

Wyoming COVID-19 Map and Statistics Dashboard Interpretation

Lab Confirmed Cases include a total count of people with a laboratory confirmed molecular/PCR test for COVID-19 since the first case was identified in Wyoming.

Probable Cases include a total count of people who are identified to be a close contact to a laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case AND develop symptoms of COVID-19 within 14 days, but are not tested; or those who develop symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and have a positive antibody/antigen test. If a probable case tests PCR positive for COVID-19 they will be counted as a Lab Confirmed case and will be removed from the count of probable cases.

A lab confirmed or probable case is defined as **recovered** when there is resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and there is improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath) for 24 hours AND at least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared. Cases with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 who have not had any symptoms are considered recovered when at least 10 days have passed since the date of their first positive test and have had no subsequent illness provided they remain asymptomatic.

COVID-19 Related Deaths are deaths where COVID-19 is listed on the official death certificate as either the underlying cause of death or a contributing cause of death.

Wyoming COVID-19 Lab Confirmed Cases by County of Residence

This map shows the number of lab confirmed cases reported to the Wyoming Department of Health based on the county of residence of the case. The size of the dot for each county represents the number of confirmed positive cases. When you click, or hover over, a county name you can see additional statistics for the county including:

- Number of lab confirmed cases
- Number of lab confirmed cases reported in the past 24 hours
- Rate of lab confirmed cases per 100,000 residents
- Number of probable cases
- Total number of cases recovered
 - Number of lab confirmed cases recovered
 - Number of probable cases recovered
- Number of COVID-19 related deaths

What you need to know about this map:

- Cases are counted based on their place of residence. This is a standard practice for reportable diseases across all states. This is done to ensure cases are not double counted if they are temporarily residing in another state (or county) for work or personal reasons.
- Sometimes there is missing information or errors in preliminary data regarding county of residence. As more information is learned through case investigations, these numbers may change.
- Population sizes vary greatly between counties, when you are comparing your county to another it is important to use rates instead of counts. A rate is a measure of the number of events per population, during a given time period.
- The number of lab confirmed cases reported in the past 24 hours is based on a rolling 24 hour period from when the data is pulled for the update. This number may not be equal to the difference in the number of cases between two days. Data for the website is pulled one time per day, however cases are reported to the Department 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Date of Symptom Onset

This graph shows the number of lab confirmed cases by date of symptom onset, or when a person's symptoms first began as reported by the case.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This graph is called an 'epi curve.' It shows how the disease is spreading because it shows cases by the date they are most symptomatic.
- Symptom onset date is gathered after a full investigation of a case. Because it takes time for investigations to be complete, this graph will not show all cases that are currently reported.
- If a case is asymptomatic or cannot remember when their symptoms started the day they were tested is used.
- This graph does not track the number of new cases each day. It will not show if we are "flattening the curve"

Lab Confirmed Cases by Date of Report, Total Number of Recovered Lab Confirmed Cases; and Percent of Cases with Community Spread Exposure

This graph shows the cumulative total number of lab confirmed cases reported to the Wyoming Department of Health (blue line) based on the date it was reported and the cumulative total number of lab confirmed cases (green line) that have recovered over time. The orange line shows the percentage of lab confirmed cases that indicated a risk of exposure of community spread or unknown exposure.

What you need to know about this graph:

- The lines showing the cumulative number of lab confirmed cases, and number of lab confirmed cases recovered will continue to go up as long as we are counting cases.
- This graph is based on the date of report to the Wyoming Department of Health. The day someone gets sick, the day they were tested, and the day the results of the test were reported to the Wyoming Department of Health might be several days apart.
- This graph does not show probable cases.
- The percent of cases that are identified as community spread or unknown exposure is an indicator that can be used by public health to see if public health measures aimed at preventing the spread of the virus are working.
- The percent of cases with community spread or unknown exposure is obtained after a full investigation of cases. The most recently reported cases may not be included in the graph if full investigations are not yet completed.

Average Number of Lab Confirmed Cases by Date of Report

This graph shows the average number of laboratory confirmed cases reported to the Wyoming Department of Health over time. There are three time frames that can be viewed: past 7 day average, past 14 day average, and past 21 day average.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Averages may change as data is updated to reflect reported cases.

- Case counts are based on the date of report to the Wyoming Department of Health. These are averages and not actual case counts therefore they will not equal the number of actual cases per day.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Age Group

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases by age groups.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This graph shows the age of lab confirmed cases only.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Exposure Risk

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases by their identified exposure risk.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Exposure information is gathered after a full investigation of a case.
- Some cases may have more than one exposure so this graph will not add up to 100%.
- Communal living exposure is defined as persons living in shared or congregate housing such as transitional housing, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, group homes, etc. Communal living does not include persons living in crowded private households.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Sex

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases by their self-identified sex.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This information is gathered after a full investigation of a case.
- Based on currently available information, older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions might be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.
- Cases may have more than one exposure, percentages will not sum to 100%

Lab Confirmed Cases by Underlying Health Conditions

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases with or without underlying health conditions.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Most often, this information is self-reported by cases after an interview with public health and is not based on medical records.
- Cases are asked if they have any pre-existing medical conditions such as chronic lung disease, diabetes, heart disease, liver disease, or if they are immunocompromised.
- Based on currently available information, older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions might be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Race and Ethnicity

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases by their self-identified race and ethnicity.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Race and ethnicity information is gathered after an interview with public health.
- Some cases may identify as more than one race or ethnicity so this graph will not add up to 100%.
- Health differences between racial and ethnic groups are often due to economic and social conditions that are more common among some racial and ethnic minorities than whites. The conditions in which people live, learn, work, and play contribute to their health. These conditions, over time, lead to different levels of health risks, needs, and outcomes among some people in certain racial and ethnic minority groups.

Lab Confirmed Cases by Reported Hospitalization

This graph shows the percent of lab confirmed cases that were ever hospitalized during the course of their illness.

What you need to know about this graph:

- This graph is based on what is reported to the Wyoming Department of Health. Sometimes there is missing information or errors in data regarding a case. As more information is learned through case investigations, these numbers may change.
- This graph shows cases reported to the Wyoming Department of Health that were hospitalized either in Wyoming, or in an out-of-state hospital.
- This graph does not show the number of newly-hospitalized cases each day.
- This graph does not show the number of cases currently hospitalized.
- This graph does not show the number of people who have been discharged from the hospital.

Symptoms Reported by Lab Confirmed Cases

This graph shows the symptoms reported by lab confirmed cases to public health.

What you need to know about this graph:

- Symptom information is gathered after an interview with public health.
- Some cases may report more than one symptom so this graph will not add up to 100%.
- Fatigue and loss of smell and/or taste was added to the COVID-19 case definition on April 22, 2020. Data regarding these symptoms may not have been recorded for cases interviewed prior to this date.

Wyoming COVID-19 Related Deaths

COVID-19 related deaths are deaths that have COVID-19 as either the underlying or primary cause of death, or as a contributing cause of death.

What you need to know about these graphs:

- If a person was positive for COVID-19 at the time of their death it does not mean they are automatically counted as a COVID-19 related death. If a person dies from a cause that is not related to COVID-19 and COVID-19 does not appear on their death certificate, they are not included in these counts even if they were positive for COVID-19 at the time of their death.
- Causes of death are obtained from the death certificate and deaths are not reported until a death certificate has been completed and received by Wyoming Vital Statistics Services.
- Demographic and hospitalization information is provided through a combination of case interviews, medical chart reviews, and the death certificate when available. Public health works to gather as much information as possible however, all information may not be available for each death.