Definitions and Technical Calculations

Residence Data- Data compiled on the basis of the place of residence of the decedent (deaths) or the place of residence of the child's mother (births). For example, a child who is born in Denver, Colorado (Denver County) but the mother claims residence in Casper, Wyoming (Natrona County) would be included in the resident count for Natrona County. Wyoming receives birth and death certificates from other states for those Wyoming resident mothers who gave birth in another state or decedents that died in another state. Temporary residence such as a visit, business trip, or vacation is not considered the usual place of residence.

Residence data is mostly used in the birth tables because Wyoming does not have a tertiary (level 3) care unit for those babies who need extra care. Consequently, many high risk births occur out of state. Resident data is important to the Department of Health and State programs that target specific support for Wyoming residents in need.

Occurrence Data- Data compiled on the basis of where the event actually occurred, regardless of the person's place of residence. For example, a person died in Laramie, Wyoming (Albany County) but claimed residence in Goshen, Wyoming (Platte County) would be included in the occurrence count for Albany County. This data would also include a non-resident of Wyoming who died in Wyoming. For example, a resident from Denver, Colorado (Denver County) that died in Casper, Wyoming (Natrona County) would be included in the occurrence count for Natrona, County. This individual would not be included in any resident counts.

Occurrence data can be important to show the patterns of intra-state and inter-state mobility for health care needs. For example, a major birthing hospital in a large city near the state's border will attract mothers from other areas of the state as well as from the neighboring state. In Wyoming, several counties including Big Horn, Crook, Niobrara, and Sublette do not have birthing facilities within their borders; consequently, mothers often travel to other areas of Wyoming or outside of Wyoming to give birth. This is also true for those individuals that die. They may seek care at a major hospital outside of the state.

Live Birth- A birth that shows any sign of life after delivery.

Low Birth Weight Baby- A baby born weighing less than 2500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces.

Preterm Baby- A baby born before 37 weeks gestation.

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Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index (APNCU)- A measure of prenatal care utilization that was developed by Kotelchuck and examines two dimensions. The first dimension examines the timing of initiation and the second dimension looks at the ratio of actual number of visits to expected number of visits. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends 14 visits. Rates are classified as "Adequate Plus, Adequate, Intermediate, or Inadequate."

Adequate Plus- Defined as prenatal care starting in the fourth month and 110% or more of recommended visits.

Adequate- Defined as prenatal care starting in the fourth month and 80-109% of recommended visits.

Intermediate- Defined as prenatal care starting in the fourth month and 50-79% of recommended visits.

Inadequate- Defined as prenatal care starting in the fourth month and less than 50% of recommended visits.

Maternal Death - A death of a mother caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth, or the puerperium period.

Infant Death - A death of a live born infant under one year of age.

Neonatal Death - A death of a live born infant under 28 days of age.

Post-Neonatal Death - A death of a live born infant between 28 and 364 days of age.

Fetal (Stillborn) Death — Death taking place after 20 weeks gestation and before birth.

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Crude Birth Rate -Number of live births per 1,000 total population.

$$\left(\frac{\text{Live Births}}{\text{Total Population}}\right) * 1000$$

Fertility Birth Rate - Number of live births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age.

$$\left(\frac{\text{Live Births}}{\text{Females Ages } 15-44}\right) * 1000$$

Crude Death Rate – Number of deaths per 1,000 population.

$$\left(\frac{Deaths}{Total\ Population}\right) * 1000$$

Infant Death Rate – Number of infants under one year of age that died per 1,000 live births.

$$\left(\frac{Infant\ Deaths}{Live\ Births}\right) * 1000$$

Age-Adjusted Death Rate — Rate used to compare relative mortality risks across different groups and over time. It is computed by applying age-specific death rates to a standard population. Age-adjusted rates should not be compared to crude rates.

Marriage Rate — Number of marriages per 1,000 population.

$$\left(\frac{Marriages}{Total Population}\right) * 1000$$

Divorce Rate – Number of divorces per 1,000 population.

$$\left(\frac{Divorces}{Total\ Population}\right) * 1000$$

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Links for more information

Wyoming Department of Health Vital Statistics Services- http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html

Wyoming Department of Health-http://www.health.wyo.gov/default.aspx

Wyoming Department of Administration and Information - http://eadiv.state.wy.us/ Economics Analysis Division

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)- http://www.cdc.gov/

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)- http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/

National Vital Statistics System- http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm

CDC Wonder (online national data)- http://wonder.cdc.gov/

Census Bureau- http://www.census.gov/

Wyoming Hospital Association Data-http://wyopricepoint.com/consumer.aspx

Wyoming Kids Count Data- http://kidscount.wykids.org/data-center.html