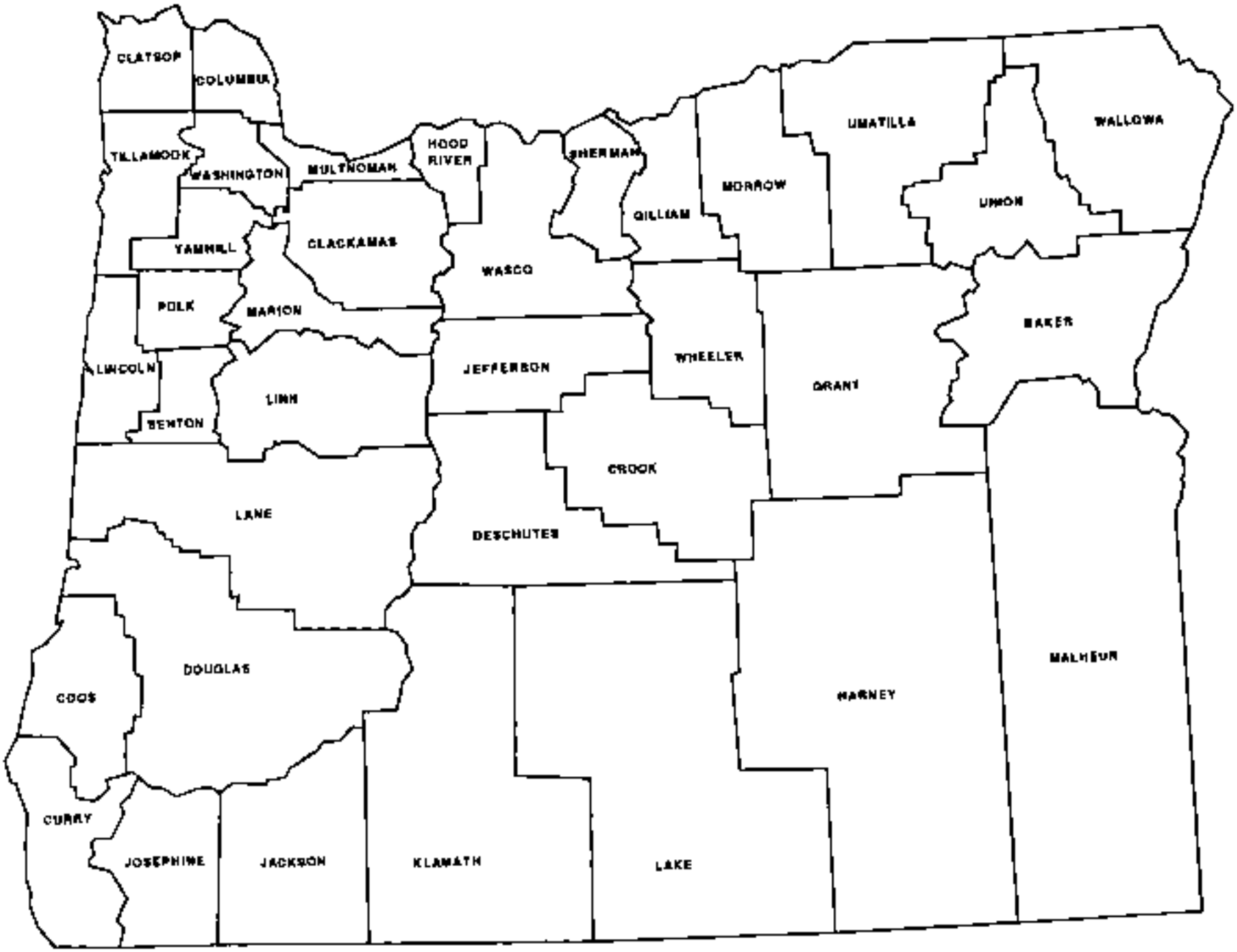
Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 2000

Volume 2:
Mortality
Fetal and Infant Mortality
Youth Suicide Attempts

DHS oregon department of human services

Health Services
Office of Disease Prevention and Epidemiology
Center for Health Statistics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Volume 2

Oregon Department of Human Services
Health Services
Office of Disease Prevention and Epidemiology
Center for Health Statistics

ISSN: 1524-377X

Alternate formats available upon request.

Published August 2002

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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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Quick Reference: Volume 2

Quick Reference: Volume 2

Summary of Oregon Vital Events, 2000

Population	3,436,750	Population increased 135,950 or 4.1 percent over 1999.
Deaths	**Residents**	
Number	29,541	Number of deaths increased by 185.
Rate	8.6	Rate decreased by 3.4 percent.
Infant Deaths	**Residents**	
Number	255	Number of infant deaths decreased by 6.
Rate	5.6	Rate decreased by 3.4 percent.
Neonatal Deaths	**Residents**	
Number	165	Number of neonatal deaths decreased by 26.
Rate	3.6	Rate decreased by 14.3 percent.
Maternal Deaths	**Residents**	
Number	4	Oregon's average maternal death rate for 1996-2000 (8.5) was slightly higher than the U.S. rate for 1996-2000 (8.4).
Ratio	8.7	

Crude death rates are per 1,000 population; infant and neonatal death rates per 1,000 live resident births; maternal death ratio per 100,000 live resident births.

TABLE 5-1. Deaths, Maternal Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths, and Fetal Deaths, U.S., 1945-2000

Year	Deaths		Maternal Deaths		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
1945	1,401,719	10.6	5,668	207.2	104,684	38.3	66,593	24.3	65,513	23.9
1946	1,395,617	10.0	5,153	156.7	111,063	33.8	79,079	24.0	74,849	22.8
1947	1,445,370	10.1	4,978	134.5	119,173	32.2	84,296	22.8	77,917	21.1
1948	1,444,337	9.9	4,122	116.6	113,169	32.0	78,426	22.2	72,838	20.6
1949	1,443,607	9.7	3,216	90.3	111,531	31.3	76,326	21.4	70,584	19.8
1950	1,452,454	9.6	2,960	83.3	103,825	29.2	72,855	20.5	68,262	19.2
1951	1,482,099	9.7	2,812	75.0	106,702	28.4	75,192	20.0	70,569	18.8
1952	1,496,838	9.6	2,610	67.8	109,413	28.4	76,253	19.8	70,447	18.3
1953	1,517,541	9.6	2,385	61.1	108,405	27.8	76,332	19.6	69,393	17.8
1954	1,481,091	9.2	2,105	52.4	106,791	26.6	76,724	19.1	70,109	17.5
1955	1,528,717	9.3	1,901	47.0	106,903	26.4	77,351	19.1	69,153	17.1
1956	1,564,476	9.4	1,702	40.9	108,183	26.0	78,659	18.9	68,659	16.5
1957	1,633,128	9.6	1,746	41.0	112,094	26.3	81,088	19.1	69,561	16.3
1958	1,647,886	9.5	1,581	37.6	113,789	27.1	81,798	19.5	69,355	16.5
1959	1,656,814	9.4	1,588	37.4	112,008	26.4	80,778	19.0	68,613	16.2
1960	1,711,982	9.5	1,579	37.1	110,873	26.0	79,733	18.7	68,480	16.1
1961	1,701,522	9.3	1,573	36.9	107,956	25.3	78,482	18.4	68,767	16.1
1962	1,756,720	9.5	1,465	35.2	105,479	25.3	76,346	18.3	66,421	15.9
1963	1,813,549	9.6	1,466	35.8	103,390	25.2	74,648	18.2	64,640	15.8
1964	1,798,051	9.4	1,343	33.3	99,783	24.8	72,026	17.9	65,931	16.4
1965	1,828,136	9.4	1,189	31.6	92,866	24.7	66,419	17.7	60,859	16.2
1966	1,863,149	9.5	1,049	29.1	85,516	23.7	61,941	17.2	56,637	15.7
1967	1,851,323	9.4	987	28.0	79,028	22.4	58,127	16.5	54,934	15.6
1968	1,930,082	9.7	859	24.5	76,263	21.8	56,456	16.1	55,293	15.8
1969	1,921,990	9.5	801	22.2	75,073	20.9	56,085	15.6	50,749	14.1
1970	1,921,031	9.5	803	21.5	74,667	20.0	56,279	15.1	52,961	14.2
1971	1,927,542	9.3	668	18.8	67,981	19.1	50,496	14.2	47,818	13.4
1972	1,963,944	9.4	612	18.8	60,182	18.5	44,432	13.6	41,380	12.7
1973	1,973,003	9.3	477	15.2	55,581	17.7	40,664	13.0	38,309	12.2
1974	1,934,388	9.1	462	14.6	52,776	16.7	38,738	12.3	36,281	11.5
1975	1,892,879	8.8	403	12.8	50,525	16.1	36,416	11.6	33,796	10.7
1976	1,909,440	8.8	390	12.3	48,265	15.2	34,587	10.9	33,111	10.5
1977	1,899,597	8.6	373	11.2	46,975	14.1	32,860	9.9	33,052	9.9
1978	1,927,788	8.7	321	9.6	45,945	13.8	31,618	9.5	32,301	9.7
1979	1,913,841	8.5	336	9.6	45,665	13.1	30,980	8.9	32,969	9.4
1980	1,989,841	8.8	334	9.2	45,526	12.6	30,618	8.5	33,353	9.2
1981	1,977,981	8.6	309	8.5	43,305	11.9	28,000	7.8	32,596	9.0
1982	1,974,797	8.5	292	7.9	42,401	11.5	28,000	7.6	32,694	8.9
1983	2,019,201	8.6	290	8.0	40,627	11.2	26,507	7.3	30,752	8.5
1984	2,039,369	8.6	285	7.8	39,580	10.8	25,691	7.0	30,099	8.2

TABLE 5-1. Deaths, Maternal Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths, and Fetal Deaths, U.S., 1945-2000 (Continued)

Year	Deaths		Maternal Deaths		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
1985	2,086,440	8.7	295	7.8	40,030	10.6	26,179	7.0	29,661	7.9
1986	2,105,361	8.7	272	7.2	38,891	10.4	25,212	6.7	28,972	7.7
1987	2,123,323	8.7	251	6.6	38,380	10.0	24,940	6.5	29,349	7.7
1988	2,167,999	8.8	330	8.4	38,910	10.0	24,690	6.3	29,442	7.5
1989	2,150,466	8.7	320	7.9	39,655	9.8	24,800	6.2	30,469	7.5
1990	2,148,463	8.6	343	8.2	38,351	9.2	23,920	5.8	31,386	7.5
1991	2,169,518	8.6	323	7.9	36,766	8.9	22,978	5.6	30,160	7.3
1992	2,175,613	8.5	318	7.8	34,628	8.5	21,849	5.4	30,256	7.4
1993	2,268,553	8.8	302	7.5	33,466	8.4	21,174	5.3	28,766	7.2
1994	2,278,994	8.8	328	8.3	31,710	8.0	20,250	5.1	27,937	7.1
1995	2,312,132	8.8	277	7.1	29,583	7.6	19,155	4.9	27,294	7.0
1996	2,314,690	8.7	294	7.6	28,487	7.3	18,572	4.8	27,069	7.0
1997	2,314,245	8.7	327	8.4	28,045	7.2	18,524	4.8	26,486	6.8
1998	2,338,070	8.7	281	7.1	28,496	7.2	18,832	4.8	26,729	6.7
1999	2,391,399	8.8	391	9.9	27,937	7.1	18,728	4.7	**	**
2000*	2,404,598	8.7	370	9.1	27,987	7.3	18,737	4.6	**	**

Rate per 1,000 population for deaths.

Rate per 100,000 live births for maternal deaths.

Rate per 1,000 live births for infant and neonatal deaths.

Ratio per 1,000 live births for fetal deaths.

Sources: Vital Statistics of the United States, vols. 1-3, lists historical data. Recent data are available from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) web site (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm). Fetal death data for 1998 are from Joyce Martin, NCHS (personal communication).

* Preliminary data.

** Not available.

TABLE 5-2. Deaths, Maternal Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths and Fetal Deaths, Oregon, 1908-2000

Year	Deaths		Maternal Deaths[1]		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
1908	4,970	8.0	59	709.0	676	81.2	-	-	-	-
1909	5,470	8.4	70	808.7	756	80.7	-	-	-	-
1910	6,089	9.0	91	991.7	733	79.9	-	-	-	-
1911	6,360	9.2	91	951.7	753	78.7	-	-	-	-
1912	5,898	8.4	63	563.1	653	58.6	-	-	-	-
1913	6,714	9.4	60	543.8	684	61.9	-	-	-	-
1914	6,446	8.9	72	619.4	577	49.6	-	-	-	-
1915	6,718	9.1	74	605.0	583	47.6	-	-	-	-
1916	7,107	9.5	88	679.0	725	55.9	-	-	-	-
1917	7,349	9.7	87	661.7	837	63.6	-	-	-	-
1918	9,842	12.8	106	797.3	907	68.2	-	-	-	-
1919	8,881	11.4	101	740.6	845	61.9	-	-	-	-
1920	9,186	11.6	112	749.0	927	61.9	-	-	-	-
1921	8,324	10.2	117	749.7	791	50.6	-	-	-	-
1922	9,381	11.3	115	762.2	886	58.7	-	-	-	-
1923	8,983	10.6	103	687.0	853	56.9	-	-	-	-
1924	9,511	11.1	94	594.3	834	52.7	-	-	-	-
1925	9,596	10.9	95	609.8	787	50.5	-	-	-	-
1926	9,885	11.1	85	569.4	769	51.5	-	-	-	-
1927	10,222	11.2	91	621.7	693	47.3	-	-	-	-
1928	10,493	11.3	86	607.4	651	46.0	-	-	410	29.0
1929	10,680	11.3	75	566.3	633	47.7	-	-	415	31.4
1930	10,544	11.0	81	601.2	671	49.8	-	-	390	28.9
1931	10,245	10.6	61	461.2	578	43.7	-	-	360	27.2
1932	10,272	10.5	64	498.2	530	41.3	-	-	322	25.1
1933	10,450	10.5	64	523.4	493	40.3	-	-	329	26.9
1934	10,539	10.5	79	604.4	519	39.7	-	-	320	24.5
1935	11,429	11.2	72	547.8	537	40.8	-	-	300	22.8
1936	12,434	12.0	77	545.4	626	44.3	409	29.0	300	21.5
1937	12,369	11.8	56	361.4	649	41.9	415	26.8	340	22.4
1938	11,777	11.1	53	324.5	631	38.6	418	25.6	353	21.6
1939	11,779	11.0	43	257.1	580	34.7	381	22.8	322	19.3
1940	12,329	11.3	45	256.8	592	33.2	413	23.6	365	20.8
1941	12,123	10.9	43	228.9	589	30.7	397	20.9	333	17.7
1942	12,520	10.9	37	166.0	669	30.0	456	20.4	362	16.2
1943	13,440	11.5	37	145.8	776	30.6	466	18.4	-	-
1944	12,580	10.3	41	147.9	706	30.1	504	21.5	454	19.4
1945	12,325	10.0	29	124.3	660	28.3	473	20.3	402	17.2
1946	12,828	9.5	28	94.7	803	27.2	594	20.1	515	17.4
1947	13,460	9.5	35	96.7	896	24.8	645	17.8	562	15.5
1948	13,872	9.4	15	42.9	892	25.5	671	19.2	508	14.5
1949	13,698	9.1	20	57.0	862	24.6	661	18.9	488	13.9
1950	13,888	9.1	22	61.1	816	22.7	627	17.4	493	13.7
1951	14,489	9.2	5	13.4	883	23.7	637	17.1	498	13.3
1952	14,438	9.0	11	27.7	951	23.9	696	17.5	500	12.6
1953	14,598	8.9	15	37.6	938	23.5	680	17.1	524	13.1
1954	14,665	8.8	9	23.3	868	22.5	632	16.4	512	13.3

TABLE 5-2. Deaths, Maternal Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths and Fetal Deaths, Oregon, 1908-2000 (Continued)

Year	Deaths		Maternal Deaths[1]		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
1955	15,303	9.1	8	20.7	934	24.1	681	17.6	497	12.8
1956	15,328	8.8	11	28.6	887	23.1	645	16.8	504	13.1
1957	15,633	9.0	8	21.1	828	21.9	587	15.5	499	13.2
1958	15,449	8.9	6	16.5	844	23.3	597	16.4	448	12.3
1959	16,699	9.4	9	24.6	927	25.3	664	18.1	469	12.8
1960	16,787	9.5	14	36.5	891	23.2	635	16.6	493	12.9
1961	16,885	9.3	8	21.3	861	23.0	604	16.1	454	16.1
1962	17,221	9.4	7	18.9	811	21.9	554	15.0	461	12.5
1963	18,017	9.7	7	20.1	747	21.4	551	15.8	410	11.8
1964	18,138	9.5	4	11.9	754	22.5	532	15.9	402	12.0
1965	18,133	9.2	1	3.0	696	21.1	477	14.5	421	12.8
1966	18,979	9.5	3	9.2	697	21.5	506	15.6	387	11.9
1967	18,908	9.4	4	12.7	616	19.6	436	13.9	395	12.6
1968	19,017	9.3	3	9.3	637	19.8	460	14.3	365	11.4
1969	19,548	9.4	4	11.8	592	17.5	410	12.1	194	*
1970	19,530	9.3	5	14.1	555	15.7	381	10.8	486	13.7
1971	20,087	9.4	5	15.0	615	18.4	416	12.5	408	12.2
1972	20,216	9.3	5	16.0	528	16.9	359	11.5	391	12.5
1973	20,881	9.4	1	3.2	466	15.1	329	10.6	312	10.1
1974	20,320	9.0	3	9.2	488	15.0	330	10.2	266	8.2
1975	20,142	8.8	3	9.0	502	15.1	330	9.9	284	8.5
1976	20,459	8.7	0	0.0	444	12.7	277	8.0	280	8.0
1977	20,457	8.5	5	13.3	453	12.1	293	7.8	283	7.6
1978	20,870	8.4	2	5.1	502	12.9	299	7.7	302	7.8
1979	21,024	8.3	1	2.4	450	10.8	276	6.6	307	7.4
1980	21,756	8.3	1	2.3	521	12.1	303	7.0	294	6.8
1981	21,798	8.2	3	7.0	466	10.8	299	7.0	298	6.9
1982	21,594	8.1	8	19.5	433	10.6	253	6.2	253	6.2
1983	22,361	8.5	6	15.0	385	9.6	215	5.4	268	6.7
1984	23,101	8.7	5	10.1	388	9.8	190	4.8	257	6.5
1985	23,824	8.9	4	10.1	387	9.8	211	5.3	237	6.0
1986	23,328	8.8	4	10.3	368	9.5	183	4.7	268	6.9
1987	24,181	9.0	2	5.2	402	10.4	213	5.5	222	5.7
1988	24,557	9.0	3	7.5	339	8.5	181	4.5	235	5.9
1989	24,679	8.8	4	9.7	364	8.8	205	5.0	230	5.6
1990	25,073	8.8	3	7.0	354	8.3	182	4.2	262	6.1
1991	24,935	8.5	3	7.0	307	7.2	172	4.0	261	6.1
1992	25,714	8.6	3	7.2	297	7.1	158	3.8	243	5.8
1993	27,596	9.1	7	16.8	297	7.1	154	3.7	204	4.9
1994	27,361	8.9	4	9.6	295	7.1	164	3.9	224	5.4
1995	28,190	9.0	0	0.0	262	6.1	137	3.2	237	5.5
1996	28,900	9.1	2	4.6	244	5.6	145	3.3	251	5.8
1997	28,750	8.9	5	11.4	256	5.8	157	3.6	235	5.4
1998	29,346	9.0	5	11.1	246	5.4	143	3.2	208[2]	4.6[2]
1999	29,356	8.9	3	6.6	261	5.8	191	4.2	216	4.8
2000	29,541	8.6	4	8.7	255	5.6	165	3.6	201	4.4

- Data not available.

* Incomplete total.

Rate per 1,000 population for deaths.

[1] Rate per 100,000 live births for maternal deaths.

Rate per 1,000 live births for infant and neonatal deaths.

Ratio per 1,000 live births for fetal deaths.

[2] The definition of fetal death changed effective in 1998 data reporting.

TABLE 5-3. Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths, and Fetal Deaths, by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Deaths		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Ratio[3]
Total	29,541	8.6	255	5.6	165	3.6	201	4.4
Baker	186	11.1	-	-	-	-	1	5.9
Benton	440	5.6	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2.6
Clackamas	2,634	7.7	24	5.7	16	3.8	27	6.5
Clatsop	375	10.5	4	10.4	4	10.4	-	-
Columbia	385	8.8	-	-	-	-	1	1.9
Coos	812	12.9	2	3.2	2	3.2	2	3.2
Crook	205	10.6	3	14.0	1	4.7	-	-
Curry	346	16.3	1	6.5	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	916	7.9	10	7.0	7	4.9	4	2.8
Douglas	1,155	11.5	6	5.7	6	5.7	5	4.7
Gilliam	21	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	101	12.7	-	-	-	-	1	14.5
Harney	80	10.5	1	10.5	-	-	1	10.5
Hood River	177	8.6	4	11.1	2	5.5	3	8.3
Jackson	1,877	10.3	6	2.9	4	2.0	10	4.9
Jefferson	168	8.8	3	9.4	1	3.1	3	9.4
Josephine	964	12.7	4	5.2	2	2.6	6	7.9
Klamath	649	10.2	7	8.4	4	4.8	4	4.8
Lake	89	11.9	-	-	-	-	1	12.0
Lane	2,844	8.8	28	7.6	15	4.1	23	6.2
Lincoln	541	12.1	7	15.9	4	9.1	1	2.3
Linn	928	9.0	6	4.3	5	3.6	8	5.7
Malheur	292	9.2	2	3.8	2	3.8	4	7.7
Marion	2,429	8.5	28	6.2	18	4.0	21	4.6
Morrow	72	6.5	1	6.6	1	6.6	1	6.6
Multnomah	5,711	8.6	60	6.3	39	4.1	28	3.0
Polk	487	7.8	5	6.7	3	4.0	2	2.7
Sherman	18	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	262	10.8	1	4.2	1	4.2	1	4.2
Umatilla	573	8.1	3	2.9	1	1.0	4	3.8
Union	217	8.8	5	16.7	2	6.7	-	-
Wallowa	82	11.3	1	14.3	1	14.3	-	-
Wasco	281	11.8	2	6.5	1	3.3	1	3.3
Washington	2,577	5.7	23	3.0	19	2.5	33	4.4
Wheeler	23	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	624	7.3	7	5.9	3	2.5	3	2.5

- Quantity is zero.
1 Rates per 1,000 population for deaths.
2 Rate per 1,000 live births for infant and neonatal deaths.
3 Ratio per 1,000 live births for fetal death.
§ Rate is significantly different than state rate.
NOTE: Infant deaths occur in the first year of life. Neonatal deaths occur within the first 27 days of life. Fetal deaths include fetuses whose birthweight was 350 grams or more or if birthweight was unknown, gestational age was 20 weeks or more.

TABLE 5-4. Oregon Benchmarks Measured by the Center for Health Statistics

Ref. No.	Oregon Benchmarks	Unit of Measure (Per)	Year	Current	Year 2005 Target
39	Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females				
	a. ages 10-14	1,000 females ages 10-14	2000	1.1	0.9
	b. ages 15-17	1,000 females ages 15-17	2000	35.2	36.0
40	Percentage of babies whose mothers received early prenatal care (beginning in the first trimester)	100 live births	2000	81.3%	85.0%
41	Infant mortality rate per 1,000	1,000 live births	2000	5.6	5.1
44	Percentage of Oregonians, 18 and older, who smoke cigarettes	percent	2000	20.7%	17.0%
45	Premature Death: Years of life lost before age 70	1,000 population age 0-69	2000	53.5	54.3
46	Percentage of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent	percent	2000	52.7%	65.0%
52	Percentage of pregnant women who abstain from using:				
	a. alcohol	percent	2000	98.5%	98.0%
	b. tobacco	percent	2000	86.5%	91.0%
66	Percentage of students who carry weapons	percent	1999	14.0%	14.0%

Oregon Benchmarks measured by the Center for Health Statistics Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision.

43 Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File and Abortion Statistical File. Pregnancy rates are the sum of resident live births and induced abortions divided by the estimated population.* Spontaneous abortions and fetal deaths are not included. Pregnancy rates include live births to Oregon residents and abortions for Oregon residents regardless of where the abortion was performed. Out of state abortions for Oregon residents may be under-reported because some states where Oregon residents go to have abortions do not report the patient's state of residence.

44 Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File. Resident live births to women who have prenatal care visits beginning in the first trimester divided by the total number of resident live births, excluding missing and unknown values.

45 Source: Death Certificate Statistical File and Birth Statistical File. Infants who die within one year of birth divided by the number of resident live births during the same calendar year.

48 Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Adults (≥ 18 years of age) who report that they smoke cigarettes divided by the total number of survey respondents.

49 Source: Death Certificate Statistical File. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) quantifies premature mortality occurring in younger age groups by measuring the number of years between age at death and age 70. This composite figure first calculates the age-specific YPLL for each of 7 age groupings 0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65-69 by taking the midpoint for each age group, subtracting from 70, and multiplying by the number of deaths in each age group. The resulting number for each age group is then divided by the age-specific population and standardized (weighted) to an age-homogeneous hypothetical population of 1,000 people per every 10-year age group. Standardizing permits valid comparisons over time. The weighted numbers are summed across ages, then divided by seven (seven 10-year age groups).

50 Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Adults (≥ 18 years of age) who report that their general health is very good or excellent divided by the total number of survey respondents.

56a Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File. Resident live births whose mothers reported not using alcohol during pregnancy divided by the total number of resident live births, excluding missing and unknown values.

56b Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File. Resident live births whose mothers reported not using tobacco during pregnancy divided by the total number of resident live births, excluding missing and unknown values.

66 Source: Oregon Health Teens Survey. Survey respondents in grades 9-12 who report carrying a weapon (such as a knife, gun, or club) within 30 days of the survey divided by the total survey respondents.

* All population estimates are from the *Population Estimates for Oregon*, published annually by the Center for Population Research and Census, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Portland State University.

Mortality

Mortality

During 2000, Oregon's death rate fell 3.4 percent to 859.6 per 100,000 population, down from 889.4 during 1999 and the lowest rate recorded since 1992. During the previous seven years the rate fluctuated between 888 and 909 per 100,000 population. [Figure 6-1, Table 6-3]. Despite the decline in the death rate, more Oregonians died in 2000 — 29,541 — than in any prior year. This apparent discrepancy is a consequence of a burgeoning state population.

During 2000, an Oregonian died every 18 minutes.

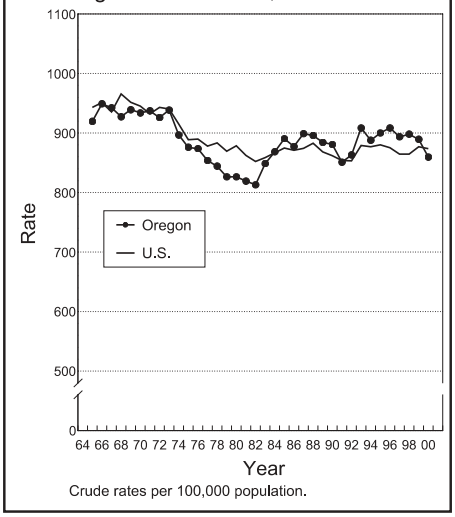
Both males and females benefited from the decline in the death rate, but for just the second time in seven decades the rate for females was higher than the rate for males, 868.4 per 100,000 females vs. 850.6 per 100,000 males. [Table 6-2]. This apparent change in the relative risk of death is an extension of the trend seen during recent decades. A generation earlier, the rate for males was 28.7 percent higher than the rate for females; by 2000, the female rate exceeded the male rate by 2.1 percent. However, the increase is largely due to the changing population distribution by age rather than health status. Females still have lower age-specific death rates.

Statewide, age-specific death rates fell to record lows for residents ages 5-14 and 25-44. [Figure 6-3]. Increases were recorded for Oregonians ages 15-24 and 65+, but these were not record highs. [Table 6-1]. During 2000, the median age of Oregonians at death was 78 years, 81 for females and 75 for males. On average, an Oregonian died every 18 minutes during 2000.

HEART DISEASE

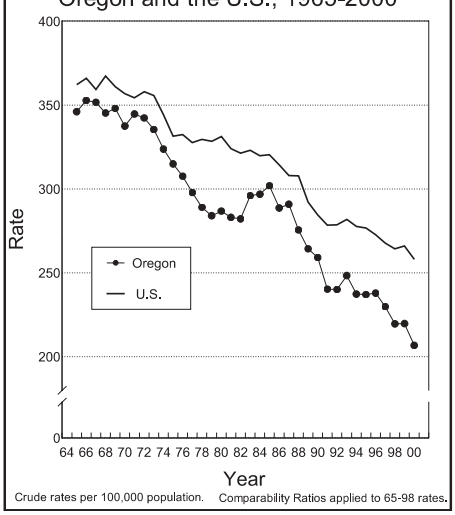
Despite a declining death rate[1] during the past generation, heart disease continued to be the leading cause of death in Oregon, accounting for one of every four resident deaths (7,104 out of

Figure 6-1.
Total Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S., 1965-2000



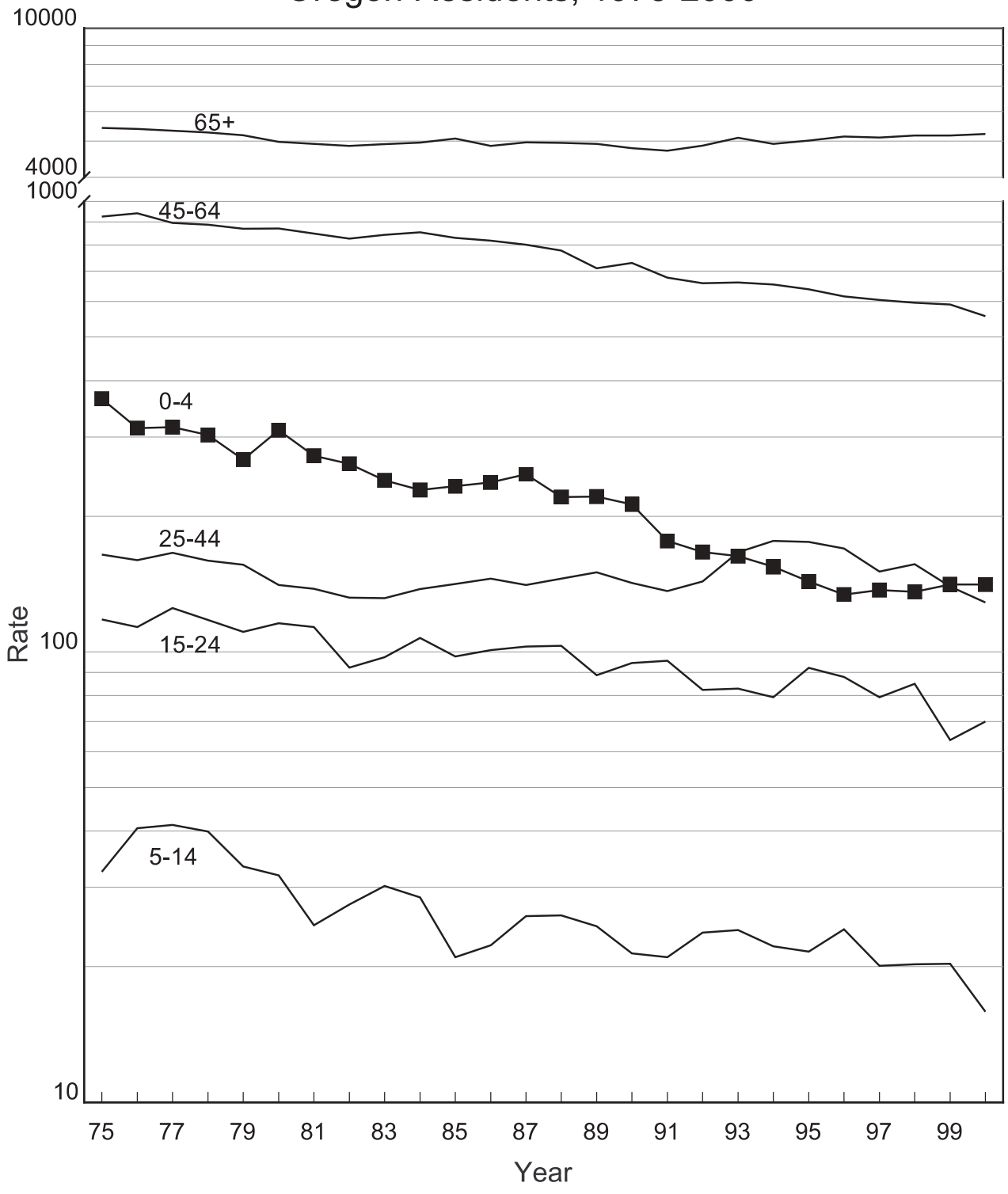
Crude rates per 100,000 population.

Figure 6-2.
Heart Disease Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S., 1965-2000



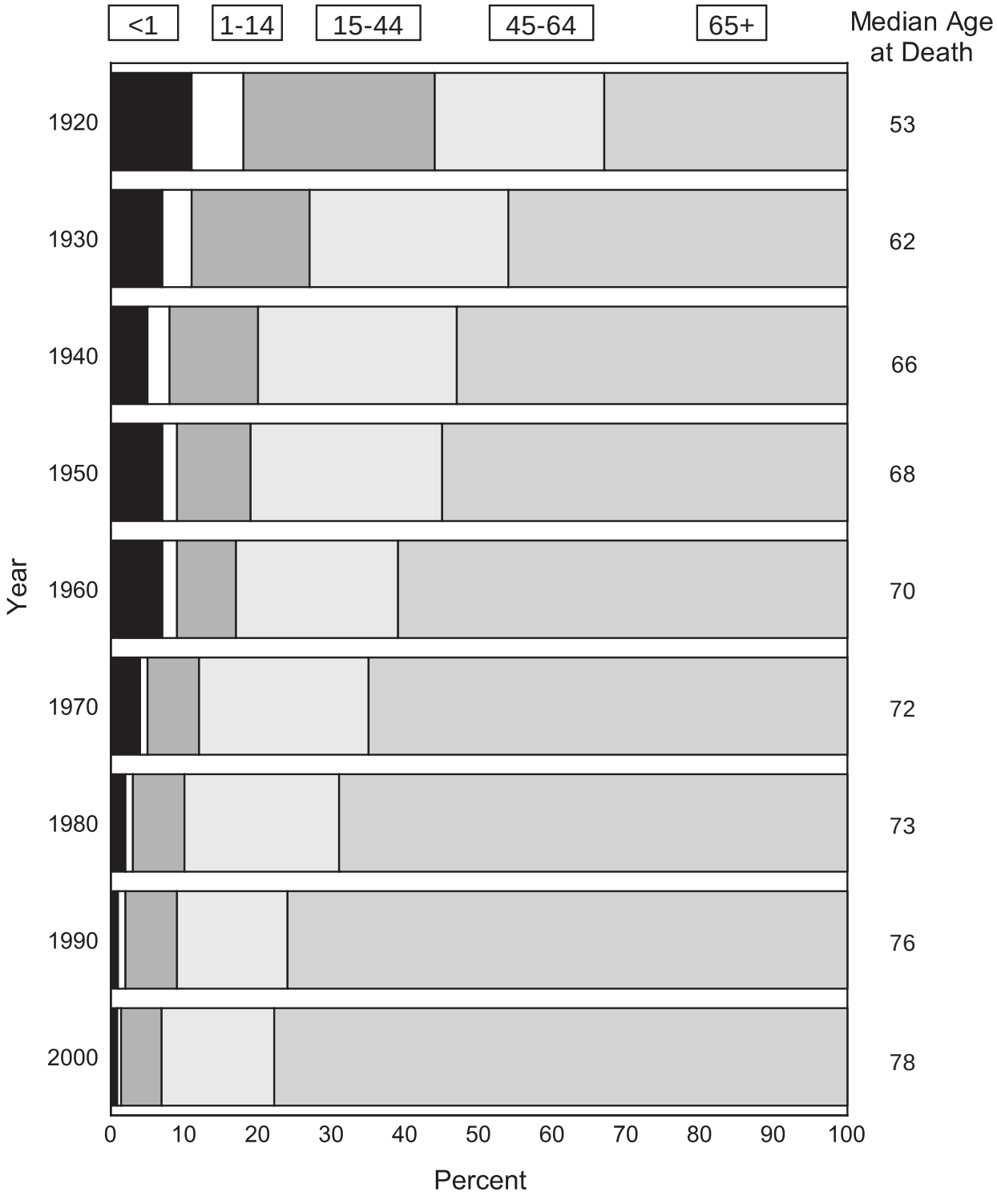
Crude rates per 100,000 population. Comparability Ratios applied to 65-98 rates.

Figure 6-3.
Age-Specific Death Rates,
Oregon Residents, 1975-2000



Rates per 100,000 population

Figure 6-4.
Proportion of Deaths by Selected Age Groups,
Oregon Residents, 1920-2000



Heart disease is the leading cause of death for Oregonians 75 or older.

29,541). [Figure 6-2, Table 6-4]. As with many causes of death, the heart disease mortality rate was higher among males than for females, 215.8 vs. 197.8, respectively. In 2000, the male rate was 9.1 percent higher than the female rate, a much smaller difference than was seen a generation or two ago. Although the leading cause of death for Oregonians as a whole, by age group it ranks first only among persons 75 or older. The median age for heart disease declined slightly during 2000 with one-half of the decedents dying by age 81. [Table 6-13].

The heart disease category includes a number of conditions. [Table 6-6]. Most common, and accounting for the majority of heart disease deaths, are myocardial infarctions, coronary occlusions, coronary thromboses, and coronary heart disease. The infarctions, occlusions, and thromboses are acute, often terminal events, while coronary heart disease is a chronic condition.

Although the leading cause of death, heart disease ranked third in years of potential life lost (11,693) after unintentional injuries and cancer. [Table 6-11]. On average, an Oregonian died of heart disease every 74 minutes.

Figure 6-5.
Distribution of Malignant Neoplasms
by Sex and Site, Oregon Residents, 2000

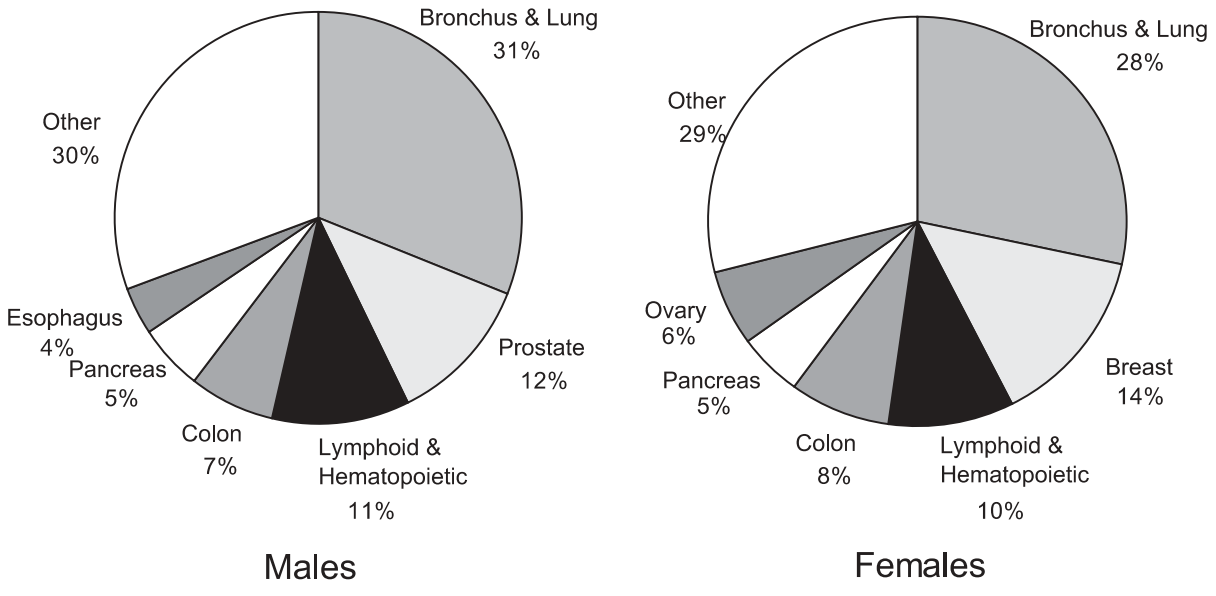


Figure 6-6.
Cancer Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S., 1965-2000

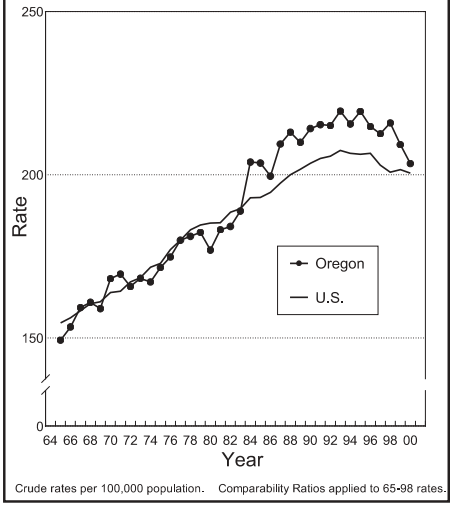
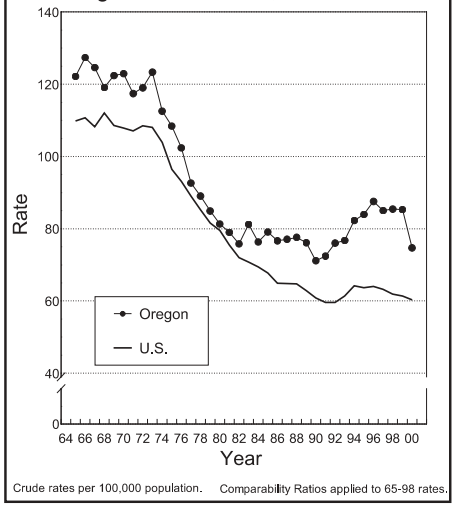


Figure 6-7.
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S., 1965-2000



Cancer will displace heart disease as the leading cause of death within the next year if current trends persist.

CANCER

Nearly seven thousand Oregonians succumbed to cancer during 2000. Although the death rate for this cause has trended downward during the past five years, because the heart disease death rate is falling more rapidly, cancer will very likely become the leading cause of death within the next year.

During the last half of the 20th Century, the discrepancy in death rates between males and females narrowed considerably. By 2000 the male death rate was just 7.1 percent higher than the female rate; nonetheless, cancer death rates among elderly males were far higher than among elderly females. [Tables 6-7f and 6-7m]. Although ranking second after heart disease, cancer is the leading killer of Oregonians ages 45 through 74. [Table 6-4]. During 2000 the median age at death for the 6,989 cancer patients fell to 74.

The decades-long upward trend[1] in cancer mortality — which now appears to have abated and reversed — was driven principally by an increasing number of lung cancer deaths, a cause that would be rare in the absence of smoking. [Figure 6-6]. The lungs were the most common site of cancer for both sexes, with lung cancer deaths becoming increasingly prevalent among women during recent decades. In 1970, there were 4.5 lung cancer fatalities among men for every female death. By 2000 the ratio declined to 1.2 to 1.0.

Malignant neoplasms accounted for more years of potential life lost (21,568) than any other cause, except unintentional injuries. [Table 6-11]. Every 75 minutes, on average, cancer claimed the life of an Oregonian.

LUNG CANCER DEATH RATES

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1970	33.5	56.4	11.4
1975	41.2	65.9	17.7
1980	48.3	69.9	27.4
1985	56.2	76.0	37.2
1990	64.3	81.2	48.1
1995	62.5	69.5	55.7
2000	60.5	65.3	55.7

Rates per 100,000 population.

CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE

The cerebrovascular disease rate declined sharply during 2000, falling to a level not seen since the 1980s. [Figure 6-7]. With 2,567

deaths (74.7 per 100,000 population), cerebrovascular disease was the third leading cause of death among Oregonians and claimed females far more often than males (91.9 vs. 57.2). Among residents 85 or older it was the second leading cause of death. The median age at death was 84 years. [Table 6-13].

Sudden circulatory crises such as strokes, cerebral thromboses, and hemorrhages are common acute forms of these diseases; cerebral arteriosclerosis is a chronic form.

Although the third leading cause of death, cerebrovascular disease ranked 11th in the number of years of potential life lost (2,036), a consequence of the older ages of the decedents (compared to relatively younger ages at death for many other causes). An Oregonian died from cerebrovascular disease every 3.4 hours.

CLRD

Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) has become an increasingly common killer of Oregonians over the past several decades and is currently the fourth leading cause of death. (CLRD was formerly classified as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.) During 2000, CLRD claimed 1,696 residents, or 49.3 per 100,000 population. Until recently, males were far more likely to succumb to this cause than females, but in 1999, and for the first time, more females than males died from this cause. This pattern extended into 2000 with 858 female deaths compared to 838 male deaths. A generation ago, males were twice as likely to die from CLRD, but by 2000 the female death rate was slightly higher, 49.5 compared to 49.2 for males. CLRD ranked as the third leading cause of death among residents 55-74 years-old. [Table 6-4]. The median age at death was 78.

More females than males die from chronic lower respiratory disease.

The vast majority of CLRD deaths are caused by tobacco use with the sharp rise in deaths among women reflecting their increased smoking prevalence during recent decades. No other cause,

Figure 6-8.
CLRD Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S., 1965-2000

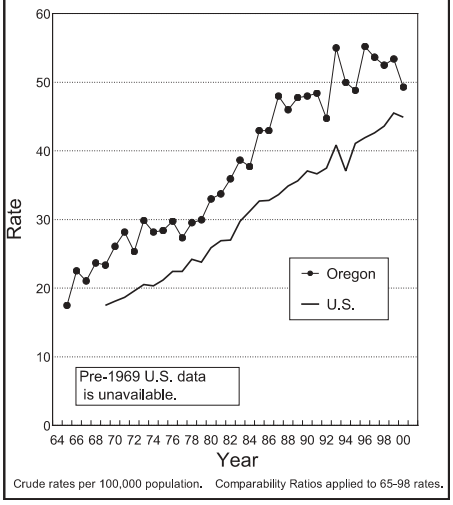
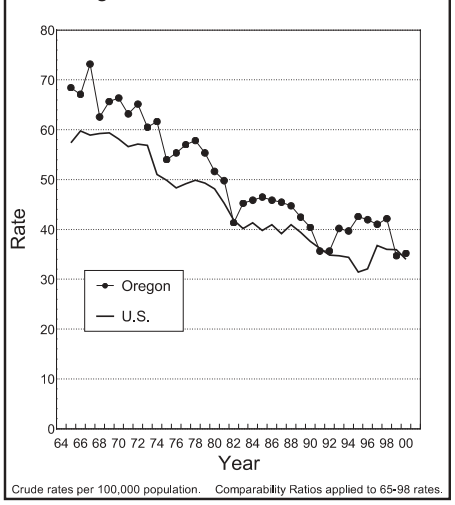


Figure 6-9.
Unintentional Injury Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S., 1965-2000



except lung cancer, has a higher proportion of deaths linked to tobacco use than does CLRD; at least eight in 10 CLRD deaths were associated with tobacco use. [Table 6-18].

The group of allied conditions categorized as CLRD includes four principal diseases: chronic and unspecified bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and chronic airways obstruction. Although the fourth most common cause of death, chronic lower respiratory disease ranked 12th in the number of years of potential life lost (YPLL). An Oregonian died from CLRD every 5.2 hours, on average. Most of these deaths were preventable.

CLRD Death Rates		
Year	Male	Female
1980	40.3	18.0
2000	49.2	49.5
% Change	+22.1	+175.0
Rates per 100,000 population.		

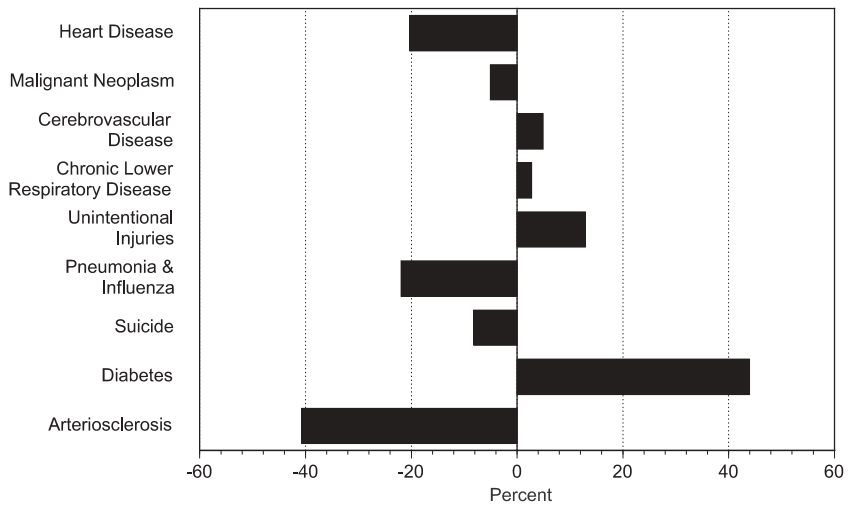
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

During 2000, 1,211 Oregonians died from unintentional injuries[2], making them the fifth leading cause of death. One of the strongest gender dichotomies by cause is seen in unintentional injuries. With a rate of 44.5 per 100,000 population, males were almost twice as likely to die in this manner than were females (26.1). [Table 6-2]. The overall death rate was 35.2 per 100,000 population. Although this category ranked fifth in the number of deaths, it was the leading cause of death for Oregonians ages 1-34. One-half of all unintentional injury deaths occurred by age 49, but unlike most causes the age distribution was bimodal: death rates were highest among Oregonians ages 15-24 and 65+.

Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of years of potential life lost.

Transportation-related injuries accounted for nearly half of all unintentional injury deaths with most resulting from motor vehicle crashes. About one in four of these deaths were of 15- to-24-year-olds. [Table 6-23]. Falls, the second most common type of fatal unintentional injury, claimed 267 Oregonians. Seventy-seven percent of fall victims were 75 or older with most falls occurring on the same level, often from slipping or tripping. Poisonings, most often

Figure 6-10.
Percentage Change in the Mortality Rate for Selected Causes of Death
Between 1990 and 2000, Oregon Residents



by narcotics and hallucinogens, ranked third while drowning was the fourth most common type of fatal unintentional injury. [Tables 6-23 and 6-31]. Summer was the season of greatest risk, with more residents dying from unintentional injuries during June, July, and August than during any other season. [Table 6-8]. During 2000, 66 fatal unintentional injuries were sustained in the workplace.

More years of potential life were lost (23,208) from unintentional injuries than from any other cause. [Table 6-11]. (Cancer ranked second and heart disease third.) An Oregonian died as a consequence of an unintentional injury every 7.2 hours.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

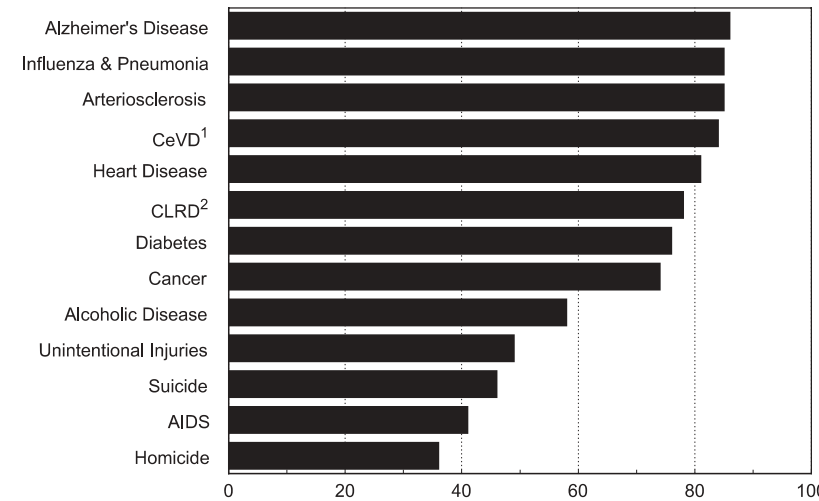
Alzheimer's disease is the fifth leading cause of death among women.

Mirroring the aging of Oregon's population has been the seemingly inexorable rise in Alzheimer's disease deaths. In just the past decade, the death rate for this cause has nearly doubled. During 2000, the tangles and plaques characteristic of this disease led to the deaths of 905 Oregonians (26.3 per 100,000 population), making it the sixth leading cause of death. As in past years, women were about twice as likely as men to die from Alzheimer's disease (37.2 per 100,000 vs. 15.3). Alzheimer's was the fifth leading cause of death among women but ninth among men. [Table 6-2]. This devastating disorder takes years to claim its victims lives; 19 in 20 of the deaths occurred after the decedent's 75th birthday. [Table 6-6]. The median age at death was 86 years, the highest for any leading cause of death. [Table 6-13 and Figure 6-11].

Concomitant with the high median age at death was a minimal number (41) of years of potential life lost. Every 9.7 hours, this disease claimed an Oregonian.

For further information on Alzheimer's disease in Oregon, see *Oregon Health Trends*, Number 52. Because of differences between

Figure 6-11.
Median Age at Death for Selected Causes
of Death, Oregon Residents, 2000



1. Cerebrovascular Disease.
2. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease.

the state and the nation in leading cause of death categorization, the comparability ratios published by the National Center for Health Statistics should not be applied to Oregon data (unless only ICD-9 code 331.0 is used). Please see Appendix B for further information.

DIABETES MELLITUS

With 847 deaths during 2000, diabetes was the seventh leading cause of mortality among Oregonians. At 24.6 per 100,000 population, the death rate was twice as high as it was in 1985, a consequence of the ballooning number of obese Americans. Both males and females were about equally likely to die from diabetes. Among the various chronic diseases that lead to death, diabetes had one of the youngest median ages at death (76). [Table 6-13]. It was the fifth leading cause of death for Oregonians 55 to 74 years of age.

The risk of death from diabetes has doubled in the past 15 years.

Residents lost 2,050 years of potential life as a consequence of diabetes, making it the tenth leading cause of YPLL. An Oregonian died of diabetes every 10.3 hours in 2000.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA

During 2000, 637 Oregonians died from influenza and pneumonia, making it the eighth leading cause of death. The death rate was 18.5 per 100,000 population. These respiratory diseases more often claim females than males; during 2000, their death rates were 21.8 and 15.2, respectively.

One-half of all influenza and pneumonia deaths occurred by age 85. Influenza and pneumonia accounted for 588 years of potential life lost, ranking 15th among the causes of death. A resident died from these causes every 13.8 hours, on average.

Because of a substantial change in the manner of coding influenza and pneumonia deaths with the advent of ICD-10, death rates subsequent to 1998 should not be compared to those of earlier years without applying the ICD-10/ICD-9 comparability ratio. (See Appendix B.)

SUICIDE

During 2000, 502 Oregonians died by suicide, or 14.6 per 100,000 population. (Note that residents choosing the "Death with Dignity" option [Measure 16] are not counted here; they are included in the appropriate disease categories.) Overall, suicide ranked ninth among the leading causes of death but seventh for males compared to twelfth for females; their death rates were 22.8 per 100,000 and 6.6, respectively. Even more striking, is the difference in rates between the elderly; males 85 or older were more than ten times as likely to die by suicide as were their female counterparts. [Tables 6-7f and 6-7m]. Females most often died from suicide during middle age. Suicide is the second leading cause of death of Oregonians ages 15-34. [Table 6-4].

Suicide is the second leading cause of death for Oregonians ages 15-34.

The youngest Oregonian to commit suicide was a 10-year-old girl (who shot herself with a rifle) and oldest a 93-year-old man (who shot himself with a shotgun). Firearms were the most frequently

chosen method (60.4%) of completed suicide, followed by poisoning (16.9%) and hanging/suffocation (15.5%). The method varied within different age and sex cohorts, however. [Table 6-30].

The median age at death was 44. Suicide was the fourth leading cause of YPLL (10,242 years) following unintentional injuries, cancer, and heart disease. [Table 6-11]. Every 17.5 hours an Oregonian died from suicide.

ALCOHOL-INDUCED

Alcoholism (including related disorders) and alcohol poisonings[3] claimed 383 Oregonians during 2000, making it the tenth leading cause of death. The death rate was 11.1 per 100,000 population. Fatal alcohol abuse occurred more than three times as often among males as among females; their death rates were 17.2 and 5.2, respectively. [Table 6-2]. Alcoholism was the fifth most common cause of death for 35- to 44-year-olds and fourth most common for 45- to 54 year-olds. [Table 6-4]. For more than a decade, Oregonians have been dying at younger ages from this cause; in 2000, the median age at death was 57, the second lowest ever recorded.

Men were three times more likely to die from alcoholism than were women.

This category is comprised of alcohol-related disorders from multiple organ systems with alcoholic liver disease accounting for the majority (63.1%). If intentional and unintentional injury deaths where alcohol was a factor (e.g., motor vehicle crashes) were included in this category, the count would be substantially higher. (The role, if any, of alcohol in injury deaths is rarely reported on death certificates.)

Alcoholism was the seventh leading cause of years of potential life lost (3,734). About once a day an Oregonian succumbed to this cause.

PARKINSON'S DISEASE

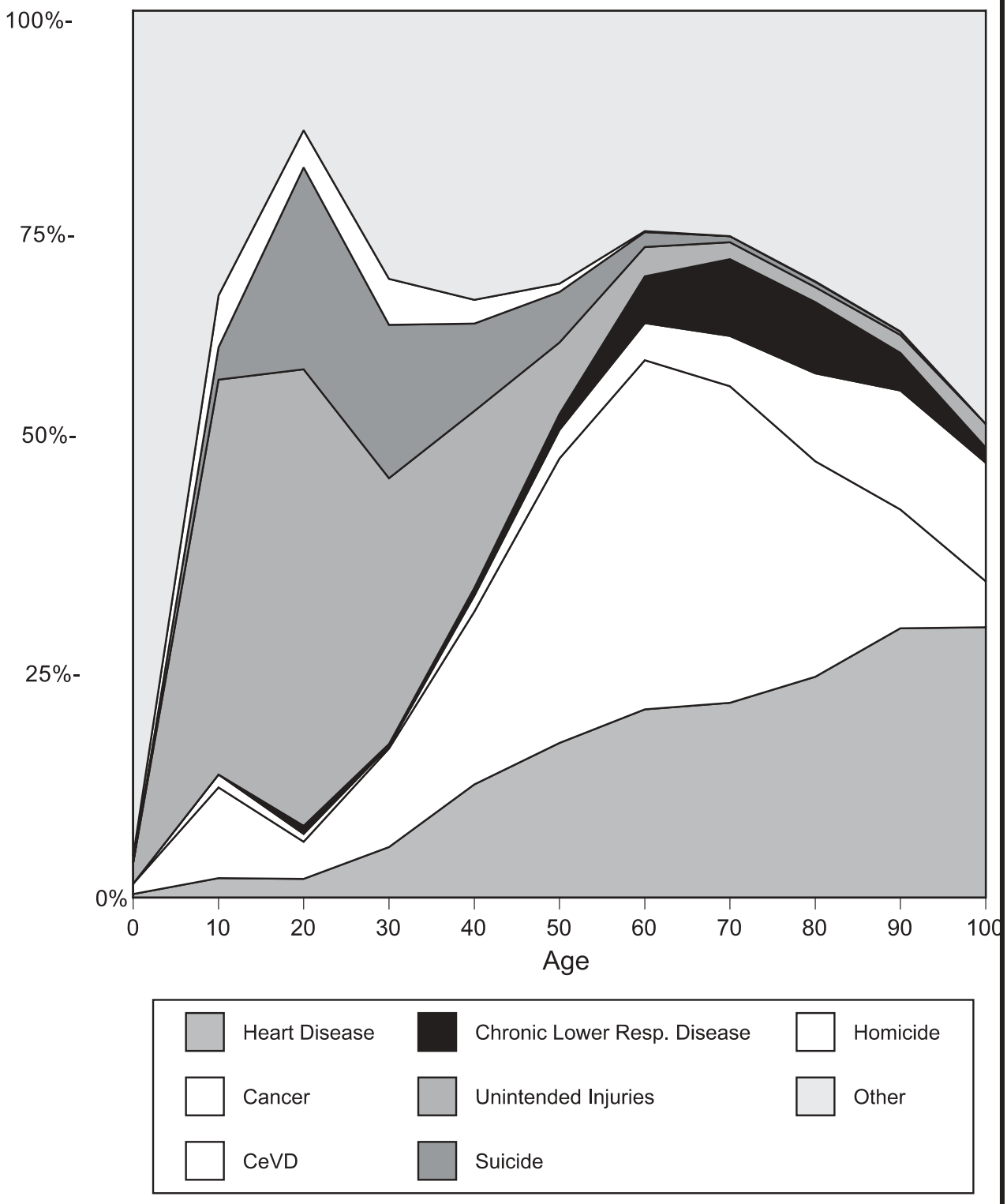
Ranking twelfth during 2000, Parkinson's disease claimed 278 Oregon residents; the death rate was 8.1 per 100,000 population. Men more often die from this disease than do women and in 2000 they were about half-again as likely to do so. Their death rate was 9.9 compared to 6.3 for women. [Table 6-2]. A small number of middle-aged residents died from Parkinson's disease, but eight in ten of the deaths occurred to residents 75 or older. [Table 6-6]. The median age of death was 82.

Because most deaths were among the elderly, very few (20) years of potential life were lost by Oregonians due to this disease. [Table 6-12]. The 278 deaths represent the loss of an Oregonian every 1.3 days. For additional information, see *Oregon Health Trends*, Number 52.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

Although the number of arteriosclerosis deaths increased during 2000, the long-term trend has been downward. The death rate, 6.7 per 100,000 population, was second only to the record low of 6.0

Figure 6-12.
Percentage of Deaths by Cause and Age,
Oregon Residents, 2000



recorded in 1999. Arteriosclerosis was the thirteenth leading cause of death in 2000, claiming 230 Oregonians. However, the number of deaths attributed to arteriosclerosis do not include all deaths related to this cause, since many have been classified under more specific manifestations of cardiac and cerebral disease.

Women have long been more likely to die from arteriosclerosis; their 2000 death rate was 7.7, compared to 5.7 for men. [Table 6-2]. Eight in ten of the deaths (82.6%) occurred among those 75 or older. The median age at death was 85, one of the oldest among the leading causes.

Because most deaths attributed to arteriosclerosis do not occur until age 85 or older, the number of years of potential life lost is typically very small; in 2000, just 61 years were lost. Oregon residents died from arteriosclerosis every 1.6 days, on average.

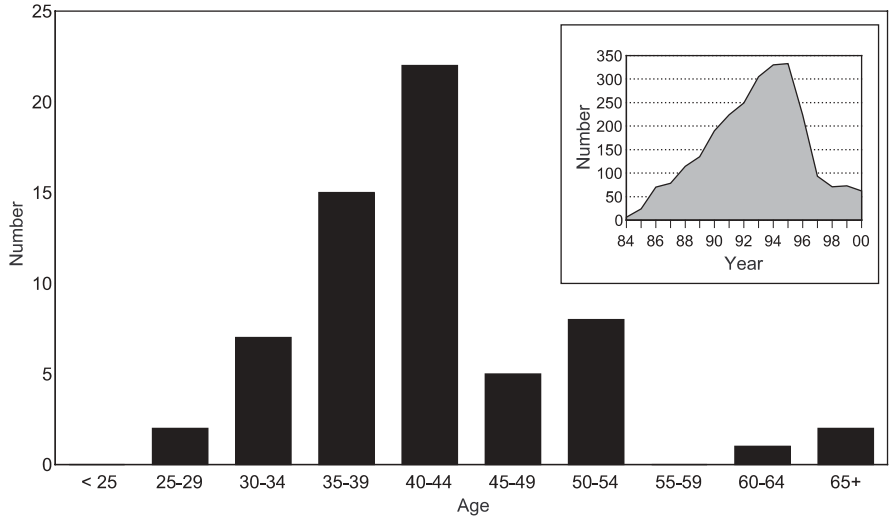
HOMICIDE

The homicide rate fell to a level not seen for almost two generations.

Oregonians were less likely to be murdered in 2000 than any time since 1964. The number of deaths fell to 109 and the rate to 2.7 per 100,000 population. Compared to 1986, when the homicide rate peaked at 6.8, the risk of of being murdered in in 2000 was less than one-half of what was a little more than a dozen years earlier. Homicide ranked 22nd among the leading causes of death. (Unlike ICD-9, deaths resulting from legal intervention are no longer included in this category; see Table 6-30 for the number of deaths attributable to the actions of law enforcement officers.)

Males were almost four times as likely to be murdered as were females (4.3 per 100,000 versus 1.1). Even the youngest Oregonians were at risk. Ten children who had not yet reached their fifteenth birthday were murdered during 2000; in fact, the death rate

Figure 6-13.
Number of AIDS Deaths by Age During 2000
and Distribution of Total AIDS Deaths by
Year, 1984-2000, Oregon Residents



for infants was about the same as for 25- to 44-year-olds, the age group at greatest risk. [Table 6-7t]. Although the infant homicide rate for any one year is based on a very small number of deaths, the pattern of high infant death rates is generally consistent over time. The median age at death was 36 years.

Firearms were used in most (67.7%) homicides; handguns predominated. [Table 6-30]. Sharp objects (e.g., knives) and strangulation/hanging followed tied at a distant second with 5.4 percent each. Homicide was the eighth leading cause of years of potential life lost by Oregonians, accounting for 2,918 years. On average, a state resident was murdered every 3.9 days.

HIV DISEASE

HIV disease (AIDS) led to the deaths of 62 Oregonians, or 1.8 per 100,000 population, the lowest rate in the past 15 years. [Figure 6-13]. Most (54 or 87.1%) of the decedents during 2000 were males, but eight were females. [Table 6-6]. Age-specific death rates were highest among 35- to 45-year-olds. With the advent of powerful AIDS drug cocktails, including protease inhibitors and anti-retroviral medications, survival time has increased and is reflected in the median age at death. One-half of the decedents survived until age 41, seven years longer than during 1985.

A declining number of deaths from this cause as well as increased survival times has resulted in a diminishing number (1,432) of years potential life lost. HIV disease claimed an Oregonian every 5.9 days.

This category is more inclusive than it was prior to 1999; please see Appendix B.

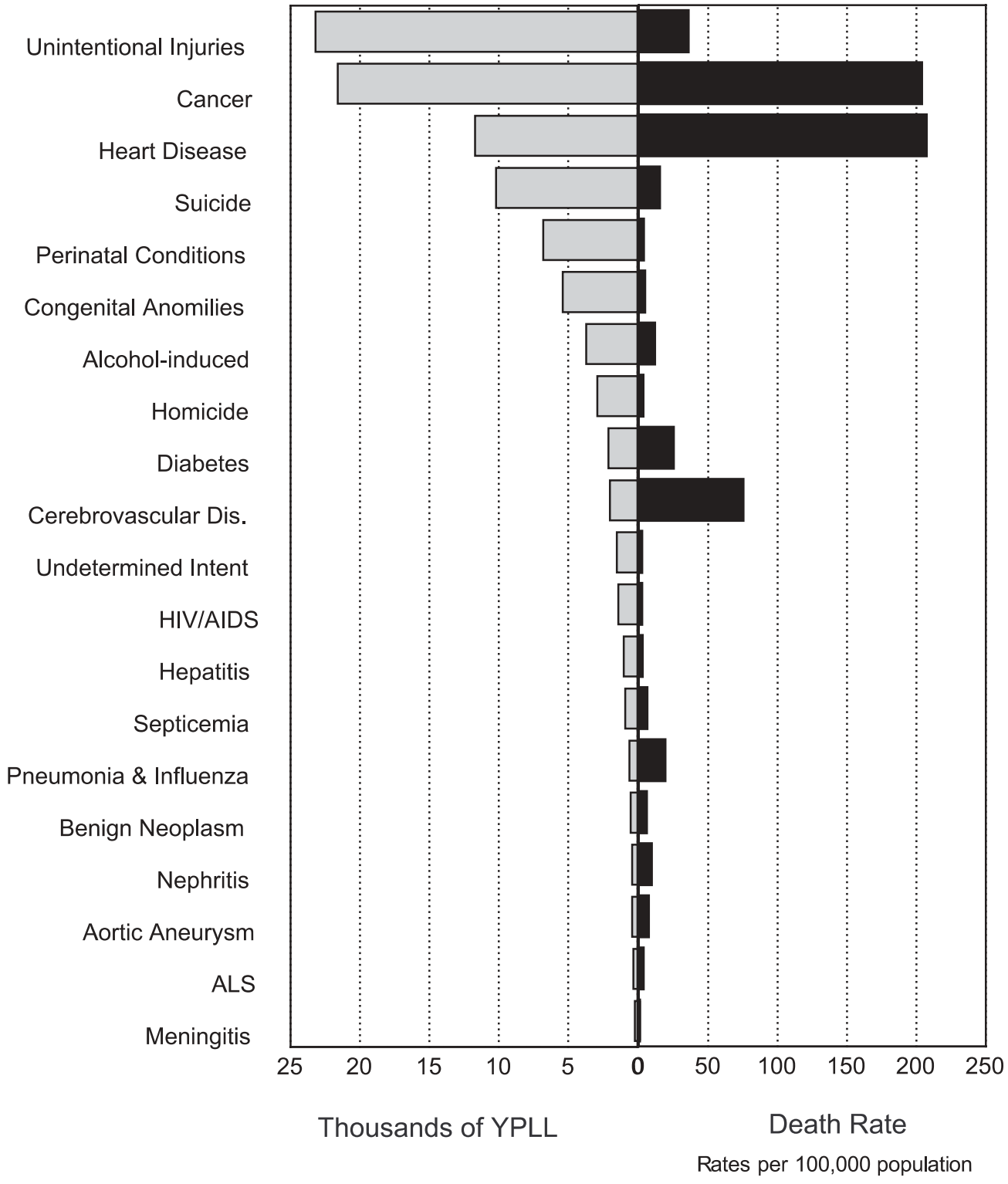
ENDNOTES

Years of Potential Life Lost

Mortality rates alone do not show the full impact upon society of certain causes of death. The deaths of young people are a greater "cost" to society than deaths of older people in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLL). The YPLL yardstick quantifies premature mortality occurring in younger age groups by measuring the number of years between age at death and a set standard. With the standard set at 65 years, for example, a death at age 21 results in 44 years lost. The numbers of YPLL for all decedents are then totaled. Figure 6-14 shows the disparity between death rates and the years of potential life lost. (In all references to YPLL in this report, the standard is 65 years unless otherwise noted.)

The oldest Oregonian to die in 2000 was a man born in 1889.

Figure 6-14.
Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 65 and Corresponding Death Rates, Oregon Residents, 2000



1. Periodically, the International Classification of Disease manual is revised. The 10th revision was implemented in 1999 resulting in: considerably greater detail for some causes (and less detail for others); shifts of inclusion in terms and titles from one category, section, or chapter to another; regrouping of diseases; new titles and sections; and modifications of the coding rules. As a result, serious breaks occurred in the comparability for a number of causes of death. Readers wishing to compare death rates (and/or number of deaths) for 1999 and subsequent years to prior years should use the comparability ratios described in Appendix B.
2. Unintentional injuries is preferred to the term accidents (ICD-10 V00-X59, Y85-Y86) among health professionals.
3. This cause includes both a complex of natural and acute poisoning deaths unlike previous years' data which excluded the latter. Beginning with 1999 data, the following causes are included: alcoholic mental/behavioral disorders, degeneration of the nervous system, polyneuropathy, cardiomyopathy, gastritis, liver disease, maternal care for damage to fetus from alcohol, fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use, alcohol in the blood, acute unintentional alcohol poisoning, acute suicidal alcohol poisoning, and acute alcohol poisoning of undetermined manner. The ICD-10 codes are F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15, respectively.

TABLE 6-1. Age-specific Death Rates by Sex, Oregon Residents, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990-2000

Year and Sex	Total	Age Groups					
		0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
1940 Deaths	1,131.4	953.9	116.6	199.1	317.7	1,322.7	7,154.3
Male	1,336.2	1,122.6	140.5	267.4	374.5	1,650.8	7,831.0
Female	912.7	788.1	91.9	130.4	258.2	944.7	6,395.2
1950 Deaths	912.9	588.1	61.7	148.2	242.0	1,105.7	5,836.7
Male	1,097.2	459.9	74.1	226.0	317.4	1,411.4	6,619.2
Female	722.6	515.6	48.7	73.0	166.0	711.9	5,025.0
1960 Deaths	949.1	566.3	42.5	107.0	210.5	1,053.1	5,796.9
Male	1,141.2	640.3	53.3	158.4	273.3	1,420.3	6,854.2
Female	758.9	489.7	31.2	58.3	149.9	679.0	4,838.8
1970 Deaths	933.8	411.4	42.9	134.4	184.4	1,015.1	5,617.3
Male	1,107.6	437.8	56.5	198.9	241.7	1,375.4	6,893.0
Female	767.2	383.9	28.7	74.4	128.7	670.2	4,607.6
1980 Deaths	826.4	310.7	31.9	115.8	140.8	870.8	4,977.2
Male	931.8	333.9	36.9	167.8	193.4	1,157.4	6,013.3
Female	724.1	286.1	26.7	63.6	87.5	602.9	4,209.3
1990 Deaths	880.7	212.6	21.4	94.5	142.2	730.3	4,784.6
Male	935.6	234.0	21.6	138.1	203.6	934.1	5,617.0
Female	827.8	190.1	21.3	49.1	80.9	553.8	4,202.8
1995 Deaths	900.1	143.4	21.6	92.2	175.3	638.4	5,018.8
Male	925.0	147.1	23.1	127.6	249.9	777.3	5,549.9
Female	875.8	139.4	20.2	55.0	100.6	503.0	4,629.1
1996 Deaths	908.5	134.0	24.2	87.9	169.7	615.4	5,143.2
Male	937.8	148.5	23.8	131.2	240.6	752.9	5,746.5
Female	880.1	118.8	24.6	42.4	98.8	481.2	4,703.9
1997 Deaths	893.7	137.2	20.1	79.3	150.8	604.2	5.111.7
Male	899.8	158.4	22.4	112.6	202.9	719.2	5,585.9
Female	887.7	113.5	17.7	44.3	98.7	491.9	4,764.2
1998 Deaths	898.1	135.9	20.2	84.9	156.5	596.1	5,172.4
Male	905.0	150.1	23.3	121.4	211.3	724.4	5,585.0
Female	891.4	121.1	17.0	46.1	101.1	470.6	4,864.5
1999 Deaths	889.4	141.2	20.3	63.7	139.6	590.0	5,178.1
Male	885.3	152.3	24.4	90.9	188.7	723.6	5,471.2
Female	893.3	129.4	16.0	35.0	90.3	459.7	4,957.4
2000 Deaths	859.6	141.1	15.9	70.0	128.7	556.0	5,225.5
Male	850.6	172.7	16.7	101.4	160.8	682.3	5,589.8
Female	868.4	107.9	15.0	37.0	95.5	432.2	4,957.1

All rates per 100,000 population within specific age groups.

TABLE 6-2. Leading Causes of Death by Rank Order for Resident Males and Females by Number, Rate, and Percent, Oregon, 2000

Cause of Death in Rank Order	Number	Rate	Percent
Males	14,491	850.6	100.0
1. Diseases of the Heart	3,676	215.8	25.4
2. Malignant Neoplasms	3,584	210.4	24.7
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	975	57.2	6.7
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	838	49.2	5.8
5. Unintended Injuries	758	44.5	5.2
6. Diabetes Mellitus	405	23.8	2.8
7. Suicide	388	22.8	2.7
8. Alcohol-induced	293	17.2	2.0
9. Alzheimer's Disease	261	15.3	1.8
10. Influenza & Pneumonia	259	15.2	1.8
11. Parkinson's Disease	169	9.9	1.2
12. Aortic Aneurysm	150	8.8	1.0
13. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, etc.	148	8.7	1.0
14. Arteriosclerosis	97	5.7	0.7
15. Septicemia	87	5.1	0.6
15. Neoplasms Not Known to be Malignant	87	5.1	0.6
17. Congenital Malformations	78	4.6	0.5
18. Pneumonitis Due to Solids & Liquids	74	4.3	0.5
18. Homicide	74	4.3	0.5
20. Hypertension & Renal Hypertension	70	4.1	0.5
Females	15,050	868.4	100.0
1. Diseases of the Heart	3,428	197.8	22.8
2. Malignant Neoplasms	3,405	196.5	22.6
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	1,592	91.9	10.6
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	858	49.5	5.7
5. Alzheimer's Disease	644	37.2	4.3
6. Unintended Injuries	453	26.1	3.0
7. Diabetes Mellitus	442	25.5	2.9
8. Influenza & Pneumonia	378	21.8	2.5
9. Hypertension & Renal Hypertension	155	8.9	1.0
10. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, etc.	150	8.7	1.0
11. Arteriosclerosis	133	7.7	0.9
12. Suicide	114	6.6	0.8
13. Parkinson's Disease	109	6.3	0.7
14. Septicemia	104	6.0	0.7
15. Neoplasms Not Known to be Malignant	92	5.3	0.6
16. Alcohol-induced	90	5.2	0.6
17. Aortic Aneurysm	76	4.4	0.5
18. Pneumonitis Due to Solids & Liquids	67	3.9	0.4
19. Congenital Malformations	56	3.2	0.4
20. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	48	2.8	0.3

TABLE 6-3. Selected Leading Causes of Death with Rates, Oregon Residents, 1981-2000

Year	Total	Major Cardiovascular Disease			Malignant Neoplasms	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Pneumonia and Influenza	Diabetes Mellitus
		Diseases of the Heart[1]	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Arteriosclerosis				
				Number of Deaths				
1981	21,798	7,639	1,986	509	4,839	856	609	303
1982	21,594	7,601	1,901	482	4,859	912	609	297
1983	22,361	7,910	2,021	470	4,943	971	634	329
1984	23,101	8,010	1,919	431	5,387	957	725	343
1985	23,824	8,192	2,000	432	5,410	1,097	838	317
1986	23,328	7,788	1,926	417	5,272	1,090	742	328
1987	24,181	7,936	1,958	440	5,594	1,233	743	395
1988	24,557	7,662	2,010	378	5,801	1,203	900	439
1989	24,679	7,482	2,006	355	5,819	1,272	924	450
1990	25,073	7,482	1,912	332	6,056	1,304	966	483
1991	24,935	7,139	2,004	307	6,268	1,353	791	540
1992	25,714	7,255	2,138	314	6,362	1,273	841	575
1993	27,596	7,652	2,202	341	6,622	1,595	1,014	642
1994	27,361	7,417	2,394	300	6,599	1,469	885	662
1995	28,190	7,529	2,483	298	6,824	1,460	899	705
1996	28,900	7,676	2,632	256	6,784	1,676	946	739
1997	28,750	7,500	2,582	237	6,790	1,648	909	816
1998	29,346	7,276	2,636	228	7,007	1,638	1,010	870
1999	29,356	7,252	2,817	198	6,904	1,762	684	855
2000	29,541	7,104	2,567	230	6,989	1,696	637	847
				Rates[2]				
1981	819.3	287.1	74.6	19.1	181.9	32.2	22.9	11.4
1982	813.0	286.2	71.6	18.1	182.9	34.3	22.9	11.2
1983	848.6	300.2	76.7	17.8	187.6	36.9	24.1	12.5
1984	868.5	301.1	72.1	16.2	202.5	36.0	27.3	12.9
1985	890.4	306.2	74.7	16.1	202.2	41.0	31.3	11.8
1986	877.2	292.8	72.4	15.7	198.2	41.0	27.9	12.3
1987	898.9	295.0	72.8	16.4	208.0	45.8	27.6	14.7
1988	895.9	279.5	73.3	13.8	211.6	43.9	32.8	16.0
1989	884.2	268.1	71.9	12.7	208.5	45.6	33.1	16.1
1990	880.7	262.8	67.2	11.7	212.7	45.8	33.9	17.0
1991	851.0	243.7	68.4	10.5	213.9	46.2	27.0	18.4
1992	863.2	243.8	71.8	10.5	213.6	42.7	28.2	19.3
1993	908.4	251.9	72.5	11.2	218.0	52.5	33.4	21.1
1994	887.8	240.7	77.7	9.7	214.1	47.7	28.7	21.5
1995	900.1	240.4	79.3	9.5	217.9	46.6	28.7	22.5
1996	908.5	241.3	82.7	8.0	213.3	52.7	29.7	23.2
1997	893.7	233.1	80.3	7.4	211.1	51.2	28.3	25.4
1998	898.1	222.7	80.7	7.0	214.4	50.1	30.9	26.6
1999*	889.4	219.7	85.3	6.0	209.1	53.4	20.7	25.9
2000*	859.6	206.7	74.7	6.7	203.4	49.3	18.5	24.6

1 Excludes alcoholic cardiomyopathy prior to 1999. 2 All rates per 100,000 population.

* Beginning in 1999, causes of death were classified using the rubrics and methodology of the tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (which supplanted the ninth revision). Therefore, data for deaths classfied prior to this date should not be compared to 1999 and more recent data without applying ICD-9/ICD-10 comparability ratios. See Appendix B.

TABLE 6-3. Selected Leading Causes of Death with Rates, Oregon Residents, 1981-2000 (Continued)

Year	Alcohol-induced Deaths[3]	Alzheimer's Disease	Parkinson's Disease	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	External Causes			
					Unintentional Injuries	Suicide	Homicide[4]	Firearms (Any Manner)
	Number of Deaths							
1981	385	30	81	0	1,285	398	117	337
1982	308	61	67	0	1,064	396	145	338
1983	337	114	75	2	1,156	417	110	352
1984	343	154	99	6	1,185	423	127	360
1985	308	200	104	24	1,207	417	118	325
1986	325	245	102	70	1,184	450	181	383
1987	311	309	111	78	1,185	400	157	348
1988	330	344	131	114	1,190	461	143	375
1989	334	355	130	135	1,151	459	142	391
1990	334	386	147	190	1,115	456	106	382
1991	306	462	144	224	1,013	460	126	363
1992	320	488	139	249	1,032	492	154	420
1993	363	550	169	305	1,185	472	142	392
1994	352	599	193	330	1,187	525	180	447
1995	358	688	232	333	1,293	526	154	439
1996	419	740	236	223	1,295	533	143	430
1997	382	718	214	93	1,281	538	125	428
1998	380	806	275	71	1,337	569	134	441
1999	304	868	256	73	1,144	499	109	391
2000	383	905	278	62	1,211	502	93	378
	Rates[2]							
1981	14.5	1.1	3.0	0.0	48.3	15.0	4.4	12.7
1982	11.6	2.3	2.5	0.0	40.1	14.9	5.5	12.7
1983	12.8	4.3	2.8	0.1	43.9	15.8	4.2	13.4
1984	12.9	5.8	3.7	0.2	44.5	15.9	4.8	13.5
1985	11.5	7.5	3.9	0.9	45.1	15.6	4.4	12.1
1986	12.2	9.2	3.8	2.6	44.5	16.9	6.8	14.4
1987	11.6	11.5	4.1	2.9	44.1	14.9	5.8	12.9
1988	12.0	12.6	4.8	4.2	43.4	16.8	5.2	13.7
1989	12.0	12.7	4.7	4.8	41.2	16.4	5.1	14.0
1990	11.7	13.6	5.2	6.7	39.2	16.0	3.7	13.4
1991	10.4	15.8	4.9	7.6	34.6	15.7	4.3	12.4
1992	10.7	16.4	4.7	8.4	34.6	16.5	5.2	14.1
1993	11.9	18.1	5.6	10.0	39.0	15.5	4.7	12.9
1994	11.4	19.4	6.3	10.7	38.5	17.0	5.8	14.5
1995	11.4	22.0	7.4	10.6	41.3	16.8	4.9	14.0
1996	13.2	23.3	7.4	7.0	40.7	16.8	4.5	13.5
1997	11.9	22.3	6.6	2.9	39.8	16.7	3.9	13.3
1998	12.1	24.7	8.4	2.2	40.9	17.4	4.1	13.5
1999*	9.2	26.3	7.8	2.2	34.7	15.1	3.3	11.8
2000*	11.1	26.3	8.1	1.8	35.2	14.6	2.7	11.0

3 Includes the alcohol-linked disorders represented by ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65 and Y15. 4 Included legal intervention prior to 1999. Data shown now exclude legal intervention.

* Beginning in 1999, causes of death were classified using the rubrics and methodology of the tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (which supplanted the ninth revision). Therefore, data for deaths classfied prior to this date should not be compared to 1999 and more recent data without applying ICD-9/ICD-10 comparability ratios. See Appendix B.

TABLE 6-4. Leading Causes of Death by Age Group and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000

Cause of Death in Rank Order	Both Sexes			Male		Female	
	No.	Rate	Pct.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
All Ages							
Total	29,541	859.6	100.0	14,491	850.6	15,050	868.4
1. Heart Disease	7,104	206.7	24.0	3,676	215.8	3,428	197.8
2. Malignant Neoplasms	6,989	203.4	23.7	3,584	210.4	3,405	196.5
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	2,567	74.7	8.7	975	57.2	1,592	91.9
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	1,696	49.3	5.7	838	49.2	858	49.5
5. Unintended Injuries	1,211	35.2	4.1	758	44.5	453	26.1
Under 1 Year							
Total	255	556.9	100.0	158	672.1	97	435.4
1. Perinatal Conditions	102	222.8	40.0	58	246.7	44	197.5
2. Congenital Malformations	64	139.8	25.1	40	170.1	24	107.7
3. SIDS	51	111.4	20.0	34	144.6	17	76.3
4. Unintended Injuries	6	13.1	2.4	5	21.3	1	4.5
5. Malignant Neoplasms	3	6.6	1.2	1	4.3	2	9.0
1-4 Years							
Total	61	34.2	100.0	40	43.9	21	24.1
1. Unintended Injuries	27	15.1	44.3	16	17.6	11	12.6
2. Homicide	6	3.4	9.8	5	5.5	1	1.1
3. Malignant Neoplasms	4	2.2	6.6	3	3.3	1	1.1
4. Perinatal Conditions	2	1.1	3.3	1	1.1	1	1.1
4. Septicemia	2	1.1	3.3	1	1.1	1	1.1
5-14 Years							
Total	76	15.9	100.0	41	16.7	35	15.0
1. Unintended Injuries	34	7.1	44.7	19	7.7	15	6.4
2. Malignant Neoplasms	10	2.1	13.2	5	2.0	5	2.1
3. Congenital Malformations	9	1.9	11.8	6	2.4	3	1.3
4. Suicide	5	1.0	6.6	2	0.8	3	1.3
5. Homicide	2	0.4	2.6	1	0.4	1	0.4
15-24 Years							
Total	334	70.0	100.0	248	101.4	86	37.0
1. Unintended Injuries	172	36.1	51.5	133	54.4	39	16.8
2. Suicide	76	15.9	22.8	66	27.0	10	4.3
3. Homicide	14	2.9	4.2	10	4.1	4	1.7
3. Malignant Neoplasms	14	2.9	4.2	8	3.3	6	2.6
5. Heart Disease	7	1.5	2.1	3	1.2	4	1.7
25-34 Years							
Total	387	81.8	100.0	278	113.8	109	47.7
1. Unintended Injuries	116	24.5	30.0	87	35.6	29	12.7
2. Suicide	67	14.2	17.3	56	22.9	11	4.8
3. Malignant Neoplasms	43	9.1	11.1	23	9.4	20	8.8
4. Heart Disease	22	4.7	5.7	10	4.1	12	5.3
5. Homicide	20	4.2	5.2	19	7.8	1	0.4

TABLE 6-4. Leading Causes of Death by Age Group and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 -- Con'd

Cause of Death in Rank Order	Both Sexes			Male		Female	
	No.	Rate	Pct.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
35-44 Years							
All Causes	902	170.5	100.0	540	204.2	362	136.8
1. Unintended Injuries	180	34.0	20.0	120	45.4	60	22.7
2. Malignant Neoplasms	176	33.3	19.5	79	29.9	97	36.7
3. Heart Disease	115	21.7	12.7	69	26.1	46	17.4
4. Suicide	89	16.8	9.9	59	22.3	30	11.3
5. Alcohol-induced	43	8.1	4.8	27	10.2	16	6.0
45-54 Years							
All Causes	1,836	360.4	100.0	1,146	452.5	690	269.4
1. Malignant Neoplasms	589	115.6	32.1	282	111.3	307	119.9
2. Heart Disease	320	62.8	17.4	237	93.6	83	32.4
3. Unintended Injuries	148	29.1	8.1	110	43.4	38	14.8
4. Alcohol-induced	121	23.8	6.6	96	37.9	25	9.8
5. Suicide	105	20.6	5.7	76	30.0	29	11.3
55-64 Years							
All Causes	2,696	881.8	100.0	1,607	1,069.8	1,089	700.3
1. Malignant Neoplasms	1,062	347.4	39.4	563	374.8	499	320.9
2. Heart Disease	572	187.1	21.2	430	286.3	142	91.3
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	142	46.4	5.3	60	39.9	82	52.7
4. Cerebrovascular Disease	113	37.0	4.2	57	37.9	56	36.0
5. Diabetes Mellitus	96	31.4	3.6	55	36.6	41	26.4
65-74 Years							
All Causes	5,035	2,285.8	100.0	2,801	2,742.8	2,234	1,890.8
1. Malignant Neoplasms	1,798	816.3	35.7	969	948.9	829	701.6
2. Heart Disease	1,106	502.1	22.0	729	713.9	377	319.1
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	436	197.9	8.7	202	197.8	234	198.0
4. Cerebrovascular Disease	285	129.4	5.7	132	129.3	153	129.5
5. Diabetes Mellitus	192	87.2	3.8	99	96.9	93	78.7
75-84 Years							
All Causes	9,115	5,623.5	100.0	4,535	6,802.2	4,580	4,799.9
1. Heart Disease	2,270	1,400.5	24.9	1,228	1,841.9	1,042	1,092.0
2. Malignant Neoplasms	2,216	1,367.2	24.3	1,145	1,717.4	1,071	1,122.4
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	902	556.5	9.9	406	609.0	496	519.8
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	732	451.6	8.0	394	591.0	338	354.2
5. Alzheimer's Disease	324	199.9	3.6	113	169.5	211	221.1
85+ Years							
All Causes	8,844	15,333.9	100.0	3,097	17,346.3	5,747	14,431.7
1. Heart Disease	2,688	4,660.5	30.4	966	5,410.6	1,722	4,324.2
2. Cerebrovascular Disease	1,186	2,056.3	13.4	339	1,898.7	847	2,127.0
3. Malignant Neoplasms	1,074	1,862.1	12.1	506	2,834.1	568	1,426.3
4. Alzheimer's Disease	521	903.3	5.9	123	688.9	398	999.4
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	341	591.2	3.9	162	907.4	179	449.5

Table 6-5. Deaths by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Marital Status and Sex	Total	Age at Death							
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	29,541	392	163	171	171	216	347	555	792
Male	14,491	239	114	134	130	148	203	337	498
Female	15,050	153	49	37	41	68	144	218	294
Single	2,441	392	162	145	110	104	119	150	131
Male	1,569	239	114	119	93	76	84	119	100
Female	872	153	48	26	17	28	35	31	31
Married	11,930	–	1	20	52	73	134	232	406
Male	8,013	–	–	12	32	45	67	124	236
Female	3,917	–	1	8	20	28	67	108	170
Widowed	11,161	–	–	1	1	1	4	8	16
Male	2,791	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	5
Female	8,370	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	11
Divorced	3,937	–	–	5	8	34	90	162	234
Male	2,057	–	–	3	4	22	48	88	153
Female	1,880	–	–	2	4	12	42	74	81
Not Stated	72	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	5
Male	61	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	4
Female	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Marital Status and Sex	Age at Death								
	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Total	1,044	1,168	1,528	2,036	2,999	4,301	4,814	4,609	4,235
Male	648	705	902	1,153	1,648	2,208	2,327	1,884	1,213
Female	396	463	626	883	1,351	2,093	2,487	2,725	3,022
Single	138	97	91	92	125	161	138	143	143
Male	96	60	64	63	84	94	69	56	39
Female	42	37	27	29	41	67	69	87	104
Married	522	649	867	1,233	1,617	2,134	1,975	1,388	627
Male	315	404	554	789	1,059	1,457	1,416	1,031	472
Female	207	245	313	444	558	677	559	357	155
Widowed	31	58	181	315	766	1,484	2,279	2,788	3,228
Male	5	13	50	89	226	402	665	687	640
Female	26	45	131	226	540	1,082	1,614	2,101	2,588
Divorced	344	357	382	389	480	517	414	287	234
Male	223	222	228	205	270	251	173	107	60
Female	121	135	154	184	210	266	241	180	174
Not Stated	9	7	7	7	11	5	8	3	3
Male	9	6	6	7	9	4	4	3	2
Female	–	1	1	–	2	1	4	–	1

– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	29,541	255	61	76	334	387	902	1,836	2,696	5,035	9,115	8,844
Male	14,491	158	40	41	248	278	540	1,146	1,607	2,801	4,535	3,097
Female	15,050	97	21	35	86	109	362	690	1,089	2,234	4,580	5,747
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	442	8	3	–	4	13	57	73	45	54	110	75
Male	243	5	1	–	1	10	42	53	27	32	49	23
Female	199	3	2	–	3	3	15	20	18	22	61	52
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–
Male	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–
Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septicemia (A40-A41)	191	3	2	–	1	1	6	17	11	31	67	52
Male	87	1	1	–	–	1	2	12	7	16	30	17
Female	104	2	1	–	1	–	4	5	4	15	37	35
Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (A81.0)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	77	1	–	–	–	2	10	31	22	6	3	2
Male	49	–	–	–	–	1	5	25	13	2	2	1
Female	28	1	–	–	–	1	5	6	9	4	1	1
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)[2]	62	–	–	–	–	9	37	13	1	1	1	–
Male	54	–	–	–	–	7	32	12	1	1	1	–
Female	8	–	–	–	–	2	5	1	–	–	–	–
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	6,989	3	4	10	14	43	176	589	1,062	1,798	2,216	1,074
Male	3,584	1	3	5	8	23	79	282	563	969	1,145	506
Female	3,405	2	1	5	6	20	97	307	499	829	1,071	568
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	91	–	–	–	–	1	2	12	21	17	24	14
Male	62	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	18	11	15	7
Female	29	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	6	9	7
Digestive Organs (C15-26)	1,519	–	–	–	2	7	37	139	214	350	508	262
Male	838	–	–	–	2	6	22	86	131	223	272	96
Female	681	–	–	–	–	1	15	53	83	127	236	166
Esophagus (C15)	168	–	–	–	–	2	5	13	35	50	48	15
Male	134	–	–	–	–	2	5	9	27	41	39	11
Female	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	9	9	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Stomach (C16)	130	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	15	27	38	33
Male	77	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	11	17	22	15
Female	53	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	4	10	16	18
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	629	–	–	–	–	3	16	49	77	139	219	126
Male	312	–	–	–	–	3	9	25	43	88	105	39
Female	317	–	–	–	–	–	7	24	34	51	114	87
Colon (C18)	510	–	–	–	–	1	13	39	55	113	187	102
Male	244	–	–	–	–	1	8	20	29	66	91	29
Female	266	–	–	–	–	–	5	19	26	47	96	73
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	152	–	–	–	2	2	2	25	22	34	48	17
Male	93	–	–	–	2	1	1	20	14	20	30	5
Female	59	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	8	14	18	12
Pancreas (C25)	357	–	–	–	–	–	5	34	55	84	125	54
Male	186	–	–	–	–	–	3	19	30	52	60	22
Female	171	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	25	32	65	32
Respiratory, intrathoracic organs (C30-39)	2,127	–	–	–	–	–	28	131	385	700	661	222
Male	1,144	–	–	–	–	–	11	65	214	382	352	120
Female	983	–	–	–	–	–	17	66	171	318	309	102
Larynx (C32)	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	13	9	5
Male	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	10	6	4
Female	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	1
Trachea, bronchus & lung (C33-C34)	2,080	–	–	–	–	–	28	129	375	685	647	216
Male	1,112	–	–	–	–	–	11	64	208	371	343	115
Female	968	–	–	–	–	–	17	65	167	314	304	101
Bronchus & lung (C34)	2,078	–	–	–	–	–	28	129	375	684	646	216
Male	1,112	–	–	–	–	–	11	64	208	371	343	115
Female	966	–	–	–	–	–	17	65	167	313	303	101
Skin (C43-44)	146	–	–	–	1	2	12	26	22	32	31	20
Male	93	–	–	–	1	1	7	19	14	20	22	9
Female	53	–	–	–	–	1	5	7	8	12	9	11
Melanoma of skin (C43)	107	–	–	–	1	2	11	22	16	25	17	13
Male	63	–	–	–	1	1	7	15	9	14	11	5
Female	44	–	–	–	–	1	4	7	7	11	6	8
Mesothelioma (C45)	46	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	5	13	17	5
Male	36	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	12	11	4
Female	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	6	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Breast (C50)	484	–	–	–	–	6	25	74	72	118	129	60
Male	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Female	482	–	–	–	–	6	25	74	72	118	128	59
Female genital organs (C51-58)	340	–	–	–	–	3	14	39	63	77	101	43
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	340	–	–	–	–	3	14	39	63	77	101	43
Cervix uteri (C53)	36	–	–	–	–	2	6	10	4	8	6	–
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	36	–	–	–	–	2	6	10	4	8	6	–
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)[3]	86	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	21	13	25	18
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	86	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	21	13	25	18
Ovary (C56)	202	–	–	–	–	1	6	20	35	52	65	23
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	202	–	–	–	–	1	6	20	35	52	65	23
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	428	–	–	–	1	2	2	4	20	84	186	129
Male	428	–	–	–	1	2	2	4	20	84	186	129
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prostate (C61)	420	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	18	84	186	129
Male	420	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	18	84	186	129
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	156	–	–	–	–	–	3	19	30	40	50	14
Male	95	–	–	–	–	–	3	16	19	24	26	7
Female	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	11	16	24	7
Bladder (C67)	164	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	20	26	68	44
Male	118	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	20	55	27
Female	46	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	7	6	13	17
Brain, etc. (C70-C72)[4]	195	–	3	3	4	4	19	43	40	31	35	13
Male	106	–	2	–	2	2	11	30	20	17	16	6
Female	89	–	1	3	2	2	8	13	20	14	19	7
Thyroid/endocrine gland (C73-C75)	31	–	–	1	–	–	4	2	7	8	6	3
Male	12	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	3	2	3	1
Female	19	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	6	3	2
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	721	1	1	5	2	14	15	41	91	191	228	132
Male	391	–	1	3	1	9	11	24	62	108	110	62
Female	330	1	–	2	1	5	4	17	29	83	118	70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	17	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	2	5	3	1
Male	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	1	–
Female	10	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	299	–	–	–	1	3	6	15	37	73	104	60
Male	156	–	–	–	1	3	5	8	21	38	48	32
Female	143	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	16	35	56	28
Leukemia (C91-C95)	268	1	1	4	1	8	7	15	34	66	79	52
Male	150	–	1	2	–	5	5	10	27	40	39	21
Female	118	1	–	2	1	3	2	5	7	26	40	31
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	100	1	–	1	–	4	3	5	14	18	27	27
Male	62	–	–	1	–	3	3	4	11	11	16	13
Female	38	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	7	11	14
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	123	–	–	2	–	3	3	8	18	37	36	16
Male	68	–	–	1	–	1	2	4	15	22	17	6
Female	55	–	–	1	–	2	1	4	3	15	19	10
Multiple myeloma (C88,C90)[5]	136	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	18	47	42	19
Male	77	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	12	28	22	9
Female	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	19	20	10
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)[6]	179	–	1	1	1	1	4	8	14	29	61	59
Male	87	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	10	16	33	20
Female	92	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	4	13	28	39
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)[7]	107	–	1	–	–	2	5	6	12	13	26	42
Male	47	–	1	–	–	1	3	1	3	8	13	17
Female	60	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	9	5	13	25
Anemias (D50-D64)	51	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	13	32
Male	22	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	14
Female	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	7	18
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)[8]	1,129	2	2	–	2	12	33	93	120	245	367	253
Male	535	1	2	–	–	10	18	56	70	125	171	82
Female	594	1	–	–	2	2	15	37	50	120	196	171
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	847	–	–	–	–	7	19	61	96	192	303	169
Male	405	–	–	–	–	6	10	32	55	99	137	66
Female	442	–	–	–	–	1	9	29	41	93	166	103
Nutritional deficiencies (E40-E64)	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	11	14
Male	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	4
Female	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Malnutrition (E40-E46)	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	10	14
Male	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4
Female	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	10
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)[9]	910	–	–	–	3	26	53	66	41	67	212	442
Male	393	–	–	–	2	21	40	51	31	33	94	121
Female	517	–	–	–	1	5	13	15	10	34	118	321
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	607	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	31	163	409
Male	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	66	112
Female	418	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	22	97	297
Due to alcohol (F10)	124	–	–	–	–	5	14	33	29	22	19	2
Male	99	–	–	–	–	5	10	27	25	15	15	2
Female	25	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	4	7	4	–
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	98	–	–	–	3	20	37	27	4	1	6	–
Male	73	–	–	–	2	15	29	22	3	1	1	–
Female	25	–	–	–	1	5	8	5	1	–	5	–
Alcohol-induced deaths[10,11]	383	–	–	–	2	8	43	121	93	73	37	6
Male	293	–	–	–	2	7	27	96	75	51	30	5
Female	90	–	–	–	–	1	16	25	18	22	7	1
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	1,554	5	4	6	10	6	25	51	63	162	552	670
Male	599	4	2	1	5	3	14	32	27	77	238	196
Female	955	1	2	5	5	3	11	19	36	85	314	474
Meningitis (G00, G03)	7	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–
Male	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Female	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	96	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	13	31	34	5
Male	48	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	7	15	14	2
Female	48	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	16	20	3
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	278	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	36	131	105
Male	169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	22	84	58
Female	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	47	47
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	905	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	53	324	521
Male	261	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	23	113	123
Female	644	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	30	211	398
Epilepsy (G40-G41)	9	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	2	1
Male	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–
Female	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	10,547	1	2	3	10	26	138	401	749	1,537	3,475	4,205
Male	5,043	1	2	2	6	13	80	281	522	951	1,774	1,411
Female	5,504	–	–	1	4	13	58	120	227	586	1,701	2,794
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00-I78)	10,504	1	2	3	10	24	137	396	744	1,528	3,467	4,192
Male	5,023	1	2	2	6	12	79	278	521	945	1,769	1,408
Female	5,481	–	–	1	4	12	58	118	223	583	1,698	2,784
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	7,104	1	1	2	7	22	115	320	572	1,106	2,270	2,688
Male	3,676	1	1	2	3	10	69	237	430	729	1,228	966
Female	3,428	–	–	–	4	12	46	83	142	377	1,042	1,722
Rheumatic heart diseases (I00-I09)[12]	65	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	6	11	27	12
Male	21	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4	9	2
Female	44	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	4	7	18	10
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	185	–	–	–	–	2	5	3	10	25	42	98
Male	51	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	7	14	13	12
Female	134	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	3	11	29	86
Hypertensive heart & renal dis. (I13)	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	8	5	10
Male	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	2	2
Female	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	8
Ischemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	4,751	–	–	–	–	7	66	229	448	837	1,584	1,580
Male	2,697	–	–	–	–	5	45	188	351	580	906	622
Female	2,054	–	–	–	–	2	21	41	97	257	678	958
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	1,772	–	–	–	–	2	18	76	178	308	612	578
Male	964	–	–	–	–	–	12	66	135	200	312	239
Female	808	–	–	–	–	2	6	10	43	108	300	339
Other acute ischemic hrt. dis. (I24)	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	6
Male	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	1
Female	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	2,965	–	–	–	–	5	48	153	270	525	968	996
Male	1,724	–	–	–	–	5	33	122	216	376	590	382
Female	1,241	–	–	–	–	–	15	31	54	149	378	614
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis.[13]	423	–	–	–	–	2	2	21	35	72	137	154
Male	224	–	–	–	–	2	1	15	28	56	73	49
Female	199	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	16	64	105
Other chr. ischemic heart dis.[14]	2,542	–	–	–	–	3	46	132	235	453	831	842
Male	1,500	–	–	–	–	3	32	107	188	320	517	333
Female	1,042	–	–	–	–	–	14	25	47	133	314	509

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Heart failure (I50)	821	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	19	72	235	489
Male	316	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	13	36	114	149
Female	505	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	36	121	340
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	774	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	14	69	223	463
Male	293	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	9	35	106	140
Female	481	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	34	117	323
Left ventricular heart failure (I50.1)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Male	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heart failure, unspecified (I50.9)	46	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	2	12	26
Male	22	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	8	9
Female	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	17
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	225	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	17	29	84	92
Male	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	13	34	13
Female	155	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	16	50	79
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	2,567	–	1	1	3	1	16	59	113	285	902	1,186
Male	975	–	1	–	3	1	7	29	57	132	406	339
Female	1,592	–	–	1	–	–	9	30	56	153	496	847
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	88	–	–	–	1	–	5	22	18	15	16	11
Male	31	–	–	–	1	–	2	8	7	7	5	1
Female	57	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	11	8	11	10
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)[15]	334	–	–	1	1	–	8	24	26	64	114	96
Male	136	–	–	–	1	–	4	14	10	28	47	32
Female	198	–	–	1	–	–	4	10	16	36	67	64
Cerebral infarction (I63)	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	16	76	87
Male	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	39	19
Female	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	37	68
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	1,347	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	46	140	481	671
Male	506	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	25	65	221	191
Female	841	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	21	75	260	480
Atherosclerosis (I70)	230	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	29	73	117
Male	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	17	27	47
Female	133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	12	46	70
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	226	–	–	–	–	1	6	8	18	58	80	55
Male	150	–	–	–	–	1	3	7	14	40	50	35
Female	76	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	18	30	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)[16]	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	14	21	58	54
Male	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	14	24	8
Female	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	7	34	46
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	2,764	3	4	2	5	5	14	62	192	574	1,086	817
Male	1,330	2	2	2	3	2	8	30	94	284	564	339
Female	1,434	1	2	–	2	3	6	32	98	290	522	478
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	637	1	1	–	–	1	4	14	22	66	198	330
Male	259	1	–	–	–	1	2	10	13	35	88	109
Female	378	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	9	31	110	221
Influenza (J10-J11)	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	8	8
Male	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2
Female	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	6
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	615	1	1	–	–	1	4	13	20	63	190	322
Male	254	1	–	–	–	1	2	10	12	34	87	107
Female	361	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	8	29	103	215
Other acute lower resp. infect'ns (J20-J22)	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Male	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Female	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Acute bronchitis (J20-J21)[17]	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Male	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Female	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)[18]	1,696	–	–	–	3	1	8	33	142	436	732	341
Male	838	–	–	–	1	1	5	13	60	202	394	162
Female	858	–	–	–	2	–	3	20	82	234	338	179
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	11
Male	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–
Female	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	11
Emphysema (J43)	295	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	29	87	119	51
Male	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	10	35	65	25
Female	153	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	19	52	54	26
Asthma (J45-J46)	60	–	–	–	2	1	4	3	7	10	16	17
Male	22	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	2	5	4	5
Female	38	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	5	5	12	12
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	1,319	–	–	–	1	–	3	22	104	336	591	262
Male	670	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	47	161	323	132
Female	649	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	57	175	268	130

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Pneumoconioses (J60-J66, J68)[19]	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4
Male	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	2
Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	141	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	3	18	47	68
Male	74	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	11	27	32
Female	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	7	20	36
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	968	4	–	–	1	8	35	122	110	187	262	239
Male	468	1	–	–	1	7	19	90	69	92	106	83
Female	500	3	–	–	–	1	16	32	41	95	156	156
Peptic ulcer (K25-K28)	53	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	7	20	19
Male	23	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	7	12
Female	30	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	5	13	7
Diseases of the appendix (K35-K38)	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–
Male	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Female	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hernia (K40-K46)	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	11	8
Male	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	4
Female	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	4
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)[20]	308	–	–	–	–	3	26	94	69	65	44	7
Male	208	–	–	–	–	2	14	73	53	39	23	4
Female	100	–	–	–	–	1	12	21	16	26	21	3
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)[21]	242	–	–	–	–	3	25	85	63	47	16	3
Male	181	–	–	–	–	2	13	67	49	33	14	3
Female	61	–	–	–	–	1	12	18	14	14	2	–
Cholelithiasis (K80-K82)[22]	36	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	10	13	10
Male	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	4
Female	21	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	6	6	6
Diseases of the Skin (L00-L98)[23]	38	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	7	11	14
Male	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	4	2
Female	26	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	4	7	12
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)[24]	257	–	–	–	2	–	4	6	16	29	77	123
Male	60	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	10	12	16	16
Female	197	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	6	17	61	107
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	488	–	–	–	1	2	8	9	21	50	181	216
Male	213	–	–	–	1	2	4	6	12	25	83	80
Female	275	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	9	25	98	136

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)[25]	298	–	–	–	1	1	6	7	17	39	115	112
Male	148	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	11	23	60	45
Female	150	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	16	55	67
Acute nephrotic syndr. (N00-N01, N04)[26]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chr. nephritis (N02-N03, N05-N07, N26)[27]	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3
Male	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Female	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Renal failure (N17-N19)	292	–	–	–	1	1	6	7	16	39	113	109
Male	145	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	10	23	58	45
Female	147	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	16	55	64
Kidney infect'ns (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	8
Male	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	4
Female	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	132	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	7	41	80
Male	39	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	13	24
Female	93	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	28	56
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	4
Male	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	4
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female pelvic inflam. dis. (N70-N76)[28]	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Pregnancy & Childbirth (O00-O99)[29]	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	105	102	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	60	58	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	45	44	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)[30]	134	64	–	9	4	8	5	10	9	5	15	5
Male	78	40	–	6	3	5	4	7	5	4	3	1
Female	56	24	–	3	1	3	1	3	4	1	12	4
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	41	16	–	5	1	2	2	3	2	2	6	2
Male	19	8	–	2	1	–	2	1	2	2	1	–
Female	22	8	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	5	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Other malf. of the circul. sys. (Q25-Q28)	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	4	2
Male	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–
Female	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
Malf. of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	10	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Male	9	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Female	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Symptoms & Signs (R00-R99)[31]	1,027	54	4	1	5	18	26	52	97	140	241	389
Male	464	37	3	–	3	11	14	41	62	75	107	111
Female	563	17	1	1	2	7	12	11	35	65	134	278
Senility (R54)	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	80
Male	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	18
Female	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	62
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	51	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	1,894	9	34	43	270	216	315	286	144	136	222	219
Male	1,273	8	22	23	214	169	211	207	102	93	135	89
Female	621	1	12	20	56	47	104	79	42	43	87	130
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	1,211	6	27	34	172	116	180	148	89	96	155	188
Male	758	5	16	19	133	87	120	110	61	62	82	63
Female	453	1	11	15	39	29	60	38	28	34	73	125
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	549	1	10	20	132	68	93	65	58	47	37	18
Male	368	1	4	11	95	50	58	45	42	31	19	12
Female	181	–	6	9	37	18	35	20	16	16	18	6
Motor vehicle acc. (Many codes)[32]	486	1	10	19	125	56	77	57	49	40	34	18
Male	322	1	4	11	88	41	49	37	36	26	17	12
Female	164	–	6	8	37	15	28	20	13	14	17	6
Water transport accidents (V90-V94)	19	–	–	1	2	2	6	2	2	4	–	–
Male	14	–	–	–	2	2	3	2	2	3	–	–
Female	5	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
Air transport accidents (V95-V97)	13	–	–	–	1	3	3	2	3	–	1	–
Male	10	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	2	–	1	–
Female	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	662	5	17	14	40	48	87	83	31	49	118	170
Male	390	4	12	8	38	37	62	65	19	31	63	51
Female	272	1	5	6	2	11	25	18	12	18	55	119

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Total	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Falls (W00-W19)	267	1	1	–	–	2	12	13	10	22	79	127
Male	125	–	1	–	–	1	10	12	5	17	42	37
Female	142	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	5	5	37	90
Firearms (W32-W34)	4	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Male	4	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning & submersion (W65-W74)	66	–	8	7	16	9	5	16	1	3	1	–
Male	53	–	6	4	15	8	4	13	1	1	1	–
Female	13	–	2	3	1	1	1	3	–	2	–	–
Exposure to smoke & fire (X00-X09)	34	–	3	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	6	2
Male	20	–	2	2	2	2	3	2	–	3	3	1
Female	14	–	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	–	3	1
Poisoning (X40-X49)[33]	135	–	–	–	10	21	55	36	4	4	3	2
Male	96	–	–	–	10	17	37	26	1	2	1	2
Female	39	–	–	–	–	4	18	10	3	2	2	–
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	502	–	–	5	76	67	89	105	45	34	54	27
Male	388	–	–	2	66	56	59	76	32	27	47	23
Female	114	–	–	3	10	11	30	29	13	7	7	4
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	93	2	6	2	14	20	24	17	3	–	4	1
Male	74	2	5	1	10	19	20	13	3	–	–	1
Female	19	–	1	1	4	1	4	4	–	–	4	–
Legal intervention (Y35, Y89.0)	7	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
Male	7	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undeterm. intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	62	1	1	2	4	11	19	13	4	4	3	–
Male	35	1	1	1	2	6	10	6	3	3	2	–
Female	27	–	–	1	2	5	9	7	1	1	1	–
War and its sequelae (Y36, Y89.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care complica'ns (Y40-Y84, Y88)	19	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	2	1	6	3
Male	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	4	2
Female	8	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	2	1

[1] International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992.
[2] Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
[3] Including uterus, part unspecified.
[4] Including meninges and other parts of the central nervous system.

[5] Including immunoproliferative neoplasms.
[6] Including in situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior.
[7] Including diseases of the blood forming-organs and disorders involving the immune mechanism.
[8] Including metabolic diseases.
[9] Including behavioral disorders.
[10] Including: alcoholic mental/behavioral disorders, degeneration of nervous sys., polyneuropathy, cardiomyopathy, gastritis, liver disease, maternal care for damage to fetus from alcohol, fetus/newborn affected by maternal alcohol use, alcohol in the blood, accidental poisoning by alcohol, intentional self-poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent.
[11] The ICD-10 codes for the above categories are F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15. respectively.
[12] Including acute rheumatic fever.
[13] The ICD-10 code is I25.0.
[14] This includes angina, arteriosclerotic heart disease, coronary heart disease, and related disorders.The ICD-10 codes are I20, I25.1-I25.9.
[15] Including other intracranial hemorrhages.
[16] Including diseases of the arterioles and capillaries.
[17] Including acute bronchiolitis.
[18] Formerly chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
[19] Including respiratory conditions due to inhalation of chemicals, gases, fumes and vapors.
[20] Including liver cirrhosis.
[21] All alcoholic disease deaths are combined into one category, 'Combined alcoholic dis.,' located under Mental Disorders.
[22] Including other diseases of the gallbladder.
[23] Including subcutaneous tissues.
[24] Including connective tissue.
[25] Including nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis.
[26] Including acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome.
[27] Including chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephritis not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified.
[28] Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs.
[29] Including the puerperium.
[30] including congenital deformations and chromosomal abnormalities.
[31] Including abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified.
[32] Including the following ICD-10 codes: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6,V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2.
[33] Including exposure to noxious substances.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	859.6	556.9	34.2	15.9	70.0	81.8	170.5	360.4	881.8	2,285.8	5,623.5	15,333.9
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	12.9	17.5	1.7	–	0.8	2.7	10.8	14.3	14.7	24.5	67.9	130.0
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	0.5	2.5	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	<0.05	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septicemia (A40-A41)	5.6	6.6	1.1	–	0.2	0.2	1.1	3.3	3.6	14.1	41.3	90.2
Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (A81.0)	<0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	2.2	2.2	–	–	–	0.4	1.9	6.1	7.2	2.7	1.9	3.5
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)[3]	1.8	–	–	–	–	1.9	7.0	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	–
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	203.4	6.6	2.2	2.1	2.9	9.1	33.3	115.6	347.4	816.3	1,367.2	1,862.1
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	2.6	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	2.4	6.9	7.7	14.8	24.3
Digestive organs (C15-26)	44.2	–	–	–	0.4	1.5	7.0	27.3	70.0	158.9	313.4	454.3
Esophagus (C15)	4.9	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.9	2.6	11.4	22.7	29.6	26.0
Stomach (C16)	3.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	2.7	4.9	12.3	23.4	57.2
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	18.3	–	–	–	–	0.6	3.0	9.6	25.2	63.1	135.1	218.5
Colon (C18)	14.8	–	–	–	–	0.2	2.5	7.7	18.0	51.3	115.4	176.8
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	4.4	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.9	7.2	15.4	29.6	29.5
Pancreas (C25)	10.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.9	6.7	18.0	38.1	77.1	93.6
Respiratory, intrathoracic organs (C30-39)	61.9	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	25.7	125.9	317.8	407.8	384.9
Larynx (C32)	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	2.6	5.9	5.6	8.7
Trachea, bronchus & lung (C33-C34)	60.5	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	25.3	122.7	311.0	399.2	374.5
Bronchus & lung (C34)	60.5	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	25.3	122.7	310.5	398.5	374.5
Skin (C43-44)	4.2	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	2.3	5.1	7.2	14.5	19.1	34.7
Melanoma of skin (C43)	3.1	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	2.1	4.3	5.2	11.3	10.5	22.5
Mesothelioma (C45)	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.0	1.6	5.9	10.5	8.7
Breast (C50)	14.1	–	–	–	–	1.3	4.7	14.5	23.6	53.6	79.6	104.0
Female genital organs (C51-58)	9.9	–	–	–	–	0.6	2.6	7.7	20.6	35.0	62.3	74.6
Cervix uteri (C53)	1.0	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.6	3.7	–
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)[4]	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.4	6.9	5.9	15.4	31.2
Ovary (C56)	5.9	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.1	3.9	11.4	23.6	40.1	39.9
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	12.5	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	6.5	38.1	114.8	223.7
Prostate (C61)	12.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	5.9	38.1	114.8	223.7
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	3.7	9.8	18.2	30.8	24.3
Bladder (C67)	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.0	6.5	11.8	42.0	76.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Brain, etc. (C70-C72)[5]	5.7	–	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	3.6	8.4	13.1	14.1	21.6	22.5
Thyroid/endocrine gland (C73-C75)	0.9	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.8	0.4	2.3	3.6	3.7	5.2
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	21.0	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	3.0	2.8	8.0	29.8	86.7	140.7	228.9
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.3	1.9	1.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	8.7	–	–	–	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.9	12.1	33.1	64.2	104.0
Leukemia (C91-C95)	7.8	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.3	2.9	11.1	30.0	48.7	90.2
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	2.9	2.2	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.6	1.0	4.6	8.2	16.7	46.8
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	3.6	–	–	0.4	–	0.6	0.6	1.6	5.9	16.8	22.2	27.7
Multiple myeloma (C88,C90)[6]	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.8	5.9	21.3	25.9	32.9
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)[7]	5.2	–	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.6	4.6	13.2	37.6	102.3
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)[8]	3.1	–	0.6	–	–	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.9	5.9	16.0	72.8
Anemias (D50-D64)	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	1.0	0.9	8.0	55.5
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)[9]	32.9	4.4	1.1	–	0.4	2.5	6.2	18.3	39.3	111.2	226.4	438.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	24.6	–	–	–	–	1.5	3.6	12.0	31.4	87.2	186.9	293.0
Nutritional deficiencies (E40-E64)	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.3	2.3	6.8	24.3
Malnutrition (E40-E46)	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.3	2.3	6.2	24.3
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)[10]	26.5	–	–	–	0.6	5.5	10.0	13.0	13.4	30.4	130.8	766.3
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	17.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.0	14.1	100.6	709.1
Due to alcohol (F10)	3.6	–	–	–	–	1.1	2.6	6.5	9.5	10.0	11.7	3.5
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	2.9	–	–	–	0.6	4.2	7.0	5.3	1.3	0.5	3.7	–
Alcohol-induced deaths[11,12]	11.1	–	–	–	0.4	1.7	8.1	23.8	30.4	33.1	22.8	10.4
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	45.2	10.9	2.2	1.3	2.1	1.3	4.7	10.0	20.6	73.5	340.6	1,161.7
Meningitis (G00, G03)	0.2	4.4	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	1.9	–
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	2.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.2	4.3	14.1	21.0	8.7
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	8.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	16.3	80.8	182.1
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	26.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	2.0	24.1	199.9	903.3
Epilepsy (G40-G41)	0.3	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	–	0.5	1.2	1.7
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	306.9	2.2	1.1	0.6	2.1	5.5	26.1	78.7	245.0	697.8	2,143.9	7,290.7
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00-I78)	305.6	2.2	1.1	0.6	2.1	5.1	25.9	77.7	243.4	693.7	2,139.0	7,268.2
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	206.7	2.2	0.6	0.4	1.5	4.7	21.7	62.8	187.1	502.1	1,400.5	4,660.5
Rheumatic heart diseases (I00-I09)[13]	1.9	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	1.0	2.0	5.0	16.7	20.8
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	5.4	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.9	0.6	3.3	11.3	25.9	169.9
Hypertensive heart & renal dis. (I13)	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.3	3.6	3.1	17.3
Ischemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	138.2	–	–	–	–	1.5	12.5	45.0	146.5	380.0	977.2	2,739.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	51.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.4	14.9	58.2	139.8	377.6	1,002.1
Other acute ischemic hrt. dis. (I24)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	2.5	10.4
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	86.3	–	–	–	–	1.1	9.1	30.0	88.3	238.3	597.2	1,726.9
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis.[14]	12.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	4.1	11.4	32.7	84.5	267.0
Other chr. ischemic heart dis.[15]	74.0	–	–	–	–	0.6	8.7	25.9	76.9	205.7	512.7	1,459.9
Heart failure (I50)	23.9	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.8	6.2	32.7	145.0	847.8
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	22.5	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	0.8	4.6	31.3	137.6	802.8
Left ventricular heart failure (I50.1)	<0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	–
Heart failure, unspecified (I50.9)	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	1.6	0.9	7.4	45.1
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	6.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	5.6	13.2	51.8	159.5
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	74.7	–	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	3.0	11.6	37.0	129.4	556.5	2,056.3
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2.6	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.9	4.3	5.9	6.8	9.9	19.1
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)[16]	9.7	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	1.5	4.7	8.5	29.1	70.3	166.4
Cerebral infarction (I63)	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	2.9	7.3	46.9	150.8
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	39.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.4	15.0	63.6	296.8	1,163.4
Atherosclerosis (I70)	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	3.3	13.2	45.0	202.9
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	6.6	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.1	1.6	5.9	26.3	49.4	95.4
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)[17]	4.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	4.6	9.5	35.8	93.6
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	80.4	6.6	2.2	0.4	1.0	1.1	2.6	12.2	62.8	260.6	670.0	1,416.5
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	18.5	2.2	0.6	–	–	0.2	0.8	2.7	7.2	30.0	122.2	572.2
Influenza (J10-J11)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.7	1.4	4.9	13.9
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	17.9	2.2	0.6	–	–	0.2	0.8	2.6	6.5	28.6	117.2	558.3
Other acute lower resp. infect'ns (J20-J22)	0.1	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.6	1.7
Acute bronchitis (J20-J21)[18]	0.1	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)[19]	49.3	–	–	–	0.6	0.2	1.5	6.5	46.4	197.9	451.6	591.2
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	1.4	3.7	19.1
Emphysema (J43)	8.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.6	9.5	39.5	73.4	88.4
Asthma (J45-J46)	1.7	–	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	2.3	4.5	9.9	29.5
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	38.4	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.6	4.3	34.0	152.5	364.6	454.3
Pneumoconioses (J60-J66, J68)[20]	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.4	1.9	6.9
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	4.1	–	0.6	–	0.2	–	–	0.6	1.0	8.2	29.0	117.9
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	28.2	8.7	–	–	0.2	1.7	6.6	23.9	36.0	84.9	161.6	414.4
Peptic ulcer (K25-K28)	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	0.7	3.2	12.3	32.9
Diseases of the appendix (K35-K38)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9	1.9	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Hernia (K40-K46)	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.0	–	6.8	13.9
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)[21]	9.0	–	–	–	–	0.6	4.9	18.5	22.6	29.5	27.1	12.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)[22]	7.0	–	–	–	–	0.6	4.7	16.7	20.6	21.3	9.9	5.2
Cholelithiasis (K80-K82)[23]	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.5	8.0	17.3
Diseases of the Skin (L00-L98)[24]	1.1	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.2	6.8	24.3
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)[25]	7.5	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.8	1.2	5.2	13.2	47.5	213.3
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	14.2	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.8	6.9	22.7	111.7	374.5
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)[26]	8.7	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	5.6	17.7	70.9	194.2
Acute nephrotic syndr. (N00-N01, N04)[27]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chr. nephritis (N02-N03, N05-N07, N26)[28]	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	1.2	5.2
Renal failure (N17-N19)	8.5	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	5.2	17.7	69.7	189.0
Kidney infect'ns (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	13.9
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	3.8	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	0.7	3.2	25.3	138.7
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	3.1	6.9
Female pelvic inflam. dis. (N70-N76)[29]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	3.5
Pregnancy & Childbirth (O00-O99)[30]	0.1	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	3.1	222.8	1.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)[31]	3.9	139.8	–	1.9	0.8	1.7	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	9.3	8.7
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	1.2	34.9	–	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	3.7	3.5
Other malf. of the circul. sys. (Q25-Q28)	0.3	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.5	2.5	3.5
Malf. of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	0.3	17.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	0.6	–
Symptoms & Signs (R00-R99)[32]	29.9	117.9	2.2	0.2	1.0	3.8	4.9	10.2	31.7	63.6	148.7	674.5
Senility (R54)	2.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9	6.8	138.7
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1.5	111.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	55.1	19.7	19.1	9.0	56.6	45.7	59.5	56.1	47.1	61.7	137.0	379.7
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	35.2	13.1	15.1	7.1	36.1	24.5	34.0	29.1	29.1	43.6	95.6	326.0
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	16.0	2.2	5.6	4.2	27.7	14.4	17.6	12.8	19.0	21.3	22.8	31.2
Motor vehicle acc. (Many codes)[33]	14.1	2.2	5.6	4.0	26.2	11.8	14.6	11.2	16.0	18.2	21.0	31.2
Water transport accidents (V90-V94)	0.6	–	–	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.8	–	–
Air transport accidents (V95-V97)	0.4	–	–	–	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	–	0.6	–
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	19.3	10.9	9.5	2.9	8.4	10.2	16.4	16.3	10.1	22.2	72.8	294.7
Falls (W00-W19)	7.8	2.2	0.6	–	–	0.4	2.3	2.6	3.3	10.0	48.7	220.2
Firearms (W32-W34)	0.1	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–	0.6	–
Drowning & submersion (W65-W74)	1.9	–	4.5	1.5	3.4	1.9	0.9	3.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Exposure to smoke & fire (X00-X09) ..	1.0	–	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	3.7	3.5
Poisoning (X40-X49)[34]	3.9	–	–	–	2.1	4.4	10.4	7.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	3.5
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	14.6	–	–	1.0	15.9	14.2	16.8	20.6	14.7	15.4	33.3	46.8
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2.7	4.4	3.4	0.4	2.9	4.2	4.5	3.3	1.0	–	2.5	1.7
Legal intervention (Y35, Y89.0)	0.2	–	–	–	0.6	0.2	0.2	–	0.3	0.5	–	–
Undeterm. intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.3	3.6	2.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	–
War and its sequelae (Y36, Y89.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care complica'ns (Y40-Y84, Y88) ..	0.6	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.7	5.2

1 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992.
2 Rates per 100,000 population.
3 Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
4 Including uterus, part unspecified.
5 Including meninges and other parts of the central nervous system.
6 Including immunoproliferative neoplasms.
7 Including in situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior.
8 Including diseases of the blood forming-organs and disorders involving the immune mechanism.
9 Including metabolic diseases.
10 Including behavioral disorders.
11 Including: alcoholic mental/behavioral disorders, degeneration of nervous system, polyneuropathy, cardiomyopathy, gastritis, liver disease, maternal care for damage to fetus from alcohol, fetus/newborn affected by maternal alcohol use, alcohol in the blood, accidental poisoning by alcohol, intentional self-poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent.
12 The ICD-10 codes for the above categories are F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15, respectively.
13 Including acute rheumatic fever.
14 The ICD-10 code is I25.0.
15 This includes angina, arteriosclerotic heart disease, coronary heart disease, and related disorders.The ICD-10 codes are I20, I25.1-I25.9.
16 Including other intracranial hemorrhages.
17 Including diseases of the arterioles and capillaries.
18 Including acute bronchiolitis.
19 Formerly chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
20 Including respiratory conditions due to inhalation of chemicals, gases, fumes and vapors.
21 Including liver cirrhosis.
22 All alcoholic disease deaths are combined into one category, 'Combined alcoholic dis.,' located under Mental Disorders.
23 Including other diseases of the gallbladder.
24 Including subcutaneous tissues.
25 Including connective tissue.
26 Including nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis.
27 Including acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome.
28 Including chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephritis not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified.

29 Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs.
30 Including the puerperium.
31 including congenital deformations and chromosomal abnormalities.
32 Including abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified.
33 Including the following ICD-10 codes: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6,V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2.
34 Including exposure to noxious substances.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	850.6	672.1	43.9	16.7	101.4	113.8	204.2	452.5	1,069.8	2,742.8	6,802.2	17,346.3
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	14.3	21.3	1.1	–	0.4	4.1	15.9	20.9	18.0	31.3	73.5	128.8
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	1.0	3.0	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.1	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septicemia (A40-A41)	5.1	4.3	1.1	–	–	0.4	0.8	4.7	4.7	15.7	45.0	95.2
Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (A81.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	2.9	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.9	9.9	8.7	2.0	3.0	5.6
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)[3]	3.2	–	–	–	–	2.9	12.1	4.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	–
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	210.4	4.3	3.3	2.0	3.3	9.4	29.9	111.3	374.8	948.9	1,717.4	2,834.1
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	3.6	12.0	10.8	22.5	39.2
Digestive organs (C15-26)	49.2	–	–	–	0.8	2.5	8.3	34.0	87.2	218.4	408.0	537.7
Esophagus (C15)	7.9	–	–	–	–	0.8	1.9	3.6	18.0	40.1	58.5	61.6
Stomach (C16)	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	4.3	7.3	16.6	33.0	84.0
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	18.3	–	–	–	–	1.2	3.4	9.9	28.6	86.2	157.5	218.4
Colon (C18)	14.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.0	7.9	19.3	64.6	136.5	162.4
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.5	–	–	–	0.8	0.4	0.4	7.9	9.3	19.6	45.0	28.0
Pancreas (C25)	10.9	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	7.5	20.0	50.9	90.0	123.2
Respiratory, intrathoracic organs (C30-39)	67.1	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	25.7	142.5	374.1	528.0	672.1
Larynx (C32)	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.3	9.8	9.0	22.4
Trachea, bronchus & lung (C33-C34)	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	25.3	138.5	363.3	514.5	644.1
Bronchus & lung (C34)	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	25.3	138.5	363.3	514.5	644.1
Skin (C43-44)	5.5	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	2.6	7.5	9.3	19.6	33.0	50.4
Melanoma of skin (C43)	3.7	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	2.6	5.9	6.0	13.7	16.5	28.0
Mesothelioma (C45)	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.2	3.3	11.8	16.5	22.4
Breast (C50)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	5.6
Female genital organs (C51-58)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cervix uteri (C53)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)[4]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ovary (C56)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	25.1	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	13.3	82.3	279.0	722.5
Prostate (C61)	24.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	12.0	82.3	279.0	722.5
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	5.6	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	6.3	12.6	23.5	39.0	39.2
Bladder (C67)	6.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	8.7	19.6	82.5	151.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Brain, etc. (C70-C72)[5]	6.2	–	2.2	–	0.8	0.8	4.2	11.8	13.3	16.6	24.0	33.6
Thyroid/endocrine gland (C73-C75)	0.7	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.8	–	2.0	2.0	4.5	5.6
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	23.0	–	1.1	1.2	0.4	3.7	4.2	9.5	41.3	105.8	165.0	347.3
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	–
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	9.2	–	–	–	0.4	1.2	1.9	3.2	14.0	37.2	72.0	179.2
Leukemia (C91-C95)	8.8	–	1.1	0.8	–	2.0	1.9	3.9	18.0	39.2	58.5	117.6
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	3.6	–	–	0.4	–	1.2	1.1	1.6	7.3	10.8	24.0	72.8
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	4.0	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.8	1.6	10.0	21.5	25.5	33.6
Multiple myeloma (C88,C90)[6]	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.0	8.0	27.4	33.0	50.4
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)[7]	5.1	–	1.1	0.4	–	0.4	0.4	1.6	6.7	15.7	49.5	112.0
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)[8]	2.8	–	1.1	–	–	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.0	7.8	19.5	95.2
Anemias (D50-D64)	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.0	9.0	78.4
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)[9]	31.4	4.3	2.2	–	–	4.1	6.8	22.1	46.6	122.4	256.5	459.3
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	23.8	–	–	–	–	2.5	3.8	12.6	36.6	96.9	205.5	369.7
Nutritional deficiencies (E40-E64)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	1.0	6.0	22.4
Malnutrition (E40-E46)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	1.0	4.5	22.4
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)[10]	23.1	–	–	–	0.8	8.6	15.1	20.1	20.6	32.3	141.0	677.7
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	11.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	8.8	99.0	627.3
Due to alcohol (F10)	5.8	–	–	–	–	2.0	3.8	10.7	16.6	14.7	22.5	11.2
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	4.3	–	–	–	0.8	6.1	11.0	8.7	2.0	1.0	1.5	–
Alcohol-induced deaths[11,12]	17.2	–	–	–	0.8	2.9	10.2	37.9	49.9	49.9	45.0	28.0
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	35.2	17.0	2.2	0.4	2.0	1.2	5.3	12.6	18.0	75.4	357.0	1,097.8
Meningitis (G00, G03)	0.2	8.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.5	–
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	2.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.6	4.7	14.7	21.0	11.2
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	9.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3	21.5	126.0	324.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	15.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	22.5	169.5	688.9
Epilepsy (G40-G41)	0.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.8	–	–	1.5	–
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	296.0	4.3	2.2	0.8	2.5	5.3	30.3	110.9	347.5	931.2	2,660.9	7,903.0
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00-I78)	294.8	4.3	2.2	0.8	2.5	4.9	29.9	109.8	346.8	925.4	2,653.4	7,886.2
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	215.8	4.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	4.1	26.1	93.6	286.3	713.9	1,841.9	5,410.6
Rheumatic heart diseases (I00-I09)[13]	1.2	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.8	1.3	3.9	13.5	11.2
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	0.8	4.7	13.7	19.5	67.2
Hypertensive heart & renal dis. (I13)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	4.9	3.0	11.2
Ischemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	158.3	–	–	–	–	2.0	17.0	74.2	233.7	568.0	1,358.9	3,483.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	56.6	–	–	–	–	–	4.5	26.1	89.9	195.8	468.0	1,338.6
Other acute ischemic hrt. dis. (I24)	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.9	6.0	5.6
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	101.2	–	–	–	–	2.0	12.5	48.2	143.8	368.2	885.0	2,139.6
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis.[14]	13.1	–	–	–	–	0.8	0.4	5.9	18.6	54.8	109.5	274.4
Other chr. ischemic heart dis.[15]	88.0	–	–	–	–	1.2	12.1	42.2	125.2	313.4	775.5	1,865.1
Heart failure (I50)	18.5	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.8	8.7	35.3	171.0	834.5
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	17.2	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	0.8	6.0	34.3	159.0	784.1
Left ventricular heart failure (I50.1)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–
Heart failure, unspecified (I50.9)	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	2.7	–	12.0	50.4
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	5.3	12.7	51.0	72.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	57.2	–	1.1	–	1.2	0.4	2.6	11.5	37.9	129.3	609.0	1,898.7
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	1.8	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.8	3.2	4.7	6.9	7.5	5.6
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)[16]	8.0	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.5	5.5	6.7	27.4	70.5	179.2
Cerebral infarction (I63)	4.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	4.7	7.8	58.5	106.4
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	29.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.6	16.6	63.6	331.5	1,069.8
Atherosclerosis (I70)	5.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.3	16.6	40.5	263.2
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	8.8	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.1	2.8	9.3	39.2	75.0	196.0
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)[17]	3.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	4.7	13.7	36.0	44.8
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	78.1	8.5	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	3.0	11.8	62.6	278.1	846.0	1,898.7
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	15.2	4.3	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	3.9	8.7	34.3	132.0	610.5
Influenza (J10-J11)	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	1.0	1.5	11.2
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	14.9	4.3	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	3.9	8.0	33.3	130.5	599.3
Other acute lower resp. infect'ns (J20-J22)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–
Acute bronchitis (J20-J21)[18]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)[19]	49.2	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.9	5.1	39.9	197.8	591.0	907.4
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	1.0	3.0	–
Emphysema (J43)	8.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.8	6.7	34.3	97.5	140.0
Asthma (J45-J46)	1.3	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.3	4.9	6.0	28.0
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	39.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	2.0	31.3	157.7	484.5	739.3
Pneumoconioses (J60-J66, J68)[20]	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.9	4.5	11.2
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	4.3	–	1.1	–	0.4	–	–	–	1.3	10.8	40.5	179.2
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	27.5	4.3	–	–	0.4	2.9	7.2	35.5	45.9	90.1	159.0	464.9
Peptic ulcer (K25-K28)	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	–	2.0	10.5	67.2
Diseases of the appendix (K35-K38)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	3.0	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Hernia (K40-K46)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	–	7.5	22.4
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)[21]	12.2	–	–	–	–	0.8	5.3	28.8	35.3	38.2	34.5	22.4
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)[22]	10.6	–	–	–	–	0.8	4.9	26.5	32.6	32.3	21.0	16.8
Cholelithiasis (K80-K82)[23]	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.9	10.5	22.4
Diseases of the Skin (L00-L98)[24]	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	–	2.9	6.0	11.2
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)[25]	3.5	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.8	1.2	6.7	11.8	24.0	89.6
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	12.5	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.4	8.0	24.5	124.5	448.1
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)[26]	8.7	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.6	7.3	22.5	90.0	252.0
Acute nephrotic syndr. (N00-N01, N04)[27]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chr. nephritis (N02-N03, N05-N07, N26)[28]	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	3.0	–
Renal failure (N17-N19)	8.5	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.6	6.7	22.5	87.0	252.0
Kidney infect'ns (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	–	–	1.5	22.4
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	2.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.7	–	19.5	134.4
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	7.5	22.4
Female pelvic inflam. dis. (N70-N76)[29]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pregnancy & Childbirth (O00-O99)[30]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	3.5	246.7	1.1	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)[31]	4.6	170.1	–	2.4	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.8	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.6
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	1.1	34.0	–	0.8	0.4	–	0.8	0.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	–
Other malf. of the circul. sys. (Q25-Q28)	0.3	4.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	1.0	1.5	–
Malf. of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	0.5	29.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	1.5	–
Symptoms & Signs (R00-R99)[32]	27.2	157.4	3.3	–	1.2	4.5	5.3	16.2	41.3	73.4	160.5	621.7
Senility (R54)	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.5	100.8
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2.0	144.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	74.7	34.0	24.1	9.4	87.5	69.2	79.8	81.7	67.9	91.1	202.5	498.5
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	44.5	21.3	17.6	7.7	54.4	35.6	45.4	43.4	40.6	60.7	123.0	352.9
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	21.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	38.8	20.5	21.9	17.8	28.0	30.4	28.5	67.2
Motor vehicle acc. (Many codes)[33]	18.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	36.0	16.8	18.5	14.6	24.0	25.5	25.5	67.2
Water transport accidents (V90-V94)	0.8	–	–	–	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.9	–	–
Air transport accidents (V95-V97)	0.6	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	–	1.5	–
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	22.9	17.0	13.2	3.3	15.5	15.1	23.4	25.7	12.6	30.4	94.5	285.7
Falls (W00-W19)	7.3	–	1.1	–	–	0.4	3.8	4.7	3.3	16.6	63.0	207.2
Firearms (W32-W34)	0.2	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–	–	–	1.5	–
Drowning & submersion (W65-W74)	3.1	–	6.6	1.6	6.1	3.3	1.5	5.1	0.7	1.0	1.5	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Exposure to smoke & fire (X00-X09) ..	1.2	–	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	–	2.9	4.5	5.6
Poisoning (X40-X49)[34]	5.6	–	–	–	4.1	7.0	14.0	10.3	0.7	2.0	1.5	11.2
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	22.8	–	–	0.8	27.0	22.9	22.3	30.0	21.3	26.4	70.5	128.8
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	4.3	8.5	5.5	0.4	4.1	7.8	7.6	5.1	2.0	–	–	5.6
Legal intervention (Y35, Y89.0)	0.4	–	–	–	1.2	0.4	0.4	–	0.7	1.0	–	–
Undeterm. intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	2.1	4.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	2.5	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.9	3.0	–
War and its sequelae (Y36, Y89.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care complica'ns (Y40-Y84, Y88) ..	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	1.3	–	6.0	11.2

1 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992.
2 Rates per 100,000 population.
3 Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
4 Including uterus, part unspecified.
5 Including meninges and other parts of the central nervous system.
6 Including immunoproliferative neoplasms.
7 Including in situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior.
8 Including diseases of the blood forming-organs and disorders involving the immune mechanism.
9 Including metabolic diseases.
10 Including behavioral disorders.
11 Including: alcoholic mental/behavioral disorders, degeneration of nervous system, polyneuropathy, cardiomyopathy, gastritis, liver disease, maternal care for damage to fetus from alcohol, fetus/newborn affected by maternal alcohol use, alcohol in the blood, accidental poisoning by alcohol, intentional self-poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent.
12 The ICD-10 codes for the above categories are F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15, respectively.
13 Including acute rheumatic fever.
14 The ICD-10 code is I25.0.
15 This includes angina, arteriosclerotic heart disease, coronary heart disease, and related disorders.The ICD-10 codes are I20, I25.1-I25.9.
16 Including other intracranial hemorrhages.
17 Including diseases of the arterioles and capillaries.
18 Including acute bronchiolitis.
19 Formerly chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
20 Including respiratory conditions due to inhalation of chemicals, gases, fumes and vapors.
21 Including liver cirrhosis.
22 All alcoholic disease deaths are combined into one category, 'Combined alcoholic dis.,' located under Mental Disorders.
23 Including other diseases of the gallbladder.
24 Including subcutaneous tissues.
25 Including connective tissue.
26 Including nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis.
27 Including acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome.
28 Including chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephritis not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified.

29 Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs.
30 Including the puerperium.
31 including congenital deformations and chromosomal abnormalities.
32 Including abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified.
33 Including the following ICD-10 codes: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6,V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5,
V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2.
34 Including exposure to noxious substances.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	868.4	435.4	24.1	15.0	37.0	47.7	136.8	269.4	700.3	1,890.8	4,799.9	14,431.7
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	11.5	13.5	2.3	–	1.3	1.3	5.7	7.8	11.6	18.6	63.9	130.6
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Septicemia (A40-A41)	6.0	9.0	1.1	–	0.4	–	1.5	2.0	2.6	12.7	38.8	87.9
Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (A81.0)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	1.6	4.5	–	–	–	0.4	1.9	2.3	5.8	3.4	1.0	2.5
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)[3]	0.5	–	–	–	–	0.9	1.9	0.4	–	–	–	–
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	196.5	9.0	1.1	2.1	2.6	8.8	36.7	119.9	320.9	701.6	1,122.4	1,426.3
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	1.7	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.2	1.9	5.1	9.4	17.6
Digestive organs (C15-26)	39.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	5.7	20.7	53.4	107.5	247.3	416.9
Esophagus (C15)	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.6	5.1	7.6	9.4	10.0
Stomach (C16)	3.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	1.2	2.6	8.5	16.8	45.2
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	18.3	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	9.4	21.9	43.2	119.5	218.5
Colon (C18)	15.3	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	7.4	16.7	39.8	100.6	183.3
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	3.4	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	2.0	5.1	11.8	18.9	30.1
Pancreas (C25)	9.9	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	5.9	16.1	27.1	68.1	80.4
Respiratory, intrathoracic organs (C30-39)	56.7	–	–	–	–	–	6.4	25.8	110.0	269.1	323.8	256.1
Larynx (C32)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	2.5	3.1	2.5
Trachea, bronchus & lung (C33-C34)	55.9	–	–	–	–	–	6.4	25.4	107.4	265.8	318.6	253.6
Bronchus & lung (C34)	55.7	–	–	–	–	–	6.4	25.4	107.4	264.9	317.5	253.6
Skin (C43-44)	3.1	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.9	2.7	5.1	10.2	9.4	27.6
Melanoma of skin (C43)	2.5	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.5	2.7	4.5	9.3	6.3	20.1
Mesothelioma (C45)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	0.8	6.3	2.5
Breast (C50)	27.8	–	–	–	–	2.6	9.4	28.9	46.3	99.9	134.1	148.2
Female genital organs (C51-58)	19.6	–	–	–	–	1.3	5.3	15.2	40.5	65.2	105.8	108.0
Cervix uteri (C53)	2.1	–	–	–	–	0.9	2.3	3.9	2.6	6.8	6.3	–
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)[4]	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	2.7	13.5	11.0	26.2	45.2
Ovary (C56)	11.7	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.3	7.8	22.5	44.0	68.1	57.8
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prostate (C61)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	3.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	7.1	13.5	25.2	17.6
Bladder (C67)	2.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	4.5	5.1	13.6	42.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Brain, etc. (C70-C72)[5]	5.1	–	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.0	5.1	12.9	11.8	19.9	17.6
Thyroid/endocrine gland (C73-C75)	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	0.8	2.6	5.1	3.1	5.0
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	19.0	4.5	–	0.9	0.4	2.2	1.5	6.6	18.6	70.2	123.7	175.8
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.9	0.4	0.4	–	2.5	2.1	2.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	8.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.7	10.3	29.6	58.7	70.3
Leukemia (C91-C95)	6.8	4.5	–	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.8	2.0	4.5	22.0	41.9	77.8
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	2.2	4.5	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	1.9	5.9	11.5	35.2
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	3.2	–	–	0.4	–	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.9	12.7	19.9	25.1
Multiple myeloma (C88,C90)[6]	3.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.6	3.9	16.1	21.0	25.1
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)[7]	5.3	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.1	1.6	2.6	11.0	29.3	97.9
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)[8]	3.5	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	2.0	5.8	4.2	13.6	62.8
Anemias (D50-D64)	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	0.8	7.3	45.2
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)[9]	34.3	4.5	–	–	0.9	0.9	5.7	14.4	32.2	101.6	205.4	429.4
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	25.5	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.4	11.3	26.4	78.7	174.0	258.7
Nutritional deficiencies (E40-E64)	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.4	7.3	25.1
Malnutrition (E40-E46)	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.4	7.3	25.1
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)[10]	29.8	–	–	–	0.4	2.2	4.9	5.9	6.4	28.8	123.7	806.1
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	24.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	18.6	101.7	745.8
Due to alcohol (F10)	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	2.3	2.6	5.9	4.2	–
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	1.4	–	–	–	0.4	2.2	3.0	2.0	0.6	–	5.2	–
Alcohol-induced deaths[11,12]	5.2	–	–	–	–	0.4	6.0	9.8	11.6	18.6	7.3	2.5
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	55.1	4.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.3	4.2	7.4	23.1	71.9	329.1	1,190.3
Meningitis (G00, G03)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	2.1	–
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	2.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	3.9	13.5	21.0	7.5
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	6.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	11.8	49.3	118.0
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	37.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.6	25.4	221.1	999.4
Epilepsy (G40-G41)	0.2	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.8	1.0	2.5
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	317.6	–	–	0.4	1.7	5.7	21.9	46.8	146.0	496.0	1,782.7	7,016.2
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00-I78)	316.3	–	–	0.4	1.7	5.3	21.9	46.1	143.4	493.4	1,779.5	6,991.1
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	197.8	–	–	–	1.7	5.3	17.4	32.4	91.3	319.1	1,092.0	4,324.2
Rheumatic heart diseases (I00-I09)[13]	2.5	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	1.2	2.6	5.9	18.9	25.1
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	7.7	–	–	–	–	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.9	9.3	30.4	216.0
Hypertensive heart & renal dis. (I13)	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	2.5	3.1	20.1
Ischemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	118.5	–	–	–	–	0.9	7.9	16.0	62.4	217.5	710.6	2,405.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	46.6	–	–	–	–	0.9	2.3	3.9	27.7	91.4	314.4	851.3
Other acute ischemic hrt. dis. (I24)	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.6
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	71.6	–	–	–	–	–	5.7	12.1	34.7	126.1	396.1	1,541.9
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis.[14]	11.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.3	4.5	13.5	67.1	263.7
Other chr. ischemic heart dis.[15]	60.1	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	9.8	30.2	112.6	329.1	1,278.2
Heart failure (I50)	29.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	3.9	30.5	126.8	853.8
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	27.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	3.2	28.8	122.6	811.1
Left ventricular heart failure (I50.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heart failure, unspecified (I50.9)	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	1.7	4.2	42.7
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	8.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	5.8	13.5	52.4	198.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	91.9	–	–	0.4	–	–	3.4	11.7	36.0	129.5	519.8	2,127.0
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	5.5	7.1	6.8	11.5	25.1
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)[16]	11.4	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.5	3.9	10.3	30.5	70.2	160.7
Cerebral infarction (I63)	6.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	6.8	38.8	170.8
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	48.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	1.2	13.5	63.5	272.5	1,205.4
Atherosclerosis (I70)	7.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.2	10.2	48.2	175.8
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	4.4	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	0.4	2.6	15.2	31.4	50.2
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)[17]	5.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	4.5	5.9	35.6	115.5
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	82.7	4.5	2.3	–	0.9	1.3	2.3	12.5	63.0	245.4	547.1	1,200.3
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	21.8	–	1.1	–	–	–	0.8	1.6	5.8	26.2	115.3	555.0
Influenza (J10-J11)	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	1.7	7.3	15.1
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	20.8	–	1.1	–	–	–	0.8	1.2	5.1	24.5	107.9	539.9
Other acute lower resp. infect'ns (J20-J22)	0.2	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	2.5
Acute bronchitis (J20-J21)[18]	0.1	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)[19]	49.5	–	–	–	0.9	–	1.1	7.8	52.7	198.0	354.2	449.5
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	1.7	4.2	27.6
Emphysema (J43)	8.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	12.2	44.0	56.6	65.3
Asthma (J45-J46)	2.2	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.8	3.2	4.2	12.6	30.1
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	37.4	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	6.6	36.7	148.1	280.9	326.5
Pneumoconioses (J60-J66, J68)[20]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	3.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	0.6	5.9	21.0	90.4
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	28.9	13.5	–	–	–	0.4	6.0	12.5	26.4	80.4	163.5	391.7
Peptic ulcer (K25-K28)	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	1.3	4.2	13.6	17.6
Diseases of the appendix (K35-K38)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Hernia (K40-K46)	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	–	6.3	10.0
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)[21]	5.8	–	–	–	–	0.4	4.5	8.2	10.3	22.0	22.0	7.5
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)[22]	3.5	–	–	–	–	0.4	4.5	7.0	9.0	11.8	2.1	–
Cholelithiasis (K80-K82)[23]	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.6	5.1	6.3	15.1
Diseases of the Skin (L00-L98)[24]	1.5	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	–	0.6	3.4	7.3	30.1
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)[25]	11.4	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.8	1.2	3.9	14.4	63.9	268.7
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	15.9	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	1.2	5.8	21.2	102.7	341.5
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)[26]	8.7	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	1.2	3.9	13.5	57.6	168.2
Acute nephrotic syndr. (N00-N01, N04)[27]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chr. nephritis (N02-N03, N05-N07, N26)[28]	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.5
Renal failure (N17-N19)	8.5	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	1.2	3.9	13.5	57.6	160.7
Kidney infect'ns (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.8	1.0	10.0
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.6	5.9	29.3	140.6
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female pelvic inflam. dis. (N70-N76)[29]	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	5.0
Pregnancy & Childbirth (O00-O99)[30]	0.2	–	–	–	0.9	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	–
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	2.6	197.5	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)[31]	3.2	107.7	–	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.2	2.6	0.8	12.6	10.0
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	1.3	35.9	–	1.3	–	0.9	–	0.8	–	–	5.2	5.0
Other malf. of the circul. sys. (Q25-Q28)	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	5.0
Malf. of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	0.1	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Symptoms & Signs (R00-R99)[32]	32.5	76.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	3.1	4.5	4.3	22.5	55.0	140.4	698.1
Senility (R54)	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	8.4	155.7
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1.0	76.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	35.8	4.5	13.8	8.6	24.1	20.6	39.3	30.8	27.0	36.4	91.2	326.5
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	26.1	4.5	12.6	6.4	16.8	12.7	22.7	14.8	18.0	28.8	76.5	313.9
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	10.4	–	6.9	3.9	15.9	7.9	13.2	7.8	10.3	13.5	18.9	15.1
Motor vehicle acc. (Many codes)[33]	9.5	–	6.9	3.4	15.9	6.6	10.6	7.8	8.4	11.8	17.8	15.1
Water transport accidents (V90-V94)	0.3	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.1	–	–	0.8	–	–
Air transport accidents (V95-V97)	0.2	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	–	0.6	–	–	–
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	15.7	4.5	5.7	2.6	0.9	4.8	9.4	7.0	7.7	15.2	57.6	298.8
Falls (W00-W19)	8.2	4.5	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	0.4	3.2	4.2	38.8	226.0
Firearms (W32-W34)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning & submersion (W65-W74)	0.8	–	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	–	1.7	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)[1]	Rate[2]	Age Groups										
		< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Exposure to smoke & fire (X00-X09) ..	0.8	–	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	–	3.1	2.5
Poisoning (X40-X49)[34]	2.3	–	–	–	–	1.8	6.8	3.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	–
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	6.6	–	–	1.3	4.3	4.8	11.3	11.3	8.4	5.9	7.3	10.0
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	1.1	–	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.6	–	–	4.2	–
Legal intervention (Y35, Y89.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undeterm. intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	1.6	–	–	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	–
War and its sequelae (Y36, Y89.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care complica'ns (Y40-Y84, Y88) ..	0.5	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	0.8	2.1	2.5

1 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992.
2 Rates per 100,000 population.
3 Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
4 Including uterus, part unspecified.
5 Including meninges and other parts of the central nervous system.
6 Including immunoproliferative neoplasms.
7 Including in situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior.
8 Including diseases of the blood forming-organs and disorders involving the immune mechanism.
9 Including metabolic diseases.
10 Including behavioral disorders.
11 Including: alcoholic mental/behavioral disorders, degeneration of nervous system, polyneuropathy, cardiomyopathy, gastritis, liver disease, maternal care for damage to fetus from alcohol, fetus/newborn affected by maternal alcohol use, alcohol in the blood, accidental poisoning by alcohol, intentional self-poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent.
12 The ICD-10 codes for the above categories are F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15, respectively.
13 Including acute rheumatic fever.
14 The ICD-10 code is I25.0.
15 This includes angina, arteriosclerotic heart disease, coronary heart disease, and related disorders.The ICD-10 codes are I20, I25.1-I25.9.
16 Including other intracranial hemorrhages.
17 Including diseases of the arterioles and capillaries.
18 Including acute bronchiolitis.
19 Formerly chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
20 Including respiratory conditions due to inhalation of chemicals, gases, fumes and vapors.
21 Including liver cirrhosis.
22 All alcoholic disease deaths are combined into one category, 'Combined alcoholic dis.,' located under Mental Disorders.
23 Including other diseases of the gallbladder.
24 Including subcutaneous tissues.
25 Including connective tissue.
26 Including nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis.
27 Including acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome.
28 Including chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephritis not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified.

29 Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs.
30 Including the puerperium.
31 including congenital deformations and chromosomal abnormalities.
32 Including abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified.
33 Including the following ICD-10 codes: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6,V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2.
34 Including exposure to noxious substances.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-8. Number of Deaths by Cause and Month of Death, Oregon Residents, 2000

Cause of Death	Total	Month of Death											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total	29,541	2,866	2,402	2,505	2,371	2,431	2,280	2,399	2,340	2,378	2,507	2,434	2,628
Diseases of the Heart	7,104	693	559	608	597	595	557	572	545	533	614	603	628
Malignant Neoplasms	6,989	601	511	595	552	598	538	584	579	609	635	586	601
Cerebrovascular Disease	2,567	273	192	206	206	241	186	205	208	215	207	191	237
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	1,696	199	136	153	147	132	118	120	132	121	147	135	156
Unintended Injuries	1,211	94	59	86	95	91	116	126	128	106	97	107	106
Alzheimer's Disease	905	78	64	74	69	60	63	76	72	86	90	82	91
Diabetes Mellitus	847	85	72	64	78	68	76	59	65	72	58	82	68
Influenza & Pneumonia	637	107	74	58	49	52	45	36	33	37	40	41	65
Suicide	502	40	35	27	44	50	43	49	44	48	43	34	45
Alcohol-induced[1]	383	31	35	32	38	19	25	34	34	27	31	34	43
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, etc.	298	24	27	18	15	25	26	31	24	28	25	26	29
Parkinson's Disease	278	32	26	28	20	21	25	18	18	26	17	19	28
Arteriosclerosis	230	25	21	19	13	21	18	16	19	14	14	23	27
Aortic Aneurysm	226	19	21	20	21	17	16	14	18	16	20	28	16
Hypertension & Renal Hypertension	225	20	19	20	17	17	21	20	15	18	15	18	25
Septicemia	191	27	13	19	13	18	13	13	15	11	14	19	16
Neoplasms Not Known to be Malig.	179	13	11	16	20	19	13	17	11	11	18	11	19
Pneumonitis Due to Solids & Liquids	141	21	16	8	10	13	10	11	13	12	10	13	4
Congenital Malformations	134	5	17	13	13	11	12	9	9	13	8	11	13
Perinatal Conditions	105	3	5	17	8	12	7	12	6	5	10	14	6
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	96	9	6	7	11	3	8	6	11	8	9	9	9
Homicide	93	5	4	7	6	2	7	11	7	18	10	5	11
AIDS	62	7	4	6	6	5	2	5	7	6	6	2	6
All Other Causes	4,458	458	476	405	324	341	335	357	331	338	370	343	380

[1] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15. Alcoholic cardiomyopathy is included in both this category and heart disease resulting in double counts and the failure of column totals to correspond to the sum of row counts in some cases.

TABLE 6-9. Deaths by Age, Race, and Ethnicity, Oregon Residents, 2000

Race & Ethnicity	Total	Age at Death								
		<1	1-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
All Races	29,541	255	61	76	163	171	171	216	347	555
Hispanic	443	50	6	6	12	18	12	16	24	22
Non-Hispanic	29,084	205	55	70	151	153	159	200	323	531
Not Stated[1]	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
White	28,567	229	53	73	147	157	150	197	318	521
Hispanic	423	43	5	6	12	17	12	16	23	22
Non-Hispanic	28,137	186	48	67	135	140	138	181	295	498
African American	382	16	4	1	1	5	10	7	12	16
Hispanic	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Non-Hispanic	376	11	4	1	1	5	10	7	11	16
Indian	245	5	2	2	5	3	4	6	8	9
Hispanic	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic	238	4	1	2	5	3	4	6	8	9
Chinese	71	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1
Japanese	60	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other Asian & Pac. Is.[2]	204	2	2	–	8	4	7	6	9	6
Hispanic	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic	200	2	2	–	8	4	7	6	9	6
Other Races & Unk.	12	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Hispanic	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Race & Ethnicity	Age at Death								
	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
All Races	792	1,044	1,168	1,528	2,036	2,999	4,301	4,814	8,844
Hispanic	25	34	16	21	26	47	32	29	47
Non-Hispanic	765	1,009	1,152	1,506	2,009	2,950	4,267	4,785	8,794
Not Stated[1]	2	1	–	1	1	2	2	–	3
White	740	986	1,100	1,440	1,949	2,904	4,192	4,707	8,704
Hispanic	24	33	15	21	26	47	30	27	44
Non-Hispanic	715	952	1,085	1,419	1,923	2,855	4,161	4,680	8,659
African American	23	22	27	27	34	36	49	30	62
Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic	23	22	27	27	34	36	49	30	62
Indian	8	19	17	29	19	28	26	32	23
Hispanic	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Non-Hispanic	7	18	16	29	19	28	24	32	23
Chinese	3	2	1	2	10	7	9	10	22
Japanese	1	1	5	2	8	6	11	14	11
Other Asian & Pac. Is.[2]	16	14	18	27	15	17	13	21	19
Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Non-Hispanic	16	14	18	27	15	17	13	19	17
Other Races & Unk.	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	3
Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

[1] Ethnicity not reported. These cases are included in totals for racial categories only.
[2] Includes Hawaiians, Filipinos, Vietnamese, Burmese, Pakistanis and others.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-10. Deaths by Cause, Race, and Ethnicity, Oregon Residents, 2000

Selected Causes of Death	Total	White	Black	Am. Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other Asian[1]	Other & NS	Hispanic[2]
Total	29,541	28,567	382	245	71	60	204	12	443
Infections & parasitic disease	442	414	10	3	1	2	12	–	24
Septicemia	191	183	2	1	1	1	3	–	6
Viral hepatitis	77	67	3	1	–	1	5	–	9
HIV disease	62	57	4	–	–	–	1	–	6
Malignant neoplasms	6,989	6,764	75	49	23	19	58	1	92
Colon	510	496	2	5	2	2	3	–	8
Pancreas	357	347	7	1	1	–	1	–	10
Bronchus & lung	2,078	2,025	25	13	2	4	9	–	18
Skin	146	145	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Breast	484	464	3	3	3	2	9	–	4
Prostate	420	408	6	2	1	1	2	–	5
Kidney & renal pelvis	156	152	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bladder	164	162	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Lymphatic	721	705	5	6	2	1	2	–	13
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	299	294	1	1	2	1	–	–	2
Leukemia	268	260	2	4	–	–	2	–	7
Benign & uncertain neoplasms	179	173	4	–	2	–	–	–	–
Diabetes mellitus	847	799	24	11	–	4	9	–	17
Organic dementia	607	594	7	2	1	1	2	–	3
Parkinson's disease	278	274	–	1	–	2	1	–	3
Alzheimer's disease	905	888	9	3	1	2	2	–	4
Alcoholic disease[3]	383	362	7	14	–	–	–	–	12
Diseases of circulatory system	10,547	10,273	118	59	21	22	48	6	84
Hypertension & hyper. renal dis.	225	214	5	5	–	–	1	–	2
Diseases of heart	7,104	6,933	75	39	13	13	26	5	52
Ischemic heart disease	4,751	4,629	46	30	8	12	23	3	36
Myocardial infarction	1,772	1,724	16	15	4	5	8	–	14
Cerebrovascular disease	2,567	2,495	29	11	7	6	19	–	24
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	88	79	2	–	1	2	4	–	2
Intracerebral hemorrhage	334	318	8	1	2	–	5	–	3
Cerebral infarction	189	185	2	1	–	–	1	–	2
Stroke of unspecified type	1,347	1,323	9	5	2	1	7	–	12
Aortic aneurysm	226	216	3	2	–	3	2	–	1
Influenza & pneumonia	637	618	7	4	1	–	7	–	6
Chronic lower respiratory disease	1,696	1,658	11	17	1	–	9	–	8
Diseases of the digestive system	968	938	9	15	3	1	2	–	21
Diseases of the genitourinary sys.	488	464	9	7	4	1	3	–	5
Nephritis, nephrosis, etc.	298	282	7	4	2	1	2	–	3
Perinatal conditions	105	92	9	2	1	–	1	–	25
Congenital malformations	134	126	4	–	–	–	3	1	15
Sudden infant death syndrome	51	46	2	2	–	–	1	–	4
Unintentional injuries	1,211	1,135	19	29	3	4	21	–	66
Suicide	502	483	1	7	–	–	10	1	17
Homicide	93	73	13	3	–	1	3	–	12
Undetermined intent	62	59	2	1	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Including Pacific Islanders.
[2] Decedents of Hispanic ethnicity may belong to any race. See table 6-9.
[3] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15. Because alcoholic cardiomyopathy and alcohol poisonings, are included in both this category and their comprehensive categories (e.g., heart disease), the sum of the column counts may differ slightly from the row total.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-11. Years of Potential Life Lost before Age 65 from the Leading Causes of Death, by Year, Oregon Residents, 1985-2000

Year	Total	Unintentional Injury	Cancer	Heart Disease[1]	Suicide	Perinatal Conditions	Congenital Anomalies	Homicide[2]	Alcohol-induced Deaths[3]
1985	118,035	30,221	18,735	12,480	8,792	8,763	8,019	3,393	2,334
1986	119,185	29,922	17,928	12,309	9,447	7,710	6,897	5,369	2,559
1987	120,949	30,110	18,723	12,736	8,203	10,387	7,257	4,827	2,412
1988	119,533	29,720	18,838	12,256	9,745	8,309	6,402	4,038	2,433
1989	116,878	26,633	17,924	11,489	9,714	10,989	6,149	4,047	2,985
1990	117,310	26,397	19,097	10,260	9,609	7,586	6,602	3,505	2,647
1991	113,112	23,842	19,215	11,005	9,801	6,291	6,710	4,152	2,582
1992	114,350	21,758	18,655	10,670	10,492	7,069	6,220	4,973	2,845
1993	123,280	25,797	19,747	12,169	9,772	5,391	7,125	4,475	3,334
1994	126,313	25,604	21,242	11,189	11,467	6,809	5,848	5,568	3,491
1995	128,177	28,912	20,505	12,226	12,029	4,932	5,394	5,139	3,856
1996	126,458	28,627	21,610	12,764	11,304	6,155	5,238	4,884	4,086
1997	120,508	27,322	21,233	12,748	10,937	6,596	5,867	4,081	3,783
1998	122,992	27,500	22,356	12,404	11,771	5,128	6,310	4,224	4,011
1999	117,350	21,710	21,254	13,390	9,807	7,276	6,523	3,724	3,142
2000.....	116,864	23,208	21,568	11,693	10,242	6,806	5,442	2,918	3,734

Year	Diabetes	Cerebrovascular Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	Undetermined External Cause	Pneumonia and Influenza	Aortic Aneurysm	Septicemia
1985	1,287	1,960	1,342	271	6,907	1,672	768	283	200
1986	1,038	1,540	1,438	825	7,805	1,925	955	406	566
1987	1,224	1,794	1,126	2,135	7,420	1,783	784	298	550
1988	1,631	1,783	1,197	3,076	6,387	1,176	1,220	240	225
1989	1,171	1,533	1,467	3,304	5,999	1,606	1,070	529	190
1990	1,181	1,770	1,341	4,778	7,098	1,427	1,494	404	332
1991	1,388	1,801	1,309	5,796	5,484	1,112	900	428	113
1992	1,916	2,087	1,213	6,479	5,423	1,706	1,224	575	423
1993	1,594	2,399	1,424	7,884	5,873	1,746	1,469	373	302
1994	1,890	2,799	1,309	8,419	4,064	1,747	1,434	515	374
1995	1,811	2,052	1,509	8,214	4,906	2,021	901	595	205
1996	2,019	2,277	1,625	5,559	3,033	2,265	1,115	368	501
1997	2,036	2,432	1,660	2,286	2,323	1,413	1,313	483	185
1998	2,447	2,520	1,392	1,668	2,903	1,342	1,177	435	615
1999	2,441	2,226	1,720	1,700	1,679	1,596	768	291	975
2000.....	2,050	2,036	1,517	1,432	3,292	1,472	588	368	869

[1] Includes alcoholic cardiomyopathy.

[2] Excludes legal intervention.

[3] Includes the alcohol-linked disorders represented by ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, 035.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.

TABLE 6-12. Years of Potential Life Lost by Cause and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000

Selected Causes of Death	Before Age 65			Before Age 75			Before Age 85		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Total	116,864	74,753	42,111	206,973	129,179	77,794	371,166	222,259	148,907
Infections & parasitic disease	4,169	2,839	1,330	6,483	4,402	2,081	9,631	6,365	3,266
Septicemia	869	438	431	1,446	764	681	2,528	1,326	1,201
Viral Hepatitis	1,020	658	362	1,712	1,102	610	2,452	1,576	876
HIV disease	1,432	1,221	211	2,040	1,749	291	2,653	2,282	371
Malignant neoplasms	21,568	10,608	10,960	49,688	25,106	24,581	99,346	50,846	48,499
Colon	1,219	673	546	2,901	1,617	1,284	6,168	3,376	2,792
Pancreas	928	535	393	2,287	1,343	944	4,834	2,759	2,075
Bronchus & lung	4,339	2,144	2,195	13,099	6,755	6,344	29,107	15,290	13,817
Skin	939	618	321	1,707	1,123	584	2,812	1,847	965
Breast	2,315	0	2,315	4,688	0	4,688	8,388	2	8,386
Cervical	407	–	407	656	–	656	993	–	993
Uterine	268	–	268	636	–	636	1,203	–	1,203
Ovarian	653	–	653	1,565	–	1,565	3,090	–	3,090
Prostate	125	125	–	712	712	–	2,742	2,742	–
Kidney & renal pelvis	511	407	104	1,248	914	334	2,459	1,680	779
Bladder	173	98	75	563	359	204	1,443	999	444
Brain	2,019	1,110	909	3,341	1,863	1,478	5,007	2,798	2,209
Lymphatic	2,374	1,495	878	5,082	3,189	1,892	10,002	6,015	3,986
Benign & uncertain neoplasms	502	303	199	954	570	384	1,861	1,071	790
Diabetes mellitus	2,050	1,174	876	4,839	2,697	2,142	10,300	5,526	4,774
Organic dementia	30	22	8	177	76	101	1,278	513	765
Meningitis	176	146	30	216	176	40	275	213	62
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	309	211	98	754	456	298	1,545	864	681
Parkinson's disease	20	19	1	244	174	70	1,325	874	451
Alzheimer's disease	41	12	29	319	111	208	2,420	912	1,508
Epilepsy	134	92	42	188	132	56	253	175	78
Alcohol-induced deaths[1]	3,734	2,815	919	6,778	5,141	1,637	10,424	7,921	2,503
Diseases of circulatory system	14,601	9,652	4,949	35,275	23,449	11,826	81,770	51,473	30,297
Hypertension	117	72	45	461	251	210	1,394	652	742
Heart disease	11,693	8,026	3,667	27,487	19,229	8,258	60,782	40,705	20,077
Cerebrovascular disease	2,036	1,067	969	5,276	2,656	2,620	14,518	7,009	7,509
Arteriosclerosis	61	38	23	300	177	123	1,075	541	534
Aortic aneurysm	368	260	108	966	706	260	2,280	1,626	654
Influenza & pneumonia	588	358	230	1,301	804	497	3,253	1,807	1,446
Chronic lower respiratory dis.	1,517	673	844	5,487	2,409	3,078	15,855	7,427	8,428
Pneumonitis due to Solids/Liq.	166	112	54	326	190	136	819	466	353
Digestive system disease	3,808	2,488	1,320	7,466	4,794	2,673	13,501	8,152	5,350
Genitourinary system disease	532	339	193	1,169	713	456	3,010	1,635	1,375
Nephritis, nephrosis etc.	410	255	155	915	566	349	2,224	1,311	913
Pregnancy & Childbirth	137	–	137	177	–	177	217	–	217
Perinatal conditions	6,806	3,885	2,921	7,856	4,485	3,371	8,906	5,085	3,821
Congenital malformations	5,442	3,466	1,976	6,556	4,187	2,369	7,769	4,945	2,824
Sudden infant death syndrome	3,292	2,193	1,098	3,802	2,533	1,268	4,312	2,873	1,438
Unintentional injuries	23,208	16,546	6,662	31,398	22,366	9,032	40,880	28,940	11,940
Suicide	10,242	7,948	2,294	14,317	11,018	3,299	18,851	14,474	4,377
Homicide	2,918	2,410	508	3,798	3,140	658	4,710	3,870	840
Undetermined intent	1,472	848	624	2,040	1,164	875	2,650	1,514	1,136
Legal intervention	201	201	–	265	265	–	335	335	–

[1] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.

Note: A zero indicates no deaths occurred before the base age, while a dash indicates no deaths of any kind.

TABLE 6-13. Median Age at Death by Year and Cause, Oregon Residents, 1985-2000

Year	All Causes	Heart Disease[1]	Cancer	Cerebrovascular Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Unintentional Injury	Alzheimer's Disease	Diabetes
1985	75	78	71	81	74	36	82	73
1986	75	78	71	82	74	38	81	74
1987	75	78	71	82	74	37	83	72
1988	75	78	71	82	75	37	83	74
1989	76	79	72	81	75	41	83	74
1990	76	79	72	82	75	40	84	74
1991	76	79	72	82	75	40	84	75
1992	76	79	72	82	75	45	84	74
1993	77	80	72	82	76	43	85	75
1994	77	80	72	82	76	44	85	75
1995	77	80	73	83	76	42	85	75
1996	77	81	73	83	77	43	85	75
1997	78	80	73	83	77	44	86	75
1998	78	80	73	83	77	44	86	76
1999	78	81	74	83	77	48	86	75
2000	78	81	74	84	78	49	86	76

Year	Pneumonia and Influenza	Suicide	Alcohol-induced Deaths[1,2]	Parkinson's Disease	Arteriosclerosis	Homicide[3]	HIV Disease	External Causes of Undetermined Intent
1985	85	43	62	79	86	35	34	35
1986	84	42	61	81	86	33	35	32
1987	84	43	60	79	85	32	35	30
1988	84	42	62	82	86	32	35	35
1989	85	42	61	81	86	36	39	34
1990	85	42	61	82	85	29	38	37
1991	83	42	61	81	86	30	38	38
1992	84	42	60	82	84	32	38	38
1993	85	43	59	83	84	32	38	33
1994	84	42	58	81	86	32	38	37
1995	84	41	56	82	84	31	40	38
1996	84	42	58	82	86	30	39	37
1997	85	45	57	82	85	34	41	40
1998	85	44	56	83	85	31	40	42
1999	86	45	55	83	85	31	41	39
2000	85	46	57	82	85	36	41	43

[1] Alcoholic cardiomyopathy is included in the categories "Heart Disease" and "Alcoholic Disease."

[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, 142.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.

[3] Excludes legal intervention deaths.

TABLE 6-14. Selected Causes of Death among Infants, Children, and Adolescents, by Age, Oregon Residents Less Than 20 Years Old, 2000

Manner and Cause of Death	Total	Age Groups								
		0-17	1-17	13-19	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19
Total	555	465	210	182	255	61	36	40	73	90
Total Natural Causes	339	323	77	41	246	27	19	14	17	16
Perinatal Conditions	105	105	3	–	102	2	1	–	–	–
Congenital Anomalies	73	73	9	4	64	–	3	6	–	–
SIDS	51	51	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer	26	22	19	12	3	4	5	5	5	4
Heart Disease	9	7	6	5	1	1	2	–	3	2
Cerebral Palsy	5	5	5	1	–	–	2	2	1	–
Cerebrovascular Dis.	4	2	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	2
Pneumonia & Influenza	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Other	64	56	32	17	24	18	5	1	8	8
Total External Causes[1]	216	142	133	141	9	34	17	26	56	74
Unintentional Injuries	156	107	101	97	6	27	14	20	40	49
Motor Vehicle Crash	95	61	60	71	1	10	6	13	31	34
Drowning[2]	28	22	22	12	–	8	4	4	6	6
Fires	8	8	8	1	–	3	3	1	1	–
Suffocation	8	8	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	–
Gunshot Wound	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Poisoning	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
Medications	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Falls	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Other	11	5	5	7	–	4	–	–	1	6
Suicide	37	17	17	35	–	–	–	5	12	20
Gunshot Wound	23	11	11	21	–	–	–	5	6	12
Hanging, etc.	9	4	4	9	–	–	–	–	4	5
Poisoning	5	2	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	3
Medications	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide	13	12	10	3	2	6	2	–	2	1
Gunshot Wound	3	2	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1
Child Abuse/Neglect[3]	3	3	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Strangulation, etc.	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other	6	6	5	1	1	3	1	–	1	–
Undetermined Intent	7	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Strangulation, etc.	2	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Gunshot Wound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other	3	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1
Gunshot (Any Manner)	29	14	14	26	–	–	1	6	7	15
Drug Overdose[4]	6	2	2	5	–	1	–	–	1	4
Alcohol Overdose[4]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1

[1] Included in the external cause total, but not shown as a subset, are deaths resulting from complications of medical and surgical care (Y40-Y84, Y88); therefore, the sums of the subsets under external causes may not equal the total shown.
[2] Includes both drownings that involved watercraft (ICD-10: V90, V92) as well as those that did not (ICD-10: W65-W74).
[3] Abuse and neglect deaths are under-reported on death certificates.
[4] Includes overdoses which occurred by any manner, as well as deaths, when present, resulting from substance abuse by mothers during pregnancy.
– Quantity Is 0.

TABLE 6-15. Deaths Due to Alcohol or Drugs by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Educational Attainment, Oregon Residents, 2000

Demographic Characteristics	Total		Chronic Alcoholic Liver Disease		Other Alcohol-induced		Opioid Abuse		Other Drug Abuse		Unintended Injuries		Suicides		Undetermined Intent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	692	100	242	100	141	100	31	100	59	100	132	100	60	100	33	100
Sex																
Male	493	71	181	75	112	79	26	84	44	75	94	71	27	45	15	45
Female	199	29	61	25	29	21	5	16	15	25	38	29	33	55	18	55
Age																
18-19	5	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	3	2	1	2	–	–
20-24	14	2	–	–	1	1	1	3	1	2	7	5	4	7	1	3
25-34	57	8	3	1	5	4	8	26	12	20	20	15	5	8	4	12
35-44	166	24	25	10	18	13	9	29	28	47	54	41	19	32	16	48
45-54	210	30	85	35	36	26	12	39	14	24	36	27	18	30	10	30
55-64	107	15	63	26	30	21	1	3	3	5	3	2	6	10	1	3
65-74	79	11	47	19	26	18	–	–	–	–	4	3	2	3	–	–
75-84	43	6	16	7	21	15	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	5	–	–
85+	9	1	3	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	–
Race/Ethnicity																
White	647	93	231	95	131	93	27	87	54	92	121	92	56	93	32	97
African American	19	3	3	1	4	3	3	10	3	5	5	4	1	2	–	–
Indian	22	3	8	3	6	4	1	3	1	2	4	3	2	3	1	3
Chinese & Japanese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian & Pac. Isl.	3	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	–
Other & N.S.	1	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic	19	3	11	5	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	–	–
Years of Education																
<9	37	5	11	5	10	7	2	6	4	7	5	4	2	3	3	9
9-11	99	14	27	11	15	11	8	26	12	20	29	22	6	10	3	9
12	322	47	103	43	66	47	13	42	31	53	64	48	27	45	21	64
13-15	146	21	63	26	28	20	6	19	8	14	25	19	13	22	5	15
16	55	8	22	9	17	12	1	3	2	3	4	3	8	13	1	3
17+	17	2	8	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	7	–	–
Not Stated	16	2	8	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	3	–	–	–	–

Note: Please read the footnote on the facing page (Table 6-16).

TABLE 6-16. Deaths Due to Alcohol or Drugs by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total		Chronic Alcoholic Liver Disease		Other Alcohol-induced		Opioid Abuse		Other Drug Abuse		Unintended Injuries		Suicides		Undetermined Intent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	692	100	242	100	141	100	31	100	59	100	132	100	60	100	33	100
Baker	5	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	11	2	5	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	–
Clackamas	57	8	16	7	15	11	2	6	5	8	12	9	3	5	4	12
Clatsop	7	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	3	–	–
Columbia	6	1	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	–
Coos	21	3	7	3	8	6	–	–	4	7	1	1	–	–	1	3
Crook	3	<0.5	1	<0.5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Curry	4	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	14	2	4	2	3	2	–	–	1	2	4	3	2	3	–	–
Douglas	26	4	14	6	2	1	–	–	3	5	5	4	1	2	1	3
Grant	2	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–
Hood River	4	1	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Jackson	34	5	17	7	4	3	–	–	3	5	4	3	4	7	2	6
Jefferson	7	1	4	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Josephine	18	3	11	5	2	1	–	–	1	2	2	2	2	3	–	–
Klamath	26	4	9	4	5	4	–	–	–	–	8	6	5	8	–	–
Lane	64	9	19	8	13	9	–	–	1	2	19	14	6	10	7	21
Lincoln	13	2	6	2	4	3	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	3
Linn	18	3	9	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	3
Malheur	5	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Marion	37	5	14	6	6	4	3	10	1	2	6	5	6	10	1	3
Morrow	2	<0.5	1	<0.5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	211	30	59	24	41	29	18	58	32	54	36	27	15	25	10	30
Polk	6	1	4	2	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	5	1	4	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	9	1	5	2	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Union	2	<0.5	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Wallowa	1	<0.5	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	6	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–
Washington	58	8	13	5	11	8	4	13	5	8	15	11	7	12	4	12
Yamhill	10	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–

Note: "Other Alcohol-induced Deaths" includes conditions represented by the following ICD-10 codes: F10, G 31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15. Non-suicide drug overdoses are included in "Opioid Abuse" and "Other Drug Abuse" if the decedent was reported to be a chronic drug abuser or in "Unintentional Injuries" or "Undetermined Intent," if not so indicated. "Other Drug Abuse" includes F11.0-F16.9 and F18.0-F19.9. Deaths due to tobacco use are not included here; see Table 6-19. Only age groups or counties with at least one alcohol/drug death are shown. Hispanics may be of any race. A dash indicates the quantity is 0. Values in columns may not equal row totals due to overlapping definitions (ICD-10 codes) associated with alcohol-induced deaths.

TABLE 6-17. Tobacco-linked Deaths by Sex, Age, and Education, Oregon Residents, 2000

Sex, Age, and Education	Total	Linked [1]		Not Linked		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes							
Total	29,541	6,542	22.1	16,231	54.9	6,768	22.9
< 1[2]	255	2	0.8	221	86.7	32	12.5
1-24	471	5	1.1	427	90.7	39	8.3
25-34	387	8	2.1	328	84.8	51	13.2
35-44	902	103	11.4	623	69.1	176	19.5
45-54	1,836	421	22.9	1,009	55.0	406	22.1
55-64	2,696	956	35.5	1,105	41.0	635	23.6
65-74	5,035	1,855	36.8	2,077	41.3	1,103	21.9
75-84	9,115	2,304	25.3	4,563	50.1	2,248	24.7
85-94	7,496	852	11.4	4,845	64.6	1,799	24.0
95+	1,348	36	2.7	1,033	76.6	279	20.7
Male							
Total	14,491	3,844	26.5	7,027	48.5	3,620	25.0
< 1[2]	158	1	0.6	135	85.4	22	13.9
1-24	329	3	0.9	297	90.3	29	8.8
25-34	278	4	1.4	236	84.9	38	13.7
35-44	540	59	10.9	373	69.1	108	20.0
45-54	1,146	270	23.6	585	51.0	291	25.4
55-64	1,607	596	37.1	594	37.0	417	25.9
65-74	2,801	1,088	38.8	1,041	37.2	672	24.0
75-84	4,535	1,320	29.1	1,990	43.9	1,225	27.0
85-94	2,805	482	17.2	1,575	56.1	748	26.7
95+	292	21	7.2	201	68.8	70	24.0
Female							
Total	15,050	2,698	17.9	9,204	61.2	3,148	20.9
< 1[2]	97	1	1.0	86	88.7	10	10.3
1-24	142	2	1.4	130	91.5	10	7.0
25-34	109	4	3.7	92	84.4	13	11.9
35-44	362	44	12.2	250	69.1	68	18.8
45-54	690	151	21.9	424	61.4	115	16.7
55-64	1,089	360	33.1	511	46.9	218	20.0
65-74	2,234	767	34.3	1,036	46.4	431	19.3
75-84	4,580	984	21.5	2,573	56.2	1,023	22.3
85-94	4,691	370	7.9	3,270	69.7	1,051	22.4
95+	1,056	15	1.4	832	78.8	209	19.8
Years of Education							
<9	4,558	912	20.0	2,616	57.4	1,030	22.6
9-11	3,251	920	28.3	1,584	48.7	747	23.0
12	12,147	2,876	23.7	6,434	53.0	2,837	23.4
13-15	5,153	1,112	21.6	2,853	55.4	1,188	23.1
16	2,383	380	15.9	1,482	62.2	521	21.9
17+	1,628	260	16.0	1,044	64.1	324	19.9
Not Stated	421	82	19.5	218	51.8	121	28.7

[1] The Oregon death certificate asks 'Did tobacco use contribute to death?' followed by four checkboxes: 'Yes,' 'No,' 'Probably,' and 'Unknown.' The linked category includes deaths listed as 'Yes' or 'Probably.'

[2] The number of infant deaths due to exposure to tobacco combustion products is underreported.

TABLE 6-18. Tobacco-linked Deaths by Cause of Death, Oregon Residents, 2000

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Total	Linked		Not Linked		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,541	6,542	22.1	16,231	54.9	6,768	22.9
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	442	53	12.0	307	69.5	82	18.6
Septicemia (A40-A41)	191	23	12.0	126	66.0	42	22.0
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	77	8	10.4	53	68.8	16	20.8
HIV disease (B20-B24)	62	8	12.9	47	75.8	7	11.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	6,989	2,236	32.0	3,584	51.3	1,169	16.7
Colon (C18)	510	36	7.1	383	75.1	91	17.8
Pancreas (C25)	357	32	9.0	253	70.9	72	20.2
Bronchus & lung (C34)	2,078	1,698	81.7	164	7.9	216	10.4
Skin (C43-44)	146	18	12.3	106	72.6	22	15.1
Breast (C50)	484	20	4.1	401	82.9	63	13.0
Cervical (C53)	36	3	8.3	28	77.8	5	13.9
Uterine (C54)	41	1	2.4	31	75.6	9	22.0
Ovarian (C56)	202	4	2.0	175	86.6	23	11.4
Prostate (C61)	420	20	4.8	314	74.8	86	20.5
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	156	27	17.3	100	64.1	29	18.6
Bladder (C67)	164	37	22.6	75	45.7	52	31.7
Brain (C70-C72)	195	9	4.6	150	76.9	36	18.5
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	721	30	4.2	585	81.1	106	14.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	299	10	3.3	239	79.9	50	16.7
Leukemia (C91-C95)	268	13	4.9	222	82.8	33	12.3
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	179	8	4.5	135	75.4	36	20.1
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	847	144	17.0	492	58.1	211	24.9
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	607	27	4.4	389	64.1	191	31.5
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	278	9	3.2	216	77.7	53	19.1
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	905	25	2.8	688	76.0	192	21.2
Alcohol-induced deaths [1]	383	80	20.9	186	48.6	117	30.5
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	10,547	2,081	19.7	5,455	51.7	3,011	28.5
Hypertension & hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	225	36	16.0	133	59.1	56	24.9
Diseases of heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	7,104	1,582	22.3	3,432	48.3	2,090	29.4
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	4,751	1,267	26.7	2,047	43.1	1,437	30.2
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	1,772	432	24.4	804	45.4	536	30.2
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	2,567	302	11.8	1,575	61.4	690	26.9
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	88	9	10.2	49	55.7	30	34.1
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	334	33	9.9	198	59.3	103	30.8
Cerebral infarction (I63)	189	39	20.6	106	56.1	44	23.3
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	1,347	162	12.0	823	61.1	362	26.9
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	226	65	28.8	98	43.4	63	27.9
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	637	56	8.8	418	65.6	163	25.6
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40-J47)	1,696	1,351	79.7	158	9.3	187	11.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	968	135	13.9	610	63.0	223	23.0
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	488	37	7.6	308	63.1	143	29.3
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	298	30	10.1	166	55.7	102	34.2
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	105	1	1.0	89	84.8	15	14.3
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	134	6	4.5	113	84.3	15	11.2
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	51	–	–	43	84.3	8	15.7
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	1,211	51	4.2	981	81.0	179	14.8
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	502	7	1.4	452	90.0	43	8.6
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	93	3	3.2	84	90.3	6	6.5

[1] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-19. Tobacco-linked Deaths by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total	Linked [1]		Not Linked		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,541	6,542	22.1	16,231	54.9	6,768	22.9
Baker	186	39	21.0	113	60.8	34	18.3
Benton	440	90	20.5	276	62.7	74	16.8
Clackamas	2,634	565	21.5	1,545	58.7	524	19.9
Clatsop	375	94	25.1	171	45.6	110	29.3
Columbia	385	105	27.3	208	54.0	72	18.7
Coos	812	228	28.1	411	50.6	173	21.3
Crook	205	57	27.8	88	42.9	60	29.3
Curry	346	67	19.4	115	33.2	164	47.4
Deschutes	916	215	23.5	461	50.3	240	26.2
Douglas	1,155	291	25.2	584	50.6	280	24.2
Gilliam	21	2	9.5	13	61.9	6	28.6
Grant	101	29	28.7	47	46.5	25	24.8
Harney	80	29	36.2	34	42.5	17	21.2
Hood River	177	41	23.2	97	54.8	39	22.0
Jackson	1,877	404	21.5	891	47.5	582	31.0
Jefferson	168	49	29.2	76	45.2	43	25.6
Josephine	964	239	24.8	521	54.0	204	21.2
Klamath	649	171	26.3	306	47.1	172	26.5
Lake	89	18	20.2	52	58.4	19	21.3
Lane	2,844	618	21.7	1,368	48.1	858	30.2
Lincoln	541	145	26.8	262	48.4	134	24.8
Linn	928	224	24.1	517	55.7	187	20.2
Malheur	292	51	17.5	105	36.0	136	46.6
Marion	2,429	520	21.4	1,459	60.1	450	18.5
Morrow	72	18	25.0	43	59.7	11	15.3
Multnomah	5,711	1,144	20.0	3,410	59.7	1,157	20.3
Polk	487	90	18.5	293	60.2	104	21.4
Sherman	18	5	27.8	5	27.8	8	44.4
Tillamook	262	58	22.1	152	58.0	52	19.8
Umatilla	573	154	26.9	306	53.4	113	19.7
Union	217	50	23.0	125	57.6	42	19.4
Wallowa	82	26	31.7	45	54.9	11	13.4
Wasco	281	75	26.7	147	52.3	59	21.0
Washington	2,577	469	18.2	1,604	62.2	504	19.6
Wheeler	23	4	17.4	15	65.2	4	17.4
Yamhill	624	158	25.3	366	58.7	100	16.0

[1] The Oregon death certificate asks 'Did tobacco use contribute to death?' followed by four checkboxes: 'Yes,' 'No,' 'Probably,' and 'Unknown.' The linked category includes deaths listed as 'Yes' or 'Probably.'

TABLE 6-20. Number of Injury Deaths and Crude Death Rate[1] by Mechanism and Intent, Oregon Residents, 2000

Mechanism	Total External[2]		Unintentional		Suicide		Homicide		Undetermined		Legal Intervention[3]	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Total	1,894	55.1	1,211	35.2	502	14.6	93	2.7	62	1.8	7	0.2
Cut/pierce	11	0.3	1	<.05	5	0.1	5	0.1	–	–	–	–
Drowning	98	2.9	85	2.5	5	0.1	1	<.05	7	0.2	–	–
Falls	285	8.3	267	7.8	16	0.5	–	–	2	0.1	–	–
Fire, hot object or substance	41	1.2	35	1.0	4	0.1	–	–	2	0.1	–	–
Fire	40	1.2	34	1.0	4	0.1	–	–	2	0.1	–	–
Firearm	378	11.0	4	0.1	303	8.8	63	1.8	2	0.1	6	0.2
Machinery	18	0.5	18	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Transportation	522	15.2	520	15.1	–	–	–	–	2	0.1	–	–
Motor vehicle traffic	459	13.4	459	13.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupant[4]	244	7.1	244	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver[5]	152	4.4	152	4.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger[5]	66	1.9	66	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motorcyclist[6]	33	1.0	33	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedal cyclist[6]	7	0.2	7	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedestrian	53	1.5	53	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other & unspecified traffic	122	3.5	122	3.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedal, other	4	0.1	4	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedestrian, other	18	0.5	18	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other land transport accident	24	0.7	24	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transport	13	0.4	13	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural/environmental	15	0.4	15	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overexertion	1	<.05	1	<.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poisoning	253	7.4	135	3.9	85	2.5	–	–	33	1.0	–	–
Struck by or against	18	0.5	16	0.5	–	–	2	0.1	–	–	–	–
Suffocation	130	3.8	44	1.3	78	2.3	5	0.1	3	0.1	–	–
Other and unspecified	105	3.1	70	2.0	6	0.2	17	0.5	11	0.3	1	<.05
Adverse effects in medical care	19	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1 Rate per 100,000 population.
2 Includes deaths due to complications of medical and surgical care, which are not shown.
3 Includes late effects of injuries sustained in war.
4 Excluding persons traveling by motorcycle and pedalcycle.
5 The sum of decedents who were drivers and passengers is less than the number shown in the occupant category because the passenger status was not stated in all cases.
6 Includes both drivers and passengers.
– Quantity = 0.

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TABLE 6-21. Number of Injury Deaths by Intent, Mechanism of Injury, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Intent by Mechanism	Total	Age Groups												
		< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total External[1]	1,894	9	34	17	26	56	74	140	216	315	286	144	136	441
Cut/pierce	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	1	–	–	2
Drowning	98	1	8	4	4	7	7	6	14	13	19	5	8	2
Falls	285	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	2	16	19	11	23	208
Fire, hot object or substance	41	–	3	3	1	1	–	2	3	6	5	4	5	8
Fire	40	–	3	3	1	1	–	2	3	6	5	4	4	8
Firearm	378	–	–	1	6	7	15	38	58	53	67	30	31	72
Machinery	18	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	4
All Transportation	522	1	10	6	13	32	36	62	68	84	60	54	41	55
Motor vehicle traffic	459	1	8	6	12	28	33	58	53	73	56	45	36	50
Other land transport acc.[2]	46	–	2	–	1	4	3	3	9	8	2	6	4	4
Other transport	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	2	3	–	1
Natural/environmental	15	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	2	3	3
Overexertion	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Poisoning	253	–	1	–	–	2	6	13	33	96	72	14	6	10
Struck by or against	18	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	5	1	–	–
Suffocation	130	4	2	2	2	5	5	11	17	22	18	9	8	25
Other and unspecified	105	2	5	1	–	1	1	1	10	11	13	8	9	43
Adverse effects in medical care	19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	2	1	9
Unintentional	1,211	6	27	14	20	40	49	83	116	180	148	89	96	343
Cut/pierce	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Drowning	85	–	8	4	4	6	6	6	11	11	18	3	7	1
Falls	267	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	13	10	22	206
Fire, hot object or substance	35	–	3	3	1	1	–	2	3	4	4	2	4	8
Fire	34	–	3	3	1	1	–	2	3	4	4	2	3	8
Firearm	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
Machinery	18	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	4
All Transportation	520	1	10	6	13	32	36	62	66	84	60	54	41	55
Motor vehicle traffic	459	1	8	6	12	28	33	58	53	73	56	45	36	50
Other land transport acc.[2]	46	–	2	–	1	4	3	3	9	8	2	6	4	4
Other transport	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	2	3	–	1
Natural/environmental	15	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	2	3	3
Overexertion	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Poisoning	135	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	21	55	36	4	4	5
Struck by or against	16	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	4	1	–	–
Suffocation	44	4	1	1	1	1	–	1	2	2	4	3	6	18
Other and unspecified	70	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	5	5	6	8	41

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-21. Number of Injury Deaths by Intent, Mechanism of Injury, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Intent by Mechanism	Total	Age Groups												
		< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Suicide	502	–	–	–	5	12	20	44	67	89	105	45	34	81
Cut/pierce	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	1
Drowning	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–
Falls	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	6	1	–	2
Fire, hot object or substance	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
Fire	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
Firearm	303	–	–	–	5	6	12	25	40	35	57	26	30	67
Poisoning	85	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	8	25	26	9	2	5
Suffocation	78	–	–	–	–	4	5	10	14	19	13	5	2	6
Other and unspecified	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	1	–	–
Homicide	93	2	6	2	–	2	1	11	20	24	17	3	–	5
Cut/pierce	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Drowning	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearm	63	–	–	1	–	1	1	11	15	18	9	3	–	4
Struck by or against	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Suffocation	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1
Other and unspecified	17	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	6	–	–	–
Undetermined	62	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	19	13	4	4	3
Drowning	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1
Falls	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Fire, hot object or substance	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Fire	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Firearm	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
All Transportation	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Poisoning	33	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	16	10	1	–	–
Suffocation	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other and unspecified	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	1	2
Legal Intervention[3]	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	–
Firearm	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	–
Other and unspecified	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–

[1] Includes deaths due to complications of medical and surgical care, which are not shown.
[2] Includes non-traffic accidents involving pedestrians or cyclists (see Table 6-20).
[3] Includes late effects of injuries sustained in war.
– Quantity = 0.

TABLE 6-22. Injury Death Rates[1] by Intent, Mechanism, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2000

Intent by Mechanism	Total	Rate	Age Groups												
			< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total External[2]	1,894	55.1	19.7	19.1	7.2	10.7	38.0	75.4	60.5	45.7	59.5	56.1	47.1	61.7	200.7
Cut/pierce	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	0.8	0.2	–	–	0.9
Drowning	98	2.9	2.2	4.5	1.7	1.6	4.8	7.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	3.7	1.6	3.6	0.9
Falls	285	8.3	2.2	0.6	–	–	–	1.0	1.3	0.4	3.0	3.7	3.6	10.4	94.6
Fire, hot object or substance	41	1.2	–	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.7	–	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.6
Fire	40	1.2	–	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.7	–	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	3.6
Firearm	378	11.0	–	–	0.4	2.5	4.8	15.3	16.4	12.3	10.0	13.2	9.8	14.1	32.8
Machinery	18	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.8
All Transportation	522	15.2	2.2	5.6	2.5	5.3	21.7	36.7	26.8	14.4	15.9	11.8	17.7	18.6	25.0
Motor vehicle traffic	459	13.4	2.2	4.5	2.5	4.9	19.0	33.6	25.1	11.2	13.8	11.0	14.7	16.3	22.8
Other land transport acc.[3]	46	1.3	–	1.1	–	0.4	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
Other transport	13	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	–	0.5
Natural/environmental	15	0.4	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.4
Overexertion	1	<.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–
Poisoning	253	7.4	–	0.6	–	–	1.4	6.1	5.6	7.0	18.1	14.1	4.6	2.7	4.6
Struck by or against	18	0.5	–	1.7	–	–	–	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.3	–	–
Suffocation	130	3.8	8.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	3.4	5.1	4.8	3.6	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.6	11.4
Other and unspecified	105	3.1	4.4	2.8	0.4	–	0.7	1.0	0.4	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	4.1	19.6
Adverse effects in medical care	19	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	4.1
Unintentional	1,211	35.2	13.1	15.1	5.9	8.2	27.2	49.9	35.9	24.5	34.0	29.1	29.1	43.6	156.1
Cut/pierce	1	<.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5
Drowning	85	2.5	–	4.5	1.7	1.6	4.1	6.1	2.6	2.3	2.1	3.5	1.0	3.2	0.5
Falls	267	7.8	2.2	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.3	2.6	3.3	10.0	93.7
Fire, hot object or substance	35	1.0	–	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.7	–	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.8	3.6
Fire	34	1.0	–	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.7	–	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	3.6
Firearm	4	0.1	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.2	–	–	–	–	0.5
Machinery	18	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.8
All Transportation	520	15.1	2.2	5.6	2.5	5.3	21.7	36.7	26.8	14.0	15.9	11.8	17.7	18.6	25.0
Motor vehicle traffic	459	13.4	2.2	4.5	2.5	4.9	19.0	33.6	25.1	11.2	13.8	11.0	14.7	16.3	22.8
Other land transport acc.[3]	46	1.3	–	1.1	–	0.4	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
Other transport	13	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	–	0.5
Natural/environmental	15	0.4	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.4
Overexertion	1	<.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–
Poisoning	135	3.9	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	3.0	4.4	10.4	7.1	1.3	1.8	2.3
Struck by or against	16	0.5	–	1.7	–	–	–	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	–	–
Suffocation	44	1.3	8.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	–	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.7	8.2
Other and unspecified	70	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.6	18.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-22. Injury Death Rates[1] by Intent, Mechanism, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Intent by Mechanism	Total	Rate	Age Groups												
			< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Suicide	502	14.6	–	–	–	2.1	8.1	20.4	19.0	14.2	16.8	20.6	14.7	15.4	36.9
Cut/pierce	5	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	0.2	–	–	0.5
Drowning	5	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	–	–
Falls	16	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	–	0.8	1.2	0.3	–	0.9
Fire, hot object or substance	4	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.7	–	–
Fire	4	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.7	–	–
Firearm	303	8.8	–	–	–	2.1	4.1	12.2	10.8	8.5	6.6	11.2	8.5	13.6	30.5
Poisoning	85	2.5	–	–	–	–	1.4	3.1	2.2	1.7	4.7	5.1	2.9	0.9	2.3
Suffocation	78	2.3	–	–	–	–	2.7	5.1	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.6	1.6	0.9	2.7
Other and unspecified	6	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	0.3	–	–
Homicide	93	2.7	4.4	3.4	0.8	–	1.4	1.0	4.8	4.2	4.5	3.3	1.0	–	2.3
Cut/pierce	5	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.4	–	–	–	–
Drowning	1	<.05	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearm	63	1.8	–	–	0.4	–	0.7	1.0	4.8	3.2	3.4	1.8	1.0	–	1.8
Struck by or against	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	–
Suffocation	5	0.1	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–	0.5
Other and unspecified	17	0.5	2.2	2.8	0.4	–	0.7	–	–	0.2	0.4	1.2	–	–	–
Undetermined	62	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.0	0.4	2.3	3.6	2.6	1.3	1.8	1.4
Drowning	7	0.2	–	–	–	–	0.7	1.0	–	0.2	0.2	–	0.3	0.5	0.5
Falls	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	–
Fire, hot object or substance	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.5	–
Fire	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.5	–
Firearm	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	–	–	–
All Transportation	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–
Poisoning	33	1.0	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	3.0	2.0	0.3	–	–
Suffocation	3	0.1	–	–	0.4	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	–
Other and unspecified	11	0.3	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9
Legal Intervention[4]	7	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	–	0.3	0.5	–
Firearm	6	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	0.4	0.2	–	–	0.3	0.5	–
Other and unspecified	1	<.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–

1 Rate per 100,000 population.
2 Includes deaths due to complications of medical and surgical care, which are not shown.
3 Includes non-traffic accidents involving pedestrians or cyclists (see Table 6-20).
4 Includes late effects of injuries sustained in war.
– Quantity = 0.

TABLE 6-23. Unintentional Deaths by Type or Source of Injury, Age Groups, and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000

Type or Source of Unintentional Injury	Total	Sex		Age Groups									
		M	F	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	1,211	758	453	33	34	172	116	180	148	89	96	155	188
Transportation[1]	549	368	181	11	20	132	68	93	65	58	47	37	18
Motor vehicle	486	322	164	11	19	125	56	77	57	49	40	34	18
Water transport	19	14	5	–	1	2	2	6	2	2	4	–	–
Air transport	13	10	3	–	–	1	3	3	2	3	–	1	–
Rail transport	6	6	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Poisoning	135	96	39	–	–	10	21	55	36	4	4	3	2
Gas	3	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drugs and medications	128	90	38	–	–	8	20	52	36	3	4	3	2
Suffocation or obstruction	44	25	19	5	2	2	2	2	4	3	6	8	10
Food	9	3	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	2	1
Gastric contents	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other substance/object[2]	18	10	8	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	4	9
In bed	5	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Cave-in, falling earth, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Low oxygen environment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanging/strangulation	6	4	2	1	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Inanimate mechanical forces	41	34	7	3	1	6	9	4	5	6	1	4	2
Struck by falling object[3]	14	9	5	3	–	–	4	2	4	1	–	–	–
Struck by other object	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caught between objects	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural machinery	5	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Other machinery	14	12	2	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1
Firearms	4	4	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Miscellaneous	430	226	204	14	11	21	16	25	36	17	36	100	154
Falls	267	125	142	2	–	–	2	12	13	10	22	79	127
Animal bite/envenomation	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–
Drowning and submersion	66	53	13	8	7	16	9	5	16	1	3	1	–
Electric current	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fire, flames and smoke	34	20	14	3	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	6	2
Excessive natural heat	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Excessive natural cold	8	5	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	2	1

[1] Subsets are based on the victim's mode of transport, if known.
[2] Inhalation and ingestion of objects/substances, other than food or gastric contents, causing obstruction of respiratory tract.
[3] Includes thrown and projected objects.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-24. Fatal Falls by Type or Source, Age Groups, and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000

Type or Source of Fall	Total	Sex		Age Groups									
		M	F	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	267	125	142	2	–	–	2	12	13	10	22	79	127
On same level	90	43	47	–	–	–	1	3	3	2	5	33	43
Involving ice and snow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From slipping or tripping	40	19	21	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	16	21
Collision with another person[1]	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other	49	24	25	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	4	17	21
With skis, skates, skateboards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
While carried by another	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Involving wheelchair	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Involving bed	15	3	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	9
Involving chair	6	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3
Involving other furniture	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Involving playground equipment	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On and from stairs and steps	21	14	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	8	5
On and from ladder	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	–
On and from scaffolding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From building or structure[2]	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
From tree	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
From cliff	5	4	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–
While diving/jumping into water[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other multilevel fall[4]	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1
Unspecified fall	112	43	69	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	8	31	66

[1] Includes pushing by another person.
[2] Includes fall from, out of, or through building or structure.
[3] Causing an injury other than drowning or submersion.
[4] Includes falls from or into quarry, tank, dock, haystack, well, etc.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-25. Decedent's Mode of Travel by Collision Type for Land Transport-related Deaths Occurring in Oregon, 2000[1]

Victim Was Traveling by	Total	In Collision with or Involved in									
		Pedestrian or Animal[2]	Pedal Cycle	Motor Cycle[3]	Car, Van, Pickup	Heavy Transport Vehicle[4]	Railway Train[5]	Other Nonmotor Vehicle[6]	Fixed Object	Non-collision	Other and N.S.
Total	531	1	–	–	168	32	5	–	52	87	186
Foot	78	–	–	–	51	5	5	–	–	–	17
Pedal Cycle	11	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	3	3
Motorcycle[3]	38	–	–	–	20	1	–	–	6	5	6
Car	205	1	–	–	81	18	–	–	30	53	22
Pickup or Van	54	–	–	–	13	6	–	–	14	18	3
Heavy Transport Vehicle	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–
Bus/Coach	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Animal-drawn Vehicle[7]	3	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	1	2	–
Railway Train or Vehicle	–	*	*	*	–	*	–	*	–	–	–
Streetcar	–	*	*	*	–	*	–	*	–	–	–
Industr./Constr. Vehicle	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Agricultural Vehicle	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
All-terrain Vehicle	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Unspecified Vehicle	125	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	125

1 This table includes all motor vehicle land transport deaths regardless of whether or not they resulted from traffic accidents.
2 Excludes collisions with animal-drawn vehicles or animals being ridden.
3 Includes three-wheeled motor vehicles such as motorized tricycles; excludes motor vehicles designed primarily for off-road use.
4 Includes buses and coaches.
5 Includes streetcars.
6 Includes animal-drawn vehicles, animals being ridden, streetcars, etc.
7 Includes animals being ridden.
– Quantity is 0.
* ICD-10 does not distinguish whether the injury resulted from a collision (and the other object involved) or noncollision event.

TABLE 6-26. Occupant and Traffic Status by Age and Sex for Fatalities Resulting from Motorcycle, Automobile, and Pickup Truck/Van Accidents, Oregon Occurrence Deaths, 2000

Mode of Transport, Traffic Status & Passenger Status[1]	Total	Sex		Age Groups											
		M	F	<16	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	530	360	170	41	23	33	34	31	63	80	64	58	47	37	19
Motorcycle	38	36	2	1	–	3	3	2	5	11	7	5	–	1	–
Driver, nontraffic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
While boarding or alighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	25	24	1	–	–	3	2	2	1	9	4	4	–	–	–
Passenger, traffic	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Unspecified, traffic	9	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	3	1	–	–	–
Car	205	130	75	18	11	17	17	17	21	29	16	14	19	14	12
Driver, nontraffic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Person on outside, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
While boarding or alighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	127	84	43	1	5	8	13	8	17	22	14	9	12	11	7
Passenger, traffic	60	35	25	17	5	7	3	7	2	5	2	3	5	1	3
Person on outside, traffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, traffic	15	8	7	–	1	2	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	2	2
Pickup Truck or Van	54	44	10	1	5	2	4	1	11	9	7	6	3	3	2
Driver, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Person on outside, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
While boarding or alighting	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	34	30	4	–	2	2	2	1	6	6	4	5	2	3	1
Passenger, traffic	11	7	4	1	3	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1
Person on outside, traffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, traffic	7	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	1	–	–

[1] Only the most common types of motorized land transport vehicle-related fatalities are shown by category; all other deaths due to land transport are included in the total (i.e., water and air transport-related deaths are excluded). See Table 6-25 for other categories.

– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-27. *Traffic*[1] Accidents by Victim's Mode of Transport, Sex, and Age, Oregon Occurrence Deaths, 2000

Mode of Transport & Leading Accident Types	Total	Sex		Age Groups											
		M	F	<16	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	484	325	159	35	22	33	34	30	56	70	60	51	40	34	19
Pedestrian	60	38	22	6	1	–	–	3	5	5	13	9	8	5	5
Struck by Car, Van, P/U	42	25	17	5	1	–	–	2	2	3	8	7	7	4	3
Struck by Heavy Vehicle	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pedal Cycle	11	10	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–
Motorcycle	36	34	2	1	–	3	3	2	3	11	7	5	–	1	–
Collided with Car, Van, P/U	20	20	–	–	–	3	2	–	3	5	4	3	–	–	–
Collided with Heavy Vehicle	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Collided with Fixed Object	6	4	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Non-collision	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Car	202	127	75	18	11	17	17	16	21	29	16	14	17	14	12
Collided with Car, Van, P/U	81	45	36	4	7	5	7	8	8	5	6	7	8	7	9
Collided with Heavy Vehicle	17	13	4	1	–	1	1	1	3	3	2	–	4	1	–
Collided with Fixed Object	29	21	8	3	1	5	3	1	–	5	3	4	2	2	–
Non-collision	52	37	15	8	2	4	4	2	9	13	4	2	2	1	1
Pickup or Van	53	43	10	1	5	2	4	1	10	9	7	6	3	3	2
Collided with Car, Van, P/U	13	10	3	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	–	1	–
Collided with Heavy Vehicle	6	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	–
Collided with Fixed Object	14	11	3	1	1	–	–	–	3	4	1	1	2	–	1
Non-collision	18	15	3	–	3	–	3	–	4	1	2	2	1	1	1
Heavy Transport Vehicle	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Bus	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Animal-drawn Vehicle[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Railway Train or Vehicle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Streetcar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other and Unspecified	117	69	48	7	4	11	8	7	16	14	15	16	10	9	–

[1] Unlike tables 6-25 and 6-26 (which include all transport accidents), this table includes only those occurring in traffic.
[2] Includes animals being ridden.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-28. Unintentional Deaths Due to Drownings which Occurred in Oregon, by Sex, Age, County of Injury, and Circumstances of Drowning, 2000

Demographic Characteristics	Total	Boating	Bathtub & Hot Tub	Swim-ming Pool	While in Natural Water	Fall into Natural Water	Other & Unspec.
Total	80	16	11	3	34	7	9
Sex							
Male	62	11	7	2	29	7	6
Female	18	5	4	1	5	–	3
Age							
1-4	8	–	2	1	3	1	1
5-14	9	1	–	2	5	–	1
15-17	5	–	–	–	3	1	1
18-19	5	1	1	–	3	–	–
20-24	8	1	–	–	4	1	2
25-34	9	–	1	–	7	–	1
35-44	12	6	1	–	3	1	1
45-54	16	3	4	–	6	3	–
55-64	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
65-74	6	3	1	–	–	–	2
75+	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
County							
Clackamas	5	–	1	–	3	–	1
Clatsop	2	1	–	–	–	–	1
Columbia	2	–	–	–	2	–	–
Coos	3	–	–	–	2	1	–
Crook	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
Curry	4	2	2	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Douglas	4	1	–	–	3	–	–
Gilliam	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Jackson	4	1	–	–	2	1	–
Jefferson	2	1	–	–	1	–	–
Josephine	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Klamath	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	8	1	1	–	4	2	–
Lincoln	3	–	1	–	2	–	–
Linn	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Malheur	2	–	–	1	–	–	1
Marion	4	–	2	–	–	1	1
Morrow	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	7	–	2	–	4	1	–
Polk	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
Tillamook	6	2	–	–	2	1	1
Umatilla	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Union	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Wallowa	2	1	–	–	–	–	1
Washington	4	–	1	1	2	–	–
Yamhill	3	1	–	1	1	–	–

– Quantity is zero.

Note: Boating includes all unintentional drownings resulting from water transport mishaps but not deaths resulting from voluntarily jumping from a boat. Only counties and age groups with at least one drowning death are shown.

TABLE 6-29. Deaths Due to Firearms by Manner, Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Weapon Type, Oregon Residents, 2000

Characteristics	Total	Unintended Injuries		Suicide		Homicide		Legal Interven.[1]		Undeterm. Manner	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	378	4	–	253	50	49	14	6	–	1	1
Age											
<1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5-9	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
10-14	6	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-17	7	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
18-19	15	–	–	11	1	–	1	2	–	–	–
20-21	17	–	–	11	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
22-24	21	1	–	13	1	4	1	1	–	–	–
25-34	58	1	–	34	6	14	1	1	–	1	–
35-44	53	–	–	23	12	15	3	–	–	–	–
45-54	67	–	–	43	14	6	3	–	–	–	1
55-64	30	–	–	21	5	3	–	1	–	–	–
65-74	31	–	–	26	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
75-84	50	1	–	43	3	–	3	–	–	–	–
85+	22	–	–	21	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Race/Ethnicity											
White	355	4	–	248	47	34	14	6	–	1	1
African American	11	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Indian	6	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japanese	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian[2]	4	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic[3]	19	–	–	9	–	7	2	1	–	–	–
Weapon Type											
Handgun	253	1	–	174	41	24	11	–	–	1	1
Long Gun[4]	93	2	–	72	9	7	3	–	–	–	–
Other & N.S.	32	1	–	7	–	18	–	6	–	–	–

[1] Legal intervention is the intentional or unintentional death of a person resulting from the actions of a law enforcement agent.
[2] Includes Pacific Islanders.
[3] Hispanics may be of any race. Therefore, Hispanics are included in the race totals (e.g., White, Indian); most are white. The category 'Hispanic' sums Hispanic decedents in all race categories.
[4] ICD-10, unlike ICD-9, does not distinguish between rifles, shotguns, and military (assault) weapons.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 6-30. Deaths from Suicide, Homicide, Legal Intervention, and External Causes Undetermined Whether Unintentionally or Purposely Inflicted, by Age, Sex, and Method, Oregon Residents, 2000

Manner and Method of Death[1]	Total	All Ages		< 15		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Suicide	502	388	114	2	3	66	10	56	11	59	30	76	29	32	13	27	7	47	7	23	4
All Poisoning	85	48	37	–	–	8	2	5	3	13	12	16	10	4	5	1	1	–	3	1	1
Medications	58	25	33	–	–	4	2	2	3	9	9	8	9	1	5	1	1	–	3	–	1
Other Substances	27	23	4	–	–	4	–	3	–	4	3	8	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hanging/Suffocation	78	60	18	–	–	15	4	12	2	16	3	10	3	4	1	–	2	2	1	1	2
Drowning	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Firearms[2]	303	253	50	2	3	40	3	34	6	23	12	43	14	21	5	26	4	43	3	21	–
Handguns	215	174	41	1	1	26	3	18	3	15	9	32	13	15	5	17	4	33	3	17	–
Long Guns	81	72	9	–	2	14	–	15	3	8	3	8	1	6	–	9	–	8	–	4	–
Fire, Flames, Smoke	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sharp Object	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Jumping from High Place	16	9	7	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	2	4	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Homicide	93	74	19	8	2	10	4	19	1	20	4	13	4	3	–	–	–	–	4	1	–
Strangulation & Hanging	5	2	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Drowning	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Firearms[2]	63	49	14	1	–	9	4	14	1	15	3	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	1	–
Handguns	35	24	11	1	–	2	3	10	1	7	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Long Guns	10	7	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sharp Object	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blunt Object	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bodily Force	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neglect & Maltreatment	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal Intervention	7	7	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Firearms	6	6	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Undetermined Manner	62	35	27	3	1	2	2	6	5	10	9	6	7	3	1	3	1	2	1	–	–
All Poisoning	33	15	18	1	–	–	1	1	3	8	8	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs/Medications	33	15	18	1	–	–	1	1	3	8	8	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Substances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning	7	7	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Firearms[2]	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Handguns	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long Guns	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] 'Other' and 'Unknown' subcategories are not shown but are included in the totals.
[2] ICD-10, unlike ICD-9, does not distinguish between rifles, shotguns, and military (assault) weapons.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 6-31. Fatal Overdoses and Poisonings by Manner, Type, Age Groups, and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2000

Manner and Type of Substance	Total	Sex		Age Groups									
		M	F	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Total	253	159	94	1	–	21	33	96	72	14	6	6	4
Unintentional overdoses/poisoning	135	96	39	–	–	10	21	55	36	4	4	3	2
Nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics, etc.	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Psychotropic, sedative-hypnotic drugs	20	11	9	–	–	1	4	6	7	1	1	–	–
Narcotics and hallucinogens	80	62	18	–	–	5	13	34	24	1	1	1	1
Others acting on autonomic nervous sys.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other and unspecified drugs[1]	26	16	10	–	–	2	3	11	4	1	2	2	1
Alcohol	4	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Organic solvents & halogenated HC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carbon monoxide & other gases	3	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pesticides	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other chemicals & substances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intentional self-poisoning	85	48	37	–	–	10	8	25	26	9	2	3	2
Nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics, etc.	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Psychotropic, sedative-hypnotic drugs	21	10	11	–	–	–	–	7	9	3	–	1	1
Narcotics and hallucinogens	12	7	5	–	–	2	1	4	2	2	1	–	–
Others acting on autonomic nervous sys.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other and unspecified drugs[1]	23	6	17	–	–	3	4	7	5	1	1	2	–
Alcohol	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Organic solvents & halogenated HC	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carbon monoxide & other gases	23	19	4	–	–	4	1	6	8	3	–	–	1
Pesticides	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other chemicals & substances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault by poisoning	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent	33	15	18	1	–	1	4	16	10	1	–	–	–
Nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics, etc.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Psychotropic, sedative-hypnotic drugs	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Narcotics and hallucinogens	16	10	6	1	–	–	–	10	4	1	–	–	–
Others acting on autonomic nervous sys.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other and unspecified drugs[1]	14	3	11	–	–	1	4	4	5	–	–	–	–
Alcohol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Organic solvents & halogenated HC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carbon monoxide & other gases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pesticides	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other chemicals & substances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Includes deaths resulting from poisoning from substances in multiple categories.
– Quantity is zero.

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TABLE 6-32. Leading Causes of Death by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total	Heart Dis	Cancer	CeVD	CLRD	Unint Injur	Alz-heim-er's	Dia-betes	Flu & Pneu-monia	Sui-cide	Alcohol Induc[2]
Total	29,541	7,104	6,989	2,567	1,696	1,211	905	847	637	502	383
Rate[1]	859.6	206.7	203.4	74.7	49.3	35.2	26.3	24.6	18.5	14.6	11.1
Baker	186	45	47	13	18	8	1	5	5	2	4
Benton	440	106	116	53	25	15	11	12	6	9	8
Clackamas	2,634	660	679	241	136	92	80	71	77	37	31
Clatsop	375	110	100	35	18	13	11	10	7	11	3
Columbia	385	92	87	32	24	14	8	12	10	8	2
Coos	812	209	193	71	53	28	30	26	16	8	15
Crook	205	50	46	8	12	12	5	4	2	3	2
Curry	346	87	94	34	23	9	14	12	8	8	4
Deschutes	916	235	230	72	64	45	20	19	20	13	7
Douglas	1,155	280	266	84	87	50	31	46	25	21	16
Gilliam	21	7	8	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	101	29	23	12	8	5	3	–	3	2	–
Harney	80	22	15	5	7	4	2	2	1	4	–
Hood River	177	35	31	16	10	8	6	5	6	3	2
Jackson	1,877	471	457	190	109	75	89	49	35	39	21
Jefferson	168	43	33	12	14	13	6	9	4	1	6
Josephine	964	278	223	84	58	23	25	27	12	19	13
Klamath	649	149	150	50	48	38	19	18	10	19	14
Lake	89	25	24	10	4	7	3	–	–	2	–
Lane	2,844	647	622	215	151	130	86	102	61	42	32
Lincoln	541	111	141	43	37	17	15	20	9	17	10
Linn	928	237	227	81	65	33	25	19	20	12	11
Malheur	292	74	68	28	20	19	8	5	10	1	4
Marion	2,429	636	590	233	127	90	65	70	51	38	20
Morrow	72	18	24	5	2	3	–	2	1	1	2
Multnomah	5,711	1,248	1,268	500	275	225	184	179	138	91	100
Polk	487	145	99	49	26	22	18	11	5	9	5
Sherman	18	5	4	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Tillamook	262	65	69	17	19	10	4	8	5	8	5
Umatilla	573	126	150	33	43	23	13	10	8	9	9
Union	217	48	52	12	15	11	2	5	7	4	2
Wallowa	82	21	17	9	6	3	2	–	–	3	1
Wasco	281	64	63	23	23	11	14	9	3	4	4
Washington	2,577	556	616	250	128	118	89	62	53	48	24
Wheeler	23	6	5	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	624	164	152	44	40	32	15	17	19	6	6

Abbreviations: Cancer = Malignant Neoplasms; CeVD = Cerebrovascular Disease; CLRD = Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; Unint Injur = Unintentional Injuries; Perinatal Cond = Perinatal Conditions; Alcohol Induc = Alcohol-induced deaths.

1 Rates per 100,000 population.

2 Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.

TABLE 6-32. Leading Causes of Death by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000— Continued

County of Residence	Nephritis	Parkinson's Dis	Arteriosclerosis	Aortic Aneurysm	Hypertension	Septicemia	Benign Neopl	Pneu S&L	Cong Anom	Perinatal Cond	ALS
Total	298	278	230	226	225	191	179	141	134	105	96
Rate[1]	8.7	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.1	2.8
Baker	–	1	4	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	3
Benton	5	4	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Clackamas	23	22	13	27	11	12	19	11	10	8	10
Clatsop	5	2	5	2	2	2	1	–	1	2	–
Columbia	3	1	2	1	4	3	6	1	2	–	–
Coos	8	11	4	6	12	5	5	2	1	2	1
Crook	–	3	22	1	1	2	–	1	2	–	2
Curry	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	–	–	1	–
Deschutes	13	8	14	6	4	9	3	4	5	2	1
Douglas	10	15	4	8	10	4	6	7	7	3	3
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	2	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Harney	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1
Hood River	1	3	4	1	2	4	–	2	–	2	–
Jackson	14	10	7	11	8	9	8	3	4	4	5
Jefferson	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	1	–
Josephine	8	10	2	12	8	3	10	5	1	2	2
Klamath	1	5	1	5	7	6	3	3	3	4	1
Lake	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	31	26	18	20	21	18	18	11	16	9	12
Lincoln	5	6	17	7	3	2	3	2	3	3	7
Linn	14	7	5	7	8	4	6	1	3	5	1
Malheur	3	1	6	3	–	2	1	–	1	1	1
Marion	16	24	6	16	11	18	12	13	15	11	6
Morrow	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Multnomah	66	64	44	38	59	44	37	42	29	25	16
Polk	4	7	4	2	7	3	2	2	2	1	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	3	4	3	1	4	1	1	–	1	1	1
Umatilla	4	8	–	5	7	2	3	4	3	1	2
Union	6	1	–	2	–	4	2	1	1	–	–
Wallowa	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2
Wasco	4	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	–	1	1
Washington	32	26	30	26	21	18	15	20	20	11	14
Wheeler	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	6	2	6	5	2	6	7	1	2	2	2

Abbreviations: Nephritis = Nephritis, Nephrosis, etc.; Hypertension = Hypertension with/without Renal Disease; Benign Neopl = Benign, In Situ, and Neoplasms of Uncertain Behavior; Pneu S&L = Pneumonitis Due to Solids and Liquids; Cong Anom = Congenital Anomalies; ALS = Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.

TABLE 6-33. Deaths by Age, Sex, and County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total	Age Group and Gender											
		All Ages		< 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	29,541	14,491	15,050	158	97	40	21	41	35	248	86	278	109
Baker	186	86	100	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
Benton	440	221	219	–	1	–	–	1	–	7	1	3	1
Clackamas	2,634	1,284	1,350	16	8	3	1	2	3	22	4	26	10
Clatsop	375	178	197	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–
Columbia	385	204	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	4	4
Coos	812	416	396	2	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	5	1
Crook	205	97	108	1	2	1	–	–	–	3	1	1	1
Curry	346	197	149	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
Deschutes	916	446	470	5	5	3	–	–	–	14	4	11	2
Douglas	1,155	603	552	4	2	2	1	3	2	16	3	11	3
Gilliam	21	13	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Grant	101	54	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Harney	80	35	45	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1
Hood River	177	91	86	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Jackson	1,877	940	937	2	4	–	–	2	2	14	5	9	6
Jefferson	168	83	85	2	1	2	–	1	2	3	–	1	1
Josephine	964	489	475	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	2
Klamath	649	346	303	4	3	–	1	–	1	10	1	5	5
Lake	89	48	41	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Lane	2,844	1,344	1,500	18	10	2	4	3	8	29	9	32	17
Lincoln	541	279	262	4	3	1	–	–	1	6	2	2	3
Linn	928	458	470	1	5	–	–	1	1	10	3	10	3
Malheur	292	138	154	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	3	1
Marion	2,429	1,197	1,232	20	8	4	2	4	5	19	12	26	8
Morrow	72	34	38	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Multnomah	5,711	2,722	2,989	42	18	10	4	6	3	33	18	73	23
Polk	487	225	262	4	1	–	3	–	–	3	1	3	2
Sherman	18	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Tillamook	262	145	117	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Umatilla	573	295	278	1	2	3	1	2	–	8	–	3	2
Union	217	106	111	4	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	–
Wallowa	82	44	38	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–
Wasco	281	159	122	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Washington	2,577	1,180	1,397	13	10	5	2	9	2	23	13	28	8
Wheeler	23	12	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	624	313	311	3	4	–	1	–	1	1	1	3	1

– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-33. Deaths by Age, Sex, and County of Residence, Oregon, 2000 — Continued

County of Residence	Age Group and Gender											
	35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	540	362	1,146	690	1,607	1,089	2,801	2,234	4,535	4,580	3,097	5,747
Baker	5	3	1	3	9	8	19	13	25	34	23	37
Benton	8	3	11	7	22	15	45	31	87	62	37	98
Clackamas	47	30	90	70	164	105	253	191	380	403	281	525
Clatsop	7	4	15	14	29	12	39	36	41	52	41	75
Columbia	4	3	17	13	27	19	37	23	76	51	33	67
Coos	17	5	29	16	45	28	91	74	128	128	95	141
Crook	3	5	5	3	9	14	23	16	34	35	17	31
Curry	5	3	8	5	21	7	57	32	57	53	45	48
Deschutes	8	15	39	20	43	25	99	70	130	156	94	173
Douglas	12	17	38	29	62	42	125	100	203	173	127	180
Gilliam	–	–	2	–	–	3	4	–	3	2	3	3
Grant	2	2	6	1	4	3	8	5	16	13	17	22
Harney	–	1	4	–	3	6	8	10	12	10	4	17
Hood River	3	3	2	5	12	5	15	11	27	15	29	44
Jackson	25	21	70	43	106	71	165	133	325	306	222	346
Jefferson	2	4	4	2	9	7	13	18	27	27	19	23
Josephine	19	12	30	23	50	27	107	69	174	147	100	194
Klamath	15	9	30	14	38	24	81	51	99	80	64	114
Lake	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	6	20	16	13	12
Lane	45	35	94	70	147	101	272	196	413	465	289	585
Lincoln	6	5	18	12	42	21	51	47	104	83	45	85
Linn	12	14	34	28	53	25	80	75	157	155	100	161
Malheur	1	1	12	3	14	10	39	26	42	45	23	66
Marion	43	34	98	57	127	84	207	165	371	375	278	482
Morrow	–	1	5	2	5	2	10	10	6	9	7	11
Multnomah	151	60	287	141	299	211	502	434	777	891	542	1,186
Polk	6	4	15	3	19	22	47	39	71	77	57	110
Sherman	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	4	2	1	4
Tillamook	2	3	7	6	18	12	26	17	61	39	27	39
Umatilla	13	8	23	11	35	26	64	42	86	86	57	100
Union	–	3	5	2	9	7	23	14	37	34	22	49
Wallowa	1	–	3	1	–	3	4	7	23	10	9	15
Wasco	12	1	10	7	22	8	20	22	55	35	37	48
Washington	54	44	104	66	126	111	204	196	353	413	261	532
Wheeler	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	4	4	5
Yamhill	10	8	28	12	36	18	52	52	106	94	74	119

– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-34. Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 65 by Cause and County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total	Unint Injur	Cancer	Heart	Suicide	Perinatal Cond	Cong Anom	Alcohol Induc[1]	Homicide	Diabetes	CeVD
Total	116,864	23,208	21,568	11,693	10,242	6,806	5,442	3,734	2,918	2,050	2,036
Baker	594	80	167	128	31	0	0	42	0	1	0
Benton	1,372	403	231	132	228	65	43	80	0	23	20
Clackamas	10,259	1,849	2,478	955	889	517	437	278	173	132	318
Clatsop	1,432	251	238	223	187	130	17	17	0	11	36
Columbia	1,475	366	408	137	167	0	15	21	79	40	1
Coos	2,259	461	394	370	155	130	0	149	26	48	35
Crook	944	323	121	118	74	0	130	8	0	10	0
Curry	790	205	139	48	91	56	0	4	19	1	37
Deschutes	3,874	1,103	710	372	254	130	215	55	121	40	98
Douglas	4,436	1,104	765	416	465	195	253	169	128	141	34
Gilliam	81	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	317	103	53	34	79	0	0	0	0	0	13
Harney	356	97	21	29	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hood River	659	60	110	49	62	130	0	1	0	1	12
Jackson	5,785	1,132	1,241	636	598	260	39	228	194	128	122
Jefferson	988	472	197	27	52	65	0	87	0	41	0
Josephine	2,473	265	614	236	312	130	7	144	0	65	24
Klamath	3,043	739	444	356	378	259	130	114	9	28	44
Lake	245	103	80	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lane	11,900	2,612	1,913	900	996	584	644	319	315	340	134
Lincoln	2,119	360	255	308	233	195	182	132	0	53	23
Linn	3,589	816	737	486	278	325	83	110	21	15	72
Malheur	890	267	174	73	39	65	65	15	0	3	24
Marion	10,643	1,970	2,094	1,099	774	714	654	197	446	174	181
Morrow	342	20	121	17	47	65	0	11	0	0	0
Multnomah	25,132	3,738	3,864	2,480	1,998	1,621	1,346	1,060	825	473	534
Polk	1,583	546	197	136	142	65	130	34	0	1	2
Sherman	98	81	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	751	73	122	136	156	65	0	32	0	9	0
Umatilla	2,441	439	539	249	213	65	66	96	195	15	28
Union	835	185	102	98	95	0	65	12	0	22	0
Wallowa	381	105	16	2	86	65	38	12	0	0	0
Wasco	984	202	217	152	80	65	0	3	72	4	24
Washington	11,596	2,241	2,281	1,046	894	715	753	257	267	216	178
Wheeler	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	2,172	398	507	233	84	130	130	47	27	15	42

[1] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, Y15. Alcoholic cardiomyopathy is included in both this category and heartprogram to disease.

Note: A "0" indicates either no deaths occurred before the base age, or no deaths of any kind.

Abbreviations: Unint Injur = Unintentional Injuries; Cancer = Malignant Neoplasms; Perinatal Cond = Perinatal Conditions; Cong Anom = Congenital Anomalies; Alcohol Induc = Alcohol-induced deaths, CeVD = Cerebrovascular Disease.

TABLE 6-34. Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 65 by Cause and County of Residence, Oregon, 2000 — Continued

County of Residence	Undet Intent	HIV/ AIDS	Viral Hepa-titis	Septi-cemia	Flu & Pneu-monia	Be-nign Neopl	Ne-phrit-is	Aortic Aneu-rysm	ALS	Men-ingi-tis
Total	1,472	1,432	1,020	869	588	502	410	368	309	176
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	1	20	0
Benton	0	46	0	0	0	12	27	5	0	0
Clackamas	170	119	32	87	4	86	58	26	23	17
Clatsop	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coos	12	24	19	0	9	0	27	3	19	0
Crook	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
Curry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
Deschutes	40	0	4	69	33	0	41	0	12	0
Douglas	43	34	27	0	70	0	0	0	20	0
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Harney	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
Hood River	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	56	14	83	48	62	18	0	0	9	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Josephine	0	55	26	0	21	0	0	29	0	0
Klamath	0	25	0	21	25	19	0	15	17	0
Lake	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Lane	346	111	99	63	23	25	23	87	32	0
Lincoln	26	14	22	0	8	0	0	22	2	0
Linn	50	23	63	0	15	61	8	1	0	0
Malheur	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	98	127	122	128	28	33	14	0	32	94
Morrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Multnomah	416	602	268	142	243	52	81	80	14	64
Polk	0	0	16	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	50	0	22	0	23	13	0	0	0	0
Umatilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0
Union	0	31	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Wallowa	0	27	0	0	0	5	0	0	12	0
Wasco	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	11	0
Washington	87	139	164	242	18	143	94	29	58	0
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	26	30	38	4	0	2	0	17	0	0

Note: A "0" indicates either no deaths occurred before the base age, or no deaths of any kind.
Abbreviations: Undet Intent = Injuries of Undetermined Intent;
Benign Neopl = Benign, In Situ, and Neoplasms of Uncertain Behavior; Nephritis = Nephritis, Nephrosis, etc.;
Hypertension = Hypertension with/without Renal Disease; ALS = Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.

TABLE 6-35. Median Age at Death by Sex and County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median
Total	29,541	78	14,491	75	15,050	81
Baker	186	79	86	77	100	80
Benton	440	79	221	76	219	83
Clackamas	2,634	78	1,284	75	1,350	81
Clatsop	375	77	178	73	197	80
Columbia	385	77	204	75	181	79
Coos	812	78	416	76	396	80
Crook	205	78	97	78	108	78
Curry	346	77	197	75	149	79
Deschutes	916	78	446	75	470	81
Douglas	1,155	78	603	76	552	79
Gilliam	21	76	13	72	8	82
Grant	101	81	54	78	47	84
Harney	80	77	35	73	45	79
Hood River	177	81	91	80	86	85
Jackson	1,877	79	940	77	937	81
Jefferson	168	77	83	76	85	78
Josephine	964	79	489	76	475	82
Klamath	649	77	346	74	303	80
Lake	89	80	48	80	41	80
Lane	2,844	79	1,344	75	1,500	81
Lincoln	541	77	279	76	262	79
Linn	928	79	458	77	470	81
Malheur	292	78	138	74	154	83
Marion	2,429	79	1,197	76	1,232	82
Morrow	72	72	34	70	38	77
Multnomah	5,711	78	2,722	74	2,989	81
Polk	487	80	225	77	262	83
Sherman	18	78	9	76	9	79
Tillamook	262	78	145	77	117	80
Umatilla	573	77	295	74	278	81
Union	217	80	106	77	111	83
Wallowa	82	81	44	80	38	83
Wasco	281	78	159	77	122	80
Washington	2,577	78	1,180	76	1,397	81
Wheeler	23	81	12	80	11	82
Yamhill	624	79	313	77	311	81

TABLE 6-36. Deaths by Race, Ethnicity, and County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total	White	Black	Am. Indian	Chi-nese	Japa-nese	Other Asian[1]	Other & NS	His-panic[2]
Total	29,541	28,567	382	245	71	60	204	12	443
Baker	186	183	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	440	433	2	1	3	–	1	–	5
Clackamas	2,634	2,592	5	12	3	6	16	–	29
Clatsop	375	369	1	3	–	–	2	–	6
Columbia	385	378	–	4	–	–	3	–	1
Coos	812	795	1	14	–	–	2	–	7
Crook	205	203	–	2	–	–	–	–	4
Curry	346	344	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Deschutes	916	906	1	6	–	1	2	–	5
Douglas	1,155	1,138	2	13	–	1	1	–	7
Gilliam	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	80	79	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Hood River	177	175	–	1	–	1	–	–	13
Jackson	1,877	1,851	4	14	1	4	3	–	19
Jefferson	168	140	–	28	–	–	–	–	2
Josephine	964	956	2	5	–	1	–	–	8
Klamath	649	624	6	18	–	–	1	–	11
Lake	89	88	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	2,844	2,801	17	12	3	4	6	1	28
Lincoln	541	531	1	8	–	–	1	–	1
Linn	928	917	–	7	1	1	2	–	9
Malheur	292	278	2	2	1	6	2	1	21
Marion	2,429	2,384	7	17	5	1	12	3	91
Morrow	72	71	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Multnomah	5,711	5,193	306	31	44	29	101	7	84
Polk	487	481	–	3	–	1	2	–	8
Sherman	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	262	261	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	573	552	1	20	–	–	–	–	17
Union	217	216	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Wallowa	82	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	281	270	2	9	–	–	–	–	3
Washington	2,577	2,493	20	5	9	4	46	–	51
Wheeler	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	624	620	1	3	–	–	–	–	5

[1] Including Pacific Islanders.
[2] Decedents of Hispanic ethnicity may belong to any race; most are white. See table 6-9.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-37. Selected Causes of Death for Portland, Eugene, and Salem, Oregon Residents, 2000

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Oregon		Portland		Eugene		Salem	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	29,541	859.6	4,759	895.2	1,213	875.1	1,383	1003.7
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	442	12.9	95	17.9	20	14.4	20	14.5
Septicemia (A40-A41)	191	5.6	37	7.0	11	7.9	10	7.3
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	77	2.2	18	3.4	3	2.2	3	2.2
HIV disease (B20-B24)	62	1.8	25	4.7	2	1.4	2	1.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	6,989	203.4	1,054	198.3	241	173.9	301	218.5
Colon (C18)	510	14.8	70	13.2	7	5.0	20	14.5
Pancreas (C25)	357	10.4	59	11.1	14	10.1	20	14.5
Bronchus & lung (C34)	2,078	60.5	309	58.1	72	51.9	91	66.0
Skin (C43-44)	146	4.2	16	3.0	6	4.3	13	9.4
Breast (C50)	484	14.1	78	14.7	25	18.0	19	13.8
Cervical (C53)	36	1.0	5	0.9	1	0.7	–	–
Uterine (C54-C55)	86	2.5	20	3.8	2	1.4	4	2.9
Ovarian (C56)	202	5.9	28	5.3	5	3.6	10	7.3
Prostate (C61)	420	12.2	62	11.7	16	11.5	12	8.7
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	156	4.5	25	4.7	6	4.3	5	3.6
Bladder (C67)	164	4.8	24	4.5	7	5.0	5	3.6
Brain (C70-C72)	195	5.7	19	3.6	5	3.6	12	8.7
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	721	21.0	96	18.1	32	23.1	33	24.0
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	299	8.7	40	7.5	15	10.8	14	10.2
Leukemia (C91-C95)	268	7.8	34	6.4	12	8.7	12	8.7
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	179	5.2	30	5.6	9	6.5	9	6.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	847	24.6	153	28.8	40	28.9	37	26.9
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	607	17.7	127	23.9	29	20.9	25	18.1
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	278	8.1	55	10.3	10	7.2	17	12.3
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	905	26.3	147	27.7	48	34.6	38	27.6
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	383	11.1	88	16.6	13	9.4	16	11.6
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	10,547	306.9	1,625	305.7	387	279.2	540	391.9
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	225	6.5	52	9.8	6	4.3	10	7.3
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	7,104	206.7	1,044	196.4	261	188.3	376	272.9
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	4,751	138.2	660	124.2	136	98.1	245	177.8
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	1,772	51.6	245	46.1	36	26.0	130	94.3
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	2,567	74.7	417	78.4	101	72.9	134	97.3
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	88	2.6	18	3.4	1	0.7	5	3.6
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	334	9.7	55	10.3	16	11.5	20	14.5
Cerebral infarction (I63)	189	5.5	43	8.1	7	5.0	5	3.6
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	1,347	39.2	220	41.4	48	34.6	63	45.7
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	226	6.6	30	5.6	4	2.9	10	7.3
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	637	18.5	120	22.6	39	28.1	21	15.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	1,696	49.3	216	40.6	55	39.7	79	57.3
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	968	28.2	168	31.6	47	33.9	42	30.5
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	488	14.2	93	17.5	24	17.3	18	13.1
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	298	8.7	55	10.3	12	8.7	9	6.5
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	105	3.1	21	4.0	4	2.9	3	2.2
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	134	3.9	23	4.3	6	4.3	7	5.1
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	51	1.5	7	1.3	3	2.2	4	2.9
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	1,211	35.2	190	35.7	52	37.5	51	37.0
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	502	14.6	74	13.9	17	12.3	31	22.5
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	93	2.7	23	4.3	3	2.2	6	4.4
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2,Y89.9)	62	1.8	18	3.4	4	2.9	1	0.7

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Baker		Benton		Clackamas		Clatsop	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	186	1110.4	440	561.9	2,634	774.7	375	1050.4
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	–	–	3	3.8	30	8.8	4	11.2
Septicemia (A40-A41)	–	–	1	1.3	12	3.5	2	5.6
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	–	–	4	1.2	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	2	2.6	5	1.5	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	47	280.6	116	148.1	679	199.7	100	280.1
Colon (C18)	5	29.9	9	11.5	48	14.1	6	16.8
Pancreas (C25)	–	–	4	5.1	26	7.6	2	5.6
Bronchus & lung (C34)	11	65.7	32	40.9	192	56.5	34	95.2
Skin (C43-44)	–	–	–	–	23	6.8	2	5.6
Breast (C50)	4	23.9	12	15.3	37	10.9	4	11.2
Cervical (C53)	1	6.0	–	–	5	1.5	–	–
Uterine (C54)	–	–	2	2.6	4	1.2	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	2	11.9	3	3.8	17	5.0	2	5.6
Prostate (C61)	3	17.9	7	8.9	41	12.1	7	19.6
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	1	6.0	4	5.1	12	3.5	2	5.6
Bladder (C67)	–	–	3	3.8	14	4.1	4	11.2
Brain (C70-C72)	1	6.0	5	6.4	22	6.5	3	8.4
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	7	41.8	12	15.3	77	22.6	7	19.6
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	5	29.9	5	6.4	29	8.5	4	11.2
Leukemia (C91-C95)	2	11.9	4	5.1	27	7.9	2	5.6
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	2	11.9	1	1.3	19	5.6	1	2.8
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	5	29.9	12	15.3	71	20.9	10	28.0
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	4	23.9	9	11.5	50	14.7	3	8.4
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	1	6.0	4	5.1	22	6.5	2	5.6
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	1	6.0	11	14.0	80	23.5	11	30.8
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	4	23.9	8	10.2	31	9.1	3	8.4
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	67	400.0	168	214.6	970	285.3	157	439.8
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	1	6.0	1	1.3	11	3.2	2	5.6
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	45	268.7	106	135.4	660	194.1	110	308.1
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	24	143.3	81	103.4	449	132.1	88	246.5
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	5	29.9	34	43.4	156	45.9	26	72.8
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	13	77.6	53	67.7	241	70.9	35	98.0
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	1	1.3	8	2.4	2	5.6
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	2	11.9	6	7.7	37	10.9	8	22.4
Cerebral infarction (I63)	–	–	7	8.9	18	5.3	–	–
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	5	29.9	19	24.3	131	38.5	17	47.6
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	2	11.9	4	5.1	27	7.9	2	5.6
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	5	29.9	6	7.7	77	22.6	7	19.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	18	107.5	25	31.9	136	40.0	18	50.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	8	47.8	13	16.6	82	24.1	11	30.8
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	–	–	11	14.0	34	10.0	7	19.6
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	–	–	5	6.4	23	6.8	5	14.0
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	1	1.3	8	2.4	2	5.6
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	–	–	1	1.3	10	2.9	1	2.8
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	–	–	5	1.5	1	2.8
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	8	47.8	15	19.2	92	27.1	13	36.4
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	2	11.9	9	11.5	37	10.9	11	30.8
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	–	–	–	–	6	1.8	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	–	–	–	–	6	1.8	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Columbia		Coos		Crook		Curry	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	385	881.0	812	1293.0	205	1062.2	346	1632.1
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	8	18.3	9	14.3	2	10.4	3	14.2
Septicemia (A40-A41)	3	6.9	5	8.0	2	10.4	2	9.4
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	2	3.2	–	–	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	1	1.6	–	–	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	87	199.1	193	307.3	46	238.3	94	443.4
Colon (C18)	5	11.4	13	20.7	2	10.4	9	42.5
Pancreas (C25)	–	–	9	14.3	1	5.2	4	18.9
Bronchus & lung (C34)	26	59.5	73	116.2	18	93.3	30	141.5
Skin (C43-44)	1	2.3	2	3.2	2	10.4	3	14.2
Breast (C50)	5	11.4	12	19.1	7	36.3	5	23.6
Cervical (C53)	–	–	1	1.6	–	–	–	–
Uterine (C54)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	–	–	2	3.2	–	–	2	9.4
Prostate (C61)	4	9.2	10	15.9	2	10.4	7	33.0
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	1	2.3	3	4.8	2	10.4	1	4.7
Bladder (C67)	3	6.9	7	11.1	2	10.4	1	4.7
Brain (C70-C72)	4	9.2	6	9.6	3	15.5	1	4.7
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	14	32.0	24	38.2	3	15.5	8	37.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	5	11.4	7	11.1	2	10.4	2	9.4
Leukemia (C91-C95)	6	13.7	14	22.3	–	–	4	18.9
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	6	13.7	5	8.0	–	–	1	4.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	12	27.5	26	41.4	4	20.7	12	56.6
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	15	34.3	14	22.3	6	31.1	2	9.4
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	1	2.3	11	17.5	3	15.5	1	4.7
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	8	18.3	30	47.8	5	25.9	14	66.0
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	2	4.6	15	23.9	2	10.4	4	18.9
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	135	308.9	308	490.4	85	440.4	128	603.8
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	4	9.2	12	19.1	1	5.2	1	4.7
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	92	210.5	209	332.8	50	259.1	87	410.4
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	70	160.2	133	211.8	35	181.3	64	301.9
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	27	61.8	39	62.1	10	51.8	24	113.2
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	32	73.2	71	113.1	8	41.5	34	160.4
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2	4.6	7	11.1	–	–	1	4.7
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	3	6.9	8	12.7	2	10.4	6	28.3
Cerebral infarction (I63)	5	11.4	6	9.6	1	5.2	3	14.2
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	20	45.8	31	49.4	2	10.4	18	84.9
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	1	2.3	6	9.6	1	5.2	3	14.2
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	10	22.9	16	25.5	2	10.4	8	37.7
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	24	54.9	53	84.4	12	62.2	23	108.5
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	12	27.5	30	47.8	7	36.3	14	66.0
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	5	11.4	15	23.9	–	–	5	23.6
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	3	6.9	8	12.7	–	–	3	14.2
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	2	3.2	–	–	1	4.7
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	2	4.6	1	1.6	2	10.4	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	–	–	1	5.2	1	4.7
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	14	32.0	28	44.6	12	62.2	9	42.5
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	8	18.3	8	12.7	3	15.5	8	37.7
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2	4.6	1	1.6	–	–	1	4.7
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	–	–	1	1.6	1	5.2	1	4.7

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Deschutes		Douglas		Gilliam		Grant	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	916	785.6	1,155	1149.3	21	1105.3	101	1270.4
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	13	11.1	9	9.0	–	–	1	12.6
Septicemia (A40-A41)	9	7.7	4	4.0	–	–	1	12.6
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	1	0.9	2	2.0	–	–	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	1	1.0	–	–	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	230	197.3	266	264.7	8	421.1	23	289.3
Colon (C18)	20	17.2	13	12.9	–	–	3	37.7
Pancreas (C25)	7	6.0	15	14.9	–	–	1	12.6
Bronchus & lung (C34)	73	62.6	83	82.6	1	52.6	4	50.3
Skin (C43-44)	4	3.4	1	1.0	–	–	1	12.6
Breast (C50)	11	9.4	15	14.9	2	105.3	1	12.6
Cervical (C53)	–	–	2	2.0	–	–	–	–
Uterine (C54)	2	1.7	1	1.0	–	–	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	10	8.6	7	7.0	–	–	–	–
Prostate (C61)	11	9.4	27	26.9	–	–	1	12.6
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	4	3.4	7	7.0	–	–	1	12.6
Bladder (C67)	2	1.7	3	3.0	1	52.6	1	12.6
Brain (C70-C72)	10	8.6	12	11.9	–	–	–	–
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	29	24.9	21	20.9	2	105.3	5	62.9
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	11	9.4	6	6.0	–	–	1	12.6
Leukemia (C91-C95)	14	12.0	12	11.9	1	52.6	3	37.7
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	3	2.6	6	6.0	–	–	2	25.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	19	16.3	46	45.8	–	–	–	–
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	21	18.0	28	27.9	–	–	1	12.6
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	8	6.9	15	14.9	–	–	1	12.6
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	20	17.2	31	30.8	–	–	3	37.7
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	7	6.0	16	15.9	–	–	–	–
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	336	288.2	395	393.0	8	421.1	42	528.3
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	4	3.4	10	10.0	–	–	–	–
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	235	201.5	280	278.6	7	368.4	29	364.8
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	167	143.2	183	182.1	5	263.2	19	239.0
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	61	52.3	53	52.7	4	210.5	13	163.5
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	72	61.7	84	83.6	1	52.6	12	150.9
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	2	2.0	–	–	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	9	7.7	10	10.0	–	–	3	37.7
Cerebral infarction (I63)	1	0.9	9	9.0	–	–	–	–
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	45	38.6	45	44.8	–	–	3	37.7
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	6	5.1	8	8.0	–	–	–	–
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	20	17.2	25	24.9	–	–	3	37.7
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	64	54.9	87	86.6	1	52.6	8	100.6
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	22	18.9	46	45.8	–	–	3	37.7
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	17	14.6	16	15.9	–	–	3	37.7
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	13	11.1	10	10.0	–	–	2	25.2
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	2	1.7	3	3.0	–	–	–	–
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	5	4.3	7	7.0	–	–	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	45	38.6	50	49.8	1	52.6	5	62.9
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	13	11.1	21	20.9	–	–	2	25.2
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	4	3.4	4	4.0	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	2	1.7	1	1.0	–	–	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Harney		Hood River		Jackson		Jefferson	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	80	1052.6	177	863.4	1,877	1030.2	168	877.3
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	–	–	5	24.4	26	14.3	1	5.2
Septicemia (A40-A41)	–	–	4	19.5	9	4.9	1	5.2
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	1	4.9	8	4.4	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	15	197.4	31	151.2	457	250.8	33	172.3
Colon (C18)	1	13.2	3	14.6	38	20.9	–	–
Pancreas (C25)	4	52.6	1	4.9	27	14.8	2	10.4
Bronchus & lung (C34)	2	26.3	8	39.0	133	73.0	10	52.2
Skin (C43-44)	–	–	1	4.9	6	3.3	2	10.4
Breast (C50)	1	13.2	1	4.9	30	16.5	2	10.4
Cervical (C53)	–	–	–	–	3	1.6	2	10.4
Uterine (C54)	–	–	–	–	2	1.1	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	–	–	–	–	11	6.0	1	5.2
Prostate (C61)	1	13.2	2	9.8	35	19.2	4	20.9
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	–	–	–	–	7	3.8	1	5.2
Bladder (C67)	–	–	–	–	15	8.2	–	–
Brain (C70-C72)	–	–	2	9.8	14	7.7	–	–
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	3	39.5	2	9.8	47	25.8	3	15.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	–	–	1	4.9	21	11.5	–	–
Leukemia (C91-C95)	1	13.2	1	4.9	18	9.9	3	15.7
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	–	–	–	–	8	4.4	1	5.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	2	26.3	5	24.4	49	26.9	9	47.0
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	–	–	6	29.3	33	18.1	5	26.1
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	–	–	3	14.6	10	5.5	1	5.2
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	2	26.3	6	29.3	89	48.8	6	31.3
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	–	–	2	9.8	21	11.5	6	31.3
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	31	407.9	58	282.9	697	382.5	61	318.5
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	2	26.3	2	9.8	8	4.4	3	15.7
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	22	289.5	35	170.7	471	258.5	43	224.5
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	15	197.4	24	117.1	323	177.3	35	182.8
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	8	105.3	14	68.3	102	56.0	11	57.4
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	5	65.8	16	78.0	190	104.3	12	62.7
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	1	4.9	3	1.6	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	1	13.2	4	19.5	25	13.7	1	5.2
Cerebral infarction (I63)	–	–	2	9.8	10	5.5	–	–
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	2	26.3	5	24.4	116	63.7	5	26.1
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	–	–	1	4.9	11	6.0	1	5.2
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	1	13.2	6	29.3	35	19.2	4	20.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	7	92.1	10	48.8	109	59.8	14	73.1
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	6	78.9	8	39.0	50	27.4	6	31.3
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	2	26.3	4	19.5	19	10.4	2	10.4
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	2	26.3	1	4.9	14	7.7	2	10.4
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	2	9.8	4	2.2	1	5.2
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	–	–	–	–	4	2.2	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1	13.2	1	4.9	–	–	1	5.2
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	4	52.6	8	39.0	75	41.2	13	67.9
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	4	52.6	3	14.6	39	21.4	1	5.2
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	–	–	–	–	6	3.3	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	–	–	–	–	3	1.6	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Josephine		Klamath		Lake		Lane	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	964	1267.6	649	1015.6	89	1194.6	2,844	877.9
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	11	14.5	9	14.1	1	13.4	42	13.0
Septicemia (A40-A41)	3	3.9	6	9.4	1	13.4	18	5.6
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	2	2.6	–	–	–	–	7	2.2
HIV disease (B20-B24)	3	3.9	1	1.6	–	–	4	1.2
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	223	293.2	150	234.7	24	322.1	622	192.0
Colon (C18)	21	27.6	10	15.6	–	–	32	9.9
Pancreas (C25)	10	13.1	10	15.6	3	40.3	38	11.7
Bronchus & lung (C34)	66	86.8	43	67.3	7	94.0	202	62.4
Skin (C43-44)	–	–	1	1.6	1	13.4	20	6.2
Breast (C50)	19	25.0	12	18.8	1	13.4	54	16.7
Cervical (C53)	1	1.3	–	–	1	13.4	3	0.9
Uterine (C54)	1	1.3	–	–	1	13.4	4	1.2
Ovarian (C56)	9	11.8	4	6.3	1	13.4	16	4.9
Prostate (C61)	12	15.8	9	14.1	2	26.8	34	10.5
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	4	5.3	3	4.7	–	–	15	4.6
Bladder (C67)	8	10.5	4	6.3	–	–	14	4.3
Brain (C70-C72)	6	7.9	1	1.6	–	–	13	4.0
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	17	22.4	15	23.5	3	40.3	67	20.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	8	10.5	7	11.0	2	26.8	26	8.0
Leukemia (C91-C95)	4	5.3	5	7.8	–	–	25	7.7
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	10	13.1	3	4.7	–	–	18	5.6
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	27	35.5	18	28.2	–	–	102	31.5
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	20	26.3	6	9.4	–	–	75	23.2
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	10	13.1	5	7.8	–	–	26	8.0
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	25	32.9	19	29.7	3	40.3	86	26.5
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	13	17.1	14	21.9	–	–	32	9.9
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	389	511.5	213	333.3	38	510.1	934	288.3
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	8	10.5	7	11.0	1	13.4	21	6.5
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	278	365.5	149	233.2	25	335.6	647	199.7
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	207	272.2	105	164.3	14	187.9	376	116.1
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	55	72.3	47	73.6	5	67.1	123	38.0
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	84	110.5	50	78.2	10	134.2	215	66.4
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2	2.6	4	6.3	–	–	8	2.5
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	5	6.6	5	7.8	1	13.4	31	9.6
Cerebral infarction (I63)	1	1.3	2	3.1	–	–	13	4.0
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	57	75.0	21	32.9	6	80.5	109	33.6
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	12	15.8	5	7.8	2	26.8	20	6.2
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	12	15.8	10	15.6	–	–	61	18.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	58	76.3	48	75.1	4	53.7	151	46.6
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	37	48.7	26	40.7	2	26.8	88	27.2
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	19	25.0	5	7.8	1	13.4	52	16.1
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	8	10.5	1	1.6	–	–	31	9.6
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	2	2.6	4	6.3	–	–	9	2.8
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	1	1.3	3	4.7	–	–	16	4.9
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2	2.6	–	–	–	–	7	2.2
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	23	30.2	38	59.5	7	94.0	130	40.1
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	19	25.0	19	29.7	2	26.8	42	13.0
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	1	1.3	1	1.6	–	–	10	3.1
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	–	–	–	–	1	13.4	14	4.3

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Lincoln		Linn		Malheur		Marion	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	541	1213.0	928	897.9	292	919.7	2,429	848.4
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	7	15.7	12	11.6	6	18.9	39	13.6
Septicemia (A40-A41)	2	4.5	4	3.9	2	6.3	18	6.3
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	2	4.5	3	2.9	1	3.1	6	2.1
HIV disease (B20-B24)	1	2.2	1	1.0	1	3.1	5	1.7
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	141	316.1	227	219.6	68	214.2	590	206.1
Colon (C18)	13	29.1	16	15.5	2	6.3	41	14.3
Pancreas (C25)	2	4.5	9	8.7	1	3.1	34	11.9
Bronchus & lung (C34)	47	105.4	70	67.7	26	81.9	171	59.7
Skin (C43-44)	4	9.0	6	5.8	1	3.1	23	8.0
Breast (C50)	11	24.7	14	13.5	3	9.4	39	13.6
Cervical (C53)	2	4.5	1	1.0	–	–	2	0.7
Uterine (C54)	–	–	2	1.9	2	6.3	3	1.0
Ovarian (C56)	2	4.5	8	7.7	4	12.6	18	6.3
Prostate (C61)	11	24.7	9	8.7	2	6.3	38	13.3
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	2	4.5	9	8.7	1	3.1	12	4.2
Bladder (C67)	1	2.2	9	8.7	2	6.3	14	4.9
Brain (C70-C72)	3	6.7	6	5.8	2	6.3	17	5.9
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	14	31.4	21	20.3	5	15.7	61	21.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	7	15.7	8	7.7	1	3.1	27	9.4
Leukemia (C91-C95)	4	9.0	7	6.8	3	9.4	19	6.6
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	3	6.7	6	5.8	1	3.1	12	4.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	20	44.8	19	18.4	5	15.7	70	24.4
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	3	6.7	20	19.4	2	6.3	44	15.4
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	6	13.5	7	6.8	1	3.1	24	8.4
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	15	33.6	25	24.2	8	25.2	65	22.7
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	10	22.4	11	10.6	4	12.6	20	7.0
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	184	412.6	340	329.0	111	349.6	918	320.6
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	3	6.7	8	7.7	–	–	11	3.8
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	111	248.9	237	229.3	74	233.1	636	222.1
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	71	159.2	155	150.0	50	157.5	444	155.1
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	24	53.8	69	66.8	17	53.5	238	83.1
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	43	96.4	81	78.4	28	88.2	233	81.4
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	1	2.2	3	2.9	1	3.1	6	2.1
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	3	6.7	9	8.7	4	12.6	24	8.4
Cerebral infarction (I63)	2	4.5	8	7.7	1	3.1	19	6.6
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	25	56.1	44	42.6	9	28.3	120	41.9
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	7	15.7	7	6.8	3	9.4	16	5.6
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	9	20.2	20	19.4	10	31.5	51	17.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	37	83.0	65	62.9	20	63.0	127	44.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	27	60.5	36	34.8	7	22.0	63	22.0
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	5	11.2	19	18.4	4	12.6	31	10.8
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	5	11.2	14	13.5	3	9.4	16	5.6
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	3	6.7	5	4.8	1	3.1	11	3.8
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	3	6.7	3	2.9	1	3.1	15	5.2
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2	4.5	1	1.0	–	–	5	1.7
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	17	38.1	33	31.9	19	59.8	90	31.4
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	17	38.1	12	11.6	1	3.1	38	13.3
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	1	2.2	1	1.0	–	–	12	4.2
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	2	4.5	2	1.9	–	–	2	0.7

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Morrow		Multnomah		Polk		Sherman	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	72	648.6	5,711	862.2	487	776.7	18	923.1
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	2	18.0	113	17.1	6	9.6	–	–
Septicemia (A40-A41)	1	9.0	44	6.6	3	4.8	–	–
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	22	3.3	1	1.6	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	1	9.0	26	3.9	–	–	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	24	216.2	1,268	191.4	99	157.9	4	205.1
Colon (C18)	1	9.0	87	13.1	10	15.9	–	–
Pancreas (C25)	1	9.0	71	10.7	4	6.4	–	–
Bronchus & lung (C34)	10	90.1	361	54.5	30	47.8	3	153.8
Skin (C43-44)	1	9.0	19	2.9	–	–	–	–
Breast (C50)	1	9.0	88	13.3	7	11.2	–	–
Cervical (C53)	2	18.0	6	0.9	–	–	–	–
Uterine (C54)	–	–	12	1.8	–	–	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	–	–	39	5.9	3	4.8	–	–
Prostate (C61)	–	–	74	11.2	5	8.0	–	–
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	2	18.0	33	5.0	5	8.0	–	–
Bladder (C67)	–	–	28	4.2	1	1.6	–	–
Brain (C70-C72)	1	9.0	24	3.6	7	11.2	–	–
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	2	18.0	121	18.3	10	15.9	1	51.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	2	18.0	48	7.2	5	8.0	–	–
Leukemia (C91-C95)	–	–	43	6.5	2	3.2	1	51.3
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	–	–	37	5.6	2	3.2	–	–
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	2	18.0	179	27.0	11	17.5	1	51.3
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	1	9.0	147	22.2	6	9.6	2	102.6
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	–	–	64	9.7	7	11.2	–	–
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	–	–	184	27.8	18	28.7	–	–
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	2	18.0	100	15.1	5	8.0	–	–
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	25	225.2	1,941	293.0	208	331.7	7	359.0
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	1	9.0	59	8.9	7	11.2	–	–
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	18	162.2	1,248	188.4	145	231.3	5	256.4
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	9	81.1	790	119.3	97	154.7	3	153.8
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	5	45.0	283	42.7	49	78.1	2	102.6
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	5	45.0	500	75.5	49	78.1	1	51.3
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	20	3.0	–	–	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	1	9.0	72	10.9	9	14.4	–	–
Cerebral infarction (I63)	–	–	46	6.9	2	3.2	1	51.3
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	3	27.0	263	39.7	16	25.5	–	–
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	1	9.0	38	5.7	2	3.2	–	–
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	1	9.0	138	20.8	5	8.0	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	2	18.0	275	41.5	26	41.5	–	–
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	1	9.0	203	30.6	17	27.1	1	51.3
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	3	27.0	112	16.9	9	14.4	1	51.3
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	3	27.0	66	10.0	4	6.4	–	–
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	1	9.0	25	3.8	1	1.6	–	–
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	–	–	29	4.4	2	3.2	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	11	1.7	1	1.6	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	3	27.0	225	34.0	22	35.1	2	102.6
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	1	9.0	91	13.7	9	14.4	–	–
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	–	–	27	4.1	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	–	–	19	2.9	–	–	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Tillamook		Umatilla		Union		Wallowa	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	262	1078.2	573	808.8	217	883.9	82	1131.0
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	3	12.3	5	7.1	5	20.4	1	13.8
Septicemia (A40-A41)	1	4.1	2	2.8	4	16.3	–	–
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	1	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	–	–	1	4.1	1	13.8
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	69	284.0	150	211.7	52	211.8	17	234.5
Colon (C18)	5	20.6	14	19.8	6	24.4	–	–
Pancreas (C25)	2	8.2	7	9.9	4	16.3	3	41.4
Bronchus & lung (C34)	19	78.2	41	57.9	10	40.7	4	55.2
Skin (C43-44)	1	4.1	1	1.4	–	–	–	–
Breast (C50)	5	20.6	11	15.5	2	8.1	–	–
Cervical (C53)	1	4.1	1	1.4	–	–	–	–
Uterine (C54)	1	4.1	1	1.4	–	–	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	3	12.3	4	5.6	1	4.1	–	–
Prostate (C61)	2	8.2	13	18.3	3	12.2	2	27.6
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	2	8.2	2	2.8	2	8.1	–	–
Bladder (C67)	1	4.1	5	7.1	–	–	1	13.8
Brain (C70-C72)	1	4.1	6	8.5	–	–	–	–
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	11	45.3	18	25.4	6	24.4	4	55.2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	3	12.3	12	16.9	3	12.2	1	13.8
Leukemia (C91-C95)	4	16.5	5	7.1	2	8.1	1	13.8
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	1	4.1	3	4.2	2	8.1	1	13.8
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	8	32.9	10	14.1	5	20.4	–	–
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	3	12.3	6	8.5	5	20.4	1	13.8
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	4	16.5	8	11.3	1	4.1	1	13.8
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	4	16.5	13	18.3	2	8.1	2	27.6
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	5	20.6	9	12.7	2	8.1	1	13.8
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	94	386.8	174	245.6	64	260.7	32	441.4
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	4	16.5	7	9.9	–	–	1	13.8
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	65	267.5	126	177.8	48	195.5	21	289.7
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	49	201.6	84	118.6	29	118.1	20	275.9
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	14	57.6	31	43.8	10	40.7	3	41.4
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	17	70.0	33	46.6	12	48.9	9	124.1
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	1	1.4	–	–	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	–	–	3	4.2	2	8.1	2	27.6
Cerebral infarction (I63)	–	–	3	4.2	1	4.1	3	41.4
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	12	49.4	22	31.1	7	28.5	3	41.4
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	1	4.1	5	7.1	2	8.1	–	–
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	5	20.6	8	11.3	7	28.5	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	19	78.2	43	60.7	15	61.1	6	82.8
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	10	41.2	22	31.1	7	28.5	2	27.6
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	5	20.6	9	12.7	7	28.5	1	13.8
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	3	12.3	4	5.6	6	24.4	–	–
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	1	4.1	1	1.4	–	–	1	13.8
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	1	4.1	3	4.2	1	4.1	1	13.8
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	1	1.4	3	12.2	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	10	41.2	23	32.5	11	44.8	3	41.4
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	8	32.9	9	12.7	4	16.3	3	41.4
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	–	–	4	5.6	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	1	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-38. Selected Causes of Death by County, Oregon Residents, 2000 — Continued

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Wasco		Washington		Wheeler		Yamhill	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Total	281	1178.2	2,577	573.6	23	1483.9	624	729.8
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	3	12.6	49	10.9	–	–	14	16.4
Septicemia (A40-A41)	3	12.6	18	4.0	–	–	6	7.0
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	12	2.7	–	–	2	2.3
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	5	1.1	–	–	2	2.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	63	264.2	616	137.1	5	322.6	152	177.8
Colon (C18)	6	25.2	61	13.6	–	–	10	11.7
Pancreas (C25)	4	16.8	40	8.9	–	–	11	12.9
Bronchus & lung (C34)	19	79.7	170	37.8	1	64.5	48	56.1
Skin (C43-44)	–	–	18	4.0	–	–	2	2.3
Breast (C50)	5	21.0	49	10.9	–	–	14	16.4
Cervical (C53)	–	–	2	0.4	–	–	–	–
Uterine (C54)	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	2	2.3
Ovarian (C56)	2	8.4	23	5.1	–	–	8	9.4
Prostate (C61)	4	16.8	23	5.1	1	64.5	14	16.4
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	3	12.6	14	3.1	–	–	1	1.2
Bladder (C67)	1	4.2	16	3.6	–	–	3	3.5
Brain (C70-C72)	3	12.6	18	4.0	1	64.5	3	3.5
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	5	21.0	62	13.8	1	64.5	13	15.2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	5	21.0	30	6.7	–	–	5	5.8
Leukemia (C91-C95)	–	–	26	5.8	–	–	5	5.8
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	3	12.6	15	3.3	–	–	7	8.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	9	37.7	62	13.8	–	–	17	19.9
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	5	21.0	48	10.7	3	193.5	13	15.2
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	3	12.6	26	5.8	–	–	2	2.3
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	14	58.7	89	19.8	1	64.5	15	17.5
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	4	16.8	24	5.3	–	–	6	7.0
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	92	385.7	901	200.6	8	516.1	228	266.7
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	2	8.4	21	4.7	–	–	2	2.3
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	64	268.3	556	123.8	6	387.1	164	191.8
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	41	171.9	374	83.2	4	258.1	114	133.3
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	10	41.9	161	35.8	1	64.5	38	44.4
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	23	96.4	250	55.6	1	64.5	44	51.5
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	3	12.6	9	2.0	–	–	3	3.5
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	2	8.4	33	7.3	–	–	3	3.5
Cerebral infarction (I63)	3	12.6	18	4.0	1	64.5	3	3.5
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	12	50.3	134	29.8	–	–	20	23.4
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	1	4.2	26	5.8	–	–	5	5.8
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	3	12.6	53	11.8	–	–	19	22.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	23	96.4	128	28.5	–	–	40	46.8
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	9	37.7	80	17.8	–	–	12	14.0
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	5	21.0	51	11.4	1	64.5	8	9.4
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	4	16.8	32	7.1	1	64.5	6	7.0
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	1	4.2	11	2.4	–	–	2	2.3
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	–	–	20	4.5	–	–	2	2.3
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1	4.2	3	0.7	–	–	1	1.2
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	11	46.1	118	26.3	2	129.0	32	37.4
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	4	16.8	48	10.7	–	–	6	7.0
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	3	12.6	8	1.8	–	–	1	1.2
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2)	–	–	5	1.1	–	–	1	1.2

[1] Rate per 100,000 population.
[2] Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-39. All Deaths and Medical Examiner's Cases by County of Occurrence, Autopsy Status, and Manner of Death, Oregon, 2000

County of Occurrence and Manner of Death	Total Deaths	Total Deaths Autopsied	% of Total Deaths Autopsied	M.E. Cases	M.E. Cases Autopsied	% of M.E. Cases Autopsied
Total	29,567	1,546	5.2	3,274	970	29.6
Baker	176	6	3.4	35	5	14.3
Benton	492	32	6.5	31	18	58.1
Clackamas	2,443	129	5.3	207	79	38.2
Clatsop	334	11	3.3	48	9	18.8
Columbia	201	14	7.0	39	12	30.8
Coos	801	23	2.9	79	19	24.1
Crook	173	4	2.3	34	4	11.8
Curry	213	7	3.3	28	7	25.0
Deschutes	1,027	36	3.5	121	23	19.0
Douglas	1,138	36	3.2	119	16	13.4
Gilliam	14	2	14.3	4	2	50.0
Grant	88	2	2.3	16	2	12.5
Harney	66	1	1.5	19	1	5.3
Hood River	175	4	2.3	21	3	14.3
Jackson	1,900	45	2.4	178	31	17.4
Jefferson	146	9	6.2	27	8	29.6
Josephine	934	33	3.5	92	24	26.1
Klamath	644	43	6.7	95	35	36.8
Lake	77	2	2.6	11	2	18.2
Lane	2,876	204	7.1	308	159	51.6
Lincoln	491	16	3.3	74	13	17.6
Linn	808	31	3.8	100	28	28.0
Malheur	302	12	4.0	37	12	32.4
Marion	2,403	125	5.2	186	92	49.5
Morrow	45	1	2.2	11	1	9.1
Multnomah	6,801	508	7.5	847	243	28.7
Polk	357	15	4.2	35	11	31.4
Sherman	12	1	8.3	3	1	33.3
Tillamook	219	4	1.8	38	4	10.5
Umatilla	464	16	3.4	63	14	22.2
Union	199	6	3.0	27	5	18.5
Wallowa	76	1	1.3	13	1	7.7
Wasco	313	16	5.1	25	8	32.0
Washington	2,573	133	5.2	257	66	25.7
Wheeler	11	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	575	18	3.1	46	12	26.1
Manner of Death						
Natural	27,666	1,059	3.8	1,597	492	30.8
Unintentional	1,221	284	23.3	1,014	278	27.4
Suicide	501	67	13.4	501	67	13.4
Homicide	91	80	87.9	91	80	87.9
Undetermined	62	44	71.0	62	44	71.0
Legal Intervention/War	7	7	100.0	7	7	100.0
Medical Care Complication	19	5	26.3	2	2	100.0

– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-40. Deaths Occurring in Oregon by Disposal of Remains and County of Residence, 2000

County of Residence	Total		Burial		Cremation		Mausoleum		Removal[1]		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	29,567	100	10,303	35	16,580	56	1,077	4	1,446	5	161	1
Baker	174	100	84	48	83	48	1	1	5	3	1	1
Benton	428	100	138	32	257	60	10	2	15	4	8	2
Clackamas	2,580	100	905	35	1,413	55	154	6	91	4	17	1
Clatsop	357	100	115	32	223	62	6	2	10	3	3	1
Columbia	298	100	110	37	160	54	11	4	14	5	3	1
Coos	802	100	230	29	534	67	12	1	25	3	1	<0.5
Crook	200	100	91	46	98	49	1	<0.5	10	5	–	–
Curry	277	100	60	22	211	76	–	–	6	2	–	–
Deschutes	901	100	262	29	587	65	20	2	30	3	2	<0.5
Douglas	1,134	100	360	32	716	63	14	1	39	3	5	<0.5
Gilliam	20	100	9	45	10	50	–	–	1	5	–	–
Grant	95	100	44	46	47	49	1	1	3	3	–	–
Harney	76	100	37	49	39	51	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	173	100	62	36	85	49	7	4	16	9	3	2
Jackson	1,840	100	577	31	1,150	62	40	2	73	4	–	–
Jefferson	165	100	72	44	89	54	–	–	4	2	–	–
Josephine	945	100	245	26	639	68	14	1	46	5	1	<0.5
Klamath	638	100	214	34	392	61	4	1	28	4	–	–
Lake	85	100	38	45	44	52	–	–	2	2	1	1
Lane	2,786	100	894	32	1,712	61	70	3	96	3	14	1
Lincoln	531	100	113	21	381	72	14	3	20	4	3	1
Linn	917	100	405	44	447	49	35	4	25	3	5	1
Malheur	244	100	138	57	67	27	–	–	39	16	–	–
Marion	2,390	100	957	40	1,242	52	91	4	87	4	13	1
Morrow	68	100	37	54	26	38	–	–	4	6	1	1
Multnomah	5,617	100	2,038	36	2,967	53	376	7	186	3	50	1
Polk	475	100	208	44	234	49	14	3	17	4	2	<0.5
Sherman	17	100	5	29	11	65	1	6	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	254	100	80	31	155	61	9	4	7	3	3	1
Umatilla	456	100	220	48	175	38	3	1	56	12	2	<0.5
Union	199	100	118	59	42	21	5	3	33	17	1	1
Wallowa	78	100	36	46	9	12	–	–	33	42	–	–
Wasco	272	100	119	44	133	49	7	3	12	4	1	<0.5
Washington	2,518	100	847	34	1,426	57	108	4	119	5	18	1
Wheeler	21	100	12	57	8	38	–	–	1	5	–	–
Yamhill	614	100	271	44	290	47	37	6	15	2	1	<0.5
Out-of-state	922	100	152	16	478	52	12	1	278	30	2	<0.5

[1] Out-of-state.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-41. Unintentional Injury Deaths for Selected Causes, by County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total	Motor Vehicle	Falls	Poison - Drugs[1]	Poison - Other[2]	Drowning	Water Transport[3]	Fire
Total	1,211	486	267	128	7	66	19	34
Baker	8	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	15	10	2	1	–	1	–	–
Clackamas	92	30	23	12	–	4	1	4
Clatsop	13	5	2	2	–	–	2	–
Columbia	14	6	1	2	–	3	–	1
Coos	28	12	7	1	–	–	1	1
Crook	12	6	2	–	–	2	–	–
Curry	9	1	2	–	–	2	–	3
Deschutes	45	22	8	4	1	1	3	1
Douglas	50	25	7	5	–	3	–	2
Gilliam	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Grant	5	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Harney	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	8	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
Jackson	75	25	28	4	–	4	2	2
Jefferson	13	8	2	1	1	–	–	–
Josephine	23	14	4	2	–	1	–	–
Klamath	38	16	4	7	2	–	–	1
Lake	7	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	130	55	26	19	–	6	2	3
Lincoln	17	6	1	2	1	2	1	1
Linn	33	13	6	3	–	1	–	1
Malheur	19	7	3	1	–	1	–	1
Marion	90	54	13	6	–	4	1	1
Morrow	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Multnomah	225	71	62	36	–	14	2	7
Polk	22	10	1	–	–	6	–	–
Sherman	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	10	2	2	–	–	2	2	–
Umatilla	23	9	5	–	1	–	–	–
Union	11	5	4	–	–	–	–	–
Wallowa	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Wasco	11	4	2	1	–	1	–	–
Washington	118	39	33	14	1	6	–	4
Wheeler	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	32	11	9	3	–	1	–	1

[1] Includes overdoses from all drugs/medications; ICD-10 codes do not distinguish between illicit and licit drugs.
[2] Includes poisonings by substances other than drugs, such as carbon monoxide and alcohol.
[3] Includes both drownings and other mishaps, but not voluntarily jumping from a watercraft.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-42. Unintentional Injury Deaths for Selected Causes, by County of Injury, Oregon, 2000

County of Injury	Total	Motor Vehicle	Falls	Poison - Drugs[1]	Poison - Other[2]	Drowning	Water Transport[3]	Fire
Total	1,127	492	252	126	6	64	16	34
Baker	9	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	16	11	1	2	–	–	–	–
Clackamas	101	46	24	7	–	5	–	4
Clatsop	16	8	2	4	–	1	1	–
Columbia	12	5	–	2	–	2	–	1
Coos	26	11	6	1	–	3	–	1
Crook	12	8	2	–	–	2	–	–
Curry	10	1	2	–	–	2	2	2
Deschutes	39	17	8	3	2	–	2	1
Douglas	58	34	5	5	–	3	1	2
Gilliam	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Grant	6	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
Harney	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	7	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Jackson	67	22	28	3	–	3	1	2
Jefferson	19	13	1	2	–	1	1	–
Josephine	29	19	5	2	–	1	–	1
Klamath	32	15	7	6	1	–	2	–
Lake	7	5	2	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	118	53	22	21	–	7	1	2
Lincoln	19	9	1	2	1	3	–	2
Linn	34	19	6	3	–	1	–	1
Malheur	15	3	2	1	–	2	–	1
Marion	76	48	10	5	–	4	–	1
Morrow	7	3	2	–	–	–	1	–
Multnomah	177	38	63	40	1	7	–	8
Polk	15	9	2	–	–	3	–	–
Sherman	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	12	2	1	–	–	4	2	–
Umatilla	21	9	4	–	1	1	–	–
Union	7	3	2	–	–	1	–	–
Wallowa	6	2	–	–	–	1	1	–
Wasco	10	5	2	1	–	–	–	–
Washington	96	34	30	14	–	4	–	4
Wheeler	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	33	15	8	1	–	2	1	1

[1] Includes overdoses from all drugs/medications; ICD-10 codes do not distinguish between illicit and licit drugs.
[2] Includes poisonings by substances other than drugs, such as carbon monoxide and alcohol.
[3] Includes both drownings and other mishaps, but not voluntarily jumping from a watercraft.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-43. Deaths Due to Firearms by Manner, Sex, and County of Residence, Oregon Residents, 2000

County of Residence	Total	Unintended Injuries		Suicide		Homicide		Legal Interven.[1]		Undeterm. Manner	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	378	4	–	253	50	49	14	6	–	1	1
Baker	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	4	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackamas	24	–	–	12	7	2	2	1	–	–	–
Clatsop	7	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbia	5	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Coos	8	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Crook	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curry	6	–	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	14	–	–	10	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Douglas	15	–	–	12	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jackson	25	–	–	20	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
Jefferson	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Josephine	17	–	–	14	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Klamath	11	1	–	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Lake	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Lane	39	2	–	22	8	5	1	–	–	–	1
Lincoln	14	–	–	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linn	8	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Malheur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marion	39	1	–	19	6	7	4	2	–	–	–
Morrow	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	61	–	–	34	7	17	–	3	–	–	–
Polk	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	5	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	9	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Union	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wallowa	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	5	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	30	–	–	22	3	2	3	–	–	–	–
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	4	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Legal intervention is the intentional or unintentional death of a person resulting from the actions of a law enforcement agent.

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 6-44. Selected Causes of Death for the Residents of Oregon's Largest Cities, 2000

City of Residence	Population	Total Deaths	Selected Causes of Death									
			Heart	Cancr	CVD	CLRD	Un Inj	Alz	Dia	Pne	Sui	Alc
State Total	3.436.750	29,541	7,104	6,989	2,567	1,696	1,211	905	847	637	502	383
Albany	41,145	345	105	57	29	25	18	9	5	6	4	5
Ashland	19,610	165	29	34	17	12	9	15	2	2	4	1
Beaverton	77,050	573	123	135	62	27	23	24	12	17	10	5
Bend	52,800	421	117	95	35	29	22	11	4	7	5	1
Canby	12,910	139	34	27	14	8	10	6	5	3	–	1
Central Point ...	12,665	114	34	26	11	8	3	2	6	2	5	–
Coos Bay	15,380	248	64	55	25	18	11	4	12	5	2	3
Corvallis	49,440	291	75	74	37	14	8	11	7	4	4	6
Dallas	12,550	169	58	25	16	8	8	7	4	2	1	2
Eugene	138,615	1,213	261	241	101	55	52	48	40	39	17	13
Forest Grove ..	17,830	207	53	34	17	16	11	5	8	2	–	2
Grants Pass	23,170	345	106	70	29	15	4	12	8	7	5	4
Gresham	90,835	721	160	150	62	45	24	33	23	15	12	6
Hermiston	13,260	119	26	26	5	10	4	1	–	3	–	1
Hillsboro	71,455	328	69	75	35	14	12	13	11	6	8	2
Keizer	32,515	231	55	64	16	13	7	8	8	5	2	–
Klamath Falls ..	19,510	222	49	45	11	15	20	3	5	7	5	7
La Grande	12,340	126	32	28	5	10	5	1	3	3	2	1
Lake Oswego	35,415	221	53	63	21	9	8	6	1	7	5	1
Lebanon	13,010	159	32	36	16	10	3	7	–	2	5	3
McMinnville	26,760	209	48	45	16	15	14	12	7	9	–	1
Medford	63,720	795	207	184	102	43	21	43	18	14	9	11
Milwaukie	20,540	534	132	138	47	40	15	15	14	18	5	5
Newberg	18,220	171	48	32	15	12	4	1	4	9	2	1
Oregon City	26,200	302	83	77	22	13	5	5	5	17	9	3
Pendleton	16,385	118	25	30	5	11	3	3	3	–	5	2
Portland	531,600	4,759	1,044	1,054	417	216	190	147	153	120	74	88
Redmond	13,770	138	40	28	16	10	4	2	4	6	–	1
Roseburg	20,125	334	80	68	18	19	12	8	12	12	8	10
Salem	137,785	1,383	376	301	134	79	51	38	37	21	31	16
Springfield	53,215	540	134	114	33	37	24	19	23	7	7	9
The Dalles	12,185	188	49	36	17	12	4	12	4	1	3	3
Tigard	42,260	378	83	90	41	22	16	13	5	7	5	3
Troutdale	13,975	60	8	20	6	4	2	1	–	–	1	2
Tualatin	23,065	107	24	22	11	4	2	6	5	1	2	3
West Linn	22,440	128	33	28	13	5	1	8	–	5	1	2
Wilsonville	14,365	107	25	36	12	4	2	2	1	1	2	3
Woodburn	20,310	227	71	49	21	13	10	3	7	6	3	1

– Quantity Is 0.

Abbreviations: Heart = Heart Disease; Cancr = Cancer; CVD = Cerebrovascular Disease; CLRD = Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; Un Inj = Unintentional Injuries; Alz = Alzheimer's Disease; Dia = Diabetes Mellitis; Pne = Pneumonia and Influenza; Sui = Suicide; Alc = Alcoholism and Related Disorders.

TABLE 6-45. Death Rates for Selected Leading Causes of Mortality, United States, 1985-2000

Year	Total	Heart Disease	Cancer	Cerebrovascular Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease[1]	Unintentional Injuries	Pneumonia and Influenza	Suicide	Diabetes
1985	873.9	323.0	193.3	64.1	31.3	39.1	28.3	12.3	15.5
1986	873.2	317.5	194.7	62.1	31.8	39.5	29.0	12.8	15.4
1987	874.2	312.4	195.9	61.6	32.2	39.0	28.4	12.7	15.8
1988	882.0	311.3	197.3	61.2	33.7	39.5	31.6	12.4	16.4
1989	866.3	295.6	199.9	58.6	34.0	38.3	30.8	12.2	18.9
1990	863.8	289.5	203.2	57.9	34.9	37.0	32.0	12.4	19.2
1991	860.3	285.9	204.1	56.9	35.9	35.4	30.9	12.2	19.4
1992	852.9	281.4	204.1	56.4	36.0	34.0	29.7	12.0	19.6
1993	880.0	288.4	205.6	58.2	39.2	35.1	32.1	12.1	20.9
1994	875.4	281.3	205.2	58.9	39.0	35.1	31.3	12.0	21.8
1995	880.0	280.7	204.9	60.1	39.2	35.5	31.6	11.9	22.6
1996	872.5	276.4	203.4	60.3	40.0	35.8	31.6	11.6	23.3
1997	864.7	271.6	201.6	59.7	40.7	35.7	32.3	11.4	23.4
1998	864.2	267.7	200.2	56.1	41.4	36.2	34.0	11.3	23.9
1999	877.0	265.9	201.6	61.4	45.5	35.9	23.4	10.7	25.1
2000	873.6	257.9	200.5	60.3	44.9	34.0	24.3	10.3	24.9

Year	Arteriosclerosis	Alzheimer's Disease[2]	Alcoholism[3]	Homicide (excluding legal intervention)	Hypertension	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	Parkinson's Disease	Congenital Anomalies	Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis
1985	10.0	3.9	7.3	8.2	3.2	-	2.2	5.4	1.4
1986	9.4	4.5	7.1	8.9	3.3	-	2.3	5.2	1.4
1987	9.2	5.4	7.2	8.6	3.3	5.5	2.6	5.1	1.4
1988	9.0	6.2	7.6	8.9	3.4	6.8	2.6	5.2	1.4
1989	7.8	6.6	7.9	9.1	3.5	8.9	2.8	5.2	1.4
1990	7.3	7.1	7.8	9.9	3.7	10.1	2.9	5.3	1.4
1991	6.9	7.4	7.5	10.4	3.8	11.7	3.0	5.0	1.5
1992	6.6	7.7	7.5	9.9	4.0	13.2	3.0	4.9	1.5
1993	6.7	9.1	7.5	9.9	4.4	14.5	3.5	4.8	1.4
1994	6.6	10.4	7.6	9.4	4.5	16.2	3.8	4.6	1.5
1995	6.4	11.8	7.6	8.6	4.7	16.4	4.1	4.6	1.5
1996	6.3	12.5	7.3	7.8	4.9	11.7	4.5	4.5	1.6
1997	6.0	13.5	7.2	7.3	5.1	6.2	4.6	4.3	1.6
1998	5.7	14.2	7.1	6.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	1.6
1999	5.5	16.3	7.0	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.4	3.8	1.9
2000	5.2	17.8	6.7	5.9	6.5	5.2	5.7	3.8	-

All rates per 100,000 population. A "-" indicates that the data are not available.

1. CLRD consists principally of bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and chronic airway obstruction .

2. Including Alzheimer's dementia prior to 1999.

3. Includes the alcohol-linked disorders represented by ICD-9 codes 291.0-291.9, 303, 305.0, 357.5, 425.5, 535.3 and 571.0-571.3. After 1999 it includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, 035.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.

NOTE: Beginning in 1999, causes of death were classified using the rubrics and methodology of the tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (which supplanted the ninth revision). Therefore, data for deaths classified prior to this date should not be compared to 1999 and more recent data without applying ICD-9/ICD-10 comparability ratios. See Appendix B.

TABLE 6-46. Age-adjusted Death Rates for Residents of Oregon and the United States for the Leading Causes of Death, 1999*

Cause	Age-adjusted Rate[1]		Percent Difference	State Rank[2]	ICD-10 Codes[3]
	U.S.	Oregon			
All Causes	881.9	839.2	-4.8	32	A00-Z99
Diseases of the Heart	267.8	205.7	-23.2	46	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51
Malignant Neoplasms	202.7	198.4	-2.1	31	C00-C97
Cerebrovascular Disease	61.8	78.6	27.2	13	I60-I69
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	45.7	50.4	10.3	18	J40-J47
Unintended Injuries	35.9	35.3	-1.7	33	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
Diabetes Mellitis	25.2	24.6	-2.4	29	E10-E14
Alzheimer's Disease	16.5	24.1	46.1	5	G30
Influenza and Pneumonia	23.6	19.5	-17.4	46	J10-J18
Suicide	10.7	14.1	31.8	12	X60-X84, X87.0
Alcoholism and Allied Conditions	7.1	8.8	23.9	12	F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, Y15
Nephritis and Nephrosis	13.1	7.3	-44.3	48	N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27
Parkinson's Disease	5.4	7.2	33.3	7	G20-G21
Aortic Aneurysm and Dissection	5.8	6.9	19.0	7	I71
Arteriosclerosis	5.5	5.6	1.8	18	I70
Septicemia	11.3	5.4	-52.2	48	A40-A41
Congenital Anomalies	3.8	4.4	15.8	9	Q00-Q99
Hypertension with/without Renal Disease	3.7	4.1	10.8	11	I10, I12
Perinatal Conditions	5.2	3.8	-26.9	41	P00-P96
Homicide	6.1	3.3	-45.9	37	X85-Y09, Y87.1
HIV/AIDS	5.4	2.2	-59.3	30	B20-B24
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	1.9	2.2	15.8	14	G12.2

1 Rates are adjusted to the U.S. standard million population and are per 100,000. Age-adjusted death rates allow the comparison of Oregon and the U.S. as if the population structure of each were identical. (Oregon's population is older than the U.S. as a whole.) Any differences in rates are due to factors other than age. The rates in this table were calculated using the federal Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) WONDER (Wide-Ranging Online Data for Epidemiological Research) system. These rates vary slightly from rates published by the National Center for Health Statistics because of different population estimate methodologies.

2 Ranked from high (1) to low (51) among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

3 From the World Health Organization's International Classification of Disease, Tenth Edition.

* Most recent available data.

TABLE 6-47. Highest and Lowest Age-adjusted Death Rates by State, 1999

Cause	Lowest		Highest	
	State	Rate	State	Rate
All Causes	Hawaii	680.3	District of Columbia	1,082.7
Diseases of the Heart	Utah	190.5	Mississippi	354.9
Malignant Neoplasms	Hawaii	154.7	District of Columbia	236.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	New York	42.1	South Carolina	85.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Hawaii	23.6	Wyoming	76.6
Unintended Injuries	Massachusetts	19.9	Mississippi	60.0
Diabetes Mellitis	Hawaii	17.1	Louisiana	42.5
Alzheimer's Disease	New York	6.9	Maine	30.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	California	16.1	Kentucky	31.6
Suicide	District of Columbia	5.4	Nevada	23.0
Alcoholism and Allied Conditions	Hawaii	3.0	New Mexico	17.4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	Washington	5.2	Mississippi	23.7
Parkinson's Disease	New York	3.1	Vermont	8.7
Hypertension with/without Renal Disease	Alaska	2.6	South Carolina	10.9
Aortic Aneurysm and Dissection	Alaska	2.5	Kentucky	7.6
Arteriosclerosis	Delaware	2.0	Colorado	15.5
Septicemia	California	2.6	District of Columbia	24.3
Congenital Anomalies	Massachusetts	2.6	North Dakota	5.3
Perinatal Conditions	Alaska	1.9	District of Columbia	18.2
Homicide	New Hampshire	1.7	District of Columbia	36.8
HIV/AIDS	Wyoming[1]	0.4	District of Columbia	47.1
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	District of Columbia	1.1	Wyoming	3.3

[1] Idaho tied with Wyoming.

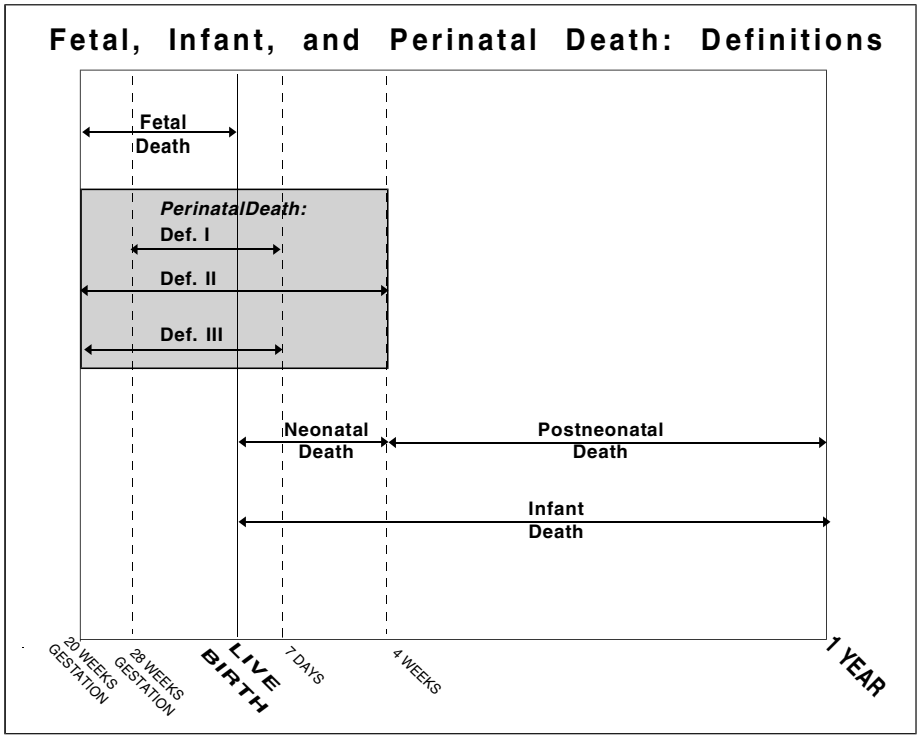
Fetal and Infant Mortality

Fetal and Infant Mortality

INTRODUCTION

This report presents fetal and infant mortality data. Infant deaths are deaths that occur within one year of birth. Fetal deaths included in this report are of fetuses whose birth weight was at least 350 grams or, if birth weight was unknown, 20 weeks gestation or more. This definition applies to data after 1998. Although fetal and infant deaths are useful in statistically describing deaths within a given time frame, their fundamental purpose is to assist in discovering and evaluating preventive strategies to improve infant health. As an aid to understanding and monitoring health trends, this report divides fetal and infant deaths into five categories, which overlap and are not necessarily mutually exclusive: (1) fetal deaths, (2) perinatal deaths, (3) infant deaths, (4) neonatal deaths and (5) postneonatal deaths, as defined by the National Center for Health Statistics (see diagram).

This report analyzes the above categories using these three databases: (1) fetal deaths, (2) infant deaths and (3) births. National publications covering the subject may use one or any combination of these databases. As a result, death rates often vary slightly depending on which cohort was used as the source of the statistical data. Throughout this report, some tables display rates and ratios based on small numbers of events. Rates and ratios based on fewer than five events are unreliable; therefore, use great caution in inferring causal relationships based solely on the data contained in these tables.



DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Before analyzing fetal and infant death data, it is necessary to define their different components.

- **Fetal deaths** are those that occur to fetuses whose birth weight is at least 350 grams or, if birth weight was unknown, after 20 weeks gestation, in which the developing fetus dies either in utero or upon delivery. They are classified as "early" (20-27 weeks gestation) or "late" (28 weeks gestation or more), and Oregon public health and safety laws require that they be reported.[1]

- **Infant deaths** are those that occur during a child's first year (i.e., measured from birth through 364 days). Infant deaths include both neonatal and postneonatal deaths.

  Neonatal deaths occur during the first 27 days of life. Neonatal deaths may be "early" (under 7 days) or "late" (7-27 days).

  Postneonatal deaths occur from day 28 through day 364 after birth.

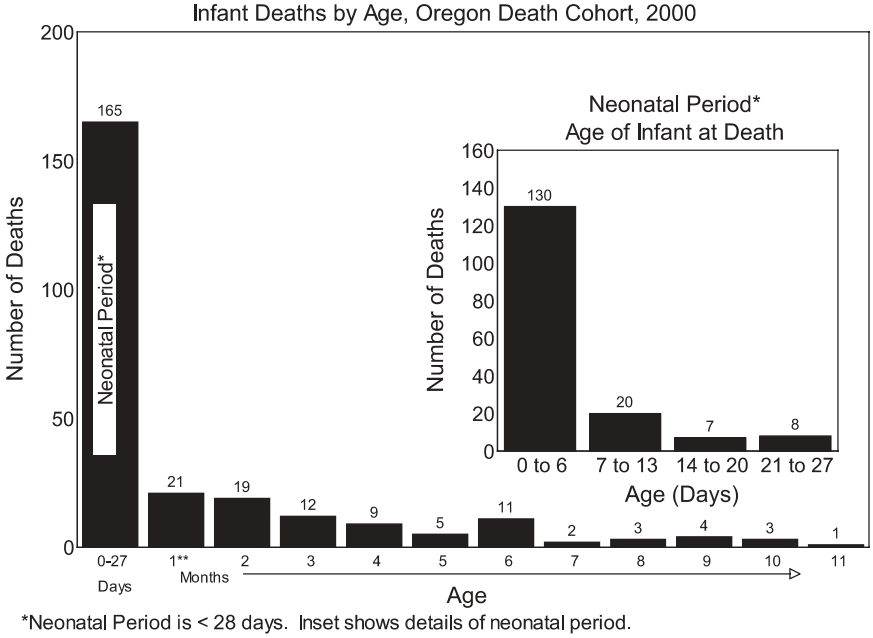
- **Perinatal deaths-definition I** includes fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more, and infant deaths of less than 7 days.

- **Perinatal deaths-definition II** includes fetal deaths at 20 weeks gestation or more and deaths of infants less than 28 days.

- **Perinatal deaths-definition III** includes fetal deaths at 20 weeks gestation or more and deaths of infants less than 7 days.

- The **death cohort** for infant death includes all infant deaths that occurred in any given calendar year, regardless of birth year. In this report, the death cohort consists of those infants who died in 2000.

Figure 7-1.
Infant Deaths by Age, Oregon Death Cohort, 2000



*Neonatal Period is < 28 days. Inset shows details of neonatal period.
**1 month includes infants more than 27 days and less than two months of age.

- The **birth cohort** for matched infant death includes all infants born in the same calendar year who die within one year of their birth. In this report, the birth cohort consists of those infants who were born in 1999, and died in either 1999 or 2000.

USE OF THE 2000 DEATH COHORT

This report uses data from the 2000 death cohort as the basis for analyzing infant deaths without maternal or birth characteristics, a standard demographic and health-status monitoring technique that yields the most timely and current information. Consistent longitudinal or historical data can be found more easily at national and local levels with a death cohort because its use does not involve matching corresponding birth records.

Infant characteristics at the time of death are derived from death certificates. The characteristics of most interest are age at death, county of residence at death and underlying cause of death. Total age-specific and cause-specific mortality ratios are computed by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the number of births in the same calendar year.

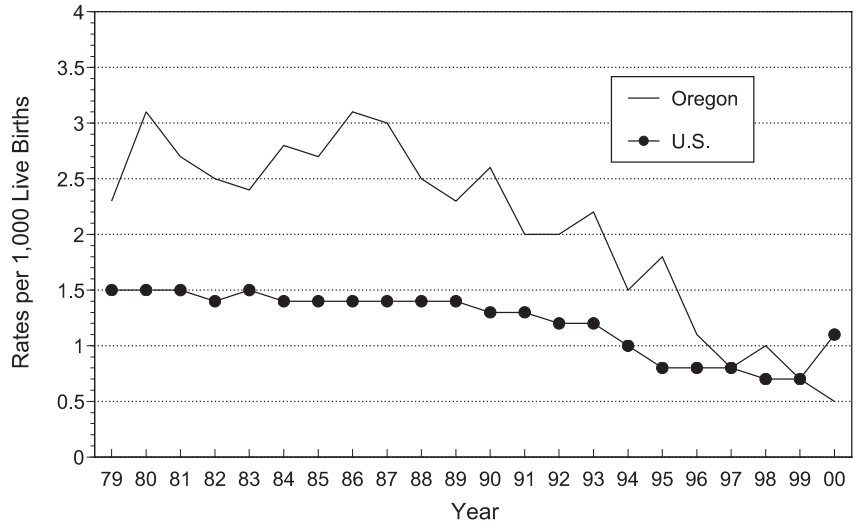
During 2000, 255 infants under age one died.

INFANT DEATH: BASIC FACTS

Here are the basic statistics on infant deaths in Oregon during 2000:

- 255 infants under age one died.
- The infant death rate was 5.6 deaths per 1,000 births, a decrease of 3.4% from the previous year. The decrease was not statistically significant.

Figure 7-2.
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Rates
Oregon and the U.S., 1979-2000



Death Cohort 1979-2000. Changes in cause of death coding affected SIDS rate beginning in 1999.

There were 51 SIDS deaths in 2000

- Oregon's 2000 infant death rate is 18.8 percent lower than the 2000 U.S. rate of 6.9 per 1,000 births.[2] [Table 5-1].
- As in previous years, most infants who died during 2000 were less than 28 days old. [Figure 7-1]. More than three out of four (78.8%) of these neonatal deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the sudden and unexpected death of an apparently healthy infant under one year of age usually during the postneonatal period. Historically, Oregon's SIDS rate has been higher than the national rate and SIDS has been the leading cause of death among Oregon infants. [Figure 7-2].

The number of SIDS deaths increased from 26 deaths in 1999 to 51 in 2000. Changes in cause of death coding (ICD 10) was expected to slightly increase (by 3.6%) deaths attributed to SIDS.[3] In 2000, SIDS accounted for 20.0 percent of the state's total infant deaths and 51.1 percent of all postneonatal deaths. The 2000 Oregon SIDS death rate was 1.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, an increase from the 1999 rate of 0.6. [Figure 7-2].

The 2000 rate of SIDS deaths in Oregon was twice the U.S. rate (0.5 per 1,000 live births). [Figure 7-2]. Nationally, SIDS was responsible for 2,151 deaths in 2000 making it the third leading cause of infant mortality.[2]

Neonatal Deaths Due to Respiratory Distress Syndrome

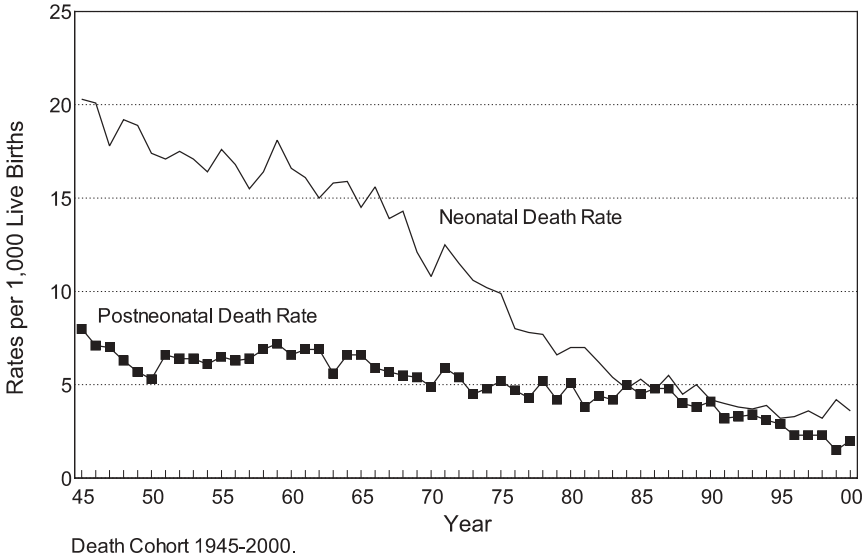
YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENT*	RATE **
1989	32	15.6	77.6
1990	12	6.7	28.0
1991	9	5.2	21.2
1992	7	4.1	16.7
1993	7	4.5	16.8
1994	10	6.1	23.9
1995	4	2.9	9.4
1996	5	3.4	11.5
1997	2	1.3	4.6
1998	8	5.6	17.7
1999	7	3.1	13.3
2000	6	3.6	13.1

- Quantity is zero.
* Percent of neonatal deaths due to RDS.
** Per 100,000 live births.

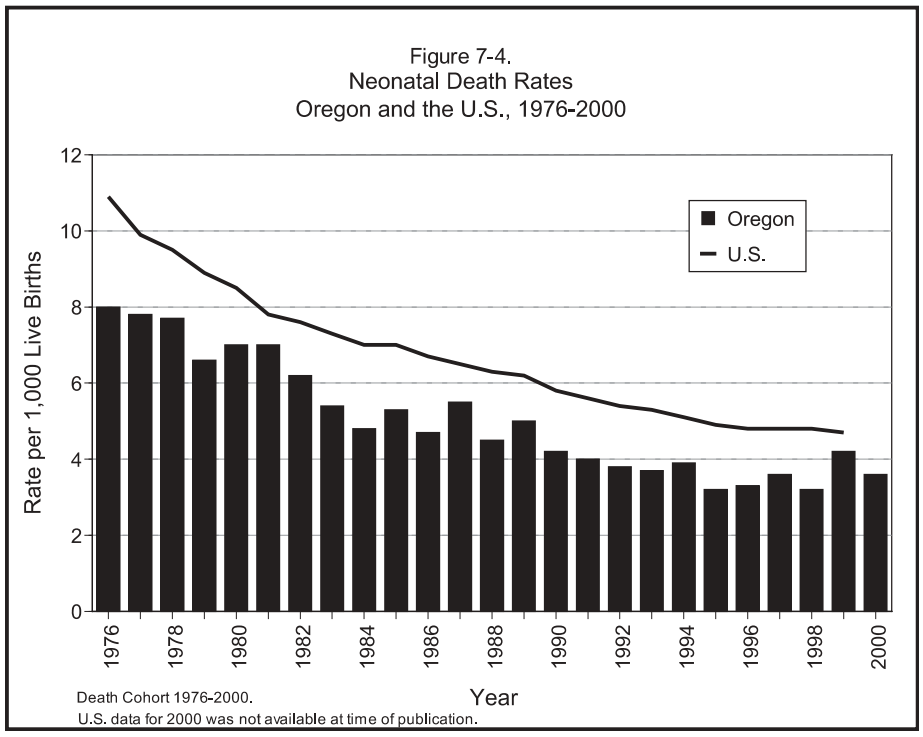
NEONATAL DEATH

Neonatal and postneonatal death rates have been declining since 1945, when the neonatal death rate was 20.0 per 1,000 births and the postneonatal death rate was 8.0 per 1,000 births. In 2000, the

Figure 7-3.
Neonatal and Postneonatal Death Rates,
Oregon Residents, 1945-2000



Death Cohort 1945-2000.



neonatal death rate was 3.6 per 1,000 births and the postneonatal death rate was 2.0 per 1,000 births. [Figure 7-3, Table 7-1].

In 2000, 165 infants died during the neonatal period, a 13.6 percent decrease from the 191 deaths that occurred in 1999. Oregon's neonatal death rate has consistently been below that of the U.S. [Figure 7-4] (last available data, 1999). The 2000 rate is 23.4 percent lower than the national rate of 4.7. [Tables 5-1 and 5-2]. As in previous years congenital anomalies were responsible for more neonatal deaths (32.7%) than any other cause. [Table 7-2]. In the last decade the number of neonatal deaths due to Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) decreased from 32 in 1989 to 6 in 2000. [Table 7-2].

POSTNEONATAL DEATH

In 2000, 90 infants died during the postneonatal period, representing 35.3 percent of all infant deaths. The postneonatal death rate (2.0 per 1,000 live births) is a 33.3% increase from the record low of 1.5 in 1999. [Figure 7-3]. No Oregon county had a rate that was statistically significantly different from the state rate. [Table 7-1]. Oregon's postneonatal death rate has typically been higher than the U.S. rate; however, in 2000 for the third year the state rate was lower than that of the last available national postneonatal rate (2.3 per 1,000 live births).

FETAL DEATH

In 2000, there were 201 Oregon resident fetal deaths, representing a 6.4 percent decrease in the fetal death ratio from the preceding year (4.4 in 2000 versus 4.7 in 1999) (see sidebar). Fetal deaths were

FETAL DEATH RATIOS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S AGE					
AGE	YEAR				
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
TOTAL	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.8
15-44	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.3	5.7
15-19	5.1	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.7
20-24	3.8	5.1	4.6	6.0	5.9
25-29	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.3
30-34	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	5.7
35-39	5.4	3.1	3.7	7.3	6.9
40-44	6.0	6.9	7.4	10.6	8.3

first reported to the Health Division in 1928, when the ratio was 29.0 for every 1,000 live births. Since then the ratio has followed a general downward trend, and has remained under 6.0 since 1992. [Figure 7-5].

Oregon's fetal death ratio has been typically lower than the U.S. ratio. In 2000, Oregon's rate was 34.3 percent lower than the most recent published rate for the U.S. (4.4 vs 6.7). [Table 5-1].

CAUSE OF DEATH

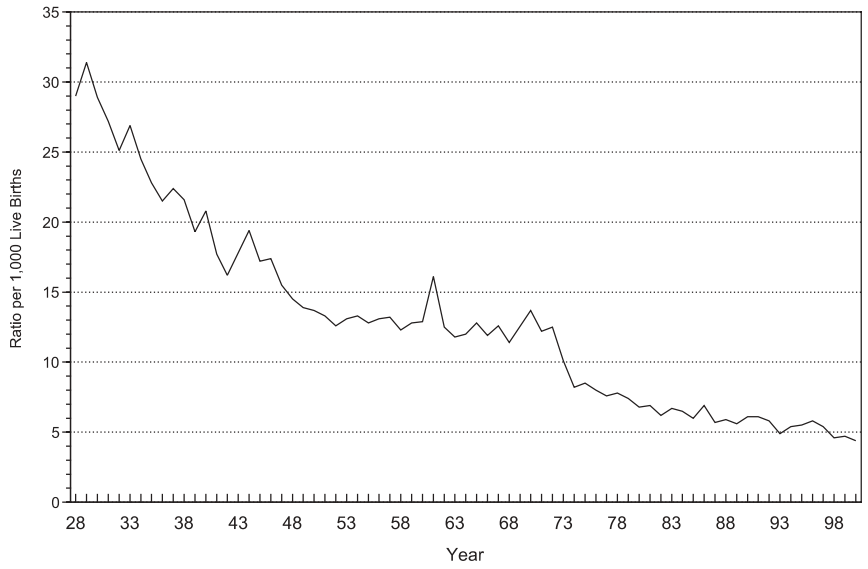
Causes of Oregon's 201 fetal deaths in 2000 are shown in Table 7-4. The most frequently reported cause of fetal death in 2000 (83 deaths) was "complications of the placenta, cord and membranes". "Fetal death of unspecified cause" was the second highest cause of death (38 deaths). Congenital anomalies was third with 27 deaths. These three causes of death represented 73.6 percent of all 2000 Oregon fetal deaths as compared to 69.7 percent for 1999. Further comparisons cannot be made due to the change from ICD-9 to ICD-10 codes in 1999, but specific frequencies of reported causes of death in 2000 are not dissimilar to previous years.

USE OF THE 1999 BIRTH COHORT

Methodology

Infant and perinatal death statistics can also be determined by use of a birth cohort, with all rates and ratios based on the number of births and fetal deaths that occurred in 1999. Because birth cohorts contain infants who die within their first year of life, some die during the following calendar year, thus requiring the inclusion of 2000 death data in the report on the 1999 birth cohort. For illustra-

Figure 7-5.
Fetal Death Ratio, Oregon Residents, 1928-2000



tion, of the 236 deaths to infants born in 1998, 206 died in calendar year 1998 and 30 died in the calendar year 1999; only the 30 infants who died during 1999 are represented in the 1999 death cohort.

The Center for Health Statistics has produced tables containing infant and perinatal death data from the birth, fetal death, and matched infant death files. These birth cohort tables display data for infant and perinatal deaths according to several maternal risk factors and low birthweight. Additionally, this report presents neonatal and postneonatal deaths that were matched to their corresponding birth. Thus, a birth occurring at the end of December 1999 may have a matched postneonatal death that occurred up to one year later, at the end of December 2000.

Use of a birth cohort from a matched birth and death file allows analysis of characteristics of an infant's mother during pregnancy and delivery. The characteristics of interest are mother's marital status, age, ethnicity, race, education, start of prenatal care, tobacco use, and alcohol use. The characteristics of the infant that are derived from the birth certificate and fetal death certificate include birthweight, gestational age, and county of residence at time of birth.

Small Numbers

Because of the small numbers of events in some of the risk-factor categories, this report uses three-year groupings of the risk characteristics to improve statistical reliability. Single-year tables displaying risk factors are also included for comparison with statistics of prior years, but the analysis of risk factors and maternal characteristics are done using only the three-year tables.

Perinatal Deaths

Beginning with data for 1979 the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) started publishing statistics for three perinatal definitions: Perinatal definition I, Perinatal definition II, and Perinatal definition III.[4] Beginning with the birth cohort data for 1991 the Oregon Center for Health Statistics added statistics to the annual report to include the NCHS perinatal definitions. Based on feedback from Oregon physicians, Perinatal definition III was found not to be useful and was subsequently dropped from these tables. This report focuses on neonatal deaths because the relationships among the independent variables are similar to those of Perinatal definition I and postneonatal deaths. (Please refer to page 7-2 for definitions). Perinatal death statistics are included within tables 7-13 through 7-16 to assist in data comparability.

NEONATAL DEATHS: 1997-1999 BIRTH COHORT

The mothers of infants who died during the neonatal period had various characteristics that may have affected the outcome of their pregnancies. These include marital status, age, ethnicity and race, education, prenatal care, tobacco use, and alcohol use. [Table 7-16].

Birthweight

Birthweight has long been a predictor of survival.

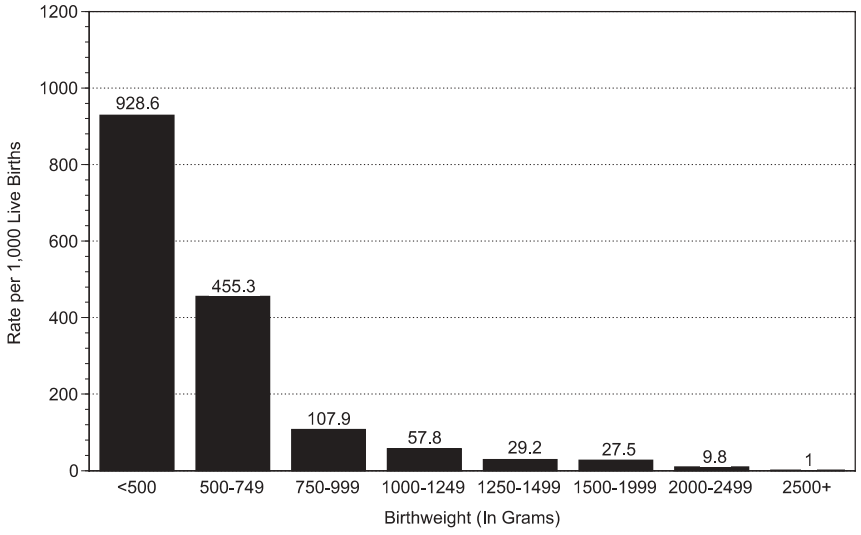
The birthweight of an infant has long been a predictor of subsequent survival. An increase in birthweight is correlated with a decrease in the risk of neonatal death**.** For the period 1997-1999 the neonatal death rate generally decreased by one-half or more for each subsequent 250- to 500-gram increase in weight for infants weighing less than 3000 grams at birth. [Table 7-12]. Nearly all the infants weighing less than 500 grams died. The death rate for infants weighing less than 500 grams was 928.6 per 1,000 live births, decreasing to 1.0 per 1,000 live births for infants weighing more than 2,500 grams. [Figure 7-6].

Many of the same behavioral, social and medical conditions associated with higher rates of infant deaths are also associated with lower birthweights. Some conditions are highly associated with one another and have confounding or mitigating effects on each other. This report does not try to account for or hold all these variables constant in relation to each other. Instead, it presents a simple descriptive analysis.

Maternal Characteristics

Though most women reported being married at the time of birth, the neonatal death rate was statistically significantly higher for unmarried women (5.0 versus 3.0 per 1,000). [Table 7-18]. Both women with a high school diploma or GED (4.4 per 1,000) and women without a high school diploma or GED (4.2) had a statistically significantly higher neonatal death rate than women with some college (2.4). [Table 7-18]. The neonatal death rate for infants of

Figure 7-6.
Neonatal Death Rates by Birthweight,
Oregon Birth Cohort, 1997-1999



African American mothers (4.4 per 1,000) and Hispanic mothers (4.7) were higher than the neonatal death rate for infants of White mothers (3.4) but the difference was not statistically significant. [Table 7-18].

Prenatal Care

Women who received any prenatal care had a statistically significantly lower neonatal death rate than women who received no prenatal care (3.4 versus 26.0 per 1,000). Among women who received prenatal care, those who began care in the first or second trimester displayed higher death rates (3.3 and 4.0 per 1,000 births, respectively) than those receiving care beginning in the third trimester (1.2 per 1,000), probably due to the effect of gestational age. [Table 7-18].

Tobacco/Alcohol Use

Among women who had infants die during the neonatal period, 20.7 percent reported using tobacco during their pregnancy. The infants of these women had a higher neonatal death rate compared to those women who did not use tobacco (4.6 versus 3.2 per 1,000). Less than two percent (1.5%) of the mothers whose infants died during the neonatal period reported using alcohol during their pregnancy. There may be under-reporting of alcohol and tobacco use, thereby lowering the neonatal death rates for this category by eliminating high-risk people from the analysis.

POSTNEONATAL DEATHS: 1997-1999 BIRTH COHORT

Higher postneonatal death rates were found among the children of mothers who were unwed, under age 20, received no prenatal care or prenatal care in the third trimester, without a high school diploma or GED, or used tobacco during pregnancy. These rates were statistically significant. Although the children of American Indians and African Americans had higher rates of postneonatal mortality, these higher rates were not statistically significant. [Table 7-18].

REFERENCES

1 Prior to November 10, 1998, fetal deaths occurring at 20 weeks of gestation or more were reported. Effective November 10, 1998, the Oregon Legislature amended ORS 432.333 to read, “Each fetal death of 350 grams or more, or, if weight is unknown, of 20 completed weeks gestation or more, calculated from the date last normal menstrual period began to the date of delivery, that occurs in this state shall be reported within 5 days after delivery to the county registrar of the county in which the fetal death occurred or to the Center for Health Statistics or as otherwise directed by the Center for Health Statistics.”

2 Kochanek, MA, Smith, BL, Anderson, RN. Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2000. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 49 no 12, supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

3 Anderson, R.N., Minino, A.M., Hoyert, D.L., Rosenberg, H.M. Comparability of Cause of Death Between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary Estimates. National Vital Statistics Reports; Vol.49 No. 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

4 Hoyert, D.L. "Perinatal Mortality in the United States:1985-91." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 20 (26) August 1995.

TABLE 7-1. Infant Deaths by Age and County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total Infant Deaths[1]	Infant Death Rate[2]	Neonatal Deaths[3] (Age <28 Days)				Neonatal Rate[2]	Post-Neonatal Deaths[4]	Post-Neonatal Rate[2]
			Total Neonatal	Under 1 Day	1-6 Days	7-27 Days			
Total	255	5.6	165	86	44	35	3.6	90	2.0
Baker	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	1	1.3	1	1	–	–	1.3	–	–
Clackamas	24	5.7	16	7	5	4	3.8	8	1.9
Clatsop	4	10.4	4	2	–	2	10.4	–	–
Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coos	2	3.2	2	2	–	–	3.2	–	–
Crook	3	14.0	1	1	–	–	4.7	2	9.3
Curry	1	6.5	–	–	–	–	–	1	6.5
Deschutes	10	7.0	7	1	2	4	4.9	3	2.1
Douglas	6	5.7	6	4	2	–	5.7	–	–
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	1	10.5	–	–	–	–	–	1	10.5
Hood River	4	11.1	2	2	–	–	5.5	2	5.5
Jackson	6	2.9	4	3	–	1	2.0	2	1.0
Jefferson	3	9.4	1	1	–	–	3.1	2	6.3
Josephine	4	5.2	2	2	–	–	2.6	2	2.6
Klamath	7	8.4	4	3	–	1	4.8	3	3.6
Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	28	7.6	15	11	1	3	4.1	13	3.5
Lincoln	7	15.9	4	2	1	1	9.1	3	6.8
Linn	6	4.3	5	2	3	–	3.6	1	0.7
Malheur	2	3.8	2	1	–	1	3.8	–	–
Marion	28	6.2	18	8	6	4	4.0	10	2.2
Morrow	1	6.6	1	–	–	1	6.6	–	–
Multnomah	60	6.3	39	20	12	7	4.1	21	2.2
Polk	5	6.7	3	–	3	–	4.0	2	2.7
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	1	4.2	1	–	1	–	4.2	–	–
Umatilla	3	2.9	1	1	–	–	1.0	2	1.9
Union	5	16.7	2	1	1	–	6.7	3	10.0
Wallowa	1	14.3	1	–	–	1	14.3	–	–
Wasco	2	6.5	1	1	–	–	3.3	1	3.3
Washington	23	3.0	19	9	7	3	2.5	4	0.5
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	7	5.9	3	1	–	2	2.5	4	3.3

1 Infant death is the death of a child prior to its first birthday.
2 Rates per 1,000 live births.
3 Neonatal deaths occur during the first 27 days of live.
4 Postneonatal deaths occur from day 28 through 364 after birth.
– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 7-2. Infant Deaths by Cause and Age, Oregon Residents, Death Cohort 2000

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Total Infant Deaths[1]	Neonatal Deaths[2]				Post-Neonatal Deaths[3]
		Under 1 Day	1-6 Days	7-27 Days	Total Neonatal	
Total	255	86	44	35	165	90
Rate[4]	5.6	1.9	1.0	0.8	3.6	2.0
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	8	1	–	2	3	5
Whooping cough (A37)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Septicaemia (A40-A41)	3	–	–	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	3	–	–	–	–	3
Leukemia (C91-C95)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Endocrine, Nutritional, & Metabolic Disease (E00-E88)	2	–	–	1	1	1
Diseases of the Nervous System (G00-G99)	5	–	–	1	1	4
Meningitis (G00,G03)	2	–	–	–	–	2
Diseases of the Circulatory System (I00-I99)	1	–	1	–	1	–
Diseases of the heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	1	–	1	–	1	–
Diseases of the Respiratory System (J00-J99)	3	–	–	1	1	2
Diseases of the Digestive System (K00-K92)	4	–	1	–	1	3
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00-P96)	102	59	23	15	97	5
Fetus & newborn affected by maternal factors (P00-P04)	25	21	3	1	25	–
Gestation & fetal growth (P05-P08)	33	24	7	2	33	–
Intrauterine hypoxia & asphyxia (P20-P21)	10	3	4	2	9	1
Respiratory Distress (P22)	8	1	3	2	6	2
Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	4	2	1	1	4	–
Haemorrhagic disorders of newborn (P50-61)	7	3	2	2	7	–
Congenital Malformations, Deformations & Chromosomal Abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	64	25	19	10	54	10
Congenital hydrocephalus & spina bifida (Q03, Q05)	2	1	1	–	2	–
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	16	1	7	5	13	3
Down's syndrome & other chromosomal (Q90-Q99)	9	2	4	3	9	–
Symptoms, Signs Not Elsewhere Classified (R00-R99)	54	–	–	5	5	49
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	51	–	–	5	5	46
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	9	1	–	–	1	8
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	6	–	–	–	–	6
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	5	–	–	–	–	5
Falls (W00-W19)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Assault (homicide) (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2	1	–	–	1	1
Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	1	–	–	–	–	1

1 Infant death is the death of a child prior to its first birthday.
2 Neonatal deaths occur during the first 27 days of live.
3 Postneonatal deaths occur from day 28 through 364 after birth.
4 Rates per 1,000 live births.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 7-3. Fetal Deaths by Age of Mother and County of Residence, Oregon, 2000

County of Residence	Total	Age of Mother							
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
Total	201	1	26	46	53	41	25	6	3
Ratio to Births	4.4	*	5.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	5.4	6.0	*
Baker	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Clackamas	27	–	2	6	8	5	3	–	3
Clatsop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbia	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Coos	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Crook	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	4	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–
Douglas	5	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Jackson	10	–	2	5	1	1	1	–	–
Jefferson	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Josephine	6	–	–	4	1	–	1	–	–
Klamath	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Lake	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Lane	23	–	4	4	9	3	2	1	–
Lincoln	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Linn	8	–	3	–	4	1	–	–	–
Malheur	4	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–
Marion	21	–	2	6	6	3	3	1	–
Morrow	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	28	–	3	5	5	8	4	3	–
Polk	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	4	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
Union	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wallowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Washington	33	1	2	3	8	14	5	–	–
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	3	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–

– Quantity is zero.
* Rates are not calculated for fewer than five events.

TABLE 7-4. Fetal Deaths by Weeks of Gestation and Cause of Death, Oregon, 2000

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Total	Weeks of Gestation								
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+
Total	201	2	37	36	35	28	6	32	11	14
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	168	2	30	27	30	23	6	29	11	10
Due to maternal conditions unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	9	–	–	2	3	1	–	3	–	–
Due to maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	12	1	7	2	1	1	–	–	–	–
Due to complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	83	–	14	11	8	14	5	18	8	5
Due to noxious influences transmitted via placenta (P04)	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	7	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (P20-P21)	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period (P80-P96)	50	1	4	10	15	5	1	8	3	3
Fetal death of unspecified cause (P95)	38	–	3	7	12	3	1	6	3	3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	27	–	6	9	3	5	–	1	–	3
Of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Congenital hydrocephalus (Q03)	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Of the heart (Q20-Q24)	5	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Of the lung (Q33)	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Of musculosketetal system, limbs and integument (Q65-Q85)	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other congenital malformations (Q86-Q89)	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified (Q90-Q99)	15	–	5	3	1	2	–	1	–	3
Down's syndrome (Q90)	4	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0-Q91.3)	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Patau's syndrome (Q91.4-Q91.7)	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Quantity is zero

NOTE: Calculated gestation from reported date of last menses. If calculated gestation is unknown, the clinical estimate of gestation is used.

TABLE 7-5. Fetal Deaths by Weeks of Gestation and Age of Mother, Oregon, 2000

Age of Mother	Total	Weeks of Gestation								
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+
Total	201	2	37	36	35	28	6	32	11	14
<15	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
15-19	26	–	9	4	7	2	–	2	1	1
20-24	46	–	9	7	10	5	–	8	3	4
25-29	53	1	7	9	11	6	2	11	3	3
30-34	41	–	6	10	4	8	2	9	–	2
35-39	25	1	3	4	3	5	2	–	3	4
40-44	6	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	1	–
45+	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Quantity is zero
NOTE: Calculated gestation from reported date of last menses. If calculated gestation is unknown, the clinical estimate of gestation is used.

TABLE 7-6. Births by Weeks of Gestation and Weight, Oregon Residents, 1999

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation									
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+	N.S.
Total	45,193	10	60	127	306	1,624	1,287	16,875	11,627	13,195	82
349 and less	22	8	11	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
350-499	24	1	12	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
499 and less	46	9	23	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	85	–	27	40	12	4	1	–	–	1	–
750-999	83	–	4	42	29	4	1	3	–	–	–
1000-1249	103	–	–	15	54	29	1	1	1	2	–
1250-1499	106	1	1	3	45	41	1	11	1	1	1
1500-1999	488	–	–	4	66	282	48	62	14	9	3
2000-2499	1,525	–	2	5	28	447	265	577	85	110	6
<2500	2,436	10	57	116	241	807	317	654	101	123	10
2500-2999	5,946	–	–	5	19	339	440	3,150	1,052	930	11
3000-3499	16,203	–	1	2	26	279	358	6,816	4,304	4,391	26
3500-3999	14,811	–	1	3	16	155	133	4,765	4,453	5,264	21
4000-4499	4,840	–	1	1	3	35	30	1,264	1,461	2,035	10
4500+	949	–	–	–	1	9	9	224	255	451	–
Unknown	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	4

– Quantity is zero
NOTE: Calculated gestation from reported date of last menses. If calculated gestation is unknown, the clinical estimate of gestation is used.

TABLE 7-7. Fetal Deaths by Weeks of Gestation and Weight, Oregon Residents, 1999

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation									
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+	N.S.
Total	212	2	49	38	24	36	13	29	8	13	–
350-499	51	2	33	14	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	35	–	10	18	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
750-999	14	–	2	3	8	1	–	–	–	–	–
1000-1249	10	–	–	2	5	2	–	–	–	1	–
1250-1499	7	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	–	–	–
1500-1999	21	–	2	–	2	13	2	1	–	1	–
2000-2499	22	–	1	1	–	7	5	6	–	2	–
<2500	160	2	48	38	23	28	8	9	–	4	–
2500-2999	16	–	–	–	1	3	3	5	2	2	–
3000-3499	20	–	–	–	–	4	2	8	3	3	–
3500-3999	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
4000-4499	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–
4500+	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Unknown	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–

– Quantity is zero

NOTE: Calculated gestation from reported date of last menses. If calculated gestation is unknown, the clinical estimate of gestation is used.

TABLE 7-8. Early Neonatal Deaths[1] by Weeks of Gestation and Weight Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1999

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation								
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+
Total	148	10	47	20	12	13	5	24	7	9
001-349	21	8	11	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
350-499	20	1	12	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
<500	41	9	23	5	4	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	37	–	21	12	1	2	1	–	–	–
750-999	5	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000-1249	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
1250-1499	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
1500-1999	12	–	–	–	1	4	1	3	1	2
2000-2499	14	–	1	–	3	3	–	5	1	1
<2500	116	10	47	20	12	9	2	10	3	3
2500-2999	12	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	–
3000-3499	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1
3500-3999	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3
4000-4499	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2
4500+	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

– Quantity is zero

1 Early neonatal death is defined as less than 7 days old.

NOTE: Calculated gestation from reported date of last menses. If calculated gestation is unknown, the clinical estimate of gestation is used. Total includes one report with birthweight and gestation unknown.

TABLE 7-9. Late Neonatal Deaths by Weeks of Gestation and Weight, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1999

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation								
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+
Total	44	–	2	12	2	3	3	8	4	10
001-349	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
350-499	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<500	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	12	–	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
750-999	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000-1249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1250-1499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1500-1999	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–
2000-2499	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
<2500	25	–	2	12	2	3	1	2	1	2
2500-2999	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2
3000-3499	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
3500-3999	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3
4000-4499	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
4500-4999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Quantity is zero
Late neonatal death is defined as death at 7 to 27 days old.
NOTE: Calculated gestation from reported date of last menses. If calculated gestation is unknown, the clinical estimate of gestation is used.

TABLE 7-10. Postneonatal Deaths by Weeks of Gestation and Weight, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1999

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation									
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+	N.S.
Total	69	–	–	4	3	10	3	25	8	16	–
001-349	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
350-499	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<500	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
750-999	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000-1249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1250-1499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1500-1999	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
2000-2499	7	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	–	–	–
<2500	17	–	–	4	2	7	1	3	–	–	–
2500-2999	14	–	–	–	1	2	–	4	–	7	–
3000-3499	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	3	3	–
3500-3999	15	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	4	3	–
4000-4499	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–
4500-4999	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Unknown	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

– Quantity is zero
Postneonatal deaths occur from day 28 through 364 after birth.
NOTE: Calculated gestation from reported date of last menses. If calculated gestation is unknown, the clinical estimate of gestation is used.

TABLE 7-11. Neonatal Deaths by Birthweight, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1999

Birthweight (In Grams)	Deaths	Rate
Total	192	4.2
001-349	22	1000.0
350-499	21	875.0
<500	43	934.8
500-749	49	576.5
750-999	7	84.3
1000-1249	4	–
1250-1499	3	–
1500-1999	17	34.8
2000-2499	18	11.8
<2500	141	57.9
2500-2999	19	3.2
3000-3499	12	0.7
3500-3999	12	0.8
4000-4499	6	1.2
4500-4999	1	–
2500+	50	1.2
Unknown	1	–

– Quantity is zero or rate is based on less than five events.
Rate per 1,000 live births.

TABLE 7-12. Neonatal Deaths by Birthweight, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1997-99

Birthweight (In Grams)	Deaths	Rate
Total	485	3.6
001-349	51	1000.0
350-499	66	880.0
<500	117	928.6
500-749	107	455.3
750-999	26	107.9
1000-1249	16	57.8
1250-1499	10	29.2
1500-1999	40	27.5
2000-2499	45	9.8
<2500	361	49.6
2500-2999	42	2.3
3000-3499	37	0.8
3500-3999	31	0.7
4000-4499	12	0.8
4500-4999	1	–
2500+	123	1.0
Unknown	1	–

– Quantity is zero or rate is based on less than five events.
Rate per 1,000 live births.

Table 7-13. Perinatal Death Rates by County of Residence, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1999

County of Residence	Perinatal I[1]			Perinatal II[2]			Neonatal[3]	
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate
Total	271	6.0	6.0	402	8.9	8.9	192	4.2
Baker	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Benton	5	6.1	6.1	7	8.5	8.5	5	6.1
Clackamas	12	2.9	2.9	22	5.3	5.4	6	1.5
Clatsop	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Columbia	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Coos	8	12.3	12.4	9	13.9	13.9	7	10.8
Crook	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Curry	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	8	6.1	6.1	11	8.3	8.4	7	5.3
Douglas	9	8.0	8.0	12	10.7	10.7	7	6.2
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–
Harney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	5	14.7	14.8	6	17.6	17.8	4	–
Jackson	10	4.8	4.8	16	7.7	7.7	6	2.9
Jefferson	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Josephine	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Klamath	6	7.4	7.4	7	8.6	8.6	3	–
Lake	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Lane	25	6.6	6.7	36	9.5	9.6	17	4.5
Lincoln	8	18.7	18.9	11	25.6	26.0	4	–
Linn	6	4.1	4.1	11	7.5	7.5	6	4.1
Malheur	7	13.9	14.0	8	15.9	16.0	4	–
Marion	26	5.7	5.7	42	9.2	9.2	22	4.8
Morrow	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Multnomah	56	6.1	6.1	79	8.5	8.6	34	3.7
Polk	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	–
Umatilla	6	5.3	5.3	8	7.0	7.1	1	–
Union	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Wallowa	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Wasco	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–
Washington	42	5.9	5.9	66	9.2	9.3	29	4.1
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	10	8.0	8.0	14	11.2	11.2	9	7.2
Not Stated	4	–	–	5	–	–	5	–

– Quantity is zero or rate/ratio is based on fewer than five occurrences.
1 Perinatal Definition I includes fetal deaths at 28 weeks of gestation or more and infant deaths of less than 7 days.
2 Perinatal Definition II includes fetal deaths at 20 weeks of gestation or more and infant deaths of less than 28 days.
3 Neonatal deaths include infant deaths of less than 28 days.
Perinatal I and Perinatal II ratios and Neonatal rate are per 1,000 births. Perinatal I rate includes all live biths and fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more. Perinatal II rate includes all live births and fetal deaths at 20 weeks of gestation or more.

TABLE 7-14. Perinatal Death Rates by County of Residence, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1997-1999

County of Residence	Perinatal I[1]			Perinatal II[2]			Neonatal[3]	
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate
Total	790	5.9	5.9	1,108	8.2	8.3	485	3.6
Baker	4	–	–	6	11.2	11.3	–	–
Benton	16	6.5	6.5	20	8.1	8.1	11	4.5
Clackamas	57	4.6	4.6	81	6.5	6.6	38	3.1
Clatsop	4	–	–	5	4.2	4.2	1	–
Columbia	3	–	–	7	4.3	4.3	3	–
Coos	14	7.2	7.2	15	7.7	7.7	11	5.7
Crook	5	7.4	7.4	8	11.8	11.9	4	–
Curry	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	26	6.5	6.5	40	9.9	10.0	17	4.2
Douglas	30	8.8	8.8	34	10.0	10.0	19	5.6
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	4	–	–	6	22.7	23.0	3	–
Harney	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Hood River	8	8.6	8.6	10	10.7	10.8	4	–
Jackson	34	5.4	5.4	54	8.5	8.6	24	3.8
Jefferson	6	6.6	6.6	8	8.7	8.8	3	–
Josephine	13	5.5	5.5	18	7.6	7.6	8	3.4
Klamath	20	8.0	8.1	26	10.4	10.5	12	4.8
Lake	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Lane	77	6.9	6.9	100	9.0	9.0	47	4.2
Lincoln	13	10.0	10.0	22	16.8	17.0	7	5.4
Linn	21	4.8	4.8	33	7.5	7.6	15	3.4
Malheur	16	10.6	10.6	21	13.8	13.9	10	6.6
Marion	79	5.8	5.8	117	8.6	8.7	48	3.6
Morrow	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–
Multnomah	160	5.8	5.8	220	8.0	8.0	82	3.0
Polk	9	4.3	4.4	15	7.2	7.3	6	2.9
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	6	8.6	8.7	10	14.3	14.4	3	–
Umatilla	18	5.6	5.6	26	8.1	8.2	9	2.8
Union	5	5.6	5.6	8	8.9	9.0	–	–
Wallowa	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–
Wasco	7	7.8	7.8	11	12.2	12.3	5	5.6
Washington	102	4.9	5.0	139	6.7	6.8	64	3.1
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	23	6.6	6.6	32	9.1	9.2	19	5.4
Not Stated	4	–	–	5	–	–	5	–

– Quantity is zero or rate/ratio is based on fewer than five occurrences.
1 Perinatal Definition I includes fetal deaths at 28 weeks of gestation or more and infant deaths of less than 7 days.
2 Perinatal Definition II includes fetal deaths at 20 weeks of gestation or more and infant deaths of less than 28 days.
3 Neonatal deaths include infant deaths of less than 28 days.
Perinatal I and Perinatal II ratios and Neonatal rate are per 1,000 births. Perinatal I rate includes all live biths and fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more. Perinatal II rate includes all live births and fetal deaths at 20 weeks of gestation or more.

TABLE 7-15. Perinatal Death Rates by Mother's Risk Factors, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1999

Risk Factor	Perinatal I[1]			Perinatal II[2]			Neonatal[3]	
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate
Total	271	6.0	6.0	402	8.9	8.9	192	4.2
Marital Status								
Married	166	5.3	5.3	249	7.9	7.9	119	3.8
Unmarried	105	7.6	7.6	153	11.1	11.1	73	5.3
Mother's Age								
10-14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-19	35	6.4	6.4	55	10.0	10.0	32	5.8
20-24	70	5.9	5.9	115	9.6	9.7	54	4.5
25-29	70	5.5	5.6	93	7.3	7.4	37	2.9
30-34	56	5.9	5.9	86	9.0	9.1	39	4.1
35-39	28	6.1	6.1	38	8.3	8.3	24	5.2
40-44	11	10.8	10.8	13	12.7	12.8	6	5.9
45+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic								
White	191	5.6	5.6	284	8.3	8.3	137	4.0
African American	6	6.8	6.8	10	11.3	11.4	3	3.4
American Indian	8	12.2	12.2	9	13.7	13.8	4	6.1
Asian[4]	12	5.7	5.7	19	9.0	9.1	9	4.3
Total Hispanic	50	7.2	7.2	74	10.7	10.7	37	5.4
Mother's Education								
8th Grade or Less	20	7.3	7.4	27	9.9	9.9	9	3.3
Some High School	37	5.8	5.8	65	10.1	10.2	31	4.8
HS diploma/GED	96	6.5	6.5	133	8.9	9.0	66	4.5
More than High School	97	4.9	4.9	143	7.1	7.2	70	3.5
Start of Prenatal Care								
1st Trimester	200	5.5	5.5	306	8.4	8.4	151	4.1
2nd Trimester	50	7.2	7.2	70	10.1	10.1	28	4.0
3rd Trimester	5	3.7	3.8	6	4.5	4.5	1	0.8
No Care	16	30.0	30.3	20	37.3	37.9	12	22.7
Tobacco Use								
Yes	62	9.5	9.6	82	12.5	12.6	36	5.5
No	195	5.1	5.1	302	7.9	7.9	141	3.7
Alcohol Use								
Yes	12	14.4	14.6	14	16.8	17.0	3	3.6
No	243	5.6	5.6	367	8.4	8.5	172	4.0
Multiple Birth								
Yes	22	18.9	19.0	39	33.1	33.8	17	14.7
No	247	5.6	5.6	361	8.2	8.2	173	3.9

– Quantity is zero or rate/ratio is based on fewer than five occurrences.

NOTE: Because of unreported items, the sum of all categories may not equal the total.

1 Perinatal Definition I includes fetal deaths at 28 weeks of gestation or more and infant deaths of less than 7 days.

2 Perinatal Definition II includes fetal deaths at 20 weeks of gestation or more and infant deaths of less than 28 days.

3 Neonatal deaths include infant deaths of less than 28 days.

4 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.

Perinatal I and Perinatal II ratios and Neonatal rate are per 1,000 births. Perinatal I rate includes all live biths and fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more. Perinatal II rate includes all live births and fetal deaths at 20 weeks of gestation or more.

TABLE 7-16. Perinatal Death Rates by Mother's Risk Factors, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1997-1999

Risk Factor	Perinatal I[1]			Perinatal II[2]			Neonatal[3]	
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate
Total	790	5.9	5.9	1,108	8.2	8.3	485	3.6
Marital Status								
Married	474	5.0	5.0	668	7.1	7.1	285	3.0
Unmarried	316	7.9	7.9	440	11.0	11.1	200	5.0
Mother's Age								
10-14	5	17.4	17.5	8	27.7	28.1	4	–
15-19	115	7.0	7.0	166	10.1	10.1	89	5.4
20-24	213	6.0	6.1	306	8.7	8.7	128	3.6
25-29	201	5.3	5.3	275	7.2	7.2	121	3.2
30-34	142	5.1	5.1	200	7.2	7.2	75	2.7
35-39	81	6.0	6.0	109	8.0	8.1	51	3.8
40-44	29	10.0	10.0	37	12.7	12.8	15	5.2
45+	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic								
White	570	5.5	5.5	802	7.7	7.7	349	3.4
African American	27	9.8	9.9	37	13.4	13.5	12	4.4
American Indian	11	5.3	5.4	18	8.7	8.8	7	3.4
Asian[4]	26	4.5	4.5	41	7.1	7.1	21	3.6
Total Hispanic	146	7.6	7.6	196	10.1	10.2	90	4.7
Mother's Education								
8th Grade or Less	61	7.6	7.6	82	10.2	10.2	32	4.0
Some High School	123	6.5	6.5	184	9.6	9.7	82	4.3
HS diploma/GED	297	6.5	6.5	406	8.9	8.9	201	4.4
More than High School	246	4.2	4.2	347	5.9	5.9	142	2.4
Start of Prenatal Care								
1st Trimester	548	5.1	5.1	804	7.4	7.4	358	3.3
2nd Trimester	153	7.3	7.4	193	9.2	9.3	84	4.0
3rd Trimester	22	5.5	5.5	23	5.7	5.7	5	1.2
No Care	67	44.8	45.8	88	58.1	60.1	38	26.0
Tobacco Use								
Yes	170	8.3	8.3	227	11.1	11.1	94	4.6
No	581	5.1	5.1	834	7.4	7.4	360	3.2
Alcohol Use								
Yes	25	11.1	11.2	32	14.1	14.3	7	3.1
No	724	5.6	5.6	1,025	7.9	7.9	445	3.4
Multiple Birth								
Yes	73	20.6	20.8	112	31.4	31.9	49	14.0
No	714	5.4	5.5	993	7.6	7.6	433	3.3

– Quantity is zero or rate/ratio is based on fewer than five occurrences.

NOTE: Because of unreported items, the sum of all categories may not equal the total.

1 Perinatal Definition I includes fetal deaths at 28 weeks of gestation or more and infant deaths of less than 7 days.

2 Perinatal Definition II includes fetal deaths at 20 weeks of gestation or more and infant deaths of less than 28 days.

3 Neonatal deaths include infant deaths of less than 28 days.

4 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.

Perinatal I and Perinatal II ratios and Neonatal rate are per 1,000 births. Perinatal I rate includes all live biths and fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more. Perinatal II rate includes all live births and fetal deaths at 20 weeks of gestation or more.

TABLE 7-17. Neonatal, Postneonatal, and Infant Death Rates by Mother's Risk Factors, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1999

Risk Factor	Neonatal[1]		Post-Neonatal[2]		Infant[3]	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total	192	4.2	69	1.5	261	5.8
Marital Status						
Married	119	3.8	36	1.1	155	4.9
Unmarried	73	5.3	33	2.4	106	7.7
Mother's Age						
10-14	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-19	32	5.8	15	2.7	47	8.6
20-24	54	4.5	18	1.5	72	6.1
25-29	37	2.9	20	1.6	57	4.5
30-34	39	4.1	9	1.0	48	5.1
35-39	24	5.2	7	1.5	31	6.8
40-44	6	5.9	–	–	6	5.9
45+	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic						
White	137	4.0	52	1.5	189	5.5
African American	3	–	2	–	5	5.7
American Indian	4	–	2	–	6	9.2
Asian[4]	9	4.3	–	–	9	4.3
Total Hispanic	37	5.4	12	1.7	49	7.1
Mother's Education						
8th Grade or Less	9	3.3	6	2.2	15	5.5
Some High School	31	4.8	18	2.8	49	7.7
HS diploma/GED	66	4.5	27	1.8	93	6.3
More than High School	70	3.5	17	0.9	87	4.4
Start of Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	151	4.1	57	1.6	208	5.7
2nd Trimester	28	4.0	10	1.4	38	5.5
3rd Trimester	1	–	–	–	1	–
No Care	12	22.7	2	–	14	26.5
Tobacco Use						
Yes	36	5.5	18	2.8	54	8.3
No	141	3.7	49	1.3	190	5.0
Alcohol Use						
Yes	3	–	4	–	7	8.5
No	172	4.0	63	1.5	235	5.4
Multiple Birth						
Yes	17	14.7	4	–	21	18.2
No	173	3.9	65	1.5	238	5.4

– Quantity is zero or rate is based on fewer than five occurrences.
NOTE: Because of unreported items, the sum of all categories may not equal the total.
All rates per 1,000 live births.
1 Neonatal deaths include infant deaths of less than 28 days.
2 Postneonatal deaths occur from day 28 through 364 after birth.
3 Infant death is the death of a child prior to its first birthday.
4 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.

TABLE 7-18. Neonatal, Postneonatal, and Infant Death Rates by Mother's Risk Factors, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1997-1999

Risk Factor	Neonatal[1]		Post-Neonatal[2]		Infant[3]	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total	485	3.6	250	1.9	735	5.5
Marital Status						
Married	285	3.0	136	1.4	421	4.5
Unmarried	200	5.0	114	2.9	314	7.9
Mother's Age						
10-14	4	14.0	1	–	5	17.5
15-19	89	5.4	60	3.7	149	9.1
20-24	128	3.6	72	2.1	200	5.7
25-29	121	3.2	57	1.5	178	4.7
30-34	75	2.7	34	1.2	109	3.9
35-39	51	3.8	24	1.8	75	5.6
40-44	15	5.2	2	–	17	5.9
45+	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic						
White	349	3.4	192	1.9	541	5.2
African American	12	4.4	8	2.9	20	7.3
American Indian	7	3.4	9	4.4	16	7.8
Asian[4]	21	3.6	7	1.2	28	4.8
Total Hispanic	90	4.7	31	1.6	121	6.3
Mother's Education						
8th Grade or Less	32	4.0	24	3.0	56	7.0
Some High School	82	4.3	65	3.4	147	7.7
HS diploma/GED	201	4.4	81	1.8	282	6.2
More than High School	142	2.4	73	1.2	215	3.7
Start of Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	358	3.3	178	1.6	536	5.0
2nd Trimester	84	4.0	48	2.3	132	6.4
3rd Trimester	5	1.2	16	4.0	21	5.2
No Care	38	26.0	8	5.5	46	31.4
Tobacco Use						
Yes	94	4.6	80	3.9	174	8.5
No	360	3.2	167	1.5	527	4.7
Alcohol Use						
Yes	7	3.1	10	4.5	17	7.6
No	445	3.4	234	1.8	679	5.2
Multiple Birth						
Yes	49	14.0	13	3.7	62	17.7
No	433	3.3	236	1.8	669	5.1

– Quantity is zero or rate is based on fewer than five occurrences.
NOTE: Because of unreported items, the sum of all categories may not equal the total.
All rates per 1,000 live births.
1 Neonatal deaths include infant deaths of less than 28 days.
2 Postneonatal deaths occur from day 28 through 364 after birth.
3 Infant death is the death of a child prior to its first birthday.
4 Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Other Asian & Pacific Islander.

Youth Suicide Attempts

Youth Suicide Attempts

Youth suicide has been a persistent problem among the state's youth. During 2000, 802 suicide attempts by Oregon youth ages 17 or younger were reported by Oregon hospitals, or about two per day.

The Oregon system identifies only attempts by youth with injuries severe enough to require emergency care at a hospital; consequently, the number of attempts reported must be considered a minimum. The Technical Notes section in Appendix B describes the methodology and limitations of the data.

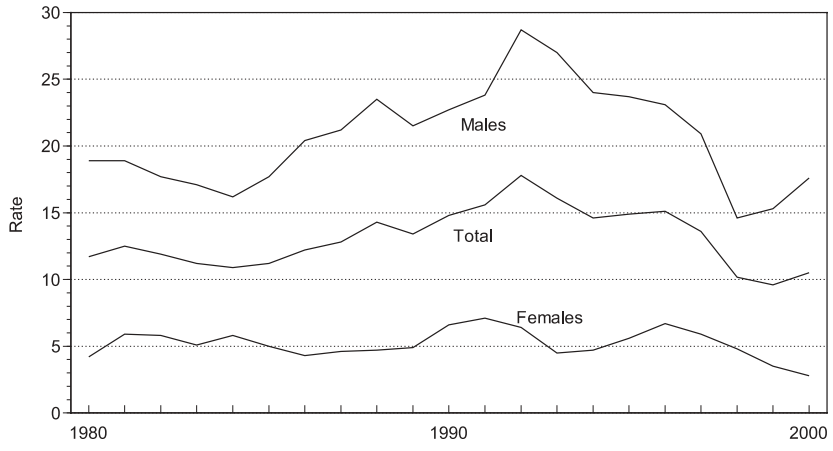
The proportion of youth described with a specific characteristic is based on only those cases with known values; that is, attempts in the "not stated" categories are excluded before the percentages are calculated. In most cases this makes relatively little difference in the calculated percentages.

During the past decade, the suicide rate for Oregonians ages 15-19 has fallen to a level not seen since the 1970s.

SUICIDE DEATHS
Temporal Trends

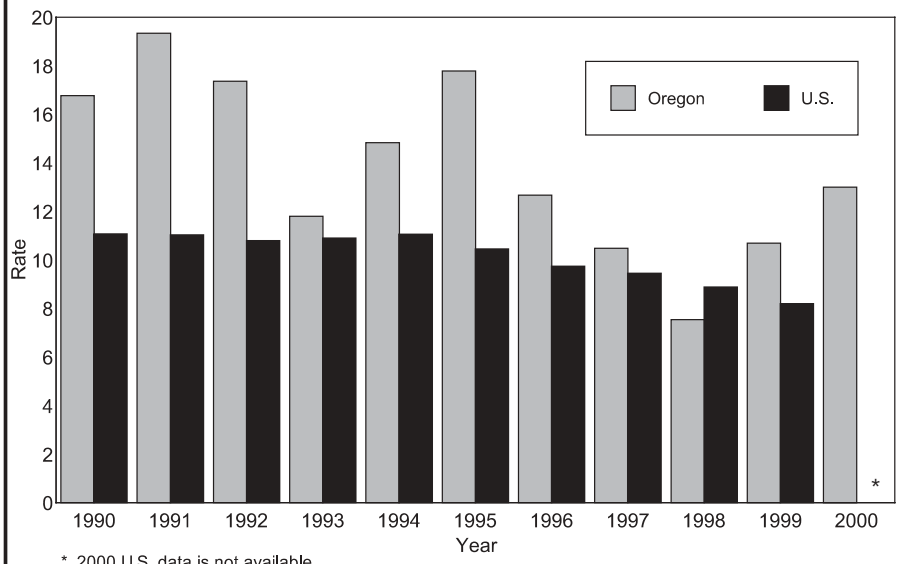
During 2000, 37 Oregon teens and preteens died by suicide compared to 29 during the previous year. Because the number of events are small and subject to considerable random statistical variation from year-to-year, a better measure of the risk of suicide among teens are three-year moving rates[1], commonly expressed as the number of events among 15 to 19-year-olds per 100,000 population.

Figure 8-1.
Suicide Rates for 15- to 19-Year-Olds, Three-Year Moving Averages, 1981-2000, Oregon Residents



Note: Because population data by age and sex are not available for the 1960s and 1970s, rates for these years, other than those based on decennial census data, have been interpolated. Therefore, variations within 10-year periods prior to 1980 are not apparent. Rates are per 100,000 population for the groups at risk.

Figure 8-2.
Suicide Death Rates for 15- to 19-Year Olds,
Oregon and the U.S., 1990-2000



* 2000 U.S. data is not available.

Eight in 10 attempts with guns ended in death.

Although teen suicide death rates increased dramatically during the past generation, they have declined equally dramatically since the early 1990s. [Figure 8-1]. During 1998-2000, Oregonians 15-19 years old were 13.2 percent less likely to commit suicide than were their counterparts during 1979-1981 (10.5 versus 12.1 per 100,000 population). More strikingly, the current suicide rate is 41.0 percent lower than the peak rate of 17.8 during 1990-1992.

Males have long been at greater risk of suicide than females; during 1998-2000, their rate was six times higher (17.6 versus 2.8). By comparison, during 1979-1981, the rates were 19.8 and 4.2, respectively. At the peak during 1990-1992, rates of 28.7 and 6.4 were recorded.

While most suicide deaths occur at home, some youth who are transported to Emergency Departments die in the hospital. The risk of death is increased by the lethality of the method, the degree of injury that is self-inflicted, and the time elapsed between injury and treatment.

Number of Attempts by Year and Sex

Year	Total	Male	Female
1988	648	110	535
1989	624	120	499
1990	526	118	406
1991	577	124	453
1992	685	141	544
1993	723	113	610
1994	773	187	586
1995	753	150	603
1996	778	163	615
1997	736	151	585
1998	761	190	571
1999*	738	180	558
2000*	802	178	624

Attempters of unknown sex are included in the total.
* Excludes suicide ideators.

Oregon Compared to the Nation

Oregon's youth suicide rate has historically been higher than the nation's. [Figure 8-2]. During the three-year period 1997-1999 (the most recent available data), the national suicide death rate for 15- to 19-year-olds was 8.8 per 100,000 population. By comparison Oregon's rate was 9.6 per 100,000 population, or 9.1 percent higher.

SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

Data Caveats

The Oregon suicide attempt reporting system identifies only those attempts among youth 17 or younger who sought care at a hospital and for whom a report was filed. Because reporting by hospitals can vary from year to year, caution should be used when interpreting youth suicide attempt rates over time, particularly by county. See the Technical Notes section in Appendix B for additional information on methodology.

The youngest youth for whom a suicide attempt was reported was an eight-year-old boy who experienced family discord.

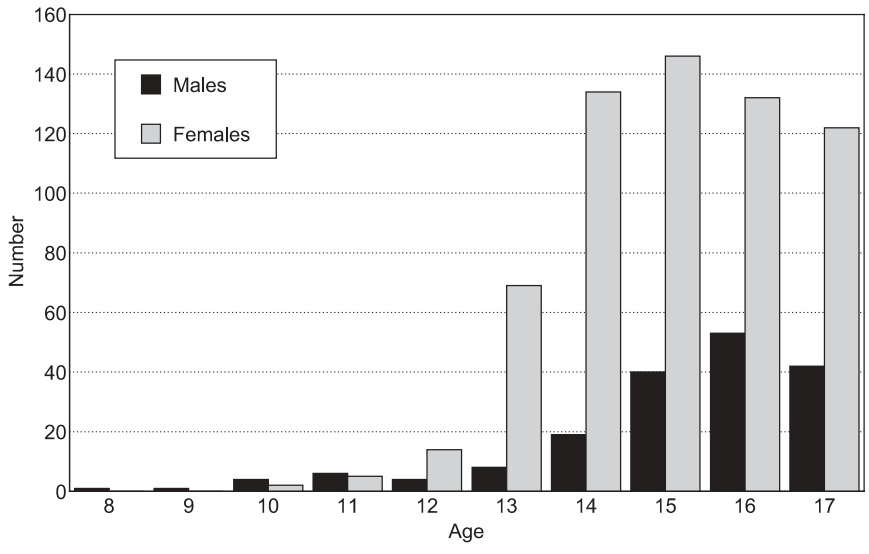
Gender

Girls were far more likely to attempt suicide than were boys; three-fourths (77.8%) of all attempts were by young females. [Table 8-2].

Age

The youngest child reported to have made a suicide attempt was an eight-year-old boy who poisoned himself after experiencing family discord. Thirty-seven attempts by pre-teens were reported. [Table 8-2]. Attempts by 13- to 14-year-olds numbered 230 and those by 15- to 17-year-olds totaled 535. As in years past, 15- to 17-year-olds accounted for two-thirds (66.7%) of the reported suicide attempts. [Figure 8-3].

Figure 8-3.
Number of Suicide Attempts by Sex,
Oregon Minors, 2000



Number of Attempts		
Race	2000	1999
White	693	622
African American	20	21
Indian	17	7
Chinese	0	0
Japanese	1	0
Hawaiian	1	0
Filipino	1	1
Other Asian and Pacific Islanders	8	11
Hispanic	55	38
Not Stated	6	38

Race

The number of suicide attempts by race/ethnicity are shown in the sidebar to the left. Reflecting the racial/ethnic composition of the state, most attempts were made by white youth.

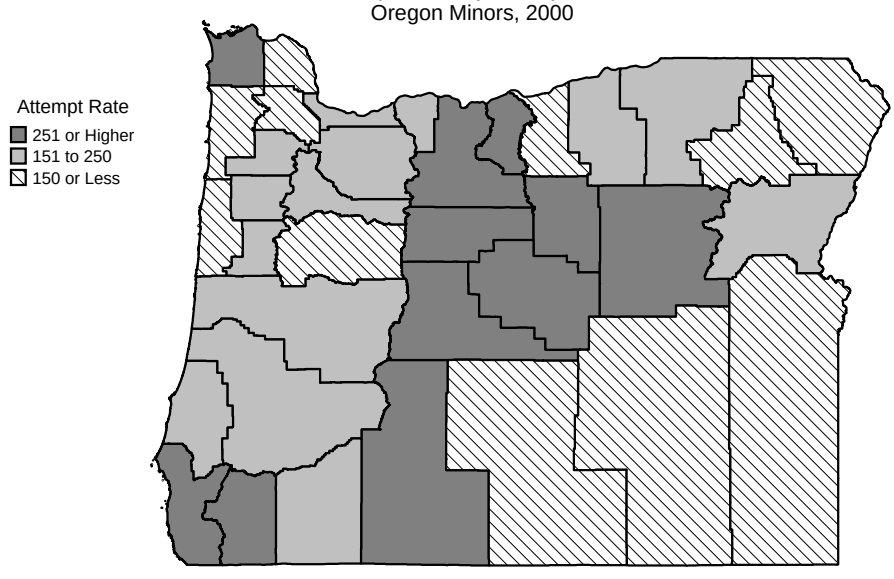
Household Situation

Among youth who were reported to have attempted suicide, the largest group (33.0%) lived with both parents. Ranking second were youth living with their mother only (26.7%) while 12.6 percent lived with a parent and stepparent. [Table 8-3]. Attempts involving youth living under government supervision (e.g., in an institution or foster home) accounted for 8.5 percent of all attempts. These youth more often cited three or more reasons for their attempt, 33.3 percent did so vs. 22.2 percent of attempters overall. They, and youth living with relatives, were most likely to have made prior attempts; 50.8 percent of each group had done so.

Geographic Distribution

While the suicide attempt rate for the state was 205.4 per 100,000 (10- to 17-year-olds), the rates for individual counties varied widely. [Figure 8-4]. During 2000, among counties with 10 or more attempts, the three highest rates were reported from Crook (724.6), Jefferson (394.0), and Josephine (355.7). No attempts were reported for adolescents in two counties, Gilliam and Wallowa. Table 8-15 lists the number of reports by hospital for the past 11 years. The *Oregon Health Trends* (No.

Figure 8-4
Suicide Attempt Rates by County of Residence,
Oregon Minors, 2000



Attempt rates per 100,000 10- to 17-year-olds.

57) article "Youth Suicide: Results from the 1999 YRBS" lists multi-year suicide death rates by county. It is available on the web at: http://ohd.hr.state.or.us/chs/oht.htm.

Place of Attempt

Most (79.6%) of the attempts were made in the adolescents own home while an additional 4.2 percent were made in another's home. [Table 8-5]. About one in 20 attempts occurred on school grounds.

More attempts were made on Monday than on any other day.

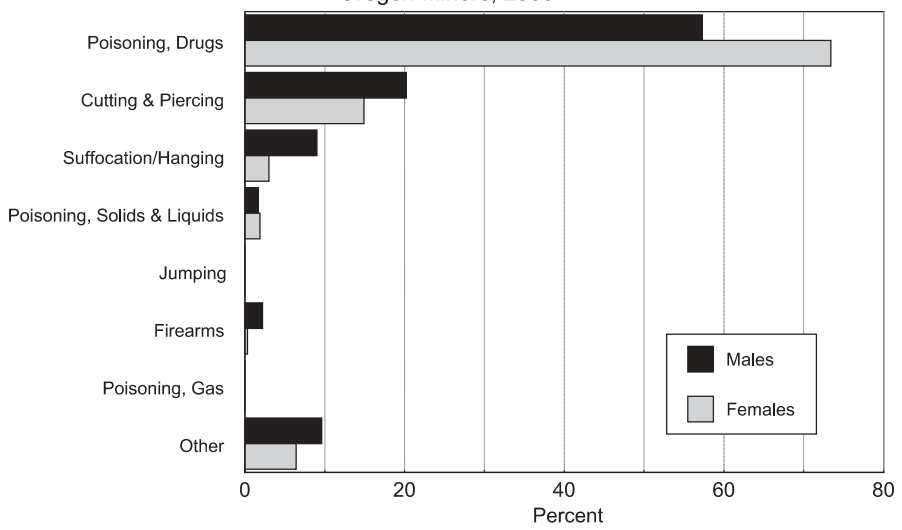
Month and Date of Attempt

As in past years, the summer school vacation months continued to be the season of lowest risk and spring the season of greatest risk; 17.7 percent of the suicide attempts occurred from June through August, but half-again as many suicide attempts were reported during March through May (30.7%). About one-quarter (25.8%) of the attempts occurred during each of the two remaining quarters. By weekday, Mondays as usual, posed to greatest risk (18.2% of all attempts) and Saturdays the least (9.7%). For further information on temporal trends, See *Suicide and Suicidal Thoughts*, also published by this office, and available on the web at http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/chs/suicide/suicide.pdf.

Past Attempts

Nearly as many suicide attempts were by youths who had reported past attempts as were by those who had not (46.5%

Figure 8-5.
Suicide Attempts by Method and Sex,
Oregon Minors, 2000



Six of every ten attempts were made with drugs.

vs. 53.5%). Females were marginally more likely to have made prior attempts. [Table 8-6]. Because a single adolescent may make multiple attempts during any one year, it should be remembered that references to the number or proportion of attempts with a given characteristic may be influenced by repeated attempts of a single individual.

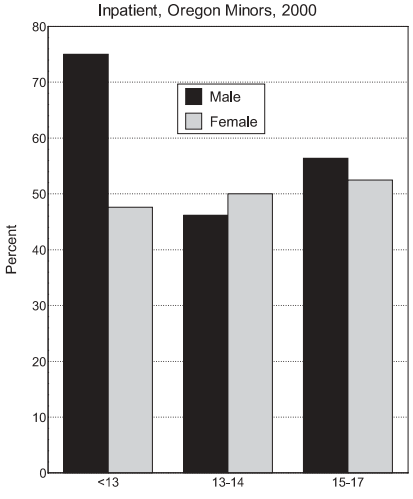
Method

Adolescents used many methods in their attempts, but ingestion of drugs accounted for the majority (69.8%). Girls were especially likely to use this method; 73.4 percent did so compared to 57.3 percent of boys. [Figure 8-5]. Two-fifths (37.9%) of the 560 drug-related cases involved analgesics; aspirin and acetaminophen were most commonly used. (The latter is of particular concern because many adolescents are unaware of its potential long-term toxic effects and lethality.) Most of the other attempts involving drugs were with combinations of drugs or of drugs with alcohol.

Cutting and piercing injuries ranked second, accounting for 16.1 percent of the cases; nearly all of these were lacerations of the wrists. Reflecting their predilection to use more violent and/or lethal methods, boys more often cut and lacerated themselves than did girls, 20.2 percent versus 14.9 percent.

The third single most common method was hanging/suffocation (4.4%). Attempts using hanging/suffocation are second only to gunshots in the risk of death. Boys more often used this method (9.0% vs. 3.0% of girls).

Figure 8-6.
Percentage of Attempts Resulting in Admission as an Inpatient, Oregon Minors, 2000



The category "other" in Table 8-7 includes mostly attempts by multiple methods; the majority involved poisoning, usually with drugs, combined with lacerations of the wrists. Uncommon methods such as jumping in front of, or crashing, a motor vehicle, are also included here.

Table 8-8 shows that youth making repeated attempts were more likely to use more violent methods (although not necessarily more lethal methods). While the percentage of attempts resulting from medication overdoses declined from 76.0 percent for those with no previous attempts to 62.8 percent of those with a prior attempt, attempts by suffocation and hanging increased from 3.2 percent to 6.4 percent and attempts by cutting and piercing increased from 12.6 percent to 19.3 percent.

Admission Status

More than one-half (52.6%) of youth treated in a hospital for an attempt were admitted as inpatients. [Table 8-9]. Males were a little more likely to be admitted as inpatients, 56.6

percent versus 51.5 percent of females. [Figure 8-6]. And, contrary to commonly held belief, preteens were more likely to inflict injuries that required hospitalization than were their older counterparts, although in some cases it may be the circumstances leading to the attempt rather than the nature of the injuries themselves that led to inpatient admission. Certain methods were more likely than others to result in hospitalization. Among the categories involving a single action (and with at least 10 events), attempts by suffocation and hanging were more than twice as likely to lead to hospital admission as an inpatient than to treatment on an outpatient basis. [Table 8-10].

Recent Personal Events

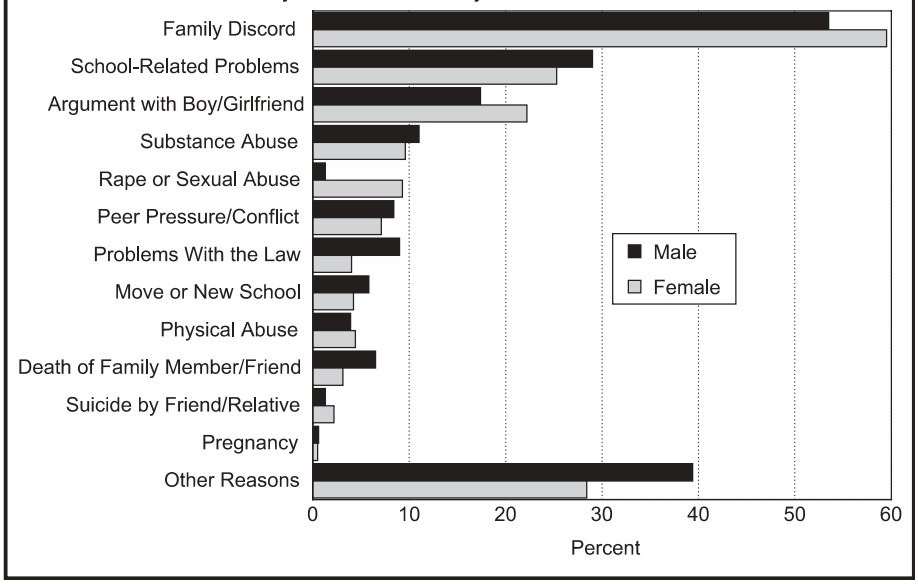
Family discord was the most common precipitating factor.

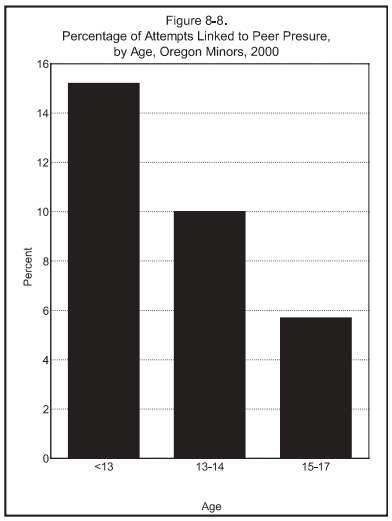
A suicide attempt may be triggered by a variety of personal crises. [Figure 8-7]. The report form allows one or more events leading to the attempt to be recorded. For example, a 15-year-old girl reported family discord and witnessing family violence, an argument with her girlfriend or boyfriend, gender issues, the suicide of a friend, physical abuse, and a father who was in prison for murder.

Lack of social support is a common thread among adolescents who attempt suicide, especially among those who cite multiple reasons. Only about one-third of youths who attempted suicide lived with both natural parents. The most commonly reported reasons follow in order by frequency:

Family discord was the most common factor associated with a suicide attempt. Nearly six in ten (58.2%) Oregon minors reported discord as a precipitating event, with females

Figure 8-7.
Percentage of Suicide Attempts Among Oregon Minors, by Reasons Given by Each Sex, 2000





somewhat more likely to do so (59.5% compared to 53.5% of males). [Table 8-11]. Preteens were most likely to report family discord (75.8% vs. 55.8% of 15- to 17-year-olds). Among the precipitating factors for suicide attempts, family discord was least likely to result in inpatient hospitalization. [Table 8-13].

School-related problems (e.g., performance, truancy) were cited by one in four youth (26.1%) treated for a suicide attempt. Males more often reported school-related problems than did females (29.0% vs. 25.3%). All age groups were about equally likely to report this factor.

An argument with a boy/girlfriend was reported by one in five youth (21.1%) and was the third most common reason given for a suicide attempt. As in the past, this prompted more attempts by girls than by boys (22.2% vs. 17.4%). While only infrequently cited by preteens (1 in 16 attempts), it was far more common among 15 to 17-year-olds (1 in 4 attempts).

Substance abuse, ranking fourth, was cited by 9.9 percent of youth who attempted suicide. Although males were more likely to report substance abuse, the difference between the sexes was small, 11.0 percent of males compared to 9.6 percent of females. Not surprisingly, substance abuse was reported least often by preteens (3.0%) and most often by 15- to 17-year-olds (11.7%). Among the precipitating events cited by at least 10 youth, substance abuse ranked among the top tier of factors leading to hospital admission as an inpatient. [Table 8-13].

Rape or sexual abuse was reported by 7.5 percent of youth attempting suicide, making it the fifth most commonly mentioned precipitating event. Almost one in ten girls said they were prompted to attempt suicide because they had been raped or sexually abused; by comparison 1 in 77 boys mentioned rape/sexual abuse. It was reported most often by 13- to 14-year-olds. Youth reporting rape/sexual abuse were second only to those reporting physical abuse in having made prior attempts. [Table 8-12].

Peer pressure/conflict was the sixth most commonly cited reason and was listed on 7.4 percent of the attempt reports. In the past, females were more likely than males to report this as a precipitating event, but in 2000 males more often did so (8.4% vs. 7.1%). The role of peer pressure as a precipitating event declines as youth age; 15- to 17-year-olds were only about a third as likely to mention this as were preteens (5.7% vs. 15.2%).

Problems with the law were reported by 5.1 percent of attempters, making it the seventh most commonly cited variable. Males were twice as likely as females to cite this (9.0% vs. 4.0%). Youth 14 or younger reported legal problems more often than their older counterparts.

Youth reporting physical abuse were most likely to have made prior attempts and most likely to be admitted as an inpatient.

A move or attendance at a new school was a factor in 4.5 percent of the suicide attempts. Males were somewhat more likely than females to report this (5.8% vs. 4.2%). By age, it was most common among older youth.

Physical abuse, although not often cited, was most likely to cause youth to attempt suicide repeatedly. Just 4.3 percent of minors reported this precipitating factor, but 75.0 percent of these children had made prior attempts. There was relatively little difference by gender but preteens were more likely than their older counterparts to have made their attempt because of physical abuse.

The death of a family member or friend was associated with 3.8 percent of the attempts. Males were twice as likely as females to report this event, but there was no clear trend by age.

Suicidal behavior by a friend or relative was linked to 1 in 50 (2.0%) attempts and was reported more often by females than males. There was no clear pattern by age group.

Pregnancy was rarely associated with reported attempts; it was linked to just 0.6 percent of attempts. There was little difference by gender or age group.

Other risk factors were noted, including gang involvement, abandonment, sports injuries, parental drug abuse, family violence, and unemployment.

Same-sex sexual orientation is generally accepted as a related underlying cause of teen suicide. The issue is difficult to study under the current reporting system because of lack of comparison data. Moreover, even if information on sexual orientation were requested on the reporting form, its validity would be highly questionable given the environment in which the information is usually collected; a substantial portion of teens would be unlikely to respond accurately. Nevertheless, the risk is one that health-care providers must consider.

DATA SUMMARY

- Thirty-seven Oregonians under the age of 20 committed suicide in 2000.
- At the cusp of the millennium, Oregon 15- to 19-year-olds were less likely to die by suicide than were their counterparts a generation ago.

- Suicide attempts were reported more often for females than males.
- The number of reported attempts peaked for youth ages 15 to 16.
- Most attempts occurred in the youth's own home.
- Attempts were reported most often during spring months and on Mondays.
- The majority of attempts were made with drugs and other substances.
- Youth who attempted suicide were about equally likely to be treated and released as to be admitted as an inpatient.
- Family discord was the pre-eminent risk factor in youth suicide attempts.

ENDNOTES

1. Moving (rolling) rates are often used where rates based on rare events are tracked over time. This method dampens the random statistical variation that occurs when the number of events is relatively small by averaging the data for a group of years. That is, the sum of the deaths for given time period is divided by the sum of the population for the same time period. In Figure 1, for example, the data point shown for 1999 consists of a three-year average, 1997-1999. The next data point, for 2000, consists of data for 1998-2000.

TABLE 8-1. Number of Suicides Among Oregon Teens and Preteens by Age and Sex, 1990-2000

Year and Sex	Age													
	10-19	10-17	15-19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20-24
1990	*40	24	32	*1	-	-	2	5	3	6	7	6	10	37
Male	*29	14	25	*1	-	-	-	3	3	2	5	6	9	31
Female	11	10	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	2	-	1	6
1991	41	21	37	-	1	1	-	2	3	8	6	10	10	36
Male	31	14	29	-	1	1	-	-	2	6	4	7	10	29
Female	10	7	8	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	-	7
1992	40	25	34	-	1	1	1	3	6	7	6	7	8	40
Male	34	21	31	-	1	-	1	1	6	6	6	6	7	29
Female	6	4	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	11
1993	33	24	24	-	1	-	4	4	1	5	9	3	6	32
Male	30	23	22	-	1	-	3	4	1	5	9	3	4	27
Female	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
1994	37	21	31	-	-	-	3	3	1	6	8	8	8	40
Male	24	11	22	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	7	6	7	31
Female	13	10	9	-	-	-	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	9
1995	43	27	38	-	-	1	1	3	8	2	12	8	8	47
Male	35	22	32	-	-	1	1	1	6	2	11	8	5	41
Female	8	5	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	6
1996	38	23	28	2	1	1	1	5	3	7	3	5	10	41
Male	31	18	22	2	1	1	-	5	3	6	-	5	8	39
Female	7	5	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	2
1997	31	18	24	-	-	2	1	4	2	3	6	7	6	37
Male	21	10	17	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	5	6	5	31
Female	10	8	7	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	6
1998	26	18	18	-	1	-	2	5	2	2	6	4	4	46
Male	22	14	16	-	1	-	2	3	2	1	5	4	4	41
Female	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	5
1999	29	15	26	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	5	6	8	29
Male	26	14	23	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	4	5	7	25
Female	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
2000	37	17	32	1	1	-	2	1	5	1	6	15	5	44
Male	29	12	27	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	5	13	4	39
Female	8	5	5	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	5

* Includes one seven-year-old.

TABLE 8-2. Suicide Attempts by Sex and Age, Oregon Minors, 2000

Sex	Total	Age		
		≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	802	37	230	535
Male	178	16	27	135
Female	624	21	203	400
Row Percent				
Total	100.0	4.6	28.7	66.7
Male	100.0	9.0	15.2	75.8
Female	100.0	3.4	32.5	64.1
Column Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	22.2	43.2	11.7	25.2
Female	77.8	56.8	88.3	74.8

TABLE 8-3. Suicide Attempts by Sex, Age, and Living Situation, Oregon Minors, 2000

Living Situation	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	802	178	624	37	230	535
Both Parents	236	50	186	17	59	160
Father Only	36	13	23	1	6	29
Mother Only	191	47	144	6	64	121
Parent & Stepparent	90	14	76	4	28	58
Other Relatives	61	11	50	2	18	41
Friends	16	2	14	–	2	14
Foster Parents, Gov., Etc.	61	16	45	3	22	36
Homeless	16	4	12	1	5	10
Other	8	1	7	–	3	5
Not Stated	87	20	67	3	23	61
Row Percent						
Total	100.0	22.2	77.8	4.6	28.7	66.7
Both Parents	100.0	21.2	78.8	7.2	25.0	67.8
Father Only	100.0	36.1	63.9	2.8	16.7	80.6
Mother Only	100.0	24.6	75.4	3.1	33.5	63.4
Parent & Stepparent	100.0	15.6	84.4	4.4	31.1	64.4
Other Relatives	100.0	18.0	82.0	3.3	29.5	67.2
Friends	100.0	12.5	87.5	–	12.5	87.5
Foster Parents, Gov., Etc.	100.0	26.2	73.8	4.9	36.1	59.0
Homeless	100.0	25.0	75.0	6.2	31.2	62.5
Other	100.0	12.5	87.5	–	37.5	62.5
Not Stated	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Column Percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both Parents	33.0	31.6	33.4	50.0	28.5	33.8
Father Only	5.0	8.2	4.1	2.9	2.9	6.1
Mother Only	26.7	29.7	25.9	17.6	30.9	25.5
Parent & Stepparent	12.6	8.9	13.6	11.8	13.5	12.2
Other Relatives	8.5	7.0	9.0	5.9	8.7	8.6
Friends	2.2	1.3	2.5	–	1.0	3.0
Foster Parents, Gov., Etc.	8.5	10.1	8.1	8.8	10.6	7.6
Homeless	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.1
Other	1.1	0.6	1.3	–	1.4	1.1
Not Stated	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-4. Suicide Attempts by Sex, Age, and County of Residence, Oregon Minors, 2000

County of Residence	Total	Attempt Rate	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	802	205.4	178	624	37	230	535
Baker	4	196.9	*	*	*	*	*
Benton	19	192.8	4	15	2	5	12
Clackamas	90	219.5	17	73	2	30	58
Clatsop	13	305.5	4	9	–	5	8
Columbia	7	124.4	*	*	*	*	*
Coos	13	185.3	1	12	–	3	10
Crook	17	724.6	5	12	–	3	14
Curry	8	396.0	*	*	*	*	*
Deschutes	35	259.8	9	26	2	7	26
Douglas	18	152.9	3	15	–	1	17
Gilliam	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	5	518.1	*	*	*	*	*
Harney	1	105.7	*	*	*	*	*
Hood River	5	198.3	*	*	*	*	*
Jackson	45	214.3	15	30	2	13	30
Jefferson	10	394.0	2	8	–	6	4
Josephine	30	355.7	12	18	3	11	16
Klamath	24	313.9	7	17	2	6	16
Lake	1	110.3	*	*	*	*	*
Lane	82	223.9	12	70	2	29	51
Lincoln	6	126.7	*	*	*	*	*
Linn	14	114.1	2	12	–	4	10
Malheur	4	102.0	*	*	*	*	*
Marion	79	228.6	17	62	2	24	53
Morrow	3	206.3	*	*	*	*	*
Multnomah	132	202.8	35	97	11	28	93
Polk	13	164.8	3	10	–	4	9
Sherman	1	365.0	*	*	*	*	*
Tillamook	3	113.9	*	*	*	*	*
Umatilla	15	172.5	4	11	2	3	10
Union	3	96.5	*	*	*	*	*
Wallowa	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Wasco	8	289.8	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	71	142.3	10	61	3	20	48
Wheeler	1	565.0	*	*	*	*	*
Yamhill	22	200.6	5	17	2	9	11

Note: Rates are per 100,000 10- to 17-year-olds. Because some rates are based on few events and are unstable, they should be used with caution.

* These data are not shown to avoid breeching confidentiality.

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-5. Suicide Attempts by Sex and Place of Attempt, Oregon Minors, 2000

Sex	Total	Place of Attempt								
		Own Home	Other Home	School	Jail	Other Inst.	Public Place	Foster Home	Other	N.S.
Total	802	563	30	38	8	30	16	9	13	95
Male	178	123	9	6	5	6	6	–	2	21
Female	624	440	21	32	3	24	10	9	11	74
Row Percent										
Total	100.0	79.6	4.2	5.4	1.1	4.2	2.3	1.3	1.8	(*)
Male	100.0	78.3	5.7	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.8	–	1.3	(*)
Female	100.0	80.0	3.8	5.8	0.5	4.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	(*)
Column Percent										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Male	22.2	21.8	30.0	15.8	62.5	20.0	37.5	–	15.4	(*)
Female	77.8	78.2	70.0	84.2	37.5	80.0	62.5	100.0	84.6	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-6. Prior Suicide Attempts during the Previous Five Years by Sex and Number of Attempts, Oregon Minors, 2000

Sex	Total	Number of Previous Attempts						
		0	1	2	3	4+	Yes, But # Unk.	N.S.
Total	802	341	129	50	10	9	98	165
Male	178	79	21	12	–	2	27	37
Female	624	262	108	38	10	7	71	128
Row Percent								
Total	100.0	53.5	20.3	7.8	1.6	1.4	15.4	(*)
Male	100.0	56.0	14.9	8.5	–	1.4	19.1	(*)
Female	100.0	52.8	21.8	7.7	2.0	1.4	14.3	(*)
Column Percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Male	22.1	23.2	16.3	24.0	–	22.2	27.6	(*)
Female	77.9	76.8	83.7	76.0	100.0	77.8	72.4	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-7. Suicide Attempts by Sex, Age, and Method, Oregon Minors, 2000

Method of Attempt	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	802	178	624	37	230	535
Poisoning, Drugs	560	102	458	20	162	378
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	15	3	12	1	4	10
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation and Hanging	35	16	19	6	8	21
Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearms	6	4	2	1	–	5
Cutting and Piercing	129	36	93	6	36	87
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	57	17	40	3	20	34
Row Percent						
Total	100.0	22.2	77.8	4.6	28.7	66.7
Poisoning, Drugs	100.0	18.2	81.8	3.6	28.9	67.5
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	100.0	20.0	80.0	6.7	26.7	66.7
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation and Hanging	100.0	45.7	54.3	17.1	22.9	60.0
Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearms	100.0	66.7	33.3	16.7	–	83.3
Cutting and Piercing	100.0	27.9	72.1	4.7	27.9	67.4
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	100.0	29.8	70.2	5.3	35.1	59.6
Column Percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poisoning, Drugs	69.8	57.3	73.4	54.1	70.4	70.7
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.9
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation and Hanging	4.4	9.0	3.0	16.2	3.5	3.9
Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearms	0.7	2.2	0.3	2.7	–	0.9
Cutting and Piercing	16.1	20.2	14.9	16.2	15.7	16.3
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	7.1	9.6	6.4	8.1	8.7	6.4

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-8. Suicide Attempts by Presence of Previous Attempts and Method, Oregon Minors, 2000

Method of Attempt	Total	Previous Attempts		
		No Previous Attempts	Previous Attempts	Not Stated
Total	802	341	296	165
Poisoning, Drugs	560	259	186	115
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	15	2	6	7
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	–
Suffocation and Hanging	35	11	19	5
Drowning	–	–	–	–
Firearms	6	2	2	2
Cutting and Piercing	129	43	57	29
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	–
Other	57	24	26	7
Row Percent				
Total	100.0	53.5	46.5	(*)
Poisoning, Drugs	100.0	58.2	41.8	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	100.0	25.0	75.0	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	100.0	36.7	63.3	(*)
Drowning	–	–	–	(*)
Firearms	100.0	50.0	50.0	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	100.0	43.0	57.0	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	(*)
Other	100.0	48.0	52.0	(*)
Column Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Poisoning, Drugs	69.9	76.0	62.8	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	1.3	0.6	2.0	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	4.7	3.2	6.4	(*)
Drowning	–	–	–	(*)
Firearms	0.6	0.6	0.7	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	15.7	12.6	19.3	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	(*)
Other	7.8	7.0	8.8	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-9. Suicide Attempts by Sex, Age and Hospital Admission Status, Oregon Minors, 2000

Sex and Age	Total	Hospital Admission Status		
		In-patient	Out-patient	N.S.
Total Both Sexes				
All Ages	802	418	376	8
≤12	37	22	15	–
13-14	230	113	115	2
15-17	535	283	246	6
Male				
All Ages	178	99	76	3
≤12	16	12	4	–
13-14	27	12	14	1
15-17	135	75	58	2
Female				
All Ages	624	319	300	5
≤12	21	10	11	–
13-14	203	101	101	1
15-17	400	208	188	4
	Row Percent			
Total Both Sexes				
All Ages	100.0	52.6	47.4	(*)
≤12	100.0	59.5	40.5	(*)
13-14	100.0	49.6	50.4	(*)
15-17	100.0	53.5	46.5	(*)
Male				
All Ages	100.0	56.6	43.4	(*)
≤12	100.0	75.0	25.0	(*)
13-14	100.0	46.2	53.8	(*)
15-17	100.0	56.4	43.6	(*)
Female				
All Ages	100.0	51.5	48.5	(*)
≤12	100.0	47.6	52.4	(*)
13-14	100.0	50.0	50.0	(*)
15-17	100.0	52.5	47.5	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-10. Suicide Attempts by Method and Hospital Admission Status, Oregon Minors, 2000

Method of Attempt	Total	Hospital Admission Status		
		In-patient	Out-patient	N.S.
Total	802	418	376	8
Poisoning, Drugs	560	274	281	5
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	15	4	11	–
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	–
Suffocation and Hanging	35	25	10	–
Drowning	–	–	–	–
Firearms	6	4	2	–
Cutting and Piercing	129	68	59	2
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	–
Other	57	43	13	1
Row Percent				
Total	100.0	52.6	47.4	(*)
Poisoning, Drugs	100.0	49.4	50.6	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	100.0	26.7	73.3	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	100.0	71.4	28.6	(*)
Drowning	–	–	–	(*)
Firearms	100.0	66.7	33.3	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	100.0	53.5	46.5	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	(*)
Other	100.0	76.8	23.2	(*)
Column Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Poisoning, Drugs	69.9	65.6	74.7	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	1.9	1.0	2.9	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	4.4	6.0	2.7	(*)
Drowning	–	–	–	(*)
Firearms	0.8	1.0	0.5	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	16.0	16.3	15.7	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	–	–	–	(*)
Other	7.1	10.3	3.5	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-11. Reasons Given for Suicide Attempts by Age and Sex, Oregon Minors, 2000

Reasons	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total						
Number	705	155	550	33	201	471
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Discord						
Number	410	83	327	25	122	263
Percent	58.2	53.5	59.5	75.8	60.7	55.8
School-Related Problems						
Number	184	45	139	8	54	122
Percent	26.1	29.0	25.3	24.2	26.9	25.9
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend						
Number	149	27	122	2	26	121
Percent	21.1	17.4	22.2	6.1	12.9	25.7
Substance Abuse						
Number	70	17	53	1	14	55
Percent	9.9	11.0	9.6	3.0	7.0	11.7
Rape or Sexual Abuse						
Number	53	2	51	1	28	24
Percent	7.5	1.3	9.3	3.0	13.9	5.1
Peer Pressure/Conflict						
Number	52	13	39	5	20	27
Percent	7.4	8.4	7.1	15.2	10.0	5.7
Problems with the Law						
Number	36	14	22	2	13	21
Percent	5.1	9.0	4.0	6.1	6.5	4.5
Move or New School						
Number	32	9	23	1	8	23
Percent	4.5	5.8	4.2	3.0	4.0	4.9
Physical Abuse						
Number	30	6	24	3	11	16
Percent	4.3	3.9	4.4	9.1	5.5	3.4
Death of Family Member/Friend						
Number	27	10	17	1	12	14
Percent	3.8	6.5	3.1	3.0	6.0	3.0
Suicide by Friend/Relative						
Number	14	2	12	–	5	9
Percent	2.0	1.3	2.2	–	2.5	1.9
Pregnancy						
Number	4	1	3	–	1	3
Percent	0.6	0.6	0.5	–	0.5	0.6
Other Reasons						
Number	217	61	156	13	57	147
Percent	30.8	39.4	28.4	39.4	28.4	31.2

Note: Reports with unknown reasons for suicide attempts are not included in this table. Percentages do not sum to 100 because more than one reason may have been given. The category "Suicide by Friend/Relative' includes suicide attempts.

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-12. Reasons Given for Suicide Attempts by History of Previous Attempts, Oregon Minors, 2000

Reasons	Total	Previous Attempts		
		Yes	No	N.S.
Total	705	267	312	126
Family Discord	410	159	191	60
School-Related Problems	184	80	90	14
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	149	46	81	22
Substance Abuse	70	38	23	9
Rape or Sexual Abuse	53	31	16	6
Peer Pressure/Conflict	52	19	28	5
Problems with the Law	36	16	13	7
Move or New School	32	14	13	5
Physical Abuse	30	18	6	6
Death of Family Member/Friend	27	11	12	4
Suicide by Friend/Relative	14	5	7	2
Pregnancy	4	2	2	–
Other Reasons	217	86	91	40
	Row Percent			
Total	100.0	46.1	53.9	(*)
Family Discord	100.0	45.4	54.6	(*)
School-Related Problems	100.0	47.1	52.9	(*)
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	100.0	36.2	63.8	(*)
Substance Abuse	100.0	62.3	37.7	(*)
Rape or Sexual Abuse	100.0	66.0	34.0	(*)
Peer Pressure/Conflict	100.0	40.4	59.6	(*)
Problems with the Law	100.0	55.2	44.8	(*)
Move or New School	100.0	51.9	48.1	(*)
Physical Abuse	100.0	75.0	25.0	(*)
Death of Family Member/Friend	100.0	47.8	52.2	(*)
Suicide by Friend/Relative	100.0	41.7	58.3	(*)
Pregnancy	100.0	50.0	50.0	(*)
Other Reasons	100.0	48.6	51.4	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data. Cases lacking reason information are excluded from this table.

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-13. Reasons Given for Suicide Attempts by Hospital Admission Status, Oregon Minors, 2000

Reasons	Total	Patient Status		
		In-Patient	Out-Patient	N.S
Total	705	384	313	8
Family Discord	410	224	182	4
School-Related Problems	184	122	62	–
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	149	87	61	1
Substance Abuse	70	59	11	–
Rape or Sexual Abuse	53	37	15	1
Peer Pressure/Conflict	52	32	20	–
Problems with the Law	36	21	15	–
Move or New School	32	21	11	–
Physical Abuse	30	26	4	–
Death of Family Member/Friend	27	22	4	1
Suicide by Friend/Relative	14	8	6	–
Pregnancy	4	4	–	–
Other Reasons	217	139	76	2
	Row Percent			
Total	100.0	55.1	44.9	(*)
Family Discord	100.0	55.2	44.8	(*)
School-Related Problems	100.0	66.3	33.7	(*)
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	100.0	58.8	41.2	(*)
Substance Abuse	100.0	84.3	15.7	(*)
Rape or Sexual Abuse	100.0	71.2	28.8	(*)
Peer Pressure/Conflict	100.0	61.5	38.5	(*)
Problems with the Law	100.0	58.3	41.7	(*)
Move or New School	100.0	65.6	34.4	(*)
Physical Abuse	100.0	86.7	13.3	(*)
Death of Family Member/Friend	100.0	84.6	15.4	(*)
Suicide by Friend/Relative	100.0	57.1	42.9	(*)
Pregnancy	100.0	100.0	–	(*)
Other Reasons	100.0	64.7	35.3	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data. Cases lacking reason information are excluded from this table.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-14. Suicide Ideators by Sex, Age, Medical History and Reasons for Threatening an Attempt, Oregon Minors, 2000

Characteristic	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	38	18	20	8	13	17
Medical History						
Made Previous Attempts	12	7	5	1	6	5
Admitted as In-patient	30	15	15	5	12	13
Reasons for Attempt						
Family Discord	19	12	7	4	7	8
School-Related Problems	11	7	4	2	3	6
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	6	3	3	–	1	5
Substance Abuse	10	6	4	–	4	6
Rape or Sexual Abuse	1	–	1	–	–	1
Peer Pressure/Conflict	3	2	1	1	1	1
Problems with the Law	–	–	–	–	–	–
Move or New School	1	1	–	–	1	–
Physical Abuse	2	2	–	–	1	1
Death of Family Member/Friend	1	1	–	–	–	1
Suicide by Friend/Relative	2	1	1	–	1	1
Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Reasons	10	6	4	1	6	3

– Quantity is zero.

Table 8-15. Reported Adolescent Suicide Attempts by Hospital and County, Oregon, 1990-2000

County	Hospital	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Totals	**516**	**582**	**678**	**712**	**743**	**772**	**813**	**815**	**797**	**854**	**897**
Baker	St. Elizabeth	2	3	6	0	2	2	3	5	5	5	4
Benton	Good Samaritan-Corvallis	10	11	10	23	19	20	19	21	22	10	20
Clackamas	Kaiser Sunnyside	5	12	41	32	19	17	25	15	51	22	17
Clackamas	Legacy Meridian Park	3	5	5	12	23	13	15	12	12	17	22
Clackamas	Providence Milwaukie	2	1	2	4	4	3	8	5	4	1	6
Clackamas	Willamette Falls	10	10	15	10	9	14	11	16	18	15	19
Clatsop	Columbia Memorial	6	8	5	17	11	7	17	10	4	5	8
Clatsop	Providence Seaside	6	2	4	17	8	6	4	1	0	3	7
Coos	Bay Area	11	13	10	18	25	18	10	7	9	11	7
Coos	Coquille Valley	0	1	3	1	3	4	4	1	2	11	3
Coos	Southern Coos	3	1	1	1	4	2	0	1	0	1	4
Crook	Pioneer Memorial-Prineville	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	5	16
Curry	Curry General	0	2	2	3	5	4	1	1	2	0	8
Deschutes	Central Oregon	4	8	7	6	7	3	4	9	8	3	4
Deschutes	St. Charles	11	12	13	17	26	26	18	16	25	15	34
Douglas	Lower Umpqua	0	2	1	1	2	4	2	0	2	0	0
Douglas	Mercy Medical	8	22	18	27	15	22	8	33	38	54	33
Grant	Blue Mountain	0	1	2	1	3	1	5	5	1	3	6
Harney	Harney District	2	0	1	2	2	3	2	0	1	6	2
Hood River	Hood River Memorial	4	1	3	3	5	7	4	11	8	8	7
Jackson	Ashland Community	0	2	1	3	7	3	6	2	4	8	7
Jackson	Providence Medford	0	13	9	10	15	8	11	8	6	11	10
Jackson	Rogue Valley	17	23	8	9	22	29	28	17	41	29	26
Jefferson	Mountain View	5	5	5	0	4	1	3	4	2	0	9
Josephine	Three Rivers-Dimmick	12	12	4	14	17	11	15	20	14	20	39
Josephine	Three Rivers-Washington	2	2	3	7	8	1	5	3	4	5	0
Klamath	Merle West	15	18	13	13	16	21	20	25	37	23	21
Lake	Lake District	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	1
Lane	Cottage Grove**	8	5	7	5	5	4	4	6	1	**	4
Lane	McKenzie-Willamette	20	30	23	7	13	14	12	23	23	20	10
Lane	Peace Harbor	5	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	1	0
Lane	Sacred Heart	43	53	36	31	38	35	73	69	61	72	72
Lincoln	North Lincoln	3	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	6	0	1
Lincoln	Pacific Communities	8	5	9	7	8	6	6	7	5	6	4
Linn	Albany General	8	23	18	16	16	13	8	17	12	9	2
Linn	Lebanon Community	8	7	14	12	6	4	10	6	3	5	4
Malheur	Holy Rosary	5	7	6	18	9	15	18	7	4	7	5
Marion	Salem	35	49	52	54	59	89	85	71	64	63	61
Marion	Santiam Memorial	3	5	4	0	1	3	1	7	2	4	7
Marion	Silverton	1	2	1	4	7	7	3	4	3	3	4
Marion	Oregon State	5	4	0	10	17	10	4	12	3	1	2
Morrow	Pioneer Memorial-Heppner	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Multnomah	Eastmoreland General	2	4	4	3	3	2	6	0	0	2	2
Multnomah	Legacy Emanuel	22	16	23	53	79	101	65	88	124	167	172
Multnomah	Legacy Good Samaritan	3	3	4	6	5	11	4	4	2	8	8
Multnomah	Legacy Mount Hood	11	13	14	12	13	24	25	11	12	4	5
Multnomah	OHSU	12	5	8	12	10	6	21	14	9	8	6
Multnomah	Portland Adventist	31	12	79	45	4	5	10	12	25	19	13
Multnomah	Providence Portland	22	16	22	17	26	28	33	11	5	10	50
Multnomah	Woodland Park	12	5	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	2
Polk	Valley Community	7	3	5	5	6	6	6	6	8	5	10
Washington	Tillamook County	1	1	3	11	6	7	6	2	7	4	2
Umatilla	Good Shepherd Community	6	10	12	6	2	5	6	7	2	15	4
Umatilla	St. Anthony	4	11	4	7	5	8	7	8	12	8	12
Union	Grande Ronde	4	9	3	3	3	10	4	5	4	2	2
Wallowa	Wallowa Memorial	4	1	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	0
Wasco	Mid-Columbia	4	1	5	7	4	7	7	3	8	10	11
Washington	Tuality Forest Grove	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	2
Washington	Providence-St. Vincent	35	40	33	28	36	16	57	75	29	28	36
Washington	Tuality Community	10	3	8	16	16	13	22	17	12	21	19
Yamhill	Columbia Willamette Valley	9	10	9	13	7	23	9	22	7	5	8
Yamhill	Providence Newberg	5	5	3	5	6	13	11	11	10	11	11

NOTE: Totals in the table include reports for attempters 18 or older, out-of-state residents, ideators treated by hospital staff, and duplicate reports. Therefore, these figures are higher than the final numbers reported elsewhere in this chapter. Included in the totals, but not shown, are the number of reports from hospitals that have since closed.

** Cottage Grove Hospital was closed during most of 1999. It reopened in December of 1999 but no attempts were reported.

Table 8-16. Suicides by Oregonians under Age 20, by Year and County of Residence, 1990-2000

County	Year										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	40	41	40	33	37	43	38	31	26	29	37
Baker	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Benton	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Clackamas ...	5	2	2	4	5	4	4	3	4	2	3
Clatsop	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	1	1
Columbia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Coos	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Crook	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Deschutes	1	3	2	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	-
Douglas	4	3	5	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	1
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harney	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Hood River ...	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	4
Jefferson	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1
Josephine	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Klamath	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	3
Lake	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	4	3	5	1	1	5	4	4	1	2	3
Lincoln	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
Linn	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Malheur	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Marion	3	3	3	1	6	5	3	2	1	3	3
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multnomah ...	8	5	7	4	7	10	12	4	2	4	3
Polk	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	1
Sherman	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Umatilla	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	2
Union	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wallowa	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Washington ..	3	5	5	4	-	3	3	3	2	4	3
Wheeler	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-

Appendix A: Population

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 (Continued)

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

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 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.

ENDNOTES

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

MORTALITY

Comparability Between ICD-9 and ICD-10 Codes

The *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) codes are periodically revised to reflect progress in the identification of diseases.[1] This practice began in 1900 and occurs every 10 to 20 years. Each of these revisions has produced some breaks in the comparability of cause of death statistics.

ICD-10 has many changes from ICD-9, including: considerably greater detail for some causes (and less detail for others); shifts of inclusion in terms and titles from one category, section, or chapter to another; regrouping of diseases; new titles and sections; and modifications in coding rules. As a result, serious breaks occur in comparability for a number of causes of death. Measures of this discontinuity are essential to the interpretation of mortality trends. Comparability ratios between ICD-9 and ICD-10 have been computed for this purpose (please see the table at the end of Appendix B). Note that data tables showing cause of death information for years prior to 1999 are based on the original ICD-9 codes and have not been adjusted using comparability ratios.

Studies of the comparability between revisions of the ICD have been carried out and published since at least the fifth revision. Comparability studies, also called bridge-coding studies, involve the dual classification of a single year of mortality data, that is classifying the underlying cause of death on mortality records by the new revision and the previous revision. The key element of the comparability study is the comparability ratio, which is derived from the dual classification. It is calculated by dividing the number of deaths for a selected cause of death classified by the new revision by the number of deaths classified to the most nearly comparable cause of death using the previous revision (in this case the number of deaths identified as being attributable to a particular cause using ICD-10 codes and rules divided by the number of deaths attributed to the same cause using ICD-9 codes and rules). The resulting ratio represents the net effect of the new revision on statistics for this cause and can be used as a factor to adjust previously calculated mortality statistics.

A comparability ratio of 1.00 indicates that the same number of deaths was assigned to a particular cause or combination of causes, regardless of the revision used. A ratio showing perfect correspondence (1.00) between the two revisions does not necessarily indicate that the cause was unaffected by changes in classification and coding procedures but merely that there was no net change.

A ratio less than 1.00 results from a decrease in assignments of death to a cause in ICD-10 compared with ICD-9. A ratio of more

than 1.00 results from an increase in assignments of deaths to a cause in ICD-10 compared to the corresponding ICD-9 cause.

In regard to the magnitude of coding effects produced by rule changes, that of Rule 3 is among the most prominent. This rule is used to determine the direct sequels of causes. It states "If the conditions selected by the general principle or by Rule I or by Rule 2 is obviously a direct consequence of another reported condition, whether in Part I or Part II [of the medical certification portion of the death certificate], select this primary condition." The cause of death most affected by Rule 3 is pneumonia, which is often the consequence of another condition or injury. In ICD-10 the applicability of Rule 3 to pneumonia is broader than in ICD-9, so pneumonia is considered a consequence of a much wider range of conditions. As a result, pneumonia is much less likely to be selected as the underlying cause of death under ICD-10 than under ICD-9.

The following describes selected leading causes of death affected by changes in classification and underlying cause of death rules.

Heart Disease. The comparability ratio (CR) for this cause is 0.9858, indicating a net dcrease of nearly 1.5 percent in the allocation of heart disease as the underlying cause of death when using the ICD-10 classification scheme. This net decrease is a result primarily of shifts away from heart disease to other causes of death due to Rule A; under this rule, certain disorders are considered ill-defined and not reflecting the true underlying cause of death. Cardiac arrest is one such disorder. Thus, it is ignored in the selection of underlying cause of death if another more specific cause is listed on the death certificate.

Malignant Neoplasms. The CR for cancer is 1.0068, indicating considerable comparability in numbers and rates between revisions. Nevertheless, a substantial number of deaths are classified under malignant neoplasms in ICD-10 that were not classified as such under ICD-9. Most of these were classified as pneumonia in ICD-9 and were affected by the change in Rule 3 (described above). In ICD-10, the applicability of Rule 3 to pneumonia is broader than in ICD-9; that is, pneumonia is considered a consequence of a much wider range of conditions. As a result, pneumonia is much less likely to be selected as the underlying cause of death under ICD-10 than under ICD-9. In addition, some deaths shifted out of the malignant neoplasm category due to the revision. Most of these are classified in ICD-10 as HIV or, *in situ* neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior.

Nearly all of the specified malignant neoplasm categories show some shifts of deaths into and out of the specified category. For example, because of changes in the rule governing the selection of the primary site, deaths involving cancer of the trachea, bronchus, and lung are a little less likely to be attributed to this cause. (The comparability ratio is 0.9837.) This occurred because ICD-10, in contrast to ICD-9, classifies malignant neoplasms of the lung as secondary to many other cancers. Further, when classifying deaths according to ICD-10, unlike ICD-9, selection of the primary site is not determined by order of entry on the death certificate. Thus, when

two primary sites from different organ systems are listed, the deaths are classified to C97, the category for independent (primary) multiple sites.

Alzheimer's Disease. The CR published in the previously described NCHS publication should not be applied to Oregon data. Unlike the nation, deaths assigned to this category have included both Alzheimer's disease (ICD-9 331.0) and presenile dementia (ICD-9 290.1). A study of deaths coded to ICD-9 290.1 showed that 99 out of 100 were attributable to Alzheimer's dementia and that physicians were using the terms "Alzheimer's disease" and "Alzheimer's dementia" essentially interchangeably. To provide a more realistic measure of the impact of Alzheimer's disease, both diseases were included in Oregon's "Alzheimer's Disease" category. ICD-10 eliminated the separate category for "Alzheimer's dementia"; just one code (G30) is present in the current revision.

Unintentional Injuries. With a comparability ratio of 1.0303, deaths were slightly more likely to be attributed to unintentional injuries than previously. Virtually all of this increase involves shifts from natural causes in ICD-9 to unintentional injuries in ICD-10. Most of these deaths were classified as pneumonia or cardiac arrest in ICD-9 but were coded to unintentional injuries as a consequence of the changes in Rule 3 and Rule A, respectively. The CR for the largest subset in this group, motor vehicles, is 0.9754, but the specific category with the largest difference (CR = 0.8409) is falls. This 16 percent decrease is the result of the change in the classification of unspecified fractures. In ICD-9, if the term "fracture" was listed on the death certificate without mention of an external cause, the death was classified to "Fracture, cause unspecified" (E887) within the greater "Accidental Falls" (E880-888) category. In ICD-10, a fall is not assumed to be responsible for an unspecified fracture, and the death is classified to "Exposure to Unspecified Factor," (X59), which is classified as an unintentional injury, but in a residual category, not a fall.

Intentional Self-Harm. This category (i.e., suicide) has a comparability ratio of 0.9962. The slight decline may have resulted from records pending amendment that were unable to be identified at the time of the study. Some changes in coding categories have resulted in less specific data. For example, the type of firearm used in suicide (and all other external cause categories) is no longer distinguished other than handgun vs. long gun; previously, rifles, shotguns, and military (assault) weapons were categorized individually. Further, suffocation suicides involving plastic bags are no longer identified (The number of deaths in this category was typically about the same as the number resulting from cutting and piercing injuries).

Assault. Like suicide, this category (i.e., homicide) showed little difference between ICD-9 and ICD-10 coding; the comparability ratio was 0.9983. The reader is cautioned that this CR is applicable only to prior years' categories based on ICD-9 codes E960-E969. Under the ICD-9 classification, legal intervention (E970-E979) deaths were included in the leading cause of death category "Homicide."

They no longer are. Further, NCHS has not published a comparability ratio for legal intervention deaths because the figure calculated did not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Super MICAR

Beginning in 1993, the underlying cause of death was determined by using Super MICAR, software distributed by the National Center for Health Statistics. In the past, the underlying cause of death was determined by a nosologist using information provided on death certificates by physicians. Super MICAR applies a set of algorithms to all the causes listed on a death certificate to arrive at the underlying cause of death.

This software is being used because the number of deaths among Oregonians has increased substantially during recent years, but has not been accompanied by an increase in staff. Consequently, data availability became increasingly untimely during recent years. Instituting the Super MICAR system is resulting in more timely data.

An advantage of the Super Micar system is that all causes recorded on the death certificate are now included in the data file. We will be able to report, for example, not only the number of Oregonians who died from Alzheimer's Disease but the number of Oregonians who had the disease at the time of their death (provided it was mentioned on the certificate).

Age-adjusted Rates

The death rates in this report are not age-adjusted. (However, age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in addition to crude death rates.) Age-adjusted death rates permit the comparison of populations with disparate age structures as if the populations had similar distributions. Age-adjusted rates should be used when comparing subsets (e.g., counties and races). See the formulas section of this Appendix for instructions on calculating age-adjusted rates. Rates may also be computed on-line at the federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC) site http://wonder.cdc.gov.

We ordinarily publish age-adjusted death rates for the U.S. and Oregon (by cause) in this report, but 1999 data were unavailable from the CDC at the time of publication.

Tobacco-linked Deaths

The number of Oregonians whose deaths were linked to tobacco use are presented in the mortality section. However, the number is artificially low. This is because the role of tobacco, if any, is not routinely noted on the death certificates of Oregonians who died out-of-state. (The footnotes in the tables describe the question on the Oregon death certificate regarding tobacco use.) The potential for undercount is greatest for Oregon residents who live in counties bordering other states. A more detailed discussion can be found in *Tobacco and Oregon: A Legacy of Illness and Death*, published in 1992.

YOUTH SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

Data in the youth suicide attempts section were compiled from teen suicide attempt reports and death certifications files with the Oregon Department of Human Services' Center for Health Statistics. Attempt rates are age-specific and are expressed per 100,000 of the population at risk per year. The Center for Population Research and Census was the source of the population data. Methods of attempts are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). The name of the attempter is not recorded on attempts reported to the Center for Health Statistics.

Several problems are apparent with the data. The first is that the total number of attempts reported is low. Because Oregon is the only state to require that adolescent suicide attempts be reported, when Oregon adolescents attempt suicide in another state, the event is not reported. More significantly, although required by law, the data suggest that not all hospitals are fully cooperating with the program. It is uncertain whether reporting hospitals are using the same criteria in determining whether the patient attempted suicide. Finally, a few data items are poorly reported.

ENDNOTE

1. This description is drawn from *National Vital Statistics Report,* Vol. 49, No. 2, June 26, 2001, which includes additional detail not included here. The document is available online at:
   http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/nvsr/49/49-pre.htm

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.

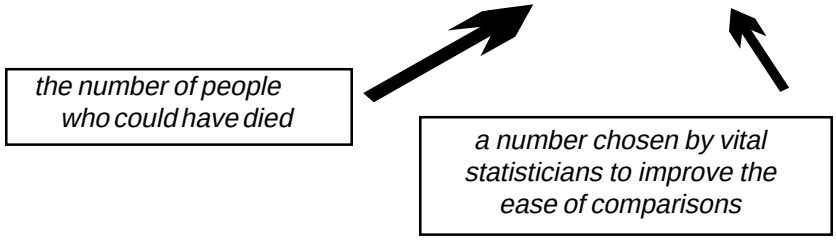
STEP 2: MAKING THE NUMBER MEANINGFUL WITH RATES AND RATIOS

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 the book to illustrate changes. And finally, the staff of the Center for Health Statistics are available for data users who need assistance.

ENDNOTES

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 (perhaps 10 percent of all pregnancies). Thus, 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. $AGE\text{-}SPECIFIC\ BIRTH\ RATE = \frac{Resident\ Births\ To\ Mothers\ in\ Age\ Category}{Female\ Population\ in\ Age\ Category} X\ 1{,}000$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\textit{Oregon, } 1994, \textit{ Occurrence} = \frac{13{,}391}{43{,}591} \textit{ X } 1{,}000 = 307.2$$

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

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

DEATHS:

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

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

---

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

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

---

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

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

---

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

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

---

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beginning with 1998 the 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:

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

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

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

$$1.96\sqrt{0.194}$$

= 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) 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) 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.

Table 1. Estimated comparability ratios for 113 selected causes of death

List number	Cause of death[1]	Number of deaths allocated according to		Estimated comparability ratio	Standard error	Relative standard error	95 percent confidence limits	
		ICD–10[2]	ICD–9[2]				Lower	Upper
001	Salmonella infections	30	37	0.8108	0.0644	7.9	0.6846	0.9370
002	Shigellosis and amebiasis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
003	Certain other intestinal infections	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
004	Tuberculosis	653	764	0.8547	0.0172	2	0.8209	0.8885
005	Respiratory tuberculosis	518	572	0.9056	0.0201	2.2	0.8662	0.9450
006	Other tuberculosis	135	192	0.7031	0.0407	5.8	0.6233	0.7830
007	Whooping cough	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
008	Scarlet fever and erysipelas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
009	Meningococcal infection	221	222	0.9955	0.0149	1.5	0.9663	1.0247
010	Septicemia	21,258	17,791	1.1949	0.0042	0.3	1.1867	1.2030
011	Syphilis	21	33	0.6364	0.1184	18.6	0.4043	0.8685
012	Acute poliomyelitis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
013	Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
014	Measles	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
015	Viral hepatitis	1,123	1,346	0.8343	0.0120	1.4	0.8109	0.8578
016	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	25,089	23,586	1.0637	0.0018	0.2	1.0601	1.0673
017	Malaria	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
018	Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae	2,865	2,607	1.0990	0.0154	1.4	1.0688	1.1291
019	Malignant neoplasms	464,688	461,544	1.0068	0.0002	0.0	1.0064	1.0072
020	Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	5,927	6,172	0.9603	0.0040	0.4	0.9525	0.9681
021	Malignant neoplasm of esophagus	9,596	9,630	0.9965	0.0020	0.2	0.9926	1.0003
022	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	11,480	11,408	1.0063	0.0019	0.2	1.0025	1.0101
023	Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus	48,583	48,619	0.9993	0.0009	0.1	0.9975	1.0010
024	Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	9,732	10,102	0.9634	0.0023	0.2	0.9588	0.9679
025	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	24,313	24,361	0.9980	0.0009	0.1	0.9963	0.9997
026	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	3,209	3,194	1.0047	0.0053	0.5	0.9943	1.0150
027	Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung	131,750	133,936	0.9837	0.0005	0.1	0.9827	0.9846
028	Malignant melanoma of skin	5,941	6,139	0.9677	0.0032	0.3	0.9614	0.9741
029	Malignant neoplasm of breast	38,102	37,891	1.0056	0.0010	0.1	1.0036	1.0075
030	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	3,753	3,802	0.9871	0.0034	0.3	0.9805	0.9938
031	Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified	5,318	5,183	1.0260	0.0040	0.4	1.0182	1.0339
032	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	11,292	11,344	0.9954	0.0016	0.2	0.9923	0.9985
033	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	30,672	30,267	1.0134	0.0015	0.1	1.0105	1.0162
034	Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis	9,521	9,521	1.0000	0.0022	0.2	0.9957	1.0043
035	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	9,563	9,594	0.9968	0.0026	0.3	0.9916	1.0019
036	Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system	10,039	10,359	0.9691	0.0025	0.3	0.9642	0.9740
037	Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue	44,715	44,530	1.0042	0.0012	0.1	1.0019	1.0064
038	Hodgkin's disease	1,021	1,036	0.9855	0.0089	0.9	0.9680	1.0030
039	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	17,924	18,326	0.9781	0.0018	0.2	0.9745	0.9817
040	Leukemia	16,600	16,405	1.0119	0.0019	0.2	1.0083	1.0155
041	Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms	9,099	8,763	1.0383	0.0030	0.3	1.0324	1.0443
042	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
043	All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms	51,182	45,492	1.1251	0.0021	0.2	1.1210	1.1292
044	In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior	9,263	5,532	1.6744	0.0164	1.0	1.6422	1.7067
045	Anemias	3,059	3,200	0.9559	0.0077	0.8	0.9409	0.9710
046	Diabetes mellitus	48,636	48,242	1.0082	0.0011	0.1	1.0060	1.0103
047	Nutritional deficiencies	3,215	2,763	1.1636	0.0165	1.4	1.1312	1.1960
048	Malnutrition	2,607	2,665	0.9782	0.0151	1.5	0.9487	1.0078
049	Other nutritional deficiencies	608	98	6.2041	0.5961	9.6	5.0358	7.3724
050	Meningitis	592	584	1.0137	0.0136	1.3	0.9871	1.0403
051	Parkinson's disease	10,404	10,392	1.0012	0.0028	0.3	0.9956	1.0067
052	Alzheimer's disease	29,707	19,121	1.5536	0.0071	0.5	1.5398	1.5675
053	Major cardiovascular diseases	796,919	798,435	0.9981	0.0002	0.0	0.9977	0.9985
054	Diseases of heart	615,564	624,405	0.9858	0.0002	0.0	0.9854	0.9863
055	Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	2,446	2,980	0.8208	0.0089	1.1	0.8034	0.8382
056	Hypertensive heart disease	17,322	21,577	0.8028	0.0028	0.3	0.7973	0.8083
057	Hypertensive heart and renal disease	2,170	2,027	1.0705	0.0160	1.5	1.0392	1.1019
058	Ischemic heart diseases	466,459	466,935	0.9990	0.0002	0.0	0.9985	0.9994
059	Acute myocardial infarction	178,125	180,169	0.9887	0.0003	0.0	0.9880	0.9893
060	Other acute ischemic heart diseases	2,667	2,638	1.0110	0.0117	1.2	0.9880	1.0340
061	Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	285,667	284,128	1.0054	0.0004	0.0	1.0046	1.0062

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Estimated comparability ratios for 113 selected causes of death—Con.

List number	Cause of death[1]	Number of deaths allocated according to ICD–10[2]	Number of deaths allocated according to ICD–9[2]	Estimated comparability ratio	Standard error	Relative standard error	95 percent confidence limits Lower	95 percent confidence limits Upper
062	Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described	64,354	61,362	1.0488	0.0016	0.2	1.0456	1.0519
063	All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	221,313	222,766	0.9935	0.0004	0.0	0.9927	0.9942
064	Other heart diseases	127,167	130,886	0.9716	0.0010	0.1	0.9696	0.9736
065	Acute and subacute endocarditis	552	554	0.9964	0.0137	1.4	0.9695	1.0233
066	Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis	489	475	1.0295	0.0160	1.6	0.9981	1.0608
067	Heart failure	44,297	42,554	1.0410	0.0013	0.1	1.0384	1.0435
068	All other forms of heart disease	81,829	87,303	0.9373	0.0014	0.2	0.9345	0.9401
069	Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	11,958	10,684	1.1192	0.0050	0.4	1.1094	1.1291
070	Cerebrovascular diseases	137,264	129,640	1.0588	0.0008	0.1	1.0572	1.0604
071	Atherosclerosis	13,894	14,417	0.9637	0.0025	0.3	0.9588	0.9686
072	Other diseases of circulatory system	18,239	19,289	0.9456	0.0021	0.2	0.9414	0.9498
073	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	12,216	12,201	1.0012	0.0010	0.1	0.9992	1.0032
074	Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	6,023	7,088	0.8497	0.0053	0.6	0.8394	0.8601
075	Other disorders of circulatory system	2,984	2,899	1.0293	0.0172	1.7	0.9956	1.0631
076	Influenza and pneumonia	50,526	72,371	0.6982	0.0018	0.3	0.6947	0.7016
077	Influenza	572	567	1.0088	0.0073	0.7	0.9945	1.0231
078	Pneumonia	49,954	71,804	0.6957	0.0018	0.3	0.6922	0.6992
079	Other acute lower respiratory infections	346	355	0.9746	0.0392	4.0	0.8978	1.0515
080	Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	265	355	0.7465	0.0264	3.5	0.6947	0.7983
081	Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
082	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	94,326	90,022	1.0478	0.0009	0.1	1.0460	1.0496
083	Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	913	2,320	0.3935	0.0107	2.7	0.3726	0.4145
084	Emphysema	14,369	14,774	0.9726	0.0031	0.3	0.9666	0.9786
085	Asthma	4,217	4,718	0.8938	0.0061	0.7	0.8819	0.9057
086	Other chronic lower respiratory diseases	74,827	68,210	1.0970	0.0014	0.1	1.0943	1.0998
087	Pneumoconioses and chemical effects	860	845	1.0178	0.0099	1.0	0.9983	1.0372
088	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	10,183	9,104	1.1185	0.0048	0.4	1.1092	1.1279
089	Other diseases of respiratory system	16,656	14,269	1.1673	0.0052	0.4	1.1572	1.1774
090	Peptic ulcer	3,574	3,686	0.9696	0.0045	0.5	0.9608	0.9784
091	Diseases of appendix	209	202	1.0347	0.0242	2.3	0.9873	1.0820
092	Hernia	658	633	1.0395	0.0154	1.5	1.0094	1.0696
093	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	21,688	20,920	1.0367	0.0027	0.3	1.0314	1.0420
094	Alcoholic liver disease	10,147	9,965	1.0183	0.0050	0.5	1.0085	1.0281
095	Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11,541	10,955	1.0535	0.0041	0.4	1.0454	1.0615
096	Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	1,725	1,803	0.9567	0.0060	0.6	0.9450	0.9685
097	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	24,939	20,242	1.2320	0.0044	0.4	1.2234	1.2407
098	Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome	161	249	0.6466	0.0342	5.3	0.5796	0.7136
099	Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified	468	1,213	0.3858	0.0144	3.7	0.3575	0.4141
100	Renal failure	24,290	18,758	1.2949	0.0050	0.4	1.2852	1.3047
101	Other disorders of kidney	20	22	0.9091	0.0867	9.5	0.7392	1.0790
102	Infections of kidney	731	726	1.0069	0.0144	1.4	0.9786	1.0352
103	Hyperplasia of prostate	326	327	0.9969	0.0159	1.6	0.9658	1.0280
104	Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs	63	64	0.9844	0.0410	4.2	0.9040	1.0648
105	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
106	Pregnancy with abortive outcome	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
107	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
108	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	10,184	9,555	1.0658	0.0033	0.3	1.0593	1.0724
109	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	5,950	7,025	0.8470	0.0055	0.6	0.8362	0.8577
110	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	16,940	17,732	0.9553	0.0034	0.4	0.9487	0.9620
111	All other diseases (Residual)	109,853	122,107	0.8996	0.0015	0.2	0.8968	0.9025
112	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	31,084	30,163	1.0305	0.0014	0.1	1.0278	1.0333
113	Transport accidents	17,547	17,586	0.9978	0.0006	0.1	0.9966	0.9990
114	Motor vehicle accidents	14,539	17,051	0.8527	0.0027	0.3	0.8473	0.8581
115	Other land transport accidents	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
116	Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae	351	347	1.0115	0.0209	2.1	0.9706	1.0525
117	Nontransport accidents	13,537	12,577	1.0763	0.0035	0.3	1.0696	1.0831
118	Falls	5,173	6,152	0.8409	0.0049	0.6	0.8313	0.8505
119	Accidental discharge of firearms	493	466	1.0579	0.0127	1.2	1.0331	1.0828
120	Accidental drowning and submersion	283	284	0.9965	0.0127	1.3	0.9716	1.0213
121	Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames	493	506	0.9743	0.0089	0.9	0.9568	0.9918
122	Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
123	Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae	6,698	4,721	1.4188	0.0123	0.9	1.3947	1.4428

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Estimated comparability ratios for 113 selected causes of death—Con.

List number	Cause of death[1]	Number of deaths allocated according to		Estimated comparability ratio	Standard error	Relative standard error	95 percent confidence limits	
		ICD–10[2]	ICD–9[2]				Lower	Upper
124	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	18,352	18,422	0.9962	0.0005	0.0	0.9952	0.9972
125	Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms	14,157	14,183	0.9982	0.0007	0.1	0.9968	0.9996
126	Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae	4,195	4,239	0.9896	0.0023	0.2	0.9850	0.9942
127	Assault (homicide)	12,287	12,308	0.9983	0.0006	0.1	0.9972	0.9994
128	Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms	8,718	8,745	0.9969	0.0008	0.1	0.9953	0.9985
129	Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae	3,569	3,563	1.0017	0.0024	0.2	0.9969	1.0064
130	Legal intervention	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
131	Events of undetermined intent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
132	Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
133	Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
134	Operations of war and their sequelae	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
135	Complications of medical and surgical care	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see Technical notes.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Based on the Ninth and Tenth Revision categories shown in table B.

[2]ICD–10 is *International Classification of Diseases*, Tenth Revision, and ICD-9 is *International Classification of Diseases*, Ninth Revision.

From: Anderson RN, Minino AM, Hoyert DL, Rosenberg HM. Comparability of cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary estimates. National vital statistics reports; Vol. 49, No. 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

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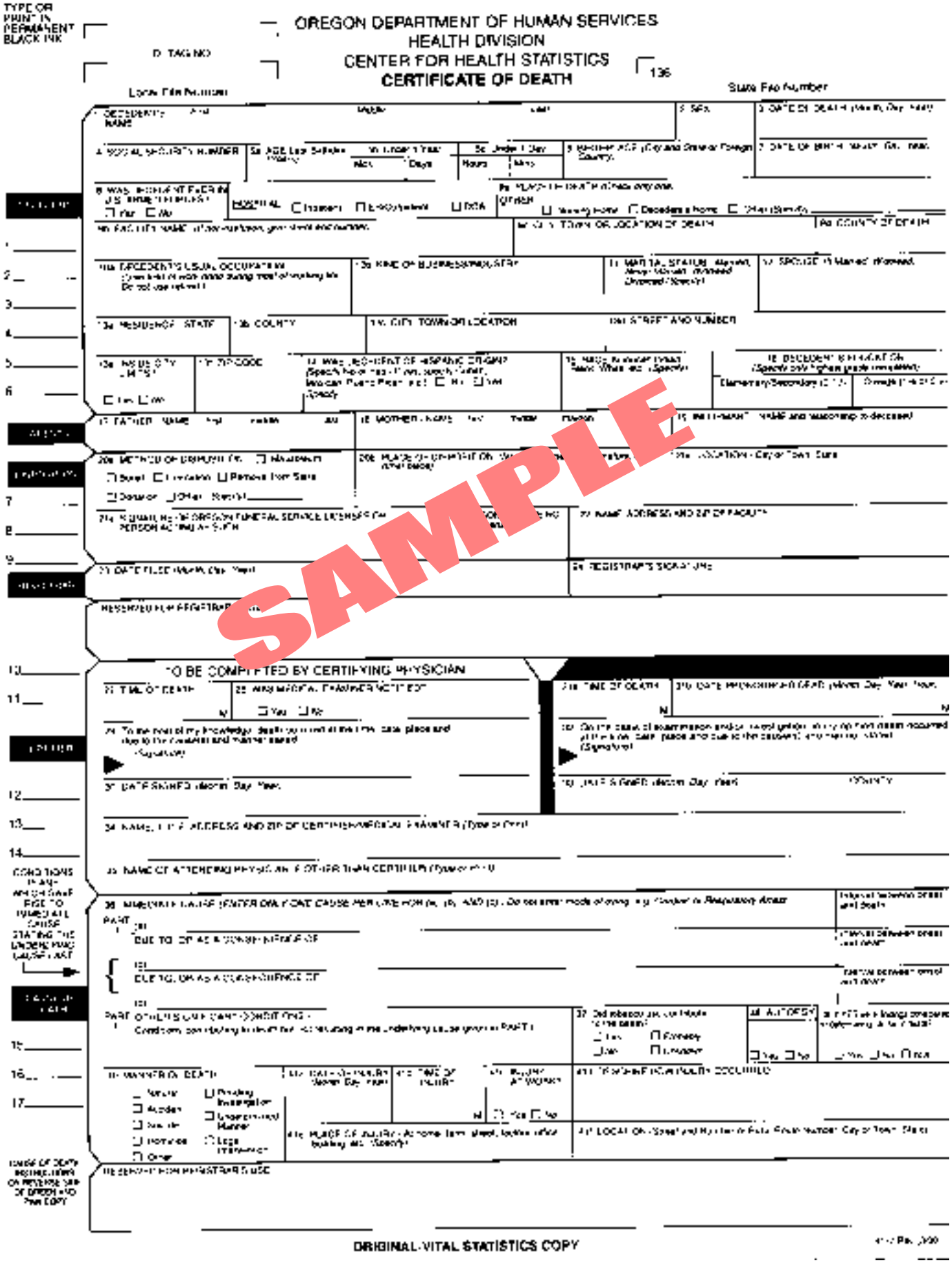
Appendix D: Sample Forms

Appendix D: Sample Forms



TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT BLACK INK

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
HEALTH DIVISION
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

D TAG NO

136

Local File Number

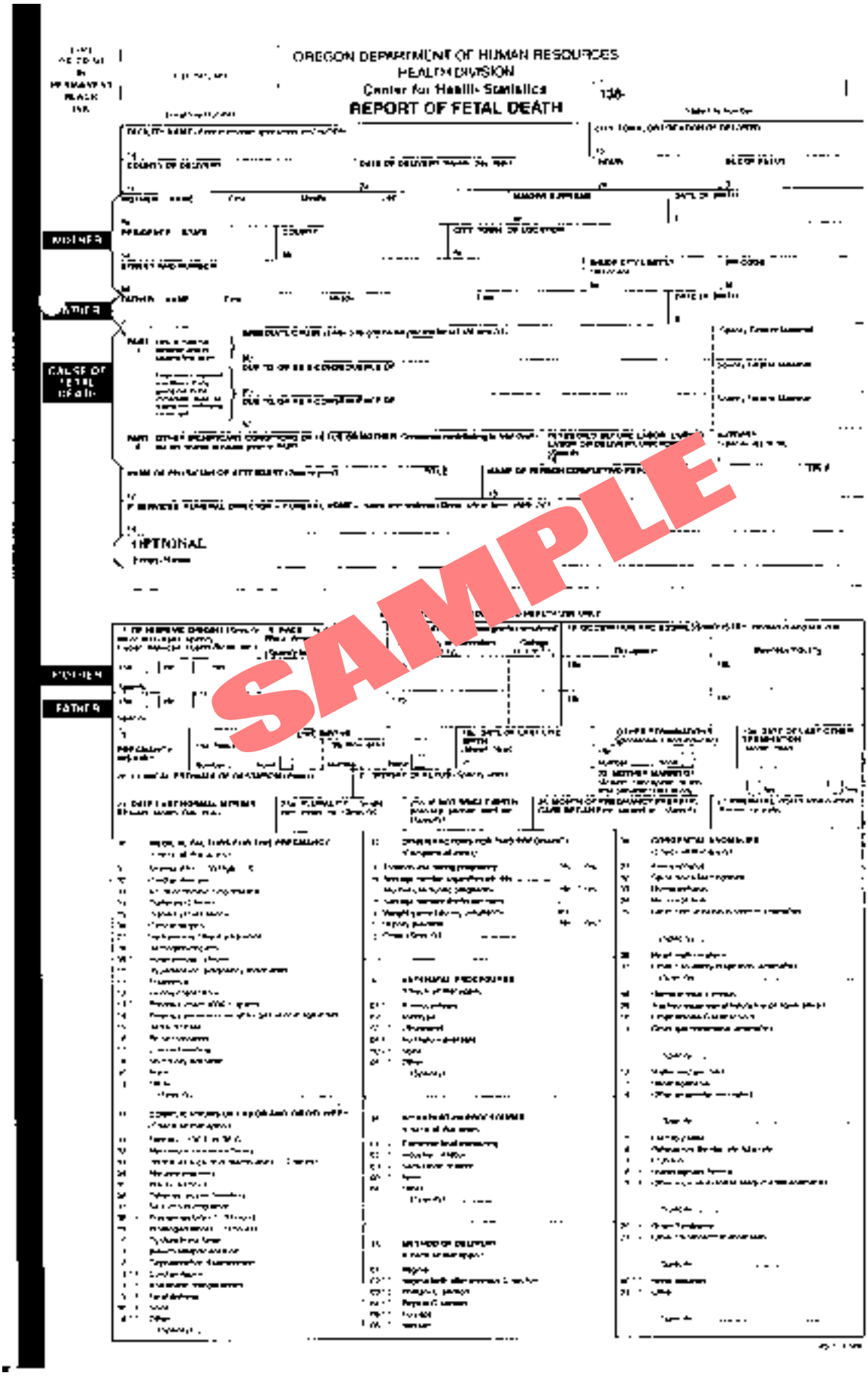
State File Number

SAMPLE

TO BE COMPLETED BY CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

ORIGINAL-VITAL STATISTICS COPY


OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
HEALTH DIVISION
Center for Health Statistics
REPORT OF FETAL DEATH
MOTHER
FATHER
CAUSE OF FETAL DEATH
OPTIONAL
SAMPLE

Oregon Department of Human Services – Health Division

Adolescent Suicide Attempt Report

1. **Name of hospital:** _____ **County** _____
2. **Date of attempt** (Month/Day/Year): ____/____/____
3. **Admitted as an in-patient?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Transferred to another hospital (Specify) _____
4. **Patient or hospital chart number:** _____
5. **Date of birth** (Month/Day/Year): ____/____/____
6. **Sex:** ☐ Male ☐ Female
7. **Race:** ☐ White ☐ Black ☐ Am. Indian ☐ Hispanic ☐ Other (Specify) _____
8. **Residence:** City _____ County _____
9. **Patient lives with:**
   ☐ Both parents ☐ Father only ☐ Mother only ☐ Foster parents ☐ Friends
   ☐ Parent and stepparent ☐ Unknown ☐ Other, homeless, etc. (Specify):
10. **Place of attempt:**
    ☐ Own home ☐ Another's home ☐ School ☐ Other (Specify): _____
11. **Method or methods used in attempt:**
    Poisoning by solid or liquid substance including drugs or alcohol, gases, and other potentially toxic substances
    Specify substance(s): _____
    Hanging or suffocation – Specify method. _____
    Firearms and explosives – Specify type (handgun, rifle, etc.) and body site: _____
    Cutting or piercing – Specify instrument and body site: _____
    Other means such as motor vehicle, jumping, fire, etc. – Specify:
12. **History of mental health iss**
    ☐ Acute depression ☐ Chronic depression ☐ Bipolar disorder ☐ Adjustment d sorder
    ☐ Conduct disorder ☐ Other _____ ☐ Unknown ☐ None
13. **Number of previous suicide attempts made during lifetime:**
    ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7+ ☐ Attempts made, but # unknown ☐ History unknown
14. **Precipitating events and risk factors:**
    ☐ Family discord ☐ Argument or breakup with boyfriend/girlfriend ☐ Peer pressure/argument
    ☐ School problems ☐ Suicide or attempt by friend/relative ☐ Pregnancy
    ☐ Death of friend/relative ☐ Move or new school ☐ None
    ☐ Physical abuse – Specify type and perpetrator, if known:
    ☐ Sexual abuse or rape – Specify type and perpetrator, if known: _____
    ☐ Alcohol and/or drug abuse – Specify substance(s) _____
    ☐ Prior arrests and/or convictions of a crime – Specify _____
    ☐ Other – Specify: _____
15. **Did the youth tell others of his or her plan to attempt/commit suicide?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
    If yes, whom did the youth tell? ☐ Parent ☐ Friend ☐ Teacher ☐ Other _____
16. **Was the youth referred** for intervention? ☐ No ☐ Yes Specify to whom: _____
17. **Name of person completing report** (Print): _____ Dept. _____

ORS 441.150 states that:

"Any hospital which receives a patient [a person under 18 years of age] suicidal or [a person] who attempts to commit suicide shall cause that person to be provided with information and referral to appropriate outpatient community resources, crisis intervention or other appropriate intervention by the patient's attending physician, hospital social work staff or other appropriate staff." and

"Shall report statistical information to the Health Division of the Department of Human Services about the person."

Mail this form no later than the 15th of the month following the month of the attempt to: Center for Health Statistics
P.O. Box 14050
Portland, Oregon 97293-0050

Telephone: 503-731-4334

OHD Form 45-179 Rev. 4-91

Oregon Department of Human Resources
HEALTH DIVISION

ADOLESCENT SUICIDE ATTEMPT REPORT: ZERO ATTEMPTS

1. Name of HOSPITAL_____ COUNTY_____

2. During the month of _____, there have been ZERO teen suicide attempts treated here.

3. Contact person at this facility:_____

Title/Dept:_____

MAIL THIS FO[illegible]THE ADDRESS LISTED BELOW NO LATER THAN THE 15TH OF THE MONT[illegible]OLLOWING ANY MONTH IN WHICH THERE WERE NO TEEN SUICIDE ATTEMPTS TREATED AT YOUR HOSPITAL:

Adolescent Suicide Report Program
Center for Health Statistics
PO Box 14050
Portland, OR 97293-0050

Telephone (503) 731-4354

OSHD Form 45-120 (Rev 12-97)

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 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?

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

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
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