

# OREGON BENCHMARKS

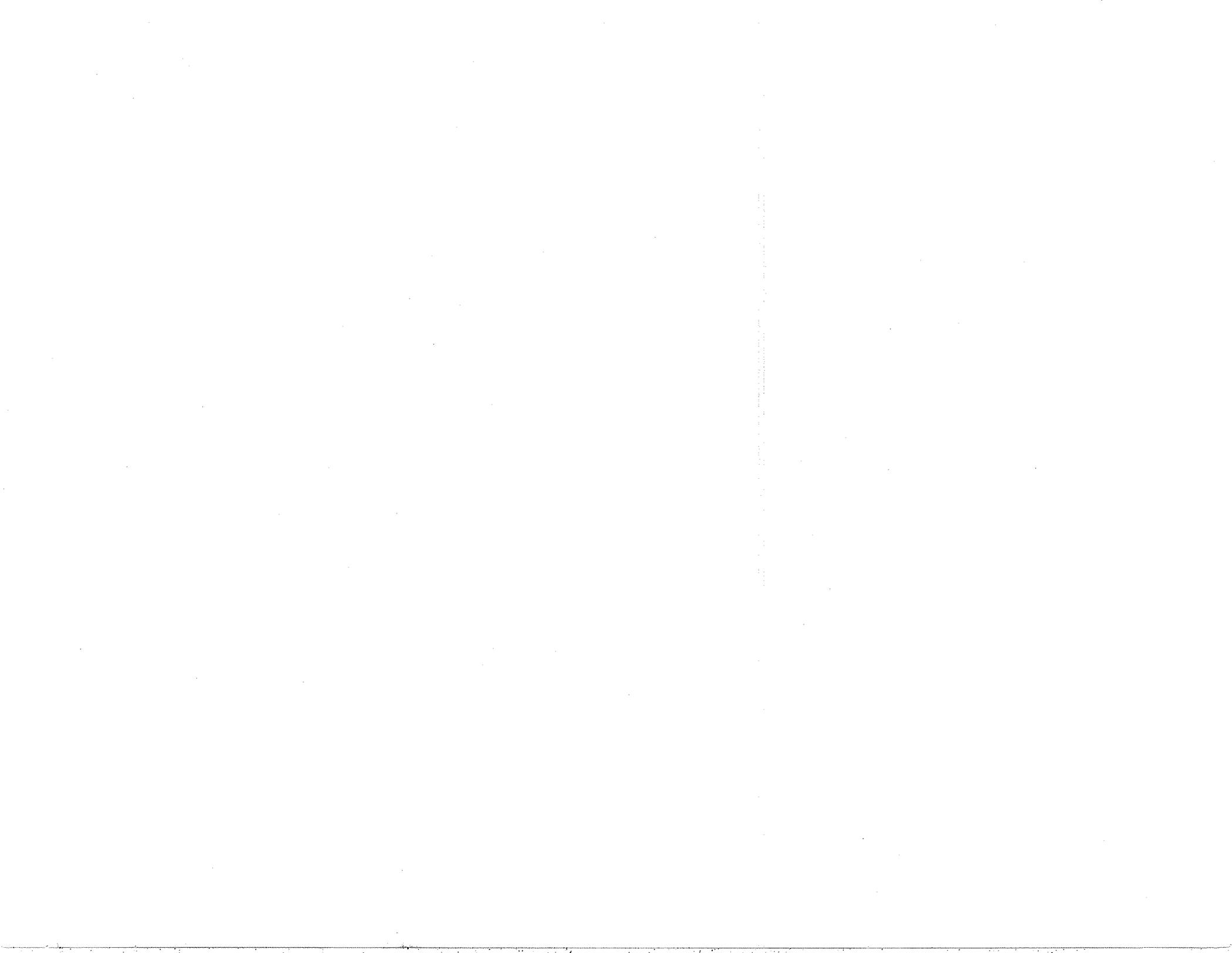
Standards for Measuring Statewide Progress  
And Government Performance

*Report to the 1993 Legislature*

Oregon Progress Board

December 1992





# **OREGON BENCHMARKS**

---

**Standards for Measuring Statewide Progress  
And Government Performance**

*Report to the 1993 Legislature*

**Oregon Progress Board**

**First Printing, December 1992  
Second Printing, February 1993**

**Oregon Progress Board**  
**775 Summer Street, N.E.**  
**Salem, Oregon 97310**  
**(503) 373-1220**  
**TDD.(503) 373-1200**

**Gov. Barbara Roberts, Chair**  
**Gussie McRobert, Vice Chair**  
**Dave Frohnmayer**  
**Matthew W. Prophet**  
**William C. Scott**  
**Peggi Timm**  
**Ed Whitelaw**  
**Brett Wilcox**  
**Diane Williams**

**Duncan Wyse, Executive Director**

OEDD is an AA/EEOE and complies with Section 504 of the Rehab. Act of 1973 and Americans with Disabilities Act.

Any individual needing special assistance with regard to alternate formatting of material should please contact the OEDD Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Coordinator at 373-1200, ext. 223.



## OREGON PROGRESS BOARD

775 Summer Street, NE  
Salem, Oregon 97310  
U.S.A.  
(503) 373-1220  
FAX (503) 581-5115  
Voice/TDD 373-1220

BARBARA ROBERTS  
Governor  
Chair

GUSSIE McROBERT  
Vice Chair

BRETT WILCOX

DAVE FROHNMAYER

MATTHEW W. PROPHET

WILLIAM C. SCOTT

PEGGI TIMM

ED WHITELAW

DIANE WILLIAMS

FRED MILLER  
Ex Officio

DUNCAN WYSE  
Executive Director

Dear Oregonians:

Throughout Oregon a marvelous consensus is beginning to emerge about *Oregon Benchmarks*. People are discovering how useful these measures are in defining the Oregon we want to live in, and in helping us gauge and shape our lives as a people, place, and economy.

In state government the benchmarks have already been adopted as a tool for stating concrete objectives, setting program and budget priorities, and measuring performance. They are helping our agencies to focus differently, work more closely together, and make better use of existing resources.

Yet the benchmarks have broader application than state government. Local jurisdictions, businesses, nonprofits, and other organizations are beginning to recognize that the benchmarks are a useful tool for improving Oregon in all areas.

This second edition of *Oregon Benchmarks* sharpens our vision for Oregon and tells us more about our progress in realizing our dreams. We commend it to all who lead and serve and educate others in our state.

Sincerely,

Barbara Roberts  
Governor

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

2032

2033

2034

2035

2036

2037

2038

2039

2040

2041

2042

2043

2044

2045

2046

2047

2048

2049

2050

2051

2052

2053

2054

2055

2056

2057

2058

2059

2060

2061

2062

2063

2064

2065

2066

2067

2068

2069

2070

2071

2072

2073

2074

2075

2076

2077

2078

2079

2080

2081

2082

2083

2084

2085

2086

2087

2088

2089

2090

2091

2092

2093

2094

2095

2096

2097

2098

2099

2100

# Contents

1. Introduction . . . . .	1
2. Benchmarks in Action . . . . .	3
3. Urgent and Core Benchmarks Where Do We Want To Be Short Term and Long Term? . . . . .	7
4. Benchmarks for People . . . . .	25
5. Benchmarks for Quality of Life . . . . .	41
6. Benchmarks for the Economy . . . . .	52

## Appendix

Endnotes: Benchmarks for People . . . . .	A-1
Endnotes: Benchmarks for Quality of Life . . . . .	A-10
Endnotes: Benchmarks for the Economy . . . . .	A-19
Corrections to the First Printing . . . . .	A-27
Acknowledgements . . . . .	A-28

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

# 1. Introduction

This is the second biennial report of *Oregon Benchmarks*. The purpose of *Oregon Benchmarks* is to guide our state to a better future as a people, as a place, and as an economy. The benchmarks are based on the premise that Oregon will have the best chance of achieving an attractive future if Oregonians agree on where we want to go and then join together to accomplish those goals. By keeping track of whether we are measuring up, we are more likely to sustain the focus and energy that will be required to bring our dreams to fruition.

The need for such planning could not be more urgent. Over the next two decades, we have the opportunity to achieve sustained economic prosperity while enhancing our enviable quality of life. Yet while the opportunity is ours to gain, it is also ours to lose. Unless we raise our expectations to world-class levels — and then meet them — our standard of living and quality of life may suffer in the years ahead as we lose ground to determined competitors around the globe. The workers of our tomorrow are in our classrooms today. In the next two decades our land, water, air, infrastructure, and government services must accommodate nearly another million people, especially in our urban areas. By contrast, many rural communities face the hardship of shrinking timber harvests, a contracting forest products industry, and job losses. Unless we act decisively, the Oregon we inherit in the decades ahead may fall far short of our dreams.

The Progress Board is encouraged to see how many organizations throughout the state are already applying and pursuing benchmarks since the initial measures were released two years ago. The benchmarks are becoming a reference point for institutional goal setting both in and beyond state government. They are being used

to set priorities and allocate resources in the budgeting process. They also show promise as a yardstick for measuring government performance, both within and among agencies.

## About This Edition

Refinement of the benchmarks is an ongoing process. This edition updates previous benchmark measures and fills in blanks for data previously not available. Although data is still unavailable for some benchmarks, efforts continue among various participants to fill in missing information. A number of new benchmarks appear in this report, and some measures from the previous report have been refined. These additions and refinements respond to direction from the Oregon Legislature and to suggestions from Oregonians who responded to this round of benchmarks in a public comment process. As in the last report, this edition appends endnotes which provide additional rationale, measurement criteria, and source information for each benchmark.

## Report Organization

The 272 benchmarks contained in this report are presented in sections 4, 5, and 6, pertaining respectively to people, quality of life, and the economy. Section 2 describes the many ways that the benchmarks are being put to use in Oregon. Section 3 reviews particular benchmarks that have immediate and long-term importance. It discusses these benchmarks in the context of *Oregon Shines*, the strategic plan that gave rise to the benchmarks process. It also notes more recent trends and events affecting our future.

## About the Measures

Benchmarks continue to place a priority on measuring results (for example, adult literacy) rather than efforts (the amount of money

spent on literacy education). Outcomes are a more telling indicator of achievement than programs and expenditures intended to achieve outcomes. By staying focused on outcomes, and by keeping track of results, leaders in Oregon life can reset priorities and adapt and modify programs as they learn what works. Occasionally, however, input benchmarks (such as per capita expenditures on public infrastructure) provide a reliable indicator of how well Oregon is doing. The Progress Board favors several other characteristics among benchmarks. The measures should enable Oregon to be compared, as much as possible, with other states and countries. They should be reliable over time. And they should be based on data which can be gathered periodically.

There are several different kinds of benchmark measures. Some (such as the Serious Crime Index) are directly obtainable from official sources. Some are based on physical measurement (such as EPA ambient air quality, traffic congestion, or water quality). Other measures are based on surveys which test a sample of the Oregon population. Some survey particular knowledge and skills. A case in point is the

*Oregon Literacy Survey*, an assessment of Oregon adults which the Progress Board sponsored in 1990. Others survey base information.

The Oregon Population Survey, for instance, asks Oregonians for information about housing affordability, education attainment, and a range of similar matters. This edition of the benchmarks also includes measures that assess Oregonians' satisfaction with a variety of public programs.

It should be noted that the benchmarks in this document do not simply extend existing trends. They aim high, assuming that Oregonians want to seize the opportunities before them, and that they want to keep and enhance Oregon's prosperity and livability. Some benchmarks set new standards for us to achieve, particularly in education, work force improvement, and economic diversification. In other cases, benchmarks are set at standards we have achieved and do not want to give up. We will do well, for example, to maintain certain percentages of natural

lands and to maintain short work commutes. These are indicators of our quality of life, which will be under pressure as our population grows by estimates of up to nearly a million people.

### **Milestones in Developing Oregon Benchmarks**

**1986** — In *Emerging Trends 2010* the Oregon Futures Commission stresses the need for a comprehensive plan of Oregon's future.

**May 1989** — Governor Goldschmidt involves hundreds of citizens in producing *Oregon Shines*, Oregon's strategic plan for prosperity.

**June 1989** — The Oregon Legislature creates the Progress Board, directing it to translate the strategies in *Oregon Shines* into measurable goals for Oregon.

**May 1990** — With the assistance of citizen panels, the Progress Board releases a draft of *Oregon Benchmarks* for public review.

**January 1991** — After extensive public review the Progress Board shapes and releases the 1991 *Oregon Benchmarks*.

**June 1991** — The Legislature adopts Benchmarks unanimously after review in 18 committees and directs the Progress Board to update the benchmarks every two years.

**November 1991** — The Progress Board releases *Human Investment Partnership*, its report of progress and recommendations for achieving benchmarks for people.

**February 1992** — Governor Roberts directs agencies to give priority to critical near-term benchmarks in the budget process, and directs all agencies to develop performance measures consistent with benchmarks.

**June 1992** — Governor's Task Force on State Government recommends in its report, *New Directions*, that *Oregon Benchmarks* be integrated as goals for state agencies, and that planning, budgeting and compensation systems be directed towards those goals.

## 2. Benchmarks in Action

Governor Barbara Roberts was just coming into office when the first edition of *Oregon Benchmarks* was published. She endorsed the benchmarks process, and so did the 1991 Legislature. The session placed individual benchmarks at the heart of specific laws and programs in education and work force quality. Since then, benchmarks have been put to use in a number of organizations throughout the state. These pioneering efforts suggest even wider application for the future. This section reviews some of these early uses of benchmarks.

### Benchmarks and State Government

Benchmarks have become important tools in State Government for setting program and budget priorities and for seeking interagency cooperation on broad issues. For example, the first edition of *Oregon Benchmarks* identified 17 critical benchmarks that deserve priority attention in the near term. Governor Roberts assigned people in state agencies to take responsibility for each of these benchmarks and to craft strategies to achieve them.

The governor's budget for the coming biennium contains proposals and priorities based on the recommendations of those teams. In many cases proposals cut across agency lines — and indeed across jurisdictional levels — to foster cooperation and teamwork in pursuit of particular benchmarks. For example, the budget includes proposals to strengthen job-related education, which will link the efforts of high schools, community colleges, four-year colleges, apprenticeship programs, and business-sponsored training programs in common pursuit of benchmarks. There are also inter-agency proposals to achieve benchmarks for stream flow and river quality, and for air quality and urban congestion.

**Performance budgeting.** Each state agency also has been directed to develop results-oriented performance measures that connect with the broader list of *Oregon Benchmarks*. Under the leadership of the Executive Department, several agencies have gone through an extensive process to develop specific performance measures. For example, the Department of State Police has created measures to gauge the efficiency of highway patrol officers and the effectiveness of game officers in enforcing hunting and fishing license compliance. The Department of Transportation has expanded a performance-based pilot program from 27 to 170 work crews. The pilot program saved over \$3 million in one year. These efforts earned Oregon the "E [for Effort] Award" from *Financial World Magazine* in its annual report on state government management. Oregon's management efficiency ranking by that publication moved from 37th in 1990 to 6th in 1992.

**Agency planning.** Several agencies are using benchmarks in their own strategic planning. Transportation benchmarks are included as goals for the newly created state transportation plan. An interagency team is working on strategies for achieving benchmarks for livable communities. The Department of Human Resources has developed 12 pilot projects across the state to bring health and family services into schools. The pilots focus on benchmark outcomes, including better health, fewer teen pregnancies, and higher graduation rates. The Workforce Quality Council has selected a cluster of education and training benchmarks to focus its efforts. The Economic Development Department has teams working to achieve benchmarks for industrial land availability and secondary wood products manufacturing. The

Department of Education and the Office of Community Colleges are using benchmarks to help guide their work in educational reform. Oregon's head of affirmative action has begun a state-wide effort to develop a strategy to reduce hate crimes, one of the benchmarks that indicates community harmony.

**Benchmarks and the Legislature.** The 1991 Legislature not only adopted the benchmarks, they put them to use. Several policy committees, including Ways and Means Subcommittees made it a practice to ask witnesses to describe how their proposals would help achieve benchmark priorities. In addition, several important bills in education, work force preparation, economic development and human resources directed state agencies to work towards the benchmarks. By using the benchmarks in its own deliberations, the Legislature encourages their use throughout the state.

**The Governor's Task Force on State Government Organization.** In the middle of her first year in office, Governor Roberts created a task force to examine the operations of State Government. Part of its charge was to examine how state agencies could be organized to better support achievement of *Oregon Benchmarks*. The resulting report presented a new vision for how to run state government.

The essence of that vision is that state government agencies should be working toward measurable outcomes that connect to *Oregon Benchmarks*. The task force envisions a process that ties budgeting directly to the accomplishment of specific objectives, using multi-agency teams to accomplish those results. The report, in effect, provides a blueprint for accountable, customer-focused government.

**Benchmarks and Communities** *Oregon Benchmarks* are also intended for use by municipal governments and other local community organizations. Already, there are promising examples of benchmarks at work.

**The Baker County Progress Board.** Baker County, under the leadership of Baker City Mayor

Chuck Hoffman has created the Baker County Progress Board. Pursuing an overall goal to become Oregon's premier rural county, the board has set benchmarks and become a catalyst for addressing some of the region's most critical problems. It has helped secure a \$54 million federal grant to address national forest health, and it has sparked the creation of a vocational training program in Baker City. It's agenda next calls for tackling children's issues.

**Portland Future Focus.** In Portland, the city-sponsored Portland Future Focus project has decided to connect its efforts to *Oregon*

### *Oregon Benchmarks Wins Vanguard Award*

The Oregon Progress Board received the prestigious Vanguard Award in 1992 for *Oregon Benchmarks*. The award is part of the annual Third Wave Development Awards presented by the Corporation for Enterprise Development in recognition of groundbreaking state government programs in human investment and economic development.

The award described Oregon Benchmarks as "the first workable system in the country that makes economic development and human investment strategic planning real in the public sector."

According to the citation, Oregon's use of benchmarks "brings public accountability out of mere politics and into day-to-day governance, by calculating progress towards actual defined development results, rather than simply counting the number of program inputs — like dollars spent or 'services' provided."

**Benchmarks.** Future Focus committees are working to set measurable goals for each component of the Future Focus plan: crime, diversity, economy, education, leadership, and managing growth. Vera Katz, Portland's newly elected mayor has expressed support for linking Future Focus planning to *Oregon Benchmarks*.

**Gresham.** The City of Gresham is building benchmarks into its planning and budgeting process. The city has selected those benchmarks that pertain to city programs. It has begun to collect data to establish targets for its programs.

**County and regional organizations.** Benchmarks are being put to work locally through the assistance of state organizations which are developing data specific to counties or regions of Oregon. For example, Oregon's Children and Youth Services Commission has provided each of its county committees with county-level benchmark data. These communities, in turn, are developing strategies to achieve selected benchmarks. The committee in Lane County, for example, has clustered benchmarks around broader goals and set out what to do to achieve them. The Oregon Health Division and the county health departments are working jointly on a wide variety of health-related benchmarks.

**Foundation grantmaking.** As a complement to its internal guidelines for making grant awards, the Oregon Community Foundation is using benchmarks as an additional frame of reference.

**"Adopt a benchmark."** The most recent data show that only 47 percent of Oregon children who began kindergarten this past year had been immunized as two-year-olds. Many people have stepped forward to improve this benchmark. In 1992 a broad-based group of organizations formed the Oregon Preschool Immunization Consortium. The consortium wrote an immunization plan and obtained federal grants for such undertakings as provider and

parent surveys, public education, continuing education for providers, insurance coverage, computerized tracking and recall systems, and possible subsidization of vaccinations.

Meanwhile, a team of hospital representatives and other health care providers has set out to improve on the childhood immunization benchmark. By examining current immunization practices and developing new systems, the group hopes to make substantial progress toward achievement of the immunization goal.

### **School Reform and Work Force Development**

Perhaps the most important examples of benchmarks in use occur in the education reform, work force development, and human resources legislation passed by the 1991 Legislature. A 1991 Progress Board report entitled, *Human Investment Partnership*, describes a number of strategies for investing in people that incorporate the reform legislation.

### **Partners for Human Investment**

As benchmarks are put in practice, it has become clear that they represent a new way to conduct public business. By making measurable results the point of attention, they inspire partnerships across organizational boundaries to effectively achieve those results. Partners for Human Investment has been formed to make these partnerships effective by educating Oregonians about the benchmarks and how to implement them. The organization, housed at Portland State University, plans to help Oregonians statewide build networks and constituencies for initiatives to achieve the benchmarks for people. The Department of Education is sponsoring a pilot training project in benchmarks use for Workforce Quality Councils in two regions. Interest in the partnership program has been growing and it has received grants from the private sector, the Oregon Community Foundation, and several state agencies.

Partners for Human Investment hopes to dramatically accelerate the use of benchmarks throughout the state by building a strong, knowledgeable following for the benchmarks among service providers and community leaders. This organization may well

become a model for other efforts to promote benchmarks for quality of life and the economy and to identify strategies to achieve them.

### 3. Urgent and Core Benchmarks: Where Do We Want To Be Short Term and Long Term?

The benchmarks in this report grow directly from *Oregon Shines*, a 20-year strategic vision for Oregon developed in 1989 by hundreds of Oregon citizens. *Oregon Shines* suggested that we have an exceptional opportunity in the next two decades to achieve sustained economic prosperity while enhancing our renowned quality of life. By the year 2010 we can distinguish Oregon as one of the few places that has maintained its natural environment, built communities on a human scale, and developed an economy that provides well-paying jobs to its people. This section reviews that strategy and presents the benchmarks most critical to its success.

#### The Opportunity

The opportunity identified in *Oregon Shines* is based on an understanding of our strengths today and the trends that can carry us forward.

- **Location.** Oregon is situated on the Pacific Rim and in proximity to large regional economies in states to the north and south. This makes it well situated as an international and domestic trading partner, and as an expansion or relocation site for businesses overseas, or in Washington or California.
- **Quality of life.** Oregon is characterized by a spectacular natural environment and communities built on a human scale. These are attributes which attract entrepreneurs and managers looking for a place to live and for a place to create or relocate enterprise.
- **A diversifying economy.** Oregon's economy continues to

diversify, adding a broader mix of manufacturing and service industries to a relatively smaller but still important resource sector in forest products and agriculture. See Figure 1.

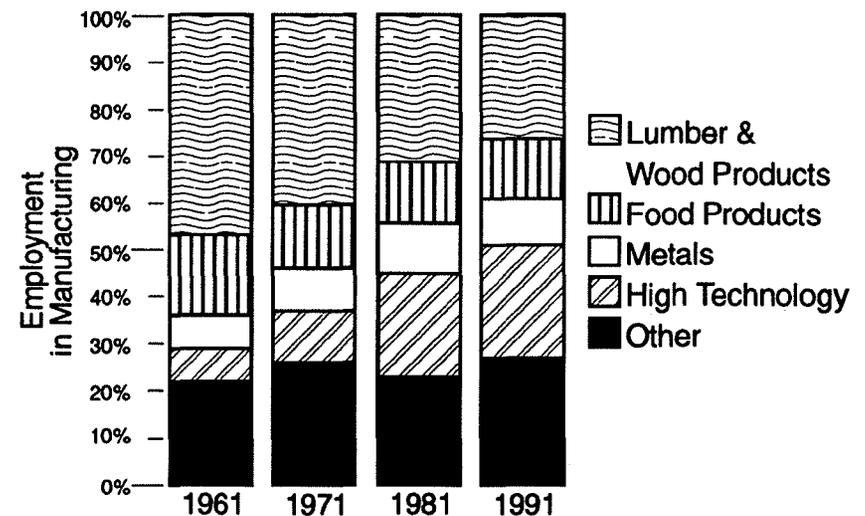


Figure 1. As shown in this chart of statewide manufacturing employment, Oregon's economy over the past three decades has become far more diversified.

- **Quality work force.** Oregon has a relatively capable work force. With the improvements proposed in this document, Oregon workers could make the state a world-class economic competitor.

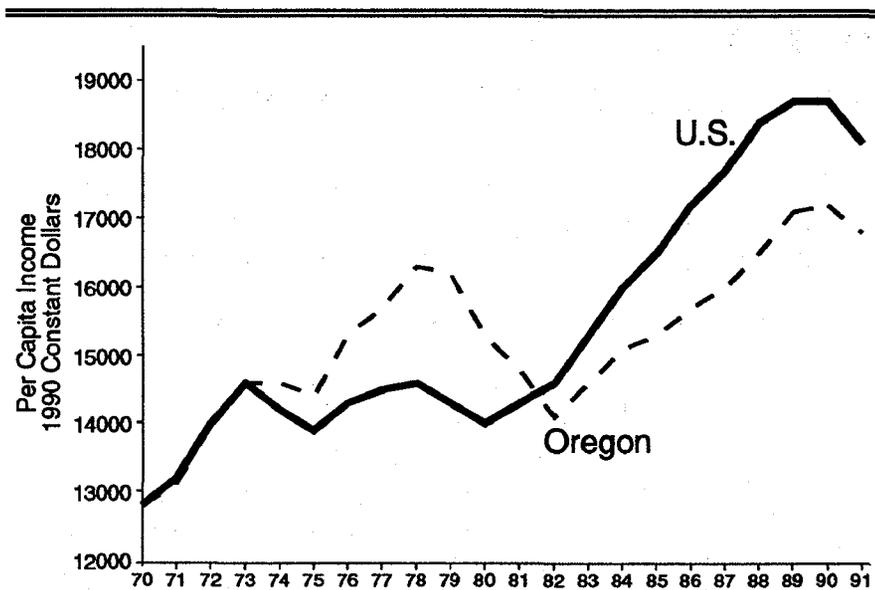


Figure 2. During the 1981-82 national recession, Oregonians' incomes fell behind the national average. They have remained there since.

### Special Challenges

Along with these long-range opportunities, *Oregon Shines* cited pressing challenges with far-reaching implications:

- **Declining incomes.** Beginning in the early 1980s, Oregonians have seen their incomes fall and languish below the national average (Figure 2). For those with less education, loss of earning power has been even more pronounced (Figure 3).

The trend toward a globally integrated economy and new technology is putting a premium on those with high work skills, while it reduces wages for those with relatively fewer skills. Social distress and family dysfunction is accelerated by these circumstances. Education and work force preparation must be

Job No. 1 in Oregon. If everyone can be brought into a high-wage economy, the cycle of family distress and dysfunction that shatters lives and diminishes our community can be broken.

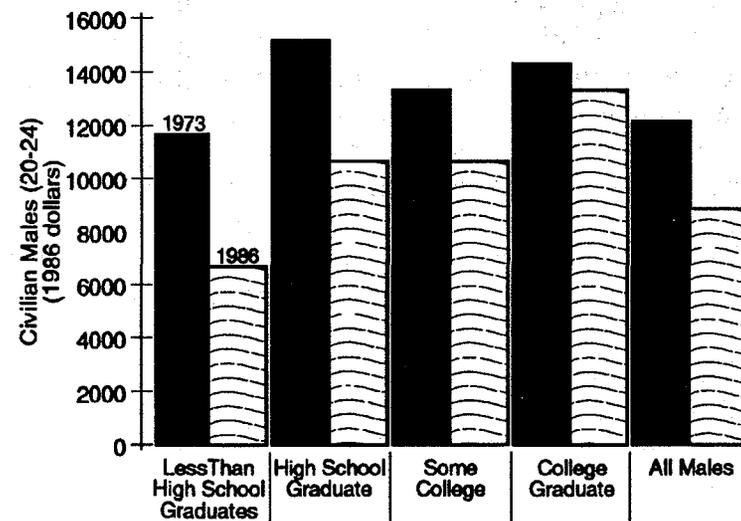
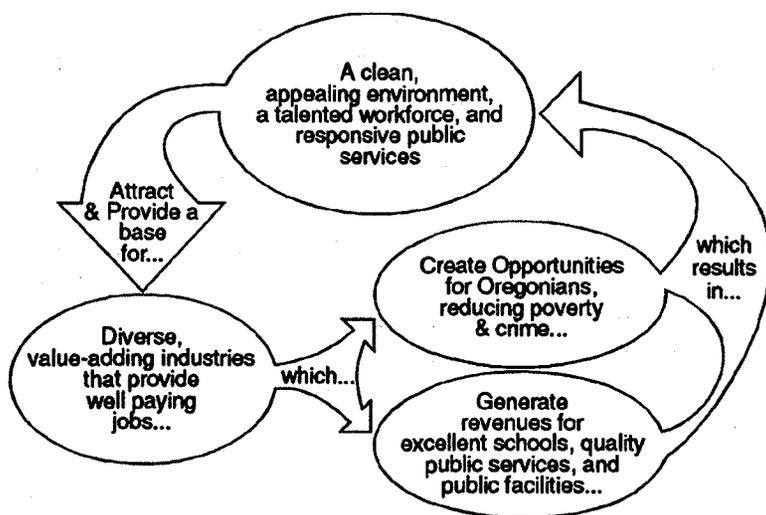


Figure 3. Earning power is linked to education. As this chart of earnings for young men shows, those with the least education have lost the most in real income.

- **Dealing with job losses as industries become leaner.** Even before the spotted owl controversy and its impact on raw material, Oregon's forest products industry was shedding jobs as a byproduct of new operating efficiencies. Other sectors are doing the same thing. Oregon must increase its efforts to diversify, emphasizing value-added products and services that rely on highly skilled labor. This challenge is particularly acute in rural communities, requiring special efforts in rural development and job retraining.

- **Planning for growth.** The population growth that will be spurred by Oregon's attractive location and quality of life could undermine those very attributes unless we make smart decisions about community design, and unless we provide adequate new infrastructure to support orderly growth.



**Figure 4.** Prosperity depends on a series of factors that contribute to one another, beginning with communities that grow and attract jobs, and skilled workers to fill those jobs.

Given these trends and challenges, Oregon has adopted a strategy for success based on the model shown in Figure 4.

In this circle of prosperity, the quality of a state's people and environment attract and provide a base for diverse industries that provide well paying jobs. The incomes and tax base provided by this kind of economy pay for quality public services and infrastructure. These come full circle in contributing to well educated,

socially responsible citizens and quality natural and community environments.

### Immediate Concerns

The Progress Board believes the strategy established in *Oregon Shines* remains sound. However, recent events and trends give certain benchmarks greater urgency than others. These immediate concerns include the following:

- **Oregon's tax system.** Oregon's tax system has long been outmoded. Now there is an urgent need to fix it. The 1990 passage of Ballot Measure 5, limiting property taxes, is increasingly constricting revenues of state and local governments over its five-year phase-in. There is no question that the property tax relief is welcome. Yet unless Oregon overhauls its tax structure, it will be unable to pay for the public services that are crucial to achieving most benchmarks. As Figure 5 shows, Oregon will soon rank low among states in per capita taxes, but it will also rank low in revenues needed to invest for its future. Development of a balanced tax system that provides for needed public services is a critical priority. Otherwise, Oregon will not be able to provide the mix of public services Oregonian's want and need for a prosperous future.

- **Government performance.** Public expectations for government performance are rising. During extensive conversations with Governor Roberts in 1991, Oregonians said they value government services, but they want them delivered more effectively. There has been a strong effort in the private sector to make services more efficient and responsive. This has raised consumer expectations in general and heightened questions about government performance in particular. Government at all levels must continuously improve services, focusing on efficiency and outcomes measured in customer satisfaction.

- **Explosion in information technologies.** The power of information technology is burgeoning while the costs of storing, transmitting, and manipulating information is dropping rapidly. This has profound implications for people's workplace efficiency and quality of life. The regions of the world that master information technology will be best positioned for the future. Such developments make it all the more urgent that Oregon invest in its people.

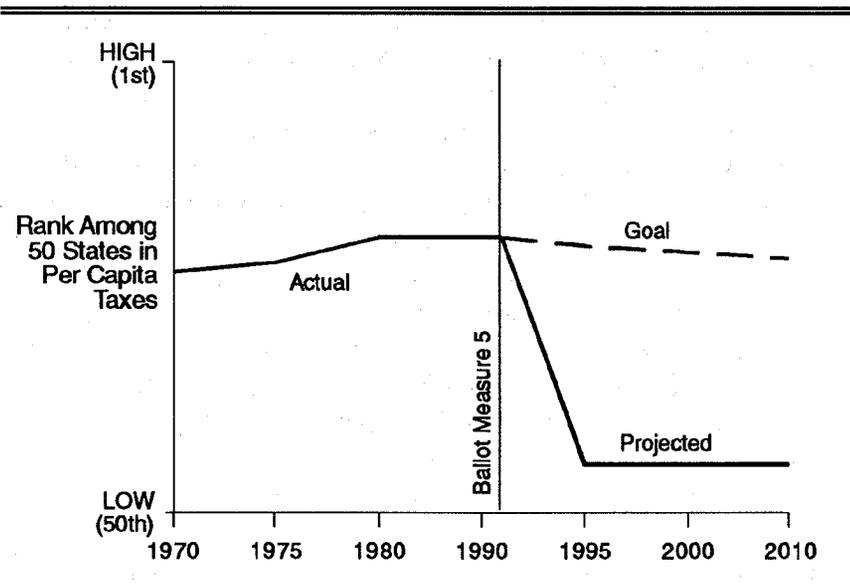


Figure 5. Oregon's low ranking in per capita taxation also signifies limited revenues for investment in the future of Oregonians. A tax system overhaul is needed.

- **Growing diversity in the population.** Oregon is becoming racially and ethnically more diverse. In its social fabric and economy the state needs to welcome and include all of its people in productive, responsible roles. Benchmarks throughout this document reflect this philosophy, providing categories

for the collection of detailed data showing how different racial and ethnic groups are sharing in Oregon's progress.

### Especially Critical Benchmarks

The purpose of *Oregon Benchmarks* is to translate the vision and strategies of *Oregon Shines* into measurable attainments. Among the 272 benchmarks in this report, a number will serve as critical measures of Oregon's human, environmental, and economic well-being in the next 20 years. These fall into two categories: *urgent* benchmarks and *core* benchmarks.

**Urgent benchmarks.** Urgent benchmarks are those short-term, "short-list" benchmarks that will help Oregon address pressing problems or needs in the next few years. (Teen pregnancy, which correlates strongly with children at risk, is a prime example.) If we do not make progress in the next five years on these benchmarks, which are leading indicators of others, there is a very real danger that many other benchmarks will not be achieved one or two decades out.

We expect this priority list to change over time as we achieve results and identify new challenges and opportunities. In this second edition, for example, we are happy to report that Oregon has achieved the benchmark on reducing workers compensation costs. Therefore, this benchmark is no longer included as *urgent*. It remains, of course, among the main body of measures in the report. This edition identifies several urgent new priorities, which have been added to the benchmarks in this chapter.

**Core benchmarks.** Core Benchmarks are fundamental, enduring measures of Oregon's vitality and health. Year after year, if we are doing well on these particular benchmarks, we should be doing well as a state and as a people. They capture much of the vision for the state first expressed in *Oregon Shines*.

## Urgent Benchmarks

**Children and families.** A remarkable consensus has emerged in Oregon on the importance of addressing the needs of children and families. Education is part of the need, but there is much more. Family stability, prenatal care, early childhood health, child care, and early development are recognized as a critically important foundation to Oregon's goals for its people.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Early Childhood Development.</b> Percentage of children entering kindergarten meeting specific development standards for their age							
a. Cognitive development							
b. Language and literacy development							
c. Physical well being							
d. Social/emotional development							
Percentage of children that kindergarten teachers feel are ready to succeed in school				68%	80%	95%	99%
<b>Teen Pregnancy.</b> Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17		24.7	19.6	19.3	9.8	8.0	8.0
a. African-Americans			48.7				8.0
b. American Indians			25.0				8.0
c. Asians			9.6				8.0
d. Hispanics			23.6				8.0
e. Whites			17.5				8.0
<b>Drug-Free Babies.</b> Percentage of infants whose mothers did not use:							
a. illicit drugs during pregnancy			89%		95%	99%	100%
b. alcohol during pregnancy (self-reported)			93%	95%	97%	99%	100%
c. tobacco during pregnancy (self-reported)			76%	79%	90%	95%	100%

<b>Drug-Free Teens: Percentage of teens:</b>							
a. Free from involvement with alcohol in the previous month							
1. Eighth graders			77%	74%	92%	98%	99%
2. Eleventh graders			56%	63%	75%	85%	90%
b. Free from involvement with illicit drugs in the previous month							
1. Eighth graders			86%	89%	95%	99%	99%
2. Eleventh graders			77%	80%	85%	98%	99%
c. Free from involvement with tobacco in the previous month							
1. Eighth graders			87%	85%	95%	95%	99%
2. Eleventh graders			77%	81%	85%	95%	99%
<b>Safe Child Care: Percentage of child care facilities which meet established basic standards</b>			20%	23%	90%	100%	100%

**Education and work force preparation reforms.** Oregon has begun to put in place one of the most far-reaching education reform programs in the nation, with the explicit mission, expressed in *Oregon Shines*, of achieving measurably the best educated work force in the nation by the year 2000, and one equal to any in the world by 2010. Our goal is to develop a population with increasing percentages of highly educated, literate citizens who are capable of adapting to the challenges of a rapidly changing global economy. It is imperative that we implement the education reforms adopted by the Legislature and concentrate on raising standards for education at every level.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Educational Skill Levels</b> Percentage of students who achieve established skill levels							
<b>Fifth Grade</b>							
a. Composite Reading and Math Skills				75%			99%
1. African-American				50%			99%
2. American Indian				57%			99%
3. Asian				73%			99%
4. Hispanic				53%			99%

5. Whites				78%			99%
b. Composite Writing Skills (not tested 1991-1992)							
<b>Eleventh Grade</b>							
a. Composite Reading and Math Skills				66%			99%
1. African-American				41%			99%
2. American Indian				50%			99%
3. Asian				60%			99%
4. Hispanic				48%			99%
5. White				69%			99%
b. Composite Writing Skills (not tested 1991-1992)							

**Work force training.** Work force training and retraining are extensions of the effort to produce a highly educated population. Oregon needs to provide opportunities for those not bound for four-year college to receive professional and technical education that leads to well-paying, productive jobs. Job retraining is also a critical priority, especially for dislocated workers.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Job Skill Preparation.</b> Percentage of high school students with significant involvement in professional-technical education and entrepreneurial programs		7%	9%	9%	18%	35%	55%
<b>Disabled Students.</b> Percentage of disabled high school graduates moving to competitive or supported employment				5%	15%	50%	80%
<b>Workforce Adaptability</b> Percentage of displaced workers re-employed within 24 months and earning at least 90% of previous income							
a. All Workers							
b. Lumber and Wood Products Workers				36%	60%	70%	75%

**Value-added products, global business.** Economic opportunities are an important corollary to Oregon's need to retrain its displaced workers, and to educate and train all its people to standards of international competitiveness. Oregon needs urgently to boost secondary agricultural and wood products industries in its rural areas, and to increase its participation in world exports.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Value Added Natural Resource Products.</b> "Value added" manufacturing as a percentage of total industry employment.							
a. Wood Products		31%	36%	41%	50%	58%	64%
b. Agriculture			48%	48%	50%	55%	60%
<b>International Trade.</b> Percentage of manufactured goods sold outside of the United States			16.1%	16.4%	20%	25%	30%

**Health and health care.** Health care — affordability, access, and cost to business — has reached a crisis stage in Oregon as it has elsewhere in the nation. Implementation of the Oregon Health Plan would do much to address these problems. The growing incidence of HIV-related illness brings an additional dimension of complexity and tragedy to this issue.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Health Care Access.</b> Percentage of Oregonians with economic access to basic health care							
a. Overall			84%	85%	99%	100%	100%
b. African-Americans				84%	99%	100%	100%
c. American Indians				74%	99%	100%	100%
d. Asians				81%	99%	100%	100%
e. Hispanics				67%	99%	100%	100%
f. Whites				86%	99%	100%	100%
<b>Rural Health Care.</b> Percentage of Oregonians with geographic access to basic health care			94%	94%	96%	98%	99%

<b>Health Care Costs Relative to 1980 Costs (inflation adjusted).</b>		\$100	\$115	\$119	\$120	\$120	\$120
<b>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV):</b>							
a. Annual percentage of HIV cases with an early diagnosis (before symptoms occur)			63%	73%	82%	88%	92%
b. Total number of HIV cases with an early diagnosis			349	587	↑	stable	↓

**Physically livable communities.** Oregon's physical livability is one of its greatest assets. Yet as Oregon continues to attract newcomers it could be overwhelmed by growth. Wise land use and transportation decisions must be made now to protect air quality, reduce motor vehicle congestion, and create affordable housing. Crime, too, poses a threat to public safety, one of the most important aspects of livability.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Air Quality.</b> Percentage of Oregonians living where the air meets government ambient air quality standards	33%	30%	89%	50%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Affordable Housing.</b> Percentage of Oregon households below median income spending less than 30 percent of their household income on housing (including utilities):							
a. Homeowners			49%		73%	84%	92%
1. African-Americans							
2. American Indians							
3. Asians							
4. Hispanics							
5. Whites							
b. Renters			41%		60%	68%	75%
1. African-Americans							
2. American Indians							
3. Asians							
4. Hispanics							
5. Whites							

<b>Mobility.</b> Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas (per year)			7,764	7,957	8,256	8,778	7,848
<b>Public Safety.</b>							
a. Number of communities involved in a community-based strategic plan for law enforcement							
b. Average rate of reincarceration of paroled offenders within three years of initial release				41%	35%	20%	15%

**Socially livable communities.** The arts and inclusion are both expressions of community and both vital to a strong social fabric. Oregon's arts organizations face a funding crisis of serious dimensions. At the same time, hate crimes, which the Progress Board highlighted in the last benchmarks report, are on the rise. Oregon's civic and government leaders, its private sector, and its citizens must step up to both of these challenges.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Arts and Culture Funding: Rank in per capita funding</b>							
a. State funding	38th	46th	41st	39th	35th	30th	25th
b. Private funding							
<b>Hate Crimes: Reported crimes against people or property motivated by prejudice per 100,000 Oregonians</b>							
a. Overall			12	19.2	5	2	0
b. Race			8.2	9.9			0
c. National origin/anti-Semitic			2.4	2.3			0
d. Religion			0.4	1.7			0
e. Sexual orientation			0.9	3.3			0

**Clean natural environment.** Nothing so threatens the natural environment in Oregon as the state's growing water problem. The drought in 1992 heightened awareness of the state's vulnerability to water shortages from low precipitation. However, in too many cases, stream flows are being depleted by irrigation; and stream habitat and water quality are being degraded by livestock grazing, logging, mining, and other activities. Already, more than 30 stocks of fish are classified as sensitive, threatened, or endangered, and it is very possible that further listings of salmon stocks will occur.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Stream Flow</b> Percentage of key rivers and streams with in-stream water rights meeting in-stream flow needs 9 or more months out of the year				65%	70%	74%	79%
<b>Stream Quality</b> Miles of assessed Oregon rivers and streams not meeting state and federal government in-stream water quality standards			1,100	1,100	723	75	0
<b>Salmon</b> Percentage of key sub-basins in which wild salmon and steelhead populations are increasing or at target levels	13%	13%	25%		38%	88%	100%

**Government efficiency; revenue reform.** This is critically important. Oregon's governments must renew the public sector by focusing all agencies on performance outcomes and by streamlining operations. At the same time governments need to raise taxes to levels sufficient to achieve both urgent benchmarks and other goals. Under Measure 5, dollars available for public services are shrinking dramatically. The benchmarks cannot be achieved unless the tax system is reformed in a way that is fair and that provides enough money to pay for vital public services.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Taxes.</b> Oregon ranking in state and local taxes per capita		15th	19th		20-25th	20-25th	20-25th
<b>Public Infrastructure Investment</b> Real per capita capital outlays for facilities (1990 constant dollars)	\$426	\$525	\$330	\$432	\$597	\$651	\$758
<b>Public Agency Performance.</b>							
a. Percent of agencies that employ results oriented performance measures							
1. State government				25%	100%	100%	100%
2. Schools							

<b>3. Local government</b>							
<b>b. Percentage of Oregonians who think Oregon is doing a good job providing government services</b>				<b>32%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>90%</b>

## Core Benchmarks

**Well educated, capable people.** Knowledge and education, — along with individual, family, and social well being — are ends in themselves. Certain benchmarks for people will determine how successfully we have achieved these ends. Education and skill levels also will directly determine our ability to field a world-class work force by 2010. The economy and the family incomes sustained by such a work force will improve family life and the social health of communities.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Student Skills.</b> Percentage of 11th grade students who achieve skill proficiency							
a. Composite Reading and Math Skills				66%			99%
1. African-Americans				41%			99%
2. American Indians				50%			99%
3. Asians				60%			99%
4. Hispanics				48%			99%
5. Whites				69%			99%
b. Composite Writing Skills (not tested 1991-1992)							
<b>Comparative Math Skills.</b> Ranking of 12th grade students on international math assessment			U.S. 12th of 15				1st
<b>Adult Educational Attainment.</b> Percentage of adults who have completed:							
a. High school or equivalent program	60%	75%	86%	87%	90%	94%	97%
1. African-Americans				76%			97%
2. American Indians				73%			97%
3. Asians				84%			97%
4. Hispanics				64%			97%
5. Whites							97%
b. Baccalaureate degree	12%	18%	22%	25%	25%	27%	30%
1. African-Americans				19%			

2. American Indians				13%			
3. Asians				44%			
4. Hispanics				16%			
5. Whites							
<b>Adult Literacy. Percentage of adults with intermediate proficiency at:</b>							
a. Prose literacy			41%				55%
b. Document literacy			36%				55%
c. Quantitative literacy			39%				55%

**Healthy individuals and families.** The indicators below provide a partial but telling portrait of the physical and emotional health of Oregonians as individuals and families. Our long-term ability to improve the benchmark levels below will say much about us as a people.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Adult Health. Percentage of adults with good health practices</b>			46%	46%	52%	60%	75%
<b>Family Stability</b>							
a. Percentage of children ages 0-17 living above 100% of the poverty level			84%	84%	88%	92%	100%
1. African-Americans				69%			100%
2. American Indians				67%			100%
3. Asians				78%			100%
4. Hispanics				62%			100%
5. Whites							100%
b. Number of children abused or neglected per 1,000 persons under 18			12.3	10.5	9.0	6.0	2.0
1. African-Americans				26.8			2.0
2. American Indians				14.5			2.0
3. Asians				5.0			2.0

4. Hispanics				10.7			2.0
5. Whites				8.9			2.0

**Clean environment.** Clean air and water, and conservation of natural lands and waters are worth striving for in and of themselves. They make Oregon what it is: a place that is relatively unspoiled. They also strengthen Oregon's economy, particularly in the kind of people and businesses they keep and attract. The attractiveness of Oregon's natural areas also enhance the state's visitor industry.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Air Quality.</b> Percentage of Oregonians living where the air meets government ambient air quality standards	33%	30%	89%	50%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Natural Resource Lands.</b>							
a. Percentage of 1970 agricultural land still preserved for agricultural use	100%	100%	96%	95%	95%	94%	94%
b. Percentage of 1970 forest land still preserved for forest use	100%	97%	92%	92%	91%	91%	90%
c. Percentage of 1990 wetlands still preserved as wetlands			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Groundwater.</b> Quantity of Oregon groundwater.							

**Livable communities.** Along with its attractive natural environment, Oregon has some of the most livable communities in the nation. Affordable housing, convenient transportation, safe streets, and a spirit of community are just a few of the important indicators of the quality of our lives.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Affordable and Available Housing.</b> Percentage of Oregon households that can afford the median-priced Oregon home for sale			47%		50%	50%	50%
<b>Transportation:</b>							
a. Percentage of Oregonians who commute (one-way) within 30 minutes between where they live and where they work			88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
b. Percentage of Oregonians living in communities with daily scheduled inter-city passenger bus, van, or rail services			92%				

<b>Sense of Community</b>							
a. <b>Public Safety.</b> Index crimes (willful murder, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) per 1,000 Oregonians		64.1	63.1	57.8	44	28	22
b. <b>Volunteerism.</b> Percentage of Oregonians who volunteer at least 50 hours of their time per year to civic, community, or nonprofit activities				30%	60%	80%	100%
1. African-Americans				36%			100%
2. American Indians				32%			100%
3. Asians				29%			100%
4. Hispanics				24%			100%
5. Whites				34%			100%
c. <b>Voting.</b> Percentage of eligible Oregonians who vote	62%	61%	58%	62%	65%	75%	85%
d. <b>Values.</b> Percentage of Oregonians with positive view of the state				69%			

**Personal Income, economic diversity, and international trade.** Levels and distribution of per capita income are among the most telling indicators of how well Oregonians are faring economically.

	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>Personal Income.</b>							
a. Oregon's real per capita income as a percentage of the U.S. real per capita income	96%	99%	90%	92%	95%	100%	110%
b. Level of real per capita income (relative to state's 1990 per capita income)	76%	96%	100%	104%	115%	127%	140%
c. Income per capita as a percentage of the Oregon overall per capita income among:							
1. African-Americans		68%	61%				100%
2. American Indians		63%	66%				100%
3. Asians		75%	80%				100%

4. Hispanics		58%	52%				100%
5. Whites		102%	103%				100%
d. Percentage of Oregonians in the middle income range		43%	44%	43%	47%	50%	55%
e. Average annual payroll per covered worker (all industries, 1990 dollars)		\$22,973	\$21,332	\$21,490	\$26,000	\$29,000	\$33,000
<b>Economic Diversity.</b>							
a. Percentage of manufacturing employees outside of state's five largest manufacturing industries		33%	37%	38%	40%	45%	50%
b. Percentage of Oregonians employed outside the Portland tri-county area			50%	49%	50%	51%	52%
<b>Manufacturing Exports.</b> Percentage of manufactured goods sold outside the United States			16%	16%	20%	25%	30%



## 4. Benchmarks for People

In this chapter, we establish our expectations for Oregonians to become exceptionally competent, self-reliant, skilled, and globally knowledgeable. In attaining this distinction, Oregonians will field what is measurably the best educated and prepared work force in America by the year 2000 and equal to any in the world by 2010.

Oregon's fate in the 21st Century economy will depend on our capabilities as a skilled, productive people. Our managers and workers must be able to respond effectively to the demands of new technologies and workplaces that require high skills if we are to raise our wages. The quality of our future will also depend on the kind of people we are beyond the workplace. A healthy social fabric will be defined by individuals who are competent and self-reliant in daily living, and physically and mentally healthy. It will be defined by families that are cohesive and nurturing — and particularly by mothers who give their babies a healthy start in life. It will also be defined by the harmony of our social relations as we become more heterogeneous in our neighborhoods and our places of employment.

The benchmarks reflect high expectations for every stage of life:

**Functional, nurturing families.** Oregon's future must be founded on healthy families. We have grown to appreciate the importance of stable families and the investment we must make in our children from the earliest stages of their lives. Our aim is to support functional, nurturing families, achieve universal prenatal care by 2010, reduce the incidence of low birthweight and drug- or alcohol-affected babies, and dramatically lower both the share of births to teen mothers and the percent of children under 18 living in poverty.

**Healthy, bright children.** We want Oregon children to grow up healthier from their preschool years through high school. The rate at which young Oregonians graduate from high school or its equivalent must rise dramatically. In addition, the quality of their education, and the integrity of their diplomas, must improve. This means that their competencies must meet high minimum standards and rank in the top national and international tiers.

**Fundamental skills.** Over the next 20 years, we want to raise the fundamental skills (reading comprehension, computation, problem solving, and verbal expression) of Oregonians at all levels. Such skills, the broad components of literacy, are not only required of higher skilled, higher paying occupations, but are also critical to competent, self-reliant citizenship.

**Technical competence.** The competence of Oregon workers in many industries will become more important as we face increasing competition from economies throughout the world. A telling measure of this capability will be the number of technically educated and certified workers produced in Oregon.

**Global awareness.** As Oregon becomes more involved in the world economy, our people will need to become increasingly knowledgeable about other peoples and countries — their languages, their cultures, their roles as business allies or competitors.

**Equal opportunity and social harmony.** As Oregon and its work force become more diverse by race, ethnic background, and gender, Oregon should become a place where paths to achievement are equally accessible and where people of different backgrounds live in mutual respect and harmony.

**Health.** Good health enriches individual lives and reduces burdensome costs on business and society. We must work to improve significantly our health practices. Risks caused by tobacco use, improper diet, drug and alcohol abuse, and accidents can be reduced by changes in individual behavior. Reducing drug abuse should be a particular priority.

**No one can be left behind.** Our vision for Oregon includes the belief that we cannot afford to waste a single life or leave anyone behind. The benchmarks are inclusive. All Oregonians must have the opportunity to lead independent, productive lives.

### *Nurturing Families, Thriving Children*

Stable Home Life	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
1. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17							
a. Overall		24.7	19.6	19.3	9.8	8.0	8.0
b. African-Americans			48.7				8.0
c. American Indians			25.0				8.0
d. Asians			9.6				8.0
e. Hispanics			23.6				8.0
f. Whites			17.5				8.0
2. Birth rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17			10.9	11.6	5.4	4.0	4.0
3. Percentage of children living above 100% of the federal poverty level			84%	84%	88%	92%	100%
a. 0-4 years old			80%	75%			100%
b. 5-17 years old			86%	89%			100%
c. African-Americans (0-17)				69%			100%
d. American Indians (0-17)				67%			100%
e. Asians (0-17)				78%			100%
f. Hispanics (0-17)				62%			100%
g. Whites (0-17)							100%
4. Number of children abused or neglected per 1,000 persons under 18							
a. Overall			12.3	10.5	9.0	6.0	2.0
b. African-Americans				26.8			2.0

c. American Indians				14.5			2.0
d. Asians				5.0			2.0
e. Hispanics				10.7			2.0
f. Whites				8.9			2.0
5. Spousal abuse: domestic violence calls per 1,000 households			46.7	46.8	35.0	30.0	20.0
6. Percentage of children who are homeless at some time in the past year			1.5%	1.8%	0.9%	0%	0%
7. Of children born outside of marriage, the percentage who have legal paternity established in a given year		33%	37%	31%	50%	80%	90%
8. Percentage of current court ordered child support paid to single parent families		44%	47%	50%	85%	95%	99%

Healthy Babies and Toddlers	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
9. Percentage of babies whose mothers received adequate prenatal care (beginning in the first trimester)		77%	75%	77%	100%	100%	100%
10. Percentage of healthy birthweight babies	94%	95%	95%	95%	96%	97%	98%
11. Percentage of infants whose mothers did not use:							
a. illicit drugs during pregnancy			89%		95%	99%	100%
b. alcohol during pregnancy (self reported by mother)			93%	95%	97%	99%	100%
c. tobacco during pregnancy (self reported by mother)			76%	79%	90%	95%	100%
12. Rate per 1,000 childbearing women who test positive for HIV at birth			.24	.42	.75	.90	1.00
13. Infant mortality rate per 1,000							
a. Overall		10.8	8.8	7.2	7.5	6	4
b. African-American (three-year average)		14.6		20.4	11	8	4
c. American Indian (three-year average)		12.6		15.2	10	7	4
d. Asians (three-year average)		6.4		8.3	6	5	4
e. Hispanic (three-year average)		7.2		8.7	6	5	4
f. Whites		9.3		7.2	6	5	4

14. Percentage of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized				47%	80%	100%	100%
--	--	--	--	-----	-----	------	------

Early Childhood Development	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
15. Percentage of children kindergarten teachers believe are prepared to participate successfully in school				68%	80%	95%	99%
16. Percentage of children entering kindergarten meeting specific developmental standards for their age							
a. Cognitive development							
b. Language and literacy development							
c. Physical well being							
d. Social/emotional development							

### *Success in School*

Academic Achievement	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
17. Student Skills: Percentage of students who achieve established skill levels							
a. Third grade							
1. Reading			86%	91%	93%	95%	99%
2. Math			75%	84%	88%	93%	99%
3. Writing--Ideas			63%	73%	80%	85%	99%
4. Writing--Organization			57%	66%	75%	85%	99%
5. Writing--Conventions			72%	72%	78%	85%	99%
b. Fifth grade							
1. Reading			85%	88%	90%	95%	99%
2. Math			77%	81%	86%	91%	99%
3. Writing--Ideas			73%		79%	85%	99%
4. Writing--Organization			65%		73%	80%	99%
5. Writing--Conventions			77%		83%	89%	99%

<b>c. Eighth grade</b>							
1. Reading			86%	85%	90%	95%	99%
2. Math			75%	86%	90%	95%	99%
3. Writing--Ideas			73%	83%	90%	95%	99%
4. Writing--Organization			70%	78%	83%	89%	99%
5. Writing--Conventions			77%	80%	85%	90%	99%
<b>d. Eleventh grade</b>							
1. Reading			83%	82%	88%	95%	99%
2. Math			67%	70%	78%	88%	99%
3. Writing--Ideas			83%		88%	95%	99%
4. Writing--Organization			80%		85%	95%	99%
5. Writing--Conventions			81%		85%	95%	99%
<b>18. Fifth Grade Composite Scores: Reading and math</b>				75%			99%
a. African-Americans				50%			99%
b. American Indians				57%			99%
c. Asians				73%			99%
d. Hispanics				53%			99%
e. Whites				78%			99%
<b>19. Fifth Grade Composite Scores: Writing (not assessed 1991-92)</b>							
<b>20. Eleventh Grade Composite Scores: Reading and math</b>				66%			99%
a. African-Americans				41%			99%
b. American Indians				50%			99%
c. Asians				60%			99%
d. Hispanics				48%			99%
e. Whites				69%			99%
<b>21. Eleventh Grade Composite Scores: Writing (not assessed 1991-92)</b>							
<b>22. Percentage of high school graduates proficient in at least one language other than English (overall and learned in school)</b>							

<b>K - 12 National and International Comparative Performance</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
23. Ranking on national assessments (arts, geography, history, math, reading, science, and writing)							
a. Fourth grade							1st
b. Eighth grade math:			10th of 37				1st
1. African-Americans							1st
2. American Indians			4th of 9				1st
3. Asians			6th of 10				1st
4. Hispanics			5th of 37				1st
5. Whites			10th of 37				1st
c. Twelfth grade							1st
24. Ranking on national assessments for economically disadvantaged urban schools			1st	1st	1st	1st	1st
25. Ranking on international reading, math, and science assessments			U.S. 12th of 15				1st

<b>Post-Secondary Educational Performance</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
26. Percentage of baccalaureate graduates who achieve established skill levels							
27. Percentage of baccalaureate graduates who are proficient in a language other than English							
28. Percentage of students, graduates, and employers who are satisfied with their experience with higher education							

### ***Student Health***

<b>Health Practices and Fitness</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
29. Percentage of students free of involvement with alcohol in the previous month							
a. Eighth grade			77%	74%	92%	98%	99%
b. Eleventh grade			56%	63%	75%	85%	90%
30. Percentage of students free of involvement with illicit drugs in the previous month							
a. Eighth grade			86%	89%	95%	99%	99%
b. Eleventh grade			77%	80%	85%	98%	99%
31. Percentage of students free of involvement with tobacco in the previous month							
a. Eighth grade			87%	85%	95%	95%	99%
b. Eleventh grade			77%	81%	85%	95%	99%
32. Sexually transmitted disease rate per 10,000 Oregonians ages 10-19			89.7	92.5	75.0	50.0	20.0
33. Percentage of students who carry weapons to school							
34. Percentage of children in grades 9-12 who exercise aerobically at least three times per week				74%	80%	90%	99%

### ***High School to Post-Secondary Educational Attainment***

<b>Current Transitions from Secondary Education</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
35. Percentage of high school students with significant involvement in professional-technical education and entrepreneurial programs		7%	9%	9%	18%	35%	55%
36. Percentage of high school students enrolled in structured work experience programs			3%	3%	18%	35%	55%
37. Percentage of disabled high school students moving directly from high school to competitive or supported employment				5%	15%	50%	80%
38. High school graduation rate			73%	76%	83%	93%	95%

<b>Profile of 25-Year-Olds</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
39. Percentage of 25-year-olds with a high school or equivalent degree				95%	97%	98%	99%
40. Percentage of 25-year-olds with a certificate granted in non-baccalaureate education and training programs (A.A. degree or journeyman card)				10%	15%	25%	40%
41. Percentage of 25-year-olds with a baccalaureate degree				28%	30%	35%	40%
42. Percentage of 25-year-olds who have had a meaningful experience abroad							

### **Adult Education**

<b>Adult Formal Education Percentage of Oregon adults who have:</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
43. Completed high school or an equivalent program	60%	75%	86%	87%	90%	94%	97%
a. African-Americans				76%			97%
b. American Indians				73%			97%
c. Asians				84%			97%
d. Hispanics				64%			97%
e. Whites							97%
44. Completed at least one year of post-secondary education or training		39%	52%	56%	70%	80%	85%
a. African-Americans				46%			
b. American Indians				38%			
c. Asians				63%			
d. Hispanics				39%			
e. Whites							
45. Completed an associate degree in professional-technical education							

46. Completed a baccalaureate degree							
a. Overall	12%	18%	22%	25%	25%	27%	30%
a. African-Americans				19%			
b. American Indians				13%			
c. Asians				44%			
d. Hispanics				16%			
e. Whites							
47. Completed a post-baccalaureate degree			8%	8%	9%	11%	15%
a. African-Americans				5%			
b. American Indians				2%			
c. Asians				19%			
d. Hispanics				5%			
e. Whites							
48. Completed a certified apprenticeship program (Journey person card)				2.6%	3%	4%	6%
a. African-Americans				2.3%			
b. American Indians				1.6%			
c. Asians				0.9%			
d. Hispanics				1.8%			
e. Whites				2.4%			

Ongoing Occupational Training and Education	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
49. Percentage of employees working in firms which train over 50% of their work force 20 hours or more annually in work skills or work processes				17%			
50. Percentage of employer payroll dedicated to training and education			1.5%		2%	2.5%	3%

Work Force Adaptability	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
51. Percentage of displaced workers:							
a. re-employed within 24 months and earning at least 90% of previous income							
1. All workers							
2. Lumber and wood products workers				36%	60%	70%	75%
b. actively engaged in job retraining programs or educational programs							
1. All workers							
2. Lumber and wood products workers							

### Adult Skill Proficiency

English Literacy Skills	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
52. Prose Literacy (understands text information)							
a. Basic							
21-25 years:			77.7%				99%
All adults:			78.0%				90%
b. Intermediate							
21-25 years:			38.0%				90%
All adults:			41.1%				55%
c. Advanced							
21-25 years:			5.5%				50%
All adults:			8.7%				25%
53. Document Literacy (can understand and use graphs, text, maps, etc.)							
a. Basic							
21-25 years:			78.2%				99%
All adults:			76.1%				90%
b. Intermediate							
21-25 years:			37.1%				90%
All adults:			35.5%				55%
c. Advanced							
21-25 years:			6.2%				50%
All adults:			6.3%				25%

<b>54. Quantitative Literacy (can understand math and apply it)</b>							
a. Basic	21-25 years:			76.9%			99%
	All adults:			80.0%			90%
b. Intermediate	21-25 years:			27.4%			90%
	All adults:			39.0%			55%
c. Advanced	21-25 years:			3.6%			50%
	All adults:			7.6%			25%
<b>55. Information/technology literacy</b>							

<b>Multilingual Skills Percentage of Oregon adults who are:</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
56. Proficient in more than one language			14%	17%	16%	20%	28%
57. Proficient in an Asian language			1%	2%	2%	3%	5%
58. Proficient in Spanish			6%	8%	9%	12%	18%
59. Proficient in a European language other than Spanish				12%	14%	17%	24%

<b>International Awareness</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
60. Scores of Oregonians on an assessment of basic geography knowledge							
61. Percentage of Oregonians participating in cultural exchanges			X				2X

### **Adult Health**

<b>Health Practices</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
62. Percentage of adults who use vehicle safety restraints consistently			41%	75%	80%	90%	95%
63. Percentage of adults who have normal blood pressure				81%	85%	88%	92%
64. Percentage of adults who maintain a recommended weight-to-height ratio			79%	78%	83%	87%	91%

65. Percentage of adults who exercise aerobically for 20 minutes at least three times a week			54%	53%	65%	75%	90%
66. Percentage of adults who drink alcohol only in moderation			85%	81%	87%	90%	95%
67. Percentage of adults who do not currently smoke tobacco			77%	77%	82%	85%	95%
68. Percentage of adults with good health practices			46%	46%	52%	60%	75%
69. The incidence rate of occupational illness and injury (per 100 full time equivalent employees) per year		11.3	10.1	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.0

Communicable Diseases	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
70. HIV and AIDS:							
a. Annual percentage of HIV cases with an early diagnosis (before symptoms occur)			63%	73%	82%	88%	92%
b. Annual number of HIV cases with an early diagnosis			349	587	↑	stable	↓
c. Annual incidence of AIDS per 100,000 population			9.8	8.4			
71. Sexually transmitted disease rate for adults 20 to 44 years old			52.6	46.4	38	30	15
72. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	12.7	8.3	5.4	4.9	3.7	2.6	1.2
73. Incidence of hepatitis B per 100,000 population	4.4	15.5	20.2	10.3	8.8	7.8	4.9

Premature Mortality	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
74. Years of potential life lost (rate per 1,000 population)		77.5	64.6			53.6	44.5
75. Percentage of adults who abuse drugs							
76. Substance use death rates per 100,000 population annually							
a. Alcohol and drug related automobile death rate		12.5	9.7	7.9	6.5	4.0	0.8
b. Other alcohol and drug related death rate		17.1	18.1	15.3	15.0	12.0	5.0
77. Percentage of deaths which are linked to alcohol or drug use		3.6%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%	1.9%	0.8%
78. Percentage of deaths related to tobacco use			26.2%	26.7%	25%	23%	19%
79. Deaths due to unintentional injuries per 100,000 annually			43.4	34.6	37.9	30.6	21.9

<b>80. Suicide rate per 100,000 annually</b>							
a. Overall	14.5	14.7	16.4	15.7	14.0	12.0	10.0
b. Ages 15-24			17.7	18.8	17.0	10.7	10.4
c. Ages 65+			31.2	26.3	24.0	21.0	19.0
d. African-Americans				9.9			
e. American Indians				10.8			
f. Asians				7.0			
g. Hispanics				7.8			
h. Whites				16.8			
<b>81. Deaths due to AIDS annually</b>		0	206	224	330	477	300

***Equal Opportunity and Social Harmony***

<b>Civic and Occupational Participation (Representation as percentage of community adult population)</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>82. Elected and appointed officials</b>							
a. African-Americans				49%			100%
b. American Indians				91%			100%
c. Asians				22%			100%
d. Hispanics				35%			100%
e. Whites				103%			100%
f. Women				66%			100%
<b>83. Business owners</b>							
a. African-Americans			28%				100%
b. American Indians			11%				100%
c. Asians			66%				100%
d. Hispanics			22%				100%
e. Whites			104%				100%
f. Women			63%				100%

<b>84. Employment in historically under-represented occupations (e.g., management, professions, and technical occupations)</b>							
a. African-Americans		70%	70%				100%
b. American Indians		48%	56%				100%
c. Asians		101%	94%				100%
d. Hispanics		57%	48%				100%
e. Whites		101%	103%				100%
f. Women		81%	97%				100%

<b>Social Harmony in K - 12 Schools</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
85. Percentage of schools that have culturally diverse curricula							
86. Percentage of schools that have conflict resolution curricula							

<b>Social Harmony in the Community</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
87. Hate crimes (reported crimes against people or property motivated by prejudice) per 100,000 Oregonians			12	19.2	5	2	0
a. Type of intolerance							
1. Race			8.2	9.9			0
2. National Origin/Anti-Semitic			2.4	2.3			0
3. Religion			0.4	1.7			0
4. Sexual Orientation			0.9	3.3			0
b. Age of perpetrator							

<b>88. Workplace civil rights complaints per 100,000 population</b>			55.8	71.1			0
a. Age			6.1	10.5			0
b. Disability			4.4	5.5			0
c. Race			7.2	8.4			0
d. National origin			2.5	3.1			0
e. Religion			0.8	0.9			0
f. Sex or sexual harassment			11.9	14.4			0
g. Sexual orientation				0.1			0

<b>Oregon Seniors</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
89. Percentage living independently or with adequate support			95%	95%	96%	97%	98%
90. Percentage who are employed and/or volunteer at least 15 hours per week				12%	17%	20%	25%
91. Percentage living above the poverty level			88%	89%	90%	95%	95%
92. Elder abuse rate per 100,000			226	170			

<b>Oregonians with Mental Illness</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
93. Percentage living in housing of their choice with adequate support			69%	68%			
94. Percentage who are employed			14%	13%			
95. Percentage living above the poverty level							

<b>Oregonians with Developmental Disabilities</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
96. Percentage living in community housing of their choice with adequate support				47%	60%	75%	90%
97. Percentage who are employed				30%	50%	65%	80%

98. Percentage living above the poverty level				5%	15%	25%	50%
---	--	--	--	----	-----	-----	-----

Oregonians with Physical Disabilities	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
99. Percentage living independently with adequate support							
100. Percentage who are employed							
101. Percentage living above the poverty level							

Customer Satisfaction: Percentage of Oregonians who think Oregon is doing a good job at:	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
102. Providing skills to compete in a global economy				17%			
103. Helping individuals and families in need				34%			
104. Providing primary and secondary education				36%			
105. Controlling drug use				18%			

## 5. Benchmarks for Quality of Life

In this chapter, we measure how well Oregonians are retaining and bettering a quality of life characterized by Oregon's special natural environment, vital communities, accessible services, and responsive political and social institutions.

We Oregonians value our quality of life. We are especially keen to retain Oregon's special livability in the face of the great economic, technological, and social changes beginning to overtake Oregon along with the nation and the world. The quality of life in Oregon also gives the state a competitive economic advantage. It helps us retain and attract skilled and productive people to work in and build our economy, especially among knowledge-intensive industries where capable people make a critical difference. Oregon's special qualities, in particular its unspoiled natural beauty, are also an asset to the visitor industry.

Population growth in other western states has tended to create a host of unwanted problems. These include increased pollution, resource depletion, urban sprawl, gridlock, skyrocketing housing prices, rising crime, overloaded public and private support systems, and political and social malaise. As Oregon undergoes population growth and economic diversification, Oregonians must work to retain the quality of life that they value and that gives the state its long-term competitive advantage. This will be one of Oregon's fundamental challenges in the next 20 years.

Oregon's special natural environment, vital communities, and responsive political and social institutions provide an overall quality of life that compares favorably to that of any other state —

and perhaps any other locale in any other country as well. Nonetheless, there are problems and opportunities that need attention.

**Natural environment.** Oregon has been blessed with a natural environment that is beautiful and amazingly varied. Today, this environment remains essentially untrammled by development, relatively unpolluted, and readily accessible to Oregonians and visitors alike. The benchmarks measure how well we are protecting our natural resources.

**Healthy Communities.** Oregonians generally live in attractive, workable, culturally rich communities of all sizes and types. Visitors are often struck by the uncrowded nature of the state and how well the communities function. The benchmarks measure our progress towards maintaining these characteristics include benchmarks for affordable housing, parks, recreation, and transportation.

**Access to child care, health care, education, arts and information.** Fundamental to a health quality of life is access to essential services such as health care and day care throughout the state.

**Political and social institutions.** Oregon's political and social institutions are essentially honest, responsive, and caring. Oregon citizens believe in their politics and government, as evidenced by voter participation rates and the percentage of citizens who are active in public policy issues and organizations. Benchmarks assess these characteristics of vital public health.

## Clean Beautiful Natural Environment

Air	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
1. Percentage of Oregonians living where the air meets government ambient air quality standards	33%	30%	89%	50%	100%	100%	100%
2. Carbon dioxide emissions (million metric tons) as a percentage of 1990 emissions			100%	102%	100%	100%	100%

Water	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
3. Miles of assessed Oregon rivers and streams not meeting government state and federal in-stream water quality standards			1,100	1,100	723	75	0
4. Groundwater:							
a. Total amount							
b. Percentage that is contaminated							
5. Percentage of key rivers and rivers with in-stream water rights meeting in-stream flow needs							
a. Less than 9 months out of the year				35%	30%	26%	21%
b. 9 to 11 months out of the year				25%	28%	33%	36%
c. 12 months out of the year				35%	35%	35%	36%

Land	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
6. Percentage of Oregon agricultural land in 1970 still preserved for agricultural use	100%	100%	96%	95%	95%	94%	94%
7. Percentage of rangelands which are in good or excellent condition				22%	23%	27%	35%

<b>8. Percentage of land with allowable soil loss erosion rates</b>							
a. Cropland		54%		72%	72%	75%	80%
b. Pasture land		92%		95%	95%	95%	96%
c. Forest land		87%		90%	90%	91%	92%
<b>9. Forest land:</b>							
a. Percentage of Oregon forest land in 1970 still preserved for forest use	100%	97%	92%	92%	91%	91%	90%
b. Percentage of Eastern Oregon forests that are healthy (all ownerships)							
<b>10. Percentage of Oregon wetlands in 1990 still preserved as wetlands</b>			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>11. Percentage of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites that are cleaned up or being cleaned up</b>			57%	62%	73%	87%	100%
<b>12. Percentage of high-level radioactive nuclear waste cleaned up at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation</b>				0%	0%	0%	40%
<b>13. Pounds of Oregon municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita per year</b>				1,826	1,800	1,400	1,050

<b>Plants, Fish, and Wildlife</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>14. Percentage of native fish and wildlife that are:</b>							
a. Threatened, endangered, or sensitive				23%	25%	27%	28%
b. Uncertain status				66%	63%	60%	54%
c. Healthy				11%	12%	13%	18%
<b>15. Percentage of native plant species that are:</b>							
a. Threatened, endangered, or sensitive				10%			
b. Uncertain status				7%			
c. Healthy				83%			
<b>16. Percentage of key sub-basins in which wild salmon and steelhead populations are increasing or at target levels</b>	13%	13%	25%		38%	88%	100%

<b>Outdoor Recreation</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
17. Acres of primitive and wilderness public land in Oregon (millions)	15.7	16.1	17.1	17.1			
18. Acres of multi-purpose public land available for recreation in Oregon (millions)	25.8	25.4	24.4	24.4	24.8	24.8	24.8
19. Acres of Oregon parks and protected recreation land per 1,000 Oregonians			157		160	160	160

***Developed Environment Which Is Convenient, Affordable, Accessible, and Environmentally Sensitive***

<b>Community Design</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
20. Percentage of new developments where occupants are within ½ mile of a mix of stores and services, transit, parks, and open spaces							
21. Percentage of existing developments where occupants are within ½ mile of a mix of stores and services, transit, parks, and open spaces							
22. Percentage of development in Oregon per year occurring within urban growth boundaries				89%			
23. Residences per acre within urban growth boundaries							
24. Number of Oregonians (in thousands) with drinking water that does not meet health standards		250	160	75	45	0	0
25. Number of Oregonians (in thousands) with sewage disposal that does not meet government standards			200	143	134	67	0
26. Percentage of total land within the Portland metropolitan area which is open space				20%			
27. Percentage of total land within the Portland metropolitan area preserved as open space				3%			
28. Acres of community parks, designated recreation areas and designated open space per 1,000 Oregonians living in communities			16		18	20	20

<b>Transportation</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
29. Percentage of Oregonians who commute (one-way) within 30 minutes between where they live and where they work			88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
30. Percentage of miles of limited access highways in Oregon metropolitan areas that are not heavily congested during peak hours		93%	65%	66%	60%	60%	60%
31. Access to alternative transportation modes:							
a. Transit hours per capita per year in Oregon metropolitan areas	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
b. Percentage of streets in urban areas that have adequate pedestrian and bicycle facilities							
32. Percentage of Oregonians who commute to and from work during peak hours by means other than a single occupancy vehicle				29%	29%	33%	38%
33. Vehicle miles travelled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas (per year)			7,764	7,957	8,256	8,778	7,848

<b>Housing</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
34. Percentage of Oregon households that can afford the median-priced Oregon home for sale			47%		50%	50%	50%
35. Home Renters: Percentage of Oregon households below median income spending less than 30 percent of their household income on housing (including utilities)							
a. Overall			41%		60%	68%	75%
b. African-Americans							
c. American Indians							
d. Asians							
e. Hispanics							
f. Whites							

36. Home Owners: Percentage of Oregon households below median income spending less than 30 percent of their household income on housing (including utilities)							
a. Overall			49%		73%	84%	92%
b. African-Americans							
c. American Indians							
d. Asians							
e. Hispanics							
f. Whites							
37. Number of Oregonians who were homeless at some time in the last year			30,000	53,000	20,000	10,000	5,000
38. Percentage of families with children with affordable housing							
39. Energy use per dollar of household income (BTU per dollar)			5,298		5,000	4,500	3,500

Access to Facilities	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
40. Percentage of public buildings and facilities accessible to Oregonians with physical disabilities							

Access Between Communities	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
41. Percentage of Access Oregon Highways built to handle traffic at a steady 55 mile-per-hour rate			42%	54%	56%	66%	90%
42. Percentage of Oregonians living in communities with daily scheduled inter-city passenger bus, van, or rail service			92%				
43. Percentage of Oregonians living within 50 miles of an airport with daily scheduled air passenger service			90%		90%	92%	95%

<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
44. Property damage per year in Oregon due to wildfires (millions of 1989 dollars; 5-year rolling average)	\$5.23	\$2.84	\$14.25	\$13.90	\$10.0	\$7.0	\$2.5
45. Structure fire damage per year in Oregon (millions of 1989 dollars; 5-year rolling average)		\$89.42	\$82.44	\$72.52			
46. Percentage of Oregonians living within any local government jurisdiction which has an emergency management program incorporated into its basic governing structure				53%	75%	100%	100%
47. Percentage of Oregonians living within jurisdictions with the capability to respond to a disaster, coordinate multi-jurisdictional resources, and assist communities to recover fully from the effects							

***Communities That Are Safe, Enriching, and Participative, With Access to Essential Services***

<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
48. Index crimes rate per 1,000: Willful murder, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, rape							
a. Overall		64.1	63.1	57.8	44	28	22
b. Urban areas		70.7	70.1	64.3	49	32	24
c. Rural areas		52.1	48.2	44.1	34	22	17
49. Other crimes punishable by statute rate per 1,000 (e.g., negligent homicide, kidnapping, simple assault, forgery, fraud, vandalism, weapon laws, drug and liquor laws, prostitution)							
a. Overall		69.6	80.4	80.5	56	36	28
b. Drug crimes		3.5	5.8	4	4	2.6	2
50. Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year		32	38	49	35	20	10
51. Average rate of reincarceration of paroled offenders within three years of initial release				41%	35%	20%	15%
52. Rate of arrestees who have one or more drugs in their system at time of arrest				30%-60%			
53. Percentage of parole revocations involving substance abuse problems				67%			

54. Number of communities involved in a community-based strategic plan for law enforcement							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Justice	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
55. Time the judicial system takes to resolve cases							
a. Civil cases disposed of in 18 months				95.8%	98%	98%	98%
b. Domestic relations cases disposed of in 9 months				95.2%	98%	98%	98%
c. Felony cases disposed of in 6 months				86.6%	98%	98%	98%
56. Share of index crime arrests relative to share of adult population, by community							
a. African-Americans			9.1	7.2			
b. American Indians			1.4	1.1			
c. Asians			0.5	0.7			
d. Hispanics			1.8	2.6			
e. Whites			0.8	0.8			
57. Share of index crime convictions relative to share of adult population, by community							
a. African-Americans			8.3	7.8			
b. American Indians			1.4	1.3			
c. Asians			0.2	0.7			
d. Hispanics			1.0	1.1			
e. Whites			0.9	0.9			
58. Victimization rates: Homicides (rate per 100,000 community population)		4.3	5.1	4.7			
a. African-Americans		32.0	29.9	35.2			
b. American Indians		17.7	9.6	7.7			
c. Asians		4.9	4.4	4.7			
d. Hispanics		2.1	9.4	9.0			
e. Whites		3.7	4.3	3.8			

<b>59. Victimization rates: Hate crimes (rate per 100,000 population)</b>							
a. African-Americans			361.1	317.0			
b. American Indians			9.6	43.2			
c. Asians			23.7	35.5			
d. Hispanics			45.2	66.9			
e. Whites			5.9	14.1			

<b>Access to Cultural Enrichment</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
60. Number of arts events attended per capita in Oregon per year		1.4	1.7	3.1	2.0	3.0	5.0
61. Rank in per capita arts funding							
a. State funding (out of 56 states and territories)	38th	46th	41st	39th	35th	30th	25th
b. Private funding							
62. Percentage of counties with significant cultural exchange opportunities							
63. Percentage of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria		73%	86%	83%	88%	95%	100%

<b>Sense of Community</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
64. Percentage of eligible Oregonians registered to vote	80%	79%	70%	78%	80%	90%	100%
65. Percentage of eligible Oregonians who vote	62%	61%	58%	62%	65%	75%	85%
66. Oregon's rank among states in percentage of adults who vote		15th	14th		10th	5th	1st
67. Percentage of Oregonians who volunteer at least 50 hours of their time per year to civic, community, or nonprofit activities							
a. All Oregonians				30%	60%	80%	100%
b. Age 18 and under							100%
c. Age 65 and over				31%			100%
d. African-Americans				36%			100%
e. American Indians				32%			100%

f. Asians				29%			100%
g. Hispanics				24%			100%
h. Whites				34%			100%
68. Percentage of Oregonians who understand the Oregon governmental system							
69. Percentage of Oregonians with a positive view of the state				69%			

Access to Health Care	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
70. Percentage of Oregonians with economic access to health care							
a. All Oregonians			84%	85%	99%	100%	100%
b. Children (0-17)			79%	85%	99%	100%	100%
c. African-Americans				84%	99%	100%	100%
d. American Indians				74%	99%	100%	100%
e. Asians				81%	99%	100%	100%
f. Hispanics				67%	99%	100%	100%
g. Whites				86%	99%	100%	100%
71. Percentage of Oregonians with geographic access to health care			94%	94%	96%	98%	99%
72. Percentage of families with a member with a disability who receive in-home support				7%	20%	75%	100%
73. Percentage of injured workers who receive adequate compensation							
74. Percentage of Oregonians with access to public or private treatment for mental or emotional problems							
a. Adults							
b. Children							
75. Percentage of seniors seeking nursing homes who access them							
76. Percentage of people seeking drug and alcohol treatment receive it			90.0%	89.5%	100%	100%	100%

77. Percentage of offenders needing drug and alcohol treatment who receive it				43%	100%	100%	100%
---	--	--	--	-----	------	------	------

Access to Child Care	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
78. Percentage of child care facilities which meet established basic standards			20%	23%	90%	100%	100%
79. Accredited child care facilities as a percent of regulated child care facilities				5.8%	12%	24%	50%
80. Number of identified child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13			13	15	16	20	25
81. Percentage of families for whom child care is affordable				69%			

Customer Satisfaction: Percentage of Oregonians who think Oregon is doing a good job at:	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
82. Protecting natural resource lands				56%			
83. Maintaining clean air and water				65%			
84. Maintaining highways, roads, and bridges				59%			
85. Providing parks and open spaces				86%			
86. Developing mass transit				51%			
87. Developing clean and attractive cities				65%			
88. Providing easy access to work, shops, parks and recreation				67%			
89. Providing economic access to health care				18%			
90. Controlling crime				40%			
91. Making available cultural and entertainment opportunities				69%			

## 6. Benchmarks for the Economy

This chapter measures the state's progress toward a more diversified economy which generates desirable jobs and higher incomes for all Oregonians statewide. At the same time, it measures improvement in the business climate that fosters such an economy.

A prosperous, diverse economy is important for Oregon's future in at least three ways. First, a healthy economy provides job opportunities for individual Oregonians. Second, businesses and individuals working in such an economy provide the revenues which fund schools, recreational and cultural attractions, public facilities, and services. Third, the individual opportunities created by a healthy economy can reduce the rate of unemployment and poverty, reducing the costs of social programs.

The benchmarks capture this vision for the economy:

**Per capita income.** As Oregon develops a work force second to none in the world by the year 2010, our workers' per capita personal incomes should rise as well. We have set a statewide goal of 110 percent of U.S. per capita personal income by 2010, with regional goals of 115 percent in the Portland region and 106 percent in all other regions.

**Regional growth.** The state's employment should reflect statewide economic health. We have set a minimum goal of 53 percent of Oregon's employment outside the Portland region. This goal requires an effort to avert rural decline and to promote economic health in all regions of the state.

**Industry growth and diversification.** Our efforts to diversify Oregon's economy will have the effect of reducing dependence on

individual industries. This will be reflected in the growth of Oregon's targeted industries, which we will monitor in the years ahead, and through a battery of diversification measures. The benchmarks listed here envision an Oregon in which more value is added to the state's natural resources before they are exported.

**A climate that fosters growth and diversification.** To foster an environment for advanced companies that provide well paying jobs, we need to focus on four business climate issues:

- **Contain the cost of doing business.** Control critical costs such as health care and workers compensation, energy rates and service, and environmental cleanup.
- **Maintain Oregon's capacity for expansion and growth.** Ensure availability of land, air, and water resources. Streamline aspects of the permitting process that have not kept pace with the need to help Oregon businesses remain competitive.
- **Provide quality physical and knowledge infrastructure.** Public facilities and services provide the foundations for economic growth. Transportation, water, sewer and other capital intensive facilities are necessary for industry and communities to function. In addition, for the advanced companies we hope to attract here, access to research and information can be equally important.
- **Establish an effective public finance system.** This system should raise sufficient funds to pay for important public services, and should hold taxes overall and taxes for business roughly at national averages.

## Increasing Standard of Living

Real Per Capita Personal Income (1990 dollars)	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>1. Real per capita income as a percentage of U.S. real per capita income</b>							
a. State	96%	99%	90%	92%	95%	100%	110%
b. Portland metro area	109%	112%	101%	104%			
c. North Coast	86%	94%	84%	85%			
d. Southwest	83%	86%	81%	80%			
e. Columbia	95%	101%	85%	86%			
f. Willamette Valley	86%	91%	82%	84%			
g. Central	91%	89%	82%	87%			
h. South Central	92%	90%	80%	79%			
i. Eastern	85%	87%	76%	80%			
<b>2. Income per capita as a percentage of the Oregon overall per capita income among:</b>							
a. African-Americans		68%	61%				100%
b. American Indians		63%	66%				100%
c. Asians		75%	80%				100%
d. Hispanics		58%	52%				100%
e. Whites		102%	103%				100%
<b>3. Female to male ratio of the mean annual earnings of full time workers</b>		55%					
<b>4. Level of real per capita income (1990 State = 100%)</b>							
a. State	76%	96%	100%	104%	115%	127%	140%
b. Portland metro area	86%	108%	112%	117%			
c. North Coast	68%	91%	94%	96%			
d. Southwest	66%	83%	89%	91%			
e. Columbia	75%	97%	94%	98%			
f. Willamette Valley	67%	88%	91%	95%			
g. Central	72%	86%	91%	98%			

h. South Central	73%	87%	89%	90%			
i. Eastern	68%	84%	84%	90%			
5. Percentage of Oregon households with net assets greater than \$10,000							
6. Average annual payroll per worker (all industries, 1990 dollars)		\$22,973	\$21,332	\$21,490	\$26,000	\$29,000	\$33,000

Balanced Distribution of Jobs and Income	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
7. Percentage of Oregonians with incomes above 100% of the Federal poverty level							
a. Overall				91%			100%
b. African-Americans				75%			100%
c. American Indians				79%			100%
d. Asians				84%			100%
e. Hispanics				72%			100%
8. Percentage of Oregonians with incomes above 125% of the Federal poverty level		85%	82%	82%	85%	90%	95%
9. Percentage of Oregonians in the middle income range		43%	44%	43%	47%	50%	55%
10. Percentage of Oregonians employed outside the Portland tri-county area			50%	49%	50%	51%	52%
11. Percentage of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and the Portland tri-county area			27%	26%	26%	26%	26%

Total Employment (minimum goals, in thousands)	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
12. State		1044.6	1209.4	1262.7	1280	1350	1460
a. Portland		520.2	614.4	644.9			
b. North Coast		37.7	42.3	43.7			
c. Southwest		114.6	129.9	130.0			
d. Columbia		38.3	38.1	39.7			

e. Willamette Valley		248.2	283.4	289.3			
f. Central		29.3	39.9	44.3			
g. South Central		27.2	28.7	28.1			
h. Eastern		23.8	24.9	26.0			

### *Diverse and Productive Industry*

Diverse Industry	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
13. Producer Services							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$2890.0	\$3026.9			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$23,459	\$23,650			
14. Forest Products							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$2365.9	\$1999.3			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$26,704	\$25,509			
c. Per worker payroll value added manufacturing (1990 dollars)		\$27,658	\$28,009	\$27,188			
d. Percentage of total employment in value added manufacturing		31%	36%	41%	50%	58%	64%
15. Visitor Industry							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$1373.1	\$1455.4			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$10,849	\$11,441			
c. Total visitor industry expenditures by non-Oregonians (in billions of 1990 dollars)			\$1.23	\$1.44	\$1.91	\$2.26	\$2.63
d. Percentage of visitors who are from another country							
16. High Technology							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$930.7	\$1095.9			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$32,016	\$32,927			
17. Agricultural Products							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$689.7	\$778.8			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$15,473	\$15,318			
c. Per worker payroll value added manufacturing--crops only (1990 dollars)			\$20,466	\$20,166			

d. Percentage of agricultural gross state product in food processing				23%	25%	28%	30%
e. Percentage of employment in value added manufacturing			48.0%	48.1%	50%	55%	60%
18. Environmental Services							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$557.7	\$603.9			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$29,330	\$28,732			
19. Primary and Fabricated Metals							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$643.3	\$594.4			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$29,101	\$28,786			
20. Software							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$248.5	\$262.7			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$35,833	\$35,424			
21. Aerospace							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$115.6	\$117.5			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$29,705	\$29,597			
22. Plastics							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$115.5	\$109.0			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$23,452	\$23,180			
23. Biotechnology							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$137.0	\$107.2			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$26,549	\$24,971			
24. Fisheries							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$46.2	\$42.6			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$18,510	\$16,526			
c. Per worker payroll value added manufacturing			\$13,431	\$12,397			
25. Mining							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$14.6	\$14.8			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$34,818	\$37,158			

<b>26. Film and Video</b>							
a. Total payroll (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$10.4	\$11.5			
b. Per worker payroll (1990 dollars)			\$26,261	\$26,834			
<b>27. Arts Industry</b>							
a. Total income from ticket sales, public and private funding, and grants (in millions of 1990 dollars)			\$42.5	\$49.2			
b. Employment			7,018	6,884			

<b>Small Business</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>28. Small business startups per 1,000 population</b>		2.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5

<b>Productive Employers</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>29. Percentage of companies that adopt high performance work organization practices</b>				6-13%			
<b>30. Percentage of employers who engage in student structured work experience programs</b>				18%			
<b>31. Percentage of employers who engage in formal apprenticeship programs</b>				7%			
<b>32. Percentage of employer payroll dedicated to training and education</b>			1.5%		2.0%	2.5%	3.0%
<b>33. Percentage of employers who offer child care benefits</b>				4%			

<b>Diversification Measures</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>34. Concentration of Oregon's employment in manufacturing relative to the national concentration</b>	89%	91%	101%	100%	95% to 105%	95% to 105%	95% to 105%
<b>35. Percentage of manufacturing employees outside the five largest manufacturing sectors</b>		33%	37%	38%	40%	45%	50%

36. Percentage of professional services exported (imported) relative to total Oregon industry demand			(16%)	(15%)	(10%)	0	5%
37. Percentage of manufactured goods sold outside the U.S.			16.1%	16.4%	20%	25%	30%

### ***Contained Costs of Doing Business***

<b>Workers' Compensation</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
38. Oregon's ranking among states in workers' compensation costs			8th	22nd	20th-25th	20th-25th	20th-25th

<b>Health Care Costs for Businesses</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
39. Oregon's ranking among states in health care costs				28th			
40. Health care costs relative to 1980 costs (inflation adjusted)		\$100	\$115	\$119	\$120	\$120	\$120

<b>Energy Rates and Services</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
41. Oregon's total energy bill as a share of state personal income			10.4%	10.2%	10.0%	9.8%	9.5%
42. Oregon average electricity rates as a percentage of the national average	58%	54%	68%	63%	70%	75%	80%
43. Oregon average industrial electric rates as a percentage of the national average	42%	43%	71%	66%	71%	75%	80%
44. Oregon natural gas rates as a percentage of national average	137%	164%	127%	111%	120%	115%	110%
45. Rates for natural gas transmission and distribution services to industrial customers relative to 1980 rates	48%	100%	41%	34%	32%	30%	25%

### *Maintain Oregon's Capacity for Expansion and Growth*

Land	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
46. Percentage of Oregon industrial acreage identified in comprehensive plans that is actually suitable for development							
a. Portland Area				40%	55%	65%	85%
b. North Coast				10%	55%	70%	80%
c. Southwest				10%	55%	75%	85%
d. Willamette Valley				10%	55%	75%	85%
e. Central				20%	55%	70%	80%
f. Eastern				25%	55%	70%	80%

Water	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
47. Number of river miles not in compliance with government water quality standards and therefore unable to accommodate additional development			1,100	1,100	723	75	0

Air	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
48. Number of areas not in compliance with government ambient air standards and therefore unable to accommodate additional municipal and industrial development	5	7	4	6	0	0	0

Timber	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
49. Percentage of public and private forest land in Oregon available for timber harvest	84%	79%	70%	70%			
50. Amount of timber harvested per year in Oregon (five year rolling average; billions of board feet)	9.1	7.8	8.4	7.33			

<b>Streamlined Permitting</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
51. Percentage of permits issued within the target time period or less:							
a. Air contaminant discharge			66%	58%	100%	100%	100%
b. Wastewater discharge			50%	77%	100%	100%	100%
c. Building							

### *Access to Markets and Information*

<b>Air Transportation</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
52. Number of U.S., Canadian, and Mexican metropolitan areas over 1 million population served by non-stop flights to and from any Oregon commercial airport			18	18	20	23	26
53. Number of international cities of over 1 million population (outside Canada and Mexico) served by direct or non-stop flights to and from any Oregon commercial airport		1	4	5	6	8	11

<b>Ground Transportation</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
54. Backlog of city, county, and state roads and bridges in need of repair and preservation			20%	23%	15%	10%	5%

<b>Marine Transportation</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
55. Portland transpacific container export rates compared to those in Seattle and Tacoma (percent greater or less than)			4%		< 5%	< 5%	< 5%

<b>Telecommunications</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
56. Percentage of Oregon households with single-party, touchtone-capable telephone service		65%	85%	92%	98%	99%	99%

57. Percentage of Oregon telephone lines that can reliably transmit data at medium speed		80%	97%	97%	100%	100%	100%
58. Percentage of Oregon households with personal computers at home who send and receive data and information over telecommunications				10%	20%	50%	75%
59. Percentage of Oregonians with access to high speed- multichannel telecommunications lines				0			

Research and Technology	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
60. Venture capital invested per capita							
61. Oregon's national ranking in federal research and development funding per capita		39th	31st	37th			
62. Oregon's national ranking in private research and development funding per capita			35th				
63. Oregon's ranking in patents issued per capita			10th	14th			

### ***Public Finance and Public Agency Performance***

Taxes	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	2000	2010
64. Taxes per capita as percentage of U.S. taxes per capita							
a. Total taxes		102%	96%		90-100%	90-100%	90-100%
b. Property taxes		136%	136%		< 100%	< 100%	< 100%
c. Sales taxes (e.g., gas tax, motel tax)			24%				
d. Income taxes		165%	134%				
65. Oregon ranking in state and local taxes per capita							
a. Total taxes per capita		15th	19th		20-25th	20-25th	20-25th
b. Property taxes per capita		11th	7th				
c. Sales taxes per capita		50th	50th				
d. Income taxes per capita		6th	8th				
66. Business taxes							

<b>Public Infrastructure Investment</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
67. Real per capita capital outlays for facilities (1990 constant dollars)	\$426	\$525	\$330	\$432	\$597	\$651	\$758

<b>Public Agency Performance</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
68. Percentage of public agencies which are high performance work organizations				6-13%			
69. Percentage of agencies that employ results oriented performance measures							
a. State government				25%	100%	100%	100%
b. Schools							
c. Local government							
70. <i>Financial World Magazine</i> rating (out of 50 states)			17th	6th	1st	1st	1st
71. State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)	AA	AA	AA-	AA-	AA	AAA	AAA

<b>Customer Satisfaction: Percentage of Oregonians who think Oregon is doing a good job at:</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
72. Creating jobs				13%			
73. Keeping jobs				17%			
74. Promoting Oregon to other states				44%			
75. Promoting Oregon to other countries				40%			
76. Providing government services				32%	50%	75%	90%

## Endnotes: Benchmarks for People

### 1. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17

**Explanation:** In supporting a measure of pregnancy among children, benchmark reviewers and the Progress Board felt the measure should be limited to females under 18. Very young mothers, ages 10-14, were included to portray the full range of this problem among young females. The rate for Chinese and Japanese in 1991 was 1.8 per 1,000, and for all other Asians was 16.8 per 1,000. **Rationale:** Pregnancies among teens through 17 years result in poor outcomes for both mother and baby much more often than do pregnancies generally. Consequences may include prenatal and birth complications, difficulty with neonatal care, and infant mortality. These represent huge preventable personal and social costs. **Data source:** *Vital Statistics*, published annually by the Health Division. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

### 2. Birth rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17

**Explanation:** This is the complement to the previous benchmark. **Rationale:** In addition to the risks listed above, mothers who are children face risks of dropping out of school, becoming welfare dependent, and limiting their life options. Their children face a greater risk of impaired development and a poor start in life. **Data source:** *Vital Statistics*, published annually by the Health Division. 1991 data used for 1992 figure.

### 3. Percentage of children 0-17 living above 100% of the federal poverty level

**Explanation:** This is the most widely used poverty standard. Some commenters have suggested including data for a higher threshold of 125% or 180% of the federal level. **Rationale:** This is a general indicator which subsumes other measures of family well being. **Data source:** 1990 Census and the *Oregon Population Survey*, a telephone survey of 3,200 households conducted in 1990 and 1992. Racial and ethnic data for 1992 are based on supplemental samples of approximately 300 households from each community listed.

### 4. Number of children abused or neglected per 1,000 children under 18

**Explanation:** This reflects the number of children who are abused, neglected (physically and mentally), and abandoned per 1,000 children under 18. **Rationale:** Child abuse and neglect is linked to immediate stresses on families, including single parent families, unemployment, and drug and alcohol abuse. It is linked to many social problems in later life, including teen pregnancy, crime, and drug and alcohol abuse. While child abuse and neglect are correlated with spousal abuse, this measure is reported separately because the data are in different form. **Data source:** Children's Services Division, Research Unit. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

**5. Spousal abuse: domestic violence calls per 1,000 households** **Explanation:** This is based on calls to 29 domestic violence program shelters statewide and census data on household size. The calls are not unduplicated: Some calls are from women who have called previously. The case can be made, however, that

domestic violence cases may be underreported using this method of counting calls to domestic violence shelters. **Rationale:** This is a strong measure of family dysfunction, and is strongly correlated with child abuse. Just as abused children often grow up to become child abusers, children who witness abusive spousal relationships frequently adopt such behavior in their adult relationships. **Data source:** Children's Services Division, Research Unit. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

### 6. Percentage of children who are homeless at some time in the past year

**Explanation:** This benchmark uses data from a one night shelter count of all persons in homeless shelters. The one night count is annualized using a factor of 12 (assuming a one-month turnover rate in shelters). A percentage of children is derived using population estimates of children 0-17. **Rationale:** Homeless children face greater risks in virtually every aspect of their lives, ranging from family stress and instability to lack of access to health resources. **Data source:** Oregon Shelter Network, One Night Shelter Counts. Population estimates are from the Center for Population and Statistics, Portland State University. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

### 7. Of children born outside of marriage, the percentage who have legal paternity established in a given year

**Explanation:** This measures the percentage of children who were born outside of marriage who have paternity established in a given year. It counts all children from ages 0 to 17. There are other less formal ways to establish paternity (e.g. father of the child signs the birth certificate), but currently there is no way to combine the two sources into one benchmark. **Rationale:** This is a surrogate measure for parental responsibility. Once paternity is established, court ordered child support can be instated. **Data source:** Department of Justice, Support Enforcement Division.

### 8. Percent of current court ordered child support paid to single parent families

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the percentage of current court ordered support which is actually paid to those who request it. **Rationale:** When children living in single parent households are denied financial support from absent parents, they are more likely to be living below the poverty level. Because the service from the Support Enforcement Division (the source of this data) is free, it is assumed that nearly all families who need child support services are counted. **Data source:** Department of Justice, Support Enforcement Division. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

### 9. Percentage of babies whose mothers received adequate prenatal care (beginning in the third trimester)

**Explanation:** This is a more stringent standard than the 1990 benchmark, and the historic data have been adjusted. **Rationale:** Inadequate prenatal care is associated with increased incidence of low birthweight and infant mortality. The Institute of

Medicine and the American Academy of Pediatrics both estimate that each dollar spent on prenatal care prevents the need to spend \$2 to \$10 on high technology care for low birthweight babies. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, Health Division. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

**10. Percentage of healthy birthweight babies**

*Explanation:* This is the converse of low birthweight babies, those full-term babies which weigh less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). *Rationale:* Low birthweight is the most important determinant of infant mortality. In addition, low birthweight babies who survive bear an increased risk of birth defects, mental retardation, many other physical ailments, and child abuse and neglect. Oregon ranks among the ten best states in low incidence of low birthweight babies, both overall and for white, African-American, and non-white communities. However, the overall rate of low birthweight babies in Oregon is projected to increase to 5.6% by 2000 absent new concerted initiatives. Benchmarks proposed here would require such initiatives. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, Health Division. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

**11. Percentage of infants whose mothers who did not use:**

**a. illicit drugs during pregnancy**

*Explanation:* This measures maternal use of illicit drugs at any time during pregnancy. *Rationale:* Drug exposure puts babies at greater risk of complications during pregnancy and correlates with low birthweights and exposure to AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. Babies in drug abusing families face greater risks of health, inadequate nutrition, and abuse and neglect. *Data source:* An estimate supplied by the Health Division, based on studies at hospitals in Oregon and nationwide. Future data for this benchmark will be gathered by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs.

**b. alcohol during pregnancy (self-reported by mother)**

*Explanation:* This measures mothers' self-reported alcohol use during pregnancy. A November 1989 study found a nearly 7% rate. Both measures likely underestimate alcohol use during pregnancy, however. National figures suggest alcohol use during pregnancy may be several times higher, between 25% and 33%. *Rationale:* In the extreme, significant use of alcohol is associated with fetal alcohol syndrome, which includes a wide variety of abnormalities. As little as two drinks per day during early pregnancy may be associated with recognizable, though milder, abnormalities in a significant share of exposed infants. There is no known safe lower threshold of alcohol use during pregnancy. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, Health Division. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure. Future data for this benchmark will be gathered by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs.

**c. tobacco during pregnancy (self-reported by mother)**

*Explanation:* Twenty-four percent of pregnant women use tobacco according to reports accompanying birth certificates. Oregon Health Division analysis suggests tobacco use may also be underreported. It is notable that over 55% of smoking mothers report using less than 1/2 pack of cigarettes per day. *Rationale:* Tobacco use is associated with low birthweight infants and the complications arising from

low birthweight. As with alcohol, there is no known lower threshold of safe tobacco use during pregnancy. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, Health Division. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

**12. Rate per 1,000 childbearing women who test positive for HIV at birth**

*Explanation:* This indicator measures the annual incidence of HIV among women who give birth. Goals reflect an a significant reduction from estimated incidence without a strong public health response. *Rationale:* This measure will provide information on the incidence of HIV for a significant part of Oregon's population. It will add important information on the incidence of HIV. *Data source:* Data and estimates of future annual numbers of cases are provided by the Health Division.

**13. Infant mortality rate per 1,000, by racial and ethnic group**

*Explanation:* This is a fundamental health statistic which all states and most countries keep. Oregon's infant mortality rate is lower than the U.S. average but significantly higher than Japan's rate of 5 per 1,000, which has been used to set Oregon's benchmark for 2010. Oregon's overall infant mortality rate is significantly affected by its Sudden Infant Death Syndrome rate (3.9 per 100,000), which is among the highest in the nation. Statistically significant infant mortality rates for racial/ethnic groups are based on three years averages. *Rationale:* This is a fundamental measure of health. It is associated with adequacy of prenatal care, birthweight, mother's age, and mother's educational attainment. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, published annually by the Health Division. Overall mortality figure is based on previous year data.

**14. Percentage of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the percentage young children who have received a set of recommended immunizations on schedule. *Rationale:* Immunization is an effective way to reduce health risks among young children. It is also an indicator of the care and attention parents pay their children. *Data source:* The Oregon Department of Education gathers this data retrospectively for all children entering kindergarten.

**15. Percentage of children kindergarten teachers believe are prepared to participate successfully in school**

*Explanation:* This indicator is based on the inverse measure, the percentage of children kindergarten teachers believe are not ready to participate successfully, taken from a national survey. The national figure is 65%. *Rationale:* Kindergarten is the first educational system outside the home shared by virtually all children. Kindergarten teachers' evaluation, is an important first indicator of early childhood preparation for school years. *Data source:* The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, National Survey of Kindergarten Teachers, 1991.

**16. Percentage of children entering kindergarten meeting specific developmental standards for their age**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of whether Oregon five-year-olds are thriving. *Rationale:* This measure will assess early childhood development in a variety of areas. The benchmark is fundamentally different in purpose and use from case-by-

case preschool screening. It will be based on an anonymous survey of 1,000 to 1,500 Oregon school children and will measure how well Oregon youngsters are doing *as a whole*. It will not be used to make judgments or decisions about specific children. *Data source*: This data will be gathered in the spring of 1992 through a survey sponsored by the Oregon Department of Education, the Progress Board, and Children First for Oregon.

### 17-21. Student Skills: Percentage of Students Who Achieve Basic Established Skill Levels

- a. Third grade
- b. Fifth grade
- c. Eighth grade
- d. Eleventh grade

*Explanation*: These indicators measure the skills of Oregon students in a variety of subjects as they proceed through school. They will be adjusted to reflect changes in assessment and definitions of educational attainment under House Bill 3565, including Certificates of Initial and Advanced Mastery, as they are implemented. Students proficient in English and math are making satisfactory progress and are well prepared for the next grade level in school. Composite English and math proficiency is proficiency in both subjects. Students proficient in writing have scored three on a five point scale in the Department of Education statewide assessment. Composite writing proficiency is an average score of three on the three writing traits. *Rationale*: These measures focus on the *results* of the education process: the knowledge and capabilities of students themselves at different grade levels. *Data source*: Oregon Statewide Assessment, Department of Education data for 1990 and 1992 are from the 1990-91 and 1991-92 school years, respectively. On a rotating basis all students in grades 3, 5, 8, and 11 will be tested each spring in language arts (1991), mathematics and health (1992), science and physical education (1993), and social studies, art, and music (1994).

### 22. Percentage of high school graduates proficient in at least one language other than English (overall and learned in school)

*Explanation*: Data for non-English language proficiency is not directly available. A 1987 Department of Education study, Foreign Languages in Oregon Schools, reported 8% of High school juniors and seniors had enrolled in second-year language classes. Standards of language proficiency and corresponding measures may need to be developed, but they will involve considerable cost. *Rationale*: Increasing international trade and growing diversity within Oregon require better understanding of different peoples and cultures. Language proficiency is regarded as an indicator of these attributes. *Data source*: Not currently available.

### 23. Ranking on national assessments

- a. Fourth grade
- b. Eighth grade
- c. Twelfth grade

*Explanation*: The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is collecting comparative assessment data for a variety of subjects over time. *Rationale*: These benchmarks are preferable to Oregon's Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) rank, which is limited to a self-selected group of college-bound students.

*Data source*: Eighth grade data is reported in *The STATE of Mathematics Achievement*, June 1991, prepared by the Educational Testing Service, for NAEP. This is available through the National Center for Education Statistics. Both national and international comparisons can be made by using test items from international assessments in Oregon's instruments.

### 24. Ranking on assessments for economically disadvantaged urban schools

*Explanation*: This indicator compares performance of these school districts in Oregon to similar districts in other states. *Rationale*: This is an important indicator of achievement and life opportunities for students most at risk in an era of suburbanization and economic change. *Data source*: This data is from the NAEP eighth grade mathematics assessment, cited above.

### 25. Ranking on international reading, math, and science assessments

See the note to national assessment benchmark, above.

### 26. Percentage of baccalaureate graduates who achieve established skill levels

*Explanation*: The State System of Higher Education is currently seeking to identify an instrument to capture this measure.

### 27. Percentage of higher education graduates proficient in a language other than English

*Explanation*: While not currently gathered, this data is an important indicator of how well graduates are prepared to live and work in a global society.

### 28. Percentage of students, graduates, and employers who are satisfied with their experience with higher education

*Explanation*: As part of its commitment to assessment, higher education is investigating instruments to measure student satisfaction, the satisfaction of employers of those students and other stakeholders.

### 29. Percentage of students free of involvement with alcohol in the previous month

- a. Eighth grade
- b. Eleventh grade

*Explanation*: This measures the percentage of eighth and eleventh grade students who say they have not used alcohol in the last month. *Rationale*: Use of alcohol, illicit drugs, and tobacco are linked with many poor outcomes, including increased incidence of drug dependence, increased property crime, and a variety of health risks. *Data source*: This information is collected in the *Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey*, conducted in even numbered years for the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs. All figures are reported from the year the survey was conducted.

### 30. Percentage of students free of involvement with illicit drugs in the previous month

- a. Eighth grade
  - b. Eleventh grade
- See note 29.

**31. Percentage of students free of involvement with tobacco in the previous month**

- a. Eighth grade
  - b. Eleventh grade
- See note 29.*

**32. Sexually transmitted disease rate per 10,000 Oregonians ages 10-19**

*Explanation:* This benchmark includes gonorrhea, chlamydia, and primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis. It is reported as rate per 10,000. *Rationale:* This information is important both in its own right and as an indicator of risk for the spread of HIV/AIDS into this population. *Data source:* Oregon Health Division, Center for Health Statistics.

**33. Percentage of students who carry weapons to school**

*Rationale:* School safety is an increasingly important issue, and is addressed in goal six of the National Education Goals. In addition, this is an indirect indicator of gang affiliation. *Data source:* This data will be added to the annual Youth Risk Behavior Survey, conducted by the Health Division.

**34. Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who exercise aerobically at least three time per week**

*Explanation:* This benchmark will be based on norms established by the National Children and Youth Fitness Studies I and II by the U.S Public Health Service. *Rationale:* Risk of cardiovascular disease depends significantly on exercise, together with diet and tobacco use. Health related fitness depends significantly upon aerobic exercise. *Data source:* The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, conducted annually by the Health Division. The Department of Education assessed student in grades 3, 5, 8, and 11 in health education in 1992 and will assess students in the same grades in physical education in 1994.

**Current Transitions from Secondary Education**

*Explanation:* This group of benchmarks measures the attainment of students presently going through secondary schools. For the three post-secondary measures, it is difficult to establish which age group of Oregonians should serve as the base to calculate a rate of attainment. It is also generally difficult to establish measures of post-secondary attainment and achievement. Nevertheless, these measures are important because the skill attainment of these students, and especially that of non-college-bound youth, is critical to our future.

**35. Percentage of high school students with significant involvement in professional technical education and entrepreneurial programs**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the percentage of 11th and 12th grade students who are enrolled in the equivalent of at least three class periods per day for 36 weeks. *Rationale:* Students who do not go on to baccalaureate programs face the greatest change in Oregon's economic transition, yet historically and comparatively we have done little to prepare them for life beyond high school. These benchmarks measure the Oregon's success connecting youth not bound for baccalaureate programs with meaningful, realistic opportunities, and helping them become more self-sufficient. *Data source:* Professional Technical Education

Division, Department of Education.

**36. Percentage of high school students enrolled in structured work experience programs**

*Explanation:* This indicator measures the percentage of 11th and 12th grade students in professional technical education structured work experience programs. *Rationale and Data source:* see preceding note.

**37. Percentage of disabled high school students moving directly from high school to competitive or supported employment**

*Explanation:* This the transition of disabled students from school into the workplace. *Rationale:* Full or partial self-sufficiency is an important goal for many disabled students, but currently few become employed in any capacity after completing high school. *Data source:* Data is gathered on all disabled students by the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Services Division and the DD Council.

**38. High school graduation rate**

*Explanation:* This benchmark includes only those high school graduates counted by the Department of Education. Those who achieve high school equivalency certification in other ways are documented in the benchmark, below, which measures the completion rate in the population of all Oregonians at least 25 years old. *Rationale:* Opportunities are especially bleak for young Oregonians who drop out of high school. A national study shows that among the change in real earnings of males 20 to 24 years old between 1973 and 1986, the wages of high school dropouts plunged 42%. *Data source:* Department of Education, *Dropout Rates in Oregon High Schools.*

**Profile of 25 Year-Olds**

- 39. Percentage of 25-year-olds with a high school or equivalent degree**
- 40. Percentage of 25-year-olds with a certificate granted in non-baccalaureate education and training programs (associate degree or journey person card)**
- 41. Percentage of 25-year-olds with baccalaureate degrees**
- 42. Percentage of 25-year-olds who have had a meaningful experience abroad**

*Explanation:* This set of benchmarks measures what percentage Oregonians have received significant post-secondary education, training, or experience by this point. *Rationale:* These benchmarks are indicators of Oregonians' attainment of a range of skills for self-sufficiency and development through education, training, or life experience following secondary education. *Data source:* Educational attainment data is available through the *Oregon Population Survey, a telephone survey of 3,200 households conducted in 1990 and 1992. Data for the last benchmark will also be gathered by survey.*

**Adult Formal Education Attainment**

- 43. Completed of high school or an equivalent program**
- 44. Completed at least one year of post-secondary education or training**
- 45. Completed an associate degree in professional-technical education**
- 46. Completed a baccalaureate degree**
- 47. Completed a post-baccalaureate degree**

**48. Completed a certified apprenticeship program**

*Explanation:* All benchmarks are measured for the population of Oregonians at least 25 years old. The high school completion, one year of post-secondary education or training, baccalaureate, and post-baccalaureate measures are nested; each is a prerequisite for the next level of education. High school attainment includes GED and equivalent programs. The professional technical associate degree benchmark measures educational attainment in specific programs. *Rationale:* Well over 75% of Oregon's work force in the year 2000 is currently at work. Not only will new jobs require higher average skill levels, skill levels in current jobs will also rise. *Data source:* *The Oregon Population Survey*, a telephone survey of 3,200 households conducted in 1990 and 1992. Racial and ethnic data for 1992 is based on supplemental samples of approximately 300 households from each community listed. The Office of Community College Services and the Department of Education Professional Technical Education Division will identify programs to include in the professional-technical education measure.

**49. Percentage of firms training over 50% of their work force 20 hours or more annually in work skills or work processes**

*Explanation:* This measure changes a previous benchmark designed to measure the overall activity of employers in training and educating their employees. *Rationale:* The *Oregon Employer Survey* revealed several problems with the original benchmark. The data for this study was collected from employers, and analysis of types of training revealed safety training predominates in many occupations. Participants in the November 1992 Human Investment Partnership benchmarks conference recommended that future surveys focus on training other than safety that leads to enhanced work skills. *Data source:* *The Oregon Employer Survey: A Study of Worker Training and Work Organization*, Oregon Economic Development Department, 1992.

**50. Percentage of employer payroll dedicated to training and education**

*Explanation:* U.S. employers spend an amount equal to approximately 1.5% of payroll on upgrading the skills of their current workers. By contrast, employers in northern European countries spend approximately 3%. *Rationale:* Continued employer investment in worker development bolsters competitiveness and productivity. As a consequence, it will also help prevent or reduce worker displacement. *Data source:* An estimate based on national data. Oregon data will be gathered by the Economic Development Department.

**51. Percentage of displaced workers: a. reemployed within 24 months and earning at least 90% of previous income**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures reemployment of displaced workers, including retraining where needed. *Rationale:* This is a critical measure of how well Oregon responds to the needs of Oregonians most immediately affected by economic change. Our ability to retrain and reemploy workers will become more important over time, as Oregonians change jobs more frequently than in the past. *Data source:* This data is available from Employment Division Unemployment Insurance records, based on earnings 24 months after layoff.

**51. Percentage of displaced workers: b. actively engaged in job retraining or education programs**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which displaced workers are taking part in a variety of retraining programs. *Rationale:* This measure of the preparation of Oregonians for reemployment is the complement to the preceding benchmark. *Data source:* Data is not currently available.

**English Literacy Skills**

**52. Prose literacy**

**53. Document literacy**

**54. Quantitative literacy**

*Explanation:* These benchmarks are indicators of the functional literacy skills in English of adult Oregonians, ages 16-65. They measure adult ability to answer questions of various degrees of difficulty regarding information in text (newspaper articles, warranties) and other documents (advertisements, graphs, pay slips, bus schedules, menus, unit pricing information.) *Rationale:* Workers need a broad variety of attributes that contribute to work success (for example, positive attitude toward work, ability to learn, listening skills, ability to work with others.) *Data source:* This information was collected in 1990 in a statewide survey authorized by the Oregon Legislature. The survey instrument was developed by the Educational Testing Service and the U.S. Department of Labor for a concurrent nationwide functional literacy study. Similar studies of the literacy of America's adults were conducted in 1992, and comparable data will be available from about 12 other states. Adult literacy studies will be conducted at the national level approximately every four years.

**55. Information/technology literacy**

*Explanation:* This benchmark was suggested by several commenters. It will measure adult competence in a range of computer and related skills. *Data source:* Data remain to be developed.

**Multilingual Skills** Percentage of Oregon adults who are:

**56. Proficient in more than one language**

**57. Proficient in an Asian language**

**58. Proficient in Spanish**

**59. Proficient in a European language other than Spanish**

*Explanation:* These benchmarks document Oregonians' self-reported proficiencies in languages other than English. The survey question asked only about proficiency in a language other than English, not about proficiency in English as a second language. *Rationale:* These measures are surrogates for broader cultural awareness and understanding. They also are significant measures of the increasing diversity among Oregonians. *Data source:* *The Oregon Population Survey*, a telephone survey of 3,200 households conducted in 1990 and 1992.

**60. Scores of Oregonians on an assessment of basic geography knowledge**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of international knowledge of geography. *Rationale:* This is an indicator of Oregonians' awareness and understanding of a broader cultural understanding. *Data source:* Data for this benchmark is not currently available, and would likely require significant effort and expense to

gather.

**61. Percentage of Oregonians participating in cultural exchanges**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of actual contact with people from other cultures. *Data source:* Further research is required. This information is not currently gathered, but should not require significant effort or expense to obtain. It may be available through a survey. Another alternative is to identify Oregonians participating in specific exchange programs. This may be prohibitive, however, given the variety and diffusion of these programs.

**Health Practices (percentages of adults who practice a list of certain behaviors related to health)**

*Rationale:* These benchmarks are not measures of health per se, but rather measure of practices which contribute to good health. For example, cigarette smoking is the leading preventable cause of death in Oregon. *Data source:* The Health Division gathers this data annually as part of the national Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) program coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The 1990 benchmark figures are taken from the 1989 survey. Comparison with other states is possible.

**62. Percentage of adults who use vehicle safety restraints consistently**

*Explanation:* This is the percentage of adults who say they always use seat belts. Comparative national studies show that self-reported use of restraints exceeds observed use of restraints by about 8%. Oregon's recent passage of a ballot measure requiring use of vehicle safety restraints is expected to greatly increase their use.

**63. Percentage of adults who have normal blood pressure**

*Explanation:* This is the number of persons who have never been told they have high blood pressure.

**64. Percentage of adults who maintain a recommended weight-to-height ratio**

*Explanation:* The CDC publishes this data using a body mass index (BMI). The BMI is a ratio of weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. The ratio for overweight females is 27.3 or greater, and for males 27.8 or greater.

**65. Percentage of adults who exercise aerobically for 20 minutes at least three times a week**

*Explanation:* Aerobic exercise is important to maintaining a healthy metabolism, and improves many body functions.

**66. Percentage of adults who drink alcohol only in moderation**

*Explanation:* 30 or fewer drinks per month, and no more than five on any occasion.

**67. Percentage of adults who do not currently smoke tobacco**

*Explanation:* This figure does not include smokeless tobacco, due to incompatibility of data.

**68. Percentage of adults with good health practices**

*Explanation:* This is the composite measure of the above health behaviors. A person has "good" health practices if they: (1) do not smoke, and (2) practice four out of the five other behaviors.

**69. The incidence rate of occupational illness and injury (per 100 full time equivalent employees per year)**

*Explanation:* This reflects the number of injuries or illnesses including those which result in lost work days and those that do not. The data only reflects private sector incidence rates. *Rationale:* The soundness of Oregon's workplaces is important to continuing individual self-sufficiency and well-being, as well as productivity. *Data source:* Department of Insurance and Finance, Occupational Safety and Health Survey.

**70. HIV and AIDS**

**a. Annual percentage of HIV cases with an early diagnosis (before symptoms arise)**

*Explanation:* This measures the proportion of HIV cases which are diagnosed before the onset of symptoms. *Rationale:* It is impossible to learn the incidence of HIV in the population. The Health Division recommended this and the following benchmarks to frame this issue. If we persuade those at risk to be tested before they notice symptoms, we can reduce both the number of people exposed to the virus, and the greater health costs associated with treating later diagnosed HIV cases. *Data source:* Health Division.

**b. Annual number of HIV cases with an early diagnosis**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of the number of HIV cases which are diagnosed before onset of symptoms. *Rationale:* This should be read together with the preceding benchmark as an indicator of our control of the HIV epidemic. If the number of early diagnosis HIV cases can be stabilized and then reduced at the same time they make up an increasing share of all HIV cases diagnosed, it is very likely that overall HIV incidence is dropping. *Data source:* Health Division.

**c. Annual incidence of AIDS per 100,000 population**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the rate at which new AIDS cases are occurring. *Rationale:* Unlike HIV, which may not show symptoms for years after infection, AIDS cases involve significant illnesses, and are readily documented. This indicator will measure both our ability to control the AIDS epidemic and our ability to forestall development of AIDS in those who are HIV+. *Data source:* Health Division.

**71. Sexually transmitted disease rate for adults 20-44 years old**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the incidence of gonorrhea, syphilis, and chlamydia among the adult age group primarily at risk. *Rationale:* These diseases are among the most common seen in all types of primary care settings. Reducing the incidence of these infections would help prevent pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility, and would improve the health status of newborns. In addition, reduction in these diseases would also reduce the incidence of HIV infections. *Data source:* Health Division.

**72. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of a serious but treatable communicable disease. *Rationale:* The spread of tuberculosis is associated with prolonged close exposure in crowded conditions, often among those with poor general health. This benchmark is also a measure of the effectiveness of our public health programs and of the access of the poor to medical care to prevent this from becoming an active, communicable disease. *Data source:* Health Division.

**73. Incidence of hepatitis B per 100,000 population**

*Explanation:* This benchmark also measures a serious but treatable communicable disease. *Rationale:* Hepatitis B becomes chronic in about 10 percent of those who contract it, and fatal in about a quarter of chronic cases. It is a constant source of infection in both cases. *Data source:* Health Division.

**74. Years of potential life lost (rate per 1,000 population)**

*Explanation:* This benchmark is a measure of years of productive life lost due to death before age 70. *Rationale:* This is a broad measure of those causes of death which primarily affect younger Oregonians. Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death among Oregonians between 1 and 44 years old. AIDS is a rapidly growing cause of years of potential life lost, and is currently the sixth leading cause. *Data source:* Health Division. This data is age weighted to present consistent indicator over time.

**75. Percentage of adults who abuse drugs**

*Data source:* Office of Drug and Alcohol Programs will conduct a thirty month survey which will provide data for this benchmark. The survey will begin in early 1993.

**76. Substance use death rates per 100,000 population annually**

**a. Alcohol and drug related automobile death rate**

*Explanation:* *Health Objectives for the Year 2000* reports that, since 1980, about half of all victims of motor vehicle accidents had alcohol detected in their blood, and the great majority were above the legal level of impairment. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Transportation, Fatal Accident Reporting System. To date, this figure includes only alcohol related deaths. Future data will include drug related deaths. This number tracks but is smaller than the true rate. It does not include deaths caused by an auto accident but which occur, e.g., several days later.

**b. Other alcohol and drug related death rate per 100,000 annually**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of deaths from alcohol and drug related causes other than auto accidents. *Rationale:* Alcohol and drugs are significant avoidable causes of death in Oregon, and contribute to a variety of other causes of death, including heart disease, cancer, and digestive diseases. *Data source:* *Alcohol and Drugs in Oregon, 1989*, and *Vital Statistics*, Health Division.

**77. Percentage of deaths which are linked to alcohol and drug use**

*Explanation:* This measure is the sum of the two previous benchmarks, divided by the crude death rate. *Rationale:* This measure places alcohol and drug related deaths in a broader context. It also contrasts them with the following benchmark

tracking tobacco related deaths. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, Health Division. Goals for future years are based on a crude death rate of 860 per 100,000.

**78. Percentage of deaths which are related to tobacco use**

*Rationale:* This is a measure of the role of tobacco as a contributor to deaths of Oregonians. The median age at death for tobacco users is nine years less than for nonsmokers. *Data source:* *Tobacco and Oregonians: A Legacy of Illness and Death*, Health Division, 1992. Data are taken from death certificates, and represent the proportion for which medical examiners answered 'yes' or 'probably' to the question, 'Did tobacco use contribute to the death?'

**79. Deaths due to unintentional injuries, per 100,000 population annually**

*Rationale:* This is the leading cause of death among Oregonians between 1 and 44 years old. Changing behaviors (e.g., seat belt use), improved safety design and other actions can significantly reduce this rate. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, Health Division.

**80. Suicide rate per 100,000 annually**

*Explanation:* The rates reported for racial/ethnic groups are a four year average (1988-1991). *Rationale:* Oregon's suicide rate is among the highest in the nation, and the national rate is 12.3. The age groups reported show significantly higher levels than the general rate. Also, the rate of young adults committing suicides has risen significantly in recent decades. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, Health Division.

**81. Deaths due to AIDS annually**

*Explanation:* This measure was chosen as a well documented indicator. *Rationale:* Program response to meet the proposed goals includes, as the primary prevention measure, stopping the spread of HIV. Improved treatment of persons with HIV and with AIDS will also help reduce this figure. *Data source:* *Vital Statistics*, Health Division.

**Equal Opportunity and Social Harmony**

Note: These benchmarks reflect the Progress Board's commitment to measure the degree to which all of Oregon's people are participating in the state's social and economic well being. In addition, many other measures are reported for specific communities throughout the report. In measuring benchmarks in the future, whenever possible and appropriate, the Board will attempt to assess the progress and participation of Oregon's citizens by race, gender, and disability.

**Civic and Occupational Participation (representation as a percentage of adult community population)**

*Explanation:* These benchmarks are broad measures of the degree to which all Oregonians participate in economic and civic opportunities in Oregon. Each benchmark in this section will be reported in percentage terms as the group's share of the indicator population relative to its share of the total Oregon adult population. For example, the Hispanic percentage of Oregon elected and appointed officials relative to Hispanic percentage of the adult Oregon population. Our goal is that Oregon achieve equitable representation in these areas -- that a group's share of

businesses, elected and appointed officials, and employment would roughly parallel the group's adult population. In other words, the above percentage will be 100%.

**82. Elected and appointed officials**

*Explanation:* This measure includes elected officials and those they appoint directly. *Rationale:* This is a measure of inclusion of Oregonians in important public policy decision making roles. *Data source:* Office of Affirmative Action Survey.

**83. Successful business ownership**

*Explanation:* This data is reported as the number of registered minority-owned businesses. *Rationale:* Business ownership has been a fundamental step to higher living standards for generations of Americans. It is also linked to community health and to participation in a variety of civic roles. *Data source:* Office of Minority, Women, and Emerging Small Business, based on the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, 1987 Census of Women, and the 1987 Economic Census on Minority Owned Business.

**84. Employment in historically underrepresented occupations**

*Explanation:* These include management, professions, and technical occupations. *Rationale:* Much more than business ownership, this benchmark measures inclusion rather than independent actions of underrepresented groups. *Data source:* Census of Population and Housing.

**85. Percentage of schools that have culturally diverse curricula** *Explanation:* Information is not currently collected for this benchmark and the one which follows, and its availability is uncertain. The Department of Education is in a position to collect this information through standardization visits to all public schools in Oregon, now conducted on a six-year rotation.

**86. Percentage of schools that have conflict resolution curricula**

See preceding benchmark.

**87. Hate crimes -- reported crimes against people or property motivated by prejudice per 100,000 Oregonians**

- a. Type of intolerance
- b. Age of perpetrator

*Explanation:* This measure reports prejudicial acts associated with crimes. *Rationale:* Hate crimes is a fundamental measure of Oregonians' abilities to live peaceably together. It will become increasingly important, and will be an increasing challenge as Oregon becomes more diverse. *Data source:* The Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), *Semi-Annual Report of Criminal Offenses in Oregon Motivated by Prejudice*. Age of perpetrator is not currently gathered, and will be available only for some of these crimes. The Board recommends gathering data on prejudicial acts through survey, both to capture acts of prejudicial not associated with crime and to learn the age and other characteristics of perpetrators.

**88. Workplace civil rights complaints per 100,000 population**

*Rationale:* This is a broad-based measure of acceptance of diversity in the

workplace. *Data source:* Bureau of Labor and Industries.

**Seniors**

**89. Percentage living independently or with adequate support**

*Explanation:* This measure includes several types of assisted living alternatives. *Rationale:* The ability to live independently is a fundamental issue of dignity and choice to Oregon seniors. *Data source:* Senior and Disabled Services Division.

**90. Percentage who are employed and/or who volunteer at least 15 hours per week**

*Rationale:* This benchmark reflects the variety of seniors' choices in activity, which include various combinations of employment, volunteer work, and leisure pursuits. It is also a measure of seniors' connection to their communities. *Data source:* *The Oregon Population Survey*, a telephone survey of 3,200 households conducted in 1990 and 1992.

**91. Percentage living above the poverty level**

*Explanation:* This standard for this measure is 100% of the federal poverty level. *Rationale:* This is an important measure of seniors' well-being, and will become more important as more Oregonians live longer. *Data source:* *The Oregon Population Survey*, a telephone survey of 3,200 households conducted in 1990 and 1992.

**92. Elder abuse rate per 100,000**

*Explanation:* This measure includes substantiated and partially substantiated complaints. *Rationale:* This is a measure both of senior care facility conditions and home life of seniors. *Data source:* These data estimated from reports to the Senior and Disabled Services Division.

**Oregonians with Mental Illness**

**93. Percentage living in housing of their choice with adequate support**

*Explanation:* The data presented are a surrogate for the benchmark. It measures the percentage of seriously or chronically mentally ill persons who do not live in institutions, group homes, and half of those living with parents or relatives. Seriously and chronically mentally ill persons require more intensive services. As data collection improves, we will be able to track this benchmark directly. *Rationale:* Providers of mental health services are moving toward a customer based provision of services. This benchmark intends to measure the extent to which persons with mental illness choose their own living arrangements and have enough support to maintain their chosen life style. *Data source:* Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division, Program Analysis Section.

**94. Percentage who are employed**

*Explanation:* Again, this is a surrogate measure. It is the percentage of seriously and chronically ill who are employed 15 hours a week or more. *Rationale:* Employment is one step toward independence, and even if a person able to work for short amounts a week, it can be just as rewarding as full time employment. In the future this benchmark will measure those with mental illness who are employed for any amount of time per week. *Data source:* Mental Health and

Developmental Disability Services Division, Program Analysis Section.

**95. Percentage living above the poverty level**

*Explanation:* Currently there is no source for this data. Modification of data collection systems should improve our ability to collect this information.

**Oregonians with Developmental Disabilities**

**95. Percentage living in community housing of their choice with adequate support**

*Explanation:* This measures the percentage of persons with developmental disabilities who live in community settings of five persons or less, out of a universe of all persons with developmental disabilities living in foster care, institutions, group homes, and other care. *Rationale:* Providers of developmental disability services are moving toward a customer based provision of services. This benchmark intends to measure the extent to which persons with developmental disabilities have living arrangements in smaller settings have enough support to stay there. *Data source:* Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Department, Developmental Disabilities Section.

**97. Percentage who are employed**

*Explanation:* This measures the percentage of persons with developmental disabilities who are working in integrated or paid private employment for any number of hours a week. It does not include sheltered employment, where only developmentally disabled persons work. *Rationale:* Employment is a step towards independence. Working even short amounts a week can be just as rewarding as full-time employment. *Data source:* Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Department, Developmental Disabilities Section. Data from the 1992

*Oregon Population Survey* indicate 34 percent of this group was employed.

**98. Percentage living above the poverty level**

*Rationale:* Most developmentally disabled persons are below the poverty level. This measure is an estimate. *Data source:* Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Department, Developmental Disabilities Section.

**Oregonians with Physical Disabilities**

**99. Percentage living independently with adequate support**

**100. Percentage who are employed**

**101. Percentage living above the poverty level**

*Explanation:* Currently, this information is not tracked in a cohesive way. These benchmarks are left as place holders as an indication of the importance the Progress Board places on giving all Oregonians the opportunity to reach their fullest potential.

**Customer Satisfaction: Percentage of Oregonians who think Oregon is doing a good job at:**

**102. Providing skills to compete in a global economy**

**103. Helping individuals and families in need**

**104. Providing primary and secondary education**

**105. Controlling drug use**

*Explanation:* This data was drawn from Oregon Values Study. The percentages include those who felt Oregon was doing a fairly good or a very good job at the particular service. *Rationale:* Oregonians attitudes are one good measure of overall satisfaction with how Oregon is doing. *Data source:* Oregon Values Study conducted for the Oregon Business Council.

## Endnotes: Quality of Life

### 1. Percentage of Oregonians living where the air meets government ambient air quality standards

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which the air in Oregon meets federal air quality standards year round. The data are based on monitoring of Oregon airsheds for carbon monoxide, ozone, fine particulates, and other pollutants. New air quality standards and monitoring data in the future will likely require adjustment of the benchmark data. **Rationale:** Good air quality is fundamental to the health of Oregonians. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division.

### 2. Carbon dioxide emissions (million metric tons) as a percent of 1990 emissions

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in the state relative to 1990 emissions. The goal is to stabilize emissions at the 1990 level of 35.5 million metric tons. **Rationale:** Most leading atmospheric scientists predict that increasing emissions of greenhouse gases will raise the earth's average temperature by 2°F to 5°F before the end of the next century. There is uncertainty about the rate of change and the consequence of such change. Nevertheless, prudent policy supports the need to buy insurance against the potentially large costs of global warming. Many of the actions that will have to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are the responsibility of individuals, businesses, local governments, and states. Most of the reductions to meet the target can be achieved by cost-effective energy efficiency measures. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Energy.

### 3. Miles of assessed Oregon rivers and streams not meeting state and federal government in stream water quality standards

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which the water in Oregon's rivers and streams fails to meet government in-stream water quality standards. The data reflect the miles of streams which have total maximum daily loads established. These include the Grande Ronde, Umatilla, Pudding, Klamath, Coast Fork Willamette, South Umpqua, Tualatin, and Yamhill rivers, and Columbia Slough. There are about 112,000 total miles of rivers and streams in Oregon. Today, about 3,500 miles of in-stream flows are monitored. New in-stream water quality standards, monitoring data, and assessment of information will probably require adjustment of the benchmark sums, both retroactively and prospectively. **Rationale:** Clean rivers and lakes are essential to providing water that is safe for drinking, recreation, and fish and wildlife. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Control Division.

### 4a. Oregon groundwater quantity

**Explanation:** The purpose of this benchmark is to call attention to the need to monitor the extent to which Oregon's groundwater is being depleted. Groundwater is a major source of water for drinking, crop irrigation, and industrial uses. Currently, detailed data are available for only about 4% of the state's surface area.

Further research and investigation must be done in order to collect data for this benchmark.

### 4b. Percentage of Oregon groundwater that is contaminated

**Explanation:** DEQ indicates that a statewide network of monitoring wells is necessary to adequately describe the overall quality of Oregon's groundwater. This is not a factor for a large percentage of the population, but it is crucial for a number of communities that use wells. Only about 2 percent have adequate management plans to protect wellheads.

### 5. Percentage of Oregon key rivers and rivers with in-stream water rights meeting in-stream flow needs: (a) < 9 months a year, (b) 9 to 11 months per year, (c) 12 months a year

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which in-stream flows in Oregon's rivers and streams meet in-stream flow needs. It is based on a sample of 450 sites. **Rationale:** In 1987, the Oregon Legislature created in-stream water rights to support benefits derived from public uses in streams and lakes. These benefits include recreation, maintenance and enhancement of aquatic and wildlife habitat, pollution abatement, and navigation. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Water Resources, Resource Management Division.

### 6. Percentage of Oregon agricultural land in 1970 still preserved for agricultural use

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which public and private Oregon land used for agriculture in 1970 is still used for agricultural uses. For purposes of this benchmark, "agricultural land" means acres of crop land, pasture land, and range land regardless of whether such land is being actively used for such purposes, is fallow, or is enrolled in a government set-aside program. The benchmark sum for 1992 is extrapolated from reported data for 1982 and 1987, assuming an annual decrease from 1987 to 1992 that corresponds to the average annual decrease that occurred from 1982 to 1987. The estimated actual amounts of agricultural land in Oregon, in millions of acres, are as follows: 1970, 15.8; 1980, 15.8; 1990, 15.2; 1992, 15.0; 1995, 15.0; 2000, 14.8; 2010, 14.8. **Rationale:** State policy is to preserve productive agricultural lands. Much of the decrease agricultural land is due to urbanization. **Data source:** U.S. Department of Agriculture. A new census of agricultural land is anticipated.

### 7. Percentage of rangelands which are in good or excellent condition

**Explanation:** This measures the percentage of rangelands which meet Soil Conservation Service's condition categories of "good" and "excellent." These ratings are based on, among other criteria, plant diversity and soil condition. **Rationale:** Rangeland quality is critical to watershed protection and a sustainable ranching industry. Even though the overall condition of Oregon's rangeland is better than it has been in the past century, we should still try to increase the productivity of those lands that can feasibly be improved. **Data source:** Oregon

Department of Agriculture, based on Soil Conservation Service data.

**8. Percentage of land with allowable soil loss erosion rates**

*Explanation:* This measures the amount of lands which are eroding at a rate that normal or healthy soils should. *Rationale:* Controlling soil erosion is key to maintaining land productivity. Nearly half of all cropland has eroding at an accelerated rate in 1982. Because of the implementation of the 1985 Food Security Act (FSA), the percent croplands with unacceptable erosion is now 28%. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Agriculture, based on Soil Conservation Service data.

**9a. Percentage of Oregon forest land in 1970 still preserved for forest use**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which public and private Oregon land in forest use in 1970 is still in forest use. For purposes of this benchmark, "forest land" means acres of forested land where the dominant uses are for timber, watershed, wildlife, or recreation. The estimated actual amounts of forest land in Oregon, in millions of acres, are as follows: 1970, 25.3; 1980, 23.3; 1990, 19.4; 1992, 19.4; 1995, 17.9; 2000, 17.9; 2010, 17.9. *Rationale:* State policy is to conserve productive forest lands. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Forestry.

**9b. Percentage of Eastern Oregon forests that are healthy (all ownerships)**

*Explanation:* Currently the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is setting up sample test plots in Eastern Oregon forests, where forest health is a very serious problem. Within the next few years, we should have reliable data to measure this benchmark.

**10. Percentage of Oregon wetlands in 1990 still preserved as wetlands**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregon's wetlands in 1990 are still wetlands. The unit of measure is acres of wetlands identified as such by the Oregon Division of State Lands. Between 1990 and 1992, there was a net gain of 65 acres of wetland area. *Rationale:* Wetlands provide important habitat for plants, animals and insects. Wetlands also promote recharge of groundwater, dissipate floodwaters, and stabilize streambanks. Wetlands improve water quality by filtering sediments and pollutants. *Data source:* Oregon Division of State Lands, Environmental Planning and Permits Section.

**11. Percentage of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up or being cleaned up**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which sites on the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's inventory of hazardous waste sites in Oregon have been cleaned up or are proceeding toward clean-up in compliance with a plan and schedule approved by DEQ. The inventory consists of those sites where releases of one or more hazardous substances has been confirmed and where clean-up is required. New sites will probably be discovered, and we will modify our benchmark both prospectively and retrospectively. *Rationale:* If not controlled, hazardous wastes can contaminate groundwater and surface waters, harming fish and wildlife and threatening human health. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Hazardous and Solid Waste Division.

**12. Percentage of high-level radioactive nuclear waste clean-up at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the progress on cleaning up high-level nuclear waste from weapons production at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. *Rationale:* Hanford has the nation's largest accumulation of nuclear weapon's waste. The Columbia River, which borders the site and is linked to Hanford by aquifers, is at risk from both radioactive and hazardous chemical contamination. The U.S. Department of Energy and Washington State, with participation by Oregon, have signed a detailed agreement setting forth both actions and timelines to clean up Hanford over the next 30 years. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Energy.

**13. Pounds of Oregon municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita per year**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregon reduces municipal solid waste through recycling, product packaging requirements, or other means. *Rationale:* Recycling and reuse saves resources, landfill space, and reduces air and water pollution. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Hazardous and Solid Waste Division.

**14. Percentage of native wildlife species that are threatened, endangered, sensitive, or have uncertain status, or are healthy in Oregon**

*Explanation:* There are 560 wildlife and 80 fish species in Oregon. The threatened, endangered, and sensitive species are those classified as such under Federal and state listings. "Uncertain status" is when the majority of the populations have unknown (or uncertain) status and are not listed as sensitive. Currently, the only data available for healthy status is for game wildlife and fish. In future years non-game species will be added to this category. *Rationale:* This benchmark addresses the extent to which natural habitat is sufficient for sustaining native mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, and fish species. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

**15. Percentage of native plant species that are threatened, endangered, or sensitive, or have uncertain status, or are healthy**

*Explanation:* This benchmark is based on a report, *Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon*, a document prepared by Oregon Natural Heritage Program, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Division of State Lands, and Oregon Natural Heritage Advisory Council. There are approximately 3,370 flora species in Oregon. *Rationale:* This benchmark addresses the extent to which natural habitat is sufficient for sustaining native plant species. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Agriculture.

**16. Percentage of key sub-basins in which wild salmon and steelhead populations are increasing or at target levels**

*Explanation:* This measures the change in stock in populations of wild salmon and steelhead. The key subbasins are the Willamette (including the McKenzie), Clackamas, Deschutes, John Day, Grande Ronde, Salmon, North Oregon Coast, and the South Oregon Coast. *Rationale:* Increasing the stock of wild salmon and

steelhead helps assure healthy and diverse fish populations. *Data source:* Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council.

**17. Acres of primitive and wilderness public land in Oregon (millions)**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which primitive and wilderness land is maintained in Oregon. This resource consists of public land without roads that has no recreational facilities (except trails), is open to limited recreational uses, and is protected from development, timber cutting, and other resource extraction. The projected addition of one million acres between 1990 and 1995 reflects new wilderness acreage expected to be designated on federal land in Oregon. *Rationale:* Primitive and wilderness lands offer unique recreational opportunities and are part of our cultural heritage. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation.

**18. Acres of multi-purpose public land available for recreation in Oregon (in millions)**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which multi-purpose public land available for recreation is maintained in Oregon. This resource consists of public land with roads which has no recreational facilities (except trails), is open to broad recreational uses, and is not protected from development, timber cutting, or other resource extraction. *Rationale:* Access to a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities is important to Oregonians and to visitors to the state. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation.

**19. Acres of Oregon parks and protected recreation land per 1,000 Oregonians**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the amount of parks and other protected recreation land in Oregon compared to Oregon's population. This resource consists of public land with roads which has recreational facilities, is designated for recreational uses, and is protected from development, timber cutting, and other resource extraction. This resource includes local, state, and national parks, designated camping and picnic areas, monuments, and similar designated recreation land. *Rationale:* The demand for recreational opportunities is growing rapidly. For example, in 1988-1989, the tally of state park visits was nearly 40 million, double the number two decades earlier. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation.

**20. Percentage of new developments where occupants are within 1/2 mile of a mix of stores and services, transit, parks, and open spaces.**

*Explanation:* This measures the ability of people to meet many of their needs for shopping, services, and mobility without having to rely on their automobiles. This benchmark applies to new development. The one-half mile distance refers to access by walking or by bicycle. *Rationale:* This pattern of development provides places for people to live that are inviting, reduce the need for driving, and preserve open spaces. *Data source:* Data are not available, since this will apply to development after 1992.

**21. Percentage of existing developments where occupants are within 1/2 mile of a mix of stores and services, transit, parks and open spaces.**

*Explanation:* This benchmark is for existing development. *Data source:* Census,

land use, and transit district data will be analyzed using a geographic information system. Data are available, but have not previously been analyzed.

**22. Percentage of development in Oregon per year occurring within urban growth boundaries**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which new residential, commercial, and industrial construction each year in Oregon is occurring within urban growth boundaries throughout the state. The benchmark is a composite of the number of residential units built within urban growth boundaries in four communities: Bend (43%), Brookings (63%), Medford (76%), and Portland (95%). *Rationale:* Under Oregon's land use laws, all urban areas have designated a boundary to define where growth and development should occur. The aim is to fend off sprawl and preserve and protect farm and forest lands. *Data source:* *Growth Management Case Studies*, Oregon Department of Land Conservation

**23. Residences per acre within urban growth boundaries.**

*Explanation:* Reasonable densities for homes and multi-family dwellings suggest that land within urban growth boundaries is being fully utilized, protecting other lands for other uses. *Data source:* Not currently gathered. This will be investigated for the next edition.

**24. Number of Oregonians (in thousands) with drinking water that does not meet health standards**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregonians' drinking water does not meet government drinking water standards. For purposes of this benchmark, we measure drinking water systems serving 25 or more people. There are about 1,000 community water systems in Oregon serving approximately 2.3 million people. This benchmark does not measure the quality of drinking water supplied by water systems serving fewer than 25 persons, primarily small wells and other supplies serving one or a small number of households. There are 100,000 to 150,000 such smaller drinking water systems in Oregon, serving approximately 500,000 people. To the extent new standards are put in place and new water quality data are collected, the benchmark data will be adjusted both retroactively and prospectively. *Rationale:* Healthy drinking water is crucial to the well being of the citizens of a community. *Data source:* Oregon Health Division, Drinking Water Section. Data for community water systems are currently reported. Data for smaller water systems (serving fewer than 25 persons) are not currently reported.

**25. Number of Oregonians (in thousands) with sewage disposal that does not meet government standards**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregonians' means of sewage disposal do not meet government standards. *Rationale:* Inability to provide proper sewage disposal results in a threat to the health of those affected and a barrier to further development in the area. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, *Sewage Need Survey*.

**26. Percent of total land within the Portland metropolitan area that is preserved as natural areas and open spaces**

**Explanation:** This measures areas within urban growth boundaries that are preserved as either natural areas or open spaces. This measure is only for the Portland metropolitan area (not including Vancouver). The boundary used is the Metro Service District Boundary. Not all undeveloped land is included, only those areas which have the potential to protect habitat. A redevelopment area, where buildings have been cleared (no trees or habitat), would not be included. As further inventories are done in other metropolitan areas, they will be added to this benchmark. **Rationale:** Residents of urban areas have a variety of recreation needs, from viewing natural areas to using intensively developed parks with game fields and recreation equipment. Urban areas also contain natural areas that provide critical habitat for a variety of plants and animals. **Data source:** Portland Greenspace Inventory, METRO.

**27. Percent of land within the Portland metropolitan area that is preserved as open space**

**Explanation:** This measures the undeveloped land within urban growth boundaries. It includes protected and unprotected natural areas and open space. This measure is for the Portland metropolitan area only. **Rationale:** See #26, above. **Data source:** Portland Greenspace Inventory, METRO.

**28. Acres of community parks, designated recreation areas, and designated open space per 1,000 Oregonians living in communities**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the amount of parks and designated recreation and open space land in Oregon cities and local park and recreation districts, compared to the number of Oregonians living in cities. **Rationale:** Adequate park, recreation, and open space land in Oregon's communities is needed to meet the burgeoning demand for nearby outdoor recreation. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation

**29. Percentage of Oregonians who commute (one-way) within 30 minutes between where they live and where they work**

**Explanation:** For purposes of this benchmark, "commute" means traveling to and from work by single-occupancy automobile, carpool, transit, taxi, bicycle, foot, or other means, as well as working in one's home. **Rationale:** Thirty minutes is an almost universal average for commutes. A longer commute suggests more vehicles on the highway for a longer time, which will affect congestion and air quality. The average commute in Oregon in 1990 was 20 minutes. The goal is to maintain that average commute. **Data source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random survey of 3,200 Oregon households, and the decennial Census of Population and Housing.

**30. Percentage of miles of limited-access highways in Oregon metropolitan areas that are not heavily congested during peak hours**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which the interstate highways and freeways in Oregon's urban areas are not heavily congested during rush hours. The benchmark sum for 1980 reflects data reported for 1983. The benchmark sum for 1990 is extrapolated from the reported data for 1983 and 1988, assuming an annual decrease from 1988 to 1990 that corresponds to the average annual decrease from 1983 to 1988. **Rationale:** Congestion exacts a toll in terms of driver frustration, lost work time, more air pollution, more gasoline use, and higher cost

of goods and services. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Transportation.

**31a. Transit hours per capita per year in Oregon metropolitan areas**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which transit service is offered in Oregon's metropolitan areas -- Portland, Salem, Eugene-Springfield, and Medford. **Rationale:** This benchmark is a standard measure of access to transit. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Transportation.

**31b. Percentage of streets in urban areas that have adequate pedestrian and bicycle facilities**

**Explanation:** This will measure the percentage of non-residential streets in urban areas that have adequate bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Appropriate facilities will vary, but they include marked bike lanes, direct routes, sufficient width for safe travel in traffic, sidewalks, and paths, and safe street crossings. The focus of this benchmark is streets to work and shopping destinations. Citizens are more likely to use bicycles or walk as alternatives to using a vehicle if the streets to their destinations are safe for walking or bicycling. This data will be collected for all metropolitan areas in the next biennium.

**32. Percentage of Oregonians who commute to and from work during peak hours by means other than a single occupancy vehicle**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregonians get to work during peak hours by means other than driving alone. For purposes of this benchmark, "traveling to and from work" means commuting by carpool, transit, taxi, bicycle, foot, or other means, as well as working in one's home. **Rationale:** A major source of congestion and air pollution is people who drive alone to work. **Data source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random survey of 3,200 Oregon households.

**33. Vehicle miles travelled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas (per year)**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the per capita vehicle miles travelled annually in Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Marion, Polk, Lane, and Jackson Counties. **Rationale:** The State Transportation Planning Rule requires metropolitan areas -- Portland, Salem, Eugene, and Medford -- to adopt plans to reduce vehicle miles travelled over the next thirty years. Benchmark goals reflect implementation of the rule. These goals will be achieved through increased carpooling, increased use of mass transit, and pedestrian friendly urban design. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Transportation.

**34. Percentage of Oregon households that can afford the median-priced Oregon home for sale**

**Explanation:** This compares the prices of Oregon homes with the home purchasing power of Oregonians. **Rationale:** Housing affordability is a linchpin of Oregonians' stability and self-sufficiency. Among low income Oregonians, housing costs are often the single largest budget item, and finding and keeping housing is a continuing challenge. **Data source:** Oregon Housing and Community Services Department, based on 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Data for non-Census years may be collected through the Oregon Population Survey, a random survey of 3,200 Oregon households.

**35-36. Percentage of Oregon households below median income spending less than 30% of their household income on housing (including utilities): Home owners and home renters**

*Explanation:* A housing affordability rule of thumb says the proportion of a household's income spent on rent or mortgage payments and other housing expenses should be less than 30 percent. *Rationale:* Today, many low-income households pay a large portion of their income on housing-related costs, leaving too little money for food, child care, health services, and other necessities. *Data source:* Oregon Housing and Community Services Department. The 1990 benchmark is from 1990 U.S. Census Bureau reports. Data for non-census years may be collected through the *Oregon Population Survey*, a random survey of 3,200 Oregon households.

**37. Number of Oregonians who are homeless at some time in the last year**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the number of Oregonians who are without fixed nightly shelter at some time during a year. The benchmark is based on one-night survey counts of individuals in Oregon homeless shelters. A projection factor of 12 is used to annualize the one night count, based on a one month turnover rate at most shelters. The figure does not include homeless migrants in Oregon. *Rationale:* This is an indicator of basic welfare of Oregonians. *Data source:* Oregon Shelter Network, one night shelter counts.

**38. Percentage of families with children with affordable housing**

*Explanation:* This benchmark was added by the Legislature. The 1990 Census of Population and Housing tape was not available in time for inclusion in this report. *Data source:* 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

**39. Energy use per dollar of household income (BTU per dollar)**

*Explanation:* This measures Oregon households' use of oil, natural gas, electricity, and gasoline per dollar of household income. *Rationale:* This benchmark measures Oregon's progress towards achieving energy efficiency, which reduces pollution and allows households to spend their income on other goods and services besides energy. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Energy.

**40. Percentage of public buildings and facilities accessible to Oregonians with physical disabilities**

*Explanation:* This benchmark was added by the Legislature. It is intended to measure the number of public buildings which are accessible to those with physical disabilities. Currently, there is no available measure, and a survey will have to be conducted. All public buildings built after January 1992 must comply with accessibility standards set out in the Americans with Disabilities Act.

**41. Percentage of Access Oregon Highways built to handle traffic at a steady 55 mile-per-hour rate**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which the Access Oregon Highway system has been completed in accordance with the target design and operational standards for that system. *Rationale:* Approximately 92% of Oregon's population lives within 10 miles of Access Oregon Highways. This benchmark illustrates how well those highways are able to handle large amounts of traffic and

use. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Transportation.

**42. Percentage of Oregonians living in communities with daily scheduled inter-city passenger bus, van, or rail service**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which inter-city public transportation services are provided to Oregonians. *Rationale:* Inter-city bus, van, or rail service provides transportation alternatives for those who cannot or do not wish to drive. It also promotes more efficient use of highways and reduces the need to expand highways or build new ones. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Transportation, Transportation Development Branch.

**43. Percentage of Oregonians living within 50 miles of an airport with daily scheduled air passenger service**

*Explanation:* Daily scheduled air passenger service currently is available at the following Oregon airports: Portland International, Bend/Redmond, Pendleton, Salem, Eugene, Coos Bay/North Bend, Medford/Jackson County, and Klamath Falls. *Rationale:* Access to air passenger service is fundamental to the economic health of an area. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Transportation, Transportation Development Branch.

**44. Property damage per year in Oregon due to wildfires (millions of 1989 dollars; five-year rolling average)**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures annual property damage caused by wildfires (forest and range fires) on public and private land in Oregon protected by the State of Oregon, in 1989 dollars. This benchmark does not measure property damage caused by wildfires on U.S. Forest Service lands and forest lands managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Oregon. For purposes of this benchmark, "property damage" means damage to real and personal property including timber and other natural resources. *Rationale:* An Oregon Department of Forestry study indicates that more than 187,000 homes in Oregon, worth a combined total of approximately \$4.6 billion, currently are in locations with a high potential for wildfires. The Department of Forestry, along with the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development and local planning, building code, and fire prevention agencies are developing various approaches to preventing wildfire damage in these areas. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Forestry.

**45. Structure fire damage per year in Oregon (millions of 1989 dollars; 5-year rolling average)**

*Explanation:* This is a five year rolling average of fire damage to structures and vehicles. *Rationale:* This is an indicator of the effectiveness fire prevention programs, efficiency of fire protection, and overall awareness of fire. *Data source:* Office of the State Fire Marshall.

**46. Percentage of Oregonians living within any local government jurisdiction which has an emergency management program incorporated into its basic governing structure**

*Explanation:* This measures the extent to which local jurisdictions have emergency management systems within their basic organizational structure. *Rationale:* Resources can be dispatched more quickly and efficiently when

management is not an isolated entity. *Data source:* Executive Department, Oregon Emergency Management.

**47. Percentage of Oregonians living within jurisdictions with the capability to respond to a disaster, coordinate multi-jurisdictional resources, and assist communities to recover fully from the effects**

*Explanation:* This benchmark will require a survey. It will assess how well counties can respond to, and recover from, a natural or other disaster.

**48. Index of Serious Crimes (willful murder, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) per 1,000 Oregonians**

**49. Other crimes punishable by statute (e.g., negligent homicide, kidnapping, simple assault, forgery, fraud, vandalism, weapon laws, drug and liquor laws, prostitution) per 1,000 Oregonians**

*Explanation:* These benchmarks replace several on overall crime, property crime, and personal crime. Index crimes, also known as 'Part I' crimes, are defined at the national level. *Rationale:* These are fundamental measures of public safety in Oregon. *Data source:* Report of Criminal Offenses and Arrests, Criminal Justice Services Division (Law Enforcement Data System).

**50. Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the rate of arrests of all types of crimes committed in Oregon by juveniles as reported by Oregon law enforcement agencies. This benchmark does not measure crimes which in fact are committed by juveniles but for which there are no juvenile arrests resulting in clearances of those crimes. *Rationale:* The data for this benchmark do not take into account differences between reported crime rates and actual crime rates. This benchmark differs from the other crime rate benchmarks in that it focuses on the nature of the criminal rather than on the nature of the crime. *Data source:* Oregon Criminal Justice Services Division (Law Enforcement Data System).

**51. The average rate of reincarceration of paroled offenders within three years of initial release**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of felon behavior after being returned to the community. Reincarceration may be based on either criminal behavior or violations of parole conditions. *Rationale:* This is a critical measure of public safety and our ability to help felons succeed in the community. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Corrections. In future reports, this benchmark will be replaced by Percentage of felons who commit new felonies within three years of reentry into the community, which is a more direct measure of felon behavior, and is not dependent on limits on revocations.

**52. Percentage of arrestees who have one or more drugs in their system at time of arrest**

*Rationale:* This is a direct measure of the prevalence of drug use among offenders, and the link between drug use and crime. *Data source:* This data is not currently gathered statewide. Benchmark data are taken from a study of arrestees in Multnomah, Deschutes, and Coos counties.

**53. Percentage of parole revocations involving substance abuse problems**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of incidence of substance abuse problems. Parole revocation is based on a combination of factors, substance abuse is not considered independently. *Rationale:* Substance abuse is prevalent among those whose parole is revoked, and is central to public safety issues overall. *Data source:* This data has not been gathered regularly. Data for 1992 is taken from *Community Supervision to Prison: A Study of Felony Probation and Parole Revocations*, Oregon Department of Corrections.

**54. Number of communities involved in a community-based strategic plan for law enforcement**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of statewide development of community-policing plans as coordinated interagency efforts, consistent with statewide and regional policies, and driven by standard measures of enforcement effectiveness. *Rationale:* Achievement of this benchmark will help improve public safety in communities statewide, making them more responsive, more effectively linked with related efforts, and outcomes driven. *Data source:* Data for this benchmark will need to be developed.

**55. Time the judicial system takes to resolve cases**

*Explanation:* These benchmarks and goals have been adopted by the Oregon Judicial Conference, and incorporate portions of national bar and judicial standards. *Rationale:* This is a measure of judicial fairness and efficiency. *Data source:* Judicial Department.

**56. Felony arrest rate per 100,000 community adult population**

**57. Felony conviction rate per 100,000 community adult population**

*Explanation:* These benchmarks contrast racial and ethnic communities' arrest and conviction rates with their share of Oregon's adult population. Future reports will include measures of underlying characteristics of felons associated with criminal behavior. *Rationale:* These are measures of evenhandedness of the judicial system at two important points. *Data source:* 1991 data from the Department of Corrections Data. Community adult population share of overall adult population is taken from Census data. Intercensal estimates of share of adult population are currently unavailable.

**58-59. Victimization rates: Homicides and hate crimes per 100,000 community adult population**

*Explanation:* This is a measure of incidence of crimes by race or ethnicity of the victim, weighted by the victim's group's share of the overall population. *Rationale:* These are measures of the relative public safety of racial and ethnic communities in Oregon. They help describe the challenge we face in making all Oregonians safer. *Data source:* Report of Criminal Offenses and Arrests, and Report of Criminal Offenses Motivated by Prejudice, Criminal Justice Services Division, and Census data on community percentage of overall state population. Data are not available for crimes victims generally. Homicide figures are based on five year averages ending in 1979, 1989, and 1991, respectively. Overall figures are based on annual estimates from the Portland State University Center for Population Research.

**60. Number of arts events attended per capita in Oregon per year**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures attendance at arts events in Oregon as compared to Oregon's population. For purposes of this benchmark, "arts events" means public events of the following art forms: theater, music, visual arts, dance, opera, literary arts, media arts, photography, crafts, folk arts, interdisciplinary arts, and multi-disciplinary arts. This benchmark does not measure attendance at commercial movie theaters or at small private art galleries. Nor does it distinguish between attendance by Oregonians and non-Oregonians. *Rationale:* Arts are an important part of our social infrastructure. *Data source:* Oregon Arts Commission.

**61a. Rank in state per capita arts funding**

*Explanation:* This measures the rank in per capita state funding for non-profit arts agencies. *Rationale:* While we are interested in total philanthropy (public and private) to the arts, only state funding has a reliable, comparable source. *Data source:* Oregon Arts Commission.

**61b. Rank in per capita arts funding**

*Explanation:* Research will continue into the sources and amounts of private arts funding.

**62. Percentage of counties with significant cultural exchange opportunities**

*Explanation:* This benchmark is a place holder. It will be an indicator of how "international" communities are. Further definition of "cultural exchange opportunities" must be made. A survey will need to be conducted to gather this information.

**63. Percentage of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregonians are served by public libraries which meet minimum service criteria. For purposes of this benchmark, "served by" means residing in the service area of a public library. The "minimum service criteria" are: (1) The library is legally established and makes basic services available without charge; (2) The library is open a minimum of 20 hours per week; (3) Staff consists of one paid staff person per 4,000 persons in service area or .5 FTE, which ever is greater and populations over 10,000 must have a full-time paid professional librarian (with a Master of Library Science); (4) Collection is 5,000 books or one volume per capita, which ever is greater; (5) Children's programming is provided. *Rationale:* In 1990, 38% of Oregonians used a public library on a regular basis (24 transactions per year). *Data source:* Oregon State Librarian.

**64. Percentage of eligible Oregonians registered to vote**

*Explanation:* In determining the number of Oregonians legally entitled to vote, the voting age population (age 18 and older) for the particular year was reduced by the estimated number of Oregonians who were ineligible to vote due to their status as aliens (non-citizens), institutionalized persons (legally incompetent), imprisoned felons, or mobiles (insufficient time of residency). *Rationale:* Voter registration is one indication of public participation in the governmental process and overall

civic involvement. *Data source:* Secretary of State's Office, Elections Division.

**65. Percentage of eligible Oregonians who vote**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregonians who are legally entitled to vote do so. It measures the average eligible voter participation in a gubernatorial and presidential election (the voter participation in the current year general election (eg, 1992) and the previous general election (eg, 1990)). In determining the number of Oregonians legally entitled to vote, the voting age population (age 18 and older) for the particular year was reduced by the estimated number of Oregonians who were ineligible to vote due to their status as non-citizens, institutionalized persons, imprisoned felons, or mobiles (insufficient time of residency). The benchmark data were not adjusted in any way to account for the number of Oregonians who were registered to vote in a given year; both the number of Oregonians legally entitled to vote and the number of Oregonians who voted in a given year were calculated irrespective of the number of Oregonians who were registered in that year. *Rationale:* Voting is one indication of public participation in the governmental process and overall civic involvement. *Data source:* Secretary of State's Office, Elections Division.

**66. Oregon's ranking among states in percentage of adults who vote**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures voter turnout in Oregon compared to voter turnout in other states. *Rationale:* Voting is one indication of public participation in the governmental process and overall civic involvement. *Data source:* U.S. Census Bureau. The benchmarks for 1980 and 1990 were calculated based on the average percentage of voter turnout in the presidential elections occurring during or nearest in time to that year. For 1980, this was the 1980 election. Reported data for 1992 was unavailable.

**67. Percentage of Oregonians who volunteer at least 50 hours of their time per year to civic, community, or nonprofit activities**

*Rationale:* This benchmark is intended to measure the extent to which Oregonians seek to improve the quality of life in their communities by actively participating in civic, community, and nonprofit activities. *Data source:* Oregon Population Survey, a random survey of 3,200 Oregon households.

**68. Percentage of Oregonians who understand the Oregon governmental system**

*Explanation:* This would measure the percentage of Oregonians who have a basic understanding of how state and local government functions, including how the state's revenue system works. Both the Legislature and public commenters suggested including such a measure. *Data source:* There is no data currently available on this topic. No test instrument has to measure Oregonians' knowledge has been identified and to administer such an examination would be expensive once found. The importance of the topic warrants a continued search for the instrument.

**69. Percentage of Oregonians with a positive view of the state**

*Explanation:* This data was drawn from a question in the Oregon Values Study that asks Oregonians how they feel about the state. Answers very positive and

somewhat positive are included as positive for this benchmark. *Rationale:* Oregonians attitudes about the state is one good measure of overall satisfaction with how Oregon is doing. *Data source:* The Oregon Values Study conducted for the Oregon Business Council.

**70. Percentage of Oregonians with economic access to health care**

*Explanation:* The purpose of this benchmark is to measure the extent to which Oregonians have access to health care services and facilities irrespective of their ability to pay for such services themselves. Currently, this measures the percentage of Oregonians covered by health insurance. The goals reflect what would happen if the Oregon Health Plan is implemented. *Rationale:* Use of the insurance-related benchmark should not be interpreted to mean that the insurance model is presumed to be the best way to increase the number of Oregonians with economic access to health care. Lack of access to health care threatens both health and self-sufficiency, and imposes greater future costs on all Oregonians. Those who do not seek health care when they first need it risk developing much more serious problems or health emergencies through delay. *Data source:* Oregon Population Survey, a random survey of 3,200 Oregon households. Racial and ethnic data for 1992 are based on supplemental samples of approximately 300 households from each community.

**71. Percentage of Oregonians who have geographic access to health care**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregonians have geographic access to basic health care services. The benchmark data are based on federal criteria for geographic access to doctors and other medical professionals in federally-designated Health Manpower Shortage Areas (HMSAs) within Oregon. *Rationale:* Geographic access to health care is among the most important quality of life issues in rural Oregon. Access has become an increasing concern of those who would move to, or want to remain in many small Oregon communities. *Data source:* Oregon Health Division, Office of Health Policy.

**72. Percentage of Oregonians with a member with a disability who receive in-home support**

*Explanation:* This measures the percentage of families with a member with a disability who need in-home support who actually receive it. "In-home support" can be provision of training to family members, assistance in modifications to a home for wheelchair access, or respite care. *Rationale:* Many persons with disabilities could live at home if a small expenditure was made on basic in-home services. *Data source:* Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division and the Developmental Disabilities Coalition.

**73. Percentage of injured workers who receive adequate support**

*Explanation:* This benchmark was suggested by the Legislature. Due to the complex nature of the payments system to injured workers, this benchmark will require more extensive research.

**74. Percentage of Oregonians with access to public or private treatment for mental or emotional problems**

*Explanation:* Currently there is no tracked indicator of access to mental health

treatment. Further research must be done in conjunction with Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Division to define what "access" is, and what types of treatment should individuals have easy access to.

**75. Percentage of seniors seeking nursing homes who access them**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures overall state nursing home occupancy. *Data source:* Oregon Health Division, Office of Health Policy. County average occupancy rates vary significantly, ranging from 53 to 96 percent.

**76. Percentage of people seeking drug and alcohol treatment who receive it**

*Explanation:* This measures the unmet need for treatment programs. *Rationale:* Drug and alcohol problems are debilitating, impose significant health costs, and are often associated with crime. *Data source:* Oregon client treatment data from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey with Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse program waiting list data. This number is likely an underestimate, as waiting lists may underestimate unmet need by up to 30 percent.

**77. Percentage of offenders needing drug and alcohol treatment who receive it**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures unmet need for treatment programs for offenders. *Rationale:* Substance abuse is a significant problem among offenders whose parole is revoked. Broader availability of treatment programs will help reduce this as a problem among parolees. *Data source:* Department of Corrections data. This is based on estimates of prevalence of substance problems among offenders, and data on percentage of offenders receiving residential services, prerelease treatment, and group treatment.

**78. Percentage of child care facilities which meet established basic standards**

*Explanation:* Child care facilities are child care centers, family child care providers, and group child care homes. Basic standards include minimal health and safety requirements for child care facilities. *Rationale:* Nearly 50% of Oregon families rely on non-familial supplemental care for their children. Currently, many child care providers are exempt from state standards. As a result, care which is unsafe may be legal, and parents must rely on their own resources to determine whether or not a child care setting is safe for their child. *Data source:* Oregon Commission for Child Care.

**79. Accredited child care facilities as a percent of regulated child care facilities**

*Explanation:* Accreditation means formal accreditation or certification to provide child care by one of the following: National Association for the Education of Young Children, National Association of Family Day Care, and Council for Early Childhood Professional Recognition. *Rationale:* While there are no stringent indicators of child care quality, national childhood care and education organizations have established standards for accreditation that are widely accepted as a measure of quality. *Data source:* Oregon Commission for Child Care.

**80. Number of identified child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13**

*Explanation:* "Child care slots" are the number of children which unrelated

individual and institutional child care providers in Oregon have the capacity to serve. **Rationale:** This benchmark estimates supply of child care. It is based on national experience that 25 child care slots per 100 children under 13 is sufficient to meet demand for that care. **Data source:** Oregon Commission for Child Care.

**81. Percentage of families for whom child care is affordable**

**Explanation:** This is the percentage of families who pay for child care who spend less than 10% of their income for that care. **Rationale:** Affordability of child care limits access to quality child care. The relative cost of care to household income

is more significant than the absolute cost of care. **Data source:** Oregon Commission for Child Care.

**82-91. Customer satisfaction measures**

**Explanation:** This data was drawn from Oregon Values Study. The percentages include those who felt Oregon was doing a fairly good or a very good job at the particular service. **Rationale:** Oregonians attitudes are one good measure of overall satisfaction with how Oregon is doing. **Data source:** Oregon Values Study conducted for the Oregon Business Council.

## Endnotes: Benchmarks for the Economy

### 1. Real per capita personal income as a percentage of the U.S. real per capita income

**Explanation:** Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by the total population for the United States, Oregon, and regions within the state. The figures are stated in 1990 constant dollars. **Rationale:** As Oregon makes progress toward a variety of its economic goals, the earnings of Oregonians should improve dramatically. Data are presented for all regions of the state to indicate that this improvement in earnings should occur throughout Oregon. **Data source:** Per capita personal income data are published annually by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis in its *Survey of Current Business* publication. 1991 data used for 1992 figure. The Implicit Price Deflator (Personal Expenditure Section) was used to convert figures to 1990 dollars.

### 2. Income per capita as a percentage of Oregon overall per capita income among racial/ethnic groups

**Explanation:** This measures the per capita incomes of racial and ethnic groups relative to the overall per capita incomes of all Oregonians. **Rationale:** As Oregon progresses towards increased incomes for all Oregonians, we must also make sure that those who have historically had lower incomes are not left behind. **Data source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistically significant per capita income data for racial and ethnic groups is available only through the decennial Census of Population and Housing.

### 3. Female to male ratio of the mean annual earnings of full time workers

**Explanation:** This measure compares how the average annual earnings of full time working women compares to the average annual earnings of men. **Rationale:** This benchmark attempts to address gender disparities in the workplace. We should strive to pay equivalent wages for equivalent work. **Data source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistically significant data is available only through the decennial Census of Population and Housing. 1990 Census information for this benchmark was not available before publication.

### 4. Level of real per capita income (1990 State = 100%)

**Explanation:** This shows how well regions compare with the state as a whole. It indicates change in real per capita income with 1990 state per capita income as the base year. **Rationale:** This is another way to chart how regions of the state are doing compared to the state as a whole and compared to their own historical levels of real per capita income. **Data source:** Per capita personal income data are published annually by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis in *Survey of Current Business*. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure. The Implicit Price Deflator (Personal Expenditure Section) was used to convert figures to 1990 dollars.

### 5. Percentage of Oregon households with net assets greater than \$10,000.

**Explanation:** This measures total assets (including savings, possessions, and real-estate, less the total household debt). **Rationale:** Oregonians who have assets are better able to plan for the future and have a cushion against setbacks. The specific

measure may be refined as we develop an instrument to collect the data. **Data Source:** Not currently gathered, but could be developed through the *Oregon Population Survey* or other survey in the future.

### 6. Average annual payroll per worker (all industries)

**Explanation:** This measures total payroll for all industries divided by annual average employment in all industries. It is a gauge of the change in incomes per worker. **Rationale:** We measure this as a complement to the per capita income benchmarks. It helps us see how each worker is faring, rather than just charting personal income (which may include two worker families). The distinction is important because real per capita incomes have increased over the past two decades, primarily due to an increase in the percentage of the population that is working and in spite of a decline in average real payroll per worker. This is also a surrogate for measuring productivity and standard of living. **Data source:** *Covered Employment and Payrolls*, Employment Division. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure. Figures are converted to 1990 dollars using the Consumer Price Index (Portland Metro section).

### 7. Percentage of Oregonians with incomes above 100% of the poverty level

**Explanation:** This is a measure of the percentage of the population which is above the Federal poverty level. **Rationale:** This benchmark measures the percentage who are able to maintain incomes above the Federal poverty level. Inclusion of this benchmark highlights Oregon's efforts to increase the skills and employability of those in poverty and to add them to the work force in jobs that provide incomes greater than the poverty level. **Data source:** 1992 *Oregon Population Survey*, a telephone survey of 3,200 Oregon households. Racial and ethnic data for 1992 are based on supplemental samples of approximately 300 households from each community.

### 8. Percentage of Oregonians with incomes above 125% of the poverty level

**Explanation:** This is a measure of poverty that is roughly comparable to the national measure of the group of people who have income less than 125% of the official national poverty income level (adjusted by family size). **Rationale:** This benchmark addresses the need to raise a larger share of Oregon's population beyond just the poverty level. Inclusion of this benchmark in this section implies that the state will find ways to increase the skills and employability of those in poverty and to add them to the work force in jobs that provide incomes greater than 125% of the poverty level. **Data source:** The Oregon Employment Division makes an annual estimate, for the Job Training Partnership Act Administration, of the number of individuals age 14 and older in Oregon with incomes 125% of the poverty level. The decennial Census of Population and Housing provides data for censal years.

### 9. Percentage of Oregonians in the middle income range

**Explanation:** The middle income range is defined as the range of adjusted gross income (AGI) from 50% of average AGI to 150% of average AGI. AGI is a

measure of income from all sources, reduced by items such as alimony payments and deposits to individual retirement accounts. The percentage of Oregonians in this range is roughly estimated by the number of state personal income tax returns in this range. **Rationale:** Disparities of wealth and poverty are often associated with crime, social unrest, shortages of skilled labor, and undeveloped and unused talent. Strategies to reduce crime and social unrest and to increase skills and earnings should result in increases in the percentage of Oregonians in the middle income range. **Data source:** Adjusted gross income data are published annually by the Oregon Department of Revenue. 1990 tax year data used for the 1992 figure. The data used for this benchmark are the AGIs of those people filing full-year personal income tax returns.

### 10. Percentage of Oregonians employed outside the Portland tri-county area

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the percentage of non-agricultural wage and salary employment which occurs outside of the Portland tri-county (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties) area. **Rationale:** Oregon's population and employment during the 1980s shifted from rural areas of the state toward urban areas. Although the percentage of Oregon's population represented by the Portland area is relatively lower than the share of urban populations in most western states, Oregon needs to forestall continued rural decline and growth-related urban problems. This benchmark underscores the importance of maintaining the geographic diversity of the state's economy and employment. **Data source:** *Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment*, Oregon Employment Division. Estimates for September 1991 to August 1992 used for the 1992 figure. Unofficial Employment Division estimates for Yamhill County are used to adjust the Portland area data.

### 11. Percentage of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and the Portland tri-county area

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the percentage of non-agricultural wage and salary employment which occurs outside the Portland tri-county area and the Willamette Valley (Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill counties). **Rationale:** See note 10. **Data source:** *Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment*, Oregon Employment Division. Estimates for September 1991 to August 1992 used for the 1992 figure.

### 12. Total employment (minimum goals)

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures all the non-agricultural jobs paying a wage or salary in the state and its regions. The definition of the regions, by county, is as follows: *Portland:* Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill; *North Coast:* Columbia, Clatsop, Tillamook, and Lincoln; *Willamette Valley:* Polk, Marion, Linn, Benton, and Lane; *Southwest:* Coos, Curry, Douglas, Josephine, Jackson; *Columbia:* Hood River, Wasco, Wheeler, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla; *South Central:* Grant, Harney, Klamath, and Lake; *Central:* Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson; *Eastern:* Wallowa, Baker, Union, and Malheur. **Rationale:** Oregon has recently experienced a period in which native Oregonians had to leave the state to find adequate employment. Rural Oregonians must often seek employment in metropolitan areas. Graduating high school and college students often find more lucrative jobs outside the state. This benchmark sets as

our *minimum* goal to provide employment opportunities sufficient to employ Oregonians when they are ready to enter the labor force. These benchmarks for employment represent the number of jobs that need to be added for children currently residing in Oregon as they reach working age, taking into account job vacancies left by those retiring from the work force. **Data source:** *Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment*, Oregon Employment Division. Estimates for September 1991 to August 1992 used for the 1992 figure.

### Diverse Industry (Benchmarks 13-27)

The following definitions apply to all 16 industries.

#### a. Total payroll:

**Explanation:** This measures the real (in constant 1990 dollars) total payroll for each industry. **Rationale:** This benchmark underscores the need to improve the overall competitiveness of Oregon's industries. Improved competitiveness should lead to growth in the industry, including increasing employment and payroll. **Data source:** *Covered Employment and Payrolls*, Oregon Employment Division. Unless otherwise noted, 1991 data was used for the 1992 figure. Consumer Price Index for the Portland metropolitan area used to convert figures to 1990 dollars.

#### b. Per worker payroll:

**Explanation:** This measures total annual payroll in the industry divided by the average annual employment in the industry. **Rationale:** This benchmark underscores the need to improve wages of Oregonians through increasing the skills and productivity of Oregon's workers. **Data source:** *Covered Employment and Payrolls*, Employment Division. Unless otherwise noted, 1991 data was used for the 1992 figure. Consumer Price Index for the Portland metropolitan area used to convert figures to 1990 dollars.

**13. Producer Services:** The producer service industry includes sectors that provide services to businesses, such as depository institutions, insurance firms, legal services, and business services.

**14. Forest Products:** The forest products industry includes forestry, forest nurseries, timber tracts, lumber and wood products (primary and secondary processing), furniture, and paper and allied products.

**c. Per worker payroll in value added manufacturing:** **Explanation:** This measures the extent to which growth (in real terms) in per worker payroll is occurring in "value added" manufacturing. The forest product industry includes the following SIC codes: 2400-2499, 2511, 2512, 2517, 2521, 2541, and 2600-2699. What is considered value added is arbitrary. We have defined value added sectors as all these sectors except SIC codes 2411, 2412, 2435, and 2436. **Rationale:** With the current and anticipated declines in the primary forest products sector in Oregon, expansion of Oregon's secondary wood products industries is a high priority. This effort will at least partially replace jobs and income lost from the declining primary wood products sector. **Data source:** *Covered Employment and Payrolls*, Employment Division.

#### d. Percentage of total employment in value added manufacturing

**Explanation:** This measures the employment in "value added" manufacturing sectors divided by the total forest products industry employment. **Rationale:**

See part 14c, above. *Data source:* Oregon Employment Division, *Covered Employment and Payrolls*.

**15. Visitor Industry:** The visitors industry provides services and goods to tourists and other visitors. It includes eating and drinking places, transportation, lodging, and entertainment. Payroll figures have been adjusted to reflect the inclusion of tip income (which is not included in the reported covered payroll figures). This adjustment is based on a study by Dean Runyan Associates for the Oregon Tourism Department.

**c. Total visitor industry expenditures by non-Oregonians (in billions of 1987 dollars)**

*Explanation:* This measure includes expenditures by non-resident visitors in Oregon for accommodations, food, recreation, fuel, and other expenses.

*Rationale:* Oregon's visitor industry has grown substantially over the past decade. The *Oregon Shines* vision of the visitor industry projects rapid growth during the 1990s as well. The visitor industry is assisting many rural communities in the transition from sole dependence on natural resources extraction and processing. It is a valuable part of a diversified economy.

*Data source:* Non-resident visitor expenditures are estimated annually through surveys commissioned by the Oregon Economic Development Department's Tourism Division. The benchmark is derived from estimates of "non-resident visitor direct economic impact." Expenditures are converted to 1990 dollars using the Consumer Price Index for the Portland Metropolitan area.

**d. Percentage of visitors who are from another country**

*Explanation:* This measure will gauge, in part, how international Oregon is becoming. A measure will have to be developed.

**16. High Technology:** The high technology industry includes development and production of machines controlled in part by software. It also includes silicon crystal growth and manufacture of electronic and computer equipment.

**17. Agricultural Products:** This sector includes activities related to commercial production, value-added processing and marketing of plants and animals. Examples include cattle, nursery products, ice cream, and beverages.

**c. Per worker payroll value added**

*Explanation:* This measures the extent to which growth (in real terms) in per worker payroll is occurring in "value added" manufacturing. What is considered value added is arbitrary, but we include processes that increase the value of a raw material (after primary processing) before it is sold. This benchmark only measures value added to *crops* and *not* livestock or agricultural services. Most of value added production in this sector is food processing. The agricultural products industry measured here includes the following SIC codes: 01, 2033-2075, 2082-2087, 2096-2099. Value added payroll excludes SIC code 01. *Rationale:* This benchmark is important because it provides a measure of the skills, capitalization, and other factors of productivity and competitiveness of workers in the value added portion of this industry. *Data source:* *Covered Employment and Payrolls*, Employment Division.

**d. Percentage of agricultural gross state product in food processing**

*Explanation:* The agricultural industry includes food and kindred products, agricultural services, farming, and fisheries. Gross state product is a measure of the gross market value of goods and services produced by an industry.

*Rationale:* Agriculture is Oregon's second largest basic industry, but the state does not take full advantage of the opportunity to add value to agriculture products. Many commodities are shipped in bulk to processors elsewhere. This benchmark is intended to help increase in-state processing of agricultural products. *Data source:* Oregon State University, Director's Office. OSU has developed a computer model which will continue to track this information.

**e. Percentage of employment in value added manufacturing**

*Explanation:* This measures the employment in "value added" manufacturing divided by the total agricultural products industry employment. This benchmark only measures value added to *crops* and *not* livestock or agricultural services. *Rationale:* See part c, above. *Data source:* *Covered Employment and Payrolls*, Employment Division.

**18. Environmental Services:** The environmental services industry includes waste management, pollution controls, environmental management and services, and recycling services.

**19. Primary and fabricated metals:** This industry includes smelting, refining, and milling primary metals, as well as production of structural components, hardware, stampings, and metal cans and containers.

**20. Software:** The software industry includes the design, development, and marketing of programs used to control microprocessors, found in equipment such as televisions, VCRs, aircraft, and computers.

**21. Aerospace:** The aerospace industry includes design and manufacturing of aircraft and spacecraft, including parts and accessories.

**22. Plastics:** This industry focuses on products that are composed primarily of polymers that can be injected, molded, or laminated into objects. It also consists of products composed of resins and synthetic rubber.

**23. Biotechnology:** The biotechnology industry includes any technology which uses living organisms (or parts thereof) to produce or modify products. It includes processes in pharmaceutical, agricultural, diagnostic, and chemical fields.

**24. Fisheries** The fisheries industry consists of harvesting, processing, distributing, and marketing of finfish and shellfish. It does not include recreational fishing. Most individual fisherpersons are not counted in Covered Employment and Payroll data, so this measure is derived from a severe undercount of employment and payrolls.

**c. Per worker payroll in value added**

*Explanation:* This measures the extent to which growth (in real terms) in per worker payroll is occurring in "value added" manufacturing. What is considered value added is arbitrary, but we include processes that increase the value of a raw material (after primary processing) before it is sold. The fisheries industry includes the following SIC codes: 0912, 0913, 0919, 0921,

2091, and 2092. Value added measures SIC codes 2091 and 2092.

*Rationale:* This benchmark is important because it provides a measure of the skills, capitalization, and other factors of productivity and competitiveness of workers in the value added portion of this industry. *Data source:* *Covered Employment and Payrolls*, Employment Division.

**27. Mining** The mining industry includes extraction and processing of precious metals and minerals. It does not include sand, stone, and gravel production.

**26. Film and Video** The film and video industry consists of commercially valuable film and video production, and includes writing, directing, cinematography, processing, and location scouting. It does not include distribution activities.

**27. Arts Industry**

*Explanation:* The arts industry is comprised of a multitude of occupations. There are professional artists (potters, painters, actors, architects, landscapers, etc) as well as those who work for the agencies who are artistic endeavors (museum employees, theater employees, contractors, etc.) The data we present on employment is based on a sample from the Oregon Arts Commission of non-profit organizations. A survey must be conducted to include private arts organizations. *Rationale:* Although the data available for this benchmark severely undercounts the employment of the arts industry, we feel that the industry is important enough to include here. We must realize that the arts industry is an important part of our social and economic infrastructure. *Data source:* *Arts Add Up*, Economic Impact Statement, Oregon Arts Commission. Fiscal year 1989 used for 1992 figures.

**28. Small business startups per 1,000 population**

*Explanation:* This measures the number of small businesses who apply for a business license in a year. A small business is a manufacturing firm of less than 500 employees, a retail firm with less than \$2.5 million in sales, or a service firm with less than \$2.5 million in sales. *Rationale:* Small business has been characterized as the base of a healthy economy, and Oregon is recognized as a small business state. Despite our preponderance of small businesses, we can improve Oregon's ability to encourage new business startups and expansions to take advantage of new markets and technologies. This measure captures ease of entry into the marketplace, business vitality, optimism, entrepreneurial activity, and innovation. Raising this benchmark will enhance the vitality of Oregon's economy. *Data source:* *State of Small Business Report*, Federal Small Business Administration. 1990 data used for 1992 figure.

**29. Percentages of companies that adopt high performance work organization practices**

*Explanation:* This is measures actual workplace organization and management practices. *Rationale:* Increasing per capita and per worker incomes depend upon improvements in business factors such as workplace organization. Oregon's education reform measures are premised upon a workplace that requires teamwork, communication, less hierarchy, greater responsibility and shared responsibility. It

is critical to understand the current workplace for developing economic and education strategies. Companies which are high performance work organizations create high-skilled, high wage employment opportunities. Goals will be set by the Workforce Quality Council in the next biennium. *Data source:* *1992 Oregon Employer Survey*, Oregon Economic Development Department.

**30. Percentage of employers who engage in student structured work experience programs**

*Explanation:* This measures employer participation in cooperative work experience programs. *Rationale:* This benchmark compliments the existing one for high school student participation in cooperative work experience programs. Increasing per capita and per worker incomes depend upon improvements in business factors such as worker skills. Employers must be a partner in helping to improve the skills of new workers. Goals will be set by the Workforce Quality Council in the next biennium. *Data source:* *1992 Oregon Employer Survey*, Oregon Economic Development Department.

**31. Percentage of employers who engage in apprenticeship programs**

*Explanation:* This measures employer participation in apprenticeship programs. *Rationale:* This benchmark compliments the existing benchmark for apprenticeship participation of Oregonians. Employers must be a partner in helping to improve the skills of new workers. This benchmark focuses attention on the need for employers to improve the skills of their incoming workers and, ultimately, the competitiveness of their companies through apprenticeship programs. Goals will be set by the Workforce Quality Council in the next biennium. *Data source:* *1992 Oregon Employer Survey*, Oregon Economic Development Department.

**32. Percentage of employer payroll dedicated to training and education**

*Explanation:* U.S. employers spend an amount equal to approximately 1.5% of payroll on upgrading the skills of their current workers. By contrast, employers in northern European countries spend approximately 3%. *Rationale:* Continued employer investment in worker development bolsters competitiveness and productivity. As a consequence, it will also help prevent or reduce worker displacement. *Data source:* Estimate based on national data.

**33. Percentage of employers who offer child care benefits**

*Explanation:* This measures the percentage of employers that provide child care benefits to their employees. Benefits can take any form, from on-site provision of child care services to credits to purchase child care. *Rationale:* To be competitive as a state, Oregon must draw on the talents of all of its potential workforce. With the changing structure of the family and the labor force, many workers need childcare to be able to accept employment. Workers with childcare at or near the workplace tend to be more productive and less worried about the well-being of their children. *Data source:* *1992 Oregon Employer Survey*, Oregon Economic Development Department.

**34. Concentration of Oregon's employment in manufacturing relative to the national concentration**

*Explanation:* This measure is a location quotient. It divides Oregon's percentage

of employment in manufacturing by the comparable national figure. The resulting quotient indicates the extent to which Oregon's employment in manufacturing is greater or smaller than the national average. **Rationale:** Manufacturing has traditionally been a source of high-wage jobs and income producing exports. Oregon wants to maintain its high-wage manufacturing base and expand its exports. Maintaining the state's manufacturing sector at a level comparable to the national level is a conservative goal. **Data source:** *Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment*, Oregon Employment Division. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes comparable national data in *Survey of Current Business*. 1991 data were used for the 1992 figure.

### 35. Percentage of manufacturing employees outside the state's five largest manufacturing sectors

**Explanation:** The state's largest manufacturing industries are: lumber and wood products, food and kindred products, electronic and other electrical equipment, machinery, and printing and publishing. This benchmark uses, as a definition of "industry," the two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code groupings. **Rationale:** Oregon's economy has relied heavily on just a few major industries, especially lumber and wood products, which has resulted in the depression of the entire state economy during an industry downturn. Industry downturns may be caused by events such as cycles in the national economy, natural disasters, or changes in the competitive position of the industry. Oregon needs a more diversified economy, relying less on any one or two industries. This benchmark is not intended to reduce employment in Oregon's largest manufacturing industries, but rather to build up other types of manufacturing so Oregon will have a more balanced, less vulnerable economy. **Data source:** *Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment*, Oregon Employment Division. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

### 36. Percentage of professional services exported (imported) relative to Oregon industry demand

**Explanation:** The producer services industry includes finance, insurance, business services, engineering and management services, and legal services. This group traditionally provides services to the business community. The benchmark is a location quotient. It identifies Oregon's proportion of non-agricultural wage and salary employment in producer services relative to the national proportion. A proportion of less than one indicates that we import services. **Rationale:** Oregon has a low percentage of its employment in producer services when compared to the national average. This implies that, on average, we "import" these services from elsewhere. A lack of sufficient services in the state may inhibit business formation or it may increase business costs. **Data source:** Data are published employment estimates from the Oregon Employment Division and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

### 37. Percentage of manufactured goods sold outside the United States

**Explanation:** Manufactured goods include durable and non-durable products. They do not include commodities such as grain or services such as banking or insurance. **Rationale:** The reduction of international trade barriers has resulted in a growing importance of international trade to the United States, and especially

to a Pacific Rim state such as Oregon. To survive in this more global marketplace, Oregon and the nation will need to take advantage of opportunities in newly opened international markets, thus increasing exports of manufactured goods. **Data source:** Export values of manufactured goods are available annually from the Portland State University International Trade Institute. 1991 data used for the 1992 figure. This benchmark uses an estimate of total Oregon value of shipments of manufactured goods from the *1987 Census of Manufacturers*. The 1987 figure was converted to an estimated 1991 level using the same growth rate as in total personal income over the last five years.

### 38. Oregon's ranking among states in workers' compensation costs

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures Oregon's workers' compensation premium competitiveness on a national level by comparing Oregon's premiums with those of the other 49 states. **Rationale:** High costs in this area are consistently cited by businesses as a strong disadvantage to doing business or locating in a state. This benchmark also has international implications, given relatively high and rapidly growing U.S. medical costs. If Oregon's ranking were too low, benefits to worker's may be less than desired. If state ranking were too high, the costs of the system would be higher than desired. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Insurance and Finance.

### 39. Oregon's ranking among states in health care costs

**Explanation:** This measures how Oregon compares to 42 other states in cost for an individual (non-group) health insurance plan for a family. **Rationale:** Escalating health care costs represent a major cost to business and a factor in the decline in international competitiveness of Oregon and United States businesses. This benchmark urges us to find the least expensive ways to provide health care so that Oregon will be an attractive and competitive location for businesses. The data presented here is a surrogate for a more general health care cost measure. More general data on the cost of health care plans was not available. **Data source:** Oregon Health Division, Office of Health Policy.

### 40. Oregon health care costs relative to 1980 costs (inflation adjusted)

**Explanation:** This measures the increase in the medical component of the Consumer Price Index relative to the overall increase in the total Consumer Price Index, with 1980 as the base year. **Rationale:** Health care costs have been rising at a rate faster than inflation. This benchmark focuses on the need to contain costs. **Data source:** Oregon Health Division, Office of Health Policy.

### 41. Oregon's total energy bill as a share of state personal income

**Explanation:** This measures the total amount of money Oregon households and businesses spend on oil, natural gas, and electricity as a share of total state income. Personal income is used as a proxy for gross state product. **Rationale:** This benchmark measures how productively Oregon is using energy. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Energy. 1990 data used for the 1992 figure.

### 42. Oregon average electricity rates as a percentage of the national average

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the relationship of Oregon's average electricity rates compared to the U.S. average rates. **Rationale:** In order to maintain an attractive economy for industries, we should strive to keep energy rates lower than the U.S. average. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Energy. 1990 data used for the 1992 figure.

**43. Oregon average industrial electric rates as a percentage of the national average**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the relationship of Oregon's industrial electricity rates compared to the U.S. average industrial rates. **Rationale:** Electricity rates are a major cost of doing business for some Oregon industrial firms. This benchmark urges us to find ways to keep our electricity rates low so that Oregon will be an attractive and competitive location for industrial businesses. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Energy. 1990 data used for the 1992 figure.

**44. Oregon natural gas rates as a percentage of the national average**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the relationship of Oregon's natural gas rates compared to the U.S. average rates. The goal is to bring Oregon natural gas rates in line with the U.S. average. **Rationale:** Natural gas rates reflect one of the costs of doing business. This benchmark urges us to find ways to keep our natural gas rates low so that Oregon will be an attractive and competitive location for businesses. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Energy. 1990 data used for 1992 figure.

**45. Rates for natural gas transmission and distribution services to industrial customers relative to 1980 rates**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the inflation-adjusted rates for utility-provided transportation and distribution services. The base year is 1980. **Rationale:** Natural gas rates are a major cost of doing business for some Oregon firms. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Energy. 1990 data used for the 1992 figure.

**46. Percentage of Oregon industrial acreage identified in comprehensive plans that are actually suitable for development**

**Explanation:** The focus of this benchmark is to determine how many acres of industrially zoned land in Oregon are developable. In order to be developable, the land in question must not have any development restrictions placed upon it, such as a wetland designation. The site must be utility-served or able to be quickly connected to the local utilities and quick and easy access to the local transportation system. The land itself should be prepared for immediate development; improvements to the land to make it developable should be made in advance. These are but a few of a site's attributes which determine its ability to be developed. **Rationale:** Available, developable land is in short supply in Oregon and is one of the biggest issues in economic development. Through the comprehensive planning process, many of Oregon's cities and counties have designated land for industrial development which is not suitable for development. The importance of this benchmark is to ensure that Oregon's inventory of industrial land, as designated by local comprehensive land use plans, is able to meet the needs of industry. **Data source:** Survey by the Oregon Economic Development Department, Business

Development Division.

**47. Number of river miles not in compliance with government water quality standards and therefore unable to accommodate additional development**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which the water in Oregon's rivers and streams meets applicable government in-stream water quality standards. The data are for streams which have total daily maximum loads requirements established. The data for this benchmark are valid only for current standards and the current assessment of water quality in 3,500 miles of streams, which are those known to be the most impacted. Periodic revision of the benchmark targets will be necessary when standards are modified or when new assessments are completed.

**Rationale:** If rivers and streams fail to meet water quality standards for certain pollutants, it is impossible for industry to obtain waste water discharge permits for those pollutants. Without these permits, industrial activity cannot occur, and economic expansion is stymied. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Control Division.

**48. Number of areas not in compliance with government ambient air standards and therefore unable to accommodate additional municipal and industrial development**

**Explanation:** This measures those areas who are not in compliance with air quality standards. Three major pollutants are tracked: ozone, particulate matter, and carbon dioxide. **Rationale:** This benchmark reflects Oregon's desire to assure that air quality is not a limiting factor for development. If airsheds fail to meet air quality standards for certain pollutants, it is impossible for industry to obtain air contaminant discharge permits for those pollutants. Without these permits, industrial activity cannot occur, and economic expansion is hampered. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division.

**49. Percentage of public and private forest land in Oregon available for timber harvest**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which public and private forest land in Oregon can legally be used for timber harvest. The estimated actual amounts of Oregon forest land available for timber harvest, in millions of acres, is as follows: 1970, 25.3; 1980, 23.3; 1990, 19.4; 1992, 19.3; 1995, 17.9; 2000, 17.9; 2010, 17.9. **Rationale:** A reasonable amount of forest land must be available for harvest in order to provide the timber necessary to maintain the state's largest basic industry and to avoid economic and social dislocation. Given the current uncertainties with timber harvest policy it is difficult to establish goals now however. **Data source:** Oregon Department of Forestry, Resource Policy Division. Estimates used to calculate the benchmark data are based on numerous assumptions regarding, and extrapolations from, reported data.

**50. Board feet of timber harvested per year (billions of board feet; five-year rolling average)**

**Explanation:** This benchmark measures the amount of timber harvested annually from public and private forest land in Oregon. The unit of measure is billions of board feet. A board foot is a unit of volume measuring 1" x 12" x 12". The benchmark data are calculated based on the average amount of timber harvested

per year in the five years preceding the particular benchmark year. *Rationale:* A reasonably steady supply of timber is necessary to maintain the state's largest basic industry and to avoid economic and social dislocation. Given the current uncertainties with timber harvest policy it is difficult to establish goals, however. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Forestry, Resource Policy Division.

**51. Percentage of permits issued within the target time period or less**

*Explanation:* This benchmark is aimed at providing the quickest possible processing of permit applications. Current rules establish target time periods for completing this process. The three components of this benchmark are air contaminant, waste water discharge, and building permits. *Rationale:* New industrial sitings or expansions are often planned on a quick time frame. Anything that might slow the process down may add extra expense, force alterations of plans, or table a project. In order to accommodate companies as they wish to locate or expand, Oregon needs to ensure that the application review process involves enough time for adequate consideration and public input, but yet is also quick enough to facilitate fast-track development as required by individual companies. These measures may not fully capture the permitting issues, however, and the Economic Development Department is looking for a broader measure for future reports. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (air and waste water permits). Building permit data will have to be collected via survey, due to the complex structure of the building permits system.

**52. Number of U.S., Canadian, and Mexican metropolitan areas of over 1 million population served by non-stop flights to and from any Oregon commercial airport**

*Explanation:* The focus of this benchmark is on quick and convenient access from Oregon to North America's major centers of commerce. It measures passenger access to interstate air transportation. The measure also serves as a surrogate measure of access of Oregon business to air cargo services, which we are unable to measure directly. *Rationale:* In this age of increasingly global markets and competition, many companies require air passenger and cargo service to conduct their business in a competitive manner. Business location decisions often include consideration of convenient air transportation services. The ability of Oregon's companies to compete in regional, national, and global markets will depend in part on their access to affordable air transportation services. *Data source:* Port of Portland, Policy and Research Section.

**53. Number of international cities of over 1 million population (outside of Canada and Mexico) served by direct or non-stop air service to and from any Oregon commercial airport**

*Explanation:* The difference between direct and non-stop flights is that direct flights include stops. Otherwise, it is same plane service. *Rationale:* Unlike the previous benchmark, direct air service is included in this measure due to the importance of direct service to international destinations. International air service is of great importance as the state builds an image of an international location. In addition to measuring passenger access to interstate air transportation, this also serves to indicate, though to a lesser extent, access of Oregon business to air cargo services, which cannot be measured directly. *Data source:* Port of Portland,

Policy and Research Section.

**54. Backlog of city, county, and state roads and bridges in need of repair and preservation**

*Explanation:* This measures the percentage of roads and bridges which are in need of repair or preservation but which have not been serviced. *Rationale:* The transportation system has the capacity and quality necessary to provide Oregon businesses access to various points within Oregon and access to markets both within and beyond Oregon's borders. This benchmark focuses on the state's network of roads and bridges which are vital to the distribution system in Oregon. *Data source:* Oregon Department of Transportation, 1993 Oregon Roads Finance Study.

**55. Portland transpacific container export rates compared to Seattle and Tacoma (percent greater or less than)**

*Explanation:* This benchmark compares transpacific container export rates from Portland with those in Seattle and Tacoma. A representative group of commodities were compared. Rates for each commodity were obtained from the conference tariff as set by the Transpacific Westbound Rate Agreement. *Rationale:* Container shipping is an important method for exporting Oregon goods to world markets. An estimated 80 to 90 percent of Oregon's container exports are to the Pacific Rim. *Data source:* Port of Portland, Policy and Research Section.

**56. Percentage of Oregon households with single-party touchtone-capable telephone service**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the capability of Oregon households to use advanced, interactive telecommunications services and enhanced 911 emergency services (from which operators can directly identify the household calling in an emergency). *Rationale:* Modern telecommunications infrastructure is becoming an important factor in business and government operations. More and more business and public services are available through such infrastructure. Availability of telecommunications is important to the development of many businesses and public services. *Data source:* Oregon Public Utility Commission, Telecommunications Division.

**57. Percentage of Oregon telephone lines that can reliably transmit data at medium speed**

*Explanation:* This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregon's public telecommunications switched network is able to reliably transmit medium-speed (1200 baud) data. Currently, standards required by Oregon Public Utility Commission tariffs require nearly all telephone lines in the state's network to transmit medium-speed data, but the network does not always meet the standards. *Rationale:* The telecommunications infrastructure in Oregon is critical to economic growth and expansion. Facsimiles and data are now transmitted over telephone lines; telecommunication lines are no longer solely used for voice-to-voice communication. *Data source:* Oregon Public Utility Commission, Telecommunications Division.

**58. Percentage of Oregon households with personal computers at home who**

**send and receive data and information over telecommunications**

*Explanation:* This measures the number of households with computers and modems (which connect a computer to the phone system). *Rationale:* As the costs of manipulating and transmitting data declines, more and more households will benefit from access to data bases, electronic mail and other electronic services. The more people who connect into these services, the more data bases and opportunities for communications will emerge. A telecommunications task force recently concluded that accelerating this process will increase productivity and benefit Oregonians. *Data source:* Oregon Values Study conducted for the Oregon Business Council.

**59. Percentage of Oregon Households with access to high speed-multichannel telecommunications lines.**  
*Explanation:* This measures the number of homes households with telecommunications lines such as fiber optics or Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) that can transmit data and video as well as voice services. *Rationale:* While this service is not available today, high speed transmission will become the high speed highways of the information age. While it is too early to set specific targets, Oregon's goal is to make this service available quickly to give the state a competitive edge at attracting knowledge workers and bring the productivity that such services can provide. *Data source:* The Public Utilities Commission will work with the telecommunications company to gather the data.

**60. Venture capital invested per capita**

*Explanation:* This benchmark is intended to measure the health of the "leading edge" of Oregon technology. It will measure the venture capital commitments per capita to Oregon companies.

**61. Oregon's national ranking in federal research and development funding per capita**

*Explanation:* This measure indicates Oregon's success relative to other states in attracting federal R&D funding as well as the amount of such activity occurring in the state. R&D funding goes to industries, universities, and non-profit agencies. *Rationale:* This is a measure of Oregon's capacity for R&D. Encouraging more R&D activity in Oregon will help to expand the state's base of high technology manufacturing. This benchmark will be increasingly important as the world moves to an information- and knowledge-based economy. *Data source:* U.S. National Science Foundation's *Federal Funds for Research and Development: Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992.* 1990 data used for 1992 column.

**62. Oregon's national ranking in private research and development funding per capita**

*Explanation:* This compares per capita private research dollars invested in Oregon industries, universities, and non-profit agencies with the other 49 states. *Rationale:* This is an additional measure of R&D capacity in Oregon. *Data source:* Extrapolated from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, which was in turn based on the U.S. National Science Foundation's *National Patterns of R&D Resources.* 1987 data used for the 1990 column.

**63. Oregon's national ranking in patents issued per capita**

*Explanation:* This measures the number of patents issued per person in Oregon

compared to the same ratio for the other 49 states. *Rationale:* While the two previous benchmarks measure levels of R&D funding, and to some extent, R&D activity, this benchmark is an indicator of R&D's success in developing new products in Oregon. However, the acquisition of a patent does not necessarily lead to business success. *Data source:* *Annual Report: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks* and population figures from *Statistical Abstract of the United States.* 1991 data used for the 1992 figure.

**64. Taxes per capita as percentage of U.S. taxes per capita; by type of tax**

*Explanation:* This measures how Oregon compares to the U.S. average on different types of taxes per capita. *Rationale:* This indicator is fundamentally at odds with becoming one of the lowest tax states in the nation. Quality public goods and services, from education and utilities to wise resource management policies to enhancement of public health, require public investment. But well managed, responsive public agencies can meet these public demands at reasonable costs. Oregon's goal is to be the best performing state, providing high quality services at lower costs than other states. This benchmark assumes that the U.S. average of taxes per capita represents a reasonable mix of taxes and a reasonable level of goods and services provided by government. *Data source:* *Government Finances: 1987-1988.* There were no current figures available at press time.

**65. Oregon ranking in per capita state and local taxes (per capita), by type of tax**

*Explanation:* This compares Oregon's per capita tax rates to those of other states. *Rationale:* As with the previous benchmark, this measure seeks to balance Oregon's tax structure at a level that is assumed to be efficient, effective, and equitable. The state should neither climb nor fall too far from this level. This benchmark assumes that, by remaining near the median, Oregon can achieve the most efficient, effective, and equitable system for the provision of public goods and services. *Data source:* *Government Finances: 1989-1990.* There were no current figures available at press time.

**66. Business Taxes**

*Explanation:* In upcoming reports, we will attempt to collect data on Oregon's relative ranking for business taxes for different sizes of firms in different industries. *Rationale:* Taxes are one factor influencing the business climate of a state. While the overall tax level gives some indication of tax burden, the tax structure can affect may cause considerable variation in impact among firms. *Data source:* The Economic Development Department is initiating a study to gather this data.

**67. Real per capita capital outlay for public facilities, 1990 constant dollars**

*Explanation:* Public facilities include, for example, equipment, land, schools roads, hospitals, libraries, police, parks, and sewers constructed by the public sector. *Rationale:* Public facilities are public goods and services that are intended to help the state to meet its needs and achieve its goals in the most efficient,

effective, and equitable manner possible. Oregon must maintain its overall investment in public facilities and services if it is to continue to meet its needs and achieve its goals. The benchmark focuses attention on the level of investment in public infrastructure in Oregon. *Data source: Government Finances 1989-90*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Consumer Price Index for the Portland Metropolitan area used to convert figures to 1990 dollars.

**68. Percent of public agencies which are high performance work organizations**

*Explanation:* This measures actual workplace organization and management practices. *Rationale:* Oregon's education reform measures are premised upon a workplace that requires teamwork, communication, less hierarchy, greater responsibility and shared responsibility. It is important to have public agencies follow these principles in order to more efficiently deliver services. *Data source: 1992 Oregon Employer Survey*, Oregon Economic Development Department.

**69. Percentage of government agencies that employ results-oriented performance measures.**

*Explanation:* This measures the percentage of employees that work towards clear and measurable outcomes that have been established consistent with the mission of the organization.

*Rationale:* Most agencies historically have measured themselves based on inputs (dollars spent, employees/unit of production, etc.) rather than on the outcomes.

## Corrections to the First Printing

This printing corrects several errors found in the first printing. The corrections have been made in the main body of the report, and are also listed here.

Page 11: Percentage of children that kindergarten teachers feel are ready to succeed in school benchmark, 1992 data has been corrected to 68% from 65%.

Page 13: **Job Skill Preparation** benchmark, wording has been corrected to "Percentage of high school students with significant involvement in professional-technical education and entrepreneurial programs" from "Percentage of high school students enrolled in professional, technical, and entrepreneurial education programs."

Page 26: Benchmark 2, 1992 data has been inserted: 11.6.

Page 28: Benchmark 15, 1992 data has been corrected to 68% from 65%.

Page 33: Benchmark 49, wording has been corrected to "Percentage of employees working in firms which train over 50% of their work force 20 hours or more annually in work skills or work processes" from "Percentage of firms training over 50% of their work force 20 hours or more annually in work skills or work processes." 1992 data includes safety training. Future editions will report work skills and processes separately.

The Governor's Task Force on State Government emphasizes that measurable outcomes is a key to improving the performance of government and recommends that the state work quickly to employ such measures. *Data source:* The Executive Department will gather this data for upcoming reports.

**70. Financial World Magazine rating of state governments**

*Explanation:* This is the ranking given by *Financial World* magazine in its annual report on state governments nation wide. *Rationale:* This is one indication of the efficiency of state government. *Data source: Financial World Magazine.*

**71. State general obligation bond rating**

*Explanation:* This is the Standard and Poor's rating of the state general obligation bonds. *Rationale:* This is one indication of how others perceive the financial soundness of the state. *Data source:* Standard and Poor's.

**Customer satisfaction measures**

*Explanation:* This data was drawn from Oregon Values Study. The percentages include those who felt Oregon was doing a fairly good or a very good job at the particular service. *Rationale:* Oregonians attitudes are one good measure of overall satisfaction with how Oregon is doing. *Data source: Oregon Values Study* conducted for the Oregon Business Council.

Page 47: Benchmark 48, rape was added to the list of index crimes.

Page 48: Benchmark 56, wording has been corrected to "Share of index crime arrests relative to share of adult population, by community" from "Felony arrest rate per 100,000 community adult population." 1992 data for this benchmark has been corrected to: African-Americans 7.2 (from 6.9); American Indians 1.1 (from 1.5); Asians 0.7 (from 0.4); Hispanics 2.6 (from 2.1); Whites 0.8 (from 0.9.)

Page 48: Benchmark 57, wording has been corrected to "Share of index crime convictions relative to share of adult population, by community" from "Felony conviction rate per 100,000 community adult population."

Page 51: Benchmark 78, data has been inserted: 23% in 1992.

Page 55: Benchmark 17c (Agricultural products), 1990 data has been corrected to \$20,466 (from \$20,146.)

# Acknowledgements

The Progress Board would like to acknowledge the people throughout Oregon who participated in reviewing and shaping the benchmarks contained in this report. Their insights and suggestions were invaluable.

The Board also wishes to thank the staff members and consultants who researched the voluminous data for this report. This research, which required hundreds of hours, was ably assisted by many State of Oregon and local government officials. We cannot adequately express our appreciation to those who made such extraordinary efforts to respond to our data requests. We would also like to thank those who participated in a series of topic meetings: arts, public safety, inclusion, people, international, health, child care, parks, livable communities, and safety net. We also wish to thank the dozens of staff and researchers throughout government, who helped under considerable time pressure, to gather the data necessary to complete this report.

The following individuals had a key role in assembling this report:

Duncan Wyse  
Executive Director  
Oregon Progress Board

Tim Houchen  
Senior Policy Analyst  
Oregon Progress Board

Cara Filsinger  
Deirdre Molander  
Greg Topf  
Interns  
Oregon Progress Board

Tom Hibbard  
Professor of Economics  
Willamette University

John Savage  
Administrator, Policy and Planning  
Department of Energy

Sam Sadler  
Energy Policy Analyst  
Department of Energy

Art Ayre  
Economist  
Oregon Economic Development Department

John Svicarovich  
Consulting Writer and Editor

Zoë Johnson  
Administrative Assistant  
Oregon Progress Board



**Oregon. Things look different here.**