

Definitions and Technical Calculations

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 follows:

- **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% or more of recommended visits.
- **Intermediate** - Defined as prenatal care starting in the fourth month and 50-79% or more of recommended visits.
- **Inadequate** - Defined as prenatal care starting in the fourth month and less than 50% of recommended visits

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.

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

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

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

Crude Death Rate - Number of deaths per 100,000 population.

$$\left(\frac{\text{Deaths}}{\text{Total Population}} \right) * 100,000$$

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

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

Fertility Birth Rate - Number of live births per 1,000 women 15-59 years of age.

$$\left(\frac{\text{Live Births}}{\text{Females Ages 15 - 59}} \right) * 1000$$

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

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 over 28 days of age.

Low Birth Weight Baby - A baby born weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces.

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

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

Occurrence Data - 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 who died in Laramie, Wyoming (Albany County) but claimed residence in Goshen, Wyoming (Platte County) would be included in the occurrence county for Albany County. This data would also include a nonresident of Wyoming who die in Wyoming. For example, a resident of 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. In Wyoming, several counties including Big Horn, Crook, Niobrara and Sublette do not have birthing facilities within their borders; consequently, mothers will travel to other areas of Wyoming or outside of Wyoming to give birth. This is also true for death, as individuals may seek care at a major hospital outside of the state.

Premature Baby – A baby born before 37 weeks gestation.

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 data from other states for Wyoming residents that were born or died in other states. Temporary residence such as a visit, business trip, or vacation is not considered the usual place of residence.

Residence data is mostly used in birth tables because Wyoming does not have a tertiary (level 3) care unit for babies who need extra care. Consequently, many high-risk births occur out of state. Resident data is important to programs such as statewide breastfeeding efforts that target residents.