

Is Oregon Making Progress? The 2003 Benchmark Performance Report



Report to the Legislative Assembly
Oregon Progress Board
March 2003

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Price: \$15. Single copies are free to Oregon residents.

Any individual needing assistance with regard to alternate formatting of material should contact the Oregon Progress Board.

Cover photo: *At Liberty Elementary School in Tillamook, members and staff of the Tillamook County Futures Council visit with students who may be the Council members of tomorrow. Cover design by David Godsey.*

Appointed by the Tillamook County Commissioners in 1997, the Futures Council developed a 20-year community Vision, using broad-based citizen input, to help guide the County in the years ahead. With Oregon Progress Board benchmarks as a model, the Futures Council has just published its 2002 County Benchmarks, updated by the University of Oregon Community Planning Workshop.

The value of visioning and benchmarking recently was demonstrated when a team of rural development specialists from the Canadian government met with the Oregon Progress Board and the Futures Council, in order to help Canada develop an effective national rural policy framework.

March 2003

Dear Legislator,

In 1989 the legislature created the Oregon Progress Board to develop and nurture a preferred vision for Oregon's future. Called *Oregon Shines*, that vision of "a prosperous Oregon that excels in all spheres of life" is more important than ever as Oregon struggles through its current economic and budgetary woes. The legislature also required the Progress Board to report periodically on progress towards Oregon's vision so legislators and other policymakers could make changes to keep the state on track.

For years, Oregon has been known as a state that takes the long view when addressing its problems. The Progress Board believes that maintaining that perspective is still key to Oregon's success in the future. If we don't know where we've been, are now, and want to go, we will never get to our goals. By looking back over the past twelve years at what has happened with the Oregon Benchmarks - the state's 90 measures of quality of life - this report allows you to put today's tough issues into better perspective and to help determine what approaches are working. To our knowledge, this report is the best long term, objective assessment of quality of life in Oregon that exists today.

Besides providing perspective, Oregon Benchmarks are used for a broad array of policymaking and budget related activities. Oregon state agencies are required to link their performance measures to them. Student achievement benchmarks are the cornerstone of Oregon's education reform initiative. State-local planning processes, like Oregon's innovative Partners for Children and Families program, use benchmarks to focus collaborative efforts. County governments and community organizations use benchmarks to gauge their progress.

Like almost any long-term trend assessment, the news is mixed. Despite the bad economy, Oregonians are, on average, better off today than they were in 1990. On the other hand, Oregon is becoming a state of "haves" and "have-nots" as good opportunities for less educated and rural Oregonians diminish. Some trends will come as no surprise. Oregon's high and increasing rate of hunger is known far and wide. Others, like Oregon's steady increase in stream water quality or our dramatically reduced teen pregnancy rate, may surprise readers.

In a departure from past practice, the Board did not issue grades for how Oregon is doing. Instead, the report answers the simple question - "Is Oregon making progress?" - for each benchmark and for topic areas, generally. The change was made for two reasons. First, grades are fraught with assumptions, making them appear more definitive than they really are. Second, grades were based on benchmark trends in relation to future target levels established by the Board, but not ratified by the legislature. By using computer generated trend lines to assess progress, the Board seeks to be more objective in its assessments.

The Board hopes that you will enjoy reading the report and will use it in your deliberations as you chart Oregon's future. Please don't hesitate to contact me or Board staff with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brett Wilcox". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Brett Wilcox
Vice-Chair
Oregon Progress Board

Acknowledgements

Senior Policy Analyst Rita Conrad was lead author on this report as well as data gatherer and researcher. Progress Board interns Katie DeWilde, Chris Jernstrom, Justen Maron, Jeremy Mitchell and Andrew Choy were critical in completing this report. Zoë Johnson provided administrative and moral support. Thanks to all the Progress Board members who reviewed and commented on the drafts.

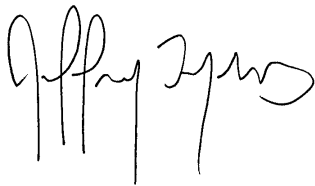
While staff and interns of the Oregon Progress Board assembled, charted and analyzed the information for this report, the following individuals actually produced the data, shared it with us, and helped us understand its meaning: Greg Aldrich, Chris Allanach, Jeanne Arana, Bill Auty, Art Ayre, Gary Ball, Scott Bassett, John Beaulieu, Paul Bellatty, Kevin Birch, Richard Bjelland, Jeff Bock, Cindy Booth, Morgen Brodie, Kay Brown, Chris Bushore, Glenn Chastain, Curtis Cude, Scotti Cunningham, Tom Cusack, Kevin Dana, Chris D'Arcy, Mark Davis, Mike Downs, Mike Doyle, Danene Dwyer, Ron Eber, Mary Ann Evans, Merced Flores, Ramona Foley, David Foster, Rainy Gauvain, Mary Gilliland, Gary Goldsmith, Jim Good, Larry Groth, Kevin Hamler-Dupras, Karen Hampton, Dan Hilburn, Frank Howard, Bob Jones, Jodie Jones, Jimmy Kagan, Rod Kaiser, David Kavanaugh, Michael Leachman, David Leland, John Lindback, Dave Lyda, Anna Mallard, Lizbeth Martin-Mahar, Anita McClanahan, Vicki McConnell, Pam McVay, Janet Morlan, Aaron Munter, Ken Murphy, Jay Nicholas, Ranei Nomura, Mark Nord, Bill Penhollow, Greg Pettit, Kathryn Pickle, Dan Porter, Tom Potiowsky, Ann Reed, Sam Sadler, Jim Scheppke, Steve Slater, Peter Spendelow, Heather Tyler, Susan Violette, Sharlene Walker, Bobbie Weber, Patti Whitney-Wise, Wendy Woods and Jennifer Woodward.

Data for about one quarter of Oregon's 90 benchmarks come directly from the Oregon Population Survey (OPS), conducted biennially by the Oregon Progress Board and the state Office of Economic Analysis. We express our appreciation to Thomas Brundage who voluntarily spent many weekend hours processing the raw data for most of those benchmarks. Special thanks also to Kanhaiya Vaidya and Richard Bjelland for helping interpret OPS and U.S. Census data.

A grant from the Oregon Community Foundation paid for the production, printing and distribution of this report.

For this and more, thank you all!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey Tryens". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

Jeffrey Tryens, Executive Director
Oregon Progress Board

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Table I. Index of Benchmark Charts

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2	Traded Sector Strength	13	19	3rd Grade Reading & Math....	21	40	Prenatal Care	
3	New Companies.....	13	20	8th Grade Reading & Math....	21	41	Infant Mortality.....	
4	Net Job Growth.....	13	21	Certificate of Initial Mastery	22	42	Immunizations	
5	Professional Services	14	22	High School Dropout Rate	22	43	HIV Diagnosis.....	
6	Economic Diversification.....	14	23	High School Completion	22	44	Adult Non-Smokers	
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7	Research & Development	15	24	Some College Completion.....	23	47	Affordable Child Care	
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13	Income Disparity	18	31	Voting.....	28	54	Health Insurance	
14	Workers Above Poverty	19	32	Feeling of Community.....	28	55	Homelessness	
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Executive Summary

Oregon Benchmarks measure progress towards Oregon's strategic vision, *Oregon Shines*. Its goals are three-fold: 1) quality jobs for all Oregonians, 2) safe, caring and engaged communities and 3) healthy, sustainable surroundings.

Every two years, the Oregon Progress Board, a 12-member board chaired by the Governor and shepherd of *Oregon Shines*, submits to the state legislature this *Benchmark Performance Report*. This report analyzes benchmark trends and assesses Oregon on its progress.

Goal 1. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

Economy: Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified Yes, Overall

On balance, the Oregon economy has progressed over the past decade. The 1990s held great promise as Oregon was among the fastest growing economies in the country. The Asian financial crisis and the 2001 global recession delivered a powerful blow to Oregon's economy in recent years. While Oregon's economic prospects are projected to remain dim for at least another year, Oregon has significant economic strength to build upon.

In business vitality, Oregon improved its national ranking for trading outside its borders, maintained a top tier position for job creation and, despite recent losses, added over 300,000 jobs in the past ten years. On the down side, Oregon has lost ground in the professional services sector, diversification and the urban-rural job split.

A doubling of industry research and development expenditures (as a percent of the state overall economy) strengthened

Oregon's economic capacity. Academic research and development expenditures did not increase but remained at the national average. And, on average, Oregon ranked 17th best for venture capital investment during the 1990s.

<i>Is Oregon Making Progress?</i>	
Goal 1. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians	
Economy	Qualified Yes
Business Vitality	No, but
Economic Capacity	Yes, but
Business Costs	Yes
Income	Mixed
International	Yes, but
Education	Yes
Kindergarten – 12 th Grade	Yes
Post Secondary	Yes
Skill Development	Yes, but

The most recent data available indicate that Oregon's overall cost of doing business is lower than many other states. More environmental permits are issued on time. Recent drought conditions and energy rate hikes have diminished Oregon's position as a low-cost energy state, however.

After a long period of stagnation, Oregon wage earners, statewide, saw significant wage increases during the mid-1990s that have carried over. On the down side, unemployment soared, income, overall, fell in relation to the rest of the country and the gap between rich and poor grew.

Finally, Oregon has a more diverse set of international trading partners today. Language skills among Oregonians have not improved.

Executive Summary

Education: Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Yes, Overall

Education is key to Oregon's future. In the past decade, skill levels increased significantly for school age children. Oregon adults became better educated and better trained.

Oregon's children today, on average, are better prepared, performing better and dropping out less than any time in the last decade. (While not included in this report, the Progress Board has reported numerous times that African American, Native American and Hispanics are losing ground in student achievement compared to other students.)

Progress in skill and education levels of adults is also generally positive. Oregon adults, today, are better education and more computer literate than ever before. Most indicators in this area show Oregon at or above the national average.

This positive news is tempered by the knowledge that Oregon needs a truly "world class" workforce to compete effectively in today's global economy. The modest improvements that Oregon has made in education are inadequate to satisfy needs of a 21st century workforce.

Goal 2. Engaged, Caring & Safe Communities

Civic Engagement: Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified No, Overall

Oregon remains a highly engaged state, however, little progress has occurred in the past decade. This holds true in both the citizen involvement arena and in public sector performance.

Relative rates of civic participation as measured by voting and volunteerism have not improved during the past decade. One improvement is the increase in the percent of Oregonians who

feel part of their community, which topped 50 percent for the first time in at least ten years.

Running in place best characterizes Oregon's efforts on the public side of the civic engagement ledger. After a decade of public finance turmoil, Oregon held the same national rank of 14th for state and local taxes and charges in 2000 as it did in 1990. Increased charges supplanted reduced taxes. Despite the high profile role taxes have played in the 1990s, just 20 percent of Oregonians understand even the most basic characteristics of Oregon's state tax system.

<i>Is Oregon Making Progress?</i>	
Goal 2. Engaged, Caring & Safe Communities	
Civic Engagement	Qualified No
Participation	No, but
Taxes	Unknown
Public Sector Performance	No, but
Culture	No
Social Support	Qualified Yes
Health	Yes, but
Protection	Yes, but
Poverty	No, but
Independent Living	No, but
Public Safety	Qualified Yes
Crime	Yes, but
Emergency Preparedness	Yes

The state's continuing budget crisis threatens the AA bond rating Oregon has held since 1996. Finally, Oregon slipped from a B- in 1998 to C+ in 2000 for public management quality.

Oregon's national rank for public support for the arts fell significantly since 1990 to near rock bottom. While the vast

Executive Summary

majority of public libraries meet minimum service requirements, little improvement occurred during the 1990s.

Social Support – Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified Yes, Overall

Social support benchmarks that measure the well being of the general population generally improved during the past ten years. Measures focused specifically on low income Oregonians either stayed the same or worsened.

By most objective standards Oregonians are healthier and living longer today, yet a lower percent of Oregonians felt they were in good health in 2001 than in 1993. Key indicators of child health – prenatal care, teen pregnancy, immunization, abuse/neglect, abstinence from drug and alcohol use during pregnancy and infant mortality – all showed improvements. Eighth graders also smoked less, but alcohol and illicit drug use did not abate.

Poverty is the one area in social supports that has shown little improvement. The percent of Oregonians with incomes at or below 100% of the U.S. poverty rate held steady at around 12%. Children are the most likely age group to be in poverty in Oregon. Oregon's hunger rate is one of the worst in the nation. And, while the percent of Oregonians without health insurance has fallen long term, it rose significantly in 2002 and it will most assuredly increase as a result of the on-going recession and state budget crisis. Also more disabled Oregonians lived in poverty in 2002 than any time in the past eight years. One bright spot is a modest increase in court ordered child support payments.

Independence, a quintessential Oregon trait, suffered somewhat for disabled Oregonians recently as fewer disabled residents who were capable of working held jobs. An overwhelming percentage of seniors continue to live independently.

Public Safety – Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified Yes, Overall

Oregonians are clearly safer and more prepared for disaster than they were a decade ago. However, crime is still substantially higher than the national average.

Despite sharp declines in crime over the decade, Oregon's overall crime rate remains well above the U.S. average. Oregon ranks in the middle of all states for violent crime, but its property crime rate is significantly higher than the U.S. average. The rate of repeat offending has not improved significantly since 1994. Significant declines were recorded in juvenile arrests. Juvenile arrests for property crime run well above the national average.

Oregon is making major strides in preparing for both natural and man-made disasters. And almost all Oregon counties have cooperative policing agreements with the Oregon State Police.

Goal 3. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

Community Development – Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified No, Overall

Community development is the benchmark group showing the most wear and tear caused by population growth, especially related to Oregon's transportation infrastructure.

More miles driven by more people means dramatically increased travel delays. Traffic congestion became a serious problem in some parts of Oregon during the 1990s. Automobile travel delay nearly tripled in the Portland area since 1991 and has doubled in other Oregon cities. Unfortunately, congestion does not appear to have spurred an increase in use of alternate transportation during the past decade.

Executive Summary

<i>Is Oregon Making Progress?</i>	
Goal 3. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings	
Community Development	Qualified No
Growth Management	No, but
Infrastructure	No, but
Housing	No, but
Environment	Qualified Yes
Air	Yes, but
Water	Yes
Land	Yes, but
Plants and Wildlife	Mixed
Outdoor Recreation	No

No clear picture emerges from the benchmarks regarding Oregon's road condition. An increasing percentage of state and county roads appear to be in fair to better condition, but officials caution that short term fixes mask serious problems. On the other hand, Oregon compares poorly with the rest of the U.S. for urban national highways that are deemed good or better. (Benchmarks do not measure bridge structural quality - a road condition that has deteriorated rapidly in recent years.)

Approximately 70% of lower income renters and 40% of lower income owners pay more than 30% of their income for housing costs. Contrary to popular belief, those percentages did not increase dramatically during the 1990s. Home ownership rates remained relatively static, as well.

One bright spot in community development is the large increase in the percent of households that are served by water systems that meet health based standards.

Environment – Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified Yes, Overall

Oregon's most pressing challenge in environment is reducing the high percentage of salmonids, as well as other plants and animals, that are at risk.

Despite population growth, Oregon held its own for maintaining healthy air during the past decade. On the other hand, an aggressive reduction program has not allowed Oregon to hold carbon dioxide emissions down to desired levels.

Over the past six years, approximately half of all monitored streams showed water quality improvement in any year. Water availability in streams and rivers generally improved as well. Oregon has continued to maintain forestlands while timber was harvested at lower than sustainable levels for both public and private lands.

With the onset of Oregon's recession, trash generation dropped 10 percent in two years after peaking in 1999.

Oregon has more threatened and endangered species in more areas than almost any other state. A brand new set of benchmarks standardizes a set of measures that apply to the different types of plants and animals resident in Oregon.

While still significantly limited in scope, data show that fish, particularly salmonids, are the worst off of any plant or animal grouping in Oregon. Marine mammals are a distant second, followed by small percentages of land based plants and animals. Terrestrial plants experienced the largest increase in at-risk listings during the 1990s. Most of Oregon's at-risk species are not protected in dedicated conservation areas.

Finally, Oregon is slowly losing its state park availability as population growth outpaces state park growth.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Oregon was the first state in the nation to articulate its hopes and expectations in measurable terms. It does so with its decade-long tradition of monitoring and reporting quantitative measures called Oregon Benchmarks. These 90 benchmarks span key, interlocking economic, social and environmental issues. Examples include per capita income, high school dropouts, child abuse, air quality and the health of native species.

Oregon's Strategic Vision – *Oregon Shines*

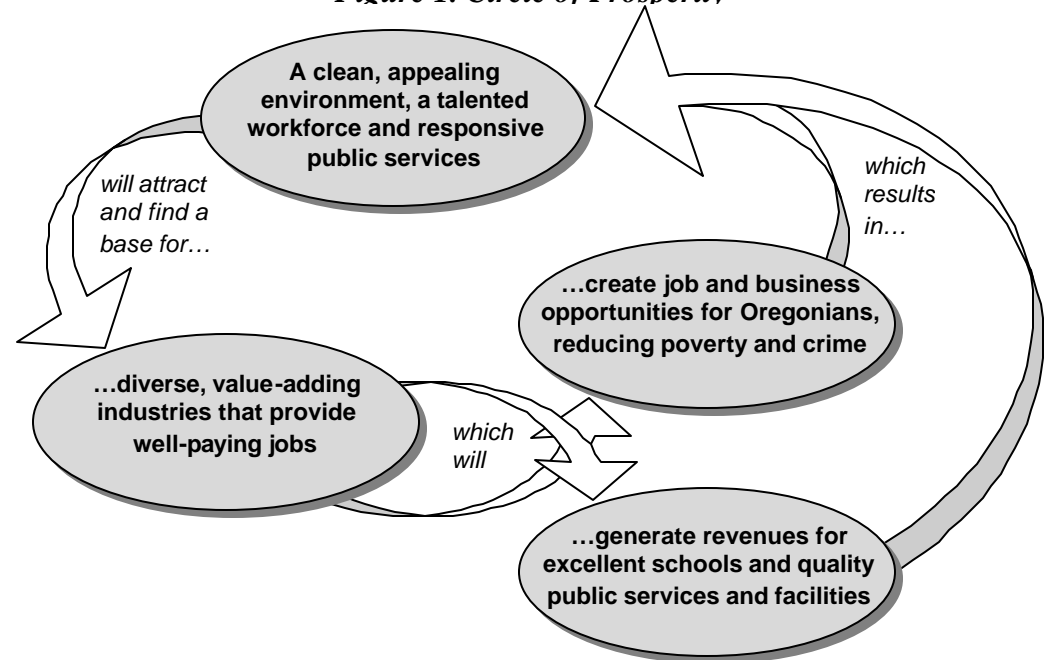
Benchmarks reflect what Oregonians care about. Since its inception, thousands have participated in the shaping of Oregon's strategic vision, called *Oregon Shines*. The benchmarks were then designed, with the help of experts, to measure progress toward three *Oregon Shines* goals:

1. Quality jobs for all Oregonians
2. Engaged, caring and safe communities
3. Healthy, sustainable surroundings

Oregon Shines is based on the assumption that the social and economic well being of Oregonians depends on the interconnectedness of quality jobs, a sustainable environment, and caring communities. This "Circle of Prosperity" is illustrated in Figure 1.

The relationship between the *Oregon Shines* vision, goals, objectives and benchmarks is shown in Figure 2, page 7.

Figure 1. Circle of Prosperity



How Oregon Benchmarks Can Help

Albert Einstein once said, "The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them." The 2003-2005 biennium will see Oregon facing severe challenges. Benchmark data provide leaders with the opportunity to inform their budget and policy choices with reliable, accurate data on where Oregon has been and where it wants to go.

Although there is no pat formula on how to use benchmark data, the practical value of understanding the factual context of issues that Oregonians care about is fundamental to the

Chapter 1. Introduction

challenges facing Oregon's legislators today. Without this perspective, our leaders are handicapped in their ability to make the most clear-headed choices possible.

This report is the most comprehensive statement of facts about Oregon's quality of life in existence. From it, legislators and other policy makers can easily glean pertinent facts on issues ranging from timber harvest to child abuse to unemployment. These data can help to balance the equally important, but more subjective political and emotional factors inevitably intertwined in difficult legislative decisions.

In addition to providing valuable context for policy makers in Oregon, this report is a valuable tool outside of state government. Non-profit organizations use it for planning and grant writing. Local governments use it for planning and policy development. Several counties have local versions of the Oregon Progress Board to strategically plan and track key indicators in their regions. Foundations use benchmark data to help inform their funding decisions.

All of these uses allow a wide range of Oregonians to partner in making Oregon a better place to live.

Oregon Benchmarks and State Agencies

Many Oregon Benchmarks are core to the mission of state agencies and represent high-level, societal results with which those agencies should align.¹ State agencies are therefore required to link their results-based performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.² Analysis of the measures and whether

they meet specified criteria accompany each agency's budget through all phases of the budget cycle.

These developments put Oregon ahead of many states in developing a results-driven measurement system. Oregon Benchmarks and the agency performance measure work already completed offer Oregon's Legislative Assembly a unique opportunity to build a state budget aimed at producing more measurable results in the 2003-2005 biennium.

About the 2003-2005 Benchmarks

The Oregon Progress Board modified 17 and replaced two benchmarks since the *2001 Benchmark Performance Report*. The environmental benchmarks have undergone extensive revisions. Benchmark numbers are unchanged.³

In a departure from the grading in past reports, this report assesses Oregon's long-term progress based on staff interpretation of computer-generated trend lines, preferably over 10 or more years. Assessments were not made for benchmarks with less than three years of data. A "Yes" or "No" indicates a clear, unambiguous trend. The use of "Yes, but" or "No, but" indicates a trend or combination of trends that must be qualified to account for differences. In a few cases, trends too close to call were categorized as "Mixed." These individual assessments are aggregated into subcategory and overall benchmark category assessments of progress.

Tell Us What You Think

The Oregon Progress Board needs and values the input of all interested Oregonians. Please contact Jeff Tryens, Progress Board executive director, with your questions or ideas for improvement.

¹ See *2001 Benchmark Blue Book* online at:

<http://www.econ.state.or.us/opb/2001bb/2001bb.htm>

² Performance measure criteria are spelled out in state guidelines,

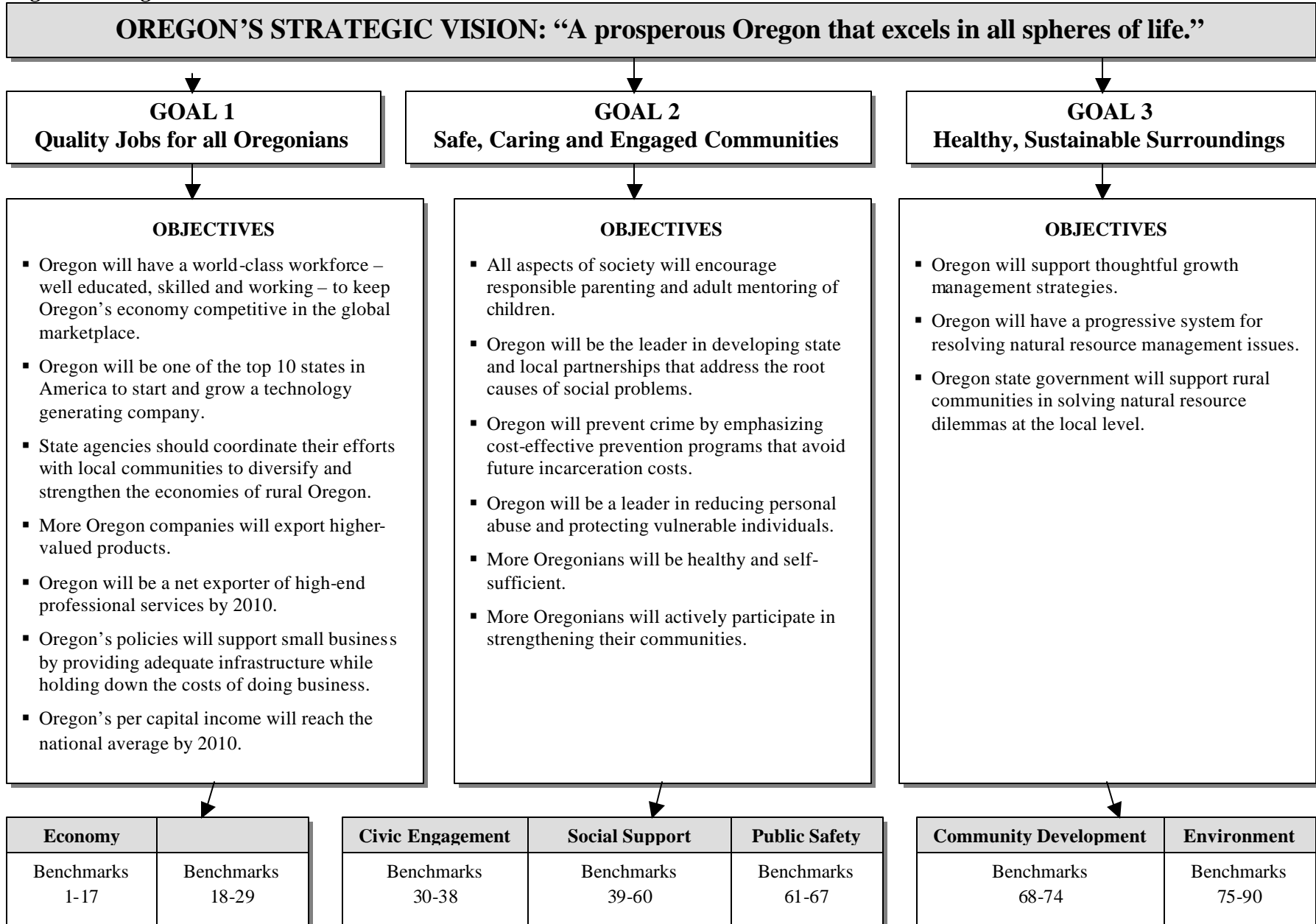
<http://www.econ.state.or.us/opb/PerfMeas/Guidelines.htm>

³ To see specific benchmarks changes, please visit

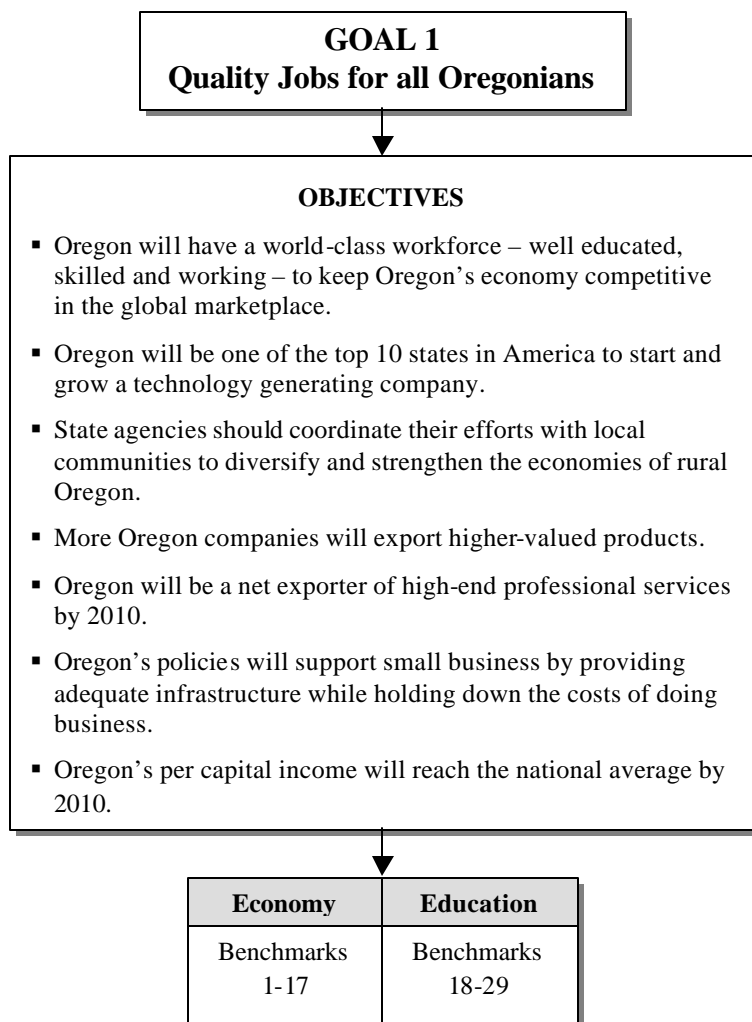
<http://www.econ.state.or.us/opb/0305obms/bmupdate.htm>

Chapter 1. Introduction

Figure 2. Oregon Shines II Framework



Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians



Quality jobs for all Oregonians represents the first goal of *Oregon Shines II*. Framers of Oregon’s strategic vision outlined the objectives at left to achieve this goal. They deal with both economy and education. “Great education is a powerful magnet for knowledge-intensive industry because employees value education (making them easier to attract and retain) and because talented graduates fuel the economy.”⁴

Charts and brief narrative for economy benchmarks are on pages 13-19 and for education on pages 21-24. The tables on pages 11 and 20 provide one-line summaries for each benchmark.

Economy: Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified Yes, Overall

On balance, the Oregon economy has progressed over the past decade. The 1990s held great promise as Oregon was among the fastest growing economies in the country. The Asian financial crisis and the 2001 global recession delivered a powerful blow to Oregon’s economy in recent years. While Oregon’s economic prospects are projected to remain dim for at least another year, Oregon has significant economic strength to build upon.

⁴ Oregon Business Plan,
http://www.oregonbusinessplan.org/plan_fourp.html.

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

Business Vitality: No, but

In business vitality, Oregon improved its national ranking for trading outside its borders, maintained a top tier position for job creation and, despite recent losses, added over 300,000 jobs in the past ten years. On the down side, Oregon has lost ground in the professional services sector, diversification and the urban-rural job split.

Economic Capacity: Yes, but

Economic capacity is measured by research and development and venture capital investments. Only industry-based R&D improved significantly over the past ten years. R&D in academic settings remained flat at about .3 percent of GSP. Oregon's national rank for venture capital investments, although volatile, also trended flat for the last decade.

Business Costs: Yes

The most recent data⁵ indicate that Oregon's overall cost of doing business is lower than many other states. Costs borne by regulatory delays for businesses wishing to expand have improved in Oregon. Data show that an increasing percentage of air contaminant and wastewater permits are issued on time.

Income: Mixed

Real wages for workers, both urban and rural, improved during the 1990s. An increasing percentage of Oregon's workers are at or above 150 percent of poverty. Oregonians without work are not so fortunate. Oregon has lost over 30,000 jobs since 2002. Unemployment soared to 131 percent of the U.S. average in 2001. Rural areas are losing ground and the gap between the rich and the poor doubled in the last ten years.

International Trade: Yes, but

Oregon's international trade has branched out to more trading partners than Japan, South Korea and Canada. The proportion of trade going to non-primary trading partners increased during the 1990s. However, Oregonians may be losing some of their international orientation, judging from the declining percent who can speak a language in addition to English.⁶

Education: Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Yes, Overall

Education is key to Oregon's future. In the past decade, skill levels increased significantly for school age children. Oregon adults became better educated and better trained.

Kindergarten – 12th Grade: Yes

More children are entering school ready to learn. Oregon third and eighth graders are steadily improving in reading and math and, for math, compare favorably to the nation as a whole. High school dropout rate fell significantly during the decade.

Post Secondary: Yes

The ten-year trends for high school, college and advanced degrees are all improving, although 2002 saw a drop in the percent with a high school diploma or equivalent.

Skill Development: Yes, but

Computer usage peaked at about 60 percent in 2000 and Internet usage has skyrocketed since 1992. The percent of Oregon workers receiving at least 20 hours of skills training in any given year has remained between 30 and 35 percent since 1994. New adult literacy data will not be available until 2004.

⁵ Data for many economic benchmarks have significant time lags.

⁶ 2000 is most recent data available.

Table II. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Economy

BM#	Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Business Vitality		No, but
1	EMPLOYMENT DISPERSION	No. The ten year trend for employment outside the Willamette Valley is worsening.
2	TRADED SECTOR STRENGTH	Yes. Oregon's national rank for trading outside the state improved from 40th in 1994 to 33rd in 2000.
3	NEW COMPANIES	No, but. Oregon is consistently highly ranked but has lost some ground in recent years.
4	NET JOB GROWTH - OVERALL	No. After creating hundreds of thousand of jobs in the 1990s, Oregon lost over 23,000 jobs from 2000-2001.
	a. Urban	No. Oregon lost over 6,600 urban jobs in 2001. The ten year trend is worsening.
	b. Rural	No. Oregon lost over 4,300 rural jobs in 2001. The ten year trend is worsening.
5	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	No. Oregon remains a net <i>importer</i> of financial, insurance, engineering, business and legal services.
6	ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION	No. Oregon's national rank in economic diversification was 35th in 2000. In 1990 it was 28th.
Economic Capacity		Yes, but
7	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	Yes. Industry R&D, over four times that of academia, shows an upward ten year trend. Academia remains flat.
	a. Industry	Yes. Industry R&D was 1.4% of Gross State Product in 2000. The ten year trend is up.
	b. Academia	No. Academia R&D remained at about .3% of Gross State Product during the 1990s.
8	VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	No, but. Above average but not in the target range (1st-10th) since 1992.
Business Costs		Yes
9	COST OF DOING BUSINESS	Yes. Oregon's national rank improved from 26th in 1991 to 16th in 2001. The 2005 target is 14th.
	a. Labor	Yes. Oregon's national rank improved from 38th in 1991 to 22nd in 2001.
	b. Energy	No. The Northwest's historical advantage in electric rates is slipping.
	c. Taxes	Yes, but. Oregon's national rank for tax-related business costs has steadily worsened since 1996.
10	ON-TIME PERMITS	Yes. Oregon shows improvement in issuing business expansion-related permits in a timely manner.
	a. Air Contamination	Yes. In 2001, 90% of permits were issued on time. In 1991, that number was 57%.
	b. Wastewater	Yes. In 2001, 51% of permits were issued on time. In 1996, that number was 15%.

Continued, next page

Table II. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Economy (continued)

BM#	Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Income		Mixed
11	PER CAPITA INCOME	No. Oregon slipped from 96% of the U.S. average in 1995 to 93% in 2002.
	a. Metro	Yes, but. The long term trend is up, but metro areas fell from 96% of the U.S. in 1995 to 94% in 2000.
	a. Non-metro	No. Non-metro Oregon worsened from 106% of the U.S. average in 1990 to 103% in 2000.
12	PAY PER WORKER	Yes. On average, job quality and standard of living has increased steadily in Oregon since 1991.
	a. Urban	Yes. Although real wages fell in 2001, urban workers enjoyed steady increases during much of the 1990s.
	b. Rural	Yes. Rural workers also enjoyed an improvement in real wages, but at a slower pace than urban workers.
13	INCOME DISPARITY	No. Oregon's income gap doubled in the past ten years.
14	WORKERS ABOVE POVERTY	Yes. Since 1991, the percent of workers at or above 150% of poverty has increased from 30% to 36%.
15	UNEMPLOYMENT	No. Oregon's unemployment was 88% of the U.S. in 1991. In 2002, it was 129%.
International		Yes, but
16	EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION	Yes. Oregon is increasingly shipping goods to countries other than Canada, Japan & South Korea.
17	FOREIGN LANGUAGE SKILLS	No. The percent of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English has declined.

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

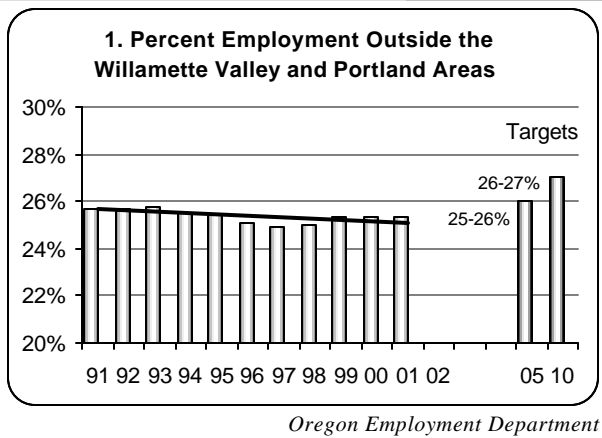
ECONOMY

1 **KEY: Employment Dispersion** Making Progress? **No**
 Percent of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and Portland tri-county area.

While the percent of rural employment improved somewhat recently, this may be due to job loss in urban areas rather than a rural resurgence.

State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Comm. Dev.
- Employment
- Transportation



How Oregon Compares

Rural/Urban Disparity

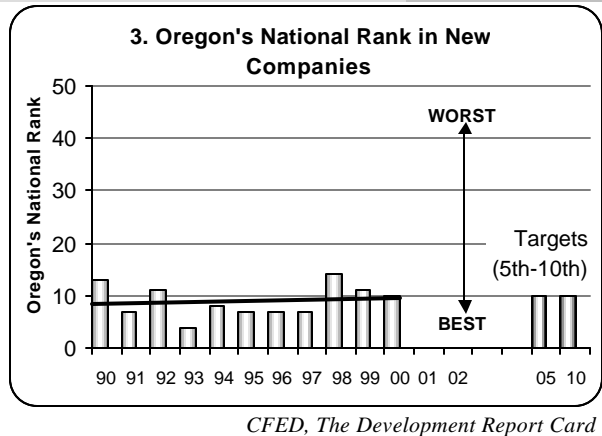
1st=best	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
OR	49th	14th	34th	46th	33rd	42nd	
WA	43rd	49th	43rd	49th	47th	50th	CFED (www.cfed.org)

3 **KEY: New Companies** Making Progress? **No, but**
 Oregon's national rank in new companies

Oregon was a leader in new company creation throughout the 1990s. Company creation is an important indicator of economic vitality.

State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Comm. Dev.
- Community Colleges & Workforce Development

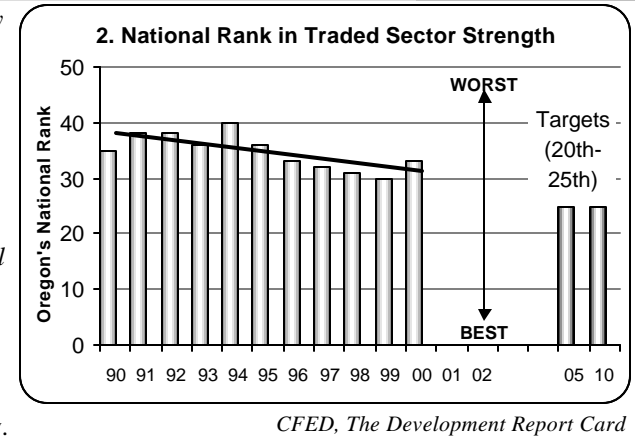


How Oregon Compares

While Oregon has been a leader in new companies, it consistently lags behind Washington, the perennial leader in this arena. 2000 is most recent data available.

2 **Traded Sector Strength** Making Progress? **Yes**
 Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength

Indicates Oregon's ability to expand its economy by trading outside the state. Ranking is based on personal income derived from trading outside the state. Oregon's position has improved but it is still in the lower third of states.



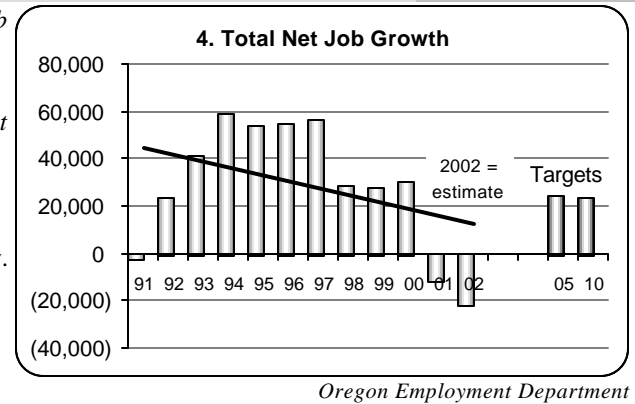
State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Comm. Dev.

2000 is most recent data available.

4 **Job Growth - TOTAL** Making Progress? **No**
 Total net job growth (urban and rural)

Oregon had the fastest job growth of all states in 1999-2000. However over 32,000 jobs were lost between 2000 and 2002.



State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Comm. Dev.
- Employment
- Land Conserv. & Dev.
- OR University System
- Transportation

How Oregon Compares

Employment Growth - Previous Year

	2000	2001	2002
OR	1st	47th	49th
WA	48th	28th	40th

CFED, The Development Report Card

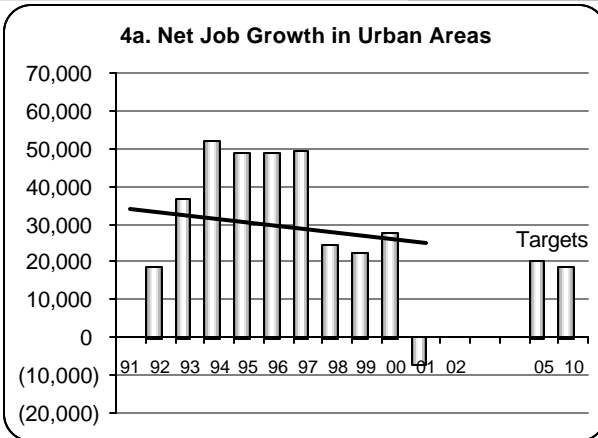
Assessment of progress derived from a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

ECONOMY

4a Job Growth - Urban Making Progress? **No**
 Net job growth: a. urban

During most of the decade Oregon was a national leader in job creation. Hundreds of thousands of jobs were created in urban areas. In 2001 over 6,600 jobs were lost.

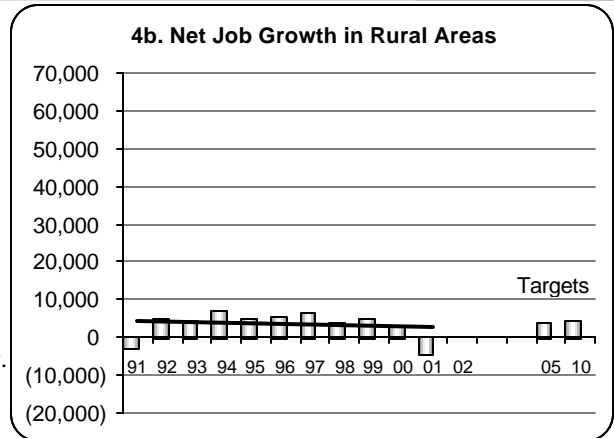


Oregon Employment Department

- State Agencies Linked**
- Economic & Comm. Dev.
 - Employment
 - Land Conserv. & Dev.
 - OR University System
 - Transportation

4b Job Growth - Rural Making Progress? **No**
 Net job growth: b. rural

Rural job growth was less dramatic but steady during most of the 1990s. 2001 was the first year since 1991 with a loss of jobs in rural Oregon. The region lost over 4,300 jobs in 2001.

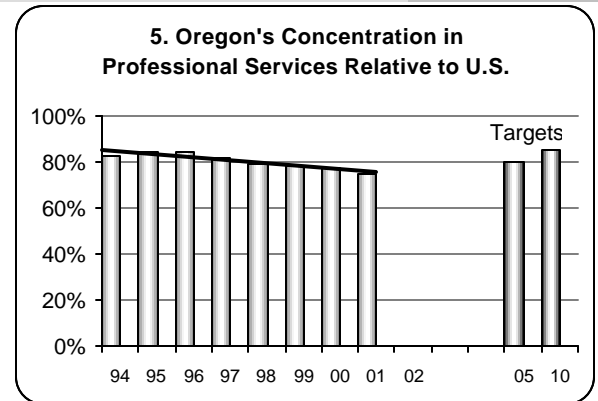


Oregon Employment Department

- State Agencies Linked**
- Economic & Comm. Dev.
 - Employment
 - Land Conserv. & Dev.
 - OR University System
 - Transportation

5 KEY: Professional Services Making Progress? **No**
 Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration (U.S. = 100%)

Oregon has been losing ground in this area. Includes finance, insurance, engineering, management, business and legal services. Less than 100% indicates that Oregon is a net importer of those services.



Oregon Employment Department

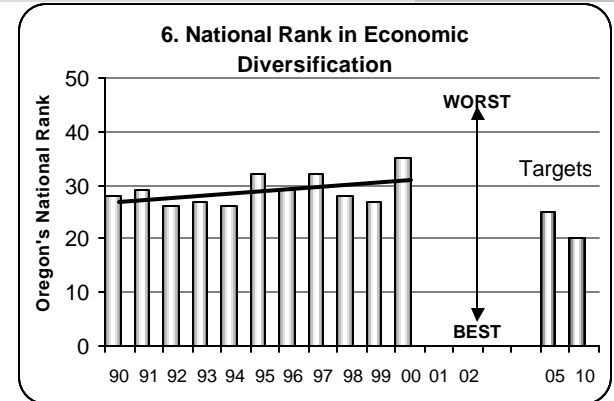
- State Agencies Linked**
- None

How Oregon Compares

Growth in Oregon's accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping industries has not kept pace with the nation. As a result, Oregon's concentration in professional services fell in 2000 and 2001.

6 Economic Diversification Making Progress? **No**
 Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified)

Oregon economy has become less diverse compared to other states during the 1990s. Many economists consider diversification key to a state's long term economic health.



CFED, The Development Report Card

- State Agencies Linked**
- None

How Oregon Compares

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
OR	28th	27th	35th	35th	35th	25th	20th
WA	42nd	43rd	39th	39th	39th	25th	20th

Oregon's lead over Washington has narrowed. Both states are struggling.

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

ECONOMY

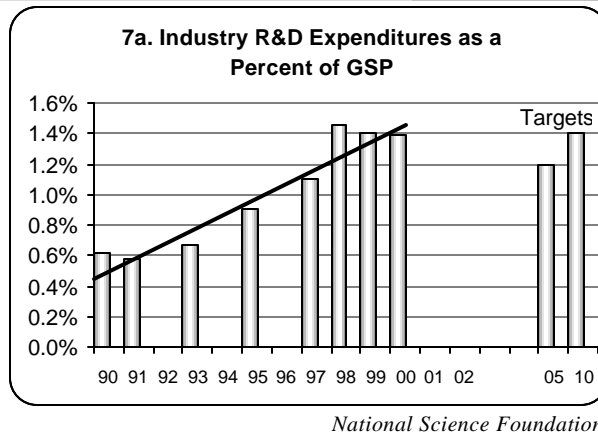
7a **KEY: Research & Development - Industry** Making Progress? **Yes**

Research and development expenditures as a percent of gross state product: a. industry

Industry R&D spending, crucial to Oregon's competitiveness, rose dramatically in the early 1990s - includes public and private dollars.

State Agencies Linked
- OR University System

How Oregon Compares
Industry R&D was one third that of WA in 2000.



National Science Foundation

Industry	1998	1999	2000
OR	1.45%	1.40%	1.4%
WA	3.89%	3.52%	4.2%
US	1.93%	1.97%	2.0%

NSF, Science & Engineering Profile

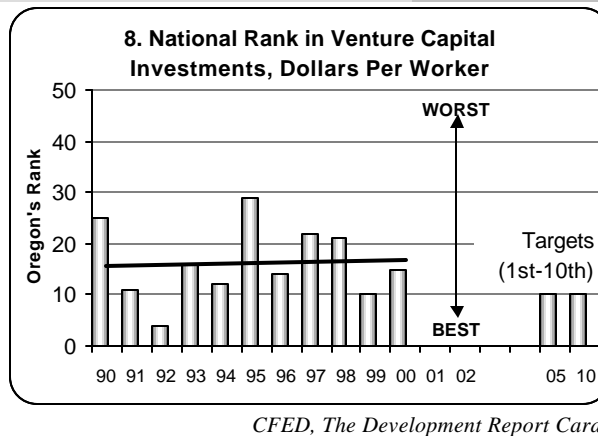
2000 is most recent data available.

8 **Venture Capital** Making Progress? **No, but**

Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments

Despite ups and downs, Oregon has been well above average in venture capital investment. However, Oregon's rank has not improved, on average, in the past decade.

State Agencies Linked
- None



CFED, The Development Report Card

How Oregon Compares
In 1998, 1999 and 2000, Washington ranked 4th in the nation for venture capital investments.

2000 is most recent data available.

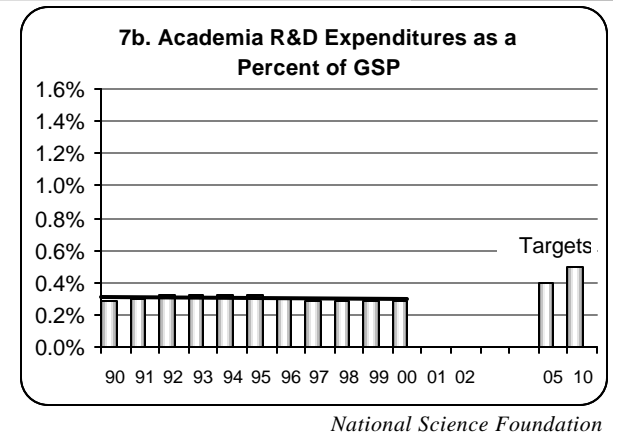
7b **KEY: Research & Development - Academia** Making Progress? **No**

Research and development expenditures as a percent of gross state product: b. academia

Academic R&D as a percent of gross state product fell slightly during the 1990s and is less than one quarter of industry R&D.

State Agencies Linked
- OR University System

How Oregon Compares
Oregon's academic R&D equaled WA in 2000.



National Science Foundation

Academia	1998	1999	2000
OR	0.30%	0.30%	0.29%
WA	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%
US	0.30%	0.29%	0.30%

NSF, Science & Engineering Profile

2000 is most recent data available.

9 **Cost of Doing Business - Overall** Making Progress? **Yes**

Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business: overall

Oregon became more business friendly during the 1990s according to this index of labor (75%), energy (15%) and taxes (10%) costs. (See accompanying graphs for specifics.)

State Agencies Linked
- Administrative Services
- Cons. & Bus. Services



Economy.com

How Oregon Compares
Office space in Oregon urban areas is about 75% of the national average.

Economy.com

Assessment of progress derived from a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

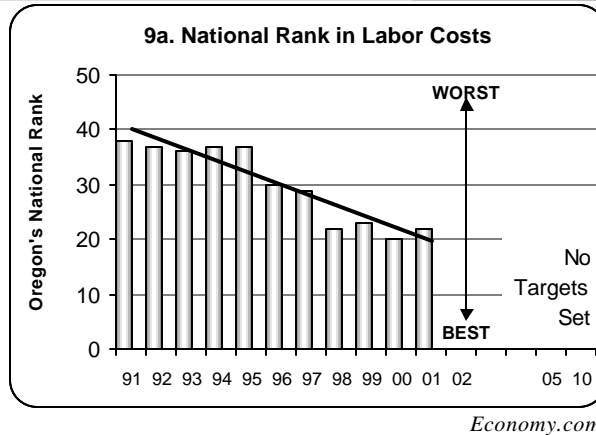
ECONOMY

9a **Cost of Doing Business - Labor** Making Progress? **Yes**
Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business:

During the 1990s labor productivity increases were the largest contributor to improvement in cost of doing business.

State Agencies Linked

- Administrative Services
- Consumer & Business Services

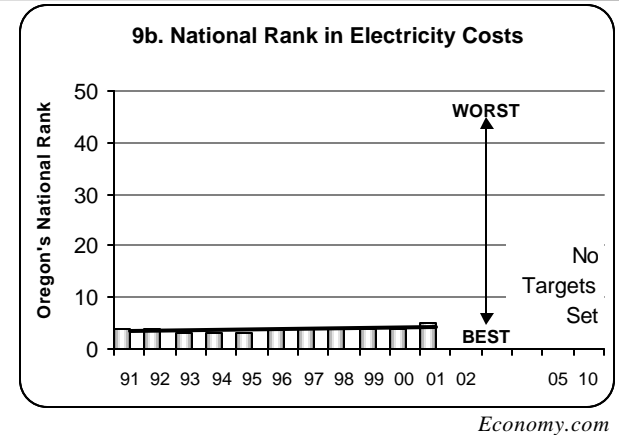


9b **Cost of Doing Business - Energy** Making Progress? **No**
Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business: b. energy (electrical)

As of 2001, Oregon had some of the lowest electricity costs in the nation. Recent drought conditions and energy rate hikes have diminished Oregon's position as a low-cost energy state.

State Agencies Linked

- Administrative Services



How Oregon Compares

In 2001, Oregon ranked ninth lowest for per capita health care spending.

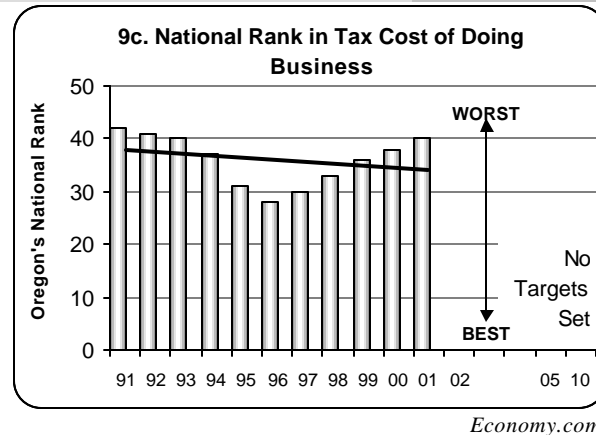
www.sbsc.org/Media/pdf/SBSI2002A.pdf

9c **Cost of Doing Business - Taxes and Charges** Making Progress? **Yes, but**
Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business: c. taxes and charges

Oregon's rank has steadily worsened since 1996. Tax costs are 10% of the Cost of Doing Business Index and include state and local taxes and charges except those related to hospitals and education.

State Agencies Linked

- Administrative Services
- Consumer & Business Services

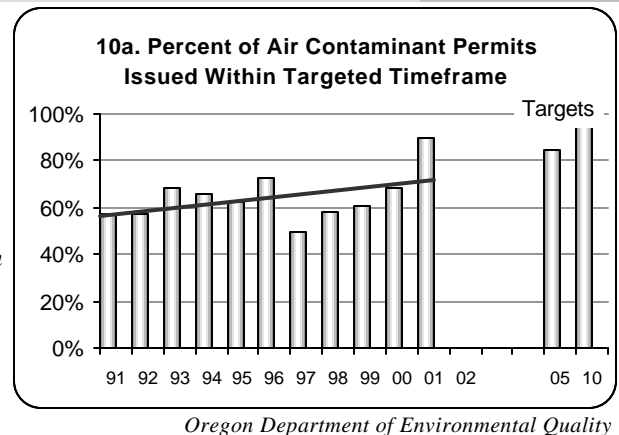


10a **On-Time Permits - Air Contaminants** Making Progress? **Yes**
Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less: a. air contaminant

Air permitting has improved dramatically since 1996. On-time permits are critical in helping businesses seeking to build or expand. Roughly gauges regulatory friendliness in Oregon.

State Agencies Linked

- Environmental Quality



Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

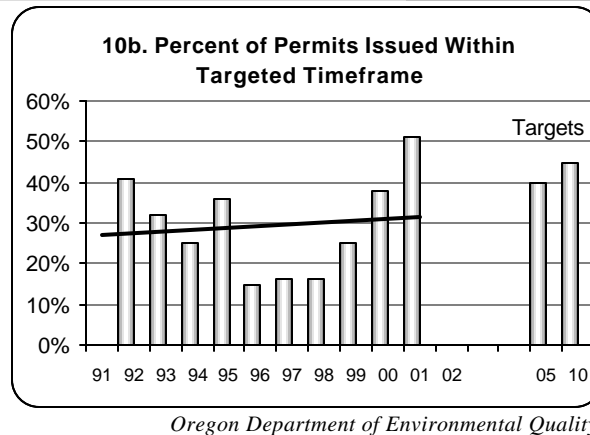
ECONOMY

10b **On-Time Permits - Wastewater** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less: b. wastewater

On-time wastewater permitting has improved substantially recently but is still at 50%.

State Agencies Linked
- Environmental Quality

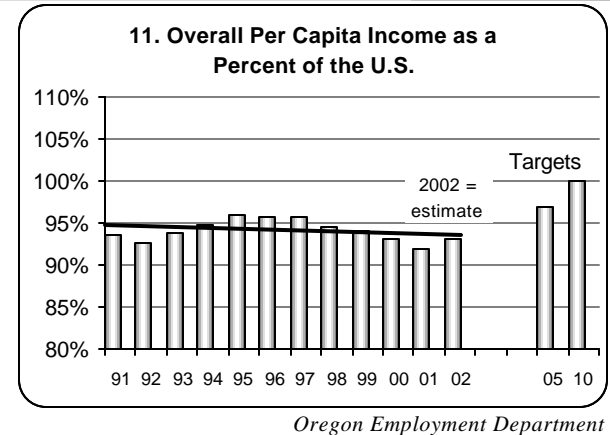


11 **KEY: Per Capita Income - Overall** Making Progress? **No**

Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%)

After a steady improvement in the mid-90s, Oregon fell to below the 1991 mark in 2001. A small improvement is projected for 2002 for this key indicator of economic well-being.

State Agencies Linked
- Economic & Community Development



How Oregon Compares

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OR	24th	23rd	26th	25th	30th
WA	16th	14th	11th	10th	13th

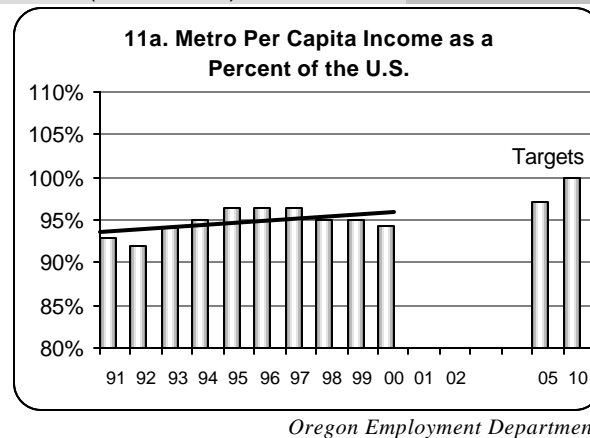
U.S. Bur. of Economic Analysis

11a **KEY: Per Capita Income - Metro** Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%)

Since 1997, Oregon's per capita income in metro areas has slipped in relationship to the nation. It remained at or below 96% of the U.S. metro average throughout the 1990s.

State Agencies Linked
- Economic & Community Development

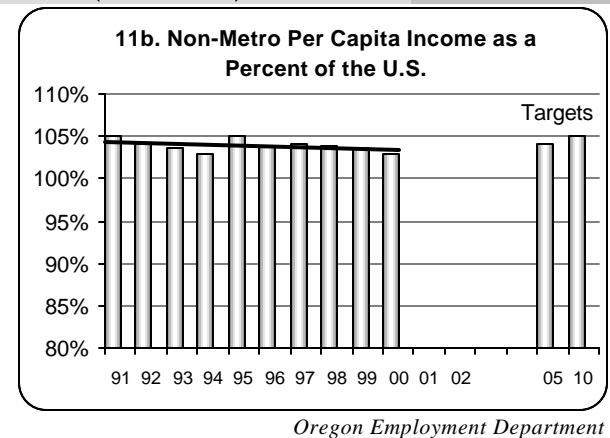


11b **KEY: Per Capita Income - Non-metro** Making Progress? **No**

Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%)

Per capita income in rural Oregon has remained above the U.S., but has fallen in relation to the U.S. every year since 1996.

State Agencies Linked
- Economic & Community Development



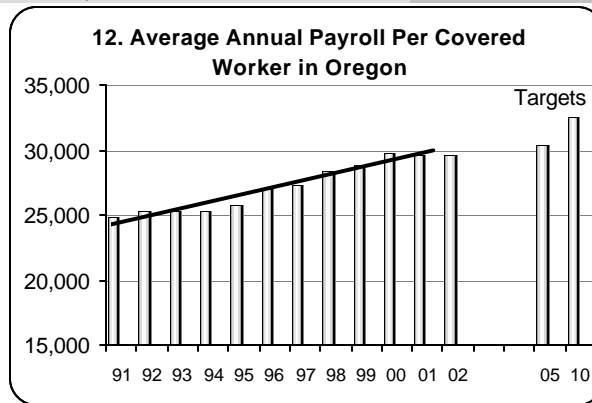
Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

ECONOMY

12 Pay Per Worker - Overall Making Progress? **Yes**
 Average annual payroll per covered worker (all industries, 1995 dollars)

Oregon workers, on average, saw steady improvement in real wages during much of the 1990s. (1995 dollars are about 80% of 2003 dollars.)

State Agencies Linked
 - Employment



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

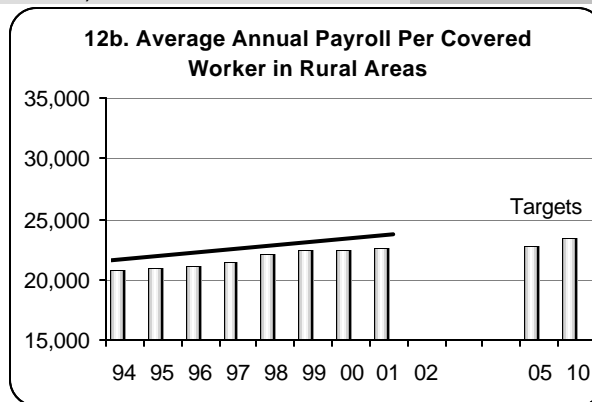
Annual pay per covered worker (1st = highest)

	1998	1999	2000	
OR	22nd	22nd	19th	
WA	11th	7th	8th	CFED, The Development Report Card

12b Pay Per Worker - Rural Making Progress? **Yes**
 Average annual payroll per covered worker (all industries, 1995 dollars)

Wages for Oregon's rural workers increased during the 1990s but less rapidly than their urban counterparts. (1995 dollars, which are about 80% of 2003 dollars.)

State Agencies Linked
 - Employment

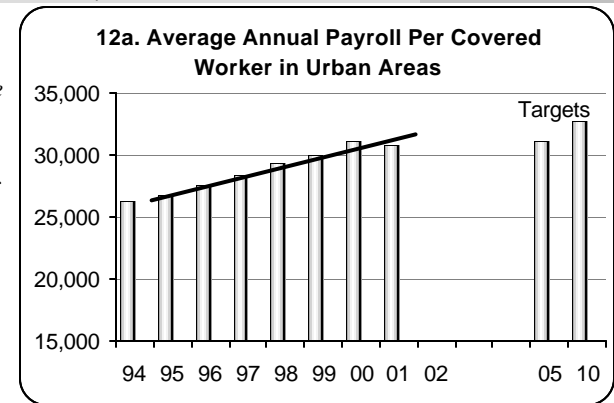


Oregon Employment Department

12a Pay Per Worker - Urban Making Progress? **Yes**
 Average annual payroll per covered worker (all industries, 1995 dollars)

Urban Oregonians enjoyed increasing real wages during much of the 1990s. Real wages fell slightly in 2001. (1995 dollars are about 80% of 2003 dollars.)

State Agencies Linked
 - Employment



Oregon Employment Department

13 Income Disparity Making Progress? **No**
 Comparison of average incomes of top 5th families to lowest 5th families: a. ratio, b. national rank

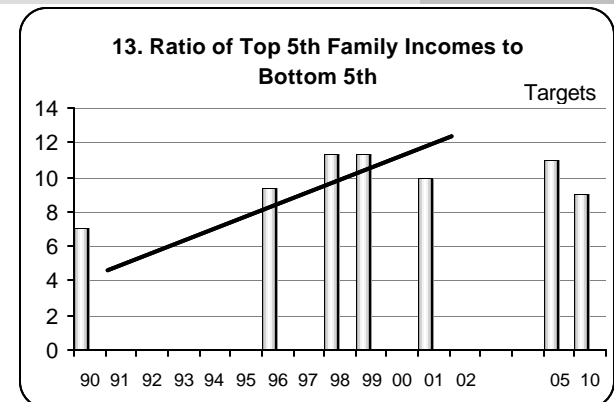
Oregon's income gap increased significantly during the 1990s. As the gap between rich and poor increases some Oregonians could be left behind.

State Agencies Linked
 - None

How Oregon Compares

13b. National Rank

In 1990, Oregon ranked 12th in the nation, meaning 38 states had an income gap between rich and poor greater than Oregon. In 2001, Oregon's rank was 25th, meaning 25 states had a greater income gap.



Economic Policy Institute and CFED's Development Report Card

Assessment of progress derived from a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

ECONOMY

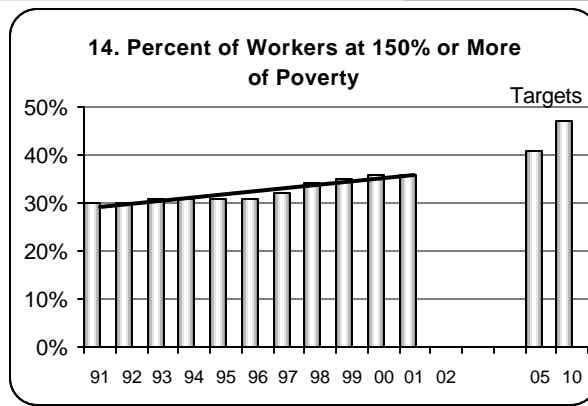
14 Workers at 150% or More of Poverty Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of covered Oregon workers with earnings of 150% or more of the poverty level (for a family of four)

The prosperity of the mid-1990s allowed more workers to earn a living wage.

State Agencies Linked

- Blind Commission
- Employment
- Human Services



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

Working Parents At or Below 150% of Poverty

Ist = best **1999** **2000** **2001**

OR 38th 34th 33rd

WA 12th 12th 11th *CFED, The Development Report Card*

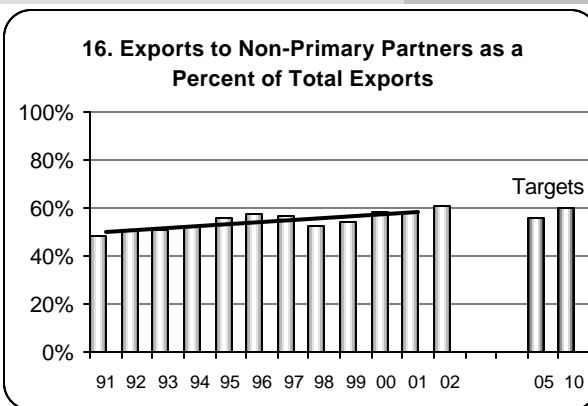
16 Exports Making Progress? **Yes**

Exports to non-primary partners as a percent of total exports.

Oregon has shown steady progress in diversifying its trading partners. Canada, Japan, and S. Korea are Oregon's primary trading partners.

State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Community Development



Global Trade Information Service (U.S. Census)

15 Unemployment Rate Making Progress? **No**

Oregon unemployment rate as a percent of U.S. unemployment rate

Oregon's unemployment rate is often higher than the U.S. even in good economic times. Oregon's unemployment rate of 7.5% in 2002 was 2nd highest (worst) in the nation; Alaska's was 1st at 7.7%; Washington's was 3rd at 7.3%.

State Agencies Linked

- Employment

How Oregon Compares

Oregon's National Rank for Unemployment (1st = worst)

1997 **1998** **1999** **2000** **2001** **2002**

8th 7th 3rd 6th 2nd 2nd



Oregon Employment Department

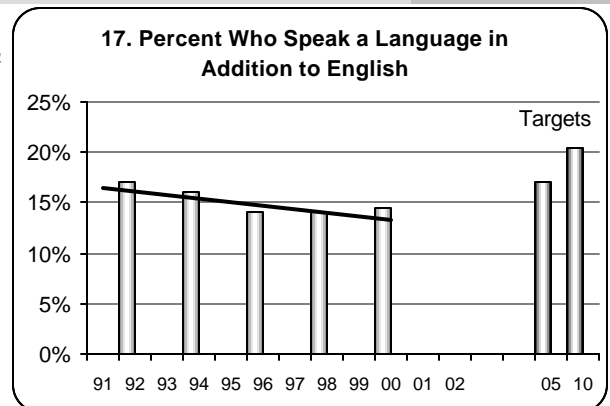
17 Foreign Language Skills Making Progress? **No**

Percent of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English.

Oregon has lost ground on this benchmarks which measures the state's international orientation.

State Agencies Linked

- Education
- State Library



Oregon Population Survey

2000 is most recent data available

Table III. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Education

BM #	Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Kindergarten - 12th Grade		Yes
18	READY TO LEARN	Yes. 76% of Oregon kindergartners entered school ready to learn in 2002, up from 58% in 1997.
19	THIRD GRADE SKILL LEVELS	Yes. Third grade reading and math showed marked improvement between 1991 and 2002.
	a. Reading	Yes. In 2002, 85% met or exceeded reading standards. In 1991, that number was only 52%.
	b. Math	Yes. The percent meeting math standards more than doubled from 35% in 1991 to 77% in 2002.
20	EIGHTH GRADE SKILL LEVELS	Yes, but. Eighth grade skill levels have not improved significantly since 2000.
	a. Reading	Yes, but. Although improved, eighth grade reading has not surpassed 64% since 2000.
	b. Math	Yes, but. Eighth grade math has also improved, but has stagnated at 55-56% since 2000.
21	CERTIFICATE OF INITIAL MASTERY	Unknown. (insufficient data) More H.S. students achieved CIM in 2002 (31%) than in 2001 (26%).
22	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE	Yes. Oregon's H.S. dropout rate improved by nearly 30% from 6.9% 1998 to 4.9% 2002.
Post Secondary		Yes
23	HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION	Yes, but. About 90% have a H.S. education, but this has not improved significantly since 1994.
24	SOME COLLEGE COMPLETION	Yes. About 63% of Oregonians had completed some college in 2002, up from 53% in 1992.
25	POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIALS	Unknown. (insufficient data) About 30% of Oregonians have professional-technical credentials.
26	COLLEGE COMPLETION	Yes. The percentage of Oregonians with college degrees has increased since 1992.
	a. Bachelor's	Yes. Oregonians with a bachelors degree climbed steadily from 25% in 1992 to 31% in 2002.
	b. Advanced Degree	Yes. Oregonians with advanced degrees increased from 7% in 1990 to nearly 12% in 2002.
Skill Development		Yes, but
27	ADULT LITERACY	Unknown. (old data) In 1990 a higher than U.S. average % of Oregonians had intermediate literacy skills.
28	COMPUTER/INTERNET USAGE	Yes. The percentage of households using computers and accessing the Internet has risen.
	a. Computer	Yes. About 60% of Oregonians use computers for something other than e-mail & computer games.
	b. Internet	Yes. Oregonians accessing the Internet skyrocketed from 10% to 70% since 1992.
29	LABOR FORCE SKILLS TRAINING	No. Workers receiving at least 20 hours of training ranged between 31% and 38% since 1994.

*For adult literacy, 1990 is the most recent data available for Oregon.

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

18

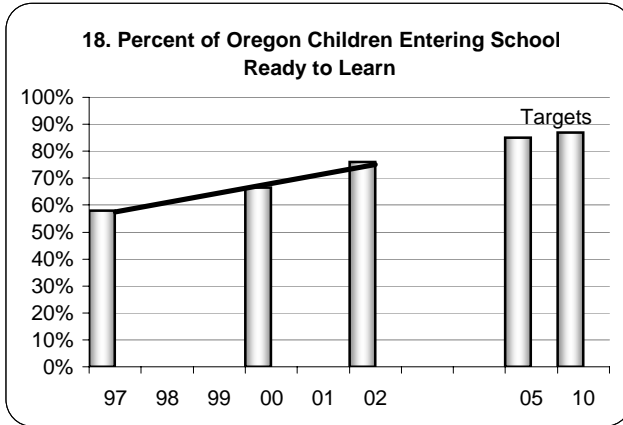
KEY: Ready to Learn

Percent of children entering school ready to learn

Making Progress?

Yes

Overall readiness to learn among kindergarteners has increased steadily according to the state's survey of kindergarten teachers, who assess their new charges in six areas: physical well-being, language, learning, cognition, motor development and social skills.



Oregon Department of Education

State Agencies Linked

- Education
- Children & Families
- State Library

EDUCATION

19a

Third Grade Skill Levels - Reading

Percent of 3rd graders who achieve established skill levels: a. reading

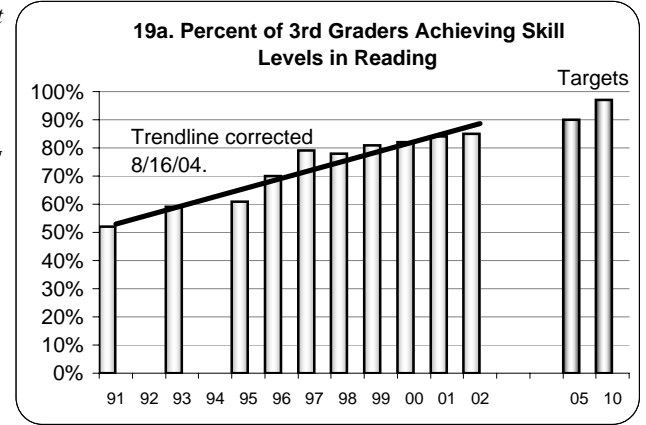
Making Progress?

Yes

Progress has been slow but steady over the past six years. Reading by third grade is extremely important for a child's long term well-being.

State Agencies Linked

- State Library
- Education
- Teacher Standards & Practices



Oregon Department of Education

19b

Third Grade Skill Levels - Math

Percent of 3rd graders who achieve established skill levels: b. math

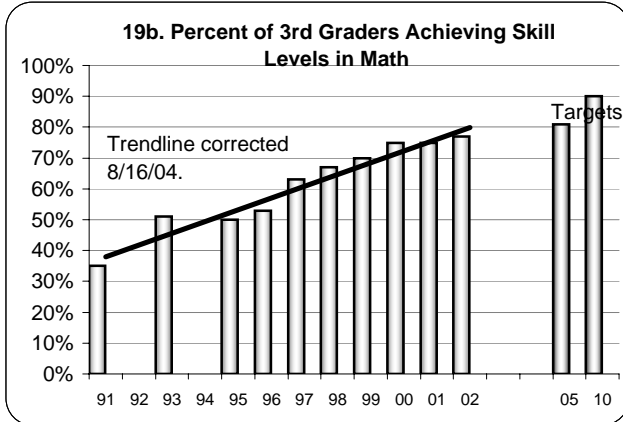
Making Progress?

Yes

After rapid improvements, increases in third grade math skills have slowed in recent years.

State Agencies Linked

- State Library
- Education
- Teacher Standards & Practices



Oregon Department of Education

How Oregon Compares

4th math	1999	2000
OR	19th	19th
WA	41st	41st

CFED, The Development Report Card

20a

KEY: Eighth Grade Skill Levels - Reading

Percent of 8th graders who achieve established skill levels: a. reading

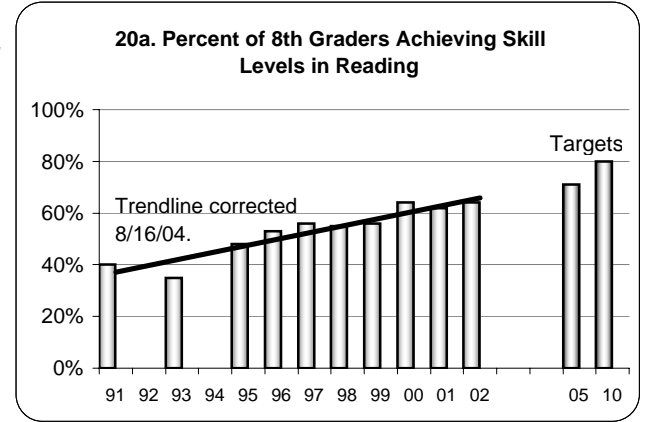
Making Progress?

Yes, but

While the long term trend is positive, no progress has been made on this benchmark since 2000.

State Agencies Linked

- State Library
- Education
- Teacher Standards & Practices



Oregon Department of Education

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

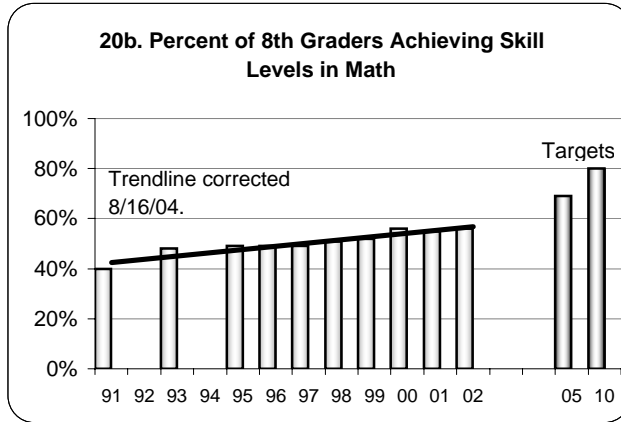
EDUCATION

20b **KEY: Eighth Grade Skill Levels - Math** Making Progress? **Yes, but**
 Percent of 8th graders who achieve established skill levels: b. math

No progress has been made on this benchmark since 2000. However, Oregon eighth graders consistently score above the national average on standardized tests.

State Agencies Linked

- State Library
- Education
- Teacher Stand. & Pract.



How Oregon Compares - NAEP Scores

8th math	1990	1996	2000
OR	271	276	281
U.S.	262	271	274

NAEP, The Nation's Report Card

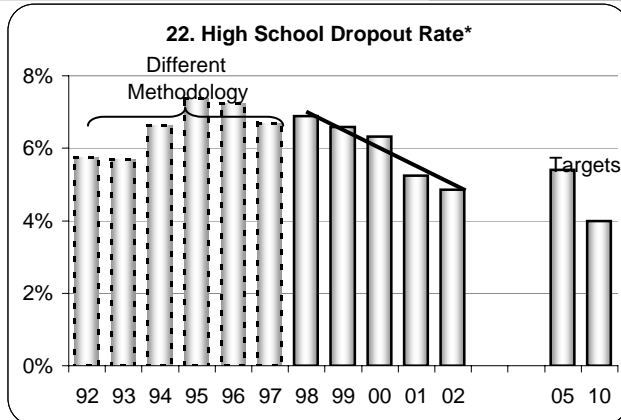
Oregon Department of Education

22 **KEY: High School Dropout Rate** Making Progress? **Yes**
 High school dropout rate

Oregon's dropout rate has improved markedly in recent years. Those without a high school degree earn, on average, half of what those with associate degrees earn, and about one third of what college graduates earn.

State Agencies Linked

- Education
- Children & Families
- Human Services



Oregon Department of Education

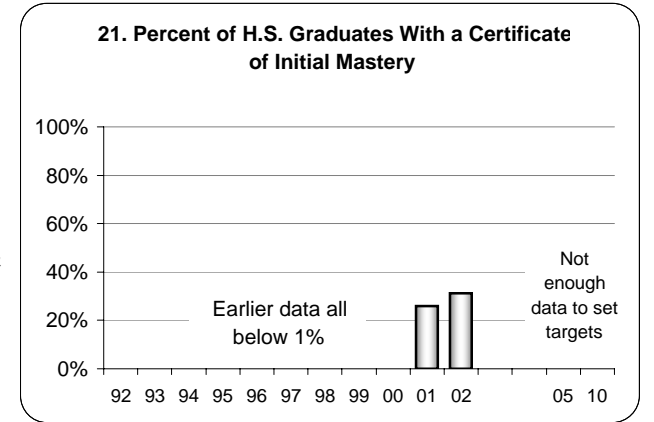
*Dropout is the percent of students per class each year who leave the public K-12 school system from grades 9-12 before receiving a high school diploma or GED.

21 **NEW: Certificate of Initial Mastery (CIM)** Making Progress? **Unknown**
 Percent of high school graduates who attain a Certificate of Initial Mastery

An Oregon high school student may earn a CIM, meeting high standards for math, English, science and the arts. CIM is not required for graduation, but is a way for students to demonstrate competency in specific areas.

State Agencies Linked

- Education
- Teacher Standards & Practices



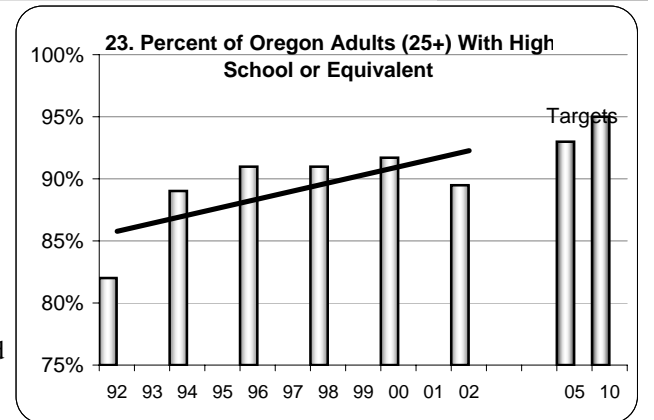
Oregon Department of Education

23 **High School Completion** Making Progress? **Yes, but**
 Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed high school or equivalent

The ten year trend is positive, but with the drop in 2002, net improvement since 1994 is negligible. Oregon is above average compared to other states.

State Agencies Linked

- Education
- Community Colleges and Workforce Development



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8th	22nd	19th	20th	14th

WA Office of the Forecast Council

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

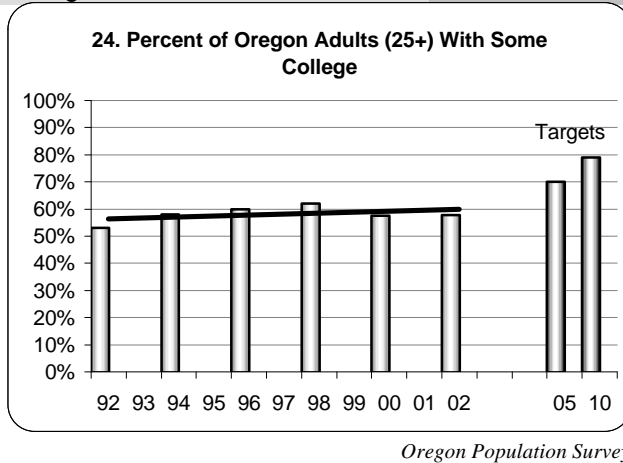
EDUCATION

24 **Some College Completion** Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed some college

Oregon has seen slow improvement in this benchmark since 1992. Some experts believe that having some college is a good measure of the training potential of the workforce.

State Agencies Linked

- Education
- University System
- Community Colleges and Workforce Development
- Student Assistance Commission

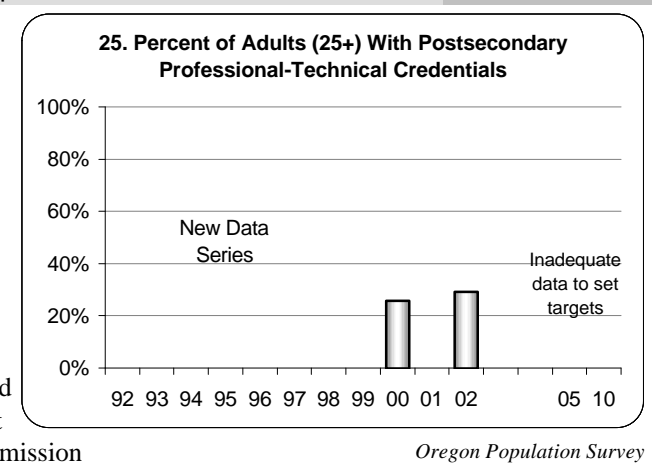


25 **Postsecondary Credentials** Making Progress? **Unknown**
 Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have postsecondary professional-technical credentials

This includes those who have an associate degree related to an occupation and those who have some type of professional certification. Targets are not yet set due to inadequate data.

State Agencies Linked

- Education
- Community Colleges and Workforce Development
- Student Assistance Commission
- Labor & Industries

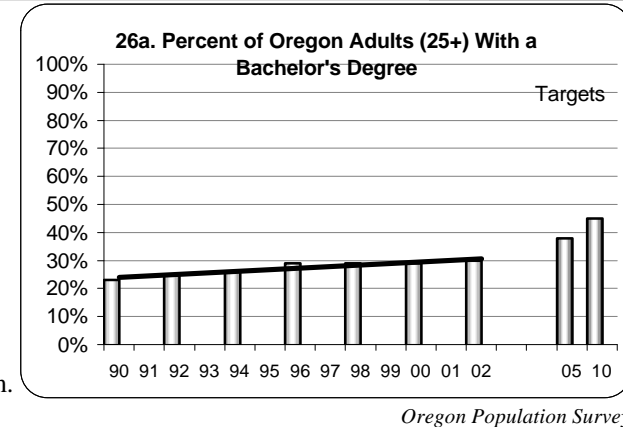


26a **KEY: College Completion - Bachelor's** Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed: a. bachelor's degrees

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, about half of the fastest growing occupations in the U.S. require at least a bachelor's or master's degree.

State Agencies Linked

- University System
- Education
- Student Assistance Comm.

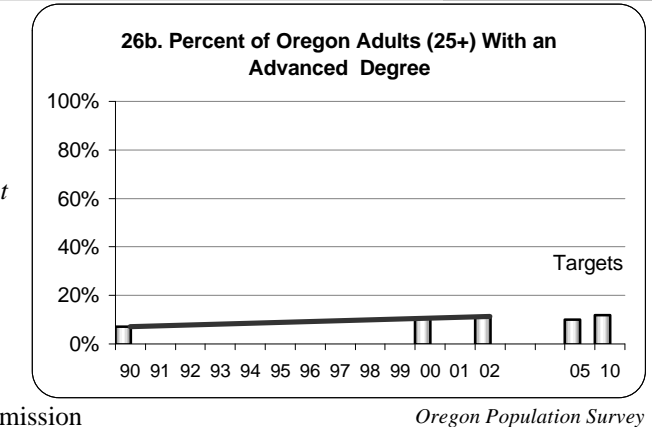


26b **KEY: College Completion - Advanced** Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed: b. advanced degrees

According to the Oregon Population Survey, more than one adult in ten has an advanced degree in Oregon. In 2000, the U.S. Census reported Oregon at 8.7%, close to the U.S. average of 8.9%.

State Agencies Linked

- University System
- Education
- Student Assistance Commission



How Oregon Compares

In 2000, Oregon ranked 15th in the nation for percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or greater. (WA Office of the Forecast Council)

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

EDUCATION

27 **KEY: Adult Literacy**
Percent of adult Oregonians with intermediate literacy skills

Making Progress?
Unknown

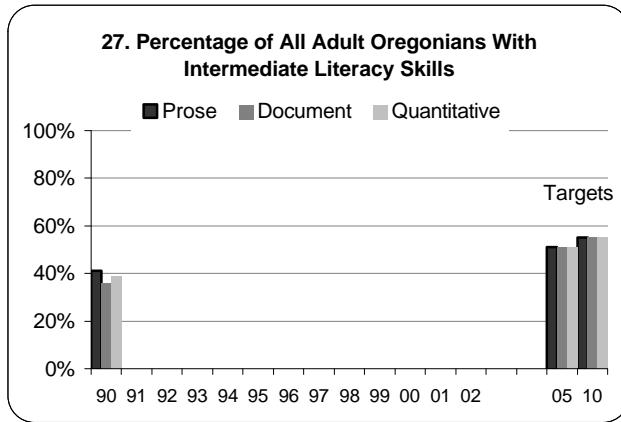
Gauges the percent of Oregonians satisfying the first 2 of 5 levels of literacy skill. In 1990, 15% satisfied level 1 (most basic) requirements in 1990 and 38% satisfied levels 1 or 2. A new federal literacy estimate for Oregon will be available in 2004.

State Agencies Linked

- Education
- Community Colleges and Workforce Development

How Oregon Compares - % Satisfying Levels 1 and 2, 1990

Oregon - 38%, Washington, 35% *National Adult Literacy Survey*



Oregon Office of Community College & Workforce Develop.

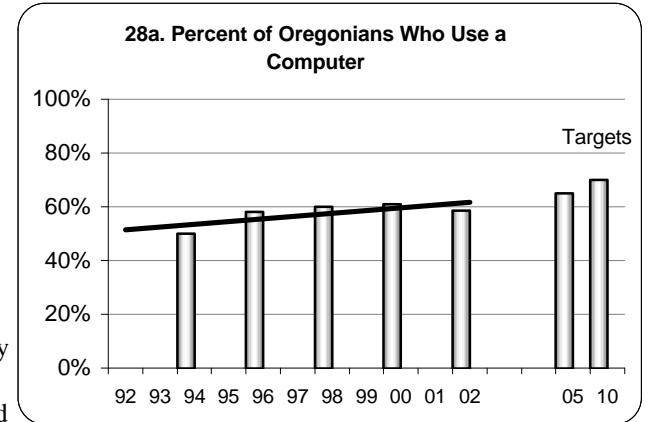
28a **Computer Usage**
Percent of adults who use a computer or related electronic device to:
a. create documents, graphics or analyze data

Making Progress?
Yes

About 60% of Oregonians report that they use a computer for something other than e-mail and playing computer games. This percent has changed little since 1996.

State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Community Development
- Community Colleges and Workforce Development



Oregon Population Survey

28b **Internet Usage**
Percent of adults who use a computer or related electronic device to: b. access the Internet

Making Progress?
Yes

The percent of adults who access the Internet has skyrocketed from about 10% to 70% since 1992.

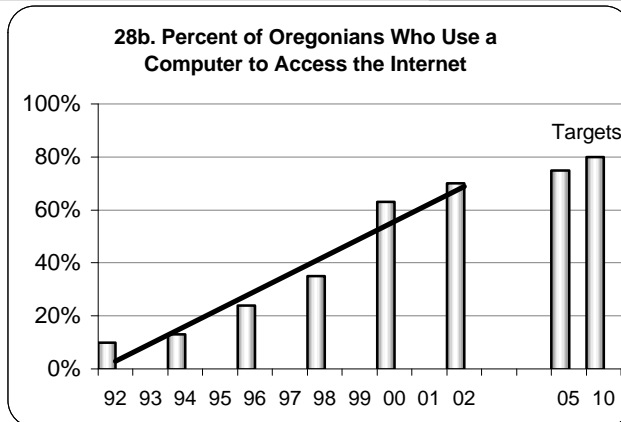
State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Community Development
- Community Colleges and Workforce Development

How Oregon Compares

In 2000, Oregon ranked fifth in the nation for percent of households with Internet access.

National Telecommunications & Information Admin.



Oregon Population Survey

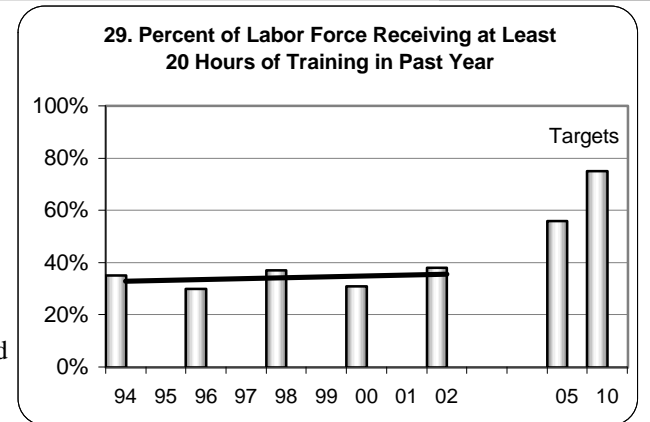
29 **Labor Force Training Skills**
Percent of the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year

Making Progress?
No

Only about one worker in three receives at least twenty hours of skill training per year in Oregon. No national comparisons exist for this important workforce measure.

State Agencies Linked

- Community Colleges and Workforce Development
- Education
- Administrative Services



Oregon Population Survey

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

GOAL 2
Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities



- OBJECTIVES**
- All aspects of society will encourage responsible parenting and adult mentoring of children.
 - Oregon will be the leader in developing state and local partnerships that address the root causes of social problems.
 - Oregon will prevent crime by emphasizing cost-effective prevention programs that avoid future incarceration costs.
 - Oregon will be a leader in reducing personal abuse and protecting vulnerable individuals.
 - More Oregonians will be healthy and self-sufficient.
 - More Oregonians will actively participate in strengthening their communities.



Civic Engagement	Social Support	Public Safety
Benchmarks 30-38	Benchmarks 39-60	Benchmarks 61-67

Engaged, caring and safe communities is the second goal of *Oregon Shines II*. Related objectives encourage responsible parenting, state-local partnerships, crime and abuse prevention, and getting Oregonians involved in strengthening their communities.

Civic Engagement: Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified No, Overall

Oregon remains a highly engaged state, but little progress has occurred in the past decade. This holds true in both the citizen involvement arena and in public sector performance.

Participation: No, but

Oregonians' sense of community has increased significantly since the events of 9-11. However, Oregonians appear to be volunteering less over the years and Oregon's voter turnout has not improved (presidential elections).

Taxes: Unknown (No Board position on this)

Although Oregon is the second-most dependent state on income taxes, the overall tax burden on Oregon's economy is low due to low cigarette and gasoline taxes, limited property taxes and no general sales tax. However, the burden of charges is quite high compared to other states. Those who have a rudimentary understanding of the state's tax system increased.

Public Sector Performance: No, but

Oregon's AA bond rating has remained intact since 1996, but is threatened. The grade it received from *Governing* for results management slipped from B- in 1998 to C+ in 2000. *Governing* will issue new grades in February 2004.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Culture - No

Oregon ranks next-to-last for state funding of the arts. The percent of Oregonians with access to adequate public library service has remained between 80 and 87 percent since 1990.

Social Support – Is Oregon Making Progress?

Answer: Qualified Yes, Overall

Social support benchmarks that measure the well being of the general population generally improved during the past ten years. Measures focused specifically on low income Oregonians either stayed the same or worsened.

Health: Yes, but

Oregon's rates for teen pregnancy, prenatal care, infant mortality, child immunizations, HIV diagnosis and premature death all improved between 1991 and 2001. Adult non-smokers increased slightly from 78 percent in 1991 to 79 percent in 2001. However, childcare availability has dropped significantly since 1999 and is becoming increasingly unaffordable to low-income families. Eight percent fewer Oregonians felt they were in good health in 2001 than in 1993.

Protection: Yes, but

Oregon's teen smoking, child abuse and alcohol/tobacco use during pregnancy improved over the past decade. However, more teens are using illicit drugs now than in 1991. Verified child abuse has fallen by nearly one-half since 1992. Low elder abuse rates are probably the result of under-reporting according to state officials working to increase awareness.

Poverty: No, but

Oregon has made no progress in overcoming poverty (especially for children and the disabled), homelessness, and hunger. Oregon's hunger rate is nearly twice that of the national average.

Independent Living: No, but

Oregon has made progress with seniors - 98 percent live independently. Trend data are insufficient, but disabled Oregonians capable of working who are working dropped 15 percent between 2000 and 2002. A much higher percentage of disabled Oregonians are in poverty (30 percent) than the general population (12 percent).

Public Safety – Is Oregon Making Progress?

Qualified Yes, Overall

Oregonians are clearly safer and more prepared for disaster than they were a decade ago. However, crime is still substantially higher than the national average.

Crime: Yes, but

Over the past ten years, Oregon's crime rates have improved. Oregon ranks in the middle of all states for violent crime, but its property crime rate is significantly higher than the U.S. average. Behavior crimes show a ten-year trend for the worse but a steady improvement since 1997. At 30 percent, adult recidivism has not improved significantly since 1994.

Juvenile arrests for person and property crimes declined significantly between 1991 and 2001. The percent of students carrying weapons dropped by almost half (26 to 14 percent). Juvenile recidivism went down two percent between 1996 and 2000, a modest improvement.

Emergency Preparedness: Yes

County and local community preparedness for specific geohazards (tsunamis, earthquakes and landslides) and for technological or man-made disasters has increased significantly since 1992.

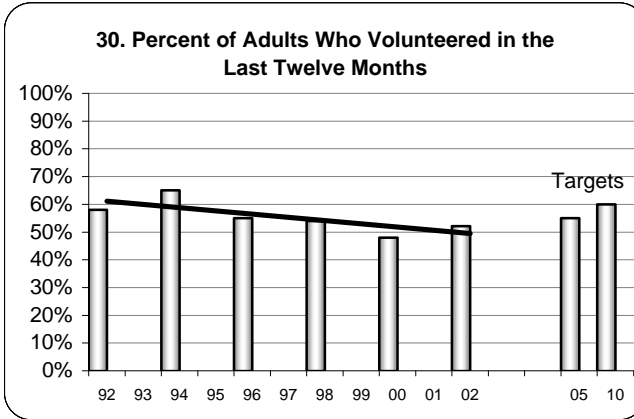
Table IV. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Civic Engagement

BM#	Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Participation		
30	VOLUNTEERING	No, but No. Oregon's volunteerism is higher than the U.S. average, but it has steadily declined to 52%.
31	VOTING	No, but No. Oregon has remained in the top 10 since 1992. The target is to be in the top 5.
32	FEELING OF COMMUNITY	Yes. The jump from 37% in 2000 to 50% in 2002 may be due, in part, to the events of 9-11.
Taxes		
33	UNDERSTANDING THE TAX SYSTEM	Unknown. Data available only for 2000 and 2002. Only 16% knew the largest tax categories in 2002.
34	TAXES PER \$1,000 PERS. INCOME - TOTAL	Unknown. Taxpayer burden (taxes plus charges) is high compared to other states, due mainly to charges.
	a. Taxes	Unknown. Taxes are comparatively low, despite Oregon's dependence on personal income tax.
	b. Charges	Unknown. Charges in Oregon are comparatively high; e.g., Oregon is #1 (highest) for sewage charges.
Public Sector Performance		
35	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT QUALITY	No, but Unknown. Oregon's last grade was C+ (2000). A new rating will not be released until February 2004.
36	S&P BOND RATING	Yes. In 1996, Oregon's bond rating improved from an AA- to an AA, the only change since 1991.
Culture		
37	STATE ARTS FUNDING	No. Oregon has been among the 10 worst states for arts funding since 1993. 2002 rank was 49th.
38	PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE	No. On average, more Oregonians did not receive adequate public library service during the 1990s.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

30 **KEY: Volunteering** Making Progress? **No**
 Percent of Oregon adults who volunteer time to civic, community or nonprofit activities in the last 12 months

In 2002, 52% said they volunteered in Oregon, compared to 44% nationwide (2000). Despite this higher-than-U.S. average, volunteerism has slowly declined in Oregon since 1992.



Oregon Population Survey

State Agencies Linked
 - Housing & Comm. Serv.

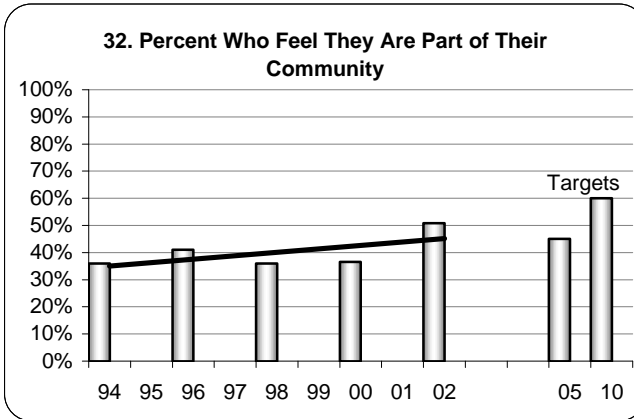
How Oregon Compares

Percent Who Volunteer

	1993	1995	1998	2000*	* Different Methodology
U.S.	47.7%	48.8%	55.5%	44.0%	Independent Sector

32 **Feeling of Community** Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community

The jump in this benchmarks in 2002 to over 50% is probably attributable to responses to the 9-11 crisis. Community attachment is linked to many positive outcomes including child welfare, neighborhood quality, citizen participation, and personal well being.



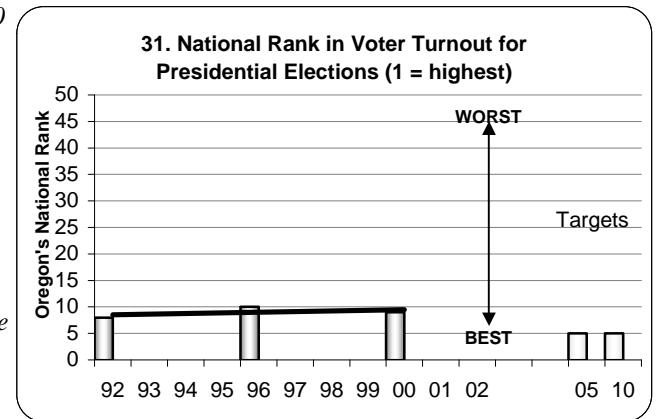
Oregon Population Survey

State Agencies Linked
 - Capital Planning
 - Children & Families

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

31 **Voting** Making Progress? **No, but**
 Oregon's national rank in voter turnout for presidential elections (1 = highest)

Oregon ranked in the top 10 states for the last three presidential elections, but the target is to be in the top five. There is no program in Oregon whose mission it is to increase voter turnout. Exclusive use of vote-by-mail began in 2000. The measure includes all eligible Oregonians, whether or not they are registered to vote.

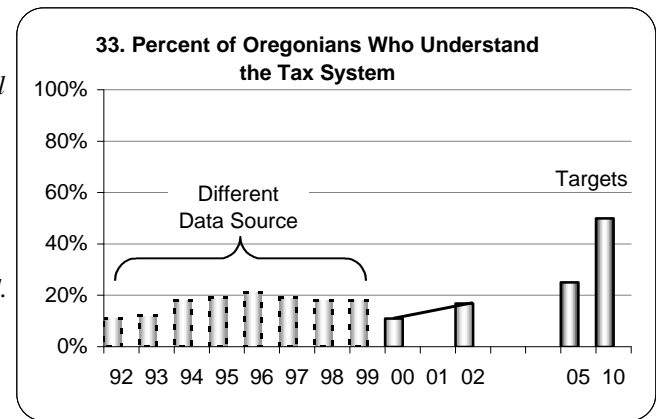


Oregon Secretary of State

State Agencies Linked
 - Secretary of State

33 **Understanding the Tax System** Making Progress? **Unknown**
 Percent of Oregonians who understand the Oregon tax system and where tax money is spent

A small percent of Oregonians know both the main source of state general fund revenue (personal income tax) and the largest category of general fund expenditures (education). Data are inadequate to determine a long term trend.



1992-1999: Oregon State University
 2000 and forward: Oregon Population Survey

State Agencies Linked
 - Revenue

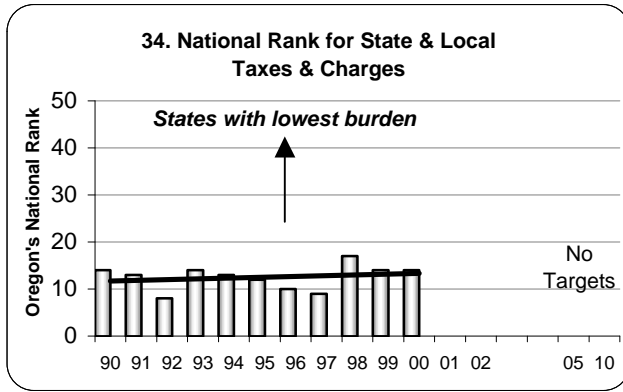
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

34 Taxes & Charges Per \$1,000 Pers. Income

National ranking for state and local taxes and charges as a percent of personal income

Making Progress?
Unknown

Despite many changes in Oregon taxes and fees during the decade, Oregon ended the decade with the same national ranking it began with - 14th highest. Taxes ranking fell but charges ranking increased. (See 34 a and b.)



Oregon Legislative Revenue Office

2000 is most recent data available.

State Agencies Involved
- None

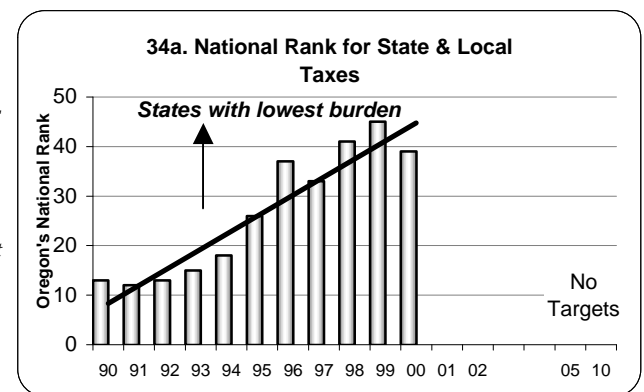
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

34a Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income

National ranking for state and local taxes as a percent of personal income

Making Progress?
Unknown

Oregon has the second highest income tax burden in the nation, but as of 2000, its total tax burden is less than most other states. Oregon has low gasoline and cigarette taxes compared to other states. It is one of five states with no general sales tax. Measure 5 (passed November 1990) capped property taxes.



Oregon Legislative Revenue Office

2000 is most recent data available.

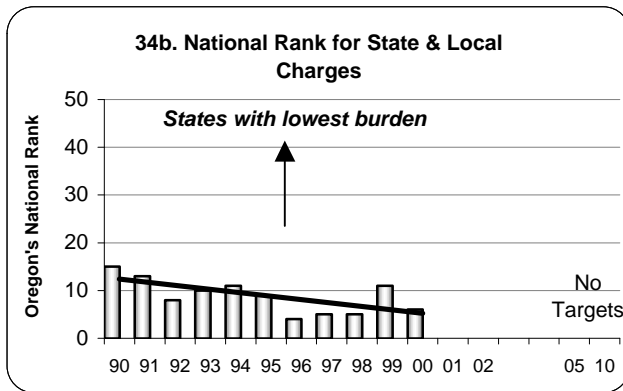
State Agencies Involved
- None

34b Charges Per \$1,000 Personal Income

National ranking for state and local charges as a percent of personal income

Making Progress?
Unknown

Charges are relatively high in Oregon, including those for colleges, hospitals, highways, airports, parking, ports, natural resources, and sewage. As a percent of personal income, Oregon is the highest in the nation for sewage, third highest for "Other" charges and sixth highest for "Misc. Revenue."



Oregon Legislative Revenue Office

2000 is most recent data available.

State Agencies Involved
- None

35 Public Management Quality

Governing magazine's ranking for public management quality

Making Progress?
Unknown

In 2000, Oregon fell half a grade overall (B- to C+) and in the area of managing for results (B+ to B), an area in which Oregon is considered to be a national leader.



Governing Magazine

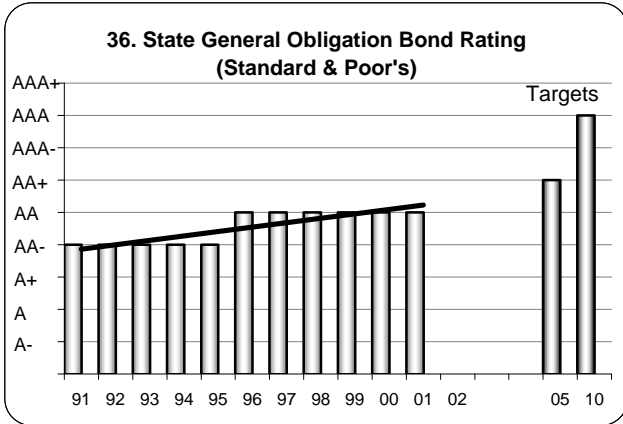
State Agencies Involved
- Administrative Serv.
- Government Standards and Practices Commission

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

36 S&P Bond Rating
State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)

Making Progress?
Yes, but

Oregon has enjoyed an AA S&P rating since 1996. However, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings both downgraded Oregon in March of 2003. S&P has put Oregon on "negative outlook". Lower ratings will adversely affect the interest rate the state pays to borrow.



Standard & Poor's

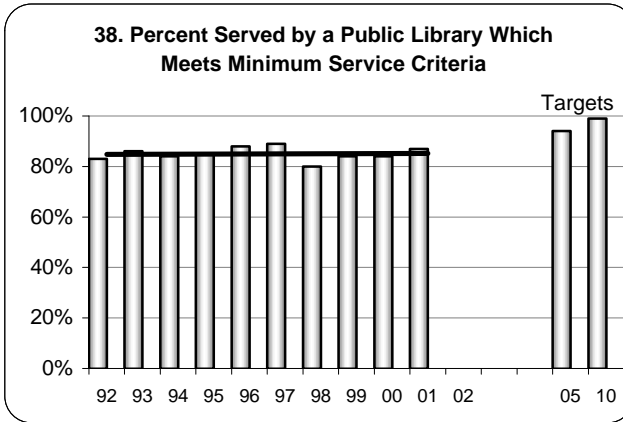
State Agencies Linked

- Administrative Services
- Housing and Community Services
- Veteran's Affairs

38 Public Library Service
Percent of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria

Making Progress?
No

On average, the number of Oregonians who have adequate public library service has not increased during the 1990s. Minimum service criteria include things like minimum hours of operation, staff and number of books.



Oregon State Library

State Agencies Linked

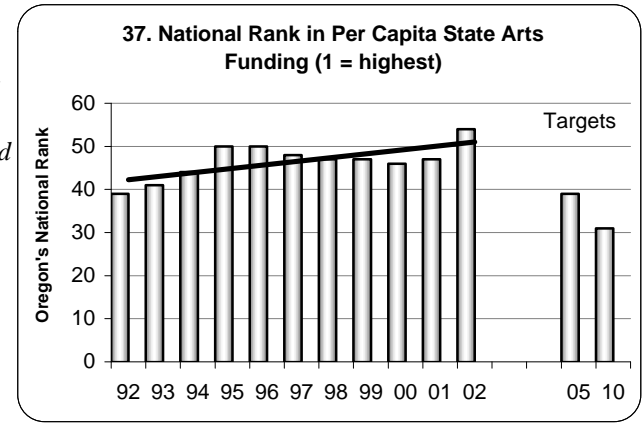
- Oregon State Library

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

37 State Arts Funding
Oregon's national rank in per capita state arts funding

Making Progress?
No

In 2002, Oregon ranked 54th lowest out of 56 states and territories in providing funding for the arts. Oregon's ranking worsened during the decade.



Oregon Arts Commission

State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Community Development - Arts

Table V. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Social Support

BM#	Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Health		
39	TEEN PREGNANCY	Yes, but
	a. Teen Pregnancy - 10-14	Yes. Since 1991, the teen pregnancy rate has significantly decreased for both 10-14 and 15-17 year olds. Yes. One (1) young teenage girl per 1000 got pregnant in 2001, a decrease of 41% since 1991.
	b. Teen Pregnancy - 15-17	Yes. 32 older teenage girls per 1000 got pregnant in 2001, a decrease of about 39% since 1991.
40	PRENATAL CARE	Yes. 82% of pregnant women received early prenatal care in 2001, up from 77% in 1991.
41	INFANT MORTALITY	Yes. About one in 200 Oregon babies died in 2001, a 25% improvement over 1991.
42	IMMUNIZATIONS	Yes. In 2001, 73% of two year olds were immunized, up from 67% in 1994, but less than the U.S. 78%.
43	HIV DIAGNOSIS	Yes. Oregonians 1st testing positive for HIV fell from 576 in 1991 to 292 in 2002.
44	ADULT NON-SMOKERS	Yes, but. 79% of Oregonians were non-smokers (of cigarettes) in 2001, a modest 2% increase from 1991.
45	PREMATURE DEATH	Yes. Oregon is experiencing less early death (before age 70) to disease, accidents and crime.
46	PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS	No. Oregonians who feel they are in good health steadily declined from 63% in 1993 to 55% in 2001.
47	AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE	No. Low income families who can afford childcare dropped from 42% in 1992 to 35% in 2002.
48	AVAILABLE CHILD CARE	Yes, but. Slots per 100 children dropped from 22 in 1999 to only 18 in 2002. The target is 25.
Protection		
49	TEEN SUBSTANCE ABUSE	Yes, but
	a. Alcohol	No, but. 8th graders drink about the same, use drugs more and smoke cigarettes less than in 1992. No, but. 8th grade alcohol use has been higher than the U.S. since 1992 but the trend since 1996 is improving.
	b. Illicit Drugs	No. 8th grade use is up and consistently higher than the U.S.: 18% Oregon vs. 12% U.S. (2002).
	c. Cigarettes	Yes. 8th grade smoking is down from the 1996 high of 22% to 12% in 2002, just below the U.S. average.
50	CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT	Yes. Substantiated cases have dropped since 1990.
	a. Substantiated abuse/neglect	Yes. About six Oregon children per 1000 were abused in 2002, down from 10 in 1990.
	b. At risk of abuse/neglect	Unknown. Definitions for children at risk changed in 2000. The rate dropped to four per 1000 in 2002.
51	ELDER ABUSE	Yes. Elder abuse reporting has more than doubled since 1993. Targets aim to capture unreported cases.
52	ABSTINENCE DURING PREGNANCY	Yes. Proportionally fewer pregnant women report drinking and smoking than in 1991.
	a. From alcohol	Yes. 99% of pregnant women do not use alcohol during pregnancy, up from 95% in 1991.
	b. From tobacco	Yes. 87% of pregnant women do not use tobacco during pregnancy, up from 79% in 1991.

continued, next page

Table V. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Social Support (continued)

Benchmark Number & Title		Is Oregon making progress?
Poverty		No, but
53	POVERTY (all ages)	No. Poverty held steady at about 12% during the 1990s despite the strong economy.
	a. 0-17 year olds	Unknown. (insufficient data) 16% of Oregon's children were estimated to be in poverty in 2000.
	b. 18-64 year olds	Unknown. (insufficient data) 11% of Oregon's adults were estimated to be in poverty in 2000.
	c. 65 plus	Unknown. (insufficient data) 7% of Oregon's seniors were estimated to be in poverty in 2000.
54	HEALTH INSURANCE	Yes, but. 14% lacked insurance in 2002, better than 1992 (18%) but much worse than 2000 (10%).
55	HOMELESSNESS	No. The long-term trend for homelessness in Oregon is worsening.
56	CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS	Yes, but. About 60% of families receive court-ordered child support. Progress has been flat since 1998.
57	HUNGER	No. Oregon's hunger rate is one of the worst in the nation.
	a. Food insecure with hunger	No. Oregon's hunger rate was 187% of the national average in 2001. Target = top ten best states by 2010.
	b. Food insecure	No. Food insecurity was at 131% of the national average in 2001. Target = top ten best state by 2010.
Independent Living		No, but
58	INDEPENDENT SENIORS	Yes. 98% of seniors live independently, at the 2005 target. Unchanged since 1996.
59	WORKING DISABLED	Unknown. Insufficient trend data but working disabled dropped 15% between 2000 and 2002.
60	DISABLED LIVING IN POVERTY	No. 30% of disabled are in poverty, compared to 12% for the general population. The trend is worsening.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

39a **KEY: Teen Pregnancy - Age 10-14**
Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females: age 10-14

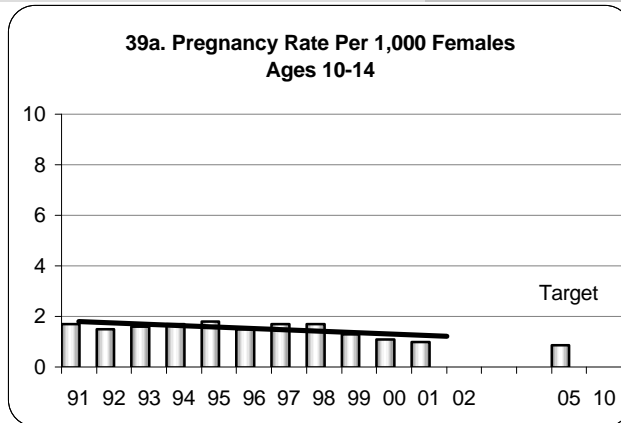
Making Progress?

Yes

The few pregnancies that occur per year in girls under 15 have become fewer in the past decade. (Note scale difference with 39b.)

State Agencies Linked

- Human Services



Oregon Department of Human Services

39b **KEY: Teen Pregnancy: Age 15-17**
Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females: Ages 15-17

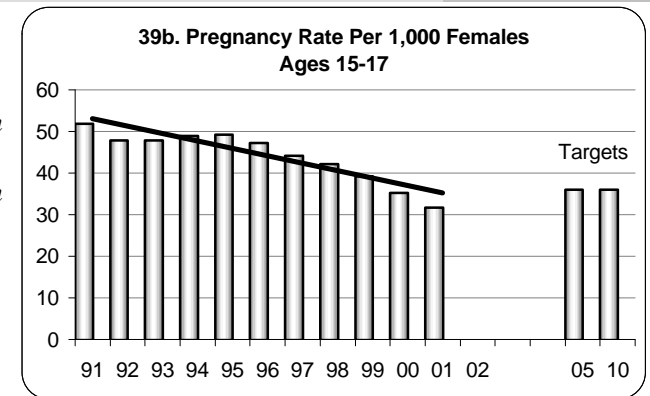
Making Progress?

Yes

Pregnancy in girls 15-17 has decreased by 40 percent since 1991. Oregon's reduction in teen births has occurred at a somewhat slower rate than the U.S. and Washington. (See below.)

State Agencies Linked

- Human Services



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares - Teen Births

	1991	1996	2000	Notes
OR	31.3	29.4	23.5	Washington's teen pregnancy and abortion rates are higher than Oregon's.
WA	31.0	26.1	20.3	National Vital Statistics Reports
U.S.	38.7	33.8	26.9*	*Revised estimates not strictly comparable

40 **Prenatal Care**
Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester

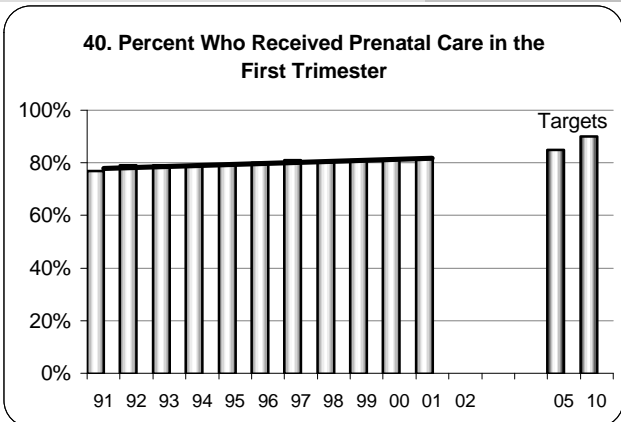
Making Progress?

Yes

Adequate prenatal care increased modestly over the decade. Oregon and Washington have similar rates. Studies show that for every \$1 spent in first trimester care up to \$3 can be saved in preventable infant and child health problems.

State Agencies Linked

- Human Services



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares (2000)

OR	81.3%	
WA	83.2%	Oregon Department of Human Services

41 **Infant Mortality**
Infant mortality rate per 1,000

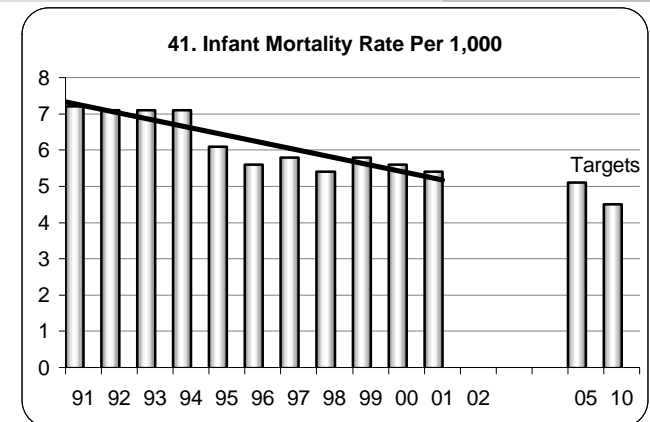
Making Progress?

Yes

Infant mortality rates for both Oregon and the U.S. have dropped since 1990. Experts link this to a reduced rate of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

State Agencies Linked

- Human Services
- State Police



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

In 1998, Oregon ranked 5th (least) for infant mortality.

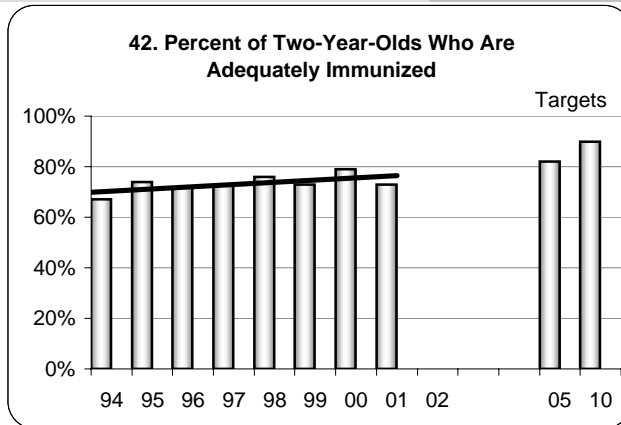
United Health Group State Health Ranking

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

42 Immunizations Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized

Oregon's early immunization rate has risen only modestly over the decade despite significant efforts to increase it.

State Agencies Linked
 - Human Services



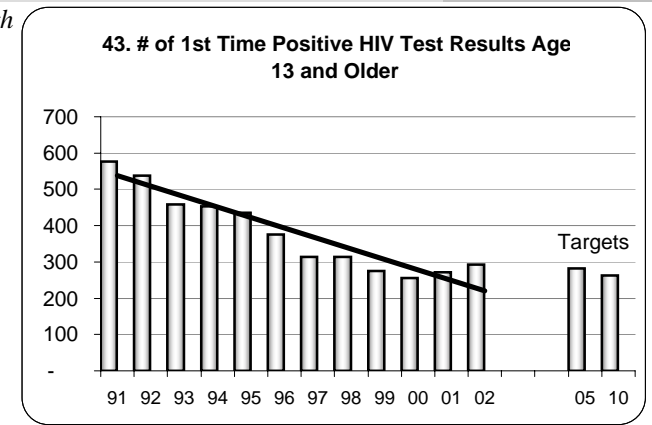
U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

SOCIAL SUPPORT

43 HIV Diagnosis Making Progress? **Yes**
 Number of 1st time positive HIV test results among Oregonians age 13 and older

The number of persons with new HIV positive tests fell steadily during the 1990s.

State Agencies Linked
 - Human Services

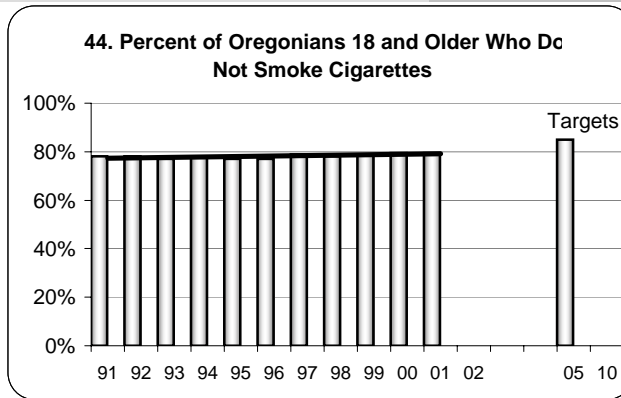


Oregon Department of Human Services

44 Adult Non-Smokers Making Progress? **Yes, but**
 Percent of Oregonians 18 and older who do not smoke cigarettes

Oregon has made a modest two percent improvement in adult non-smoking over the decade. Oregon's tobacco prevention and education program was instituted in 1997.

State Agencies Linked
 - Human Services

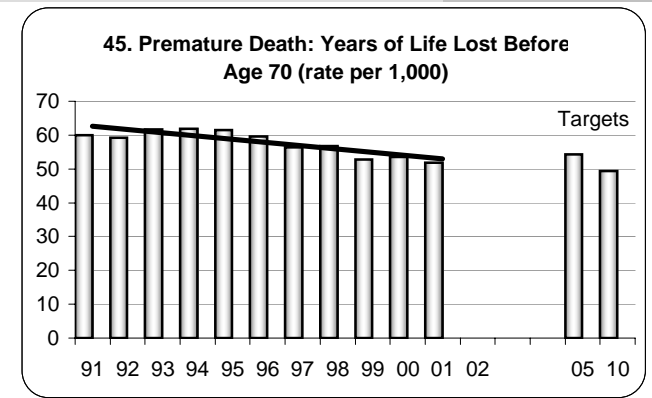


Oregon Department of Human Services

45 Premature Death Making Progress? **Yes**
 Premature Death: Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)

Fewer Oregonians (per 1,000) are dying prematurely today than in 1991. Leading causes in the U.S. and Oregon are cancer, injury and heart disease.

State Agencies Linked
 - Human Services
 - Medical Examiners Bd.
 - Transportation
 - State Police



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

In 2000, 20.7 percent of adult Oregonians smoked, versus 23.2 percent of adults nationwide.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

How Oregon Compares: Age-adjusted rates per 100,000

	OR	WA	US
1999	5,156	4,819	5,936
2000	5,058	4,796	5,917

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/ypl110.html>

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

SOCIAL SUPPORT

46 Perceived Health Status Making Progress? **No**

Percent of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent

Oregonians' perceived health status has fallen steadily over the past decade. Oregonians are at the national average on this indicator of health.

State Agencies Linked
- Medical Examiners Bd

How Oregon Compares

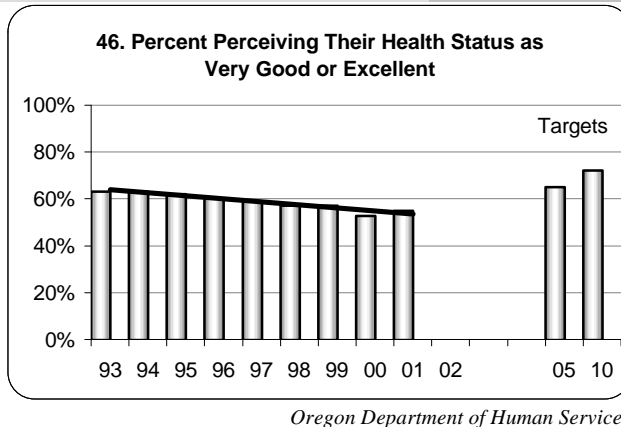
Perceived health status

2001

OR 55%

WA 60% *National Center for Health Statistics*

U.S. 56% *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*

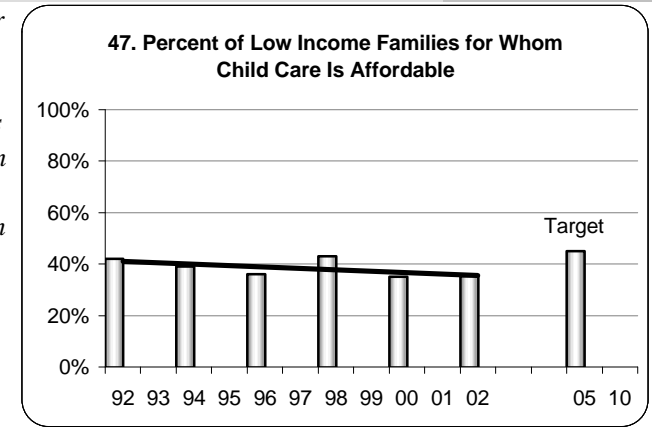


47 Affordable Child Care Making Progress? **No**

Percent of families with incomes below the state median income for whom child care is affordable

Roughly one third of lower income households with children under 13 find child care affordable. This means they spend less than 10% of household income on child care. This is down from 40% in 1992.

State Agencies Linked
- Employment



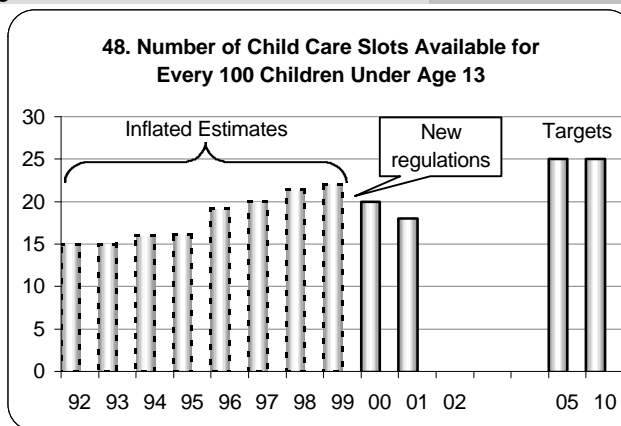
48 Available Child Care Making Progress? **Unknown**

Number of child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13

Since 1999, the supply of child care has declined. New regulations in 1999 flushed out inactive providers and those unwilling to comply. Targets aim for the national standard of 25 slots per 100 children.

State Agencies Linked

- Employment Department
- Children and Families (Commission)
- Human Services

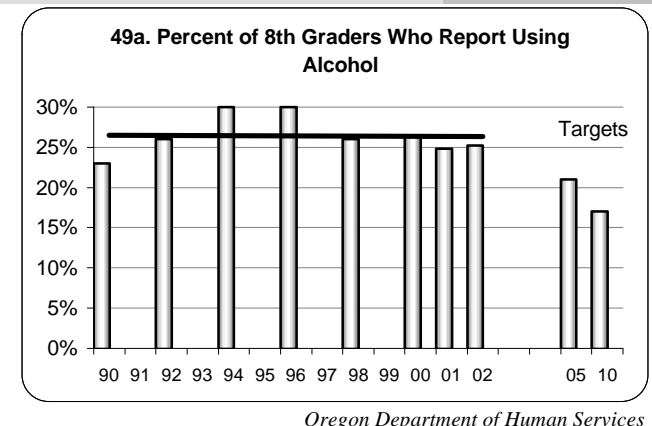


49a Teen Substance Abuse - Alcohol Making Progress? **No, but**

Percent of 8th grade students who report using alcohol in the previous month

The trend since 1996 has been positive. Oregon tends to run several percentage points above the US average.

State Agencies Linked
- Criminal Justice
- Human Services



How Oregon Compares

Alcohol	1998	1999	2000	2001	
OR	26.0%	N/A	26.4%	24.8%	<i>Monitoring the Future Study</i>
U.S.	23.0%	24.0%	22.4%	21.5%	<i>University of Michigan</i>

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

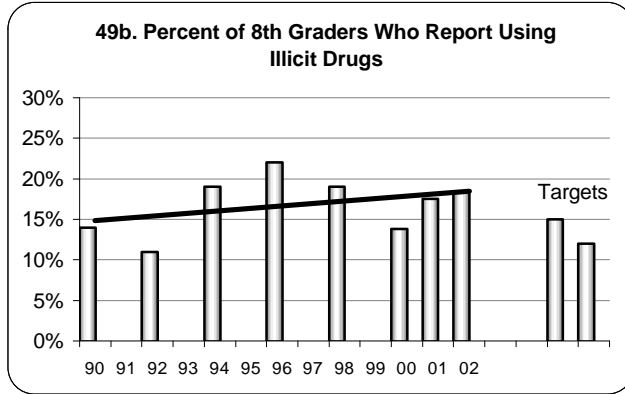
49b **Teen Substance Abuse - Illicit Drugs** Making Progress? **No**

Percent of 8th grade students who report using illicit drugs in the previous month

In 2001 more teens reported using illicit drugs in Oregon (18.3%) than in the US as a whole (11.7%). The long-term trend appears to be worsening.

State Agencies Linked

- Criminal Justice
- Human Services



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

Drugs	1998	1999	2000	2001
OR	19.0%	N/A	13.8%	17.5%
U.S.	12.1%	12.0%	11.9%	11.7%

University of Michigan

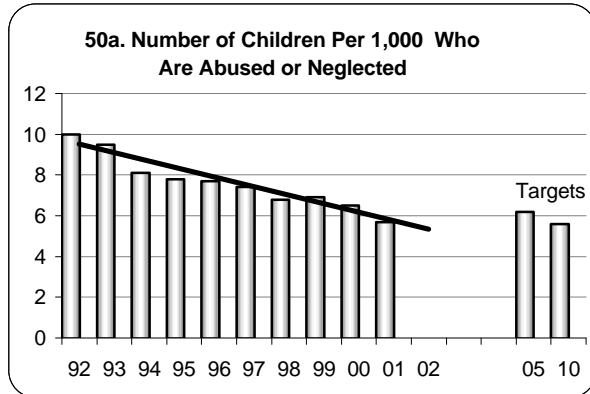
50a **KEY: Child Abuse or Neglect - Substantiated** Making Progress? **Yes**

Number of children, per 1,000 persons under 18, who are: a. abused or neglected

Verified child abuse, as reported by the state Department of Human Services, has fallen by nearly one-half since 1992.

State Agencies Linked

- Children & Families
- Human Services



Oregon Department of Human Services

SOCIAL SUPPORT

49c **Teen Substance Abuse - Cigarettes** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of 8th grade students who report smoking cigarettes in the previous month

Oregon teens are smoking cigarettes less and at slightly lower rates than their U.S. counterparts. (See below) Significant reductions have occurred since Oregon's tobacco prevention program was instituted

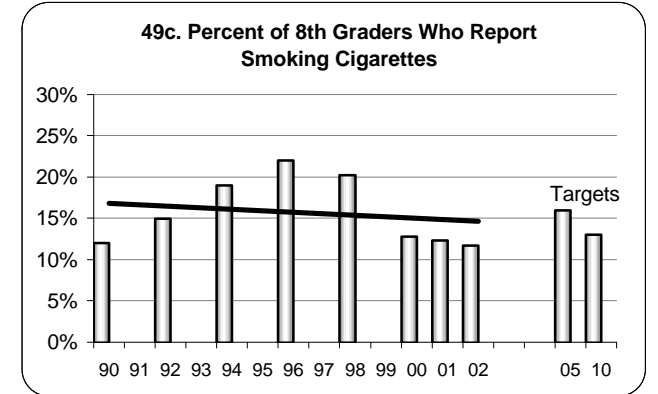
State Agencies Linked

- Criminal Justice
- Human Services

How Oregon Compares

Cigs	1998	1999	2000	2001
OR	20.0%	N/A	12.9%	11.7%
U.S.	19.1%	17.5%	14.6%	12.2%

University of Michigan



Oregon Department of Human Services

50b **KEY: Child Abuse or Neglect- At-Risk** Making Progress? **Unknown**

Number of children, per 1,000 persons under 18, who are: b. at substantial risk of abuse or neglect

The dramatic rise and fall in children at risk is likely the result of changes in the threshold for substantiating a child as a "threat of harm" victim. Beginning in 2000, there was an effort to apply the term "at risk" with more rigor.

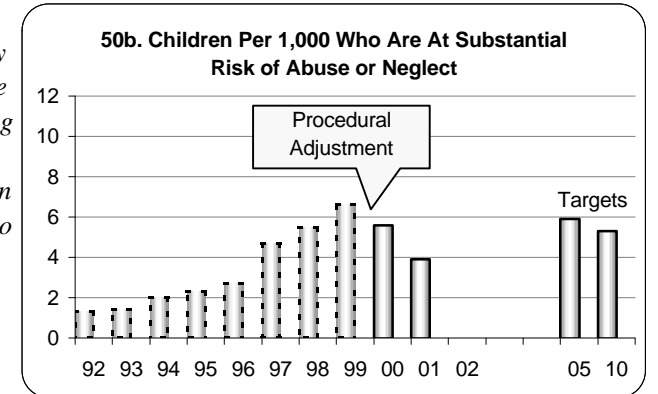
State Agencies Linked

- Children & Families
- Human Services

How Oregon Compares

From 1990 to 2000, children living in at-risk families increased dramatically in Oregon - 40%. Nationwide, children in at risk families dropped by 8%.

Annie E. Casey Foundation



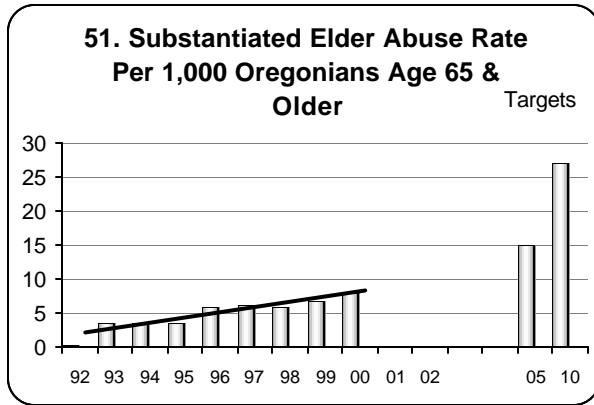
Oregon Department of Human Services

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

SOCIAL SUPPORT

51 Elder Abuse Making Progress? **Yes**
 Substantiated elder abuse rate per 1,000 Oregonians age 65 & older

Although counter-intuitive, these targets are correct. They assume that unreported elder abuse exists in Oregon. Nothing can be done until abuse is reported, so targets aim for increased awareness and reporting. This in turn should lead to a truer substantiated elder abuse rate in Oregon.



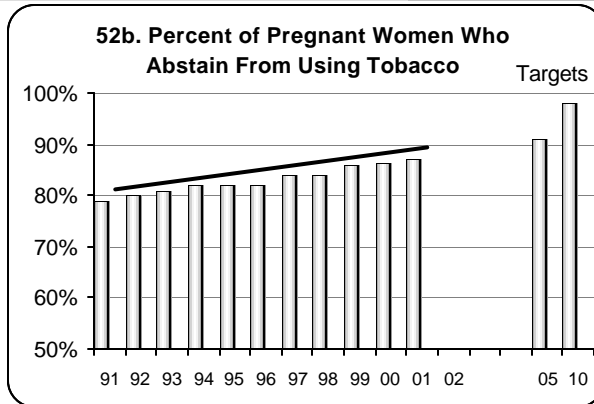
Oregon Department of Human Services

State Agencies Linked

- Department of Human Services
- Long Term Care Ombudsman
- Human Services

52b Tobacco Abstinence During Pregnancy Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of pregnant women who abstain from using: b. tobacco

More and more pregnant women report abstinence from smoking. Smoking during pregnancy depresses the mother's appetite and ability to intake oxygen, sometimes causing premature labor and low birth weight babies. There is no safe threshold.



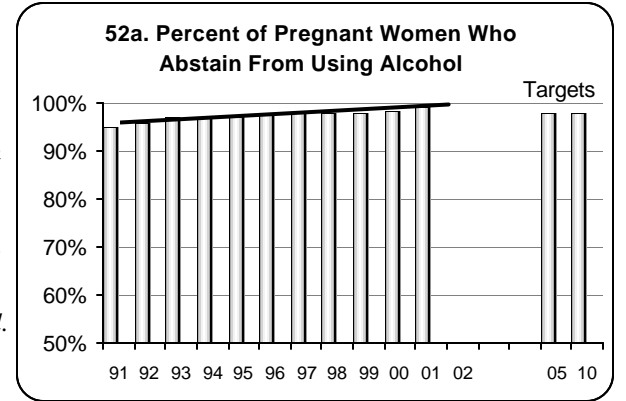
Oregon Department of Human Services

State Agencies Linked

- Human Services

52a Alcohol Abstinence During Pregnancy Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of pregnant women who abstain from using: a. alcohol

Oregon is approaching 100% of all pregnant women abstaining from alcohol. (Self report.) Alcohol consumption can cause Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (including small skulls, heart defects and mental retardation). There is no safe threshold.



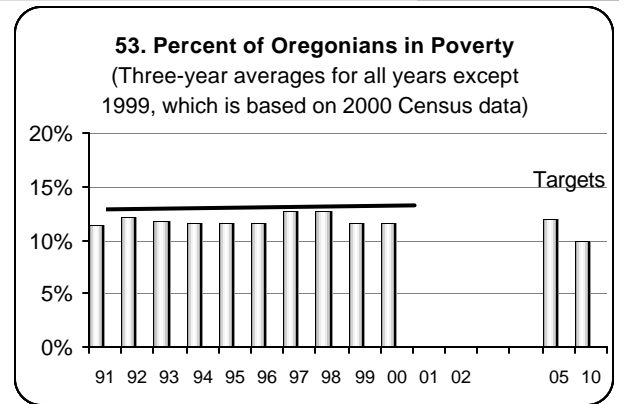
Oregon Department of Human Services

State Agencies Linked

- Human Services

53 KEY: Poverty Making Progress? **No**
 Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level (all ages)

On average, poverty has remained around 12% over the decade, despite the state's strong economy. Increases are expected in 2001 and 2002.



U.S. Census Bureau

State Agencies Linked

- Housing & Comm. Serv.
- Public Employees Retirement System

How Oregon Compares

3-yr av.	96-98	97-99	99-01
OR	12.8	13.1	11.6
WA	10	9.2	10.4
U.S.	13.2	12.6	11.6

U.S. Census

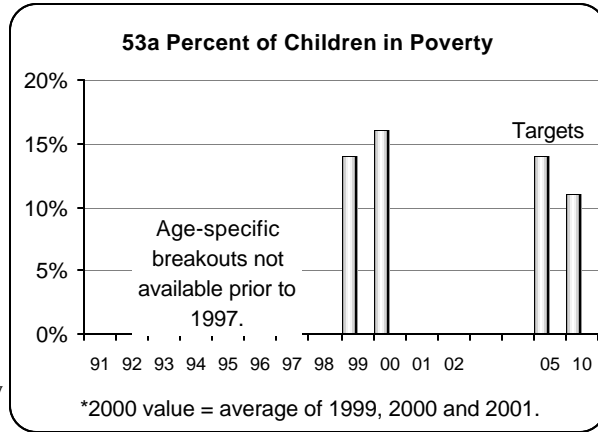
Assessment of progress derived from a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

53a **KEY: Poverty: Age 0-17** Making Progress? **Unknown**
 Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level: a. age 0-17

Oregon children are in poverty at a higher rate than adults or seniors. Data are inadequate to determine a long-term trend and do not include unrelated children who are in foster care or other institutions.

State Agencies Linked
 - Housing and Community Services



U.S. Census Bureau

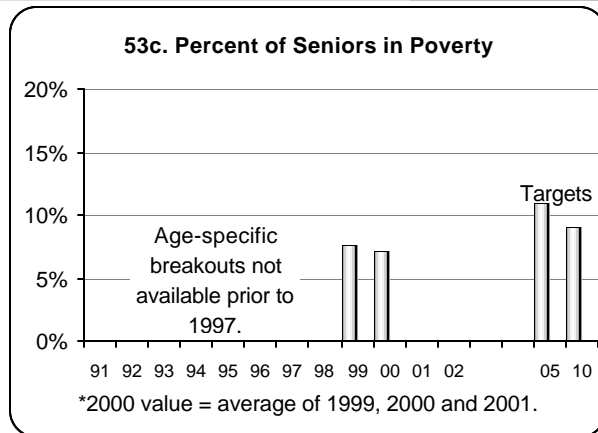
How Oregon Compares

Between 1990 and 2000, children living in poverty increased by 20% in Oregon, 6% nationwide. *Annie E. Casey Foundation*

53c **KEY: Poverty: Age 65+** Making Progress? **Unknown**
 Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level: c. age 65+

It appears that seniors in poverty dropped slightly from 1999 (from 2000 Census) to 2000 (a 1999-01 three-year average based on the Census and CPS data). These figures do not include those in institutions such as nursing homes.*

State Agencies Linked
 - Housing and Community Services
 - Public Employees Retirement System



U.S. Census Bureau

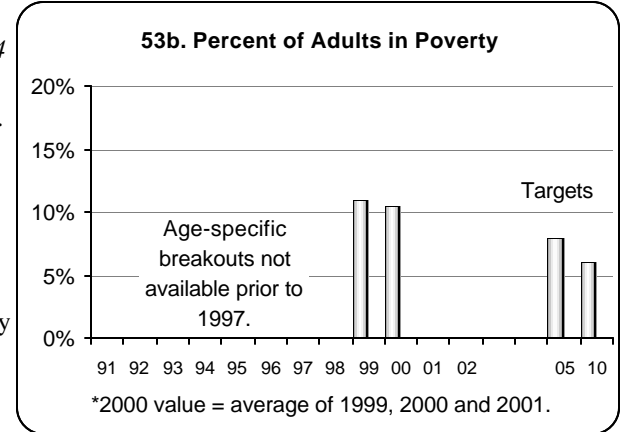
*CPS=Current Population Survey, conducted by the Census Bureau in off-census years.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

53b **KEY: Poverty: Age 18-64** Making Progress? **Unknown**
 Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level: b. age 18-64

The poverty rate for adults between 18 and 64 is slightly less than the state average for all ages. Data are inadequate to determine a long-term trend.

State Agencies Linked
 - Housing and Community Services



U.S. Census Bureau

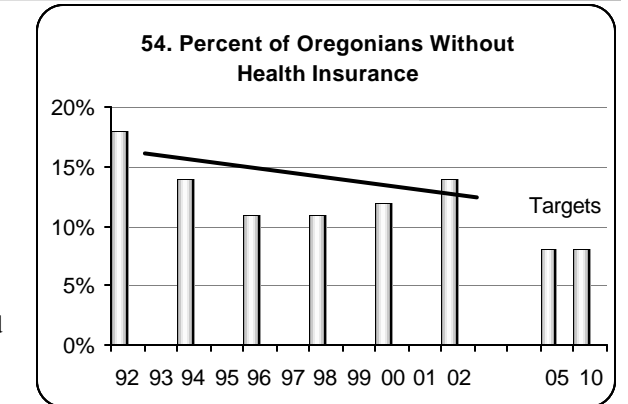
54 **KEY: Health Insurance** Making Progress? **Yes, but**
 Percent of Oregonians without health insurance

The percent of uninsured Oregonians jumped sharply in 2002 after a decade of improvement. Compared to the U.S., Oregon appears to be average for coverage.

State Agencies Linked
 - Administrative Services
 - Insurance Governing Bd
 - Retirement Syst.
 - Consumer & Bus Serv

How Oregon Compares

% w/out	1998	1999	2000
OR	13.8	13.9	13.5
WA	10.9	13.8	13.7
U.S.	15.0	14.3	14.0



Oregon Population Survey

Note: The U.S. Census and the Oregon Population Survey estimates of Oregon's uninsured rate differ.

U.S. Census

Assessment of progress derived from a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

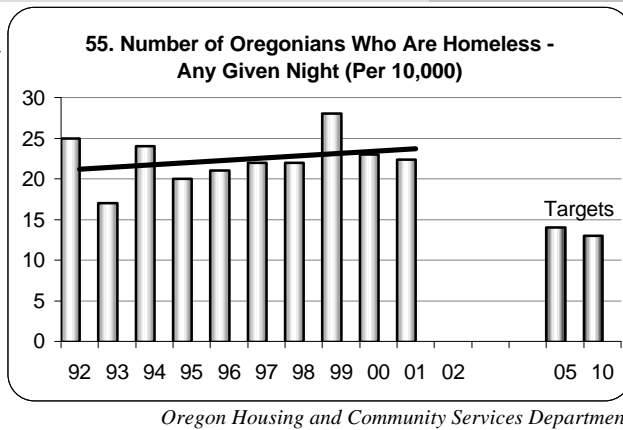
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

SOCIAL SUPPORT

55 Homelessness Making Progress? **No**

Number of Oregonians that are homeless on any given night (per 10,000)

The number of homeless Oregonians crept up during the 1990s at about the same rate as population growth. Counts are taken every March and November. These data represent an average of the two counts.

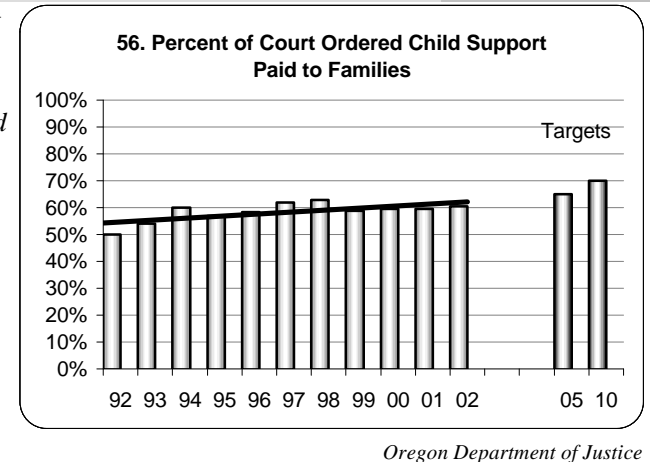


State Agencies Linked
- Housing and Community Services

56 Child Support Payments Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Percent of current court ordered child support paid to families

The child support payment rate increased slowly until 1998. Since then, no progress. Both Oregon and Washington are above the national average. (See below.)



State Agencies Linked
Justice Department

How Oregon Compares

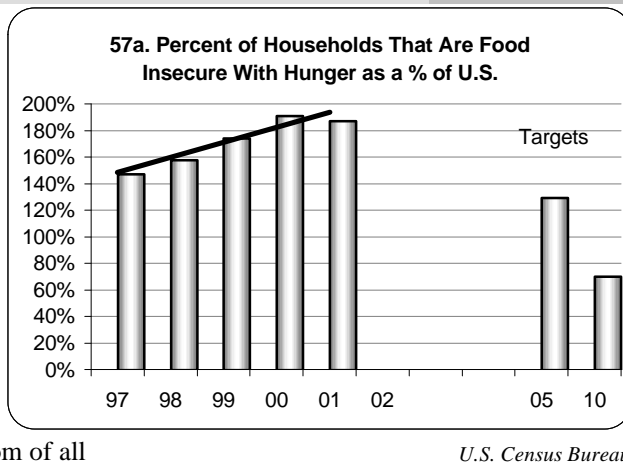
	1999	2001
OR	58.9%	59.6%
WA	57.7%	61.9%
U.S.	52.7%	55.9%

U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, Administration for Children and Families

57a Food Insecure With Hunger Making Progress? **No**

Percent of Oregon households that are food insecure as a percent of the U.S.: a. with hunger

In 2001, Oregon's hunger rate was nearly double (187%) that of the nation in 2001. The target is to move Oregon into the top ten best states by 2010.



State Agencies Linked
- Housing and Community Services
- Human Services

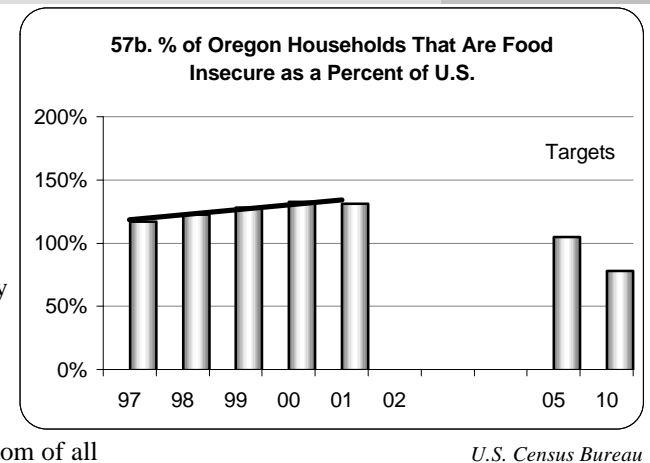
How Oregon Compares

Oregon ranks near the bottom of all states in food insecurity with hunger. This has been the case since the mid-1990s, at least.

57b Food Insecure Making Progress? **No**

Percent of Oregon households that are food insecure as a percent of the U.S.: b. with or without hunger

Oregon's food insecurity rate is significantly higher than the national average. The target is to move Oregon into the top ten best states by 2010.



State Agencies Linked
- Housing and Community Services
- Human Services

How Oregon Compares

Oregon ranks near the bottom of all states in food insecurity with or without hunger. This has been the case since the mid-1990s, at least.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

SOCIAL SUPPORT

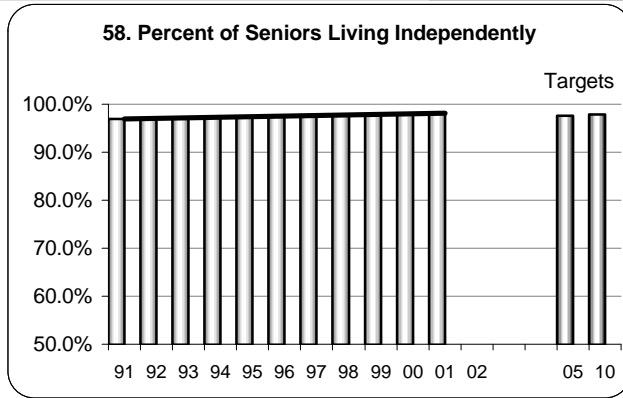
58 Independent Seniors

Percent of seniors (over 65) living independently

Making Progress?

Yes

Data show Oregon is at target level (98%). The percent of seniors living independently has increased 1.2% since 1991. Counts all seniors who are not living in nursing facilities on any given day, including those in assisted living facilities and foster homes.



Oregon Department of Human Services

State Agencies Linked

- Human Services
- Transportation
- Public Utilities
- Veterans' Affairs

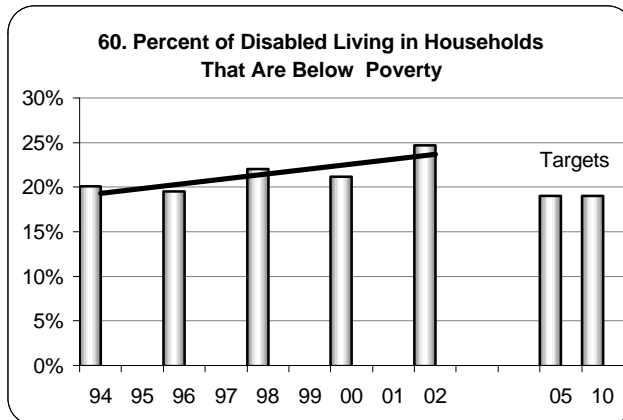
60 Disabled Living in Poverty

Percent of Oregonians with lasting, significant disabilities living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level

Making Progress?

No

Disabled Oregonians in poverty reached 25% in 2002. The poverty rate for the general population was about 12 percent in 2001. See Benchmark #53.



Oregon Population Survey

State Agencies Linked

- Human Services
- Disabilities Commission

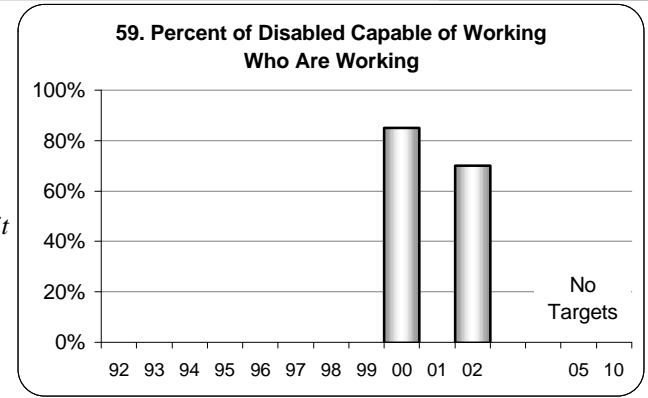
59 Working Disabled

Percent of adults with lasting, significant disabilities who are capable of working who are employed

Making Progress?

Unknown

Working disabled is an approximation for the extent to which disabled Oregonians are living independently. The drop from 85% in 2000 to 70% in 2002 is significant, but it is inadequate to determine whether Oregon is making progress in the long run.



Oregon Population Survey

State Agencies Linked

- Blind Commission
- Human Services
- Disabilities Commission
- Transportation

Table VI. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Public Safety

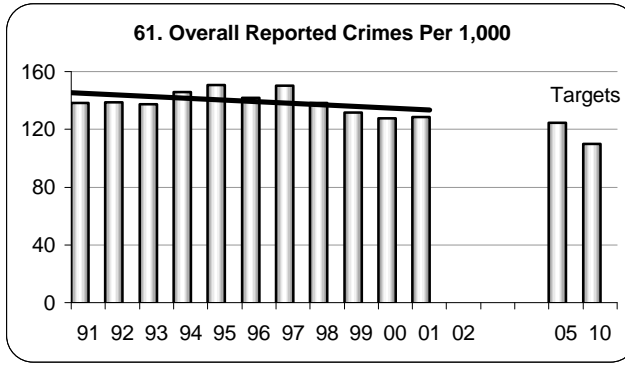
BM #	Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Crime		
61	OVERALL CRIME	Yes, but
	a. Person	Yes, but. Overall crime (person, property & behavior) is down, but it is still higher than the national average.
	b. Property	Yes, but. Person crimes are improving, but Oregon has ranked in the bottom ten states for this since 1995.
	c. Behavioral	Yes, but. Property crimes are down from 1991, but they remain much higher than the U.S. average.
62	JUVENILE ARRESTS	No, but. The long term trend is up, but behavior crimes have steadily decreased since 1997.
	a. Person	Yes.
	b. Property	Yes. Juvenile arrests for person crimes decreased 26% between 1991 and 2001.
63	STUDENTS CARRYING WEAPONS	Yes. Juvenile arrests for property crimes decreased 44% between 1991 and 2001.
64	ADULT RECIDIVISM	Yes. In 1991, 26% of students carried weapons. In 2001, that number was 14% - a 46% improvement.
65	JUVENILE RECIDIVISM	No. Adult recidivism remains in the 30% range with little real change since the mid-1990's.
Emergency Preparedness		
66	COOPERATIVE POLICING	Yes
67	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	Yes. 31 of 36 counties (86%) now have cooperative policing agreements in place, up from 11 in 1996.
	a. Hazard data/prevention (specific geohazards)	Yes. A higher percentage of counties and communities are now adequately prepared than in 1992.
	b. Response and recovery capabilities	Yes. 44% of communities over 5000 were prepared for earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides in 2002.
		Yes. Since 9-11, the percent of jurisdictions with good emergency plans increased from 50% to 81%.

61 **KEY: Overall Crime** Making Progress? **Yes, but**
 Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians

Overall crime fell steadily during the 1990s but remained higher than the U.S.

State Agencies Linked

- Justice
- Agriculture
- State Police



Oregon State Police

How Oregon Compares

Index Offenses Per 100,000

	1998	1999	2000	2001
OR	5,646	5,002	4,845	5,044
WA	5,867	5,255	5,105	5,152
U.S.	4,266	4,619	4,125	4,161

Crime in the United States - 2001, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/01cius.htm>

61a **Crimes Against Persons Per 1,000** Making Progress? **Yes**
 Sex crimes, homicide, rape, kidnapping, robbery and assault

Crimes against persons are improving. National comparators below do not include sex crimes, kidnapping or simple assault.

State Agencies Linked

- Justice
- State Police

How Oregon Compares

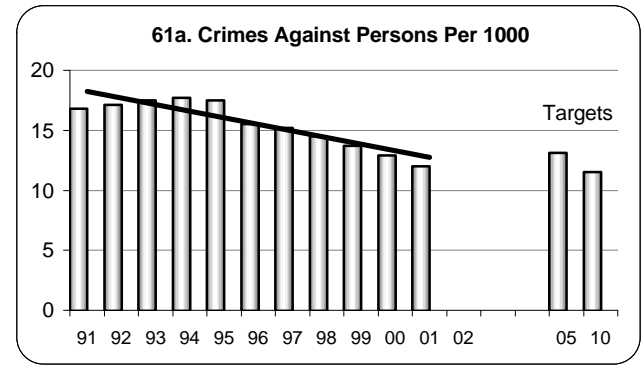
National Rank-Violent Crime:

murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

(1st=best)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OR	27	25	25	23	23	23
WA	24	22	23	25	24	25

Source for 1998 - 2001: State Rankings, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, Morgan Quitno Press

Source for 1990, 1995-7: Statistical Abstract of the United States, U.S. Census Bureau



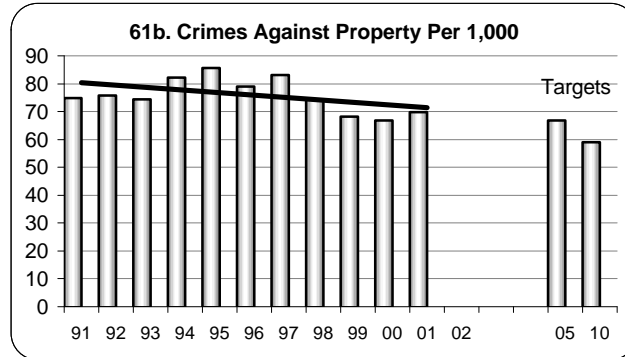
Oregon State Police

61b **Crimes Against Property Per 1,000** Making Progress? **Yes**
 Fraud, embezzlement, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, arson, forgery and vandalism

Property crime, the largest crime category in Oregon, is decreasing despite an increase in 2001 of about 3%. Oregon exceeds the U.S. rate significantly.

State Agencies Linked

- Justice
- Agriculture
- State Police



Oregon State Police

How Oregon Compares

Property Crimes Per 100,000

	2001
OR	4,737
WA	4,797
U.S.	3,656

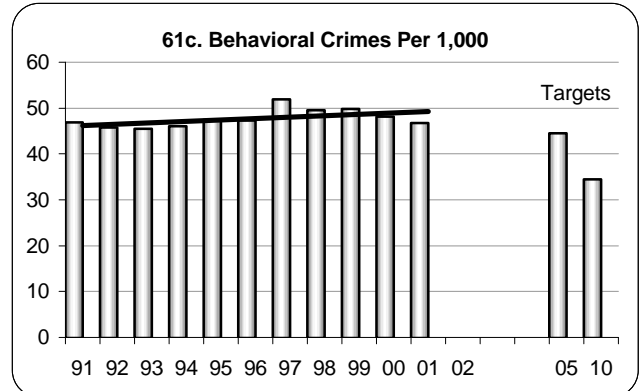
Crime in the United States - 2001, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/01cius.htm>

61c **Behavioral Crimes Per 1,000 - Drug, liquor, weapons, curfew, runaway violations, prostitution, gambling, offenses against family, disorderly conduct** Making Progress? **No, but**

Behavioral crimes peaked in 1997 and have been decreasing since. However, the long term trend is still up.

State Agencies Linked

- Justice
- State Police



Oregon State Police

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are unavailable.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

PUBLIC SAFETY

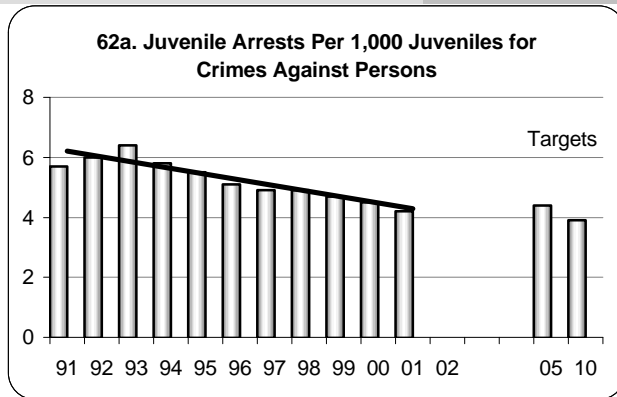
62a **Juvenile Arrests - Person Crimes** Making Progress? **Person**
Yes

Sex crimes, homicide, rape, kidnapping, robbery and assault.

Crimes against persons is the smallest category of juvenile arrests. Oregon is far below the U.S. arrest rate for violent crimes.

State Agencies Linked

- Criminal Justice
- State Police
- Youth Authority



How Oregon Compares - Juvenile Arrest Rate

Oregon State Police

Violent	1998	1999	2000	
OR	240	203	201	
WA	368	335	328	<i>OJJDP, Statistical Briefing Book</i>
U.S.	394	366	330	http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/index.html

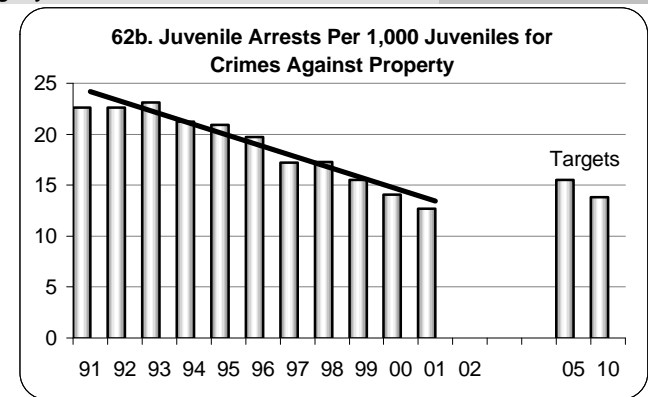
62b **Juvenile Arrests - Property Crimes** Making Progress? **Property**
Yes

Fraud, embezzlement, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, arson, forgery and vandalism

Crimes against property is the larger category for juvenile arrests and it is also improving. Oregon is substantially higher than the U.S. rate.

State Agencies Linked

- Criminal Justice
- State Police
- Youth Authority



How Oregon Compares - Juvenile Arrest Rate

Oregon State Police

Property	1998	1999	2000	
OR	2,941	2,531	2,704	
WA	3,542	3,073	3,261	<i>OJJDP, Statistical Briefing Book</i>
U.S.	2,130	1,844	1,719	http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/index.html

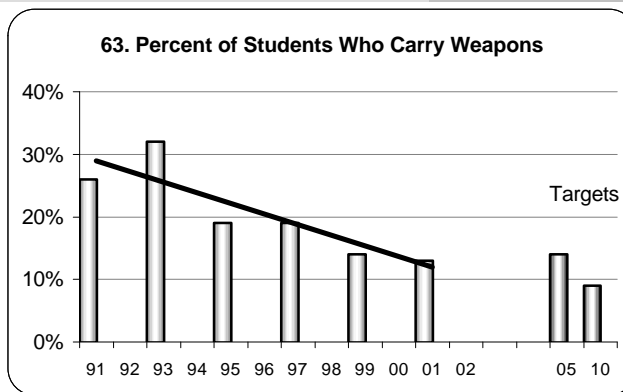
63 **Students Carrying Weapons** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of students who carry weapons

Students (grades 9-12) report that they carry weapons at a far lower rate in 2001 than in 1991. Oregon is also significantly lower than the U.S. rate. (See below.)

State Agencies Linked

- Education



How Oregon Compares

Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS)

High School Students Carrying Weapons

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	
OR	32%	19%	19%	14%	13%	<i>DHS</i>
U.S.	22%	20%	18%	17%	17%	<i>Ctrs for Disease Control & Prev.</i>

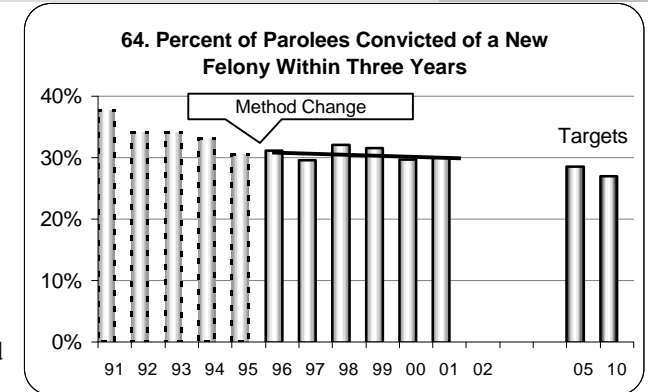
64 **Adult Recidivism** Making Progress? **No**

Percent of paroled adult offenders convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release

Despite the slight downward slope of the trend line, there is no statistical change between 1996 and 2001. Adult recidivism remains in the 30% range.

State Agencies Linked

- Criminal Justice
- Parole/Post Prison Board
- Psychiatric Security Review board



How Oregon Compares

Because each state uses varying methods of calculating recidivism, valid national comparators are unavailable.

Oregon Department of Corrections

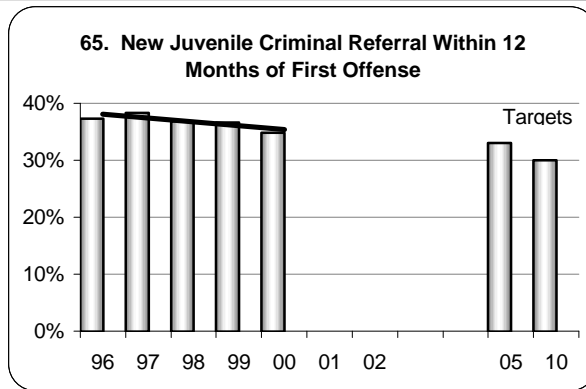
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

PUBLIC SAFETY

65 Juvenile Recidivism Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of juveniles w/ a new criminal referral to a co. juvenile dept. w/in 12 mos. of initial criminal offense

Oregon's juvenile recidivism rate has fallen two percentage points since 1996. Earlier data were not included in the trend analysis because a different standard was used for counting recidivism. Officials point out that over half of new crime by juveniles is attributed to only nine percent of offenders.



Oregon Youth Authority

2000 is most recent data available.

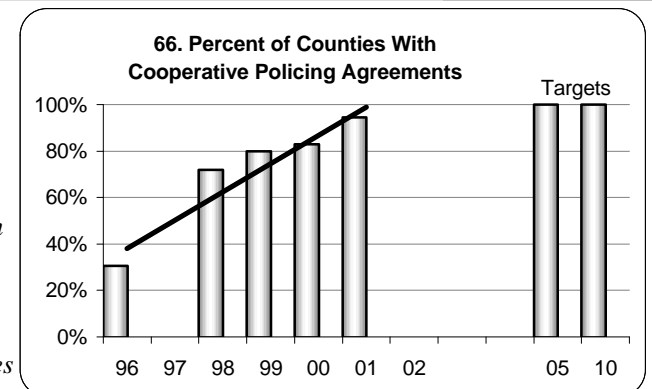
State Agencies Linked

- Criminal Justice
- Oregon Youth Authority

66 Cooperative Policing Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of counties that have completed a strategic cooperative policing agreement

Oregon State Police have partnered with police chiefs, sheriffs and DA offices to activate these cooperative policing agreements. The agreements are an Oregon invention to forge collaboration between multiple law enforcement agencies, judicial agencies and the public.



Oregon State Police

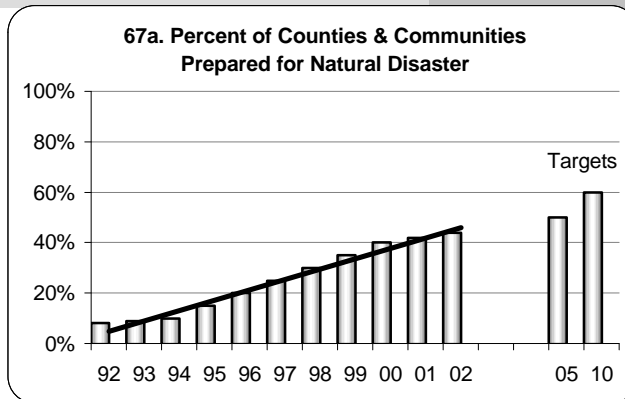
State Agencies Linked

- State Police

67a Emergency Preparedness Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of OR counties & communities prepared for natural & techn'l emergencies or disasters: a. hazard data/prevention

Counties and communities (over 5,000) have made good progress in preparing for specific geohazards (earthquakes, tsunamis, and landslides) with good data and prevention activities in place.



Oregon Department of Geology & Mineral Industries

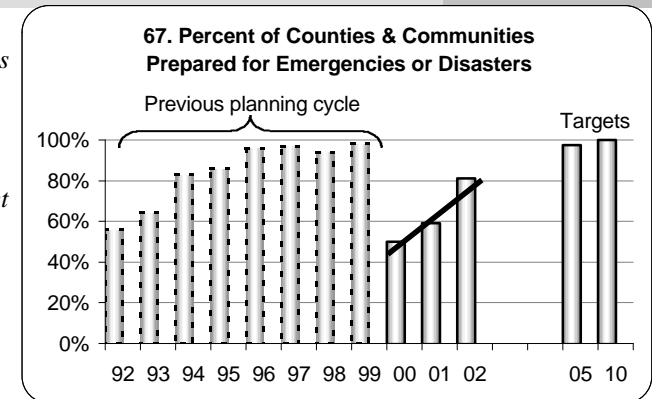
State Agencies Linked

- Geology & Mineral Industries

67b Emergency Preparedness Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of OR counties & communities prepared for natural & tech'al emergencies or disasters: b. response & recovery

Since the standards were upgraded in 2000, counties and selected communities have made good progress in developing emergency operations plans that meet minimum criteria.

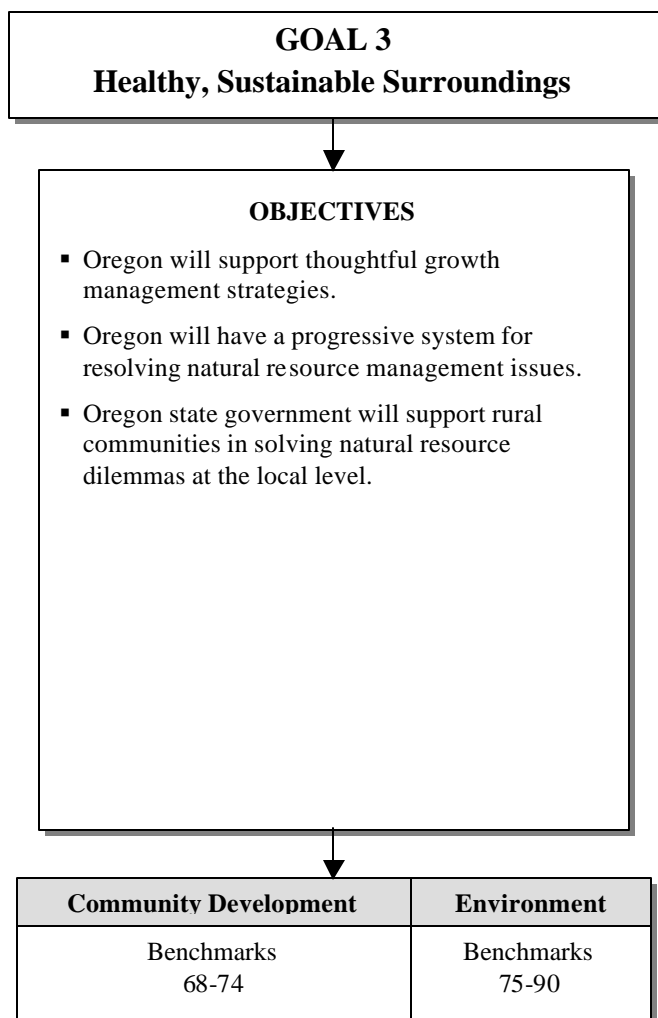


Office of Emergency Management

State Agencies Linked

- Energy Office
- State Police
- Human Services

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings



Healthy, sustainable surroundings is the third goal of *Oregon Shines II*. The aim is to encourage growth and development in a thoughtful manner while progressively managing Oregon's outstanding natural resources. *Oregon Shines II* specifically charges state government with helping rural communities solve natural resource dilemmas such as those experienced in the logging industry.

Oregon Benchmarks gauging progress for this goal fall in the community development and environment categories. Charts and brief narrative for community development benchmarks are on pages 49-50 and for environment on pages 54-60. The tables on pages 48 and 52 provide one-line summaries for each benchmark.

Community Development – Is Oregon Making Progress?

Qualified No, Overall

The benchmark group showing the most wear and tear caused by population growth is community development, especially related to Oregon's transportation infrastructure.

Growth Management: No, but

Oregon has not made progress in mitigating traffic congestion in Portland or any other metro area. It is increasing at a rate beyond that targeted for 2005. On the other hand, nearly twice the population is served by safe water systems (that meet health-based standards) than were served in 1994.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

Infrastructure: No, but

Oregon has made progress in maintaining its roads, although state officials caution that the good condition of state roads is due mainly to short-term surface repair. Metro commuters continue to drive more miles, with no significant improvement in commuting with others or using alternative modes of transportation.

Housing: No, but

Home ownership in Oregon has increased from 63% to nearly 67% percent since 1990, although Oregon remains a low homeownership state. For lower income households, housing is has become less affordable for renters. Data are contradictory concerning affordability for owners.

Environment – Is Oregon Making Progress?

Qualified Yes, Overall

Most environment indicators are improving or, at least, not worsening. Oregon's most pressing challenge in environment is reducing the high percentage of salmonids, as well as other plants and animals, that are at risk.

Air- Yes, but

Oregon's air quality is good. However, in 2000, carbon dioxide emissions were 116% of those in 1990.

Water: Yes

Oregon gained about eighty acres of wetlands in 2001, but data are inadequate to determine a long-term trend.

Oregon's stream water quality is improving. Despite a setback in 2001, the percentage of streams showing a positive trend in water quality is increasing, and those with negative water quality trends is decreasing. Streams with good water quality

(point in time measure) increased from 28 percent in 1995 to 46 percent in 2001.

Oregon's rivers and streams have adequate quantities of water if flow can meet the demands of allowable uses. This is primarily dependent on rainfall. A much lower percentage of streams (24 percent) can meet the demand all year round. For the nine-month period that excludes dry summer months, 82 percent have adequate flow.

Land: Yes, but

As expected, some of Oregon's agricultural lands are being lost to development. New targets aim to manage that loss by losing cropland at a slower rate than range or pasture land.

No appreciable forestland was lost during the 1990s. Due to problems with recent data from the U.S. Forest Service, data are currently unavailable past 1999.

Timber harvest on both private and public forestlands is below sustainable levels, particularly on public lands where harvest is well below that allowable by current plans and policies.

In 2001, about 1500 pounds per capita of solid municipal waste was incinerated or landfilled. This represents a significant drop since 1999 when the number was almost 1700 pounds per capita. The long-term trend is up, but this decrease represents a significant recent improvement.

Plants and Wildlife: Mixed

Oregon benchmarks dealing with freshwater, marine and terrestrial species "at risk" are new. Oregon now has a standardized approach to determining the health of plant and animal species in Oregon. "At risk" is determined from state and federal endangered species lists.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

Data indicate that about half of all salmonids and ten percent of other freshwater species have been at risk since 1999. None of Oregon's marine fish, shellfish or plant species are on federal or state endangered lists, but eight of 28 marine mammal species are. About two percent of Oregon's terrestrial vertebrates are listed. At risk data for other species categories (freshwater amphibians and mollusks and terrestrial plants and invertebrates) are not yet available.

About 15 percent of at risk species in rivers and streams were protected in dedicated conservation areas in 2000. Oregon is doing better at protecting at risk species other than those found in rivers and streams – in 1990, only 11 percent were protected; in 2000 that number was 35 percent.

Outdoor Recreation: No

Oregon's state park acreage is not keeping up with population growth. Nationally, Oregon ranks number two in the nation for visitors per capita to state parks and number seven for the number of state parks and recreational areas as a percent of the total nationwide.

Table VII. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Community Development

BM#	Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Growth Management		No, but
68	TRAFFIC CONGESTION	No. Overall travel delay for urban Oregonians in 2001 more than doubled since 1991.
	a. Portland metro	No. In 1991, Portland drivers experienced about 9 hours of delay total. In 2001, it was 23 hours.
	b. Other areas	No. Outside of Portland, drivers averaged about 3 hours of delay in 1991. In 2001 it was 7 hours.
69	DRINKING WATER	Yes. 93% are served by drinking water systems that meet health standards, up from 49% in 1994.
Infrastructure		No, but
70	COMMUTING	No. Since 1990, about 30% commute with others or use alternative transportation - no real improvement.
71	VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED	No. Metro drivers are driving more, despite efforts to increase use of alternative modes of transportation.
72	ROAD CONDITION	Yes, but. The percent of state and county roads in good condition is improving but long term problems exist.
	a. State Roads	Yes, but. 81% of state miles were in good condition in 2001, due mainly to short-term surface repair.
	b. County Roads	Yes. An estimated 89% of county road miles are good overall; 79% east of the Cascades and 93% west.
Housing		No, but
73	HOME OWNERSHIP	Yes, but. Home ownership rate increased from 63.1% in 1990 to 66.6% in 2002 but Oregon ranks low among states.
74	AFFORDABLE HOUSING	No, but. Housing is affordable for more owners but fewer renters than in years past.
	a. Renters	No. 75% of low income renters pay more than 30% of their income for housing, up from 70% in 1990.
	b. Owners	Unknown. Oregon survey data and U.S. Census data disagree on the trend for homeowner cost burden.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

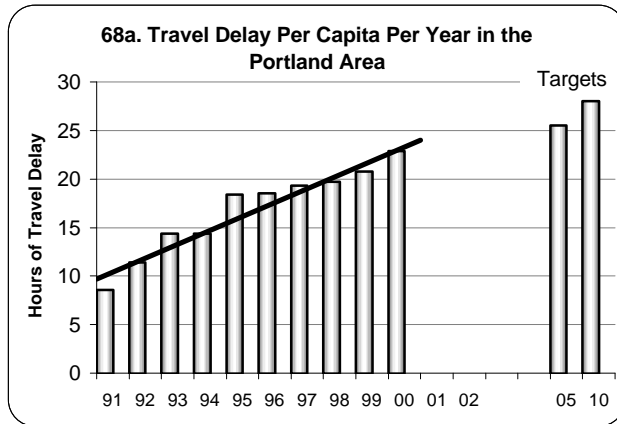
68a **KEY: Traffic Congestion - Portland** Making Progress? **No**

Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas: a. Portland area

Hours of travel delay in the Portland area have nearly tripled since 1991. Targets acknowledge increasing congestion.

State Agencies Linked

- Transportation
- Land Use Bd. of Appeals



How Oregon Compares

(Hours)	1998	1999	2000	
Sacram.	15	16	19	Oregon Department of Transportation 2000 is most recent data available.
Portland	20	21	23	
Seattle	35	37	34	

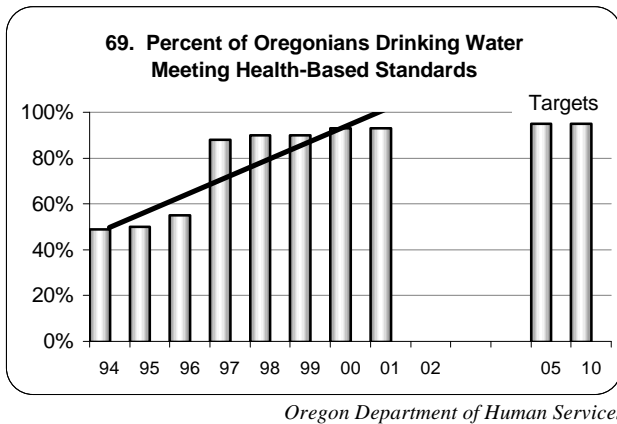
69 **Drinking Water** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards

This measure, now at 93%, improved dramatically in the 1990s. Standards include those relating to *E. coli*, disinfection, nitrate/nitrite levels, lead, and coliform bacteria.

State Agencies Linked

- Economic & Community Development
- Agriculture



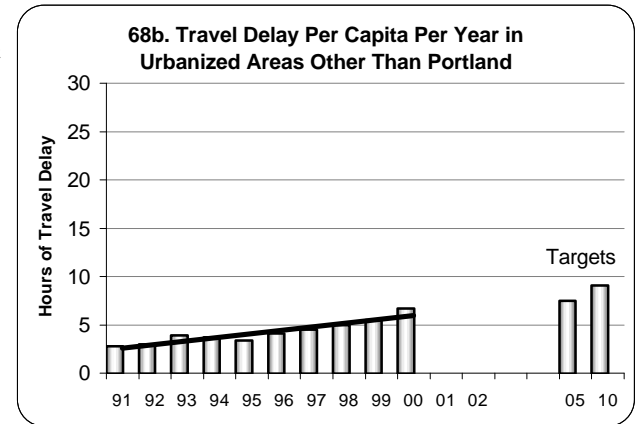
68b **KEY: Traffic Congestion - Other Areas** Making Progress? **No**

Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas: b. all other areas

Hours of travel delay in other areas have more than doubled since 1991. Targets acknowledge increasing congestion.

State Agencies Linked

- Transportation
- Land Use Bd of Appeals



How Oregon Compares

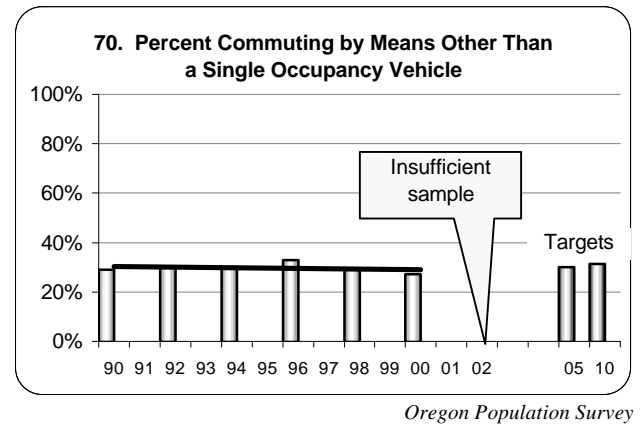
(Hours)	1998	1999	2000	
Sacram.	15	16	19	Oregon Department of Transportation and FHWA 2000 is most recent data available.
Portland	20	21	23	
Seattle	35	37	34	

70 **Commuting - Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than a single occupancy vehicle** Making Progress? **No**

Survey results are difficult to interpret, but no significant improvement appears to have occurred since the early 1990s.

State Agencies Linked

- Transportation
- Land Cons. & Dev.
- Energy Office
- Capital Planning Comm.



How Oregon Compares

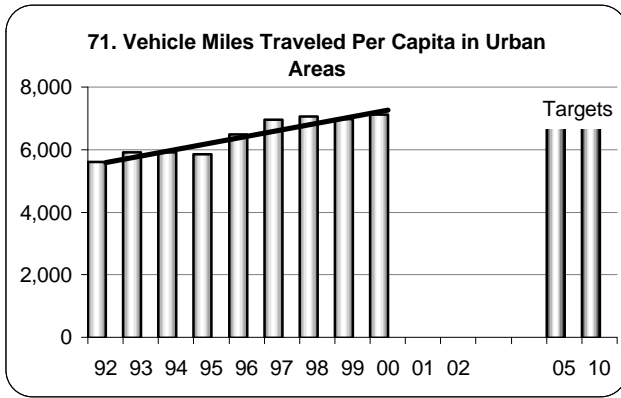
	1990	2000	
Seattle	41%	44%	U.S. Census Bureau 2000 is most recent data available.
Portland	35%	36%	

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

71 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Making Progress? **No**
 VMT per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips

In eight years vehicle miles traveled went up 27% in Oregon metropolitan areas. Targets acknowledge increasing miles traveled.

- State Agencies Linked**
- Transportation
 - Capital Planning Comm.
 - Land Use Bd of Appeals



Oregon Department of Transportation

*2000 is most recent data available.

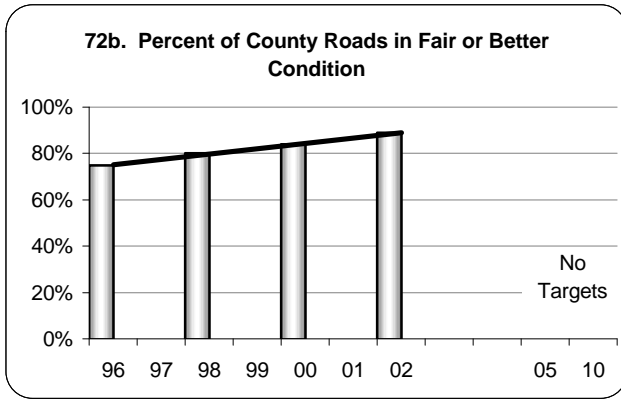
How Oregon Compares

Increase in daily VMT on freeways from 1990 to 2000 for all trips (counting commercial and travelers) increased by 32% in Portland and 46% in Seattle. *Texas Transportation Institute*

72b County Road Condition Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of county roads in fair or better condition

Road conditions as estimated by individual counties have improved over the 1990s. Eastside roads are, in general, worse than Westside. (See below.)

- State Agencies Linked**
- Land Con. & Dev



Association of Oregon Counties

Road Condition by Region	1998	2000	2002
East of Cascades	74%	75%	79%
West of Cascades	83%	87%	93%
Range Across Counties	20-98%	27-99%	20-99%

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

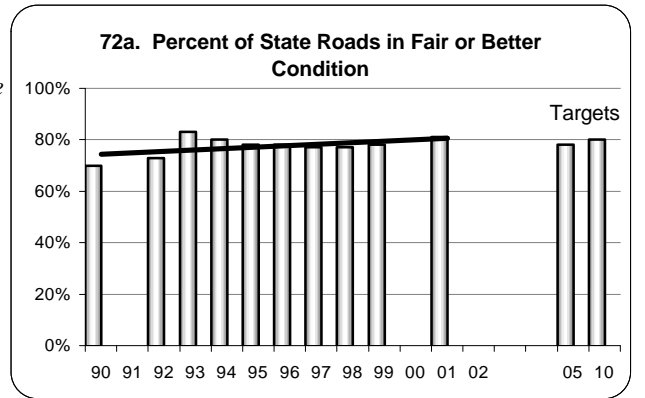
72a State Road Condition Making Progress? **Yes, but**
 Percent of state roads in fair or better condition

State transportation officials caution that road condition has improved due to short-term surface repair.

- State Agencies Linked**
- Transportation
 - Land Con. & Dev

How Oregon Compares
 Percent of Urban National Highway System in Good/Very Good Cond. **2001**

OR	14%
WA	51%
U.S.	39%



Oregon Department of Transportation

USDOT, FHWA, Highway Statistics 2001

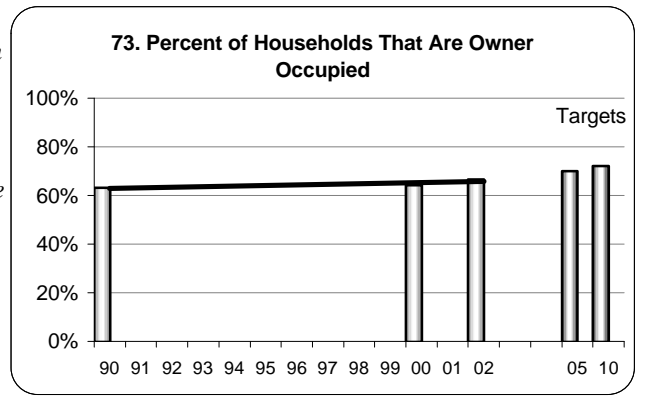
73 Home Ownership Making Progress? **Yes, but**
 Percent of households that are owner occupied

Oregon's home ownership rate increased slightly from 63.1% in 1990 to 66.6% in 2002. However, Oregon remains in the 10 worst states for this indicator (see below).

- State Agencies Linked**
- Housing & Community Services
 - Veterans' Admin.

How Oregon Compares

	2000	2001
OR	42nd	42nd
WA	41st	41st



Oregon Population Survey

CFED, The Development Report Card

Assessment of progress derived from a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

74a

Affordable Housing - Renters

Percent of households below median income spending more than 30% of income on housing (including utilities): a. renters

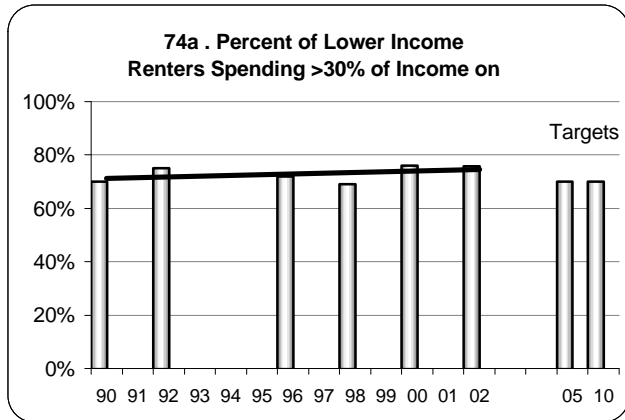
Making Progress?

No

Nearly three-quarters of all lower income renter households pay more than the amount considered reasonable for housing costs. This has remained relatively stable since 1990.

State Agencies Linked

- Housing & Community Services
- Land Conservation & Development
- Land Use Board of Appeals
- Public Utilities



Oregon Population Survey

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

74b

Affordable Housing - Owners

Pct. of households below median income spending more than 30% of income on housing (including utilities): a. owners

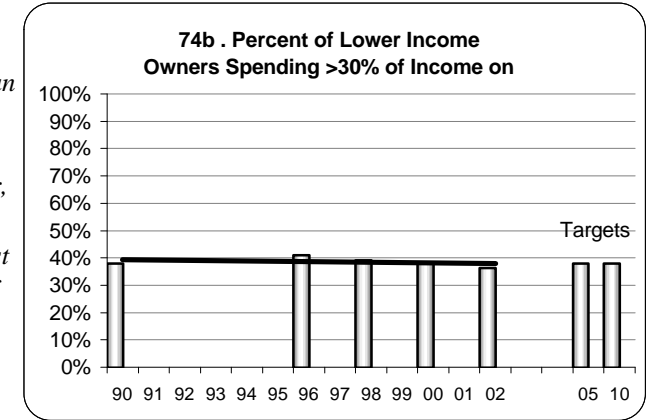
Making Progress?

Unknown

Approximately four in ten lower income owner households spent more than the amount considered reasonable for housing costs since 1990. However, census data show a substantial increase in cost burden for homeowners of all income categories. More research is needed.

State Agencies Linked

- Housing & Community Services
- Land Conservation & Development
- Land Use Board of Appeals
- Public Utilities



Oregon Population Survey

Table VIII. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Environment

BM#	Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Air		
Yes, but		
75	AIR QUALITY	Yes. This measures the percent of time air is healthy to breathe. In 2001, it was 100%.
76	CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS	No. In 2000, CO ₂ emissions in Oregon were 116% of 1990 levels.
Water		
Yes		
77	WETLANDS	Unknown. (insufficient data) Oregon gained 80 acres of freshwater & estuarine wetlands in 2001.
78	STREAM WATER QUALITY	Yes. Stream water quality is trending for the better, despite a setback in 2001.
	a. Increasing trend in water quality	Yes, but. Streams with improving trends increased to 70% in 2000, but dropped to 51% in 2001.
	b. Decreasing trend in water quality	Yes, but. Streams with worsening trends decreased to 1% in 2000, but rose to 5% in 2001.
	c. Water quality (point in time)	Yes. Streams with good or excellent water quality increased from 28% in 1995 to 46% in 2001.
79	INSTREAM FLOW RIGHTS	Yes. Water quantity appears to be trending up although at a much lower rate for the dry summer months.
	a. 9 Months	Yes. In 2001, 82% of streams had adequate water for wildlife & other uses during non-summer months.
	b. 12 Months	Yes, but. In 2001, only 24% of streams had an adequate amount of water for all uses year-round.
Land		
Yes, but		
80	AGRICULTURAL LANDS	Unknown. (insufficient data) Targets aim to lose cropland more slowly than pasture or range lands.
81	FOREST LAND	Yes, but. Oregon lost no appreciable forest land during the 1990s, but data ends at 1999.
82	TIMBER HARVEST	Yes, but. Harvest on private lands is just below, and on public lands well below, sustainable levels.
	a. Public lands	Yes, but. Current harvest levels are far below that allowable by current plans and policies.
	b. Private lands	No, but. Harvest levels on private lands are near, but trending away from, the sustainable range.
83	MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL	No, but. The ten-year trend is up, but since 1999, disposed municipal waste has fallen to near 1992 levels.
84	HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEAN-UP	Yes, but. Clean-up for tank sites has improved, but not for other sites, including industrial sites.
	a. Tank sites	Yes. Petroleum contamination from 87% of identified tanks was cleaned up in 2001.
	b. Other sites	No, but. The trend has worsened primarily because of new contaminated sites being added.

Continued, next page

Table VIII. Overview of Oregon's Progress - Environment (continued)

Benchmark Number & Title	Is Oregon making progress?
Plants & Wildlife	Mixed
85 FRESHWATER SPECIES a. Salmonids b. Other fish c. Other organisms (amphibs, molluscs)	No. Freshwater fish have the highest percent of at risk monitored species. No. About 50% of salmonid species are considered at risk. No. About 10% of other fish species are considered at risk. Unknown. Data currently unavailable.
86 MARINE SPECIES a. Fish b. Shellfish c. Other (mammals, plants)	Yes. None of Oregon's fish or shellfish are at risk. 20 of 28 marine mammal species are healthy, up from 19 in '90. Yes, but. No monitored finfish species are at risk, but the federal government declares 8 species overfished. Yes. No monitored marine shellfish species are considered at risk. Yes. 8 of 28 marine mammal species are at risk, up from 9 in 1990. No marine plant species are at risk.
87 TERRESTRIAL SPECIES a. Plants b. Vertebrates c. Invertebrates	No, but. No. Of Oregon's 3,653 monitored plant species, the number at risk increased from 16 in 1991 to 64 in 2001. Yes, but. Two (2) percent of Oregon's vertebrate species are listed as being at risk. Unknown. Data currently unavailable.
88 SPECIES PROTECTION - OVERALL a. In streams or rivers b. Other	Unknown. (insufficient data) About one third of Oregon's at risk species are protected in conservation areas. Unknown. About 15% of at risk species were protected in 2000. Yes. Percent of at risk species protected has increased from 11% in 1990 to 35% in 2000.
89 INVASIVE SPECIES	Yes. Oregon is within its target range of allowing only one invasive species per year to become established since 2000.
Outdoor Recreation	No
90 STATE PARK ACREAGE	No. State park acreage is not keeping up with Oregon's population growth.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

ENVIRONMENT

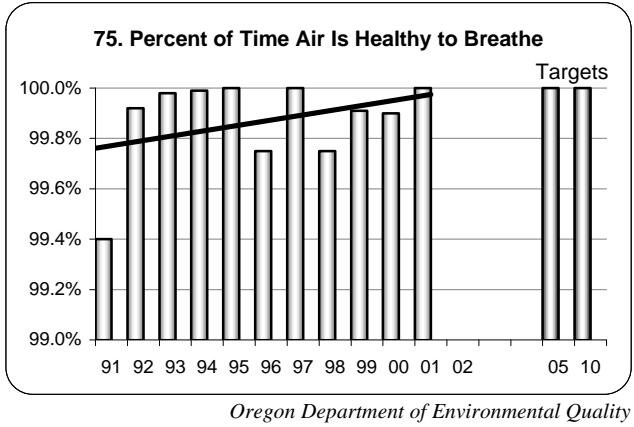
75 **KEY: Air Quality** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of time that the air is healthy to breathe for all Oregonians

Oregon's air quality had held its own. This is based on carbon monoxide, ozone, fine particulates, and other air pollutants. Note the small range (99.4% to 100%).

State Agencies Linked

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Transportation
- Environmental Quality



How Oregon Compares - National Rank for Percent In Counties Exceeding EPA Standards

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
OR	26th	19th	33rd	19th	12th	CFED,
WA	30th	28th	15th	40th	20th	The Development Report Card

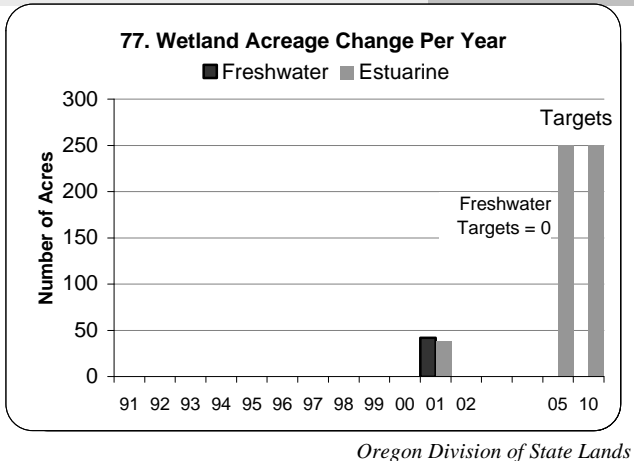
77 **KEY: Wetlands** Making Progress? **Unknown**

Wetland acreage change per year: a. freshwater, b. estuarine.

This newly reworded benchmark has only one data point for both freshwater and estuarine wetlands. The benchmark now focuses on acres of change per year. This is the best available data on this issue.

State Agencies Linked

- State Lands
- Watershed Enhancement
- Land Cons. & Dev.
- Capital Planning Comm.



76 **Carbon Dioxide Emissions** Making Progress? **No**

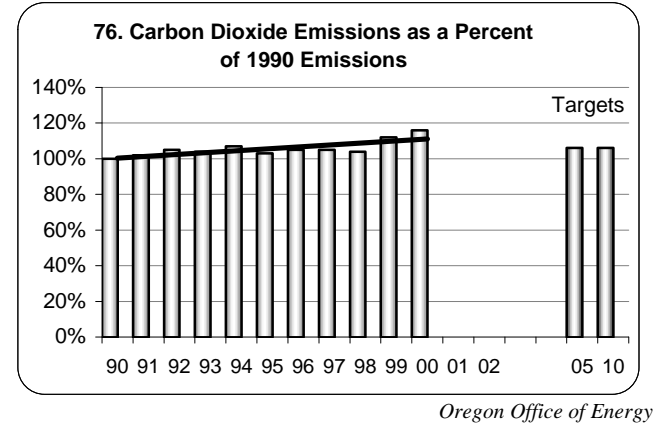
Carbon dioxide emissions as a percent of 1990 emissions

Oregon's CO₂ emissions are rising steadily, away from the target despite Oregon's vigorous state government program. Too much CO₂, which results from the combustion of fossil fuels, causes excess heat to be trapped in the atmosphere and is associated with global warming.

State Agencies Linked

- Energy

2000 is the most recent data available.



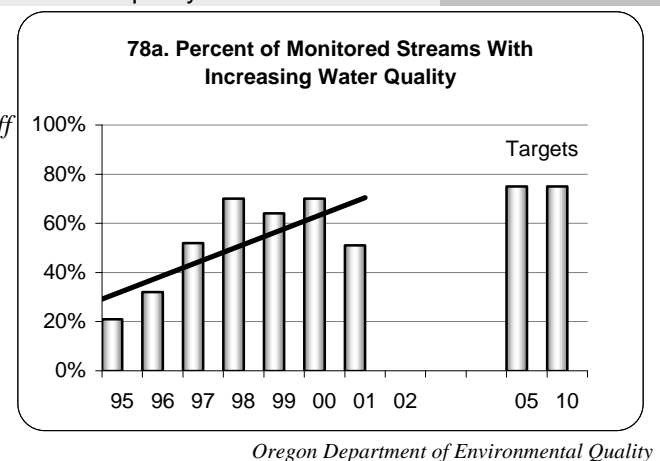
78a **Stream Water Quality - Increasing** Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Percent of monitored stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality

The 2001 drop in the number of sites with improving water quality trends reflects a tapering off of the benefit from new water quality management plans implemented in the early 1990s. Among other things, these plans limited point source pollutant emissions.

State Agencies Linked

- Environmental Quality
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Watershed Enhancement



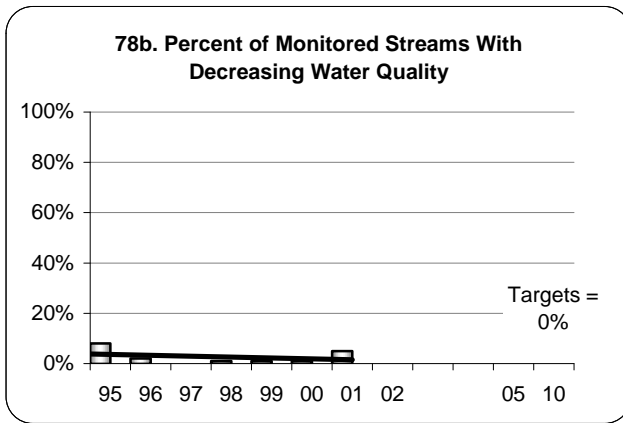
Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

78b **Stream Water Quality - Decreasing** Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Percent of monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality

Despite the long term improvement, the percent of streams with decreasing water quality went up in 2001.

- State Agencies Linked**
- Environmental Quality
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Watershed Enhancement



Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

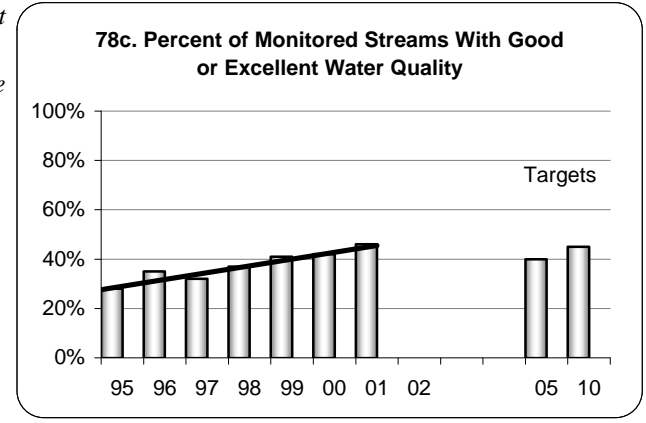
ENVIRONMENT

78c **Stream Water Quality - Good or Excellent** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of monitored stream sites with water quality in good to excellent condition

The percent of streams that are rated good or excellent has increased steadily since 1995. Measurements are not continuous but taken at specific points in time.

- State Agencies Linked**
- Environmental Quality
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Watershed Enhancement



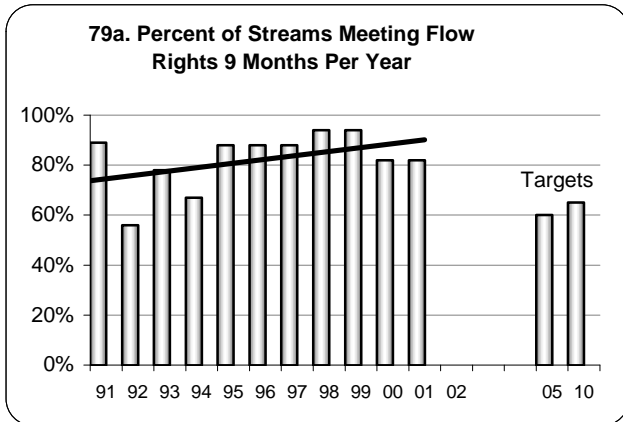
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

79a **Minimum Stream Flow Rights** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights: a. 9 months per year

The percent of selected rivers and streams with minimum flows adequate for wildlife, recreation and other public uses increased during the 1990s. This benchmark is influenced mainly by precipitation.

- State Agencies Linked**
- Watershed Enhancement
 - Water Resources



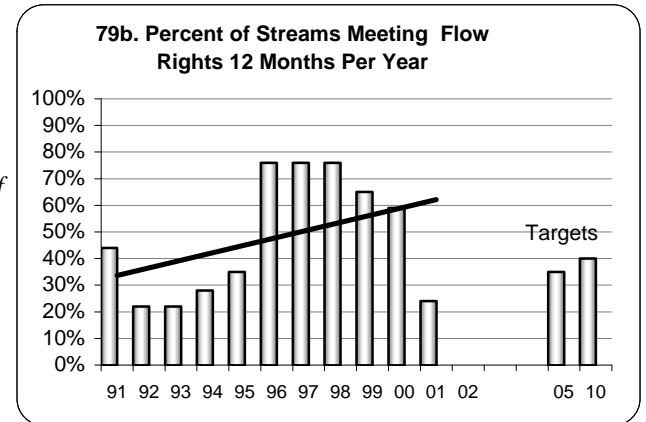
Oregon Water Resources Department

79b **Minimum Stream Flow Rights** Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights: b. 12 months per year

The long term trend is improving, but the percentage of streams meeting flow rights year-round plummeted in 2001 when a lower percentage of streams could satisfy flow rights during the dry summer months.

- State Agencies Linked**
- Watershed Enhancement
 - Water Resources



Oregon Water Resources Department

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

ENVIRONMENT

80

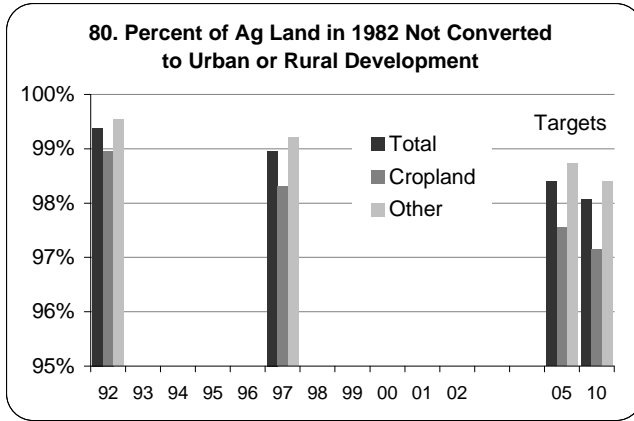
KEY: Agricultural Lands

Percent of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 not converted to urban or rural development:

Making Progress?

Unknown

Targets aim to make the loss of cropland happen at a slower rate than the loss of pasture or range lands. They are based on the rate of change from 1987 to 1992 and from 1992 to 1997. Assessment of progress will be possible in 2004 when new data are available.



U.S. Department of Agriculture

1997 is the most recent data available.

State Agencies Linked

- Land Conservation
- Columbia Gorge Commission
- Land Use Board of Appeals

81

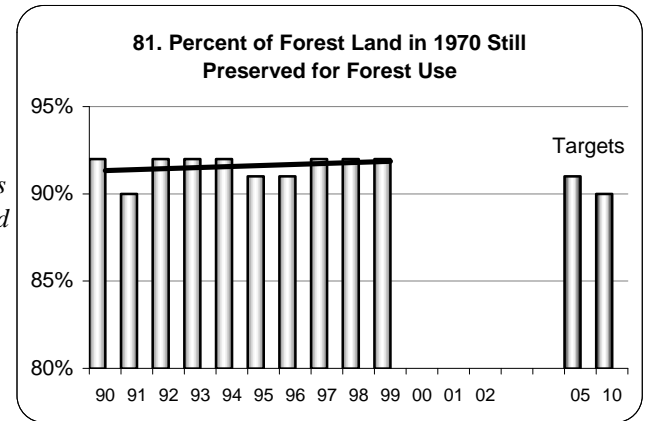
KEY: Forest Land

Percent of Oregon forest land in 1970 still preserved for forest use

Making Progress?

Yes, but

In a better than expected result, Oregon lost no appreciable forest land during the 1990s. However recent data is unavailable. "Forest land" means forests that are predominantly used for harvesting, watershed, wildlife, or recreation.



Oregon Department of Forestry

1999 is the most recent data available.

State Agencies Linked

- Land Cons. & Dev.
- Columbia George Comm.
- Forestry
- Watershed Enhancement
- Land Use Board of Appeals

82a

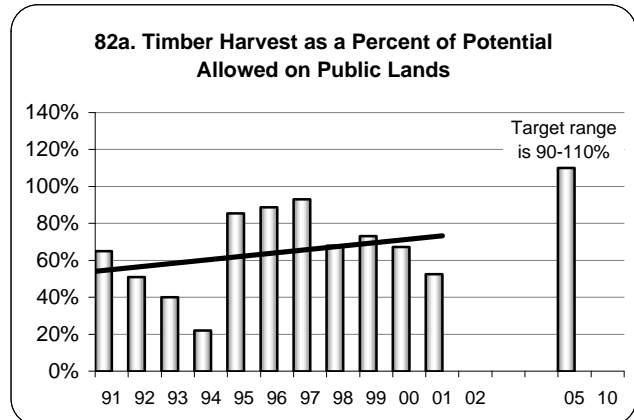
Timber Harvest - Public Lands

Actual timber harvest as a % of potential harvest levels under current plans & policies: a. public

Making Progress?

Yes, but

The trend is improving but sustainable harvest levels based on current plans and policies on public lands dropped from 6 billion board feet in the 1970s to 4.2 billion board feet between 1980 and 1994 to the current level of 1 billion board feet. Current harvest levels are far below harvest potential.



Oregon Department of Forestry

State Agency Linked

- Forestry

82b

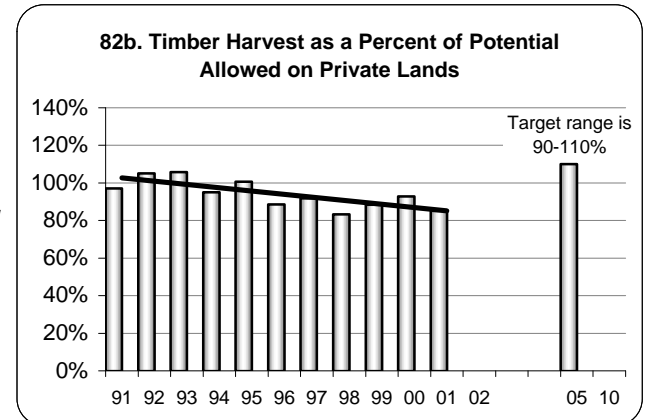
Timber Harvest - Private Lands

Actual timber harvest as a % of potential harvest levels under current plans & policies: b. private

Making Progress?

No, but

Timber harvest on private lands is running somewhat below target. It has fluctuated much less than those on public land. Sustainable harvest levels based on current plans and policies on private lands has been at approximately 3.4 billion board feet since the 1980s.



Oregon Department of Forestry

State Agency Linked

- Forestry

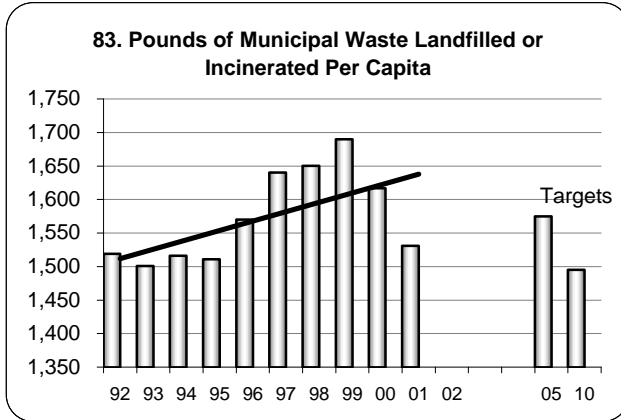
Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

ENVIRONMENT

83 **Municipal Solid Waste** Making Progress?
 Pounds of municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita **No, but**

The long term trend is worsening, but since 1999, the amount of municipal waste disposed in Oregon has fallen dramatically to near 1992 levels. This benchmark does not include industrial waste.

State Agencies Linked
 - Environmental Quality

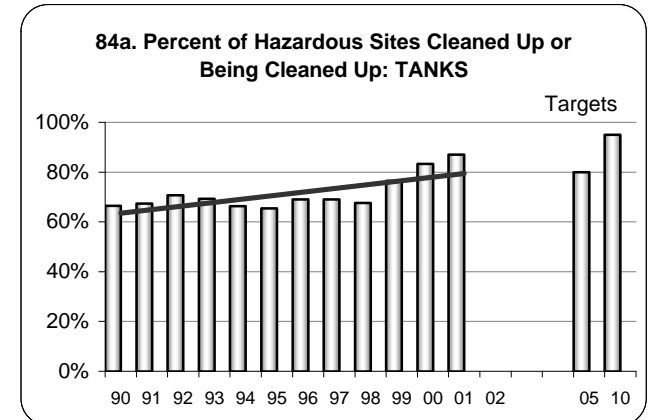


Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

84a **Hazardous Waste Clean-up: Tank Sites** Making Progress?
 Percent of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up or being cleaned up: a. tank sites **Yes**

Addresses the cleanup of petroleum contamination from regulated underground storage tanks like those at gas stations. Oregon has made marked progress since 1998.

State Agencies Linked
 - Environmental Quality

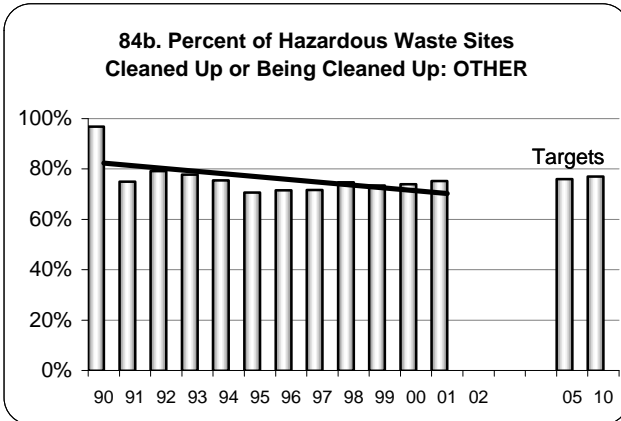


Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

84b **Hazardous Waste Clean-up: Other Sites** Making Progress?
 Percent of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up or being cleaned up: b. other hazardous substances **No, but**

Addresses the cleanup of hazardous substances from industrial processes and improper storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. Despite the fact that Oregon has made substantial progress since 1990, the percent of sites completed is decreasing because more and more sites needing cleanup are being identified.

State Agencies Linked
 - Environmental Quality

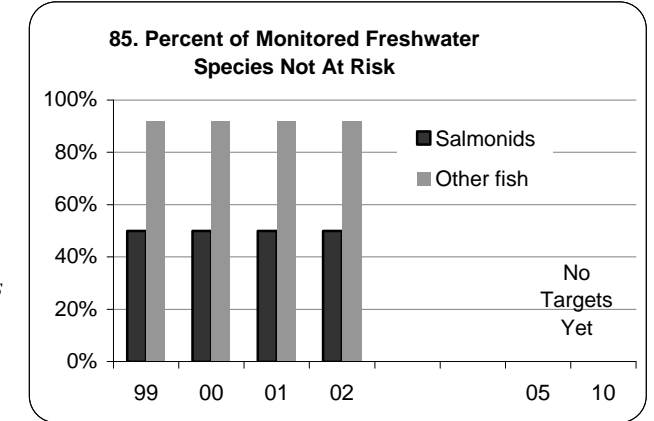


Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

85 **KEY: Freshwater Species** Making Progress?
 Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: a. salmonids, b. other fish, c. other organisms **No**

The percent of freshwater salmonids and other fish considered at risk has remained steady since 1999. Data are not yet available for other organisms. ("at risk" is determined from state and federal endangered species lists.)

State Agencies Linked
 - Fish and Wildlife
 - State Police
 - Watershed Enhancement
 - Transportation



Department of Fish and Wildlife

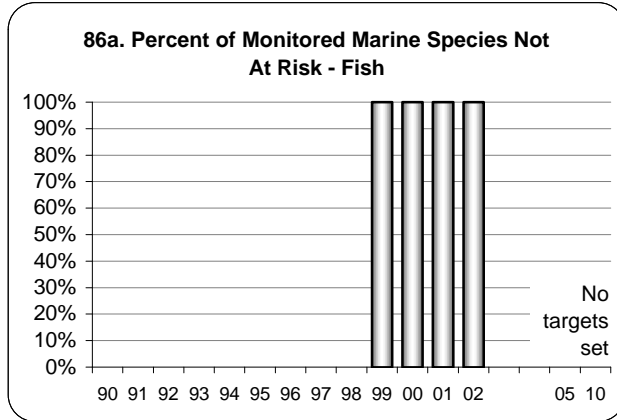
Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

ENVIRONMENT

86a **Marine Species - Fish** Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Percent of monitored marine species not at risk: a. fish, b. shellfish, c. other (mammals, plants)

Data from about 130 commercial and recreationally-harvested finfish and shellfish species are monitored or assessed. None are listed with state or federal endangered listings (definition of "at-risk") in Oregon. However, the federal government has declared 8 finfish species as "over-fished".



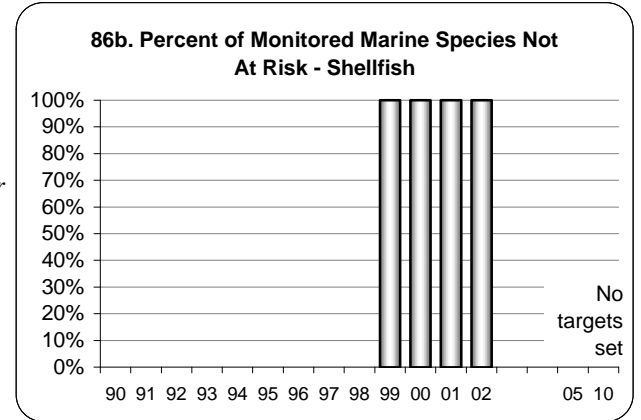
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center

State Agencies Linked
- Fish and Wildlife

86b **Marine Species - Shellfish** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of monitored marine species not at risk: a. fish, b. shellfish, c. other (mammals, plants)

Data from about 130 commercial and recreationally-harvested finfish and shellfish species are monitored or assessed. None are listed with state or federal endangered listings (definition of "at-risk") in Oregon.



Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center

State Agencies Linked
- Fish and Wildlife

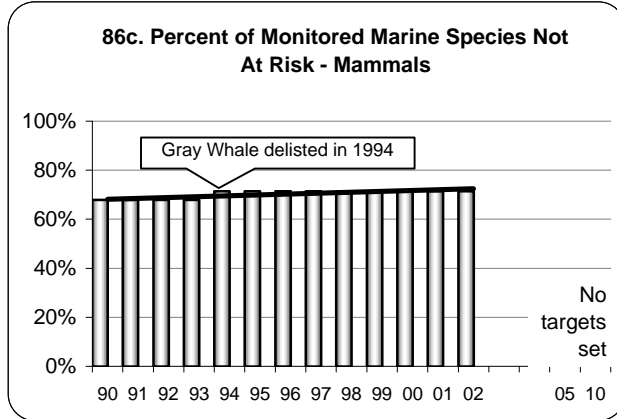
86c **Marine Species - Mammals** Making Progress? **Yes**

Percent of monitored marine species not at risk: a. fish, b. shellfish, c. other (mammals, plants)

Eight of Oregon's 28 marine mammal species are at risk. In 1990, nine species were listed. The Gray Whale was delisted in 1994.

No marine plants are at risk.

State Agencies Linked
- Fish and Wildlife



Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center

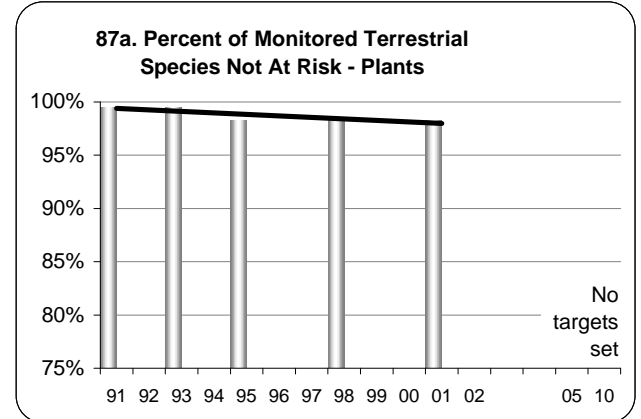
87a **Terrestrial Species - Plants** Making Progress? **No**

Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: a. plants

Of Oregon's 3,653 plant species, the number at risk increased from 16 in 1991 to 64 in 2001.

This is a new benchmark and data are currently unavailable for invertebrates.

State Agencies Linked
- Fish and Wildlife
- Land Conservation
- Watershed Enhancement



Department of Fish and Wildlife

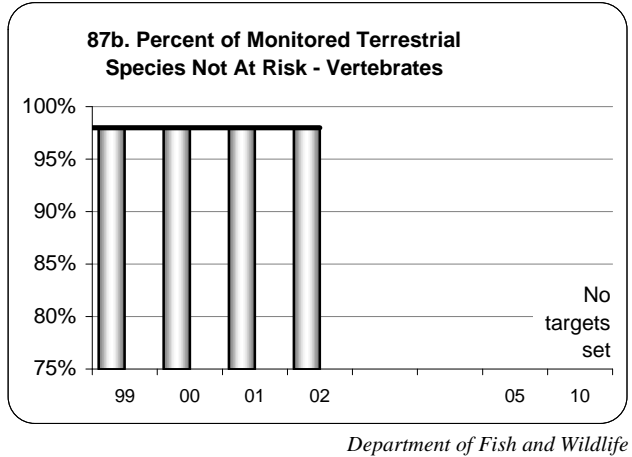
Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

ENVIRONMENT

87b **Terrestrial Species - Vertebrates** Making Progress? **Yes, but**
 Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: b. vertebrates, c. invertebrates

Ninety-eight percent of all monitored vertebrates are not at risk. (About 22% are monitored.) Data are currently unavailable for invertebrates for the new benchmark.

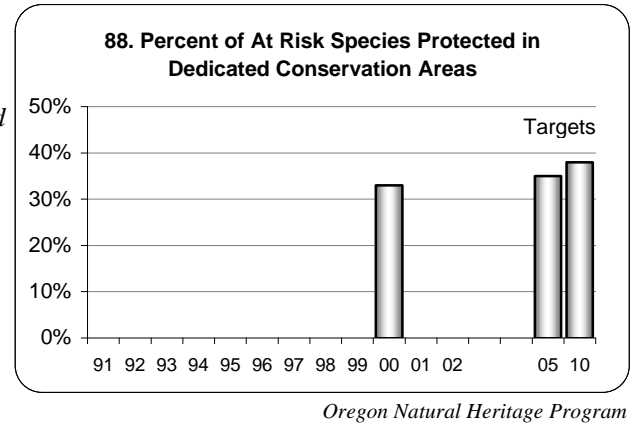
- State Agencies Linked**
- Fish and Wildlife
 - Land Conservation
 - Watershed Enhancement



88 **Species Protection - Overall** Making Progress? **Unknown**
 Percent of at risk species protected in dedicated conservation areas: a. rivers and streams, b. other

Data not yet available to assess long term progress for this new benchmark. Oregon has threatened and endangered species in more areas than almost any other state.

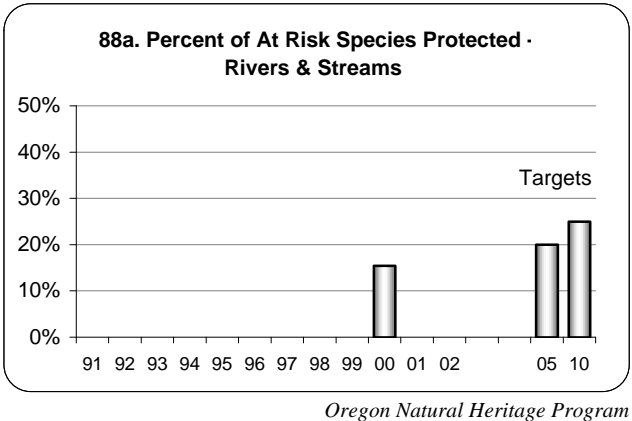
- State Agencies Linked**
- Fish and Wildlife
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Watershed Enhancement



88a **Species Protection - Rivers & Streams** Making Progress? **Unknown**
 Percent of at risk species ... protected in dedicated conservation areas: a. rivers & streams

Data indicate that at risk species in streams or rivers are not as well protected as are at risk terrestrial species (see 88b).

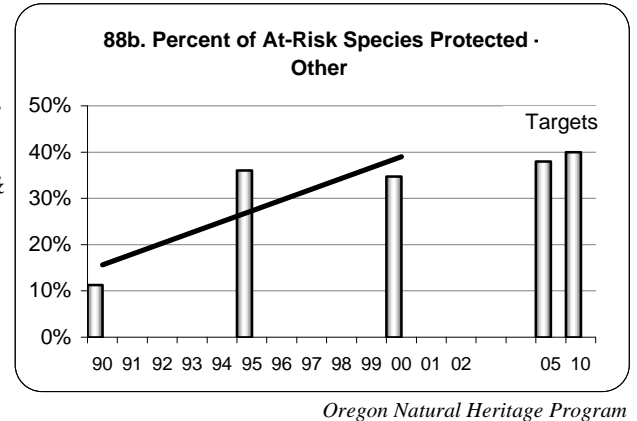
- State Agencies Linked**
- Fish and Wildlife
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Watershed Enhancement



88b **Species Protection - Other** Making Progress? **Yes**
 Percent of at risk species ... protected in dedicated conservation areas: a. rivers & streams, b. other

More than a third of "other" at risk species (those not found in rivers and streams) are protected in conservation areas. Those not found in rivers & streams are the bulk of at risk species.

- State Agencies Linked**
- Fish and Wildlife
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Watershed Enhancement



Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

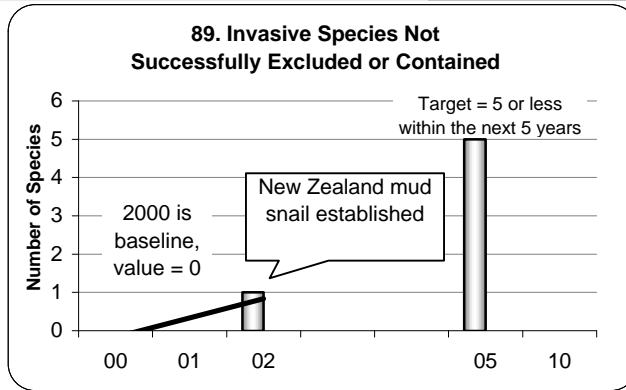
89 Invasive Species

Number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000.

Making Progress?

Yes

This gauges how well Oregon reduces the rate at which invasive species become established. The target is a ceiling, aimed at limiting the rate of increase to one species per year or less. The Oregon Invasive Species Council maintains a list of the 100 most dangerous invaders threatening Oregon.



Oregon Department of Agriculture

State Agencies Linked

- Agriculture
- Watershed Enhancement

ENVIRONMENT

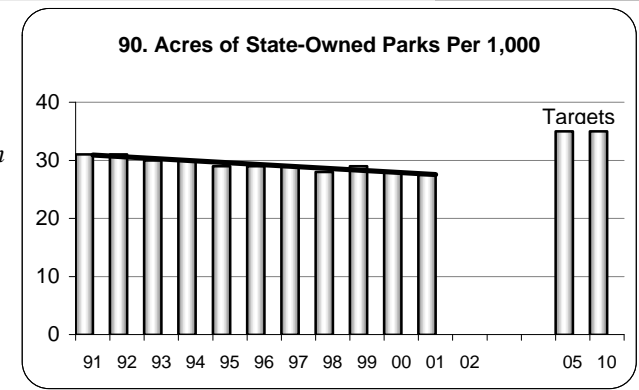
90 State Park Acreage

Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians

Making Progress?

No

State park acreage is not keeping up with Oregon's population growth. Doing so would require land purchases costing between \$5 and \$45 million annually, depending on type of purchase.



Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

State Agencies Linked

- Parks and Recreation

How Oregon Compares

- National rank for # of visitors to state parks per capita: #2 (2001)
- National rank for the number of state parks & recreational areas as a % of the U.S. total: #7 (2001)

U.S. Census & Morgan Quitno Press

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

ECONOMY

Targets

	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	05	10
Business Vitality															
1. Percent of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and the Portland tri-county area	25.8%	25.7%	25.7%	25.8%	25.5%	25.4%	25.1%	24.9%	25.0%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%		25-26%	26-27%
2. Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength (1st = best)	35	38	38	36	40	36	33	32	31	30	33	N/A		20-25	20-25
3. Oregon's national rank in new companies	13	7	11	4	8	7	7	7	14	11	10	N/A		5-10	5-10
4. Net job growth	43,276	(2,116)	23,552	40,842	59,072	54,094	54,439	55,927	28,095	27,518	30,245	(10,969)	(21,300)	24,000	23,000
a. urban counties	0	381	18,639	36,456	52,170	48,997	48,961	49,419	24,442	22,532	27,388	(6,653)		20,160	18,860
b. rural counties	0	(2,497)	4,913	4,386	6,902	5,097	5,478	6,508	3,653	4,986	2,858	(4,316)		3,840	4,140
5. Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration in professional services. (U.S.=100%)					83%	84%	84%	82%	79%	78%	77%	75%		80%	85%
6. Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified)	28	29	26	27	26	32	29	32	28	27	35	N/A		25	20
Economic Capacity															
7. Research & development expenditures as a percent of gross state product															
a. industry (public/private)	0.6%	0.6%		0.7%		0.9%		1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	N/A		1.2%	1.4%
b. academia	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	N/A		0.4%	0.5%
8. Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments	25	11	4	16	12	29	14	22	21	10	15	N/A		5-10	5-10
Business Costs															
9. Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business (1st = lowest)	26	26	26	26	26	26	21	18	14	13	14	16		14	14
a. labor costs	35	38	37	36	37	37	30	29	22	23	20	22			
b. energy costs	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5		There will be no targets for index components	
c. tax costs	41	42	41	40	37	31	28	30	33	36	38	40			
10. Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less															
a. air contaminant discharge		57%	57%	68%	66%	62%	73%	50%	58%	61%	68%	90%		85%	95%
b. wastewater discharge			41%	32%	25%	36%	15%	16%	16%	25%	38%	51%		40%	45%

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

ECONOMY

	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	Targets	
														05	10
Income															
11. Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%)	93%	94%	93%	94%	95%	96%	96%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%		97%	100%
a. metropolitan as a percent of metropolitan U.S.	93%	93%	92%	94%	95%	96%	96%	96%	95%	95%	94%	till May 03		97%	100%
b. non-metropolitan as a percent of non-metropolitan U.S.	106%	105%	104%	104%	103%	105%	104%	104%	104%	104%	103%	till May 03		104%	105%
12. Average annual payroll per covered worker (all industries, 1995 dollars)	24,695	24,847	25,279	25,240	25,368	25,837	27,021	27,341	28,308	28,820	29,802	29,668	\$29,616	30,431	32,554
a. urban					26,236	26,765	27,582	28,454	29,301	29,968	31,143	30,887		31,059	32,817
b. rural					20,838	20,967	21,175	21,478	22,059	22,372	22,442	22,675		22,720	23,382
13. Comparison of average incomes of top 5th families to lowest 5th families															
a. ratio	7.1						9.4		11.3	11.3		10.0		11	9
b. national rank (1st = smallest gap)	12						27		40	40		25		No targets	
14. Percent of covered Oregon workers with earnings of 150% or more of the poverty level for a family of four	30%	30%	30%	31%	31%	31%	31%	32%	34%	35%	36%	36%		41%	47%
15. Oregon unemployment rate as a percent of U.S. unemployment rate	98%	88%	100%	106%	90%	86%	109%	118%	124%	136%	123%	134%	129%	115%	100%
International															
16. Exports to non-primary partners as a percentage of total exports	44.8%	48.1%	50.9%	50.7%	52.3%	56.1%	57.7%	56.7%	52.7%	53.9%	58.1%	58.6%	60.4%	56%	60%
17. Percent of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English			17%		16%		14%		14%		15%		N/A	17%	20%

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

EDUCATION

Targets

	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	05	10
Kindergarten - 12th grade															
18. Percent of children entering school ready-to-learn								58%			67%		76%	85%	87%
19. Percent of 3rd graders who achieve established skill levels															
a. reading		52%		59%		61%	70%	79%	78%	81%	82%	84%	85%	90%	97%
b. math		35%		51%		50%	53%	63%	67%	70%	75%	75%	77%	81%	90%
20. Percent of 8th graders who achieve established skill levels															
a. reading		40%		35%		48%	53%	56%	55%	56%	64%	62%	64%	71%	80%
b. math		40%		48%		49%	49%	49%	51%	52%	56%	55%	56%	69%	80%
21. Percent of high school graduates who attain a Certificate of Mastery												26%	31%	Not enough data	Not enough data
22. High school drop out rate	6.6%	6.5%	5.8%	5.7%	6.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	5.4%	4.0%
Post Secondary															
23. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed high school or equivalent	85%		82%		89%		91%		91%		92%		89%	93%	95%
24. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed some college	53%		53%		58%		60%		62%		58%		58%	70%	79%
25. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have postsecondary professional-technical credentials											25.7%		29.3%	Not enough data	Not enough data
26. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed:															
a. bachelor's degree	23%		25%		26%		29%		29%		29%		30%	38%	45%
b. advanced degree	7%										11%		11%	10%	12%
Skill Development															
27. Percent of adult Oregonians with intermediate literacy skills															
a. prose	41%													51%	55%
b. document	36%													51%	55%
c. quantitative	39%													51%	55%
28. Percent of adult Oregonians who use a computer or related electronic device to:															
a. create docs/graphics or analyze data					50%		58%		60%		61%		59%	65%	70%
b. access the Internet			10%		13%		24%		35%		63%		70%	75%	80%
29. Percent of Oregonians in the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year					35%		30%		37%		31%		38%	56%	75%

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	Targets			
														05	10		
Civic Engagement																	
Participation																	
30. Percent of Oregon adults who volunteer time to civic, community or nonprofit activities in the last twelve months			58%		65%		55%		54%		48%		52%	55%	60%		
31. Oregon's national rank in voter turnout for presidential elections (1 = highest)			8				10				9			2004 5	2008 5		
32. Percent of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community					36%		41%		36%		37%		51%	45%	60%		
Taxes																	
33. Percent of Oregonians who understand the Oregon tax system and where tax money is spent			11%	12%	18%	19%	21%	19%	18%	18%	11%		17%	25%	50%		
34. National ranking for state and local taxes and charges as a percent of personal income (1st = highest burden)	14	13	8	14	13	12	10	9	17	14	14			Targets not set.			
a. Taxes	13	12	13	15	18	26	37	33	41	45	39						
b. Charges	15	13	8	10	11	9	4	5	5	11	6						
Public Sector Performance																	
35. Governing magazine's ranking of public management quality									B-		C+	No new data till Feb. 2004		B	A-		
36. State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA		AA+	AAA		
Culture																	
37. Oregon's national rank in per capita state arts funding	41	40	39	41	44	50	50	48	47	47	46	47	54	39	31		
38. Percent of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria	86%	83%	83%	86%	84%	85%	88%	89%	80%	84%	84%	87%	0%	94%	99%		

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

SOCIAL SUPPORT

														Targets	
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	05	10
Health															
39. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females															
a. ages 10-14	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	N/A	0.9	0.0
b. ages 15-17	52.2	51.8	47.8	47.9	49.0	49.3	47.3	44.2	42.1	39.3	35.2	31.7	N/A	36.0	36.0
40. Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	76%	77%	79%	79%	79%	79%	80%	81%	80%	81%	81%	82%	N/A	85%	90%
41. Infant mortality rate per 1,000	8.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.4	N/A	5.1	4.5
42. Percent of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized					67%	74%	72%	73%	76%	73%	79%	73%	N/A	82%	90%
43. Number of 1st time positive HIV test results among Oregonians age 13 and older	657	576	538	458	453	435	375	314	314	275	255	272	292	282	263
44. Percent of Oregonians 18 and older who do not smoke cigarettes	77%	78%	78%	77%	78%	77%	77%	79%	78%	79%	79%	79%		85%	NA
45. Premature Death: Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)	64.3	60.0	59.2	61.7	61.9	61.4	59.6	56.4	56.7	52.7	53.5	51.8	N/A	54.3	49.3
46. Percent of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent				63%	63%	62%	60%	59%	57%	57%	53%	55%	N/A	65%	72%
47. Percent of families with incomes below the state median income for whom child care is affordable			42%		39%		36%		43%		35%		35%	45%	Put off till OSIII
48. Number of child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13	14		15	15	16	16	19	20	21	22	20	18		25	25
Protection															
49. Percent of 8th grade students who report using:															
a. alcohol in the previous month	23.0%		26.0%		30.0%		30.0%		26.0%		26.4%	24.8%	25.2%	21.0%	17.0%
b. illicit drugs in the previous month	14.0%		11.0%		19.0%		22.0%		19.0%		13.8%	17.5%	18.3%	15.0%	12.0%
c. cigarettes in the previous month	12.0%		15.0%		19.0%		22.0%		20.2%		12.8%	12.3%	11.7%	16.0%	13.0%
50. Number of children, per 1,000 persons under 18, who are:															
a. neglected/abused	10.1	9.6	10.0	9.5	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.7		6.2	5.6
b. at a substantial risk of ...	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	4.7	5.5	6.6	5.6	3.9		5.9	5.3
51. Substantiated elder abuse rate per 1,000 Oregonians age 65 & older			0.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.8	7.8	N/A		15.0	27.0
52. Percent of pregnant women who abstain from using:															
a. alcohol	95%	95%	96%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99%	99%		98%	98%
b. tobacco	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	82%	82%	84%	84%	86%	87%	87%		91%	98%

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

SOCIAL SUPPORT

													Targets			
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	05	10	
Poverty																
53. Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level									1999 data corrected August 2003					12%	10%	
a. 0-17		11.4%	12.2%	11.7%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	12.8%	12.8%	11.6%	11.6%					
b. 18-64		1999 data are from 2000 Census. All other years are 3-year averages, which, in off-census years, are based on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey.									14.0%	16.0%				
c. 65+										7.6%	7.1%					
54. Percent of Oregonians without health insurance	16%		18%		14%		11%		11%		12%		14%	8%	8%	
55. Number of Oregonians that are homeless on any given night (per 10,000)			25	17	24	20	21	22	22	28	23	22		14	13	
56. Percent of current court ordered child support paid to families	50.0%	47.0%	50.0%	54.0%	60.0%	56.8%	58.3%	61.9%	62.9%	58.9%	59.6%	59.6%	60.4%	65%	70%	
57. Percent of Oregon households that are food insecure as a percentage of the U.S.																
a. food insecure with hunger (3-yr averages)								147%	157%	174%	191%	187%		129%	70%	
b. food insecure (3-yr averages)								117%	123%	128%	133%	131%		105%	78%	
Independent Living																
58. Percent of seniors (over 65) living independently		97%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%		98%	98%	98%		98%	98%	
59. Percent of adults with lasting, significant disabilities who are capable of working who are employed											85%		70%			
60. Percent of Oregonians with lasting, significant disabilities living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level						20.1%		19.5%		22.0%		21.2%	24.7%	19%	19%	

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

PUBLIC SAFETY

Targets

	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	05	10
Crime															
61. Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians	139	138	139	138	146	151	142	150	139	132	128	128		125	110
a. person crimes	17	17	17	18	18	18	16	15	15	14	13	12		13	12
b. property crimes	73	75	76	75	82	86	79	83	74	68	67	70		67	59
c. behavior crimes	48	47	46	46	46	47	47	52	50	50	48	47		45	34
62. Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year															
a. person crimes	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2		4.4	3.9
b. property crimes	21.4	22.6	22.6	23.1	21.2	20.9	19.7	17.2	17.3	15.5	14.1	12.7		15.5	13.8
63. Percent of students who carry weapons		26%		32%		19%		19%		14%		13%		14%	9%
64. Percent of paroled adult offenders convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release	38%	38%	34%	34%	33%	31%	31%	30%	32%	32%	30%	30%		29%	27%
65. Percent of juveniles with a new criminal referral to a county juvenile department within 12 months of the initial criminal offense					35%	38%	37%	38%	37%	37%	35%	N/A		33%	30%
66. Percent of counties that have completed a strategic cooperative policing agreement							31%		72%	80%	83%	94%		100%	100%
Emergency Preparedness															
67. Percent of Oregon counties and communities prepared for natural and technological emergencies or disasters:															
a. With hazard data and risk reduction (natural only)	5%	6%	8%	9%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	42%	44%	50%	60%
b. With response and recovery capabilities (for 2001 all counties, Portland, Beaverton, Gresham and Salem only)	50%	44%	56%	64%	83%	86%	96%	97%	94%	98%	50%	59%	81%	98%	100%

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

													Targets		
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	05	10
Growth Management															
68. Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas.															
a. Portland metro		8.6	11.4	14.4	14.4	18.4	18.5	19.3	19.7	20.8	22.9	N/A		25.5	28.0
b. all other		2.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.7	N/A		7.5	9.1
69. Percent of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards					49%	50%	55%	88%	90%	90%	93%	93%	N/A till June 2003	95%	95%
Infrastructure															
70. Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than a single occupancy vehicle	29%		30%		30%		33%		29%		27%			30%	31%
71. Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips			5,613	5,911	5,913	5,851	6,484	6,958	7,063	6,969	7,125	N/A till spring		7,083	6,977
72. Percent of roads in fair or better condition															
a. state	70%		73%	83%	80%	78%	78%	77%	77%	78%		81%		78%	80%
b. county							75%		80%		84%	89%			
Housing															
73. Percent of households that are owner occupied.	63.1%										64.3%		66.6%	70%	72%
74. Percent of Oregon households below median income spending more than 30% of their income on housing (including utilities)															
a. renters	70%		75%				72%		69%		76%		76%	70%	70%
b. owners	38%						41%		39%		38%		36%	38%	38%

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

ENVIRONMENT

Targets

	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	05	10
Air															
75. Percent of time that the air is healthy to breathe for all Oregonians	99.6%	99.4%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	100%		100%	100%
76. Carbon dioxide emissions as a percentage of 1990 emissions	100%	102%	105%	104%	107%	103%	105%	105%	104%	112%	116%	N/A		106%	106%
Water															
77. Wetland acreage change per year:															
a. freshwater												41.8			
b. estuarine												38.6			
78. Percent of monitored stream sites with:															
a. significantly increasing trends in water quality	8%					21%	32%	52%	70%	64%	70%	51%		75%	75%
b. significantly decreasing trends in water quality	20%					8%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	5%		0%	0%
c. water quality in good to excellent condition	27%					28%	35%	32%	37%	41%	42%	46%		40%	45%
79. Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights:															
a. 9 or more months a year	89%	89%	56%	78%	67%	88%	88%	88%	94%	94%	82%	82%		60%	65%
b. 12 months a year	39%	44%	22%	22%	28%	35%	76%	76%	76%	65%	59%	24%		35%	40%
Land															
80. Percent of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 not converted to urban or rural development:	1982												N/A till 2004		
a. cropland	100%		99.38%					98.96%					N/A	98.4%	98.1%
b. other ag land	100%		99.54%					99.21%					N/A	98.7%	98.4%
81. Percent of Oregon forest land in 1970 still preserved for forest use	92%	90%	92%	92%	92%	91%	91%	92%	92%	92%	N/A	N/A		91%	90%
82. Actual timber harvest as a % of potential harvest levels under current plans & policies															
a. public lands	70%	65%	51%	40%	22%	85%	89%	93%	68%	73%	67%	52%		90-110%	
b. private lands	95%	97%	105%	106%	95%	101%	89%	92%	83%	88%	93%	85%		90-110%	
83. Pounds of municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita			1,519	1,501	1,516	1,511	1,570	1,640	1,650	1,690	1,617	1,531		1,575	1,495
84. Percent of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up or being cleaned up	67.2%	67.6%	71.0%	69.7%	66.8%	65.7%	69.1%	69.1%	68.1%	76.3%	82.9%	86.5%		79.0%	90.5%
a. tank sites	66.4%	67.3%	70.7%	69.3%	66.3%	65.4%	69.0%	69.0%	67.6%	76.4%	83.3%	87.0%		80.0%	95.0%
b. other hazardous substances	96.8%	75.0%	79.1%	77.8%	75.5%	70.7%	71.5%	71.7%	74.7%	73.5%	74.0%	75.2%		76.0%	77.0%

Appendix A. 2003-2005 Benchmarks

ENVIRONMENT

Targets

	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	05	10
Plants & Wildlife															
85. Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. salmonids										50%	50%	50%	50%		
b. other fish										92%	92%	92%	92%		
c. other organisms (amphibs, molluscs)															
86. Percent of monitored marine species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. fish										100%	100%	100%	100%		
b. shellfish										100%	100%	100%	100%		
c. other (mammals only - plant data N/A)	68%	68%	68%	68%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%		
87. Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. plants		99.5%		99.5%		98.3%			98.3%				98.3%		
b. vertebrates										98%	98%	98%	98%		
c. invertebrates															
88. (old 87) Percent of at-risk species populations that are protected in dedicated conservation areas.											33.0%			35%	38%
a. species found in streams or rivers											15.4%			20%	25%
b. other	11.3%					36.0%					34.7%			38%	40%
89. Number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000.											0	0	1	< 5	
Outdoor Recreation															
90. Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians	31	31	31	30	30	29	29	29	28	29	28	27.5		35	35

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