Public health accountability metrics

Indicators and process measures

October, 2024

	Health outcome indicator	Indicator data source	Indicator baseline	Indicator 2025 goal	Indicator 2030 goal*	LPHA process measure	LPHA process measure data source	LPHA process measure 2030 goal	OHA process measure	OHA process measure data source	OHA process measure 2030 goa
Reduce the spread of syphilis and prevent congenital syphilis	Rate of congenital syphilis	Orpheus	78.3/100K live births	66.5/100k, 15% decrease	39.2/100K, 50% decrease	 Percent of congenital syphilis cases averted (OR baseline: 65.1) 	Orpheus	10% increase from LPHA baseline	 Percent of congenital syphilis cases averted (OR baseline: 65.1) 	Orpheus	75%
	Rate of syphilis (all stages) among people who can become pregnant		72.2/100K	70.8/100k, 2% decrease	65.0/100K, 10% decrease	2. Percent of syphilis cases interviewed (66.0)	Orpheus	10% increase	2. Percent of prenatal care providers who report routinely screening all pregnant		
		Orprieus	72.2/1008	70.0/100K, 2/0 decrease	05.0/100K, 10% decrease		orprieus	10% Increase		Program reporting	80%
	Rate of primary and secondary syphilis	Orpheus	19.2/100K	18.8/100k, 2% decrease	16.3/100K, 15% decrease	3. Percent completion of CDC core variables (84.6)	Orpheus	10% increase	 Adoption of CCO/health system metrics to promote syphilis screening at three time points in pregnancy (OR baseline: No) 	Program reporting	Ves
						4. Percent of early cases treated with appropriate regimen within 14 days	0	400(:	points in pregnancy (on baseline. No)	riogramieporting	163
					_	(67.2)	Orpheus	10% increase			
Protect people from preventable									1. Develop and maintain data for immunization indicators (six total)		
	Two-year old vaccination rate (4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series)	ALERT IIS	68% (2023)	72%	80%		LPHA reporting	Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development	 2-year-old data dashboard available, with data by county and race and ethnicity 2-year-old data dashboard updated quarterly during the year Additional data made available to counties at zip code, clinic, or patient level upon request Influenza dashboard for 65 plus age groups available, with data by county and race and ethnicity Influenza dashboard updated weekly during flu season Additional data made available to counties at zip code, clinic, or patient level upon request 		
						 Demonstrated use of data to identify population(s) of focus (required process measure) 				Program reporting	100
						p		Demonstrated expansion in	2. Implement the Immunization Quality Improvement for Providers Program. Goal: Meet		
	Adult influenza vaccination rate, ages 65+	ALERT IIS	47% (2023/24 Flu season)	51%	60%	2. Demonstrated actions to improve access to influenza vaccination for			CDC goal to perform an IQIP visit with 25% of VFC enrolled providers.		
diseases by increasing vaccination rate	5					residents of LTCFs		development 25%, with demonstrated	3. Provide data to CCOs to meet immunization incentive measures and partner with	IQIP database	100%
						3. Increase in the percent of health care providers participating in the	LPHA reporting and	strategies by the LPHA to achieve	CCOS on QI program implementation. Percent of data files provided to CCOS on a timely		
						Immunization Quality Improvement Program (IQIP)	IQIP database	the benchmark.		Program reporting	100%
									4. Assure vaccine supply and monitor the state's vaccine finance model to ensure it is		
						 Demonstrated actions with health care providers to improve access to vaccination 	LPHA reporting	Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development	sustainable, equitable, and adequately funds vaccination programs 1. Complete research on other state models 2. Convene in-person summit with statewide healthcare partners 3. Recruit/convene multidisciplinary vaccine finance reform steering committee 4. Committee selection of one or more strategies to move forward 5. Fully developed vaccine finance framework proposed by committe 6. Vaccine finance reform implemented 7. Evaluation performed of vaccine finance reform mode		100
								Demonstrated expansion in			
						 Demonstrated outreach and educational activities conducted with community partners to increase vaccine access or demand 	LPHA reporting	strategies and engagement, under			
	Emergency department and urgent care visits due to heat	OR-ESSENCE	1.79 heat-related illness visits (per 1M) per day ≥80°F Heat Index. Based on 238 visits (per 1M population): 133 days at or	1.61 HRI visits (per 1M) per		1. Demonstrated use of data to identify population(s) of interest (required	LPHA reporting	development Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under			
			above ≥80°F Heat Index per	reduction from 2023	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030)	process measure)		development	1. Number of dashboards published and updated	Program reporting	3
	Hospitalizations due to heat	Oregon inpatient hospital discharge data from OHA Health Analytics	above ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023). 69 hospitalizations (per 4.2M): 133 days ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1-	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 52 heat-related hospitalizations, 25% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030) 28 heat-related hospitalizations, 60% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September	process measure) 2. Demonstrated actions in Communications to improve priority area of focus	LPHA reporting	Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development	 Number of dashboards published and updated Provision of technical assistance in support of PHAB indicators: a)Responsiveness to technical assistance requests from LPHAS b)Demonstrated provision of activities and documentation to build LPHA capacity to assess and address health impacts of climate change 		3 100% of requests completed (2a) 3 workshops + 3 guidance documents (2b)
Increase community resilience for climate impacts on health: extreme heat and wildfire smoke	Hospitalizations due to heat Heat deaths**	hospital discharge data from OHA	above ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023). 69 hospitalizations (per 4.2M): 133 days ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1- September 30 2023) 8 total statewide deaths (state resident deaths in Oregon): 133 days ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023)	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 52 heat-related hospitalizations, 25% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 6 deaths, 30% reduction in statewide heat deaths compared to 2023 baseline	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030) 28 heat-related hospitalizations, 60% reduction from 2023	2. Demonstrated actions in Communications to improve priority area of		Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development	 Provision of technical assistance in support of PHAB indicators: a)Responsiveness to technical assistance requests from LPHAS b)Demonstrated provision of activities and documentation to build LPHA capacity to assess and address health impacts of climate change Recommendations developed for public health indicators for drinking water security 	Program reporting Program reporting Program reporting	completed (2a) 3 workshops + 3 guidance
climate impacts on health: extreme		hospital discharge data from OHA Health Analytics Oregon Center for Health Statistics: Vital Records, OHA Oregon death certificates	above ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023). 69 hospitalizations (per 4.2M): 133 days ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1- September 30 2023) 8 total statewide deaths (state resident deaths in Oregon): 133 days 280°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023) 1.63 Non-infectious Respiratory Illness visits (per 10,000) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PM2.5 29.1ug/m3). Based on 217 visits (per 10,000 population): 133 days at or above Moderate AQI per season (May 1-Oct. 31,	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 52 heat-related hospitalizations, 25% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 6 deaths, 30% reduction in statewide heat deaths compared to 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 1.55 visits (per 10,000 population) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PML, 5 = 9-1ug/m3); 5% reduction from 2023 baseline, accounting for	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030) 28 heat-related hospitalizations, 60% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030) 2 deaths, 70% reduction in statewide heat deaths from 2023 baseline (May 1- September 30, 2030) 1.30 visits (per 10,000 population) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PM2.5	2. Demonstrated actions in Communications to improve priority area of focus	LPHA reporting	Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development	 Provision of technical assistance in support of PHAB indicators: a)Responsiveness to technical assistance requests from LPHAS b)Demonstrated provision of activities and documentation to build LPHA capacity to assess and address health impacts of climate change Recommendations developed for public health indicators for drinking water security and mental health effects of climate change. Documentation of identified policy changes that are needed to reduce health impacts of climate change*, beginning with extreme heat and wildfire smoke, developed with 	Program reporting Program reporting	completed (2a) 3 workshops + 3 guidance documents (2b)
climate impacts on health: extreme	Heat deaths** Respiratory (non-infectious) emergency department and urgent care visits	hospital discharge data from OHA Health Analytics Oregon Center for Health Statistics: Vital Records, OHA Oregon death certificates OR-ESSENCE	above ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023). 69 hospitalizations (per 4.2M): 133 days ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1- September 30 2023) 8 total statewide deaths (state resident deaths in Oregon): 133 days ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023) 1:63 Non-infectious Respiratory Illness visits (per 10,000) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PM2.5 29.1ug/m3). Based on 217 visits (per 10,000 population): 133 days at or above Moderate AQI per season (May 1-Oct. 31, 2023).	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 52 heat-related hospitalizations, 25% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 6 deaths, 30% reduction in statewide heat deaths compared to 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 1.55 visits (per 10,000 population) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PM2.5 ±9.1ug/m3); 5% reduction from 2023 baseline, accounting for variability in wildfire seasor (May 1-Oct. 31, 2025)	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030) 28 heat-related hospitalizations, 60% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030) 2 deaths, 70% reduction in state wide heat deaths from 2023 baseline (May 1- September 30, 2030) 1.30 visits (per 10,000 population) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PM2.5 29.1ug/m3); 20% reduction from 2023 baseline, accounting for variability in wildfire season (May 1-Oct. 31, 2030)	2. Demonstrated actions in Communications to improve priority area of focus 3. Demonstrated actions in Policy to improve priority area of focus 4. Demonstrated actions in Community Partnerships to improve priority	LPHA reporting	Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development	 Provision of technical assistance in support of PHAB indicators: a)Responsiveness to technical assistance requests from LPHAS b)Demonstrated provision of activities and documentation to build LPHA capacity to assess and address health impacts of climate change Recommendations developed for public health indicators for drinking water security and mental health effects of climate change. Documentation of identified policy changes that are needed to reduce health impacts of climate change*, beginning with extreme heat and wildfire smoke, developed with 	Program reporting	completed (2a) 3 workshops + 3 guidance documents (2b)
climate impacts on health: extreme	Heat deaths** Respiratory (non-infectious) emergency department and urgent care	hospital discharge data from OHA Health Analytics Oregon Center for Health Statistics: Vital Records, OHA Oregon death certificates	above ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023). 69 hospitalizations (per 4.2M): 133 days ≥80°F Heat Index per season (May 1- September 30 2023) 8 total statewide deaths (state resident deaths in Oregon): 133 days 280°F Heat Index per season (May 1-September 30, 2023) 1.63 Non-infectious Respiratory Illness visits (per 10,000) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PM2.5 29.1ug/m3). Based on 217 visits (per 10,000 population): 133 days at or above Moderate AQI per season (May 1-Oct. 31,	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 52 heat-related hospitalizations, 25% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 6 deaths, 30% reduction in statewide heat deaths compared to 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2025) 1.55 visits (per 10,000 population) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PM2.5 ≥9.1ug/m3); 5% reduction from 2023 baseline, accounting for variability in wildfire seasor	reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030) 28 heat-related hospitalizations, 60% reduction from 2023 baseline (May 1-September 30, 2030) 2 deaths, 70% reduction in statewide heat deaths from 2023 baseline (May 1- September 30, 2030) 1.30 visits (per 10,000 population) per day at or above Moderate AQI (PM2.5 29.1ug/m3); 20% reduction from 2023 baseline, accounting for variability in wildfire season (May 1-Oct.	 Demonstrated actions in Communications to improve priority area of focus Demonstrated actions in Policy to improve priority area of focus Demonstrated actions in Community Partnerships to improve priority area of focus 	LPHA reporting	Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development Demonstrated expansion in strategies and engagement, under development	 Provision of technical assistance in support of PHAB indicators: a)Responsiveness to technical assistance requests from LPHAS b)Demonstrated provision of activities and documentation to build LPHA capacity to assess and address health impacts of climate change Recommendations developed for public health indicators for drinking water security and mental health effects of climate change. Documentation of identified policy changes that are needed to reduce health impacts of climate change*, beginning with extreme heat and wildfire smoke, developed with 	Program reporting Program reporting	completed (2a) 3 workshops + 3 guidance documents (2b)

* In addition to a statewide 2030 goal for indicators, each indicator includes measurement of reduced disparities among racial and ethnic groups so that disparities are eliminated by 2030. **2023 Oregon Center for Health Statistics Vital Records, 2023 death data are final.