

Public Health Accountability Metrics - health outcome metrics included on stakeholder survey

CLHO meeting, May 18, 2017

	Measurement area	Metric	Rationale
Prevention and Health Promotion	Tobacco	Adults who smoke cigarettes*	Tobacco use remains the number one cause of preventable death in Oregon.
		Cigarette smoking among youth (8th and 11th graders)	
	Obesity	Obesity among adults	Obesity remains the number two cause of preventable death in Oregon.
		Obesity among 2-5 year olds, WIC enrollees	
		Obesity among youth (8th and 11th graders)	
	Opioid-related overdose deaths	Prescription opioid mortality*	Unintentional opioid-related overdose (prescription and non-prescription) is a leading cause of injury mortality in Oregon. In 2012, Oregon had the highest rate of nonmedical use of prescription pain relievers in the nation.
	Binge drinking	Adult binge drinking	Binge drinking alcoholic beverages is a significant risk factor for injury, violence, substance abuse and alcoholism. Alcohol is the third leading cause of preventable death in Oregon.
		11th grader binge drinking	
	Suicide	Suicide deaths	Suicide is a leading cause of premature death in Oregon. Suicide rates in Oregon have consistently been higher than the U.S. for the past 30 years.
Communicable Disease	Childhood immunization	Two-year old vaccination rate*	Oregon's immunization rates for two year olds have increased recently but are still well below Healthy People 2020 benchmarks.
	Sexually transmitted infections	Gonorrhea rate	Annual reported cases of gonorrhea have steadily increased over the past 5 years, reaching levels not seen since the 1990s.
	Foodborne illness	Infections caused by <i>Salmonella</i> species commonly transmitted through food	In Oregon, an estimated 123,000 illnesses per year are identifiable by type. Nationally, salmonellosis is the most commonly reported bacterial foodborne infection.
	Hepatitis C	New asymptomatic hepatitis C cases	Studies have estimated 50% of persons living with hepatitis C have not been diagnosed, suggesting as many as 95,000 Oregonians could be infected.
ces	Effective contraceptive use	Effective contraceptive use among women at risk of unintended pregnancy*	Unintended pregnancy remains a major public health concern. Unintended pregnancy is disproportionately concentrated among poor and low-income women, young women (ages 18-24 years), and minority women.

Access to Clinical Preventive Services	Well care visits	Adolescent well-care visits in the past 12 months*	Health behaviors established in adolescence tend to persist into adulthood and many chronic diseases first emerge in this age.
	HPV vaccination	HPV vaccination rate	HPV (human papillomavirus) causes ano-genital cancer and, as smoking rates have declined, now causes the most oropharyngeal (throat) cancers in the United States. HPV is also the primary cause of cervical cancer.
	Child and adolescent oral health	children aged 0-5 with a dental visit in the previous year	Dental decay is the most common chronic disease of children and adolescents. Chronic oral infections are associated with other health problems such as heart disease, diabetes and unfavorable pregnancy outcomes.
		Percentage of eligible schools (40% Free or Reduced Lunch or greater) served by a certified dental sealant program*	
	Cancer prevention	Colorectal cancer screening among ages 50-75 years*	Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among Oregonians.
	STI screening	Proportion of persons diagnosed with gonorrhea who received partner-delivered expedited therapy	Partner expedited therapy is an evidence-based practice for controlling sexually transmitted disease.
Environmental Health	Environmental health resilience	Number of resilience strategies for fire, flood, drought and other environmental health risks that are implemented at the state and local level	Implementing resilience strategies will help people in Oregon be ready to meet the environmental health challenges that lie ahead and protect our access to clean air, clean water and health food.
	Air quality	Annual average ambient concentrations of PM2.5	Long-term exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) has been associated with adverse health outcomes such as reduced lung function, the development of chronic bronchitis, heart disease and premature death.
	Active transportation	Percent of people who walk, ride a bike, ride a bus or use other types of public transportation to get to and from places	Active transportation connects people to where they need to go - such as work, school, and other places in their community. Active transportation solutions create safe environments for physical activity that meet the community's needs and protect the environment.
	Food safety	Food service facility inspections completed	Food service facility inspections reduce the incidence and risk of foodborne illness.
	Drinking water	Percent of community water systems that meet health-based standards	Community water system inspections reduce the risk of waterborne disease and exposure to hazardous substances potentially present in drinking water supplies

*Aligns with CCO and/or early learning metric, or CCO performance improvement project