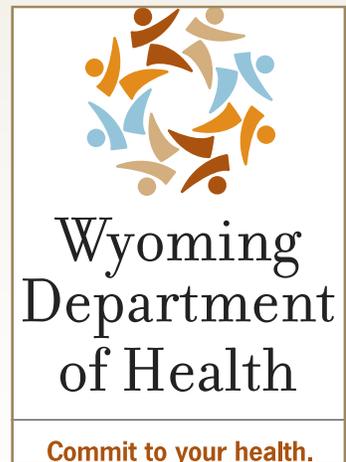


Wyoming Vital Statistics: Annual Summary

2012



A product of the Wyoming Department of Health
Office of the Director
Director Thomas Forslund





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Thomas O. Forslund, Director Governor Matthew H. Mead

July 1, 2013

Dear Fellow Residents,

We are pleased to present the 2012 Vital Statistics: Annual Summary. The report is designed to provide governmental agencies, businesses, industries, and residents with information on vital statistics of Wyoming. The information gathered from the vital events recorded at the Vital Statistics office is a significant part to the state's ability to identify health issues, track health status, and help assess trends.

The collection of information related to the vital events (birth, death, marriage and divorce) are important to prove identity, obtain a driver's license, employment, and survivor's benefits, or attend school. However, these 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.

The report can be found on the Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics Services website at: http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html. The report also contains appendices of detailed information presented as links and this symbol ♦ throughout the report and as appendices in this paper version.

This Annual Report is our collective, diligent effort to provide complete, accurate, and easy to understand data. It is meant to inform our residents and support our State's Leadership at all levels in their analysis and decision making. If you have any questions regarding this data or would like more information please contact Mariah Storey, Vital Statistics Services Statistician at Mariah.storey1@wyo.gov or (307) 777-7632.

Sincerely,

James McBride, Ed.D
Deputy State Registrar

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Introduction

The 2012 edition of the Wyoming Vital Statistics Annual Summary is a compilation of information gathered from the vital event records during calendar year 2012 and prior calendar years. This report contains information on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces documented in the state of Wyoming by the Vital Statistics Services Office, Department of Health.

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. Reporting those births is important, because Wyoming does not have a tertiary (level 3) care unit for those babies who need extra care. Consequently, many of the high risk births occur out of state. In 2012, a total of 861 births occurred out of state. We use residence data when reporting on deaths as well. In some cases, individuals are transferred to another state for further treatment and care; unfortunately, some of them may pass away as a result of those injuries or conditions. Including those out of state events is an important part of Wyoming's health story. 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. Due to Wyoming's small population size, data are analyzed at a summary level. Caution should be used in the interpretation of vital statistics rates which are based on a small population or a small number of events. One or two events can make a significant difference in these rates causing them to vary considerably from year to year.

This is a brief summary report; for more information, please click on the selected tabs found at the same site or contact the Vital Statistics Office. For very detailed information or research, a completed data request form may be required. The data request form is located on the vital records webpage at http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html.

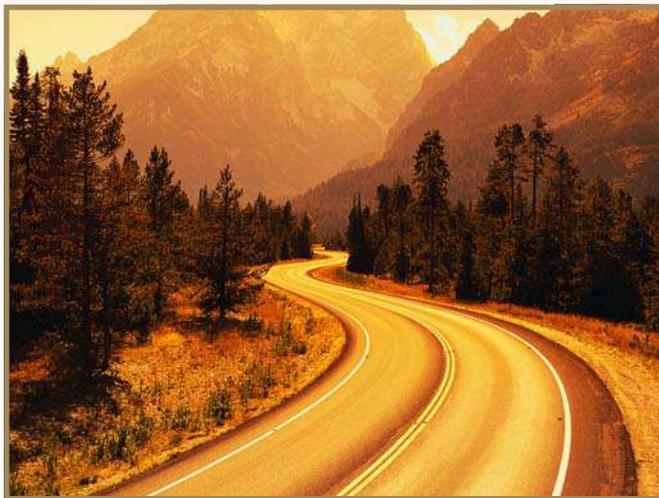
Technical notes and definitions are included in the last part of this summary to give the user background on how various data items are collected and tabulated. Footnotes are also shown on tables to provide further explanations and cautions of the user and to denote outside sources of information.

Executive Summary

Data are compiled from the vital event records occurring in the 2012 calendar year and prior calendar years. This report contains information on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces documented in the state of Wyoming by the Vital Statistics Services Office, Department of Health. These data include births and deaths that occurred within the state of Wyoming, and also include births and deaths that occurred in other states to Wyoming residents. Data for marriages and divorces reference only those events that occurred inside the state.

In 2012:

- A total of 7,576 Wyoming residents gave birth; including 621 babies born to teenagers ages 15-19.
- A total of 4,468 Wyoming residents died. Heart Disease was the leading cause of death; cancer followed close behind. Unintentional injury was a distant third cause of death.
- Wyoming had a total of 4,461 marriages.
- There were a total of 2,564 divorces; of which 2,224 minor children were impacted by these divorces.



Picture above: Long and winding road ... Grand Teton national park, Wyoming. Photograph: L Clarke/ Corbis

Vital Events

During each day in Wyoming, there was an average of:

Births	19
Births to teenagers	2
Low Birth Weights	2
Births to Unmarried Mothers	7
Deaths	12
Heart Disease Deaths	3
Cancer Deaths	3
Accidental Deaths	1
Marriages	13
Divorces	8



In 2012, there was a total of 6,858 births that occurred in Wyoming. Resulting in an average of 19 births per day. There was an additional 861 babies born to Wyoming residents outside the state.

The total number of deaths occurring in Wyoming was 4,218 deaths or an average of 12 deaths per day. An additional 472 Wyoming residents died outside the state. Over the years the number and rate of deaths has remained fairly constant.

In 2012, there were 4,461 and 2,564 marriages and divorces, respectively.

The number of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces has remained fairly stable over the past six years; although, the population has continued to increase (8% from 2007). The increase in population is likely due to new residents entering the state for employment (mineral industry, education, technology industry, etc.) and retirement. There were almost twice as many births than deaths in a given day (19 and 12, respectively). Similarly, there are almost twice as many marriages as divorces. The below table shows the number of births and deaths to Wyoming Residents.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Live Births	7,850	8,022	7,874	7,541	7,339	7,576
Deaths	4,218	4,183	4,277	4,406	4,342	4,468
Marriages	4,848	4,687	4,459	4,277	4,422	4,461
Divorces	2,636	2,659	2,856	2,871	2,716	2,564
Total Population *	534,876	546,043	559,851	563,626	568,158	576,412

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Births

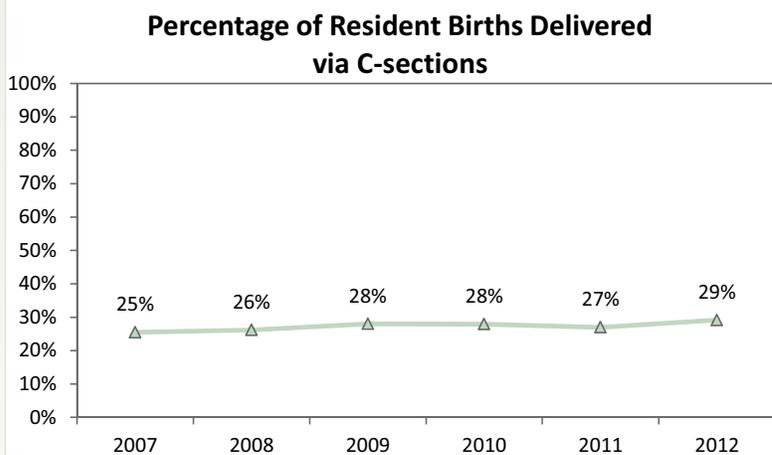
A total of 7,576 births were reported to Wyoming residents during the calendar year of 2012. Of these births, 861 births occurred to Wyoming residents outside of the state.

Birth Rate Trends	
Year	Rate
2010	13.4
2011	12.9
2012	13.1

For the last three years, Wyoming's birth rate has remained around 13 births per 1,000 residents.

Birth Statistics		
Total Resident Births: 7,576		
Of these births;		
Births to Unmarried Women: 2,550	Preterm Births: 682	Low Weight Births: 651

In 2012, 2,208 of the resident births were cesarean births. This trend has remained stable for the last six years. Less than half (40%) of the moms giving birth via C-section had at least one previous C-section.



March of Dimes has started a new national campaign to focus on reducing the number of early elective deliveries. The state of Wyoming is participating with this campaign that looks at birth and medical data to identify trends regarding early elective deliveries. Research has shown there are increased health benefits to newborn babies by delaying, when possible, to at least 39 weeks gestation. According to the March of Dimes, babies continue developing brains, lungs, and eyes in the last weeks of pregnancy. Statistically, low birth weight babies and preterm babies are at increased risk for infant mortality and life long health issues.

In Wyoming, 2,080 (28%) of all resident births were born during the early term period (37-38 weeks). Another 9% (682) were born pre-term or 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>.

Births

Teenage Births (Ages 15-19)		
Total Resident Teen Births: 621		
Of these births;		
Births to Unmarried Women: 508	Preterm Births:50	Low Weight Births: 42

In 2012, of the total live births (7,576), 621 babies (8%) were born to teenage mothers ages 15 to 19. Consistent with the U.S., births to teenage mothers have declined since 2007. In 2012, for every 1,000 females aged 15-19 in Wyoming approximately 34 gave birth, a 30% decrease from 2007. The majority of the teen births (77% or 481 births) were to moms ages 18 and 19.

Most of the teen moms (87% or 543 births) were first time moms. Nationally, about 18% of teen moms give birth to a second and in some cases a third or fourth child. In 2010, Wyoming had the lowest percentage of repeat teen moms in the mountain states.

Teen pregnancy and childbearing can carry high health, emotional, social, and financial costs for both teen moms and their children. In a recent report from the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), the percentage of repeat births is down from 19.5% in 2007 to 18.3% in 2010. Multiple teen pregnancies can limit the teen mother’s ability to finish her education or gain employment. Additionally, infants born to repeat teen moms often have additional health care needs. For information please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/>

State	2010 Percentage of
Wyoming	15.6
Arizona	20.6
Colorado	17.4
Idaho	16.1
Montana	16.8
Nevada	19.8
New Mexico	18.4
Utah	17.1

For more information on births by county and other demographic factors, click or copy paste into the browser this link: http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html. ♦



Deaths

A total of 4,468 Wyoming residents died during the calendar year 2012. The average age of death for males was 68 and for females the average age was 75.

Ten Top Leading Cause of Death		
Causes of Death	Number	Age Adjusted Rate ¹
Disease of the heart	998	216.3
Malignant neoplasms (Cancer)	955	202.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	336	73.2
Unintentional Injuries (Includes Motor Vehicle)	308	63.3
Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	203	45.1
Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	170	34.6
Alzheimer's Disease	123	27.7
Diabetes Mellitus	96	20.6
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	101	20.0
Influenza and Pneumonia	90	20.0

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

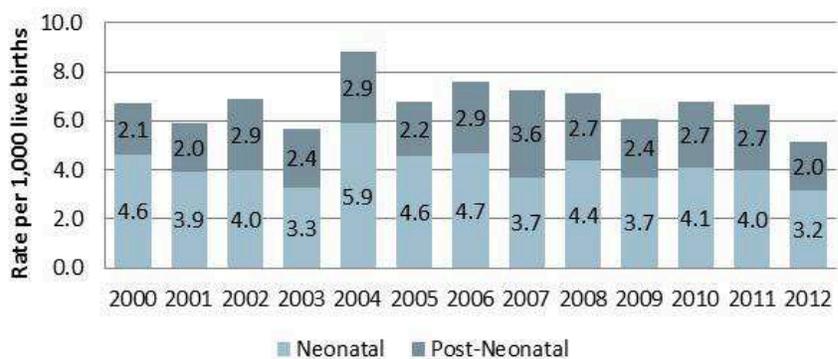
The leading causes of death in Wyoming are similar to top national leading causes of deaths. Diseases of the heart and cancer are the most common reasons for death (998 and 955 deaths, respectively). The most common cancer related death was lung or respiratory cancer (230 deaths) followed by colon cancer (96 deaths) and lymphatic cancer and related tissues (88 deaths). However, these causes differ by age group. In the younger ages, Unintentional Injury is the top cause of death while as a person grows older the causes of death from diseases, such as Cancer and Heart Disease, increase. Infant Death is explored in more detail on the following page.

Wyoming Top three Causes of Death by Age Grouping				
Rank	0-1	1-14	15-24	
1	Perinatal Conditions	Accidents	Unintentional Injuries	
2	Unintentional Injuries	Other Diseases	Suicide	
3	Sudden Unexplained Death (SUD)	Sudden Unexplained Death (SUD)	Congenital diseases/ Homicide	
Rank	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
1	Unintentional Injuries	Unintentional Injuries	Cancer	Heart Disease
2	Suicide	Suicide	Heart Disease	Cancer
3	Heart Disease	Cancer	Unintentional Injuries	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Deaths

Wyoming observed a decrease in infant mortality rates from 6.7 in 2011 to 5.1 in 2012. The U.S. infant mortality rate also declined 12% from 6.87 2005 to 6.05 in 2011. In 2010, Wyoming had slightly higher rates than other states in the mountain region.¹ The majority of deaths for the neonatal period can be attributed to perinatal conditions or congenital abnormalities. The major causes of death during the post-neonatal period are unintentional injuries or sudden unexplained infant death. 1. Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db120.htm>.

Infant, neonatal¹, & post-neonatal² mortality rates



State	2010 Infant Death Rate
Wyoming	6.7
Arizona	6.9
Colorado	6.4
Idaho	6.1
Montana	6.9
Nevada	5.8
New Mexico	6.1
Utah	4.5

1. Neonatal: Under 28 days of age 2. Post-Neonatal: Between 28 and 364 days of age.♦

For more information on deaths and deaths by county, click or copy paste this link into the browser this link: http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html.♦ Please visit the above listed website for interesting information on cremation trends.

Picture on right: Memorial flowers to honor our veterans.



Marriage

In 2012, there were 4,461 marriages in the state of Wyoming. Although the marriage count has remained fairly constant, the chart to the right shows a minor decline over the last 10 years.

The summer months are the most popular months to be married with 43% of the marriage ceremonies occurring in June, July, or August. The least popular month for marriages was January with only 4% of the marriages occurring in that month.

A little more than half (52%) of the marriages filed by the County Clerks were “civil” ceremonies.

Marriage Trends Over the Last Decade*

2002	4,757
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

The average age to marry is on the rise. Pew Research Center defines the millennial generation as those individuals born after 1980 and the Boomer generation as those individuals born between 1946 and 1964. According to Pew’s study, Millennials are markedly less likely to be married at comparable ages. The study showed that just one-in-five millennials aged 18-29 (21%) are currently married compared to twice as many Boomers, at the same age, were married (42%).

Source: Pew Research Center at

<http://www.pewresearch.org/millennials/>

Interesting Marriage Facts

Oldest Groom	89
Oldest Bride	88
Day Most Marriages occurred	Aug 4
Marriage with Greatest Age Difference	52

Marriages/divorces are administered, managed, and reported to the state by county officials.



Divorce

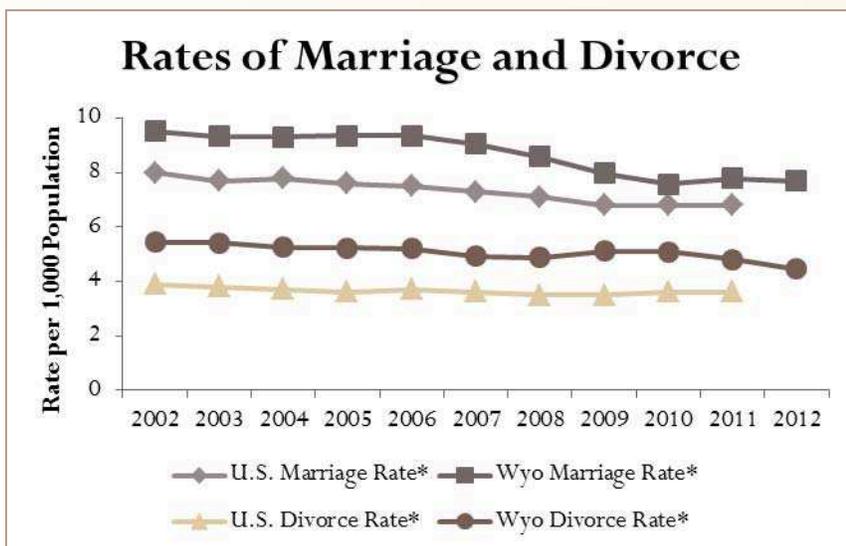
Interesting Divorce Facts*	
Oldest Male	93
Oldest Female	94
Day Most Divorces Finalized on:	Sept 25 (28)
Marriage of Longest Duration:	49 Years
Marriage of Shortest Duration:	54 Days

In 2012, there were 2,564 divorces in the state of 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 19% of the divorces reported only one minor child involved. There were 2,224 minor children affected as a result of divorces in 2012.

The average length of time from marriage date to divorce date was 10 years with 63% of the divorces ending on or before 10th year and 40% ending on or before the 5th year.



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

In 2012, the Wyoming marriage rate was 8 marriages per 1,000 people and the divorce rate was 4 divorces per 1,000 people. The marriage rate has remained fairly constant with a non-significant drop in 2009 continuing at that level. The Divorce rate has also remained unchanging with no significant increases or decreases.

Technical Notes & For More Information

Quality of the Data

Data for the year of 2012 are as of June 1, 2013. Reports filed after that date consist of less than one percent of the reports filed, are negligible, and are omitted from this report. 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% accurate. For example, some fields are self-reported behaviors from mothers immediately following the birth of their child.

Population

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

Deaths

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 modifies 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 at the vital statistics website:

http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html. ♦

For more information:

♦ This symbol used throughout the report indicates more information is available on specific tables located at http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html. This report and previous reports can be found on the same website. For any information not located on the website, please email mariah.storey1@wyo.gov. For detailed requests, a data request form may be needed. The form can be accessed on the same website listed above.