

Wyoming Department of Health

Report to the Governor

Wyoming Vital Statistics: Annual Summary 2013, W.S. § 35-1-404(a)(v)

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September 1, 2014

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Section 1. Executive Summary

This report contains information on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces documented by the Wyoming Department of Health Vital Statistics Services Office. In 2013:

- 7,617 Wyoming residents were born. Of these, 541 (7.1%) were born to mothers who were between 15-19 years old.
- 4,467 Wyoming residents died. Of these, 29 were stillborn (fetal deaths). In 2013, heart disease was the leading cause of death; cancer followed closely behind. Chronic lower respiratory disease was the third leading cause of death.
- Wyoming had a total of 4,400 marriages and a total of 2,482 divorces.

Detailed tables of information are included in the appendices of this report.

Section 2. Specific Requirements of Statute

W.S. § 35-1-404(a)(v) directs the Department of Health State Registrar to “submit to the governor an annual report of the administration of this act.” The section reads:

35-1-404. Duties of state registrar.

(a) The state registrar shall:

(i) Make, promulgate and enforce all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the purpose of this act;

(ii) Receive, index and statistically compile the returns of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces from the entire state;

(iii) Prescribe and distribute such forms as are required by this act and the rules and regulations issued hereunder;

(iv) Direct, supervise and control the activities of local registrars and the activities of other local officials related to the operation of the vital records system and provide them with necessary postage;

(v) Submit to the governor an annual report of the administration of this act;

(vi) Keep a correct account of all fees received and turn the same over to the state treasurer as provided by law;

(vii) Delegate such functions and duties vested in him to officers and employees of the office of vital records services and to the local registrars as he deems necessary or expedient;

(viii) Investigate all of the cases of irregularity or violation of this act and any regulations.

Section 3. Response to Specific Requirements of Statute

Introduction

The 2013 Wyoming Vital Statistics Annual Summary includes information gathered from the vital events recorded during calendar year 2013, as well as prior years. This report contains information on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces documented by the Wyoming Department of Health by the Vital Statistics Services Office.

The report is designed to provide governmental agencies, businesses, industries, and residents with updated information Wyoming's vital statistics. The information gathered from the vital events recorded by the Vital Statistics office significantly contributes to the state's ability to identify health issues, track health status, and help assess trends.

The collection of vital event information (birth, death, marriage and divorce) is important for individuals to prove identity; obtain a driver's license, employment, and survivor's benefits; or attend school. Data can also inform public policy decisions and program planning. This document provides readers an overview of vital events data that contributes to the Wyoming public health story. It is meant to inform our residents and support our state's leadership at all levels in their analysis and decision making.

This report primarily looks at residence data for births and deaths. Residence data accounts for all Wyoming residents including those residents that give birth outside of the state. Data for marriages and divorces reference only those events that occurred inside the state.

Many factors (i.e., completeness, timeliness, and accuracy) must be considered for the correct interpretation of vital statistics. Caution should be used in the interpretation of vital statistics rates based on a small population or a small number of events. One or two events can make a significant difference in certain rates, causing them to vary considerably from year to year.

Technical notes and definitions are included in the last part of this summary to help explain how various data items are collected and tabulated. Footnotes shown accompanying with tables provide further explanations, user cautions, and denotes outside information sources.

Births

A total of 7,617 births were reported to Wyoming residents during the calendar year 2013. Of these births, 808 occurred outside of the state to Wyoming residents. For the last three years, Wyoming's birth rate has remained around 13 births per 1,000 residents, as seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Birth Rate Trends

Year	Births	Rate per 1,000
2010	7,541	13.4
2011	7,339	12.9
2012	7,576	13.1
2013	7,617	13.1

Of these all births, the majority were to married mothers (67% or 5,116). About 541 babies (7%) were born preterm. Additionally, 653 babies (9%) weighed less than 2,500 grams. In 2013, 2,198 of the resident births were cesarean births. This number has remained stable for the last seven years.

March of Dimes

Last year, the March of Dimes started a national campaign to reduce early elective deliveries (before 39 weeks). Wyoming is participating by looking at birth and medical data to identify trends. Statistically, low birth weight babies and preterm babies have increased risk for infant mortality and health issues.

In Wyoming, there was a 15% decrease (from 2,080 in 2012 to 1,756 in 2013) in number of resident births born during the early term period (37-38 weeks). There was also a decrease from 651 to 541 babies born pre-term (before the 37th week).

For more information, please visit the Wyoming Department of Health, Maternal and Child Health website: <http://www.health.wyo.gov/familyhealth/mch/index.html> and March of Dimes: <https://www.marchofdimes.com>.

Delayed Childbearing

In 2013, 745 Wyoming resident mothers who were 35 years of age and older gave birth and 142 of these women (19%) were first-time mothers. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the average age of U.S. residents increased from 21.4 in 1970 to 25.0 in 2006. The Wyoming average age of did not increase as much as the U.S. age (from 21.0 in 1970 to 23.7 in 2006). Current data shows an increase of age to 27.1 in 2013.

Experiencing birth at a later age impacts the total number of births that a women may have, which influences overall size, composition, and future growth of the population. The age of the mother also plays a role in birth outcomes (e.g. birth weight, multiple births, and birth defects). For information please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>.

Teen Mothers

Wyoming can again report a significant decrease in the number of teen mothers. In 2013, 541 Wyoming teen mothers gave birth; most (87 percent, or 473 births) gave birth for the first time. Nationally, about 82 percent of teen mothers were first time mothers.

Teen pregnancy and childbearing can carry high health, emotional, social, and financial costs for teen moms and their children.

For information please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/teenpregnancy>.

More Information

For more information on births by county and other demographic factors, please see the detailed tables in the appendix.

Deaths

A total of 4,467 Wyoming residents died during calendar year 2013. The leading causes of death in Wyoming are similar to national leading causes: diseases of the heart and cancer are the most common (Table 2).

The most common cancer was lung or respiratory cancer (227 deaths) followed by lymphatic cancer and related tissues (126 deaths) and colon cancer (76).

Table 2: 2013 Wyoming's Top Ten Leading Causes of Death in Wyoming Residents

Causes of Death	Number	Age Adjusted Rate¹
Disease of the heart	924	149.8
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	930	145.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	384	64.7
Unintentional injuries (includes motor vehicle)	316	54.3
Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	213	36.3
Alzheimer's disease	126	22.1
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	128	21.5
Influenza and pneumonia	109	18.7
Diabetes	89	14.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	90	14.0

Note 1: See definition list starting on page 34 of the appendices

Difference in Male and Female Death Rates

In 2013, 2,078 females and 2,389 males died. Over the last ten years (2004-2013) women have been outliving men by eight years. The median age of death for males was 72 and for females the median age was 80. Additionally, during this time the oldest living decedent was a female.

Men and women have some differences in terms of cause of death. For men, the leading cause of death is heart disease, while in women it is cancer (Tables 3 and 4).

For men, suicide is the fifth-leading cause of death; however, for women, suicide does not make the top ten. The rate of men dying from unintentional injuries is double that of the rate of women.

Table 3: 2013 Top Ten Leading Causes of Death in Wyoming Men

Cause of Death	Number	Age Adjusted Rate¹
Disease of the heart	554	199.3
Malignant neoplasms (Cancer)	495	171.3
Chronic lower respiratory disease	195	72.1
Unintentional injuries (includes motor vehicle)	205	70.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	111	38.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	101	38.5
Influenza and pneumonia	54	21.7
Diabetes	51	17.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	57	16.9
Alzheimer's disease	35	14.7

Note 1: See definition list starting on page 34 of the appendices

Table 4: 2013 Top Ten Leading Causes of Death in Wyoming Women

Cause of Death	Number	Age Adjusted Rate¹
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	435	126.8
Diseases of the heart	370	108.1
Chronic lower respiratory disease	189	57.2
Unintentional injuries (includes motor vehicle)	111	36.4
Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	112	31.8
Alzheimer's disease	91	25.2
Influenza and pneumonia	55	15.7
Diabetes	38	11.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	33	10.9
Septicemia	36	9.8

Note 1: See definition list starting on page 34 of the appendices

Marriage

In 2013, there were 4,400 new marriages in the state of Wyoming. Although the marriage count has remained fairly constant, a slight decline has occurred over the last 10 years (See Table 5).

Table 5: Wyoming Marriage Trends

Year	Number
2003	4,704
2004	4,740
2005	4,812
2006	4,889
2007	4,848
2008	4,687
2009	4,459
2010	4,277
2011	4,421
2012	4,461
2013	4,400

About 41 percent of marriage ceremonies occurred in June, July, or August. The least popular month for marriages was January, with only four percent. A little more than half (54%) of the marriages filed by Wyoming county clerks were “civil” ceremonies.

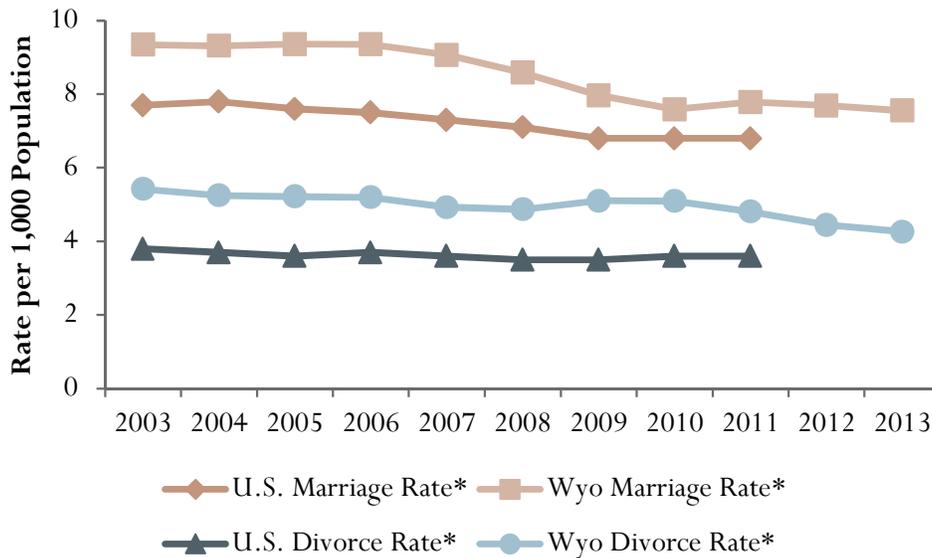
Divorce

In 2013, there were 2,482 divorces in Wyoming. Wyoming continued to have a ratio of marriages to divorces of about 2 to 1, respectively. A little over half of the couples did not have minor children and another 20% of the divorces involved only one minor child. There were 2,234 minor children affected by divorces in 2013. The average length of time from marriage date to divorce was ten years.

Marriage and Divorce Rates

In 2013, the Wyoming marriage rate was eight marriages per 1,000 people and the divorce rate was four divorces per 1,000 people (Table 6). Between 2008 and 2009, the Wyoming marriage rate dropped and stabilized to a new trend over the last five years. The Wyoming divorce rate remained unchanged with no significant increases or decreases.

Table 6: Trends in Wyoming Marriage and Divorce Rates



*Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Council on Health Statistics.

More Information

Note that marriages/divorces are administered, managed, and reported to the state by county officials. For more information on marriages and divorces, please see the detailed tables in the appendix.

Technical Notes

Data for 2013 are reported as of June 1, 2014. Reports filed after that date consists of less than one percent of the reports filed and are omitted. Multiple parties participate in the reporting of vital records data. Some of these include the hospital, funeral homes, coroners, county clerks, and parents. Due to the multiple sources, the data may not be 100 percent accurate. For example, some fields are self-reported behaviors from mothers immediately following the birth of their child.

National and Wyoming population estimates were produced by the U.S. Census Bureau and can be found at: <http://www.census.gov>.

Underlying causes of death in this report are established through a system known as the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10). This system promotes uniformity and comparability in the collection and presentation of mortality or death data. Periodically the World Health Organization and National Center Health Statistics modify the ICD-10 for the use by states. Death data from 1999 forward are classified by ICD-10 and trends in mortality are comparable.

Definitions

Technical definitions can be found starting on page 34 of the appendix.

Section 4. Appendices

Please see the attached appendices for detailed information.