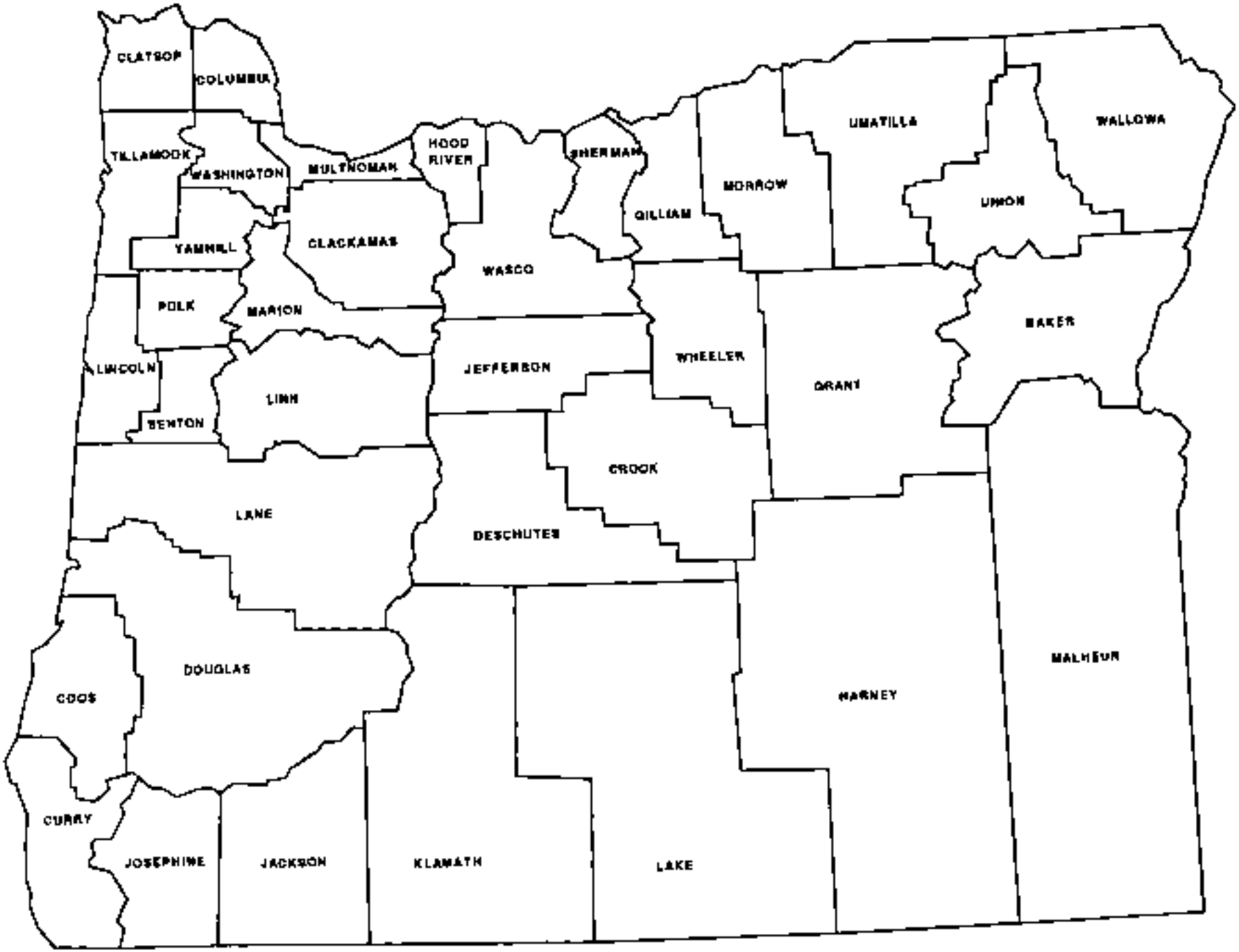
Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 2000

Volume 1:
Natality
Induced Terminations of Pregnancy
Teen Pregnancy

oregon department of human services

Health Services
Office of Disease Prevention and Epidemiology
Center for Health Statistics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Preface

PREFACE

"What's past is prologue..."

Sometimes the best way to determine what direction to take is to look at where we are and back at where we have been. This is as true in matters of public health as it is in navigation. And in today's complex society, careful planning is becoming more important than ever before.

Each year, the Oregon Department of Human Services' Center for Health Statistics publishes the Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report, an analytical look at the health of Oregon as measured by the health of its citizens. By this means, policy makers and health care professionals have a source of important knowledge that can be used to form bases for action and benchmarks for assessing progress.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

To improve ease of use and timeliness, the Vital Statistics Annual Report is issued in two volumes.

Volume 1 presents data on births, abortions, and teen pregnancy.

Volume 2 presents data on deaths (all ages), perinatal deaths and youth suicide attempts.

The only marriage and divorce data published in the report are statewide occurrences and rates. Information by county and by month of occurrence is available, as are a variety of year-to-date preliminary data on deaths, births, abortions, and teen pregnancy, at the Center for Health Statistics (CHS) web page: http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/chs/welcome.htm. Additional data is available in the form of simple cross-tabulations. For information on availability or to request data, call the Center for Health Statistics.

Comprehensive information on communicable diseases can be obtained by contacting the DHS Office of Disease Prevention and Epidemiology.

The more significant demographic and public health issues are discussed in the narrative sections that open each chapter. These narratives are accompanied by charts, graphs, and sidebar tables. Readers can research their own areas of interest by using the data in the many tables at the end of each section. You can also refer to other CHS reports for more detail on the specific issues summarized in this report.

A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

The presentation of data in this report is the final stage of a long, ongoing process that begins with the prompt, accurate recording of vital events. This registration system ensures that the information is collected, kept secure, and made available to

individuals and their families when needed for documentation. Tabulation and analysis of the data by the Oregon Center for Health Statistics provide useful information about the health and social changes occurring in Oregon.

Vital Statistics has been called "the eyes and ears of public health," and is, in fact, the only organized system of health records covering the entire population. The collection of data is a highly cooperative effort that depends on the participation of a great many people throughout the state.

The Providers of Services

Those who provide the services associated with vital events are the first participants in the collection system.

The birth attendant completes both the legal document and the confidential statistical section of the birth certificate. For deaths, the funeral director or person who first assumes responsibility for the body files the death or fetal death certificate. A physician completes the medical portion of these death certificates, except in cases of found bodies and unnatural deaths, which are certified by the medical examiner. Hospital medical records personnel help to ensure that all certificates are complete and accurate.

These service providers then file the completed certificates with the county registrars in the county where the event occurred.

Abortions and adolescent suicide attempts are treated differently. The providers of induced abortions file the completed statistical reports (which contain no identifying information) directly with the state registrar. Adolescent suicide attempts (again, without identifying information) are reported by the hospitals who treated youth who made the attempts.

County Officials

County registrars play an important role by further assuring the completeness and accuracy of birth, death, and fetal death registration. They check the certificates against other sources of information to make certain no events are missed. County registrars also follow up on any incomplete items before sending the certificates to the state registrar at the Center for Health Statistics.

Center for Health Statistics

At the state level, the staff of the Center for Health Statistics perform additional checks for completeness and accuracy. A field representative makes contact with providers and county registrars. Clerical staff send correspondence seeking additional information on such matters as causes of death, birthweight, and tobacco use. Microfilmers store certificates so that certified copies can be made. Coders and data entry personnel turn the collected information into computerized data, which are then retrieved by programmers, analyzed by researchers, and made available for demographic and public health needs.

Other States

This report does not overlook events relating to Oregon residents that occurred in another state. The Centers for Health Statistics in each U.S. state and Canadian province have agreed to forward copies of birth, death, and fetal death certificates to the state where the person usually resided. A cooperative agreement also exists for reports on induced termination of pregnancy; however, some states collect no resident information on these reports and, therefore, cannot participate in the exchange. As Oregon is the only state with an adolescent suicide attempt data system, we receive no reports of resident youth who attempted suicide outside of Oregon.

Among all these participants, it is clear there is no single recorder. The many hundreds of people throughout Oregon who record the major life events of our citizens have all played important roles in preparing this report. It could not have been achieved without them.

METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

Beginning in 1999, significant changes occurred in the classification of cause of death data and the tabulation of youth suicide attempt data. See the Technical Notes for detailed information.

Cause of Death Classification

Beginning in 1999, and for the first time in twenty years, a new revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD) became the standard nosological manual. This tenth revision (ICD-10) incorporates new rules for selecting the underlying cause of death as well as new, and often more detailed, cause of death codes. Changes have also been made in the structure of the leading causes of death, most notably the addition of new categories. As a consequence of these changes, the data for 1999 and latter years are not directly comparable to previously published data.

Youth Suicide Attempts

Unlike previous years, suicide ideators (persons who threatened to commit suicide but made no physical act) are not included in the total number of attempts, but are shown in a separate table. Had they been included in the total, the count would have been 785, a new high.

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APPENDICES

Quick Reference: Volume 1

Summary of Oregon Vital Events, 2000

Population	3,436,750	Population increased 135,950, or 4.1 percent over 1999.
Live Births	**Residents**	
Number	45,786	Number increased by 593. The crude rate and the fertility rate decreased slightly.
Crude Rate	13.3	
Fertility Rate	62.9	
Marriages	**Occurrence**	Number of Marriages increased by 50, an increase of less than 1 percent from 1999. The rate decreased by 3.8 percent.
Number	25,926	
Crude Rate	7.5	
Divorces	**Occurrence**	Number of divorces increased by 932, an increase of 6.0 percent over 1999. The rate increased slightly.
Number	16,579	
Crude Rate	4.8	
Unmarried Mothers	**Residents**	Number increased by 40. Proportion of births which were to unmarried mothers remained steady.
Number	13,778	
Percent	30.1	
Low Birthweight Infants	**Residents**	Number of low birthweight infants increased by 155. Rate increased by 5 percent.
Number	2,591	
Rate	56.6	
Induced Abortions	**Occurrence**	The number of reported abortions increased by 149, an increase of 1.1 percent from 1999. The abortion ratio increased by 1.2 percent.
Number	14,194	
Ratio	303.4	

Crude birth, death, marriage, and divorce rates are per 1,000 population; fertility rate per 1,000 15-44 year old females; unmarried mother rate and low birthweight rate, per 1,000 live resident births; induced abortion ratio per 1,000 live occurrence births. Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 1-1.
Live Births, Births to Unmarried Mothers, Marriages, and Divorces, U.S., 1945-2000

Year	Live Births		Births to Unmarried Mothers		Marriages		Divorces	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1945	2,735,456	20.6	117,400	42.9	1,612,992	12.2	485,000	3.5
1946	3,288,672	23.5	125,200	38.1	2,291,045	16.4	610,000	4.3
1947	3,699,940	25.8	131,900	35.7	1,991,878	13.9	483,000	3.4
1948	3,535,068	24.2	129,700	36.7	1,811,155	12.4	408,000	2.8
1949	3,559,529	23.9	133,200	37.4	1,579,798	10.6	397,000	2.7
1950	3,554,149	23.6	141,600	39.8	1,667,231	11.1	385,144	2.6
1951	3,750,850	24.5	146,500	39.1	1,594,694	10.4	381,000	2.5
1952	3,846,986	24.7	150,300	39.1	1,539,318	9.9	392,000	2.5
1953	3,902,120	24.7	160,800	41.2	1,546,000	9.8	390,000	2.5
1954	4,017,362	24.9	176,600	44.0	1,490,000	9.2	379,000	2.4
1955	4,047,295	24.6	183,300	45.3	1,531,000	9.3	377,000	2.3
1956	4,163,090	24.9	193,500	46.5	1,585,000	9.5	382,000	2.3
1957	4,254,784	25.0	201,700	47.4	1,518,000	8.9	381,000	2.2
1958	4,203,812	24.3	208,700	49.6	1,451,000	8.4	368,000	2.1
1959	4,244,796	24.0	220,600	52.0	1,494,000	8.5	395,000	2.2
1960	4,257,850	23.7	224,300	52.7	1,523,000	8.5	393,000	2.2
1961	4,268,326	23.3	240,200	56.3	1,548,000	8.5	414,000	2.3
1962	4,167,362	22.4	245,000	58.8	1,577,000	8.5	413,000	2.2
1963	4,098,020	21.7	259,400	63.3	1,654,000	8.8	428,000	2.3
1964	4,027,490	21.0	275,700	68.5	1,725,000	9.0	450,000	2.4
1965	3,760,358	19.4	291,200	77.4	1,800,000	9.3	479,000	2.5
1966	3,606,274	18.4	302,400	83.9	1,857,000	9.5	499,000	2.5
1967	3,520,959	17.8	318,100	90.3	1,927,000	9.7	523,000	2.6
1968	3,501,564	17.6	339,200	96.9	2,069,000	10.4	584,000	2.9
1969	3,600,206	17.9	360,800	100.2	2,145,000	10.6	639,000	3.2
1970	3,731,368	18.4	398,700	106.9	2,158,802	10.6	708,000	3.5
1971	3,555,970	17.2	401,400	112.9	2,190,481	10.6	773,000	3.7
1972	3,258,411	15.6	403,200	123.7	2,282,154	10.9	845,000	4.0
1973	3,136,965	14.8	407,300	129.8	2,284,108	10.8	915,000	4.3
1974	3,159,958	14.8	418,100	132.3	2,229,667	10.5	977,000	4.6
1975	3,144,198	14.6	447,900	142.5	2,152,662	10.0	1,036,000	4.8
1976	3,167,788	14.6	468,100	147.8	2,154,807	9.9	1,083,000	5.0
1977	3,326,632	15.1	515,700	155.0	2,178,367	9.9	1,091,000	5.0
1978	3,333,279	15.0	543,900	163.2	2,282,272	10.3	1,130,000	5.1
1979	3,494,398	15.6	597,800	171.1	2,331,337	10.1	1,181,000	5.3
1980	3,612,258	15.9	665,747	184.3	2,390,252	10.6	1,189,000	5.2
1981	3,629,238	15.8	686,605	189.2	2,422,145	10.6	1,213,000	5.3
1982	3,680,537	15.9	715,277	194.3	2,456,278	10.6	1,170,000	5.0
1983	3,638,933	15.5	737,893	202.8	2,445,604	10.5	1,179,000	5.0
1984	3,669,141	15.5	770,355	210.0	2,477,192	10.5	1,169,000	4.9

TABLE 1-1.
Live Births, Births to Unmarried Mothers, Marriages, and Divorces, U.S., 1945-2000 (Continued)

Year	Live Births		Births to Unmarried Mothers		Marriages		Divorces	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1985	3,760,561	15.8	828,174	220.2	2,425,000	10.2	1,187,000	5.0
1986	3,756,547	15.6	878,477	233.9	2,400,000	10.0	1,159,000	4.8
1987	3,809,394	15.7	933,013	243.7	2,421,000	9.9	1,157,000	4.8
1988	3,909,510	15.9	1,005,299	257.1	2,389,000	9.7	1,183,000	4.8
1989	4,040,958	16.2	1,094,169	270.8	2,404,000	9.7	1,163,000	4.7
1990	4,158,212	16.7	1,165,384	280.3	2,448,000	9.8	1,175,000	4.7
1991	4,110,907	16.2	1,213,769	295.3	2,371,000	9.4	1,187,000	4.7
1992	4,065,014	15.9	1,244,876	300.0	2,362,000	9.2	1,215,000	4.7
1993	4,000,240	15.5	1,240,172	310.0	2,334,000	9.0	1,187,000	4.6
1994	3,952,767	15.2	1,289,592	326.3	2,362,000	9.1	1,191,000	4.6
1995	3,899,589	14.8	1,253,976	322.0	2,336,000	8.9	1,169,000	4.4
1996	3,891,494	14.7	1,260,306	324.0	2,344,000	8.8	1,150,000	4.3
1997	3,880,894	14.5	1,257,444	324.0	2,384,000	8.9	*1,163,000	4.3
1998	3,941,553	14.6	1,293,567	328.0	2,256,000	8.3	*1,135,000	4.2
1999	3,959,417	14.5	1,308,560	330.0	2,358,000	8.6	not available	4.1
2000	*4,064,948	*14.8	*1,345,917	*331.0	*2,329,000	*8.5	not available	*4.1

* Provisional data.

Rate per 1,000 population for live births, marriages, and divorces.

Rate per 1,000 live births for births to unmarried mothers.

The source for federal data is Births: Preliminary Data for 2000. Vol.49, No. 5, July 24, 2001 This publication belongs to the monthly Vital Statistics Report series published by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

Vital Statistics of the United States, Volumes 1-3, lists historical data.

Marriage and divorce number and rate, 2000: Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths. Provisional Data for January - December 2000. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 49, No. 6, August 22, 2001, p.6.

TABLE 1-2.
Population, Live Births, Births to Unmarried Mothers, Marriages, and Divorces, Oregon, 1908-2000

Year	Population	Live Births		Births to Unmarried Mothers		Marriages		Divorces	
		Number	Rate	Number	Ratio[1]	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1908	621,109	8,322	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1909	647,055	8,656	13.3	-	-	4,863	7.5	-	-
1910	673,002	9,176	13.6	-	-	5,541	8.2	-	-
1911	684,847	9,562	13.8	-	-	6,846	9.9	-	-
1912	696,692	11,189	16.0	-	-	6,613	9.4	-	-
1913	708,537	11,033	15.5	-	-	5,382	7.5	-	-
1914	720,382	11,624	16.1	-	-	5,170	7.1	-	-
1915	732,226	12,232	16.7	-	-	4,983	6.8	-	-
1916	744,071	12,960	17.4	-	-	5,396	7.2	-	-
1917	755,916	13,147	17.4	-	-	6,196	8.2	-	
1918	767,761	13,295	17.3	-	-	5,281	6.9	-	
1919	779,606	13,638	17.5	-	-	6,605	8.5	-	-
1920	791,701	14,954	18.8	-	-	7,557	9.5	-	-
1921	808,325	15,607	19.3	-	-	7,643	9.4	-	-
1922	824,949	15,087	18.3	-	-	6,691	8.1	-	-
1923	841,573	14,992	17.8	-	-	7,151	8.4	-	-
1924	858,197	15,818	18.4	-	-	6,937	8.1	-	-
1925	874,800	15,579	17.8	-	-	6,999	8.0	-	-
1926	891,400	14,929	16.7	-	-	7,160	8.0	3,128	3.5
1927	908,100	14,637	16.1	-	-	7,392	8.1	3,149	3.5
1928	924,700	14,159	15.3	-	-	7,625	8.2	3,090	3.3
1929	941,300	13,244	14.1	-	-	8,243	8.7	3,197	3.4
1930	958,450	13,473	14.1	-	-	7,678	8.0	2,825	2.9
1931	967,200	13,227	13.7	-	-	7,346	7.6	2,417	2.5
1932	980,600	12,845	13.1	-	-	6,668	6.8	1,728	1.8
1933	994,000	12,228	12.3	-	-	5,715	5.7	1,844	1.9
1934	1,007,400	13,071	13.0	-	-	6,237	6.2	2,248	2.2
1935	1,020,800	13,143	12.9	-	-	6,795	6.7	2,304	2.3
1936	1,034,100	14,119	13.7	-	-	7,433	7.2	2,578	2.5
1937	1,047,500	15,495	14.8	-	-	7,602	7.3	2,718	2.6
1938	1,061,000	16,333	15.4	-	-	6,734	6.3	3,162	3.0
1939	1,074,000	16,727	15.6	-	-	4,902	4.6	3,422	3.2
1940	1,093,000	17,522	16.0	237	13.5	5,998	5.5	3,543	3.2
1941	1,107,000	18,784	17.0	229	12.2	7,445	6.7	4,122	3.7
1942	1,148,500	22,283	19.4	247	11.1	8,768	7.6	4,725	4.1
1943	1,167,200	25,380	21.7	328	12.9	9,272	7.9	5,643	4.8
1944	1,221,000	23,444	19.2	407	17.4	8,675	7.1	6,619	5.4
1945	1,227,200	23,339	19.0	504	21.6	9,764	8.0	7,949	6.5
1946	1,347,900	29,566	21.9	517	17.5	14,674	10.9	10,241	7.6
1947	1,423,300	36,190	25.4	608	16.8	12,881	9.1	6,707	4.7
1948	1,470,800	34,937	23.8	575	16.5	12,373	8.4	6,405	4.4
1949	1,511,200	35,062	23.2	502	14.3	10,746	7.1	6,274	4.2
1950	1,521,341	35,991	23.7	667	18.5	11,300	7.4	5,943	3.9
1951	1,568,000	37,317	23.8	623	16.7	10,118	6.5	6,133	3.9
1952	1,602,100	39,752	24.8	780	19.6	9,998	6.2	6,311	3.9
1953	1,636,800	39,866	24.4	772	19.4	10,502	6.4	6,373	3.9
1954	1,662,680	38,550	23.2	909	23.6	9,567	5.8	6,130	3.7

TABLE 1-2.
Population, Live Births, Births to Unmarried Mothers, Marriages, and Divorces, Oregon, 1908-2000 (Continued)

Year	Population	Live Births		Births to Unmarried Mothers		Marriages		Divorces	
		Number	Rate	Number	Ratio[1]	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1955	1,690,840	38,678	22.9	880	22.8	10,632	6.3	6,158	3.6
1956	1,734,650	38,432	22.2	958	24.9	10,568	6.1	5,827	3.4
1957	1,737,470	37,828	21.8	1,088	28.8	9,961	5.7	5,261	3.0
1958	1,728,550	36,295	21.0	1,091	30.1	9,896	5.7	5,452	3.2
1959	1,777,000	36,634	20.6	1,217	33.2	10,166	5.7	6,009	3.4
1960	1,768,687	38,347	21.7	1,250	32.6	10,590	6.0	5,711	3.2
1961	1,816,345	37,475	20.6	1,433	38.2	10,798	5.9	6,023	3.3
1962	1,825,138	36,983	20.3	1,499	40.5	11,122	6.1	6,074	3.3
1963	1,856,190	34,863	18.8	1,708	49.0	11,786	6.3	6,180	3.3
1964	1,906,000	33,500	17.6	1,754	52.4	12,297	6.5	6,486	3.4
1965	1,972,150	32,955	16.7	2,094	63.5	13,252	6.7	6,219	3.2
1966	1,999,780	32,446	16.2	2,330	71.8	13,981	7.0	6,764	3.4
1967	2,006,360	31,446	15.7	2,478	78.8	14,401	7.2	7,603	3.8
1968	2,050,900	32,136	15.7	2,831	88.1	16,125	7.9	8,258	4.0
1969	2,081,640	33,834	16.3	3,000	88.7	16,874	8.1	8,643	4.2
1970	2,091,385	35,353	16.9	2,912	82.4	17,302	8.3	9,583	4.6
1971	2,143,010	33,344	15.6	2,603	78.1	18,100	8.4	10,687	5.0
1972	2,183,270	31,308	14.3	2,552	81.5	19,265	8.8	11,706	5.4
1973	2,224,900	30,902	13.9	2,599	84.1	19,661	8.8	12,382	5.6
1974	2,266,000	32,506	14.3	2,984	91.8	20,002	8.8	13,538	6.0
1975	2,299,000	33,352	14.5	3,382	101.4	19,322	8.4	15,526	6.8
1976	2,341,750	34,840	14.9	3,825	109.8	19,182	8.2	16,070	6.9
1977	2,396,100	37,467	15.6	4,596	122.7	20,303	8.5	16,372	6.8
1978	2,472,000	38,964	15.8	5,279	135.5	21,055	8.5	16,965	6.9
1979	2,544,000	41,564	16.3	5,599	134.7	22,063	8.7	17,584	6.9
1980	2,633,105	43,091	16.4	6,360	147.6	23,004	8.7	17,762	6.7
1981	2,660,435	42,974	16.2	6,384	148.6	22,904	8.6	17,697	6.7
1982	2,656,185	41,012	15.4	6,484	158.1	24,186	9.1	16,792	6.3
1983	2,634,993	39,949	15.2	6,467	161.0	23,346	8.9	16,173	6.1
1984	2,660,000	39,536	14.9	6,861	173.5	23,074	8.7	15,631	5.9
1985	2,675,800	39,419	14.7	7,385	187.3	22,408	8.4	15,736	5.9
1986	2,659,500	38,850	14.6	7,999	205.9	22,015	8.3	15,774	5.9
1987	2,690,000	38,674	14.4	8,659	223.9	22,301	8.3	15,602	5.8
1988	2,741,000	39,850	14.5	9,377	235.3	23,407	8.5	15,188	5.5
1989	2,791,000	41,223	14.8	10,437	253.2	23,908	8.6	15,083	5.4
1990	2,847,000	42,830	15.0	11,024	257.4	25,348	8.9	15,734	5.5
1991	2,930,000	42,458	14.5	11,312	266.4	24,934	8.5	15,839	5.4
1992	2,979,000	41,941	14.1	11,310	269.7	24,866	8.3	16,067	5.4
1993	3,038,000	41,566	13.7	11,719	281.9	24,856	8.2	16,345	5.4
1994	3,082,000	41,832	13.6	12,007	287.0	25,194	8.2	15,844	5.1
1995	3,132,000	42,715	13.6	12,350	289.1	25,292	8.1	15,289	4.9
1996	3,181,000	43,645	13.7	12,944	296.6	25,815	8.1	14,944	4.7
1997	3,217,000	43,765	13.6	12,606	288.0	26,074	8.1	14,864	4.6
1998	3,267,550	45,228	13.8	13,451	297.6	25,424	7.8	15,234	4.7
1999	3,300,800	45,193	13.7	13,738	304.0	25,876	7.8	15,647	4.7
2000	3,436,750	45,786	13.3	13,778	301.0	25,926	7.5	16,579	4.8

- Data not available.

Rate per 1,000 population for live births, marriages and divorces.

1 Ratio per 1,000 live births for births to unmarried mothers calculated excluding unknown marital status.

TABLE 1-3.
Population, Live Births, and Births to Unmarried Mothers by County of Residence, and Marriages and Dissolutions of Marriage by County of Occurrence, Oregon, 2000

County	Estimated Population July 1, 2000	Live Births		Births to Unmarried Mothers		Marriages		Dissolutions of Marriage	
		No.	Rate	No.	Ratio	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total	3,436,750	45,786	13.3	13,778	300.9	25,926	7.5	16,579	4.8
Baker	16,750	170	§10.1	49	288.2	134	8.0	98	5.9
Benton	78,300	760	§9.7	146	§192.1	408	§5.2	302	§3.9
Clackamas	340,000	4,186	§12.3	1,028	§245.6	2,959	§8.7	1,478	§4.3
Clatsop	35,700	384	§10.8	143	§372.4	443	§12.4	172	4.8
Columbia	43,700	527	§12.1	143	271.3	255	§5.8	216	4.9
Coos	62,800	619	§9.9	218	§352.2	480	7.6	236	§3.8
Crook	19,300	214	§11.1	59	275.7	122	§6.3	126	§6.5
Curry	21,200	155	§7.3	54	348.4	168	7.9	119	5.6
Deschutes	116,600	1,438	§12.3	373	§259.4	1,038	§8.9	662	§5.7
Douglas	100,500	1,054	§10.5	391	§371.0	868	§8.6	712	§7.1
Gilliam	1,900	17	8.9	6	352.9	11	5.8	13	6.8
Grant	7,950	69	§8.7	15	217.4	60	7.5	57	§7.2
Harney	7,600	95	12.5	29	305.3	60	7.9	40	5.3
Hood River	20,500	361	§17.6	80	§221.6	220	§10.7	89	4.3
Jackson	182,200	2,050	§11.3	653	318.5	1,384	7.6	1,084	§5.9
Jefferson	19,150	318	§16.6	141	§443.4	176	§9.2	80	4.2
Josephine	76,050	762	§10.0	286	§375.3	529	7.0	479	§6.3
Klamath	63,900	829	13.0	320	§386.0	470	7.4	308	4.8
Lake	7,450	83	11.1	23	277.1	45	6.0	30	4.0
Lane	323,950	3,703	§11.4	1,246	§336.5	2,360	7.3	1,715	§5.3
Lincoln	44,600	439	§9.8	194	§441.9	618	§13.9	207	4.6
Linn	103,350	1,398	13.5	405	289.7	783	7.6	510	4.9
Malheur	31,750	521	§16.4	180	345.5	170	§5.4	136	4.3
Marion	286,300	4,528	§15.8	1,597	§352.7	2,095	7.3	1,364	4.8
Morrow	11,100	151	13.6	55	364.2	78	7.0	60	5.4
Multnomah	662,400	9,461	§14.3	3,036	§320.9	5,464	§8.2	2,965	4.5
Polk	62,700	750	§12.0	216	288.0	402	§6.4	217	3.5
Sherman	1,950	16	8.2	4	250.0	11	5.6	1	0.5
Tillamook	24,300	240	§9.9	77	320.8	252	§10.4	110	4.5
Umatilla	70,850	1,040	§14.7	415	§399.0	458	§6.5	353	5.0
Union	24,550	300	12.2	106	353.3	199	8.1	104	4.2
Wallowa	7,250	70	§9.7	13	185.7	70	9.7	42	5.8
Wasco	23,850	307	12.9	106	345.3	231	§9.7	115	4.8
Washington	449,250	7,564	§16.8	1,637	§216.4	2,244	§5.0	1,963	4.4
Wheeler	1,550	11	§7.1	2	181.8	9	5.8	3	1.9
Yamhill	85,500	1,196	14.0	332	277.6	652	7.6	413	4.8

NOTE: Rates per 1,000 population for live births, marriages, and dissolutions of marriage. Ratio per 1,000 live births for births to unmarried mothers.

§ Indicates rate is statistically significantly different than state rate.

WARNING: Rates based on less than five events are unreliable.

TABLE 1-4. Population and Births by City of Residence, Oregon, 2000

City of Residence	Estimated Population July 1, 2000	Births	
		Number	Rate
Albany (Linn, Benton)	41,145	657	16.0
Ashland (Jackson)	19,610	160	8.2
Beaverton (Washington)	77,050	1,892	24.6
Bend (Deschutes)	52,800	774	14.7
Canby (Clackamas)	12,910	253	19.6
Central Point (Jackson)	12,665	210	16.6
Coos Bay (Coos)	15,380	217	14.1
Corvallis (Benton)	49,440	495	10.0
Dallas (Polk)	12,550	168	13.4
Eugene (Lane)	138,615	1,891	13.6
Forest Grove (Washington)	17,830	313	17.6
Gladstone (Clackamas)	11,470	145	12.6
Grants Pass (Josephine)	23,170	371	16.0
Gresham (Multnomah)	90,835	1,258	13.8
Hermiston (Umatilla)	13,260	283	21.3
Hillsboro (Washington)	71,455	1,410	19.7
Keizer (Marion)	32,515	461	14.2
Klamath Falls (Klamath)	19,510	365	18.7
La Grande (Union)	12,340	189	15.3
Lake Oswego (Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington)	35,415	320	9.0
Lebanon (Linn)	13,010	238	18.3
McMinnville (Yamhill)	26,760	429	16.0
Medford (Jackson)	63,720	940	14.8
Milwaukie (Clackamas)	20,540	740	36.0
Newberg (Yamhill)	18,220	292	16.0
Ontario (Malheur)	11,030	260	23.6
Oregon City (Clackamas)	26,200	522	19.9
Pendleton (Umatilla)	16,385	209	12.8
Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington)	531,600	7,861	14.8
Redmond (Deschutes)	13,770	267	19.4
Roseburg (Douglas)	20,125	346	17.2
Salem (Marion, Polk)	137,785	2,759	20.0
Springfield (Lane)	53,215	957	18.0
St. Helens (Columbia)	10,100	168	16.6
The Dalles (Wasco)	12,185	195	16.0
Tigard (Washington)	42,260	912	21.6
Troutdale (Multnomah)	13,975	250	17.9
Tualatin (Clackamas, Washington)	23,065	358	15.5
West Linn (Clackamas)	22,440	238	10.6
Wilsonville (Clackamas, Washington)	14,365	225	15.7
Woodburn (Marion)	20,310	442	21.8

Cities of 10,000 or more population listed.

Counties listed in parentheses.

Population source: Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University, July 1, 2000.

Rate per 1,000 population.

TABLE 1-5. United States Rates of Low Birthweight, and Measures of Prenatal Care, 1980-2000

Year	Low Birthweight	First Trimester Care	No Care	Inadequate Care	Third Trimester Care	Less Than Five Visits
1980	68.4	763.6	13.5	87.2	38.1	69.4
1981	68.1	763.5	14.1	87.1	38.4	68.6
1982	67.5	759.3	15.9	90.8	39.9	71.9
1983	68.2	760.6	17.0	88.7	39.7	69.9
1984	67.2	764.5	17.1	87.8	39.4	68.7
1985	67.5	763.1	17.0	88.0	40.6	67.6
1986	68.1	760.4	19.3	89.6	41.1	68.4
1987	69.0	760.0	20.1	90.5	41.8	68.8
1988	69.3	760.5	18.8	90.4	42.1	68.4
1989	70.5	754.5	21.8	96.3	42.7	74.6
1990	69.7	758.3	19.8	91.3	41.1	70.4
1991	71.2	762.5	19.1	86.7	38.6	66.6
1992	70.8	777.5	17.3	78.6	34.5	60.6
1993	72.2	789.0	16.0	72.7	32.4	55.2
1994	72.8	802.2	13.6	66.9	30.4	50.4
1995	73.2	812.7	12.3	63.0	30.2	46.7
1996	73.9	818.6	11.8	60.5	28.2	44.7
1997	75.1	825.3	12.2	58.1	27.0	44.5
1998	76.0	828.3	11.9	57.9	27.0	44.1
1999	76.0	832.0	11.2	56.3	25.8	43.4
2000*	76.0	832.0	not available	not available	not available	not available

Inadequate prenatal care is defined as care that began in the third trimester or consisted of less than five visits.

All rates per 1,000 live births. Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

* Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ. Births: Preliminary data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

TABLE 1-6. Oregon Rates of Low Birthweight, and Measures of Prenatal Care, 1980-2000

Year	Low Birthweight	First Trimester	No Care	Inadequate Care	Third Trimester Care	Less than Five Visits
1980	50.4	780.8	5.5	58.0	35.2	41.4
1981	48.5	775.6	8.9	63.1	38.6	43.0
1982	49.2	769.3	11.2	70.3	41.0	48.0
1983	50.0	775.3	11.3	66.5	38.5	44.9
1984	51.5	771.5	11.0	68.2	41.1	46.2
1985	51.3	752.0	12.1	72.9	43.7	47.5
1986	51.3	738.7	11.7	83.3	52.1	54.6
1987	54.0	736.8	16.5	86.2	50.3	58.5
1988	52.6	738.8	13.8	83.6	49.9	54.7
1989	52.2	750.7	12.0	73.2	42.9	48.7
1990	50.1	757.1	10.7	70.0	43.4	45.1
1991	49.2	768.2	8.7	61.0	37.4	38.6
1992	51.8	787.0	8.2	52.6	31.4	34.0
1993	52.5	794.6	7.6	51.7	30.4	33.8
1994	53.0	790.9	8.5	57.8	34.3	36.4
1995	54.9	787.7	8.6	58.4	34.7	38.2
1996	53.5	799.3	7.1	53.7	31.7	34.8
1997	55.0	811.2	6.7	50.0	29.6	32.3
1998	53.7	807.2	7.2	53.5	30.7	35.3
1999	53.9	809.9	7.3	53.7	29.6	35.7
2000	56.6	812.8	8.5	55.9	29.8	36.6

Inadequate prenatal care is defined as care that began in the third trimester or consisted of less than five visits.

All rates are per 1,000 live births.

Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

Natality

In 2000, Oregon recorded **45,786 resident births.** There were 593 more resident births than in 1999 and the **crude birth rate** (the number of babies born divided by the total state population) decreased slightly, from 13.7 to 13.3 per 1,000 population. [Table 1-2]. Oregon's crude birth rate peaked in 1947 at 25.4 per 1,000 population. For the past thirty years however, Oregon's rates have held in the mid-teens, ranging from a high of 16.4 in 1980 to the current low of 13.3. Except for the period between 1976 and 1981, Oregon's crude birth rate has remained lower than the national rate. In 2000, Oregon's rate was 10.1 percent lower than the nation's (13.3 vs. 14.8). [Figure 2-1].

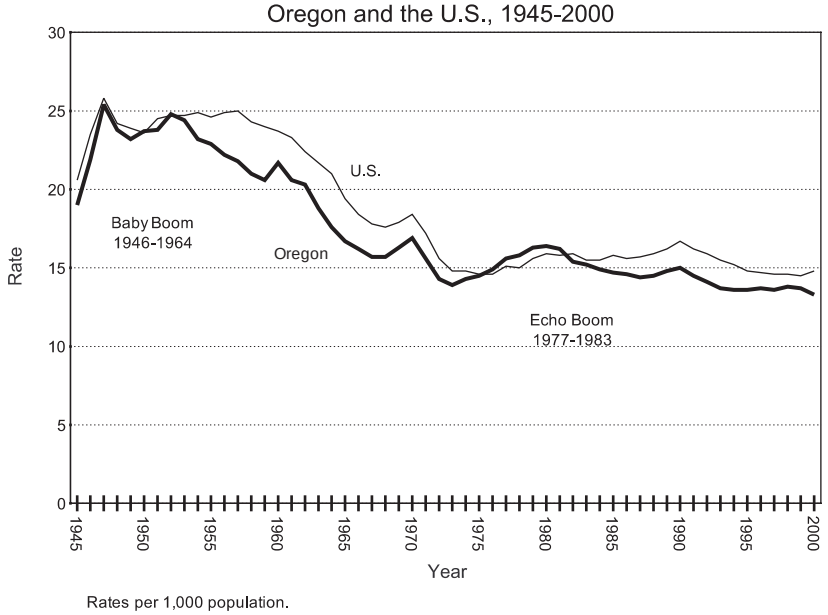
Oregon's **fertility rate** decreased to 62.9 per 1,000 women age 15-44. [See sidebar page 2-3, Table 2-2]. The fertility rate is based on the number of births per 1,000 women age 15-44. The fertility rate is a more precise measurement of changes in behavioral patterns because it consists only of women who are of childbearing age while the crude rate is based on the entire population. Age-specific **birth rates** increased for women age 30 to 39 and decreased for women age 15-29. The birth rates among women age 40-44 decreased slightly (1.4%). The largest percentage decrease was among women age 15-19 (8.6%). [Table 2-2, Figure 2-2]. The two youngest mothers in 2000 were 12 years old; the oldest was 54. The median and mean ages of mothers for all births was 27.0. The median age at first birth was 24 and the mean age was 24.8. The **first birth rate** was 25.2 first births per 1,000 women age 15-44, slightly lower than the national rate of 27.1 and a decrease from 1999 (26.1). The

The Center for Health Statistics has added **10 new tables** including

- Medical and Health Characteristics by Age, Race and Ethnicity,
- Method of Delivery,
- Origin of Parents
- and Conditions of Newborn.

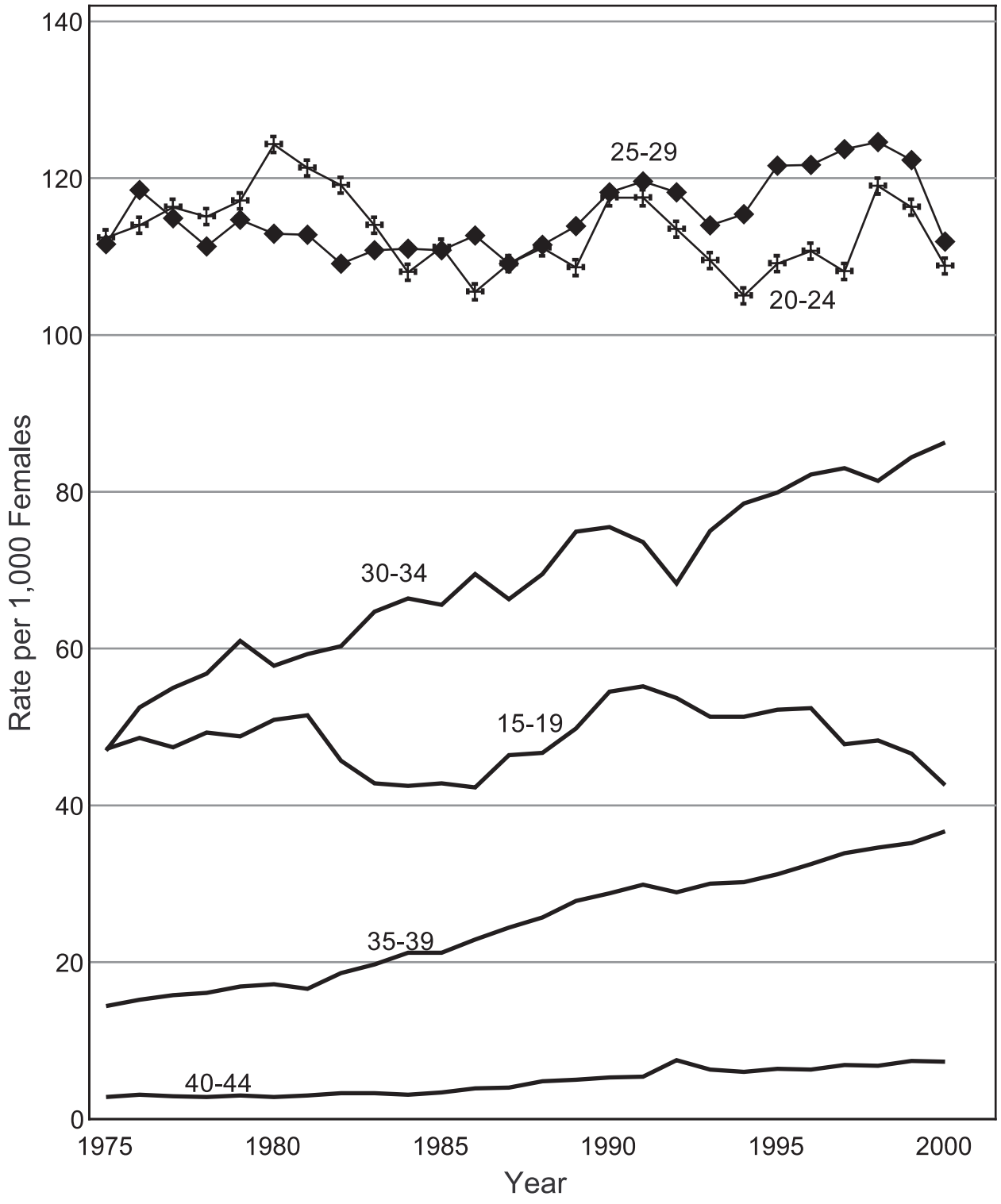
Oregon's crude birth rate and fertility rate both remain below the national rates.

Figure 2-1. Live Births Rates
Oregon and the U.S., 1945-2000



Rates per 1,000 population.

Figure 2-2.
Age-Specific Birth Rates,
Oregon Residents, 1975-2000



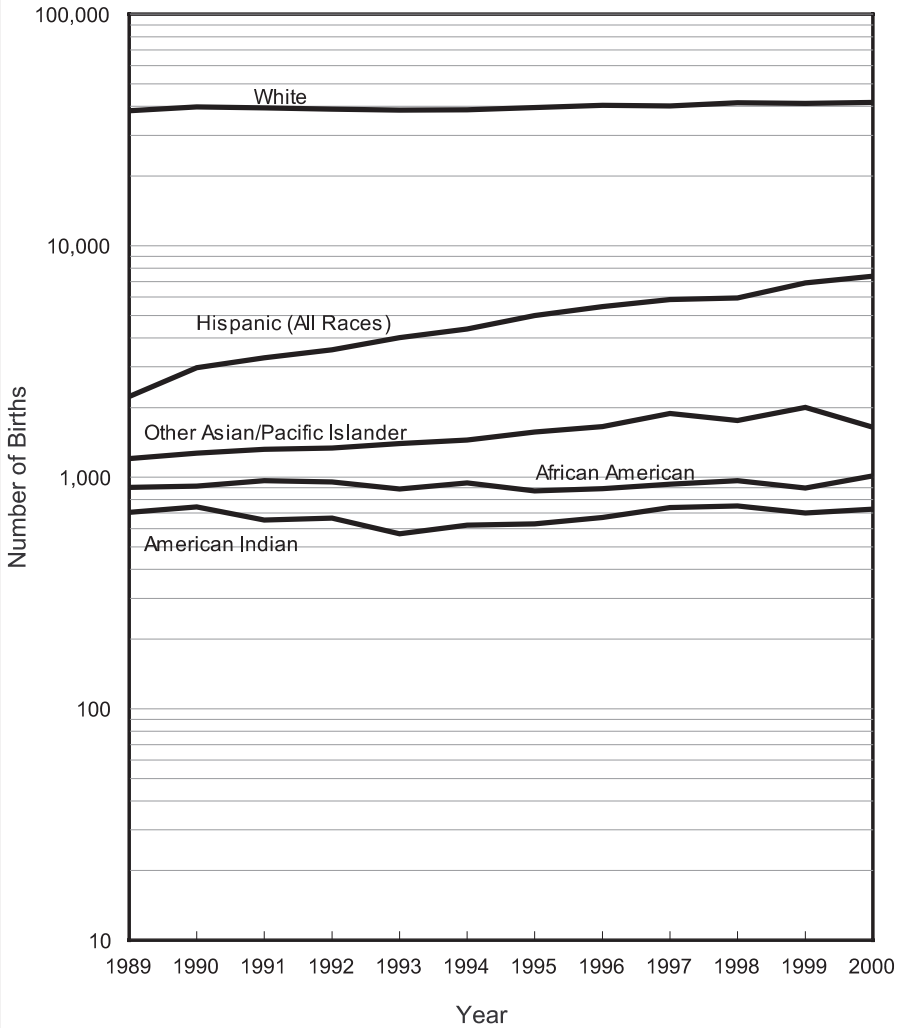
proportion of first births among total births has been stable throughout the past decade. In 1990, 39.6 percent of births were first births; in 2000, 40.1 percent are first births.

The mean age for fathers was 29.9 years and the median age was 29. The **birth rate per 1,000 men** age 15-54 was 45.0 in 2000 for Oregon resident births. Information on the father was missing from almost ten percent of birth certificates. Unknown father age was distributed in the same manner as national data. (See Technical Notes for details.) Nationally, the mean age of father was 29.7 years in 1999 (the last data available) while the national birth rate for men was 50.8 per 1,000 men.

Fertility Rates Per 1,000 Females 15-44, Oregon vs. U.S.

Year	Oregon	U.S.
1980	69.3	68.4
1981	68.1	67.4
1982	65.2	67.3
1983	64.1	65.8
1984	62.8	65.4
1985	62.2	66.2
1986	61.8	65.4
1987	60.9	65.7
1988	61.8	67.2
1989	63.3	68.2
1990	65.1	71.1
1991	63.7	69.6
1992	62.5	69.3
1993	61.1	67.6
1994	61.0	65.8
1995	62.3	65.6
1996	63.2	65.3
1997	63.0	65.0
1998	64.2	65.6
1999	64.2	65.9
2000	62.9	67.6

Figure 2-3.
Number of Births by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, Oregon Residents, 1989-2000



Note: A logarithmic scale is used for the vertical axis.
Specified races are Non-Hispanic.

DEMOGRAPHICS

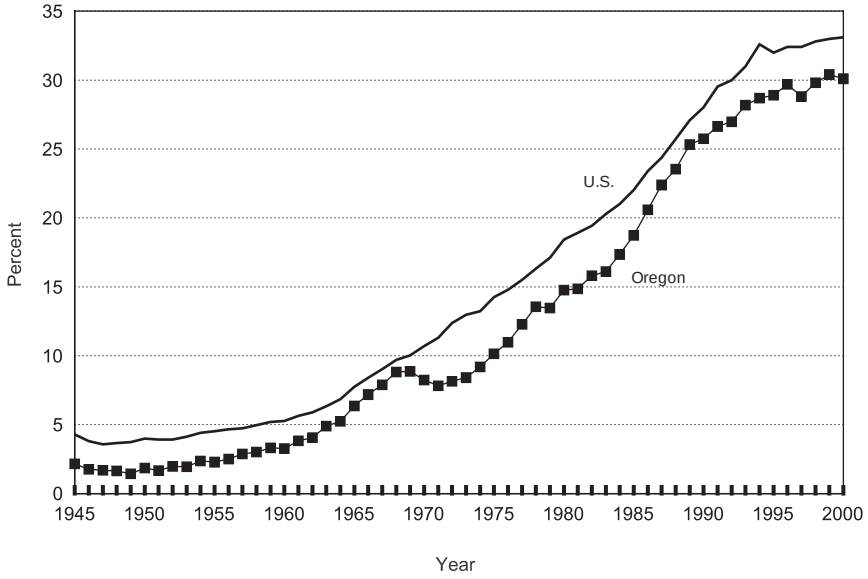
Maternal Race/Ethnicity

Birth rates for racial and ethnic groups are not calculated in this report because precise population data by racial and ethnic groups are available only for census years. Instead this report focuses on the race and ethnicity of women who gave birth as a proportion of total births. Since 1989, the number of births to women of Hispanic ethnicity has more than tripled to 16.2 percent of total births. [Table 2-6]. From 1981 to 1988, 'Hispanic' was a race category on the birth certificate. Since 1989, information regarding Hispanic ethnicity is reported separately from race. This change addressed the complexity of race and ethnicity and increased the accuracy when self-reporting. Births to Non-Hispanic African American, Non-Hispanic American Indian, and Chinese women increased slightly in 2000. [Figure 2-3]. Non-Hispanic American Indians and Hispanics were far more likely to receive inadequate prenatal care than other groups. Japanese women were least likely to receive inadequate care (2.8%). [Table 2-17].

Marital Status of Mother

Traditionally, unmarried women as a group have had poorer birth outcomes than married women. They generally have a greater proportion of babies with low birthweight and low Apgar scores compared to their married counterparts. Their infants are also more likely to require neonatal intensive care, to have congenital anomalies, or to die before age one. Between 1973 and 1993, the ratio of births to unmarried mothers tripled in Oregon. Since the mid-1990s, the ratio has stabilized. [Table 1-2, Figure 2-4]. While there

Figure 2-4.
Percent of Births to Unmarried Women,
Oregon and the U.S., 1945-2000



hasn't been a matching increase in proportions of infants with low birthweight and other indicators of health [Table 1-6], the disparity in prenatal care, tobacco use and alcohol use between married and unmarried women continues.

In 2000, 30.1 percent of all Oregon births were to unmarried women, a slight decrease from the previous year. [Table 1-2]. Oregon has consistently had a lower percentage of births to unmarried women than the nation; Oregon's rate in 2000 was 9.1 percent lower. [Figure 2-4].

Among women giving birth in 2000, the percentage of women who were unmarried varied widely by ethnic and racial group (see sidebar). Non-Hispanic African American women had the highest rate of non-marital births (64.8%), followed by Non-Hispanic American Indian women (56.9%), and Hispanic women (40.3%). Non-Hispanic Asian women were least likely to be unmarried (16.0%). [Table 2-11].

Young mothers were also likely to be unmarried since persons younger than age 17 cannot get married in Oregon. More than three-fourths of the teens age 15-19 who gave birth in 2000 were unmarried (76.2%). This percentage decreased to 42.6 percent for women age 20-24 and to 20.2 percent for women age 25-29. Mothers age 30-39 were least likely to be unmarried (13.0%), while 13.5% of mothers age 40 and older were unmarried. [Table 2-3]. Eleven of Oregon's 36 counties had proportions of non-marital births that were statistically significantly higher than the state average. [Table 2-8]. Among counties with statistically significant differences, Jefferson had the highest percentage (44.3%) followed by Lincoln (44.2%) and Umatilla (39.9%). (See Appendix B: Technical Notes for information on statistical significance.) Five Oregon counties had percentages of non-marital births that were significantly lower than the state average. The lowest was in Benton County (19.2%). A county's non-marital birth proportion should be viewed in part as a function of its own specific population mix, especially age and race. Variations in population composition among counties will likely result in significant differences in non-marital births.

Unmarried Mothers by Race/Ethnicity, Oregon Residents, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Unmarried (%)
Total	30.1
Non-Hispanic	
African American	64.8
American Indian	56.9
White	27.2
Asian	16.0
Hispanic	40.3

Educational Attainment

More than three-fourths of women who gave birth in 2000 had 12 or more years of schooling (79.8%) and 22.9 percent had 16 or more years of formal schooling. Non-Hispanic Asian (86.1%) and Non-Hispanic White (85.8%) mothers were most likely to have completed 12 or more years of education. Hispanic mothers of Mexican origin were least likely to have completed at least 12 years of formal schooling (37.7%). [Table 2-11].

MATERNAL LIFESTYLE AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS
Tobacco

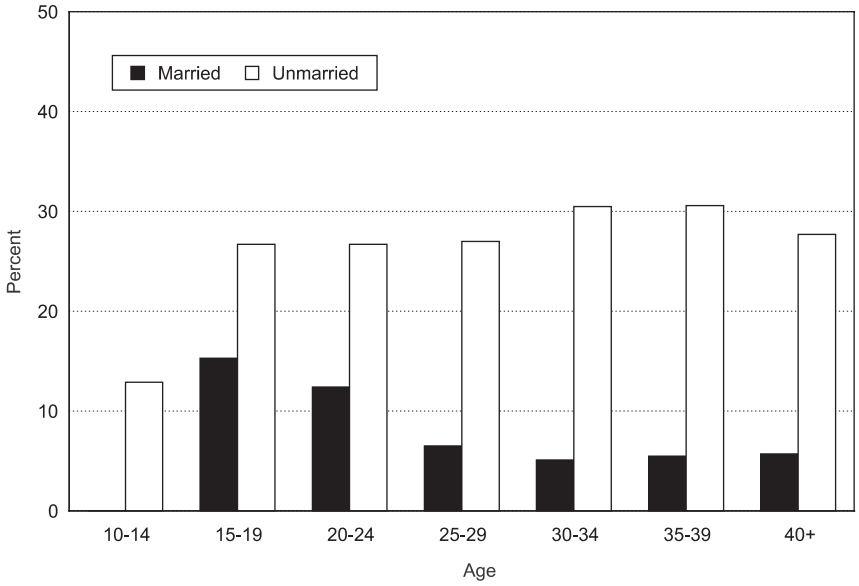
Oregon Benchmark for the Year 2000

Percentage of infants whose mothers did not use tobacco during pregnancy (self-reported).

Year 2000 Goal:	*85 percent*
2000:	*87 percent*

Women who smoke when pregnant have a far higher incidence of low birthweight babies than nonsmokers. Low birthweight infants are more likely to experience serious health problems, including increased rates of infant mortality. In 1999, the Oregon infant mortality rate during the first 27 days of life (neonatal) was 57.9 per 1,000 live births for low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) infants compared to 1.2 per 1,000 for infants with birthweights of 2,500 grams or more. In 2000, women who smoked had a low birthweight rate of 81.9 per 1,000 live births, compared to 51.8 per 1,000 among women who did not smoke. Less than one out of seven mothers (13.5%) reported using tobacco during pregnancy, a proportion that has declined by 24 percent since 1995 and 7 percent since 1999. Unmarried women were over three times more likely to smoke than married women (27.2% vs. 7.6%). For unmarried women, the smoking rate was highest among women age 30-34 (30.5%) and 35-39 (30.6%), while for married women the lowest smoking prevalence rates were for women age 30-34 (5.1%) and age 35-39 (5.5%). [Figure 2-5].

Figure 2-5.
Percentage of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy
by Age and Marital Status, Oregon Residents, 2000



Smoking prevalence as reported on birth certificates also varied among racial and ethnic groups. In 2000, Non-Hispanic American Indian women (28.5%) and Non-Hispanic African American women (20.4%) had the highest reported proportions for smoking during pregnancy, while Hispanic women (3.2%) and Non-Hispanic Asian women (3.8%) reported the lowest. [Table 2-23].

Women who smoked had a low birthweight rate of 81.9 per 1,000.

Alcohol and Illicit Drugs

Oregon Benchmark for the Year 2000

Percentage of infants whose mothers did not use alcohol during pregnancy (self-reported).

Year 2000 Goal:	*98 percent*
2000:	*98 percent*

Used during pregnancy, alcohol can cause deformity, mental retardation, and other severe developmental problems. Based on birth certificate data, 1.5 percent of Oregon mothers (653 women) drank alcohol during pregnancy in 2000. This represents a 73 percent decline from 1990, when 5.5 percent of mothers reported alcohol use. Non-Hispanic American Indian women (5.8%) were most likely to have reported using alcohol during pregnancy. Non-Hispanic Asian women (0.4%) and Hispanic women (0.6%) reported the lowest alcohol use during pregnancy. [Table 2-23]. Oregon also records information on use of illicit drugs during pregnancy including heroin, cocaine, marijuana and methamphetamine. In 2000, illicit drugs were mentioned in 1 percent of resident births. [Table 2-14].

Weight gain

Maternal weight gain has been shown to have a positive correlation with the birthweight of the infant. The median weight gain during pregnancy was 30 pounds in 2000. The amount of weight gained by mothers varied by period of gestation, race and ethnicity. For all births, Hispanic women (51.2%) and Non-Hispanic African American women (47.5%) were least likely to gain more than 25 pounds during pregnancy. (Table 2-32). Non-Hispanic African American women had the highest percent of low birthweight infants (11.1%). Hispanic women, despite the lower weight gain, had the second-lowest percentage of low birthweight infants (5.8%). [Table 2-33]. Non-Hispanic Whites were both most likely to gain more than 25 pounds during pregnancy and least likely to have a low birthweight infant. Although the standard recommendation is 25 to 35 pounds for women of normal weight, pre-pregnancy weight isn't collected on the birth certificate so percentages of mothers who had appropriate weight gains cannot be calculated.

Medical risk factors

Maternal medical risk factors influence pregnancy complications and infant health while varying greatly with the age, race and ethnicity of the mother. In 2000, the most frequently reported medical risk factors were anemia (5.8%) and pregnancy-associated hypertension (5.1%). [Tables 2-24 and 2-25].

MEDICAL SERVICES UTILIZATION

Prenatal Care

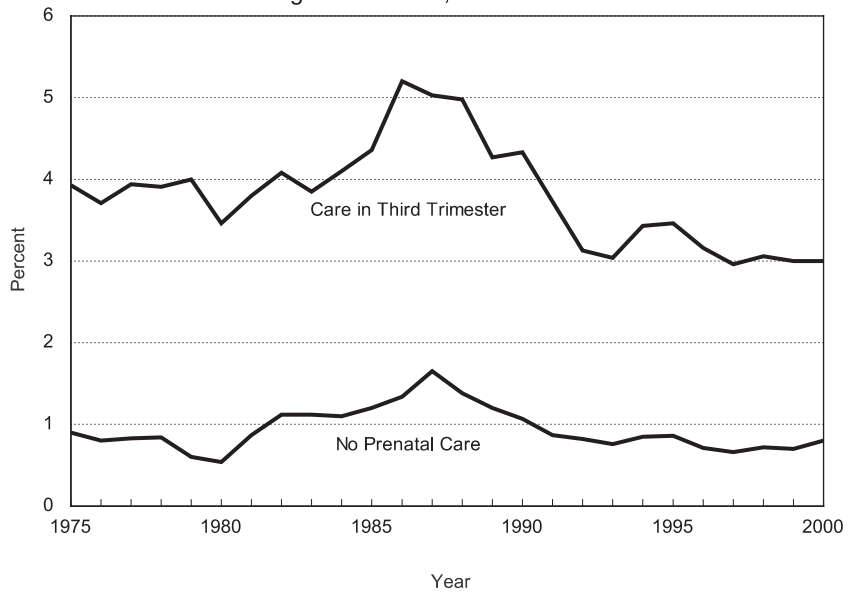
Oregon Benchmark for the Year 2000

Percentage of infants whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester.

Year 2000 Goal:	*90 percent*
2000:	*81 percent*

Public health services and private care providers seek to minimize the risk of death and disability, and to reduce costs associated with low birthweight infants by providing comprehensive prenatal care. Two ways to measure prenatal care are: 1) "inadequate prenatal care," defined as no care until the third trimester or fewer than five prenatal visits; or 2) "first trimester care," defined as care beginning during the first three months of pregnancy, regardless of the number of total prenatal visits. First trimester care has been adopted as an Oregon Benchmark with a goal to ensure that at least 90 percent of pregnant women begin prenatal care in the first

Figure 2-6.
Percentage of Mothers With No Care and Late Care,
Oregon Residents, 1975-2000



three months. Overall, 81 percent of women who gave birth during 2000 received early prenatal care, slightly lower than the national number of 83.2. [Table 2-16; Table 1-5] This is the same as the 1999 rate and maintains the positive trend in Oregon. [Table 1-6].

In 2000, six percent of women giving birth received inadequate prenatal care and nineteen percent received no first trimester care. [Table 2-21]. The proportion that received no prenatal care or third trimester care only remained about the same as previous years (0.8% and 3.0% respectively). Women who received inadequate prenatal care were almost twice as likely to give birth to a low birthweight child as those who received adequate prenatal care, 11.0 percent compared to 5.6 percent. [Figure 2-6]. Inadequate or no prenatal care is frequently associated with other risk factors including tobacco use, alcohol use, ethnic or racial minority, and age less than 18 or age 35 or older. Women who received inadequate prenatal care were six times as likely to have three or more risk factors indicated in their pregnancy than women who received adequate prenatal care (44.7% vs. 6.7%). Age, marital status, education and race/ethnicity continue to show important differences in accessing prenatal care. [Tables 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-13]. Women with less than a high school education were least likely to obtain first trimester prenatal care, while those who had college degrees or higher were most likely to have first trimester care. [See sidebar and Table 2-18].

No First Trimester Care by Mothers' Education, Oregon Residents, 2000

Years of Education	No First Trimester Care (%)
< 12	34.0
12	21.2
> 12	9.6

Seven of Oregon's 36 counties had first trimester care rates significantly lower than the statewide rate: Coos, Jefferson, Klamath, Malheur, Marion, Morrow and Umatilla. Three counties had rates significantly higher than the statewide rate: Clackamas, Deschutes and Washington. [Table 2-19].

The **Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index** is an alternative measure that is also based on the month prenatal began and the number of prenatal visits, adjusting for gestational age. Care is determined to be intensive (exceeding recommended care by a ratio of expected to actual visits by at least 110 percent), adequate, intermediate and inadequate. (See table, next page.) As with other measures of prenatal care, women under the age of 20 were least likely to receive adequate care, while women age 40 and over were most likely to receive intensive prenatal care. Women with medical risk factors such as diabetes and hypertension, were most likely to receive intensive prenatal care. For 1999, (last available data for U.S.) Oregon's proportion of 11.6 percent of births with inadequate care was very similar to the national proportion of 11.7 percent.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index Oregon 1995-2000				
	Intensive	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate
1995	23.4	46.3	16.7	12.7
1996	23.0	47.2	17.2	11.8
1997	24.6	47.0	16.6	11.2
1998	25.2	45.8	16.2	12.0
1999	25.3	45.8	16.6	11.6
2000	24.9	44.5	18.3	11.4

Out-of-Hospital Births Oregon Occurrence		
Year	Deliveries	Rate
1982	2,069	49.2
1983	2,060	50.2
1984	1,786	43.7
1985	1,772	43.5
1986	1,520	37.9
1987	1,361	34.0
1988	1,217	29.4
1989	1,117	26.2
1990	1,077	24.2
1991	979	22.2
1992	996	22.8
1993	936	21.6
1994	979	22.5
1995	967	21.7
1996	979	21.4
1997	970	21.5
1998	914	19.8
1999	948	20.6
2000	1,047	22.4
Rates per 1,000 births.		

Birth Attendant and Place of Delivery

Hospital Births A major shift over the past few years has been the increasing prevalence of births attended by Certified Nurse Midwives (CNM). In 2000, 14.4 percent of hospital deliveries were CNM-attended, a 5 percent increase from 1999 and almost three times the proportion in 1988 (5.3%). This is more than twice the national proportion of births attended by CNM (1999=7.1%). Most in-hospital births (80.5%) were delivered by MDs, a slightly lower proportion than in 1999. [Table 2-27].

Out-of-Hospital Births In 2000, 2.2 percent of Oregon births occurred out-of-hospital. Oregon generally has a higher proportion of out-of-hospital births than the U.S. as a whole. In 1999 (last U.S. data available), Oregon's proportion of out-of-hospital births was double that of the U.S. (2.2% vs. 1.0%). As in past years, the majority of out-of-hospital births occurred in the mother's home (68%). Free-standing birthing centers accounted for 258 births, approximately one-fourth of births occurring out-of-hospital. Outcomes have generally been positive for out-of-hospital births. In 2000, only 16 infants born out-of-hospital in Oregon had low birthweights (1.5%). Ten infants (1.0%) were reported to have a congenital anomaly, which is slightly lower than the percentage for in-hospital births (1.2%).

The type of attendant varied by birth setting. Licensed Direct Entry Midwives (LDEM) were predominant in out-of-hospital births, delivering over one-fourth (26.3%) of those births in 2000. LDEMs are lay midwives who have volunteered for state licensure to provide natality care for Oregon women. In addition, Certified Nurse Midwives delivered one in seven out-of-hospital births (14.2%). Naturopathic physicians also delivered one in seven out-of-hospital births (13.7%). Non-medical attendants, including non-licensed lay midwives, delivered 466 babies, 44.5 percent of the out-of-hospital births. [Table 2-27].

Method of Delivery

In 2000, the rate of cesarean delivery was 19.8 per 100 births, an increase of 6.5% from 1999 (18.6 per 100 births) but well below the national rate of 22.9 per 100 births. The rate for vaginal delivery after a previous cesarean was only 2.6 while repeat cesarean was 7.3 per 100 births. The majority of births (77.6 per 100 births) continue to be vaginal deliveries (without prior cesarean). [Table 2-26]. During the past ten years, the rate of vaginal deliveries without prior cesarean has remained within a narrow range, 77.3 to 79.4 per 100 births.

Certified Nurse Midwife Deliveries Oregon Occurrence

Year	Deliveries		
	Total	In-Hospital	Out-of-Hospital
1984	1,912	1,567	374
1985	2,022	1,661	390
1986	1,984	1,607	400
1987	1,843	1,483	385
1988	2,345	2,133	259
1989	2,886	2,706	244
1990	3,660	3,539	226
1991	4,262	4,096	166
1992	4,498	4,319	179
1993	4,784	4,618	173
1994	4,931	4,772	159
1995	5,601	5,441	160
1996	6,019	5,871	148
1997	5,853	5,734	119
1998	6,152	6,004	148
1999	6,357	6,193	164
2000	6,740	6,591	149

INFANT HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

Period of gestation

Pre-term births, (born prior to completion of 37 weeks), comprised 6.4 percent of total births in 2000, almost half that of the U.S. in 1999 (11.8%). [Table 2-22]. Similar to national trends, proportions of pre-term births are higher for Non-Hispanic African Americans (10.6%) and Non-Hispanic American Indians (9.3%). [Table 2-23].

Low Birthweight

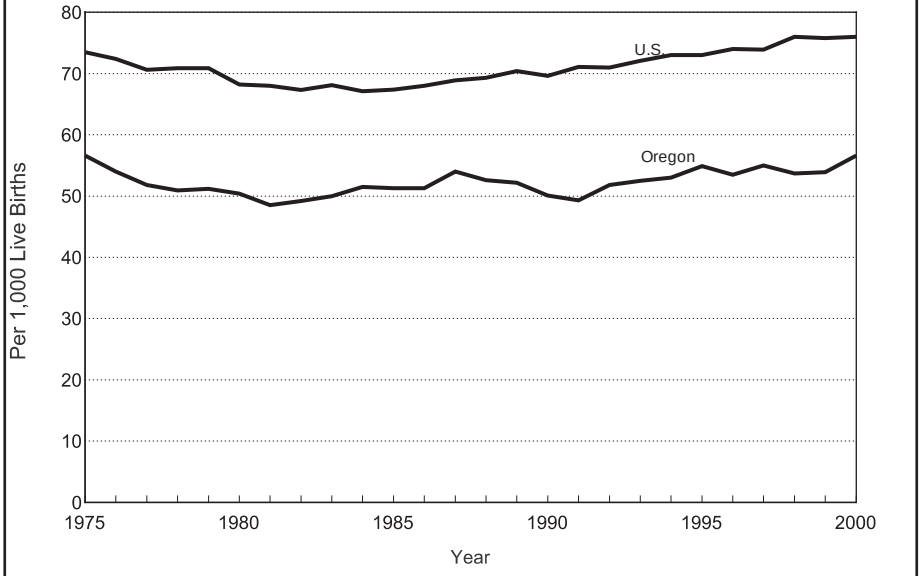
National Healthy People 2000 Objective

Reduce low birthweight to an incidence of no more than 5.0 percent of live births.
Percentage of Oregon low birthweight births, 2000: 5.7

Of the thousands of infants born each year, not all thrive and become healthy adults. Low birthweight is the major predictor of infant death, which in turn is a fundamental measure of the health of a population. Infants with low birthweight are more likely to need extensive medical treatment and to have lifelong disabling conditions. (For more information, see the Fetal and Infant Mortality section published in Volume 2 of the Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report.). The low birthweight proportion is the number of infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth divided by total births. In 2000, there were 2,591 low birthweight babies born to Oregon mothers. [Table 2-21]. One of the National Public Health Service Year 2000 Objectives was to reduce the percentage of low birthweight infants nationwide to 5.0 percent. In 2000, the percentage of low birthweight births in Oregon remained slightly above the objective at 5.7 percent, or 56.6 per 1,000 live births. This rate is an increase from the 1999 figure of 53.9. While annual changes have been slight over the last twenty years, there has been an upward trend in low birthweight infants and this year's rate is Oregon's highest in twenty-five years. [Table

There were 2,591 low birthweight babies born to Oregon mothers in 2000.

Figure 2-7.
Low Birthweight Rates,
Oregon and the U.S., 1975-2000



1-6; Figure 2-7]. Nevertheless, Oregon's low birthweight rates are typically 25 percent lower than the national rate and in 2000, Oregon's rate was 26 percent lower than the national rate (76.0).

Major factors contributing to the risk of having a low birthweight baby are multiple births, tobacco use and chronic hypertension. Other factors include: non-white race of mother, mother's age (younger than 18 or older than 34), lack of prenatal care, low income, single marital status, a previous fetal or infant death, low maternal education, and short spacing between births. As an example of risk factors, women age 40 and over have the fourth-highest rate of first trimester care (84%) and the lowest rate of inadequate prenatal care (3.5%). [Table 2-16]. Nevertheless, women over age 40 continue to have a higher percentage of low birthweight babies. [Table 2-22]. In 2000, most women (65.7%) had at least one risk factor for their pregnancy. Statewide less than ten percent of the women had three or more risk factors.

Apgar scores

The Apgar score is composed of measurements of five characteristics of the infant - heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each characteristic is rated 0-2 and the score totaled. Scores below 7, five minutes after birth, indicate poor to intermediate health at birth. In Oregon during 2000, 1.7 percent of infants had Apgar scores below 7, slightly higher than the 1999 national figure of 1.4 percent. [Table 2-22, Table 2-23].

Abnormal conditions and congenital anomalies

The most frequently reported conditions on birth certificates were birth injury, assisted ventilation of less than 30 minutes and assisted ventilation of more than 30 minutes. [Table 2-34, Table 2-35]. Congenital anomalies reported on birth certificates are shown in Table 2-36. Although Oregon occurrences are somewhat higher than national rates for some anomalies, congenital anomalies are believed to be under-reported nationally due to factors such as recognizability and severity. Even at the national level, data users are advised to use caution in comparing annual occurrences for relatively small numbers.

Multiple births

Although slightly less than three percent of births in Oregon during 2000 were multiple births, the proportion varied widely by age, race and ethnicity. Very young mothers (under age 15) and older mothers (age 45 and over) were two to eight times more likely to have multiple births than women age 15 to 29. [Table 2-22]. Non-Hispanic African Americans were also more likely to have multiple births [Table 2-23].

SOURCE OF PAYMENT

Primary source of payment for delivery is noted on Oregon birth certificates under four categories: 1) private insurance, 2) self-pay (no insurance), 3) public insurance (Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan), and 4) other public insurance. The specific type of private insurance coverage is not defined. Multiple payment sources can be indicated. Private insurance companies paid for the majority of deliveries in Oregon (61.6%), up slightly from 61.1 percent in 1999 (see sidebar). Medicaid programs (e.g. the Oregon Health Plan) paid for slightly less than one-third of Oregon resident births (32.8%). Delivery costs were more likely to be paid for by public insurance if the woman was unmarried or under age 18. [Table 2-13].

Primary Source of Payment for Delivery, Oregon Residents

Year	Private Insurance	Self Pay	Medicaid/ OHP
	%	%	%
1989	60.7	9.5	27.5
1990	60.4	8.7	28.7
1991	58.2	6.5	33.2
1992	57.2	5.8	35.2
1993	56.2	5.9	36.2
1994	57.5	5.6	34.9
1995	57.9	4.9	35.5
1996	58.3	5.7	35.0
1997	60.8	6.3	31.9
1998	62.2	6.3	30.7
1999	61.1	5.9	32.4
2000	61.6	5.4	32.8

NOTE: Denominator excludes births with unknown payor source and multiple payor source.

TABLE 2-1. Resident Births by Age Group of Mother, Oregon 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970-2000

Year	Total	Age Group of Mother																
		Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45+		N.S.*
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
1955	38,678	19	0.0	4,939	12.8	12,968	33.5	10,339	26.7	6,346	16.4	3,194	8.3	835	2.2	36	0.1	2
1960	38,347	31	0.1	5,896	15.4	14,122	36.8	9,338	24.4	5,303	13.8	2,808	7.3	799	2.1	48	0.1	2
1965	32,955	29	0.1	5,758	17.5	13,154	39.9	7,640	23.2	3,786	11.5	1,976	6.0	582	1.8	29	0.1	1
1970	35,353	41	0.1	6,027	17.0	14,587	41.3	9,778	27.7	3,373	9.5	1,195	3.4	324	0.9	27	0.1	1
1971	33,344	51	0.2	5,591	16.8	13,958	41.9	9,218	27.6	3,222	9.7	1,019	3.1	257	0.8	19	0.1	9
1972	31,308	52	0.2	5,531	17.7	12,374	39.5	9,141	29.2	3,046	9.7	920	2.9	226	0.7	12	0.0	6
1973	30,902	66	0.2	5,349	17.3	11,936	38.6	9,332	30.2	3,145	10.2	848	2.7	201	0.7	20	0.1	5
1974	32,506	66	0.2	5,356	16.5	12,612	38.8	10,039	30.9	3,465	10.7	810	2.5	145	0.4	8	0.0	5
1975	33,352	57	0.2	5,206	15.6	12,716	38.1	10,718	32.1	3,576	10.7	888	2.7	167	0.5	9	0.0	5
1976	34,840	67	0.2	5,367	15.4	12,895	37.0	11,386	32.7	3,992	11.5	935	2.7	180	0.5	11	0.0	7
1977	37,467	69	0.2	5,303	14.2	13,830	36.9	12,285	32.8	4,723	12.6	1,069	2.9	174	0.5	9	0.0	5
1978	38,964	72	0.2	5,588	14.3	13,906	35.7	12,710	32.6	5,319	13.7	1,181	3.0	178	0.5	7	0.0	3
1979	41,564	70	0.2	5,544	13.3	14,451	34.8	13,864	33.4	6,109	14.7	1,316	3.2	193	0.5	12	0.0	5
1980	43,091	71	0.2	5,658	13.1	14,912	34.6	14,297	33.2	6,499	15.1	1,456	3.4	185	0.4	11	0.0	2
1981	42,974	61	0.1	5,483	12.8	14,338	33.4	14,292	33.3	7,102	16.5	1,479	3.4	207	0.5	12	0.0	-
1982	41,012	52	0.1	4,783	11.7	13,422	32.7	13,534	33.0	7,202	17.6	1,765	4.3	241	0.6	13	0.0	-
1983	39,949	52	0.1	4,375	11.0	12,595	32.8	13,106	32.8	7,626	19.1	1,938	4.9	244	0.6	11	0.0	2
1984	39,536	56	0.1	4,245	10.7	12,035	30.4	12,783	32.3	7,961	20.1	2,193	5.5	248	0.6	13	0.0	2
1985	39,419	42	0.1	4,136	10.5	11,815	30.0	12,782	32.4	8,017	20.3	2,333	5.9	281	0.7	10	0.0	3
1986	38,850	64	0.2	4,159	10.7	11,334	29.2	12,308	31.7	8,067	20.8	2,574	6.6	327	0.8	13	0.0	4
1987	38,674	59	0.2	4,363	11.3	10,791	27.9	12,209	31.6	8,038	20.8	2,829	7.3	370	1.0	13	0.0	2
1988	39,850	57	0.1	4,496	11.3	10,874	27.3	12,477	31.3	8,436	21.2	3,055	7.7	469	1.2	11	0.0	2
1989	41,223	68	0.2	4,850	11.8	11,305	27.4	12,559	30.5	8,549	20.7	3,349	8.1	517	1.3	16	0.0	10
1990	42,830	76	0.2	5,080	11.9	11,523	26.9	12,974	30.3	8,961	20.9	3,607	8.4	585	1.4	13	0.0	11
1991	42,458	88	0.2	5,137	12.1	11,447	27.0	12,291	28.9	8,965	21.1	3,856	9.1	655	1.5	11	0.0	8
1992	41,941	86	0.2	5,108	12.2	11,367	27.1	11,953	28.5	8,898	21.2	3,763	8.9	725	1.7	29	0.1	12
1993	41,566	83	0.2	5,091	12.2	11,197	26.9	11,461	27.6	8,966	21.6	3,930	9.5	797	1.9	36	0.1	0
1994	41,832	117	0.3	5,238	12.5	10,999	26.3	11,592	27.7	9,150	21.9	3,904	9.3	776	1.9	45	0.1	11
1995	42,715	104	0.2	5,437	12.7	11,054	25.9	11,950	28.0	9,216	21.6	4,059	9.5	848	2.0	43	0.1	4
1996	43,645	91	0.2	5,676	13.0	11,268	25.8	12,286	28.1	9,202	21.1	4,232	9.7	847	1.9	39	0.1	4
1997	43,765	104	0.2	5,344	12.2	11,367	26.0	12,594	28.8	9,018	20.6	4,356	10.0	940	2.1	35	0.1	7
1998	45,228	95	0.2	5,565	12.3	11,855	26.2	12,850	28.4	9,303	20.6	4,560	10.1	942	2.1	46	0.1	12
1999	45,193	86	0.2	5,491	12.2	11,896	26.3	12,603	27.9	9,459	20.9	4,575	10.1	1,015	2.2	65	0.1	3
2000	45,786	66	0.1	5,090	11.1	12,265	26.8	12,680	27.7	9,943	21.7	4,669	10.2	1,007	2.2	61	0.1	5

* N.S. Indicates age not stated; the percentage is insignificant.

TABLE 2-2. Age-Specific Birth Rates, Fertility Rates, and Total Fertility Rates, Oregon, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975-2000

Year	Age-Specific Birth Rates*						Fertility Rate 15-44	Total Fertility Rate
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44		
1940	46.2	132.8	114.1	68.0	31.7	9.0	69.4	2,009.0
1950	92.9	223.0	169.5	100.9	46.7	12.6	108.8	3,228.3
1960	88.2	283.8	189.3	96.3	46.3	13.7	112.5	3,587.8
1970	58.9	167.5	139.4	58.3	21.7	5.4	81.5	2,255.6
1975	47.2	112.4	111.6	47.0	14.4	2.8	64.5	1,677.0
1976	48.6	114.0	118.5	52.5	15.2	3.1	67.4	1,759.3
1977	47.4	116.3	114.9	55.0	15.8	2.9	67.7	1,760.8
1978	49.3	115.1	111.3	56.8	16.1	2.8	67.3	1,757.5
1979	48.8	117.1	114.7	61.0	16.9	3.0	69.0	1,808.0
1980	50.9	124.3	112.9	57.8	17.2	2.8	69.3	1,829.5
1981	51.5	121.3	112.8	59.3	16.6	3.0	68.1	1,822.5
1982	45.7	119.1	109.1	60.3	18.6	3.3	65.2	1,780.6
1983	42.8	114.0	110.8	64.7	19.7	3.3	64.1	1,776.6
1984	42.5	108.0	111.0	66.4	21.2	3.1	62.8	1,761.6
1985	42.8	111.2	110.8	65.6	21.2	3.4	62.2	1,775.2
1986	42.3	105.5	112.7	69.5	22.9	3.9	61.8	1,784.0
1987	46.4	109.1	109.1	66.3	24.4	4.0	60.9	1,796.5
1988	46.7	111.1	111.5	69.5	25.7	4.8	61.8	1,846.5
1989	49.8	108.6	113.9	74.9	27.8	5.0	63.3	1,900.0
1990	54.5	117.5	118.2	75.5	28.8	5.3	65.1	1,999.0
1991	55.2	117.5	119.6	73.6	29.9	5.4	63.7	2,006.0
1992	53.7	113.5	118.2	68.3	28.9	7.5	62.5	1,950.5
1993	51.3	109.5	114.0	75.0	30.0	6.3	61.1	1,930.5
1994	51.3	105.0	115.4	78.5	30.2	6.0	61.0	1,932.0
1995	52.2	109.1	121.6	79.9	31.2	6.4	62.3	2,001.0
1996	52.4	110.7	121.7	82.2	32.5	6.3	63.2	2,029.0
1997	47.8	108.1	123.8	83.0	33.9	6.9	63.0	2,017.2
1998	48.3	119.0	124.6	81.4	34.6	6.8	64.2	2,074.3
1999	46.6	116.3	122.3	84.4	35.2	7.4	64.2	2,061.0
2000	42.6	108.8	111.9	86.3	36.7	7.3	62.9	1,968.0

* Rates are per 1,000 female population within the specific age group. Births to mothers under 15 or over 44 are not included. See Technical Notes section for definition of Total Fertility Rate.

TABLE 2-3. Percentage of Oregon Resident Births to Unmarried Mothers, by Age of Mother, 1970-2000

Year	Percent by Age Group					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1970	25.7	6.3	2.6	2.7	3.7	4.6
1971	24.4	6.0	2.6	2.2	3.1	4.3
1972	24.8	8.0	2.5	2.3	3.8	4.0
1973	26.0	6.4	2.8	2.6	3.4	5.5
1974	27.9	7.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	6.9
1975	30.3	8.8	4.0	3.8	5.7	6.0
1976	33.8	9.6	4.4	3.5	5.5	7.2
1977	37.8	11.8	5.2	4.1	5.6	4.6
1978	40.3	13.7	5.8	4.5	6.3	3.4
1979	39.5	14.0	6.4	5.5	6.5	6.2
1980	43.4	15.3	7.5	5.6	8.0	4.3
1981	43.4	16.1	7.8	5.7	6.0	8.7
1982	47.3	17.9	8.5	6.6	6.7	9.5
1983	50.0	18.7	9.1	6.8	7.8	7.4
1984	52.7	20.9	10.1	6.8	8.0	13.7
1985	56.6	23.0	11.1	8.0	8.5	10.3
1986	59.5	25.8	13.0	8.3	9.2	9.2
1987	61.3	28.7	14.1	9.7	10.3	10.8
1988	63.0	30.3	15.5	10.3	11.2	11.9
1989	65.6	32.6	16.4	11.6	11.3	13.7
1990	67.2	33.0	16.6	12.2	11.2	11.6
1991	68.7	34.6	17.3	12.2	10.9	15.0
1992	70.1	34.8	17.2	12.2	11.7	13.0
1993	72.6	36.7	18.3	13.0	11.4	14.4
1994	74.0	37.5	18.2	13.0	12.3	14.0
1995	73.9	38.6	17.5	13.4	12.8	12.4
1996	74.1	39.1	18.6	13.3	14.1	14.8
1997	73.7	38.4	18.3	12.9	14.1	14.1
1998	75.6	39.5	19.5	12.9	13.1	15.9
1999	76.2	40.7	20.3	13.3	14.0	15.5
2000	76.2	42.6	20.2	13.0	13.0	13.5

TABLE 2-4.
Age of Mother by Live Birth Order, Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Live Birth Order	Total Births	Age of Mother								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	45,786	66	5,090	12,265	12,680	9,943	4,669	1,007	61	5
First	18,364	63	4,074	5,712	4,361	2,830	1,076	233	14	1
Second	14,963	3	881	4,461	4,376	3,450	1,508	268	15	1
Third	7,502	–	121	1,581	2,575	2,033	1,007	178	6	1
Fourth	2,992	–	9	393	961	972	528	123	6	–
Fifth	1,149	–	1	96	298	416	259	72	7	–
Sixth	406	–	–	14	76	131	133	49	3	–
Seventh	177	–	–	4	15	52	69	31	5	1
Eighth	87	–	–	–	5	30	37	15	–	–
Ninth+	117	–	–	–	2	25	49	36	5	–
Unknown	29	–	4	4	11	4	3	2	–	1

– Quantity is zero

TABLE 2-5. Total Pregnancies by Type of Outcome and Age Groups, Oregon Residents[1], 2000

Type of Outcome	Total	Age of Mother								
		< 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	60,196	136	7,871	16,950	15,855	11,973	5,875	1,426	85	25
Live Births	45,786	66	5,090	12,265	12,680	9,943	4,669	1,007	61	5
Percent	76.1	48.5	64.7	72.4	80.0	83.0	79.5	70.6	71.8	20.0
Fetal Deaths	216	1	28	47	57	47	27	6	3	-
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.5	-
Induced Abortions	14,194	69	2,753	4,638	3,118	1,983	1,179	413	21	20
Percent	23.6	50.7	35.0	27.4	19.7	16.6	20.1	29.0	24.7	80.0

[1] Induced abortion data are available by Oregon occurrence only. Estimate assumes that the number of Oregon residents who travel outside the state to obtain an abortion equals the number of out-of-state residents who obtain an abortion in Oregon.

WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

- Quantity is zero.

TABLE 2-6. Resident Births by Race of Mother, Oregon, 1974-2000

Year	Total	White	African American	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other & Unknown	Hispanic
1974	32,506	31,508	569	341	66	80	243	*
1975	33,352	31,910	614	389	81	80	278	*
1976	34,840	33,369	586	356	88	81	340	*
1977	37,467	35,843	693	354	85	94	398	*
1978	38,964	37,197	751	374	86	94	462	*
1979	41,564	39,623	766	426	115	90	544	*
1980	43,091	40,787	792	475	140	96	801	*
1981	42,974	39,308	743	480	121	112	1,064	1,146
1982	41,012	37,355	773	468	156	131	941	1,188
1983	39,949	36,654	775	486	141	104	743	1,046
1984	39,536	36,146	725	497	148	104	770	1,146
1985	39,419	35,877	784	519	141	129	745	1,224
1986	38,850	35,190	755	524	163	129	768	1,321
1987	38,674	34,774	816	548	178	120	762	1,476
1988	39,850	35,541	888	596	201	125	865	1,634
1989	41,223	38,294	905	705	222	150	947	2,233
1990	42,830	39,808	917	745	230	162	968	2,969
1991	42,458	39,408	966	653	222	125	1,084	3,278
1992	41,941	38,873	955	665	231	122	1,095	3,549
1993	41,566	38,595	891	570	212	106	1,192	4,004
1994	41,832	38,723	944	621	213	97	1,234	4,368
1995	42,715	39,566	872	628	222	110	1,317	4,996
1996	43,645	40,366	892	671	196	112	1,408	5,455
1997	43,765	40,132	932	741	216	138	1,606	5,851
1998	45,228	41,490	966	752	161	101	1,758	6,499
1999	45,193	41,235	899	701	198	155	2,005	6,902
2000	45,786	41,584	1,015	727	273	142	2,045	7,397

*Data not available.

NOTE: Before 1981, neither Hispanic race nor ethnicity were recorded. Between 1981 and 1988, Hispanic was recorded as a race category. Since 1989, Hispanic ethnicity has been recorded separately from race and Hispanic mothers are included in all racial categories.

TABLE 2-7.
Ethnicity, Race, and County of Residence of Mother, Oregon Resident Births, 2000

County of Residence	Total Births	Hispanic			Non-Hispanic			
		Total	White	Other	White	African American	Indian	Other
Total	45,786	7,397	7,288	109	34,265	993	673	2,331
Baker	170	7	6	1	156	–	4	2
Benton	760	79	77	2	604	9	10	56
Clackamas	4,186	441	434	7	3,524	33	26	159
Clatsop	384	28	28	–	335	2	8	11
Columbia	527	23	22	1	490	3	6	5
Coos	619	45	40	5	536	1	19	17
Crook	214	17	17	–	190	1	6	–
Curry	155	17	16	1	131	–	4	3
Deschutes	1,438	118	114	4	1,273	5	25	17
Douglas	1,054	54	51	3	969	5	16	10
Gilliam	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Grant	69	4	4	–	63	–	1	1
Harney	95	3	2	1	81	–	11	–
Hood River	361	158	156	2	197	1	1	4
Jackson	2,050	297	288	9	1,676	10	27	35
Jefferson	318	106	104	2	130	–	81	1
Josephine	762	40	40	–	702	2	4	13
Klamath	829	127	122	5	633	7	54	8
Lake	83	12	12	–	68	–	1	2
Lane	3,703	273	271	2	3,232	39	25	110
Lincoln	439	49	48	1	348	3	32	7
Linn	1,398	110	107	3	1,248	2	14	23
Malheur	521	237	235	2	273	–	3	7
Marion	4,528	1,434	1,421	13	2,820	26	67	131
Morrow	151	57	56	1	92	1	–	1
Multnomah	9,461	1,380	1,348	32	6,375	733	98	853
Polk	750	124	124	–	590	1	8	18
Sherman	16	2	1	1	14	–	–	–
Tillamook	240	37	37	–	197	1	3	2
Umatilla	1,040	286	285	1	692	3	48	10
Union	300	6	6	–	272	–	7	14
Wallowa	70	2	2	–	67	–	–	–
Wasco	307	42	42	–	249	1	9	4
Washington	7,564	1,543	1,535	8	5,090	99	46	784
Wheeler	11	–	–	–	10	–	1	–
Yamhill	1,196	239	237	2	921	5	8	23

– Quantity is zero

NOTE: The sum of the subsets does not equal the total because of 127 cases of unknown ethnicity.

TABLE 2-8.
Births to Unmarried Mothers, Oregon Residents, 2000

County of Residence	Total Births	Number Unmarried	Percent Unmarried[1]
Total	45,786	13,778	30.1
Baker	170	49	28.8
Benton	760	146	§ 19.2
Clackamas	4,186	1,028	§ 24.6
Clatsop	384	143	§ 37.2
Columbia	527	143	27.1
Coos	619	218	§ 35.2
Crook	214	59	27.6
Curry	155	54	36.7
Deschutes	1,438	373	§ 25.9
Douglas	1,054	391	§ 37.1
Gilliam	17	6	35.3
Grant	69	15	21.7
Harney	95	29	30.9
Hood River	361	80	§ 22.2
Jackson	2,050	653	31.9
Jefferson	318	141	§ 44.3
Josephine	762	286	§ 37.5
Klamath	829	320	§ 38.6
Lake	83	23	27.7
Lane	3,703	1,246	§ 33.6
Lincoln	439	194	§ 44.2
Linn	1,398	405	29.0
Malheur	521	180	34.5
Marion	4,528	1,597	§ 35.3
Morrow	151	55	36.4
Multnomah	9,461	3,036	§ 32.1
Polk	750	216	28.8
Sherman	16	4	25.0
Tillamook	240	77	32.1
Umatilla	1,040	415	§ 39.9
Union	300	106	35.3
Wallowa	70	13	18.6
Wasco	307	106	34.5
Washington	7,564	1,637	§ 21.6
Wheeler	11	2	18.2
Yamhill	1,196	332	27.8

[1] Percent of total live births where marital status is known.
§ Percent unmarried is significantly different from the state.

TABLE 2-9.
Age of Mother and County of Residence, Oregon Resident Births, 2000

County of Residence	Total	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	45,786	66	5,090	12,265	12680	9,943	4,669	1,007	61	5
Baker	170	–	28	53	46	30	9	3	–	1
Benton	760	–	51	171	202	200	117	19	–	–
Clackamas	4,186	7	361	993	1,143	1,015	550	112	4	1
Clatsop	384	–	56	101	107	75	35	8	2	–
Columbia	527	–	53	169	156	92	47	10	–	–
Coos	619	–	89	196	159	114	55	5	1	–
Crook	214	–	30	86	58	23	12	5	–	–
Curry	155	1	29	44	34	25	15	7	–	–
Deschutes	1,438	–	149	391	397	319	146	35	1	–
Douglas	1,054	2	190	376	256	138	67	25	–	–
Gilliam	17	–	1	2	3	5	3	3	–	–
Grant	69	–	5	15	27	12	8	2	–	–
Harney	95	–	18	24	33	13	5	1	–	1
Hood River	361	–	34	109	99	66	43	9	1	–
Jackson	2,050	3	246	634	576	360	176	55	–	–
Jefferson	318	3	59	102	82	50	18	4	–	–
Josephine	762	1	115	238	201	129	62	13	3	–
Klamath	829	2	129	278	214	124	58	22	2	–
Lake	83	1	11	24	22	15	7	3	–	–
Lane	3,703	2	441	1,071	1,059	741	316	68	5	–
Lincoln	439	–	75	141	113	75	27	7	1	–
Linn	1,398	–	177	421	443	247	89	19	2	–
Malheur	521	2	79	180	135	87	30	8	–	–
Marion	4,528	9	619	1,338	1,287	862	327	79	7	–
Morrow	151	–	23	50	42	21	8	7	–	–
Multnomah	9,461	15	939	2,325	2,426	2,290	1,222	229	14	1
Polk	750	2	94	198	197	156	79	22	2	–
Sherman	16	–	1	2	5	4	2	2	–	–
Tillamook	240	1	25	73	74	55	8	4	–	–
Umatilla	1,040	4	154	333	293	165	74	17	–	–
Union	300	1	43	103	85	44	16	8	–	–
Wallowa	70	–	8	19	18	18	6	–	–	1
Wasco	307	1	53	104	80	40	22	7	–	–
Washington	7,564	7	565	1,549	2,267	2,079	910	172	15	–
Wheeler	11	–	1	4	3	1	2	–	–	–
Yamhill	1,196	2	139	348	338	253	98	17	1	–

– Quantity is zero

TABLE 2-10.
Unmarried Mothers by Age of Mother and County of Residence, Oregon Births, 2000

County of Residence	Total	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	13,778	64	3,880	5,222	2,566	1,289	607	136	12	2
Baker	49	–	17	14	12	3	3	–	–	–
Benton	146	–	35	55	26	15	12	3	–	–
Clackamas	1,028	7	272	391	191	99	52	15	–	1
Clatsop	143	–	48	53	21	13	4	4	–	–
Columbia	143	–	43	62	21	10	7	–	–	–
Coos	218	–	74	87	31	14	11	1	–	–
Crook	59	–	22	26	9	1	1	–	–	–
Curry	54	–	20	19	6	3	2	4	–	–
Deschutes	373	–	92	152	66	37	25	1	–	–
Douglas	391	2	144	147	57	23	11	7	–	–
Gilliam	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	–
Grant	15	–	3	6	3	3	–	–	–	–
Harney	29	–	12	10	5	1	–	1	–	–
Hood River	80	–	19	37	12	7	3	2	–	–
Jackson	653	3	193	253	122	41	34	7	–	–
Jefferson	141	3	44	53	20	13	6	2	–	–
Josephine	286	1	86	95	54	34	14	1	1	–
Klamath	320	2	98	124	51	27	13	5	–	–
Lake	23	1	7	7	4	4	–	–	–	–
Lane	1,246	2	353	503	228	108	41	9	2	–
Lincoln	194	–	60	81	33	14	4	2	–	–
Linn	405	–	139	140	77	35	12	2	–	–
Malheur	180	2	58	63	38	12	7	–	–	–
Marion	1,597	9	473	584	300	155	60	14	2	–
Morrow	55	–	19	23	8	3	1	1	–	–
Multnomah	3,036	14	749	1,142	609	342	151	25	3	1
Polk	216	2	73	80	29	18	10	3	1	–
Sherman	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Tillamook	77	1	14	33	18	9	2	–	–	–
Umatilla	415	4	121	149	79	40	19	3	–	–
Union	106	1	36	43	19	5	2	–	–	–
Wallowa	13	–	6	3	2	2	–	–	–	–
Wasco	106	1	42	44	13	5	1	–	–	–
Washington	1,637	7	409	614	343	157	84	20	3	–
Wheeler	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	332	2	97	126	58	34	14	1	–	–

– Quantity is zero

TABLE 2-11.
Race, Ethnicity and Place of Birth of Mother by Selected Demographic Characteristics (Percent), Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Characteristic of Mother	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic African American	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian[1]	Total Hispanic	Mexican	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
Total	45,786	34,265	993	673	2,275	7,397	6,810	311	276
Ratio of males to females[2]	1,055	1,052	1,126	1,039	1,134	1,042	1,046	1,087	917
All Births	45,786	34,265	993	673	2,275	7,397	6,810	311	276
Mothers under 20 years	11.3	10.0	20.0	19.5	5.3	16.8	17.0	9.6	19.9
4th and higher-order	10.8	9.8	13.5	17.7	7.6	15.1	15.4	11.9	10.9
Unmarried mothers	30.1	27.2	64.8	56.9	16.0	40.3	40.6	36.3	38.4
Completed 12+ years education	77.8	85.8	75.1	68.1	86.1	40.1	37.7	59.2	76.4
Born in the 50 States and D.C.	36,659	32,507	856	664	363	2,105	1,821	50	234
Mothers under 20 years	11.9	10.4	22.7	19.4	18.5	26.9	27.6	20.0	23.1
4th and higher-order	9.7	9.3	13.1	17.5	7.2	12.4	12.9	6.0	10.3
Unmarried mothers	31.0	28.2	72.0	57.2	32.2	47.6	49.0	34.0	39.7
Completed 12+ years education	84.1	85.9	76.6	67.9	84.8	68.4	66.9	88.0	75.6
Born outside of the 50 States and D.C.	9,079	1,732	134	7	1,910	5,278	4,978	261	39
Mothers under 20 years	8.9	4.0	3.7	28.6	2.8	12.7	13.1	7.7	2.6
4th and higher-order	14.8	18.4	15.7	14.3	7.6	16.2	16.4	13.0	12.8
Unmarried mothers	26.5	8.7	18.7	42.9	12.8	37.4	37.5	36.8	33.3
Completed 12+ years education	52.4	86.0	67.2	85.7	86.3	28.8	27.0	53.6	82.1

[1] Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
[2] Ratio of male live births per 1,000 female live births.

TABLE 2-12. Country of Mother's Birth by Continent of Father's Birth, Oregon Residents, 2000

Country of Mother's Birth	Total	Continent of Father's Birth					
		North America	Central and South America	Europe	Asia	Africa	Other and unknown
Total	45,786	37,311	396	753	1,773	178	5,375
Australia	22	16	–	1	–	1	4
Bosnia & Hercegovina	20	1	–	1	–	–	18
Brazil	24	14	–	2	3	–	5
Cambodia	65	14	–	1	44	–	6
Canada	215	196	–	4	4	–	11
China (Peoples Republic of)	181	24	–	3	149	–	5
Colombia	29	15	9	–	–	–	5
El Salvador	86	32	43	1	1	–	9
Ethiopia	35	5	–	–	–	28	2
France	27	20	3	4	–	–	–
Germany	212	176	1	13	4	–	18
Guam	20	13	–	–	–	–	7
Honduras	24	11	7	–	1	–	5
Hong Kong	35	15	–	–	20	–	–
India	225	17	–	1	202	–	5
Iran	30	11	–	–	19	–	–
Japan	146	106	1	2	33	–	4
Korea	146	60	–	1	75	–	10
Laos	129	12	1	–	102	–	14
Lebanon	22	3	–	–	19	–	–
Marshall Islands	36	3	–	–	–	–	33
Mexico	4,918	4,287	82	1	2	1	545
Micronesia	29	7	–	–	–	–	22
Nicaragua	21	15	3	–	–	–	3
Nigeria	22	2	–	1	–	17	2
Peru	20	11	8	–	–	–	1
Philippines	231	149	–	6	7	–	69
Puerto Rico	24	13	1	–	–	–	10
Rumania	99	22	–	75	1	–	1
Russia	133	17	–	30	81	1	4
Guatemala	126	39	70	–	–	–	17
Somalia	26	–	–	–	–	25	1
South Korea	30	13	–	–	17	–	–
Syria	20	3	–	–	13	2	2
Taiwan	49	11	1	–	37	–	–
Thailand	82	26	–	–	46	–	10
Ukraine	252	13	–	196	37	–	6
United Kingdom	112	84	–	23	–	1	4
U.S.A.	36,660	31,496	154	327	302	53	4,328
Vietnam	474	38	–	–	401	–	35
Other countries or Unknown	729	301	12	60	153	49	154

– Quantity is zero

TABLE 2-13. Maternal Characteristics by Method of Payment for Delivery, Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Characteristics	Total	Private Insurance	Self-Pay	Medicaid-/OHP*	Other	N.S.	Multiple Mention
Mother's Age and Marital Status							
Total	45,786	27,701	2,424	14,761	101	709	90
Married	31,997	23,545	1,439	6,390	58	503	62
Unmarried	13,778	4,156	985	8,371	43	195	28
Less Than 18	1,722	577	147	961	8	26	3
Married	191	49	22	114	–	5	1
Unmarried	1,531	528	125	847	8	21	2
18-24	15,699	6,418	988	7,953	39	258	43
Married	8,061	4,349	509	3,007	21	151	24
Unmarried	7,635	2,069	479	4,946	18	104	19
25-34	22,623	16,184	1,041	4,983	43	335	37
Married	18,762	14,940	717	2,773	30	270	32
Unmarried	3,855	1,244	324	2,210	13	59	5
35+	5,737	4,522	247	863	11	87	7
Married	4,981	4,207	191	496	7	75	5
Unmarried	755	315	56	367	4	11	2
First Trimester Care							
Total	37,114	24,863	1,432	10,130	69	551	69
Married	27,644	21,590	928	4,611	46	418	51
Unmarried	9,461	3,273	504	5,519	23	124	18
Percent	81.3	89.9	59.5	68.9	69.7	79.3	76.7
Married	86.6	91.8	64.9	72.4	79.3	84.6	82.3
Unmarried	68.9	78.8	51.6	66.2	56.1	64.9	64.3
Inadequate Prenatal Care							
Total	2,548	709	439	1,320	10	63	7
Married	1,169	435	214	481	4	29	6
Unmarried	1,378	274	225	839	6	33	1
Percent	5.6	2.6	18.3	9.0	10.0	9.0	7.8
Married	3.7	1.9	15.0	7.6	6.9	5.8	9.7
Unmarried	10.1	6.6	23.0	10.1	14.3	17.0	3.6
Tobacco Use							
Percent	13.5	7.2	6.5	26.3	13.3	17.8	11.1
Alcohol Use							
Percent	1.5	1.2	0.8	2.1	4.1	1.3	–
Low Birthweight							
Percent	5.7	5.3	5.9	6.2	4.0	8.2	2.2

– Quantity equals zero

*OHP = Oregon Health Plan.

NOTE: The sum of the subsets may not equal the total because of unknown marital status and/or mother's age, which are not presented in this table. Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-14. Reported Use of Illicit Substances, Alcohol, or Tobacco, and County of Residence, Oregon Births, 2000

County of Residence	Total Births	Tobacco Use		Alcohol Use		Illicit Drugs Used			
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Mentions	
								Single	Multiple
Total	45,786	6,105	13.5	653	1.5	451	1.0	241	210
Baker	170	40	23.7	7	4.2	4	2.4	4	–
Benton	760	66	8.7	15	2.0	5	0.7	1	4
Clackamas	4,186	501	12.0	79	1.9	33	0.8	20	13
Clatsop	384	78	20.3	2	0.5	3	0.8	1	2
Columbia	527	108	20.5	–	–	4	0.8	2	2
Coos	619	132	21.4	2	0.3	22	3.6	4	18
Crook	214	38	17.9	3	1.4	–	–	–	–
Curry	155	23	19.0	–	–	1	0.6	–	1
Deschutes	1,438	207	14.4	24	1.7	1	0.1	1	–
Douglas	1,054	249	24.2	19	1.8	4	0.4	3	1
Gilliam	17	2	11.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	69	7	10.3	–	–	1	1.4	1	–
Harney	95	23	25.8	2	2.2	–	–	–	–
Hood River	361	30	8.5	8	2.3	2	0.6	2	–
Jackson	2,050	336	16.5	35	1.7	21	1.0	17	4
Jefferson	318	51	16.6	14	4.6	3	0.9	2	1
Josephine	762	202	26.9	12	1.6	33	4.3	26	7
Klamath	829	184	22.2	18	2.2	20	2.4	5	15
Lake	83	13	16.2	1	1.2	–	–	–	–
Lane	3,703	481	13.2	19	0.5	6	0.2	4	2
Lincoln	439	106	24.8	14	3.3	–	–	–	–
Linn	1,398	286	20.5	59	4.3	27	1.9	11	16
Malheur	521	33	6.4	2	0.4	1	0.2	1	–
Marion	4,528	512	11.5	75	1.7	88	1.9	27	61
Morrow	151	18	11.9	1	0.7	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	9,461	1,278	13.6	147	1.6	136	1.4	80	56
Polk	750	93	12.7	13	1.8	9	1.2	5	4
Sherman	16	4	25.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	240	46	19.3	2	0.8	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	1,040	136	13.2	14	1.8	11	1.1	9	2
Union	300	50	16.8	2	0.7	–	–	–	–
Wallowa	70	10	14.3	1	1.4	–	–	–	–
Wasco	307	59	19.3	2	0.7	1	0.3	1	–
Washington	7,564	533	7.1	48	0.6	12	0.2	11	1
Wheeler	11	1	9.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	1,196	169	14.3	13	1.1	3	0.3	3	–

– Number of events equals zero

NOTE: Percent illicit drug use is percent of total births where illicit drug use mentioned. Percentages for tobacco use and alcohol use exclude missing and unknown values form the rate calculation.

WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 2-15. Maternal Risk Factors by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Live Births	Minority Race/ Ethnicity[1]	Inade-quate Care	Age < 18	Age >=35	4+ Live Births	<12 Years Educ.	Unmar-ried	Tobacco Use
		Percent of Births with Risk Factor							
Total	45,786	24.9	5.6	3.8	12.5	10.8	20.2	30.1	13.5
Baker	170	7.6	2.9	3.6	7.1	13.8	20.7	28.8	23.7
Benton	760	20.3	4.5	2.0	17.9	10.7	11.1	19.2	8.7
Clackamas	4,186	15.8	5.0	2.8	15.9	9.9	14.5	24.6	12.0
Clatsop	384	12.8	4.7	4.2	11.7	8.7	20.4	37.2	20.3
Columbia	527	7.0	5.5	3.2	10.8	13.9	13.5	27.1	20.5
Coos	619	13.3	8.8	4.2	9.9	9.7	18.9	35.2	21.4
Crook	214	11.2	3.8	4.2	7.9	7.9	25.0	27.6	17.9
Curry	155	15.5	7.2	7.1	14.2	8.4	22.7	36.7	19.0
Deschutes	1,438	11.5	1.9	2.4	12.7	10.0	13.6	25.9	14.4
Douglas	1,054	8.1	3.2	5.9	8.7	11.2	19.3	37.1	24.2
Gilliam	17	–	5.9	–	35.3	11.8	11.8	35.3	11.8
Grant	69	8.7	5.8	1.4	14.5	11.6	16.2	21.7	10.3
Harney	95	14.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	12.8	17.4	30.9	25.8
Hood River	361	45.4	5.0	3.3	14.7	14.7	35.7	22.2	8.5
Jackson	2,050	18.0	6.2	3.8	11.3	11.3	21.4	31.9	16.5
Jefferson	318	59.1	14.8	9.1	6.9	13.5	42.2	44.3	16.6
Josephine	762	7.6	3.6	4.7	10.2	10.4	24.1	37.5	26.9
Klamath	829	23.6	5.0	5.8	9.9	12.3	26.6	38.6	22.2
Lake	83	18.1	3.6	4.8	12.0	6.0	19.3	27.7	16.2
Lane	3,703	12.1	7.2	4.1	10.5	8.0	15.4	33.6	13.2
Lincoln	439	20.7	8.3	3.9	8.0	12.0	27.1	44.2	24.8
Linn	1,398	10.7	4.4	4.4	7.9	10.5	19.5	29.0	20.5
Malheur	521	47.5	7.0	6.3	7.3	17.5	34.4	34.5	6.4
Marion	4,528	36.9	9.6	5.2	9.1	14.4	28.5	35.3	11.5
Morrow	151	39.1	10.6	7.3	9.9	13.9	34.9	36.4	11.9
Multnomah	9,461	32.5	6.3	3.4	15.5	10.2	20.5	32.1	13.6
Polk	750	20.4	3.5	3.2	13.7	12.8	15.2	28.8	12.7
Sherman	16	12.5	–	–	25.0	31.2	12.5	25.0	25.0
Tillamook	240	17.9	5.0	3.3	5.0	14.6	18.5	32.1	19.3
Umatilla	1,040	33.2	7.5	6.7	8.8	12.6	32.2	39.9	13.2
Union	300	9.0	3.7	3.7	8.0	11.7	15.4	35.3	16.8
Wallowa	70	2.9	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.3	4.3	18.6	14.3
Wasco	307	18.4	4.6	7.5	9.4	11.1	25.6	34.5	19.3
Washington	7,564	32.7	2.9	2.5	14.5	9.4	17.7	21.6	7.1
Wheeler	11	9.1	–	–	18.2	9.1	–	18.2	9.1
Yamhill	1,196	23.0	3.9	3.3	9.7	12.0	23.7	27.8	14.3

[1] Includes nonwhite race and Hispanic ethnicity.
– Quantity is zero.
NOTE: Risk factors expressed as a percentage of mothers within each risk category. Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 2-16. Prenatal Care by Mother's Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Mother's Age	Total Births	First Trimester Care		Inadequate Prenatal Care[1]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,786	37,114	81.3	2,548	5.6
<15	66	26	40.0	20	31.2
15-19	5,090	3,386	66.7	496	9.8
20-24	12,265	9,346	76.4	861	7.1
25-29	12,680	10,710	84.7	601	4.8
30-34	9,943	8,693	87.6	352	3.6
35-39	4,669	4,057	87.1	180	3.9
40-44	1,007	843	84.0	34	3.4
45+	61	51	83.6	3	5.0
Unknown.	5	2	40.0	1	20.0

[1] Less than 5 prenatal visits or care began in the third trimester.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 2-17. Prenatal Care by Mother's Race and Ethnicity, Oregon Residents, 2000

Mother's Race/Ethnicity	Total Births	First Trimester Care		Inadequate Care[1]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,786	37,114	81.3	2,548	5.6
White	41,584	33,854	81.6	2,224	5.4
African American	1,015	769	76.2	82	8.1
American Indian	727	492	68.1	94	13.0
Chinese	273	234	86.0	11	4.0
Japanese	142	128	90.1	4	2.8
Hawaiian	47	36	76.6	4	8.5
Other Nonwhite	16	11	68.8	3	18.8
Filipino	233	190	81.5	9	3.9
Other Asian & Pacific Islander	1,644	1,321	80.5	103	6.3
Unknown Race	105	79	75.2	14	13.5
Hispanic					
Total	7,397	5,082	68.9	752	10.2
White	7,288	4,999	68.8	746	10.3
African American	21	16	76.2	2	9.5
American Indian	53	40	75.5	1	1.9
Chinese	2	2	100.0	–	–
Japanese	2	2	100.0	–	–
Hawaiian	8	5	62.5	1	12.5
Other Nonwhite	9	5	55.6	2	22.2
Filipino	5	5	100.0	–	–
Other Asian & Pacific Islander	6	5	83.3	–	–
Unknown Race	3	3	100.0	–	–
Non-Hispanic					
Total	38,262	31,934	83.7	1,781	4.7
White	34,265	28,829	84.3	1,476	4.3
African American	993	753	76.2	79	8.0
American Indian	673	451	67.5	93	13.9
Chinese	271	232	85.9	11	4.1
Japanese	140	126	90.0	4	2.9
Hawaiian	39	31	79.5	3	7.7
Other Nonwhite	7	6	85.7	1	14.3
Filipino	228	185	81.1	9	3.9
Other Asian & Pacific Islander	1,636	1,315	80.5	102	6.3
Unknown Race	10	6	60.0	3	30.0
Unknown Ethnicity	127	98	78.4	15	11.9

[1] Less than five prenatal visits or care began in the third trimester.
– Quantity is zero
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-18. Prenatal Care by Mother's Education, Oregon Residents, 2000

Mother's education (in years)	Total Births	First Trimester Care		Inadequate Prenatal Care[1]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,786	37,114	81.3	2,548	5.6
None	91	51	56.0	13	14.3
One	28	16	57.1	3	11.1
Two	70	50	71.4	7	10.0
Three	182	109	59.9	31	17.0
Four	158	96	60.8	17	10.8
Five	167	110	65.9	22	13.2
Six	1,198	741	62.2	163	13.7
Seven	175	113	64.6	22	12.6
Eight	710	452	64.4	101	14.4
Nine	1,771	1,151	65.3	195	11.1
Ten	1,922	1,303	67.9	199	10.4
Eleven	2,569	1,754	68.5	262	10.3
Twelve	14,737	11,572	78.8	874	6.0
Thirteen	4,118	3,528	85.8	157	3.8
Fourteen	4,983	4,395	88.4	146	2.9
Fifteen	1,567	1,374	88.1	48	3.1
Sixteen	6,334	5,898	93.2	98	1.6
Seventeen+	3,883	3,660	94.4	48	1.2
Unknown	1,123	741	66.6	142	12.8

[1] Less than five prenatal visits or care began in the third trimester.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-19. Prenatal Care by Mother's County of Residence, Oregon Residents, 2000

County of Residence	Total Births	First Trimester Care		Inadequate Prenatal Care[1]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,786	37,114	81.3	2,548	5.6
Baker	170	139	82.2	5	2.9
Benton	760	659	86.8	34	4.5
Clackamas	4,186	3,533	§ 84.6	207	5.0
Clatsop	384	318	82.8	18	4.7
Columbia	527	449	85.2	29	5.5
Coos	619	437	§ 70.9	54	§ 8.8
Crook	214	185	86.4	8	3.8
Curry	155	106	69.3	11	7.2
Deschutes	1,438	1,268	§ 88.3	28	§ 1.9
Douglas	1,054	892	84.6	34	§ 3.2
Gilliam	17	14	82.4	1	5.9
Grant	69	53	79.1	4	5.8
Harney	95	74	80.4	6	6.5
Hood River	361	284	78.9	18	5.0
Jackson	2,050	1,595	77.9	126	6.2
Jefferson	318	214	§ 67.3	47	§ 14.8
Josephine	762	597	78.7	27	§ 3.6
Klamath	829	608	§ 73.5	41	5.0
Lake	83	72	86.7	3	3.6
Lane	3,703	2,894	78.3	266	§ 7.2
Lincoln	439	359	82.5	36	8.3
Linn	1,398	1,125	80.5	61	4.4
Malheur	521	380	§ 73.4	36	7.0
Marion	4,528	3,350	§ 74.3	431	§ 9.6
Morrow	151	102	§ 67.5	16	§ 10.6
Multnomah	9,461	7,496	79.5	592	§ 6.3
Polk	750	608	81.2	26	§ 3.5
Sherman	16	16	100.0	–	–
Tillamook	240	209	87.1	12	5.0
Umatilla	1,040	768	§ 74.2	78	§ 7.5
Union	300	251	83.7	11	3.7
Wallowa	70	61	87.1	1	1.4
Wasco	307	260	85.2	14	4.6
Washington	7,564	6,772	§ 89.6	221	§ 2.9
Wheeler	11	11	100.0	–	–
Yamhill	1,196	955	80.2	46	§ 3.9

[1] Less than 5 prenatal visits or care began in the third trimester.
– Number of events equals zero
§ Rate is significantly different from the state rate.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-20. Prenatal Care by Resident County for Unmarried Mothers, Oregon Residents, 2000

County of Residence	Total Births	First Trimester Care		Inadequate Prenatal Care[1]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,778	9,461	68.9	1,378	10.1
Baker	49	34	69.4	2	4.1
Benton	146	111	76.0	17	11.6
Clackamas	1,028	749	73.0	81	7.9
Clatsop	143	105	73.4	14	9.8
Columbia	143	113	79.0	11	7.7
Coos	218	133	61.3	28	12.9
Crook	59	48	81.4	1	§ 1.7
Curry	54	29	54.7	3	5.7
Deschutes	373	295	§ 79.3	17	§ 4.6
Douglas	391	298	76.2	19	§ 4.9
Gilliam	6	*	*	*	*
Grant	15	9	60.0	2	13.3
Harney	29	19	73.1	4	14.3
Hood River	80	55	68.8	9	11.2
Jackson	653	413	63.4	78	12.1
Jefferson	141	81	57.4	32	§ 22.7
Josephine	286	196	68.8	14	§ 4.9
Klamath	320	190	§ 59.4	24	7.5
Lake	23	19	82.6	2	8.7
Lane	1,246	837	67.3	154	§ 12.4
Lincoln	194	140	73.3	26	13.6
Linn	405	277	68.4	38	9.4
Malheur	180	103	§ 57.9	21	11.8
Marion	1,597	982	§ 61.8	222	§ 14.1
Morrow	55	25	§ 45.5	8	14.5
Multnomah	3,036	2,090	69.2	322	10.7
Polk	216	144	67.0	15	7.0
Sherman	4	*	*	*	*
Tillamook	77	62	80.5	6	7.8
Umatilla	415	263	63.7	52	12.5
Union	106	75	70.8	7	6.6
Wallowa	13	8	61.5	1	7.7
Wasco	106	87	82.1	6	5.7
Washington	1,637	1,250	§ 76.4	113	§ 6.9
Wheeler	2	*	*	*	*
Yamhill	332	211	63.7	28	8.5

[1] Less than 5 prenatal visits or care began in the third trimester.
* Detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
§ Percent is significantly different from the state.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-21. Prenatal Care by Birthweight, Oregon Residents, 2000

Birthweight (in grams)	Total Births	First Trimester Care		Inadequate Care[1]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,786	37,114	81.3	2,548	5.6
499 and Less	44	36	81.8	17	38.6
500-999	153	116	77.3	52	34.9
1000-1499	253	206	82.1	38	15.3
1500-1999	524	431	82.7	47	9.2
2000-2499	1,617	1,280	79.5	125	7.8
<2500	2,591	2,069	80.3	279	10.9
2500-2999	6,109	4,788	78.7	413	6.8
3000-3499	16,355	13,106	80.3	962	5.9
3500-3999	14,884	12,268	82.6	655	4.4
4000-4499	4,925	4,138	84.2	190	3.9
4500-4999	840	676	80.6	43	5.1
5000 & Over	79	69	87.3	3	3.8
Unknown	3	–	–	3	100.0

[1] Less than five prenatal visits or care began in the third trimester.
– Quantity is zero.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 2-22. Selected Medical or Health Characteristics by Mother's Age (Percents), Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Characteristic	Total Births	Age of Mother								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
All Births - Mother										
Total Births	45,786	66	5,090	12,265	12,680	9,943	4,669	1,007	61	5
First Trimester Care	81.3	40.0	66.7	76.4	84.7	87.6	87.1	84.0	83.6	40.0
Inadequate Care[1]	5.6	31.2	9.8	7.1	4.8	3.6	3.9	3.4	5.0	20.0
Multiple Births	2.9	6.1	1.4	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.3	5.2	23.0	–
Primary Cesarean	12.5	24.2	11.9	11.5	11.6	13.2	15.1	19.3	29.5	–
Tobacco Use	13.5	12.5	24.0	18.5	10.6	8.4	8.7	8.8	5.1	66.7
Alcohol Use	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.0	–	–
All Births - Infant										
Preterm Births[2]	6.4	18.9	7.3	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.3	9.3	22.0	33.3
Very Low Birthweight[3]	1.0	4.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	9.8	–
Low Birthweight[4]	5.7	9.1	7.1	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.5	8.6	18.0	–
4,000+ Grams	12.8	6.1	7.9	11.3	13.5	14.6	15.5	15.7	13.1	–
5 Minute Apgar <7	1.7	6.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.9	1.7	–
Mothers Born Inside the US[5]										
Total Births	36,659	51	4,298	9,922	9,905	7,921	3,685	824	49	4
First Trimester Care	83.7	36.0	68.5	79.0	87.5	90.4	89.2	87.0	87.8	50.0
Inadequate Care[1]	5.6	31.2	9.8	7.1	4.8	3.6	3.9	3.4	5.0	20.0
Multiple Births	2.9	6.1	1.4	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.3	5.2	23.0	–
Primary Cesarean	15.6	31.4	14.1	14.2	14.8	16.6	19.1	23.5	36.7	–
Tobacco Use	13.5	12.5	24.0	18.5	10.6	8.4	8.7	8.8	5.1	66.7
Alcohol Use	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.0	–	–
Infants of Mothers Born Inside the US[5]										
Preterm Births[2]	6.4	18.9	7.3	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.3	9.3	22.0	33.3
Very Low Birthweight[3]	1.0	4.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	9.8	–
Low Birthweight[4]	5.7	9.1	7.1	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.5	8.6	18.0	–
4,000+ Grams	12.8	6.1	7.9	11.3	13.5	14.6	15.5	15.7	13.1	–
5 Minute Apgar <7	1.7	6.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.9	1.7	–

– Number of events equals zero

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2-22. Selected Medical or Health Characteristics by Mother's Age (Percents), Oregon Resident Births, 2000 - Continued

Characteristic	Total Births	Age of Mother								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Mothers Born Outside the US										
Total Births	9,079	15	789	2,335	2,758	2,014	974	183	11	–
First Trimester Care	71.7	53.3	57.1	65.6	74.5	77.0	79.4	70.9	72.7	–
Inadequate Care[1]	9.2	26.7	14.0	12.2	8.7	6.4	5.9	5.5	10.0	–
Multiple Births	2.1	–	0.5	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.8	4.4	–	–
Primary Cesarean	11.5	20.0	8.9	10.6	10.4	12.8	15.0	17.5	27.3	–
Tobacco Use	1.8	–	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	3.8	–	–
Alcohol Use	0.4	–	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	–	–
Infants of Mothers Born Outside the US										
Preterm Births[2]	6.1	23.1	6.0	5.3	5.7	6.7	7.4	7.9	11.1	–
Very Low Birthweight[3]	0.9	–	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	9.1	–
Low Birthweight[4]	5.4	–	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.8	6.3	5.5	9.1	–
4,000+ Grams	10.7	13.3	6.5	8.5	10.6	12.1	15.1	18.6	9.1	–
5 Minute Apgar <7	1.5	13.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	–	–

1 Less than 5 prenatal visits or care began in the third trimester.
2 Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
3 Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).
4 Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
5 Inside the U.S. includes the fifty states and the District of Columbia.
– Number of events equals zero
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-23. Selected Medical or Health Characteristics by Mother's Race (Percents), Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Characteristic	Total Births	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic African American	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian[1]	Total Hispanic	Mexican	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
All Births - Mother									
Total Births	45,786	34,265	993	673	2,275	7,397	6,810	311	276
1st Trimester Care	81.3	84.3	76.2	67.5	81.8	68.9	68.3	74.5	78.9
Inadequate Care[2]	5.6	4.3	8.0	13.9	5.6	10.2	10.5	8.4	6.5
Multiple Births	2.9	3.1	4.7	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.8	–	4.3
Primary Cesarean	12.5	12.6	14.3	12.6	14.9	11.0	10.7	11.9	17.4
Tobacco Use	13.5	15.8	20.4	28.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	9.9
Alcohol Use	1.5	1.6	1.2	5.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.2
All Births - Infant									
Preterm Births[3]	6.4	6.2	10.6	9.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	12.2
Very Low Birthweight[4]	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4
Low Birthweight[5]	5.7	5.4	11.1	6.1	7.4	5.8	5.6	5.8	10.5
4,000+ Grams	12.8	13.9	6.2	11.6	6.8	10.5	10.6	6.8	12.0
5 Minute Apgar <7	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.1
Mothers Born Inside the US[5]									
Total Births	36,659	32,507	856	664	363	2,105	1,821	50	234
1st Trimester Care	83.7	84.9	76.2	67.4	79.6	74.2	73.6	82.0	77.2
Inadequate Care[2]	5.6	4.3	8.0	13.9	5.6	10.2	10.5	8.4	6.5
Multiple Births	2.9	3.1	4.7	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.8	–	4.3
Primary Cesarean	15.6	13.3	16.6	12.8	93.4	38.6	39.9	74.0	20.5
Tobacco Use	13.5	15.8	20.4	28.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	9.9
Alcohol Use	1.5	1.6	1.2	5.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.2
Infants of Mothers Born Inside the US[5]									
Preterm Births[3]	6.4	6.2	10.6	9.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	12.2
Very Low Birthweight[4]	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4
Low Birthweight[5]	5.7	5.4	11.1	6.1	7.4	5.8	5.6	5.8	10.5
4,000+ Grams	12.8	13.9	6.2	11.6	6.8	10.5	10.6	6.8	12.0
5 Minute Apgar <7	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.1

– Number of events equals zero

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2-23. Selected Medical or Health Characteristics by Mother's Race (Percents), Oregon Resident Births, 2000 - Continued

	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic African American	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian[1]	Total Hispanic	Mexican	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
Mothers Born Outside the US									
Total Births	9,079	1,732	134	7	1,910	5,278	4,978	261	39
1st Trimester Care	71.7	74.2	78.0	71.4	82.3	66.9	66.3	73.1	92.3
Inadequate Care[2]	9.2	7.8	7.6	0.0	5.4	11.1	11.3	8.9	2.6
Multiple Births	2.1	2.4	6.0	0.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	–	5.1
Primary Cesarean	11.5	11.4	18.7	0.0	15.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	12.8
Tobacco Use	1.8	4.7	0.7	14.3	2.2	0.7	0.6	1.5	–
Alcohol Use	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	–	–
Infants of Mothers Born Outside the US									
Preterm Births[3]	6.1	5.0	11.6	0.0	6.6	6.1	6.2	4.4	5.6
Very Low Birthweight[4]	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	–
Low Birthweight[5]	5.4	3.3	8.2	0.0	7.2	5.4	5.4	4.6	–
4,000+ Grams	10.7	15.0	9.0	42.9	6.9	10.6	10.8	7.3	15.4
5 Minute Apgar <7	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	–

1 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
2 Less than 5 prenatal visits or care began in the third trimester.
2 Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
3 Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).
4 Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
5 Inside the U.S. includes the fifty states and the District of Columbia.
– Number of events equals zero
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-24. Rates Of Selected Medical Risk Factors by Age of Mother, Oregon Residents, 2000[1]

Medical Risk Factor of Mother	Total Births[2]	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
Total Births	45,786	66	5,090	12,265	12,680	9,943	4,669	1,007	61
Anemia (Hct<30/Hgh<10)	58.0	75.8	70.3	60.8	56.7	54.1	51.0	46.7	49.2
Cardiac Disease	5.5	–	4.7	4.2	5.7	6.0	7.7	7.9	32.8
Chronic Lung Disease	25.8	30.3	34.4	29.2	23.2	21.2	24.6	18.9	82.0
Gestational Diabetes	36.2	–	11.0	19.7	32.6	51.8	70.9	92.4	82.0
Chronic Diabetes	3.8	–	2.0	2.0	3.9	5.1	6.9	6.0	32.8
Genital Herpes	21.5	15.2	11.0	19.3	19.2	27.9	30.2	28.8	16.4
Hydramnios	13.5	15.2	15.7	12.4	14.0	12.8	14.8	12.9	16.4
Hemoglobinopathy	1.4	–	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.0	–
Hypertension, Chronic	6.9	15.2	1.8	4.6	5.8	8.1	13.1	33.8	32.8
Hypertension, Pregnancy-associated	50.5	136.4	53.0	49.4	49.2	49.2	49.7	66.5	213
Eclampsia	2.9	–	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.6	4.0	–
Incompetent Cervix	3.3	–	2.9	2.2	2.8	4.2	6.0	4.0	–
Previous Infant 4000+ Grams	17.6	–	1.8	9.6	19.4	25.7	29.6	37.7	16.4
Previous Preterm Infant	16.4	–	7.3	16.1	17.0	18.6	18.8	23.8	49.2
Renal Disease	20.6	15.2	29.9	25.4	20.1	15.0	13.7	12.9	–
Rh Sensitization	15.0	–	14.9	13.9	15.4	17.4	13.9	9.9	–
Uterine Bleeding	8.7	–	7.9	7.2	9.3	9.1	10.9	12.9	–

1 Rates per 1,000 mothers.
2 Total includes mothers with unstated age.
– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 2-25. Mothers with Selected Medical Risk Factors by Race of Mother, Oregon Residents, 2000

Medical Risk Factor of Mother	Total Births	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic African American	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian[1]	Total Hispanic	Mexican	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
Total Births	45,786	34,265	993	673	2,275	7,397	6,810	311	276
Anemia (Hct<30/Hgh<10)	2,654	1,889	104	47	122	479	439	21	19
Cardiac disease	254	221	3	3	5	21	19	–	2
Chronic lung disease	1,179	976	34	22	30	106	82	5	19
Gestational Diabetes	1,656	1,103	35	30	159	323	291	19	13
Chronic Diabetes	175	120	3	4	8	40	35	1	4
Genital herpes	985	847	46	19	23	49	38	7	4
Hydramnios	620	434	24	14	24	121	109	5	7
Hemoglobinopathy	66	39	15	1	8	3	3	–	–
Hypertension, chronic	318	252	18	3	9	36	26	1	9
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	2,310	1,828	65	42	72	300	279	10	11
Eclampsia	132	108	0	2	3	19	16	2	1
Incompetent cervix	151	105	6	2	11	26	22	1	3
Previous infant 4000+ grams	807	656	12	11	30	95	86	3	6
Previous preterm infant	751	570	38	17	54	70	65	3	2
Renal disease	945	689	46	35	33	141	129	6	6
Rh sensitization	689	643	4	6	11	25	23	1	1
Uterine bleeding	400	305	13	8	21	52	49	1	2

[1] Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 2-26. Delivery Methods by Day of Birth, Mother's Age and Race, and Payment Source (Percents), Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Characteristics	Total Births	Vaginal	Vaginal after previous C-section	Primary C-section	Repeat C-section
Day of Birth					
All Births	45,786	35,546	1,188	5,726	3,325
Sunday	4,979	82.3	2.8	10.6	4.3
Monday	6,487	76.1	2.8	12.6	8.5
Tuesday	7,179	77.5	2.4	13.1	7.0
Wednesday	7,158	76.3	2.7	12.7	8.3
Thursday	7,218	76.9	2.7	12.9	7.5
Friday	7,074	75.1	2.1	12.9	9.8
Saturday	5,691	81.3	2.8	12.0	4.0
Mother's Age					
<15	66	75.8	–	24.2	–
15-19	5,090	86.4	0.6	11.9	1.1
20-24	12,265	81.5	2.1	11.5	5.0
25-29	12,680	78.4	2.8	11.6	7.2
30-34	9,943	73.4	3.5	13.2	9.8
35-39	4,669	67.9	3.7	15.1	13.4
40-44	1,007	64.9	3.4	19.3	12.4
45+	61	50.8	1.6	29.5	18.0
N.S.	5	100.0	–	–	–
Mother's Race					
Non-Hispanic White	34,265	77.7	2.4	12.6	7.2
Non-Hispanic African American	993	75.3	2.8	14.3	7.6
Non-Hispanic Asian[1]	2,275	76.4	2.7	14.9	6.0
Total Hispanic	7,397	78.0	3.5	11.0	7.5
Payment Source					
Private Insurance	27,701	76.8	2.4	13.4	7.4
Medicaid/OHP*	14,761	78.8	2.7	11.4	7.1
Self-Pay	2,424	80.2	4.4	9.0	6.4
Other	101	79.2	6.9	9.9	4.0
N.S.	709	77.2	2.5	11.8	8.5
Multiple Mention	90	83.3	3.3	8.9	4.4

[1] Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
– Number of events equals zero.
* Oregon Health Plan.

TABLE 2-27. County of Occurrence by Type of Institution and Delivery Attendant, Oregon Occurrence Births, 2000

County of Occurrence	Total	Born in Hospital or on Arrival								
		Total Hospital Births	M.D.	D.O.	N.D.	C.N.M.	R.N.	L.D. E.M.	Other Licensed Medical	Non-Medical
Total	46,790	45,743	36,831	1,981	1	6,591	295	8	4	32
Baker	121	119	116	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Benton	1,053	1,033	1,006	24	–	–	2	–	–	1
Clackamas	4,542	4,459	2,975	50	–	1,409	22	1	–	2
Clatsop	462	454	312	–	–	134	7	–	–	1
Columbia	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coos	626	612	382	–	–	229	1	–	–	–
Crook	112	110	103	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curry	84	81	25	26	–	30	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	1,692	1,652	1,556	–	–	93	1	2	–	–
Douglas	969	889	626	141	–	118	1	1	1	1
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	54	49	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	64	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	432	420	345	–	–	75	–	–	–	–
Jackson	2,309	2,254	2,007	56	–	184	5	1	–	1
Jefferson	233	229	155	–	–	73	–	–	–	1
Josephine	634	604	585	–	–	–	18	–	–	1
Klamath	842	836	671	–	–	163	2	–	–	–
Lake	69	69	53	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	3,910	3,714	3,125	52	–	503	28	–	1	5
Lincoln	384	367	242	90	–	34	1	–	–	–
Linn	1,043	1,013	628	183	–	201	1	–	–	–
Malheur	742	742	463	125	–	143	7	–	–	4
Marion	4,797	4,758	3,579	55	1	1,078	38	–	1	6
Morrow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	11,337	11,133	9,390	472	–	1,196	71	1	–	3
Polk	105	92	62	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	159	158	146	–	–	11	1	–	–	–
Umatilla	914	903	703	200	–	–	–	–	–	–
Union	337	329	205	123	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wallowa	52	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	330	326	200	123	–	–	2	1	–	–
Washington	7,367	7,228	6,258	197	–	694	73	1	1	4
Wheeler	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	1,005	996	750	11	–	223	11	–	–	1

– Number of events equals zero
M.D. = Medical Doctor
D.O. = Doctor of Osteopathy
N.D. = Naturopathic Doctor
C.N.M. = Certified Nurse Midwife
R.N. = Registered Nurse
L.D.E.M. = Licensed Direct Entry Midwife

TABLE 2-27. County of Occurrence by Type of Institution and Delivery Attendant, Oregon Occurrence Births, 2000 (Continued)

County of Occurrence	Born Out-of-Hospital								
	Total Out-of-Hospital Births	M.D.	D.O.	N.D.	C.N.M.	R.N.	L.D. E.M.	Other Licensed Medical	Non-Medical
Total	1,047	8	–	143	149	5	275	1	466
Baker	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Benton	20	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	12
Clackamas	83	–	–	16	–	–	14	–	53
Clatsop	8	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	5
Columbia	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	7
Coos	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Crook	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Curry	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Deschutes	40	–	–	–	1	–	16	1	22
Douglas	80	–	–	–	72	–	2	–	6
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Harney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	12	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	10
Jackson	55	1	–	1	1	–	23	–	29
Jefferson	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Josephine	30	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	24
Klamath	6	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	3
Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	196	–	–	16	53	4	41	–	82
Lincoln	17	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	4
Linn	30	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	20
Malheur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marion	39	–	–	3	–	–	22	–	14
Morrow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	204	1	–	86	12	1	72	–	32
Polk	13	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	3
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Umatilla	11	2	–	–	3	–	4	–	2
Union	8	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1
Wallowa	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Wasco	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Washington	139	1	–	13	5	–	13	–	107
Wheeler	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Yamhill	9	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	4

– Number of events equals zero
M.D. = Medical Doctor
D.O. = Doctor of Osteopathy
N.D. = Naturopathic Doctor
C.N.M. = Certified Nurse Midwife
R.N. = Registered Nurse
L.D.E.M. = Licensed Direct Entry Midwife

TABLE 2-28. Age of Mother by Birthweight, Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Birthweight (in grams)	Total Births	Age of Mother								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	45,786	66	5,090	12,265	12,680	9,943	4,669	1,007	61	5
499 and Less	44	–	7	15	12	8	1	1	–	–
500-999	153	1	28	26	41	39	14	4	–	–
1000-1499	253	2	51	53	44	57	28	12	6	–
1500-1999	524	1	64	136	117	117	66	21	2	–
2000-2499	1,617	2	210	436	400	323	194	49	3	–
<2500	2,591	6	360	666	614	544	303	87	11	–
2500-2999	6,109	13	850	1,763	1,601	1,171	570	132	9	–
3000-3499	16,355	33	1,991	4,558	4,459	3,462	1,533	298	17	4
3500-3999	14,884	10	1,487	3,890	4,292	3,319	1,538	332	16	–
4000-4499	4,925	3	349	1,189	1,433	1,226	591	128	6	–
4500-4999	840	1	51	184	259	199	119	26	1	–
5000 & Over	79	–	2	15	21	22	14	4	1	–
Unknown	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Column Percent:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1499 & less	1.0	4.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	9.8	–
1500-2499	4.7	4.5	5.4	4.7	4.1	4.4	5.6	7.0	8.2	–
2500-4499	92.3	89.4	91.9	92.9	92.9	92.3	90.7	88.4	78.7	100.0
4500 & over	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	–

– Quantity is zero
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-29. Age of Mother by Birthweight for Unmarried Mothers, Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Birthweight (in grams)	Total Births	Age of Mother								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	13,778	64	3,880	5,222	2,566	1,289	607	136	12	2
499 and Less	19	–	6	9	1	2	–	1	–	–
500-999	61	1	23	12	13	6	6	–	–	–
1000-1499	100	2	39	27	10	12	8	1	1	–
1500-1999	211	1	52	82	37	20	14	5	–	–
2000-2499	601	2	176	210	120	55	32	6	–	–
<2500	992	6	296	340	181	95	60	13	1	–
2500-2999	2,133	13	679	797	361	160	95	26	2	–
3000-3499	5,174	32	1,484	1,985	958	469	200	43	2	1
3500-3999	4,103	9	1,129	1,554	800	394	173	39	5	–
4000-4499	1,177	3	252	470	223	149	64	14	2	–
4500-4999	183	1	38	71	38	20	15	–	–	–
5000 & Over	14	–	2	5	4	2	–	1	–	–
Unknown	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Column Percent:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1499 & less	1.3	4.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.3	1.5	8.3	–
1500-2499	5.9	4.7	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.8	7.6	8.1	–	–
2500-4499	91.4	89.1	91.3	92.0	91.3	90.9	87.6	89.7	91.7	100.0
4500 & over	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.5	0.7	–	–

– Quantity is zero
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-30. Race of Mother and Birthweight, Oregon Residents, 2000

Mother's Race/Ethnicity	Total Births	499 & Less	500-999	1000-1499	1500-1999	2000-2499	2500-2999	3000-3499	3500-3999	4000-4499	4500-4999	5000 & Over	Unk.
Total Births	45,786	44	153	253	524	1,617	6,109	16,355	14,884	4,925	840	79	3
Hispanic													
Total Births	7,397	12	35	38	73	268	1,024	2,820	2,352	648	116	10	1
White	7,288	10	33	38	72	262	1,009	2,788	2,312	639	114	10	1
African American	21	–	–	–	–	2	4	10	3	2	–	–	–
American Indian	53	2	2	–	–	1	7	13	21	5	2	–	–
Chinese	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Japanese	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	1	–	–	–
Other Nonwhite	9	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	5	1	–	–	–
Filipino	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Other Asian & Pacific Islander	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Unknown Race	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic													
Total Births	38,262	32	118	215	449	1,342	5,066	13,487	12,497	4,263	722	69	2
White	34,265	28	95	195	374	1,144	4,323	11,902	11,446	4,019	672	65	2
African American	993	4	10	7	28	61	179	390	252	53	8	1	–
American Indian	673	–	4	2	9	26	94	237	223	58	17	3	–
Chinese	271	–	1	1	7	9	48	103	76	21	5	–	–
Japanese	140	–	–	–	–	3	30	66	35	5	1	–	–
Hawaiian	39	–	–	–	–	1	5	14	16	2	1	–	–
Other Nonwhite	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	–	–	–
Filipino	228	–	2	–	2	9	41	89	69	15	1	–	–
Other Asian & Pacific Islander	1,636	–	6	10	29	89	344	681	370	90	17	–	–
Unknown Race	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	6	–	–	–	–
Unknown Ethnicity	127	–	–	–	2	7	19	48	35	14	2	–	–

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 2-31. Low Birthweight Infants by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total Births	Low Birthweight Infants			Low Birthweight Rates[1]		
		Total Low Birth-weight	<= 1499 grams	1500-2499 grams	Rate for All Low Birth-weight	Rate for <= 1499 grams	Rate for 1500-2499 grams
Total	45,786	2,593	452	2,141	56.6	9.9	46.8
Baker	170	11	1	10	64.7	5.9	58.8
Benton	760	37	7	30	48.7	9.2	39.5
Clackamas	4,186	232	40	192	55.4	9.8	45.9
Clatsop	384	21	5	16	54.7	13.0	41.7
Columbia	527	18	–	18	§ 34.2	–	34.2
Coos	619	33	5	28	53.3	8.1	45.2
Crook	214	8	3	5	37.4	14.0	23.4
Curry	155	7	–	7	45.2	–	45.2
Deschutes	1,438	81	14	67	56.3	9.7	46.6
Douglas	1,054	56	7	49	53.1	6.6	46.5
Gilliam	17	1	–	1	58.8	–	58.8
Grant	69	5	–	5	72.5	–	72.5
Harney	95	4	–	4	42.1	–	42.1
Hood River	361	21	2	19	58.2	5.5	52.6
Jackson	2,050	111	23	88	54.1	11.2	42.9
Jefferson	318	23	7	16	72.3	22.0	50.3
Josephine	762	34	4	30	44.6	5.2	39.4
Klamath	829	53	7	46	63.9	8.4	55.5
Lake	83	10	1	9	120.5	12.0	§ 108.4
Lane	3,703	203	40	163	54.8	10.8	44.0
Lincoln	439	26	8	18	59.2	18.2	41.0
Linn	1,398	60	8	52	42.9	5.7	37.2
Malheur	521	31	3	28	59.5	5.8	53.7
Marion	4,528	233	44	189	51.5	9.7	41.7
Morrow	151	6	3	3	39.7	19.9	19.9
Multnomah	9,461	646	116	530	§ 68.3	12.3	§ 56.0
Polk	750	31	8	23	41.3	10.7	30.7
Sherman	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	240	11	–	11	45.8	–	45.8
Umatilla	1,040	49	7	42	47.1	6.7	40.4
Union	300	16	2	14	53.3	6.7	46.7
Wallowa	70	4	–	4	57.1	–	57.1
Wasco	307	15	4	11	48.9	13.0	35.8
Washington	7,564	438	73	365	57.9	9.7	48.3
Wheeler	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	1,196	58	10	48	48.5	8.4	40.1

[1] All rates are per 1,000 births.
– Quantity is zero
§ Rate is significantly different from the state rate.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 2-32. Weight Gain of Mother by Period of Gestation, Hispanic Ethnicity, and Race of Mother, Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Period of gestation[1] and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Mother's weight gain during pregnancy								
	All Births[2]	Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41-45 pounds	Not stated
All gestation periods	45,786	5,415	4,532	6,875	7,540	5,856	5,362	7,964	2,242
Non-Hispanic White	34,265	3,630	3,110	4,873	5,732	4,583	4,313	6,503	1,521
Non-Hispanic African American	993	177	102	176	130	85	102	185	36
Non-Hispanic American Indian	673	104	73	84	83	66	71	145	47
Non-Hispanic Asian[3]	2,275	225	245	451	435	310	255	284	70
Total Hispanic	7,397	1,258	987	1,267	1,136	788	601	817	543
Under 37 weeks	2,487	485	289	367	342	253	220	339	192
Non-Hispanic White	1,794	319	188	252	263	196	182	277	117
Non-Hispanic African American	94	24	11	13	11	4	9	13	9
Non-Hispanic American Indian	53	12	8	4	7	6	3	9	4
Non-Hispanic Asian[3]	124	27	16	29	15	14	8	9	6
Total Hispanic	414	103	64	67	45	32	18	31	54
37-39 Weeks	13,505	1,547	1,391	2,155	2,266	1,713	1,575	2,142	716
Non-Hispanic White	10,210	1,053	1,002	1,542	1,721	1,378	1,251	1,763	500
Non-Hispanic African American	307	57	32	64	38	23	31	55	7
Non-Hispanic American Indian	191	29	19	27	26	14	27	29	20
Non-Hispanic Asian[3]	758	73	79	148	161	100	90	86	21
Total Hispanic	1,993	329	256	369	314	192	169	202	162
40 Weeks and over	22,806	2,483	2,093	3,306	3,801	3,023	2,785	4,343	972
Non-Hispanic White	17,016	1,631	1,400	2,308	2,888	2,333	2,257	3,522	677
Non-Hispanic African American	487	80	49	79	72	50	49	90	18
Non-Hispanic American Indian	328	47	34	33	39	33	35	92	15
Non-Hispanic Asian[3]	993	90	101	203	173	143	115	137	31
Total Hispanic	3,901	625	504	671	618	454	323	486	220

1 Expressed in complete weeks.
2 The subtotals for gestation period do not add to the 'All gestation periods' total because of births of unknown gestation periods and births to mothers of unknown race or ethnicity.
3 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.

TABLE 2-33. Percent Low Birthweight by Weight Gain of Mother, Period of Gestation, Hispanic Ethnicity, and Race of Mother, Oregon Residents, 2000

Period of gestation[1] and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Mother's weight gain during pregnancy								
	Total Births	Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41+ pounds	Not stated
	Percent low birthweight infants								
All gestation periods	5.7	10.4	7.4	6.2	4.8	4.5	3.2	4.0	7.0
Non-Hispanic White	5.4	10.1	7.2	6.0	4.6	4.5	3.1	4.0	6.2
Non-Hispanic African American	11.1	17.5	11.8	9.7	12.3	3.5	7.8	8.1	22.2
Non-Hispanic American Indian	6.1	14.4	9.6	4.8	8.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	6.4
Non-Hispanic Asian[2]	7.4	12.9	9.8	8.2	5.5	8.1	4.7	4.6	5.7
Total Hispanic	5.8	9.2	7.1	5.8	4.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	8.7
Under 37 weeks	48.7	62.5	52.9	56.4	41.8	44.3	35.9	39.5	41.1
Non-Hispanic White	47.4	60.5	48.4	58.3	40.3	44.4	34.1	40.8	43.6
Non-Hispanic African American	60.6	79.2	90.9	61.5	63.6	0.0	44.4	38.5	44.4
Non-Hispanic American Indian	35.8	58.3	62.5	25.0	28.6	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Non-Hispanic Asian[2]	60.5	70.4	68.8	58.6	53.3	71.4	62.5	55.6	0.0
Total Hispanic	50.2	63.1	56.2	50.7	44.4	37.5	44.4	35.5	40.7
37-39 Weeks	4.3	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	2.4	4.0	5.0
Non-Hispanic White	4.2	5.6	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.1	2.2	4.1	4.2
Non-Hispanic African American	8.5	12.3	3.1	7.8	7.9	8.7	12.9	7.3	0.0
Non-Hispanic American Indian	3.7	10.3	0.0	11.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Hispanic Asian[2]	5.0	4.1	1.3	8.1	4.3	6.0	3.3	3.5	14.3
Total Hispanic	4.1	4.6	4.7	3.5	4.5	3.1	2.4	3.0	7.4
40 Weeks and over	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.6
Non-Hispanic White	1.1	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0
Non-Hispanic African American	3.3	5.0	2.0	1.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	22.2
Non-Hispanic American Indian	1.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
Non-Hispanic Asian[2]	2.1	5.6	4.0	1.5	1.2	2.8	0.9	1.5	0.0
Total Hispanic	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.4

[1] Expressed in complete weeks.
[2] Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.

TABLE 2-34. Live Births with Selected Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn by Age of Mother, Oregon Residents 2000

Conditions of New Born	Total Births	Mother's Age								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total Births	45,786	66	5,090	12,265	12,680	9,943	4,669	1,007	61	5
Anemia (Hct. <39/Hgb. <13)	74	–	12	23	18	13	7	1	–	–
Injury	734	1	112	198	203	137	72	10	1	–
Fetal Alcohol	9	–	–	1	5	–	3	–	–	–
Hyaline Membrane	144	–	20	40	33	34	17	–	–	–
Meconium Aspire	69	–	7	19	14	16	11	2	–	–
Ventilator < 30 mins.	819	2	99	215	230	164	86	21	2	–
Ventilator > 30 mins.	548	2	76	144	150	108	43	23	2	–
Seizures	50	–	7	19	8	8	5	3	–	–

– Quantity is zero

TABLE 2-35. Live Births with Selected Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn by Race of Mother, Oregon Residents 2000

Conditions of New Born	**Total Births**	**Mother's Race**							
		Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic African American	Non-Hispanic American Indian	Non-Hispanic Asian[1]	Total Hispanic	Mexican	Central or South American	Other Hispanic
Total Births	45,786	34,265	993	673	2,275	7,397	6,810	311	276
Anemia (Hct. <39/Hgb. <13)	74	56	3	2	2	11	11	–	–
Injury	734	582	8	9	23	111	102	5	4
Fetal Alcohol	9	7	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Hyaline Membrane	144	116	–	1	7	19	18	–	1
Meconium Aspire	69	48	–	2	2	17	16	1	–
Ventilator < 30 mins.	819	639	16	16	28	117	112	4	1
Ventilator > 30 mins.	548	423	11	11	13	87	77	4	6
Seizures	50	36	1	–	2	11	8	2	1

[1] Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
– Quantity is zero

TABLE 2-36. Congenital Anomalies by Age of Mother, Oregon Resident Births, 2000

Reported Congenital Anomaly	All Ages	Age of Mother					
		<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-54
Total Births[1]	45,786	5,156	12,265	12,680	9,943	4,669	1,068
No congenital anomaly reported	45,254	5,095	12,136	12,553	9,824	4,599	1,042
Anencephalus	8	2	–	1	2	3	–
Spina Bifida/Meningocele	12	–	3	3	3	3	–
Hydrocephalus	14	1	4	4	2	3	–
Microcephalus	4	–	2	1	1	–	–
Other Central Nervous System	7	–	–	2	2	3	–
Heart Malformations	82	11	13	26	15	14	3
Other Circulatory/Respiratory	17	2	4	4	1	5	1
Rectal Atresia/Stenosis	9	2	2	1	2	1	1
Tracheo-Esophageal[2]	10	1	2	1	3	2	1
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	20	8	7	4	1	–	–
Other Gastrointestinal	9	1	2	3	2	1	–
Malformed Genitalia	62	6	15	13	22	4	2
Renal Agenesis	23	1	7	4	5	4	2
Other Urogenital	32	2	4	11	11	2	2
Cleft Lip/Palate	53	3	18	15	13	4	–
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	49	5	16	15	9	3	1
Club Foot	52	5	16	16	7	5	3
Diaphragmatic Hernia	3	–	–	–	2	1	–
Musculoskeletal/Integumental	58	6	19	11	12	8	2
Down's Syndrome	35	3	5	4	4	10	9
Other Chromosomal	14	–	2	3	2	4	3
Other	46	7	12	9	12	5	1

[1] Total births include five births where mothers age was not stated. No congenital anomalies were reported for those births.
[2] Includes Tracheo-Esophageal Fistula and Esophageal Atresia.
– Quantity is zero
Note: More than one type of malformation may be reported for a given birth.

TABLE 2-37.
Most Popular Baby Names, Oregon Occurrence, 2000

Rank	**Boys**	Count	Rank	**Girls**	Count
1	JACOB	445	1	EMILY	313
2	JOSHUA	296	2	HANNAH	311
3	MICHAEL	295	3	MADISON	223
4	ANDREW	287	4	EMMA	205
5	DANIEL	282	5	ASHLEY	204
6	TYLER	281	6	JESSICA	194
7	MATTHEW	243	7	SAMANTHA	193
8	NICHOLAS	240	8	SARAH	187
9	AUSTIN	235	9	ELIZABETH	186
10	RYAN	228	10	OLIVIA	175
11	ZACHARY	216	11	GRACE	172
12	ETHAN	216	12	TAYLOR	169
13	JOSEPH	215	13	ALEXIS	168
14	ALEXANDER	205	14	ABIGAIL	155
15	ANTHONY	205	15	MEGAN	150
16	BRANDON	203	16	HAILEY	134
17	BENJAMIN	200	17	ALYSSA	130
18	NOAH	193	18	LAUREN	129
19	CHRISTOPHER	192	19	SYDNEY	126
20	DAVID	188	20	ANNA	123
Total Boys' Names: 3,680			Total Girls' Names: 5,445		

Total 2000 Oregon Occurrence Births: 46,790

Induced Terminations of Pregnancy

CURRENT TRENDS

During 2000, 14,194 induced terminations of pregnancy occurred in Oregon. This total represents a 0.3 percent increase from 1999 and a decrease of 9.8 percent from the record high of 15,735 abortions reported in 1980. [Figure 3-1].

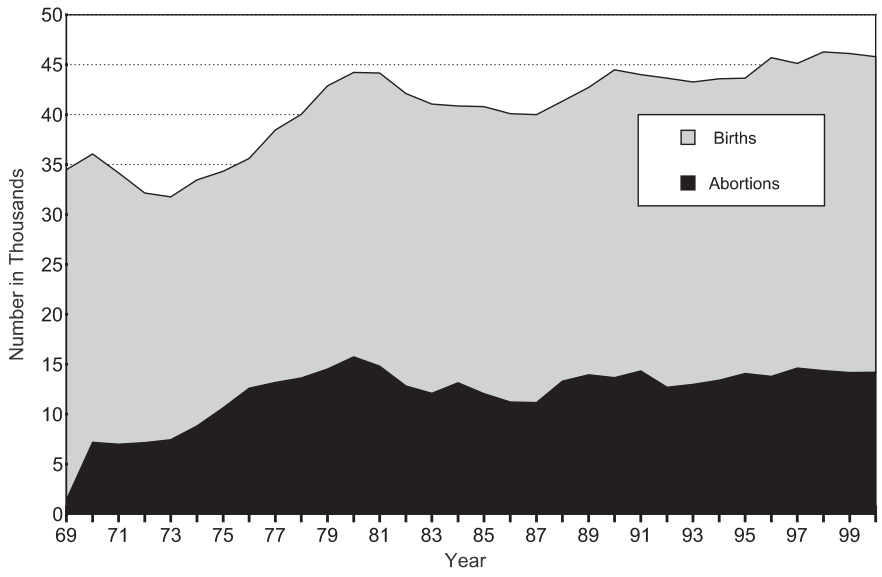
This chapter reports occurrence data; that is, all abortions occurring in Oregon whether obtained by Oregon residents or residents of another state. During the 1990s, out-of-state residents generally accounted for 11 to 12 percent of abortions in Oregon. In 2000, 1,750 (12.3%) of patients were out-of-state residents. [Table 3-6]. Oregonians who obtained abortions out of state are not included in this data. Because rate calculations use Oregon population numbers, these calculations substitute out-of-state residents for the unknown number of Oregonians who obtained an abortion in another state. (See Appendix B, Technical Notes section for a more extensive discussion of the completeness of abortion data.)

In 2000 Oregon's abortion rate remained 22 percent below the 1980 record

Changes of behavior are revealed more by shifts in rates, which account for population change, than changes in the number of events. The U.S. abortion rate has been declining since 1980 from approximately 25 per 1,000 women age 15-44 to 20 per 1,000 in 1997.[1] In 2000, the Oregon rate was slightly lower at 19.4 per 1,000, a 3.0 percent decrease from 1999 and 22.7 percent lower than the record high of 1980 (25.1 per 1,000). Oregon's rate has fluctuated around 20 per 1,000 since 1988. [Table 3-1].

1. CDC. Abortion Surveillance - United States, 1997, MMWR, December 8, 2000; V49, n 55-11. This is the most current national data available.

Figure 3-1.
Number of Abortions and Births
Occurring in Oregon, 1969-2000



Comparison of Oregon and U.S. Abortion Ratios, 1972-1997

Year	U.S. Abortion Ratio[1]	Oregon's Abortion Ratio[2] as Percent Difference from U.S.
1972	180	+23%
1973	196	+19%
1974	242	+9%
1975	**	**
1976	312	+13%
1977	**	**
1978	347	-2%
1979	**	**
1980	359	-1%
1981	**	**
1982	354	-14%
1983	**	**
1984	364	-12%
1985	354	-16%
1986	354	-21%
1987	356	-21%
1988	352	-9%
1989	346	-6%
1990	345	-11%
1991	339	-4%
1992	335	-13%
1993	334	-10%
1994	321	-4%
1995	311	+2%
1996	314	-4%
*1997	306	+6%

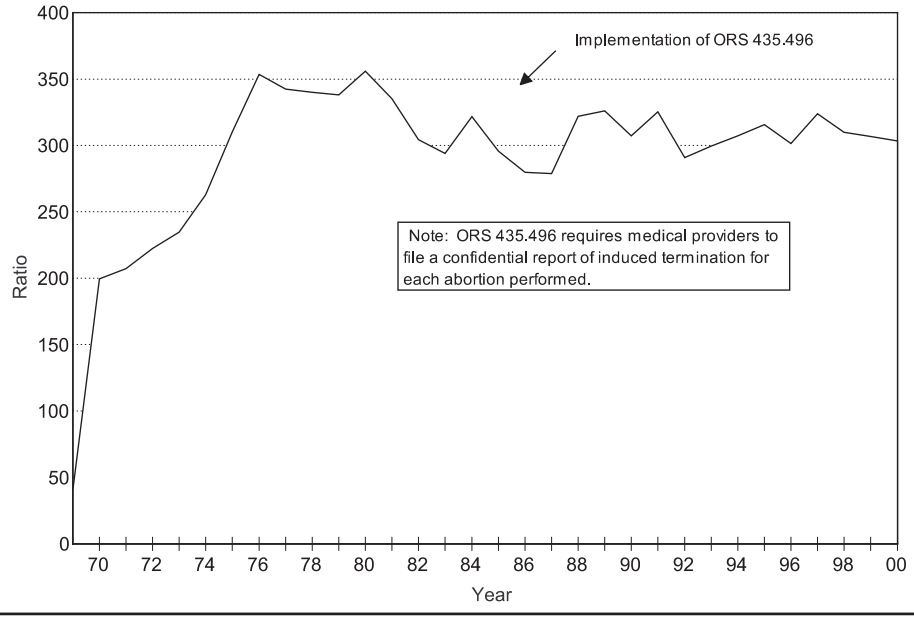
1 Estimated Number of Abortions per 1,000 Live Births.

2 See Table 3-2.

* Most recent data available.

** Data not available.

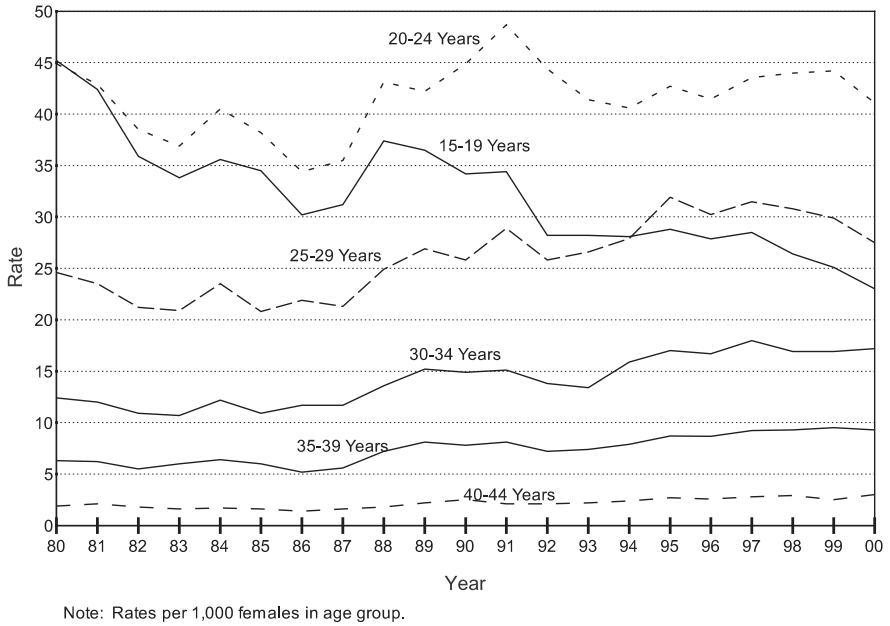
Figure 3-2.
Ratio of Abortions per 1,000 Live Births,
Oregon Occurrence, 1969-2000



PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Figure 3-2 shows the ratio of abortions to births occurring in Oregon, indicating the prevalence of unwanted pregnancies that occurred in the state. Both the highest abortion rate (number of abortions per 1,000 female population) and the highest ratio of abortions (number of abortions per 1,000 births) occurred in 1980. Between 1980 and 1987, the ratio of abortions to births declined,

Figure 3-3.
Trends in Abortion Rates by Five-Year Age Groups,
Oregon Occurrence, 1980-2000



although an increased level of reporting beginning in 1984 (as a requirement of new legislation) obscures this fact. In 2000, there were 303.4 abortions per 1,000 occurrence births. This represents a 1.1 percent decrease from 1999 and a 14.7 percent decrease from 1980, when this ratio was 355.8 per 1,000 births. [Table 3-2].

In 1973, when the U.S. Supreme Court legalized abortion with the Roe v. Wade decision, Oregon's abortion ratio was about one-fifth higher than that of the U.S. [see sidebar, page 3-2]. In the mid-1980s and early 1990s this changed: Oregonians were less likely than residents of other states to terminate a pregnancy with an induced abortion (see sidebar). Since 1995, Oregon's abortion ratio has fluctuated around the U.S. ratio. The 2000 abortion ratio in Oregon was slightly lower than the 1997 U.S. ratio (the most recent comparison available) 303.4 to 306.

ABORTION PATIENTS

Similar to births rates, abortion rates differ by age group, race, ethnicity, marital status and prior pregnancy.

Almost two-thirds of abortion patients have never been married. [Table 3-3]. More than half have previously given birth. [Table 3-5].

AGE

There is wide variation in abortion rates among age groups (see sidebar): The highest rate in 2000 occurred among women age 20-24 (41.1 per 1,000). The lowest rates were among women 45-49, (0.1 per 1,000) and women under age 15 (0.6 per 1,000). [Figure 3-3, sidebar].

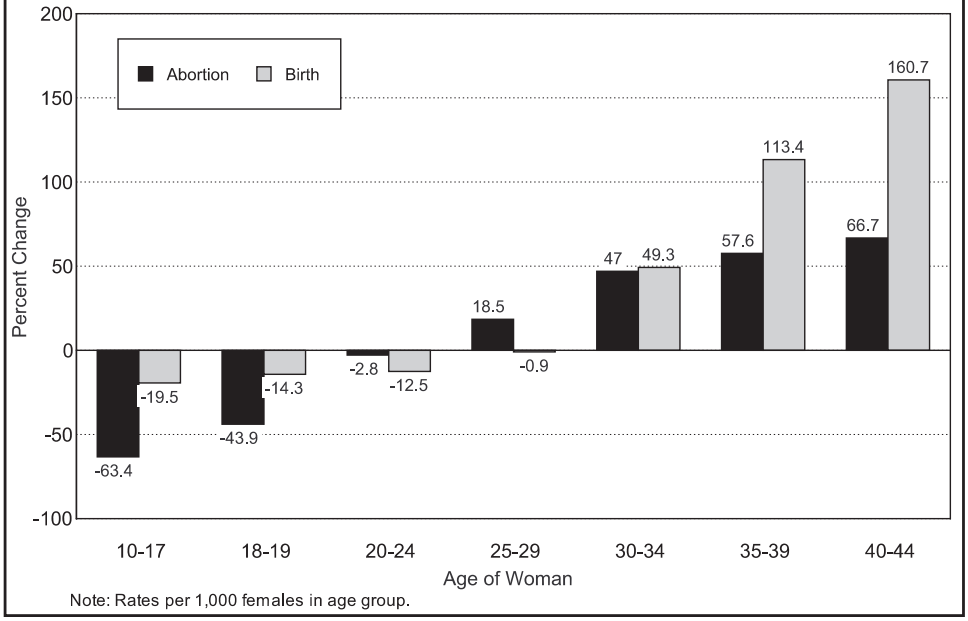
Abortion Rates by Age and Percentage Distribution, Oregon Occurrence[1], 2000

Age	Rate[2]	%
< 15	0.6	0.5
15-19	23.0	19.4
20-24	41.1	32.7
25-29	27.5	22.0
30-34	17.2	14.0
35-39	9.3	8.3
40-44	3.0	2.9
45-49	0.1	0.1
15-44	19.4	99.4

[1] Occurrence data include all abortions reported by providers located in Oregon, regardless of the patient's residence. Because rate calculations employ Oregon population figures, these calculations, in effect, substitute out-of-state residents for Oregonians who may have obtained an abortion in another state.

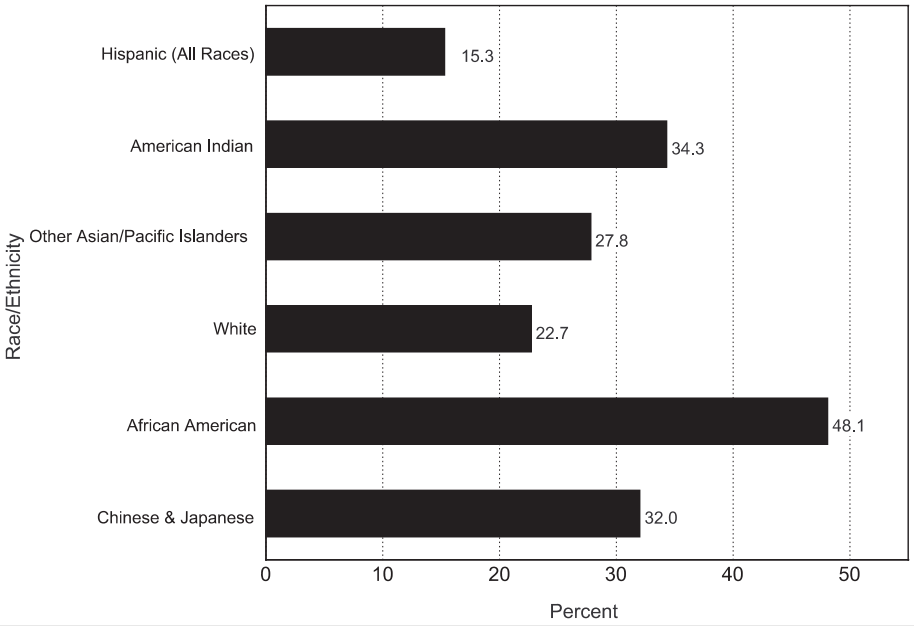
[2] Per 1,000 females in age group.

Figure 3-4.
Percent Change of Birth and Abortion Rates,
Oregon Occurrence Abortions and Oregon Resident Births, 1980 vs. 2000



Note: Rates per 1,000 females in age group.

Figure 3-5.
Percentage of Pregnancies Terminated by Induced Abortion,
By Race/Ethnicity, Oregon Occurrence, 2000



The 2000 abortion rate among teens age 10-17 was 63.4 percent lower than the rate in 1980 (when the statewide abortion rate was highest); the rate for 18- to 19-year-olds was 43.9 percent lower. [Figure 3-4] The absence of a corresponding increase in the birth rates among teens suggests success in avoiding unwanted pregnancy, rather than an increase in decisions to carry unwanted pregnancies to term. In contrast, among women age 25 and older, both abortion rates and birth rates were markedly higher in 2000 than in 1980.

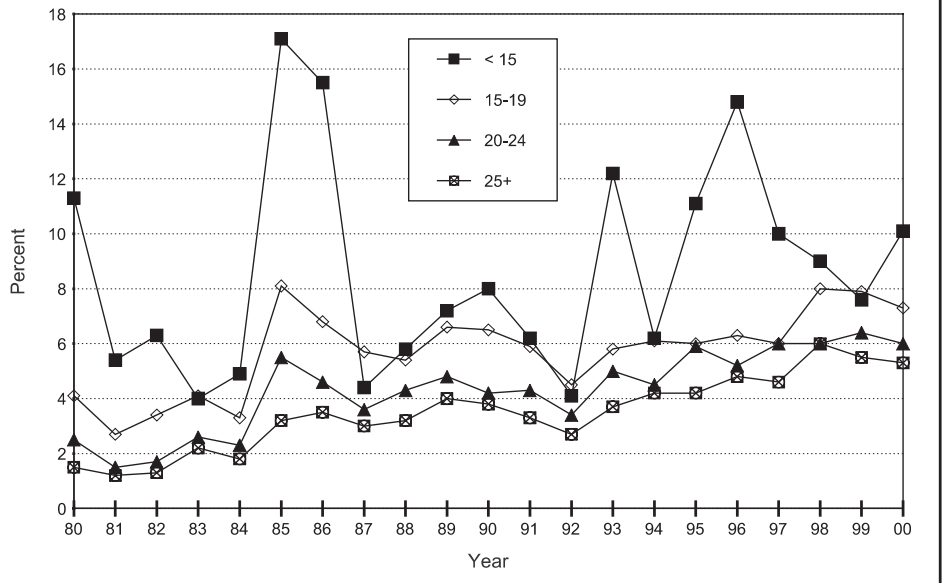
RACE AND ETHNICITY

The frequency with which abortion procedures were used to terminate a pregnancy varied among ethnic and racial groups. African American women and Hawaiian women were most likely to have an abortion. In 2000, African American women terminated 48.1 percent of their pregnancies, Hawaiian women terminated 46.0 percent and American Indian women terminated 34.3 percent. Because Oregon's demographic composition is predominately white, white women obtained the majority of abortions by count in 2000 (86.1%) although the group was second lowest in percentage of pregnancies terminated. As in past years, Hispanic women were least likely to terminate a pregnancy (15.3%). [Figure 3-5].

CONTRACEPTIVE USE

In the majority of abortions that occur in Oregon, the pregnancy is not a result of contraceptive failure. In 2000, based upon data obtained from abortion reports, only 34.9 percent of women had used some method of contraception to avoid the pregnancy. [Table 3-5].

Figure 3-6.
Percentage of Abortions After 16 Weeks Gestation
by Five-Year Age Groups, Oregon Occurrence, 1980-2000



MEDICAL PROCEDURES

Eighty-seven percent of abortions with known gestation were performed prior to the thirteenth week of pregnancy. Just one in sixteen (6.0%) of induced terminations were performed after sixteen weeks gestation. Suction curettage was the procedure used in 98.3 percent of terminations prior to the thirteenth week where method was reported. Dilation and evacuation was the procedure in 78 percent of terminations occurring after sixteen weeks gestation. Women under the age of 20 were nearly one-third more likely to obtain an abortion after sixteen weeks gestation than were women age 25 and over. [Table 3-4]. The percentage of abortions occurring after sixteen weeks gestation declined for every group except those under age fifteen, which increased to 10.3% from 7.6%. [Figure 3-6].

Complications at the time of the procedure were reported for 172 terminations (1.2% of abortion patients): retained products (56 patients) and infection (41 patients) were the most common complications. In Oregon, no woman has died as the result of a legally induced termination.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Abortion rates varied widely within the state, yet all of Oregon's 36 counties had at least two residents who sought an abortion in 2000. The providers of such services, however, were geographically concentrated. In 2000, abortions were reported in 10 of Oregon's 36 counties. The degree of concentration was evident in the fact that 97 percent of all abortions were obtained in the five counties of highest occurrence: Jackson, Lane, Marion, Multnomah and Washington. [Table 3-7]. Although abortions may often be sought outside a patient's community to help insure anonymity, this degree of concentration suggests that access to abortion services may be limited for some Oregon women.

TABLE 3-1.
Number, Rate, and Percent Change for Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions to 15- to 44-year-olds, Oregon, 1980-2000

Year	Pregnancies[1]			Births[2]			Abortions[3]				
	Number	Rate	% Change in Rate from Previous Year	Number	Rate	% Change in Rate from Previous Year	Number	Rate	% Change in Rate from Previous Year	Percent of Pregnancies Ending in Abortion	% Change in Percent from Previous Year
1980	58,592	94.4	1.6	43,007	69.3	0.3	15,585	25.1	5.3	26.6	3.7
1981	57,586	91.4	-3.2	42,901	68.1	-1.7	14,685	23.3	-7.1	25.5	-4.1
1982	53,633	85.4	-6.6	40,947	65.2	-4.3	12,686	20.2	-13.3	23.7	-7.1
1983	51,847	83.3	-2.5	39,886	64.1	-1.7	11,961	19.2	-4.8	23.1	-2.5
1984	52,490	83.5	0.2	39,466	62.8	-2.0	13,024	20.7	7.8	24.8	7.4
1985	51,287	81.1	-2.9	39,364	62.2	-1.0	11,923	18.8	-9.1	23.2	-6.5
1986	49,894	79.5	-2.0	38,769	61.8	-0.6	11,125	17.7	-6.0	22.3	-3.9
1987	49,672	78.3	-1.5	38,600	60.9	-1.5	11,072	17.5	-1.5	22.3	0.0
1988	53,010	82.3	5.1	39,782	61.8	1.5	13,228	20.5	17.7	25.0	12.1
1989	54,989	84.7	2.9	41,139	63.3	2.4	13,850	21.3	3.8	25.2	0.8
1990	56,315	85.8	1.3	42,741	65.2	3.0	13,754	20.7	-3.0	24.1	-4.4
1991	56,561	85.1	-0.8	42,360	63.7	-2.3	14,201	21.4	3.3	25.1	4.1
1992	54,420	81.3	-4.5	41,826	62.5	-1.9	12,594	18.8	-12.0	23.1	-8.0
1993	54,286	80.0	-1.6	41,447	61.1	-2.2	12,839	18.9	0.5	23.7	2.6
1994	54,970	80.6	0.8	41,670	61.1	0.0	13,300	19.5	3.2	24.2	2.1
1995	56,521	82.8	2.7	42,568	62.4	2.1	13,953	20.4	4.6	24.7	2.1
1996	56,065	81.5	-1.6	43,515	63.2	1.3	13,660	19.9	-2.5	24.4	-1.2
1997	58,106	84.0	3.1	43,619	63.0	-0.3	14,487	20.9	5.0	24.9	2.0
1998	59,284	84.5	0.6	45,075	64.2	1.9	14,209	20.3	-2.9	24.0	-3.6
1999	59,067	84.2	-0.4	45,039	64.2	0.0	14,028	20.0	1.5	23.7	-1.3
2000	59,758	82.4	-2.1	45,654	62.9	-2.0	14,104	19.4	-3.0	23.6	-0.4
Change 1980-2000	1,166	-12.0		2,647	-6.4		-1,481	-5.7		-3.0	
Percent Change 1980-2000	2.0	-12.7		6.2	-9.2		-9.5	-22.7		-11.3	

[1]Pregnancies include resident births and occurrence abortions, but exclude fetal deaths and spontaneous abortions.

[2]Oregon residence figures for births (includes 15-44 year old females only).

[3]Oregon occurrence figures for abortions (includes 15-44 and unknown age females).

All rates per 1,000 population of 15-44 year old females. 2000: 725,463.

Note: ORS 435.496 was implemented in 1984 requiring all providers of abortions to file a report of induced termination of pregnancy for each abortion performed.

TABLE 3-2. Live Births and Induced Abortions Occurring in Oregon, 1968-2000

Year	Births	Induced Abortions	
		Number	Ratio
1968	32,675	323	9.9
1969	34,477	1,407	40.8
1970	36,031	7,187	199.5
1971	33,753	6,997	207.3
1972	32,123	7,143	222.4
1973	31,738	7,447	234.6
1974	33,438	8,794	263.0
1975	34,312	10,641	310.1
1976	35,612	12,590	353.5
1977	38,448	13,163	342.4
1978	40,015	13,605	340.0
1979	42,874	14,501	338.2
1980	44,223	*15,735	355.8
1981	44,150	14,799	335.2
1982	42,093	12,807	304.3
1983	41,047	12,064	293.9
1984	40,841	**13,133	321.6
1985	40,778	12,056	295.6
1986	40,093	11,217	279.8
1987	39,996	11,147	278.7
1988	41,345	13,309	321.9
1989	42,710	13,928	326.1
1990	44,464	13,658	307.2
1991	44,007	14,310	325.2
1992	43,627	12,685	290.8
1993	43,272	12,961	299.5
1994	43,591	13,392	307.2
1995	44,609	14,079	315.6
1996	45,677	13,767	301.4
1997	45,117	14,612	323.9
1998	46,277	14,344	310.0
1999	46,106	14,145	306.8
2000	46,790	14,194	303.4

* The increase in the 1980 figure reflects improved reporting rather than an increase in the number of abortions performed. Approximately 1,000 - 1,400 of the abortions were performed by providers who did not participate in the voluntary abortion reporting system prior to 1980 even though they were performing abortions in previous years.

** The increase in the 1984 figure is probably a consequence of the implementation of ORS 435.496, which requires that an induced termination of pregnancy report be filed by abortion providers whenever an induced abortion is performed.

Note: induced abortion ratio is the number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

TABLE 3-3. Induced Abortions by Race/Ethnicity, Marital Status and Age, Oregon Occurrence, 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Marital Status	**Total**	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	14,194	69	2,753	4,638	3,118	1,983	1,179	413	21	20
White	12,192	59	2,391	4,009	2,610	1,708	1,034	349	17	15
African American	939	5	192	341	237	98	56	10	–	–
American Indian	380	7	75	128	88	55	21	4	2	–
Chinese	137	–	11	30	31	33	20	11	–	1
Japanese	58	–	8	22	19	6	1	2	–	–
Hawaiian	40	–	11	18	6	3	2	–	–	–
Filipino	61	1	10	15	13	9	5	8	–	–
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	632	1	108	175	176	94	47	27	2	2
Other Non-white	12	–	–	4	3	–	2	3	–	–
Unknown	30	–	6	9	5	5	2	1	–	2
Hispanic	1,337	15	257	462	318	181	75	26	–	3
White	1,253	13	241	429	302	171	72	22	–	3
African American	50	–	9	23	14	3	1	–	–	–
American Indian	68	3	11	26	14	11	3	–	–	–
Chinese	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japanese	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	4	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Filipino	4	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	8	–	2	3	1	–	1	1	–	–
Other Non-white	10	–	–	4	2	–	1	3	–	–
Unknown	9	–	2	3	2	2	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic	12,837	54	2,490	4,174	2,798	1,800	1,099	385	21	16
White	10,929	46	2,148	3,579	2,307	1,536	958	326	17	12
African American	889	5	183	318	223	95	55	10	–	–
American Indian	312	4	64	102	74	44	18	4	2	–
Chinese	135	–	10	29	31	33	20	11	–	1
Japanese	55	–	8	20	18	6	1	2	–	–
Hawaiian	35	–	9	16	6	3	1	–	–	–
Filipino	55	1	8	13	12	8	5	8	–	–
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	624	1	106	172	175	94	46	26	2	2
Other Non-white	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Unknown	12	–	–	6	2	2	1	–	–	1
Ethnicity Unknown	20	–	6	2	2	2	5	2	–	1
Marital Status										
Never Married	9,096	68	2,593	3,635	1,746	700	283	59	5	7
Now Married	2,480	–	82	517	641	629	424	173	8	6
Widowed	72	–	1	12	16	18	17	7	1	–
Divorced	1,533	–	8	197	401	456	333	129	5	4
Separated	704	–	15	178	242	140	94	31	2	2
Unknown	309	1	54	99	72	40	28	14	–	1

– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 3-4. Abortions in Relation to Length of Gestation by Method, Complications, and Age of Patient, Oregon Occurrence, 2000

Method, Complications and Age of Patient	Total	Weeks Gestation						
		< 9	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-22	23+	Unk.
Total	14,194	8,542	3,750	991	560	196	85	70
Method								
Suction curette	13,017	8,346	3,734	776	66	29	8	58
Medical (non-surgical)	203	164	–	1	21	7	3	7
Dilation & Evacuation	885	9	9	209	438	147	71	2
Intra-uterine Instillation	18	12	3	1	2	–	–	–
Vaginal Prostaglandin	47	–	–	2	27	13	3	2
Sharp Curettage	10	5	2	2	1	–	–	–
Other	10	5	–	–	5	–	–	–
Unknown	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	1
Complications								
None	14,022	8,451	3,699	981	551	191	83	66
Hemorrhage	14	3	5	1	3	2	–	–
Infection	41	24	11	3	1	1	–	1
Cervical Laceration	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Retained Products	56	31	15	4	2	1	2	1
Failure of First Method	9	6	2	–	–	–	–	1
Other	36	20	13	1	–	1	–	1
Multiple complications	14	6	4	1	3	–	–	–
Age Groups								
< 15	69	34	21	6	4	2	1	1
15-19	2,753	1,433	855	248	122	54	25	16
20-24	4,638	2,756	1,263	322	185	65	28	19
25-29	3,118	1,995	763	194	106	30	14	16
30-34	1,983	1,270	467	128	69	28	8	13
35-39	1,179	750	285	66	57	13	7	1
40-44	413	273	90	26	16	3	2	3
45+	21	17	3	–	–	1	–	–
N.S.	20	14	3	1	1	–	–	1

– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 3-5. Contraceptive Use, Number of Previous Abortions, and Number of Living Children by Age of Patient, Oregon Occurrence, 2000

Contraceptive Used, Previous Abortions, and Number of Living Children	Total	Age Groups								
		< 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	14,194	69	2,753	4,638	3,118	1,983	1,179	413	21	20
None Used	9,217	52	1,939	3,035	1,964	1,206	727	265	14	15
No Previous Abortion	5,413	48	1,597	1,923	930	509	282	106	11	7
One	2,239	4	282	741	561	335	230	81	2	3
Two	897	–	43	235	270	203	102	40	1	3
Three	348	–	10	84	108	79	44	22	–	1
Four or More	285	–	2	44	83	79	62	15	–	–
Pills Used	1,504	6	260	561	351	216	87	21	–	2
No Previous Abortion	794	5	190	312	154	83	37	12	–	1
One	447	1	49	177	115	70	26	8	–	1
Two	169	–	18	52	54	33	11	1	–	–
Three	50	–	2	13	13	16	6	–	–	–
Four or More	39	–	1	5	13	13	7	–	–	–
Condoms Used	2,627	13	510	874	551	360	240	73	2	4
No Previous Abortion	1,429	12	403	497	258	127	102	25	2	3
One	726	1	83	246	176	128	71	21	–	–
Two	297	–	20	90	73	65	36	13	–	–
Three	101	–	2	24	27	24	19	5	–	–
Four or More	67	–	1	15	17	13	11	9	–	1
Other Contraceptive	1,137	–	91	253	312	251	160	64	6	–
No Previous Abortion	584	–	68	152	150	108	67	34	5	–
One	316	–	17	71	93	73	48	14	–	–
Two	145	–	5	22	41	43	24	10	–	–
Three	51	–	1	1	16	18	11	3	1	–
Four or More	36	–	–	7	10	8	8	3	–	–
Contrceptive Use Unknown	26	1	4	4	8	4	5	–	–	–
No Previous Abortion	17	1	4	4	6	1	1	–	–	–
One	5	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–
Two	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Three	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Four or More	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Previous Abortions Unknown	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Number of Living Children										
No Children	6,315	68	2,139	2,268	1,044	488	227	72	4	5
Total with Children	7,869	1	613	2,366	2,073	1,493	951	341	17	14
One	3,684	1	523	1,439	866	472	281	91	3	8
Two	2,703	–	83	742	789	581	358	139	7	4
Three	1,004	–	6	152	295	291	193	62	4	1
Four	321	–	1	29	90	101	74	23	3	–
Five or More	157	–	–	4	33	48	45	26	–	1

– Number of events equals zero.
NOTE: Contraceptive totals include abortions where number of previous abortions is unknown.

TABLE 3-6. Induced Terminations of Pregnancy by Residence and Age Group of Patient, Oregon Occurrence, 2000

Place of Residence	Total	Age Groups								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	14,194	69	2,753	4,638	3,118	1,983	1,179	413	21	20
Baker	13	–	1	3	5	2	1	1	–	–
Benton	211	2	60	53	48	33	12	3	–	–
Clackamas	1,147	5	268	349	226	152	106	39	2	–
Clatsop	100	1	19	39	11	18	12	–	–	–
Columbia	123	1	30	37	15	24	13	3	–	–
Coos	131	1	37	37	29	14	10	3	–	–
Crook	25	1	7	9	4	2	1	–	–	1
Curry	33	–	3	13	7	3	7	–	–	–
Deschutes	351	1	74	113	57	54	41	11	–	–
Douglas	201	1	47	69	36	23	17	7	1	–
Gilliam	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	6	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
Harney	11	–	1	4	2	3	1	–	–	–
Hood River	47	1	9	13	10	6	5	3	–	–
Jackson	482	2	87	185	86	67	41	12	1	1
Jefferson	36	1	9	9	7	7	3	–	–	–
Josephine	124	–	29	36	25	19	12	3	–	–
Klamath	136	–	29	49	27	20	5	6	–	–
Lake	7	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	–	–
Lane	1,163	3	221	404	257	151	87	37	2	1
Lincoln	118	–	24	37	18	18	14	7	–	–
Linn	226	2	56	62	43	38	20	4	1	–
Malheur	6	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–
Marion	854	10	153	290	185	124	69	19	2	2
Morrow	7	–	–	3	–	2	1	1	–	–
Multnomah	4,590	17	761	1,521	1,118	658	382	120	7	6
Polk	86	–	18	36	12	4	12	2	–	2
Sherman	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tillamook	41	–	6	13	12	2	5	2	–	1
Umatilla	56	1	13	13	17	6	4	2	–	–
Union	24	–	8	8	4	2	1	1	–	–
Wallowa	5	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Wasco	41	–	7	11	13	5	4	1	–	–
Washington	1,801	13	339	556	426	271	132	59	2	3
Wheeler	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yamhill	233	–	54	73	48	30	20	7	–	1
Out of State	1,750	6	375	586	362	220	139	57	3	2
Not stated	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–

– Number of events equals zero.
* Detailed repoting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

TABLE 3-7. Induced Terminations of Pregnancy by County of Residence and County of Occurrence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total	County of Occurrence									
		Benton	Clack-amas	Crook	Desc-hutes	Jack-son	Kla-math	Lane	Marion	Mult-no-mah	Wash-ing-ton
Total	14,194	121	13	22	220	602	11	1,613	424	10,635	533
Baker	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–
Benton	211	59	–	–	–	–	–	63	14	72	3
Clackamas	1,147	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	1,126	12
Clatsop	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	65	34
Columbia	123	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	5
Coos	131	–	–	–	–	1	–	98	–	32	–
Crook	25	–	–	5	10	–	–	2	–	8	–
Curry	33	–	–	–	–	9	–	19	–	5	–
Deschutes	351	–	–	11	195	–	–	42	3	99	1
Douglas	201	–	–	–	–	7	–	160	–	34	–
Gilliam	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Grant	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–
Harney	11	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	6	–
Hood River	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–
Jackson	482	–	–	–	–	412	–	41	–	29	–
Jefferson	36	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	1	29	–
Josephine	124	–	–	–	–	96	–	19	–	9	–
Klamath	136	–	–	–	2	65	10	37	1	21	–
Lake	7	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	3	–
Lane	1,163	–	–	–	1	–	–	990	7	160	5
Lincoln	118	14	–	–	–	–	–	19	10	61	14
Linn	226	45	–	–	–	–	–	61	23	94	3
Malheur	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Marion	854	2	–	–	–	–	–	17	305	511	19
Morrow	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Multnomah	4,590	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	2	4,545	31
Polk	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	34	41	7
Sherman	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Tillamook	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	12
Umatilla	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	53	2
Union	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	1
Wallowa	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Wasco	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	1
Washington	1,801	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	1,490	303
Wheeler	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Yamhill	233	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	15	148	66
Out of State	1,750	–	2	–	2	11	–	22	1	1,698	14
Not stated	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–

– Number of events equals zero.

Teen Pregnancy

CURRENT TRENDS

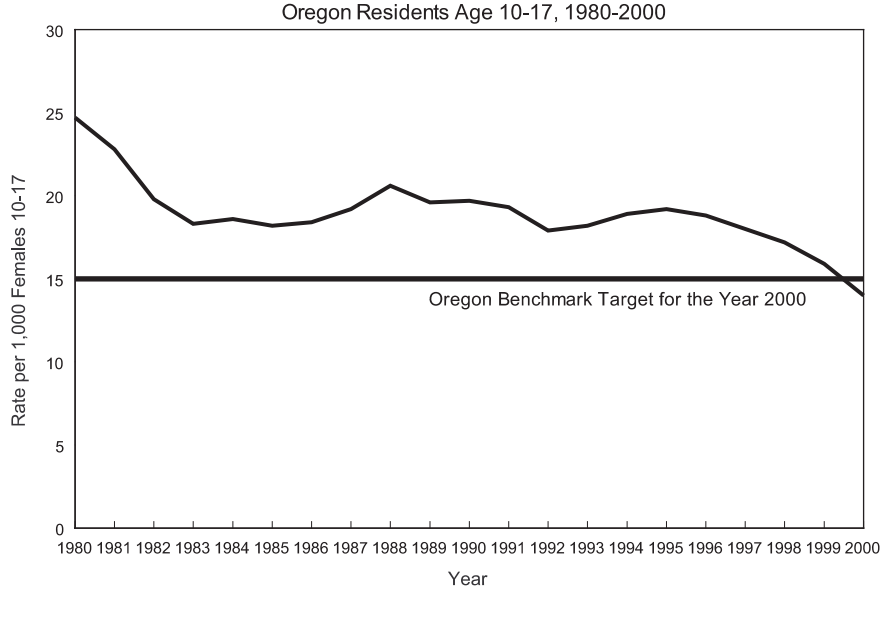
In 2000, there were 7,646 pregnancies to Oregon females under age 20. Of these, 54.9 percent had neither completed high school nor obtained a general equivalency diploma (GED). Of those who took their pregnancies to term, 76.4 percent were unmarried at the time of birth. [Table 4-10.] Because of differences in risk and severity of outcomes, this report bases its analysis on two separate age groups to aid in understanding teen pregnancy trends: females under age 18 and females age 18 to 19. These two groups are compared to each other and to women age 20 and older. The number of pregnancies is determined by adding the numbers of births and abortions reported for Oregon residents. Because some neighboring states (e.g., California) do not exchange abortion reports with Oregon, those who obtain an out-of-state abortion are not always included in this count.

Pregnancy rates for Oregonians age 10 to 17 declined 11.9 percent from 1999.

Oregon Females Under 18

Efforts at preventing teen pregnancies are focused primarily on females under age 18. During 2000, at least 2,653 pregnancies occurred among Oregon females under age 18, 308 fewer than in 1999. [Table 4-2]. In 2000, the statewide pregnancy rate among women age 10 to 17 decreased 11.9 percent, from 15.9 in 1999 to 14.0 in 2000 (see sidebar). This continues a five-year decline and indicates that teens are showing improvement in protecting themselves against becoming pregnant. Pregnancy rates for teens age 10 to 17 varied by county and nine counties had rates statistically significantly different than the state rate. [Table 4-5]. The 2000 rate is 6.7

Figure 4-1.
Teen Pregnancy Rates,
Oregon Residents Age 10-17, 1980-2000



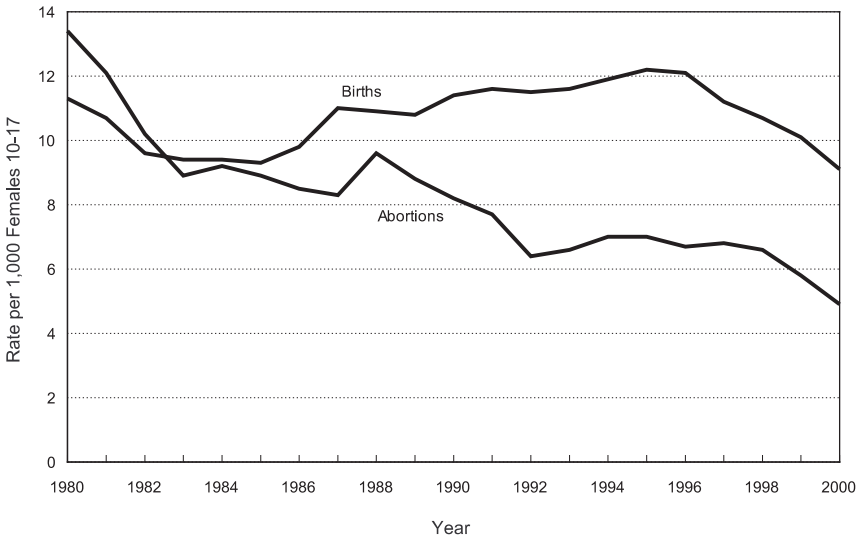
OREGON BENCHMARK:
Teen Pregnancy Rates 10-17

YEAR 2000 GOAL: 15.0

YEAR	RATE
1980	24.7
1981	22.8
1982	19.8
1983	18.3
1984	18.6
1985	18.2
1986	18.4
1987	19.2
1988	20.6
1989	19.6
1990	19.7
1991	19.3
1992	17.9
1993	18.2
1994	18.9
1995	19.2
1996	18.8
1997	18.0
1998	17.2
1999	15.9
2000	14.0

Pregnancy rate per 1,000 Oregon resident females ages 10-17.

Figure 4-2.
Birth and Abortion Rates,
Oregon Residents Age 10-17,1980-2000



percent below the Oregon Benchmark goal for the year 2000: 15 pregnancies per 1,000 females. [Figure 4-1].

In 2000, the youngest teens to become pregnant were age 12. There were 131 pregnancies to females under age 15.

Births to Teens Under 18

There were 1,722 births to Oregon teens under age 18 in 2000. Sixty-five percent of pregnancies among teens age 10 to 17 resulted in a live birth, compared to 46 percent in 1980. [Table 4-2]. It was the mother's first child in 90.7 percent of these births. [Table 4-9]. The birth rate for teens age 10 to 17 was 9.1, a 9.9 percent decrease from 1999. Sixty-six girls age 10 to 14 gave birth during 2000, a one-year decrease of 23.3 percent. [Table 4-2].

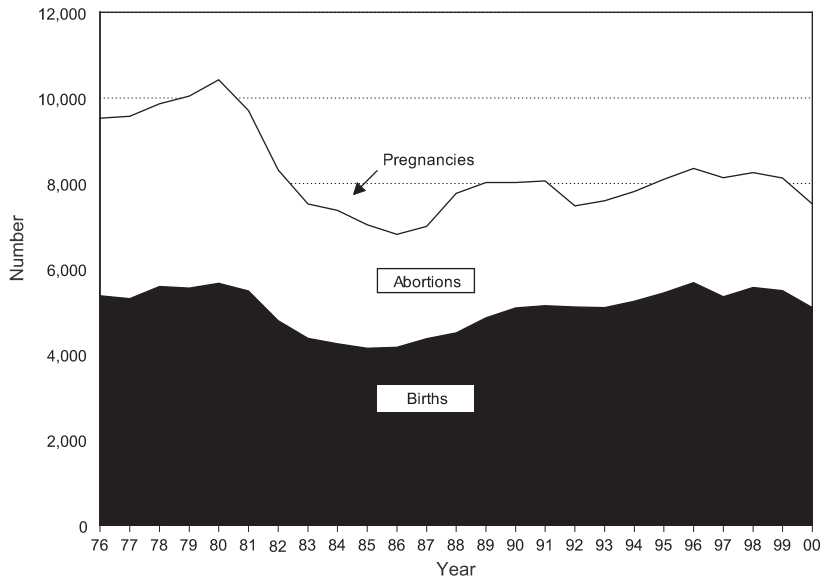
Abortion rates for teens age 10 to 17 decreased 15.5 percent

Abortions to Teens Under 18

Abortion rates among teens decreased compared to 1999; for females age 10 to 17, the abortion rate decreased by 15.5 percent. [Table 4-2; Figure 4-2]. There were 931 abortions to Oregonians age 10 to 17 reported during 2000, 148 fewer abortions than in 1999. Since the record high abortion rate recorded in 1980, the rate for females age 10 to 17 has decreased by more than 60 percent (from 13.4 to 4.9 per 1,000 females).

Figures 4-3 and 4-4 present the historical pattern of the result of pregnancies (birth and abortion). As Figure 4-4 indicates, teens are more likely to carry a pregnancy to term than they were in 1980. Since 1980, the younger the teen, the more likely the pregnancy would be terminated. However, even among teens under 15, half of the pregnancies resulted in a live birth in 2000. [Table 4-2; Figure 4-4].

Figure 4-3.
Births, Abortions, and Total Pregnancies,
Oregon Residents Age 15-19, 1976-2000

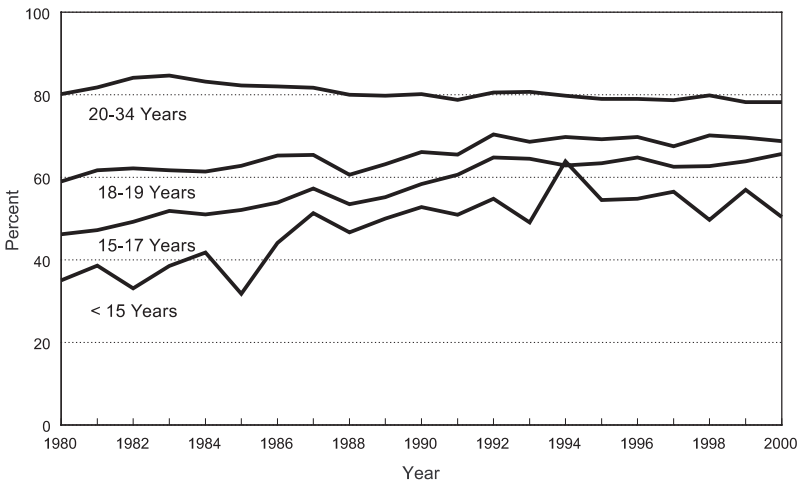


Oregon Females 18-19

In 2000, the pregnancy rate for Oregonians age 18 to 19 was 104.4 per 1,000 females, a 9.1 percent decrease from 1999. Comparisons with the 1999 figures show decreases in both the birth rate (10%) and the abortion rate (6.6%) among women age 18 to 19. [Table 4-1].

Birth rates for teens age 10 to 17 fell 9.9 percent.

Figure 4-4.
Percentage of Pregnancies Resulting in Birth,
by Age Group, Oregon Residents, 1980-2000



Includes births and all known abortions toOregon residents. (Not all states report abortions).

Of the 4,993 pregnancies to women age 18 to 19, 68.8 percent (3,434) resulted in birth. [Figure 4-4]. It was the first child for 75 percent of the women giving birth.

Oregon Rates vs. U.S. Rates

In Oregon, the birth rate among 15- to 19-year-olds (commonly used in historical and national comparisons) decreased 8.6 percent in 2000 (42.6 vs. 46.6 per 1,000 females in 1999). [Table 4-1]. The 2000 rate was 22.8 percent lower than the 1991 rate of 55.2 per 1,000, which is the highest rate recorded during the past quarter century. [Figure 4-5].

Oregon's 2000 birth rate for 15- to 19-year-old teens was 12.5 percent below the national rate (42.6 vs. 48.7 per 1,000 females) (see sidebar).

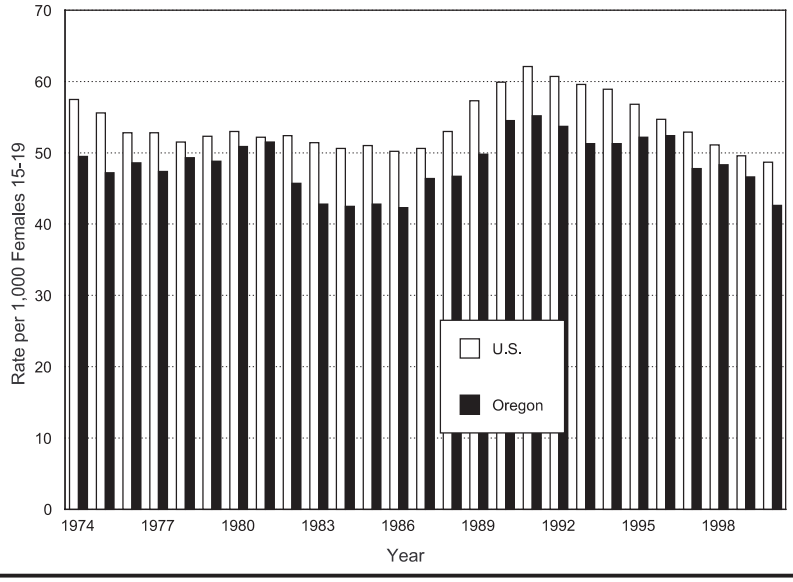
Oregon's lower teen birth rate may be attributed in large part to its demographic characteristics. Traditionally, African American and Hispanic populations have higher teen birth rates and are underrepresented in the state. Oregon's diversity, however, is increasing. Between 1990 and 2000 census, the proportion of hispanic residents doubled from 4 percent to 8 percent while the proportion of racial minorities was relatively unchanged.[1] During this same ten year period, Oregon's teen pregnancy rate for 15- to 19-year-olds fell from 86.0 per 1,000 females in 1990 to 62.9 in 2000, a 26.9 percent decrease. [Table 4-10, Table 4-11]. (For further discussion of Oregon's demographic characteristics and teen pregnancy rates, see the Methodology section of Appendix B).

Teen Birth Rates[1]

Age	Oregon		U.S.
	2000	1999	2000
10-17	9.1	10.1	NA
10-14	0.6	0.7	0.9
15-17	23.1	25.1	27.5
18-19	71.8	79.8	79.5
15-19	42.6	46.6	48.7

[1] All rates per 1,000 females.

Figure 4-5.
Birth Rates for 15- to 19-Year-Olds,
Oregon and the U.S., 1974-2000



LEVEL OF INFANT HEALTH

Low Birthweight

Whether reflecting premature delivery or small size for gestational age, the low birthweight (LBW) rate (less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds) is the best single measure of health for newborn infants. Changes in the low birthweight rate of a group might indicate aggregate changes in the mothers' personal behavior during pregnancy or other conditions that affect fetal health such as nutrition or access to prenatal care.

In 2000, the low birthweight rate for teen mothers age 15-19 was 70.7 per 1,000 births [Table 4-4], a slight decrease from 1999. For 15- to 17-year-olds, the rate (71.3 per 1,000) decreased by 1.5 percent. The teen rate for low birthweight remained higher than those for mothers age 20 and older (54.8 per 1,000). [Table 2-28]. The difference in the low birthweight rates between the two groups is persistent. [Figure 4-6].

Low Birthweight Rates[1] By Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Age	
	15-17	18-19
Rates		
Non-Hispanic White	72.9	65.3
Hispanic (All Races)	61.1	69.6
Non-hispanic, Non white	89.0	111.9
Percent Change, 2000 vs. 1999		
Non-Hispanic White	2.1%	-15.6%
Hispanic (All Races)	-12.1%	61.9%
Non-hispanic, Non white	13.1%	51.6%

[1] All rates per 1,000 births.

Race and Ethnicity

Demographic factors such as race, ethnicity, and marital status combine with age to influence the likelihood that a teenager will receive early prenatal care. In 2000, for example, 59.9 percent of unmarried Hispanics age 15-17 started prenatal care during their first trimester, compared to 73.7 percent of married non-Hispanic whites age 18-19. [Table 4-4].

Low birthweight rates to teen mothers by racial/ethnic grouping are displayed in the sidebar and in Table 4-4. Between 1999 and 2000, the rate of low birthweight for Hispanic teens age 15-17 decreased by 12.1 percent, but increased by 61.9 percent for those age 18-19. Among non-Hispanic, non-white groups, the low birthweight rate for teens age 15-17 increased

Figure 4-6.
Rates of Low Birthweight Birth,
Oregon Residents <20 and 20+, 1995-2000

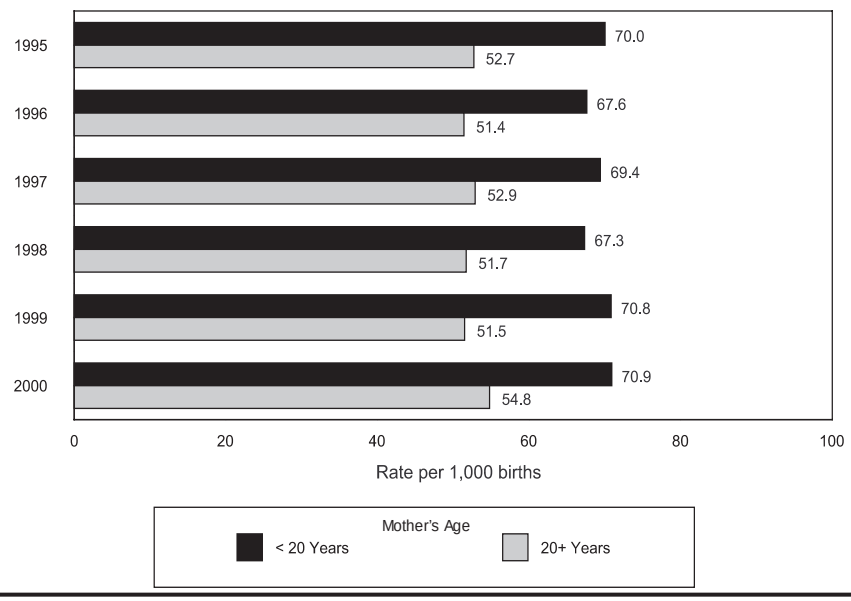
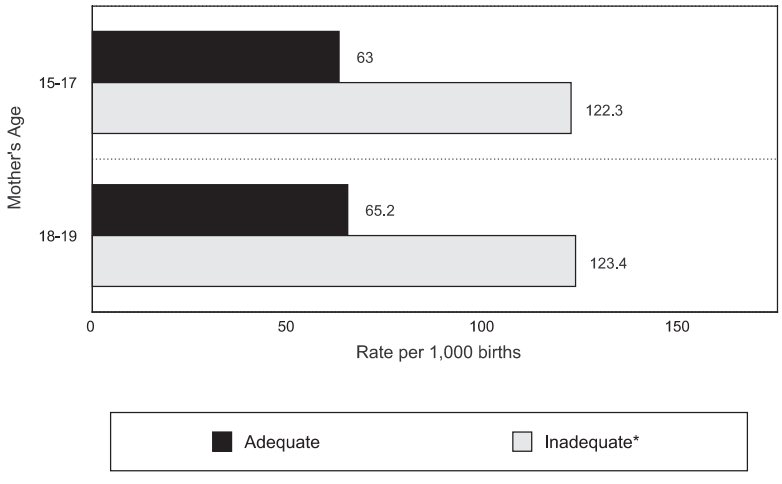


Figure 4-7.
Low Birthweight Rates by
Mother's Age and Prenatal Care, Oregon Residents, 2000



* Inadequate Care = 3rd trimester care or < 5 visits.

Oregon Benchmark: *First Trimester Prenatal Care, 2000*	
Year 2000 Goal: 90%	
All Women	81.1%
All Teens	66.2%
10-17 Years	62.7%
18-19 Years	67.9%
20 + Years	83.0%

by 13.1 percent and increased by 51.6 percent for those age 18-19 (see sidebar).

Prenatal Care

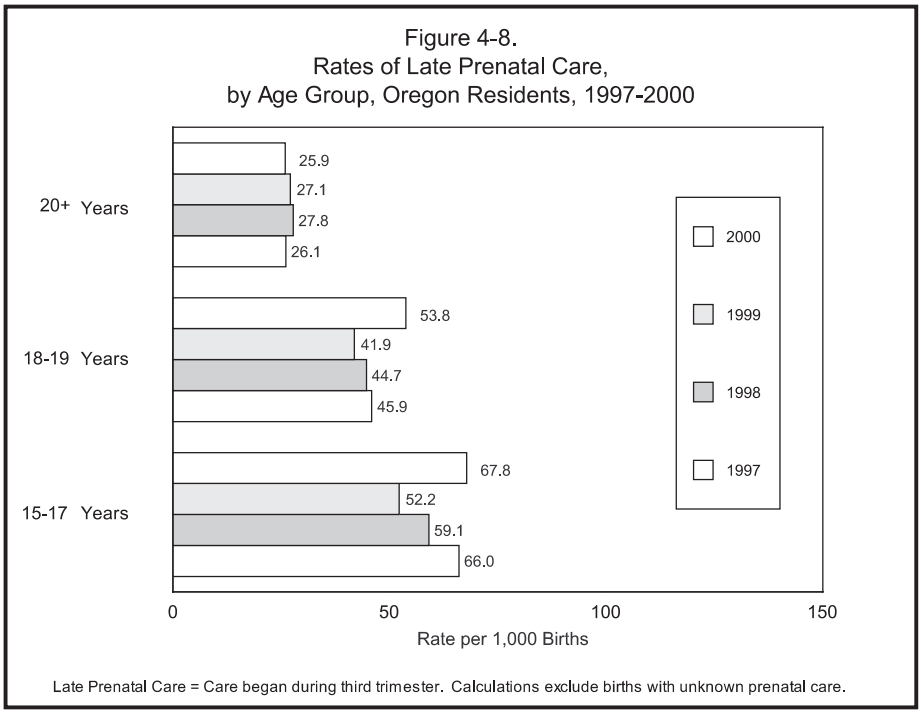
Table 4-3 shows the association between inadequate prenatal care and frequency of low birthweight infants among teens who gave birth in 2000. Among mothers age 15-19, those who received inadequate prenatal care were more likely to have low birthweight babies as those who had received adequate care (123.0 vs. 64.5 per 1,000 live births). Figure 4-7 shows low birthweight rates per 1,000 live births by adequate and inadequate prenatal care. For mothers 15-17, the rates were 122.3 vs. 63.0; for mothers 18-19, they were 123.4 vs. 65.2.

Early Prenatal Care

Prenatal care should begin within the first three months of pregnancy to allow early detection of complications and to ensure the health of both mother and infant. An Oregon Benchmark goal is that by the year 2000, ninety percent of pregnant women, regardless of age, will begin medical care during the first trimester of pregnancy. Teens are farther from this goal than any other age group: in 2000, only 66.2 percent of teens giving birth started prenatal care during the first trimester compared to 83.0 percent for women age 20 and older (see sidebar). Only 62.7 percent of those under age 18 received early prenatal care, a slight increase from 61.8 percent 1999. [Table 4-10].

Inadequate Prenatal Care

Inadequate prenatal care has been defined as care that begins after the second trimester of pregnancy, or that involves fewer than five prenatal visits. By this measure, 11.4 percent of 15- to 17- year-old teens and 9.0 percent of 18- to 19- year-old teens received inadequate prenatal care in 2000. This



compares with 5.0 percent of women age 20 or older that received inadequate care. [Table 4-10]. The proportion of women under age 20 who received inadequate prenatal care increased by 13.6 percent in 2000, rising from 8.8 percent in 1999 to 10.0 percent.

Late Care and No Prenatal Care

The proportion of teens age 15-17 who began prenatal care during the third trimester increased 29.9 percent to 67.8 per 1,000 live births in 2000. [Figure 4-8]. Teens under age 18 are more likely than older women to go through pregnancy without a single visit to a medical provider; in 2000, the rate of no prenatal care among teens under age 18 was 11.1 per 1,000 live births, 27 percent more than that of women age 20 and older (8.1 per 1,000 live births). [Figure 4-9.]

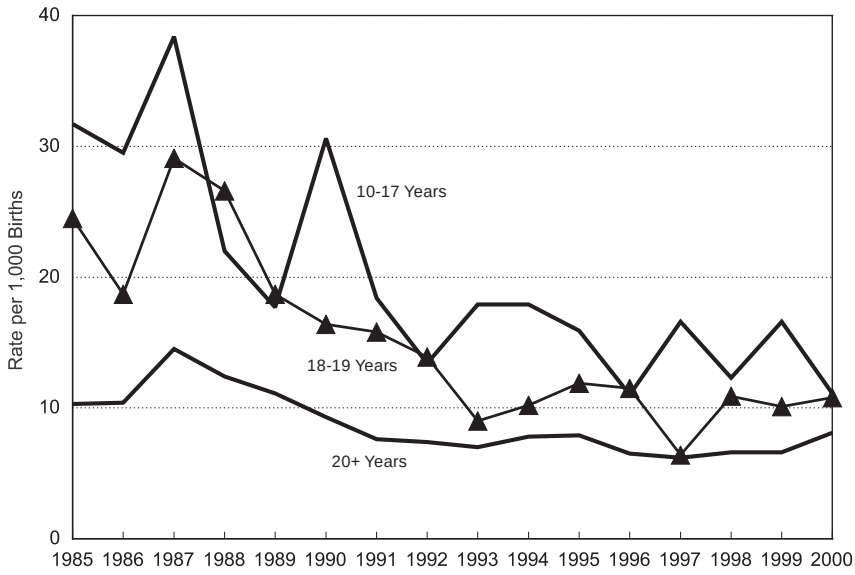
Low Apgar Score

The Apgar score recorded by the birth attendant five minutes after birth provides another measure of infant health at time of delivery. A score of less than seven is considered low and indicates that an infant is at greater than normal risk for morbidity and mortality. The 2000 low Apgar rate for newborns of mothers age 10-19 was 23.4 per 1,000 births [Table 4-9], a 6.4 percent increase from 1999 (22.0). The low Apgar rate for infants born to women under age 20 was 44.4 percent higher than the rate for infants born to women 20 years or older (16.2).

Substance Use During Pregnancy

Estimates of tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy are presumed to be minimum counts due to under-reporting on birth certificates. The legal age to purchase or possess alcohol in

Figure 4-9.
Rates of No Prenatal Care by Age,
Oregon Resident Births, 1985-2000



Low Birthweight Rates [1] By Mother's Age and Smoking Status, Oregon, 2000

	< 20	20+
Nonsmokers	69.0	49.9
Smokers	77.7	83.0

[1] All rates per 1,000 births.

Oregon is age 21. The legal age to purchase tobacco products is age 18.

Tobacco

Teens age 15 to 19 were almost twice as likely than women age 20 and over to report smoking during pregnancy (24.0% vs. 12.2%). [Table 4-9]. Women of all ages who smoked during pregnancy were more likely to have low birthweight babies than nonsmokers. Mothers age 20 or older show the greatest difference between low birthweight rates by tobacco use (83.0 vs. 49.9 per 1,000 live births). However, this is in part because the low birthweight rate for teen mothers is already much higher than that of women age 20 and older (see sidebar). Tobacco use remains one of the most important preventable causes of low birthweight infants for teen mothers.

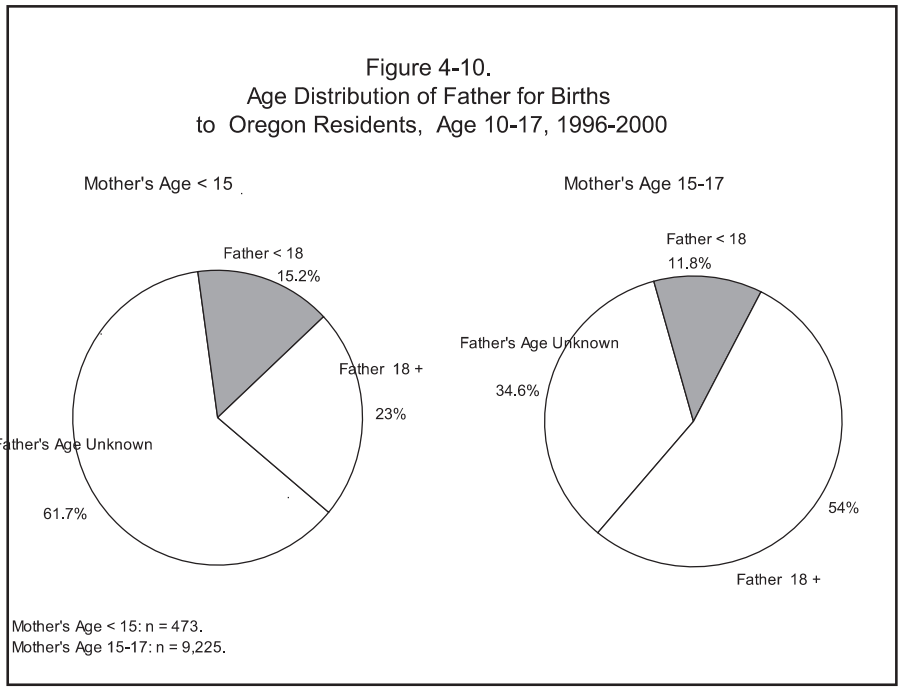
Alcohol

Reported alcohol use by teens age 15 to 19 during pregnancy increased from 14.8 per 1,000 live births in 1999 to 18.2 in 2000, an increase of 23.0 percent. Teens age 15 to 19 were 29.1 percent more likely to report the use of alcohol during pregnancy than were women age 20 and over (18.2 vs. 14.1 per 1,000 births). [Table 4-9]. Alcohol use for women age 20 and over decreased 35.5 percent, from 19.1 per 1,000 live births in 1999 to 14.1 in 2000.

Medicaid paid for 61 percent of births to teens.

Source of Payment

Costs associated with births to teen mothers were more than twice as likely to be paid with public funds as births to older women. In 2000, Medicaid paid for 60.6 percent of births to teens (under age 20) and 29.2 percent of births to women age 20 and older where payor source was reported. [Table 4-10].



Age of Father

During 1996-2000, 35.8 percent of birth records for babies born to teens age 10 to 17 didn't indicate father's age, because the father wasn't identified on the certificate. [Figure 4-10, Table 4-13]. Almost two-thirds (60.2%) of the birth records where mother was under age 15 did not list father's age. Where father's age was reported for teen mothers under age 15, 40.9 percent were younger than age 18 and 59.1 percent were age 18 or older. Birth records for mothers age 15 to 17 report father's age for 65.4 percent of the births. Where father's age was reported, 18.0 percent of fathers were under age 18 and 82.0 percent were age 18 or older.

1 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table DP-1.

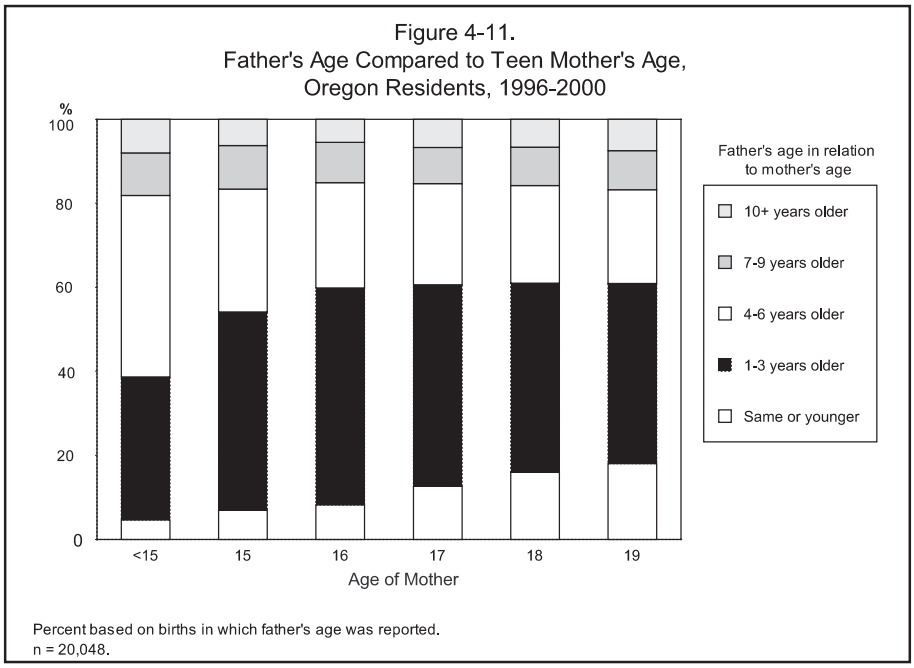


TABLE 4-1. Oregon Pregnancies to Teens 15-19, 1974-2000

Year	Pregnancies [1]						Births			
	15 to 17		18 to 19		15 to 19		15 to 17		18 to 19	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1974	3,361	---	4,881	---	8,242	77.2	1,918	---	3,438	---
1975	3,718	---	5,135	---	8,853	80.2	1,868	---	3,338	---
1976	3,883	---	5,644	---	9,527	85.7	1,837	---	3,530	---
1977	3,853	---	5,718	---	9,571	85.5	1,793	---	3,510	---
1978	3,895	---	5,968	---	9,863	87.1	1,892	---	3,696	---
1979	3,802	---	6,240	---	10,042	88.4	1,790	---	3,754	---
1980	3,844	59.3	6,576	141.9	10,420	93.8	1,775	27.4	3,883	83.8
1981	3,504	56.8	6,202	138.6	9,706	91.2	1,655	26.8	3,828	85.6
1982	2,978	49.5	5,332	119.9	8,310	79.4	1,466	24.4	3,317	74.6
1983	2,694	45.5	4,823	112.3	7,517	73.6	1,397	23.6	2,978	69.3
1984	2,677	45.6	4,693	114.3	7,370	73.9	1,365	23.2	2,880	70.2
1985	2,589	43.8	4,440	118.0	7,029	72.7	1,349	22.8	2,787	74.1
1986	2,536	43.1	4,271	108.3	6,807	69.2	1,368	23.2	2,791	70.8
1987	2,629	46.7	4,365	115.6	6,994	74.4	1,507	26.8	2,856	75.6
1988	2,893	51.2	4,869	122.2	7,762	80.6	1,547	27.4	2,949	74.0
1989	2,751	50.8	5,271	121.9	8,022	82.4	1,519	28.0	3,331	77.1
1990	2,842	52.2	5,174	133.4	8,016	86.0	1,660	30.5	3,420	88.2
1991	2,913	51.8	5,147	139.9	8,060	86.6	1,764	31.4	3,373	91.7
1992	2,756	47.8	4,715	125.9	7,471	78.6	1,787	31.0	3,321	88.6
1993	2,858	47.9	4,734	120.0	7,592	76.6	1,843	30.9	3,248	82.3
1994	3,031	49.0	4,780	118.6	7,811	76.5	1,905	30.8	3,333	82.7
1995	3,093	49.3	4,999	120.3	8,092	77.6	1,977	31.5	3,460	83.3
1996	3,108	47.3	5,242	122.9	8,350	77.1	2,015	30.7	3,661	85.8
1997	3,013	44.2	5,121	117.5	8,134	72.8	1,886	27.6	3,458	79.4
1998	2,985	42.1	5,263	118.5	8,248	71.5	1,872	26.4	3,693	83.2
1999	2,810	39.3	5,311	114.8	8,121	68.9	1,796	25.1	3,695	79.8
2000	2,522	35.2	4,993	104.4	7,515	62.9	1,656	23.1	3,434	71.8
Change Between 1990 and 2000	-320	-17.0	-181	-29.0	-501	-23.1	-4	-7.4	14	-16.4
% Change Between 1990 and 2000	-11.3%	-32.6%	-3.5%	-21.7%	-6.3%	-26.9%	-0.2%	-24.3%	0.4%	-18.6%
Change Between 1995 and 2000	-571	-14.1	-6	-15.9	-577	-14.7	-321	-8.4	-26	-11.5
% Change Between 1995 and 2000	-18.5%	-28.6%	-0.1%	-13.2%	-7.1%	-18.9%	-16.2%	-26.7%	-0.8%	-13.8%
Change Between 1999 and 2000	-288	-4.1	-318	-10.4	-606	-6.0	-140	-2.0	-261	-8.0
% Change Between 1999 and 2000	-10.2%	-10.4%	-6.0%	-9.1%	-7.5%	-8.7%	-7.8%	-8.0%	-7.1%	-10.0%

[1] Pregnancy estimates are based on the total number of births and abortions. See also footnote (2) on the opposite page regarding changes in estimating abortions. Percentage change calculations may vary due to computer rounding.

--- Data are not available.

All rates are per 1,000 females.

TABLE 4-1. Oregon Pregnancies to Teens 15-19, 1974-2000 (Continued)

Births		Abortions[2]							
15 to 19		15 to 17		18 to 19		15 to 19		Age Not Stated	Year
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
5,356	50.1	1,443	---	1,443	---	2,886	27.0	30	1974
5,206	47.2	1,850	---	1,797	---	3,647	33.1	23	1975
5,367	48.3	2,046	---	2,114	---	4,160	37.4	14	1976
5,303	47.4	2,060	---	2,208	---	4,268	38.1	25	1977
5,588	49.3	2,003	---	2,272	---	4,275	37.7	33	1978
5,544	48.8	2,012	---	2,486	---	4,498	39.6	34	1979
5,658	50.9	2,069	31.9	2,693	58.1	4,762	42.9	903	1980
5,483	51.5	1,849	30.0	2,374	53.1	4,223	39.7	1,541	1981
4,783	45.7	1,512	25.1	2,015	45.3	3,527	33.7	2,091	1982
4,375	42.8	1,297	21.9	1,845	42.9	3,142	30.8	1,850	1983
4,245	42.5	1,312	22.3	1,813	44.2	3,125	31.3	1,700	1984
4,136	42.8	1,240	21.0	1,653	43.9	2,893	29.9	737	1985
4,159	42.3	1,168	19.8	1,480	37.5	2,648	26.9	114	1986
4,363	46.4	1,122	19.9	1,509	40.0	2,631	28.0	47	1987
4,496	46.7	1,346	23.8	1,920	48.2	3,266	33.9	48	1988
4,850	49.8	1,232	22.7	1,940	44.9	3,172	32.6	222	1989
5,080	54.5	1,182	21.7	1,754	45.2	2,936	31.5	122	1990
5,137	55.2	1,149	20.4	1,774	48.2	2,923	31.4	131	1991
5,108	53.7	969	16.8	1,394	37.2	2,363	24.9	169	1992
5,091	51.3	1,015	17.0	1,486	37.7	2,501	25.2	256	1993
5,238	51.3	1,126	18.2	1,447	35.9	2,573	25.2	180	1994
5,437	52.2	1,116	17.8	1,539	37.0	2,655	25.5	25	1995
5,676	52.4	1,093	16.6	1,581	37.1	2,674	24.7	21	1996
5,344	47.8	1,127	16.5	1,663	38.2	2,790	25.0	3	1997
5,565	48.3	1,113	15.7	1,570	35.4	2,683	23.3	43	1998
5,491	46.6	1,014	14.2	1,616	34.9	2,630	22.3	18	1999
5,090	42.6	866	12.1	1,554	32.6	2,425	20.3	20	
10	-11.9	-316	-9.6	-195	-12.6	-511	-11.2		Change Between 1990 and 2000
0.2%	-21.8%	-26.7%	-44.2%	-11.1%	-27.9%	-17.4%	-35.6%		% Change Between 1990 and 2000
-347	-9.6	-250	-5.7	20	-4.4	-230	-5.2		Change Between 1995 and 2000
-6.4%	-18.4%	-22.4%	-32.0%	1.3%	-11.9%	-8.7%	-20.4%		% Change Between 1995 and 2000
-401	-4.0	-148	-2.1	-57	-2.3	-205	-2.0		Change Between 1999 and 2000
-7.3%	-8.6%	-14.6%	-14.8%	-3.5%	-6.6%	-7.8%	-9.0%		% Change Between 1999 and 2000

[2] For 1985 and 1988-1998, abortion estimates are based on reported in-state and out-of-state occurrences among Oregon residents. For years prior to 1985 (and in 1986-1987), abortion estimates were based on Oregon occurrences only but included abortions obtained by out-of-state residents. Because some neighboring states do not report abortions to the state of residence (especially California), this results in minimal estimates for both abortions and pregnancies.

--- Data not available.

All rates are per 1,000 females.

TABLE 4-2. Oregon Pregnancies to Young Teens (10-17 Years), 1974-2000

Year	Pregnancies[1]			Births			Abortions[2]			Live Births[3]	
	10-14	10-17		10-14	10-17		10-14	10-17		10-14	10-17
	No.	No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate	Percent	
1974	191	3,552	---	67	1,985	---	124	1,567	---	35.1%	55.9%
1975	216	3,934	---	67	1,935	---	149	1,999	---	31.0%	49.2%
1976	221	4,104	---	67	1,904	---	154	2,200	---	30.3%	46.4%
1977	209	4,062	---	69	1,862	---	140	2,200	---	33.0%	45.8%
1978	174	4,069	---	72	1,964	---	102	2,105	---	41.4%	48.3%
1979	201	4,003	---	70	1,860	---	131	2,143	---	34.8%	46.5%
1980	203	4,047	24.7	71	1,846	11.3	132	2,201	13.4	35.0%	45.6%
1981	158	3,662	22.8	61	1,716	10.7	97	1,946	12.1	38.6%	46.9%
1982	157	3,135	19.8	52	1,518	9.6	105	1,617	10.2	33.1%	48.4%
1983	135	2,829	18.3	52	1,449	9.4	83	1,380	8.9	38.5%	51.2%
1984	134	2,811	18.6	56	1,421	9.4	78	1,390	9.2	41.8%	50.6%
1985	132	2,721	18.2	42	1,391	9.3	90	1,330	8.9	31.8%	51.1%
1986	145	2,681	18.4	64	1,432	9.8	81	1,249	8.5	44.1%	53.4%
1987	115	2,744	19.2	59	1,566	11.0	56	1,178	8.3	51.3%	57.1%
1988	122	3,015	20.6	57	1,604	10.9	64	1,410	9.6	46.7%	53.2%
1989	136	2,887	19.6	68	1,587	10.8	68	1,300	8.8	50.0%	55.0%
1990	144	2,986	19.7	76	1,736	11.4	68	1,250	8.2	52.8%	58.1%
1991	173	3,086	19.3	88	1,852	11.6	85	1,234	7.7	50.9%	60.0%
1992	157	2,913	17.9	86	1,873	11.5	71	1,040	6.4	54.8%	64.3%
1993	169	3,027	18.2	83	1,926	11.6	86	1,101	6.6	49.1%	63.6%
1994	183	3,214	18.9	117	2,022	11.9	66	1,192	7.0	63.9%	62.9%
1995	191	3,284	19.2	104	2,081	12.2	87	1,203	7.0	54.5%	63.4%
1996	166	3,274	18.8	91	2,106	12.1	75	1,168	6.7	54.8%	64.3%
1997	184	3,197	18.0	104	1,990	11.2	80	1,207	6.8	56.5%	62.2%
1998	191	3,176	17.2	95	1,967	10.7	96	1,209	6.6	49.7%	61.9%
1999	151	2,961	15.9	86	1,882	10.1	65	1,079	5.8	57.0%	63.6%
2000	131	2,653	14.0	66	1,722	9.1	65	931	4.9	50.4%	64.9%
Change Between 1990 and 2000	-13	-333	-5.7	-10	-14	-2.3	-3	-319	-3.3		
% Change Between 1990 and 2000	-9%	-11%	-29%	-13%	-1%	-20%	-4%	-26%	-40%		
Change Between 1995 and 2000	-60	-631	-5.2	-38	-359	-3.1	-22	-272	-2.1		
% Change Between 1995 and 2000	-31%	-19%	-27%	-37%	-17%	-25%	-25%	-23%	-30%		
Change Between 1999 and 2000	-20	-308	-1.9	-20	-160	-1.0	0	-148	-0.9		
% Change Between 1999 and 2000	-13%	-10%	-12%	-23%	-9%	-10%	0%	-14%	-16%		

[1]Pregnancy estimates are based on the total number of births and abortions.

[2] For 1985 and 1988-1998, abortion estimates are based on reported in-state and out-of-state occurrences among Oregon residents. For years prior to 1985 (and in 1986-1987), abortion estimates were based on Oregon occurrences only but included abortions obtained by out-of-state residents. This change permits closer comparison with the figures in Table 4-7 (and Table 4-5) but, because some neighboring states do not report abortions to the state of residence (especially California), this results in minimal estimates for both abortions and pregnancies.

[3] Percentage of pregnancies resulting in a live birth.

--- Data not available.

Rates per 1,000 females 10-17 years of age. 2000: 190,123.

TABLE 4-3. Births to 15- to 19-year-old Teens by Race/Ethnicity, Adequacy of Prenatal Care, and Birthweight, Oregon Residents, 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother	Total Births	Adequacy of Prenatal Care					
		Inadequate[1]		Adequate		Not Stated	
		<2500 Grams	2500+ Grams	<2500 Grams	2500+ Grams	<2500 Grams	2500+ Grams
Total Births							
15-19	5,090	61	435	295	4,277	4	18
15-17	1,656	23	165	92	1,368	3	5
18-19	3,434	38	270	203	2,909	1	13
Non-Hispanic							
Total							
15-19	3,864	41	299	234	3,272	2	16
15-17	1,176	15	115	71	969	2	4
18-19	2,688	26	184	163	2,303	–	12
White	3,417	31	254	198	2,918	2	14
15-17	1,029	11	94	62	857	2	3
18-19	2,388	20	160	136	2,061	–	11
African American	194	4	12	24	153	–	1
15-17	67	3	6	5	53	–	–
18-19	127	1	6	19	100	–	1
American Indian	127	5	20	2	100	–	–
15-17	42	1	8	1	32	–	–
18-19	85	4	12	1	68	–	–
Asian[2]	120	1	13	10	95	–	1
15-17	37	–	7	3	26	–	1
18-19	83	1	6	7	69	–	–
Hispanic							
Total							
15-19	1,208	20	134	58	992	2	2
15-17	475	8	49	20	396	1	1
18-19	733	12	85	38	596	1	1
Mexican	1,124	17	128	50	926	1	2
15-17	439	7	45	18	368	–	1
18-19	685	10	83	32	558	1	1
Central or South American	30	1	2	1	26	–	–
15-17	8	–	1	–	7	–	–
18-19	22	1	1	1	19	–	–
Other Hispanic	54	2	4	7	40	1	–
15-17	28	1	3	2	21	1	–
18-19	26	1	1	5	19	–	–

1 Inadequate care began in the third trimester or number of visits is less than five.
2 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
– Quantity is zero

TABLE 4-4. Births to Teens 15-19 by Marital Status, Race/Ethnicity, and Age by Adequacy of Prenatal Care and Birthweight, Oregon Residents, 2000

Marital Status, Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother	Total Births	Low Weight Births		First Trimester Care		Inadequate Care[1]	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total Births							
15-19	5,090	360	70.7	3,386	667.5	496	97.9
15-17	1,656	118	71.3	1,054	638.8	188	114.1
18-19	3,434	242	70.5	2,332	681.3	308	90.1
Non-Hispanic							
Total							
15-19	3,864	277	71.7	2,633	683.5	340	88.4
15-17	1,176	88	74.8	764	651.3	130	111.1
18-19	2,688	189	70.3	1,869	697.6	210	78.5
White	3,417	231	67.6	2,357	692.2	285	83.8
15-17	1,029	75	72.9	689	671.5	105	102.5
Married	95	2	21.1	64	680.9	8	84.2
Unmarried	934	73	78.2	625	670.6	97	104.4
18-19	2,388	156	65.3	1,668	701.1	180	75.7
Married	659	36	54.6	486	740.9	32	48.9
Unmarried	1,728	120	69.4	1,181	685.8	148	86.0
African American	194	28	144.3	136	701.0	16	82.9
15-17	67	8	119.4	42	626.9	9	134.3
Married	1	–	0.0	1	1000.0	–	0.0
Unmarried	66	8	121.2	41	621.2	9	136.4
18-19	127	20	157.5	94	740.2	7	55.6
Married	15	3	200.0	13	866.7	2	133.3
Unmarried	112	17	151.8	81	723.2	5	45.0
American Indian	127	7	55.1	71	559.1	25	196.9
15-17	42	2	47.6	22	523.8	9	214.3
Married	2	–	0.0	1	500.0	–	0.0
Unmarried	40	2	50.0	21	525.0	9	225.0
18-19	85	5	58.8	49	576.5	16	188.2
Married	22	1	45.5	15	681.8	4	181.8
Unmarried	62	4	64.5	33	532.3	12	193.5
Asian[2]	120	11	91.7	65	541.7	14	117.6
15-17	37	3	81.1	10	270.3	7	194.4
Married	5	–	0.0	–	–	1	200.0
Unmarried	32	3	93.8	10	312.5	6	193.5
18-19	83	8	96.4	55	662.7	7	84.3
Married	30	2	66.7	23	766.7	1	33.3
Unmarried	53	6	113.2	32	603.8	6	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4-4. Births to Teens 15-19 by Marital Status, Race/Ethnicity, and Age by Adequacy of Prenatal Care and Birthweight, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Marital Status, Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother	Total Births	Low Weight Births		First Trimester Care		Inadequate Care[1]	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Hispanic							
Total							
15-19	1,208	80	66.2	741	616.0	154	127.9
15-17	475	29	61.1	287	608.1	57	120.5
18-19	733	51	69.6	454	621.1	97	132.7
Mexican	1,124	68	60.5	686	612.5	145	129.3
15-17	439	25	56.9	270	617.8	52	118.7
Married	83	2	24.1	52	626.5	7	84.3
Unmarried	356	23	64.6	218	615.8	45	126.8
	685	43	62.8	416	609.1	93	136.2
18-19	685	43	62.8	416	609.1	93	136.2
Married	352	16	45.5	222	632.5	45	128.2
Unmarried	772	52	67.4	464	603.4	100	129.9
Central or South American	30	2	66.7	18	600.0	3	100.0
15-17	8	–	0.0	2	250.0	1	125.0
Married	1	–	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Unmarried	7	–	0.0	2	285.7	1	142.9
	22	2	90.9	16	727.3	2	90.9
18-19	22	2	90.9	16	727.3	2	90.9
Married	12	–	0.0	7	583.3	1	83.3
Unmarried	18	2	111.1	11	611.1	2	111.1
Other Hispanic	54	10	185.2	37	698.1	6	113.2
15-17	28	4	142.9	15	555.6	4	148.1
Married	2	–	0.0	2	1000.0	–	0.0
Unmarried	26	4	153.8	13	520.0	4	160.0
18-19	26	6	230.8	22	846.2	2	76.9
Married	9	4	444.4	8	888.9	–	0.0
Unmarried	17	2	117.6	14	823.5	2	117.6

1 Inadequate care began in the third trimester or number of visits is less than five.
2 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 4-5. Pregnancy Rates of Teens by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total Pregnancies (All Ages)	Age				Pregnancy Rate[1]			
		<15	15-17	18-19	15-19	10-17	15-17	18-19	15-19
Total[2]	58,461	131	2,522	4,993	7,515	14.0	35.2	104.4	62.9
Baker	188	–	8	22	30	8.1	22.7	94.0	51.2
Benton	972	2	28	84	112	§ 6.3	§ 11.9	§ 53.7	§ 28.6
Clackamas	5,334	12	209	420	629	§ 11.1	§ 29.7	§ 89.4	§ 53.5
Clatsop	485	1	26	50	76	13.0	30.9	89.1	54.2
Columbia	651	1	29	54	83	10.9	30.9	86.3	53.0
Coos	752	1	44	82	126	13.2	33.8	94.6	58.1
Crook	239	1	12	25	37	11.4	28.9	90.3	53.5
Curry	188	1	10	22	32	11.2	29.9	98.7	57.2
Deschutes	1,789	1	69	154	223	10.7	29.8	99.9	57.8
Douglas	1,256	3	75	162	237	13.6	35.6	115.2	67.4
Gilliam	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	75	–	3	4	7	6.4	16.8	§ 33.6	§ 23.4
Harney	106	–	7	12	19	15.2	47.0	120.0	76.3
Hood River	408	1	16	27	43	13.8	36.7	92.8	59.1
Jackson	2,533	5	109	224	333	§ 11.2	§ 28.6	§ 88.1	§ 52.4
Jefferson	354	4	29	39	68	§ 26.7	§ 72.3	146.1	§ 101.8
Josephine	887	1	48	97	145	11.9	33.0	100.1	59.9
Klamath	965	2	56	102	158	15.6	41.9	114.6	71.0
Lake	90	1	3	8	11	9.0	20.0	80.0	43.8
Lane	4,868	5	213	449	662	§ 12.2	§ 29.5	§ 93.4	§ 55.1
Lincoln	557	–	29	70	99	12.6	33.8	122.4	69.2
Linn	1,624	2	89	144	233	15.2	40.4	98.1	63.5
Malheur	534	2	32	49	81	17.8	43.6	100.0	66.2
Marion	5,385	19	277	495	772	§ 17.6	§ 42.8	114.8	§ 71.6
Morrow	168	–	11	14	25	15.5	41.8	79.5	56.9
Multnomah	14,067	32	573	1,128	1,701	§ 19.1	§ 46.8	§ 138.0	§ 83.3
Polk	837	2	28	85	113	§ 7.8	§ 18.4	83.7	§ 44.5
Sherman	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tillamook	281	1	9	22	31	7.8	18.7	68.5	§ 38.6
Umatilla	1,240	7	83	116	199	§ 21.3	§ 51.4	107.7	§ 73.9
Union	346	1	12	45	57	8.6	§ 19.0	106.9	54.1
Wallowa	78	–	2	9	11	4.5	13.3	90.0	44.0
Wasco	350	1	27	34	61	20.8	54.9	103.7	74.4
Washington	9,371	20	297	607	904	13.1	34.1	104.6	62.3
Wheeler	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yamhill	1,430	2	58	135	193	11.2	27.6	96.4	55.1

[1] All rates per 1,000 females.
[2] Total includes two births where county of residence was unknown.
* Detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
– Quantity is zero
§ Pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
NOTE: Includes births and reported abortions including those obtained out-of-state by Oregon residents. Because some states (e.g., California) do not record data on residence for abortion patients, all out-of-state abortions are not included.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 4-6. Birth Rates of Teens by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total Births (All Ages)	Age				Birth Rate[1]			
		<15	15-17	18-19	15-19	10-17	15-17	18-19	15-19
Total[2]	45,786	66	1,656	3,434	5,090	9.1	23.1	71.8	42.6
Baker	170	–	6	22	28	6.1	17.0	94.0	47.8
Benton	760	–	15	36	51	§ 3.1	§ 6.4	§ 23.0	§ 13.0
Clackamas	4,186	7	110	251	361	§ 5.9	§ 15.6	§ 53.4	§ 30.7
Clatsop	384	–	16	40	56	7.7	19.0	71.3	39.9
Columbia	527	–	17	36	53	6.2	18.1	57.5	33.9
Coos	619	–	26	63	89	7.6	20.0	72.7	41.1
Crook	214	–	9	21	30	7.9	21.7	75.8	43.4
Curry	155	1	10	19	29	11.2	29.9	85.2	51.9
Deschutes	1,438	–	35	114	149	§ 5.3	§ 15.1	73.9	38.6
Douglas	1,054	2	60	130	190	10.8	28.4	§ 92.5	§ 54.1
Gilliam	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	69	–	1	4	5	2.1	5.6	33.6	§ 16.7
Harney	95	–	6	12	18	13.0	40.3	120.0	72.3
Hood River	361	–	12	22	34	9.8	27.5	75.6	46.8
Jackson	2,050	3	75	171	246	7.6	19.7	67.3	38.7
Jefferson	318	3	26	33	59	§ 23.5	§ 64.8	§ 123.6	§ 88.3
Josephine	762	1	35	80	115	8.8	24.1	82.6	47.5
Klamath	829	2	46	83	129	§ 12.9	§ 34.5	§ 93.3	§ 58.0
Lake	83	1	3	8	11	9.0	20.0	80.0	43.8
Lane	3,703	2	148	293	441	8.4	20.5	§ 61.0	§ 36.7
Lincoln	439	–	17	58	75	7.4	19.8	§ 101.4	52.4
Linn	1,398	–	62	115	177	10.4	28.2	78.3	48.2
Malheur	521	2	31	48	79	§ 17.3	§ 42.2	98.0	§ 64.5
Marion	4,528	9	225	394	619	§ 13.9	§ 34.8	§ 91.4	§ 57.4
Morrow	151	–	11	12	23	15.5	41.8	68.2	52.4
Multnomah	9,461	15	310	629	939	§ 10.3	25.3	77.0	§ 46.0
Polk	750	2	22	72	94	6.2	§ 14.4	70.9	37.0
Sherman	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tillamook	240	1	7	18	25	6.2	14.5	56.1	31.1
Umatilla	1,040	4	66	88	154	§ 16.5	§ 40.8	81.7	§ 57.2
Union	300	1	10	33	43	7.3	15.8	78.4	40.8
Wallowa	70	–	1	7	8	2.2	6.7	70.0	32.0
Wasco	307	1	22	31	53	§ 17.1	§ 44.7	94.5	§ 64.6
Washington	7,564	7	179	386	565	§ 7.7	20.6	66.5	§ 39.0
Wheeler	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yamhill	1,196	2	37	102	139	7.3	17.6	72.8	39.7

1 All rates per 1,000 females.
2 Total includes two births where county of residence was unknown.
* Detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
– Quantity is zero
§ Birth rate is significantly different from the state.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 4-7. Abortion Rates of Teens by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total Abortions (All Ages)	Age				Abortion Rate[1]			
		<15	15-17	18-19	15-19	10-17	15-17	18-19	15-19
Total	12,675	65	866	1,559	2,425	4.9	12.1	32.6	20.3
Baker	18	–	2	–	2	2.0	5.7	–	§ 3.4
Benton	212	2	13	48	61	3.1	§ 5.5	30.7	15.6
Clackamas	1,148	5	99	169	268	5.2	14.0	36.0	22.8
Clatsop	101	1	10	10	20	5.3	11.9	17.8	14.3
Columbia	124	1	12	18	30	4.7	12.8	28.8	19.2
Coos	133	1	18	19	37	5.6	13.8	21.9	17.1
Crook	25	1	3	4	7	3.5	7.2	14.4	10.1
Curry	33	–	–	3	3	–	–	13.5	§ 5.4
Deschutes	351	1	34	40	74	5.3	14.7	25.9	19.2
Douglas	202	1	15	32	47	§ 2.8	7.1	22.8	§ 13.4
Gilliam	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	6	–	2	–	2	4.3	11.2	–	6.7
Harney	11	–	1	–	1	2.2	6.7	–	4.0
Hood River	47	1	4	5	9	4.1	9.2	17.2	12.4
Jackson	483	2	34	53	87	3.5	8.9	§ 20.8	§ 13.7
Jefferson	36	1	3	6	9	3.2	7.5	22.5	13.5
Josephine	125	–	13	17	30	3.2	8.9	§ 17.5	§ 12.4
Klamath	136	–	10	19	29	2.7	7.5	21.3	§ 13.0
Lake	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	1,165	3	65	156	221	3.8	9.0	32.5	18.4
Lincoln	118	–	12	12	24	5.2	14.0	21.0	16.8
Linn	226	2	27	29	56	4.9	12.3	§ 19.8	15.3
Malheur	13	–	1	1	2	§ 0.5	§ 1.4	§ 2.0	§ 1.6
Marion	857	10	52	101	153	3.7	§ 8.0	§ 23.4	§ 14.2
Morrow	17	–	–	2	2	–	–	11.4	§ 4.6
Multnomah	4,606	17	263	499	762	§ 8.8	§ 21.5	§ 61.1	§ 37.3
Polk	87	–	6	13	19	§ 1.6	§ 3.9	§ 12.8	§ 7.5
Sherman	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tillamook	41	–	2	4	6	1.6	4.1	12.5	§ 7.5
Umatilla	200	3	17	28	45	4.7	10.5	26.0	16.7
Union	46	–	2	12	14	1.3	3.2	28.5	13.3
Wallowa	8	–	1	2	3	2.2	6.7	20.0	12.0
Wasco	43	–	5	3	8	3.7	10.2	§ 9.1	§ 9.8
Washington	1,807	13	118	221	339	5.4	13.6	§ 38.1	§ 23.4
Wheeler	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yamhill	234	–	21	33	54	3.9	10.0	23.6	15.4

[1] All rates per 1,000 females.
* Detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
– Quantity is zero
§ Abortion rate is significantly different from the state.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 4-8. Teens 15-19: Births, Level of Prenatal Care and Low Birthweight Rates by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total Births Ages 15-19		Low Weight Births		First Trimester Care		Inadequate Care[1]	
	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[3]
Total Births	5,090	42.6	360	70.7	3,386	667.5	496	97.9
Baker	28	47.8	3	107.1	20	714.3	1	35.7
Benton	51	§ 13.0	2	39.2	35	686.3	6	117.6
Clackamas	361	§ 30.7	26	72.0	250	698.3	32	89.1
Clatsop	56	39.9	5	89.3	46	821.4	4	71.4
Columbia	53	33.9	2	37.7	42	792.5	3	56.6
Coos	89	41.1	9	101.1	54	613.6	15	170.5
Crook	30	43.4	2	66.7	25	833.3	–	0.0
Curry	29	51.9	2	69.0	16	571.4	–	0.0
Deschutes	149	38.6	8	53.7	116	783.8	8	53.7
Douglas	190	§ 54.1	15	78.9	143	752.6	10	52.6
Gilliam	1	15.9	–	0.0	1	1000.0	–	0.0
Grant	5	§ 16.7	–	0.0	1	200.0	1	200.0
Harney	18	72.3	–	0.0	12	666.7	2	117.6
Hood River	34	46.8	4	117.6	25	735.3	3	88.2
Jackson	246	38.7	12	48.8	157	638.2	22	89.8
Jefferson	59	§ 88.3	7	118.6	36	610.2	13	220.3
Josephine	115	47.5	10	87.0	77	675.4	7	60.9
Klamath	129	§ 58.0	8	62.0	69	534.9	5	38.8
Lake	11	43.8	3	272.7	9	818.2	1	90.9
Lane	441	§ 36.7	27	61.2	279	632.7	53	120.5
Lincoln	75	52.4	8	106.7	55	743.2	10	135.1
Linn	177	48.2	10	56.5	123	694.9	15	84.7
Malheur	79	§ 64.5	4	50.6	50	641.0	8	102.6
Marion	619	§ 57.4	39	63.0	366	591.3	74	120.3
Morrow	23	52.4	1	43.5	10	434.8	2	87.0
Multnomah	939	§ 46.0	83	88.4	590	632.4	111	119.1
Polk	94	37.0	5	53.2	66	702.1	6	64.5
Sherman	1	14.1	–	0.0	1	1000.0	–	0.0
Tillamook	25	31.1	1	40.0	23	920.0	1	40.0
Umatilla	154	§ 57.2	5	32.5	92	597.4	21	136.4
Union	43	40.8	–	0.0	34	790.7	4	93.0
Wallowa	8	32.0	1	125.0	4	500.0	–	0.0
Wasco	53	§ 64.6	5	94.3	46	884.6	3	56.6
Washington	565	§ 39.0	43	76.1	417	739.4	48	85.0
Wheeler	1	18.2	–	0.0	1	1000.0	–	0.0
Yamhill	139	39.7	10	71.9	95	683.5	7	50.7

1 Inadequate care began in the third trimester or number of visits is less than five.
2 Rates per 1,000 females 15-19 years of age.
3 Rates per 1,000 births to 15-19 year olds.
– Number of events equals zero.
NOTE: Rates and percentages are calculated excluding missing and unknown values.
§ Rate is significantly different than the state rate.
WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

TABLE 4-9. Birth Outcomes of Infants by Age of Mother, Oregon Residents, 2000

Birth Outcomes	Total Births	Mother's Age								
		<15	15	16	17	18	19	15-19	20+	N.S.
Total Births	45,786	66	183	524	949	1,473	1,961	5,090	40,625	5
Birthweight[1]										
1499 Grams or Less										
<28 Weeks	133	–	–	9	4	4	6	23	110	–
28-36 Weeks	220	2	3	4	2	19	17	45	173	–
37-41 Weeks	16	–	–	1	1	3	–	5	11	–
42+ Weeks	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	–
1500-2499 Grams										
<28 Weeks	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–
28-36 Weeks	851	2	5	9	18	44	34	110	739	–
37-41 Weeks	786	–	4	8	25	31	37	105	681	–
42+ Weeks	90	1	1	1	6	11	5	24	65	–
2500+ Grams										
<28 Weeks	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
28-36 Weeks	1,268	6	8	16	28	35	57	144	1,117	1
37-41 Weeks	28,066	28	103	273	490	797	1,075	2,738	25,298	2
42+ Weeks	7,350	14	38	130	266	353	467	1,254	6,082	–
5 Minute Apgar										
0-3	155	2	–	5	3	7	6	21	132	–
4-6	622	2	5	9	17	31	33	95	525	–
7-10	44,826	62	177	510	926	1,431	1,910	4,954	39,808	2
Not Stated	183	–	1	–	3	4	12	20	160	3
Tobacco Used										
Yes	6,105	8	38	107	228	359	470	1,202	4,893	2
No	39,236	56	139	413	706	1,092	1,462	3,812	35,367	1
Unknown	445	2	6	4	15	22	29	76	365	2
Alcohol Used										
Yes	653	2	4	18	12	25	31	90	561	–
No	44,181	62	167	495	918	1,407	1,880	4,867	39,250	2
Unknown	952	2	12	11	19	41	50	133	814	3
Birth Order										
1st	18,364	63	177	496	825	1,161	1,415	4,074	14,226	1
2nd	14,963	3	5	27	115	272	462	881	14,078	1
3rd	7,502	–	–	1	7	37	76	121	7,380	1
4th	2,992	–	–	–	2	3	4	9	2,983	–
5+	1,936	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1,934	1
Unknown	29	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	24	1
Prenatal Care										
No Care	386	2	4	5	8	12	25	54	329	1
Little or Late[2]	2,548	20	28	62	98	149	159	496	2,031	1
Adequate[3]	43,014	44	154	459	847	1,318	1,794	4,572	38,394	4
Unknown	125	1	1	1	4	4	7	17	107	–

1 The birthweight was unknown for 1 infant.
2 Care began in the third trimester or number of visits was less than five.
3 Prenatal care began prior to the third trimester; patient made at least five visits to a medical provider.
– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 4-10. Demographic Characteristics of Mother by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Demographics of Mother	Total Births	Mother's Age								
		<15	15	16	17	18	19	15-19	20+	N.S.
Total Births	45,786	66	183	524	949	1,473	1,961	5,090	40,625	5
Ethnicity/Race										
Non-Hispanic White	34,265	23	104	323	602	1,006	1,382	3,417	30,821	4
Non-Hispanic African American	993	5	9	25	33	49	78	194	794	0
Non-Hispanic American Indian	673	4	6	13	23	42	43	127	542	0
Non-Hispanic Asian[1]	2,275	0	3	6	28	38	45	120	2,155	0
Total Hispanic	7,397	34	61	153	261	329	404	1,208	6,154	1
Marital Status										
Unmarried	13,778	64	176	484	807	1,095	1,318	3,880	9,832	2
Married	31,997	2	7	40	142	376	643	1,208	30,785	2
Unknown	11	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	1
Education										
8th Grade or Less	2,779	45	45	73	104	102	147	471	2,262	1
9th Grade	1,771	18	90	128	113	114	125	570	1,183	–
10th Grade	1,922	–	34	178	213	207	176	808	1,114	–
11th Grade	2,569	–	1	80	276	334	288	979	1,590	–
12th Grade	14,737	–	–	48	197	631	975	1,851	12,884	2
Some College	10,668	–	–	–	9	51	204	264	10,403	1
College	6,334	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	6,332	–
Postbaccalaureate	3,883	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,883	–
Unknown	1,123	3	13	17	36	34	45	145	974	1
Other Children Now Alive										
One	15,108	3	5	25	113	274	463	880	14,224	1
Two	7,432	–	–	–	7	34	76	117	7,314	1
Three	2,950	–	–	–	1	3	3	7	2,943	–
Four+	1,809	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,808	1
Unknown	15	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	12	1
Start of Prenatal Care										
1st Trimester	37,114	26	94	336	624	992	1,340	3,386	33,700	2
2nd Trimester	6,802	23	67	153	247	362	508	1,337	5,440	2
3rd Trimester	1,359	14	17	29	66	103	81	296	1,049	–
No Care	386	2	4	5	8	12	25	54	329	1
Unknown	125	1	1	1	4	4	7	17	107	–
Prenatal Care										
Inadequate[2]	2,548	20	28	62	98	149	159	496	2,031	1
Adequate[3]	43,014	44	154	459	847	1,318	1,794	4,572	38,394	4
Unknown	224	2	1	3	4	6	8	22	200	–
Source of Payment										
Private Insurance	27,701	20	65	179	313	453	573	1,583	26,098	–
Medicaid/OHP*	14,761	33	97	295	536	904	1,211	3,043	11,684	1
Self-Pay	2,424	10	10	44	83	87	126	350	2,063	1
Other Coverage	101	3	2	1	2	3	9	17	81	–
Unknown Mention	709	–	9	5	12	22	36	84	622	3
Multiple Mention	90	–	–	–	3	4	6	13	77	–

1 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
2 Care began in the third trimester or number of visits was less than five.
3 Prenatal care began prior to the third trimester; patient made at least five visits to a medical provider.
* Oregon Health Plan.
– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 4-11. Demographic Characteristics of Abortion Patients by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Demographics of Patient	Total[1]	Mother's Age								
		<15	15	16	17	18	19	15-19	20+	N.S.
Total Abortions	12,675	65	138	280	448	734	825	2,425	10,167	18
Ethnicity/Race										
Non-Hispanic White	9,637	41	114	217	351	550	634	1,866	7,719	11
Non-Hispanic African American	823	5	7	22	25	56	63	173	645	0
Non-Hispanic American Indian	269	3	1	11	11	17	17	57	209	0
Non-Hispanic Asian[2]	774	2	7	10	24	43	38	122	647	3
Total Hispanic	1,235	15	10	22	39	66	87	224	993	3
Marital Status										
Unmarried	9,429	63	133	273	422	678	743	2,249	7,107	10
Married	2,767	–	2	–	7	27	48	84	2,675	8
Unknown	479	2	3	7	19	29	34	92	385	–
Education										
8th Grade or Less	423	46	24	11	14	18	22	89	288	–
9th Grade	356	10	88	51	22	16	11	188	157	1
10th Grade	692	5	20	146	92	45	49	352	334	1
11th Grade	947	1	1	46	216	142	95	500	445	1
12th Grade	4,801	–	–	19	89	431	419	958	3,835	8
Some College	3,230	–	–	–	6	61	212	279	2,948	3
College/Postbaccalaureate	1,922	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1,918	3
Unknown	304	3	5	7	9	21	16	58	242	1
Children Now Alive										
One	3,235	1	9	23	74	144	209	459	2,767	8
Two	2,377	–	1	2	3	23	44	73	2,301	3
Three	910	–	–	–	1	–	4	5	904	1
Four+	443	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	441	1
Unknown	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	–
Previous Abortions										
None	7,184	60	131	253	371	588	613	1,956	5,159	9
One	3,266	5	6	24	69	114	158	371	2,886	4
Two	1,318	–	–	2	6	25	41	74	1,241	3
Three+	863	–	–	1	2	4	12	19	842	2
Unknown	44	–	1	–	–	3	1	5	39	–
Gestation										
Eight Weeks or Less	7,676	30	62	128	235	391	466	1,282	6,351	13
9-12	3,383	21	51	101	136	224	237	749	2,610	3
13-16	844	6	13	28	34	73	65	213	624	1
17+	713	7	11	23	36	42	56	168	537	1
Unknown	59	1	1	–	7	4	1	13	45	–
Contraceptive Used										
None Used	8,317	51	105	210	317	500	584	1,716	6,537	13
Pills Used	1,324	5	4	14	51	72	79	220	1,097	2
Condom Used	2,275	11	27	54	79	155	134	449	1,811	4
Other/Unknown Used	1,000	0	2	4	10	26	41	83	917	0
Medical Procedure										
Suction Curettage	11,650	59	128	253	401	674	755	2,211	9,364	16
Dilation Evacuation	770	6	9	25	41	54	59	188	576	–
Other Specified	252	0	1	2	6	6	11	26	224	2

[1] Includes all abortions known to have been obtained in-state by Oregon residents.
[2] Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.
– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 4-12. Age of Father by Age of Mother, Oregon Residents, 2000

Father's Age	Total	Mother's Age								
		<15	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25+	N.S.
Total	45,786	66	183	524	949	1,473	1,961	12,265	28,360	5
<15	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
15	12	1	3	3	4	1	–	–	–	–
16	78	2	19	17	26	11	2	1	–	–
17	219	5	15	55	58	45	21	20	–	–
18	513	3	22	75	100	143	83	82	4	1
19	808	5	12	70	119	170	163	238	31	–
20	1,091	4	6	38	91	166	255	478	53	–
21	1,420	–	10	27	86	180	224	795	98	–
22	1,644	2	5	19	59	119	207	1,096	137	–
23	1,800	–	1	9	37	69	138	1,277	269	–
24	1,959	1	4	15	29	61	110	1,288	451	–
25+	31,814	4	4	30	84	190	363	5,470	25,669	–
N.S.	4,424	37	82	165	256	318	395	1,519	1,648	4

– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE 4-13. Age of Father by Age of Mother, Oregon Residents, 1996-2000

Father's Age	Total	Mother's Age								
		<15	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25+	N.S.
Total	223,617	442	1,242	2,923	5,060	7,650	10,291	58,651	137,327	31
<15	24	9	7	6	1	–	–	1	–	–
15	108	12	39	32	13	6	5	–	1	–
16	418	20	78	110	111	58	24	16	1	–
17	1,185	31	113	256	321	223	132	102	7	–
18	2,584	22	125	374	551	646	410	420	35	1
19	4,117	27	86	310	603	980	893	1,101	117	–
20	5,401	23	58	205	547	894	1,244	2,229	201	–
21	6,578	5	52	143	361	762	1,183	3,631	441	–
22	7,834	8	32	109	281	620	1,074	5,000	709	1
23	8,667	6	20	66	213	425	785	5,826	1,326	–
24	9,551	4	17	62	112	311	578	6,122	2,344	1
25+	152,966	9	42	147	429	923	1,832	26,203	123,379	2
N.S.	24,184	266	573	1,103	1,517	1,802	2,131	8,000	8,766	26

– Number of events equals zero.

TABLE A-1.
Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Oregon, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990-2000

Year and Sex	Total	Age Groups															
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1950	1,521,341	163,915	131,596	108,140	96,738	105,070	117,706	116,800	117,361	105,575	93,228	86,118	77,843	68,230	54,455	37,095	41,471
M	772,776	83,614	67,244	55,528	47,652	51,469	57,940	57,930	59,391	54,452	48,574	44,802	40,426	36,027	28,498	19,085	20,144
F	748,565	80,301	64,352	52,612	49,086	53,601	59,766	58,870	57,970	51,123	44,654	41,316	37,417	32,203	25,957	18,010	21,327
1960	1,768,675	185,403	189,333	170,768	131,315	95,773	96,636	107,999	118,152	116,218	114,074	101,313	87,606	74,007	65,908	52,734	61,436
M	879,929	94,330	96,553	87,191	64,463	46,011	47,318	52,924	57,451	57,832	57,574	52,052	43,615	37,003	32,257	25,175	28,180
F	888,746	91,073	92,780	83,577	66,852	49,762	49,318	55,075	60,701	58,386	56,500	49,261	43,991	37,004	33,651	27,559	33,256
1970	2,091,385	164,060	194,345	211,284	203,362	162,638	138,978	115,599	107,832	117,950	124,395	118,996	110,739	94,408	75,601	60,321	90,877
M	1,023,952	83,836	99,274	107,664	100,952	75,549	68,827	57,764	52,738	57,790	60,407	58,563	54,576	45,809	35,886	26,956	37,361
F	1,067,433	80,224	95,071	103,620	102,410	87,089	70,151	57,835	55,094	60,160	63,988	60,433	56,163	48,599	39,715	33,365	53,516
1975	2,292,734	166,930	176,125	211,149	224,538	222,013	180,346	152,553	122,891	114,611	120,938	125,783	117,631	106,710	86,844	66,077	97,597
M	1,120,178	85,331	89,859	107,668	114,204	108,866	84,271	76,482	61,305	55,959	58,944	60,547	56,993	51,149	40,571	29,622	38,407
F	1,172,556	81,599	86,266	103,481	110,334	113,146	96,075	76,071	61,586	58,652	61,994	65,236	60,638	55,561	46,273	36,455	59,190
1980	2,632,663	197,951	189,293	202,546	225,814	237,788	253,472	227,565	170,694	133,101	119,249	124,344	129,886	117,676	105,165	79,367	118,752
M	1,296,355	101,815	96,965	103,594	114,690	117,800	126,867	115,071	86,047	67,073	58,948	60,356	62,001	56,031	49,287	35,404	44,406
F	1,336,308	96,136	92,328	98,952	111,124	119,988	126,605	112,494	84,647	66,028	60,301	63,988	67,885	61,645	55,878	43,963	74,346
1985	2,675,800	198,995	195,271	184,845	197,808	215,641	227,827	243,741	222,457	165,140	128,521	112,530	115,551	118,327	113,657	93,372	142,117
M	1,313,949	101,338	100,344	94,619	101,111	109,413	112,518	121,577	112,168	83,090	64,509	55,332	55,429	55,393	52,316	41,694	53,098
F	1,361,851	97,657	94,927	90,226	96,697	106,228	115,309	122,164	110,289	82,050	64,012	57,198	60,122	62,934	61,341	51,678	89,019
1990	2,847,000	203,678	205,765	199,955	190,781	199,581	221,902	233,898	249,986	223,597	166,333	128,276	112,111	112,679	120,405	99,641	178,413
M	1,396,242	104,769	106,052	102,738	97,540	101,520	112,129	115,287	124,674	112,602	83,400	63,928	54,393	52,976	54,892	43,473	65,870
F	1,450,758	98,909	99,713	97,217	93,241	98,061	109,773	118,611	125,312	110,995	82,933	64,348	57,718	59,703	65,513	56,168	112,543
1991	2,930,000	213,789	216,325	213,018	191,353	197,708	208,392	242,260	256,348	241,789	173,728	136,221	115,980	119,464	122,668	104,389	176,568
M	1,440,221	109,314	111,143	109,057	98,310	100,273	105,635	120,453	127,437	121,245	87,254	67,836	56,314	56,341	56,351	46,435	66,823
F	1,489,779	104,475	105,182	103,961	93,043	97,435	102,757	121,807	128,911	120,544	86,474	68,385	59,666	63,123	66,317	57,954	109,745

TABLE A-1.
Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Oregon, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990-2000 (Continued)

Year and Sex	Total	Age Groups															
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1992	2,979,000	217,940	217,090	214,983	195,858	203,918	205,434	239,514	258,908	244,961	194,079	144,574	118,598	116,262	121,730	108,014	177,137
M	1,466,610	112,089	111,233	110,140	100,794	103,741	104,300	119,323	128,677	122,474	97,351	72,091	57,903	54,932	55,914	48,097	67,551
F	1,512,390	105,851	105,857	104,843	95,064	100,177	101,134	120,191	130,231	122,487	96,728	72,483	60,695	61,330	65,816	59,917	109,586
1993	3,038,000	224,939	216,116	218,756	203,348	209,199	204,576	238,809	260,400	251,059	205,319	152,790	120,968	115,116	121,313	111,552	183,740
M	1,495,551	115,151	110,546	112,259	104,204	106,918	104,012	119,252	129,191	125,233	102,879	76,383	59,035	54,266	55,988	49,604	70,630
F	1,542,449	109,788	105,570	106,497	99,144	102,281	100,564	119,557	131,209	125,826	102,440	76,407	61,933	60,850	65,325	61,948	113,110
1994	3,082,000	228,650	218,658	222,394	209,032	214,579	203,053	233,132	257,033	256,634	216,758	160,859	124,151	112,391	120,767	113,874	190,035
M	1,516,836	117,546	111,748	114,132	106,906	109,861	102,570	116,584	127,635	127,477	108,569	80,459	60,835	53,182	56,075	50,587	72,668
F	1,565,164	111,104	106,910	108,262	102,126	104,718	100,481	116,548	129,398	129,157	108,189	80,400	63,316	59,209	64,692	62,287	117,367
1995	3,132,000	231,584	225,513	222,660	213,595	208,322	199,568	232,116	258,273	264,101	232,380	170,663	129,959	113,424	121,428	113,812	194,602
M	1,543,133	118,939	115,314	114,532	109,361	106,964	101,281	116,723	128,027	130,894	116,149	85,147	64,015	53,857	56,309	50,528	75,093
F	1,588,867	112,645	110,199	108,128	104,234	101,358	98,287	115,393	130,246	133,207	116,231	85,516	65,944	59,567	65,119	63,284	119,509
1996	3,181,000	233,523	227,533	223,118	221,021	210,106	204,872	226,069	258,725	266,757	248,215	175,889	137,004	114,195	120,260	113,338	200,375
M	1,566,932	119,872	116,490	114,560	112,700	108,335	103,960	114,107	128,330	132,074	123,879	87,740	67,582	54,443	55,793	50,378	76,689
F	1,614,068	113,651	111,043	108,558	108,321	101,771	100,912	111,962	130,395	134,683	124,336	88,149	69,422	59,752	64,467	62,960	123,686
1997	3,217,000	231,023	229,318	223,940	229,066	216,134	206,595	219,687	255,281	269,136	249,316	192,710	142,154	115,901	118,342	113,382	205,015
M	1,585,778	118,672	117,666	114,812	117,278	110,995	104,822	110,989	126,785	133,109	124,192	96,123	70,037	55,565	54,885	50,545	79,303
F	1,631,222	112,351	111,652	109,128	111,788	105,139	101,773	108,698	128,496	136,027	125,124	96,587	72,117	60,336	63,457	62,837	125,712
1998	3,267,550	216,270	225,755	233,772	238,498	205,409	208,599	227,758	264,229	278,458	254,656	201,902	149,998	123,399	117,429	110,808	210,610
M	1,616,250	110,610	115,817	120,141	123,211	105,811	105,501	113,540	132,531	140,697	128,089	100,799	72,906	59,060	54,968	49,739	82,830
F	1,651,300	105,660	109,938	113,631	115,287	99,598	103,098	114,218	131,698	137,761	126,567	101,103	77,092	64,339	62,461	61,069	127,780
1999	3,300,800	219,527	226,789	235,796	243,007	209,296	206,740	222,194	259,743	276,330	259,973	211,826	160,646	128,037	115,151	110,524	215,221
M	1,629,897	112,126	116,290	121,080	125,200	107,042	103,662	110,184	129,946	139,523	130,560	105,568	78,041	61,304	53,926	50,053	85,393
F	1,670,903	107,401	110,499	114,716	117,807	102,255	103,077	112,010	129,797	136,807	129,413	106,258	82,606	66,733	61,225	60,471	129,828
2000	3,436,750	224,027	235,548	243,199	245,520	231,425	234,926	237,938	256,938	272,054	272,524	236,889	173,773	131,949	113,094	107,180	219,764
M	1,703,661	114,639	120,759	124,797	125,988	118,645	121,654	122,658	129,741	134,653	135,302	117,969	85,653	64,559	53,382	48,739	84,524
F	1,733,089	109,388	114,790	118,403	119,533	112,780	113,272	115,280	127,197	137,401	137,223	118,920	88,120	67,390	59,712	58,440	135,241

Source: 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 data are U.S. Census. All other years' data are estimates provided by Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University.

TABLE A-2.
Population Estimates* for Oregon and Its Counties by Age and Sex: July 1, 2000

County	Both Sexes																		
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
Oregon	3,436,750	224,027	235,548	243,199	147,312	98,208	231,425	234,926	237,938	256,938	272,054	272,524	236,889	173,773	131,949	113,094	107,180	95,462	124,302
Baker	16,750	888	1,030	1,308	722	481	604	662	852	1,124	1,315	1,341	1,197	1,054	974	840	792	631	929
Benton	78,300	4,012	4,426	5,034	4,822	3,214	11,042	5,468	4,650	5,026	5,783	6,165	4,967	3,345	2,320	2,056	1,922	1,739	2,308
Clackamas	340,000	22,004	24,858	26,522	14,477	9,651	18,695	19,478	21,785	26,486	29,868	29,865	26,553	19,331	12,815	9,923	9,083	8,187	10,421
Clatsop	35,700	2,014	2,181	2,526	1,730	1,153	2,017	1,826	1,940	2,474	2,786	3,150	2,689	1,985	1,678	1,474	1,385	1,161	1,531
Columbia	43,700	2,794	3,267	3,700	1,929	1,286	2,038	2,256	2,831	3,444	3,745	3,713	3,268	2,560	1,789	1,438	1,287	1,067	1,288
Coos	62,800	3,053	3,579	4,345	2,672	1,781	2,798	2,845	3,197	4,133	4,887	5,130	4,770	4,020	3,566	3,268	3,035	2,488	4,969
Crook	19,300	1,267	1,382	1,493	853	569	1,022	1,081	1,107	1,261	1,466	1,391	1,429	1,126	1,019	827	762	546	700
Curry	21,200	865	1,086	1,332	688	459	649	682	862	1,197	1,502	1,635	1,581	1,512	1,502	1,495	1,521	1,328	1,304
Deschutes	116,600	7,149	7,941	8,720	4,752	3,168	6,306	7,182	7,603	8,782	9,775	9,750	8,540	6,403	5,276	4,426	3,964	3,149	3,716
Douglas	100,500	5,629	6,402	7,438	4,332	2,888	4,968	4,781	5,337	6,545	7,680	7,902	7,377	6,019	5,291	5,068	4,581	3,788	4,475
Gilliam	1,900	86	120	143	77	52	67	85	100	128	175	156	134	105	109	91	90	92	89
Grant	7,950	450	568	597	368	245	258	354	388	535	636	657	604	509	447	374	313	240	406
Harney	7,600	436	556	639	307	205	320	363	422	585	648	603	543	433	403	358	274	225	280
Hood River	20,500	1,503	1,622	1,626	896	597	1,175	1,341	1,398	1,598	1,692	1,598	1,215	908	697	670	610	539	815
Jackson	182,200	10,926	12,283	13,164	7,831	5,220	10,885	9,981	10,442	12,260	13,808	14,668	13,447	10,261	7,884	7,296	7,058	6,494	8,292
Jefferson	19,150	1,470	1,599	1,716	823	548	1,031	1,178	1,259	1,373	1,323	1,268	1,192	1,020	968	792	656	401	535
Josephine	76,050	4,055	4,816	5,448	2,985	1,990	3,154	3,396	3,891	4,787	5,543	5,903	5,709	4,907	4,164	4,018	3,745	3,519	4,020
Klamath	63,900	4,122	4,616	4,904	2,742	1,828	3,756	3,642	3,640	4,336	4,672	5,012	4,546	3,539	2,999	2,748	2,455	1,982	2,361
Lake	7,450	375	488	598	309	206	255	349	355	482	619	633	561	474	427	387	339	281	311
Lane	323,950	18,624	20,064	21,816	14,807	9,872	27,644	21,658	20,499	22,460	24,510	26,549	23,168	16,602	12,598	10,704	10,616	9,598	12,161
Lincoln	44,600	2,179	2,463	2,972	1,762	1,175	1,904	1,919	2,284	2,839	3,442	3,867	3,610	2,875	2,596	2,542	2,232	1,867	2,071
Linn	103,350	7,050	7,353	7,751	4,522	3,015	5,849	6,176	6,558	7,415	7,761	7,794	7,024	5,662	4,425	3,810	3,637	3,259	4,288
Malheur	31,750	2,393	2,451	2,414	1,508	1,005	2,354	2,025	2,114	2,266	2,210	2,187	1,772	1,484	1,222	1,095	1,071	883	1,294
Marion	286,300	22,005	21,812	21,268	13,285	8,857	20,636	20,361	20,102	20,836	20,947	20,127	17,618	12,985	10,081	8,782	8,459	7,804	10,335
Morrow	11,100	949	985	913	541	361	659	696	665	773	891	809	684	548	449	387	312	231	247
Multnomah	662,400	42,420	41,419	39,904	25,174	16,783	50,053	59,577	56,545	54,117	53,822	53,530	44,612	29,600	21,020	17,245	17,361	16,325	22,895
Polk	62,700	3,943	4,322	4,758	3,130	2,087	4,980	3,366	3,547	4,075	4,508	4,870	4,256	3,180	2,387	2,220	2,042	2,013	3,013
Sherman	1,950	100	127	187	88	58	72	64	84	138	167	156	136	118	100	89	111	73	83
Tillamook	24,300	1,156	1,493	1,644	989	659	1,033	1,081	1,234	1,544	1,854	1,945	1,884	1,558	1,422	1,377	1,346	974	1,107
Umatilla	70,850	5,305	5,546	5,375	3,319	2,213	4,613	4,731	4,713	5,289	5,295	5,267	4,380	3,340	2,746	2,221	2,192	1,897	2,409
Union	24,550	1,458	1,584	1,812	1,298	865	2,015	1,294	1,203	1,481	1,788	2,005	1,757	1,300	1,070	966	826	690	1,139
Wallowa	7,250	355	419	611	308	205	219	264	275	465	574	736	571	473	405	369	358	279	365
Wasco	23,850	1,560	1,629	1,750	1,010	674	1,202	1,225	1,326	1,584	1,867	1,856	1,776	1,309	1,110	991	953	907	1,119
Washington	449,250	35,419	34,615	32,009	17,873	11,916	30,505	38,202	38,879	38,514	37,581	33,833	28,043	19,122	13,030	10,153	9,241	8,565	11,752
Wheeler	1,550	72	77	110	67	45	31	50	75	84	88	124	108	139	121	109	101	71	75
Yamhill	85,500	5,941	6,368	6,650	4,318	2,879	6,618	5,287	5,776	6,503	6,825	6,329	5,167	3,964	2,837	2,486	2,451	2,168	2,934

Source: Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University.

* Numbers are population estimates, not 2000 Census results.

TABLE A-2.
Population Estimates* for Oregon and Its Counties by Age and Sex: July 1, 2000

County	Female																		
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
Oregon	1,733,089	109,388	114,790	118,403	71,720	47,813	112,780	113,272	115,280	127,197	137,401	137,223	118,920	88,120	67,390	59,712	58,440	54,990	80,251
Baker	8,556	434	502	637	352	234	294	319	413	557	664	675	601	535	498	444	432	364	601
Benton	39,262	1,959	2,157	2,451	2,347	1,565	5,381	2,637	2,253	2,488	2,921	3,104	2,494	1,696	1,185	1,085	1,048	1,002	1,490
Clackamas	171,127	10,744	12,114	12,912	7,048	4,699	9,111	9,391	10,555	13,112	15,085	15,038	13,330	9,803	6,545	5,239	4,952	4,716	6,734
Clatsop	18,105	983	1,063	1,230	842	561	983	880	940	1,225	1,407	1,586	1,350	1,007	857	778	755	669	988
Columbia	21,996	1,364	1,592	1,801	939	626	993	1,088	1,372	1,705	1,891	1,870	1,641	1,298	914	759	702	615	827
Coos	32,055	1,491	1,744	2,115	1,301	867	1,364	1,372	1,549	2,046	2,468	2,583	2,394	2,039	1,821	1,726	1,655	1,433	2,087
Crook	9,757	619	674	727	415	277	498	521	536	624	740	700	717	571	521	437	415	315	450
Curry	10,945	422	529	648	335	223	316	329	417	592	759	823	794	767	767	790	829	765	838
Deschutes	58,810	3,491	3,870	4,245	2,313	1,542	3,073	3,463	3,684	4,347	4,937	4,909	4,287	3,247	2,694	2,337	2,161	1,814	2,395
Douglas	51,105	2,748	3,120	3,621	2,109	1,406	2,421	2,305	2,586	3,240	3,879	3,979	3,704	3,052	2,702	2,676	2,498	2,182	2,878
Gilliam	970	42	59	70	38	25	33	41	49	63	88	78	67	53	56	48	49	53	57
Grant	4,046	220	277	291	179	119	126	171	188	265	321	331	303	258	228	197	170	139	263
Harney	3,846	213	271	311	149	100	156	175	205	290	327	304	273	220	206	189	149	129	180
Hood River	10,341	734	790	792	436	291	573	646	677	791	855	805	610	460	356	354	332	311	528
Jackson	92,460	5,335	5,986	6,409	3,812	2,542	5,304	4,813	5,059	6,069	6,974	7,386	6,750	5,203	4,027	3,852	3,849	3,741	5,350
Jefferson	9,627	718	779	835	401	267	502	568	610	680	668	639	598	517	494	418	358	231	344
Josephine	38,868	1,980	2,347	2,652	1,453	969	1,537	1,638	1,885	2,370	2,799	2,972	2,866	2,488	2,127	2,121	2,042	2,027	2,593
Klamath	32,316	2,013	2,249	2,387	1,335	890	1,830	1,756	1,763	2,147	2,360	2,524	2,282	1,794	1,532	1,451	1,339	1,142	1,521
Lake	3,789	183	238	291	150	100	124	168	172	239	313	319	282	240	218	205	185	162	200
Lane	163,516	9,094	9,778	10,621	7,209	4,806	13,472	10,442	9,932	11,119	12,379	13,368	11,631	8,419	6,434	5,652	5,788	5,529	7,845
Lincoln	22,751	1,064	1,200	1,447	858	572	928	925	1,107	1,405	1,739	1,947	1,812	1,458	1,326	1,342	1,217	1,075	1,329
Linn	52,285	3,442	3,583	3,774	2,202	1,468	2,850	2,978	3,177	3,671	3,920	3,925	3,526	2,871	2,260	2,012	1,983	1,877	2,766
Malheur	16,022	1,169	1,195	1,175	734	490	1,147	977	1,024	1,122	1,116	1,101	890	752	624	578	584	509	835
Marion	144,152	10,744	10,629	10,354	6,468	4,312	10,056	9,817	9,739	10,315	10,579	10,134	8,844	6,585	5,148	4,637	4,612	4,495	6,680
Morrow	5,564	464	480	445	263	176	321	336	322	383	450	407	343	278	230	204	170	133	160
Multnomah	333,105	20,713	20,185	19,428	12,256	8,171	24,392	28,726	27,396	26,790	27,183	26,954	22,396	15,010	10,735	9,105	9,466	9,404	14,797
Polk	31,778	1,925	2,106	2,317	1,524	1,016	2,427	1,623	1,719	2,017	2,277	2,452	2,136	1,613	1,219	1,172	1,114	1,160	1,961
Sherman	993	49	62	91	43	28	35	31	41	68	85	79	68	60	51	47	60	42	54
Tillamook	12,394	564	728	800	482	321	503	521	598	765	936	979	946	790	726	727	734	561	712
Umatilla	35,668	2,590	2,703	2,617	1,616	1,077	2,248	2,281	2,284	2,618	2,674	2,652	2,199	1,694	1,402	1,172	1,195	1,093	1,553
Union	12,438	712	772	882	632	421	982	624	583	733	903	1,010	882	659	546	510	450	397	739
Wallowa	3,701	173	204	297	150	100	107	127	133	230	290	371	287	240	207	195	195	161	234
Wasco	12,119	762	794	852	492	328	586	591	643	784	943	934	892	664	567	523	520	523	723
Washington	224,810	17,294	16,869	15,584	8,702	5,801	14,866	18,420	18,837	19,066	18,980	17,036	14,078	9,697	6,655	5,360	5,038	4,934	7,595
Wheeler	795	35	38	54	33	22	15	24	36	42	45	63	54	71	62	58	55	41	49
Yamhill	43,017	2,901	3,103	3,238	2,102	1,401	3,225	2,549	2,799	3,219	3,447	3,187	2,594	2,010	1,449	1,312	1,336	1,249	1,895

Source: Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University.

* Numbers are population estimates, not 2000 Census results.

TABLE A-2.
Population Estimates* for Oregon and Its Counties by Age and Sex: July 1, 2000 (Continued)

County	Male																		
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
Oregon	1,703,661	114,639	120,759	124,797	75,593	50,395	118,645	121,654	122,658	129,741	134,653	135,302	117,969	85,653	64,559	53,382	48,739	40,472	44,051
Baker	8,194	455	528	671	371	247	310	343	439	568	651	666	596	520	477	397	360	268	328
Benton	39,038	2,053	2,269	2,583	2,474	1,649	5,661	2,832	2,397	2,538	2,862	3,061	2,474	1,649	1,135	970	874	737	819
Clackamas	168,873	11,260	12,744	13,610	7,429	4,952	9,584	10,086	11,230	13,374	14,783	14,827	13,223	9,528	6,270	4,684	4,130	3,471	3,687
Clatsop	17,595	1,031	1,118	1,296	888	592	1,034	945	1,000	1,249	1,379	1,564	1,339	978	821	696	630	492	543
Columbia	21,704	1,430	1,675	1,899	990	660	1,045	1,168	1,459	1,739	1,854	1,843	1,628	1,262	875	679	585	453	461
Coos	30,745	1,562	1,835	2,229	1,371	914	1,434	1,473	1,648	2,087	2,419	2,547	2,375	1,982	1,745	1,543	1,380	1,055	1,146
Crook	9,543	648	709	766	438	292	524	560	571	637	726	690	711	555	499	390	346	232	250
Curry	10,255	442	557	683	353	236	333	353	444	604	744	812	787	746	735	706	691	563	466
Deschutes	57,790	3,658	4,071	4,475	2,438	1,626	3,233	3,719	3,919	4,434	4,838	4,841	4,253	3,156	2,581	2,089	1,802	1,335	1,321
Douglas	49,395	2,880	3,282	3,817	2,223	1,482	2,547	2,476	2,751	3,305	3,801	3,923	3,674	2,967	2,589	2,392	2,083	1,606	1,597
Gilliam	930	44	62	73	40	26	35	44	52	65	86	77	67	52	53	43	41	39	31
Grant	3,904	230	291	306	189	126	133	183	200	270	315	326	301	251	219	176	142	102	144
Harney	3,754	223	285	328	157	105	164	188	218	296	321	300	271	214	197	169	124	95	100
Hood River	10,159	769	832	834	460	307	602	694	721	807	838	793	605	448	341	316	277	229	287
Jackson	89,740	5,591	6,297	6,755	4,018	2,679	5,580	5,169	5,383	6,191	6,834	7,282	6,696	5,057	3,858	3,444	3,210	2,753	2,942
Jefferson	9,523	752	820	880	422	281	528	610	649	693	655	630	593	503	474	374	298	170	191
Josephine	37,182	2,075	2,469	2,796	1,531	1,021	1,617	1,759	2,006	2,417	2,743	2,931	2,843	2,419	2,037	1,897	1,703	1,492	1,427
Klamath	31,584	2,109	2,366	2,516	1,407	938	1,926	1,886	1,876	2,190	2,312	2,488	2,264	1,744	1,468	1,297	1,117	840	840
Lake	3,661	192	250	307	159	106	131	181	183	243	307	314	279	234	209	183	154	119	110
Lane	160,434	9,530	10,286	11,195	7,598	5,066	14,172	11,215	10,567	11,341	12,131	13,181	11,538	8,183	6,164	5,052	4,827	4,069	4,317
Lincoln	21,849	1,115	1,263	1,525	904	603	976	994	1,178	1,433	1,704	1,920	1,798	1,417	1,270	1,200	1,015	792	743
Linn	51,065	3,608	3,770	3,977	2,320	1,547	2,999	3,198	3,381	3,744	3,841	3,870	3,498	2,791	2,165	1,799	1,654	1,382	1,522
Malheur	15,728	1,225	1,257	1,239	774	516	1,207	1,049	1,090	1,144	1,094	1,086	882	731	598	517	487	375	459
Marion	142,148	11,260	11,182	10,914	6,817	4,545	10,579	10,544	10,363	10,521	10,368	9,993	8,774	6,401	4,932	4,145	3,847	3,309	3,655
Morrow	5,536	486	505	469	278	185	338	360	343	390	441	402	341	270	220	183	142	98	88
Multnomah	329,295	21,707	21,234	20,477	12,918	8,612	25,660	30,851	29,149	27,326	26,639	26,576	22,217	14,590	10,284	8,140	7,895	6,921	8,098
Polk	30,922	2,018	2,216	2,442	1,606	1,071	2,553	1,743	1,829	2,058	2,231	2,418	2,119	1,568	1,168	1,048	929	854	1,052
Sherman	957	51	65	96	45	30	37	33	43	70	83	78	68	58	49	42	50	31	30
Tillamook	11,906	591	766	843	508	338	529	560	636	780	918	966	938	768	696	650	612	413	395
Umatilla	35,182	2,715	2,843	2,758	1,703	1,135	2,365	2,450	2,430	2,671	2,621	2,615	2,181	1,646	1,343	1,048	997	804	856
Union	12,112	746	812	930	666	444	1,033	670	620	748	885	995	875	641	524	456	376	292	399
Wallowa	3,549	182	215	314	158	105	112	137	142	235	284	366	284	233	198	174	163	118	130
Wasco	11,731	798	835	898	519	346	616	634	684	800	924	921	885	645	543	468	434	385	397
Washington	224,440	18,125	17,746	16,425	9,172	6,114	15,639	19,783	20,042	19,448	18,601	16,797	13,965	9,425	6,375	4,792	4,202	3,631	4,158
Wheeler	755	37	40	57	35	23	16	26	39	42	44	62	54	69	59	52	46	30	27
Yamhill	42,483	3,040	3,265	3,413	2,216	1,477	3,393	2,738	2,978	3,283	3,378	3,142	2,573	1,954	1,388	1,173	1,114	919	1,039

Source: Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University.

* Numbers are population estimates, not 2000 Census results.

TABLE A-3.
Population Projections for Oregon, 2000-2025

Numbers in Thousands

Year	Sex	Total	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-64	Age 65+
2000	Total	3,397	211	599	318	1,798	471
	Female	1,723	103	292	156	903	269
	Male	1,674	108	307	162	895	202
2005	Total	3,613	219	602	331	1,939	522
	Female	1,833	107	293	163	975	295
	Male	1,780	112	309	168	964	227
2015	Total	3,992	238	613	334	2,066	741
	Female	2,024	116	298	166	1,042	402
	Male	1,968	122	315	218	1,024	339
2025	Total	4,349	246	661	334	2,054	1,054
	Female	2,202	120	322	165	1,039	556
	Male	2,147	126	339	169	1,015	498

SOURCE: Summary file, "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025", Listing #47
http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/stproj.html

Appendix B: Technical Notes — Definitions

BIRTHS

Apgar Score is a numerical expression of the condition of a newborn shortly after birth. It is the sum of points accumulated upon assessment of the heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. The highest possible score is ten. A low Apgar score (seven or less) measured five minutes after birth indicates the infant is at increased risk of morbidity and mortality.

Births to Unmarried Mothers Ratio is the number of births to unmarried mothers per 1,000 live births. Ratios differ from rates.

Crude Birth Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 total population.

Live Birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such a separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born.[1]

Low Birthweight Infant is a live born infant with a birthweight of less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2,500 grams) as reported on the birth certificate.

Birth rate per 1,000 men is the number of births per 1,000 males in Oregon. In computing birth rates by age of father, the NCHS method of distributing births where age of father was not stated in the same proportion as births where age of father was stated within each 5-year age interval of mother was used to facilitate national comparisons. NCHS uses this procedure to avoid distortion in rates that would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded.

DEATHS

Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 or 100,000 total population.

Fetal Death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception of at least 20 weeks gestation, except where such expulsion results from a therapeutic abortion; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

Fetal Death Ratio is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births. Ratios differ from rates.

Infant Death is the death of a child prior to its first birthday.

Infant Death Rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Death Rate is the number of female deaths attributed to childbirth or to complications of pregnancy or the puerperium, per 100,000 live births.

Neonatal Death is the death of a child within the first 27 days of life.

Neonatal Death Rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Postneonatal Death is the death of a child after 27 days of life and before its first birthday.

Postneonatal Death Rate is the number of postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Perinatal Death is the death of a fetus after 20 weeks gestation or the death of a live-born infant prior to the 28th day of life. Other medical literature may include different time periods.

Perinatal Death Ratio is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 total live births. Ratios differ from rates.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL — ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES

C.N.M. — certified nurse midwife.

D.C. — doctor of chiropractic medicine.

D.O. — doctor of osteopathic medicine.

L.D.E.M. — licensed direct entry midwife.

M.D. — medical doctor.

N.D. — naturopathic doctor.

R.N. — registered nurse.

ENDNOTE

1 *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1982, vol. 1, section 4, page 1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Maryland, 1986.

Technical Notes — Methodology

"That, sir, is the good of counting; it brings everything to a certainty, which before floated in the mind indefinitely."

—Samuel Johnson

INDUCED TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY

Except for incomplete reporting by providers, the data represent *all* abortions performed in Oregon during the current data year. That is, the data constitute events associated with the place of occurrence rather than the "residence data" used in estimating births. This is necessary because many abortions obtained out-of-state by Oregon residents are not reported to Oregon's Center for Health Statistics. It reflects the great variation in abortion reporting procedures among states (e.g., some states do not record the patient's residence) as well as the fact that a comprehensive data collection network among all states, similar to that used in reporting births, does not exist in regard to abortions.

In using "occurrence" data rather than "residence" data to estimate abortion rates for Oregon residents, an implicit assumption is made that the number of Oregon residents who leave the state to obtain an abortion equals the number of out-of-state residents who obtain an abortion in Oregon. In formulating generalizations which involve trends or long-term behavioral patterns, annual totals are treated as sample values generated by ongoing social, economic, or political processes and thus subject to "chance" variability. For most purposes, numbers offered in this report should be viewed only as careful approximations and interpreted only within the framework of statistical safeguards developed to take sampling variability into account.

Some rates in this section are based on relatively *few events* and for most comparisons may be used only with extreme caution--due to the chance fluctuations associated with small numbers. A small percentage of abortion reports lack certain data items. This may

NUMBER OF FIRST-TIME ABORTIONS BY YEAR AND AGE GROUP, OREGON OCCURRENCE, 1975-1989

YEAR	AGE GROUPS					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1975	3,470	2,751	1,331	620	296	107
1976	3,877	3,125	1,551	616	297	108
1977	3,605	2,921	1,467	650	300	107
1978	3,620	3,041	1,573	786	327	98
1979	3,821	3,149	1,552	811	289	108
1980	3,792	2,965	1,540	795	345	90
1981	3,261	2,643	1,361	760	343	96
1982	2,530	2,066	1,093	607	263	83
1983	2,340	1,976	971	519	287	67
1984	2,340	2,091	995	580	299	80
1985	2,442	2,041	915	496	324	64
1986	2,065	1,694	880	506	270	70
1987	2,375	1,926	935	584	322	83
1988	2,844	2,281	1,086	661	379	94
1989	2,801	2,453	1,245	637	415	110

greatly affect the estimation of rates. To minimize the potential bias inherent in such estimates, unknown events in some cases (Table 4-1) are assigned to the categories of analysis proportional to the distribution of known events. In this way, rates calculated for subsets (e.g., "abortions per thousand teen females") are, on average, less affected by incomplete data.

ESTIMATION OF THE CUMULATIVE PROPORTION OF FEMALES WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED AN ABORTION

This figure is estimated by tracing the abortion experience of a specific cohort of females over an extended time period. In the table on the previous page, an approximation of the "cumulative total" of first-time abortions by one of the cohorts may be obtained by summing the figures in the boxed area.

To obtain this value, it is necessary to sum the number of first-time abortions for 15- to 19-year-olds from 1975 to 1979 and those of 20- to 24-year-olds from 1980 to 1984 with those of 25- to 29-year-olds from 1985 to 1989. This provides an estimate of the numerator in the following equation:

$$\text{Cumulative proportion of females who have had an abortion} = \frac{\text{Total number of first time abortions among a specific cohort of females}}{\text{Number of females in cohort}}$$

The denominator may be estimated by averaging the size of the cohort during 1975-1989. Table A-1 lists the annual estimate of the number of females within each cohort. For example, in 1975 the number of 15- to 19-year-old females was estimated to be 110,334; in the next year it was 111,184. The average size of this age group from 1975 to 1979 was 112,047. Similarly, the number of 20- to 24-year-old women between 1980 and 1984 was 114,553 on average; the number of 25- to 29-year-olds averaged 111,724 between 1985 and 1989. Thus, between 1975 and 1989 the cohort of interest had an average population size of 112,775.

Substituting into the formula given above:

$$Cp = \frac{\text{Sum of First Abortions}}{N} = \frac{35,195}{112,775} = .312 \text{ or } 31.2 \text{ percent}$$

This figure approximates the proportion of females in the 25- to 29-year-old cohort who, by 1989, had *ever had an abortion*. This method of estimation assumes that factors such as deaths and migration have not altered the composition of the female population in Oregon--that is, the women who have left the state display the same characteristics as those who have moved into Oregon. It also assumes that patients with a history of previous abortions do not report the current procedure as a first abortion.

TEEN PREGNANCY

Pregnancy estimates are based upon the estimated number of teen births and induced terminations among Oregon teens; they do not include the number of fetal deaths or miscarriages (spontaneous abortions) which occur. The estimation of teen births is considered to be relatively complete and includes births to resident teens even when they occur out-of-state. The estimation of teen abortions is based on all reported abortions to teen age residents of Oregon; however, because states often do not report abortions obtained within their borders to the state of residence as occurs with vital events such as birth and death, an unknown number of Oregon teens obtain abortion services out-of-state. As a consequence, estimates of teen abortions and teen pregnancies should be considered minimal in nature.

Furthermore, because estimates of abortion for teens are based on "residence data," figures given in Chapter 4 do not correspond exactly to those in Chapter 3, which are based on "occurrence data." (See Induced Terminations of Pregnancy methodology section.)

TEEN BIRTH RATES, U.S. VS. OREGON, AGES 15-19, 1990

RACE/ETHNICITY	BIRTH RATE „	
	U.S.	OREGON
TOTAL †	59.9	54.8
NON-HISPANIC WHITES	42.5	50.6

„ ALL RATES PER 1,000 FEMALES.

† ALL RACES AND ETHNICITIES COMBINED.

The estimation of rates requires an estimate of the size of the appropriate population. Such estimates are now available for 15- to 17-year-olds and 18- to 19-year-olds for each county on an annual basis. Because estimated rates based on a small population may vary greatly due to chance factors, rates of teen pregnancy, birth, and abortion were calculated for these age groups only if there were 50 or more female residents of the appropriate age group in the county.

Similarly, rates for 15- to 19-year-olds were calculated whenever a county had 50 or more female residents in this age group.

Great caution must be taken in the use of pregnancy statistics associated with females under 15 years of age. This is due to the fact that relatively few events are recorded each year for this group. Also, rates are based on the estimated population cohort of 10-14 year old females—many of whom are physiologically not yet at risk of pregnancy. Thus, any *direct* comparison of rates between this group and another age group—e.g., 15- to 17-year-olds—would be inappropriate.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The extent to which Oregon's demographic composition may affect its national ranking is indicated by comparisons shown in the sidebar. In 1990, Oregon's birth rate for all teens (regardless of race or ethnic affiliation) was nine percent lower than that of the U.S. and, among all 50 states, it had the 24th lowest teen birth rate. Yet, if comparisons were made in terms of births to non-Hispanic white teens only, Oregon would have been 36th and the rate would have been 19 percent *higher* than that of the U.S. This results from the fact that 87 percent of 15- to 19-year-old females in Oregon were non-Hispanic whites and only seven percent were either Hispanic or non-Hispanic African Americans. By comparison, 70 percent of the U.S. female population of that age were non-Hispanic whites and 26 percent were Hispanics or non-Hispanic African Americans.

Technical Notes — Step-by-Step Instructions

"Through and through the world is infested with quantity: To talk sense is to talk quantities. It is no use saying the nation is large—How large? It is no use saying that radium is scarce—How scarce? You cannot evade quantity. You may fly to poetry and music, and quantity and number will face you in your rhythms and your octaves."

—Alfred North Whitehead

Data users are diverse, including public health officials evaluating a program by using death data, demographers projecting school enrollments with birth data, and business people deciding to open a formal-wear shop based on marriage data. Many of these users have a thorough knowledge of statistics. But others find the entire subject-matter confusing and intimidating. For either group, a misunderstanding of what vital statistics mean can lead to wrong conclusions. Therefore, this section is included to provide an overview of how to use vital statistics. It is addressed to the person looking at vital events for the first time, but the experienced user may also find a review helpful.

DEATHS
INFANT DEATHS
NEONATAL DEATHS
POSTNEONATAL DEATHS
FETAL DEATHS
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS
PREGNANCIES
INDUCED ABORTIONS
MARRIAGES
ANNULMENTS
DIVORCES

STEP 1: FINDING THE CORRECT NUMBER

The first step is to determine how many of a particular vital event took place during the year. This involves asking two questions:

Which event or events are appropriate?

This may not be as simple as it sounds. For one thing, examining more than one type of event may be required. For example, someone concerned with teenage pregnancies will have to consider the number of induced abortions as well as the number of births which occur among teens. Taken together, they provide a useful measure of the number of pregnancies.[1]

Deciding which events to use is important since sometimes the choice of one event over another can easily lead to different conclusions. To determine which events are appropriate, read the "Technical Notes: Definitions" section. The narratives also contain useful examples.

Who should be counted?

If you are a hospital planner who is deciding to expand or contract delivery services, you want to count the number of births which *occurred* in your area, regardless of where the parents live. If you are projecting school enrollment, you want to count only how many children will potentially be *residing* in your area. Fortunately, vital events are usually reported so that both of these data needs can be met.

Occurrence data:

The event (the death, birth, marriage, etc.) actually took place in the geographic region indicated (either Oregon or a particular county). The person participating in the event may have lived in Podunk, New York.

Residence data:

The person involved in the event lived in the geographic region mentioned, but the event itself may have taken place anywhere in the United States or Canada. In other words, a resident of Marion County who died in an accident while on vacation in Michigan has been added to the Marion County resident death figure.

When in doubt about which type of data to use, resident figures are usually the best choice. Most birth and death data are published by residence, which means that comparisons with other states or the United States as a whole will be easier. Exceptions to this rule are listed in the individual sections.

Once the right event has been determined, and the choice between occurrence and residence data has been made, the statistician can find the correct figures in the table(s) in this book. If the needed table is not listed, contact the Center for Health Statistics for more information.

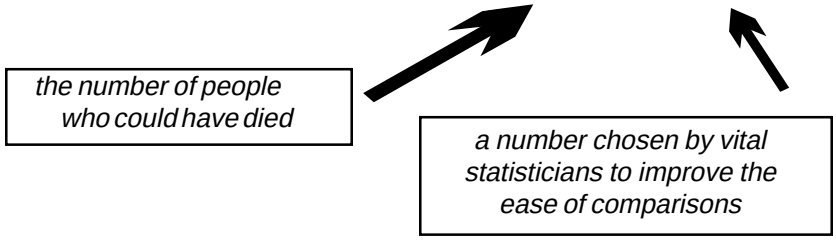
STEP 2: MAKING THE NUMBER MEANINGFUL WITH RATES AND RATIOS

In many instances simply knowing the number of events is not sufficient. For example, we know more people died in Multnomah County than in Wheeler County, because Multnomah County has a much larger population. But what is the *likelihood* of dying in each county?

In order to answer this question, statisticians calculate rates. This means that the number of events which occurred is compared to the population for which that event *could* have occurred, and the figure is then standardized to some number (such as 1,000 or 100,000) for convenience.

Here is an example:

CRUDE DEATH RATE = (DEATHS/POPULATION) X 1,000



The more specifically a statistician can define the "population at risk" (the denominator or bottom part of the formula), the more meaningful the rate is. For example, the *crude birth rate*, which compares the number of births to the population, is not nearly as informative as the *fertility rate*, which uses only the number of women of childbearing age (15-44) for comparative purposes. The fertility rate is not distorted by changes in the number of men or pre-pubescent or post-menopausal women in the population. (The turn of the century notion that only *married* women between the age of 15 and 44 would be considered at risk of pregnancy has been abandoned for obvious reasons.)

Unfortunately we do not always have the correct denominator for the equation. In these situations a substitute is used. For example, how many people are at risk of getting divorced? The number of married people is only available for census years. As a substitute, the crude divorce rate is calculated using the total population regardless of marital status. In other situations, the event is simply compared to another related number. For instance, the abortion ratio compares the number of abortions to the number of births. This is easier and more accurate than trying to determine the true denominator, which is the total number of pregnant women.

When calculating rates and ratios, great care must be taken to make certain that the appropriate time periods, geographical boundaries, and populations are used.

STEP 3: COMPARING TWO OR MORE NUMBERS

Numbers are more meaningful when they are converted into rates and ratios. But problems can arise when rates or ratios are compared for different geographical areas, different time periods, or different categories such as men versus women.

Chance variation

Statisticians expect a certain amount of chance variation and have methods to take this into account. The *confidence interval* uses the number of cases and their distributions to determine what

the rate "really is." For example, a statistician will say, "We are 95% sure that the *true* infant death rate for Oregon in 1986 was 9.47 ± 0.97; that is, it lies somewhere between 8.50 and 10.44." If two rates have overlapping confidence intervals, then the difference between them may be due to this chance variation. In other words the difference is not *statistically significant*.

When comparing rates and ratios, differences should be tested for *statistical significance*. Formulas are listed in the next section of this chapter.

Small numbers

Chance variation is a common problem when the numbers being used to calculate rates are extremely small. Large swings often occur in the rates which do not reflect real changes. Consider Tillamook County's infant mortality rates for a five-year period.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY			
YEAR	BIRTHS	INFANT DEATHS	INFANT DEATH RATES
1981	324	5	15.4
1982	318	2	6.3
1983	306	4	13.1
1984	264	1	3.8
1985	266	3	11.3
1981-1985	1,478	15	10.1

The overall rate of 10.1 is quite close to the state rate for the same time period (10.2). Yet, for some years the rate is four times as high as the rate of other years simply because four additional infants died. Public health officials would waste a good deal of energy reacting to these annual rates.

Many rates based on small numbers are published in this book because readers demand them. But, anyone preparing to make important decisions based on these rates should be wary. Consider this rule of thumb: a rate based on 20 cases has a 95% confidence interval about as wide as the rate itself (i.e., the interval for a rate of 50 is between 25 and 75). Even large differences between two rates based on 20 cases or less are probably not statistically significant.

If 20 is too few, how many cases are sufficient to say that a true difference exists? Unfortunately, we have no easy rules for this. To be safe, the vital statistician should always try to combine several years of data or consolidate geographical areas. Confidence intervals should be calculated, and differences should be tested for statistical significance.

Changes in measurement

Another problem is that the numbers being compared have not always been based on the same type of measurement. Definitions, population estimates, certificates, and coding procedures change from time to time as the need arises. This can create "artificial" differences and can disguise "real" differences. The cause-of-death item provides an excellent example in comparability:

During the late 1970s, approximately 80 to 85 people died each year due to hypertensive disease.	Rate = 3.3 per 100,000 population
In 1979, 250 people died from this cause.	Rate = 9.8 per 100,000 population

It appears that the incidence of hypertensive disease increased. But actually, a new coding scheme resulted in more deaths being coded as due to hypertensive disease.

Taking age, sex, and race into account

Mr. G.C. Whipple noted in 1923 that, "We might find that the death rate of bank presidents was higher than that of newsboys; but this would not be because of different occupations, but because of different ages." We expect older people to die at a higher rate than younger people. We also expect people in their twenties to have more babies than the very young or the very old. Sex and race, as well as age, can affect rates drastically.

When comparing two places or two points in time, it is necessary to take these influencing characteristics into account. Here is an example:

	1950	1960
Crude Death Rate	9.1	9.5
Age-Specific Death Rates		
0-4	5.9	5.7
5-14	0.6	0.4
15-24	1.5	1.1
25-44	2.4	2.1
45-64	11.1	10.6
65+	58.4	56.8

The crude death rate increased between 1950 and 1960 from 9.1 to 9.5 deaths per 1,000 population. But, an examination of the death rates for each age group indicates that all these rates decreased. This apparent contradiction is explained by the fact that in 1960 a larger proportion of the population was older. Because the risk of death is higher in older persons, the crude death rate increased.

Before comparing two places or two time periods, always compare the population characteristics first. If discrepancies are noted in any relevant variables, then the rates should be adjusted or standardized in order to make the comparisons free of differences in the structure of the populations. The formulas for doing this are listed in the following section.

STEP 4: ANALYZING THE DATA

The first three steps have been fairly mechanical:

(1) = Choose the correct events and the correct group to determine the number of events which took place for the geographical areas and time periods.

(2) = Calculate the rates.

(3) = Compare these rates to determine if the differences are statistically significant.

NOW the vital statistician must begin to ask the difficult questions. If we find that two rates are statistically significantly different, how can we find out *why* they are different? If the differences which we expected did not prove to be significant, is there another item which perhaps is masking an actual difference? Frequently, the statistician has to refine the research question and begin all over again.

Consider the researcher who asks, "Since 1985, has chronic lower respiratory disease posed a greater risk to Oregonians?" If the researcher looked at the overall rate, the answer would be "yes," but closer examination reveals that the death rate for males has declined. It is among women that the rate has moved sharply upward, reflecting their increased smoking prevalence during recent decades. This gender dichotomy would need to be addressed in a study of CLRD fatalities.

Help

Several sources of help are available. Many of the widely used rates and ratios are presented in the Quick Reference section, and narratives and figures are included throughout this report to illustrate changes. And finally, the staff of the Center for Health Statistics are available for data users who need assistance.

ENDNOTE

1 A more complete and accurate estimate of pregnancies based on outcomes would include: (1) births; (2) fetal deaths (stillbirths); (3) induced abortions; and (4) spontaneous abortions (miscarriages). However, fetal deaths occur in less than one percent of all pregnancies and are relatively constant in relation to births (see the *Fetal and Infant Mortality* chapter in Volume 2) and the number of miscarriages which occur is not available in vital records. Nevertheless, a measure which excludes these outcomes provides an adequate indicator of the number of pregnancies.

Technical Notes — Formulas

GENERAL:

$$PERCENT\ CHANGE = \frac{New\ Data - Old\ Data}{Old\ Data} X\ 100$$

Birth rate, Oregon, 1993 = 13.7
Birth rate, Oregon, 1994 = 13.6

$$Percent\ change = \frac{13.6 - 13.7}{13.7} X\ 100 = -0.7\%$$

PREGNANCY:

1. (*CRUDE*) *BIRTH RATE* $= \frac{Resident\ Births}{Population} X\ 1{,}000$

$$Oregon,\ 1994, = \frac{41{,}832}{3{,}082{,}800} X\ 1{,}000 = 13.6$$

---

2. *AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATE* $= \frac{Resident\ Births\ To\ Mothers\ in\ Age\ Category}{Female\ Population\ in\ Age\ Category} X\ 1{,}000$

$$Oregon,\ 1994,\ Age\ 20\text{-}24 = \frac{10{,}999}{104{,}718} X\ 1{,}000 = 105.0$$

---

3. *FERTILITY RATE* $= \frac{Resident\ Births\ to\ Mothers\ Aged\ 15\text{-}44}{Female\ Population\ Aged\ 15\text{-}44} X\ 1{,}000$

NOTE: *Some publications use the following*: $\frac{All\ Resident\ Births}{Female\ Population\ Aged\ 15\text{-}44}$

$$Oregon,\ 1994 = \frac{41{,}659}{682{,}428} X\ 1{,}000 = 61.0$$

---

4. *TOTAL FERTILITY RATE* = *The Sum of Age-Specific Birth Rates in 5-Year Categories between* 15 *and* 44 $X\ 5$

$$Oregon,\ 1994 = 5\ (51.3 + 105.0 + 115.4 + 78.5 + 30.2 + 6.0) = 1{,}932.0$$

5. $$\textit{FETAL DEATH RATIO} = \frac{\textit{Resident Fetal Deaths (350+ grams Birthweight)}}{\textit{Resident Live Births}} \textit{ X } 1{,}000$$

$$\textit{Oregon, 1994, Residents} = \frac{224}{41{,}832} \textit{ X } 1{,}000 = 5.4$$

$$\textit{FETAL DEATH RATE} = \frac{\textit{Resident Fetal Deaths (350+ grams Birthweight)}}{\textit{Resident Live Births + Resident Fetal Deaths}} \textit{ X } 1{,}000$$

$$\textit{Oregon, 1994, Residents} = \frac{224}{43{,}591 + 224} \textit{ x } 1{,}000 = 5.1$$

$$\textit{PERINATAL DEATH RATE} = \frac{\textit{Resident Neonatal Deaths+Resident Fetal Deaths (350+ grams Birthweight)}}{\textit{Resident Live Births + Resident Fetal Deaths}} \textit{ X } 1{,}000$$

$$\textit{Oregon, 1994, Residents} = \frac{148 + 203}{41{,}566 + 203} \textit{ X } 1{,}000 = 8.4$$

Note: *Publications vary in the definition of fetal deaths. In addition, some measures employ gestational age in place of birthweight. Fetal and perinatal death rates are based on year of birth.*

---

6. $$\textit{ABORTION RATIO} = \frac{\textit{Resident Abortions}}{\textit{Resident Births}} \textit{ X } 1{,}000 \textit{ or } \frac{\textit{Occurrence Abortions}}{\textit{Occurrence Births}} \textit{ X } 1{,}000$$

$$\textit{Oregon, 1994, Occurrence} = \frac{13{,}392}{43{,}591} \textit{ X } 1{,}000 = 307.2$$

---

7. $$\textit{ABORTION RATE} = \frac{\textit{Resident Abortions or Occurrence Abortions}}{\textit{Female Resident Population Aged 15- 44}} \textit{ X } 1{,}000$$

$$\textit{Oregon 1994, Occurrence with total adjusted for not stated ages} = \frac{13{,}300}{682{,}428} \textit{ X } 1{,}000 = 19.5$$

DEATHS:

8. (*CRUDE*) *DEATH RATE* $\frac{\textit{Resident Deaths}}{\textit{Population}}$ *X* 1,000

Oregon, 1994 $\frac{27{,}361}{3{,}082{,}000}$ *X* 1,000 8.9

---

9. *INFANT DEATH RATE* $\frac{\textit{Resident Infant Deaths}}{\textit{Resident Births}}$ *X* 1,000

Oregon, 1994 $\frac{295}{41{,}832}$ *X* 1,000 7.1

---

10. *NEONATAL DEATH RATE* $\frac{\textit{Resident Neonatal Deaths}}{\textit{Resident Births}}$ *X* 1,000

Oregon, 1994 $\frac{164}{41{,}832}$ *X* 1,000 3.9

---

11. *POSTNEONATAL DEATH RATE* $\frac{\textit{Resident Postneonatal Deaths}}{\textit{Resident Births}}$ *X* 1,000

Oregon, 1994 $\frac{131}{41{,}832}$ *X* 1,000 3.1

---

12. *CAUSE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE* $\frac{\textit{Resident Deaths Due to Specific Cause}}{\textit{Population}}$ *X* 100,000

Oregon, 1994, *Heart Disease* $\frac{7{,}417}{3{,}082{,}000}$ *X* 100,000 240.7

---

13. *AGE AND SEX SPECIFIC DEATH RATE* $\frac{\textit{Resident Deaths in Age Sex Category}}{\textit{Population in Age Sex Population}}$ *X* 1,000

Oregon, 1994, *Males Aged* 5 14 $\frac{63}{225{,}880}$ *X* 100,000 27.9

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE:

14. $$MARRIAGE\ RATE = \frac{Marriages}{Population}\ X\ 1{,}000$$

$$Oregon,\ 1994 = \frac{25{,}194}{3{,}082{,}000}\ X\ 1{,}000 = 8.2$$

15. $$DIVORCE\ RATE = \frac{Divorces}{Population}\ X\ 1{,}000$$

$$Oregon,\ 1994 = \frac{15{,}844}{3{,}082{,}000}\ X\ 1{,}000 = 5.1$$

Beginning with 1998 data, the following methodology is being used for calculating confidence intervals and statistical significance. This explanation is paraphrased from *"Public Health Data: Our Silent Partner"*, a training manual from the Public Health Practice Program Office of the National Center for Health Statistics.[1]

CALCULATING CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR RATES:

Confidence limits for rates based on less than 100 events

When the number of events in the numerator is less than 100, the confidence interval for a rate can be estimated using the two formulas which follow and the values in Table B-1.
Lower limit = R x L
Upper Limit = R x U
where:
R = the rate
L = the value in Table B-1 that corresponds to the number N in the numerator of the rate
U = the value in Table B-1 that corresponds to the number N in the numerator of the rate

Example: Confidence limits for rates based on less than 100 events

In Baker County, the teen pregnancy rate for 10- to 17-year-old teens in 1998 was 13.0 per thousand, based on 12 live births in the numerator. Using Table B-1:

Lower limit = 13.0 x 0.51671 = 6.7
Upper limit = 13.0 x 1.7468 = 22.7

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the pregnancy rate in Baker County for teens 10-17 lies between 6.7 and 22.7 per 1,000. So if there were 100 counties like Baker County, the teen pregnancy rate would be expected to lie between 6.7 and 22.7 per 1,000 in 95 of these counties.

TABLE B-1.
Values of L and U for calculating 95% confidence limits for the numbers of events and rates when the number of events is less than 100.

N	L	U	N	L	U	N	L	U
1	0.02532	5.57164	34	0.69253	1.3974	67	0.77499	1.26996
2	0.1211	3.61234	35	0.69654	1.39076	68	0.77654	1.26774
3	0.20622	2.92242	36	0.70039	1.38442	69	0.77806	1.26556
4	0.27247	2.5604	37	0.70409	1.37837	70	0.77955	1.26344
5	0.3247	2.33367	38	0.70766	1.37258	71	0.78101	1.26136
6	0.36698	2.17658	39	0.7111	1.36703	72	0.78244	1.25933
7	0.40205	2.06038	40	0.71441	1.36172	73	0.78384	1.25735
8	0.43173	1.9704	41	0.71762	1.35661	74	0.78522	1.25541
9	0.45726	1.89831	42	0.72071	1.35171	75	0.78656	1.25351
10	0.47954	1.83904	43	0.7237	1.34699	76	0.78789	1.25165
11	0.4992	1.78928	44	0.7266	1.34245	77	0.78918	1.24983
12	0.51671	1.7468	45	0.72941	1.33808	78	0.79046	1.24805
13	0.53246	1.71003	46	0.73213	1.33386	79	0.79171	1.2463
14	0.54671	1.67783	47	0.73476	1.32979	80	0.79294	1.24459
15	0.55969	1.64935	48	0.73732	1.32585	81	0.79414	1.24291
16	0.57159	1.62394	49	0.73981	1.32205	82	0.79533	1.24126
17	0.58254	1.6011	50	0.74222	1.31838	83	0.79649	1.23965
18	0.59266	1.58043	51	0.74457	1.31482	84	0.79764	1.23807
19	0.60207	1.56162	52	0.74685	1.31137	85	0.79876	1.23652
20	0.61083	1.54442	53	0.74907	1.30802	86	0.79987	1.23499
21	0.61902	1.52861	54	0.75123	1.30478	87	0.80096	1.2335
22	0.62669	1.51401	55	0.75334	1.30164	88	0.80203	1.23203
23	0.63391	1.50049	56	0.75539	1.29858	89	0.80308	1.23059
24	0.64072	1.48792	57	0.75739	1.29562	90	0.80412	1.22917
25	0.64715	1.4762	58	0.75934	1.29273	91	0.80514	1.22778
26	0.65323	1.46523	59	0.76125	1.28993	92	0.80614	1.22641
27	0.65901	1.45495	60	0.76311	1.2872	93	0.80713	1.22507
28	0.66449	1.44528	61	0.76492	1.28454	94	0.8081	1.22375
29	0.66972	1.43617	62	0.76669	1.28195	95	0.80906	1.22245
30	0.6747	1.42756	63	0.76843	1.27943	96	0.81	1.22117
31	0.67945	1.41942	64	0.77012	1.27698	97	0.81093	1.21992
32	0.684	1.4117	65	0.77178	1.27458	98	0.81185	1.21868
33	0.68835	1.40437	66	0.7734	1.27225	99	0.81275	1.21746

Confidence limits for rates based on 100 or more events

In this case, use the following formula for the rate R based on the number of events N:

$$\text{Lower Limit} = R - [1.96 \times R / \sqrt{N}]$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = R + [196 \times R / \sqrt{N}]$$

where:
R = the rate (birth rate, mortality rate, teen pregnancy rate, etc.)
N = the number of events (births, deaths, teen pregnancy, etc.)

Example: Confidence limits for rates based on 100 or more events

In Jackson County, the teen pregnancy rate for teens 10-17 was 13.7 in 1998 based on 143 pregnancies. Therefore, the confidence interval would be:

$$\text{Lower Limit} = 13.7 - [196 \times (13.7 / \sqrt{143})]$$

$= 13.7 - [1.96 \times (13.7 / 11.96)]$
$= 13.7 - [1.96 \times 1.15]$
$= 13.7 - 2.25$
$= 11.5$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = 13.7 + [1.96 \times (13.7 / \sqrt{143})]$$

$= 13.7 + [1.96 \times (13.7 / 11.96)]$
$= 13.7 + [1.96 \times 1.15]$
$= 13.7 + 2.25$
$= 16.0$

So if there were 100 counties like Jackson County with similar populations, the teen pregnancy rate would be expected to lie between 11.5 and 16.0 per 1,000 in 95 of these counties.

DETERMINING STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR RATES:

If the difference between two rates would occur due to random variability less than 5 times out of 100, then we say that the difference is statistically significant at the 95% level. Otherwise the difference is not statistically significant.

Computing statistical significance when at least one of the rates is based on fewer than 100 events

To compare two rates, when one or both rates are based on fewer than 100 events, compute the confidence intervals for both rates. If the intervals overlap, the difference is not statistically significant.

Example: comparing rates when one is based on fewer than 100 events

Baker County teen pregnancy rate for age 10-17
Lower limit = 6.7
Upper limit = 22.7
Jackson County teen pregnancy rate for age 10-17
Lower limit = 11.5
Upper limit = 16.0

The confidence intervals overlap - the interval for Jackson County is entirely within the range of the interval for Baker County. Therefore, the difference between the teen pregnancy rate for age 10-17 in Baker County and the rate for Jackson County is not statistically significant.

Computing statistical significance when both rates are based on 100 or more events

When both rates are based on 100 or more events, calculate the difference between the two rates by subtracting the lower rate from the higher rate. The difference is considered statistically significant if it exceeds 1.96 times the standard error for the difference between the two rates.

$$1.96\sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1}+\frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

where:
R_1 = the first rate
R_2 = the second rate
N_1 = the first number
N_2 = the second number

If the difference is greater than the statistic, the difference would occur by chance less than 5 times out of 100. The difference is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

If the difference is less than the statistic, the difference might occur by chance more than 5 times out of 100. The difference is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Example: comparing rates when both are based on 100 or more events

The teen pregnancy rate for Oregon teens age 10-17 in 1997 was 18.0 and the comparable rate for 1998 was 17.2. Both rates are based on more than 100 pregnancies (3,197 in 1997 and 3,176 in 1998). The difference between the rates is 18.0 - 17.2 = 0.8. The statistic is calculated as follows:

$$1.96\sqrt{\frac{18.0^2}{3{,}197}+\frac{17.2^2}{3{,}176}}$$

$$1.96\sqrt{\left(\frac{324}{3{,}197}+\frac{295.84}{3{,}176}\right)}$$

$$1.96\sqrt{(0.101+0.093)}$$

$$1.96\sqrt{0.194}$$

= 1.96 x .44
= 0.86

The difference between the rates (0.8) is less than this statistic (0.9). Therefore, the difference is not statistically significant. A difference of 0.8 between these two rates might occur by chance more than 5 times out of 100.

CALCULATING RATES ADJUSTED FOR SEX/AGE/RACE:

When comparing rates and ratios, the influences of sex, age, and race differences in the populations must be taken into account. Comparing many different age-sex-race specific rates can be cumbersome. The following techniques are used by vital statisticians to summarize these rates into one number.

The *direct adjusted rate* applies each of the specific rates for a particular population (such as a county or a Health Service Area) to a standard population distribution (such as the state).

The *standard mortality ratio* compares the number of deaths for a particular population (such as a county or a Health Service Area) to the number of deaths which would be expected if some standard set of rates (such as the state or the U.S. rates) had occurred.

Each of these techniques has its advantages and disadvantages. The easiest to calculate is the direct adjusted rate. The following example shows how to adjust a county's death rate for sex so that it may be compared to the state rate.

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\text{county male deaths}}{\text{county male population}} \; X \; \text{state male population}\right] + \left[\frac{\text{county female deaths}}{\text{county female population}} \; X \; \text{state female population}\right]}{\text{TOTAL STATE POPULATION}} \; x \; 1{,}000$$

The same logic can be used to adjust for age and/or race.

REFERENCES:

1. US Department of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, October 1999. The original materials are available on-line at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/training/phd-osp.htm.

For further information about calculating confidence intervals and adjusting rates, see:

National Center for Health Statistics: Infant Mortality, by J. C. Kleinman, Statistical Notes for Health Planners, No. 2. Health Resources Administration, Washington, D.C., July 1976.

National Center for Health Statistics: Mortality, by J. C. Kleinman, Statistical Notes for Health Planners, No. 3. Health Resources Administration, Washington, D.C., July 1977.

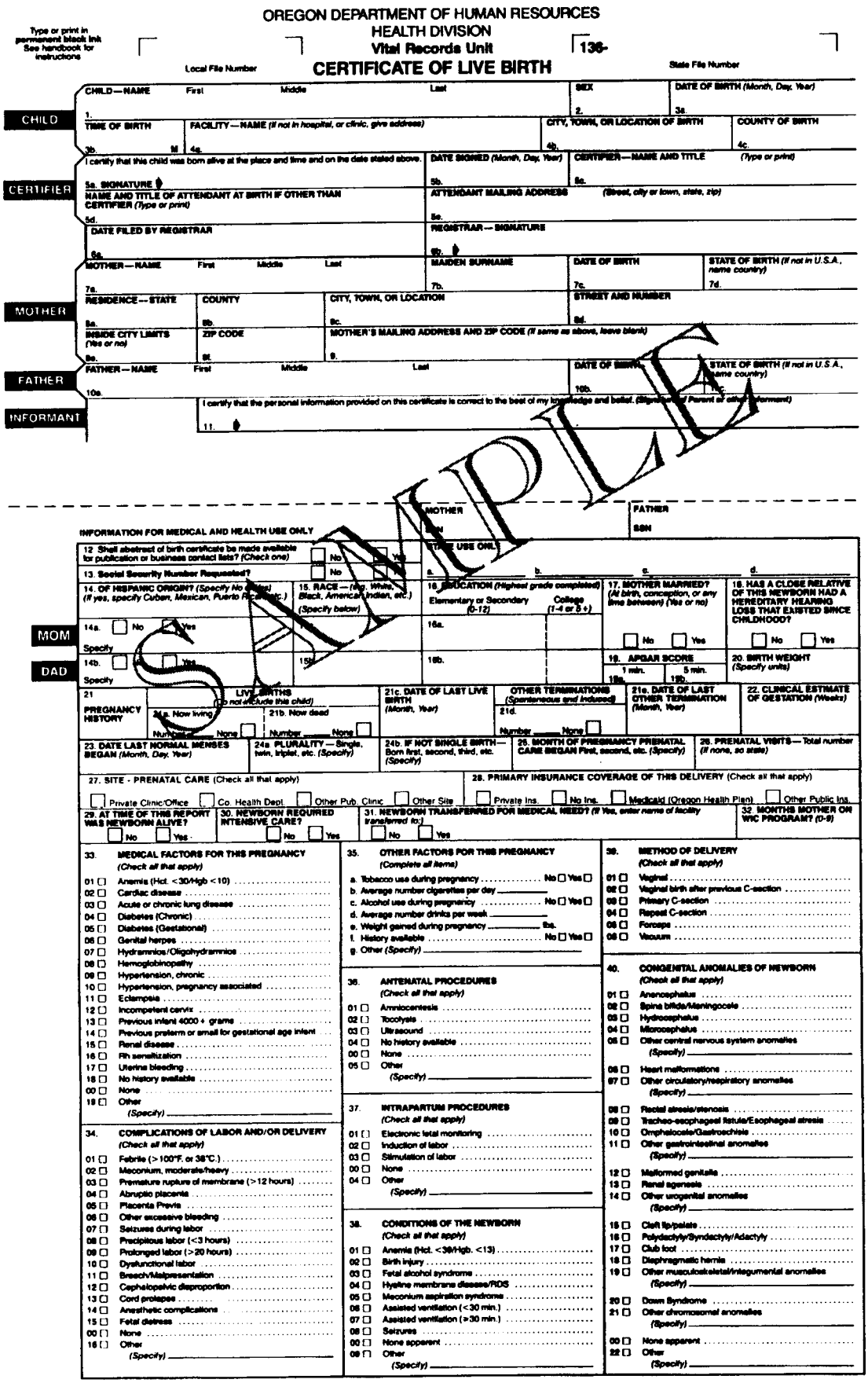
Appendix C: List of Figures and Tables

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

Appendix D: Sample Forms



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
HEALTH DIVISION
Vital Records Unit
136-
CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

Type or print in permanent black ink. See handbook for instructions.

Local File Number

State File Number

CHILD
1. CHILD — NAME (First, Middle, Last)
2. SEX
3a. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)
3b. TIME OF BIRTH
3c. M
4a. FACILITY — NAME (If not in hospital, or clinic, give address)
4b. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF BIRTH
4c. COUNTY OF BIRTH

CERTIFIER
I certify that this child was born alive at the place and time and on the date stated above.
5a. SIGNATURE
5b. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)
5c. CERTIFIER — NAME AND TITLE (Type or print)
5d. NAME AND TITLE OF ATTENDANT AT BIRTH IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (Type or print)
5e. ATTENDANT MAILING ADDRESS (Street, city or town, state, zip)
6a. DATE FILED BY REGISTRAR
6b. REGISTRAR — SIGNATURE

MOTHER
7a. MOTHER — NAME (First, Middle, Last)
7b. MAIDEN SURNAME
7c. DATE OF BIRTH
7d. STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., name country)
8a. RESIDENCE — STATE
8b. COUNTY
8c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION
8d. STREET AND NUMBER
8e. INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Yes or no)
8f. ZIP CODE
9. MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE (If same as above, leave blank)

FATHER
10a. FATHER — NAME (First, Middle, Last)
10b. DATE OF BIRTH
10c. STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., name country)

INFORMANT
I certify that the personal information provided on this certificate is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Signature of Parent or other Informant)
11.

SAMPLE

INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY

MOTHER SSN

FATHER SSN

12. Shall abstract of birth certificate be made available for publication or business contact lists? (Check one) ☐ No ☐ Yes
13. Social Security Number Requested? ☐ No ☐ Yes

MEDICAL USE ONLY

	a.	b.	c.	d.
		Elementary or Secondary (0-12)	College (1-4 or 5+)	

MOM
14. OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Specify No (Not Spanish), If yes, specify Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.) 14a. ☐ No ☐ Yes Specify
15. RACE — (eg. White, Black, American Indian, etc.) (Specify below) 15a.
16. EDUCATION (Highest grade completed) 16a.
17. MOTHER MARRIED? (At birth, conception, or any time between) (Yes or no) ☐ No ☐ Yes
18. HAS A CLOSE RELATIVE OF THIS NEWBORN HAD A HEREDITARY HEARING LOSS THAT EXISTED SINCE CHILDHOOD? ☐ No ☐ Yes

DAD
14b. ☐ No ☐ Yes Specify
15b.
16b.
19. APGAR SCORE 1 min. 19a. 5 min. 19b.
20. BIRTH WEIGHT (Specify units)

21. PREGNANCY HISTORY
LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this child)
21a. Now living Number None
21b. Now dead Number None
21c. DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (Month, Year)
OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and Induced)
21d. Number None
21e. DATE OF LAST OTHER TERMINATION (Month, Year)
22. CLINICAL ESTIMATE OF GESTATION (Weeks)

23. DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN (Month, Day, Year)
24a. PLURALITY — Single, twin, triplet, etc. (Specify)
24b. IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH — Born first, second, third, etc. (Specify)
25. MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN First, second, etc. (Specify)
26. PRENATAL VISITS — Total number (If none, so state)

27. SITE - PRENATAL CARE (Check all that apply) ☐ Private Clinic/Office ☐ Co. Health Dept. ☐ Other Pub. Clinic ☐ Other Site
28. PRIMARY INSURANCE COVERAGE OF THIS DELIVERY (Check all that apply) ☐ Private Ins ☐ No Ins. ☐ Medicaid (Oregon Health Plan) ☐ Other Public Ins.

29. AT TIME OF THIS REPORT WAS NEWBORN ALIVE? ☐ No ☐ Yes
30. NEWBORN REQUIRED INTENSIVE CARE? ☐ No ☐ Yes
31. NEWBORN TRANSFERRED FOR MEDICAL NEED? (If Yes, enter name of facility transferred to:) ☐ No ☐ Yes
32. MONTHS MOTHER ON WIC PROGRAM? (0-9)

33. MEDICAL FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY (Check all that apply)
01 ☐ Anemia (Hct. <30/Hgb <10)
02 ☐ Cardiac disease
03 ☐ Acute or chronic lung disease
04 ☐ Diabetes (Chronic)
05 ☐ Diabetes (Gestational)
06 ☐ Genital herpes
07 ☐ Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios
08 ☐ Hemoglobinopathy
09 ☐ Hypertension, chronic
10 ☐ Hypertension, pregnancy associated
11 ☐ Eclampsia
12 ☐ Incompetent cervix
13 ☐ Previous infant 4000 + grams
14 ☐ Previous preterm or small for gestational age infant
15 ☐ Renal disease
16 ☐ Rh sensitization
17 ☐ Uterine bleeding
18 ☐ No history available
00 ☐ None
19 ☐ Other (Specify)

34. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY (Check all that apply)
01 ☐ Febrile (>100°F. or 38°C.)
02 ☐ Meconium, moderate/heavy
03 ☐ Premature rupture of membrane (>12 hours)
04 ☐ Abruptio placenta
05 ☐ Placenta Previa
06 ☐ Other excessive bleeding
07 ☐ Seizures during labor
08 ☐ Precipitous labor (<3 hours)
09 ☐ Prolonged labor (>20 hours)
10 ☐ Dysfunctional labor
11 ☐ Breech/Malpresentation
12 ☐ Cephalopelvic disproportion
13 ☐ Cord prolapse
14 ☐ Anesthetic complications
15 ☐ Fetal distress
00 ☐ None
16 ☐ Other (Specify)

35. OTHER FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY (Complete all items)
a. Tobacco use during pregnancy ☐ No ☐ Yes
b. Average number cigarettes per day
c. Alcohol use during pregnancy ☐ No ☐ Yes
d. Average number drinks per week
e. Weight gained during pregnancy lbs.
f. History available ☐ No ☐ Yes
g. Other (Specify)

36. ANTENATAL PROCEDURES (Check all that apply)
01 ☐ Amniocentesis
02 ☐ Tocolysis
03 ☐ Ultrasound
04 ☐ No history available
00 ☐ None
05 ☐ Other (Specify)

37. INTRAPARTUM PROCEDURES (Check all that apply)
01 ☐ Electronic fetal monitoring
02 ☐ Induction of labor
03 ☐ Stimulation of labor
00 ☐ None
04 ☐ Other (Specify)

38. CONDITIONS OF THE NEWBORN (Check all that apply)
01 ☐ Anemia (Hct. <30/Hgb. <13)
02 ☐ Birth injury
03 ☐ Fetal alcohol syndrome
04 ☐ Hyaline membrane disease/RDS
05 ☐ Meconium aspiration syndrome
06 ☐ Assisted ventilation (<30 min.)
07 ☐ Assisted ventilation (≥30 min.)
08 ☐ Seizures
00 ☐ None apparent
09 ☐ Other (Specify)

39. METHOD OF DELIVERY (Check all that apply)
01 ☐ Vaginal
02 ☐ Vaginal birth after previous C-section
03 ☐ Primary C-section
04 ☐ Repeat C-section
05 ☐ Forceps
06 ☐ Vacuum

40. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF NEWBORN (Check all that apply)
01 ☐ Anencephalus
02 ☐ Spina bifida/Meningocele
03 ☐ Hydrocephalus
04 ☐ Microcephalus
05 ☐ Other central nervous system anomalies (Specify)
06 ☐ Heart malformations
07 ☐ Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies (Specify)
08 ☐ Rectal atresia/stenosis
09 ☐ Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia
10 ☐ Omphalocele/Gastroschisis
11 ☐ Other gastrointestinal anomalies (Specify)
12 ☐ Malformed genitalia
13 ☐ Renal agenesis
14 ☐ Other urogenital anomalies (Specify)
15 ☐ Cleft lip/palate
16 ☐ Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly
17 ☐ Club foot
18 ☐ Diaphragmatic hernia
19 ☐ Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies (Specify)
20 ☐ Down Syndrome
21 ☐ Other chromosomal anomalies (Specify)
00 ☐ None apparent
22 ☐ Other (Specify)

45-1 (3-95)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
HEALTH DIVISION
Center for Health Statistics

REPORT OF INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY

136-

State File Number

1. NAME OF FACILITY _____

2. FACILITY ADDRESS _____ (CITY OR TOWN) (COUNTY)

FACILITY CHART OR CASE NO. _____

3. DATE TERMINATION PERFORMED: _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)

4. PATIENT'S USUAL RESIDENCE _____ (STATE) (COUNTY) (CITY OR TOWN) (ZIP CODE) (INSIDE CITY LIMITS – YES, NO)

5. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

6. MARITAL STATUS: 1. ☐ Never Married 2. ☐ Now Married 3. ☐ Widowed 4. ☐ Divorced 5. ☐ Separated 6. ☐ Unknown

7. IS PATIENT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN?
0. ☐ NO ☐ YES, specify Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. _____

8. RACE (select one or more): 1. ☐ White 2. ☐ Black 3. ☐ American Indian 4. ☐ Chinese 5. ☐ Japanese 6. ☐ Hawaiian 8. ☐ Filipino 0. ☐ Other Asian ☐ Other (specify) _____

9. EDUCATION (Indicate a NUMBER for the HIGHEST grade COMPLETED): →

None (0)	Elementary/Secondary (1-12)	College (1-4, 5+)

10. PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES (Complete all four sections; enter number or check None)

Live Births		Other Terminations	
a. Now Living Number _____ None 00 ☐	b. Now Dead Number _____ None 00 ☐	c. Spontaneous Abortions, Miscarriages, Stillbirths, and Fetal Deaths Number _____ None 00 ☐	d. Induced Abortions (Do not include this termination) Number _____ None 00 ☐

11. DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN Month Day Year

12. CLINICAL ESTIMATE OF GESTATION _____ Completed Weeks

13. WAS PREGNANCY THE RESULT OF A CONTRACEPTIVE FAILURE? 1. ☐ NO 2. ☐ YES If Yes, specify method below.
1. ☐ Birth Control Pill 2. ☐ Foam 3. ☐ Hormone Implant e.g. Norplant 4. ☐ Diaphragm 5. ☐ IUD 6. ☐ Condoms, Prophylactics 7. ☐ Rhythm 8. ☐ Other, specify _____ ☐ Contraceptive Injection e.g. Depo Provera

14. PROCEDURE THAT TERMINATED THIS PREGNANCY (Check only one)
1. ☐ Suction Curettage 2. ☐ Medical (nonsurgical) specify medication(s) _____ 3. ☐ Dilation and Evacuation (D & E)
4. ☐ Intra-Uterine Instillation (saline/prostaglandin) 5. ☐ Vaginal Prostaglandin 6. ☐ Sharp Curettage (D & C)
7. ☐ Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy 8. ☐ Other (specify) _____

15. OTHER PROCEDURES USED FOR THIS TERMINATION (Check all that apply)
0. ☐ None 1. ☐ Suction Curettage 2. ☐ Medical (nonsurgical) specify medication(s) _____
3. ☐ Dilation and Evacuation (D & E) 4. ☐ Intra-Uterine Instillation (saline or prostaglandin) 5. ☐ Vaginal Prostaglandin
6. ☐ Sharp Curettage (D & C) 8. ☐ Other (specify) _____

16. WAS WRITTEN POST-OPERATIVE/AFTER-CARE INFORMATION GIVEN TO PATIENT? 1. ☐ YES 2. ☐ NO

17. WAS FOLLOW-UP VISIT RECOMMENDED? 1. ☐ YES 2. ☐ NO

18. COMPLICATIONS **AT TIME OF PROCEDURE** (check all that apply):
0. ☐ None 1. ☐ Hemorrhage 2. ☐ Infection 3. ☐ Uterine perforation 4. ☐ Cervical laceration
5. ☐ Retained products 6. ☐ Failure of first method 7. ☐ Other (specify) _____

19. AT THE TIME OF COMPLETION OF THIS REPORT FORM HAD A FOLLOW UP VISIT OCCURRED **AT THIS FACILITY?**
2. ☐ NO 1. ☐ YES, If yes, specify complications (check all that apply):
0. ☐ None 1. ☐ Hemorrhage 2. ☐ Infection 3. ☐ Uterine perforation 4. ☐ Cervical laceration
5. ☐ Retained products 6. ☐ Failure of first method 7. ☐ Other (specify) _____

20. AT THE TIME OF COMPLETION OF THIS REPORT FORM HAD A FOLLOW UP VISIT OCCURRED **OUTSIDE THIS FACILITY?**
2. ☐ NO 1. ☐ YES 3. ☐ UNKNOWN
If yes, specify complications (check all that apply) & complete item 20a below:
0. ☐ None 1. ☐ Hemorrhage 2. ☐ Infection 3. ☐ Uterine perforation 4. ☐ Cervical laceration
5. ☐ Retained products 6. ☐ Failure of first method 7. ☐ Other (specify) _____ 9. ☐ Unknown

20A. If yes, specify location of follow up visit:
1. ☐ Physicians Office 2. ☐ Clinic 3. ☐ Hospital 4. ☐ OTHER, SPECIFY _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM NO SOONER THAN 2 WEEKS FOLLOWING THE DATE OF TERMINATION. FORM MUST BE COMPLETED NO LATER THAN 30 DAYS FOLLOWING THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY.

MAIL TO:

Center for Health Statistics
OREGON HEALTH DIVISION
P.O. Box 14050
Portland, Oregon 97293-0050

45-113 (1/99)

TYPE/PRINT IN PERMANENT BLACK INK.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
HEALTH DIVISION
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Local File Number 136- State File Number

APPLICATION, LICENSE, AND RECORD OF MARRIAGE

COUNTY _____ LICENSE EFFECTIVE ON OR AFTER _____

GROOM

1. GROOM'S NAME First Middle Last
2. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country) 3. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year) 4. AGE
5. SEX 6. OCCUPATION 7. PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS (Single, Widowed, Divorced)
8a. FATHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Last) 8b. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country)
9a. MOTHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Maiden Surname) 9b. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country)
10. GROOM'S ADDRESS Street and Number City or Town County State Zip
11. If affidavit is required as proof of age, the name and address of the affiant.
Name: Address:

BRIDE

12a. BRIDE'S NAME First Middle Last
12b. MAIDEN SURNAME (If Different) 12c. PREVIOUS NAME (If Different)
13. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country) 14. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year) 15. AGE
16. SEX 17. OCCUPATION 18. PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS (Single, Widowed, Divorced)
19a. FATHER'S NAME (First Middle, Last) 19b. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country)
20a. MOTHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Maiden Surname) 20b. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country)
21. BRIDE'S ADDRESS (Street and Number) City or Town County State Zip
22. If affidavit is required as proof of age, the name and address of the affiant.
Name: Address:

SIGNATURES

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND THAT WE ARE FREE TO MARRY UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS STATE.

23. GROOM'S LEGAL SIGNATURE 24. BRIDE'S LEGAL SIGNATURE

NEITHER YOU NOR YOUR SPOUSE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE OTHER. THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF OREGON AFFIRM YOUR RIGHT TO ENTER INTO MARRIAGE AND AT THE SAME TIME TO LIVE WITHIN THE MARRIAGE FREE FROM VIOLENCE AND ABUSE.

LICENSE TO MARRY

This License Authorizes the Marriage in this State of the Parties Named Above by Any Person Duly Authorized to Perform a Marriage Ceremony Under the Laws of the STATE OF OREGON.

25. LICENSE EXPIRES (Month, Day, Year)
26. DATE LICENSE ISSUED 27. SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICIAL 28. TITLE OF ISSUING OFFICIAL

APPLICANT: DO NOT WRITE BELOW THESE LINES-OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CEREMONY

29. I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE NAMED PERSONS WERE MARRIED ON - MONTH, DAY, YEAR/TIME
30a. WHERE MARRIED - CITY, TOWN/LOCATON
30b. COUNTY **OREGON**
31a. SIGNATURE OF PERSON PERFORMING CEREMONY 31b. NAME (Type/Print) 31c. TITLE
31d. COUNTY WHERE AUTHORITY IS RECORDED 31e. ADDRESS OF PERSON PERFORMING CEREMONY
32. WITNESS NAME AND FULL ADDRESS 33. WITNESS NAME AND FULL ADDRESS

LOCAL OFFICIAL

34. SIGNATURE OF COUNTY CLERK OR DIRECTOR 35. DATE FILED BY LOCAL OFFICIAL (Month, Day, Year)

36. GROOM'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (specify #, none, unknown) 37. BRIDE'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (specify #, none, unknown)

ORS 432.010
REQUIRED STATISTICAL INFORMATION: THE INFORMATION BELOW WILL NOT APPEAR ON CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE RECORD.

	38. NUMBER OF THIS MARRIAGE - First, Second, etc (Specify below)	39. IF PREVIOUSLY MARRIED, LAST MARRIAGE ENDED (Specify below) By Death, Divorce, Dissolution or Annulment (Specify below)	Date (Month, Day, Year)	40. RACE - OPTIONAL, American Indian, Black, White, etc. (Specify below)	41. EDUCATION (Specify below highest grade completed) Elementary/Secondary (0-12)	College (1-4 or 5+)
GROOM	38a.	39a.	39b.	40a.	41a.	
BRIDE	38b.	39c.	39d.	40b.	41b.	

ORIGINAL-VITAL RECORDS COPY

THE AUTHORIZED PERSON PERFORMING THIS MARRIAGE IS REQUIRED TO RETURN THE ORIGINAL COPY OF THIS FORM TO THE COUNTY CLERK WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS FOLLOWING THE DATE OF THE MARRIAGE.

45-4 (10/99)

306429-00

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
HEALTH DIVISION
Center for Health Statistics

CO. FILE NO. _____

RECORD OF DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE, OR ANNULMENT

136- State File Number

TYPE OR PRINT PLAINLY IN BLACK INK

HUSBAND

1. HUSBAND'S NAME *(First, Middle, Last)*

2. RESIDENCE OR LEGAL ADDRESS — STREET AND NUMBER — CITY OR TOWN — COUNTY — STATE

3. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER | 4. BIRTHPLACE *(State or Foreign Country)* | 5. DATE OF BIRTH *(Month, Day, Year)*

WIFE

6a. WIFE'S NAME *(First, Middle, Last)* | 6b. MAIDEN SURNAME

7. FORMER LEGAL NAMES (IF ANY) — (1) — (2) — (3)

8. RESIDENCE OR LEGAL ADDRESS — STREET AND NUMBER — CITY OR TOWN — COUNTY — STATE

9. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER | 10. BIRTHPLACE *(State or Foreign Country)* | 11. DATE OF BIRTH *(Month, Day, Year)*

MARRIAGE

12a. PLACE OF THIS MARRIAGE—CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION | 12b. COUNTY | 12c. STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY | 13. DATE OF THIS MARRIAGE *(Month, Day, Year)*

14. DATE COUPLE LAST RESIDED IN SAME HOUSEHOLD *(Month, Day, Year)*

15. NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AS OF THE DATE IN ITEM 14
Number _____ ☐ None

16. PETITIONER
☐ Husband ☐ Wife ☐ Both

ATTORNEY

17a. NAME OF PETITIONER'S ATTORNEY *(Type/Print)* | 17b. ADDRESS *(Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State, Zip Code)*

18a. NAME OF RESPONDENT'S ATTORNEY *(Type/Print)* | 18b. ADDRESS *(Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State, Zip Code)*

DECREE

19. MARRIAGE OF THE ABOVE NAMED PERSONS WAS DISSOLVED ON *(Month, Day, Year)*

20. TYPE OF DECREE
DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE ☐ ANNULMENT ☐

21. DATE DECREE BECOMES EFFECTIVE *(Month, Day, Year)*

22. NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 WHOSE PHYSICAL CUSTODY WAS AWARDED TO:
Husband _____ Wife _____
Joint (Husband/Wife) _____ Other _____
☐ No children

23. COUNTY OF DECREE | 24. TITLE OF COURT

25. SIGNATURE OF COURT OFFICIAL | 26. TITLE OF COURT OFFICIAL | 27. DATE SIGNED *(Month, Day, Year)*

ORS 432.010 REQUIRED STATISTICAL INFORMATION. THE INFORMATION BELOW WILL NOT APPEAR ON CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE RECORD.

	28. NUMBER OF THIS MARRIAGE—First, Second, etc. *(Specify below)*	29. IF PREVIOUSLY MARRIED, LAST MARRIAGE ENDED		30. *RACE—American Indian, Black, White, etc. (Specify below)*	31. EDUCATION *(Specify only highest grade completed)*	
		By Death, Divorce, Dissolution, or Annulment *(Specify below)*	Date *(Month, Day, Year)*		Elementary/Secondary (0-12)	College (1-4 or 5+)
HUSBAND	28a.	29a.	29b.	30a.	31a.	
WIFE	28b.	29c.	29d.	30b.	31b.	

THE PETITIONER OR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PETITIONER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETING THE PERSONAL INFORMATION ON THIS FORM AND SHALL PRESENT THIS FORM TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT WITH THE PETITION.
IN ALL CASES THE COMPLETED RECORD SHALL BE A PREREQUISITE TO THE GRANTING OF THE FINAL DECREE.

45-5 (11/97)

ORIGINAL—VITAL RECORDS COPY

Do you want Oregon's most

Up-to-date Info

available from the

Center for Health Statistics?

On the web you can find the most recent Department of Human Services data available - both preliminary and final tables.

Check out our

Web Site

http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/chs
or http://www.healthoregon.org/chs

Are you looking for a specific table or report?

Oregon Vital Statistics Data

Births	Adequacy of prenatal care *Demographics of teen mothers by zipcode
Deaths	Manner of death *Age of decedent by count and zip code
Teen Pregnancy	Pregnancy rates by county of residence *Rolling pregnancy rate for past twelve months by county of residence

Oregon Survey Data

Adult Behavior Risk Survey - BRFSS

Youth Risk Behavior Survey - YRBS

*These reports (and many others) available only *on-line.*

Individual tables and chapters of the annual reports, county data book and survey data are made available on the web as soon as finalized. The complete report (and paper edition) usually takes much longer to publish. Making the data available on-line increases the timeliness and decreases the cost of publications.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
HEALTH SERVICES
OFFICE OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
TELEPHONE: (503) 731-4354
800 NE OREGON ST STE 225
PORTLAND OR 97232-2162