	152	154	2%
14	146	152	158	162	170	165	166	164	158	18%
15	174	168	177	182	185	194	191	198	198	14%
16	136	132	130	139	142	146	152	160	163	20%
17	140	131	140	141	149	154	154	175	171	22%
18	114	115	121	126	126	132	135	138	148	30%
Total	2,658	2,604	2,629	2,610	2,579	2,563	2,502	2,511	2,498	-6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Weston County

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population: 1998 6,472
 Number of Children Under 19: 1998 1,790
 Percent of Population under 19: 1998 27.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 11.7%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 11.0%
 Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 12.1%
 Families Below Poverty: 1990 8.0%

Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:
 June 1996 41
 June 1997 17
 June 1998 11
 June 1999 14
 June 2000 8

EDUCATION

Enrolled Students K-12: 1,261
 Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: 25.9%
 Percent Special Education Students: 14.7%
 Drop Outs Grades 7-12: 9

SCHOOL YEAR

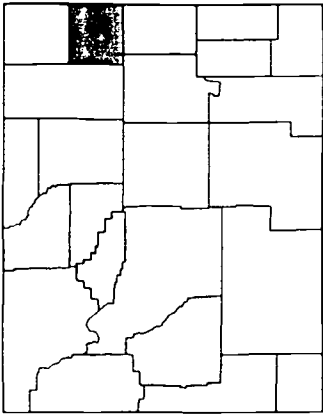
1999-00 115
 1999-00 105
 1999-00 109
 1998-99 102
 1998-99 96

Birth Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of Births	78	74	73	55	74	57	83	64	77
% Receiving Early Prenatal Care	85.9%	79.7%	74.0%	81.8%	90.5%	78.9%	92.8%	82.8%	79.2%
% Low Birth-Weight Babies	9.0%	5.4%	1.4%	9.1%	8.1%	8.8%	9.6%	9.4%	7.8%
Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	19	6	30	18	23	17	27	5	33
Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17)	3	1	5	3	4	3	5	1	6
% Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy	29.5%	31.1%	24.7%	30.9%	23.0%	28.1%	21.7%	29.7%	26.0%
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages)	21.8%	24.3%	24.7%	25.5%	18.9%	22.8%	28.9%	23.4%	29.9%
Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers	17	18	18	14	14	13	24	15	23
Infant Deaths	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1

Child and Youth Well-Being

Child and Youth Well-Being	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
Teen Violent Deaths	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Teen Suicides	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes	41	47	23	39	39	55	37	22	36

Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years



Sources of Data

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% CHG 90/98
0	82	76	74	70	70	67	66	66	66	-20%
1	81	80	77	73	71	69	67	65	64	-21%
2	90	89	91	84	82	79	78	75	73	-19%
3	87	83	83	82	78	75	73	71	68	-22%
4	95	90	87	84	85	81	78	75	73	-23%
5	111	103	98	93	92	92	88	84	81	-27%
6	110	110	104	97	93	92	93	87	84	-24%
7	127	119	121	112	106	101	100	100	95	-25%
8	123	121	115	113	107	102	96	95	95	-23%
9	136	137	135	126	126	119	114	107	106	-22%
10	130	127	129	124	119	118	112	106	102	-22%
11	126	131	129	127	126	119	118	112	106	-16%
12	117	120	128	122	124	121	115	114	108	-6%
13	124	126	130	134	132	132	130	122	122	-2%
14	100	106	107	109	115	111	113	110	104	-5%
15	116	116	123	122	127	132	130	129	127	9%
16	93	95	95	100	100	104	110	109	106	14%
17	86	87	92	90	96	99	102	106	102	19%
18	86	86	89	93	93	99	103	103	108	25%
Total	2,020	2,002	2,007	1,955	1,942	1,912	1,886	1,835	1,790	-11%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance PARTNERSHIPS!

Be a partner with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance. Through your tax deductible donation you will help us in our mission to provide education and advocacy for Wyoming children and families.

As a partner you ensure that the voices of children and families will be carried in educational, developmental and policy formats. We would like to thank you for becoming a partner by keeping you abreast of issues pertaining to children and families in Wyoming through the following:

- ◆ An attractive Wyoming Children's Action Alliance lapel pin being our logo.
- ◆ A complimentary copy of both the National and State KIDS COUNT Data Books.
- ◆ Our quarterly newsletter "Leading for Children and Families".
- ◆ Wyoming KIDS COUNT Reports providing policy suggestions for filling the gaps in our knowledge of how our kids are doing.
- ◆ Future publications that share facts, ideas and updates pertaining to children and family issues in Wyoming.
- ◆ The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance will thank you in the 2001 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Data Book.

Donations:

- _____ \$30—Student Partner
- _____ \$50—Individual Partner
- _____ \$100—Mentor
- _____ \$500—Benefactor
- _____ \$1,000—Champion
- _____ Other

My total contribution is \$_____



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Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

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kemmons@trib.com
shellis@trib.com
dchafin@trib.com**

How Adults can Advocate for Children

What is Advocacy?

- ◆ Speak up or write in support of a cause,
- ◆ Educate others,
- ◆ Mobilize people and groups around an issue

Anyone can be an advocate.

All you have to do is be willing to challenge systems when they don't work. Most importantly, you need to be a voice for those who can't speak for themselves—children.

Why advocate for children?

- ◆ Children do not vote; their voices too often go unheard.
- ◆ Children and youth have rights which must be honored.
- ◆ Children and youth deserve to have government programs work in their best interests.

Working with policy makers...

Gaining the support of policy makers is an important and valuable strategy for citizens and non-profit organizations.

Often, this can be done by educating them.

Letter writing is one way to inform, educate and/or influence decision-makers.

Another way is **meeting with** policy makers—members of the City Council, Mayor's office, senior government officials, etc.

Finally, **phone** decision-makers to discuss upcoming issues that influence the lives of children.

Please use the information on the upcoming pages to contact those who make decisions about children and let your voice be heard.

They are counting on you to keep them informed.

What you can do to advocate for children and youth...

- ◆ Educate your community (neighborhood, social gatherings, faith community, clubs or civic organizations, schools) on the importance of supporting children and youth.
- ◆ Be informed—read the paper, watch the news, attend community meetings.
- ◆ Mobilize a campaign in your community to support children and youth.
- ◆ Organize your neighbors to support your children.
- ◆ Advocate for your family—your children, nieces, nephews.
- ◆ Teach others to advocate for themselves.
- ◆ Advocate for yourself.
- ◆ Make children a priority at work.
- ◆ Educate elected and appointed officials.
- ◆ Volunteer.
- ◆ Testify at public hearings.
- ◆ Become involved with a group that works with and for children.
- ◆ Write opinions and letters to the editor and send them to your local newspaper.
- ◆ Do an editorial on the radio or television.
- ◆ Vote.
- ◆ Become a partner with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance.

Remember... Kids Come First!

Advocacy Information

During the legislative session you may call the voter hotline at 777-VOTE (777-8683) to obtain bill status information or leave a message for your legislators. When showing your support or opposition for a bill or issue, please have the bill number ready for the administrative support person. Messages will be forwarded promptly to legislators.

You can also obtain information and e-mail your legislators from the legislative website at <http://legisweb.state.wy.us>. Link to timely and important information from the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance website at www.wykids.com. During the legislative session, and throughout the rest of the year, the wykids count website is updated on a monthly basis to provide support and information to Wyoming's citizens concerning issues that effect the lives of children and families.

Wyoming Congressional Delegation

U.S. Senator Craig Thomas (R)
109 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6441

U.S. Senator Mike Enzi (R)
290 Russell
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3424

U.S. Representative Barbara Cubin (R)
1114 Longworth
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2311

Local contact information for the above:
2120 Capitol Ave.
Cheyenne, WY 82001

State Elected Officials

Governor Jim Geringer
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0010
(307) 777-7434

Secretary of State Joe Meyer
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0020
(307) 777-5333

State Auditor Max Maxfield
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0030

State Treasurer Cynthia Lummis
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0040

Superintendent of Public Instruction Judy Catchpole
Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0050
(307) 777-7675

Members of the Legislature

*This list is subject to change after the November elections. Please note that an addendum sheet will be inserted with any changes.

NAME:	PARTY:	DISTRICT:	ADDRESS:	PHONE:
Sen. Bill Barton	R	SD 1	P.O. Box 799, Upton, WY 82730	468-2543
Sen. Tex Boggs	D	SD 13	2520 College Drive, Rock Springs, WY 82901	382-1602
Sen. Cale Case	R	SD 25	787 South Fourth, Lander, WY 82520	332-7623
Sen. Rich Cathcart	D	SD 6	RR 1 Box 144, Carpenter, WY 82054	634-2222
Sen. Hank Coe	R	SD 18	32 Rd. CX-S, Cody, WY 82414	527-6201
Sen. Ken Decaria	D	SD 15	202 Broken Circle Dr., Evanston, WY 82930	789-5499
Sen. Irene Devin	R	SD 10	3601 Grays Gable Rd., Laramie, WY 82070	742-3901
Sen. Richard Erb	R	SD 24	1100 S. Warren Ave., Gillette, WY 82716	686-1309
Sen. Gerald Geis	R	SD 20	600 Holly Ave., Worland, WY 82401	347-6443
Sen. Keith Goodenough	D	SD 28	P.O. Box 1852, Casper, WY 82602	237-3114
Sen. John Hanes	R	SD 5	848 Creighton Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82009	632-8785
Sen. Mark Harris	D	SD 14	P.O. Box 345, Green River, WY 82935	875-6600
Sen. Bill Hawks	R	SD 29	P.O. Box 2835, Casper, WY 82602	235-2557
Sen. Bruce Hinchey	R	SD 27	4011 Kent, Casper, WY 82609	234-1593
Sen. Rae Lynn Job	D	SD 12	1344 Moran, Rock Springs, WY 82901	352-3400
Sen. Tom Kinnison	R	SD 21	307 W. Burkitt, Sheridan, WY 82801	672-0768
Sen. April Brimmer Kunz	R	SD 4	P.O. Box 285, Cheyenne, WY 82003	632-8191
Sen. Grant Larson	R	SD 17	P.O. Box 3490, Jackson, WY 83001	733-2025
Sen. Mike Massie	D	SD 9	1209 "W" Hill Road, Laramie, WY 82072	742-5383
Sen. Curt Meier	R	SD 3	Wycross Ranch-Bear Creek Rt., LaGrange, WY 82221	834-2344
Sen. Carroll Miller	R	SD 19	2185 Beaver Creek Rd., Shell, WY 82441	765-2651
Sen. Jayne Mockler	D	SD 8	P.O. Box 1857, Cheyenne, WY 82003	632-5883
Sen. Robert Peck	R	SD 26	P.O. Box 993, Riverton, WY 82501	856-2244
Sen. Delaine Roberts	R	SD 16	P.O. Box 5173, Etna, WY 83118	883-2135
Sen. John Schiffer	R	SD 22	561 Sussex Route, Kaycee, WY 82639	738-2232
Sen. Charles Scott	R	SD 30	5805 Bates Creek Route, Casper, WY 82604	473-2512
Sen. Kathryn Sessions	D	SD 7	930 Centennial Dr., Cheyenne, WY 82001	634-8314
Sen. Jim Twiford	R	SD 2	43 Fairway Dr., Douglas, WY 82633	358-5671
Sen. Bill Vasey	D	SD 11	P.O. Box 2146, Rawlins, WY 82301	328-9204
Sen. Steve Youngbauer	R	SD 23	4675 S. Douglas Hwy., Gillette, WY 82718	687-3240
Rep. Jim Anderson	R	HD 6	P.O. Box 1448, Glenrock, WY 82637	436-9618
Rep. Rodney Anderson	R	HD 10	P.O. Box 338, Pine Bluffs, WY 82082	245-3489
Rep. Rick Badgett	R	HD 29	1441 N. Heights Ct., Sheridan, WY 82801	672-6566
Rep. Michael Baker	R	HD 28	714 W. Sunnyside Ln., Thermopolis, WY 82443	864-3030
Rep. Eli Bebout	R	HD 55	112 Big Bend, Riverton, WY 82501	856-0375
Rep. Dick Sadler	D	HD 59	2311 Lee Ln., Casper, WY 82604	237-3813

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Rep. Christopher Boswell	D	HD 39	709 W. 4th North, Green River, WY 82935	875-5552
Rep. Bruce Burns	R	HD 51	11 Gallatin Dr., Sheridan, WY 82801	672-8801
Rep. Elaine Phillips	D	HD 49	700 9th, Evanston, WY 82930	789-2498
Rep. Pat Childers	R	HD 50	26 Equine Dr., Cody, WY 82414	527-3005
Rep. Roy Cohee	R	HD 35	2046 Rustic Dr., Casper, WY 82609	266-1667
Rep. Nick Deegan	D	HD 53	510 S. Gurley Ave., Gillette, WY 82716	686-1530
Rep. Ross Diercks	D	HD 2	514 S. Oak, Lusk, WY 82225	334-3670
Rep. Floyd Esquibel	D	HD 44	1222 West 31st St., Cheyenne, WY 82001	638-6529
Rep. John Eyre	R	HD 18	Star Route Box 44, Lyman, WY 82937	787-3389
Rep. Deborah Fleming	D	HD 36	1140 Carriage Ln., Casper, WY 82609	266-3076
Rep. James Hageman	R	HD 5	HC 72 Box 340, Ft. Laramie, WY 82212	837-2890
Rep. Charles Hesseenthaler	R	HD 26	P.O. Box 156, Byron, WY 82412	548-7618
Rep. John Hines	R	HD 31	714 W. Echeta Rd., Gillette, WY 82716	682-3943
Rep. Roger Huckfeldt	R	HD 4	HC 74 Box 10, Torrington, WY 82240	532-5947
Rep. Pete Illoway	R	HD 42	911 Pike St., Cheyenne, WY 82009	635-2973
Rep. Lorna Johnson	D	HD 45	615 E. Clark St., Laramie, WY 82072	745-8022
Rep. Wayne Johnson	R	HD 9	5502 Canyon Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82009	635-2181
Rep. Jack Landon	R	HD 30	120 Paradise Park Rd., Sheridan, WY 82801	672-8431
Rep. Clarene Law	R	HD 23	P.O. Box 575, Jackson, WY 83001	733-4158
Rep. Randall Luthi	R	HD 21	3006 Stateline Rd., Freedom, WY 83120	886-3848
Rep. Mac McGraw	D	HD 41	3526 Essex Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82001	771-2580
Rep. George McMurtrey	R	HD 52	P.O. Box 229, Rozet, WY 82727	682-7275
Rep. Del McOmie	R	HD 54	680 Cliff St., Lander, WY 82520	332-4626
Rep. Larry Meuli	R	HD 8	P.O. Box 1302, Cheyenne, WY 82003	633-4000
Rep. Layton Morgan	D	HD 12	1704 Division Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82007	634-2222
Rep. Patricia Nagel	R	HD 56	1105 S. Durbin, Casper, WY 82601	265-1421
Rep. Bud Nelson	D	HD 48	421 Fremont Ave., Rock Springs, WY 82901	362-3869
Rep. Phil Nicholas	R	HD 14	P.O. Box 928, Laramie, WY 82070	742-7140
Rep. Douglas Osborn	R	HD 40	77 Robinson Canyon Rd., Buffalo, WY 82834	684-9254
Rep. Fred Parady	R	HD 17	324 B St., Rock Springs, WY 82901	872-7110
Rep. Carolyn Paseneaux	R	HD 38	P.O. Box 92, Casper, WY 82602	237-1476
Rep. Frank Philip	R	HD 34	375 S. Hidden Valley Rd., Shoshoni, WY 82649	857-3159
Rep. Tom Rardin	R	HD 46	2333 Highway 230, Laramie, WY 82070	745-3980
Rep. Wayne Reese	D	HD 11	716 E. 20th, Cheyenne, WY 82001	638-6138
Rep. Ann Robinson	D	HD 58	1923 Grass Creek Rd., Casper, WY 82604	266-6347
Rep. Jim Rose	D	HD 13	911 Steele, Laramie, WY 82070	766-4224
Rep. Tony Rose	R	HD 15	2626 Inverness Blvd., Rawlins, WY 82301	324-6404
Rep. Tony Ross	R	HD 7	614 Bonanza Tr., Cheyenne, WY 82009	632-8960

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Rep. Peggy Rounds	D	HD 19	56 Country Rd. 159, Evanston, WY 82930	789-5750
Rep. Louise Ryckman	D	HD 60	625 Hackberry, Green River, WY 82935	875-3013
Rep. Doug Samuelson	R	HD 43	1117 Hereford Ranch Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82007	634-3300
Rep. Jim Shivler	R	HD 22	P.O. Box 2484, Jackson, WY 83001	733-9120
Rep. Marlene Simons	R	HD 1	5480 Hwy. 14, Beulah, WY 82712	283-2664
Rep. Colin Simpson	R	HD 25	201 Rio Vista, Cody, WY 82414	527-7891
Rep. Alan Jones	R	HD 25	636 Sawtooth Ct., Powell, WY 82435	754-4132
Rep. Bill Stafford	R	HD 3	467 CS Rd., Chugwater, WY 82210	422-3325
Rep. Robert Tanner	R	HD 57	1909 Eastbrook Ave., Casper, WY 82601	234-1678
Rep. Rick Tempest	R	HD 37	1077 Horizon, Casper, WY 82601	234-2794
Rep. Harry Tipton	R	HD 33	745 Buena Vista, Lander, WY 82520	332-2941
Rep. Louie Tomassi	R	HD 20	P.O. Box 549, Big Piney, WY 83113	276-3568
Rep. Jeff Wasserburger	R	HD 32	1408 Three Forks Ct., Gillette, WY 82718	682-0936
Rep. Loren Willford	R	HD 47	Box 103, Saratoga, WY 82331	326-5450
Rep. Jane Wostenberg	R	HD 27	1189 Cedar Ln., Worland, WY 82401	347-3101
Rep. Kenilynn Zanetti	D	HD 16	1826 Walnut St., Rock Springs, WY 82901	362-7344

**“Live so that when
children think of fairness
and integrity,
they think of you.”
—H. Jackson Brown, Jr.**



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