Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 2001

Volume 2:
Mortality
Fetal and Infant Mortality
Youth Suicide Attempts

DHS oregon department of human services

Health Services
Office of Disease Prevention and Epidemiology
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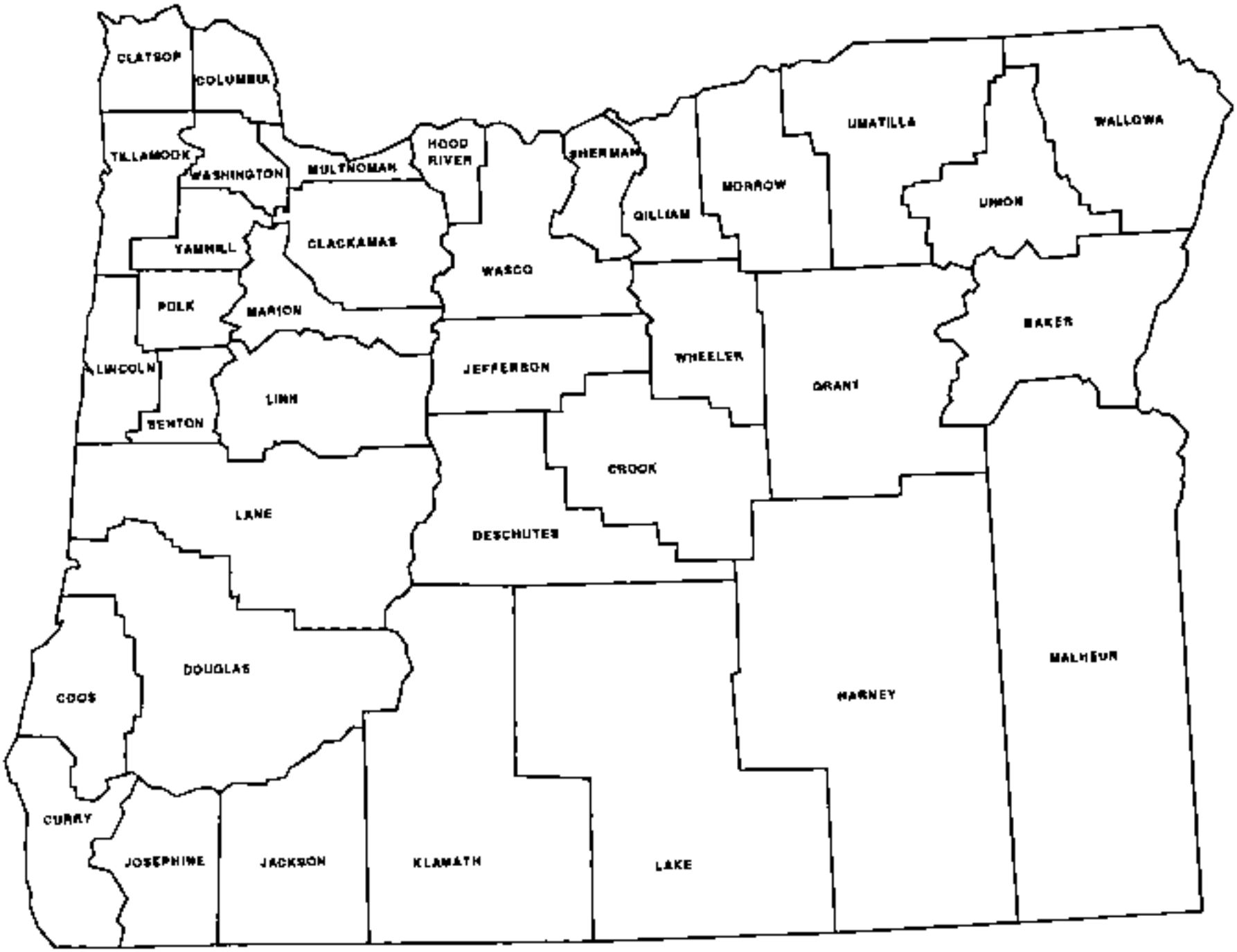
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Preface

PREFACE

"What's past is prologue..."

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

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

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

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

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

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

The Providers of Services

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

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

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

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

County Officials

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

Center for Health Statistics

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

Other States

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

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

METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

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

Cause of Death Classification

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

Youth Suicide Attempts

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

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APPENDICES

Quick Reference: Volume 2

Summary of Oregon Vital Events, 2001

Population	3,471,700	Population increased 134,950 or 1.0 percent over 2000.
Deaths	**Residents**	
Number	30,128	Number of deaths increased by 587.
Rate	8.7	Rate increased by less than one percent.
Infant Deaths	**Residents**	
Number	245	Number of infant deaths decreased by 10.
Rate	5.4	Rate decreased by 3.6 percent.
Neonatal Deaths	**Residents**	
Number	158	Number of neonatal deaths decreased by 7.
Rate	3.5	Rate decreased by 2.8 percent.
Maternal Deaths	**Residents**	
Number	3	Oregon's average maternal death rate for 1997-2001 (8.9) was slightly higher than the U.S. rate for 1996-2000 (8.4).
Ratio	6.6	

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., 1945-2001

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., 1945-2001 (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	**	**
2001	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

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, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930-2001

Year	Deaths		Maternal Deaths[1]		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
1910	6,089	9.0	91	991.7	733	79.9	-	-	-	-
1915	6,718	9.1	74	605.0	583	47.6	-	-	-	-
1920	9,186	11.6	112	749.0	927	61.9	-	-	-	-
1925	9,596	10.9	95	609.8	787	50.5	-	-	-	-
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
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	*

TABLE 5-2. Deaths, Maternal Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths and Fetal Deaths, Oregon, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930-2001 (Continued)

Year*	Deaths		Maternal Deaths[1]		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
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
2001	30,128	8.7	3	6.6	245	5.4	158	3.5	205	4.5

- 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.

* Complete listings for years between 1908 to 1929 can be found in annual reports before 2001.

TABLE 5-3. Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths, and Fetal Deaths, by County of Residence, Oregon, 2001

County of Residence	Deaths		Infant Deaths		Neonatal Deaths		Fetal Deaths	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Ratio[3]
Total	30,128	8.7	245	5.4	158	3.5	205	4.5
Baker	211	§12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	446	§5.6	1	1.2	-	-	3	3.7
Clackamas	2,637	§7.6	18	4.4	13	3.2	17	4.1
Clatsop	405	§11.3	1	2.6	-	-	2	5.3
Columbia	403	9.1	2	3.8	1	1.9	5	9.5
Coos	836	§13.3	3	5.2	2	3.4	7	12.0
Crook	196	9.9	1	4.1	1	4.1	3	12.4
Curry	302	§14.0	1	5.7	1	5.7	-	-
Deschutes	957	§7.8	14	9.5	10	6.8	4	2.7
Douglas	1,119	§11.1	10	9.2	9	8.3	4	3.7
Gilliam	24	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	93	§11.9	2	31.7	2	31.7	-	-
Harney	77	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	174	8.4	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.7
Jackson	1,910	§10.3	14	6.6	10	4.7	12	5.6
Jefferson	179	9.2	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3
Josephine	965	§12.6	11	14.8	4	5.4	4	5.4
Klamath	681	§10.6	5	6.1	2	2.4	3	3.6
Lake	71	9.5	1	14.3	-	-	1	14.3
Lane	2,823	8.7	20	5.6	12	3.3	12	3.3
Lincoln	571	§12.8	3	7.2	1	2.4	1	2.4
Linn	1025	§9.9	10	7.5	4	3.0	7	5.2
Malheur	244	§7.6	3	6.4	3	6.4	4	8.5
Marion	2,447	8.5	25	5.5	15	3.3	17	3.7
Morrow	83	7.4	1	5.6	1	5.6	1	5.6
Multnomah	5,726	8.6	43	4.6	28	3.0	53	5.7
Polk	534	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sherman	14	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	287	§11.7	1	4.2	-	-	1	4.2
Umatilla	609	8.6	10	9.5	6	5.7	4	3.8
Union	272	§11.1	1	3.2	1	3.2	2	6.5
Wallowa	75	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	299	§12.4	-	-	-	-	1	3.4
Washington	2,703	§5.9	32	4.3	24	3.2	28	3.7
Wheeler	13	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	717	8.3	10	8.4	6	5.1	6	5.1

- 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.

Mortality

During 2001, Oregon's death rate rose 1.0 percent to 867.8 per 100,000 population, up from 859.6 during 2000. During the previous eight years the rate fluctuated between 860 and 909 per 100,000 population. [Figure 6-2, Table 6-3]. Due to a growing and aging population, more Oregonians died in 2001 (30,128) than in any prior year.

The median age of Oregonians at death was 78 years, 81 for females and 76 for males. On average, an Oregonian died every 17 and one-half minutes. Age-specific death rates fell to record lows for residents ages 0-4 and 15-24. [Figure 6-1, Table 6-1].

Since 1908, heart disease has been the leading cause of death in Oregon.[1] [Table 6-3]. For the first time in Oregon, the number of deaths due to cancer exceeded those of heart disease in 2001. A reduction in heart disease deaths among males appears to have tipped the balance (more females died of heart disease than cancer during 2001 in Oregon).

Taken together, cancer and heart disease accounted for nearly one-half (47%) of all deaths in the state during 2001. Although heart

Cancer has displaced heart disease as the leading cause of death in Oregon.

Introducing Age-adjusted Rates

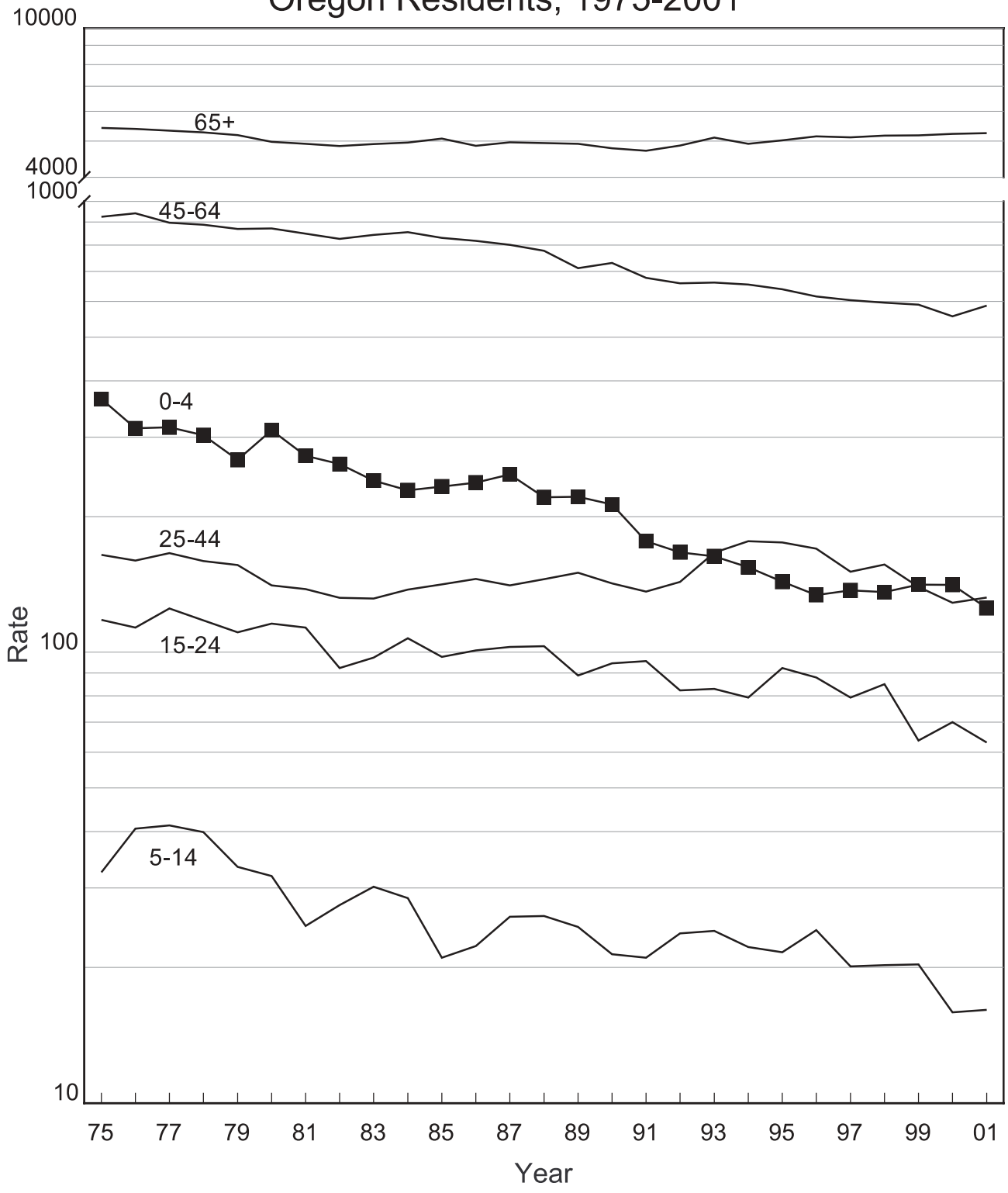
Age-adjusted rates are used to compare relative mortality risks over time, across geographic areas or among subgroups of the population that have different age compositions. Oregon's age-adjusted death rate was 835.8 per 100,000 in 2001. [Table 6-44]. The age-adjusted rates shown in Table 6-44 were computed by applying age-specific death rates to the Year 2000 U.S. standard population.[2]

These rates may differ slightly from federally published age-adjusted rates due to different sources used in population estimates or different cut-off dates employed in determining the number of deaths for a particular year.

To avoid false conclusions regarding mortality risks, caution must be used in comparing groups in terms of crude death rates. For example, in 2001, the crude death rate of females was higher than that of males for the third year in a row (881.9 per 100,000 females vs. 853.5 per 100,000 males, Table 6-2). Yet, if this difference were interpreted as indicating that women had poorer health than men or that they were at greater risk of early death, it would be quite misleading. In fact, females have lower age-specific death rates for nearly all age cohorts. [Table 6-7m, 6-7f]. The differential in crude death rates is due to contrasting age distributions of males and females rather than differences in their health status.

The 2001 *age-adjusted death rates* for males and females were 993.5 and 718.5 per 100,000, respectively. [Table 6-44]. That is, the age-adjusted rate for males was 1.4 times that for females, an indication that men continue to be at higher risk of fatal illness or injury. This finding is similar to published age-adjusted rates for the U.S. and contradicts the conclusion which might have been reached based solely on crude death rates. Age-adjusted rates, if available, are preferable to crude rates in comparing mortality risks between groups with marked differences in age composition. See a more detailed discussion in **www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr50/nvsr50_15.pdf**

Figure 6-1.
Age-Specific Death Rates,
Oregon Residents, 1975-2001

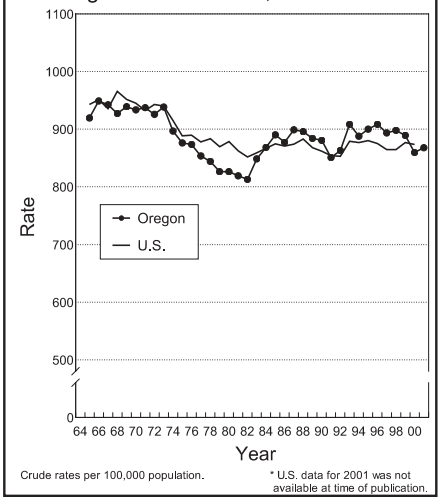


Rates per 100,000 population

disease remains the leading cause of death nationally, long-term trends (Figures 6-4 and 6-7) associated with these two major types of disease have resulted in cancer becoming the leading cause of death in Oregon.

Several indicators suggest an improvement in the health status of children during 2001, especially among males. SIDS deaths among males declined 59 percent from 34 in 2000 to 14 in 2001. [Table 6-4].[3] The total number of deaths (n=39) to children 1-4 years-of-age declined by 36 percent with the rate of unintended injury deaths in this age group dropping dramatically (-57% among males and –37% among females). Furthermore, homicide deaths among 1-4 year-old males fell to zero in 2001 from five in 2000. [Table 6-4]. Although four children under five years-of-age had fallen into and/or drowned in natural water during each of the preceding two years, none in this age group died in this manner during 2001. Similarly, none of the children 5-14 years old died in this manner. [Table 6-28]. Fewer children died in fires and the number of gunshot deaths among adolescents decreased during 2001. [Table 6-14]. Due to small numbers, none of these individual changes may be statistically significant but as a whole the pattern should be monitored.

Figure 6-2.
Total Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S.*, 1965-2001



Crude rates per 100,000 population.
* U.S. data for 2001 was not available at time of publication.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN OREGON[4]

Cancer

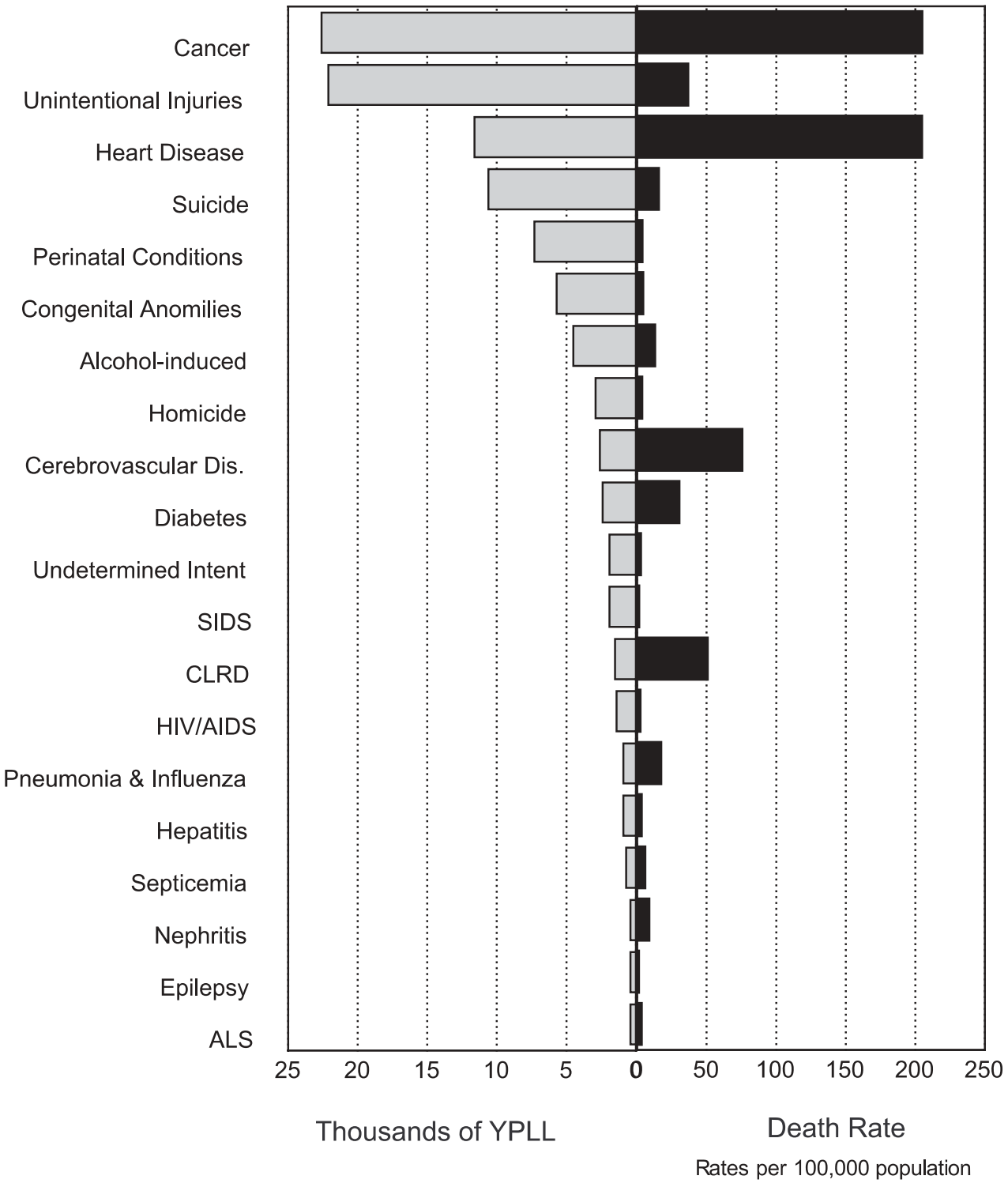
In 2001, 7,091 Oregonians succumbed to cancer. The crude death rate of 204.3 per 100,000 population (Table 6-7t) corresponds to the age-adjusted rate of 198.8 per 100,000. [Table 6-44]. The age-adjusted rate for males was 41 percent higher than that of females (241.9 vs. 171.5).

The importance of deaths due to cancer relative to those of heart disease may be seen in comparisons of age-specific death rates. Among 35- to 74-year-old males, cancer now accounts for 14 to 45

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 6-3 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.)

Figure 6-3.
Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 65 and Corresponding Death Rates, Oregon Residents, 2001



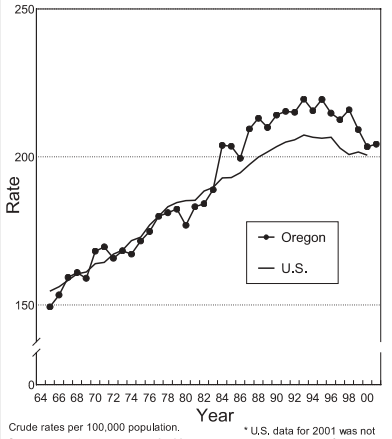
percent more deaths than heart disease. [Table 6-4]. Among women of this age range, the differential is even more pronounced: cancer is two to three times more likely than heart disease to be the underlying cause of death. It is the leading cause of death for persons 45-74 years of age and accounts for over one-third of all deaths in this age group.

Furthermore, in 2001, cancer accounted for more years of potential life lost (22,574 YPLL) than any other cause, including unintentional injuries. [Figure 6-3]. Malignant neoplasms caused the loss of nearly twice as many years of potential life as heart disease. [Table 6-11].

The decades-long upward trend in cancer mortality – which now appears to have abated or even reversed – was driven principally by an increasing number of lung cancer deaths, a cause that would be rare in the absence of smoking. [Figure 6-4]. Although the lungs were the most common site of cancer for both sexes, lung cancer deaths became increasingly prevalent among women during recent decades. In 1970, there were 4.5 lung cancer fatalities among men for every female death. By 2001, this ratio had dropped to 1.1 male deaths per female death—due largely to the increase in lung cancer deaths among females.

During 2001 the median age at death for cancer patients remained at 74. Every 74 minutes, on average, cancer claimed the life of an Oregonian.

Figure 6-4.
Cancer Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S.*, 1965-2001



Crude rates per 100,000 population.
Comparability Ratios applied to 65-98 rates.
* U.S. data for 2001 was not available at time of publication.

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
2001	57.1	61.1	53.1
Rates per 100,000 population.			

Heart Disease

Although the proportion of deaths due to heart disease continued to decline during 2001, nearly one in four (7,086) Oregonians died as the result of this malady. Since 1985, the rate of deaths due to

Figure 6-5.
Distribution of Malignant Neoplasms
by Sex and Site, Oregon Residents, 2001

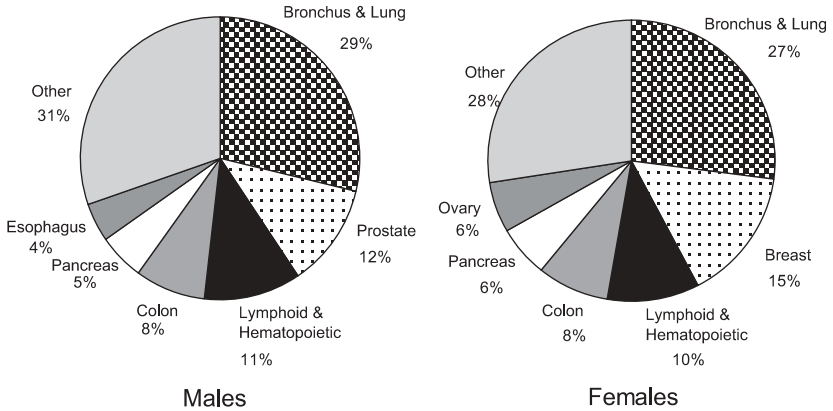
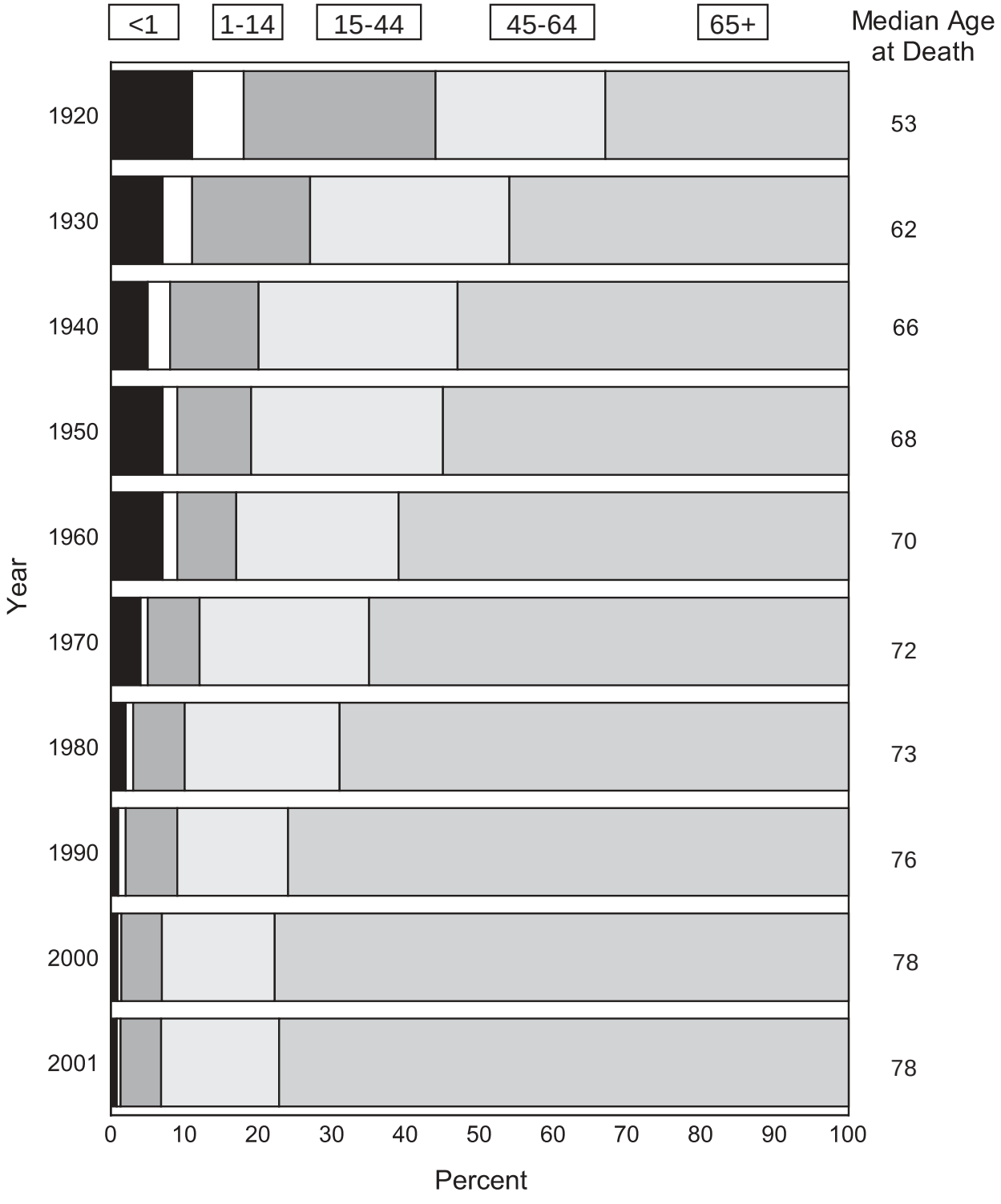


Figure 6-6.
Proportion of Deaths by Selected Age Groups,
Oregon Residents, 1920-2001

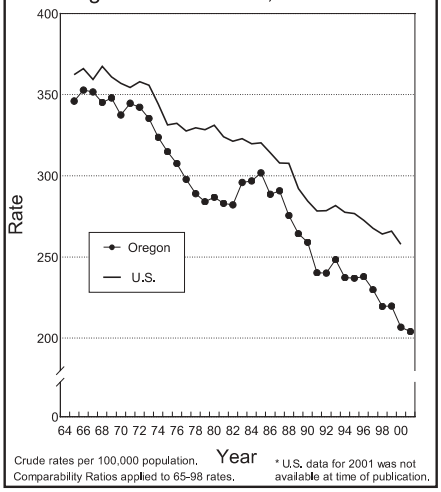


heart disease has decreased by one-third in Oregon. [Figure 6-7, Table 6-3]. Nationally, the heart disease death rate has steadily decreased since the late 1960s. In 2001, Oregon's age-adjusted death rate for heart disease was 195.2 per 100,000 population. [Table 6-44].

The 2001 crude death rate for heart disease was six percent higher among males than females: 210.3 vs. 198.0 per 100,000, respectively. However, the age-adjusted death rate associated with heart disease indicates that a more extreme difference exists between men and women in this regard: 250.7 for males vs. 154.2 for females. [Table 6-44]. That is, when differences in the age distribution of males and females is taken into account, the estimated risk of dying from heart disease is over 60 percent higher for males than females.

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.

Figure 6-7.
Heart Disease Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S.*, 1965-2001



Crude rates per 100,000 population. Comparability Ratios applied to 65-98 rates.
* U.S. data for 2001 was not available at time of publication.

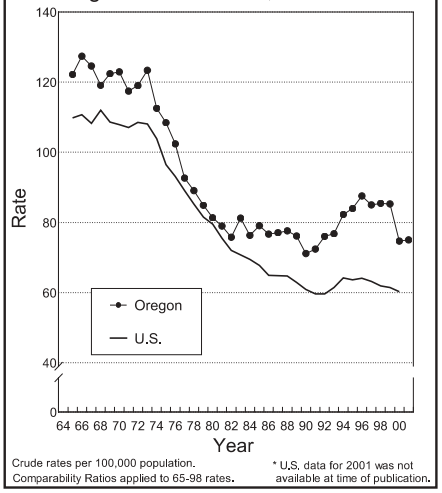
Although a close contender to cancer as the leading cause of death, heart disease ranked third in years of potential life lost (11,589) with approximately one-half as many years lost as occurred with cancer deaths or fatal unintentional injuries. [Table 6-11]. The median age for heart disease deaths in 2001 was 81 years of age. On average, an Oregonian died of heart disease every 74 minutes.

Males were 60 percent more likely to die from heart disease than females.

Cerebrovascular Disease

The cerebrovascular disease death rate changed little during 2001, remaining at a level seen throughout the 1980s. [Figure 6-8, Table 6-3]. With 2,604 deaths (75.0 per 100,000 population), cerebrovascular disease was the third leading cause of death among Oregonians. Although the crude death rate was 50 percent higher for females than males (89.9 vs. 59.9), comparison in terms of age-adjusted rates (74.5 among men vs. 69.0 among women, Table 6-44) indicates that the level of risk is similar for males and females. This latter view is consistent with national data published for the year 2000 by the National Center for Health Statistics.[5]

Figure 6-8.
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S.*, 1965-2001

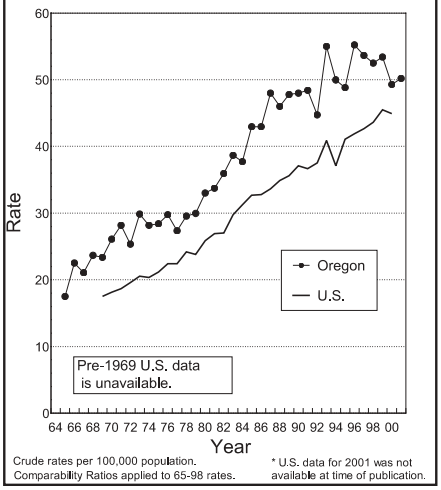


Crude rates per 100,000 population. Comparability Ratios applied to 65-98 rates.
* U.S. data for 2001 was not available at time of publication.

Sudden circulatory crises such as strokes, cerebral thromboses, and hemorrhages are common acute forms of these diseases; cerebral arteriosclerosis is a chronic form. In Oregon, among residents 85 or older cerebrovascular disease was the second leading cause of death. The median age at death was 83 years. [Table 6-13].

Although the third leading cause of death for all ages combined, cerebrovascular disease ranked ninth in the number of years of potential life lost (2,583), a consequence of the older ages of decedents (compared to relatively younger ages at death for many other causes). On average, an Oregonian died from cerebrovascular disease every 3 hours and 20 minutes.

Figure 6-9.
CLRD Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S.*, 1965-2001



CLRD Crude Death Rates		
Year	Male	Female
1981	44.6	20.1
2001	47.2	53.1
% Change	5.8%	164.2%
Rates per 100,000 population.		

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

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. (Prior to 1999, CLRD was classified as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.) During 2001, CLRD claimed 1,743 residents, or 50.2 per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted rate was 48.7. [Table 6-44]. Among residents 55-74 years-old CLRD ranked as the third leading cause of death. [Table 6-4]. The median age at death was 78.

Until recently, males were far more likely to succumb to CLRD than females, but by 2000 more females than males died from this cause. This pattern extended into 2001 with 930 female deaths compared to 813 male deaths. Nonetheless, because the age-adjusted death rate for males was 56.5 compared to that of 44.6 for females [Table 6-44], it appears that males are at roughly 25 percent higher risk if differences in the age distribution of men and women are taken into account.

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. (See sidebar for change in CLRD deaths among females in past 20 years.) No other cause, 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 13th in the number of years of potential life lost. An Oregonian died from CLRD every five hours, on average.

Unintentional Injuries

During 2001, 1,257 Oregonians died from unintentional injuries.[6] The crude death rate of 36.2 per 100,000 population [Table 6-7t] makes unintentional injuries the fifth leading cause of death. However, such injuries were *the leading cause* of death for Oregonians ages 1-44. [Table 6-4]. The age-adjusted rate for unintentional injuries (accidents) for all ages combined was 35.3 per 100,000. [Table 6-44]. The highest risk of dying from such injuries occurred in the months of May, August and October. [Table 6-8].

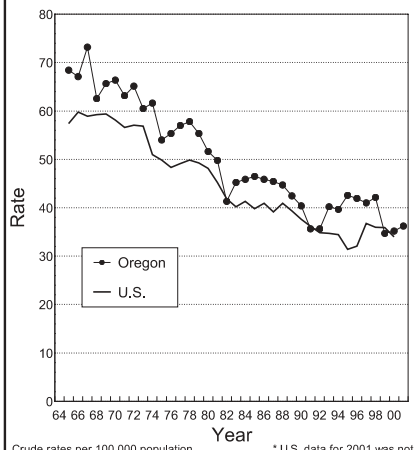
A strong gender dichotomy is evident in deaths due to unintentional injuries. Age-adjusted death rates indicate that males were more than twice as likely to die in this manner as were females (50.4 vs. 22.1). [Table 6-44]. During childhood and late years (under 15 years and 85+ years) the gender differential was reduced (see age-specific death rates in Table 6-7m and 6-7f).

Although the risk of death due to unintentional injuries appears relatively invariant from mid-teens until retirement [Table 6-7t], the typical type of fatal injury differed by age group [Figure 6-11]. Teens

and young adults were more likely to die from injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash than any other type of injury. Middle-aged persons were more likely to die as the result of poisoning than other age groups. Deaths among the elderly were most often due to injuries resulting from a fall.

Except for older adults (75+ years), motor vehicle accidents (crashes) (MVAs or MVCs) pose the greatest risk of fatal injury to Oregon residents. In fact, transportation-related injuries accounted for 45 percent of all unintentional injury deaths with nine out of ten of these resulting from motor vehicle crashes. MVCs accounted for 513 deaths in 2001. [Table 6-6]. One in five of these deaths were 15- to 24-year-olds. [Table 6-23]. Within this age group (15-24 years), nearly 85 percent of all fatal unintentional injuries among females were due to an MVC. Still, males of that age group were at two and one-half times greater risk of an MVC-caused fatal injury than

Figure 6-10.
Unintentional Injury Death Rates,
Oregon and the U.S.*, 1965-2001



Crude rates per 100,000 population. Comparability Ratios applied to 65-98 rates.
* U.S. data for 2001 was not available at time of publication.

Figure 6-11.
Risk of Death Due to Unintentional Injury by Major Type and Age Group, Oregon Residents, 2001

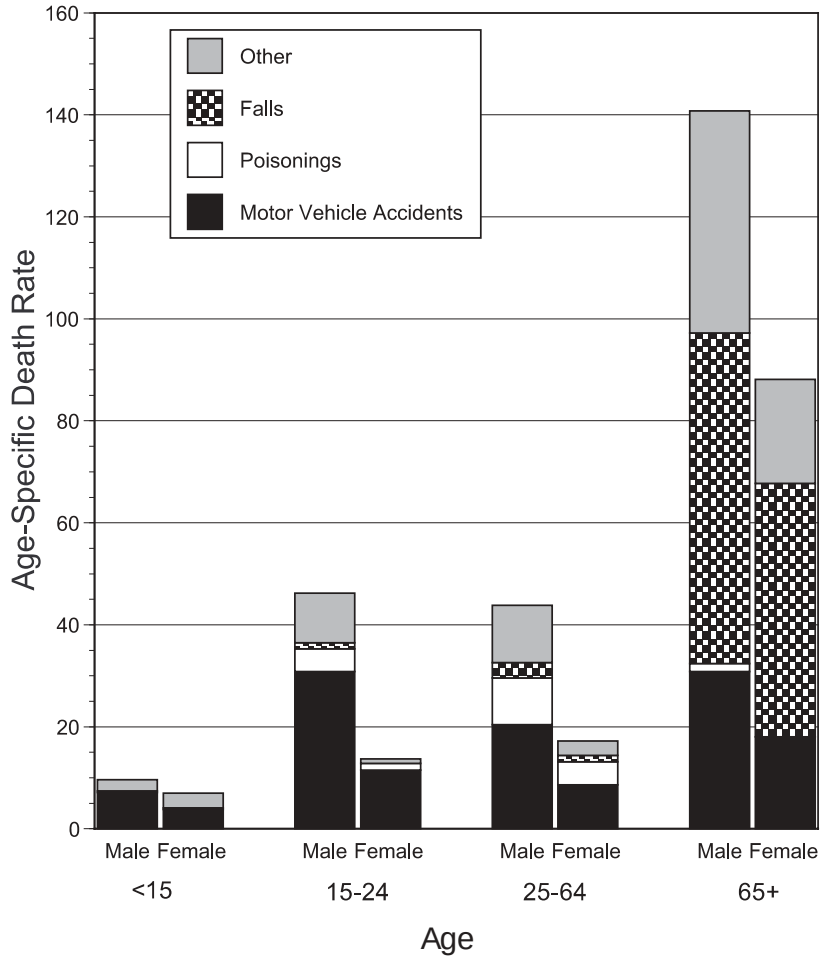
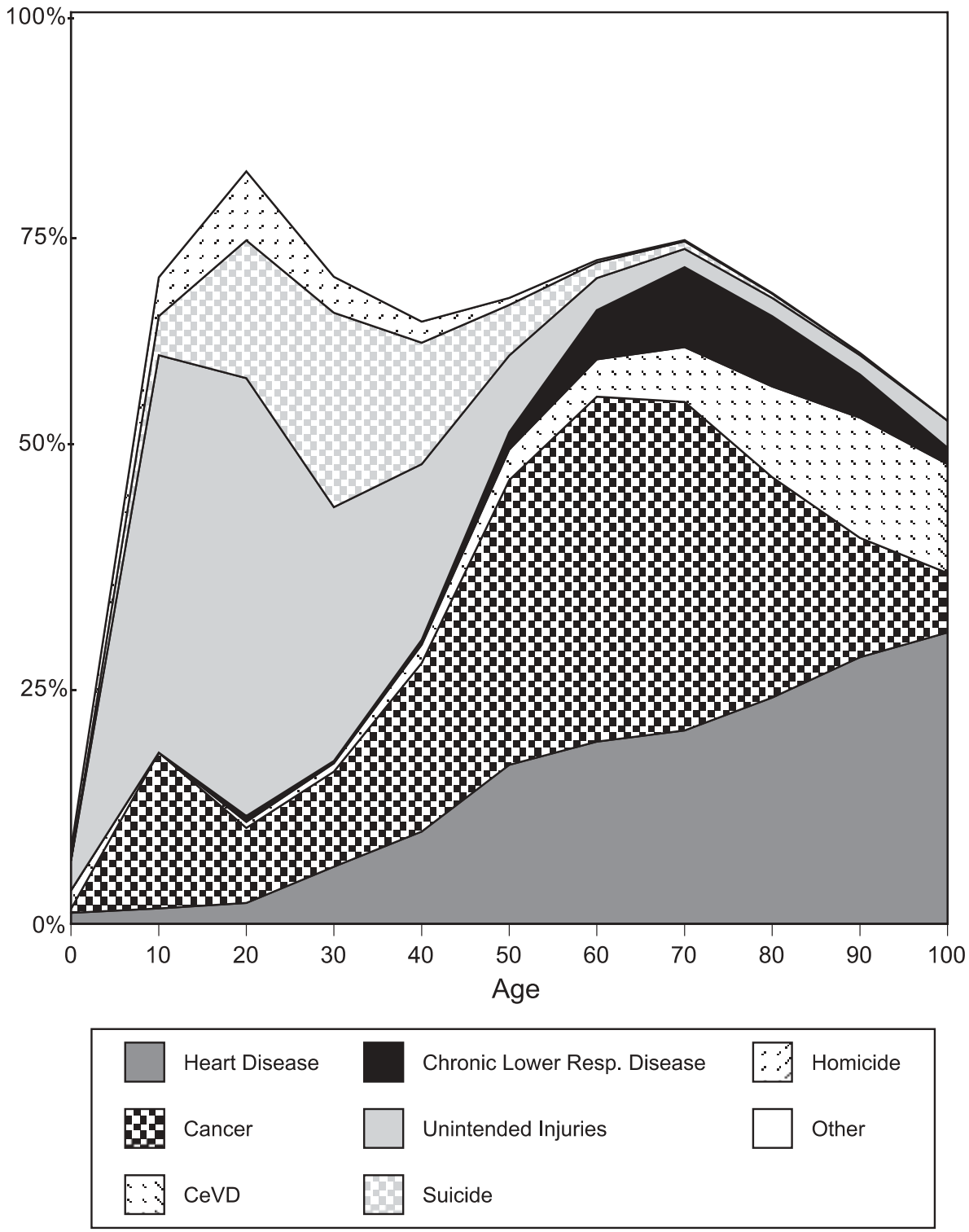


Figure 6-12.
Percentage of Deaths by Cause and Age,
Oregon Residents, 2001



females. [Table 6-7]. Finally, both men and women of retirement age (65+ years) were at as great a risk of fatal MVC injury as were the teens/young adults [Figure 6-11].

In 2001, the number of pedal cyclists (bicyclists) killed by collision with motor vehicles increased dramatically when compared to 1999 or 2000—14 cyclists died in collision with cars, vans, pick-ups or heavy transport vehicles compared to four fatalities in 2000 and three in 1999. [Table 6-25]. Unfortunately, these data do not help clarify whether this fact reflects increased risk to cyclists or increased use of this type of transportation. Deaths related to the use of all-terrain vehicles increased in 2001 also.

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

Falls, the second most common type of fatal unintentional injury, claimed 293 Oregonians. Seventy-seven percent of fall victims were 75 or older [Table 6-23] with most falls occurring on the same level, often from slipping or tripping. [Tables 6-23, 6-24]. Among adults 75 or more years of age, falls were the greatest cause of unintended fatal injury. [Table 6-23].

The age-adjusted death rate due to falls was 8.0 per 100,000, a 50 percent increase since 1999 for both males and females. However, much of this apparent increase may be due to improved reporting on death certificates related to queries of certifying physicians. Age-adjusted death rates indicate that males are at 80 percent greater risk than females. [Table 6-44]. In fact, among 65-84 year-olds the risk of a fatal fall for males is more than double that for females. [Table 6-7].

Poisonings, most often by narcotics and hallucinogens, ranked third among types of unintentional injuries. [Tables 6-6, 6-31]. Drug overdoses constitute an important health risk during adult working years—nearly one-third (29.8%) of all fatal unintended injuries among 25- to 64- year-olds were due to poisoning/drug overdoses. [Figure 6-11, Table 6-31]. Age-adjusted death rates indicate that males die at a rate at least twice that of females. [Table 6-44].

Deaths to cyclists more than tripled in 2001.

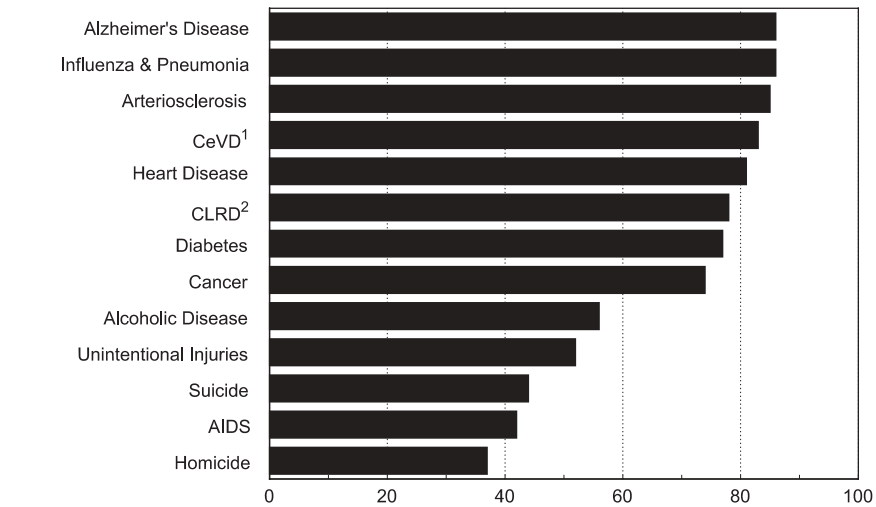
Although drowning was the fourth most common type of fatal unintentional injury in 2001, the total number of cases (51) fell by one-third from that of the preceding year [Table 6-28] and non-boating drownings which occurred in natural water declined by one-half.

Unintentional injuries resulted in the loss of 22,052 years of potential life, the second largest number among leading causes of death. [Table 6-11]. (Cancer ranked first and heart disease third in terms of years of potential life lost.) The median age of unintentional injury deaths was 52. An Oregonian died as a consequence of such an injury every 7 hours.

Alzheimer's Disease

Closely associated with the aging of Oregon's population has been the continuing rise in Alzheimer's disease deaths. In just the past decade, the death rate for this cause has nearly doubled. During 2001, the tangles and plaques characteristic of this disease led to the deaths of 1,038 Oregonians (29.9 per 100,000 popula-

Figure 6-13.
Median Age at Death for Selected Causes
of Death, Oregon Residents, 2001



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

tion), making it the sixth leading cause of death. Based on Federal age-adjusted rates for the year 2000, Oregon has the fourth highest death rate due to Alzheimer's disease among U.S. states. Women were 25 percent more likely than men to die from this disease (30.2 vs. 24.2). [Table 6-44]. Alzheimer's was the fifth leading cause of death among women but eighth among men. [Table 6-2].

This devastating disorder takes years to claim its victims lives; nearly 19 in 20 of the deaths occurred after the decedent's 75th birthday. [Table 6-6]. The median age at death was 86 years. [Table 6-13 and Figure 6-13]. Concomitant with the high median age at death was a minimal number (79) of years of potential life lost. On average, this disease claimed an Oregonian about every eight and one-half hours.

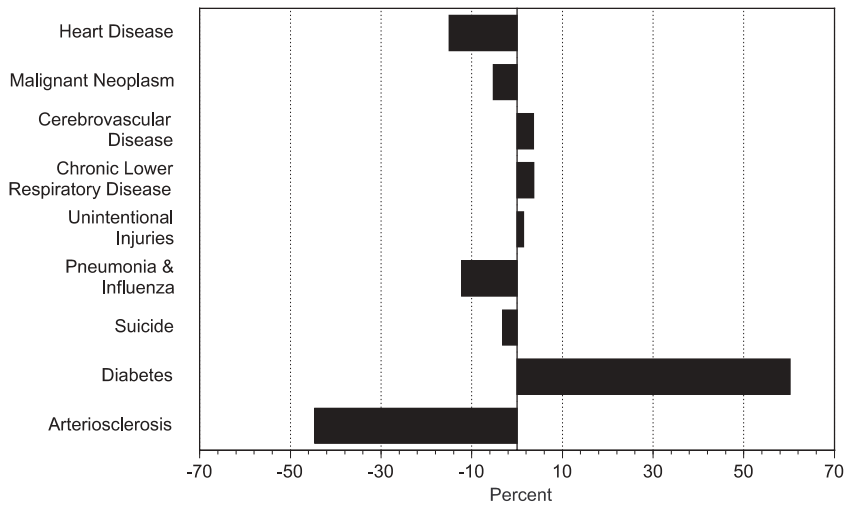
Alzheimer's disease is the fifth leading cause of death among women.

For previously published but more detailed information on Alzheimer's disease in Oregon, see *Oregon Health Trends,* Number 52.[7] Because of differences between 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 1,033 deaths during 2001, diabetes was the seventh leading cause of mortality among Oregonians. At 29.8 per 100,000 population, the death rate was more than twice as high as it was in the early and mid-80s, one consequence of the growing number of obese Americans. However, much of the marked increase in the number of deaths attributed to diabetes mellitus in 2001 compared to 1999 and 2000 (a jump of approximately 20 percent) is due to increased efforts in querying certifying physicians in regard to the underlying cause of renal failure.

Figure 6-14.
Percentage Change in the Mortality Rate for Selected Causes of Death
Between 1991 and 2001, Oregon Residents



The age-adjusted death rate was 28.7 per 100,000, with males at nearly one-fifth greater risk than females (age-adjusted death rate: 31.7 vs. 26.7, respectively). [Table 6-44]. Among the various chronic diseases that lead to death, diabetes had one of the youngest median ages at death (77). [Table 6-13]. It was the fourth leading cause of death for Oregonians 55-64 years of age and the fifth leading cause among those 65-74 years of age.

Residents lost 2,422 years of potential life as a consequence of diabetes, making it the tenth leading cause of YPLL. An Oregonian died of diabetes every eight and one-half hours in 2001.

Influenza and Pneumonia

During 2001, 576 Oregonians died from influenza and pneumonia, making it the eighth leading cause of death. The death rate was 16.6 per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted death rate was 15.8 per 100,000. [Table 6-44]. Although more women than men died from these causes in 2001 (330 vs. 246), a comparison of gender-specific, age-adjusted death rates (males: 18.4, females: 14.4) indicates men are actually at one-fourth greater risk of dying from flu or pneumonia than women.

The median age of death due to influenza and pneumonia was 86. These infections accounted for 968 years of potential life lost, ranking 15th among the causes of death. A resident died from influenza and pneumonia every 15 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.)

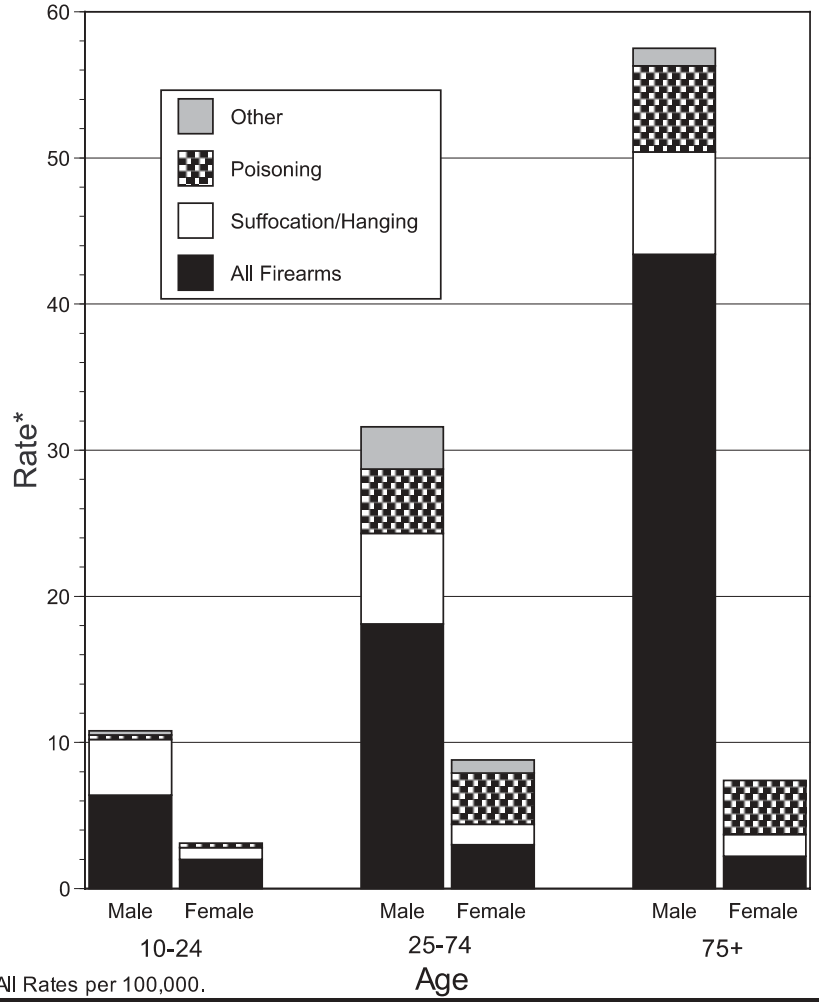
Suicide

During 2001, 524 Oregonians died by suicide, or 15.1 per 100,000 population.[8] Overall, suicide ranked ninth among the leading causes of death but seventh for males compared to 14th for females; their death rates were 24.0 and 6.3 per 100,000, respectively. Age-adjusted death rates too, indicate that males are nearly four times more likely than females to die by suicide [Table 6-44]. Even more striking, is the difference in rates between elderly gender-based groups; males 85 or older were more than seven times as likely to die by suicide as were their female counterparts. [Tables 6-7m and 6-7f]. Females most often died from suicide during middle age. Suicide was the second leading cause of death of Oregonians ages 15-34. [Table 6-4].

In 2001, the rate of suicide among 15-24 year-old males declined by over 40 percent. At the same time, the rate of suicide among 25-34 year-old males increased by one-third and that of

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

Figure 6-15.
Suicide Death Rates* by Manner, Sex, and Age Group, Oregon Residents, 2001



* All Rates per 100,000.

35-44 year-old males by nearly 60 percent. [Table 6-7m]. Changes in the suicide rates of female groupings were less pronounced. [Table 6-7f].

The youngest Oregonian to die by suicide was a 13-year-old boy who hanged himself at home and the oldest a 91-year-old man who shot himself with a handgun. Firearms were the most frequent method employed in suicide deaths (54.8%) followed by hanging/ suffocation (19.7%) and poisoning (17.7%). The typical method varied within different age and sex cohorts, however. [Table 6-29].

The median age at death was 44. Suicide was the fourth leading cause of YPLL (10,566 years) following cancer, unintentional injuries, and heart disease. [Table 6-11]. In 2001, every 16 and three-quarters hours an Oregonian died from suicide. In 2000, Oregon ranked 10th in the nation for age-adjusted suicide rates.

Alcohol-induced Deaths

Alcoholism (including related disorders) and alcohol poisonings[9] claimed 431 Oregonians during 2001, making it the tenth leading cause of death. The death rate was 12.4 per 100,000 population. Fatal alcohol abuse occurred over 2.5 times as often among males as among females; their age-adjusted death rates were 18.0 and 6.9, respectively. [Table 6-44]. Comparison of 2001 age-adjusted data with that of the previous two years suggests a rise in fatal alcohol-induced illnesses—especially among women. [Table 6-44]. However, much of this change may be due to efforts at improving data quality during 2000 and 2001.

Men were two and one-half times more likely to die from alcohol-induced diseases than were women.

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 2001, the median age at death was 56, the second lowest ever recorded.

This category is comprised of alcohol-related disorders from multiple organ systems with alcoholic liver disease accounting for the majority (63.6%). 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 (4,454). Every 20 hours and 20 minutes an Oregonian succumbed to this cause.

Parkinson's Disease

Ranking twelfth during 2001, Parkinson's disease claimed 293 Oregon residents; the death rate was 8.4 per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted death rate was 7.9 per 100,000. Men more often die from this disease than do women and in 2001 they were over twice as likely to do so. Their age-adjusted death rate was 11.9 compared to 5.7 for women. [Table 6-44]. A small number of

middle-aged residents died from Parkinson's disease, but the majority of the deaths (87.4%) occurred to residents 75 or older. [Table 6-6]. The median age of death was 82.[8]

Because most deaths were among the elderly, very few (27) years of potential life before age 65 were lost by Oregonians due to this disease. [Table 6-12]. The 293 deaths represent the loss of an Oregonian every 30 hours. For additional information, see *Oregon Health Trends,* Number 52.[10]

The oldest Oregonian to die in 2001 was a woman born in 1889.

Arteriosclerosis

The long-term trend of a diminishing number of deaths due to arteriosclerosis continued in 2001. Both the number of deaths (195) and the death rate (5.6) were the lowest on recent record. [Table 6-3]. Arteriosclerosis was the thirteenth leading cause of death in 2001. However, the number of deaths attributed to arteriosclerosis does not include all deaths related to this cause, since many have been classified under more specific manifestations of cardiac and cerebral disease.

Each year, more women than men die from arteriosclerosis; however, the age-adjusted death rate shows that males and females are at a comparable risk of dying from this disease (males: 5.4 vs. females: 5.3 per 100,000). [Table 6-44]. In 2001, eight in ten of the deaths (84.1%) 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 2001, just 110 years were lost. On average an Oregon resident died from arteriosclerosis approximately every 45 hours.

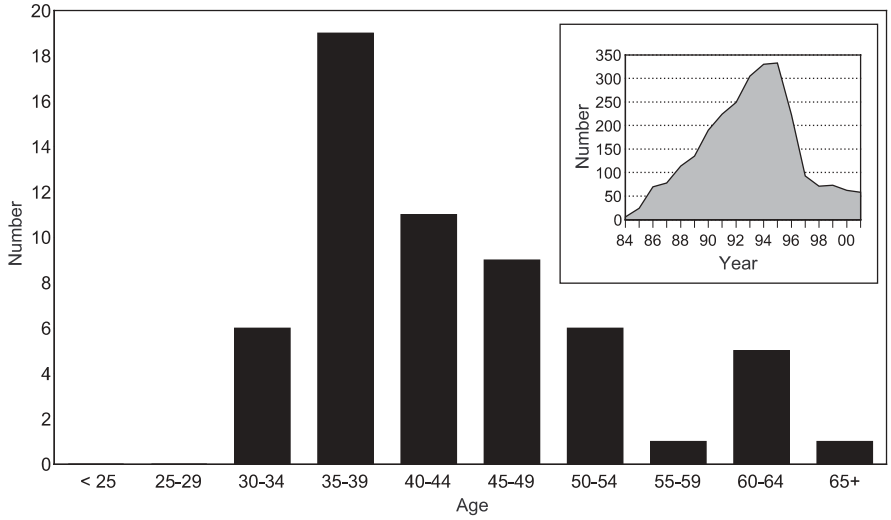
Homicide

Homicide was the 21st leading cause of death during 2001; 107 Oregonians were killed, or 3.1 per 100,000 population. This rate represents an increase compared to 2000; nonetheless it is the second lowest rate in more than two decades.[11]

Males were about twice as likely to die as the result of an assault as were females (4.1 per 100,000 versus 2.1). However, homicide deaths among middle-aged and older women (35+ years) doubled during 2001. The youngest Oregonians were also at risk. Eight children who had not yet reached their fifteenth birthday were killed during 2001; and, in fact, the death rate for infants under one year of age was the highest of any age group. [Table 6-7t]. Although the infant homicide rate for any one year is based on a very small number of deaths, when viewed over a longer time period it appears that a generally consistent pattern of high infant homicide rates exists in Oregon.

Firearms were used in nearly half (45.8%) of all homicides; handguns predominated. [Table 6-30]. Homicide was the eighth leading cause of years of potential life lost by Oregonians, accounting for 2,938 years. The median age at death was 37 years. On average, a state resident was murdered every three and one-half days.

Figure 6-16.
Number of AIDS Deaths by Age During 2001
and Distribution of Total AIDS Deaths by
Year, 1984-2001, Oregon Residents



HIV Disease

HIV disease (AIDS) led to the deaths of 64 Oregonians, or 1.8 per 100,000 population. This matches the level which occurred in 2000 and which had been the lowest rate in 15 years. [Figure 6-16]. Most (56 or 87.5%) of the decedents during 2001 were males, but eight were females. [Table 6-6]. Age-specific death rates were highest among 35- to 44-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 42, seven years longer than during 1986.

A declining number of deaths from this cause as well as increased survival times has resulted in a diminishing number (1,417) of years of potential life lost. HIV disease claimed an Oregonian every five and one-half days.

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

ENDNOTES

1. Statewide records of cause of death were first collected in 1908. The only time period in which heart disease was not the leading cause of death was during the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919.
2. See Appendix B for an explanation of the U.S. standard population.
3. See also, discussion of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome in Chapter 7 of this publication.
4. 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.
5. Minino AM, Arias E, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Smith BL. Deaths: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no 15 Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
6. Unintentional injuries is preferred to the term accidents (ICD-10 V00-X59, Y85-Y86) among health professionals.
7. Published in December 1998, available on the web: www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/chs/newsltr/oht52/parkins.pdf
8. Note that residents choosing the "Death with Dignity" option are not counted here; they are included in the appropriate disease categories.
9. This cause includes both natural and acute poisoning deaths—unlike data prior to 1999 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.
10. Published in December 1998. Available on the web: www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/chs/newsltr/oht52/parkins.pdf
11. 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.

TABLE 6-1. Age-specific Death Rates by Sex, Oregon Residents, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995-2001

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
2001 Deaths	867.8	125.4	16.1	63.1	132.3	587.6	5,248.5
Male	853.5	132.1	18.1	94.3	170.3	700.1	5,595.7
Female	881.9	118.5	14.0	30.3	93.1	477.4	4,992.7

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, 2001

Cause of Death in Rank Order	Number	Rate	Percent
Males	14,690	853.5	100.0
1. Malignant Neoplasms	3,660	212.7	24.9
2. Diseases of the Heart	3,620	210.3	24.6
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	1,031	59.9	7.0
4. Unintended Injuries	818	47.5	5.6
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	813	47.2	5.5
6. Diabetes Mellitus	474	27.5	3.2
7. Suicide	413	24.0	2.8
8. Alzheimer's Disease	318	18.5	2.2
9. Alcohol-induced	305	17.7	2.1
10. Influenza & Pneumonia	246	14.3	1.7
11. Parkinson's Disease	162	9.4	1.1
12. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, etc.	152	8.8	1.0
13. Aortic Aneurysm	135	7.8	0.9
14. Hypertension & Renal Hypertension	101	5.9	0.7
15. Pneumonitis Due to Solids & Liquids	83	4.8	0.6
16. Septicemia	76	4.4	0.5
17. Neoplasms Not Known to be Malignant	74	4.3	0.5
18. Arteriosclerosis	73	4.2	0.5
19. Congenital Malformations	70	4.1	0.5
20. Homicide	70	4.1	0.5
Females	15,438	881.9	100.0
1. Diseases of the Heart	3,466	198.0	22.5
2. Malignant Neoplasms	3,431	196.0	22.2
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	1,573	89.9	10.2
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	930	53.1	6.0
5. Alzheimer's Disease	720	41.1	4.7
6. Diabetes Mellitus	559	31.9	3.6
7. Unintended Injuries	439	25.1	2.8
8. Influenza & Pneumonia	330	18.9	2.1
9. Hypertension & Renal Hypertension	211	12.1	1.4
10. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, etc.	133	7.6	0.9
11. Parkinson's Disease	131	7.5	0.8
12. Alcohol-induced	126	7.2	0.8
13. Arteriosclerosis	122	7.0	0.8
14. Suicide	111	6.3	0.7
15. Septicemia	107	6.1	0.7
16. Aortic Aneurysm	94	5.4	0.6
17. Neoplasms Not Known to be Malignant	92	5.3	0.6
18. Pneumonitis Due to Solids & Liquids	72	4.1	0.5
19. Congenital Malformations	61	3.5	0.4
20. Perinatal Conditions	50	2.9	0.3

TABLE 6-3. Selected Leading Causes of Death with Rates, Oregon Residents, 1981-2001

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
2001	30,128	7,086	2,604	195	7,091	1,743	576	1,033
				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
2001*	867.8	204.1	75.0	5.6	204.3	50.2	16.6	29.8

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, 1981-2001 (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
2001	431	1,038	293	64	1,257	524	107	360
	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
2001*	12.4	29.9	8.4	1.8	36.2	15.1	3.1	10.4

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, 2001

Cause of Death in Rank Order	Both Sexes			Male		Female	
	No.	Rate	Pct.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
All Ages							
Total	30,128	867.8	100.0	14,690	853.5	15,438	881.9
1. Malignant Neoplasms	7,091	204.3	23.5	3,660	212.7	3,431	196.0
2. Heart Disease	7,086	204.1	23.5	3,620	210.3	3,466	198.0
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	2,604	75.0	8.6	1,031	59.9	1,573	89.9
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	1,743	50.2	5.8	813	47.2	930	53.1
5. Unintended Injuries	1,257	36.2	4.2	818	47.5	439	25.1
Under 1 Year							
Total	245	540.6	100.0	138	595.5	107	483.2
1. Perinatal Conditions	111	244.9	45.3	61	263.2	50	225.8
2. Congenital Malformations	59	130.2	24.1	35	151.0	24	108.4
3. SIDS	29	64.0	11.8	14	60.4	15	67.7
4. Unintended Injuries	8	17.7	3.3	5	21.6	3	13.5
5. Cerebrovascular Disease	5	11.0	2.0	5	21.6	–	–
1-4 Years							
Total	39	21.5	100.0	15	16.2	24	27.1
1. Unintended Injuries	14	7.7	35.9	7	7.6	7	7.9
2. Congenital Malformations	7	3.9	17.9	–	–	7	7.9
3. Malignant Neoplasms	5	2.8	12.8	1	1.1	4	4.5
4. Septicemia	3	1.7	7.7	2	2.2	1	1.1
5. Influenza & Pneumonia	2	1.1	5.1	2	2.2	–	–
5-14 Years							
Total	78	16.1	100.0	45	18.1	33	14.0
1. Unintended Injuries	37	7.6	47.4	23	9.3	14	5.9
2. Malignant Neoplasms	15	3.1	19.2	8	3.2	7	3.0
3. Congenital Malformations	7	1.4	9.0	4	1.6	3	1.3
4. Suicide	5	1.0	6.4	2	0.8	3	1.3
5. Homicide	4	0.8	5.1	2	0.8	2	0.8
15-24 Years							
Total	304	63.1	100.0	233	94.3	71	30.3
1. Unintended Injuries	146	30.3	48.0	114	46.1	32	13.6
2. Suicide	46	9.5	15.1	38	15.4	8	3.4
3. Malignant Neoplasms	25	5.2	8.2	17	6.9	8	3.4
4. Homicide	23	4.8	7.6	20	8.1	3	1.3
5. Congenital Malformations	8	1.7	2.6	4	1.6	4	1.7
25-34 Years							
Total	431	90.2	100.0	297	120.4	134	58.1
1. Unintended Injuries	120	25.1	27.8	91	36.9	29	12.6
2. Suicide	92	19.3	21.3	75	30.4	17	7.4
3. Malignant Neoplasms	45	9.4	10.4	22	8.9	23	10.0
4. Heart Disease	27	5.7	6.3	20	8.1	7	3.0
5. Homicide	17	3.6	3.9	13	5.3	4	1.7

– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-4. Leading Causes of Death by Age Group and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — Cont'd

Cause of Death in Rank Order	Both Sexes			Male		Female	
	No.	Rate	Pct.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
35-44 Years							
All Causes	908	169.8	100.0	578	216.3	330	123.4
1. Unintended Injuries	175	32.7	19.3	124	46.4	51	19.1
2. Malignant Neoplasms	168	31.4	18.5	77	28.8	91	34.0
3. Suicide	121	22.6	13.3	94	35.2	27	10.1
4. Heart Disease	92	17.2	10.1	64	24.0	28	10.5
5. Alcohol-induced	58	10.8	6.4	40	15.0	18	6.7
45-54 Years							
All Causes	1,976	383.8	100.0	1,212	473.5	764	295.1
1. Malignant Neoplasms	617	119.8	31.2	297	116.0	320	123.6
2. Heart Disease	345	67.0	17.5	260	101.6	85	32.8
3. Unintended Injuries	166	32.2	8.4	119	46.5	47	18.2
4. Alcohol-induced	122	23.7	6.2	94	36.7	28	10.8
5. Suicide	110	21.4	5.6	84	32.8	26	10.0
55-64 Years							
All Causes	2,865	927.2	100.0	1,643	1,082.2	1,222	777.5
1. Malignant Neoplasms	1,084	350.8	37.8	566	372.8	518	329.6
2. Heart Disease	573	185.4	20.0	396	260.8	177	112.6
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	155	50.2	5.4	66	43.5	89	56.6
4. Diabetes Mellitus	124	40.1	4.3	70	46.1	54	34.4
5. Cerebrovascular Disease	117	37.9	4.1	59	38.9	58	36.9
65-74 Years							
All Causes	5,042	2,270.0	100.0	2,744	2,664.8	2,298	1,928.9
1. Malignant Neoplasms	1,817	818.1	36.0	959	931.3	858	720.2
2. Heart Disease	1,070	481.7	21.2	663	643.9	407	341.6
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	443	199.5	8.8	218	211.7	225	188.9
4. Cerebrovascular Disease	303	136.4	6.0	153	148.6	150	125.9
5. Diabetes Mellitus	237	106.7	4.7	111	107.8	126	105.8
75-84 Years							
All Causes	9,168	5,611.9	100.0	4,525	6,733.9	4,643	4,827.9
1. Heart Disease	2,275	1,392.6	24.8	1,240	1,845.3	1,035	1,076.2
2. Malignant Neoplasms	2,217	1,357.1	24.2	1,175	1,748.6	1,042	1,083.5
3. Cerebrovascular Disease	912	558.2	9.9	392	583.4	520	540.7
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	708	433.4	7.7	326	485.1	382	397.2
5. Alzheimer's Disease	347	212.4	3.8	131	194.9	216	224.6
85+ Years							
All Causes	9,072	15,610.2	100.0	3,260	18,121.2	5,812	14,484.4
1. Heart Disease	2,692	4,632.1	29.7	970	5,391.9	1,722	4,291.5
2. Cerebrovascular Disease	1,177	2,025.3	13.0	372	2,067.8	805	2,006.2
3. Malignant Neoplasms	1,097	1,887.6	12.1	538	2,990.6	559	1,393.1
4. Alzheimer's Disease	626	1,077.2	6.9	161	894.9	465	1,158.8
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	391	672.8	4.3	181	1,006.1	210	523.4

Table 6-5. Deaths by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2001

Marital Status and Sex	Total	Age at Death							
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	30,128	362	131	173	198	233	369	539	833
Male	14,690	198	94	139	141	156	253	325	511
Female	15,438	164	37	34	57	77	116	214	322
Single	2,408	362	127	153	132	96	138	135	156
Male	1,532	198	91	122	104	77	101	100	108
Female	876	164	36	31	28	19	37	35	48
Married	12,168	–	2	16	49	92	144	225	369
Male	8,072	–	1	15	25	52	89	126	209
Female	4,096	–	1	1	24	40	55	99	160
Widowed	11,392	–	–	–	1	5	–	14	23
Male	2,872	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	7
Female	8,520	–	–	–	–	3	–	12	16
Divorced	4,078	–	–	4	15	39	85	158	278
Male	2,147	–	–	2	10	24	62	91	180
Female	1,931	–	–	2	5	15	23	67	98
Not Stated	82	–	2	–	1	1	2	7	7
Male	67	–	2	–	1	1	1	6	7
Female	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	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	1,143	1,272	1,593	2,022	3,020	4,206	4,962	4,706	4,366
Male	701	726	917	1,105	1,639	2,161	2,364	1,938	1,322
Female	442	546	676	917	1,381	2,045	2,598	2,768	3,044
Single	129	107	122	92	114	119	144	135	147
Male	88	68	87	62	75	72	81	55	43
Female	41	39	35	30	39	47	63	80	104
Married	576	691	917	1,173	1,622	2,089	2,076	1,449	678
Male	351	401	566	731	1,047	1,398	1,480	1,056	525
Female	225	290	351	442	575	691	596	393	153
Widowed	56	101	167	348	771	1,465	2,295	2,825	3,321
Male	17	26	39	87	225	421	612	725	708
Female	39	75	128	261	546	1,044	1,683	2,100	2,613
Divorced	376	366	375	403	500	527	439	293	220
Male	239	224	215	222	280	266	185	101	46
Female	137	142	160	181	220	261	254	192	174
Not Stated	6	7	12	6	13	6	8	4	–
Male	6	7	10	3	12	4	6	1	–
Female	–	–	2	3	1	2	2	3	–

– Quantity is 0.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001

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	30,128	245	39	78	304	431	908	1,976	2,865	5,042	9,168	9,072
Male	14,690	138	15	45	233	297	578	1,212	1,643	2,744	4,525	3,260
Female	15,438	107	24	33	71	134	330	764	1,222	2,298	4,643	5,812
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	460	6	3	–	1	13	49	90	56	59	95	88
Male	261	2	2	–	1	11	40	68	31	35	41	30
Female	199	4	1	–	–	2	9	22	25	24	54	58
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Male	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	5	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Male	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Female	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Septicemia (A40-A41)	183	1	3	–	–	1	4	16	16	29	55	58
Male	76	–	2	–	–	1	1	8	7	14	24	19
Female	107	1	1	–	–	–	3	8	9	15	31	39
Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (A81.0)	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	2
Male	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Female	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	92	–	–	–	–	1	7	40	20	12	8	4
Male	66	–	–	–	–	1	6	33	11	9	5	1
Female	26	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	9	3	3	3
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)[2]	64	–	–	–	–	10	31	16	6	1	–	–
Male	56	–	–	–	–	8	29	12	6	1	–	–
Female	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	7,091	1	5	15	25	45	168	617	1,084	1,817	2,217	1,097
Male	3,660	–	1	8	17	22	77	297	566	959	1,175	538
Female	3,431	1	4	7	8	23	91	320	518	858	1,042	559
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	115	–	–	–	–	2	–	15	23	33	31	11
Male	68	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	19	18	13	7
Female	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	15	18	4
Digestive Organs (C15-C26)	1,615	–	–	–	–	4	28	140	238	397	505	303
Male	904	–	–	–	–	2	19	90	157	236	272	128
Female	711	–	–	–	–	2	9	50	81	161	233	175
Esophagus (C15)	203	–	–	–	–	–	1	23	39	62	53	25
Male	161	–	–	–	–	–	1	19	36	49	40	16
Female	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	13	13	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	100	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	12	25	36	19
Male	59	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	7	18	19	10
Female	41	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	7	17	9
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	712	–	–	–	–	2	14	59	94	153	232	158
Male	380	–	–	–	–	2	10	33	59	90	126	60
Female	332	–	–	–	–	–	4	26	35	63	106	98
Colon (C18)	578	–	–	–	–	–	9	43	73	126	190	137
Male	299	–	–	–	–	–	6	22	47	73	99	52
Female	279	–	–	–	–	–	3	21	26	53	91	85
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	128	–	–	–	–	–	4	19	26	27	38	14
Male	77	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	16	15	24	4
Female	51	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	10	12	14	10
Pancreas (C25)	397	–	–	–	–	2	6	28	59	107	124	71
Male	195	–	–	–	–	–	4	18	34	51	56	32
Female	202	–	–	–	–	2	2	10	25	56	68	39
Respiratory, intrathoracic organs (C30-C39)	2,036	–	–	–	2	–	32	163	361	672	626	180
Male	1,092	–	–	–	1	–	18	88	181	371	342	91
Female	944	–	–	–	1	–	14	75	180	301	284	89
Larynx (C32)	40	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	13	12	5
Male	31	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	10	10	5
Female	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	2	–
Trachea, bronchus & lung (C33-C34)	1,981	–	–	–	–	–	29	163	350	658	609	172
Male	1,052	–	–	–	–	–	16	88	174	360	329	85
Female	929	–	–	–	–	–	13	75	176	298	280	87
Bronchus & lung (C34)	1,981	–	–	–	–	–	29	163	350	658	609	172
Male	1,052	–	–	–	–	–	16	88	174	360	329	85
Female	929	–	–	–	–	–	13	75	176	298	280	87
Skin (C43-C44)	142	–	–	–	1	3	5	32	22	23	32	24
Male	97	–	–	–	1	2	4	23	19	13	23	12
Female	45	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	3	10	9	12
Melanoma of skin (C43)	118	–	–	–	1	3	5	31	21	19	23	15
Male	83	–	–	–	1	2	4	23	18	9	17	9
Female	35	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	3	10	6	6
Mesothelioma (C45)	52	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	9	17	17	5
Male	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	15	16	4
Female	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	530	–	–	–	–	7	29	86	98	122	120	68
Male	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	1
Female	523	–	–	–	–	7	29	85	97	119	119	67
Female genital organs (C51-C58)	358	–	–	–	–	5	15	46	48	91	108	45
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	358	–	–	–	–	5	15	46	48	91	108	45
Cervix uteri (C53)	51	–	–	–	–	4	8	15	8	6	9	1
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	51	–	–	–	–	4	8	15	8	6	9	1
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)[3]	83	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	8	24	28	15
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	83	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	8	24	28	15
Ovary (C56)	199	–	–	–	–	–	5	23	31	52	63	25
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	199	–	–	–	–	–	5	23	31	52	63	25
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	442	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	27	74	191	140
Male	442	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	27	74	191	140
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prostate (C61)	434	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	26	72	191	140
Male	434	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	26	72	191	140
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	137	–	–	1	1	1	5	15	23	28	43	20
Male	92	–	–	–	1	–	4	8	18	20	29	12
Female	45	–	–	1	–	1	1	7	5	8	14	8
Bladder (C67)	183	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	16	28	82	53
Male	136	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	10	21	65	36
Female	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	17	17
Brain, etc. (C70-C72)[4]	194	–	1	6	3	4	13	31	44	46	34	12
Male	109	–	–	2	2	1	9	19	25	32	13	6
Female	85	–	1	4	1	3	4	12	19	14	21	6
Thyroid/endocrine gland (C73-C75)	28	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	8	5	5
Male	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	4	2	–
Female	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	3	5
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	766	1	4	2	10	13	19	48	95	168	262	144
Male	410	–	1	1	7	10	13	30	56	89	137	66
Female	356	1	3	1	3	3	6	18	39	79	125	78

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	12	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	2	2	2
Male	7	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	1
Female	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	334	–	–	–	1	4	7	23	48	63	120	68
Male	165	–	–	–	–	3	4	15	26	26	56	35
Female	169	–	–	–	1	1	3	8	22	37	64	33
Leukemia (C91-C95)	279	1	4	2	7	7	11	19	23	72	86	47
Male	154	–	1	1	6	5	9	11	14	42	46	19
Female	125	1	3	1	1	2	2	8	9	30	40	28
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	82	–	–	1	4	1	2	3	6	22	23	20
Male	53	–	–	–	4	1	2	2	6	14	15	9
Female	29	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	8	8	11
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	129	–	3	–	2	6	8	13	12	29	39	17
Male	69	–	1	–	1	4	7	6	6	16	22	6
Female	60	–	2	–	1	2	1	7	6	13	17	11
Multiple myeloma (C88,C90)[5]	141	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	24	31	54	27
Male	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	19	34	11
Female	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	12	20	16
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)[6]	166	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	14	18	66	58
Male	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	10	34	16
Female	92	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	8	32	42
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)[7]	97	3	–	1	2	1	2	6	9	13	25	35
Male	38	1	–	1	2	1	1	4	6	5	9	8
Female	59	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	8	16	27
Anemias (D50-D64)	53	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	15	28
Male	20	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	8	6
Female	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	7	22
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)[8]	1,354	6	1	2	5	12	33	88	165	295	409	338
Male	607	3	–	2	3	5	23	43	90	138	187	113
Female	747	3	1	–	2	7	10	45	75	157	222	225
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	1,033	–	–	–	1	6	20	70	124	237	338	237
Male	474	–	–	–	1	4	14	33	70	111	155	86
Female	559	–	–	–	–	2	6	37	54	126	183	151
Nutritional deficiencies (E40-E64)	26	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	6	12
Male	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	5
Female	15	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	3	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	6	9
Male	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	3
Female	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)[9]	942	–	–	–	3	28	52	72	45	57	243	442
Male	393	–	–	–	3	21	36	52	30	34	98	119
Female	549	–	–	–	–	7	16	20	15	23	145	323
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	633	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	28	199	403
Male	193	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	72	105
Female	440	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	12	127	298
Due to alcohol (F10)	146	–	–	–	–	8	23	41	31	21	17	5
Male	104	–	–	–	–	5	17	31	22	15	10	4
Female	42	–	–	–	–	3	6	10	9	6	7	1
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	86	–	–	–	2	18	28	28	5	3	1	1
Male	61	–	–	–	2	15	19	20	2	1	1	1
Female	25	–	–	–	–	3	9	8	3	2	–	–
Alcohol-induced deaths[10,11]	431	–	–	1	1	14	58	122	106	67	53	9
Male	305	–	–	–	1	8	40	94	77	47	30	8
Female	126	–	–	1	–	6	18	28	29	20	23	1
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	1,731	4	1	4	6	16	27	53	94	161	591	774
Male	674	2	1	2	4	9	16	28	47	76	259	230
Female	1,057	2	–	2	2	7	11	25	47	85	332	544
Meningitis (G00, G03)	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	2	–	–
Male	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–
Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	92	–	–	–	–	1	4	9	16	23	29	10
Male	53	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	10	9	19	5
Female	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	14	10	5
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	293	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	31	147	109
Male	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	23	81	54
Female	131	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	66	55
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	1,038	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	53	347	626
Male	318	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	22	131	161
Female	720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	31	216	465
Epilepsy (G40-G41)	22	–	–	1	1	5	4	–	4	3	2	2
Male	10	–	–	1	1	4	2	–	1	1	–	–
Female	12	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	2	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	10,623	9	–	2	10	34	120	437	741	1,521	3,524	4,225
Male	5,031	7	–	1	7	22	75	315	485	905	1,776	1,438
Female	5,592	2	–	1	3	12	45	122	256	616	1,748	2,787
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00-I78)	10,562	9	–	2	10	33	119	434	735	1,509	3,505	4,206
Male	5,012	7	–	1	7	22	75	312	482	899	1,771	1,436
Female	5,550	2	–	1	3	11	44	122	253	610	1,734	2,770
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	7,086	3	–	2	7	27	92	345	573	1,070	2,275	2,692
Male	3,620	2	–	1	4	20	64	260	396	663	1,240	970
Female	3,466	1	–	1	3	7	28	85	177	407	1,035	1,722
Rheumatic heart diseases (I00-I09)[12]	67	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	15	21	24
Male	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	3	3	3
Female	53	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	12	18	21
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	220	–	–	–	–	2	3	15	12	33	49	106
Male	75	–	–	–	–	1	1	11	9	12	20	21
Female	145	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	3	21	29	85
Hypertensive heart & renal dis. (I13)	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	14
Male	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	4
Female	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10
Ischemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	4,730	–	–	–	2	8	56	259	436	795	1,599	1,575
Male	2,668	–	–	–	2	5	43	199	317	522	948	632
Female	2,062	–	–	–	–	3	13	60	119	273	651	943
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	1,709	–	–	–	–	2	17	70	163	319	587	551
Male	958	–	–	–	–	–	11	49	123	216	338	221
Female	751	–	–	–	–	2	6	21	40	103	249	330
Other acute ischemic hrt. dis. (I24)	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	6	3
Male	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	–
Female	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	3,008	–	–	–	2	6	39	187	272	475	1,006	1,021
Male	1,702	–	–	–	2	5	32	149	193	305	605	411
Female	1,306	–	–	–	–	1	7	38	79	170	401	610
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis.[13]	411	–	–	–	–	1	4	22	39	66	115	164
Male	223	–	–	–	–	–	3	18	26	45	63	68
Female	188	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	13	21	52	96
Other chr. ischemic heart dis.[14]	2,597	–	–	–	2	5	35	165	233	409	891	857
Male	1,479	–	–	–	2	5	29	131	167	260	542	343
Female	1,118	–	–	–	–	–	6	34	66	149	349	514

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	793	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	22	76	220	464
Male	288	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	11	45	87	136
Female	505	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	11	31	133	328
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	757	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	20	74	210	443
Male	275	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	10	43	84	130
Female	482	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	31	126	313
Left ventricular heart failure (I50.1)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Male	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Female	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Heart failure, unspecified (I50.9)	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	9	21
Male	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	6
Female	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	15
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	312	–	–	–	–	1	2	7	17	42	105	138
Male	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	11	23	37	27
Female	211	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	6	19	68	111
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	2,604	5	–	–	2	4	18	66	117	303	912	1,177
Male	1,031	5	–	–	2	2	7	39	59	153	392	372
Female	1,573	–	–	–	–	2	11	27	58	150	520	805
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	75	–	–	–	–	2	7	15	13	16	17	5
Male	29	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	5	8	6	1
Female	46	–	–	–	–	1	5	9	8	8	11	4
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)[15]	356	1	–	–	1	2	7	25	31	56	138	95
Male	161	1	–	–	1	1	3	17	16	27	64	31
Female	195	–	–	–	–	1	4	8	15	29	74	64
Cerebral infarction (I63)	205	1	–	–	1	–	1	5	11	17	70	99
Male	90	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	10	8	35	32
Female	115	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	9	35	67
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	1,391	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	46	161	487	679
Male	513	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	20	82	182	216
Female	878	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	26	79	305	463
Atherosclerosis (I70)	195	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	21	63	101
Male	73	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	12	27	28
Female	122	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	9	36	73
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	229	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	18	53	98	48
Male	135	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	12	37	53	25
Female	94	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	6	16	45	23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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]	136	1	–	–	1	1	2	4	5	20	52	50
Male	52	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	11	22	14
Female	84	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	9	30	36
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	2,806	–	3	–	8	5	20	77	225	567	1,017	884
Male	1,302	–	3	–	5	4	13	38	100	283	473	383
Female	1,504	–	–	–	3	1	7	39	125	284	544	501
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	576	–	2	–	2	2	7	24	32	49	140	318
Male	246	–	2	–	1	2	6	11	15	22	65	122
Female	330	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	17	27	75	196
Influenza (J10-J11)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	575	–	2	–	2	2	7	24	32	49	140	317
Male	246	–	2	–	1	2	6	11	15	22	65	122
Female	329	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	17	27	75	195
Other acute lower resp. infect'ns (J20-J22)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Male	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Female	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Acute bronchitis (J20-J21)[17]	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Male	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)[18]	1,743	–	–	–	2	1	5	38	155	443	708	391
Male	813	–	–	–	1	1	1	19	66	218	326	181
Female	930	–	–	–	1	–	4	19	89	225	382	210
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	1	6
Male	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1
Female	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	5
Emphysema (J43)	269	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	30	80	119	39
Male	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	39	60	21
Female	134	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	15	41	59	18
Asthma (J45-J46)	65	–	–	–	2	1	2	6	7	11	18	18
Male	15	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3
Female	50	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	6	8	16	15
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	1,395	–	–	–	–	–	2	32	116	347	570	328
Male	659	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	49	174	264	156
Female	736	–	–	–	–	–	2	16	67	173	306	172

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	4
Male	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	4
Female	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	155	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	8	9	49	85
Male	83	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	5	6	26	42
Female	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	23	43
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	1,134	1	–	1	1	10	46	133	161	178	329	274
Male	554	1	–	–	1	3	29	92	101	93	146	88
Female	580	–	–	1	–	7	17	41	60	85	183	186
Peptic ulcer (K25-K28)	65	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	9	9	23	17
Male	35	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	6	7	11	7
Female	30	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	2	12	10
Diseases of the appendix (K35-K38)	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Male	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hernia (K40-K46)	26	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	5	8	8
Male	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	2
Female	19	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	6	6
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)[20]	346	–	–	–	–	6	34	88	87	64	57	10
Male	228	–	–	–	–	3	22	69	61	42	26	5
Female	118	–	–	–	–	3	12	19	26	22	31	5
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)[21]	274	–	–	–	–	6	31	79	74	46	36	2
Male	193	–	–	–	–	3	20	62	54	32	20	2
Female	81	–	–	–	–	3	11	17	20	14	16	–
Cholelithiasis (K80-K82)[22]	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	16	14
Male	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	3	9	6
Female	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	7	8
Diseases of the Skin (L00-L98)[23]	32	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	3	12	10
Male	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	3
Female	20	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	7	7
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)[24]	289	–	–	–	1	3	10	16	20	37	94	108
Male	81	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	9	11	24	28
Female	208	–	–	–	1	2	6	12	11	26	70	80
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	486	–	–	–	2	1	6	16	31	60	157	213
Male	214	–	–	–	2	–	3	10	16	23	75	85
Female	272	–	–	–	–	1	3	6	15	37	82	128

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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]	285	–	–	–	1	–	5	10	24	40	98	107
Male	152	–	–	–	1	–	2	8	15	14	58	54
Female	133	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	9	26	40	53
Acute nephrotic syndr. (N00-N01, N04)[26]	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–
Male	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Chr. nephritis (N02-N03, N05-N07, N26)[27]	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	2	3
Male	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	1
Female	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Renal failure (N17-N19)	271	–	–	–	1	–	4	8	23	36	95	104
Male	144	–	–	–	1	–	2	6	14	13	55	53
Female	127	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	9	23	40	51
Kidney infect'ns (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	16	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	9
Male	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Female	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	148	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	5	14	47	78
Male	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	18
Female	114	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	5	9	36	60
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	8
Male	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	8
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female pelvic inflam. dis. (N70-N76)[28]	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Pregnancy & Childbirth (O00-O99)[29]	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	112	111	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	62	61	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)[30]	131	59	7	7	8	7	10	8	6	10	5	4
Male	70	35	–	4	4	6	3	4	4	4	4	2
Female	61	24	7	3	4	1	7	4	2	6	1	2
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	43	15	1	4	3	5	7	1	2	1	2	2
Male	26	10	–	3	1	4	3	–	2	–	2	1
Female	17	5	1	1	2	1	4	1	–	1	–	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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	–	1	2	–	2	2	2
Male	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	1
Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Malf. of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Symptoms & Signs (R00-R99)[31]	673	32	1	–	6	5	19	35	43	93	144	295
Male	289	17	–	–	4	2	10	24	30	57	67	78
Female	384	15	1	–	2	3	9	11	13	36	77	217
Senility (R54)	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	65
Male	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	19
Female	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	46
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	1,996	13	17	46	225	247	343	320	165	153	240	227
Male	1,367	9	7	27	180	190	247	228	117	109	152	101
Female	629	4	10	19	45	57	96	92	48	44	88	126
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	1,257	8	14	37	146	120	175	166	101	101	185	204
Male	818	5	7	23	114	91	124	119	70	69	109	87
Female	439	3	7	14	32	29	51	47	31	32	76	117
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	561	2	9	28	106	71	94	89	49	50	45	18
Male	391	2	5	19	79	53	67	65	36	30	23	12
Female	170	–	4	9	27	18	27	24	13	20	22	6
Motor vehicle acc. (Many codes)[32]	513	2	9	28	103	60	84	83	40	45	42	17
Male	348	2	5	19	76	43	58	60	27	26	20	12
Female	165	–	4	9	27	17	26	23	13	19	22	5
Water transport accidents (V90-V94)	21	–	–	–	2	4	7	3	2	1	2	–
Male	19	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	2	1	2	–
Female	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Air transport accidents (V95-V97)	7	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–
Male	6	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
Female	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	696	6	5	9	40	49	81	77	52	51	140	186
Male	427	3	2	4	35	38	57	54	34	39	86	75
Female	269	3	3	5	5	11	24	23	18	12	54	111

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-6. Number of Deaths from Selected Causes by Age and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	293	–	–	1	3	5	7	12	16	23	92	134
Male	154	–	–	1	3	4	5	8	11	15	56	51
Female	139	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	5	8	36	83
Firearms (W32-W34)	11	–	–	–	3	1	3	1	2	–	1	–
Male	9	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	–	–	–
Female	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Drowning & submersion (W65-W74)	42	–	3	3	13	5	5	3	6	2	2	–
Male	33	–	1	2	13	4	3	2	5	2	1	–
Female	9	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	1	–
Exposure to smoke & fire (X00-X09)	34	1	–	2	–	5	3	5	4	5	6	3
Male	21	1	–	1	–	2	2	4	2	5	3	1
Female	13	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	2	–	3	2
Poisoning (X40-X49)[33]	144	–	–	1	14	22	51	45	8	1	2	–
Male	99	–	–	–	11	16	35	31	3	1	2	–
Female	45	–	–	1	3	6	16	14	5	–	–	–
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	524	–	–	5	46	92	121	110	49	42	42	17
Male	413	–	–	2	38	75	94	84	37	34	36	13
Female	111	–	–	3	8	17	27	26	12	8	6	4
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	107	3	1	4	23	17	21	15	7	7	6	3
Male	70	2	–	2	20	13	13	9	3	4	3	1
Female	37	1	1	2	3	4	8	6	4	3	3	2
Legal intervention (Y35, Y89.0)	11	–	–	–	3	4	2	1	1	–	–	–
Male	11	–	–	–	3	4	2	1	1	–	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undeterm. intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	77	2	1	–	6	14	22	26	4	1	–	1
Male	43	2	–	–	4	7	13	14	3	–	–	–
Female	34	–	1	–	2	7	9	12	1	1	–	1
War and its sequelae (Y36, Y89.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care complica'ns (Y40-Y84, Y88)	20	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	3	2	7	2
Male	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	2	4	–
Female	8	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	2

[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, 2001

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	867.8	540.6	21.5	16.1	63.1	90.2	169.8	383.8	927.2	2,270.0	5,611.9	15,610.2
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	13.2	13.2	1.7	–	0.2	2.7	9.2	17.5	18.1	26.6	58.2	151.4
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	1.2	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.1	6.6	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	1.7
Septicemia (A40-A41)	5.3	2.2	1.7	–	–	0.2	0.7	3.1	5.2	13.1	33.7	99.8
Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (A81.0)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.6	0.9	–	3.4
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	2.6	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.3	7.8	6.5	5.4	4.9	6.9
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)[3]	1.8	–	–	–	–	2.1	5.8	3.1	1.9	0.5	–	–
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	204.3	2.2	2.8	3.1	5.2	9.4	31.4	119.8	350.8	818.1	1,357.1	1,887.6
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	3.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	2.9	7.4	14.9	19.0	18.9
Digestive organs (C15-26)	46.5	–	–	–	–	0.8	5.2	27.2	77.0	178.7	309.1	521.4
Esophagus (C15)	5.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	4.5	12.6	27.9	32.4	43.0
Stomach (C16)	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.2	3.9	11.3	22.0	32.7
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	20.5	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.6	11.5	30.4	68.9	142.0	271.9
Colon (C18)	16.6	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	8.4	23.6	56.7	116.3	235.7
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	3.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	3.7	8.4	12.2	23.3	24.1
Pancreas (C25)	11.4	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.1	5.4	19.1	48.2	75.9	122.2
Respiratory, intrathoracic org'ns (C30-C39)	58.6	–	–	–	0.4	–	6.0	31.7	116.8	302.6	383.2	309.7
Larynx (C32)	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	2.6	5.9	7.3	8.6
Trachea, bronchus & lung (C33-C34)	57.1	–	–	–	–	–	5.4	31.7	113.3	296.2	372.8	296.0
Bronchus & lung (C34)	57.1	–	–	–	–	–	5.4	31.7	113.3	296.2	372.8	296.0
Skin (C43-C44)	4.1	–	–	–	0.2	0.6	0.9	6.2	7.1	10.4	19.6	41.3
Melanoma of skin (C43)	3.4	–	–	–	0.2	0.6	0.9	6.0	6.8	8.6	14.1	25.8
Mesothelioma (C45)	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	2.9	7.7	10.4	8.6
Breast (C50)	15.3	–	–	–	–	1.5	5.4	16.7	31.7	54.9	73.5	117.0
Female genital organs (C51-58)	10.3	–	–	–	–	1.0	2.8	8.9	15.5	41.0	66.1	77.4
Cervix uteri (C53)	1.5	–	–	–	–	0.8	1.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	5.5	1.7
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)[4]	2.4	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.6	10.8	17.1	25.8
Ovary (C56)	5.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.9	4.5	10.0	23.4	38.6	43.0
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	12.7	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	1.4	8.7	33.3	116.9	240.9
Prostate (C61)	12.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	8.4	32.4	116.9	240.9
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	3.9	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.9	7.4	12.6	26.3	34.4
Bladder (C67)	5.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.6	5.2	12.6	50.2	91.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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]	5.6	–	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	2.4	6.0	14.2	20.7	20.8	20.6
Thyroid/endocrine gland (C73-C75)	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.6	1.3	3.6	3.1	8.6
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	22.1	2.2	2.2	0.4	2.1	2.7	3.6	9.3	30.7	75.6	160.4	247.8
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.3	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	–	0.9	1.2	3.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	9.6	–	–	–	0.2	0.8	1.3	4.5	15.5	28.4	73.5	117.0
Leukemia (C91-C95)	8.0	2.2	2.2	0.4	1.5	1.5	2.1	3.7	7.4	32.4	52.6	80.9
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	2.4	–	–	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	9.9	14.1	34.4
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	3.7	–	1.7	–	0.4	1.3	1.5	2.5	3.9	13.1	23.9	29.3
Multiple myeloma (C88, C90)[6]	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	7.8	14.0	33.1	46.5
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)[7]	4.8	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	1.6	4.5	8.1	40.4	99.8
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)[8]	2.8	6.6	–	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.9	5.9	15.3	60.2
Anemias (D50-D64)	1.5	2.2	–	0.2	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	1.8	9.2	48.2
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)[9]	39.0	13.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	2.5	6.2	17.1	53.4	132.8	250.4	581.6
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	29.8	–	–	–	0.2	1.3	3.7	13.6	40.1	106.7	206.9	407.8
Nutritional deficiencies (E40-E64)	0.7	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.4	–	2.3	3.7	20.6
Malnutrition (E40-E46)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.8	3.7	15.5
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)[10]	27.1	–	–	–	0.6	5.9	9.7	14.0	14.6	25.7	148.7	760.5
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	18.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.6	12.6	121.8	693.4
Due to alcohol (F10)	4.2	–	–	–	–	1.7	4.3	8.0	10.0	9.5	10.4	8.6
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	2.5	–	–	–	0.4	3.8	5.2	5.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.7
Alcohol-induced deaths[11,12]	12.4	–	–	0.2	0.2	2.9	10.8	23.7	34.3	30.2	32.4	15.5
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	49.9	8.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.4	5.1	10.3	30.4	72.5	361.8	1,331.8
Meningitis (G00, G03)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	–	–
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	2.6	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.7	1.7	5.2	10.4	17.8	17.2
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	8.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.6	14.0	90.0	187.6
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	29.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.2	23.9	212.4	1,077.2
Epilepsy (G40-G41)	0.6	–	–	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	–	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.4
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	306.0	19.9	–	0.4	2.1	7.1	22.4	84.9	239.8	684.8	2,157.1	7,269.9
Major cardiovascular disease (I00-I78)	304.2	19.9	–	0.4	2.1	6.9	22.3	84.3	237.9	679.4	2,145.5	7,237.2
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	204.1	6.6	–	0.4	1.5	5.7	17.2	67.0	185.4	481.7	1,392.6	4,632.1
Rheumatic heart disease (I00-I09)[13]	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	0.6	6.8	12.9	41.3
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	6.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	2.9	3.9	14.9	30.0	182.4
Hypertensive heart & renal dis. (I13)	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9	6.7	24.1
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	136.2	–	–	–	0.4	1.7	10.5	50.3	141.1	357.9	978.8	2,710.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	49.2	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.2	13.6	52.8	143.6	359.3	948.1
Other acute ischemic hrt. dis. (I24)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.7	5.2
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	86.6	–	–	–	0.4	1.3	7.3	36.3	88.0	213.9	615.8	1,756.8
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis.[14]	11.8	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.7	4.3	12.6	29.7	70.4	282.2
Other chr. ischemic heart dis.[15]	74.8	–	–	–	0.4	1.0	6.5	32.0	75.4	184.1	545.4	1,474.6
Heart failure (I50)	22.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.7	7.1	34.2	134.7	798.4
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	21.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.6	6.5	33.3	128.5	762.3
Left ventricular heart failure (I50.1)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	0.6	–
Heart failure, unspecified (I50.9)	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.3	0.9	5.5	36.1
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	9.0	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.5	18.9	64.3	237.5
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	75.0	11.0	–	–	0.4	0.8	3.4	12.8	37.9	136.4	558.2	2,025.3
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2.2	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.3	2.9	4.2	7.2	10.4	8.6
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)[16]	10.3	2.2	–	–	0.2	0.4	1.3	4.9	10.0	25.2	84.5	163.5
Cerebral infarction (I63)	5.9	2.2	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	1.0	3.6	7.7	42.8	170.3
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	40.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	3.3	14.9	72.5	298.1	1,168.4
Atherosclerosis (I70)	5.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	1.6	9.5	38.6	173.8
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	6.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	1.7	5.8	23.9	60.0	82.6
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)[17]	3.9	2.2	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6	9.0	31.8	86.0
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	80.8	–	1.7	–	1.7	1.0	3.7	15.0	72.8	255.3	622.5	1,521.1
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	16.6	–	1.1	–	0.4	0.4	1.3	4.7	10.4	22.1	85.7	547.2
Influenza (J10-J11)	<0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.7
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	16.6	–	1.1	–	0.4	0.4	1.3	4.7	10.4	22.1	85.7	545.5
Other acute lower resp. infect'ns (J20-J22)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.5	–	–
Acute bronchitis (J20-J21)[18]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)[19]	50.2	–	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.9	7.4	50.2	199.5	433.4	672.8
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	2.3	0.6	10.3
Emphysema (J43)	7.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	9.7	36.0	72.8	67.1
Asthma (J45-J46)	1.9	–	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.3	5.0	11.0	31.0
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	6.2	37.5	156.2	348.9	564.4
Pneumoconioses (J60-J66, J68)[20]	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	1.4	1.2	6.9
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	4.5	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.4	0.2	2.6	4.1	30.0	146.3
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	32.7	2.2	–	0.2	0.2	2.1	8.6	25.8	52.1	80.1	201.4	471.5
Peptic ulcer (K25-K28)	1.9	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.9	4.1	14.1	29.3
Diseases of the appendix (K35-K38)	0.1	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	2.3	4.9	13.8
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)[21]	10.0	–	–	–	–	1.3	6.4	17.1	28.2	28.8	34.9	17.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)[22]	7.9	–	–	–	–	1.3	5.8	15.3	23.9	20.7	22.0	3.4
Cholelithiasis (K80-K82)[23]	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	1.9	3.2	9.8	24.1
Diseases of the Skin (L00-L98)[24]	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	1.9	1.4	7.3	17.2
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)[25]	8.3	–	–	–	0.2	0.6	1.9	3.1	6.5	16.7	57.5	185.8
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	14.0	–	–	–	0.4	0.2	1.1	3.1	10.0	27.0	96.1	366.5
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)[26]	8.2	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.9	1.9	7.8	18.0	60.0	184.1
Acute nephrotic syndr. (N00-N01, N04)[27]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.4	0.6	–
Chr. nephritis (N02-N03, N05-N07, N26)[28]	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	5.2
Renal failure (N17-N19)	7.8	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.7	1.6	7.4	16.2	58.2	179.0
Kidney infect'ns (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	0.5	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	0.3	0.9	1.8	15.5
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	4.3	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.6	1.6	6.3	28.8	134.2
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	1.2	13.8
Female pelvic inflam. dis. (N70-N76)[29]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.6	1.7
Pregnancy & Childbirth (O00-O99)[30]	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	3.2	244.9	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)[31]	3.8	130.2	3.9	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.9	4.5	3.1	6.9
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	1.2	33.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	3.4
Other malf. of the circul. sys. (Q25-Q28)	0.3	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	0.4	–	0.9	1.2	3.4
Malf. of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	0.2	13.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Symptoms & Signs (R00-R99)[32]	19.4	70.6	0.6	–	1.2	1.0	3.6	6.8	13.9	41.9	88.1	507.6
Senility (R54)	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.3	111.8
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	0.8	64.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	57.5	28.7	9.4	9.5	46.7	51.7	64.2	62.2	53.4	68.9	146.9	390.6
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	36.2	17.7	7.7	7.6	30.3	25.1	32.7	32.2	32.7	45.5	113.2	351.0
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	16.2	4.4	5.0	5.8	22.0	14.9	17.6	17.3	15.9	22.5	27.5	31.0
Motor vehicle acc. (Many codes)[33]	14.8	4.4	5.0	5.8	21.4	12.6	15.7	16.1	12.9	20.3	25.7	29.3
Water transport accidents (V90-V94)	0.6	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	–
Air transport accidents (V95-V97)	0.2	–	–	–	0.2	0.8	0.2	–	0.3	–	–	–
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	20.0	13.2	2.8	1.9	8.3	10.3	15.2	15.0	16.8	23.0	85.7	320.0
Falls (W00-W19)	8.4	–	–	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.3	5.2	10.4	56.3	230.6
Firearms (W32-W34)	0.3	–	–	–	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	–	0.6	–
Drowning & submersion (W65-W74)	1.2	–	1.7	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.2	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7t. Total Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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	2.2	–	0.4	–	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.7	5.2
Poisoning (X40-X49)[34]	4.1	–	–	0.2	2.9	4.6	9.5	8.7	2.6	0.5	1.2	–
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	15.1	–	–	1.0	9.5	19.3	22.6	21.4	15.9	18.9	25.7	29.3
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	3.1	6.6	0.6	0.8	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.7	5.2
Legal intervention (Y35, Y89.0)	0.3	–	–	–	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	–	–	–
Undeterm. intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	2.2	4.4	0.6	–	1.2	2.9	4.1	5.1	1.3	0.5	–	1.7
War and its sequelae (Y36, Y89.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care complica'ns (Y40-Y84, Y88) ..	0.6	–	0.6	–	0.2	–	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	4.3	3.4

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, 2001

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	853.5	595.5	16.2	18.1	94.3	120.4	216.3	473.5	1,082.2	2,664.8	6,733.9	18,121.2
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	15.2	8.6	2.2	–	0.4	4.5	15.0	26.6	20.4	34.0	61.0	166.8
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.1	4.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–
Septicemia (A40-A41)	4.4	–	2.2	–	–	0.4	0.4	3.1	4.6	13.6	35.7	105.6
Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (A81.0)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.0	–	5.6
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	3.8	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.2	12.9	7.2	8.7	7.4	5.6
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)[3]	3.3	–	–	–	–	3.2	10.9	4.7	4.0	1.0	–	–
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	212.7	–	1.1	3.2	6.9	8.9	28.8	116.0	372.8	931.3	1,748.6	2,990.6
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	4.0	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	3.5	12.5	17.5	19.3	38.9
Digestive organs (C15-26)	52.5	–	–	–	–	0.8	7.1	35.2	103.4	229.2	404.8	711.5
Esophagus (C15)	9.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	7.4	23.7	47.6	59.5	88.9
Stomach (C16)	3.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.6	4.6	17.5	28.3	55.6
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	22.1	–	–	–	–	0.8	3.7	12.9	38.9	87.4	187.5	333.5
Colon (C18)	17.4	–	–	–	–	–	2.2	8.6	31.0	70.9	147.3	289.0
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	5.9	10.5	14.6	35.7	22.2
Pancreas (C25)	11.3	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	7.0	22.4	49.5	83.3	177.9
Respiratory, intrathoracic org'ns (C30-C39)	63.4	–	–	–	0.4	–	6.7	34.4	119.2	360.3	509.0	505.8
Larynx (C32)	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	3.3	9.7	14.9	27.8
Trachea, bronchus & lung (C33-C34)	61.1	–	–	–	–	–	6.0	34.4	114.6	349.6	489.6	472.5
Bronchus & lung (C34)	61.1	–	–	–	–	–	6.0	34.4	114.6	349.6	489.6	472.5
Skin (C43-C44)	5.6	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	1.5	9.0	12.5	12.6	34.2	66.7
Melanoma of skin (C43)	4.8	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	1.5	9.0	11.9	8.7	25.3	50.0
Mesothelioma (C45)	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	5.3	14.6	23.8	22.2
Breast (C50)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	2.9	1.5	5.6
Female genital organs (C51-58)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cervix uteri (C53)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)[4]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ovary (C56)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	25.7	–	–	–	–	1.2	–	2.7	17.8	71.9	284.2	778.2
Prostate (C61)	25.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	17.1	69.9	284.2	778.2
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	5.3	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.5	3.1	11.9	19.4	43.2	66.7
Bladder (C67)	7.9	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.2	6.6	20.4	96.7	200.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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]	6.3	–	–	0.8	0.8	0.4	3.4	7.4	16.5	31.1	19.3	33.4
Thyroid/endocrine gland (C73-C75)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.9	3.0	–
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	23.8	–	1.1	0.4	2.8	4.1	4.9	11.7	36.9	86.4	203.9	366.9
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	–	–	–	1.9	1.5	5.6
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	9.6	–	–	–	–	1.2	1.5	5.9	17.1	25.2	83.3	194.6
Leukemia (C91-C95)	8.9	–	1.1	0.4	2.4	2.0	3.4	4.3	9.2	40.8	68.5	105.6
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	3.1	–	–	–	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	4.0	13.6	22.3	50.0
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	4.0	–	1.1	–	0.4	1.6	2.6	2.3	4.0	15.5	32.7	33.4
Multiple myeloma (C88, C90)[6]	4.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.6	10.5	18.5	50.6	61.1
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)[7]	4.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	5.9	9.7	50.6	88.9
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)[8]	2.2	4.3	–	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6	4.0	4.9	13.4	44.5
Anemias (D50-D64)	1.2	4.3	–	0.4	–	–	–	0.4	1.3	1.0	11.9	33.4
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)[9]	35.3	12.9	–	0.8	1.2	2.0	8.6	16.8	59.3	134.0	278.3	628.1
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	27.5	–	–	–	0.4	1.6	5.2	12.9	46.1	107.8	230.7	478.0
Nutritional deficiencies (E40-E64)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	1.0	4.5	27.8
Malnutrition (E40-E46)	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	1.0	4.5	16.7
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)[10]	22.8	–	–	–	1.2	8.5	13.5	20.3	19.8	33.0	145.8	661.5
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	11.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.5	107.1	583.7
Due to alcohol (F10)	6.0	–	–	–	–	2.0	6.4	12.1	14.5	14.6	14.9	22.2
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	3.5	–	–	–	0.8	6.1	7.1	7.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	5.6
Alcohol-induced deaths[11,12]	17.7	–	–	–	0.4	3.2	15.0	36.7	50.7	45.6	44.6	44.5
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	39.2	8.6	1.1	0.8	1.6	3.6	6.0	10.9	31.0	73.8	385.4	1,278.5
Meningitis (G00, G03)	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	–	–
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	3.1	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.5	2.0	6.6	8.7	28.3	27.8
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	9.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.0	22.3	120.5	300.2
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	18.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	1.3	21.4	194.9	894.9
Epilepsy (G40-G41)	0.6	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.7	–	0.7	1.0	–	–
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	292.3	30.2	–	0.4	2.8	8.9	28.1	123.1	319.5	878.9	2,643.0	7,993.3
Major cardiovascular disease (I00-I78)	291.2	30.2	–	0.4	2.8	8.9	28.1	121.9	317.5	873.0	2,635.5	7,982.2
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	210.3	8.6	–	0.4	1.6	8.1	24.0	101.6	260.8	643.9	1,845.3	5,391.9
Rheumatic heart disease (I00-I09)[13]	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.9	4.5	16.7
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	4.4	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	4.3	5.9	11.7	29.8	116.7
Hypertensive heart & renal dis. (I13)	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	8.9	22.2
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	155.0	–	–	–	0.8	2.0	16.1	77.7	208.8	506.9	1,410.8	3,513.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	55.7	–	–	–	–	–	4.1	19.1	81.0	209.8	503.0	1,228.5
Other acute ischemic hrt. dis. (I24) ..	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	1.0	7.4	–
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	98.9	–	–	–	0.8	2.0	12.0	58.2	127.1	296.2	900.3	2,284.6
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis.[14]	13.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	7.0	17.1	43.7	93.8	378.0
Other chr. ischemic heart dis.[15] ...	85.9	–	–	–	0.8	2.0	10.9	51.2	110.0	252.5	806.6	1,906.6
Heart failure (I50)	16.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.1	7.2	43.7	129.5	756.0
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	16.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.7	6.6	41.8	125.0	722.6
Left ventricular heart failure (I50.1)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	–
Heart failure, unspecified (I50.9)	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.9	4.5	33.4
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	5.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	7.2	22.3	55.1	150.1
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	59.9	21.6	–	–	0.8	0.8	2.6	15.2	38.9	148.6	583.4	2,067.8
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	1.7	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	2.3	3.3	7.8	8.9	5.6
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)[16]	9.4	4.3	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.1	6.6	10.5	26.2	95.2	172.3
Cerebral infarction (I63)	5.2	4.3	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.2	6.6	7.8	52.1	177.9
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	29.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	4.7	13.2	79.6	270.8	1,200.7
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	2.0	11.7	40.2	155.6
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	7.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	2.3	7.9	35.9	78.9	139.0
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)[17]	3.0	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.8	0.7	10.7	32.7	77.8
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	75.7	–	3.2	–	2.0	1.6	4.9	14.8	65.9	274.8	703.9	2,129.0
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	14.3	–	2.2	–	0.4	0.8	2.2	4.3	9.9	21.4	96.7	678.2
Influenza (J10-J11)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	14.3	–	2.2	–	0.4	0.8	2.2	4.3	9.9	21.4	96.7	678.2
Other acute lower resp. infect'ns (J20-J22)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	–
Acute bronchitis (J20-J21)[18]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)[19] ..	47.2	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.4	43.5	211.7	485.1	1,006.1
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	1.9	–	5.6
Emphysema (J43)	7.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.9	37.9	89.3	116.7
Asthma (J45-J46)	0.9	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	2.9	3.0	16.7
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	38.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.3	32.3	169.0	392.9	867.1
Pneumoconioses (J60-J66, J68)[20]	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	2.9	1.5	22.2
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69) ...	4.8	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.7	0.4	3.3	5.8	38.7	233.5
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	32.2	4.3	–	–	0.4	1.2	10.9	35.9	66.5	90.3	217.3	489.2
Peptic ulcer (K25-K28)	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.2	4.0	6.8	16.4	38.9
Diseases of the appendix (K35-K38)	0.1	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.9	3.0	11.1
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)[21]	13.2	–	–	–	–	1.2	8.2	27.0	40.2	40.8	38.7	27.8
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)[22]	11.2	–	–	–	–	1.2	7.5	24.2	35.6	31.1	29.8	11.1
Cholelithiasis (K80-K82)[23]	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	3.3	2.9	13.4	33.4
Diseases of the Skin (L00-L98)[24]	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.9	7.4	16.7
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)[25]	4.7	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.5	1.6	5.9	10.7	35.7	155.6
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	12.4	–	–	–	0.8	–	1.1	3.9	10.5	22.3	111.6	472.5
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)[26]	8.8	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.7	3.1	9.9	13.6	86.3	300.2
Acute nephrotic syndr. (N00-N01, N04)[27]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.5	–
Chr. nephritis (N02-N03, N05-N07, N26)[28]	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	0.7	–	3.0	5.6
Renal failure (N17-N19)	8.4	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.7	2.3	9.2	12.6	81.8	294.6
Kidney infect'ns (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	0.3	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	22.2
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.9	16.4	100.1
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	3.0	44.5
Female pelvic inflam. dis. (N70-N76)[29]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pregnancy & Childbirth (O00-O99)[30]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	3.6	263.2	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)[31]	4.1	151.0	–	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.6	2.6	3.9	6.0	11.1
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	1.5	43.2	–	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.1	–	1.3	–	3.0	5.6
Other malf. of the circul. sys. (Q25-Q28)	0.5	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.8	–	1.9	3.0	5.6
Malf. of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	0.2	17.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Symptoms & Signs (R00-R99)[32]	16.8	73.4	–	–	1.6	0.8	3.7	9.4	19.8	55.4	99.7	433.6
Senility (R54)	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.4	105.6
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	0.8	60.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	79.4	38.8	7.6	10.9	72.8	77.0	92.4	89.1	77.1	105.9	226.2	561.4
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	47.5	21.6	7.6	9.3	46.1	36.9	46.4	46.5	46.1	67.0	162.2	483.6
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	22.7	8.6	5.4	7.7	32.0	21.5	25.1	25.4	23.7	29.1	34.2	66.7
Motor vehicle acc. (Many codes)[33]	20.2	8.6	5.4	7.7	30.8	17.4	21.7	23.4	17.8	25.2	29.8	66.7
Water transport accidents (V90-V94)	1.1	–	–	–	0.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.3	1.0	3.0	–
Air transport accidents (V95-V97)	0.3	–	–	–	0.4	1.2	0.4	–	0.7	–	–	–
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	24.8	12.9	2.2	1.6	14.2	15.4	21.3	21.1	22.4	37.9	128.0	416.9
Falls (W00-W19)	8.9	–	–	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	3.1	7.2	14.6	83.3	283.5
Firearms (W32-W34)	0.5	–	–	–	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.3	–	–	–
Drowning & submersion (W65-W74)	1.9	–	1.1	0.8	5.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	3.3	1.9	1.5	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7m. Male Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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	4.3	–	0.4	–	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.3	4.9	4.5	5.6
Poisoning (X40-X49)[34]	5.8	–	–	–	4.5	6.5	13.1	12.1	2.0	1.0	3.0	–
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	24.0	–	–	0.8	15.4	30.4	35.2	32.8	24.4	33.0	53.6	72.3
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	4.1	8.6	–	0.8	8.1	5.3	4.9	3.5	2.0	3.9	4.5	5.6
Legal intervention (Y35, Y89.0)	0.6	–	–	–	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	–	–	–
Undeterm. intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	2.5	8.6	–	–	1.6	2.8	4.9	5.5	2.0	–	–	–
War and its sequelae (Y36, Y89.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care complica'ns (Y40-Y84, Y88) ..	0.7	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.9	6.0	–

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, 2001

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	881.9	483.2	27.1	14.0	30.3	58.1	123.4	295.1	777.5	1,928.9	4,827.9	14,484.4
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	11.4	18.1	1.1	–	–	0.9	3.4	8.5	15.9	20.1	56.1	144.5
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	1.0	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.2	9.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5
Septicemia (A40-A41)	6.1	4.5	1.1	–	–	–	1.1	3.1	5.7	12.6	32.2	97.2
Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (A81.0)	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	0.8	–	2.5
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.7	5.7	2.5	3.1	7.5
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)[3]	0.5	–	–	–	–	0.9	0.7	1.5	–	–	–	–
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	196.0	4.5	4.5	3.0	3.4	10.0	34.0	123.6	329.6	720.2	1,083.5	1,393.1
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	2.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.3	2.5	12.6	18.7	10.0
Digestive organs (C15-26)	40.6	–	–	–	–	0.9	3.4	19.3	51.5	135.1	242.3	436.1
Esophagus (C15)	2.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	1.9	10.9	13.5	22.4
Stomach (C16)	2.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	3.2	5.9	17.7	22.4
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	19.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	10.0	22.3	52.9	110.2	244.2
Colon (C18)	15.9	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	8.1	16.5	44.5	94.6	211.8
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.5	6.4	10.1	14.6	24.9
Pancreas (C25)	11.5	–	–	–	–	0.9	0.7	3.9	15.9	47.0	70.7	97.2
Respiratory, intrathoracic org'ns (C30-C39)	53.9	–	–	–	0.4	–	5.2	29.0	114.5	252.7	295.3	221.8
Larynx (C32)	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.9	2.5	2.1	–
Trachea, bronchus & lung (C33-C34)	53.1	–	–	–	–	–	4.9	29.0	112.0	250.1	291.1	216.8
Bronchus & lung (C34)	53.1	–	–	–	–	–	4.9	29.0	112.0	250.1	291.1	216.8
Skin (C43-C44)	2.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	3.5	1.9	8.4	9.4	29.9
Melanoma of skin (C43)	2.0	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	3.1	1.9	8.4	6.2	15.0
Mesothelioma (C45)	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.0	2.5
Breast (C50)	29.9	–	–	–	–	3.0	10.8	32.8	61.7	99.9	123.7	167.0
Female genital organs (C51-58)	20.4	–	–	–	–	2.2	5.6	17.8	30.5	76.4	112.3	112.1
Cervix uteri (C53)	2.9	–	–	–	–	1.7	3.0	5.8	5.1	5.0	9.4	2.5
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)[4]	4.7	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	1.9	5.1	20.1	29.1	37.4
Ovary (C56)	11.4	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	8.9	19.7	43.6	65.5	62.3
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prostate (C61)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	2.6	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.4	2.7	3.2	6.7	14.6	19.9
Bladder (C67)	2.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.8	5.9	17.7	42.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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]	4.9	–	1.1	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.5	4.6	12.1	11.8	21.8	15.0
Thyroid/endocrine gland (C73-C75)	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.9	3.4	3.1	12.5
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	20.3	4.5	3.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	2.2	7.0	24.8	66.3	130.0	194.4
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.3	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.4	–	–	1.0	2.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	9.7	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.1	14.0	31.1	66.5	82.2
Leukemia (C91-C95)	7.1	4.5	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	3.1	5.7	25.2	41.6	69.8
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	1.7	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	0.4	–	6.7	8.3	27.4
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	3.4	–	2.3	–	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.7	3.8	10.9	17.7	27.4
Multiple myeloma (C88, C90)[6]	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	5.1	10.1	20.8	39.9
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)[7]	5.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.2	3.2	6.7	33.3	104.7
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)[8]	3.4	9.0	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	1.9	6.7	16.6	67.3
Anemias (D50-D64)	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	2.5	7.3	54.8
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)[9]	42.7	13.5	1.1	–	0.9	3.0	3.7	17.4	47.7	131.8	230.8	560.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	31.9	–	–	–	–	0.9	2.2	14.3	34.4	105.8	190.3	376.3
Nutritional deficiencies (E40-E64)	0.9	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	3.4	3.1	17.4
Malnutrition (E40-E46)	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	3.1	15.0
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)[10]	31.4	–	–	–	–	3.0	6.0	7.7	9.5	19.3	150.8	805.0
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	25.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.3	10.1	132.1	742.7
Due to alcohol (F10)	2.4	–	–	–	–	1.3	2.2	3.9	5.7	5.0	7.3	2.5
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	1.4	–	–	–	–	1.3	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.7	–	–
Alcohol-induced deaths[11,12]	7.2	–	–	0.4	–	2.6	6.7	10.8	18.5	16.8	23.9	2.5
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	60.4	9.0	–	0.8	0.9	3.0	4.1	9.7	29.9	71.3	345.2	1,355.7
Meningitis (G00, G03)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.8	–	–
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	3.8	11.8	10.4	12.5
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	7.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	6.7	68.6	137.1
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	41.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.1	26.0	224.6	1,158.8
Epilepsy (G40-G41)	0.7	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	–	1.9	1.7	2.1	5.0
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	319.4	9.0	–	0.4	1.3	5.2	16.8	47.1	162.9	517.1	1,817.6	6,945.6
Major cardiovascular disease (I00-I78)	317.0	9.0	–	0.4	1.3	4.8	16.5	47.1	161.0	512.0	1,803.0	6,903.3
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	198.0	4.5	–	0.4	1.3	3.0	10.5	32.8	112.6	341.6	1,076.2	4,291.5
Rheumatic heart disease (I00-I09)[13]	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	–	10.1	18.7	52.3
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	8.3	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.9	17.6	30.2	211.8
Hypertensive heart & renal dis. (I13)	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.2	24.9
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	117.8	–	–	–	–	1.3	4.9	23.2	75.7	229.1	676.9	2,350.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	42.9	–	–	–	–	0.9	2.2	8.1	25.4	86.5	258.9	822.4
Other acute ischemic hrt. dis. (I24)	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.0	7.5
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	74.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	2.6	14.7	50.3	142.7	417.0	1,520.2
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis.[14]	10.7	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.5	8.3	17.6	54.1	239.2
Other chr. ischemic heart dis.[15]	63.9	–	–	–	–	–	2.2	13.1	42.0	125.1	362.9	1,281.0
Heart failure (I50)	28.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	7.0	26.0	138.3	817.4
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	27.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	6.4	26.0	131.0	780.0
Left ventricular heart failure (I50.1)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–
Heart failure, unspecified (I50.9)	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	6.2	37.4
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	12.1	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.8	15.9	70.7	276.6
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	89.9	–	–	–	–	0.9	4.1	10.4	36.9	125.9	540.7	2,006.2
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.9	3.5	5.1	6.7	11.4	10.0
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)[16]	11.1	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.5	3.1	9.5	24.3	76.9	159.5
Cerebral infarction (I63)	6.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	0.6	7.6	36.4	167.0
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	50.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	16.5	66.3	317.1	1,153.9
Atherosclerosis (I70)	7.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	1.3	7.6	37.4	181.9
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.2	3.8	13.4	46.8	57.3
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)[17]	4.8	4.5	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.5	7.6	31.2	89.7
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	85.9	–	–	–	1.3	0.4	2.6	15.1	79.5	238.4	565.7	1,248.6
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	18.9	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	5.0	10.8	22.7	78.0	488.5
Influenza (J10-J11)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	18.8	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	5.0	10.8	22.7	78.0	486.0
Other acute lower resp. infect'ns (J20-J22)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	–
Acute bronchitis (J20-J21)[18]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)[19]	53.1	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.5	7.3	56.6	188.9	397.2	523.4
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	2.5	1.0	12.5
Emphysema (J43)	7.7	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	9.5	34.4	61.3	44.9
Asthma (J45-J46)	2.9	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	1.2	3.8	6.7	16.6	37.4
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	42.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	6.2	42.6	145.2	318.2	428.6
Pneumoconioses (J60-J66, J68)[20]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	2.5	23.9	107.2
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	33.1	–	–	0.4	–	3.0	6.4	15.8	38.2	71.3	190.3	463.5
Peptic ulcer (K25-K28)	1.7	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.8	1.9	1.7	12.5	24.9
Diseases of the appendix (K35-K38)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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)	1.1	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	0.4	1.3	2.5	6.2	15.0
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)[21]	6.7	–	–	–	–	1.3	4.5	7.3	16.5	18.5	32.2	12.5
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)[22]	4.6	–	–	–	–	1.3	4.1	6.6	12.7	11.8	16.6	–
Cholelithiasis (K80-K82)[23]	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	3.4	7.3	19.9
Diseases of the Skin (L00-L98)[24]	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	2.5	0.8	7.3	17.4
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)[25]	11.9	–	–	–	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.6	7.0	21.8	72.8	199.4
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	15.5	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.1	2.3	9.5	31.1	85.3	319.0
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)[26]	7.6	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	0.8	5.7	21.8	41.6	132.1
Acute nephrotic syndr. (N00-N01, N04)[27]	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	–	–
Chr. nephritis (N02-N03, N05-N07, N26)[28]	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.8	–	5.0
Renal failure (N17-N19)	7.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.8	5.7	19.3	41.6	127.1
Kidney infect'ns (N10-N12, N13.6, N15.1)	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.8	3.1	12.5
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	6.5	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	1.2	3.2	7.6	37.4	149.5
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female pelvic inflam. dis. (N70-N76)[29]	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	1.0	2.5
Pregnancy & Childbirth (O00-O99)[30]	0.2	–	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	2.9	225.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)[31]	3.5	108.4	7.9	1.3	1.7	0.4	2.6	1.5	1.3	5.0	1.0	5.0
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	1.0	22.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.4	–	0.8	–	2.5
Other malf. of the circul. sys. (Q25-Q28)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	2.5
Malf. of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	0.1	9.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Symptoms & Signs (R00-R99)[32]	21.9	67.7	1.1	–	0.9	1.3	3.4	4.2	8.3	30.2	80.1	540.8
Senility (R54)	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.3	114.6
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	0.9	67.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	35.9	18.1	11.3	8.1	19.2	24.7	35.9	35.5	30.5	36.9	91.5	314.0
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	25.1	13.5	7.9	5.9	13.6	12.6	19.1	18.2	19.7	26.9	79.0	291.6
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	9.7	–	4.5	3.8	11.5	7.8	10.1	9.3	8.3	16.8	22.9	15.0
Motor vehicle acc. (Many codes)[33]	9.4	–	4.5	3.8	11.5	7.4	9.7	8.9	8.3	15.9	22.9	12.5
Water transport accidents (V90-V94)	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	–	–	–	–
Air transport accidents (V95-V97)	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	15.4	13.5	3.4	2.1	2.1	4.8	9.0	8.9	11.5	10.1	56.1	276.6
Falls (W00-W19)	7.9	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.2	6.7	37.4	206.8
Firearms (W32-W34)	0.1	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–
Drowning & submersion (W65-W74)	0.5	–	2.3	0.4	–	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	–	1.0	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-7f. Female Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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) ..	0.7	–	–	0.4	–	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	–	3.1	5.0
Poisoning (X40-X49)[34]	2.6	–	–	0.4	1.3	2.6	6.0	5.4	3.2	–	–	–
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	6.3	–	–	1.3	3.4	7.4	10.1	10.0	7.6	6.7	6.2	10.0
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2.1	4.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.1	5.0
Legal intervention (Y35, Y89.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undeterm. intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	1.9	–	1.1	–	0.9	3.0	3.4	4.6	0.6	0.8	–	2.5
War and its sequelae (Y36, Y89.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care complica'ns (Y40-Y84, Y88) ..	0.5	–	1.1	–	–	–	0.4	0.4	–	–	3.1	5.0

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, 2001

Cause of Death	Total	Month of Death											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total	30,128	2,680	2,414	2,630	2,557	2,606	2,361	2,357	2,361	2,404	2,606	2,484	2,668
Malignant Neoplasms	7,091	598	551	599	580	594	594	587	600	611	613	573	591
Diseases of the Heart	7,086	664	598	625	628	599	542	518	530	564	608	587	623
Cerebrovascular Disease	2,604	245	179	234	219	229	189	229	199	200	229	220	232
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	1,743	171	168	173	170	154	135	125	95	129	135	133	155
Unintended Injuries	1,257	93	90	88	74	138	103	115	127	103	123	108	95
Alzheimer's Disease	1,038	100	82	88	83	85	78	82	82	82	87	82	107
Diabetes Mellitus	1,033	97	72	92	103	86	78	89	76	77	91	84	88
Influenza & Pneumonia	576	61	48	62	54	35	38	29	34	36	55	61	63
Suicide	524	38	39	37	47	45	48	47	45	39	54	44	41
Alcohol-induced[1]	431	30	43	37	39	39	31	37	36	42	33	32	32
Hypertension & Renal Hypertension	312	32	25	27	25	34	26	13	28	26	22	25	29
Parkinson's Disease	293	26	24	38	24	30	20	17	15	13	30	31	25
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, etc.	285	27	32	30	23	30	25	18	25	20	16	17	22
Aortic Aneurysm	229	26	17	21	17	20	26	20	11	13	22	15	21
Arteriosclerosis	195	13	13	25	23	23	12	12	15	14	14	9	22
Septicemia	183	18	16	18	13	16	17	19	12	7	18	12	17
Neoplasms Not Known to be Malig.	166	15	13	14	10	13	14	18	17	14	10	15	13
Pneumonitis Due to Solids & Liquids	155	18	18	14	9	14	16	10	10	4	13	9	20
Congenital Malformations	131	7	20	11	12	10	11	6	10	11	14	9	10
Perinatal Conditions	112	8	2	9	11	7	9	10	12	11	12	9	12
Homicide	107	6	8	7	10	3	7	9	13	14	11	7	12
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	92	10	4	11	5	9	6	7	6	10	7	6	11
Viral Hepatitis	92	11	8	5	11	7	6	4	6	15	11	4	4
All Other Causes	4,402	369	346	365	367	387	331	336	358	350	378	392	423

[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. 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.

TABLE 6-9. Deaths by Age, Race, and Ethnicity, Oregon Residents, 2001

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	30,128	245	39	78	131	173	198	233	369	539
Hispanic	430	44	10	14	17	15	22	15	12	21
Non-Hispanic	29,688	201	29	64	114	158	176	218	357	516
Not Stated[1]	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
White	29,136	226	38	73	123	160	174	212	345	503
Hispanic	420	42	10	14	16	14	22	14	12	21
Non-Hispanic	28,711	184	28	59	107	146	152	198	333	482
African American	382	8	1	1	4	5	3	8	7	11
Hispanic	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic	379	7	1	1	3	5	3	8	7	11
Indian	257	4	–	3	3	4	8	7	8	13
Hispanic	5	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic	252	3	–	3	3	3	8	7	8	13
Chinese	64	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2
Japanese	81	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Other Asian & Pac. Is.[2]	199	7	–	1	–	2	11	5	7	6
Non-Hispanic	199	7	–	1	–	2	11	5	7	6
Other Races & Unk.	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
Hispanic	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	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	833	1,143	1,272	1,593	2,022	3,020	4,206	4,962	9,072
Hispanic	23	21	30	27	34	38	30	22	35
Non-Hispanic	809	1,122	1,241	1,564	1,987	2,980	4,175	4,940	9,037
Not Stated[1]	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	–	–
White	779	1,072	1,218	1,528	1,930	2,905	4,079	4,847	8,924
Hispanic	23	19	29	27	33	38	30	21	35
Non-Hispanic	755	1,053	1,188	1,501	1,896	2,866	4,048	4,826	8,889
African American	22	29	24	15	41	50	54	38	61
Hispanic	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic	22	29	23	15	41	50	54	38	61
Indian	18	17	18	29	24	28	30	17	26
Hispanic	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Non-Hispanic	18	16	18	29	23	28	30	16	26
Chinese	2	3	1	4	3	7	10	15	14
Japanese	1	4	2	1	14	11	12	17	14
Other Asian & Pac. Is.[2]	11	17	9	14	10	18	21	27	33
Non-Hispanic	11	17	9	14	10	18	21	27	33
Other Races & Unk.	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
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, 2001

Selected Causes of Death	Total	White	Black	Am. Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other Asian[1]	Other & NS	Hispanic[2]
Total	30,128	29,136	382	257	64	81	199	9	430
Infections & parasitic disease	460	428	14	8	–	1	9	–	17
Septicemia	183	174	3	3	–	–	3	–	2
Viral hepatitis	92	82	3	2	–	1	4	–	6
HIV disease	64	60	4	–	–	–	–	–	7
Malignant neoplasms	7,091	6,883	72	44	17	23	51	1	82
Colon	578	551	9	5	3	4	6	–	4
Pancreas	397	388	4	2	–	1	2	–	3
Bronchus & lung	1,981	1,928	21	17	1	6	7	1	16
Skin	142	139	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Breast	530	513	6	1	–	2	8	–	5
Prostate	434	425	7	1	–	–	1	–	4
Kidney & renal pelvis	137	133	2	2	–	–	–	–	1
Bladder	183	181	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lymphatic	766	745	5	5	4	2	5	–	15
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	334	324	2	3	1	1	3	–	4
Leukemia	279	273	1	1	2	1	1	–	8
Benign & uncertain neoplasms	166	158	2	1	2	1	2	–	1
Diabetes mellitus	1,033	973	27	13	4	5	11	–	24
Organic dementia	633	621	4	3	–	2	3	–	5
Parkinson's disease	293	289	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
Alzheimer's disease	1,038	1,023	8	2	2	2	1	–	8
Alcoholic disease[3]	431	407	5	17	–	–	1	1	15
Diseases of circulatory system	10,623	10,302	144	75	21	25	53	3	72
Hypertension & hyper. renal dis.	312	296	10	1	1	3	1	–	4
Diseases of heart	7,086	6,890	85	51	12	15	30	3	44
Ischemic heart disease	4,730	4,601	53	38	7	12	18	1	25
Myocardial infarction	1,709	1,659	18	16	3	4	9	–	8
Cerebrovascular disease	2,604	2,513	42	19	5	7	18	–	19
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	75	70	2	2	–	–	1	–	2
Intracerebral hemorrhage	356	337	7	4	–	3	5	–	4
Cerebral infarction	205	199	4	1	1	–	–	–	1
Stroke of unspecified type	1,391	1,344	21	9	3	4	10	–	7
Aortic aneurysm	229	222	2	1	3	–	1	–	2
Influenza & pneumonia	576	564	6	1	–	1	4	–	9
Chronic lower respiratory disease	1,743	1,697	21	14	2	2	7	–	2
Diseases of the digestive system	1,134	1,093	13	18	2	4	3	1	24
Diseases of the genitourinary sys.	486	471	5	6	1	–	3	–	7
Nephritis, nephrosis, etc.	285	271	5	5	1	–	3	–	5
Perinatal conditions	112	104	2	2	–	–	4	–	17
Congenital malformations	131	123	3	1	–	–	4	–	15
Sudden infant death syndrome	29	27	1	1	–	–	–	–	6
Unintentional injuries	1,257	1,204	19	18	2	3	8	3	68
Suicide	524	502	1	11	1	1	8	–	18
Homicide	107	89	8	4	–	1	4	1	12
Undetermined intent	77	73	–	1	1	–	2	–	4

[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, 1986-2001

Year	Total	Unintentional Injury	Cancer	Heart Disease[1]	Suicide	Perinatal Conditions	Congenital Anomalies	Homicide[2]	Alcohol-induced Deaths[3]
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
2001.....	118,229	22,052	22,574	11,589	10,566	7,276	5,651	2,938	4,454

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
2001.....	2,422	2,583	1,485	1,417	1,872	1,910	968	283	684

[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, 2001

Selected Causes of Death	Before Age 65			Before Age 75			Before Age 85		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Total	118,229	74,314	43,915	211,233	129,302	81,931	378,002	222,615	155,387
Infections & parasitic disease	3,937	2,874	1,063	6,436	4,609	1,827	9,748	6,737	3,011
Septicemia	684	331	352	1,240	583	656	2,246	1,036	1,210
Viral hepatitis	923	711	212	1,681	1,284	397	2,543	1,926	617
HIV disease	1,417	1,250	167	2,050	1,803	247	2,690	2,363	327
Malignant neoplasms	22,574	11,101	11,473	51,244	25,711	25,533	101,575	51,939	49,636
Colon	1,198	708	490	3,071	1,842	1,229	6,600	3,890	2,710
Pancreas	893	499	394	2,396	1,313	1,083	5,163	2,729	2,434
Bronchus & lung	4,660	2,460	2,200	13,343	6,991	6,352	29,085	15,450	13,635
Skin	907	683	224	1,632	1,229	403	2,654	1,985	669
Breast	2,784	20	2,764	5,601	56	5,545	9,673	115	9,558
Cervical	590	–	590	982	–	982	1,442	–	1,442
Uterine	214	–	214	506	–	506	1,064	–	1,064
Ovarian	644	–	644	1,537	–	1,537	3,000	–	3,000
Prostate	183	183	–	857	857	–	2,909	2,909	–
Kidney & renal pelvis	563	327	236	1,155	732	423	2,157	1,423	734
Bladder	153	117	36	499	366	133	1,381	1,040	341
Brain	1,722	906	816	2,993	1,679	1,314	4,677	2,664	2,013
Lymphatic	2,979	1,818	1,161	5,674	3,384	2,290	10,707	6,185	4,522
Benign & uncertain neoplasms	270	124	146	591	304	287	1,351	714	637
Diabetes mellitus	2,422	1,359	1,063	5,852	3,111	2,741	12,246	6,272	5,974
Organic dementia	18	0	18	134	46	88	1,288	512	776
Meningitis	74	52	22	139	98	41	209	148	61
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	351	253	98	772	500	272	1,489	911	578
Parkinson's disease	27	18	9	236	164	72	1,286	841	445
Alzheimer's disease	79	31	48	400	165	235	2,600	1,029	1,571
Epilepsy	388	285	103	560	385	175	748	485	263
Alcohol-induced deaths[1]	4,454	3,184	1,270	7,821	5,621	2,200	11,896	8,516	3,380
Diseases of circulatory system	15,265	10,413	4,852	35,966	23,871	12,095	82,414	51,284	31,130
Hypertension	282	117	165	753	367	386	1,980	942	1,038
Heart disease	11,589	8,370	3,218	27,225	19,100	8,124	59,744	39,612	20,132
Cerebrovascular disease	2,583	1,519	1,064	6,011	3,286	2,725	15,735	7,986	7,749
Arteriosclerosis	110	62	48	310	182	128	945	493	452
Aortic aneurysm	283	183	100	828	557	271	2,233	1,438	795
Influenza & pneumonia	968	620	348	1,873	1,083	790	3,680	1,955	1,725
Chronic lower respiratory dis.	1,485	683	802	5,567	2,565	3,002	15,958	7,466	8,492
Pneumonitis due to solids/liq.	144	136	8	291	244	47	752	527	225
Digestive system disease	4,516	2,884	1,632	8,910	5,610	3,300	15,898	9,614	6,284
Genitourinary system disease	683	399	284	1,521	818	703	3,465	1,755	1,710
Nephritis, nephrosis etc.	446	292	154	1,057	633	424	2,350	1,342	1,008
Pregnancy & childbirth	103	–	103	133	–	133	163	–	163
Perinatal conditions	7,276	4,028	3,248	8,396	4,648	3,748	9,516	5,268	4,248
Congenital malformations	5,651	3,038	2,612	6,844	3,671	3,172	8,099	4,336	3,762
Sudden infant death syndrome	1,872	903	969	2,162	1,043	1,119	2,452	1,183	1,269
Unintentional injuries	22,052	15,907	6,145	30,249	21,821	8,428	39,878	28,576	11,302
Suicide	10,566	8,342	2,224	15,023	11,821	3,202	19,916	15,666	4,250
Homicide	2,938	2,120	818	3,887	2,764	1,124	4,914	3,450	1,464
Undetermined intent	1,910	1,123	787	2,663	1,553	1,110	3,423	1,983	1,440
Legal intervention	336	336	–	446	446	–	556	556	–

[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, 1986-2001

Year	All Causes	Heart Disease[1]	Cancer	Cerebrovascular Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Unintentional Injury	Alzheimer's Disease	Diabetes
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
2001	78	81	74	83	78	52	86	77

Year	Pneumonia and Influenza	Suicide	Alcohol-induced Deaths[1,2]	Parkinson's Disease	Arteriosclerosis	Homicide[3]	HIV Disease	External Causes of Undetermined Intent
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
2001	86	44	56	82	85	37	42	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, 2001

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	493	436	191	161	245	39	37	41	74	57
Total Natural Causes	313	304	72	39	232	22	17	15	18	9
Perinatal Conditions	112	112	1	–	111	1	–	–	–	–
Congenital Anomalies	75	75	16	5	59	7	3	4	2	–
Cancer	32	27	26	17	1	5	8	7	6	5
SIDS	29	29	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–
Heart Disease	6	5	2	1	3	–	2	–	–	1
Cerebrovascular Dis.	6	6	1	1	5	–	–	–	1	–
Septicemia	4	4	3	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia & Influenza	3	3	3	1	–	2	–	–	1	–
Other	46	43	20	14	23	4	4	4	8	3
Total External Causes[1]	180	132	119	122	13	17	20	26	56	48
Unintentional Injuries	137	105	97	89	8	14	19	18	46	32
Motor Vehicle Crash	97	71	69	66	2	9	13	15	32	26
Drowning[2]	15	11	11	9	–	3	3	–	5	4
Fires	3	3	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Suffocation	7	7	2	1	5	1	–	–	1	–
Gunshot Wound	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Poisoning	7	6	6	7	–	–	–	1	5	1
Medications	5	4	4	5	–	–	–	–	4	1
Falls	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	1	2	–
Other	4	4	4	2	–	1	1	1	1	–
Suicide	20	13	13	20	–	–	–	5	8	7
Gunshot Wound	9	4	4	9	–	–	–	–	4	5
Hanging, etc.	9	7	7	9	–	–	–	4	3	2
Poisoning	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Medications	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Homicide	18	10	7	12	3	1	1	3	2	8
Gunshot Wound	7	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	2	4
Child Abuse/Neglect[3]	4	4	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Strangulation, etc.	2	2	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Other	5	1	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	4
Undetermined Intent	4	3	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	1
Strangulation, etc.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Gunshot Wound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
Gunshot (Any Manner)	17	7	7	16	–	–	–	1	6	10
Drug Overdose[4]	8	6	6	8	–	–	–	1	5	2
Alcohol Overdose[4]	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	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, 2001

Demographic Characteristics	Total		Chronic Alcoholic Liver Disease		Other Alcohol-induced		Opioid Abuse		Other Drug Abuse		Unintended Injuries		Suicides		Undetermined Intent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	748	100	274	100	157	100	32	100	44	100	137	100	65	100	42	100
Sex																
Male	498	67	193	70	112	71	26	81	28	64	93	68	27	42	20	48
Female	250	33	81	30	45	29	6	19	16	36	44	32	38	58	22	52
Age																
18-19	2	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2
20-24	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	7	5	–	–	2	5
25-34	69	9	6	2	8	5	6	19	12	27	21	15	8	12	8	19
35-44	167	22	31	11	27	17	16	50	11	25	49	36	22	34	12	29
45-54	227	30	79	29	43	27	9	28	17	39	43	31	20	31	16	38
55-64	123	16	74	27	32	20	–	–	3	7	7	5	5	8	2	5
65-74	72	10	46	17	21	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	1	2
75-84	59	8	36	13	17	11	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	6	–	–
85+	11	1	2	1	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–
Race/Ethnicity																
White	707	95	256	93	151	96	32	100	42	95	127	93	62	95	40	95
African American	12	2	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	5	–	–	–	–
Indian	25	3	12	4	5	3	–	–	2	5	2	1	3	5	1	2
Chinese & Japanese	1	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Other Asian & Pac. Isl.	1	<0.5	1	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other & N.S.	2	<0.5	1	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Hispanic	23	3	14	5	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	2
Years of Education																
<9	39	5	17	6	8	5	4	12	1	2	6	4	3	5	1	2
9-11	116	16	43	16	18	11	5	16	13	30	23	17	9	14	7	17
12	358	48	131	48	77	49	17	53	21	48	68	50	26	40	18	43
13-15	129	17	49	18	23	15	2	6	7	16	26	19	14	22	8	19
16	46	6	17	6	10	6	2	6	1	2	4	3	8	12	4	10
17+	30	4	9	3	11	7	1	3	–	–	3	2	3	5	3	7
Not Stated	30	4	8	3	10	6	1	3	1	2	7	5	2	3	1	2

Note: Please see the footnote at the bottom of Table 6-16.

TABLE 6-16. Deaths Due to Alcohol or Drugs by County of Residence, Oregon, 2001

County of Residence	Total		Chronic Alcoholic Liver Disease		Other Alcohol-induced		Opioid Abuse		Other Drug Abuse		Unintended Injuries		Suicides		Undetermined Intent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	748	100	274	100	157	100	32	100	44	100	137	100	65	100	42	100
Baker	4	1	1	<0.5	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Benton	9	1	2	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	3	–	–
Clackamas	52	7	23	8	7	4	3	9	2	5	10	7	5	8	2	5
Clatsop	16	2	8	3	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	1	2	–	–
Columbia	7	1	3	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	–
Coos	25	3	6	2	9	6	–	–	5	11	1	1	3	5	1	2
Crook	3	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	1	2
Curry	4	1	1	<0.5	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–
Deschutes	24	3	9	3	6	4	–	–	1	2	2	1	3	5	3	7
Douglas	16	2	5	2	5	3	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	3	1	2
Grant	3	<0.5	1	<0.5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Harney	1	<0.5	1	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–
Jackson	38	5	20	7	9	6	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	8	1	2
Jefferson	10	1	6	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–
Josephine	13	2	7	3	2	1	–	–	2	5	1	1	1	2	–	–
Klamath	16	2	4	1	8	5	–	–	1	2	2	1	1	2	–	–
Lake	1	<0.5	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	82	11	27	10	13	8	2	6	2	5	22	16	5	8	11	26
Lincoln	13	2	7	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	1	2
Linn	27	4	13	5	5	3	–	–	3	7	1	1	3	5	2	5
Malheur	2	<0.5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marion	43	6	23	8	9	6	–	–	2	5	6	4	2	3	1	2
Morrow	1	<0.5	1	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	227	30	61	22	44	28	20	62	20	45	56	41	13	20	13	31
Polk	6	1	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	10	1	8	3	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	11	1	5	2	5	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Union	4	1	1	<0.5	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–
Wallowa	1	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Wasco	4	1	1	<0.5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Washington	56	7	19	7	13	8	3	9	2	5	9	7	6	9	4	10
Yamhill	15	2	3	1	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	5	1	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 F12.0-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 zero. 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, 2001

Sex, Age, and Education	Total	Linked [1]		Not Linked		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes							
Total	30,128	6,760	22.4	16,753	55.6	6,615	22.0
< 1[2]	245	3	1.2	211	86.1	31	12.7
1-24	421	3	0.7	381	90.5	37	8.8
25-34	431	11	2.6	369	85.6	51	11.8
35-44	908	106	11.7	641	70.6	161	17.7
45-54	1,976	453	22.9	1,044	52.8	479	24.2
55-64	2,865	1,013	35.4	1,243	43.4	609	21.3
65-74	5,042	1,864	37.0	2,079	41.2	1,099	21.8
75-84	9,168	2,361	25.8	4,657	50.8	2,150	23.5
85-94	7,690	902	11.7	5,057	65.8	1,731	22.5
95+	1,382	44	3.2	1,071	77.5	267	19.3
Male							
Total	14,690	3,916	26.7	7,326	49.9	3,448	23.5
< 1[2]	138	1	0.7	117	84.8	20	14.5
1-24	293	2	0.7	265	90.4	26	8.9
25-34	297	8	2.7	254	85.5	35	11.8
35-44	578	65	11.2	405	70.1	108	18.7
45-54	1,212	287	23.7	611	50.4	314	25.9
55-64	1,643	600	36.5	677	41.2	366	22.3
65-74	2,744	1,071	39.0	1,020	37.2	653	23.8
75-84	4,525	1,369	30.3	2,020	44.6	1,136	25.1
85-94	2,926	495	16.9	1,716	58.6	715	24.4
95+	334	18	5.4	241	72.2	75	22.5
Female							
Total	15,438	2,844	18.4	9,427	61.1	3,167	20.5
< 1[2]	107	2	1.9	94	87.9	11	10.3
1-24	128	1	0.8	116	90.6	11	8.6
25-34	134	3	2.2	115	85.8	16	11.9
35-44	330	41	12.4	236	71.5	53	16.1
45-54	764	166	21.7	433	56.7	165	21.6
55-64	1,222	413	33.8	566	46.3	243	19.9
65-74	2,298	793	34.5	1,059	46.1	446	19.4
75-84	4,643	992	21.4	2,637	56.8	1,014	21.8
85-94	4,764	407	8.5	3,341	70.1	1,016	21.3
95+	1,048	26	2.5	830	79.2	192	18.3
Years of Education[3]							
<9	3,905	842	21.6	2,148	55.0	915	23.4
9-11	3,209	945	29.4	1,484	46.2	780	24.3
12	12,412	2,984	24.0	6,724	54.2	2,704	21.8
13-15	5,369	1,181	22.0	3,001	55.9	1,187	22.1
16	2,405	431	17.9	1,461	60.7	513	21.3
17+	1,726	265	15.4	1,135	65.8	326	18.9
Not Stated	436	106	24.3	208	47.7	122	28.0

[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.'

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

[3] Excludes decedents under 25 years of age.

TABLE 6-18. Tobacco-linked Deaths by Cause of Death, Oregon Residents, 2001

Selected Causes of Death (and their ICD-10 codes)	Total	Linked		Not Linked		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,128	6,760	22.4	16,753	55.6	6,615	22.0
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	460	37	8.0	310	67.4	113	24.6
Septicemia (A40-A41)	183	13	7.1	123	67.2	47	25.7
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	92	9	9.8	56	60.9	27	29.3
HIV disease (B20-B24)	64	6	9.4	42	65.6	16	25.0
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	7,091	2,175	30.7	3,744	52.8	1,172	16.5
Colon (C18)	578	23	4.0	449	77.7	106	18.3
Pancreas (C25)	397	44	11.1	265	66.8	88	22.2
Bronchus & lung (C34)	1,981	1,619	81.7	173	8.7	189	9.5
Skin (C43-44)	142	5	3.5	111	78.2	26	18.3
Breast (C50)	530	28	5.3	448	84.5	54	10.2
Cervical (C53)	51	9	17.6	37	72.5	5	9.8
Uterine (C54)	39	2	5.1	34	87.2	3	7.7
Ovarian (C56)	199	6	3.0	171	85.9	22	11.1
Prostate (C61)	434	29	6.7	319	73.5	86	19.8
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	137	13	9.5	98	71.5	26	19.0
Bladder (C67)	183	52	28.4	68	37.2	63	34.4
Brain (C70-C72)	194	6	3.1	154	79.4	34	17.5
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	766	35	4.6	628	82.0	103	13.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	334	17	5.1	271	81.1	46	13.8
Leukemia (C91-C95)	279	12	4.3	227	81.4	40	14.3
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	166	14	8.4	123	74.1	29	17.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	1,033	189	18.3	564	54.6	280	27.1
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	633	21	3.3	430	67.9	182	28.8
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	293	8	2.7	232	79.2	53	18.1
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	1,038	41	3.9	804	77.5	193	18.6
Alcohol-induced deaths [1]	431	91	21.1	231	53.6	109	25.3
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	10,623	2,239	21.1	5,448	51.3	2,936	27.6
Hypertension & hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	312	49	15.7	174	55.8	89	28.5
Diseases of heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	7,086	1,686	23.8	3,447	48.6	1,953	27.6
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	4,730	1,359	28.7	2,059	43.5	1,312	27.7
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	1,709	494	28.9	765	44.8	450	26.3
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	2,604	332	12.7	1,543	59.3	729	28.0
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	229	69	30.1	87	38.0	73	31.9
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	576	56	9.7	380	66.0	140	24.3
Chronic lower respiratory disease (J40-J47)	1,743	1,409	80.8	176	10.1	158	9.1
Bronchitis, chronic & unspec. (J40-J42)	14	9	64.3	4	28.6	1	7.1
Emphysema (J43)	269	234	87.0	16	5.9	19	7.1
Asthma (J45-J46)	65	19	29.2	33	50.8	13	20.0
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	1,395	1,147	82.2	123	8.8	125	9.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	1,134	174	15.3	702	61.9	258	22.8
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	486	51	10.5	318	65.4	117	24.1
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	285	37	13.0	165	57.9	83	29.1
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	112	1	0.9	93	83.0	18	16.1
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	131	5	3.8	113	86.3	13	9.9
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	29	2	6.9	25	86.2	2	6.9
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	1,257	51	4.1	1,014	80.7	192	15.3
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	524	4	0.8	470	89.7	50	9.5
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	107	1	0.9	98	91.6	8	7.5

[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.

TABLE 6-19. Tobacco-linked Deaths by County of Residence, Oregon, 2001

County of Residence	Total	Linked[1]		Not Linked		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,128	6,760	22.4	16,753	55.6	6,615	22.0
Baker	211	48	22.7	109	51.7	54	25.6
Benton	446	96	21.5	279	62.6	71	15.9
Clackamas	2,637	525	19.9	1,602	60.8	510	19.3
Clatsop	405	99	24.4	220	54.3	86	21.2
Columbia	403	103	25.6	228	56.6	72	17.9
Coos	836	216	25.8	437	52.3	183	21.9
Crook	196	67	34.2	90	45.9	39	19.9
Curry	302	52	17.2	136	45.0	114	37.7
Deschutes	957	205	21.4	513	53.6	239	25.0
Douglas	1,119	306	27.3	539	48.2	274	24.5
Gilliam	24	4	16.7	19	79.2	1	4.2
Grant	93	35	37.6	46	49.5	12	12.9
Harney	77	29	37.7	28	36.4	20	26.0
Hood River	174	26	14.9	107	61.5	41	23.6
Jackson	1,910	407	21.3	872	45.7	631	33.0
Jefferson	179	46	25.7	101	56.4	32	17.9
Josephine	965	235	24.4	524	54.3	206	21.3
Klamath	681	175	25.7	361	53.0	145	21.3
Lake	71	19	26.8	36	50.7	16	22.5
Lane	2,823	589	20.9	1,350	47.8	884	31.3
Lincoln	571	158	27.7	277	48.5	136	23.8
Linn	1,025	229	22.3	617	60.2	179	17.5
Malheur	244	47	19.3	85	34.8	112	45.9
Marion	2,447	540	22.1	1,491	60.9	416	17.0
Morrow	83	27	32.5	40	48.2	16	19.3
Multnomah	5,726	1,279	22.3	3,326	58.1	1,121	19.6
Polk	534	114	21.3	309	57.9	111	20.8
Sherman	14	3	21.4	7	50.0	4	28.6
Tillamook	287	83	28.9	160	55.7	44	15.3
Umatilla	609	157	25.8	336	55.2	116	19.0
Union	272	55	20.2	144	52.9	73	26.8
Wallowa	75	24	32.0	41	54.7	10	13.3
Wasco	299	79	26.4	168	56.2	52	17.4
Washington	2,703	506	18.7	1,719	63.6	478	17.7
Wheeler	13	6	46.2	4	30.8	3	23.1
Yamhill	717	171	23.8	432	60.3	114	15.9

[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 by Intent, Mechanism of Injury, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2001

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]	1,996	13	17	20	26	56	48	121	247	343	320	165	153	467
Cut/pierce	30	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	5	9	5	1	2	1
Drowning	80	–	4	3	–	5	4	8	11	20	9	9	3	4
Falls	307	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	6	10	17	18	24	227
Fire, hot object or substance	36	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	3	7	4	5	9
Firearm	360	–	–	–	1	6	10	35	52	73	65	38	34	46
Machinery	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	1	4	–
All Transportation	537	2	9	13	15	32	26	46	69	86	86	48	46	59
Motor vehicle traffic	488	2	8	11	13	32	25	44	57	80	78	38	42	58
Other land transport acc.[2]	31	–	1	2	2	–	1	1	4	4	5	7	3	1
Other transport	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	2	2	–	–
Natural/environmental	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	2	3	4
Poisoning	281	–	–	–	2	5	2	11	47	88	88	18	7	13
Struck by or against	13	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	3	3	–	1
Suffocation	166	6	2	–	5	4	2	11	32	30	20	9	12	33
Other and unspecified	138	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	16	15	11	11	61
Adverse effects in medical care	20	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	3	2	9
Unintentional	1,257	8	14	19	18	46	32	68	120	175	166	101	101	389
Drowning	59	–	3	3	–	5	4	6	8	12	4	7	3	4
Falls	293	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	5	7	12	16	23	226
Fire, hot object or substance	34	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	3	5	4	5	9
Firearm	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	1	2	–	1
Machinery	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	1	4	–
All Transportation	531	2	9	13	15	32	26	46	66	85	86	47	45	59
Motor vehicle traffic	488	2	8	11	13	32	25	44	57	80	78	38	42	58
Other land transport acc.[2]	31	–	1	2	2	–	1	1	4	4	5	7	3	1
Other transport	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	2	2	–	–
Natural/environmental	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	2	3	4
Poisoning	144	–	–	–	1	5	1	8	22	51	45	8	1	2
Struck by or against	11	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	–
Suffocation	50	5	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	3	3	7	25
Other and unspecified	96	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	7	5	5	8	10	59

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-20. Number of Injury Deaths by Intent, Mechanism of Injury, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — 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	524	–	–	–	5	8	7	31	92	121	110	49	42	59
Cut/pierce	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	1	2	–
Drowning	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	–	–
Falls	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	1	1
Fire, hot object or substance	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Firearm	287	–	–	–	–	4	5	22	40	58	57	30	31	40
All Transportation	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
Poisoning	93	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	17	25	27	7	5	10
Suffocation	103	–	–	–	4	3	2	8	31	23	15	6	3	8
Other and unspecified	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–
Homicide	107	3	1	1	3	2	8	13	17	21	15	7	7	9
Cut/pierce	21	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	3	5	5	–	–	1
Firearm	49	–	–	–	1	2	4	8	7	9	6	4	3	5
All Transportation	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Poisoning	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Struck by or against	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Suffocation	11	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	4	1	–	2	–
Other and unspecified	21	3	–	1	1	–	1	–	5	3	2	3	1	1
Undetermined	77	2	1	–	–	–	1	5	14	22	26	4	1	1
Drowning	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	–	–	–
Falls	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Firearm	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Poisoning	43	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	8	12	16	3	1	–
Suffocation	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other and unspecified	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	–	–	1
Legal Intervention[3]	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	1	1	–	–
Firearm	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	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 6-22).
[3] Includes late effects of injuries sustained in war.
– Quantity = 0.

TABLE 6-21. Injury Death Rates by Intent, Mechanism of Injury, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2001

Intent by Mechanism	Total	Rate[1]	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]	1,996	57.5	28.7	9.4	8.4	10.6	37.6	48.4	51.8	51.7	64.2	62.2	53.4	68.9	210.9
Cut/pierce	30	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.5
Drowning	80	2.3	–	2.2	1.3	–	3.4	4.0	3.4	2.3	3.7	1.7	2.9	1.4	1.8
Falls	307	8.8	–	–	–	0.4	1.3	–	0.9	1.3	1.9	3.3	5.8	10.8	102.5
Fire, hot object or substance	36	1.0	2.2	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	2.3	4.1
Firearm	360	10.4	–	–	–	0.4	4.0	10.1	15.0	10.9	13.7	12.6	12.3	15.3	20.8
Machinery	13	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.8	–
All Transportation	537	15.5	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.1	21.5	26.2	19.7	14.4	16.1	16.7	15.5	20.7	26.6
Motor vehicle traffic	488	14.1	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.3	21.5	25.2	18.8	11.9	15.0	15.2	12.3	18.9	26.2
Other land transport acc.[3]	31	0.9	–	0.6	0.8	0.8	–	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.4	0.5
Other transport	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	–	–
Natural/environmental	15	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.9	–	0.6	1.4	1.8
Poisoning	281	8.1	–	–	–	0.8	3.4	2.0	4.7	9.8	16.5	17.1	5.8	3.2	5.9
Struck by or against	13	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.7	–	0.4	0.4	–	0.6	1.0	–	0.5
Suffocation	166	4.8	13.2	1.1	–	2.0	2.7	2.0	4.7	6.7	5.6	3.9	2.9	5.4	14.9
Other and unspecified	138	4.0	8.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.6	5.0	27.5
Adverse effects in medical care	20	0.6	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	4.1
Unintentional	1,257	36.2	17.7	7.7	8.0	7.3	30.9	32.2	29.1	25.1	32.7	32.2	32.7	45.5	175.6
Drowning	59	1.7	–	1.7	1.3	–	3.4	4.0	2.6	1.7	2.2	0.8	2.3	1.4	1.8
Falls	293	8.4	–	–	–	0.4	1.3	–	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.3	5.2	10.4	102.0
Fire, hot object or substance	34	1.0	2.2	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.3	4.1
Firearm	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	–	0.5
Machinery	13	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.8	–
All Transportation	531	15.3	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.1	21.5	26.2	19.7	13.8	15.9	16.7	15.2	20.3	26.6
Motor vehicle traffic	488	14.1	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.3	21.5	25.2	18.8	11.9	15.0	15.2	12.3	18.9	26.2
Other land transport acc.[3]	31	0.9	–	0.6	0.8	0.8	–	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.4	0.5
Other transport	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	–	–
Natural/environmental	15	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.9	–	0.6	1.4	1.8
Poisoning	144	4.1	–	–	–	0.4	3.4	1.0	3.4	4.6	9.5	8.7	2.6	0.5	0.9
Struck by or against	11	0.3	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.7	–	0.4	0.4	–	0.4	1.0	–	–
Suffocation	50	1.4	11.0	0.6	–	–	0.7	–	0.9	–	0.6	0.6	1.0	3.2	11.3
Other and unspecified	96	2.8	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.6	4.5	26.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-21. Injury Death Rates by Intent, Mechanism of Injury, and Age, Oregon Residents, 2001 — Continued

Intent by Mechanism	Total	Rate[1]	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	524	15.1	–	–	–	2.0	5.4	7.1	13.3	19.3	22.6	21.4	15.9	18.9	26.6
Cut/pierce	9	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.7	–	0.3	0.9	–
Drowning	8	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–
Falls	10	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Fire, hot object or substance	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–
Firearm	287	8.3	–	–	–	–	2.7	5.0	9.4	8.4	10.8	11.1	9.7	14.0	18.1
All Transportation	4	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.2	–	0.3	–	–
Poisoning	93	2.7	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.4	3.6	4.7	5.2	2.3	2.3	4.5
Suffocation	103	3.0	–	–	–	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.4	6.5	4.3	2.9	1.9	1.4	3.6
Other and unspecified	8	0.2	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	0.9	0.4	–	–	–
Homicide	107	3.1	6.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	8.1	5.6	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.3	3.2	4.1
Cut/pierce	21	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	1.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	–	–	0.5
Firearm	49	1.4	–	–	–	0.4	1.3	4.0	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.3
All Transportation	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	0.5	–
Poisoning	1	<.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5
Struck by or against	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.5
Suffocation	11	0.3	–	0.6	–	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	–	0.9	–
Other and unspecified	21	0.6	6.6	–	0.4	0.4	–	1.0	–	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5
Undetermined	77	2.2	4.4	0.6	–	–	–	1.0	2.1	2.9	4.1	5.1	1.3	0.5	0.5
Drowning	13	0.4	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	–	–	–
Falls	4	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–	–
Firearm	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.3	–	–
Poisoning	43	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.2	3.1	1.0	0.5	–
Suffocation	2	0.1	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–
Other and unspecified	13	0.4	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.6	1.2	–	–	0.5
Legal Intervention[4]	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	–	–
Firearm	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	–	–

[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 6-22. Number of Injury Deaths and Crude Death Rate[1] by Mechanism and Intent, Oregon Residents, 2001

Mechanism	Total External[2]		Unintentional		Suicide		Homicide		Undetermined		Legal Intervention[3]	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Total	1,996	57.5	1,257	36.2	524	15.1	107	3.1	77	2.2	11	0.3
Cut/pierce	30	0.9	–	–	9	0.3	21	0.6	–	–	–	–
Drowning	80	2.3	59	1.7	8	0.2	–	–	13	0.4	–	–
Falls	307	8.8	293	8.4	10	0.3	–	–	4	0.1	–	–
Fire, hot object or substance	36	1.0	34	1.0	2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearm	360	10.4	11	0.3	287	8.3	49	1.4	2	0.1	11	0.3
Machinery	13	0.4	13	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Transportation	537	15.5	531	15.3	4	0.1	2	0.1	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle traffic	488	14.1	488	14.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupant[4]	308	8.9	308	8.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver[5]	189	5.4	189	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger[5]	104	3.0	104	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motorcyclist[6]	35	1.0	35	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedal cyclist[6]	13	0.4	13	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedestrian	60	1.7	60	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other & unspecified traffic	72	2.1	72	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedal, other	4	0.1	4	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedestrian, other	11	0.3	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other land transport accident	16	0.5	16	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transport	11	0.3	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural/environmental	15	0.4	15	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poisoning	281	8.1	144	4.1	93	2.7	1	<.05	43	1.2	–	–
Struck by or against	13	0.4	11	0.3	–	–	2	0.1	–	–	–	–
Suffocation	166	4.8	50	1.4	103	3.0	11	0.3	2	0.1	–	–
Other and unspecified	138	4.0	96	2.8	8	0.2	21	0.6	13	0.4	–	–
Adverse effects in medical care	20	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 = zero.

TABLE 6-23. Unintentional Deaths by Type or Source of Injury, Age Groups, and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001

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	1,257	818	439	22	37	146	120	175	166	101	101	185	204
Transportation[1]	561	391	170	11	28	106	71	94	89	49	50	45	18
Motor vehicle	507	344	163	11	26	102	59	83	83	40	45	41	17
Water transport	21	19	2	–	–	2	4	7	3	2	1	2	–
Air transport	7	6	1	–	–	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–
Rail transport	10	8	2	–	2	1	2	1	–	3	–	1	–
Poisoning	144	99	45	–	1	14	22	51	45	8	1	2	–
Gas	5	4	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–
Drugs and medications	134	92	42	–	–	12	21	48	43	7	1	2	–
Suffocation or obstruction	50	25	25	6	–	3	–	3	3	3	7	12	13
Food	18	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	9
Gastric contents	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–
Other substance/object[2]	18	7	11	2	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	4	4
In bed	5	2	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cave-in, falling earth, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Low oxygen environment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanging/strangulation	4	4	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Inanimate mechanical forces	39	33	6	–	2	6	8	5	6	6	4	2	–
Struck by falling object[3]	10	8	2	–	2	2	1	–	2	3	–	–	–
Struck by other object	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caught between objects	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural machinery	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–
Other machinery	8	8	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	–	1	–	–
Firearms	11	9	2	–	–	3	1	3	1	2	–	1	–
Miscellaneous	433	249	184	4	6	17	17	21	23	32	37	114	162
Falls	293	154	139	–	1	3	5	7	12	16	23	92	134
Animal bite/envenomation	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–
Drowning and submersion	42	33	9	3	3	13	5	5	3	6	2	2	–
Electric current	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fire, flames and smoke	34	21	13	1	2	–	5	3	5	4	5	6	3
Excessive natural heat	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Excessive natural cold	7	6	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	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. Unintentional Fatal Falls by Type or Source, Age Groups, and Sex, Oregon Residents, 2001

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	293	154	139	–	1	3	5	7	12	16	23	92	134
On same level	128	59	69	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	12	39	63
Involving ice and snow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From slipping or tripping	55	20	35	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	4	18	27
Collision with another person[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	73	39	34	–	–	–	1	3	3	1	8	21	36
With skis, skates, skateboards	4	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
While carried by another	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Involving wheelchair	6	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2
Involving bed	18	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	13
Involving chair	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Involving other furniture	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Involving playground equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On and from stairs and steps	24	18	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	3	10	5
On and from ladder	8	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	1
On and from scaffolding	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
From building or structure[2]	6	6	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	1	–
From tree	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
From cliff	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
While diving/jumping into water[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other multilevel fall[4]	9	6	3	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	3	–
Unspecified fall	81	37	44	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	24	47

[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 in which the Injury Occurred in Oregon, 2001[1]

Victim Was Traveling by	Total	In Collision with								Non-collision	Other and N.S.
		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		
Total	530	1	–	2	188	50	9	–	86	83	111
Foot	71	–	–	2	51	6	4	–	–	–	8
Pedal Cycle	16	–	–	–	12	2	–	–	1	1	–
Motorcycle[3]	35	1	–	–	13	2	–	–	12	6	1
Car	242	–	–	–	95	26	4	–	57	50	10
Pickup or Van	73	–	–	–	17	14	1	–	14	23	4
Heavy Transport Vehicle	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Bus/Coach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Animal-drawn Vehicle[7]	1	–	–	–	–	*	–	–	–	1	–
Railway Train or Vehicle	–	*	*	*	–	*	–	*	–	–	–
Streetcar	–	*	*	*	–	*	–	*	–	–	–
Industr./Constr. Vehicle	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	–
Agricultural Vehicle	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	–
All-terrain Vehicle	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Unspecified Vehicle	73	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	73

[1] This table includes all motor vehicle land transport deaths regardless of whether or not they resulted from traffic accidents. Excluded are residents of other states who were injured in Oregon but died outside of Oregon.
[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. Fatal Motor Vehicle Injuries Occurring in Oregon[1] by Age, Sex, and Occupant and Traffic Status, 2001

Mode of Transport, Traffic Status & Passenger Status[2]	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	362	168	45	26	24	20	32	60	82	85	47	52	40	17
Motorcycle	35	34	1	1	–	–	2	2	3	10	13	3	–	1	–
Driver, nontraffic	3	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
While boarding or alighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	31	30	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	8	13	3	–	1	–
Passenger, traffic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, traffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Car	242	148	94	24	16	7	9	18	37	30	36	16	21	19	9
Driver, nontraffic	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Person on outside, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
While boarding or alighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	153	98	55	2	4	4	6	15	23	24	27	14	14	12	8
Passenger, traffic	80	45	35	22	12	3	3	3	11	6	6	2	4	7	1
Person on outside, traffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, traffic	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–
Pickup Truck or Van	73	57	16	3	4	7	3	2	5	9	11	8	14	4	3
Driver, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Person on outside, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
While boarding or alighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	43	38	5	–	3	2	1	2	4	5	7	7	6	4	2
Passenger, traffic	27	16	11	3	1	5	2	–	1	3	2	1	8	–	1
Person on outside, traffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, traffic	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–

[1] Excluded are residents of other states who were injured in Oregon but died outside of Oregon.
[2] 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 6-26. Fatal Motor Vehicle Injuries Occurring in Oregon[1] by Age, Sex, and Occupant and Traffic Status, 2001

Mode of Transport, Traffic Status & Passenger Status[2]	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	362	168	45	26	24	20	32	60	82	85	47	52	40	17
Motorcycle	35	34	1	1	–	–	2	2	3	10	13	3	–	1	–
Driver, nontraffic	3	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
While boarding or alighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	31	30	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	8	13	3	–	1	–
Passenger, traffic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, traffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Car	242	148	94	24	16	7	9	18	37	30	36	16	21	19	9
Driver, nontraffic	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Person on outside, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
While boarding or alighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	153	98	55	2	4	4	6	15	23	24	27	14	14	12	8
Passenger, traffic	80	45	35	22	12	3	3	3	11	6	6	2	4	7	1
Person on outside, traffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, traffic	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–
Pickup Truck or Van	73	57	16	3	4	7	3	2	5	9	11	8	14	4	3
Driver, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Person on outside, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, nontraffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
While boarding or alighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driver, traffic	43	38	5	–	3	2	1	2	4	5	7	7	6	4	2
Passenger, traffic	27	16	11	3	1	5	2	–	1	3	2	1	8	–	1
Person on outside, traffic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified, traffic	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–

[1] Excluded are residents of other states who were injured in Oregon but died outside of Oregon.
[2] 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 in which the Injury Occurred in Oregon by Victim's Mode of Transport, Sex, and Age, 2001

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	497	334	163	40	25	23	19	32	57	78	79	41	48	39	16
Pedestrian	62	40	22	8	–	1	1	3	7	13	10	8	7	2	2
Struck by Car, Van, P/U	47	29	18	6	–	1	1	2	5	11	8	5	5	1	2
Struck by Heavy Vehicle	6	4	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–
Pedal Cycle	15	14	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	4	4	1	–	–	2
Motorcycle	32	31	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	9	13	3	–	1	–
Collided with Car, Van, P/U	13	12	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	4	5	–	–	1	–
Collided with Heavy Vehicle	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Collided with Fixed Object	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	–	–
Non-collision	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	–
Car	239	145	94	24	16	7	9	18	35	30	35	16	21	19	9
Collided with Car, Van, P/U	94	55	39	13	3	2	1	7	14	9	14	9	8	8	6
Collided with Heavy Vehicle	26	14	12	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	2
Collided with Fixed Object	57	36	21	5	6	3	3	4	8	9	7	3	3	6	–
Non-collision	49	32	17	2	4	–	3	5	9	9	9	1	4	2	1
Pickup or Van	73	57	16	3	4	7	3	2	5	9	11	8	14	4	3
Collided with Car, Van, P/U	17	13	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	3	3	2	2	2
Collided with Heavy Vehicle	14	11	3	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	1	1	5	1	–
Collided with Fixed Object	14	13	1	–	1	3	2	1	–	–	2	1	3	–	1
Non-collision	23	17	6	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	4	1	–
Heavy Transport Vehicle	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–
Bus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Animal-drawn Vehicle[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Railway Train or Vehicle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Streetcar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other and Unspecified	72	43	29	3	5	8	5	6	6	12	4	4	6	13	–

[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, 2001

Demographic Characteristics	Total	Boating	Bathtub & Hot Tub	Swim-ming Pool	While in Natural Water	Fall into Natural Water	Other & Unspec.
Total	51	14	8	7	14	6	2
Sex							
Male	41	13	6	5	11	5	1
Female	10	1	2	2	3	1	1
Age							
1-4	3	–	1	2	–	–	–
5-14	3	–	–	2	–	–	1
15-17	5	–	–	–	5	–	–
18-19	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
20-24	5	1	1	–	2	1	–
25-34	8	3	2	1	1	1	–
35-44	9	5	–	–	2	2	–
45-54	5	1	1	–	3	–	–
55-64	5	1	1	1	1	1	–
65-74	3	1	2	–	–	–	–
75+	4	2	–	1	–	–	1
County							
Benton	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Clackamas	6	–	2	–	2	1	1
Clatsop	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Columbia	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Coos	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Curry	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	3	1	–	–	1	1	–
Jackson	4	1	–	–	2	–	1
Klamath	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Lane	4	3	–	–	–	1	–
Lincoln	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Linn	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Malheur	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Marion	7	1	2	2	2	–	–
Multnomah	5	1	1	–	2	1	–
Polk	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	4	1	–	–	2	1	–
Washington	4	–	2	1	1	–	–
Wheeler	1	1	–	–	–	–	–

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.

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 6-29. Deaths from Suicide, Homicide, Legal Intervention, and External Causes Undetermined Whether Unintentionally or Purposely Inflicted, by Age, Sex, and Method, Oregon Residents, 2001

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	524	413	111	2	3	38	8	75	17	94	27	84	26	37	12	34	8	36	6	13	4
All Poisoning	93	51	42	–	1	1	–	11	6	15	10	14	13	2	5	3	2	5	3	–	2
Medications	65	27	38	–	1	–	–	2	6	12	10	8	12	2	3	1	2	2	2	–	2
Other Substances	28	24	4	–	–	1	–	9	–	3	–	6	1	–	2	2	–	3	1	–	–
Hanging/Suffocation	103	84	19	2	2	12	1	25	6	20	3	13	2	4	2	2	1	3	–	3	2
Drowning	8	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Firearms[2]	287	246	41	–	–	24	7	35	5	47	11	50	7	26	4	27	4	27	3	10	–
Handguns	194	162	32	–	–	16	4	24	3	26	8	25	7	22	4	20	4	21	2	8	–
Long Guns	86	78	8	–	–	7	3	11	2	20	2	23	–	3	–	7	–	5	1	2	–
Fire, Flames, Smoke	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sharp Object	9	8	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Jumping from High Place	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Homicide	107	70	37	4	4	20	3	13	4	13	8	9	6	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	2
Strangulation & Hanging	11	2	9	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Drowning	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Firearms[2]	49	33	16	1	–	13	1	4	3	7	2	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	1	–	1
Handguns	25	19	6	–	–	8	–	2	3	6	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Long Guns	12	5	7	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	1
Sharp Object	21	16	5	–	–	6	1	2	1	4	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Blunt Object	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bodily Force	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Neglect & Maltreatment	4	3	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal Intervention	11	11	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearms	11	11	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undetermined Manner	77	43	34	2	1	4	2	7	7	13	9	14	12	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
All Poisoning	43	21	22	–	–	2	1	3	5	7	5	7	9	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Drugs/Medications	42	20	22	–	–	2	1	3	5	7	5	7	9	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other Substances	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning	13	7	6	–	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearms[2]	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Handguns	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 6-30. Deaths Due to Firearms by Manner, Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity, County of Residence, and Weapon Type, Oregon Residents, 2001

Characteristics	Total		Unintended Injuries		Suicide		Homicide		Legal Interven.[2]		Undeterm. Manner	
	All Guns	Hand-guns[1]	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	360	222	9	2	246	41	33	16	11	–	2	–
Age												
<1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1-4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5-9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-14	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
15-17	6	5	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
18-19	10	3	1	–	3	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
20-21	17	9	–	1	6	2	6	1	1	–	–	–
22-24	18	12	1	–	11	3	1	–	2	–	–	–
25-34	52	33	1	–	35	5	4	3	4	–	–	–
35-44	73	42	3	–	47	11	7	2	2	–	1	–
45-54	65	33	1	–	50	7	3	3	1	–	–	–
55-64	38	28	2	–	26	4	1	3	1	–	1	–
65-74	34	24	–	–	27	4	1	2	–	–	–	–
75-84	35	25	–	1	27	3	3	1	–	–	–	–
85+	11	8	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Race/Ethnicity												
White	345	212	9	2	240	40	28	14	10	–	2	–
African American	5	3	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Indian	3	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japanese	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	5	3	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic[3]	14	11	–	–	7	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
County of Residence												
Baker	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackamas	24	12	1	–	15	4	1	–	3	–	–	–
Clatsop	4	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbia	11	6	–	–	8	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Coos	10	5	1	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Crook	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curry	6	3	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	16	8	1	–	12	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Douglas	13	7	–	–	9	–	–	1	2	–	1	–
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6-30. Deaths Due to Firearms by Manner, Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity, County of Residence, and Weapon Type, Oregon Residents, 2001 — Continued

Characteristics	Total		Unintended Injuries		Suicide		Homicide		Legal Interven.[2]		Undeterm. Manner	
	All Guns	Hand-guns[1]	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
County of Residence												
Harney	3	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	4	4	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Jackson	22	16	1	–	16	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Jefferson	4	2	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Josephine	12	5	1	–	8	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Klamath	13	11	–	–	8	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Lake	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	38	24	1	1	31	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	4	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linn	15	7	2	–	10	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Malheur	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marion	32	24	–	–	20	5	3	3	1	–	–	–
Morrow	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	56	37	1	–	27	7	11	6	3	–	1	–
Polk	4	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	4	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	8	6	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Union	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wallowa	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	7	3	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	30	17	–	–	25	2	1	–	2	–	–	–
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	6	5	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weapon Type												
Handgun	222	222	2	–	162	32	19	6	–	–	1	–
Long Gun[4]	104	–	5	1	78	8	5	7	–	–	–	–
Other & N.S.[5]	34	–	2	1	6	1	9	3	11	–	1	–

[1] The tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-10) does not distinguish between the types of firearms involved in legal intervention deaths. Although handguns were used in nearly all such deaths, they are not included here.

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

[3] Hispanics may be of any race. Therefore, Hispanics are included in the race totals (e.g., White, Indian); most were white. The category 'Hispanic' sums Hispanic decedents in all race categories.

[4] The ICD-10, unlike ICD-9, does not distinguish between rifles, shotguns, and military (assault) weapons.

[5] Because the ICD-10 does not include codes for the specific types of guns involved in legal intervention deaths, all such deaths are included here. However, nearly all legal intervention gunshot deaths involve handguns.

– Quantity Is 0.

TABLE 6-31. Fatal Overdoses and Poisonings by Manner, Type, Sex, Age Groups, Race/ethnicity, and Selected Counties of Residence, Oregon Residents, 2001

Manner and Type of Substance[1]	Total	Sex		Age Groups					
		M	F	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
Total	513	336	177	–	2	20	73	139	157
Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use	232	165	67	–	–	2	26	51	69
Alcohol[2]	146	104	42	–	–	–	8	23	41
Opioids	32	26	6	–	–	1	6	16	9
Cannabinoids	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sedatives and hypnotics	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cocaine	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other stimulants	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hallucinogens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco[3]	10	7	3	–	–	–	–	1	2
Volatile solvents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other (multiple) psychoactive substances	40	27	13	–	–	1	10	10	16
Unintentional overdoses/poisoning	144	99	45	–	1	14	22	51	45
Nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics, etc.	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Psychotropic, sedative-hypnotic drugs	14	10	4	–	–	1	2	3	6
Narcotics and hallucinogens[4]	84	63	21	–	–	9	9	33	27
Other and unspecified drugs[5]	34	18	16	–	–	2	10	12	8
Alcohol	3	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	–
Organic solvents & halogenated HC[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carbon monoxide & other gases	5	4	1	–	–	–	1	2	1
Pesticides	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other chemicals & substances	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Intentional self-poisoning	93	51	42	–	1	1	17	25	27
Nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics, etc.	4	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Psychotropic, sedative-hypnotic drugs	17	7	10	–	–	–	2	7	5
Narcotics and hallucinogens[4]	12	4	8	–	–	–	2	4	4
Other and unspecified drugs[5]	32	14	18	–	1	–	3	11	10
Alcohol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Organic solvents & halogenated HC[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carbon monoxide & other gases	25	22	3	–	–	–	9	3	6
Pesticides	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other chemicals & substances	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assault by poisoning	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent	43	21	22	–	–	3	8	12	16
Nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics, etc.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Psychotropic, sedative-hypnotic drugs	5	3	2	–	–	–	1	2	1
Narcotics and hallucinogens[4]	17	8	9	–	–	2	4	4	6
Other and unspecified drugs[5]	19	8	11	–	–	1	2	6	9
Alcohol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Organic solvents & halogenated HC[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carbon monoxide & other gases	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pesticides	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other chemicals & substances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] The distinction between deaths classified to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use versus injury deaths is somewhat factitious. For example, deaths attributed to drug toxicity are classified to the former category while deaths attributed to poisoning are classified as injury deaths. If the certifying physician notes that a death is due to chronic drug abuse, then the death is classified to mental/behavioral disorders, but this may not be done in all applicable cases.

[2] Most deaths involving abusive alcohol use are attributed to other organ systems (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver). See "Alcohol-induced deaths" under "Mental Disorders (F01-F99)" in Table 6-6 for a more inclusive count. Note that this figure, too, is an undercount, as it does not include injury deaths in which alcohol played a critical role (e.g., motor vehicle crashes, homicides).

TABLE 6-31. Fatal Overdoses and Poisonings by Manner, Type, Sex, Age Groups, Race/ethnicity, and Selected Counties of Residence, Oregon Residents, 2001— Continued

Age Groups				Race/ethnicity					Residence County			
55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	White	Black	Indian	Other	Hisp[7]	Clack	Lane	Mult	Wash
54	31	29	8	489	8	14	2	9	34	63	173	36
36	24	18	6	224	1	7	–	3	13	18	83	17
31	21	17	5	140	1	5	–	1	7	13	42	11
–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	1	3	2	20	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	3	1	1	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	38	–	2	–	1	1	1	20	2
8	1	2	–	133	7	3	1	3	12	22	58	9
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–
4	1	1	–	77	6	1	–	3	5	13	39	5
2	–	–	–	31	1	1	1	–	3	7	14	4
–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
7	5	8	2	90	–	3	–	2	7	11	18	6
–	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
2	–	–	1	16	–	1	–	–	1	2	5	1
–	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
3	2	1	1	30	–	2	–	2	3	3	5	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	3	–	25	–	–	–	–	2	4	5	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
3	1	–	–	41	–	1	1	1	2	12	13	4
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–
–	1	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	1
1	–	–	–	17	–	1	1	–	1	4	7	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[3] Most deaths resulting from tobacco use were attributed to other organ systems (e.g., lung cancer, emphysema, heart disease). See Tables 6-17 through 6-19 for a more complete account of tobacco-linked deaths.
[4] Including other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system.
[5] Includes deaths resulting from poisoning from multiple substances in more than one category.
[6] HC = hydrocarbons.
[7] Hispanic decedents may be of any race; most were white.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 6-32. Leading Causes of Death by County of Residence, Oregon , 2001

County of Residence	Total	Cancer	Heart Dis	CeVD	CLRD	Unint Injur	Alz-heim-er's	Dia-betes	Flu & Pneu-monia	Sui-cide	Alcohol Induc[2]
Total	30,128	7,091	7,086	2,604	1,743	1,257	1,038	1,033	576	524	431
Rate[1]	867.8	204.3	204.1	75.0	50.2	36.2	29.9	29.8	16.6	15.1	12.4
Baker	211	45	62	20	18	12	6	6	5	2	2
Benton	446	98	129	44	27	16	15	15	13	4	5
Clackamas	2,637	650	606	245	118	120	89	80	51	41	30
Clatsop	405	91	104	38	13	19	13	20	15	6	9
Columbia	403	110	88	24	23	25	10	13	9	11	3
Coos	836	208	211	58	57	30	33	29	9	17	15
Crook	196	45	46	12	16	7	5	8	3	3	–
Curry	302	67	93	20	16	9	11	10	7	5	3
Deschutes	957	228	240	90	48	42	17	18	10	20	15
Douglas	1,119	266	260	86	83	52	28	44	20	18	10
Gilliam	24	4	7	1	2	1	1	–	1	1	–
Grant	93	22	19	7	9	3	2	5	–	3	2
Harney	77	20	23	3	5	4	–	4	1	1	1
Hood River	174	39	44	14	8	11	3	3	3	6	2
Jackson	1,910	445	458	173	128	80	105	49	26	30	29
Jefferson	179	41	42	10	10	18	2	3	1	9	8
Josephine	965	246	262	89	43	38	26	23	12	15	9
Klamath	681	150	159	48	52	29	26	24	17	19	12
Lake	71	18	17	5	5	3	2	2	3	1	1
Lane	2,823	707	611	212	161	122	88	104	55	64	40
Lincoln	571	138	127	50	31	18	23	23	15	8	9
Linn	1,025	235	254	86	66	42	25	34	17	21	18
Malheur	244	54	70	20	17	6	10	11	5	2	2
Marion	2,447	615	546	274	141	95	85	78	37	37	32
Morrow	83	11	24	3	8	5	1	6	–	2	1
Multnomah	5,726	1,248	1,282	499	322	243	196	197	117	83	105
Polk	534	139	134	64	32	18	22	23	10	4	6
Sherman	14	2	3	5	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Tillamook	287	69	61	23	25	13	11	15	2	5	8
Umatilla	609	135	138	59	39	31	11	25	11	8	10
Union	272	64	68	15	18	12	2	14	12	2	2
Wallowa	75	22	18	4	5	5	–	1	1	1	–
Wasco	299	61	74	29	17	8	20	7	6	7	3
Washington	2,703	630	634	231	131	92	124	107	58	55	32
Wheeler	13	4	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	717	164	170	40	47	28	25	32	23	13	7

Abbreviations: Cancer = Malignant Neoplasms; CeVD = Cerebrovascular Disease; CLRD = Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; Unint Injur = Unintentional Injuries; 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, 2001— Continued

County of Residence	Hyper-tension	Parkin-son's Dis	Ne-phrit-is	Aortic Aneu-rysm	Arterio-scler-osis	Septi-cemia	Be-nign Neopl	Pneu S&L	Cong Anom	Peri-natal Cond	Hom-icide
Total	312	293	285	229	195	183	166	155	131	112	107
Rate[1]	9.0	8.4	8.2	6.6	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.1
Baker	–	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	–	–	–
Benton	5	7	5	5	3	–	1	2	2	–	1
Clackamas	32	17	31	27	16	18	18	17	8	10	2
Clatsop	2	3	3	7	3	3	–	1	–	–	1
Columbia	–	3	5	–	1	6	2	1	2	–	2
Coos	6	7	4	5	7	8	2	5	2	2	5
Crook	–	–	2	2	19	1	1	1	–	1	–
Curry	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	–	1	3
Deschutes	6	11	13	6	6	6	10	7	6	6	4
Douglas	28	14	13	7	3	4	3	5	7	9	2
Gilliam	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Grant	1	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	1	–
Harney	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Hood River	5	5	2	2	1	2	–	–	1	–	1
Jackson	28	19	14	8	7	5	18	7	10	5	4
Jefferson	–	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	2
Josephine	11	8	7	8	4	5	5	7	4	1	2
Klamath	10	6	8	6	2	3	4	5	4	2	3
Lake	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	26	32	25	19	13	13	11	9	10	11	10
Lincoln	5	2	8	5	10	3	3	2	1	2	2
Linn	9	7	9	3	3	6	6	2	8	3	4
Malheur	6	3	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	3	–
Marion	25	19	21	17	2	12	16	13	14	11	11
Morrow	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Multnomah	49	69	55	44	52	35	34	37	24	17	34
Polk	4	5	3	4	4	1	4	3	1	–	–
Sherman	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	2	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	2	–	–
Umatilla	7	6	4	2	1	5	3	4	3	2	4
Union	5	2	3	6	–	4	1	1	–	1	–
Wallowa	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	3	2	–	2	4	5	3	1	–	–	2
Washington	19	30	23	21	24	21	12	18	16	19	5
Wheeler	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	12	6	3	9	3	5	3	3	2	5	–

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

TABLE 6-33. Deaths by Age, Sex, and County of Residence, Oregon, 2001

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	30,128	14,690	15,438	138	107	15	24	45	33	233	71	297	134
Baker	211	116	95	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	–
Benton	446	203	243	–	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	5	2
Clackamas	2,637	1,255	1,382	8	10	1	2	4	5	17	3	17	11
Clatsop	405	214	191	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	5	5	–
Columbia	403	208	195	2	–	1	–	2	1	5	–	6	2
Coos	836	439	397	3	–	–	2	–	2	6	1	8	4
Crook	196	101	95	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2
Curry	302	161	141	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Deschutes	957	463	494	13	1	–	–	2	1	10	6	9	1
Douglas	1,119	585	534	5	5	1	2	3	–	8	3	8	1
Gilliam	24	10	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Grant	93	40	53	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Harney	77	36	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1
Hood River	174	95	79	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–
Jackson	1,910	950	960	6	8	–	1	3	2	9	4	15	6
Jefferson	179	88	91	1	–	–	–	1	2	5	1	1	2
Josephine	965	500	465	8	3	–	–	–	1	6	2	3	5
Klamath	681	327	354	2	3	–	2	1	–	6	1	7	4
Lake	71	31	40	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Lane	2,823	1,413	1,410	12	8	–	3	3	4	19	8	37	13
Lincoln	571	283	288	3	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	3	4
Linn	1,025	482	543	4	6	–	–	2	1	11	2	7	8
Malheur	244	114	130	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–
Marion	2,447	1,202	1,245	16	9	4	2	6	2	28	6	25	13
Morrow	83	43	40	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Multnomah	5,726	2,694	3,032	22	21	1	2	4	8	42	8	85	27
Polk	534	255	279	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	1	–
Sherman	14	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	287	148	139	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1
Umatilla	609	315	294	5	5	–	1	3	–	7	2	7	3
Union	272	129	143	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	1
Wallowa	75	36	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Wasco	299	155	144	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	2	–
Washington	2,703	1,247	1,456	16	16	2	4	2	2	19	8	33	18
Wheeler	13	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	717	339	378	5	5	1	1	1	–	4	1	5	1

– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-33. Deaths by Age, Sex, and County of Residence, Oregon, 2001 — 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	578	330	1,212	764	1,643	1,222	2,744	2,298	4,525	4,643	3,260	5,812
Baker	4	2	5	2	13	5	20	16	39	27	29	43
Benton	6	8	12	13	15	15	38	27	80	84	43	90
Clackamas	46	17	94	73	140	117	212	183	407	415	309	546
Clatsop	9	1	19	17	22	19	42	22	65	51	49	74
Columbia	9	5	23	9	28	27	39	36	64	56	29	59
Coos	12	6	33	23	51	36	87	66	154	106	85	151
Crook	2	–	9	4	16	10	25	16	29	29	18	31
Curry	2	3	10	5	24	13	34	27	59	50	30	42
Deschutes	12	17	42	23	56	43	94	76	136	156	89	170
Douglas	13	6	32	20	60	53	161	99	190	164	104	181
Gilliam	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	4	2	3	4	5
Grant	1	–	–	3	2	4	8	7	14	8	13	29
Harney	2	–	3	–	7	4	8	6	9	17	4	13
Hood River	7	–	11	2	8	6	15	9	26	28	24	32
Jackson	32	15	78	35	93	64	179	153	313	302	222	370
Jefferson	5	6	12	7	10	15	20	7	19	23	14	28
Josephine	16	7	41	14	47	39	117	63	154	146	108	185
Klamath	12	10	31	22	39	28	58	63	91	92	80	129
Lake	1	–	3	3	4	4	8	4	9	16	6	11
Lane	56	24	126	87	151	117	253	200	430	424	326	522
Lincoln	7	6	20	16	23	29	80	54	86	91	56	87
Linn	22	17	32	26	67	38	76	89	146	169	115	187
Malheur	2	2	2	8	15	7	25	14	37	41	27	56
Marion	31	32	100	58	136	95	194	200	357	370	305	458
Morrow	1	2	4	–	6	8	7	7	13	12	9	10
Multnomah	161	92	273	169	315	207	485	432	773	912	533	1,154
Polk	5	4	18	9	28	22	46	53	99	66	55	123
Sherman	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	1	2	1	4
Tillamook	6	–	14	6	13	13	42	26	43	40	26	52
Umatilla	13	5	27	11	30	29	57	52	96	90	70	96
Union	1	1	6	3	10	16	24	23	37	42	46	57
Wallowa	1	–	2	1	4	1	6	5	18	11	4	21
Wasco	5	4	11	5	13	5	23	30	49	39	48	60
Washington	64	31	95	75	160	105	204	163	377	441	275	593
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	6	1	1	–
Yamhill	12	7	23	13	35	28	53	60	97	119	103	143

– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-34. Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 65 by Cause and County of Residence, Oregon, 2001

County of Residence	Total	Cancer	Unint Injur	Heart	Suicide	Perinatal	Cong Anom	Alcohol Induc[1]	Homicide	CeVD	Diabetes
Total	118,229	22,574	22,052	11,589	10,566	7,276	5,651	4,454	2,938	2,583	2,422
Baker	604	81	254	121	79	0	0	0	0	2	0
Benton	1,584	366	380	135	101	0	86	134	21	5	13
Clackamas	9,135	2,027	1,642	903	818	649	366	256	88	134	207
Clatsop	1,636	392	467	199	137	0	0	47	47	10	29
Columbia	1,956	388	616	120	218	0	130	26	49	10	35
Coos	2,896	499	378	198	354	130	122	170	117	88	91
Crook	706	130	97	84	84	65	0	0	0	6	0
Curry	657	120	132	131	22	65	0	37	0	37	22
Deschutes	4,326	752	837	329	314	390	309	132	97	209	91
Douglas	3,648	656	548	338	363	585	312	111	11	82	97
Gilliam	97	65	0	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	335	32	99	8	38	65	65	15	0	0	0
Harney	316	51	153	5	15	0	0	4	65	0	3
Hood River	715	109	264	70	136	0	65	15	24	0	9
Jackson	6,241	1,143	1,397	787	489	325	399	241	108	82	129
Jefferson	1,299	131	382	108	234	0	65	100	60	4	0
Josephine	3,279	525	550	453	266	65	259	64	60	63	87
Klamath	2,906	488	584	203	427	130	58	105	71	47	48
Lake	244	64	23	0	32	0	0	30	0	5	0
Lane	11,238	2,146	2,058	1,054	1,393	715	314	351	213	272	138
Lincoln	1,846	339	360	153	177	129	7	37	45	39	116
Linn	4,307	758	917	498	487	194	373	179	106	83	24
Malheur	754	45	83	92	43	195	0	49	0	82	62
Marion	10,454	2,054	2,014	1,009	796	714	544	395	350	176	302
Morrow	420	89	122	29	35	0	65	0	0	3	7
Multnomah	25,430	4,569	4,276	2,468	1,819	1,105	1,020	1,155	1,060	783	422
Polk	1,195	451	83	156	14	0	0	70	0	63	47
Sherman	13	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	882	222	147	89	31	0	91	59	0	0	15
Umatilla	2,960	476	693	284	142	130	194	194	79	31	95
Union	611	159	133	42	66	65	0	12	0	16	16
Wallowa	140	51	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Wasco	838	165	161	88	95	0	0	0	88	5	35
Washington	11,920	2,480	1,827	1,194	1,115	1,235	677	419	178	228	233
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	2,640	539	300	239	195	325	128	47	0	6	49

[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 the heart disease category.

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

Abbreviations: Cancer = Malignant Neoplasms; Unint Injur = Unintentional Injuries; Perinatal = 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, 2001 — Continued

County of Residence	Undet Intent	CLRD	HIV/ AIDS	Flu & Pneu-monia	Viral Hepa-titis	Septi-cemia	Ne-phrit-is	Epi-lepsy	ALS	Aortic Aneu-rysm
Total	1,910	1,485	1,417	968	923	684	446	388	351	283
Baker	19	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	62	55	0	11	0	0	1	0	34	0
Clackamas	87	55	63	63	44	92	14	0	28	61
Clatsop	14	13	23	0	17	0	0	0	4	3
Columbia	0	35	0	17	0	0	15	0	19	0
Coos	61	77	0	10	67	73	1	0	0	19
Crook	27	5	0	0	0	0	20	0	7	0
Curry	0	2	3	0	15	4	0	0	0	0
Deschutes	132	27	0	10	33	0	0	0	20	0
Douglas	89	37	0	3	49	0	5	7	0	0
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harney	0	13	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Hood River	0	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Jackson	39	79	76	34	31	19	12	0	8	32
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Josephine	0	36	108	31	26	0	27	31	34	0
Klamath	21	90	33	0	0	0	4	90	27	8
Lake	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lane	349	83	28	135	75	36	68	65	29	2
Lincoln	68	37	16	10	11	0	0	0	13	5
Linn	53	27	0	19	63	34	8	0	20	6
Malheur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	68	149	86	108	65	158	23	84	33	27
Morrow	0	9	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	3
Multnomah	555	408	843	327	258	98	81	21	39	85
Polk	0	25	22	14	0	0	10	0	0	6
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	0	30	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Umatilla	33	64	0	0	21	0	16	29	0	6
Union	0	2	0	13	0	69	0	0	0	6
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasco	0	15	0	0	16	12	0	33	0	0
Washington	216	40	116	141	75	59	113	28	33	7
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	18	46	0	17	50	1	0	0	3	7

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;
CLRD = Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; 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, 2001

County of Residence	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median
Total	30,128	78	14,690	76	15,438	81
Baker	211	81	116	78	95	83
Benton	446	79	203	77	243	81
Clackamas	2,637	79	1,255	77	1,382	81
Clatsop	405	78	214	76	191	80
Columbia	403	76	208	73	195	78
Coos	836	78	439	76	397	80
Crook	196	77	101	73	95	79
Curry	302	77	161	76	141	79
Deschutes	957	78	463	74	494	80
Douglas	1,119	77	585	75	534	80
Gilliam	24	81	10	81	14	79
Grant	93	83	40	81	53	86
Harney	77	77	36	71	41	82
Hood River	174	80	95	76	79	81
Jackson	1,910	79	950	77	960	81
Jefferson	179	72	88	70	91	78
Josephine	965	79	500	75	465	82
Klamath	681	77	327	75	354	79
Lake	71	78	31	73	40	81
Lane	2,823	78	1,413	76	1,410	81
Lincoln	571	76	283	75	288	79
Linn	1,025	79	482	76	543	81
Malheur	244	80	114	77	130	83
Marion	2,447	79	1,202	77	1,245	80
Morrow	83	76	43	75	40	78
Multnomah	5,726	78	2,694	74	3,032	81
Polk	534	80	255	78	279	83
Sherman	14	80	3	78	11	82
Tillamook	287	78	148	73	139	82
Umatilla	609	77	315	75	294	80
Union	272	81	129	80	143	82
Wallowa	75	82	36	75	39	86
Wasco	299	80	155	78	144	82
Washington	2,703	79	1,247	75	1,456	82
Wheeler	13	76	10	77	3	72
Yamhill	717	80	339	78	378	82

TABLE 6-36. Deaths by Race, Ethnicity, and County of Residence, Oregon, 2001

County of Residence	Total	Race							His-panic[2]
		White	Black	Am. Indian	Chi-nese	Japa-nese	Other Asian[1]	Other & NS	
Total	30,128	29,136	382	257	64	81	199	9	430
Baker	211	210	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Benton	446	438	1	2	1	1	3	–	2
Clackamas	2,637	2,586	14	11	3	5	18	–	22
Clatsop	405	392	–	9	1	1	2	–	4
Columbia	403	398	–	3	–	1	1	–	2
Coos	836	817	1	18	–	–	–	–	4
Crook	196	195	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Curry	302	298	2	2	–	–	–	–	2
Deschutes	957	944	1	9	–	1	1	1	9
Douglas	1,119	1,107	1	8	2	–	1	–	8
Gilliam	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Grant	93	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	174	170	–	–	–	4	–	–	8
Jackson	1,910	1,882	6	15	–	2	5	–	23
Jefferson	179	149	–	30	–	–	–	–	3
Josephine	965	954	3	3	–	3	2	–	13
Klamath	681	653	11	15	–	–	2	–	7
Lake	71	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	2,823	2,778	15	15	1	6	7	1	22
Lincoln	571	557	1	12	–	1	–	–	1
Linn	1,025	1,009	3	11	–	–	2	–	11
Malheur	244	236	–	1	–	7	–	–	9
Marion	2,447	2,406	10	13	4	2	12	–	77
Morrow	83	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Multnomah	5,726	5,223	293	38	43	32	91	6	91
Polk	534	528	–	6	–	–	–	–	7
Sherman	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	287	286	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Umatilla	609	591	3	13	–	1	1	–	21
Union	272	271	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Wallowa	75	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	299	292	1	5	–	–	1	–	5
Washington	2,703	2,611	16	8	9	9	49	1	53
Wheeler	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	717	705	–	7	–	4	1	–	11

[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, 2001

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	30,128	867.8	4,754	886.5	1,174	842.7	1,324	942.0
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	460	13.2	107	20.0	11	7.9	22	15.7
Septicemia (A40-A41)	183	5.3	28	5.2	4	2.9	8	5.7
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	92	2.6	21	3.9	2	1.4	5	3.6
HIV disease (B20-B24)	64	1.8	36	6.7	–	–	2	1.4
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	7,091	204.3	1,045	194.9	283	203.1	326	231.9
Colon (C18)	578	16.6	75	14.0	17	12.2	37	26.3
Pancreas (C25)	397	11.4	55	10.3	20	14.4	17	12.1
Bronchus & lung (C34)	1,981	57.1	300	55.9	77	55.3	83	59.1
Skin (C43-44)	142	4.1	19	3.5	7	5.0	5	3.6
Breast (C50)	530	15.3	82	15.3	25	17.9	24	17.1
Cervical (C53)	51	1.5	7	1.3	1	0.7	2	1.4
Uterine (C54-C55)	83	2.4	9	1.7	4	2.9	5	3.6
Ovarian (C56)	199	5.7	29	5.4	8	5.7	9	6.4
Prostate (C61)	434	12.5	58	10.8	21	15.1	14	10.0
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	137	3.9	19	3.5	5	3.6	8	5.7
Bladder (C67)	183	5.3	30	5.6	12	8.6	7	5.0
Brain (C70-C72)	194	5.6	22	4.1	9	6.5	9	6.4
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	766	22.1	119	22.2	29	20.8	37	26.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	334	9.6	41	7.6	10	7.2	16	11.4
Leukemia (C91-C95)	279	8.0	50	9.3	12	8.6	14	10.0
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	166	4.8	27	5.0	5	3.6	9	6.4
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	1,033	29.8	167	31.1	39	28.0	44	31.3
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	633	18.2	116	21.6	44	31.6	29	20.6
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	293	8.4	57	10.6	14	10.0	8	5.7
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	1,038	29.9	158	29.5	44	31.6	46	32.7
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	431	12.4	89	16.6	17	12.2	17	12.1
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	10,623	306.0	1,627	303.4	377	270.6	478	340.1
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	312	9.0	43	8.0	16	11.5	10	7.1
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	7,086	204.1	1,068	199.2	244	175.1	300	213.4
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	4,730	136.2	670	124.9	141	101.2	198	140.9
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	1,709	49.2	253	47.2	39	28.0	82	58.3
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	2,604	75.0	400	74.6	98	70.3	146	103.9
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	75	2.2	18	3.4	4	2.9	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	356	10.3	53	9.9	14	10.0	23	16.4
Cerebral infarction (I63)	205	5.9	26	4.8	3	2.2	14	10.0
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	1,391	40.1	212	39.5	49	35.2	69	49.1
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	229	6.6	34	6.3	9	6.5	13	9.2
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	576	16.6	99	18.5	22	15.8	21	14.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	1,743	50.2	272	50.7	65	46.7	72	51.2
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	1,134	32.7	192	35.8	43	30.9	45	32.0
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	486	14.0	87	16.2	27	19.4	16	11.4
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	285	8.2	45	8.4	11	7.9	10	7.1
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	112	3.2	11	2.1	2	1.4	6	4.3
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	131	3.8	18	3.4	4	2.9	10	7.1
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	29	0.8	3	0.6	–	–	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	1,257	36.2	197	36.7	49	35.2	45	32.0
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	524	15.1	63	11.7	25	17.9	20	14.2
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	107	3.1	26	4.8	4	2.9	5	3.6
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	77	2.2	22	4.1	8	5.7	1	0.7

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001

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	211	1263.5	446	564.6	2,637	764.0	405	1129.7
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	2	12.0	4	5.1	35	10.1	7	19.5
Septicemia (A40-A41)	2	12.0	–	–	18	5.2	3	8.4
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	–	–	5	1.4	1	2.8
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	–	–	3	0.9	1	2.8
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	45	269.5	98	124.1	650	188.3	91	253.8
Colon (C18)	5	29.9	11	13.9	52	15.1	11	30.7
Pancreas (C25)	1	6.0	3	3.8	37	10.7	7	19.5
Bronchus & lung (C34)	12	71.9	21	26.6	169	49.0	19	53.0
Skin (C43-44)	2	12.0	1	1.3	21	6.1	3	8.4
Breast (C50)	2	12.0	8	10.1	42	12.2	5	13.9
Cervical (C53)	–	–	1	1.3	5	1.4	–	–
Uterine (C54)	–	–	–	–	6	1.7	1	2.8
Ovarian (C56)	3	18.0	3	3.8	25	7.2	3	8.4
Prostate (C61)	4	24.0	7	8.9	37	10.7	8	22.3
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	–	–	3	3.8	8	2.3	–	–
Bladder (C67)	2	12.0	–	–	16	4.6	2	5.6
Brain (C70-C72)	–	–	4	5.1	27	7.8	3	8.4
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	5	29.9	9	11.4	72	20.9	8	22.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	3	18.0	3	3.8	27	7.8	4	11.2
Leukemia (C91-C95)	2	12.0	6	7.6	31	9.0	4	11.2
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	1	6.0	1	1.3	18	5.2	–	–
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	6	35.9	15	19.0	80	23.2	20	55.8
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	–	–	3	3.8	50	14.5	4	11.2
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	1	6.0	7	8.9	17	4.9	3	8.4
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	6	35.9	15	19.0	89	25.8	13	36.3
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	2	12.0	5	6.3	30	8.7	9	25.1
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	87	521.0	188	238.0	938	271.8	159	443.5
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	–	–	5	6.3	32	9.3	2	5.6
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	62	371.3	129	163.3	606	175.6	104	290.1
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	39	233.5	90	113.9	407	117.9	81	225.9
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	10	59.9	43	54.4	142	41.1	31	86.5
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	20	119.8	44	55.7	245	71.0	38	106.0
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	–	–	6	1.7	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	1	6.0	5	6.3	36	10.4	5	13.9
Cerebral infarction (I63)	1	6.0	6	7.6	17	4.9	1	2.8
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	14	83.8	18	22.8	131	38.0	18	50.2
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	2	12.0	5	6.3	27	7.8	7	19.5
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	5	29.9	13	16.5	51	14.8	15	41.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	18	107.8	27	34.2	118	34.2	13	36.3
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	5	29.9	16	20.3	111	32.2	19	53.0
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	2	12.0	7	8.9	46	13.3	4	11.2
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	2	12.0	5	6.3	31	9.0	3	8.4
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	–	–	10	2.9	–	–
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	–	–	2	2.5	8	2.3	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	–	–	3	0.9	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	12	71.9	16	20.3	120	34.8	19	53.0
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	2	12.0	4	5.1	41	11.9	6	16.7
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	–	–	1	1.3	2	0.6	1	2.8
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	1	6.0	1	1.3	4	1.2	1	2.8

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001 — 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	403	909.7	836	1328.0	196	987.4	302	1401.4
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	7	15.8	18	28.6	2	10.1	5	23.2
Septicemia (A40-A41)	6	13.5	8	12.7	1	5.0	2	9.3
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	4	6.4	–	–	1	4.6
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4.6
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	110	248.3	208	330.4	45	226.7	67	310.9
Colon (C18)	12	27.1	11	17.5	5	25.2	4	18.6
Pancreas (C25)	2	4.5	18	28.6	1	5.0	5	23.2
Bronchus & lung (C34)	42	94.8	65	103.3	16	80.6	11	51.0
Skin (C43-44)	2	4.5	3	4.8	–	–	–	–
Breast (C50)	9	20.3	11	17.5	5	25.2	2	9.3
Cervical (C53)	1	2.3	1	1.6	2	10.1	1	4.6
Uterine (C54)	2	4.5	1	1.6	1	5.0	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	1	2.3	4	6.4	–	–	1	4.6
Prostate (C61)	6	13.5	9	14.3	2	10.1	10	46.4
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	3	6.8	4	6.4	3	15.1	2	9.3
Bladder (C67)	4	9.0	12	19.1	1	5.0	2	9.3
Brain (C70-C72)	3	6.8	1	1.6	–	–	2	9.3
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	11	24.8	18	28.6	3	15.1	10	46.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	4	9.0	9	14.3	2	10.1	3	13.9
Leukemia (C91-C95)	4	9.0	7	11.1	1	5.0	6	27.8
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	2	4.5	2	3.2	1	5.0	1	4.6
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	13	29.3	29	46.1	8	40.3	10	46.4
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	9	20.3	16	25.4	5	25.2	5	23.2
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	3	6.8	7	11.1	–	–	3	13.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	10	22.6	33	52.4	5	25.2	11	51.0
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	3	6.8	15	23.8	–	–	3	13.9
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	117	264.1	290	460.7	79	398.0	120	556.8
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	–	–	6	9.5	–	–	2	9.3
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	88	198.6	211	335.2	46	231.7	93	431.6
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	62	140.0	153	243.1	37	186.4	66	306.3
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	19	42.9	51	81.0	17	85.6	22	102.1
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	24	54.2	58	92.1	12	60.5	20	92.8
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2	4.5	3	4.8	1	5.0	1	4.6
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	4	9.0	12	19.1	–	–	4	18.6
Cerebral infarction (I63)	3	6.8	5	7.9	1	5.0	1	4.6
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	13	29.3	27	42.9	6	30.2	11	51.0
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	–	–	5	7.9	2	10.1	2	9.3
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	9	20.3	9	14.3	3	15.1	7	32.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	23	51.9	57	90.5	16	80.6	16	74.2
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	17	38.4	36	57.2	7	35.3	15	69.6
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	8	18.1	9	14.3	3	15.1	5	23.2
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	5	11.3	4	6.4	2	10.1	4	18.6
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	2	3.2	1	5.0	1	4.6
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	2	4.5	2	3.2	–	–	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	25	56.4	30	47.7	7	35.3	9	41.8
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	11	24.8	17	27.0	3	15.1	5	23.2
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2	4.5	5	7.9	–	–	3	13.9
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	–	–	2	3.2	1	5.0	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001 — 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	957	784.1	1,119	1105.7	24	1263.2	93	1192.3
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	14	11.5	11	10.9	–	–	2	25.6
Septicemia (A40-A41)	6	4.9	4	4.0	–	–	2	25.6
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	2	1.6	5	4.9	–	–	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	228	186.8	266	262.8	4	210.5	22	282.1
Colon (C18)	23	18.8	18	17.8	–	–	4	51.3
Pancreas (C25)	14	11.5	17	16.8	–	–	–	–
Bronchus & lung (C34)	66	54.1	86	85.0	–	–	6	76.9
Skin (C43-44)	5	4.1	4	4.0	1	52.6	2	25.6
Breast (C50)	20	16.4	20	19.8	1	52.6	1	12.8
Cervical (C53)	1	0.8	2	2.0	–	–	–	–
Uterine (C54)	1	0.8	1	1.0	–	–	1	12.8
Ovarian (C56)	10	8.2	5	4.9	–	–	–	–
Prostate (C61)	7	5.7	14	13.8	–	–	2	25.6
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	5	4.1	3	3.0	–	–	–	–
Bladder (C67)	3	2.5	6	5.9	–	–	1	12.8
Brain (C70-C72)	6	4.9	7	6.9	–	–	–	–
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	24	19.7	21	20.8	1	52.6	–	–
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	14	11.5	10	9.9	1	52.6	–	–
Leukemia (C91-C95)	6	4.9	7	6.9	–	–	–	–
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	10	8.2	3	3.0	–	–	–	–
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	18	14.7	44	43.5	–	–	5	64.1
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	27	22.1	20	19.8	–	–	1	12.8
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	11	9.0	14	13.8	1	52.6	–	–
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	17	13.9	28	27.7	1	52.6	2	25.6
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	15	12.3	10	9.9	–	–	2	25.6
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	357	292.5	393	388.3	9	473.7	28	359.0
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	6	4.9	28	27.7	–	–	1	12.8
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	240	196.6	260	256.9	7	368.4	19	243.6
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	158	129.5	181	178.9	4	210.5	12	153.8
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	56	45.9	67	66.2	1	52.6	7	89.7
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	90	73.7	86	85.0	1	52.6	7	89.7
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	5	4.1	6	5.9	–	–	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	6	4.9	15	14.8	–	–	1	12.8
Cerebral infarction (I63)	1	0.8	9	8.9	–	–	–	–
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	54	44.2	41	40.5	1	52.6	5	64.1
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	6	4.9	7	6.9	–	–	1	12.8
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	10	8.2	20	19.8	1	52.6	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	48	39.3	83	82.0	2	105.3	9	115.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	37	30.3	33	32.6	–	–	7	89.7
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	16	13.1	23	22.7	–	–	2	25.6
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	13	10.7	13	12.8	–	–	1	12.8
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	6	4.9	9	8.9	–	–	1	12.8
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	6	4.9	7	6.9	1	52.6	1	12.8
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	42	34.4	52	51.4	1	52.6	3	38.5
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	20	16.4	18	17.8	1	52.6	3	38.5
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	4	3.3	2	2.0	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	4	3.3	3	3.0	–	–	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001 — 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	77	1013.2	174	844.7	1,910	1034.1	179	922.7
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	1	13.2	2	9.7	15	8.1	3	15.5
Septicemia (A40-A41)	–	–	2	9.7	5	2.7	2	10.3
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	1	13.2	–	–	4	2.2	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	–	–	4	2.2	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	20	263.2	39	189.3	445	240.9	41	211.3
Colon (C18)	2	26.3	1	4.9	40	21.7	4	20.6
Pancreas (C25)	2	26.3	1	4.9	23	12.5	1	5.2
Bronchus & lung (C34)	7	92.1	11	53.4	133	72.0	8	41.2
Skin (C43-44)	–	–	1	4.9	12	6.5	1	5.2
Breast (C50)	1	13.2	2	9.7	29	15.7	4	20.6
Cervical (C53)	–	–	1	4.9	2	1.1	–	–
Uterine (C54)	1	13.2	–	–	–	–	1	5.2
Ovarian (C56)	–	–	3	14.6	10	5.4	–	–
Prostate (C61)	1	13.2	4	19.4	29	15.7	5	25.8
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	–	–	–	–	5	2.7	3	15.5
Bladder (C67)	–	–	–	–	15	8.1	1	5.2
Brain (C70-C72)	–	–	1	4.9	11	6.0	1	5.2
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	2	26.3	5	24.3	45	24.4	4	20.6
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	1	13.2	4	19.4	18	9.7	3	15.5
Leukemia (C91-C95)	1	13.2	1	4.9	14	7.6	–	–
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	–	–	–	–	18	9.7	1	5.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	4	52.6	3	14.6	49	26.5	3	15.5
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	2	26.3	2	9.7	38	20.6	3	15.5
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	1	13.2	5	24.3	19	10.3	–	–
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	–	–	3	14.6	105	56.8	2	10.3
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	1	13.2	2	9.7	29	15.7	8	41.2
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	29	381.6	66	320.4	686	371.4	57	293.8
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	2	26.3	5	24.3	28	15.2	–	–
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	23	302.6	44	213.6	458	248.0	42	216.5
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	12	157.9	30	145.6	311	168.4	28	144.3
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	3	39.5	12	58.3	84	45.5	11	56.7
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	3	39.5	14	68.0	173	93.7	10	51.5
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	–	–	6	3.2	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	–	–	2	9.7	13	7.0	1	5.2
Cerebral infarction (I63)	2	26.3	–	–	15	8.1	–	–
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	–	–	9	43.7	107	57.9	5	25.8
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	–	–	2	9.7	8	4.3	2	10.3
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	1	13.2	3	14.6	26	14.1	1	5.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	5	65.8	8	38.8	128	69.3	10	51.5
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	3	39.5	2	9.7	75	40.6	9	46.4
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	–	–	4	19.4	22	11.9	2	10.3
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	–	–	2	9.7	14	7.6	2	10.3
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	–	–	5	2.7	–	–
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	–	–	1	4.9	10	5.4	1	5.2
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	4	52.6	11	53.4	80	43.3	18	92.8
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	1	13.2	6	29.1	30	16.2	9	46.4
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	3	39.5	1	4.9	4	2.2	2	10.3
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001 — 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	965	1255.7	681	1060.7	71	946.7	2,823	866.2
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	11	14.3	10	15.6	1	13.3	35	10.7
Septicemia (A40-A41)	5	6.5	3	4.7	–	–	13	4.0
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	2	2.6	1	1.6	1	13.3	7	2.1
HIV disease (B20-B24)	4	5.2	2	3.1	–	–	1	0.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	246	320.1	150	233.6	18	240.0	707	216.9
Colon (C18)	23	29.9	13	20.2	2	26.7	42	12.9
Pancreas (C25)	7	9.1	10	15.6	1	13.3	59	18.1
Bronchus & lung (C34)	79	102.8	46	71.7	4	53.3	201	61.7
Skin (C43-44)	7	9.1	2	3.1	–	–	14	4.3
Breast (C50)	14	18.2	11	17.1	2	26.7	54	16.6
Cervical (C53)	2	2.6	–	–	–	–	1	0.3
Uterine (C54)	1	1.3	–	–	–	–	4	1.2
Ovarian (C56)	6	7.8	4	6.2	1	13.3	21	6.4
Prostate (C61)	19	24.7	10	15.6	1	13.3	45	13.8
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	6	7.8	5	7.8	1	13.3	10	3.1
Bladder (C67)	7	9.1	3	4.7	–	–	24	7.4
Brain (C70-C72)	7	9.1	3	4.7	1	13.3	22	6.8
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	20	26.0	13	20.2	4	53.3	77	23.6
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	8	10.4	8	12.5	2	26.7	28	8.6
Leukemia (C91-C95)	5	6.5	2	3.1	–	–	35	10.7
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	5	6.5	4	6.2	–	–	11	3.4
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	23	29.9	24	37.4	2	26.7	104	31.9
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	28	36.4	13	20.2	–	–	84	25.8
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	8	10.4	6	9.3	1	13.3	32	9.8
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	26	33.8	26	40.5	2	26.7	88	27.0
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	9	11.7	12	18.7	1	13.3	40	12.3
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	378	491.9	229	356.7	24	320.0	895	274.6
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	11	14.3	10	15.6	1	13.3	26	8.0
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	262	340.9	159	247.7	17	226.7	611	187.5
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	181	235.5	104	162.0	12	160.0	391	120.0
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	57	74.2	42	65.4	7	93.3	134	41.1
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	89	115.8	48	74.8	5	66.7	212	65.1
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2	2.6	2	3.1	–	–	7	2.1
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	7	9.1	9	14.0	–	–	35	10.7
Cerebral infarction (I63)	6	7.8	3	4.7	–	–	16	4.9
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	48	62.5	25	38.9	4	53.3	108	33.1
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	8	10.4	6	9.3	1	13.3	19	5.8
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	12	15.6	17	26.5	3	40.0	55	16.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	43	56.0	52	81.0	5	66.7	161	49.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	34	44.2	18	28.0	2	26.7	106	32.5
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	10	13.0	15	23.4	1	13.3	52	16.0
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	7	9.1	8	12.5	1	13.3	25	7.7
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	1	1.3	2	3.1	–	–	11	3.4
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	4	5.2	4	6.2	–	–	10	3.1
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	3	3.9	1	1.6	1	13.3	2	0.6
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	38	49.4	29	45.2	3	40.0	122	37.4
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	15	19.5	19	29.6	1	13.3	64	19.6
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2	2.6	3	4.7	–	–	10	3.1
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	–	–	1	1.6	–	–	16	4.9

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001 — 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	571	1278.8	1,025	990.3	244	762.5	2,447	848.3
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	8	17.9	15	14.5	1	3.1	33	11.4
Septicemia (A40-A41)	3	6.7	6	5.8	1	3.1	12	4.2
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	2	4.5	6	5.8	–	–	6	2.1
HIV disease (B20-B24)	1	2.2	–	–	–	–	5	1.7
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	138	309.1	235	227.1	54	168.8	615	213.2
Colon (C18)	9	20.2	25	24.2	8	25.0	60	20.8
Pancreas (C25)	10	22.4	8	7.7	–	–	30	10.4
Bronchus & lung (C34)	39	87.3	63	60.9	14	43.8	158	54.8
Skin (C43-44)	2	4.5	–	–	1	3.1	11	3.8
Breast (C50)	15	33.6	10	9.7	4	12.5	51	17.7
Cervical (C53)	1	2.2	2	1.9	1	3.1	4	1.4
Uterine (C54)	–	–	4	3.9	–	–	4	1.4
Ovarian (C56)	2	4.5	6	5.8	1	3.1	18	6.2
Prostate (C61)	9	20.2	18	17.4	2	6.2	35	12.1
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	3	6.7	1	1.0	1	3.1	17	5.9
Bladder (C67)	4	9.0	7	6.8	2	6.2	14	4.9
Brain (C70-C72)	4	9.0	10	9.7	2	6.2	17	5.9
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	8	17.9	31	30.0	5	15.6	68	23.6
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	6	13.4	15	14.5	–	–	30	10.4
Leukemia (C91-C95)	1	2.2	10	9.7	5	15.6	24	8.3
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	3	6.7	6	5.8	1	3.1	16	5.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	23	51.5	34	32.9	11	34.4	78	27.0
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	5	11.2	29	28.0	3	9.4	38	13.2
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	2	4.5	7	6.8	3	9.4	19	6.6
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	23	51.5	25	24.2	10	31.2	85	29.5
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	9	20.2	18	17.4	2	6.2	32	11.1
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	202	452.4	361	348.8	97	303.1	876	303.7
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	5	11.2	9	8.7	6	18.8	25	8.7
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	127	284.4	254	245.4	70	218.8	546	189.3
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	84	188.1	173	167.1	50	156.2	360	124.8
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	41	91.8	69	66.7	13	40.6	157	54.4
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	50	112.0	86	83.1	20	62.5	274	95.0
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	1	2.2	3	2.9	–	–	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	5	11.2	13	12.6	6	18.8	34	11.8
Cerebral infarction (I63)	4	9.0	5	4.8	1	3.1	28	9.7
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	30	67.2	39	37.7	7	21.9	136	47.1
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	5	11.2	3	2.9	1	3.1	17	5.9
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	15	33.6	17	16.4	5	15.6	37	12.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	31	69.4	66	63.8	17	53.1	141	48.9
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	19	42.6	49	47.3	11	34.4	89	30.9
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	15	33.6	15	14.5	4	12.5	33	11.4
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	8	17.9	9	8.7	3	9.4	21	7.3
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	2	4.5	3	2.9	3	9.4	11	3.8
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	1	2.2	8	7.7	–	–	14	4.9
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1	2.2	1	1.0	–	–	1	0.3
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	18	40.3	42	40.6	6	18.8	95	32.9
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	8	17.9	21	20.3	2	6.2	37	12.8
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2	4.5	4	3.9	–	–	11	3.8
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	3	6.7	2	1.9	–	–	3	1.0

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001 — 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	83	744.4	5,726	859.3	534	839.6	14	736.8
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	1	9.0	123	18.5	8	12.6	–	–
Septicemia (A40-A41)	1	9.0	35	5.3	1	1.6	–	–
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	26	3.9	1	1.6	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	36	5.4	1	1.6	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	11	98.7	1,248	187.3	139	218.6	2	105.3
Colon (C18)	–	–	88	13.2	10	15.7	–	–
Pancreas (C25)	–	–	64	9.6	8	12.6	–	–
Bronchus & lung (C34)	3	26.9	352	52.8	32	50.3	–	–
Skin (C43-44)	–	–	24	3.6	2	3.1	–	–
Breast (C50)	2	17.9	98	14.7	8	12.6	1	52.6
Cervical (C53)	–	–	12	1.8	1	1.6	–	–
Uterine (C54)	–	–	3	0.5	3	4.7	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	1	9.0	30	4.5	4	6.3	–	–
Prostate (C61)	–	–	71	10.7	12	18.9	–	–
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	1	9.0	27	4.1	1	1.6	–	–
Bladder (C67)	–	–	31	4.7	3	4.7	–	–
Brain (C70-C72)	–	–	28	4.2	1	1.6	–	–
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	1	9.0	150	22.5	16	25.2	1	52.6
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	1	9.0	55	8.3	4	6.3	–	–
Leukemia (C91-C95)	–	–	60	9.0	7	11.0	–	–
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	1	9.0	34	5.1	4	6.3	–	–
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	6	53.8	197	29.6	23	36.2	–	–
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	5	44.8	141	21.2	5	7.9	–	–
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	–	–	69	10.4	5	7.9	–	–
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	1	9.0	196	29.4	22	34.6	1	52.6
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	1	9.0	105	15.8	6	9.4	–	–
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	29	260.1	1,971	295.8	214	336.5	9	473.7
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	–	–	49	7.4	4	6.3	1	52.6
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	24	215.2	1,282	192.4	134	210.7	3	157.9
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	14	125.6	812	121.9	92	144.7	2	105.3
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	5	44.8	297	44.6	36	56.6	1	52.6
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	3	26.9	499	74.9	64	100.6	5	263.2
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	20	3.0	1	1.6	1	52.6
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	–	–	67	10.1	13	20.4	–	–
Cerebral infarction (I63)	–	–	41	6.2	11	17.3	–	–
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	3	26.9	265	39.8	24	37.7	4	210.5
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	1	9.0	44	6.6	4	6.3	–	–
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	–	–	117	17.6	10	15.7	1	52.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	8	71.7	322	48.3	32	50.3	1	52.6
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	5	44.8	230	34.5	16	25.2	–	–
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	2	17.9	106	15.9	3	4.7	–	–
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	1	9.0	55	8.3	3	4.7	–	–
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	17	2.6	–	–	–	–
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	1	9.0	24	3.6	1	1.6	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	6	0.9	–	–	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	5	44.8	243	36.5	18	28.3	–	–
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	2	17.9	83	12.5	4	6.3	–	–
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	–	–	34	5.1	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	–	–	24	3.6	–	–	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001 — 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	287	1166.7	609	859.0	272	1107.9	75	1056.3
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	2	8.1	12	16.9	4	16.3	1	14.1
Septicemia (A40-A41)	1	4.1	5	7.1	4	16.3	1	14.1
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	–	–	2	2.8	–	–	–	–
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	69	280.5	135	190.4	64	260.7	22	309.9
Colon (C18)	2	8.1	11	15.5	11	44.8	–	–
Pancreas (C25)	1	4.1	9	12.7	1	4.1	–	–
Bronchus & lung (C34)	24	97.6	40	56.4	22	89.6	8	112.7
Skin (C43-44)	2	8.1	3	4.2	1	4.1	–	–
Breast (C50)	5	20.3	11	15.5	2	8.1	4	56.3
Cervical (C53)	1	4.1	1	1.4	–	–	–	–
Uterine (C54)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ovarian (C56)	3	12.2	2	2.8	3	12.2	–	–
Prostate (C61)	5	20.3	9	12.7	7	28.5	2	28.2
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	–	–	1	1.4	1	4.1	–	–
Bladder (C67)	1	4.1	1	1.4	2	8.1	1	14.1
Brain (C70-C72)	1	4.1	2	2.8	1	4.1	–	–
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	7	28.5	19	26.8	6	24.4	4	56.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	3	12.2	10	14.1	5	20.4	2	28.2
Leukemia (C91-C95)	3	12.2	5	7.1	1	4.1	1	14.1
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	1	4.1	3	4.2	1	4.1	–	–
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	15	61.0	25	35.3	14	57.0	1	14.1
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	1	4.1	5	7.1	7	28.5	1	14.1
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	3	12.2	6	8.5	2	8.1	–	–
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	11	44.7	11	15.5	2	8.1	–	–
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	8	32.5	10	14.1	2	8.1	–	–
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	90	365.9	216	304.7	95	387.0	23	323.9
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	2	8.1	7	9.9	5	20.4	–	–
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	61	248.0	138	194.6	68	277.0	18	253.5
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	52	211.4	90	126.9	46	187.4	17	239.4
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	15	61.0	33	46.5	13	53.0	3	42.3
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	23	93.5	59	83.2	15	61.1	4	56.3
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	1	1.4	–	–	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	4	16.3	7	9.9	4	16.3	1	14.1
Cerebral infarction (I63)	–	–	7	9.9	3	12.2	–	–
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	15	61.0	36	50.8	8	32.6	1	14.1
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	2	8.1	2	2.8	6	24.4	1	14.1
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	2	8.1	11	15.5	12	48.9	1	14.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	25	101.6	39	55.0	18	73.3	5	70.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	15	61.0	20	28.2	13	53.0	3	42.3
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	9	36.6	8	11.3	6	24.4	5	70.4
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	7	28.5	4	5.6	3	12.2	3	42.3
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	2	2.8	1	4.1	–	–
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	2	8.1	3	4.2	–	–	–	–
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1	4.1	2	2.8	–	–	–	–
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	13	52.8	31	43.7	12	48.9	5	70.4
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	5	20.3	8	11.3	2	8.1	1	14.1
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	–	–	4	5.6	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	–	–	1	1.4	–	–	–	–

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001 — 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	299	1238.1	2,703	593.0	13	838.7	717	829.9
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	8	33.1	45	9.9	–	–	14	16.2
Septicemia (A40-A41)	5	20.7	21	4.6	–	–	5	5.8
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	1	4.1	10	2.2	–	–	4	4.6
HIV disease (B20-B24)	–	–	5	1.1	–	–	–	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	61	252.6	630	138.2	4	258.1	164	189.8
Colon (C18)	7	29.0	49	10.8	2	129.0	13	15.0
Pancreas (C25)	3	12.4	43	9.4	–	–	11	12.7
Bronchus & lung (C34)	22	91.1	159	34.9	2	129.0	41	47.5
Skin (C43-44)	–	–	12	2.6	–	–	3	3.5
Breast (C50)	5	20.7	54	11.8	–	–	17	19.7
Cervical (C53)	1	4.1	4	0.9	–	–	3	3.5
Uterine (C54)	–	–	3	0.7	–	–	1	1.2
Ovarian (C56)	1	4.1	21	4.6	–	–	7	8.1
Prostate (C61)	6	24.8	29	6.4	–	–	9	10.4
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	2	8.3	15	3.3	–	–	6	6.9
Bladder (C67)	1	4.1	17	3.7	–	–	–	–
Brain (C70-C72)	1	4.1	25	5.5	–	–	3	3.5
Lymphatic (C81-C96)	4	16.6	72	15.8	–	–	22	25.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	–	–	37	8.1	–	–	14	16.2
Leukemia (C91-C95)	1	4.1	24	5.3	–	–	5	5.8
Benign & uncertain neoplasms (D00-D48)	3	12.4	12	2.6	–	–	3	3.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	7	29.0	107	23.5	–	–	32	37.0
Organic dementia (F01 F03)	8	33.1	59	12.9	–	–	16	18.5
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	2	8.3	30	6.6	–	–	6	6.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	20	82.8	124	27.2	–	–	25	28.9
Alcohol-induced deaths[2]	3	12.4	32	7.0	–	–	7	8.1
Diseases of circulatory system (I00-I99)	115	476.2	946	207.5	6	387.1	244	282.4
Hypertension/hyperten. renal dis. (I10, I12)	3	12.4	19	4.2	–	–	12	13.9
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	74	306.4	634	139.1	2	129.0	170	196.8
Ischemic heart disease (I20-I25)	53	219.5	409	89.7	2	129.0	115	133.1
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	20	82.8	149	32.7	2	129.0	39	45.1
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	29	120.1	231	50.7	3	193.5	40	46.3
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	–	–	7	1.5	–	–	–	–
Intracerebral hemorrhage, etc. (I61-I62)	2	8.3	39	8.6	–	–	5	5.8
Cerebral infarction (I63)	1	4.1	14	3.1	1	64.5	2	2.3
Stroke of unspecified type (I64)	24	99.4	129	28.3	1	64.5	24	27.8
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	2	8.3	21	4.6	1	64.5	9	10.4
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	6	24.8	58	12.7	–	–	23	26.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	17	70.4	131	28.7	1	64.5	47	54.4
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K92)	11	45.5	77	16.9	–	–	24	27.8
Diseases of the genitourinary sys. (N00-N99)	2	8.3	41	9.0	–	–	6	6.9
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	–	–	23	5.0	–	–	3	3.5
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	–	–	19	4.2	–	–	5	5.8
Congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	–	–	16	3.5	–	–	2	2.3
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	–	–	3	0.7	–	–	2	2.3
Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	8	33.1	92	20.2	–	–	28	32.4
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	7	29.0	55	12.1	–	–	13	15.0
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2	8.3	5	1.1	–	–	–	–
Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	–	–	8	1.8	–	–	1	1.2

[1] Rate per 100,000 population. WARNING: Rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
[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, 2001

County of Occurrence and Manner of Death	All Deaths			M.E. Cases		
	Total	Autopsied	Percent Autopsied	Total	Autopsied	Percent Autopsied
Total	30,208	1,536	5.1	3,290	962	29.2
Baker	183	7	3.8	25	4	16.0
Benton	523	33	6.3	34	15	44.1
Clackamas	2,479	133	5.4	215	73	34.0
Clatsop	352	15	4.3	58	9	15.5
Columbia	223	9	4.0	44	7	15.9
Coos	811	26	3.2	107	19	17.8
Crook	170	2	1.2	29	2	6.9
Curry	205	8	3.9	29	6	20.7
Deschutes	1,027	25	2.4	113	13	11.5
Douglas	1,097	31	2.8	102	15	14.7
Gilliam	11	–	–	1	–	–
Grant	81	–	–	11	–	–
Harney	69	4	5.8	20	3	15.0
Hood River	160	5	3.1	20	5	25.0
Jackson	1,939	63	3.2	196	45	23.0
Jefferson	148	10	6.8	25	9	36.0
Josephine	948	26	2.7	86	23	26.7
Klamath	690	40	5.8	85	39	45.9
Lake	66	3	4.5	17	3	17.6
Lane	2,867	214	7.5	309	178	57.6
Lincoln	503	20	4.0	97	19	19.6
Linn	874	32	3.7	93	29	31.2
Malheur	257	6	2.3	31	6	19.4
Marion	2,483	111	4.5	182	78	42.9
Morrow	52	–	–	5	–	–
Multnomah	6,850	510	7.4	852	242	28.4
Polk	390	14	3.6	36	7	19.4
Sherman	8	1	12.5	4	1	25.0
Tillamook	254	8	3.1	47	6	12.8
Umatilla	496	32	6.5	78	26	33.3
Union	258	2	0.8	34	2	5.9
Wallowa	57	–	–	4	–	–
Wasco	344	12	3.5	32	10	31.2
Washington	2,690	123	4.6	228	59	25.9
Wheeler	8	–	–	2	–	–
Yamhill	635	11	1.7	39	9	23.1
Manner of Death						
Natural	28,201	1,003	3.6	1,556	441	28.3
Unintentional	1,273	290	22.8	1,018	284	27.9
Suicide	520	73	14.0	520	73	14.0
Homicide	108	98	90.7	108	98	90.7
Undetermined	75	54	72.0	75	54	72.0
Legal Intervention/War	13	12	92.3	12	12	100.0
Medical Care Complication	18	6	33.3	1	–	–

– Quantity is 0.

TABLE 6-40. Deaths Occurring in Oregon by Disposal of Remains and County of Residence, 2001

County of Residence	Total		Burial		Cremation		Mausoleum		Removal[1]		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	30,208	100	10,144	34	17,366	57	1,042	3	1,506	5	150	<0.5
Baker	187	100	96	51	84	45	–	–	7	4	–	–
Benton	437	100	140	32	267	61	14	3	15	3	1	<0.5
Clackamas	2,584	100	905	35	1,410	55	157	6	90	3	22	1
Clatsop	381	100	128	34	240	63	3	1	7	2	3	1
Columbia	327	100	129	39	177	54	3	1	16	5	2	1
Coos	825	100	216	26	573	69	8	1	27	3	1	<0.5
Crook	194	100	82	42	108	56	1	1	2	1	1	1
Curry	256	100	44	17	198	77	2	1	12	5	–	–
Deschutes	936	100	258	28	628	67	15	2	33	4	2	<0.5
Douglas	1,101	100	340	31	711	65	10	1	38	3	2	<0.5
Gilliam	23	100	16	70	7	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	92	100	53	58	36	39	–	–	3	3	–	–
Harney	76	100	37	49	38	50	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hood River	164	100	56	34	83	51	9	5	15	9	1	1
Jackson	1,884	100	545	29	1,221	65	39	2	76	4	3	<0.5
Jefferson	177	100	86	49	83	47	1	1	7	4	–	–
Josephine	951	100	233	25	655	69	11	1	51	5	1	<0.5
Klamath	670	100	233	35	398	59	10	1	28	4	1	<0.5
Lake	70	100	27	39	42	60	–	–	1	1	–	–
Lane	2,771	100	846	31	1,763	64	74	3	78	3	10	<0.5
Lincoln	560	100	121	22	396	71	14	2	22	4	7	1
Linn	1,012	100	418	41	529	52	23	2	37	4	5	<0.5
Malheur	205	100	98	48	54	26	–	–	53	26	–	–
Marion	2,412	100	961	40	1,272	53	84	3	85	4	10	<0.5
Morrow	71	100	36	51	31	44	–	–	4	6	–	–
Multnomah	5,594	100	1,945	35	3,050	55	359	6	193	3	47	1
Polk	525	100	220	42	272	52	13	2	15	3	5	1
Sherman	14	100	6	43	8	57	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	280	100	94	34	174	62	6	2	4	1	2	1
Umatilla	498	100	236	47	197	40	6	1	59	12	–	–
Union	254	100	130	51	65	26	5	2	54	21	–	–
Wallowa	65	100	35	54	10	15	1	2	19	29	–	–
Wasco	292	100	117	40	159	54	9	3	7	2	–	–
Washington	2,647	100	845	32	1,519	57	122	5	147	6	14	1
Wheeler	12	100	4	33	8	67	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	709	100	275	39	374	53	40	6	16	2	4	1
Out-of-state	952	100	133	14	526	55	3	<0.5	285	30	5	1

[1] Out-of-state.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 6-41. Unintentional Injury Deaths for Selected Causes, by County of Residence, Oregon, 2001

County of Residence	Total	Motor Vehicle	Falls	Poison - Drugs[1]	Poison - Other[2]	Drowning	Water Transport[3]	Fire
Total	1,257	513	293	134	10	42	21	34
Baker	12	5	2	2	–	–	–	–
Benton	16	6	2	2	1	3	–	–
Clackamas	120	44	31	10	2	5	–	3
Clatsop	19	10	1	3	2	–	–	1
Columbia	25	13	2	1	–	–	–	1
Coos	30	12	7	1	–	1	–	5
Crook	7	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Curry	9	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
Deschutes	42	24	8	2	–	1	3	–
Douglas	52	16	17	3	–	–	–	3
Gilliam	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	11	7	–	1	–	–	–	–
Jackson	80	34	24	3	–	3	1	2
Jefferson	18	9	3	1	–	–	–	1
Josephine	38	21	12	1	–	–	–	2
Klamath	29	13	7	2	–	2	–	–
Lake	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	122	44	23	22	–	3	3	4
Lincoln	18	8	3	2	–	–	2	–
Linn	42	26	6	1	–	1	1	1
Malheur	6	1	2	–	–	1	–	–
Marion	95	50	14	6	1	6	3	2
Morrow	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	243	68	72	56	2	7	5	3
Polk	18	3	7	–	–	1	1	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	13	10	2	1	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	31	17	4	1	1	–	–	2
Union	12	6	1	1	–	–	–	1
Wallowa	5	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Wasco	8	5	2	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	92	35	20	9	–	7	2	2
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	28	7	11	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 zero.

TABLE 6-42. Unintentional Injury Deaths for Selected Causes, by County of Injury, Oregon, 2001

County of Injury	Total[1]	Motor Vehicle	Falls	Poison - Drugs[2]	Poison - Other[3]	Drowning	Water Transport[4]	Fire
Total	1,145	517	269	136	10	37	14	33
Baker	8	5	1	1	–	–	–	–
Benton	12	5	1	2	1	2	–	–
Clackamas	95	35	26	9	–	6	–	3
Clatsop	24	16	1	2	1	–	1	1
Columbia	19	13	2	–	–	1	–	1
Coos	30	14	6	–	–	1	–	5
Crook	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Curry	6	2	–	–	1	–	1	–
Deschutes	37	23	8	1	–	2	1	–
Douglas	56	27	15	3	–	–	–	3
Gilliam	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	9	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
Jackson	73	29	25	2	–	3	1	2
Jefferson	13	6	5	1	–	–	–	1
Josephine	32	17	9	2	–	–	–	2
Klamath	34	20	8	2	–	2	–	–
Lake	10	8	2	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	108	46	20	21	–	1	3	3
Lincoln	22	14	2	2	–	–	2	–
Linn	36	24	5	1	–	1	–	1
Malheur	8	4	1	1	–	1	–	–
Marion	82	42	15	5	1	6	1	2
Morrow	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	224	55	70	67	5	4	1	4
Polk	17	7	8	–	–	–	1	–
Sherman	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	22	12	3	–	–	3	1	–
Umatilla	24	13	4	1	1	–	–	2
Union	13	5	2	1	–	–	–	1
Wallowa	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	12	9	2	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	73	38	12	10	–	4	–	1
Wheeler	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Yamhill	20	6	9	1	–	–	–	1

[1] "Total" includes all unintentional injury deaths, not just the seven categories shown.
[2] Includes overdoses from all drugs/medications; ICD-10 codes do not distinguish between illicit and licit drugs.
[3] Includes poisonings by substances other than drugs, such as carbon monoxide and alcohol.
[4] Includes both drownings and other mishaps, but not voluntarily jumping from a watercraft.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 6-43. Selected Causes of Death for the Residents of Oregon's Largest Cities, 2001

City of Residence	Population	Total Deaths	Selected Causes of Death									
			Cancr	Heart	CeVD	CLRD	Un Inj	Alz	Dia	Pne	Sui	Alc
State Total	3,471,700	30,128	7,091	7,086	2,604	1,743	1,257	1,038	1,033	576	524	431
Albany	41,650	390	94	94	35	22	19	9	13	9	6	6
Ashland	19,770	170	34	36	15	10	11	15	2	6	2	1
Beaverton	77,170	598	124	139	51	18	24	24	24	14	15	11
Bend	55,080	476	89	123	51	25	24	9	5	7	6	8
Canby	12,790	111	24	26	15	3	8	1	5	1	1	–
Central Point ..	13,460	146	24	48	20	10	5	6	2	3	2	–
Coos Bay	15,470	253	69	60	18	24	7	5	8	1	7	5
Corvallis	51,040	299	60	87	32	18	11	12	9	7	3	5
Dallas	12,650	178	44	43	22	13	7	11	8	3	–	1
Eugene	140,550	1,174	283	244	98	65	49	44	39	22	25	17
Forest Grove ..	18,380	209	34	59	22	19	5	12	14	3	2	2
Gladstone	11,450	119	35	27	14	5	5	1	2	3	–	2
Grants Pass ...	23,670	367	69	111	30	20	10	8	7	5	4	4
Gresham	91,420	735	141	170	78	37	37	32	23	13	13	14
Hermiston	13,560	111	20	24	8	6	6	3	1	4	2	–
Hillsboro	73,200	348	81	89	24	20	15	17	9	4	11	4
Keizer	32,950	253	66	57	35	13	7	10	6	2	6	3
Klamath Falls	19,540	216	38	48	16	21	11	11	8	3	10	5
La Grande	12,420	168	38	45	9	11	5	2	12	6	1	1
Lake Oswego	35,580	257	75	61	27	9	10	3	6	5	9	1
Lebanon	13,190	165	30	44	11	16	4	4	3	1	2	5
McMinnville	27,500	265	62	54	13	23	8	14	11	9	2	2
Medford	64,730	777	163	180	78	57	26	49	23	9	8	15
Milwaukie	20,550	479	115	103	42	13	15	24	16	11	3	8
Newberg	18,280	175	39	47	15	8	6	6	4	6	6	1
Ontario	11,140	112	28	28	10	5	4	4	4	4	–	1
Oregon City ...	26,680	257	42	67	26	16	15	10	7	5	1	3
Pendleton	16,600	155	30	38	16	17	8	3	8	1	4	2
Portland	536,240	4,754	1,045	1,068	400	272	197	158	167	99	63	89
Redmond	14,960	131	33	31	15	3	4	2	5	2	3	2
Roseburg	20,200	306	52	79	21	21	17	8	17	6	5	5
Salem	139,320	1,324	326	300	146	72	45	46	44	21	20	17
Springfield	53,450	525	126	103	35	44	25	17	19	11	11	7
The Dalles	12,230	188	35	46	21	14	4	15	4	3	4	3
Tigard	43,040	370	90	95	38	17	8	15	11	4	7	2
Troutdale	13,980	70	14	15	3	3	5	1	1	3	1	1
Tualatin	23,270	130	30	30	12	5	1	9	3	7	5	1
West Linn	23,090	110	38	25	9	3	2	7	4	2	3	1
Wilsonville	14,170	108	29	29	11	6	1	6	4	–	2	–
Woodburn	20,410	223	58	58	22	10	4	9	8	4	3	5

– Quantity is zero.

Abbreviations: Cancr = Malignant Neoplasms; CeVD = Cerebrovascular Disease; CLRD = Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; Un Inj = Unintentional Injuries; Alz = Alzheimer's Disease Dia = Diabetes Mellitus Pne = Pneumonia and Influenza Sui = Suicide Alc = Alcohol-induced deaths.

TABLE 6-43. Selected Causes of Death for the Residents of Oregon's Largest Cities, 2001

City of Residence	Population	Total Deaths	Selected Causes of Death									
			Cancr	Heart	CeVD	CLRD	Un Inj	Alz	Dia	Pne	Sui	Alc
State Total	3,471,700	30,128	7,091	7,086	2,604	1,743	1,257	1,038	1,033	576	524	431
Albany	41,650	390	94	94	35	22	19	9	13	9	6	6
Ashland	19,770	170	34	36	15	10	11	15	2	6	2	1
Beaverton	77,170	598	124	139	51	18	24	24	24	14	15	11
Bend	55,080	476	89	123	51	25	24	9	5	7	6	8
Canby	12,790	111	24	26	15	3	8	1	5	1	1	–
Central Point ..	13,460	146	24	48	20	10	5	6	2	3	2	–
Coos Bay	15,470	253	69	60	18	24	7	5	8	1	7	5
Corvallis	51,040	299	60	87	32	18	11	12	9	7	3	5
Dallas	12,650	178	44	43	22	13	7	11	8	3	–	1
Eugene	140,550	1,174	283	244	98	65	49	44	39	22	25	17
Forest Grove ..	18,380	209	34	59	22	19	5	12	14	3	2	2
Gladstone	11,450	119	35	27	14	5	5	1	2	3	–	2
Grants Pass ...	23,670	367	69	111	30	20	10	8	7	5	4	4
Gresham	91,420	735	141	170	78	37	37	32	23	13	13	14
Hermiston	13,560	111	20	24	8	6	6	3	1	4	2	–
Hillsboro	73,200	348	81	89	24	20	15	17	9	4	11	4
Keizer	32,950	253	66	57	35	13	7	10	6	2	6	3
Klamath Falls	19,540	216	38	48	16	21	11	11	8	3	10	5
La Grande	12,420	168	38	45	9	11	5	2	12	6	1	1
Lake Oswego	35,580	257	75	61	27	9	10	3	6	5	9	1
Lebanon	13,190	165	30	44	11	16	4	4	3	1	2	5
McMinnville	27,500	265	62	54	13	23	8	14	11	9	2	2
Medford	64,730	777	163	180	78	57	26	49	23	9	8	15
Milwaukie	20,550	479	115	103	42	13	15	24	16	11	3	8
Newberg	18,280	175	39	47	15	8	6	6	4	6	6	1
Ontario	11,140	112	28	28	10	5	4	4	4	4	–	1
Oregon City ...	26,680	257	42	67	26	16	15	10	7	5	1	3
Pendleton	16,600	155	30	38	16	17	8	3	8	1	4	2
Portland	536,240	4,754	1,045	1,068	400	272	197	158	167	99	63	89
Redmond	14,960	131	33	31	15	3	4	2	5	2	3	2
Roseburg	20,200	306	52	79	21	21	17	8	17	6	5	5
Salem	139,320	1,324	326	300	146	72	45	46	44	21	20	17
Springfield	53,450	525	126	103	35	44	25	17	19	11	11	7
The Dalles	12,230	188	35	46	21	14	4	15	4	3	4	3
Tigard	43,040	370	90	95	38	17	8	15	11	4	7	2
Troutdale	13,980	70	14	15	3	3	5	1	1	3	1	1
Tualatin	23,270	130	30	30	12	5	1	9	3	7	5	1
West Linn	23,090	110	38	25	9	3	2	7	4	2	3	1
Wilsonville	14,170	108	29	29	11	6	1	6	4	–	2	–
Woodburn	20,410	223	58	58	22	10	4	9	8	4	3	5

– Quantity is zero.

Abbreviations: Cancr = Malignant Neoplasms; CeVD = Cerebrovascular Disease; CLRD = Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; Un Inj = Unintentional Injuries; Alz = Alzheimer's Disease Dia = Diabetes Mellitus Pne = Pneumonia and Influenza Sui = Suicide Alc = Alcohol-induced deaths.

TABLE 6-44. Age-adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, Oregon Residents, Both Genders, 1999-2001

Cause of Death	1999	2000	2001
Total	845.5	826.8	835.8
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	12.6	12.4	12.9
Septicemia (A40-A41)	5.5	5.3	5.0
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)	2.1	1.7	1.8
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	199.3	197.5	198.8
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	2.9	2.6	3.3
Digestive organs (C15-26)	44.5	42.8	45.2
Esophagus (C15)	4.9	4.8	5.7
Stomach (C16)	4.0	3.7	2.8
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	19.7	17.8	19.8
Colon (C18)	16.0	14.3	16.1
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	3.0	4.4	3.5
Pancreas (C25)	10.9	10.2	11.2
Respiratory, intrathoracic organs (C30-39)	55.8	60.7	57.6
Bronchus & lung (C34)	54.4	59.2	56.0
Skin (C43-44)	3.6	4.2	3.9
Melanoma of skin (C43)	3.1	3.0	3.3
Breast (C50)	14.8	13.8	14.9
Female genital organs (C51-58)	9.0	9.6	10.1
Cervix uteri (C53)	1.1	1.1	1.3
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)	2.1	2.5	2.3
Ovary (C56)	5.5	5.7	5.6
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	12.8	12.0	12.2
Prostate (C61)	12.7	11.7	11.8
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	3.9	4.5	3.7
Bladder (C67)	4.8	4.6	5.1
Brain, etc. (C70-C72)	4.6	5.4	5.4
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	21.2	20.4	21.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	9.1	8.5	9.3
Leukemia (C91-C95)	7.1	7.5	7.8
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	2.9	2.6	2.3
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	3.3	3.5	3.7
Multiple myeloma (C88, C90)	4.5	3.8	3.9
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)	5.7	4.9	4.4
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)	2.7	3.0	2.8
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)	33.2	31.8	37.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	24.6	23.8	28.7
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)	23.4	25.1	25.9
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	14.8	16.5	17.2
Due to alcohol (F10)	3.2	3.5	4.1
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	3.6	2.8	2.4
Alcohol-induced deaths†	8.8	10.9	12.1
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	41.6	43.1	47.5
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	2.3	2.7	2.6
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	7.3	7.7	7.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	24.7	24.8	28.2

*Indicates number of deaths less than 20, rate would be unreliable.

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

Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population based on U.S. year 2000 standard; populations used for computing death rates are based on Portland State Center for Population Research estimates.

TABLE 6-44. Age-adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, Oregon Residents, Both Genders, 1999-2001 (Continued)

Cause of Death	1999	2000	2001
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	312.0	292.7	292.3
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00-I78)	310.9	291.5	290.7
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	207.8	197.5	195.2
Rheumatic heart diseases (I00-I09)	2.2	1.8	1.9
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	5.2	5.2	6.0
Ischemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	141.8	132.5	130.6
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	49.3	49.4	47.3
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	92.5	82.6	83.0
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis. (I25.0)	13.6	11.9	11.4
Other chr. ischemic heart dis. (I20, 125.1-125.9)	78.8	70.9	71.8
Heart failure (I50)	21.2	22.4	21.6
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	20.2	21.2	20.7
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	7.0	6.3	8.6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	80.3	70.8	71.3
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2.0	2.4	2.2
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)	9.6	9.2	9.9
Cerebral infarction (I63)	6.3	5.2	5.4
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	41.2	37.1	38.0
Atherosclerosis (I70)	5.7	6.3	5.3
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	6.8	6.3	6.4
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)	3.0	4.2	3.6
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	82.3	77.2	77.8
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	19.5	17.5	15.8
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	19.1	16.9	15.8
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)	50.4	47.9	48.7
Emphysema (J43)	8.5	8.3	7.5
Asthma (J45-J46)	2.2	1.7	1.9
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	39.3	37.2	38.9
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	4.3	3.8	4.2
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	28.2	26.9	31.3
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)	8.9	8.7	9.8
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	5.5	6.8	7.8
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)	6.2	7.2	8.0
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	12.0	13.4	13.4
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	7.3	8.3	8.0
Renal failure (N17-N19)	7.0	8.1	7.4
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	3.6	3.6	4.0
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	3.4	3.2	3.4
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)	4.6	3.9	3.8
Symptoms & Signs NEC (R00-R99)	21.5	28.7	18.7
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	55.5	54.2	56.5
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	33.9	34.5	35.3
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	14.7	15.8	16.1
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59, Y86)	19.1	18.9	19.6
Falls (W00-W19)	5.3	7.4	8.0
Poisoning (X40-X49)	4.3	4.0	4.1
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	14.9	14.3	15.0
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	3.2	2.7	3.1
Gunshot (Any Manner)††	11.7	10.8	10.3

*Indicates number of deaths less than 20, rate would be unreliable.

†† Includes ICD-10 codes W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, and Y35.0.

Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population based on U.S. year 2000 standard; populations used for computing death rates are based on Portland State Center for Population Research estimates.

TABLE 6-44. Age-adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, Oregon Residents, Males, 1999-2001

Cause of Death	1999	2000	2001
Total	989.9	986.2	993.5
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	15.3	15.5	16.2
Septicemia (A40-A41)	5.0	5.9	5.2
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)	4.0	3.3	3.2
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	239.9	238.7	241.9
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	4.5	3.9	4.4
Digestive organs (C15-26)	55.3	55.0	59.3
Esophagus (C15)	8.4	8.8	10.4
Stomach (C16)	6.2	5.2	4.1
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	23.6	20.8	25.2
Colon (C18)	19.1	16.3	20.1
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	4.2	5.9	4.8
Pancreas (C25)	10.8	12.2	12.9
Respiratory, intrathoracic organs (C30-39)	70.1	75.4	70.6
Bronchus & lung (C34)	68.1	73.3	68.0
Skin (C43-44)	5.3	6.0	6.0
Melanoma of skin (C43)	4.4	3.9	5.1
Breast (C50)	*	*	*
Female genital organs (C51-58)	*	*	*
Cervix uteri (C53)	*	*	*
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)	*	*	*
Ovary (C56)	*	*	*
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	32.8	30.8	31.7
Prostate (C61)	32.4	30.3	31.2
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	5.8	6.1	5.9
Bladder (C67)	8.3	8.3	9.6
Brain, etc. (C70-C72)	6.0	6.5	6.7
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	26.4	26.3	27.2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	10.7	10.7	11.1
Leukemia (C91-C95)	8.6	9.9	10.1
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	3.8	4.2	3.5
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	3.8	4.4	4.4
Multiple myeloma (C88, C90)	6.5	5.2	5.5
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)	6.0	6.1	5.1
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)	2.7	3.6	2.6
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)	36.8	35.7	40.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	28.2	27.1	31.7
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)	24.6	27.2	27.0
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	12.0	14.9	14.9
Due to alcohol (F10)	5.7	6.0	6.2
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	5.6	4.3	3.6
Alcohol-induced deaths†	14.3	17.4	18.0
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	42.4	43.1	48.2
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	2.0	3.1	3.5
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	11.2	12.3	11.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	21.0	19.9	24.2

*Indicates number of deaths less than 20, rate would be unreliable.
† Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population based on U.S. year 2000 standard; populations used for computing death rates are based on Portland State Center for Population Research estimates.

TABLE 6-44. Age-adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, Oregon Residents, Males, 1999-2001 (Continued)

Cause of Death	1999	2000	2001
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	362.5	354.9	351.7
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00-I78)	361.4	353.7	350.5
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	259.1	256.5	250.7
Rheumatic heart diseases (I00-I09)	1.7	1.5	1.0
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	4.2	3.5	5.2
Ischemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	191.8	185.9	183.0
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	67.1	66.7	66.0
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	124.4	118.5	116.6
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis. (I25.0)	16.6	15.4	15.6
Other chr. ischemic heart dis. (I20, 125.1-125.9)	108.0	103.2	101.2
Heart failure (I50)	20.9	24.0	21.5
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	19.9	22.3	20.7
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	5.7	4.8	7.1
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	77.4	70.8	74.5
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	1.4	1.9	1.8
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)	10.7	9.4	11.0
Cerebral infarction (I63)	6.2	5.3	6.6
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	39.0	37.4	37.8
Atherosclerosis (I70)	6.1	7.4	5.4
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	9.8	10.5	9.2
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)	3.3	3.7	3.8
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	98.8	93.9	91.9
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	22.7	19.3	18.4
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	22.3	18.9	18.4
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)	60	58.4	56.5
Emphysema (J43)	10.4	9.9	9.2
Asthma (J45-J46)	1.5	1.6	1.2
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	47.8	46.7	45.8
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	5.8	5.6	6.3
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	30.8	30.8	36.1
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)	12.2	12.3	13.4
Alcoholic liver disease† (K70)	8.1	10.6	11.4
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)	4.9	4.3	5.7
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	11.4	15.5	15.5
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	8.7	10.6	11
Renal failure (N17-N19)	8.3	10.5	10.4
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	1.7	3.2	2.6
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	3.6	3.6	3.7
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)	4.9	4.8	4.2
Symptoms & Signs NEC (R00-R99)	23.3	31.5	19.8
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	80.7	77.4	82.5
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	46.4	46.5	50.4
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	19.9	21.9	22.8
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59, Y86)	26.7	24.7	27.6
Falls (W00-W19)	7.2	8.8	10.9
Poisoning (X40-X49)	6.7	5.7	5.6
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	25.6	23.3	24.2
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	4.4	4.4	4.1
Gunshot (Any Manner)††	21.1	19	18

*Indicates number of deaths less than 20, rate would be unreliable.

†† Includes ICD-10 codes W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, and Y35.0.

Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population based on U.S. year 2000 standard; populations used for computing death rates are based on Portland State Center for Population Research estimates.

TABLE 6-44. Age-adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, Oregon Residents, Females, 1999-2001

Cause of Death	1999	2000	2001
Total	726.1	704.6	718.5
Infections & Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	9.7	9.8	9.4
Septicemia (A40-A41)	5.9	4.9	5.0
HIV/AIDS (B20-B24)	*	*	*
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	171.7	171	171.5
Lip, oral cavity & pharynx (C00-C14)	1.6	1.5	2.3
Digestive organs (C15-26)	35.8	33.2	34.3
Esophagus (C15)	2.1	1.7	2.0
Stomach (C16)	2.3	2.6	2.0
Colon, rectum & anus (C18-C21)	16.8	15.3	15.7
Colon (C18)	13.8	12.7	13.1
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	2.2	3.0	2.7
Pancreas (C25)	10.7	8.4	9.9
Respiratory, intrathoracic organs (C30-39)	45.3	50.4	48.2
Bronchus & lung (C34)	44.6	49.4	47.5
Skin (C43-44)	2.4	2.7	2.4
Melanoma of skin (C43)	2.2	2.3	1.9
Breast (C50)	26.8	24.7	26.7
Female genital organs (C51-58)	16.4	17.4	18.0
Cervix uteri (C53)	1.9	1.9	2.6
Corpus uteri (C54-C55)	3.5	4.3	4.1
Ovary (C56)	10.2	10.5	10.0
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	*	*	*
Prostate (C61)	*	*	*
Kidney & renal pelvis (C64-C65)	2.2	3.1	2.4
Bladder (C67)	2.5	2.2	2.2
Brain, etc. (C70-C72)	3.3	4.8	4.5
Lymphoid & hematopoietic (C81-C96)	17.0	16.1	17.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	7.6	7.1	8.4
Leukemia (C91-C95)	6.2	5.9	6.3
Lymphoid leukemia (C91)	2.3	1.9	1.4
Myeloid leukemia (C92)	2.8	2.8	3.0
Multiple myeloma (C88, C90)	3.2	2.9	2.7
Neoplasm not specif. as malig. (D00-D48)	5.4	4.2	4.2
Diseases of the Blood (D50-89)	2.9	2.9	2.6
Endocrine & Nutritional Dis. (E00-E88)	30.3	28.5	35.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	22.2	21.5	26.7
Mental Disorders (F01-F99)	20.7	22.5	23.8
Organic dementia (F01, F03)	15.8	17.5	18.3
Due to alcohol (F10)	1.2	1.3	2.2
Due to psychoactive substance (F11-F19)	1.5	1.5	1.4
Alcohol-induced deaths†	4.0	4.9	6.9
Nervous System Dis. (G00-G99)	40.2	42.8	46.5
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (G12.2)	2.3	2.4	2.0
Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	5.0	4.9	5.7
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	26.5	27.4	30.2

*Indicates number of deaths less than 20, rate would be unreliable.
† Includes ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, O35.4, P04.3, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.
Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population based on U.S. year 2000 standard; populations used for computing death rates are based on Portland State Center for Population Research estimates.

TABLE 6-44. Age-adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes, Oregon Residents, Females, 1999-2001 (Continued)

Cause of Death	1999	2000	2001
Circulatory System Diseases (I00-I99)	269.7	245.2	247.7
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00-I78)	268.5	244.1	245.9
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	167.0	153.3	154.2
Rheumatic heart diseases (I00-I09)	2.5	2.2	2.5
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	5.6	5.8	6.5
Ischemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	103.1	92.6	92.6
Myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	35.7	36.7	33.9
Chronic isch. heart dis. (I20, I25)	67.3	55.5	58.6
Atheroscler. cardiovascular dis. (I25.0)	11.0	8.8	8.4
Other chr. ischemic heart dis. (I20, 125.1-125.9)	56.2	46.8	50.4
Heart failure (I50)	21.2	21.3	21.4
Congestive heart failure (I50.0)	20.3	20.4	20.5
Hypertension & hyp. renal dis. (I10, I12)	7.8	6.9	9.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	81.1	70.3	69.0
Subarachnoid hemorrhage (I60)	2.7	2.8	2.4
Intracerebral hemorrhage (I61-I62)	8.8	9.3	9.1
Cerebral infarction (I63)	6.1	4.8	5.0
Stroke (type not specified) (I64)	41.9	36.6	38.2
Atherosclerosis (I70)	5.3	5.9	5.3
Aortic aneurysm & dissection (I71)	4.6	3.7	4.5
Diseases of arteries (I72-I78)	2.9	4.4	3.9
Respiratory System Diseases (J00-J99)	71.7	67.4	70.1
Influenza & pneumonia (J10-J18)	17.3	16.4	14.4
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	17.0	15.6	14.3
Chronic lower respiratory dis. (J40-J47)	44.4	42	44.6
Emphysema (J43)	7.2	7.7	6.7
Asthma (J45-J46)	3.0	2	2.4
Other CLRD (J44, J47)	34.1	31.8	35.1
Pneumonitis due to solids & liquids (J69)	3.7	3	3.2
Digestive System Diseases (K00-K92)	25.3	24	27.3
Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)	5.7	5.4	6.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.7	3.4	4.4
Musculoskeletal Disease (M00-M99)	7.0	8.8	9.6
Genitourinary System Dis. (N00-N99)	12.7	12.2	12.2
Nephritis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	6.8	6.8	6.1
Renal failure (N17-N19)	6.5	6.7	5.9
Urinary tract infection (N39.0)	4.6	4.1	5.1
Perinatal Conditions (P00-P96)	3.2	2.8	3.1
Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)	4.4	3.4	3.5
Symptoms & Signs NEC (R00-R99)	19.1	25.8	17.1
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	31.6	32.8	32.7
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	21.9	23.2	22.1
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	9.6	10.4	9.5
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59, Y86)	12.1	12.9	12.8
Falls (W00-W19)	4.0	6.2	6.0
Poisoning (X40-X49)	2.3	2.2	2.7
Suicide (X60-X84, Y87.0)	4.9	6.4	6.3
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	2.2	*	2.1
Gunshot (Any Manner)††	3.3	3.6	3.2

*Indicates number of deaths less than 20, rate would be unreliable.

†† Includes ICD-10 codes W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, and Y35.0.

Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population based on U.S. year 2000 standard; populations used for computing death rates are based on Portland State Center for Population Research estimates.

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.

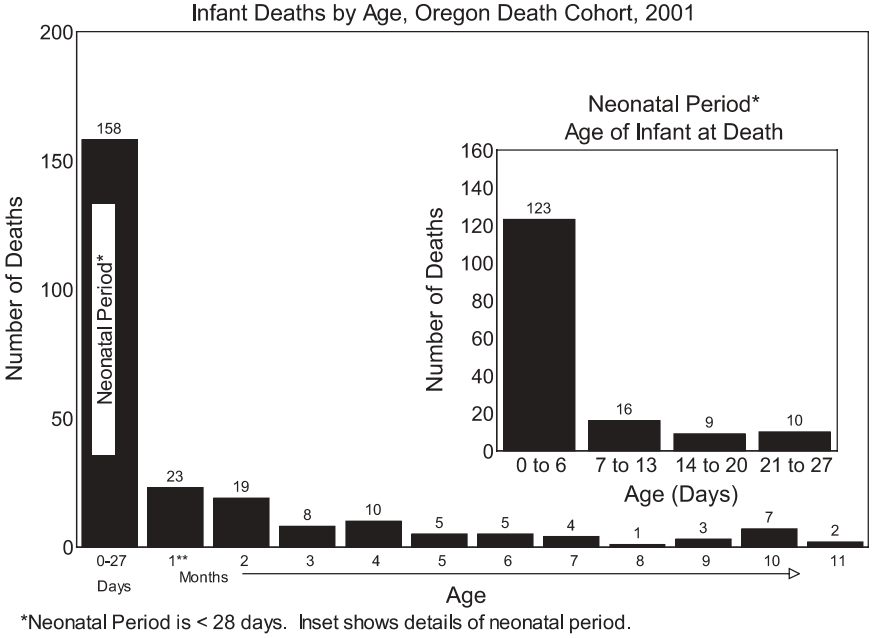
Fetal and Infant Mortality

INTRODUCTION

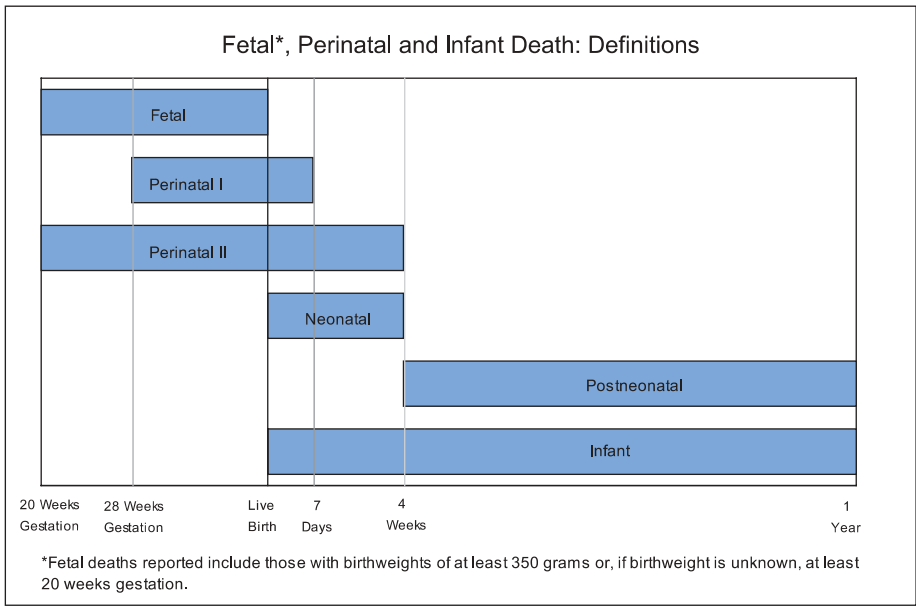
This report presents fetal and infant mortality data. Infant deaths are deaths that occur within one year of birth. Fetal deaths included in this report are of fetuses whose birth weight was at least 350 grams or, if birth weight was unknown, 20 weeks gestation or more. This definition applies to data 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, next page).

This report analyzes the above categories using 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.

Figure 7-1.
Infant Deaths by Age, Oregon Death Cohort, 2001



*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.



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.

- 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 2001.

- 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 2000, and died in either 2000 or 2001.

USE OF THE 2001 DEATH COHORT

This report uses data from the 2001 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.

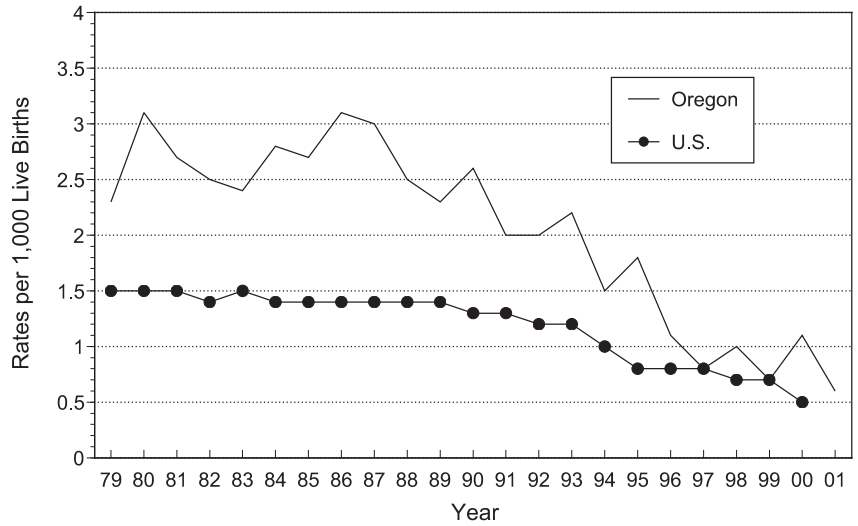
INFANT DEATH: BASIC FACTS

Here are the basic statistics on infant deaths in Oregon during 2001:

During 2001, 245 infants under age one died.

- 245 infants under age one died.
- The infant death rate was 5.4 deaths per 1,000 births, a decrease of 3.6% from the previous year. The decrease was not statistically significant.
- Oregon's 2001 infant death rate is 21.7 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 2001 were less than 28 days old. [Figure 7-1]. More than three out of four (77.8%) of these neonatal deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Figure 7-2.
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Rates
Oregon and the U.S., 1979-2001



Death Cohort 1979-2001. Changes in cause of death coding affected SIDS rate beginning in 1999.

There were 29 SIDS deaths in 2001

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 decreased from 51 deaths in 2000 to 29 in 2001. Changes in cause of death coding (ICD 10) were expected to slightly increase (by 3.6%) deaths attributed to SIDS.[3] In 2001, SIDS accounted for 11.8 percent of the state's total infant deaths and 29.9 percent of all postneonatal deaths. The 2001 Oregon SIDS death rate was 0.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, a decrease from the 2000 rate of 1.1. [Figure 7-2].

The 2001 rate of SIDS deaths in Oregon was higher than the 2000 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 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 neonatal death rate was 3.5 per 1,000 births and the postneonatal death rate was 1.9 per 1,000 births. [Figure 7-3, Table 7-1].

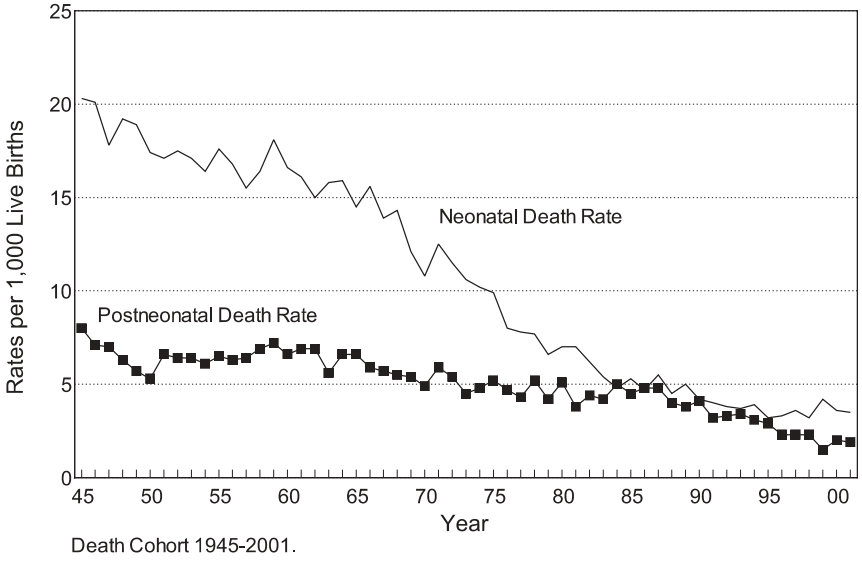
In 2001, 158 infants died during the neonatal period, a 4.2 percent decrease from the 165 deaths that occurred in 2000. Oregon's neonatal death rate has consistently been below that of the U.S. [Figure 7-4] (last available data, 2000). The 2001 rate is 23.9

Neonatal Deaths Due to Respiratory Distress Syndrome

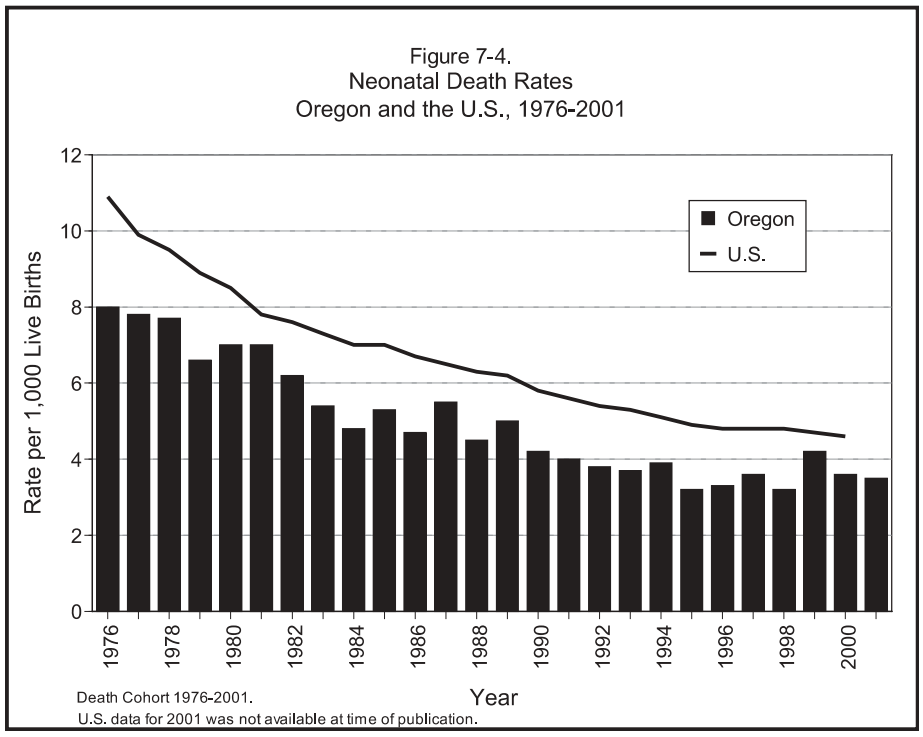
YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENT*	RATE **
1989	32	15.6	77.6
1990	12	6.7	28.0
1991	9	5.2	21.2
1992	7	4.1	16.7
1993	7	4.5	16.8
1994	10	6.1	23.9
1995	4	2.9	9.4
1996	5	3.4	11.5
1997	2	1.3	4.6
1998	8	5.6	17.7
1999	7	3.1	13.3
2000	6	3.6	13.1
2001	5	3.2	11.0

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

Figure 7-3.
Neonatal and Postneonatal Death Rates,
Oregon Residents, 1945-2001



Death Cohort 1945-2001.



percent lower than the 2000 national rate of 4.6. [Tables 5-1 and 5-2]. As in previous years congenital anomalies were responsible for more neonatal deaths (25.3%) than any other cause, followed closely by short gestation and fetal growth (24.7%). [Table 7-2]. In the last decade the number of neonatal deaths due to Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) decreased from 32 in 1989 to 5 in 2001. [Table 7-2].

POSTNEONATAL DEATH

In 2001, 87 infants died during the postneonatal period, representing 35.5 percent of all infant deaths. The postneonatal death rate (1.9 per 1,000 live births) is a 5.0% decrease from 2.0 in 2000. [Figure 7-3]. SIDS was the most frequent cause of death with almost one-third of postneonatal deaths (26), followed by congenital anomalies (19). External causes, including accidents and assaults, accounted for 11.5 percent of postneonatal deaths. [Table 7-2]. Historically, Oregon's postneonatal death rate has been higher than the U.S. rate; however, in 2001 for the third consecutive year the state rate was lower than that of the last available national postneonatal rate (2.3 per 1,000 live births in 2000).

FETAL DEATH

In 2001, there were 205 Oregon resident fetal deaths, representing a 2.3 percent increase in the fetal death ratio from the preceding year (4.5 in 2001 versus 4.4 in 2000, see sidebar, next page). Fetal deaths were 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 2001, Oregon's rate was 32.8 percent lower than the most recent published rate for the U.S. (4.5 vs 6.7). [Table 5-1].

FETAL DEATH RATIOS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S AGE

AGE	YEAR				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
TOTAL	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.3
15-44	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.3
15-19	5.0	5.1	4.4	5.2	5.8
20-24	3.9	3.8	5.1	4.6	6.0
25-29	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0
30-34	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.4
35-39	6.1	5.4	3.1	3.7	7.3
40-44	10.9	6.0	6.9	7.4	10.6

CAUSE OF DEATH

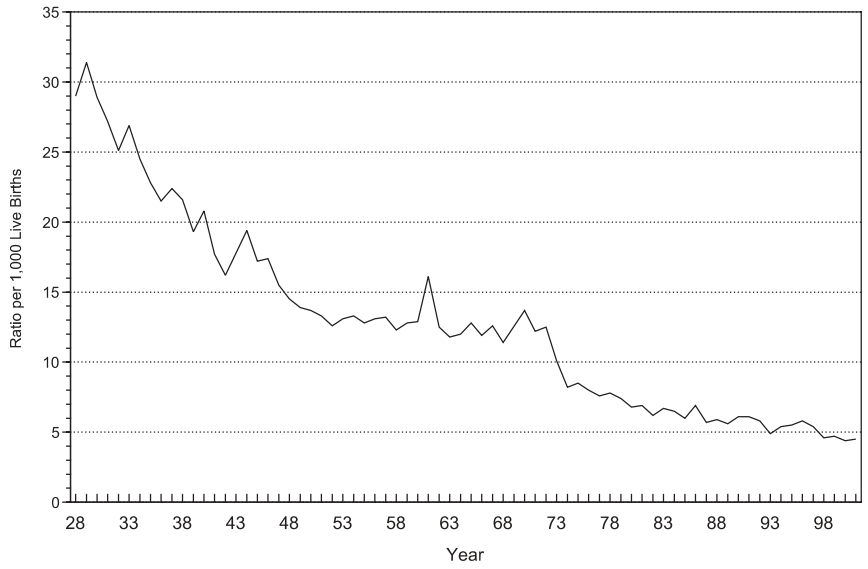
Causes of Oregon's 205 fetal deaths in 2001 are shown in Table 7-4. The most frequently reported cause of fetal death in 2001 (63 deaths) was "complications of the placenta, cord and membranes". "Fetal death of unspecified cause" was the second highest cause of death (62 deaths). Congenital anomalies was third with 32 deaths. These three causes of death represented 76.6 percent of all 2001 Oregon fetal deaths as compared to 73.6 percent for 2000. 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 2001 are not dissimilar to previous years.

USE OF THE 2000 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 2000. 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 2001 death data in the report on the 2000 birth cohort. For illustration, 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.

Figure 7-5.
Fetal Death Ratio, Oregon Residents, 1928-2001



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 2000 may have a matched postneonatal death that occurred up to one year later, at the end of December 2001.

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

Perinatal deaths, reported in Tables 7-13 through 7-16, combine fetal deaths of specific gestation and neonatal deaths. (Please refer to Page 7-2 for definitions). These tables present a more comprehensive picture of late gestation fetal deaths and neonatal deaths. As shown in Figure 7-6, there is a statistically significant negative correlation between fetal and neonatal deaths although both have declined overall. While patterns among groups (race, ethnicity, age, and marital status) are similar to neonatal and postneonatal, researchers and educators may find a time period inclusive of the period shortly before and after birth useful. This information also allows comparisons with national and international data using the standard definitions.

NEONATAL DEATHS: 1998-2000 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.

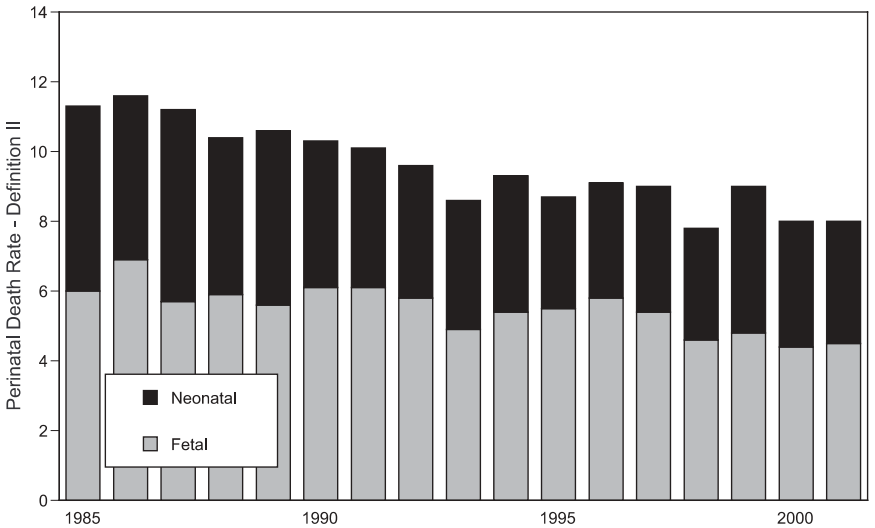
The birthweight of an infant has long been a predictor of subsequent survival. An increase in birthweight is correlated with a decrease in the risk of neonatal death**.** For the period 1998-2000 the neonatal death rate generally decreased by one-half or more for each subsequent 250- to 500-gram increase 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 863.6 per 1,000 live births, decreasing to 1.2 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 (4.8 versus 3.1 per 1,000). [Table 7-18]. Both women with a high school diploma or GED (4.1 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 (2.6). [Table 7-18]. The neonatal death rate for infants of African American mothers (5.3 per 1,000) and Hispanic mothers (4.6) were higher than the neonatal death rate for infants of White Non-Hispanic mothers (3.4) but the difference was not statistically significant. [Table 7-18].

Figure 7-6. Fetal, Neonatal and Perinatal Death Definition II Rates*, Oregon 1985-2001



* Rates per 1,000 live births.

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 21.6 per 1,000). Among women who received prenatal care, those who began care in the first or second trimester displayed higher death rates (3.4 and 4.0 per 1,000 births, respectively) than those receiving care beginning in the third trimester (1.5 per 1,000), probably due to the effect of increased gestational age. [Table 7-18].

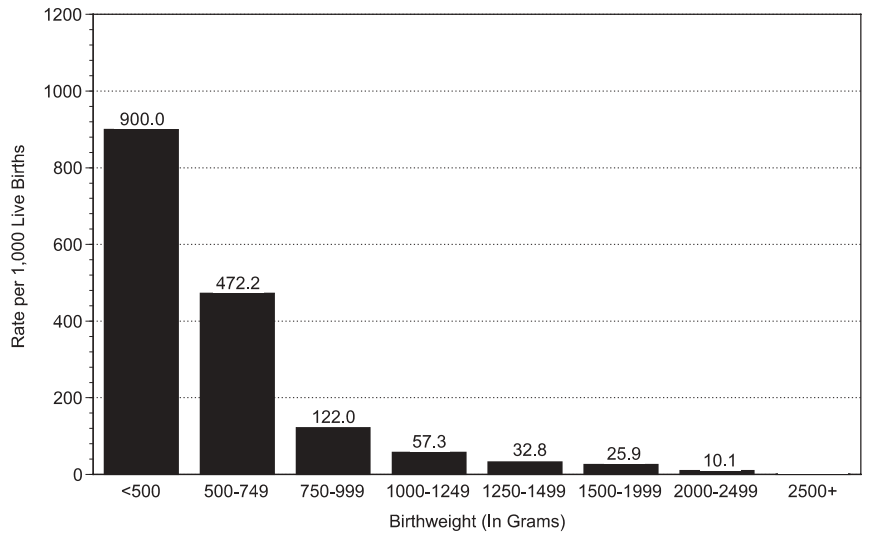
Tobacco/Alcohol Use

Among women who had infants die during the neonatal period, 18.5 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 (4.4 versus 3.2 per 1,000). Less than two percent (1.3%) 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: 1998-2000 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].

Figure 7-7.
Neonatal Death Rates by Birthweight,
Oregon Birth Cohort, 1998-2000



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.

TABLE 7-1. Infant Deaths by Age and County of Residence, Oregon, 2001

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	245	5.4	158	89	34	35	3.5	87	1.9
Baker	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	1	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.2
Clackamas	18	4.4	13	9	–	4	3.2	5	1.2
Clatsop	1	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	1	2.6
Columbia	2	3.8	1	1	–	–	1.9	1	1.9
Coos	3	5.2	2	2	–	–	3.4	1	1.7
Crook	1	4.1	1	1	–	–	4.1	–	–
Curry	1	5.6	1	–	1	–	5.6	–	–
Deschutes	14	9.5	10	4	5	1	6.8	4	2.7
Douglas	10	9.2	9	6	2	1	8.3	1	0.9
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	2	31.7	2	1	1	–	31.7	–	–
Harney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	1	3.3	1	–	1	–	3.3	–	–
Jackson	14	6.6	10	5	3	2	4.7	4	1.9
Jefferson	1	3.3	1	1	–	–	3.3	–	–
Josephine	11	14.8	4	1	–	3	5.4	7	9.4
Klamath	5	6.1	2	2	–	–	2.4	3	3.6
Lake	1	14.3	–	–	–	–	–	1	14.3
Lane	20	5.6	12	6	4	2	3.3	8	2.2
Lincoln	3	7.2	1	–	–	1	2.4	2	4.8
Linn	10	7.5	4	1	–	3	3.0	6	4.5
Malheur	3	6.4	3	2	1	–	6.4	–	–
Marion	25	5.5	15	12	2	1	3.3	10	2.2
Morrow	1	5.6	1	1	–	–	5.6	–	–
Multnomah	43	4.6	28	16	7	5	3.0	15	1.6
Polk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	1	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	1	4.2
Umatilla	10	9.5	6	2	1	3	5.7	4	3.8
Union	1	3.2	1	–	1	–	3.2	–	–
Wallowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	32	4.3	24	13	4	7	3.2	8	1.1
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	10	8.4	6	3	1	2	5.1	4	3.4

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 zero.

TABLE 7-2. Infant Deaths by Cause and Age, Oregon Residents, Death Cohort 2001

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	245	89	34	35	158	87
Rate[4]	5.4	1.9	0.7	0.8	3.5	1.9
Infections & parasitic disease (A00-B99)	6	–	–	–	–	6
Meningococcal infection (A39)	3	–	–	–	–	3
Septicaemia (A40-A41)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	1	–	–	1	1	–
Leukemia (C91-C95)	1	–	–	1	1	–
Diseases of the Blood, Blood-Forming Organs & Disorders Involving the Immune Mechanism (D50-D89)	3	–	–	1	1	2
Endocrine, Nutritional, & Metabolic Disease (E00-E88)	6	1	–	1	2	4
Diseases of the Nervous System (G00-G99)	4	–	–	–	–	4
Diseases of the Circulatory System (I00-I99)	9	–	1	–	1	8
Diseases of the heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	3	–	–	–	–	3
Diseases of the Digestive System (K00-K92)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00-P96)	111	71	22	14	107	4
Fetus & newborn affected by maternal factors (P00-P04)	20	18	1	1	20	–
Gestation & fetal growth (P05-P08)	40	37	2	–	39	1
Birth trauma (P10-P15)	1	–	1	–	1	–
Intrauterine hypoxia & asphyxia (P20-P21)	5	1	3	1	5	–
Respiratory Distress (P22)	6	2	2	1	5	1
Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	11	2	4	5	11	–
Haemorrhagic disorders of newborn (P50-P61)	8	3	5	–	8	–
Congenital Malformations, Deformations & Chromosomal Abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	59	16	11	13	40	19
Malformation of the heart (Q20-Q24)	15	1	3	5	9	6
Down's syndrome & other chromosomal (Q90-Q99)	14	2	4	3	9	5
Symptoms, Signs Not Elsewhere Classified (R00-R99)	32	–	–	3	3	29
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	29	–	–	3	3	26
External Causes of Death (V01-Y89)	13	1	–	2	3	10
Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	8	–	–	2	2	6
Transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85)	2	–	–	–	–	2
Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	6	–	–	2	2	4
Exposure to smoke, fire & flames (X00-X09)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Assault (homicide) (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	3	1	–	–	1	2
Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	2	–	–	–	–	2

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, 2001

County of Residence	Total	Age of Mother								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
Total	205	–	24	48	50	43	28	11	1	–
Ratio to Births[1]	4.5	–	5.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	6.1	10.9	*	–
Baker	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benton	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Clackamas	17	–	2	1	3	4	5	1	1	–
Clatsop	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbia	5	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–
Coos	7	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Crook	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	4	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Douglas	4	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Jackson	12	–	–	4	3	3	1	1	–	–
Jefferson	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Josephine	4	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Klamath	3	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Lake	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Lane	12	–	–	3	5	4	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linn	7	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–
Malheur	4	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Marion	17	–	2	1	8	2	3	1	–	–
Morrow	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multnomah	53	–	6	10	9	16	9	3	–	–
Polk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Umatilla	4	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Union	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Wallowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wasco	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Washington	28	–	4	4	9	5	5	1	–	–
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	6	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–

[1] All ratios per 1,000 live births.
– Quantity is zero.
* Ratios are not calculated for fewer than five events.

TABLE 7-4. Fetal Deaths by Weeks of Gestation and Cause of Death, Oregon, 2001

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	205	2	37	30	29	28	14	36	16	12
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	172	2	30	26	23	15	13	35	16	11
Due to maternal conditions unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	7	–	–	4	2	–	1	–	–	–
Due to maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	13	–	11	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Due to complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	63	1	6	5	9	7	8	19	2	5
Due to other complications of labor and delivery (P03)	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Due to noxious influences transmitted via placenta (P04)	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition (P05)	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	9	–	5	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (P20-P21)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Transitory endocrine and metabolic disorders specific to fetus (P70-P74)	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period (P80-P96)	66	1	8	10	7	7	3	12	12	6
Fetal death of unspecified cause (P95)	62	1	7	8	6	7	3	12	12	6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	32	–	6	4	6	13	1	1	–	1
Of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)	4	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Anencephaly and similar malformations (Q00)	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Congenital hydrocephalus (Q03)	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Of the heart (Q20-Q24)	4	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Of the urinary system (Q60-Q64)	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Of musculosketetal system, limbs and integument (Q65-Q85)	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
Other congenital malformations (Q86-Q89)	9	–	2	2	2	2	1	–	–	–
Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified (Q90-Q99)	6	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	–	–
Down's syndrome (Q90)	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0-Q91.3)	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
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, 2001

Age of Mother	Total	Weeks of Gestation									
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+	N.S.
Total	205	2	37	30	29	28	14	36	16	12	1
<15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-19	24	1	8	1	3	1	1	7	1	1	–
20-24	48	–	6	11	7	5	5	5	5	4	–
25-29	50	1	4	8	7	11	2	10	4	3	–
30-34	43	–	9	6	9	5	4	6	1	2	1
35-39	28	–	8	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	–
40-44	11	–	2	3	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
45+	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– 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, 2000

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation									
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+	N.S.
Total	45,786	5	55	144	296	1,583	1,484	21,594	14,517	6,017	91
349 and less	15	5	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
350-499	29	–	23	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
499 and less	44	5	31	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	67	–	18	46	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
750-999	86	–	3	57	19	4	1	–	1	–	1
1000-1249	120	–	1	30	72	15	–	2	–	–	–
1250-1499	133	–	–	5	83	37	3	3	1	–	1
1500-1999	524	–	–	–	98	324	42	50	8	2	–
2000-2499	1,617	–	–	–	12	641	291	568	91	14	–
<2500	2,591	5	53	144	288	1,021	337	623	102	16	2
2500-2999	6,109	–	–	–	4	404	629	3,771	1,032	252	17
3000-3499	16,355	–	–	–	3	123	392	9,040	5,097	1,666	34
3500-3999	14,884	–	–	–	1	25	100	6,344	5,846	2,545	23
4000-4499	4,925	–	–	–	–	9	25	1,563	2,063	1,252	13
4500+	919	–	–	–	–	1	1	253	376	286	2
Unknown	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	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 7-7. Fetal Deaths by Weeks of Gestation and Weight, Oregon Residents, 2000

Birthweight (In Grams)	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
350-499	30	2	15	8	3	1	–	1	–	–
500-749	40	–	15	19	5	1	–	–	–	–
750-999	17	–	2	5	9	1	–	–	–	–
1000-1249	12	–	1	1	8	2	–	–	–	–
1250-1499	10	–	–	2	6	2	–	–	–	–
1500-1999	14	–	–	1	2	10	1	–	–	–
2000-2499	25	–	–	–	2	9	2	8	2	2
<2500	148	2	33	36	35	26	3	9	2	2
2500-2999	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	3	–
3000-3499	18	–	–	–	–	1	1	11	3	2
3500-3999	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	5
4000-4499	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5
4500+	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Unknown	5	–	4	–	–	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 2000

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation								
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+
Total	129	5	33	27	10	11	3	21	7	11
001-349	13	5	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
350-499	23	–	18	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
<500	36	5	25	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	23	–	6	15	2	–	–	–	–	–
750-999	10	–	2	4	3	–	–	1	–	–
1000-1249	6	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–
1250-1499	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
1500-1999	10	–	–	–	1	5	1	3	–	–
2000-2499	10	–	–	–	1	2	1	5	–	1
<2500	98	5	33	27	10	9	2	11	–	1
2500-2999	6	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1
3000-3499	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	3
3500-3999	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1
4000-4499	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
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 2000

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation								
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+
Total	34	–	1	5	4	3	–	10	5	6
001-349	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
350-499	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<500	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
750-999	4	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
1000-1249	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
1250-1499	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
1500-1999	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
2000-2499	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
<2500	14	–	1	5	4	1	–	1	1	1
2500-2999	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	3
3000-3499	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–
3500-3999	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–
4000-4499	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
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 2000

Birthweight (In Grams)	Total	Weeks of Gestation									
		<20	20-23	24-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-39	40	41+	N.S.
Total	100	–	–	4	7	6	6	39	13	25	–
001-349	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
350-499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
500-749	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
750-999	5	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000-1249	4	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
1250-1499	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
1500-1999	4	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2000-2499	12	–	–	–	–	1	3	6	–	2	–
<2500	27	–	–	4	7	3	4	7	–	2	–
2500-2999	21	–	–	–	–	2	1	11	2	5	–
3000-3499	29	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	5	10	–
3500-3999	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	8	–
4000-4499	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
4500-4999	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– 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 2000

Birthweight (In Grams)	Deaths	Rate[1]
Total	163	3.6
001-349	13	866.7
350-499	25	862.1
<500	38	863.6
500-749	26	388.1
750-999	14	162.8
1000-1249	7	58.3
1250-1499	4	–
1500-1999	11	21.0
2000-2499	12	7.4
<2500	112	43.2
2500-2999	13	2.1
3000-3499	19	1.2
3500-3999	9	0.6
4000-4499	8	1.6
4500-4999	1	–
2500+	50	1.2
Unknown	1	–

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

TABLE 7-12. Neonatal Deaths by Birthweight, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 1998-2000

Birthweight (In Grams)	Deaths	Rate[1]
Total	495	3.6
001-349	51	962.3
350-499	66	857.1
<500	117	900.0
500-749	102	472.2
750-999	31	122.0
1000-1249	18	57.3
1250-1499	12	32.8
1500-1999	39	25.9
2000-2499	47	10.1
<2500	366	49.1
2500-2999	39	2.2
3000-3499	43	0.9
3500-3999	26	0.6
4000-4499	17	1.2
4500-4999	2	–
2500+	127	1.0
Unknown	2	–

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

Table 7-13. Perinatal Death Rates by County of Residence, Oregon Residents, Birth Cohort 2000

County of Residence	Perinatal I[1]			Perinatal II[2]			Neonatal[3]	
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate
Total	255	5.6	5.6	362	7.9	7.9	163	3.6
Baker	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Benton	3	–	–	3	–	–	1	–
Clackamas	30	7.1	7.2	43	10.2	10.3	16	3.8
Clatsop	2	–	–	4	–	–	4	–
Columbia	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Coos	3	–	–	4	–	–	2	–
Crook	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Curry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	4	–	–	11	7.6	7.6	7	4.9
Douglas	8	7.6	7.6	11	10.4	10.4	6	5.7
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Harney	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Hood River	4	–	–	5	13.7	13.9	2	–
Jackson	7	3.4	3.4	14	6.8	6.8	4	–
Jefferson	4	–	–	4	–	–	1	–
Josephine	4	–	–	8	10.4	10.5	2	–
Klamath	5	6.0	6.0	7	8.4	8.4	4	–
Lake	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Lane	28	7.5	7.6	38	10.2	10.3	15	4.1
Lincoln	3	–	–	5	11.4	11.4	4	–
Linn	11	7.8	7.9	13	9.2	9.3	5	3.6
Malheur	4	–	–	6	11.4	11.5	2	–
Marion	31	6.8	6.8	40	8.8	8.8	19	4.2
Morrow	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Multnomah	51	5.4	5.4	68	7.2	7.2	40	4.2
Polk	3	–	–	4	–	–	3	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Umatilla	3	–	–	5	4.8	4.8	1	–
Union	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Wallowa	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Wasco	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Washington	35	4.6	4.6	50	6.6	6.6	17	2.2
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	4	–	–	4	–	–	1	–
Not Stated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– 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 rates are per 1,000 births. Perinatal I rates include all live biths and fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more. Perinatal II rates include 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 1998-2000

County of Residence	Perinatal I[1]			Perinatal II[2]			Neonatal[3]	
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate
Total	773	5.7	5.7	1,109	8.1	8.1	495	3.6
Baker	4	–	–	5	9.5	9.5	–	–
Benton	14	5.8	5.9	16	6.7	6.7	9	3.8
Clackamas	63	5.0	5.1	92	7.4	7.4	36	2.9
Clatsop	4	–	–	7	6.1	6.1	5	4.3
Columbia	3	–	–	8	4.9	4.9	3	–
Coos	13	6.9	6.9	15	7.9	7.9	10	5.3
Crook	5	7.5	7.5	6	9.0	9.0	4	–
Curry	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	23	5.6	5.6	40	9.7	9.7	21	5.1
Douglas	22	6.6	6.6	28	8.4	8.4	17	5.1
Gilliam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	2	–	–	5	21.0	21.3	2	–
Harney	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Hood River	9	9.1	9.1	11	11.1	11.2	6	6.1
Jackson	31	4.9	5.0	51	8.1	8.2	19	3.0
Jefferson	10	10.8	10.9	11	11.9	12.0	4	–
Josephine	14	5.8	5.8	20	8.3	8.3	9	3.7
Klamath	14	5.6	5.6	20	8.0	8.0	10	4.0
Lake	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Lane	83	7.4	7.4	111	9.8	9.9	50	4.5
Lincoln	15	11.6	11.7	25	19.2	19.4	10	7.8
Linn	26	6.0	6.0	38	8.7	8.8	15	3.5
Malheur	13	8.3	8.4	19	12.1	12.2	9	5.8
Marion	83	6.1	6.1	121	8.8	8.9	49	3.6
Morrow	2	–	–	4	–	–	3	–
Multnomah	155	5.5	5.5	217	7.7	7.8	96	3.4
Polk	7	3.3	3.3	11	5.2	5.2	5	2.4
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	5	7.2	7.3	8	11.5	11.6	4	–
Umatilla	15	4.7	4.7	20	6.2	6.3	6	1.9
Union	6	6.7	6.7	7	7.8	7.9	2	–
Wallowa	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–
Wasco	4	–	–	8	8.8	8.8	4	–
Washington	101	4.7	4.7	147	6.8	6.8	63	2.9
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	20	5.5	5.6	25	6.9	6.9	14	3.9
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 rates are per 1,000 births. Perinatal I rates include all live biths and fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more. Perinatal II rates include 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 2000

Risk Factor	Perinatal I[1]			Perinatal II[2]			Neonatal[3]	
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate
Total	255	5.6	5.6	362	7.9	7.9	163	3.6
Marital Status								
Married	165	5.1	5.2	228	7.1	7.1	102	3.2
Unmarried	90	6.5	6.5	134	9.7	9.7	61	4.4
Mother's Age								
10-14	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
15-19	34	6.7	6.7	49	9.6	9.6	23	4.5
20-24	63	5.1	5.1	91	7.4	7.4	45	3.7
25-29	67	5.3	5.3	93	7.3	7.3	41	3.2
30-34	52	5.2	5.2	74	7.4	7.4	33	3.3
35-39	30	6.4	6.4	40	8.5	8.6	16	3.4
40-44	6	5.9	6.0	9	8.9	8.9	3	–
45+	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic								
White	173	5.0	5.0	261	7.6	7.6	114	3.3
African American	8	8.0	8.1	17	16.9	17.1	7	7.0
American Indian	3	–	–	6	8.9	8.9	2	–
Asian[4]	5	2.2	2.2	6	2.6	2.6	4	–
Total Hispanic	65	8.8	8.8	71	9.6	9.6	36	4.9
Mother's Education								
8th Grade or Less	21	7.5	7.6	21	7.5	7.6	10	3.6
Some High School	43	6.9	6.9	62	9.9	9.9	32	5.1
HS diploma/GED	84	5.7	5.7	129	8.7	8.8	56	3.8
More than High School	84	4.0	4.0	118	5.6	5.6	51	2.4
Start of Prenatal Care								
1st Trimester	179	4.8	4.8	261	7.0	7.0	120	3.2
2nd Trimester	43	6.3	6.3	55	8.1	8.1	27	4.0
3rd Trimester	4	–	–	8	5.9	5.9	4	–
No Care	29	54.9	56.8	38	70.8	74.4	12	23.5
Tobacco Use								
Yes	31	5.1	5.1	56	9.1	9.2	21	3.4
No	205	5.2	5.2	286	7.3	7.3	126	3.2
Alcohol Use								
Yes	6	9.1	9.2	8	12.1	12.3	2	–
No	230	5.2	5.2	333	7.5	7.5	145	3.3
Multiple Birth								
Yes	28	21.1	21.2	41	30.6	31.0	22	16.7
No	219	4.9	4.9	312	7.0	7.0	132	3.0

– 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 rates are per 1,000 births. Perinatal I rates include all live biths and fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more. Perinatal II rates include 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 1998-2000

Risk Factor	Perinatal I[1]			Perinatal II[2]			Neonatal[3]	
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate
Total	773	5.7	5.7	1,109	8.1	8.1	495	3.6
Marital Status								
Married	478	5.0	5.0	675	7.1	7.1	299	3.1
Unmarried	295	7.2	7.2	434	10.5	10.6	196	4.8
Mother's Age								
10-14	4	–	–	5	20.2	20.2	4	–
15-19	106	6.5	6.6	160	9.9	9.9	83	5.1
20-24	204	5.6	5.7	297	8.2	8.2	136	3.8
25-29	199	5.2	5.2	279	7.3	7.3	117	3.1
30-34	156	5.4	5.4	220	7.6	7.7	89	3.1
35-39	76	5.5	5.5	105	7.6	7.6	50	3.6
40-44	24	8.1	8.1	33	11.1	11.1	14	4.7
45+	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Non-Hispanic								
White	547	5.3	5.3	796	7.7	7.7	353	3.4
African American	24	8.5	8.5	43	15.1	15.3	15	5.3
American Indian	13	6.4	6.4	22	10.8	10.9	9	4.4
Asian[4]	24	3.8	3.8	36	5.8	5.8	19	3.0
Total Hispanic	159	7.6	7.6	203	9.7	9.8	96	4.6
Mother's Education								
8th Grade or Less	59	7.2	7.2	75	9.1	9.2	28	3.4
Some High School	125	6.5	6.6	187	9.8	9.8	87	4.6
HS diploma/GED	279	6.2	6.2	400	8.8	8.9	185	4.1
More than High School	250	4.1	4.1	357	5.9	5.9	158	2.6
Start of Prenatal Care								
1st Trimester	543	4.9	5.0	812	7.4	7.4	373	3.4
2nd Trimester	145	6.9	6.9	186	8.8	8.9	83	4.0
3rd Trimester	17	4.2	4.2	22	5.4	5.4	6	1.5
No Care	68	43.4	44.4	89	56.1	58.2	33	21.6
Tobacco Use								
Yes	146	7.5	7.5	206	10.5	10.6	85	4.4
No	585	5.0	5.1	853	7.3	7.4	374	3.2
Alcohol Use								
Yes	21	9.4	9.5	27	12.1	12.2	6	2.7
No	709	5.4	5.4	1,029	7.8	7.8	452	3.4
Multiple Birth								
Yes	73	19.4	19.5	111	29.2	29.7	51	13.6
No	689	5.2	5.2	986	7.4	7.4	432	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 rates are per 1,000 births. Perinatal I rates include all live biths and fetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation or more. Perinatal II rates include 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 2000

Risk Factor	Neonatal[1]		Post-Neonatal[2]		Infant[3]	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total	163	3.6	97	2.1	260	5.7
Marital Status						
Married	102	3.2	43	1.3	145	4.5
Unmarried	61	4.4	54	3.9	115	8.3
Mother's Age						
10-14	1	–	1	–	2	–
15-19	23	4.5	20	3.9	43	8.4
20-24	45	3.7	31	2.5	76	6.2
25-29	41	3.2	27	2.1	68	5.4
30-34	33	3.3	7	0.7	40	4.0
35-39	16	3.4	7	1.5	23	4.9
40-44	3	–	2	–	5	5.0
45+	–	–	1	–	1	–
Non-Hispanic						
White	114	3.3	76	2.2	190	5.5
African American	7	7.0	3	–	10	10.1
American Indian	2	–	3	–	5	7.4
Asian[4]	4	–	4	–	8	3.5
Total Hispanic	36	4.9	11	1.5	47	6.4
Mother's Education						
8th Grade or Less	10	3.6	8	2.9	18	6.5
Some High School	32	5.1	26	4.2	58	9.3
HS diploma/GED	56	3.8	33	2.2	89	6.0
More than High School	51	2.4	26	1.2	77	3.7
Start of Prenatal Care						
1st Trimester	120	3.2	68	1.8	188	5.1
2nd Trimester	27	4.0	26	3.8	53	7.8
3rd Trimester	4	–	2	–	6	4.4
No Care	12	23.5	1	–	13	25.4
Tobacco Use						
Yes	21	3.4	35	5.7	56	9.2
No	126	3.2	61	1.6	187	4.8
Alcohol Use						
Yes	2	–	3	–	5	7.7
No	145	3.3	90	2.0	235	5.3
Multiple Birth						
Yes	22	16.7	6	4.5	28	21.2
No	132	3.0	91	2.0	223	5.0

– 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

Suicide has been a persistent problem among the state's youth. During 2001, 865 suicide attempts by Oregon youths ages 17 or younger were reported by Oregon hospitals, or a little over 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.

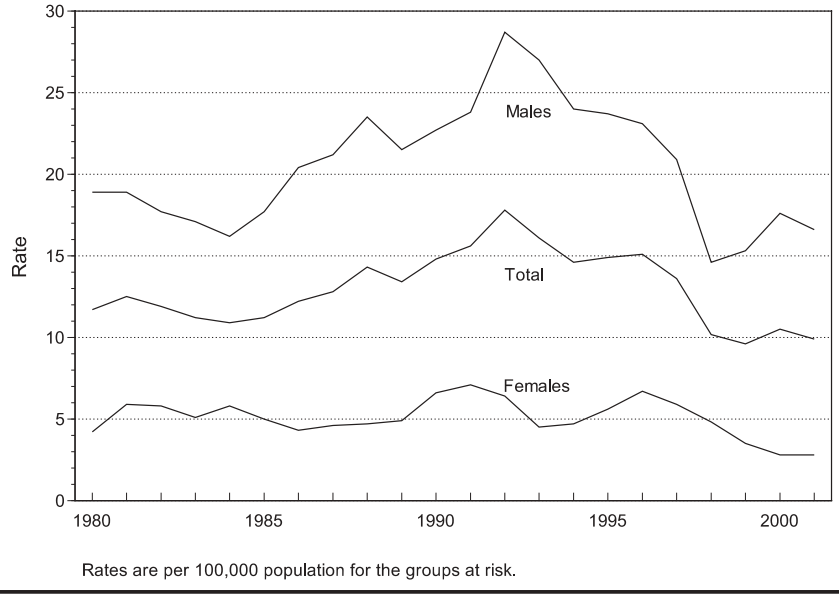
During the past decade, the suicide rate for Oregonians ages 15-19 has fallen to a level not seen since the 1970s.

SUICIDE DEATHS

Temporal Trends

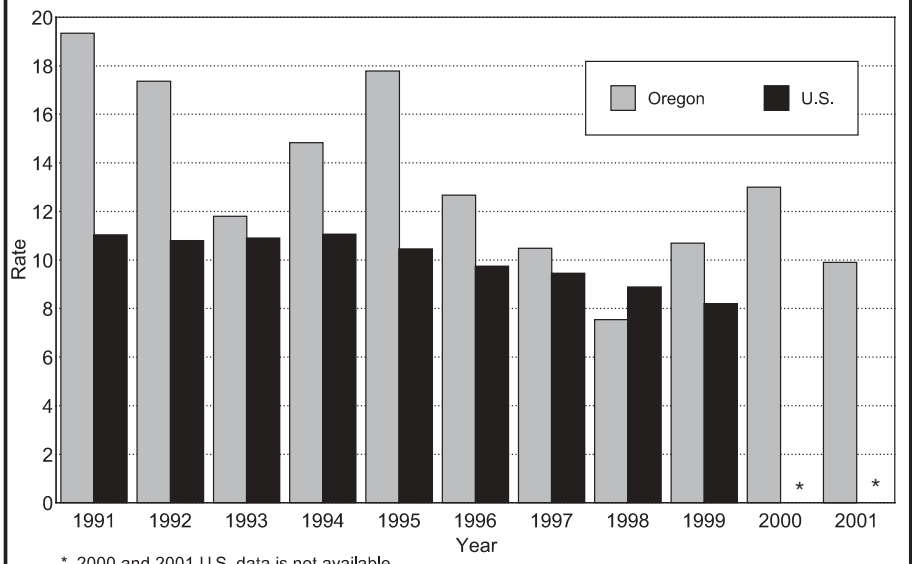
During 2001, 20 Oregon teens and preteens died by suicide compared to 37 during the previous year. Not since 1983 have so few teens committed suicide. However, because the number of events are small and subject to considerable random statistical variation from year-to-year, a better measure of the risk 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, 1981-2001, Oregon Residents



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., 1991-2001



* 2000 and 2001 U.S. data is not available.

Although teen suicide death rates increased dramatically during the past generation, they have declined equally dramatically since the early 1990s. [Figure 8-1]. During 1999-2001, Oregonians 15-19 years old were 18.2 percent less likely to commit suicide than were their counterparts during 1979-1981 (9.9 versus 12.1 per 100,000 population). More strikingly, the current suicide rate is 44.4 percent lower than the peak rate of 17.8 during 1990-1992.

Males have long been at greater risk of suicide than females; during 1999-2001, their rate was 5.9 times higher (16.6 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 occurred at home, some youth who were transported to Emergency Departments died 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.

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.

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
2001	865	202	663

Attempters of unknown sex are included in the total. Ideators are excluded beginning in 1999.

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 attempts over time, particularly by county. See the Technical Notes section in Appendix B for additional information on methodology.

In 2001, the youngest Oregon child ever to attempt suicide was reported, a five-year-old girl.

Gender

Girls were far more likely to attempt suicide than were boys; three in four (76.6%) of attempts were by young females. [Table 8-2].

Age

Historically[2], the youngest Oregon child reported to have made a suicide attempt was a six-year-old, but in 2001, a five-year-old girl was reported to have made an attempt.

Seventy-two attempts by preteens were reported. [Table 8-2]. Attempts by 13- to 14-year-olds numbered 208 and those by 15- to 17-year-olds totaled 585. As in years past, 15- to 17-year-olds accounted for two-thirds (67.6%) of the reported attempts. [Figure 8-3].

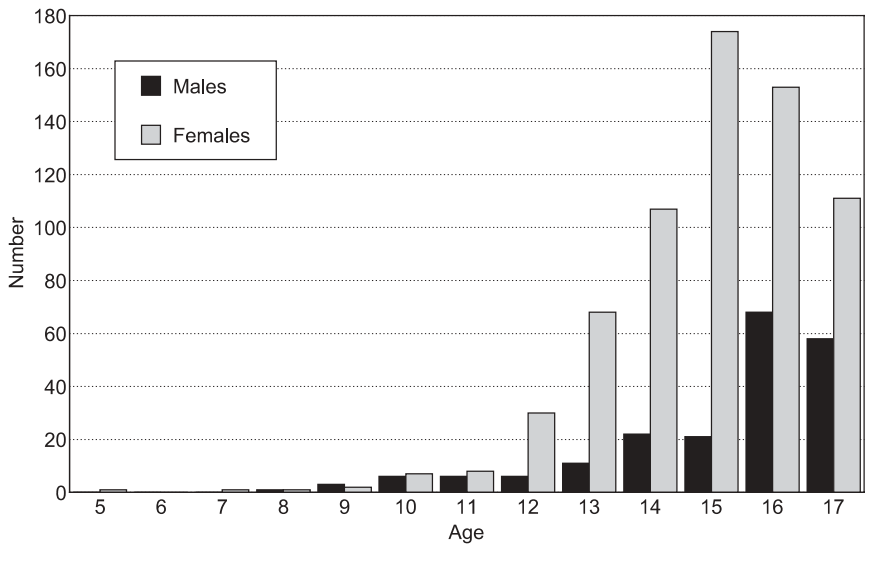
Race

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

Number of Attempts

Race	2001	2000
White	757	693
African American	20	20
Indian	16	17
Chinese	1	0
Japanese	0	1
Hawaiian	0	1
Filipino	2	1
Other Asian and Pacific Islanders	9	8
Hispanic	39	55
Not Stated	21	6

Figure 8-3.
Number of Suicide Attempts by Sex,
Oregon Minors, 2001



Household Situation

Among youth reported to have attempted suicide, the largest group (35.9%) lived with both parents. Ranking second were youth living with their mother only (23.7%) while 12.9 percent lived with a parent and stepparent. Attempts involving youth under government supervision (e.g., in an institution or foster home) accounted for 9.2 percent of all attempts.

Geographic Distribution

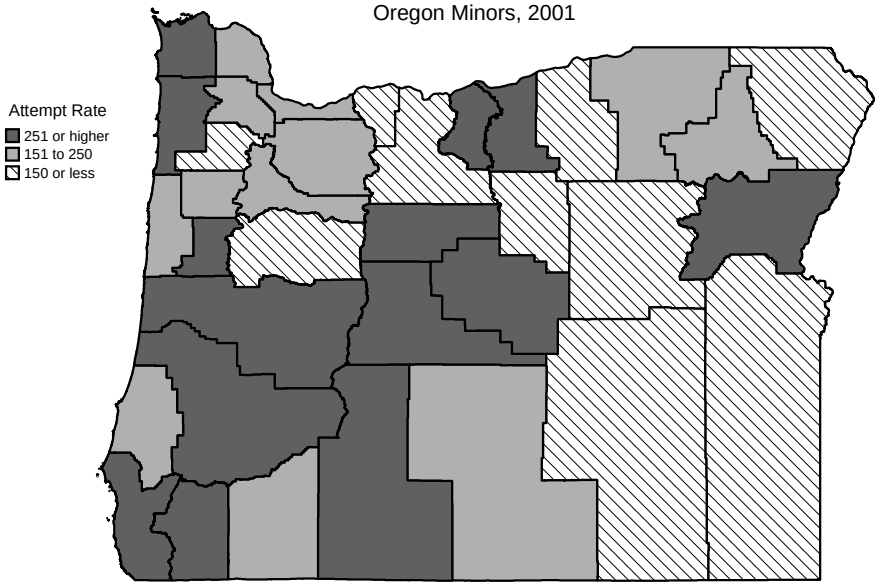
Most attempts were made at home.

While the suicide attempt rate for the state was 219.2 per 100,000 (10- to 17-year-olds) during 2001, the rates for individual counties varied widely. [Figure 8-4]. Among counties with 10 or more attempts, the three with the highest rates were all located east of the Cascade Range: Jefferson, 587.3; Crook, 531.7; and Klamath, 430.4. No attempts were reported for adolescents in two counties, Harney and Wheeler. Table 8-15 lists the number of attempts by hospital for the past twelve years. The *Oregon Health Trends* article "Youth Suicide: Results from the 1999 YRBS" lists multiyear suicide death rates by county. It is available on the Web at: http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/chs/oht.htm.

Place of Attempt

Most of the attempts (77.2%) were made in the adolescent's own home while an additional 6.9 percent were made in another's home. [Table 8-5]. Just 4.4 percent of the attempts occurred on school grounds. Five attempts occurred in jail.

Figure 8-4.
Suicide Attempt Rates by County of Residence,
Oregon Minors, 2001



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

Month and Date of Attempt

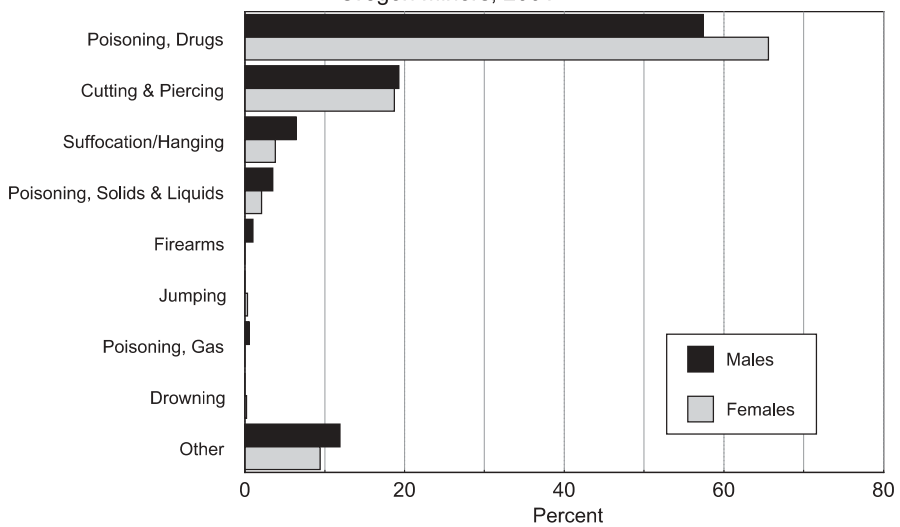
As in years past, the summer school vacation months continued to be the season of lowest risk and spring the season of greatest risk; 21.8 percent of the attempts occurred from June through August compared to 29.0 percent during March through May. About one in four attempts occurred during the fall (24.4%) and winter (24.7%). By weekday, Mondays posed the greatest risk; nearly one in five (18.7%) of all attempts occurred on Mondays compared to just 11.0 percent on Saturdays. 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.htm.

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

Past Attempts

Overall, a little over one-half (54.1%) of all attempts were made by youth who had made previous attempts, but girls were most likely to do so. Compared to attempts by boys, those by girls were 20.0 percent more likely to be a repeat, 46.9 percent versus 56.3 percent, respectively. The youngest child to have made a prior attempt was just seven years old. 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 the repeated attempts of the single individual.

Figure 8-5.
Suicide Attempts by Method and Sex,
Oregon Minors, 2001



Eight in 10 attempts with guns ended in death.

Method

Six of every ten attempts were made with drugs.

Oregon adolescents used a variety of methods in their attempts, but ingestion of drugs accounted for the majority (63.7%). Girls were more likely to use this method; 65.6 percent did so compared to 57.4 percent of boys. [Figure 8-5]. Slightly over a third (35.8%) of the 551 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. Caustic substances and agricultural compounds were also used.

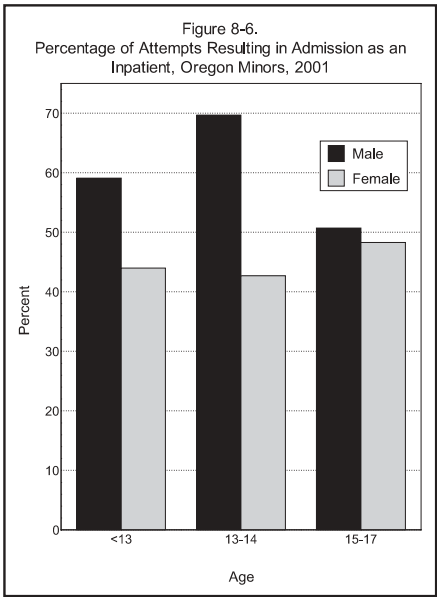
Cutting and piercing injuries ranked second, accounting for 18.8 percent of the cases, with lacerations of the wrists being most common. Teens were more likely to cut themselves than were preteens, but there was little difference by gender. [Table 8-7].

The third single most common method was hanging/suffocation (4.4%). Attempts involving hanging and/or suffocation are second only to gunshots in the risk of death. Boys were more likely to use this method (6.4 percent compared to 3.8 percent of girls).

The category "other" in Table 8-7 includes mostly attempts by multiple methods, often poisoning (usually with drugs) combined with lacerations of the wrists. Uncommon methods such as jumping from a high place or in front of a moving vehicle, electrocution, self-immolation, and motor vehicle crashes, 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). Cutting/piercing and hanging/suffocation were both more common, as were attempts by multiple methods.

Figure 8-6.
Percentage of Attempts Resulting in Admission as an Inpatient, Oregon Minors, 2001



Admission Status

About one-half (48.4%) of all youth who attempted suicide were admitted by hospitals as inpatients. Reflecting their propensity to use more violent/lethal methods, males were more likely to be admitted as in patients, 54.8 percent compared to 46.5 percent of females. Tri-County area (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties) youth who attempted suicide were much more likely to be admitted as inpatients than were those treated elsewhere: Tri-County, 57.7 percent; other western counties, 45.5 percent; east of the Cascade Range, 39.0 percent. Among the categories involving a single action (and with at least 10 attempts), attempts by suffocation

or hanging were half-again as likely to lead to hospital admission as inpatients than to treatment on an outpatient basis. [Table 8-10]. The likelihood of inpatient admission increased with the number of risk factors (see Recent Personal Events, below) reported by the youth. While 34.5 percent of those reporting one risk factor were admitted as inpatients, 60.4 percent of those reporting two factors and 73.2 percent of those reporting three or more factors were admitted as inpatients.

Recent Personal Events

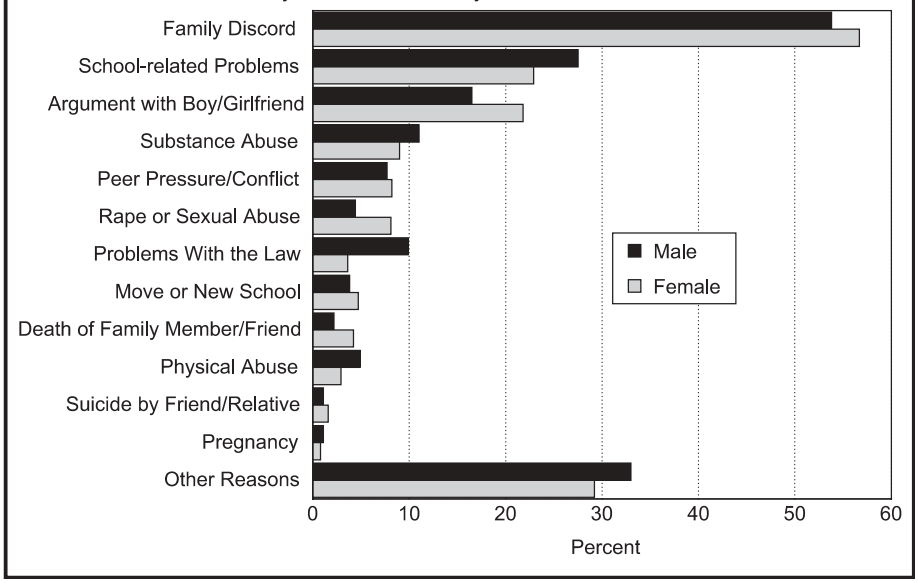
A suicide attempt may be triggered by variety of personal crises. [Figure 8-7]. The report form allows one or more events leading to the attempt to be recorded. For example, one 14-year-old girl reported family discord, physical and sexual abuse by her mother and her mother's boyfriend, and hunger.

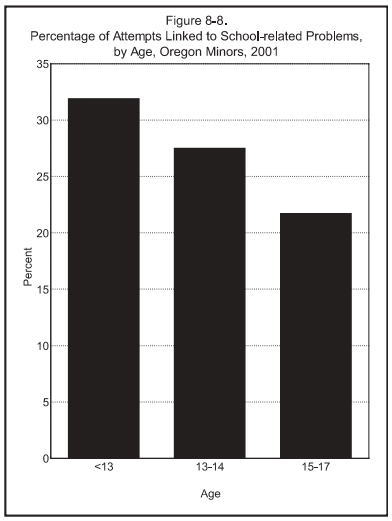
Family discord was the most common precipitating factor.

Lack of social support is common thread among adolescents who attempt suicide, especially among those who cite multiple reasons. Only about one in three of youth 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. More than half (56.1%) of Oregon minors reported discord as a precipitating event. [Table 8-11]. It was reported slightly more often by females than males (56.7% versus 53.8%). Preteens were most likely to report family discord and 15- to 17-year-olds least likely (66.7% versus 53.0%).

Figure 8-7.
Percentage of Suicide Attempts Among Oregon Minors, by Reasons Given by Each Sex, 2001





School-related problems were cited by one in four (24.0%) youth who attempted suicide, but more often by males (27.5% versus 22.9% of females). As with family discord, this reason was given most often by preteens and least often by 15- to 17-year-olds (31.9% versus 21.7%).

An **argument with a boyfriend or girlfriend** was the third most common reason given with one in five attempts (20.6%) linked to such arguments. Females were more likely than males to report this as a precipitating factor (21.8% versus 16.5%). While just 2.9 percent of preteens reported arguments with their boy/girlfriends, 24.9 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds did so.

Substance abuse triggered about one in 10 attempts (9.5%) and was slightly more common among males than females, 11.0 percent compared to 9.0 percent. No preteens reported substance abuse, but 12.2 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds did so. Among Oregon adolescents who attempted suicide, those citing substance abuse were second only to those citing rape or sexual abuse in the likelihood of having made previous attempts; nearly two-thirds (65.5%) had done so.

Peer pressure/conflict was a factor in about one in 12 (8.1%) attempts. There was little difference by gender and no clear trend by age group. However, peer pressure was reported almost twice as often by Tri-County youth as by those living elsewhere in Oregon, 11.2 percent compared to 6.1 percent.

Rape or sexual abuse was reported by 7.2 percent of youth who attempted suicide, but was about twice as common among females than males (8.1% versus 4.4%). There was no clear trend by age. Nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of youth reporting that they had been raped or sexually abused had made at least one prior suicide attempt, the largest proportion among the listed risk factors. Rape/sexual abuse was reported most often by those who were homeless (12.5%) or living with their father (11.8%), and least often by those living with both parents (3.7%).

Nearly two-thirds of youth who attempted suicide and who had been sexually abused or raped had made prior attempts.

Problems with the law were mentioned by one in 20 youth treated for a suicide attempt. Males were more than twice as likely as females to give this is a reason (9.9% versus 3.6%). The older the youth, the more likely they were to mention legal problems.

A **move or new school** was a factor in 4.5 percent of adolescent suicide attempts. Females were more likely than males to be troubled by a move or new school, 4.7 percent versus 3.8 percent. Moving or attending a new school was cited by 7.2 percent of preteens but only 3.9 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds. It was also much more likely to be a precipitating

factor among Tri-County youth than those living elsewhere: Tri-County, 7.2 percent; other western Oregon counties, 3.1 percent; east of the Cascade Range, 2.3 percent.

The **death of a family member or friend** was associated with 3.7 percent of reported suicide attempts, and was more common among females than males (4.2% versus 2.2%). There was no clear trend by age.

Physical abuse was given as a reason by 3.4 percent of youth who attempted suicide. It was reported more often by males (4.9% versus 2.9% of females) and youth ages 14 or younger.

Suicide by a friend or relative was associated with few suicide attempts, just 1.5 percent overall. There was little difference by gender, but preteens were more likely mention this as a factor (4.3% versus 0.9% of 15- to 17-year-olds).

Pregnancy was a factor in only about one in 100 (0.9%) attempts.

Other risk factors were noted, including physical handicaps, a need for an organ transplant, eviction by parents, drug use by parents, 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 a lack of comparison data. Moreover, even if information on sexual orientation were requested on the reporting form, it's validity would be highly questionable given the environment in which the information is usually collected; a substantial portion of the teens would be unlikely to respond accurately. Nevertheless, the risk is one that health-care providers must consider.

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 a given period is divided by the sum of the population for the same period. In Figure 1, for example, the data point for 2000 consists of a three-year average, 1998-2000. The next data point, for 2001, consists of data for 1999-2001.

2. Since the initiation of the Adolescent Suicide Attempt Data System in 1988.

TABLE 8-1. Number of Suicides among Oregon Youth by Age and Sex, 1989-2001

Year & Sex	Age													
	10-19	10-17	15-19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20-24
1989	26	16	22	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	7	3	7	50
Male	21	13	17	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	6	45
Female ..	5	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	5
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
2001	20	13	15	–	–	–	1	4	1	2	5	2	5	31
Male	15	10	13	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	5	1	4	25
Female ..	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	6

* Includes one seven-year-old.
– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-2. Suicide Attempts by Sex and Age, Oregon Minors, 2001

Sex	Total	Age		
		≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	865	72	208	585
Male	202	22	33	147
Female	663	50	175	438
Row Percent				
Total	100.0	8.3	24.0	67.6
Male	100.0	10.9	16.3	72.8
Female	100.0	7.5	26.4	66.1
Column Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	23.4	30.6	15.9	25.1
Female	76.6	69.4	84.1	74.9

TABLE 8-3. Suicide Attempts by Sex, Age, and Living Situation, Oregon Minors, 2001

Living Situation	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	865	202	663	72	208	585
Both Parents	276	52	224	20	64	192
Father Only	51	15	36	2	12	37
Mother Only	182	51	131	21	47	114
Parent & Stepparent	99	26	73	8	29	62
Other Relatives	47	15	32	3	14	30
Friends	24	3	21	–	2	22
Foster Parents, Gov., Etc.	71	15	56	7	19	45
Homeless	11	5	6	–	–	11
Other	8	1	7	–	2	6
Not Stated	96	19	77	11	19	66
Row Percent						
Total	100.0	23.4	76.6	8.3	24.0	67.6
Both Parents	100.0	18.8	81.2	7.2	23.2	69.6
Father Only	100.0	29.4	70.6	3.9	23.5	72.5
Mother Only	100.0	28.0	72.0	11.5	25.8	62.6
Parent & Stepparent	100.0	26.3	73.7	8.1	29.3	62.6
Other Relatives	100.0	31.9	68.1	6.4	29.8	63.8
Friends	100.0	12.5	87.5	–	8.3	91.7
Foster Parents, Gov., Etc.	100.0	21.1	78.9	9.9	26.8	63.4
Homeless	100.0	45.5	54.5	–	–	100.0
Other	100.0	12.5	87.5	–	25.0	75.0
Not Stated	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Column Percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both Parents	35.9	28.4	38.2	32.8	33.9	37.0
Father Only	6.6	8.2	6.1	3.3	6.3	7.1
Mother Only	23.7	27.9	22.4	34.4	24.9	22.0
Parent & Stepparent	12.9	14.2	12.5	13.1	15.3	11.9
Other Relatives	6.1	8.2	5.5	4.9	7.4	5.8
Friends	3.1	1.6	3.6	–	1.1	4.2
Foster Parents, Gov., Etc.	9.2	8.2	9.6	11.5	10.1	8.7
Homeless	1.4	2.7	1.0	–	–	2.1
Other	1.0	0.5	1.2	–	1.1	1.2
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, 2001

County of Residence	Total	Attempt Rate	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	865	219.2	202	663	72	208	585
Baker	6	297.8	*	*	*	*	*
Benton	33	332.4	8	25	1	7	25
Clackamas	79	188.7	12	67	4	19	56
Clatsop	11	257.6	3	8	2	2	7
Columbia	13	226.4	2	11	–	4	9
Coos	12	171.6	2	10	–	2	10
Crook	13	531.7	2	11	1	2	10
Curry	6	290.3	*	*	*	*	*
Deschutes	36	252.5	13	23	5	9	22
Douglas	41	346.2	10	31	3	7	31
Gilliam	3	1376.1	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	1	105.8	*	*	*	*	*
Harney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hood River	3	118.9	*	*	*	*	*
Jackson	43	201.0	5	38	5	6	32
Jefferson	15	587.3	4	11	1	8	6
Josephine	26	304.2	9	17	–	13	13
Klamath	33	430.4	13	20	4	6	23
Lake	2	219.3	*	*	*	*	*
Lane	120	325.7	26	94	11	35	74
Lincoln	8	169.4	*	*	*	*	*
Linn	12	97.9	4	8	–	1	11
Malheur	1	25.4	*	*	*	*	*
Marion	83	238.9	20	63	6	21	56
Morrow	1	67.4	*	*	*	*	*
Multnomah	123	189.1	35	88	10	33	80
Polk	14	173.4	4	10	1	1	12
Sherman	1	375.9	*	*	*	*	*
Tillamook	7	263.6	*	*	*	*	*
Umatilla	15	172.3	2	13	–	3	12
Union	5	161.3	*	*	*	*	*
Wallowa	1	111.4	*	*	*	*	*
Wasco	2	71.1	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	81	159.7	16	65	13	18	50
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	15	135.0	–	15	3	5	7

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, 2001

Sex	Total	Place of Attempt								
		Own Home	Other Home	School	Jail	Other Inst.	Public Place	Foster Home	Other	N.S.
Total	865	601	54	34	5	42	13	10	20	86
Male	202	144	14	11	–	11	2	1	5	14
Female	663	457	40	23	5	31	11	9	15	72
Row Percent										
Total	100.0	77.2	6.9	4.4	0.6	5.4	1.7	1.3	2.6	(*)
Male	100.0	76.6	7.4	5.9	–	5.9	1.1	0.5	2.7	(*)
Female	100.0	77.3	6.8	3.9	0.8	5.2	1.9	1.5	2.5	(*)
Column Percent										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Male	24.1	24.0	25.9	32.4	–	26.2	15.4	10.0	25.0	(*)
Female	75.9	76.0	74.1	67.6	100.0	73.8	84.6	90.0	75.0	(*)

* 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, 2001

Sex	Total	Number of Previous Attempts						
		0	1	2	3	4+	Yes, But # Unk.	N.S.
Total	865	260	140	46	10	14	97	298
Male	202	69	31	8	1	2	19	72
Female	663	191	109	38	9	12	78	226
Row Percent								
Total	100.0	45.9	24.7	8.1	1.8	2.5	17.1	(*)
Male	100.0	53.1	23.8	6.2	0.8	1.5	14.6	(*)
Female	100.0	43.7	24.9	8.7	2.1	2.7	17.8	(*)
Column Percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Male	22.9	26.5	22.1	17.4	10.0	14.3	19.6	(*)
Female	77.1	73.5	77.9	82.6	90.0	85.7	80.4	(*)

* Note: Percentages exclude cases with missing data.

TABLE 8-7. Suicide Attempts by Sex, Age, and Method, Oregon Minors, 2001

Method of Attempt	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	865	202	663	72	208	585
Poisoning, Drugs	551	116	435	36	134	381
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	21	7	14	–	6	15
Poisoning, Gas	1	1	–	–	1	–
Suffocation and Hanging	38	13	25	9	7	22
Drowning	1	–	1	1	–	–
Firearms	2	2	–	1	–	1
Cutting and Piercing	163	39	124	9	41	113
Jumping from a High Place	2	–	2	1	1	–
Other	86	24	62	15	18	53
Row Percent						
Total	100.0	23.4	76.6	8.3	24.0	67.6
Poisoning, Drugs	100.0	21.1	78.9	6.5	24.3	69.1
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	100.0	33.3	66.7	–	28.6	71.4
Poisoning, Gas	100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0	–
Suffocation and Hanging	100.0	34.2	65.8	23.7	18.4	57.9
Drowning	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	–	–
Firearms	100.0	100.0	–	50.0	–	50.0
Cutting and Piercing	100.0	23.9	76.1	5.5	25.2	69.3
Jumping from a High Place	100.0	–	100.0	50.0	50.0	–
Other	100.0	27.9	72.1	17.4	20.9	61.6
Column Percent						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poisoning, Drugs	63.7	57.4	65.6	50.0	64.4	65.1
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	2.4	3.5	2.1	–	2.9	2.6
Poisoning, Gas	0.1	0.5	–	–	0.5	–
Suffocation and Hanging	4.4	6.4	3.8	12.5	3.4	3.8
Drowning	0.1	–	0.2	1.4	–	–
Firearms	0.2	1.0	–	1.4	–	0.2
Cutting and Piercing	18.8	19.3	18.7	12.5	19.7	19.3
Jumping from a High Place	0.2	–	0.3	1.4	0.5	–
Other	9.9	11.9	9.4	20.8	8.7	9.1

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE 8-8. Suicide Attempts by Presence of Previous Attempts and Method, Oregon Minors, 2001

Method of Attempt	Total	Previous Attempts		
		No Previous Attempts	Previous Attempts	Not Stated
Total	865	260	307	298
Poisoning, Drugs	551	174	171	206
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	21	11	3	7
Poisoning, Gas	1	–	–	1
Suffocation and Hanging	38	12	17	9
Drowning	1	–	–	1
Firearms	2	–	1	1
Cutting and Piercing	163	37	76	50
Jumping from a High Place	2	1	1	–
Other	86	25	38	23
Row Percent				
Total	100.0	45.9	54.1	–
Poisoning, Drugs	100.0	50.4	49.6	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	100.0	78.6	21.4	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	100.0	41.4	58.6	(*)
Drowning	–	–	–	(*)
Firearms	100.0	–	100.0	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	100.0	32.7	67.3	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	100.0	50.0	50.0	(*)
Other	100.0	39.7	60.3	(*)
Column Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Poisoning, Drugs	60.8	66.9	55.7	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	2.5	4.2	1.0	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	5.1	4.6	5.5	(*)
Drowning	–	–	–	(*)
Firearms	0.2	–	0.3	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	19.9	14.2	24.8	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	0.4	0.4	0.3	(*)
Other	11.1	9.6	12.4	(*)

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

TABLE 8-8. Suicide Attempts by Presence of Previous Attempts and Method, Oregon Minors, 2001

Method of Attempt	Total	Previous Attempts		
		No Previous Attempts	Previous Attempts	Not Stated
Total	865	260	307	298
Poisoning, Drugs	551	174	171	206
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	21	11	3	7
Poisoning, Gas	1	–	–	1
Suffocation and Hanging	38	12	17	9
Drowning	1	–	–	1
Firearms	2	–	1	1
Cutting and Piercing	163	37	76	50
Jumping from a High Place	2	1	1	–
Other	86	25	38	23
Row Percent				
Total	100.0	45.9	54.1	–
Poisoning, Drugs	100.0	50.4	49.6	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	100.0	78.6	21.4	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	100.0	41.4	58.6	(*)
Drowning	–	–	–	(*)
Firearms	100.0	–	100.0	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	100.0	32.7	67.3	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	100.0	50.0	50.0	(*)
Other	100.0	39.7	60.3	(*)
Column Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Poisoning, Drugs	60.8	66.9	55.7	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	2.5	4.2	1.0	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	–	–	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	5.1	4.6	5.5	(*)
Drowning	–	–	–	(*)
Firearms	0.2	–	0.3	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	19.9	14.2	24.8	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	0.4	0.4	0.3	(*)
Other	11.1	9.6	12.4	(*)

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

TABLE 8-9. Suicide Attempts by Sex, Age and Hospital Admission Status, Oregon Minors, 2001

Sex and Age	Total	Hospital Admission Status		
		In-patient	Out-patient	N.S.
Total Both Sexes				
All Ages	865	414	441	10
≤12	72	35	37	–
13-14	208	96	108	4
15-17	585	283	296	6
Male				
All Ages	202	109	90	3
≤12	22	13	9	–
13-14	33	23	10	–
15-17	147	73	71	3
Female				
All Ages	663	305	351	7
≤12	50	22	28	–
13-14	175	73	98	4
15-17	438	210	225	3
	Row Percent			
Total Both Sexes				
All Ages	100.0	48.4	51.6	(*)
≤12	100.0	48.6	51.4	(*)
13-14	100.0	47.1	52.9	(*)
15-17	100.0	48.9	51.1	(*)
Male				
All Ages	100.0	54.8	45.2	(*)
≤12	100.0	59.1	40.9	(*)
13-14	100.0	69.7	30.3	(*)
15-17	100.0	50.7	49.3	(*)
Female				
All Ages	100.0	46.5	53.5	(*)
≤12	100.0	44.0	56.0	(*)
13-14	100.0	42.7	57.3	(*)
15-17	100.0	48.3	51.7	(*)

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

TABLE 8-10. Suicide Attempts by Method and Hospital Admission Status, Oregon Minors, 2001

Method of Attempt	Total	Hospital Admission Status		
		In-patient	Out-patient	N.S.
Total	865	414	441	10
Poisoning, Drugs	551	245	298	8
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	21	6	15	–
Poisoning, Gas	1	1	–	–
Suffocation and Hanging	38	23	15	–
Drowning	1	1	–	–
Firearms	2	1	1	–
Cutting and Piercing	163	79	82	2
Jumping from a High Place	2	2	–	–
Other	86	56	30	–
Row Percent				
Total	100.0	48.4	51.6	(*)
Poisoning, Drugs	100.0	45.1	54.9	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	100.0	28.6	71.4	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	100.0	100.0	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	100.0	60.5	39.5	(*)
Drowning	100.0	100.0	–	(*)
Firearms	100.0	50.0	50.0	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	100.0	49.1	50.9	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	100.0	100.0	–	(*)
Other	100.0	65.1	34.9	(*)
Column Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)
Poisoning, Drugs	63.5	59.2	67.6	(*)
Poisoning, Solids & Liquids	2.5	1.4	3.4	(*)
Poisoning, Gas	0.1	0.2	–	(*)
Suffocation and Hanging	4.4	5.6	3.4	(*)
Drowning	0.1	0.2	–	(*)
Firearms	0.2	0.2	0.2	(*)
Cutting and Piercing	18.8	19.1	18.6	(*)
Jumping from a High Place	0.2	0.5	–	(*)
Other	10.1	13.5	6.8	(*)

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

TABLE 8-11. Reasons Given for Suicide Attempts by Age and Sex, Oregon Minors, 2001

Reasons	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total						
Number	801	182	619	69	189	543
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Discord						
Number	449	98	351	46	115	288
Percent	56.1	53.8	56.7	66.7	60.8	53.0
School-Related Problems						
Number	192	50	142	22	52	118
Percent	24.0	27.5	22.9	31.9	27.5	21.7
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend						
Number	165	30	135	2	28	135
Percent	20.6	16.5	21.8	2.9	14.8	24.9
Substance Abuse						
Number	76	20	56	–	10	66
Percent	9.5	11.0	9.0	–	5.3	12.2
Peer Pressure/Conflict						
Number	65	14	51	6	23	36
Percent	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.7	12.2	6.6
Rape or Sexual Abuse						
Number	58	8	50	5	17	36
Percent	7.2	4.4	8.1	7.2	9.0	6.6
Problems with the Law						
Number	40	18	22	1	9	30
Percent	5.0	9.9	3.6	1.4	4.8	5.5
Move or New School						
Number	36	7	29	5	10	21
Percent	4.5	3.8	4.7	7.2	5.3	3.9
Death of Family Member/Friend						
Number	30	4	26	1	11	18
Percent	3.7	2.2	4.2	1.4	5.8	3.3
Physical Abuse						
Number	27	9	18	3	9	15
Percent	3.4	4.9	2.9	4.3	4.8	2.8
Suicide by Friend/Relative						
Number	12	2	10	3	4	5
Percent	1.5	1.1	1.6	4.3	2.1	0.9
Pregnancy						
Number	7	2	5	–	2	5
Percent	0.9	1.1	0.8	–	1.1	0.9
Other Reasons						
Number	241	60	181	20	63	158
Percent	30.1	33.0	29.2	29.0	33.3	29.1

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, 2001

Reasons	Total	Previous Attempts		
		Yes	No	N.S.
Total	801	281	252	268
Family Discord	449	174	138	137
School-Related Problems	192	79	68	45
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	165	57	67	41
Substance Abuse	76	38	20	18
Peer Pressure/Conflict	65	28	26	11
Rape or Sexual Abuse	58	29	15	14
Problems with the Law	40	13	12	15
Move or New School	36	15	14	7
Death of Family Member/Friend	30	12	13	5
Physical Abuse	27	10	14	3
Suicide by Friend/Relative	12	5	6	1
Pregnancy	7	1	3	3
Other Reasons	241	87	71	83
	Row Percent			
Total	100.0	52.7	47.3	(*)
Family Discord	100.0	55.8	44.2	(*)
School-Related Problems	100.0	53.7	46.3	(*)
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	100.0	46.0	54.0	(*)
Substance Abuse	100.0	65.5	34.5	(*)
Peer Pressure/Conflict	100.0	51.9	48.1	(*)
Rape or Sexual Abuse	100.0	65.9	34.1	(*)
Problems with the Law	100.0	52.0	48.0	(*)
Move or New School	100.0	51.7	48.3	(*)
Death of Family Member/Friend	100.0	48.0	52.0	(*)
Physical Abuse	100.0	41.7	58.3	(*)
Suicide by Friend/Relative	100.0	45.5	54.5	(*)
Pregnancy	100.0	25.0	75.0	(*)
Other Reasons	100.0	55.1	44.9	(*)

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

TABLE 8-13. Reasons Given for Suicide Attempts by Hospital Admission Status, Oregon Minors, 2001

Reasons	Total	Patient Status		
		In-Patient	Out-Patient	N.S
Total	801	383	408	10
Family Discord	449	243	200	6
School-Related Problems	192	115	74	3
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	165	94	68	3
Substance Abuse	76	50	26	–
Peer Pressure/Conflict	65	38	27	–
Rape or Sexual Abuse	58	37	20	1
Problems with the Law	40	22	18	–
Move or New School	36	25	11	–
Death of Family Member/Friend	30	21	9	–
Physical Abuse	27	18	9	–
Suicide by Friend/Relative	12	7	5	–
Pregnancy	7	6	–	1
Other Reasons	241	126	115	–
	Row Percent			
Total	100.0	48.4	51.6	(*)
Family Discord	100.0	54.9	45.1	(*)
School-Related Problems	100.0	60.8	39.2	(*)
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	100.0	58.0	42.0	(*)
Substance Abuse	100.0	65.8	34.2	(*)
Peer Pressure/Conflict	100.0	58.5	41.5	(*)
Rape or Sexual Abuse	100.0	64.9	35.1	(*)
Problems with the Law	100.0	55.0	45.0	(*)
Move or New School	100.0	69.4	30.6	(*)
Death of Family Member/Friend	100.0	70.0	30.0	(*)
Physical Abuse	100.0	66.7	33.3	(*)
Suicide by Friend/Relative	100.0	58.3	41.7	(*)
Pregnancy	100.0	100.0	–	(*)
Other Reasons	100.0	52.3	47.7	(*)

* 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, 2001

Characteristic	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	≤12	13-14	15-17
Total	53	19	34	13	8	32
Medical History						
Made Previous Attempts	15	4	11	2	3	10
Admitted as In-patient	31	11	20	9	3	19
Reasons for Attempt						
Family Discord	32	11	21	9	4	19
School-Related Problems	18	7	11	5	2	11
Argument with Boy/Girlfriend	3	–	3	–	–	3
Substance Abuse	12	3	9	1	2	9
Peer Pressure/Conflict	7	4	3	4	–	3
Rape or Sexual Abuse	8	1	7	2	1	5
Problems with the Law	1	1	–	–	–	1
Move or New School	1	–	1	–	–	1
Death of Family Member/Friend	4	2	2	–	1	3
Physical Abuse	7	3	4	4	1	2
Suicide by Friend/Relative	1	1	–	–	–	1
Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Reasons	16	7	9	4	3	9

– Quantity is zero.

Table 8-15. Reported Adolescent Suicide Attempts by Hospital and County, Oregon, 1991-2001

County	Hospital	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Totals	**582**	**678**	**712**	**743**	**772**	**813**	**815**	**797**	**854**	**897**	**970**
Baker	St. Elizabeth	3	6	0	2	2	3	5	5	5	4	5
Benton	Good Samaritan-Corvallis	11	10	23	19	20	19	21	22	10	20	30
Clackamas	Kaiser Sunnyside	12	41	32	19	17	25	15	51	22	17	54
Clackamas	Legacy Meridian Park	5	5	12	23	13	15	12	12	17	22	17
Clackamas	Providence Milwaukie	1	2	4	4	3	8	5	4	1	6	1
Clackamas	Willamette Falls	10	15	10	9	14	11	16	18	15	19	29
Clatsop	Columbia Memorial	8	5	17	11	7	17	10	4	5	8	10
Clatsop	Providence Seaside	2	4	17	8	6	4	1	0	3	7	5
Coos	Bay Area	13	10	18	25	18	10	7	9	11	7	10
Coos	Coquille Valley	1	3	1	3	4	4	1	2	11	3	1
Coos	Southern Coos	1	1	1	4	2	0	1	0	1	4	0
Crook	Pioneer Memorial-Prineville	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	5	16	20
Curry	Curry General	2	2	3	5	4	1	1	2	0	8	6
Deschutes	Central Oregon	8	7	6	7	3	4	9	8	3	4	8
Deschutes	St. Charles	12	13	17	26	26	18	16	25	15	34	32
Douglas	Lower Umpqua	2	1	1	2	4	2	0	2	0	0	5
Douglas	Mercy Medical	22	18	27	15	22	8	33	38	54	33	66
Grant	Blue Mountain	1	2	1	3	1	5	5	1	3	6	1
Harney	Harney District	0	1	2	2	3	2	0	1	6	2	0
Hood River	Hood River Memorial	1	3	3	5	7	4	11	8	8	7	5
Jackson	Ashland Community	2	1	3	7	3	6	2	4	8	7	5
Jackson	Providence Medford	13	9	10	15	8	11	8	6	11	10	16
Jackson	Rogue Valley	23	8	9	22	29	28	17	41	29	26	12
Jefferson	Mountain View	5	5	0	4	1	3	4	2	0	9	17
Josephine	Three Rivers-Dimmick	12	4	14	17	11	15	20	14	20	39	35
Josephine	Three Rivers-Washington	2	3	7	8	1	5	3	4	5	0	1
Klamath	Merle West	18	13	13	16	21	20	25	37	23	21	31
Lake	Lake District	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	1
Lane	Cottage Grove	5	7	5	5	4	4	6	1	1	4	1
Lane	McKenzie-Willamette	30	23	7	13	14	12	23	23	20	10	9
Lane	Peace Harbor	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	1	0	0
Lane	Sacred Heart	53	36	31	38	35	73	69	61	72	72	108
Lincoln	North Lincoln	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	6	0	1	0
Lincoln	Pacific Communities	5	9	7	8	6	6	7	5	6	4	9
Linn	Albany General	23	18	16	16	13	8	17	12	9	2	3
Linn	Lebanon Community	7	14	12	6	4	10	6	3	5	4	5
Malheur	Holy Rosary	7	6	18	9	15	18	7	4	7	5	7
Marion	Oregon State	4	0	10	17	10	4	12	3	1	2	2
Marion	Salem	49	52	54	59	89	85	71	64	63	61	70
Marion	Santiam Memorial	5	4	0	1	3	1	7	2	4	7	2
Marion	Silverton	2	1	4	7	7	3	4	3	3	4	4
Morrow	Pioneer Memorial-Heppner	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Multnomah	Eastmoreland General	4	4	3	3	2	6	0	0	2	2	0
Multnomah	Legacy Emanuel	16	23	53	79	101	65	88	124	167	172	108
Multnomah	Legacy Good Samaritan	3	4	6	5	11	4	4	2	8	8	10
Multnomah	Legacy Mount Hood	13	14	12	13	24	25	11	12	4	5	1
Multnomah	OHSU	5	8	12	10	6	21	14	9	8	6	6
Multnomah	Portland Adventist	12	79	45	4	5	10	12	25	19	13	14
Multnomah	Providence Portland	16	22	17	26	28	33	11	5	10	50	72
Multnomah	Woodland Park	5	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	1
Polk	Valley Community	3	5	5	6	6	6	6	8	5	10	7
Tillamook	Tillamook County	1	3	11	6	7	6	2	7	4	2	7
Umatilla	Good Shepherd Community	10	12	6	2	5	6	7	2	15	4	11
Umatilla	St. Anthony	11	4	7	5	8	7	8	12	8	12	6
Union	Grande Ronde	9	3	3	3	10	4	5	4	2	2	6
Wallowa	Wallowa Memorial	1	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Wasco	Mid-Columbia	1	5	7	4	7	7	3	8	10	11	9
Washington	Tuality Community	3	8	16	16	13	22	17	12	21	19	14
Washington	Tuality Forest Grove	3	4	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	1
Washington	Providence-St. Vincent	40	33	28	36	16	57	75	29	28	36	34
Yamhill	Columbia Willamette Valley	10	9	13	7	23	9	22	7	5	8	9
Yamhill	Providence Newberg	5	3	5	6	13	11	11	10	11	11	6

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.

TABLE 8-16. Number of Suicides among Oregon Youth by County of Residence and Age, 1997-2001

County of Residence	Total		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	≤19	20-24	≤19	20-24	≤19	20-24	≤19	20-24	≤19	20-24	≤19	20-24
Total	143	187	31	37	26	46	29	29	37	44	20	31
Baker	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Benton	1	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Clackamas	12	16	3	2	4	7	2	1	3	4	–	2
Clatsop	5	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–
Columbia	1	4	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Coos	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Crook	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Curry	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deschutes	3	4	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	1
Douglas	11	11	3	1	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	1
Gilliam	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Grant	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Harney	4	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	–
Hood River	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–
Jackson	11	6	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	2	–
Jefferson	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
Josephine	2	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Klamath	8	5	2	1	1	2	–	1	3	–	2	1
Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lane	12	27	4	7	1	6	2	2	3	7	2	5
Lincoln	3	3	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
Linn	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1
Malheur	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Marion	10	22	2	6	1	3	3	4	3	3	1	6
Morrow	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Multnomah	14	31	4	4	2	8	4	6	3	8	1	5
Polk	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Sherman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tillamook	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Umatilla	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–
Union	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Wallowa	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Wasco	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Washington	15	13	3	4	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	1
Wheeler	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yamhill	4	7	–	1	2	3	1	2	–	1	1	–

– Quantity is zero.

TABLE A-1. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Oregon, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990-2001

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
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

TABLE A-1. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Oregon, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990-2001 (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+
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
2001	3,471,700	226,401	238,102	245,858	248,078	233,672	237,225	240,353	259,636	274,967	275,401	239,420	175,643	133,350	114,046	108,064	221,484
M	1,721,063	115,854	122,068	126,161	127,300	119,797	122,845	123,903	131,103	136,095	136,730	119,229	86,575	65,245	53,832	49,142	85,186
F	1,750,637	110,547	116,034	119,697	120,778	113,875	114,380	116,450	128,533	138,872	138,671	120,191	89,069	68,105	60,214	58,923	136,297

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, 2001

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	3,471,700	226,401	238,102	245,858	148,847	99,231	233,672	237,225	240,353	259,636	274,967	275,401	239,420	175,643	133,350	114,046	108,064	96,222	125,262
Baker	16,700	871	1,022	1,298	717	478	600	657	846	1,116	1,305	1,331	1,188	1,046	967	857	808	644	948
Benton	79,000	4,095	4,459	5,072	4,857	3,238	11,123	5,509	4,684	5,064	5,826	6,210	5,004	3,370	2,337	2,089	1,952	1,767	2,345
Clackamas	345,150	20,843	25,389	27,089	14,786	9,857	19,094	19,894	22,250	27,052	30,506	30,503	27,120	19,744	13,089	10,008	9,160	8,257	10,510
Clatsop	35,850	1,963	2,189	2,535	1,736	1,157	2,024	1,832	1,947	2,483	2,796	3,161	2,699	1,992	1,684	1,500	1,410	1,182	1,559
Columbia	44,300	2,643	3,333	3,774	1,967	1,312	2,079	2,302	2,888	3,513	3,820	3,788	3,334	2,612	1,825	1,446	1,295	1,074	1,296
Coos	62,950	3,219	3,567	4,329	2,662	1,775	2,788	2,835	3,186	4,119	4,869	5,112	4,753	4,006	3,554	3,310	3,074	2,520	3,274
Crook	19,850	1,124	1,440	1,556	889	593	1,065	1,126	1,153	1,314	1,527	1,449	1,489	1,173	1,062	843	777	557	714
Curry	21,550	797	1,111	1,363	704	470	664	698	881	1,224	1,537	1,672	1,617	1,547	1,537	1,517	1,542	1,347	1,322
Deschutes	122,050	6,911	8,402	9,227	5,028	3,352	6,673	7,600	8,045	9,292	10,344	10,317	9,037	6,775	5,583	4,487	4,018	3,192	3,767
Douglas	101,200	5,572	6,442	7,484	4,358	2,905	4,998	4,810	5,370	6,585	7,727	7,950	7,423	6,056	5,324	5,149	4,654	3,848	4,546
Gilliam	1,900	91	119	141	77	51	67	84	99	127	173	154	132	104	108	94	93	95	91
Grant	7,800	410	556	585	360	240	253	346	380	524	623	643	591	498	437	379	317	244	413
Harney	7,600	443	552	634	304	203	317	360	419	581	643	598	539	430	399	371	284	233	290
Hood River	20,600	1,598	1,622	1,626	896	597	1,175	1,341	1,398	1,598	1,693	1,598	1,215	908	697	670	610	540	815
Jackson	184,700	10,545	12,519	13,417	7,981	5,321	11,094	10,173	10,642	12,495	14,073	14,950	13,705	10,458	8,036	7,334	7,095	6,528	8,335
Jefferson	19,400	1,555	1,609	1,726	828	552	1,037	1,185	1,267	1,381	1,331	1,276	1,199	1,026	974	816	676	413	551
Josephine	76,850	3,954	4,881	5,523	3,025	2,017	3,198	3,443	3,944	4,853	5,618	5,984	5,787	4,974	4,221	4,051	3,776	3,548	4,053
Klamath	64,200	4,177	4,630	4,918	2,750	1,833	3,767	3,653	3,651	4,349	4,686	5,027	4,559	3,549	3,008	2,775	2,479	2,002	2,384
Lake	7,500	368	490	601	310	207	256	351	357	484	622	637	564	476	429	396	347	287	317
Lane	325,900	18,596	20,185	21,948	14,897	9,931	27,811	21,788	20,623	22,596	24,658	26,709	23,308	16,702	12,674	10,803	10,714	9,686	12,274
Lincoln	44,650	2,195	2,456	2,964	1,757	1,172	1,899	1,914	2,278	2,831	3,433	3,857	3,600	2,867	2,589	2,578	2,264	1,894	2,101
Linn	103,500	7,177	7,342	7,740	4,515	3,010	5,840	6,167	6,548	7,404	7,750	7,783	7,014	5,654	4,418	3,847	3,672	3,290	4,330
Malheur	32,000	2,529	2,461	2,423	1,514	1,009	2,363	2,033	2,122	2,275	2,219	2,195	1,779	1,489	1,227	1,100	1,076	888	1,300
Marion	288,450	22,685	21,931	21,384	13,358	8,906	20,749	20,473	20,212	20,950	21,062	20,237	17,715	13,057	10,136	8,835	8,511	7,851	10,398
Morrow	11,150	787	1,005	931	552	368	672	710	678	788	909	825	698	559	459	397	320	237	254
Multnomah	666,350	46,638	41,401	39,887	25,163	16,775	50,031	59,552	56,521	54,094	53,799	53,507	44,593	29,588	21,011	17,236	17,352	16,317	22,884
Polk	63,600	3,577	4,425	4,872	3,205	2,136	5,098	3,446	3,632	4,172	4,615	4,986	4,357	3,256	2,444	2,241	2,062	2,032	3,042
Sherman	1,900	87	123	181	85	57	69	62	81	134	162	151	132	114	97	91	114	74	86
Tillamook	24,600	1,183	1,506	1,658	998	665	1,042	1,090	1,245	1,558	1,870	1,962	1,900	1,572	1,435	1,409	1,378	996	1,133
Umatilla	70,900	5,175	5,553	5,382	3,324	2,216	4,619	4,738	4,720	5,296	5,302	5,274	4,386	3,345	2,750	2,247	2,218	1,920	2,437
Union	24,550	1,488	1,578	1,805	1,293	862	2,008	1,290	1,199	1,476	1,782	1,998	1,751	1,296	1,066	976	835	697	1,150
Wallowa	7,100	311	410	597	301	200	214	258	269	454	561	720	558	462	396	374	363	283	369
Wasco	24,150	1,507	1,659	1,782	1,029	686	1,224	1,247	1,350	1,613	1,900	1,889	1,809	1,333	1,130	997	958	912	1,126
Washington	455,800	35,365	35,203	32,553	18,177	12,118	31,023	38,851	39,540	39,168	38,219	34,408	28,519	19,447	13,251	10,215	9,298	8,618	11,825
Wheeler	1,550	56	78	111	68	45	31	51	76	85	89	126	109	141	122	111	103	72	76
Yamhill	86,400	5,868	6,453	6,739	4,376	2,917	6,707	5,358	5,853	6,589	6,917	6,413	5,236	4,016	2,875	2,497	2,462	2,178	2,948

Source: 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, 2001

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	1,750,637	110,547	116,034	119,697	72,467	48,311	113,875	114,380	116,450	128,533	138,872	138,671	120,191	89,069	68,105	60,214	58,923	55,427	80,870
Baker	8,536	425	498	632	349	233	292	317	410	552	659	670	596	531	494	453	441	371	613
Benton	39,618	1,999	2,173	2,469	2,365	1,577	5,421	2,656	2,269	2,507	2,942	3,127	2,512	1,709	1,194	1,103	1,064	1,018	1,513
Clackamas	173,709	10,177	12,373	13,188	7,199	4,799	9,305	9,592	10,780	13,392	15,407	15,359	13,615	10,012	6,685	5,284	4,995	4,756	6,792
Clatsop	18,187	958	1,067	1,234	845	563	986	883	943	1,229	1,412	1,592	1,355	1,010	860	792	769	681	1,006
Columbia	22,296	1,291	1,624	1,838	958	639	1,013	1,110	1,399	1,739	1,930	1,907	1,674	1,324	932	763	706	618	831
Coos	32,140	1,572	1,738	2,108	1,296	864	1,359	1,367	1,543	2,039	2,459	2,574	2,386	2,031	1,815	1,748	1,676	1,451	2,114
Crook	10,034	549	702	757	433	288	519	543	559	650	771	730	747	595	542	445	423	321	459
Curry	11,125	389	542	663	343	229	324	336	427	606	776	842	812	785	785	801	841	776	850
Deschutes	61,525	3,374	4,095	4,492	2,448	1,632	3,252	3,664	3,898	4,600	5,224	5,195	4,536	3,436	2,851	2,369	2,191	1,839	2,429
Douglas	51,474	2,721	3,139	3,644	2,122	1,415	2,436	2,319	2,602	3,260	3,902	4,003	3,726	3,071	2,719	2,718	2,537	2,217	2,923
Gilliam	971	45	58	69	37	25	33	41	48	63	87	78	66	53	55	50	51	55	59
Grant	3,974	200	271	285	175	117	123	167	184	259	315	324	297	253	223	200	173	140	267
Harney	3,849	216	269	309	148	99	154	173	203	287	325	301	271	218	204	196	155	134	186
Hood River	10,390	780	791	792	436	291	573	647	677	791	855	805	610	460	356	354	333	311	528
Jackson	93,712	5,149	6,101	6,532	3,886	2,590	5,406	4,905	5,156	6,186	7,108	7,528	6,880	5,303	4,104	3,872	3,869	3,760	5,378
Jefferson	9,755	759	784	840	403	269	505	571	614	684	672	643	602	520	497	431	368	238	354
Josephine	39,275	1,931	2,379	2,689	1,473	982	1,558	1,660	1,911	2,402	2,838	3,013	2,905	2,522	2,156	2,139	2,059	2,044	2,615
Klamath	32,471	2,040	2,256	2,394	1,339	893	1,836	1,761	1,769	2,153	2,367	2,531	2,289	1,800	1,537	1,465	1,352	1,153	1,536
Lake	3,816	180	239	293	151	101	125	169	173	240	314	320	283	241	219	209	189	166	204
Lane	164,513	9,080	9,837	10,685	7,252	4,835	13,553	10,505	9,992	11,186	12,454	13,449	11,701	8,470	6,473	5,704	5,842	5,580	7,917
Lincoln	22,785	1,072	1,197	1,443	856	570	925	923	1,104	1,402	1,734	1,942	1,807	1,454	1,322	1,361	1,234	1,091	1,347
Linn	52,370	3,504	3,578	3,768	2,198	1,465	2,846	2,973	3,173	3,665	3,914	3,919	3,521	2,867	2,257	2,031	2,002	1,895	2,793
Malheur	16,146	1,235	1,199	1,180	737	491	1,151	980	1,028	1,126	1,120	1,105	893	755	627	581	587	511	839
Marion	145,228	11,076	10,688	10,411	6,504	4,336	10,111	9,871	9,793	10,371	10,637	10,190	8,893	6,621	5,177	4,665	4,641	4,523	6,721
Morrow	5,592	384	490	453	269	179	327	342	328	390	459	416	350	284	234	210	175	137	164
Multnomah	335,029	22,772	20,176	19,419	12,251	8,167	24,382	28,713	27,384	26,779	27,171	26,942	22,386	15,004	10,731	9,100	9,461	9,399	14,790
Polk	32,233	1,747	2,156	2,372	1,560	1,040	2,484	1,662	1,760	2,065	2,331	2,511	2,187	1,651	1,248	1,183	1,124	1,171	1,980
Sherman	969	42	60	88	41	28	34	30	39	66	82	76	66	58	49	48	62	43	55
Tillamook	12,550	578	734	807	486	324	508	526	603	771	945	988	954	797	733	744	751	574	729
Umatilla	35,702	2,527	2,706	2,620	1,618	1,079	2,251	2,284	2,287	2,622	2,678	2,656	2,202	1,696	1,404	1,186	1,210	1,106	1,571
Union	12,441	726	769	879	630	420	979	622	581	731	900	1,006	879	657	545	515	455	402	747
Wallowa	3,628	152	200	291	146	98	104	124	130	225	283	363	280	234	202	198	198	163	238
Wasco	12,270	736	808	868	501	334	596	601	654	798	960	951	908	676	577	526	523	525	727
Washington	228,063	17,268	17,156	15,849	8,850	5,900	15,119	18,733	19,157	19,390	19,303	17,325	14,317	9,861	6,768	5,393	5,070	4,964	7,642
Wheeler	795	27	38	54	33	22	15	24	37	42	45	63	55	71	63	58	56	42	49
Yamhill	43,466	2,865	3,145	3,281	2,130	1,420	3,268	2,583	2,836	3,262	3,493	3,229	2,628	2,037	1,468	1,318	1,342	1,255	1,904

Source: 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, 2001 (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	1,721,063	115,854	122,068	126,161	76,380	50,920	119,797	122,845	123,903	131,103	136,095	136,730	119,229	86,575	65,245	53,832	49,142	40,795	44,392
Baker	8,164	446	524	666	368	245	307	340	436	563	646	661	592	516	473	405	368	273	335
Benton	39,382	2,095	2,286	2,602	2,492	1,662	5,703	2,853	2,415	2,557	2,883	3,083	2,492	1,661	1,144	986	888	749	832
Clackamas	171,441	10,666	13,016	13,900	7,587	5,058	9,789	10,302	11,470	13,660	15,099	15,144	13,506	9,732	6,404	4,724	4,166	3,500	3,719
Clatsop	17,663	1,004	1,122	1,301	891	594	1,038	949	1,004	1,254	1,384	1,570	1,344	982	824	708	641	501	553
Columbia	22,004	1,353	1,709	1,937	1,010	673	1,066	1,192	1,489	1,774	1,891	1,880	1,660	1,287	893	682	589	455	464
Coos	30,810	1,647	1,828	2,221	1,366	911	1,429	1,468	1,642	2,080	2,410	2,538	2,367	1,975	1,739	1,562	1,398	1,068	1,161
Crook	9,816	575	738	798	456	304	546	583	594	663	756	719	741	578	520	398	353	236	255
Curry	10,425	408	570	699	361	241	340	361	454	618	761	830	805	763	752	716	701	571	473
Deschutes	60,525	3,536	4,308	4,735	2,580	1,720	3,421	3,936	4,147	4,692	5,120	5,122	4,500	3,340	2,731	2,118	1,827	1,353	1,339
Douglas	49,726	2,851	3,302	3,840	2,236	1,491	2,563	2,491	2,768	3,325	3,824	3,947	3,696	2,985	2,605	2,430	2,116	1,631	1,622
Gilliam	929	47	61	72	39	26	34	44	51	64	85	76	66	51	53	44	42	40	32
Grant	3,826	210	285	300	185	123	130	179	196	264	308	319	295	246	214	179	144	103	146
Harney	3,751	227	283	325	156	104	163	186	216	293	318	297	268	212	195	175	129	99	104
Hood River	10,210	818	832	835	460	307	603	694	721	807	838	793	605	448	341	316	277	229	287
Jackson	90,988	5,396	6,418	6,885	4,095	2,730	5,687	5,268	5,486	6,309	6,965	7,422	6,825	5,155	3,932	3,462	3,226	2,768	2,957
Jefferson	9,645	796	825	886	425	283	532	614	653	698	659	634	597	506	477	385	307	175	197
Josephine	37,575	2,023	2,503	2,834	1,552	1,035	1,639	1,783	2,033	2,450	2,781	2,971	2,882	2,452	2,065	1,912	1,717	1,504	1,438
Klamath	31,729	2,138	2,374	2,524	1,411	941	1,931	1,892	1,882	2,196	2,319	2,496	2,271	1,749	1,472	1,310	1,128	849	848
Lake	3,684	188	251	309	159	106	131	182	184	244	308	316	281	235	210	187	158	122	113
Lane	161,387	9,516	10,348	11,262	7,644	5,096	14,258	11,283	10,631	11,410	12,205	13,260	11,607	8,233	6,201	5,099	4,872	4,107	4,357
Lincoln	21,865	1,123	1,259	1,521	902	601	974	991	1,174	1,430	1,699	1,915	1,793	1,413	1,267	1,217	1,029	803	754
Linn	51,130	3,672	3,764	3,972	2,317	1,545	2,994	3,193	3,376	3,739	3,836	3,864	3,493	2,787	2,162	1,816	1,670	1,395	1,537
Malheur	15,854	1,294	1,262	1,244	777	518	1,211	1,053	1,094	1,149	1,098	1,090	886	734	600	519	489	376	461
Marion	143,222	11,608	11,244	10,973	6,855	4,570	10,637	10,602	10,419	10,579	10,425	10,047	8,822	6,436	4,959	4,170	3,870	3,329	3,677
Morrow	5,558	403	515	478	283	189	344	368	350	398	450	410	347	276	224	187	146	101	90
Multnomah	331,321	23,865	21,225	20,468	12,912	8,608	25,650	30,838	29,137	27,315	26,628	26,565	22,207	14,584	10,280	8,136	7,891	6,918	8,094
Polk	31,367	1,831	2,269	2,500	1,644	1,096	2,614	1,785	1,872	2,107	2,284	2,475	2,170	1,605	1,196	1,058	938	862	1,062
Sherman	931	44	63	93	44	29	36	32	42	68	80	75	66	56	47	43	52	32	30
Tillamook	12,050	605	772	851	512	341	534	565	642	787	926	974	946	775	702	665	626	422	404
Umatilla	35,198	2,648	2,847	2,762	1,705	1,137	2,368	2,453	2,433	2,674	2,624	2,618	2,184	1,649	1,345	1,061	1,009	814	866
Union	12,109	761	809	926	664	442	1,029	668	618	745	882	992	872	639	522	461	380	296	404
Wallowa	3,472	159	210	307	154	103	110	134	139	229	278	357	278	228	194	177	165	120	131
Wasco	11,880	771	850	914	528	352	627	646	696	814	941	938	901	657	553	470	436	387	399
Washington	227,737	18,097	18,048	16,705	9,327	6,218	15,905	20,119	20,383	19,778	18,917	17,083	14,202	9,585	6,483	4,822	4,228	3,654	4,183
Wheeler	755	28	40	57	35	23	16	26	39	43	44	62	54	69	60	52	47	31	27
Yamhill	42,934	3,003	3,308	3,458	2,245	1,497	3,438	2,775	3,017	3,327	3,423	3,184	2,607	1,980	1,406	1,179	1,120	923	1,044

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

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

Numbers in Thousands

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

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

Appendix B: Technical Notes — Definitions

BIRTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEATHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEDICAL PERSONNEL — ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES

C.N.M. — certified nurse midwife.

D.C. — doctor of chiropractic medicine.

D.O. — doctor of osteopathic medicine.

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

M.D. — medical doctor.

N.D. — naturopathic doctor.

R.N. — registered nurse.

ENDNOTE

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

Technical Notes — Methodology

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

—Samuel Johnson

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

Most of the death rates in this report are not age-adjusted. Table 6-44 is an exception to this rule. The descriptive narrative of chapter six frequently makes reference to age-adjusted rates and age- or sex-specific rates in addition to mentioning crude death rates. Because age-adjusted rates should be viewed as relative indexes (rather than as actual measures of mortality risk), it is important not to compare them directly to crude rates.

Age-adjusted death rates permit the comparison of populations with disparate age structures as if the populations had similar distributions. They 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 .

All of the age-adjusted rates of this report were computed by applying age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population for the Year 2000 shown in the accompanying table:

Year 2000 United States standard population: Numbers and proportions (weights)

Age	Number	Weights	Age	Number	Weights
All ages	1,000,000	1.000000	35-44 years	162,613	0.162613
Under 1 year	13,818	0.013818	45-54 years	134,834	0.134834
1-4 years	55,317	0.055317	55-64 years	87,247	0.087247
5-14 years	145,565	0.145565	65-74 years	66,037	0.066037
15-24 years	138,646	0.138646	75-84 years	44,842	0.044842
25-34 years	135,573	0.135573	85 years and over	15,508	0.015508

Minino AM, Arias E, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Smith BL. Deaths: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no 15 Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002. p117.

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.

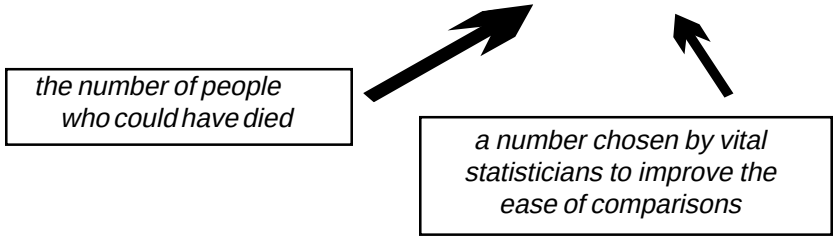
STEP 2: MAKING THE NUMBER MEANINGFUL WITH RATES AND RATIOS

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

ENDNOTE

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

Technical Notes — Formulas

GENERAL:

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

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

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

PREGNANCY:

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

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

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

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

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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*: $\frac{All\ Resident\ Births}{Female\ Population\ Aged\ 15\text{-}44}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE:

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

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

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

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

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

CALCULATING CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR RATES:

Confidence limits for rates based on less than 100 events

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confidence limits for rates based on 100 or more events

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DETERMINING STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR RATES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$1.96\sqrt{0.194}$$

= 1.96 x .44
= 0.86

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

CALCULATING RATES ADJUSTED FOR SEX/AGE/RACE:

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

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

The *standard mortality ratio* compares the number of deaths for a particular population (such as a county or a Health Service Area) to the number of deaths which would be expected if some standard set of rates (such as the state or the U.S. rates) had occurred.[2]

Both of these techniques have their 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.

The year 2000 U.S. standard population used in calculating age-adjusted death rates of Table 6-44 is shown below:

Year 2000 United States standard population: Numbers and proportions (weights)

Age	Number	Weights	Age	Number	Weights
All ages.....	1,000,000	1.000000	35-44 years.....	162,613	0.162613
Under 1 year.....	13,818	0.013818	45-54 years.....	134,834	0.134834
1-4 years.....	55,317	0.055317	55-64 years.....	87,247	0.087247
5-14 years.....	145,565	0.145565	65-74 years.....	66,037	0.066037
15-24 years.....	138,646	0.138646	75-84 years.....	44,842	0.044842
25-34 years.....	135,573	0.135573	85 years and over.....	15,508	0.015508

Minino AM, Arias E, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Smith BL. Deaths: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no 15 Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002. p117.

Using the same standard population, death rates for the total population and for each gender group were adjusted separately. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. It is important not to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

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

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
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.

REFERENCES:

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

2. For more information, please see "Direct Standardization (Age-Adjusted Death Rates)," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, March 1995. The original materials are available on-line at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt06rv.pdf.
For further information about calculating confidence intervals and adjusting rates, see:

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

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

Appendix C: List of Figures and Tables

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

Appendix D: Sample Forms

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT BLACK INK

I.D. TAG NO.

Local File Number

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

136-

State File Number

DECEDENT

1. DECEDENT'S NAME — First / Middle / Last
2. SEX
3. DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year)
4. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
5a. AGE-Last Birthday (Years)
5b. Under 1 Year — Mos. / Days
5c. Under 1 Day — Hours / Min.
6. BIRTHPLACE (City and State or Foreign Country)
7. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)
8. WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? ☐ Yes ☐ No
9a. PLACE OF DEATH (Check only one)
HOSPITAL ☐ Inpatient ☐ ER/Outpatient ☐ DOA
OTHER ☐ Nursing Home ☐ Decedent's Home ☐ Other (Specify)
9b. FACILITY NAME (If not institution, give street and number)
9c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH
9d. COUNTY OF DEATH

1
10a. DECEDENT'S USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life. Do not use retired.)
2
10b. KIND OF BUSINESS/INDUSTRY
11. MARITAL STATUS - Married, Never Married, Widowed, Divorced (Specify)
12. SPOUSE (If Married, Widowed)
3
13a. RESIDENCE - STATE
13b. COUNTY
4
13c. CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION
13d. STREET AND NUMBER
5
13e. INSIDE CITY LIMITS? ☐ Yes ☐ No
13f. ZIP CODE
14. WAS DECEDENT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Specify No or Yes - If yes, specify Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.) ☐ No ☐ Yes Specify:
15. RACE American Indian, Black, White, etc. (Specify)
16. DECEDENT'S EDUCATION (Specify only highest grade completed) Elementary/Secondary (0-12) / College (1-4 or 5+)
6

PARENTS

17. FATHER - NAME first middle last
18. MOTHER - NAME first middle maiden
19. INFORMANT - NAME and relationship to deceased

DISPOSITION

20a. METHOD OF DISPOSITION ☐ Mausoleum ☐ Burial ☐ Cremation ☐ Removal from State ☐ Donation ☐ Other (Specify)
20b. PLACE OF DISPOSITION (Name of cemetery, crematory, other place)
20c. LOCATION - City or Town, State
7
21a. SIGNATURE OF OREGON FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE OR PERSON ACTING AS SUCH
21b. LICENSE NO.
22. NAME, ADDRESS AND ZIP OF FACILITY.
8
23. DATE FILED (Month, Day, Year)
24. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE
9

REGISTRATION

23. DATE FILED (Month, Day, Year)
24. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE
RESERVED FOR REGISTRAR'S USE

TO BE COMPLETED BY CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN

10
27. TIME OF DEATH
28. WAS MEDICAL EXAMINER NOTIFIED? ☐ Yes ☐ No
31a. TIME OF DEATH
31b. DATE PRONOUNCED DEAD (Month, Day, Year, Hour)
11
M
M
M
29. To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date, place and ☐ Yes ☐ No
32. On the basis of examination and/or investigation, in my opinion death occurred
(Signature)
30. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)
33. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)
COUNTY
12
13
34. NAME, TITLE, ADDRESS AND ZIP OF CERTIFIER/MEDICAL EXAMINER (Type or Print)
14
35. NAME OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (Type or Print)

CONDITIONS IF ANY WHICH GAVE RISE TO IMMEDIATE CAUSE STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST

CAUSE OF DEATH

36. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c).) Do not enter mode of dying, e.g. Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest.
Interval between onset and death

PART I
(a)
DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:
Interval between onset and death
(b)
DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:
Interval between onset and death
(c)

PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS - Conditions contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in PART I.

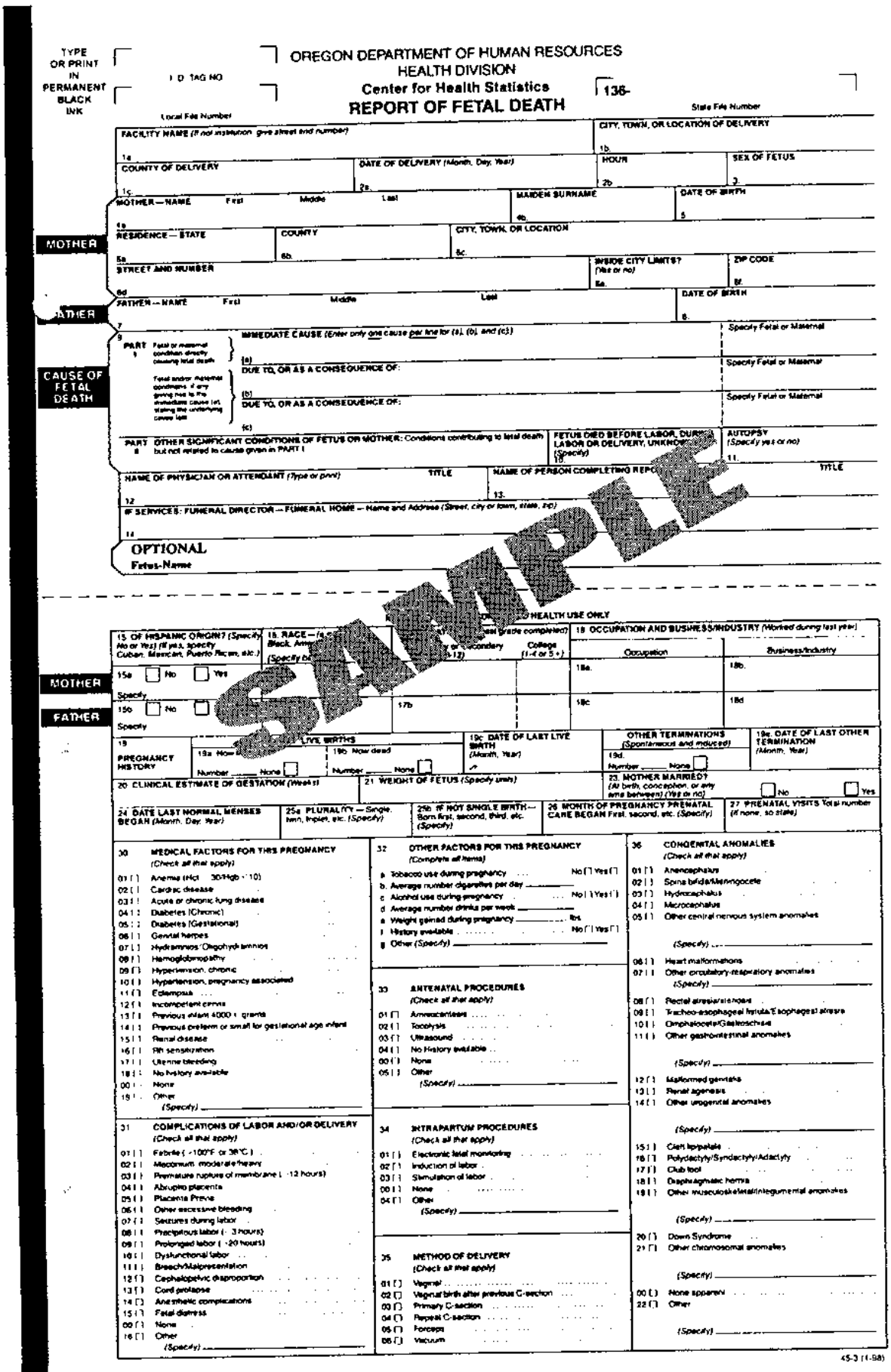
37. Did tobacco use contribute to the death? ☐ Yes ☐ Probably ☐ No ☐ Unknown
38. AUTOPSY ☐ Yes ☐ No
39. If YES were findings considered in determining cause of death? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
15
16
40. MANNER OF DEATH ☐ Natural ☐ Accident ☐ Suicide ☐ Homicide ☐ Pending Investigation ☐ Undetermined Manner ☐ Legal Intervention ☐ Other
41a. DATE OF INJURY (Month, Day, Year)
41b. TIME OF INJURY
41c. INJURY AT WORK? ☐ Yes ☐ No
41d. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED
17
41e. PLACE OF INJURY - At home, farm, street, factory, office building, etc. (Specify)
41f. LOCATION (Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State)

CAUSE OF DEATH INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE OF GREEN AND PINK COPY

RESERVED FOR REGISTRAR'S USE

ORIGINAL VITAL STATISTICS COPY

45-2 Rev (3/00)



TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT BLACK INK

I D TAG NO

Local File Number

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
HEALTH DIVISION
Center for Health Statistics

REPORT OF FETAL DEATH

136-

State File Number

1a FACILITY NAME (If not institution, give street and number)

1b CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DELIVERY

1c COUNTY OF DELIVERY

2a DATE OF DELIVERY (Month, Day, Year)

2b HOUR

3 SEX OF FETUS

MOTHER

4a MOTHER — NAME First Middle Last

4b MAIDEN SURNAME

5 DATE OF BIRTH

5a RESIDENCE — STATE

5b COUNTY

5c CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION

5d STREET AND NUMBER

5e INSIDE CITY LIMITS? (Yes or no)

5f ZIP CODE

FATHER

6a FATHER — NAME First Middle Last

6 DATE OF BIRTH

CAUSE OF FETAL DEATH

7

9 PART I Fetal or maternal condition directly causing fetal death — IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).) — Specify Fetal or Maternal

Fetal and/or maternal conditions, if any, giving rise to the immediate cause (a), stating the underlying cause last — (a) DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF: — Specify Fetal or Maternal

(b) DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF: — Specify Fetal or Maternal

(c)

PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS OF FETUS OR MOTHER: Conditions contributing to fetal death but not related to cause given in PART I

10 FETUS DIED BEFORE LABOR, DURING LABOR OR DELIVERY, UNKNOWN (Specify)

11 AUTOPSY (Specify yes or no)

12 NAME OF PHYSICIAN OR ATTENDANT (Type or print) TITLE

13 NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING REPORT TITLE

14 IF SERVICES: FUNERAL DIRECTOR — FUNERAL HOME — Name and Address (Street, city or town, state, zip)

OPTIONAL
Fetus-Name

FOR HEALTH USE ONLY

MOTHER

15 OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Specify No or Yes) (If yes, specify Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.)

16 RACE — (Specify Black, American Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, etc.)

17 Last grade completed: Elementary or Secondary (0-12) College (1-4 or 5+)

19 OCCUPATION AND BUSINESS/INDUSTRY (Worked during last year)

	Occupation	Business/Industry
15a ☐ No ☐ Yes Specify	18a.	18b.
15b ☐ No ☐ Yes Specify	18c	18d
16	17b	

FATHER

PREGNANCY HISTORY

19 LIVE BIRTHS

19a Now living Number ____ None ☐

19b Now dead Number ____ None ☐

19c DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (Month, Year)

OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and induced)

19d. Number ____ None ☐

19e. DATE OF LAST OTHER TERMINATION (Month, Year)

20 CLINICAL ESTIMATE OF GESTATION (Weeks)

21 WEIGHT OF FETUS (Specify units)

23. MOTHER MARRIED? (At birth, conception, or any time between) (Yes or no) ☐ No ☐ Yes

24 DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN (Month, Day, Year)

25a PLURALITY — Single, twin, triplet, etc. (Specify)

25b IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH — Born first, second, third, etc. (Specify)

26 MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN First, second, etc. (Specify)

27 PRENATAL VISITS Total number (If none, so state)

30 MEDICAL FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY (Check all that apply)

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

31 COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY (Check all that apply)

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

32 OTHER FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY (Complete all items)

a Tobacco use during pregnancy ... No ☐ Yes ☐
b. Average number cigarettes per day ____
c Alcohol use during pregnancy ... No ☐ Yes ☐
d Average number drinks per week ____
e Weight gained during pregnancy ____ lbs.
f History available ... No ☐ Yes ☐
g Other (Specify) ____

33 ANTENATAL PROCEDURES (Check all that apply)

01 ☐ Amniocentesis
02 ☐ Tocolysis
03 ☐ Ultrasound
04 ☐ No history available
00 ☐ None
05 ☐ Other (Specify) ____

34 INTRAPARTUM PROCEDURES (Check all that apply)

01 ☐ Electronic fetal monitoring
02 ☐ Induction of labor
03 ☐ Stimulation of labor
00 ☐ None
04 ☐ Other (Specify) ____

35 METHOD OF DELIVERY (Check all that apply)

01 ☐ Vaginal
02 ☐ Vaginal birth after previous C-section
03 ☐ Primary C-section
04 ☐ Repeat C-section
05 ☐ Forceps
06 ☐ Vacuum

36 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (Check all that apply)

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

45-3 (1-98)

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 drug or alcohol overdoses, 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, drowning, fire, etc. – Specify: _____
12. **History of mental health issues:**
    ☐ Acute depression ☐ Chronic depression ☐ Bipolar disorder ☐ Adjustment disorder
    ☐ 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 441.750 states that
"Any hospital which treats as a patient a person *under 18* years of age because the person has attempted to commit suicide:
"Shall cause that person to be provided with information and referral to in-patient or out-patient 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: 503-731-4354

OSHD Form 45-119 (Rev. 4-01)

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... THE ADDRESS LISTED BELOW NO LATER THAN THE 15TH OF THE MONT... 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.

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