Wyoming

Summary

Low Disparities¹
- Between metropolitan³ and non-metropolitan³ areas for unemployment
- Between females² and males² for diabetes
- Between white³ and Hispanic² for infant mortality

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates² for smoking
- Between Hispanic² and white² for uninsured
- Between females² and males² for premature death

¹ Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
² Rates worse than national average.
³ Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

18% ▼ Premature Death in Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6,928 to 5,684 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

25% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.8% to 6.6%

18% ▼ Smoking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.6% to 19.3%

24% ▲ Cardiovascular Disease in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.7% to 8.3%

63% ▲ Severe Housing Problems in American Indian/Alaska Native households between 2005-2009 and 2013-2017 from 18.7% to 30.4%

7% ▼ Dedicated Health Care Provider in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 66.9% to 62.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Wyoming, income inequality has increased since 2011. Wyoming’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.