

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

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

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

- 43 Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File and Abortion Statistical File. Pregnancy rates are the sum of resident live births and induced abortions divided by the estimated population.\* Spontaneous abortions and fetal deaths are not included. Pregnancy rates include live births to Oregon residents and abortions for Oregon residents regardless of where the abortion was performed. Out of state abortions for Oregon residents may be under-reported because some states where Oregon residents go to have abortions do not report the patient's state of residence.
- 44 Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File. Resident live births to women who have prenatal care visits beginning in the first trimester divided by the total number of resident live births, excluding missing and unknown values.
- 45 Source: Death Certificate Statistical File and Birth Statistical File. Infants who die within one year of birth divided by the number of resident live births during the same calendar year.
- 48 Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Adults ( $\geq 18$  years of age) who report that they smoke cigarettes divided by the total number of survey respondents.
- 49 Source: Death Certificate Statistical File. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) quantifies premature mortality occurring in younger age groups by measuring the number of years between age at death and age 70. This composite figure first calculates the age-specific YPLL for each of 7 age groupings 0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65-69 by taking the midpoint for each age group, subtracting from 70, and multiplying by the number of deaths in each age group. The resulting number for each age group is then divided by the age-specific population and standardized (weighted) to an age-homogeneous hypothetical population of 1,000 people per every 10-year age group. Standardizing permits valid comparisons over time. The weighted numbers are summed across ages, then divided by seven (seven 10-year age groups).
- 50 Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Adults ( $\geq 18$  years of age) who report that their general health is very good or excellent divided by the total number of survey respondents.
- 56a Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File. Resident live births whose mothers reported not using alcohol during pregnancy divided by the total number of resident live births, excluding missing and unknown values.
- 56b Source: Birth Certificate Statistical File. Resident live births whose mothers reported not using tobacco during pregnancy divided by the total number of resident live births, excluding missing and unknown values.
- 66 Source: Oregon Health Teens Survey. Survey respondents in grades 9-12 who report carrying a weapon (such as a knife, gun, or club) within 30 days of the survey divided by the total survey respondents.

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