



ACHIEVING THE OREGON SHINES VISION

HIGHLIGHTS

2009 Benchmark Report to the People of Oregon

QUALITY JOBS FOR
ALL OREGONIANS

ECONOMY



EDUCATION



**CIVIC
ENGAGEMENT**

OFFICIAL ELECTION BALLOT
VOTE & RETURN PROMPTLY

**SOCIAL
SUPPORT**



PUBLIC SAFETY



ENGAGED,
CARING & SAFE
COMMUNITIES

HEALTHY,
SUSTAINABLE
SURROUNDINGS

**BUILT
ENVIRONMENT**



**NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT**



FEBRUARY 2009
www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB
<http://benchmarks.oregon.gov>

The Progress Board believes that the accuracy, neutrality and nonpartisan spirit of its reporting is best maintained by providing “just the facts.” This report does not attempt to analyze underlying causes or provide answers. Rather, it is intended to inspire constructive exploration of why Oregon’s results are the way they are and how to make them better.



WELCOME TO OREGON'S 2009 BENCHMARK REPORT

Dear Oregonian,

Is Oregon making progress toward its goals? As required by law, the Oregon Progress Board answers using 91 “yardsticks” called Oregon Benchmarks. Benchmarks are the indicators chosen by Oregonians as fair, efficient ways to measure economic, social and environmental progress.

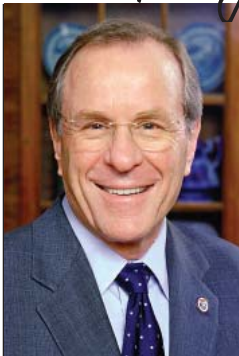
This report is a unique tool, a base of evidence that we can all use to better understand our state. Individual benchmark grades and analyses are online at <http://benchmarks.oregon.gov>, where you can generate your own benchmark report. The Highlights report rolls up individual benchmark grades to show how well or poorly Oregon is progressing toward three goals. The goals come from Oregon’s long-range strategic plan, called Oregon Shines:

1. Quality jobs for all Oregonians (economic well-being);
2. Engaged, caring and safe communities (social well-being); and
3. Healthy, sustainable surroundings (environmental well-being).

Oregon Shines and the benchmarks are for all of Oregon and all Oregonians, including state government. We encourage you to use the facts and figures in this report to improve your community and your state.

Sincerely,

Theodore R. Kulongoski



Theodore R. Kulongoski
Governor

Peter Courtney



Peter Courtney
President of the Senate

Dave Hunt



Dave Hunt
Speaker of the House



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Key Definitions

Oregon Shines: Oregon's high-level, long-term strategic plan. Oregon Shines was legislatively established in 1989, updated in 1997 and is due to be updated again soon. Oregon Shines II, which is the current plan, has three interrelated goals:

Quality Jobs for All Oregonians (**economic well-being**)
Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities (**social well-being**)
Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings (**environmental well-being**)

Oregon Benchmarks: The "yardsticks" used to measure and assess Oregon's progress toward the goals. Over 250 Oregon Benchmarks were legislatively approved in 1989. That number was reduced in 1997 to a more manageable number. Today there are 91 Oregon Benchmarks in Economy, Education, Civic Engagement, Social Support, Public Safety, Built Environment and Natural Environment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision

2009 Benchmark Report to the People of Oregon

This ninth biennial evaluation explores whether we, as a state, are making progress toward our statewide goals. The goals come from *Oregon Shines*, the state's 20-year, strategic plan.

IN A NUTSHELL

IS OREGON MAKING PROGRESS?

Oregon continues to rate positively in public safety and built environment, but aspects of the economy, education, civic engagement, social support and the natural environment point out a continuation of challenges seen in the 2007 report.

Of the seven benchmark categories, economy worsened from the last report. The other six categories fare the same.

One factor affecting Oregon's progress is the changing demographic makeup of the state. Oregon's growing diversity brings new and important challenges. We believe these challenges are showing up in data for such benchmarks as per capita income, student skill levels, adult educational attainment, prenatal care, poverty and affordable housing.¹

¹ For more information, see the Progress Board's *Race and Ethnicity Report* (June 2008).

| Oregon's Progress toward the Oregon Shines Goals | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Oregon Shines Goals: | 2003 Report | 2005 Report | 2007 Report | 2009 Report |
| <i>Goal 1: Quality Jobs for All Oregonians</i> | | | | |
| Economy | Yes, but | Yes, but | Yes, but | No, but |
| Education | Yes | Yes, but | No, but | No, but |
| <i>Goal 2: Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities</i> | | | | |
| Civic Engagement | No, but | No, but | No, but | No, but |
| Social Support | Yes, but | Yes, but | No, but | No, but |
| Public Safety | Yes, but | Yes, but | Yes, but | Yes, but |
| <i>Goal 3: Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings</i> | | | | |
| Built Environment | No, but | Yes, but | Yes, but | Yes, but |
| Natural Environment | Yes, but | Yes, but | No, but | No, but |

GOAL #1: Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

Two benchmark categories, *Economy* and *Education* measure progress toward Goal #1. *Economy* gets a “No, but,” its first drop in grade since the 2003 report. The current economic crisis, while just beginning to show up in our yearly data, weakened both the business vitality and income indicators. *Education*, the other half of the equation, retains its “No, but” grade from the 2007 report. Although the percent of adults with high school and college degrees is gradually increasing, the K-12 benchmarks confirm the challenges currently being tackled by Oregon’s education enterprise. Lower-than-targeted levels of workforce training also contribute to the education grade.

Notable improvements and concerns for Goal #1:

- Data underpinning this report do not reveal a benchmark that we feel is a “notable improvement” for education. The closest candidate is benchmark #22, Oregon’s high school dropout rate. This saw significant improvements in the 1990s and has stayed low since the early 2000s. However, it still is shy of the 2010 target. One *notable concern is eighth-grade reading*, where only 65 percent of eighth-graders achieved grade-level standards, well below the 2010 target of 80 percent.
- Economy’s *notable strength is export stability*. Oregon’s network of trading partners has become increasingly diverse over the last decade. Not all of our export eggs are in the same basket. Among other things, this should help our economy recover. *The notable concern is per capita personal income*, the same concern as in the 2007 report. At 90.7 percent of the national average, this key benchmark has been in decline since the mid-1990s and has reached a 16-year low.



GOAL #2: Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Data for *Civic Engagement*, *Social Support*, and *Public Safety* benchmarks support the same grades for Goal #2 as in the 2007 report. For example, in *Civic Engagement*, fewer and fewer Oregonians can correctly identify the primary source of state revenues (personal income tax) and the largest general fund expenditure (education). Despite Oregon's high ranking for voting and the historic nature of the 2008 election, Oregon saw a drop in the estimate of eligible voters participating in this presidential election. In *Social Support*, data reveal continued concerns related to children's health and protection, and poverty. However in *Public Safety*, progress continues to be made in crime categories and emergency preparedness.

Notable strengths and concerns for Goal #2:

- Civic Engagement's *notable strength is volunteering*. About one-third of all Oregonians engaged in a volunteer activity in the last three-year estimate. *A notable concern is that 88 percent of Oregonians lack a basic understanding of the state's tax system*, a new decade low.
- Social Support's *notable improvement is the increasing rate of adult non-smokers*, which improved five percentage points in the last 10 years. Its *notable concern is hunger*. Oregon's previously improving hunger situation has worsened again. In November 2008, Oregon was once again ranked as one of the hungriest states in the nation.
- Public Safety's *notable improvement is emergency preparedness*. The dedication of Oregon's municipalities, in conjunction with state and federal officials, has resulted in better-prepared communities throughout Oregon. *A notable concern is the sharp increase in the percent of teenagers self-reporting that they carried a weapon* in the past 30 days.



GOAL #3: Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

Built Environment and *Natural Environment* benchmarks gauge progress toward Goal #3. *Built Environment* gets a “Yes, but” for 2009, the same grade given in 2007. Oregon continues to do a good job on traffic-related benchmarks. However, the Oregon Transportation Commission indicates future improvement will be difficult due to a growing maintenance backlog and increasing costs. *Natural Environment* retains the “No, but” grade first given in 2007. Benchmarks for air quality and CO₂ emissions continue to show a lack of progress. The indicators for water and land again show mixed progress - some improvements tempered by concerns. Numerous indicators in the Natural Environment category lack new or recent data.

Notable strengths and concerns for Goal #3:

- Built Environment’s *notable improvement continues to be state road condition*. The percentage of state roads in fair or better condition reached 87 percent in 2006. The *notable concern is affordable housing*. In 2007, more than half of both lower-income owners and renters spent 30 percent or more of their household income on housing costs.

- Natural Environment’s *notable strength is the first-time release of natural habitat estimates* (Oregon Benchmark #89). The creation and release of this data by Oregon’s Institute for Natural Resources is an enormous step toward understanding the changes over time to natural habitats in Oregon’s numerous eco-regions. The state’s *notable concern is air quality*. In recent years, Oregon has experienced an increase in the number of days where air quality is harmful, particularly to sensitive groups (primarily the elderly, children, and those with respiratory challenges).



INTRODUCTION

WHY THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to help Oregonians understand their collective strengths and weaknesses and to stimulate new, more informed conversations and ways of doing things.

OREGON BENCHMARK CATEGORIES

GOAL 1: Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

1. Economy Benchmarks
2. Education Benchmarks

GOAL 2: Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

3. Civic Engagement Benchmarks
4. Social Support Benchmarks
5. Public Safety Benchmarks

GOAL 3: Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

6. Built Environment Benchmarks
7. Natural Environment Benchmarks

For nearly 20 years the Progress Board has been given the responsibility of evaluating Oregon's overall progress toward statewide goals for economic, social and environmental well-being. The goals come from *Oregon Shines*, the state's 20-year, strategic plan. This ninth biennial benchmark report continues that tradition.

To evaluate progress, the Progress Board uses an internationally recognized set of "yard sticks" called Oregon Benchmarks. Viewed together, these 91 societal measures paint a high-level picture of how Oregon is doing.

One thing the report is not designed to do is provide simple answers. It does not, for example, deduce the underlying causes of teenage substance use, or hunger, or stream water quality. Instead, it lays the groundwork for putting aside differences, basing our dialogue on data, and working to improve the quality of life for all Oregonians now and in the future.

HOW WE ASSESS PROGRESS

Two things are needed to assess Oregon's progress for each benchmark: targets and data. Sixty-seven of the 91 benchmarks have both. Many benchmarks have "parts" (e.g., 7a and 7b), yielding a total of 158 benchmark indicators, over 100 of which are graded in this report. The Progress Board assesses progress for each indicator and rolls up those assessments into seven category grades (see box).

Grades are based on whether data meet or are trending toward the target. Criteria for the grades are explained in Appendix 1. Tables there show all benchmark titles and grades. Detailed tables showing data, targets and grades can be found at www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB.

Throughout this report, where data are in the form of national rankings, a rank of first indicates "best." The exception is Oregon's national rank for food insecurity and hunger, where first means "worst."

Each section also offers, where possible, how Oregon compares to Washington and the nation.

Washington was chosen as the comparator because its location, economy and geography are similar to Oregon's.

OREGON SHINES III

The basis for evaluating progress is Oregon's strategic plan, Oregon Shines. Established in 1989, this year marks the end of that 20-year planning horizon. State statute² directs the Progress Board to "formulate a strategy that describes and explains a vision for Oregon's economic, social and environmental progress for 20 years into the future." Working with the Governor and the Legislature, the Progress Board will update this unique statewide plan for the next 20 years.

Our hope, in this time of uncertainty, is to re-engage Oregonians on where Oregon should be headed, how to get there and how to best measure and track progress using Oregon's award-winning benchmark tradition.

GENERATE YOUR BENCHMARK REPORT ONLINE

This *Highlights* report is a short, point-in-time summary of Oregon's progress based on the detailed benchmark analyses at: <http://benchmarks.oregon.gov>. Visitors can access data sources, link to benchmark partners, create benchmark reports, and download data tables. The Progress Board continually updates benchmarks as new data become available.

This benchmark report reflects the state as a whole, but important variations exist between areas in the state.

² ORS 285A. 150

County benchmark data, available at www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/CountyData.shtml, shed light on some of these unique strengths and challenges facing Oregon's local communities. Updated annually, county benchmarks offer local governments, non-profits, educators and residents a data-rich view of their county over time and in comparison to other Oregon counties.

STATE GOVERNMENT LINKS TO OREGON BENCHMARKS

As one of Oregon's largest partners, Oregon state government aligns its work to Oregon Shines and the Oregon Benchmarks. State agencies link legislatively-approved key performance measures to the Oregon Benchmarks as part of their biennial budget process. Agencies are required to report results every year. Online visitors can learn about benchmark-related government results in the "Partners and More" module of each benchmark's online report.

YOU CAN LINK TO THE BENCHMARKS

Oregon Shines and the benchmarks are for all of Oregon and all Oregonians. Our online format offers Oregonians across the state an easy way to share benchmark-related programs, experiences and knowledge. The Progress Board invites all Oregonians to become a part of this virtual community in the "Partners and More" module of each benchmark's online report.

Oregon Benchmarks show progress toward statewide goals. At this high level, it is easier for public officials, foundations, interest groups and the business community to find a shared vision and shared data around which to collaborate.

*Bob Landauer,
Progress Board Member*

ECONOMY

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

The first goal of Oregon Shines is “Quality Jobs for All Oregonians.” Oregon’s economy benchmarks measure the state’s progress in areas that are critical to achieving this goal: business vitality, economic capacity, business costs, income and an international frame of mind.

MAKING PROGRESS?

NO, BUT...

With the current recession engulfing our interconnected world, Oregon’s benchmarks will likely continue to reflect a challenging economic condition for the foreseeable future. Oregon’s overall grade for economy dropped to negative territory for the first time since this grading system was launched in 2003.

There is some good news. Over half of the economy benchmarks indicate that Oregon’s economy has a strong base on which to recover. Oregon ranked in the top 10 states for new employers for most of the last 10 years and for economic diversification in both 2006 and 2007. It added 27,000 jobs in 2007.



Industry research and development shows progress, per worker wages are at a decade high and Oregon trades with an increasingly diverse network of partners.

However, of the 22 graded benchmark indicators in economy, nearly half will probably not make the 2010 target without significant changes in circumstances, policies, and action. The most telling benchmark, personal income as a percent of the U.S. average personal income, continued its long decline and hit a 16-year low. Only one Oregon worker in three is at or above 150 percent of poverty for a family of four. Net job growth in rural areas slowed significantly in 2007. Compared to other states, Oregon’s concentration of professional services, such as those provided by lawyers and accountants, fell to a new decade low.

WHAT STANDS OUT

Oregon’s *notable improvement is export stability*. The state steadily increased the percent of exports to non-prime trading partners in the last 10 years. This measure of international diversification ensures Oregon’s industries a varied source of opportunities and markets.

As in the 2007 report, Oregon’s *notable concern remains per capita personal income* as measured against the national average. Oregonians on average make roughly 91 percent of the U.S. average personal income, down approximately two percentage points from the 2007 report. This indicator has seen little sustained progress since the 1980s.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

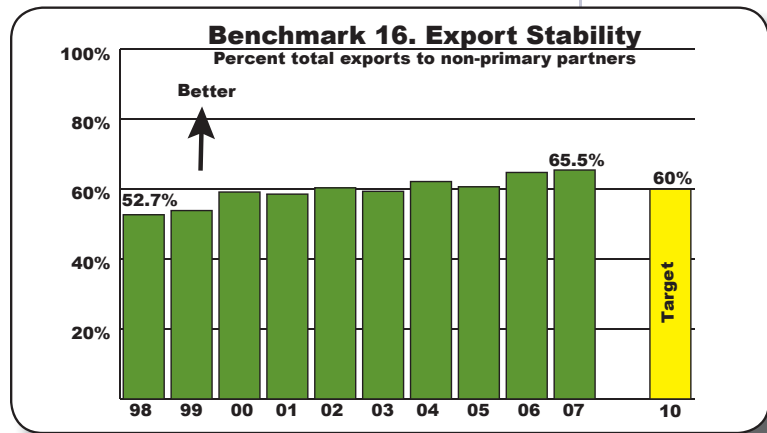
Nationally, Oregon ranks in the middle of the pack for cost of doing business and worker wages, and in the bottom 10 states for unemployment.

Of the 22 economy indicators for which comparators were available, Oregon is better than Washington on six benchmarks, including export stability. Oregon is worse than Washington on 12, including per capita personal income. The two states are similar for non-labor costs of doing business and per capita income in rural areas.

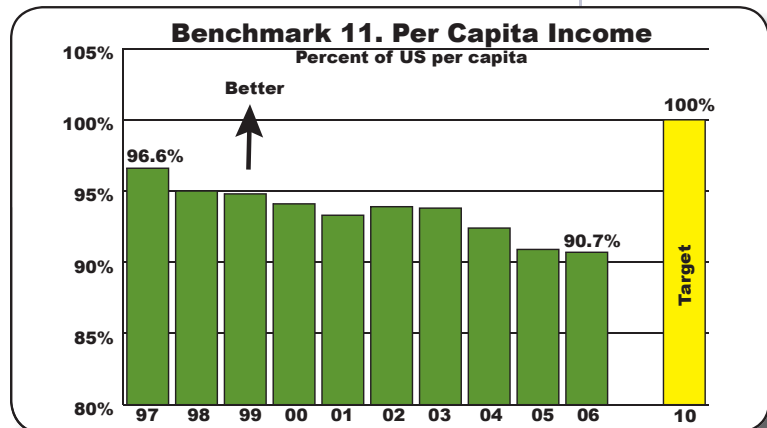
The slowdown in the Oregon economy in 2007 has given way to a deepening recession in the latter part of 2008 and into 2009. As this world recession continues, the strong export growth of the past year will start to wane. Although 2009 will be a difficult year to meet the economic benchmark goals, Oregon is well positioned to take advantage of an economic recovery through its population base ("creative class"), energy and sustainability expertise, and strong ties to export markets in the Pacific Rim.

*Tom Potiowsky,
State Economist*

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMY:



NOTABLE CONCERN IN ECONOMY:



EDUCATION

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Quality jobs, a key goal of *Oregon Shines*, require qualified workers. Oregon Benchmarks #18 through #29 gauge development of a world-class workforce, in particular Oregon's progress in pre-kindergarten to 12th grade (preK-12), adult education level and adult skill development.

MAKING PROGRESS?

NO, BUT...

Benchmark data lead to the same grade for education as the 2007 report. The preK-12 category worsened because of a lower grade for children entering school ready to learn and lack of progress in eighth-grade reading. Third-grade reading scores improved in 2007 and again in 2008, but this remains well below the 97 percent target originally established for this benchmark. The Progress Board will revisit the target in light of data based on new test standards established in 2007.



Whether Oregon makes progress in its education and income benchmarks depends on how this state educates and trains its minority population in the years to come.

*Ray Caballero,
Oregon Progress Board*

The good news is that post-secondary indicators improved because of higher percentages of adults with a high school education and college degrees. The improved grades are based on newly sourced data and new 2010 targets. The new targets step toward the "40-40-20" goals for the year 2025 established by Oregon's Joint Boards of Education:

- 40 percent of the adult population with a Bachelors degree or higher;
- 40 percent (in addition to the first 40) with post-high school training such as an Associates degree or certificate; and
- 20 percent (everyone else) with a high school diploma or equivalent.

Since the 2007 report, adult skill development indicators remained in negative territory. The percent of working Oregonians who received at least 20 hours of training annually is stalled at one-third of the working population, well behind 2010 target of three-fourths. Growth in households with Internet access has slowed, and computer usage among Oregonians fluctuates around the 60 percent level. The 2010 target is 70 percent.

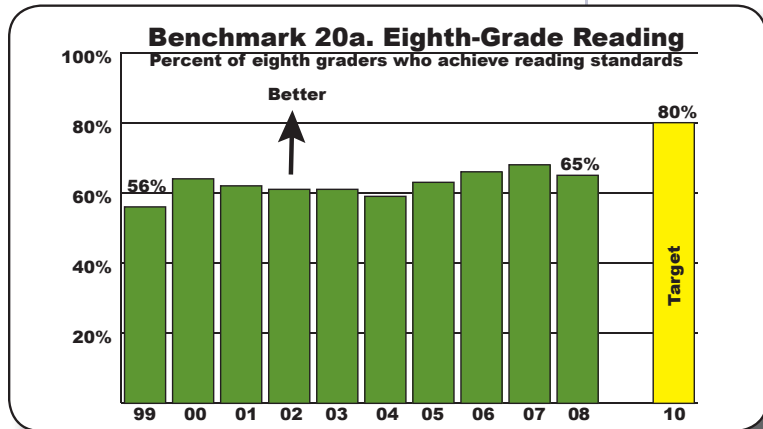
WHAT STANDS OUT

Data underpinning this report do not reveal a benchmark that we feel is a “notable improvement” for education. The closest candidate is benchmark #22, Oregon’s high school dropout rate. This saw significant improvements in the 1990s and has stayed consistently low since the early 2000s. However, it is still shy of the 2010 target.

A notable concern is eighth-grade reading. In 2008, only 65 percent of eighth-graders achieved standards in reading, down from 2007 and moving away from the 80 percent target. More troubling is the distribution across race and ethnicity. For the 2007-08 school year, 71 percent of white students met standards, yet only 54 percent of Native American, 49 percent of African American, and 40 percent of Hispanic students met standards.³

³ Race/Ethnicity data from Oregon Department of Education Statewide Assessment Report Card 2008 <http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/annreportcard/rpt-card2008.pdf>

NOTABLE CONCERN IN EDUCATION:



HOW OREGON COMPARES

Nationally, Oregon ranks in the top third of all states for college graduates, computer and Internet usage. It ranks in the middle third for eighth-grade reading and math and the percent of adults with a high school education. It ranks in the bottom third for the percent of eligible children enrolled in Head Start, and fourth-grade reading and math.

Oregon is similar to or better than Washington in more than half of the education comparators, including the high school dropout rate. Oregon is worse than Washington for fourth-grade reading and math, adults with a high school education and computer usage.

The result of recent, focused effort and investment in Oregon’s Education Enterprise will show up in the data several years down the line. For example, with the Shared Responsibility Model, we will see an increase in the number of Oregonians going to college. However, that increase will take one to five years to move the data on the benchmarks tracking adult educational achievement.

*James Sager,
Education Policy Advisor to the Governor*

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Nine civic engagement benchmarks measure the involvement and understanding needed to create successful partnerships between citizens, their governments and communities. They underpin the second Oregon Shines goal, “Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities.” The benchmarks address citizen participation, taxes, public sector performance and culture.

MAKING PROGRESS?

NO, BUT...

Five of the six graded civic engagement benchmarks received negative grades. Despite the historic nature of the 2008 presidential election, a lower percent of Oregon’s eligible voters turned out to vote. The rate is still better than the U.S., but not enough to prevent Oregon’s drop in rank from 4th in 2004 to 12th in 2008.

About half of all Oregonians feel a part of their community. This maintains the higher levels of the post-9/11 era but fails to progress

Voting is a basic expectation of all citizens. We should feel obligated to cast a vote whether or not the election has great public interest. Voting is the basic first step to a broader interest and participation in a community’s civic life. With vote-by-mail there is no reason why Oregon should not rank first in the nation in voting.

*Ray Caballero,
Oregon Progress Board*

appreciably toward the 2010 target of 60 percent. Only 12 percent of Oregonians understand that their state’s biggest expenditure and revenue categories are education and income taxes, respectively. Oregon’s libraries continue to struggle to meet minimum service criteria. In 2008, only 81 percent of Oregonians were adequately served by public libraries, down from 87 percent in 2001.

There is good news in civic engagement. Roughly one in three Oregonians aged 16 and over volunteered. Oregon is in the top third of all states in its volunteering rate, slightly behind Washington. Oregon’s Standard & Poor’s bond rating increased after the 2007 legislative session to AA. A majority of Oregonians participated in some form of arts performance or presentation in 2008.



WHAT STANDS OUT

Volunteering represents Oregon's notable strength in the civic engagement category. A third of Oregonians volunteering translates into an estimated 139.4 million hours of service valued at over two and a half billion dollars. The *notable concern is a general lack of understanding of the state's tax system*, which has worsened in recent biennia.

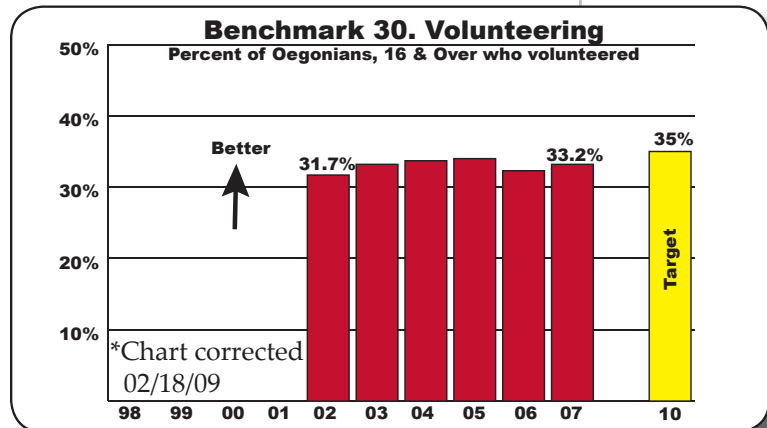
When I see how much Oregonians volunteer, it makes me proud to be from this great state. In tough times, this kind of personal giving is more important than ever. Our new president said it well in his inauguration speech. "What is required of us now is a new era of responsibility - a recognition, on the part of every American, that we have duties to ourselves, our nation, and the world, duties that we do not grudgingly accept but rather seize gladly, firm in the knowledge that there is nothing so satisfying to the spirit, so defining of our character, than giving our all to a difficult task. This is the price and the promise of citizenship."

Sue Densmore,
Densmore Communications and
Oregon Progress Board

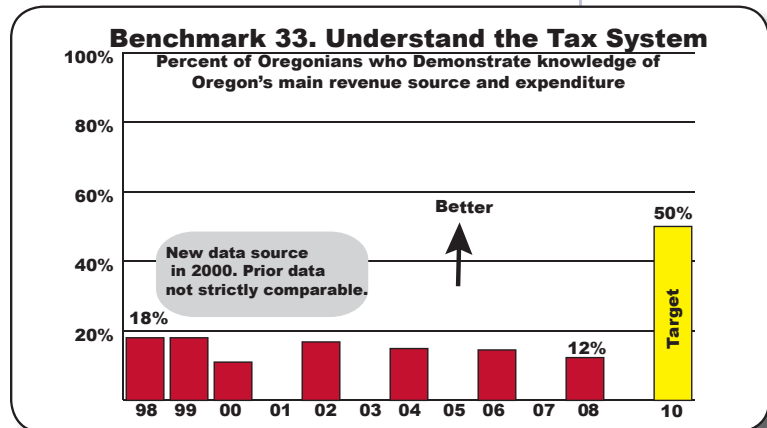
HOW OREGON COMPARES

Oregon is better or similar to Washington on four of the five civic engagement benchmarks for which state comparators exist: volunteering, voting, taxes and charges, and bond rating. It exceeds the U.S. average in volunteering, voting and arts participation.

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN CIVIC ENGAGEMENT:



NOTABLE CONCERN IN CIVIC ENGAGEMENT:



SOCIAL SUPPORT

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Oregon Benchmarks #39 through #61 measure progress toward Oregon Shines' goal, "Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities." They measure how we are doing in the areas of health, protection, poverty, and independent living.

This report introduces a revised benchmark for people with disabilities who are living in poverty. The benchmark is now stratified by age and type of disability – physical and cognitive.

MAKING PROGRESS?

NO, BUT...

Sixteen of the 24 graded social support indicators received "No" or "No, but" grades. Teen pregnancy, which had steadily improved since the 1990s, began to reverse course in the last two years. The availability of child care, so important for the well-being of children and working parents, remains well below targeted levels. The percent of eighth-graders who report using alcohol and drugs



Reducing the rate of smoking is the easiest and cheapest way to improve a community's health. These numbers are good news that might be getting even better.

*Ray Caballero,
Oregon Progress Board*

decreased slightly in 2008, but still remains significantly worse than the 2010 targets. Achieving them looks unlikely. Too many women still smoke while pregnant. Poverty data are not on track to meet the 2010 target. A new and more accurate benchmark shows an increase in homelessness in recent years. In November 2008, Oregon was ranked as the third hungriest state in the nation.

There is some good news. The number of HIV diagnoses fell to a new low in 2007. Fewer adults and eighth-graders report that they are smoking. Children identified as being at risk of child abuse decreased in 2007.

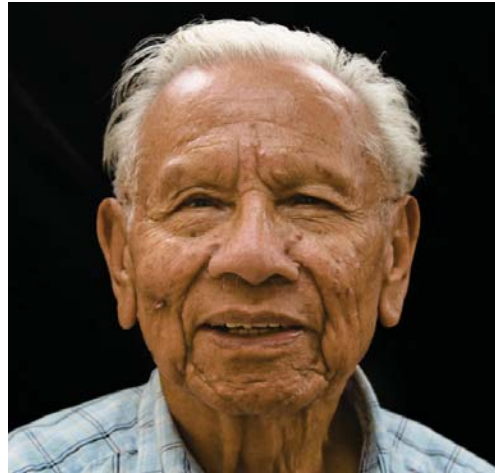
WHAT STANDS OUT

Oregon's *notable improvement is the increasing rate of adult non-smokers*. The percent of adults who do not smoke rose steadily from 79 percent in 2003 to 83 percent in 2007. At this rate, the 2010 target of 85 percent looks achievable. Oregon's *notable concern has returned to hunger*. Based on the latest national estimate of food insecurity, Oregon again ranks as one of the hungriest states in the nation.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

The most recent comparators available show Oregon is in the top (best) third of all states for infant mortality, adult non-smokers and perceived health status, which is known to be a reliable indicator of actual health status. It ranks in the middle third for poverty and prenatal care and in the bottom third for hunger, teen pregnancy and immunizations.

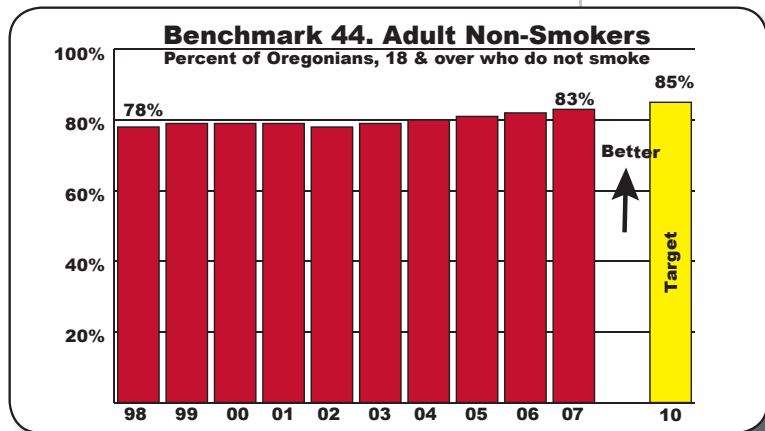
Oregon is similar to or better than Washington on 11 social support indicators, including prenatal care. Oregon is worse than Washington on 15 indicators, including teen pregnancy, eighth-grade alcohol and drug use, poverty and hunger.



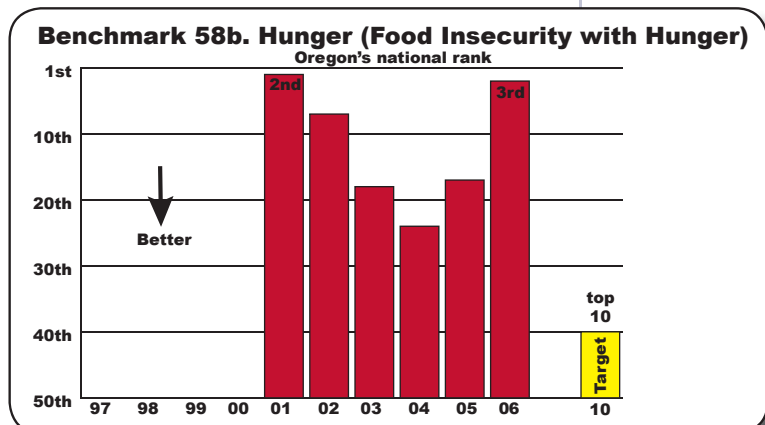
Especially in our resource-rich state, hunger is simply unacceptable. With renewed efforts of the Oregon Hunger Relief Task Force, the Oregon Food Bank network and new efforts by the Oregon Business Council, the American Leadership Forum and countless other groups and individuals at all levels across the state, we can and must pull together to eradicate both the symptoms and the root causes of this scourge that affects too many Oregonians.

*Pat Ackley,
Ackley Associates and
Oregon Progress Board*

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL SUPPORT:



NOTABLE CONCERN IN SOCIAL SUPPORT:



PUBLIC SAFETY

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Public safety benchmarks measure progress toward the Oregon Shines goal, “Engaged, Caring, and *Safe* Communities.” Six benchmarks address crime and emergency preparedness.

MAKING PROGRESS?

YES, BUT...

Public safety benchmark indicators earned the same positive grade as in the 2007 report, with eight of 11 showing progress. Reported crimes and juvenile arrests for person and property crimes continue to improve. Oregon’s juvenile recidivism rate dropped from 38 percent in 1997 to 31 percent in 2006, making good progress toward the 2010 target of 30 percent. Positive gains were also seen in the percents of Oregon’s communities and counties prepared for various types of hazards.

Behavioral crimes, adult recidivism and teenagers who report carrying a weapon in the last 30 days continue to show a lack of progress toward their targets. Oregon’s adult recidivism rate has remained flat since the late 1990s. Nearly one in three parolees re-offends within three years of release.

OREGON CRIME CATEGORIES

Crimes against **persons** include sex crimes, homicide, rape, kidnapping, robbery and assault.

Property crimes are fraud, embezzlement, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, arson, forgery and vandalism.

Behavioral crimes include drug, liquor, weapons, runaways, prostitution, gambling, and disorderly conduct offenses.

Incarceration can only do so much. Data show diminishing returns in trying to lower crime rates with more prison beds. This means that partners from the worlds of police, prisons, courts, mental health treatment, employment, education and housing - as well as local communities - must share responsibility and work together to prevent crime in Oregon.

*Annabelle Jaramillo,
Benton County Commissioner and
Oregon Progress Board*



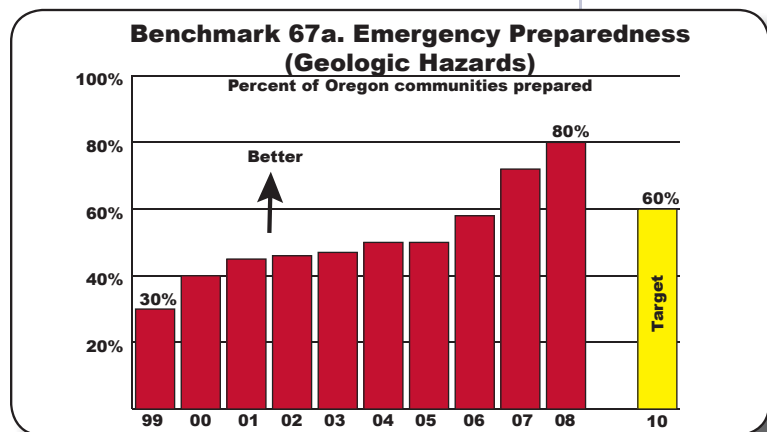
HOW OREGON COMPARES

To compare Oregon's crime status nationally, it is necessary to use FBI crime categories, which differ from Oregon's. Ranked 33rd, Oregon compares poorly to other states in property crimes. It ranks in the top 10 (best) for behavioral crimes. In most cases, Oregon ranked better than Washington.

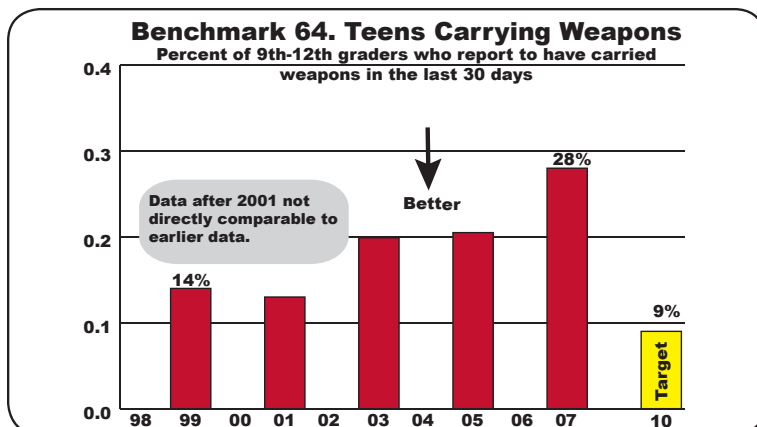
WHAT STANDS OUT

Oregon's *notable improvement is emergency preparedness*, with both indicators showing strong progress. Its *notable concern is the percent of teenagers self-reporting that they carried a weapon in the past 30 days*. This increased to 28 percent in 2007, up from 20 percent in 2005. This may imply that there is an increasing perception among teenagers that their communities are not safe.

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC SAFETY:



NOTABLE CONCERN IN PUBLIC SAFETY:



BUILT ENVIRONMENT

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Built Environment benchmarks measure progress toward the third Oregon Shines goal, “Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings.” They track development in the areas of growth management, infrastructure, and housing.

Since the 2007 report, the Progress Board refined the benchmark on drinking water quality. It now shows a.) the percent of Oregonians served by water systems meeting standards, and b.) the rate of water systems meeting standards. The new distinction gives a clearer picture of the difficulty small drinking water systems have in Oregon.

MAKING PROGRESS?

YES, BUT...

Most Built Environment indicators are on track to meet their 2010 targets. For 10 years, more than 90 percent of Oregonians have been served by drinking water that meets health-based standards. Oregonians are driving less. Vehicle miles traveled per capita hit a new decade low in 2007. Oregon shows promise in the measures of commuting and traffic congestion.

However, there are concerns. State and local bridge condition is improving but continued progress is needed to reach the 2010 targets. Since 2000, the percent of Oregonians owning

their homes has stalled at just under 65 percent. The current recession will likely exacerbate this situation. Home ownership rates for Oregon and the West Coast are generally lower than the national average.

While good news from the point of view of reducing congestion and carbon dioxide emissions, the fact that Oregonians drove less in 2006 probably reflects rising fuel prices as much as the availability of alternative modes of transportation. This is a clear signal to policy makers that pricing can impact utilization.

*Mike Jordan,
Chief Operating Officer of Metro and
Oregon Progress Board*



WHAT STANDS OUT

Oregon's *notable improvement continues to be state road condition.*

The percent of state roads in fair or better condition rose from 77 percent in 1997 to 87 percent in 2006. The state's *notable concern is affordable housing for lower-income owners.* In 2007, 55 percent of owner households below median income spent 30 percent or more of their income on housing expenses, up from 52 percent in 2004.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

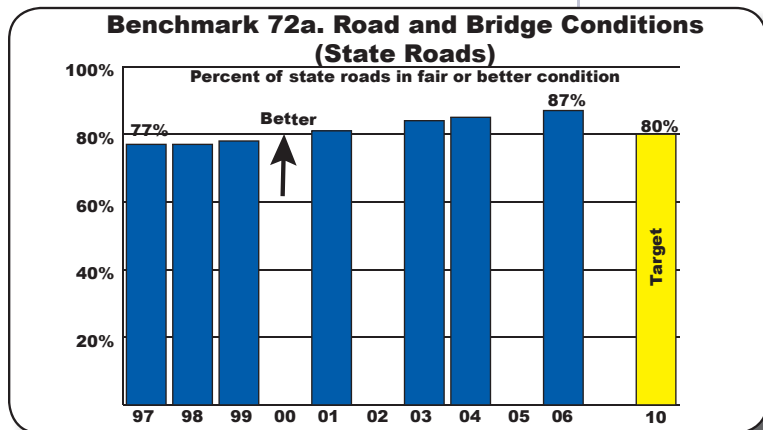
Oregon is similar to or better than Washington on nine of the 11 comparison measures. Oregon is similar or better than the national average on seven of the ten comparisons available.

*L*ack of comparable local data force the Oregon Benchmark on roads to focus exclusively on state road conditions. There, an injection of capital from the Oregon Transportation Investment Act is yielding a positive outcome. However, local roads are a different story. They are under the jurisdiction of local governments whose financial systems for maintenance are more tenuous.

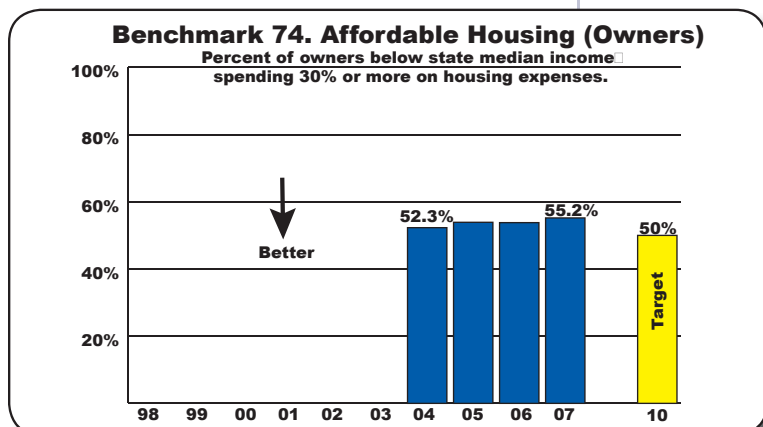
Mike Jordan,
Chief Operating Officer of Metro
and Oregon Progress Board



NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN BUILT ENVIRONMENT:



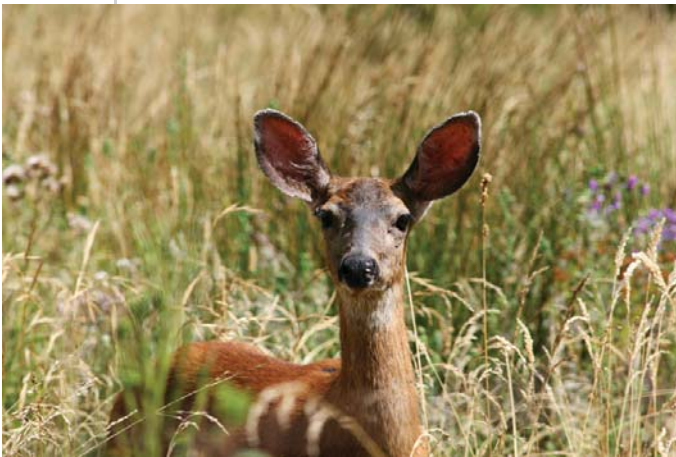
NOTABLE CONCERN IN BUILT ENVIRONMENT:



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

The Natural Environment benchmarks measure progress toward the Oregon Shines goal of “Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings.” A healthy environment contributes to a better quality of life by assuring that the state’s natural resources are available to fulfill Oregonians’ recreational, scenic, wildlife, public health, and economic needs. Seventeen benchmarks in five subcategories – air, water, land, plants and wildlife, and outdoor recreation – cumulatively paint a picture of the state’s natural surroundings.



MAKING PROGRESS?

NO, BUT...

As in the 2007 report, the Natural Environment benchmarks received a negative assessment. Ten of the 20 gradable benchmark indicators earned grades of “No” or “No, but.”

Sustainable timber harvest on public lands is below target levels. Developing harvest strategies that satisfy multiple and often conflicting

It is true that a healthy environment contributes to a better quality of life for humans. However, we are becoming more aware that a healthy environment is necessary for life and that there are critical benefits beyond the ones to humans.

*John Miller,
President, Wildwood Incorporated and
Oregon Progress Board*

interests is difficult. Sustainable harvest on private lands also dropped in response to the housing slow-down.

There is some good news in Oregon’s natural environment. The state continues to make significant gains in cleaning up hazardous substance tanks and other sites. More Oregonians are participating in the state’s permitting process for modifying freshwater wetlands, resulting in a net gain in wetland acreage. Using 1974 as the baseline year, over 98 percent of what was then forest is still preserved for forest use.

Challenges such as reducing CO₂ emissions and municipal per capita waste illustrate how economic activity often runs counter to environmental goals. For example, both of these benchmarks tend to worsen as the economy improves and vice versa.



HOW OREGON COMPARES

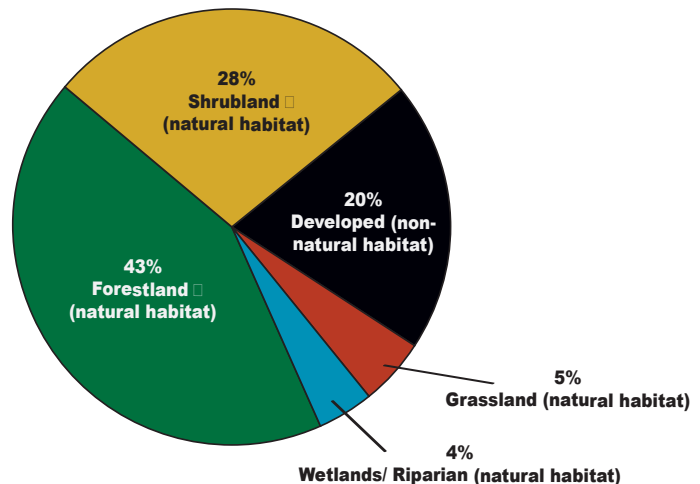
Due to the geographic-specific nature of many of the natural environment benchmarks, comparing Oregon to other states is not possible.

WHAT STANDS OUT

Oregon's *notable strength* is the *first-time release of natural habitat estimates* (Oregon Benchmark #89), which are based on new "multispectral" satellite imagery. The creation of this indicator by Oregon's Institute for Natural Resources is an enormous step toward understanding the changes over time to natural habitats throughout Oregon's numerous eco-regions. The state's *notable concern* is *air quality*. Oregon is moving away from the target of 20 days or less where air quality across the state is acceptable to sensitive groups (primarily the elderly, children, and those with respiratory challenges).

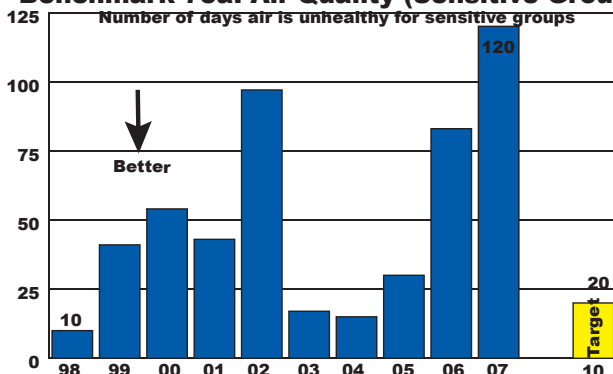
NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:

Benchmark 89. Natural Habitats
Percent of land in Oregon in natural habitats



NOTABLE CONCERN IN NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:

Benchmark 75a. Air Quality (Sensitive Groups)



APPENDIX 1: Benchmark Grade Tables

The following tables are the basis for the narrative summaries in the body of this publication. They highlight the individual benchmark grades for which data, charts, analyses and national comparisons are online at <http://benchmarks.oregon.gov>.

HOW GRADES ARE DETERMINED

Of the 158 benchmark indicators, over 100 are gradable. Gradable means that the two conditions required for grading are present: data and a target. These tables show assigned grades for each indicator and how they roll up into sub-category and then into category grades. More detailed tables showing data and targets can be downloaded at www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB.

Grades are based on whether data meet or are trending toward the target. For most benchmarks, this report grades against the 2010 target. Criteria for the grades are:

Yes = the data trend has already met or is on track to meet an upcoming target.

Yes, but = the data will come close, meet or is on track to meet the target, but there are concerns.

No, but = the data did not meet or is off track to meet the target, but there are signs of progress.

No = the data did not meet the target or is off track and target achievement is not expected.

READING THE TABLES

The acronyms in the following tables explain why grades are not given in this report.

Targets TBD = targets to be determined

Data NYA = data not yet available

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|--|-------------------------|
| ECONOMY OVERALL | NO, BUT |
| <i>Business Vitality</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 1. Employment in Rural Oregon | Not graded |
| 2. Trade Outside of Oregon | No |
| 3. New Employers | Yes |
| 4. Net Job Growth, Total | Yes, but |
| 4a. Net Job Growth, Urban | Yes, but |
| 4b. Net Job Growth, Rural | No |
| 5. Professional Services | No |
| 6. Economic Diversification | Targets TBD |
| <i>Economic Capacity</i> | <i>Yes, but</i> |
| 7a. Research & Development, Industry | Yes |
| 7b. Research & Development, Academia | Yes, but |
| 8. Venture Capital | Targets TBD |
| <i>Business Costs</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 9. Cost of Doing Business, Overall | No, but |
| 9a. Cost of Doing Business, Labor | Not graded |
| 9b. Cost of Doing Business, Energy | Not graded |
| 9c. Cost of Doing Business, Taxes & Charges | Not graded |
| 10a. On-Time Permits, Air Contaminants | No, but |
| 10b. On-Time Permits, Wastewater | No |
| <i>Income</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 11. Per Capita Income, Overall | No |
| 11a. Per Capita Income, Metro | No |
| 11b. Per Capita Income, Non-metro | No |
| 12. Pay Per Worker, Overall | Yes |
| 12a. Pay Per Worker, Urban | Yes |
| 12b. Pay Per Worker, Rural | Yes, but |
| 13a. Income Disparity, Ratio Top to Bottom 5th | Targets TBD |
| 13b. Income Disparity, National rank | Targets TBD |
| 14. Workers Above 150% Poverty | No |
| 15a. Unemployment, Annual Rate | Yes, but (2007 data) |
| 15b. Unemployment as a Percent of U.S. | Yes, but (2007 data) |
| <i>International</i> | <i>Yes</i> |
| 16. Export Stability | Yes |
| 17. Foreign Language Skills | Yes |

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|---|------------------|
| EDUCATION OVERALL | NO, BUT |
| <i>Pre-Kindergarten—12th Grade</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 18. Ready To Learn | No, but |
| 19a. Third-Grade Reading | Targets TBD |
| 19b. Third-Grade Math | Targets TBD |
| 20a. Eighth-Grade Reading | No |
| 20b. Eighth-Grade Math | Targets TBD |
| 21. Certificate of Initial Mastery | Not graded |
| 22. High School Dropout Rate | Yes |
| <i>Adult Education Levels (age 25+)</i> | <i>Yes, but</i> |
| 23. High School Completion, 25+ | Yes |
| 24. Some College Completion | Targets TBD |
| 25. Postsecondary Credentials | No, but |
| 26a. College Completion, Bachelor's | Yes |
| 26b. College Completion, Advanced | Yes, but |
| <i>Skill Development</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 27. Adult Literacy, Overall | Data NYA |
| 27a. Adult Literacy, Prose | Data NYA |
| 27b. Adult Literacy, Document | Data NYA |
| 27c. Adult Literacy, Quantitative | Data NYA |
| 28a. Computer Usage | No, but |
| 28b. Internet Usage | No, but |
| 29. Labor Force Skills Training | No |

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|---|------------------|
| CIVIC ENGAGEMENT OVERALL | NO, BUT |
| <i>Participation</i> | <i>Yes, but</i> |
| 30. Volunteering | Yes, but |
| 31a. Voting - Presidential Elections, % Turnout | Targets TBD |
| 31b. Voting - Presidential Elections, National Rank | No, but |
| 32. Feeling of Community | No |
| <i>Taxes</i> | <i>No</i> |
| 33. Understanding the Tax System | No |
| 34. Taxes & Charges (% of Personal Income) | Not graded |
| 34a. Taxes (% of Personal Income) | Not graded |
| 34b. Charges (% of Personal Income) | Not graded |
| <i>Public Sector Performance</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 35. Public Management Quality | Not graded |
| 36. Bond Rating | No, but |
| <i>Culture</i> | <i>No</i> |
| 37. Arts Participation | Targets TBD |
| 38. Public Library Service | No, but |

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|---|-------------------------|
| SOCIAL SUPPORT OVERALL | NO, BUT |
| <i>Health</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 39. Teen Pregnancy | No |
| 40. Prenatal Care | No |
| 41. Infant Mortality | No |
| 42. Immunizations | No |
| 43a. HIV Diagnosis, # of New Infections | Yes |
| 43b. HIV Diagnosis, Rate per 100,000 (<i>new</i>) | Yes |
| 44. Adult Non-Smokers | Yes |
| 45. Preventable Deaths | Yes |
| 46. Perceived Health Status | No, but |
| 47. Affordable Child Care | Yes, but |
| 48. Available Child Care | No |
| <i>Protection</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 49a. Positive Youth Development, 8th Graders | New series: Targets TBD |
| 49b. Positive Youth Development, 11th Graders | New series: Targets TBD |
| 50a. Eighth-Grade Substance Abuse, Alcohol | No, but |
| 50b. Eighth-Grade Substance Abuse, Illicit Drugs | No, but |
| 50c. Eighth-Grade Substance Abuse, Cigarettes | Yes |
| 51a. Child Abuse, Substantiated Abuse or Neglect | No, but |
| 51b. Child Abuse, In Threat of Harm | Yes, but |

Continued next column

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|--|------------------|
| SOCIAL SUPPORT OVERALL | NO, BUT |
| <i>Protection (continued)</i> | |
| 52. Elder Abuse | No |
| 53a. Abstinence During Pregnancy, Alcohol | No longer graded |
| 53b. Abstinence During Pregnancy, Tobacco | No, but |
| <i>Poverty</i> | <i>No</i> |
| 54. Poverty | No, but |
| 54a. Poverty, 0 - 17 Year Olds | Not graded |
| 54b. Poverty, 18 - 64 Year Olds | Not graded |
| 54c. Poverty, 65 and older | Not graded |
| 55. Health Insurance | No |
| 56. Homelessness | Targets TBD |
| 57. Child Support Payments | No, but |
| 58a. Hunger, Food Insecurity | No |
| 58b. Hunger, Food Insecurity With Hunger | No |
| <i>Independent Living</i> | <i>Yes, but</i> |
| 59. Independent Seniors | Yes, but |
| 60. Working Disabled | Targets TBD |
| 61a. In Poverty w/Physical Disabilities, ages 21-64 | Targets TBD |
| 61a-i. In Poverty w/Physical Disabilities, ages 5-20 | Not graded |
| 61a-ii. In Poverty w/Physical Disabilities, ages 65+ | Not graded |
| 61b. In Poverty w/Cognitive Disabilities, ages 21-64 | Targets TBD |
| 61a. In Poverty w/Cognitive Disabilities, ages 5-20 | Not graded |
| 61a. In Poverty w/Cognitive Disabilities, ages 65+ | Not graded |

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|---|------------------|
| PUBLIC SAFETY OVERALL | YES, BUT |
| <i>Crime</i> | <i>Yes, but</i> |
| 62. Overall Crime | Yes |
| 62a. Person Crimes | Yes |
| 62b. Property Crimes | Yes |
| 62c. Behavioral Crimes | No |
| 63a. Juvenile Arrests, Personal Crimes | Yes |
| 63b. Juvenile Arrests, Property Crimes | Yes, but |
| 64. Students Carrying Weapons | No |
| 65. Adult Recidivism | No |
| 66. Juvenile Recidivism | Yes |
| <i>Emergency Preparedness</i> | <i>Yes, but</i> |
| 67a. Emergency Preparedness, Geologic Hazards | Yes |
| 67b. Emergency Preparedness, All Types of Hazards | Yes, but |

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|---|------------------|
| BUILT ENVIRONMENT OVERALL | YES, BUT |
| <i>Growth Management</i> | <i>Yes</i> |
| 68a. Traffic Congestion, Portland Area | Yes |
| 68b. Traffic Congestion, Other Areas (Salem/Eugene) | Yes, but |
| 69a. Drinking Water, Pop. Served Adequately | Yes |
| 69b. Drinking Water, Systems Meeting Standards | Yes, but |
| <i>Infrastructure</i> | <i>Yes, but</i> |
| 70. Commuting | Data NYA |
| 71. Vehicle Miles Traveled | Yes |
| 72a. Road and Bridge Condition, State Roads | Yes |
| 72b-i. Road and Bridge Condition, State Bridges | No, but |
| 72b-ii. Road and Bridge Condition, Local Bridges | No, but |
| <i>Housing</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 73. Home Ownership | Targets TBD |
| 74a. Affordable Housing, Renters | No, but |
| 74b. Affordable Housing, Homeowners | No |

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|--|------------------|
| ENVIRONMENT OVERALL | NO, BUT |
| <i>Air</i> | <i>No</i> |
| 75a. Air Qlty - National Standards, Sensitive Groups | No |
| 75b. Air Qlty - National Standards, All Groups | No |
| 76a. Air Quality - New Science, Cancer | Data NYA |
| 76b. Air Quality - New Science, Respiratory | Data NYA |
| 77. Carbon Dioxide Emissions | No |
| <i>Water</i> | <i>No, but</i> |
| 78a. Wetlands, Freshwater | Yes |
| 78b. Wetlands, Estuarine | No |
| 79a. Stream Water Quality, Increasing Trend | No, but |
| 79b. Stream Water Quality, Decreasing Trend | No |
| 79c. Stream Water Quality, Good or Excellent | Yes |
| 80a. Minimum Stream Flow Rights, 9+ months/year | Yes, but |
| 80b. Minimum Stream Flow Rights, 12 months/year | No |
| <i>Continued next column</i> | |

| Benchmark Short Title | Making Progress? |
|---|-------------------|
| ENVIRONMENT OVERALL <i>(continued)</i> | |
| <i>Land</i> | <i>Yes, but</i> |
| 81. Agricultural Lands, Overall | Data NYA |
| 81a. Agricultural Lands, Cropland | Data NYA |
| 81b. Agricultural Lands, Other Ag Land | Data NYA |
| 82. Forest Land | Yes |
| 83a. Timber Harvest, Public Lands | No |
| 83b. Timber Harvest, Private Lands | Yes, but |
| 84. Municipal Solid Waste | No |
| 85. Hazardous Substance Cleanup, Overall <i>(revised)</i> | Yes |
| 85a. Hazardous Substance Cleanup, Non-tank Sites | Yes |
| 85b. Hazardous Substance Cleanup, Regulated Tanks | Yes |
| 85c. Hazardous Substance Cleanup, Heating Oil Tanks | Yes |
| <i>Plants and Wildlife</i> | <i>No Finding</i> |
| 86a. Freshwater Species, Salmonids | To be revised |
| 86b. Freshwater Species, Other Fish | To be revised |
| 86c. Freshwater Species, Other Organisms | To be revised |
| 87a. Marine Species, Fish | To be revised |
| 87b. Marine Species, Shellfish | To be revised |
| 87c. Marine Species, Other (mammals only) | To be revised |
| 88a. Terrestrial Species, Vertebrates | To be revised |
| 88b. Terrestrial Species, Invertebrates | To be revised |
| 88c. Terrestrial Species, Plants | To be revised |
| 89. Natural Habitats, Overall | Targets TBD |
| 89a. Natural Habitats, Forests | Targets TBD |
| 89b. Natural Habitats, Shrublands | Targets TBD |
| 89c. Natural Habitats, Grasslands | Targets TBD |
| 89d. Natural Habitats, Wetland/Riparian Areas | Targets TBD |
| 90. Invasive Species | Yes |
| <i>Outdoor Recreation</i> | <i>No</i> |
| 91. State Park Acreage | No |

GENERATING AN ONLINE BENCHMARK REPORT

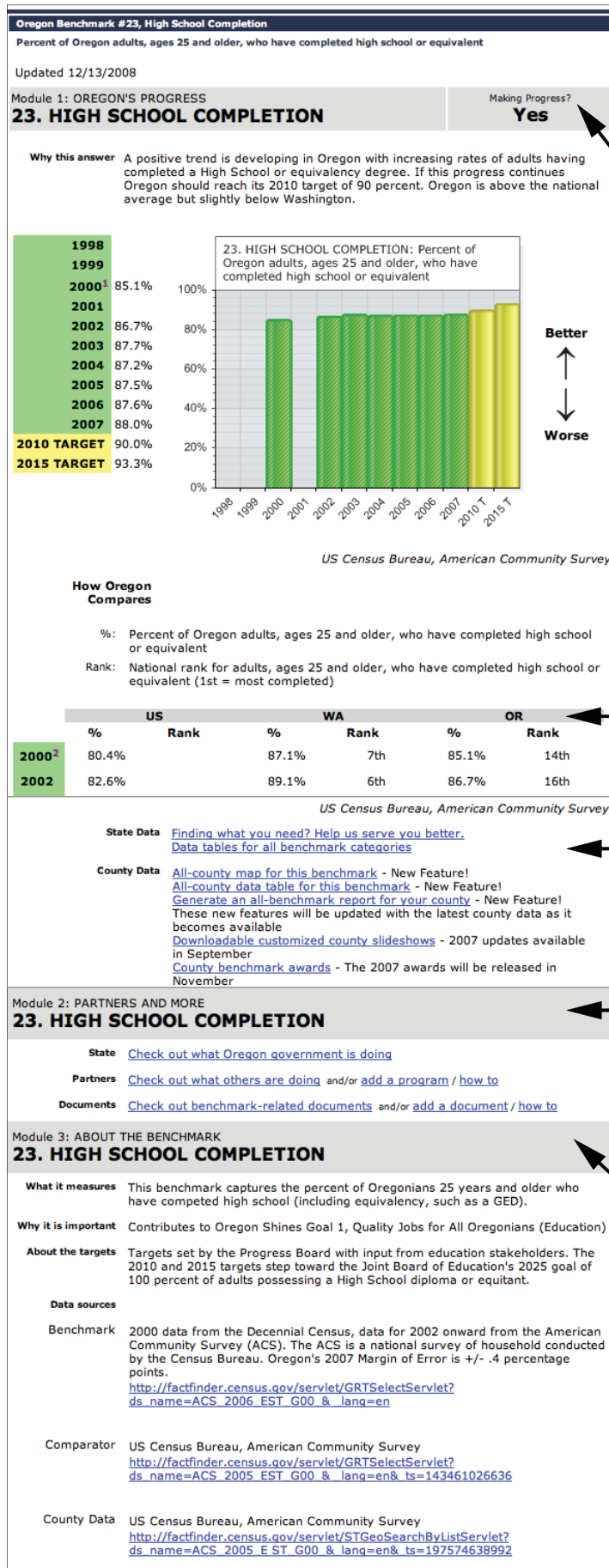
TO FIND A BENCHMARK

- ## TO SELECT BENCHMARKS

- ## TO GENERATE THE REPORT

- Click “Create Report”
- The more benchmarks selected, the longer the report will take. Please be patient if numerous benchmarks are selected. It will take a few minutes.

25



THE ONLINE REPORT

The resulting report displays the most recent benchmark analysis for the benchmarks selected. The upper left corner displays the date the benchmark was last updated.

MODULE 1:

The first module displays the benchmark data, a brief analysis, and grade for the indicator.

- The grade follows the grading convention presented in this report.
- The data table displays the last 10 years of data, in most cases.
- The chart illustrates the data trend and the benchmark targets.

The comparator, if one is available, places the benchmark in a regional or national context.

Links for state and county data allow users to drill down further. The next page details some of these additional features.

MODULE 2:

The second module allows visitors to explore how state government contributes to progress and invites partners to link their documents and programs to the benchmark.

MODULE 3:

The third module displays the nuts and bolts of the benchmark:

- Definitions
- Alignment with Oregon Shines
- Target rationale
- Data sources
- Frequently asked questions

Additional Online Benchmark Tools

BENCHMARK DATA BY CATEGORY

Another benchmark data option is the category table feature. Clicking the state data tables link at the top of the benchmark report generator (or the link at the bottom of Module One of the generated benchmark report) accesses a drop down menu with the seven benchmark categories.

Select a category to view trend data for all benchmarks in the category. Tables include the most recent three-year average.

OREGON STATE DATA PAGE

[Return to benchmark report generator](#)

Generated on Tuesday, January 27, 2009 at 10:54 PM PST

Select Category: **Public Safety** View

Please be patient. This page may take several minutes to load.

The data table can be copied into a spreadsheet (MS Excel). This offers the best printing results.

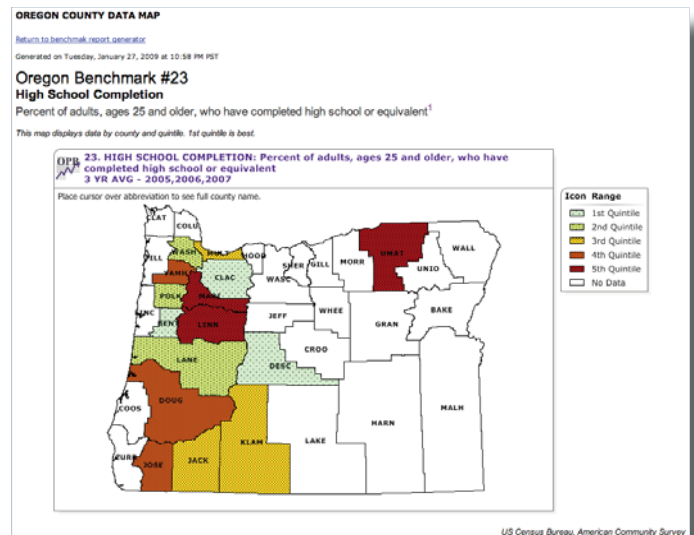
Public Safety

| Benchmark | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 3-Yr-Avg |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| 62. Overall Crime | 150.1 | 138.5 | 131.7 | 127.8 | 128.4 | 124.2 | 127.7 | 125.4 | 123.6 | | 124.5 |
| 62a. Person Crimes | 15.2 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.4 | | 11.5 |
| 62b. Property Crimes | 83.0 | 74.4 | 68.2 | 66.9 | 69.7 | 67.5 | 69.5 | 66.5 | 64.4 | | 65.5 |
| 62c. Behavioral Crimes | 51.9 | 49.6 | 49.8 | 48.1 | 46.8 | 45.1 | 46.6 | 47.4 | 47.7 | | 47.6 |
| 63a. Juvenile Arrests (Person Crimes) | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | | | 4.1 |
| 63b. Juvenile Arrests (Property Crimes) | 19.6 | 17.0 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 10.9 | | 11.6 |
| 64. Students Carrying Weapons | | | 14.0% | | 13.0% | | 19.9% | | 20.5% | | 20.5% |
| 65. Adult Recidivism | | | 32.1% | 31.5% | 29.6% | 30.0% | 32.6% | 30.5% | 31.2% | 30.5% | 30.8% |
| 66. Juvenile Recidivism | 38.3% | 36.9% | 36.6% | 34.8% | 34.1% | 32.2% | 32.1% | 31.3% | 31.5% | | 31.4% |
| 67a. Emergency Preparedness (Geologic Hazards) | | | 30% | 40% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 50% | 50% | | 50% |
| 67b. Emergency Preparedness (All Types) | | | | 50% | 59% | 81% | 86% | 88% | 97% | 97% | 94% |

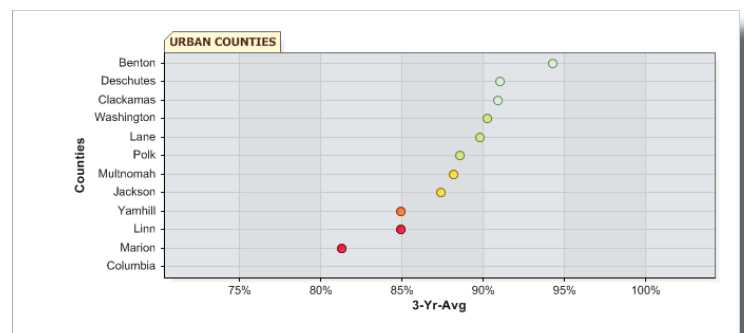
BENCHMARK DATA BY COUNTY

Thirty-two benchmarks have related county data.

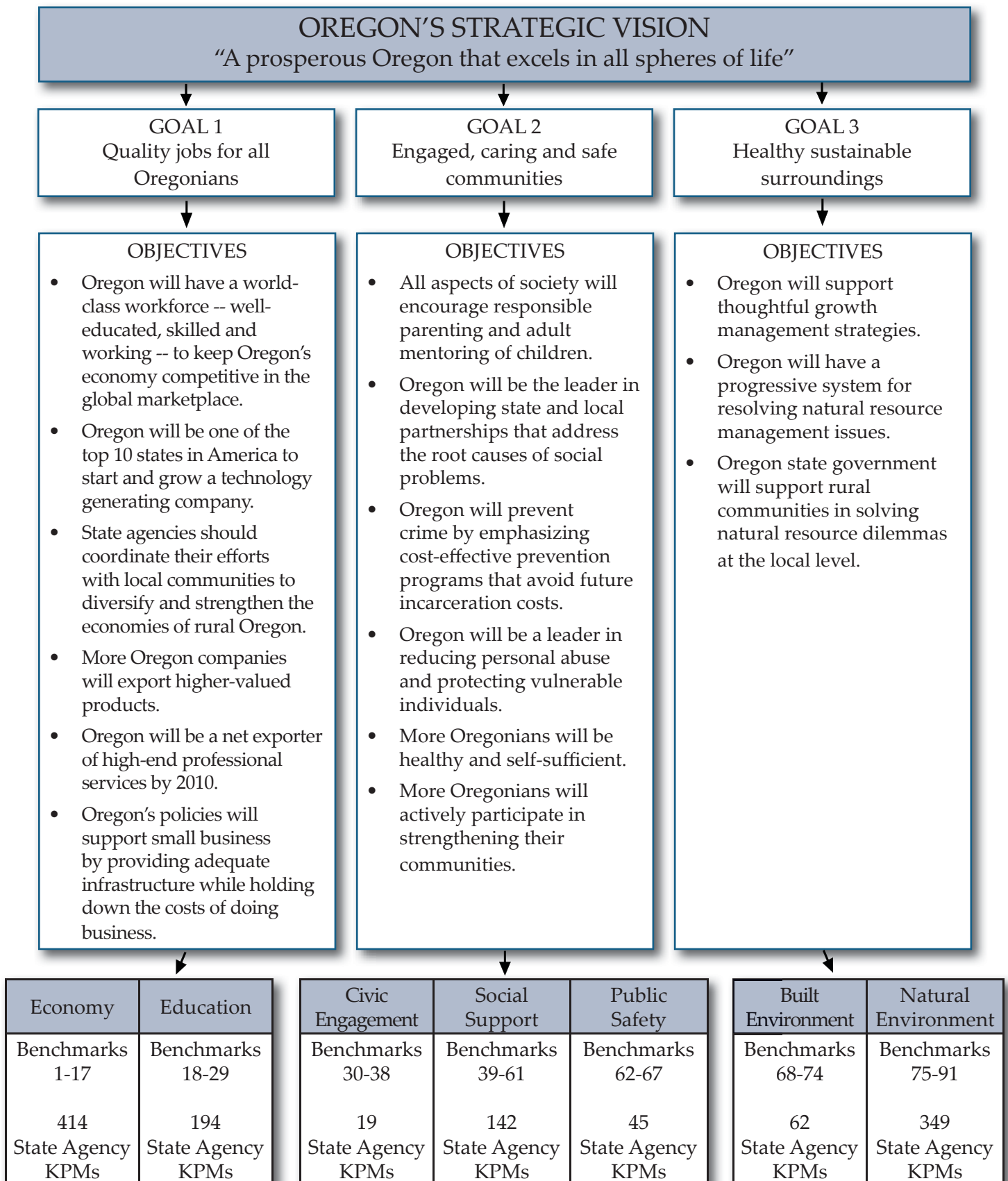
- At www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB, click on "Tools for Counties" to get custom county slide shows and generate data tables for your county. Data tables include:
 - Data trends for all indicators
 - County rankings for each benchmark



- At <http://benchmarks.oregon.gov>, generate a benchmark report and where county data are available, access county slide shows, data tables, comparator maps and distribution charts. The example to the right illustrates the comparator map and underlying data spread for Benchmark #23.



APPENDIX 3: Benchmark and Key Performance Measure Alignment to Oregon Shines II



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