

	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. Tobacco use costs Oregon more than \$2.5 billion a year in health care, lost productivity and premature death.
		Cigarette smoking prevalence among youth (8th and 11th graders)	
	Obesity	Obesity among adults	Obesity remains the number two cause of preventable death in Oregon. Each year, Oregon spends about \$1.6 billion (\$339 million paid by Medicaid) in medical expenses for obesity-related chronic conditions such as diabetes and heart disease.
		Obesity prevalence among 2-5 year olds	
		Obesity prevalence 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. Suicides in Oregon and the U.S. have steadily increased since 2000.
Communicable Disease	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. Oregon has recently experienced outbreaks of diseases that are preventable with childhood immunizations.
	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. Of concern, gonorrhea infections have progressively developed resistance to the antibiotics commonly prescribed to treat the infection.
	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. Foodborne illness costs Oregon approximately \$229 million each year in health care, lost productivity and premature death. Nationally, salmonellosis is the most commonly reported bacterial foodborne infection.
	Hepatitis C	New asymptomatic hepatitis C cases	Positive laboratory results for hepatitis C infection became reportable in Oregon in 2005. Studies have estimated 50% of persons living with hepatitis C have not been diagnosed, suggesting as many as 95,000 Oregonians could be infected.
	Healthcare-acquired infections	Hospital-onset <i>Clostridium difficile</i> infections	Nationally, <i>C. difficile</i> infections are the most common source of healthcare-associated infections.

Access to Clinical Preventive Services	Effective contraceptive use	Effective contraceptive use among women at risk of unintended pregnancy*	Oregon has multiple programs and policies in place to increase access to effective methods of contraception and quality family planning services, yet 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.
	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. Comprehensive well-care visits are a vehicle to deliver evidence-based screening, services (such as immunizations) and health promoting messages.
	Immunizations	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.
	Oral health	children aged 0-5 with a dental visit in the previous year	The burden of tooth decay or early childhood caries in young children is a significant public health concern and causes needless pain and suffering for many children. Dental decay is the most common chronic disease of children and adolescents. Dental decay in childhood has been linked to increased risk for future decay, and 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*	School-based dental sealant programs are an evidence-based practice recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and Healthy People 2020 to prevent tooth decay among children.
	Cancer prevention	Colorectal cancer screening among ages 50-75 years*	Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among Oregonians. For the downward trend in late stage diagnoses to continue, Oregon's screening rates must continue to improve. At 66%, the proportion of Oregon older adults who are adequately screened is far below what should be expected given the efficacy of the screening.
Environmental Health	STI screening	Proportion of persons diagnosed with gonorrhea who received partner-delivered expedited therapy	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention lists partner expedited therapy among effective practices for controlling sexually transmitted disease.
	Resilience	Number of climate resilience strategies implemented at the state and local level	
	Lead poisoning prevention	Blood lead testing of children under 6 years of age	
	Food safety	Food service facility inspections completed	
	Drinking water	Inspections with no compliance findings	

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