

ACHIEVING THE OREGON SHINES VISION: The 2005 Benchmark Performance Report



Report to the Oregon Legislature and the People of Oregon – 2nd Printing

Oregon Progress Board

April 2005

Online at: www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB

Oregon Progress Board Members

Governor Theodore R. Kulongoski (Chair)

Brett Wilcox (Vice Chair)

Neil Bryant

Sue Densmore

Dave Frohnmayer

Annabelle Jaramillo

Michael Jordan

John Miller

Kurt Schrader

Duke Shepard

Diane Snyder

Laurie Warner (DAS Ex Officio)

Heather Kaplinger (Student Ex Officio)

Oregon Progress Board Staff

Jeff Tryens

Executive Director

Zoë Johnson

Secretary to the Board

Rita Conrad

Senior Policy Analyst

Contact us at:

155 Cottage Street NE, U20

Salem, OR 97301-3966

503-378-3201

www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB

Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision was written and edited by Rita Conrad and Jeff Tryens

Price: \$15. Single copies are free to Oregon residents. Electronic copies are available free of charge through the Board's website.

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

April 15, 2005

Dear Oregonian:

We are pleased to present the Oregon Progress Board's biennial report - *Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision: The 2005 Benchmark Performance Report* - to you the people of Oregon.

The Progress Board, which was created by the legislature in 1989, is charged with keeping Oregonians focused on the future by developing and implementing a state strategic plan. Called *Oregon Shines*, the plan has three major goals: 1) quality jobs for all Oregonians; 2) safe, caring and engaged communities; and 3) healthy, sustainable surroundings.

Many states have strategic plans. What makes Oregon unique is our benchmarks. By tracking and reporting on a set of measurable indicators of economic, social and environmental health, the legislature and citizens of Oregon see just how Oregon is doing in achieving the goals set out in the plan.

This report does more than simply provide a desirable vision for Oregon. It is loaded with facts and figures that will increase your understanding of the issues facing Oregon today. For most benchmarks, it shows how Oregon has changed over the last decade and how we "stack up" in comparison to others.

For the first time, *Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision* shows how state agencies contribute to achieving benchmark targets. While this is an important step forward, it is important to remember that the benchmarks are about more than just state government. Achieving the *Oregon Shines* vision requires concerted action on the part of all Oregonians. If we Oregonians are to be prepared for the changes that lie ahead, we must all, not just state government, remain mindfully engaged.

We hope that you'll enjoy reading this report and that it will continue to challenge us all to do better.

Sincerely,



Theodore R. Kulongoski
Governor



Karen Minnis
Speaker of the House



Peter Courtney
President of the Senate

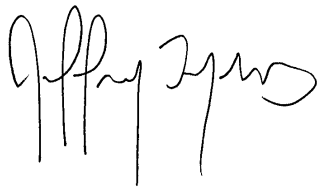
Acknowledgements

Senior Policy Analyst Rita Conrad was co-author of this report as well as data gatherer and researcher. Progress Board interns Jean-Pierre Hill, Chris Busch and JD Soloaga were critical in completing this biennium's new, interactive online version. Zoë Johnson provided administrative support. Thanks to all Progress Board members who provided commentaries and actively engaged in the preparation of this report.

While staff of the Oregon Progress Board assembled, charted and analyzed the information for this report, the following individuals produced the data, shared it with us, and/or helped us understand its meaning: Sue Abrams, Dennis Albert, Chris Allanach, Lisa Angus, Art Ayre, Gary Ball, Scott Bassett, Brenda Bayes, Paul Bellatty, Margie A Bibby, Kevin Birch, Jeff Bock, Cindy Booth, Linda Burgin, Lea Bush, Glenn Chastain, Jeff Christensen, David Collier, Charles A. Corrarino, Anna Cox, Scotti Cunningham, Christine D'Arcy Marisa DiNatale, Tina Edlund, Ron Eber, Rainy Gauvain, Kevin Goodson, John Gorlorwulu, Larry Groth, Dan Hilburn, Charlotte Honse, Frank Howard, John Irwin, Jimmy Kagan, Caren Kaplan, Tina Kotek, Kristen Kulongoski, Michael Leachman, David Leland, Gary Lettman, Lizbeth Mahar, Vicki McConnell, Gayle McMurria-Bachik, Pamela McVay, Bob Meinke, Janet Morlan, Steve Mrazik, Kenneth Murphy, Al Newnam, Ranei Nomura, Bob Nystrom, Margaret Oliphant, Jon Oshel, Martha Priedeman, Steve Reder, Samuel Sadler, Jim Scheppke, Ronelle Shankle, Steve Slater, Cameron Smith, Peter Spendelow, Chris Tamarin, Scott Tighe, Heather Tyler, Kanhaiya Vaidya, Becky Vorpapel, Bobbie Weber, Gil Wistar, Lillian "Beadsie" Woo, Jennifer Woodward and Joel Young.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey Tryens". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jeffrey" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Tryens".

Jeffrey Tryens
Executive Director
Oregon Progress Board

Table of Contents

<i>Letter to Users</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Index of Benchmark Charts</i>	<i>v</i>
Executive Summary	1
Chapter 1. Introduction	7
Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians	13
Economy.....	13
Economy Benchmarks #1-17	15
Education.....	22
Education Benchmarks #18-29	24
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities	29
Civic Engagement	29
Civic Engagement Benchmarks #30-38.....	31
Social Support	34
Social Support Benchmarks #39-60	36
Public Safety.....	44
Public Safety Benchmarks #61-67	46
Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings	49
Community Development	49
Community Development Benchmarks #68-74.....	51
Environment	54
Environment Benchmarks #75-90	56
Appendix A: Benchmark Data Tables	63
Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003-2005	75
Appendix C: State Partners - Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures	87
Endnotes Online	www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/docs/2005report/Endnotes.pdf

List of Figures

Figure 1. Circle of Prosperity	7
Figure 2. Alignment of Oregon Shines, Oregon Principles, Oregon Benchmarks and State Agency Performance Measures	9

List of Tables

Table 1. Is Oregon making progress? A comparison of the 2003 and 2005 reports	1
Table 2. Is Oregon making progress in creating quality jobs for all Oregonians? (Executive Summary).....	2
Table 3. Is Oregon making progress in creating engaged, caring and safe communities? (Executive Summary)	3
Table 4. Is Oregon making progress in creating healthy, sustainable surroundings? (Executive Summary)	4
Table 5. Is Oregon making progress? Number of benchmarks by status, 2005 and 2003 reports	11
Table 6. Comparison of Oregon to Washington State and U.S. averages	11
Table 7. Is Oregon making progress in creating quality jobs for all Oregonians?.....	13
Table 8. Is Oregon making progress in creating engaged, caring and safe communities?.....	29
Table 9. Is Oregon making progress in creating healthy, sustainable surroundings?	49
Table B-1. Economy benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005.....	76
Table B-2. Education benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005.....	78
Table B-3. Civic engagement benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005	79
Table B-4. Social support benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005	80
Table B-5. Public safety benchmark changes, 2003-2005	82
Table B-6. Community development benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005	83
Table B-7. Environment benchmark changes, 2003-2005.....	84

Index of Benchmark Charts

Benchmark	Page	Benchmark	Page	Benchmark	Page	Benchmark	Page
ECONOMY		EDUCATION		SOCIAL SUPPORT		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
Business Vitality		Kindergarten – 12th Grade		Health		Growth Management	
1	Employment in Rural Oregon ... 15	18	Ready to Learn 24	39	Teen Pregnancy 36	68	Traffic Congestion 51
2	Trade Outside of Oregon 15	19	3rd Grade Reading & Math.. 24	40	Prenatal Care 36	69	Drinking Water..... 51
3	New Employers..... 15	20	8th Grade Reading & Math.. 24	41	Infant Mortality 36	Infrastructure	
4	Net Job Growth 15	21	Certificate of Initial Mastery.. 25	42	Immunizations 36	70	Commuting 51
5	Professional Services 16	22	High School Dropout Rate ... 25	43	HIV Diagnosis..... 37	71	Vehicle Miles Traveled 52
6	Economic Diversification..... 16	23	High School Completion 25	44	Adult Non-Smokers 37	72	Road Condition..... 52
Economic Capacity		Post Secondary		45	Premature Death 37	Housing	
7	Research & Development 17	24	Some College Completion ... 26	46	Perceived Health Status 37	73	Home Ownership 53
8	Venture Capital Investments..... 17	25	Postsecondary Credentials.. 26	47	Child Care Affordability..... 38	74	Affordable Housing 53
Business Costs		26	College Completion 26	48	Child Care Availability..... 38	ENVIRONMENT	
9	Cost of Doing Business 17	Skill Development		Protection		Air	
10	On-time Permits..... 18	27	Adult Literacy 27	49	Teen Substance Abuse 38	75	Air Quality 56
Income		28	Computer/Internet Usage 27	50	Child Abuse or Neglect..... 39	76	Carbon Dioxide Emissions..... 56
11	Per Capita Income 19	29	Labor Force Skills Training .. 27	51	Elder Abuse 39	Water	
12	Pay Per Worker..... 20	CIVIC ENGAGEMENT		52	Alcohol/Tobacco During PG 39	77	Wetlands 56
13	Income Disparity 20	Participation		Poverty		78	Stream Water Quality 57
14	Workers Above Poverty 21	30	Volunteering..... 31	53	Poverty..... 40	79	Instream Flow Rights..... 57
15	Unemployment 21	31	Voting..... 31	54	Health Insurance 41	Land	
International		32	Feeling of Community..... 31	55	Homelessness..... 41	80	Agricultural Lands..... 58
16	Export Stability 21	Taxes		56	Child Support Payments..... 41	81	Forest Land 58
17	Foreign Language Skills 21	33	Understanding Taxes..... 32	57	Hunger..... 42	82	Timber Harvest..... 58
		34	Taxes Per Income..... 32	Independent Living		83	Municipal Waste Disposal 59
		Public Sector Performance		58	Independent Seniors 42	84	Hazard. Substance Cleanup ... 59
		35	Public Managmt. Quality 33	59	Working Disabled 42	Plants and Wildlife	
		36	S&P Bond Rating..... 33	60	Disabled Living in Poverty 43	85	Freshwater Species..... 60
		Culture		PUBLIC SAFETY		86	Marine Species..... 60
		37	State Arts Funding 33	Crime		87	Terrestrial Species..... 61
		38	Public Library Service 33	61	Overall Crime..... 46	88	Protected Species 61
				62	Juvenile Arrests 47	89	Invasive Species..... 62
				63	Students Carrying Weapons..... 47	Outdoor Recreation	
				64	Adult Recidivism 47	90	State Park Acreage 62
				65	Juvenile Recidivism 48		
				66	Cooperative Policing..... 48		
				Emergency Preparedness			
				67	Emergency Preparedness..... 48		

Executive Summary

As pulse, temperature, respiration and other health indicators serve as vital signs for people, Oregon Benchmarks serve as vital signs for the well-being of the State of Oregon and are used to help set priorities and guide actions. Using trend data for seven categories of Oregon Benchmarks, this report provides insights into Oregon's well-being. It is organized around the goals of Oregon's strategic vision, *Oregon Shines*:

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

In a Nutshell...

Is Oregon making progress overall? On balance - yes, but not without significant concerns. Table 1 shows that six of the seven benchmark categories are characterized, as a whole, as making progress toward their 2005 targets. Since the 2003 report, community development improved and moved into the making progress category. Education dropped from definitely making progress to making progress, but with concerns. The seventh category, civic engagement, remained at no progress.

A look across individual benchmarks¹ reveals that a little over one-third are definitely on track to achieve their 2005 targets (indicated by "Yes" in the shaded box accompanying each of the 90 benchmark write-ups). About one-quarter are headed in the right direction but with a caveat or concern ("Yes, but"). Ten percent have little chance of achieving the 2005 target but show signs of improvement ("No, but"). Another one-quarter are definitely not expected to achieve their 2005 targets ("No").

¹ For stratified benchmarks, each sub-part is counted separately. Duplicative overall ("parent") data series are not counted.

Table 1
Is Oregon making progress?
Comparison of the 2003 and 2005 reports.

	2003 Report Status	2005 Report Status	Change
QUALITY JOBS FOR ALL OREGONIANS			
Economy	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Education	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
ENGAGED, SAFE & CARING COMMUNITIES			
Civic Engagement	No, but	No, but	Same
Social Support	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Public Safety	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES			
Community Development	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Environment	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same

Finally, where possible, this report compares Oregon's progress to Washington State and U.S. averages (shown at the bottom of many of the 90 individual benchmark write-ups). While not always "apples to apples," or even "apples to oranges," these comparisons are useful in judging how well Oregon is doing in the larger scheme of things. With 81 total comparisons to Washington, Oregon does better or is similar to Washington in 49 instances, or 60 percent of the time. Against the 70 U.S. comparators, Oregon does better or is similar to the U.S. average about 65 percent of the time.

This report is available online at www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB.

Executive Summary

Quality Jobs for All Oregonians (Chapter 2)

This goal is at the core of *Oregon Shines*. Without good jobs throughout the state, Oregonians will never experience the quality of life that is envisioned in the benchmarks. Quality jobs cannot survive without qualified workers. Monitoring Oregon progress toward a world-class workforce that can compete in the 21st century global economy is at the top of the Progress Board's agenda.

Two benchmark categories with eight subcategories measure progress in this area.

Table 2
Is Oregon making progress in creating
QUALITY JOBS FOR ALL OREGONIANS?

	2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Economy	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Business Vitality	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Economic Capacity	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Business Costs	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
Income	Mixed	Mixed	Same
International	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Education	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
K-12	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
Post Secondary	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
Skill Development	Yes, but	No, but	Worsened

Economy

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Recovery of job creation capacity
Biggest Concern – Continuing fall of per capita income

Oregon is creating jobs again – over 31,500 in 2004, alone. Jobs are being distributed more evenly across Oregon and real wages are up

for both urban and rural workers in the past two years. Gains were also registered for new employers and for research and development. On the other hand, per capita income compared to the U.S. fell to a level not seen since the mid-1980s. Escalating electricity costs worsened Oregon's national rank for the cost of doing business. Despite the new jobs, the 2004 unemployment rate was over 130 percent of the U.S. Many Oregon workers were still not earning a decent wage.

In the 2005 report, about two-thirds of economy benchmarks are characterized as making progress compared to half in the 2003 report. Four benchmarks that were deemed as definitely not progressing in 2003 have moved up in rank. Oregon betters or rivals Washington for 55 percent of economy comparators. And Oregon does better than or is similar to the U.S. average about 80 percent of the time.

Education

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Oregonians using the Internet
Biggest Concern – Weakening of some K-12 achievement trends

Third grade math, fewer dropouts, more adults with high school and advanced college degrees, and more online Oregonians are the state's current strengths. There has been little to no recent progress in third and eighth grade reading and a slower than desired increase in the percent of adults with college experience and degrees.

About three-quarters of all education benchmarks are characterized as making progress in 2005. That figure is down from over 90 percent in 2003. Three of five student attainment benchmarks worsened since the last report. Experts believe that some of this slippage is related to new federal requirements increasing the size of the student test-taker pool.

Of the 12 state-to-state comparators used for education, Oregon fares better than or is similar to Washington in six instances. Compared to the U.S., Oregon does better or is similar for five of seven education indicators.

Executive Summary

Engaged, Caring & Safe Communities (Chapter 3)

In 1996, Oregonians told the Progress Board that *Oregon Shines* needed to pay more attention to the well-being of communities. They did not want a healthy economy at the cost of their communities. The state's recent economic hard times have been widely expected to negatively impact many of the benchmarks in this goal area.

The three attributes of healthy communities identified in *Oregon Shines* are translated into three categories of benchmarks divided into 10 subdivisions.

Table 3
Is Oregon making progress in creating
ENGAGED, CARING AND SAFE COMMUNITIES?

	2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Civic Engagement	No, but	No, but	Same
Participation	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Taxes	No finding	No finding	No finding
Public Management	Yes, but	Mixed	Worsened
Culture	No	No	Same
Social Support	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Health	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Protection	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Poverty	No, but	No, but	Same
Independent Living	No, but	No, but	Same
Public Safety	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Crime	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Emergency Preparedness	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened

Civic Engagement

Making Progress? No, but

Biggest Improvement – Near record voter turnout in 2004

Biggest Concern – Few Oregonians who understand the tax system

Despite extensive press coverage of Oregon's fiscal problems, few Oregonians know the main source of state revenue nor the largest category of state expenditures. Oregon's bond rating was downgraded. And, no significant progress has been made in increasing public support for the arts or library service, and volunteerism seems to be decreasing. However, voter turnout in 2004 was at a near-record high, surpassed only by the turnout in the 1960 presidential election. Oregon's grade for state government management was upgraded.

As in 2003, Oregon showed the least progress in the area of civic engagement. Three benchmarks are characterized as making progress ("Yes" or "Yes, but"). Five of the seven benchmarks graded in this category are definitely not progressing.

Oregon outperforms Washington in three of seven civic engagement comparators and is better than the U.S. average for the four civic engagement benchmarks with national comparators.

Social Support

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Reduction in hunger

Biggest Concern – More Oregonians without health insurance

Since the last report, Oregon shed the unenviable mantle of the highest hunger state, moving to 43rd in 2003. Also teen pregnancy continued to fall but not as fast as the U.S. Eighth grade smoking is down. And despite the recession, poverty in Oregon did not go up. However, alcohol and drug use among eighth graders remains high. Homelessness has not improved in a decade.

With two-thirds of social support benchmarks categorized as making progress, Oregon is about where it was in 2003, but much weaker in

Executive Summary

the definite yes category. Five fewer benchmarks were characterized as definite yes regarding progress.

Oregon compares poorly to both Washington and the U.S. in social supports. Of 20 state-to-state comparators, Oregon is better than or similar to Washington in just nine. Of 16 national comparators, Oregon is better than or similar to the national average in just six.

Public Safety

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Less juvenile recidivism

Biggest Concern – Lack of additional progress in reported crimes

Oregonians are generally safer and more prepared for disaster than they were a decade ago. Juvenile recidivism continues to decline steadily. However, Oregon continues to be substantially higher than the national average for property crimes and the state has seen a recent increase in the percent of eighth grade students who report carrying weapons.

At 82 percent, public safety has the highest percentage of benchmarks classified as making progress. However, public safety also saw the greatest single change in benchmark status from 2003 to 2005, with nearly half the indicators moving from definitely making progress to making progress but with concerns.

Oregon compares quite favorably in the state-to-state comparison in public safety with performance that is better than or similar to Washington in all six categories. However, the state lags behind the U.S. with only three of seven public safety indicators better than or similar to the national average.

Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings (Chapter 4)

Continued population growth is a fact of life in Oregon. With an increase of nearly 800,000 Oregonians since the benchmark system was developed, finding the right balance between development and environmental quality is a constant and ever-increasing struggle. The 2004 citizen initiative on property rights, Measure 37, adds a new challenge to Oregon's ability to maintain that balance.

Two benchmark categories with eight subcategories measure progress in this area.

Table 4
Is Oregon making progress in maintaining
HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE SURROUNDINGS?

	2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Community Development	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Growth Management	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Infrastructure	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Housing	No, but	No	Worsened
Environment	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Air	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Water	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
Land	Yes, but	Mixed	Worsened
Plants and Wildlife	Mixed	No finding	No finding
Outdoor Recreation	No	No, but	Improved

Executive Summary

Community Development

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Lessening traffic congestion

Biggest Concern – Worsening housing affordability

Benchmarks relating to drinking water, vehicle miles traveled and commuting have all improved since the 2003 report. Housing issues are a persistent problem. Oregon's national ranking for home ownership is quite low, and a high percentage of lower income families are paying more for housing than is considered affordable.

Three-quarters of all graded community development benchmarks are making progress. A number of transportation-related benchmarks improved between 2003 and 2005 but much of that improvement is probably due to recession-related reductions in demand.

Like public safety, Oregon compares quite favorably to Washington and to the U.S. in community development. Oregon is similar to or better than Washington for all 10 comparators. And similar to or better than the U.S. average for six of eight comparators.

Environment

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – More sustainable timber harvests

Biggest Concern – Lack of progress in species protection

Since the last report, Oregon has made progress in moving toward more sustainable timber harvests on both public and private lands, and Oregon has been meeting minimum stream flow targets. Air and stream water quality are generally good. Marine, freshwater and terrestrial plants and animals are at risk at the same rate as the 2003 report with half of salmon and steelhead species and eight of 28 marine species at risk. The majority of Oregon's at-risk species are not protected in conservation areas. Per capita state park acreage did not worsen since the last report although it is well below the 2005 target.

Environment saw some worsening in benchmark status. Three benchmarks slipped into the definite no progress category between 2003 and 2005. Nine of the 16 indicators are categorized as making progress.

Oregon is at or better than Washington State on three of six shared environment measures and better than or similar to the U.S. on all four national comparators.

Chapter 1. Introduction

The Vision: Oregon Shines

Oregon Shines is Oregon's 20-year statewide strategic vision, designed to keep Oregonians proactively focused on creating a better future. First created in 1989 to guide Oregon out of a recession, it was expanded in 1997 to more fully embrace the issues of community and environment. It will be updated again in 2005. *Oregon Shines* has three goals, around which this report is organized:

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

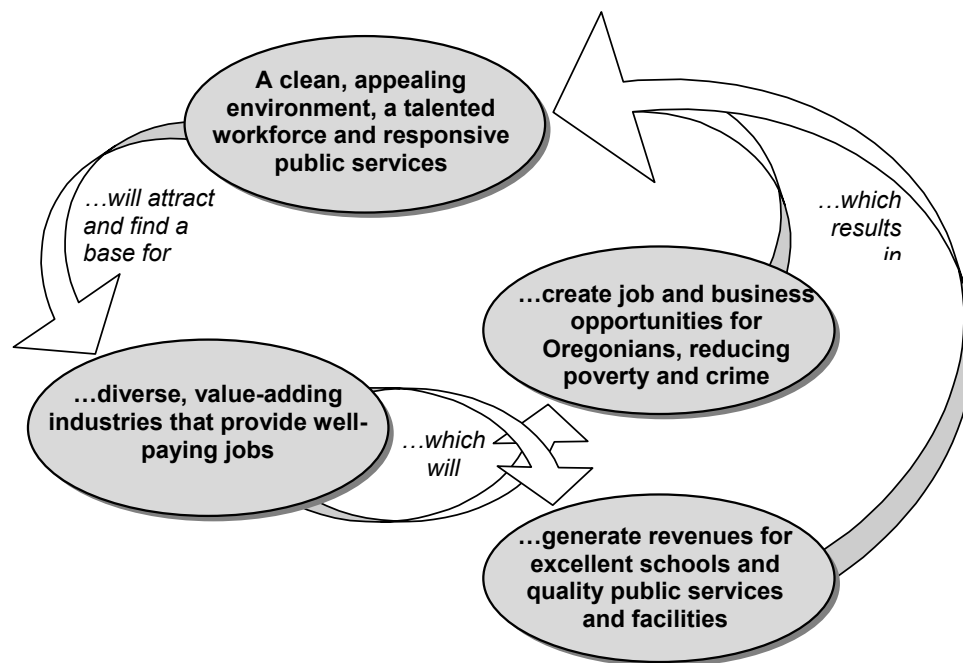
The Strategy: Circle of Prosperity for All Oregonians

The Circle of Prosperity (Figure 1) illustrates that Oregon's well-being is based on the inter-dependency of the economy, the livability of its communities, economic opportunity for its citizens and the health of its environment. *Oregon Shines* strategically addresses these issues as a foundation for building the best possible future for Oregonians.

The Vital Signs: Oregon Benchmarks

Oregon leaders had the foresight in 1990 to ask the question, "How will we know how Oregon is doing on the *Oregon Shines* goals?" They created the Oregon Benchmarks and an independent Oregon Progress Board to monitor and biennially report progress, providing Oregonians with sound, high-level outcome data to help set priorities and guide actions. Oregon currently has 90 benchmarks, organized into seven categories: economy, education, civic engagement, social support, public safety, community development and environment.

Figure 1. Circle of Prosperity



This report is the Board's biennial assessment of Oregon's progress in achieving *Oregon Shines* goals using these 90 "vital signs" of Oregon's well-being.

The Progress Board is mandated to review and update the complete set of Oregon Benchmarks biennially. In the spring of 2004, the Board conducted two Internet surveys to gather input on the benchmarks. The surveys went to a 1,500 member mailing list and to the general public via announcements in the press. With 274 responses, this is the most comprehensive comment process since the *Oregon Shines* update in 1996. Data, analysis and a record of benchmark updates can be found on the Progress Board website.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Based on the review, the Board learned that no additional progress was expected for benchmark #66, Cooperative Policing so it will be discontinued in future reports. Benchmark #88 on at-risk species in conservation areas will be replaced with a measure of natural habitat land cover. The arts benchmark (#37) is being revised to be more outcome-oriented. Instead of Oregon's ranking for state funding for the arts, the benchmark in the future will gauge Oregon's art participation in relationship to the national average. The remaining updates were editorial in nature to enhance reader-friendliness.

Oregon Principles

In presenting his budget request for 2005-2007, Governor Kulongoski launched a new approach. He based his budget on six core Oregon Principles that he feels are the foundation for a prosperous future.² The principles align well with the Oregon Benchmarks. (See Figure 2.) This report addresses them as follows:

- Economy Principle (Chapter 2): Oregon has a positive business climate and invests in economic development in order to create and retain sustainable businesses and family-wage jobs.
- Education Principle (Chapter 2): Children's basic educational needs are met and adults have opportunities to develop career skills through training and higher education.
- Government Efficiency and Accountability (Chapter 3): State government is stable, responsive and accountable to Oregonians.
- Health and Basic Needs (Chapter 3): Oregon's most vulnerable have their basic health, food and shelter needs met.
- Public Safety (Chapter 3): Oregonians are safe in their homes, communities and in state institutions.

- Livability and Environment (Chapter 4): Oregon has a healthy balance between growth, infrastructure development and environmental protection.

State Agency Partners

Beginning in the 2003-05 budget development cycle, all executive branch state agencies were required to develop "key" performance measures following a standard set of criteria. As part of the process, agencies were asked to identify, where appropriate, which Oregon Benchmark(s) linked to their performance measures. A link means that achieving the target for the performance measure contributes to achieving the target of the Oregon Benchmark.

Championed by the Progress Board, the performance measure system has now operated long enough that Annual Performance Progress Reports against those first legislatively-approved key performance measures are available from state agencies. Appendix C of this report provides a crosswalk of Oregon Benchmarks and approximately 350 state agency performance measures that link up to them. Tables in Appendix C indicate whether each performance measure is "on target" based on the September 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report. Current and past annual performance progress reports can be viewed at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

The 2005 Benchmark Performance Report Online

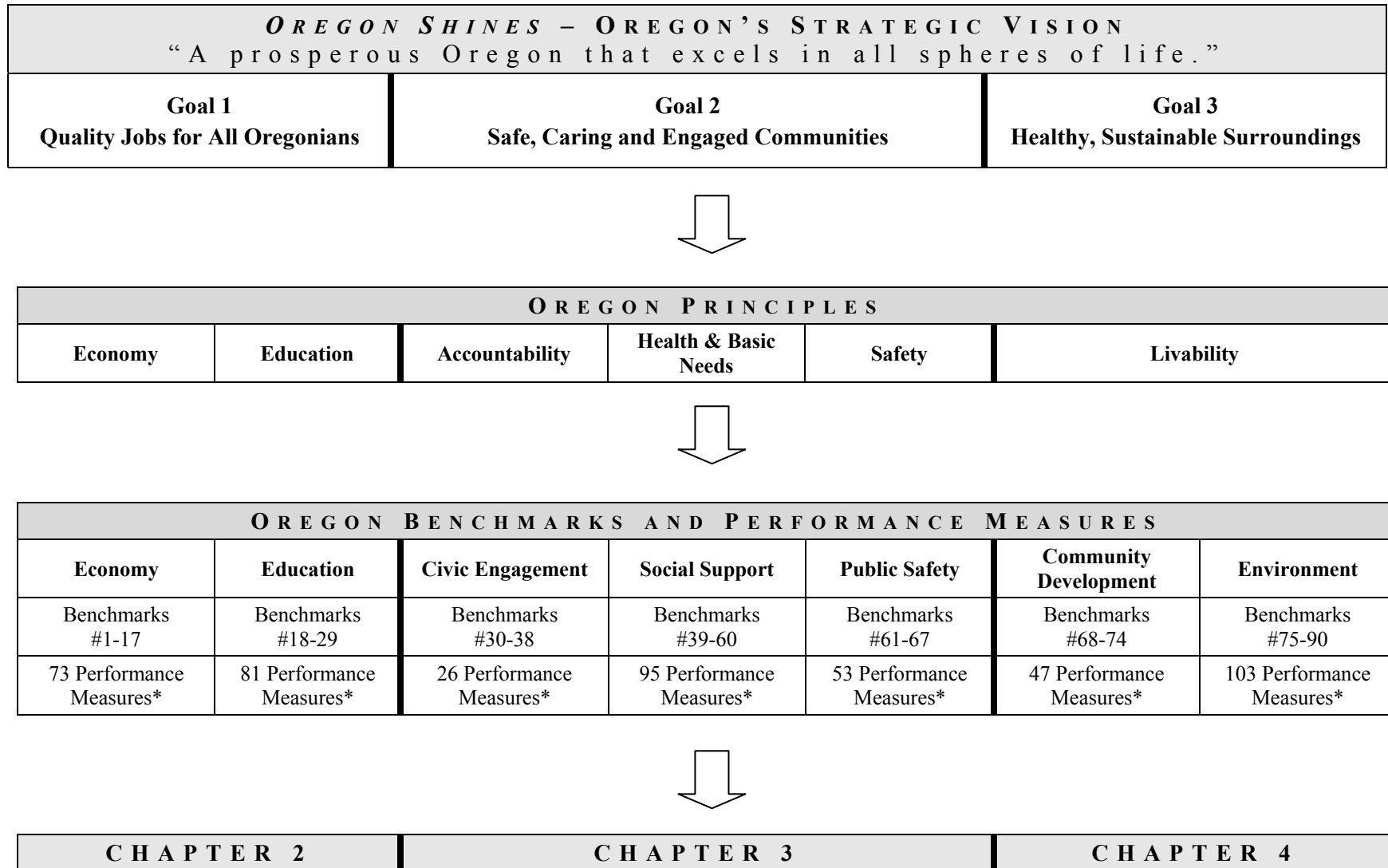
For the first time, the Benchmark Performance Report will be online both in html as well as pdf format. The html format, to be launched by May of 2005, will allow readers to selectively drill down from the *Oregon Shines* goals to individual benchmark pages, each with an analysis, trend data, bar chart, national comparators, endnote and hotlinks to progress reports on benchmark-aligned agency performance measures.

The online reports can be accessed at www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB.

² See <http://governor.oregon.gov/Gov/budget0507/intro.shtml>.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Figure 2. Alignment of Oregon Shines, Oregon Principles, Oregon Benchmarks and State Agency Performance Measures



*See Appendix C for a crosswalk of state agency performance measures by benchmark.

Chapter 1. Introduction

How It All Fits Together

Oregon Principles, Oregon Benchmarks and over 350 state agency performance measures align with the *Oregon Shines* vision and goals (Figure 2). This report is organized around the three goals of *Oregon Shines*:

- Chapter 2 of this report presents trend data and analysis on those benchmarks related to *Oregon Shines* goal #1, “Quality jobs for all Oregonians.” These benchmarks fall into two categories: economy and education.
- Chapter 3 reviews benchmarks related to *Oregon Shines* goal #2, “Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities.” These benchmarks span three categories: civic engagement, social support and environment.
- Chapter 4 covers *Oregon Shines* goal #3, “Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings.” Those benchmarks fall in the community development and environment categories.

Appendix A provides the benchmark data tables, showing data wherever possible for the 1992–2004 time period. Targets for 2005 and 2010 are shown.

Appendix B details how the assessment of progress for individual benchmarks changed from the 2003 report to the 2005 report.

Appendix C provides a crosswalk between Oregon Benchmarks and state partners’ key performance measures.

Technical definitions, information on targets and data sources can be found in the Benchmark Endnotes at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/obm_pubs.shtml.

How Progress Was Assessed

In contrast to the 1999 and 2001 reports, the 2003 and 2005 reports replace letter grades for each benchmark with an answer to one basic question: “Is Oregon making progress?” An answer is given for each benchmark and, for stratified benchmarks, each benchmark part. With the help of issue experts, most targets were established by the

Progress Board in 1996 at levels deemed to be “ambitious but realistic.” Answers are shown in the quarter-page analyses embedded in Chapters 2, 3 and 4.

The following answers are possible:

- *Yes* – definitely on track to achieve the 2005 target
- *Yes, but* – headed in the right direction, but with a caveat or concern
- *No, but* – little change of achieving the 2005 target, but with signs of progress
- *No* – definitely not expected to achieve the 2005 target
- *No finding* – lacks either a target or enough data to assess progress

Similar ratings were given to categories of benchmarks. A “Mixed” rating for a category of benchmarks means that there is an equal balance making progress and not making progress.

Assessment of progress is both objective and subjective: objective in the sense that it takes into account the slope of the trend line for up to 10 years (a minimum of three); and subjective in that other factors are sometimes taken into consideration, such as strong, opposing short-term trends. For example, the chart for benchmark #4 shows a steep downward slope for the long-term trend in net job growth, but recent job gains were sufficient to reverse the answer from “No” to “Yes.”

Because this is the second biennium for using the “making progress?” assessment approach, this report can compare how ratings changed between 2003 and 2005. Tables at the beginning of each chapter pinpoint which subcategories showed improvement, worsened or stayed the same since the 2003 report. Please note that for consistency, the 2003 report labels “Qualified Yes” and “Qualified No” have been changed to “Yes, but” and “No, but” in this 2005 report.

Table 5 shows the number of individual benchmarks by progress status for both the 2003 and 2005 reports. A little over one-third are definitely on track to achieve their 2005 targets (indicated by “Yes”

Chapter 1. Introduction

in the shaded box accompanying each of the 90 benchmark write-ups). About one-quarter are headed in the right direction but with a caveat or concern (“Yes, but”). Ten percent have little chance of achieving the 2005 target but show signs of improvement (“No, but”). Another one-quarter are definitely not expected to achieve their 2005 targets (“No”).

Compared to the Board’s 2003 benchmark progress report, Oregon has experienced an erosion of quite a few benchmark trends from definite progress (“Yes”) to making progress but with concerns (“Yes, but”). In 2003, 46 of 98 indicators (benchmarks or parts of benchmarks) were definitely making progress. In this report, 36 of those same 98 indicators (including benchmark subcategories) were definitely making progress. On the positive side, the definite no progress category had a net loss of five indicators.

Table 5
Is Oregon making progress?
Number of benchmarks by status, 2005 and 2003 reports*

2005 Report	Yes	Yes, but	No, but	No	Total
Economy	12	2	3	5	22
Education	5	5	1	2	13
Civic Engagement	1	1	0	5	7
Social Supports	5	9	2	6	22
Public Safety	4	5	1	1	11
Community Development	3	3	0	2	8
Environment	6	2	3	4	15
TOTAL	36	27	10	25	98
2003 Report					
Economy	10	1	2	9	22
Education	9	3	0	1	13
Civic Engagement	1	1	1	4	7
Social Supports	10	3	1	8	22
Public Safety	9	0	1	1	11
Community Development	1	2	0	5	8
Environment	6	4	3	2	15
TOTAL	46	14	8	30	98

* For stratified benchmarks, each sub-part is counted separately. Duplicative overall (“parent”) data series are not counted.

How Oregon Compares

Where possible, this report compares Oregon’s progress to Washington State and U.S. averages. While not always “apples to apples,” these comparisons are still useful in judging how well Oregon is doing in the larger scheme of things. Table 6 shows that with 81 total comparisons to Washington, Oregon does better or is similar to Washington in 49 instances, or 60 percent of the time. Against the 70 U.S. comparators, Oregon does better or is similar to the U.S. average about 65 percent of the time. For additional state-to-state comparisons, please refer to the *2005 Competitive Index* (www.oregonbusinessplan.org/plan_view.html), a joint project of the Oregon Business Council and the Oregon Progress Board.

Table 6
Comparison of Oregon to
Washington State and U.S. averages*

Washington State	Better	Similar	Worse	Total
Economy	5	6	9	20
Education	4	2	6	12
Civic Engagement	3	1	3	7
Social Supports	2	7	11	20
Public Safety	2	4	0	6
Community Development	4	6	0	10
Environment	1	2	3	6
TOTAL	21	28	32	81
U.S. Average				
Economy	5	14	5	24
Education	2	3	2	7
Civic Engagement	4	0	0	4
Social Supports	3	3	10	16
Public Safety	3	0	4	7
Community Development	4	2	2	8
Environment	2	2	0	4
TOTAL	23	24	23	70

* If Oregon’s rank was within six places of Washington State, it was labeled “similar” to Washington. If the national rank was between 20th and 30th, it was labeled “similar” to the U.S.

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

Creating quality jobs for all Oregonians is at the core of *Oregon Shines*. Without good jobs statewide, Oregonians will never experience the quality of life that is envisioned in the benchmarks. Quality jobs cannot survive without qualified workers. Monitoring Oregon progress toward a world-class workforce that can compete in the 21st century global economy is at the top of the Progress Board's agenda. Two benchmark categories with eight subcategories measure progress in this area.

Table 7
Is Oregon making progress in creating
QUALITY JOBS FOR ALL OREGONIANS?

	2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Economy	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Business Vitality	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Economic Capacity	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Business Costs	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
Income	Mixed	Mixed	Same
International	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Education	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
K-12	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
Post Secondary	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
Skill Development	Yes, but	No, but	Worsened

Oregon Principle - Economy

Oregon has a positive business climate and invests in economic development in order to create and retain sustainable businesses and family-wage jobs.

Oregon Principle – Education

Children's basic educational needs are met and adults have opportunities to develop career skills through training and higher education.

Economy

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Recovery of job creation capacity

Biggest Concern – Continuing fall of per capita income

Oregon is creating jobs again – over 31,500 in 2004, alone. Jobs are being distributed more evenly across Oregon and real wages are up for both urban and rural workers in the past two years. Gains were also registered for new employers and for research and development. On the other hand, per capita income compared to the U.S. fell to a level not seen since the mid-1980s. Escalating electricity costs worsened Oregon's national rank for the cost of doing business. Despite the new jobs, the 2004 unemployment rate was over 130 percent of the U.S. and many Oregon workers were still not earning a decent wage.

In the 2005 report, about two-thirds of economy benchmarks are characterized as making progress compared to half in the 2003 report (Table 5). Four benchmarks that were deemed as definitely not progressing in 2003 have moved up in rank (Appendix B, Table B-1). Oregon betters or rivals Washington for 55 percent of economy comparators. And Oregon does better than or is similar to the U.S. average about 80 percent of the time (Table 6).

Business Vitality: Yes, but

New employers have increased despite Oregon's prolonged recession, and net job growth has improved markedly, both benefiting from Oregon's economic recovery. More than 31,500 jobs

Chapter 2, Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

were added in 2004. Rural employment increased relative to urban, but this is largely due to a weakened employment picture in metropolitan areas. Oregon continues to be a net importer of professional services, and Oregon's economy continues to be less diverse than the majority of states.

Economic Capacity: Yes, but

Industry research and development has improved steadily since the early 1990's to over two percent of the gross state product. Academic research and development has also grown but much more slowly. In contrast to Oregon's target of being in the top 10 for venture capital investments, its rank for this worsened from 4th in 1992 to 20th in 2003.

Business Costs: Yes, but

Oregon's position has weakened somewhat since the 2003 report. Increasing energy costs are primarily responsible for worsening Oregon's rank. The percent of wastewater and air permits issued on time, a rough gauge of regulatory quality in Oregon, has improved markedly in the past few years and is currently better than target.

Income: Mixed

Oregon wages as measured by benchmark #12 reached a new high in 2004, both for rural and urban workers. On the other hand, per capita income overall has continued its slide away from the U.S. average, reaching its lowest point in over 20 years. Only one worker in three is at or above 150 percent of poverty, a level that has improved little over the past decade. Unemployment as a percent of the U.S. did not drop in 2004 despite a modest reduction in the state's rate.

International Trade: Yes, but

Data for both export stability (the degree to which Oregon trades with countries other than its primary partners - Canada, Japan and South Korea) and for foreign language skills improved since the last report. This is due to a combination of more trade with China and a diminution of trade with Japan and South Korea. Much of the increase appears to be due to Oregon's increasing ethnic and racial diversity.

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTARY ON ECONOMY

Oregon can breathe a sigh of relief. An economic recovery finally started to put people back to work in 2004. Wages also appear to have increased to a new high in 2004. At the same time, however, Oregon's relative position for per capita income, the gold standard of economic well-being, has been worsening since 1998. We still have work to do.

Ultimately, the strength of our economy depends upon the strength of our "traded sector" - businesses that sell goods and services outside the state and bring new dollars into Oregon. We can't just provide products and services to each other. This is an area where Oregon has made little progress in the past decade.

The strength of the traded sector, in turn, partially depends upon what it costs to do business in Oregon compared to other states and other global competitors. This report shows that Oregon can no longer count on cheap electricity to maintain its historic advantage as a relatively inexpensive state for businesses to operate in. All factors of business costs must be examined and reduced wherever possible. Of equal importance is the need to adequately fund productive investments in education, research, infrastructure and other drivers of our economy. Maximizing returns on cost reduction and productive investments is our continuing challenge as a state.

Brett Wilcox

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

Economy Benchmarks #1-17

1

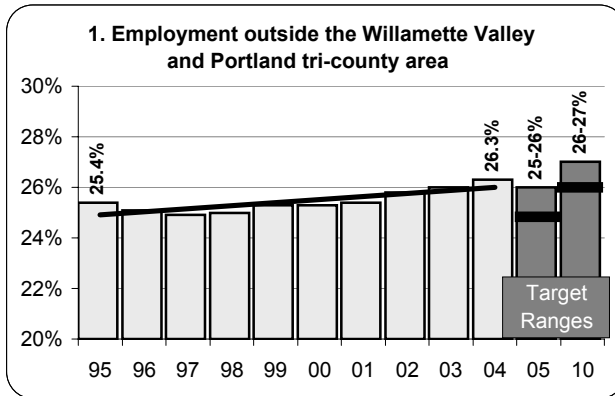
Employment In Rural Oregon

Percent of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and Portland tri-county area

Making Progress?

Yes

Employment growth in rural Oregon has been relatively strong compared to urban Oregon for seven years. While this is largely due to low urban employment growth, Oregon has moved to a more equitable position. Nationally, Oregon's relative position has improved.



Oregon Employment Dept.

How Oregon Compares

Rural/urban disparity (compares employment growth/earnings)

<i>1st=best</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002	
OR	42nd	27th	41st	20th	
WA	50th	34th	13th	22nd	CFED, The Development Report Card

2

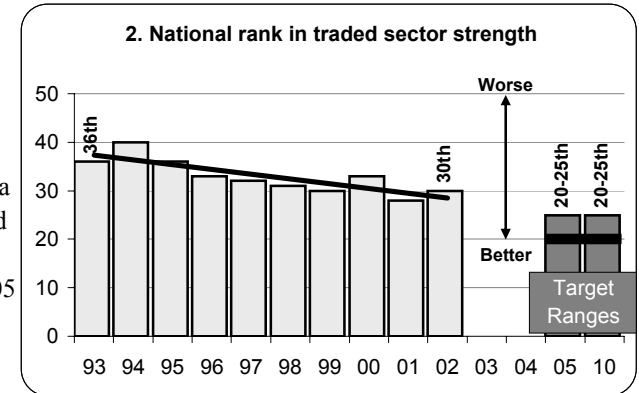
Trade Outside Of Oregon

Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Oregon's ability to trade beyond its borders is a key determinant of long-term economic health. While steadily improving over the past decade, Oregon is still a lower than average state and far behind Washington. Oregon may achieve its 2005 target.



CFED, The Development Report Card

How Oregon Compares

National rank in traded sector strength

<i>1st=best</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002	
OR	30th	33rd	28th	30th	
WA	7th	9th	8th	8th	Same source as benchmark.

3

New Employers

Oregon's national rank for new Employer Identification Numbers per 1000 workers

Making Progress?

Yes

Despite the state's prolonged recession, Oregon maintained its position as a top tier producer of new companies in the U.S. Company creation is an important indicator of economic vitality. Washington is the #1 creator of new employers.



CFED, The Development Report Card

How Oregon Compares

Oregon's national rank in new employers

<i>1st=best</i>	1999	2000	2001	2003	
OR	11th	10th	11th	10th	
WA	1st	1st	1st	1st	Same source as benchmark.

4

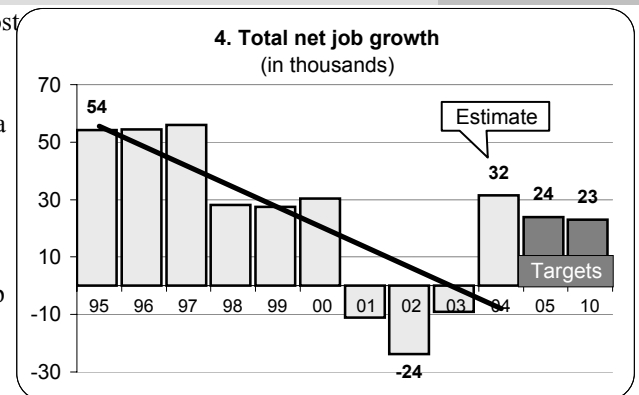
Job Growth - TOTAL

Total net job growth (in thousands)

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Job growth has been the most up and down of all benchmarks in the past decade. Oregon went from a top job producing state to one of the worst in a single year. A robust 31,500 net jobs were created in 2004, but Oregon has not made up for all the 2001-03 losses.



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

Employment rank based on one-year rate of change

<i>1st=best</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	
OR	47th	49th	35th	45th	3rd	2001-2003: CFED, The Development Report Card
WA	28th	40th	29th	32nd	11th	2004 and 2005: Bureau of Labor Statistics

*2005 ranks are based on preliminary data

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

Economy Benchmarks #1-17

4a

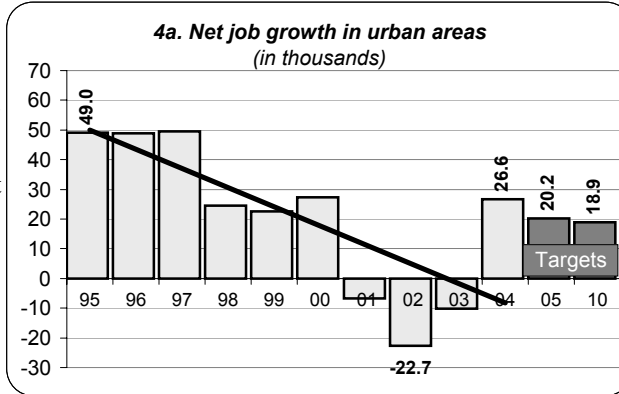
Job Growth - Urban

Net job growth: a. urban

Making Progress?

Yes, but

After losing jobs for three years in a row, Oregon's urban areas made up for a approximately two-thirds of those losses in 2004. Over 26,000 jobs were created last year. This is above the 2005 target.



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

Net job growth percent change* and national rank

	Rate	Rank	
OR	2.80%	8th	*Comparing Nov 03-Jan 04 average to Nov 04-Jan 05 average
WA	2.20%	18th	Same source as benchmark

4b

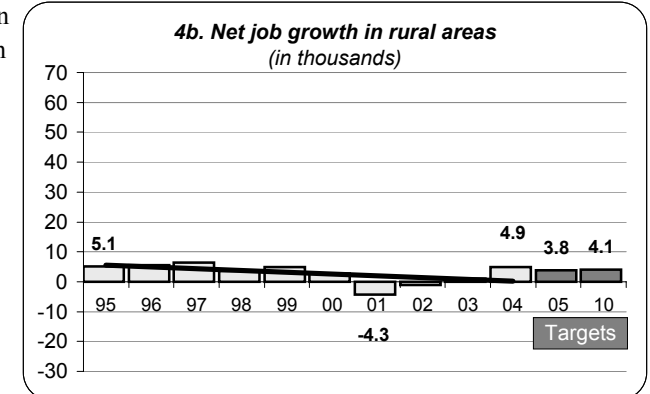
Job Growth - Rural

Net job growth: b. rural

Making Progress?

Yes

Peaks and valleys have been less dramatic for job growth (and loss) in rural Oregon. The over 6,000 jobs gained in the past two years has more than made up for the job losses experienced in 2001 and 2002. Oregon is currently above the 2005 target for this benchmark.



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

See benchmark 4a.

5

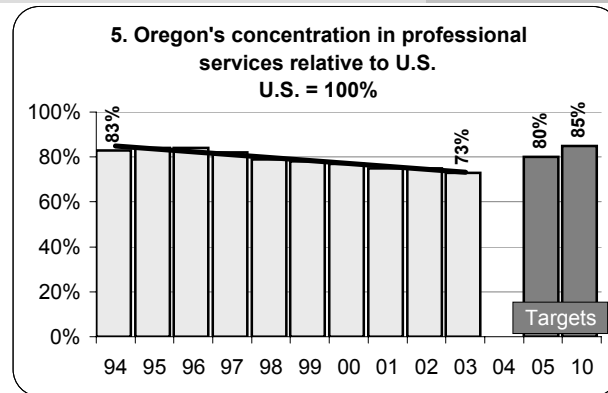
Professional Services

Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration (U.S. = 100%)

Making Progress?

No

The state's ability to export professional services like engineering, accounting or legal is a bellwether of economic health. Oregon, however, is increasingly dependent on imports of these services. Engineering, advertising and payroll services accounted for the bulk of the recent losses.



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

The benchmark compares Oregon to the national average. To the Board's knowledge, no other state rankings are available.

6

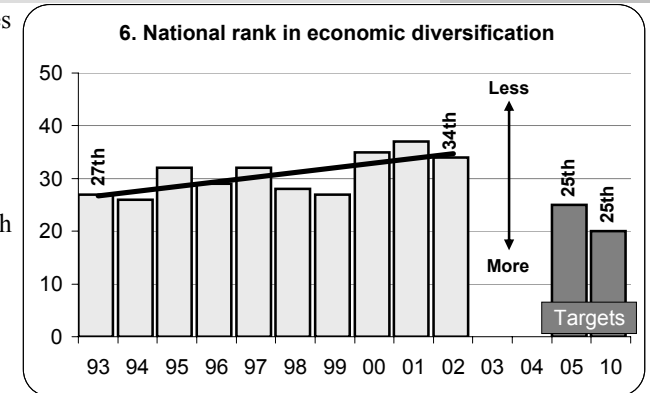
Economic Diversification

Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified)

Making Progress?

No

The Progress Board believes Oregon needs to strike a balance between specialization and diversification. Oregon is becoming less diverse relative to other states which may not bode well for the state's economy if the trend continues.



CFED, The Development Report Card

How Oregon Compares

Industrial diversity rank, based on Herfindahl Index

1st=best	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 is most recent data available.
OR	27th	35th	37th	34th	
WA	43rd	39th	40th	37th	Same source as benchmark.

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

7a

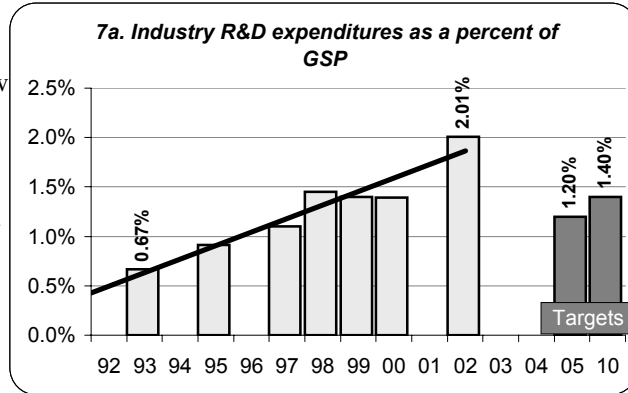
Research & Development - Industry

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

Making Progress?

Yes

As a % of the gross state product, industry R&D expenditures in Oregon grew by over 40% between 2000 and 2002. This occurred during a period when those expenditures in the U.S. and Washington went down. In 2002, Oregon exceeded the national average.



How Oregon Compares

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2002	2002 is most recent data available.
OR	1.45%	1.40%	1.4%	2.01%	
WA	3.89%	3.52%	4.2%	3.68%	Same data and source as benchmark except
U.S.	1.93%	1.97%	2.0%	1.75%	2002: OR Economic & Community Dev. Dept.

7b

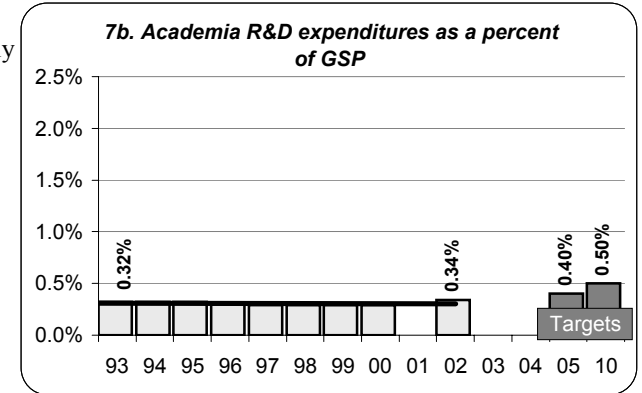
Research & Development - Academia

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

Making Progress?

No, but

R&D investment in Oregon academic settings fell slightly during the 1990s but made significant progress between 2000 and 2002. A recent university progress report shows steady gains between 1999 and 2003. Achievement of the 2005 target is uncertain.



How Oregon Compares

Academia	1998	1999	2000	2002	2002 is most recent data available.
OR	0.30%	0.30%	0.29%	0.34%	
WA	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%	0.32%	Same data and source as benchmark except
U.S.	0.30%	0.29%	0.30%	0.35%	2002: OR Economic & Community Dev. Dept.

8

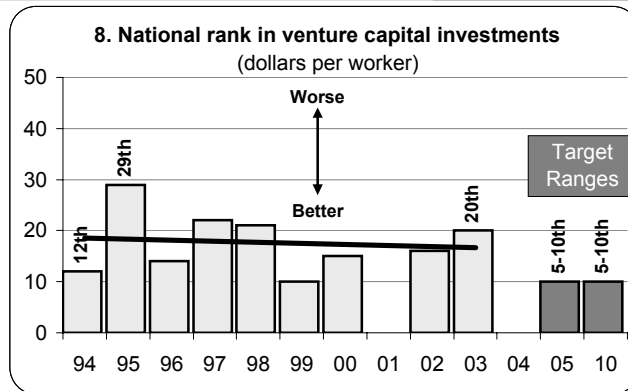
Venture Capital

Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments (measured in dollars per worker)

Making Progress?

No

Oregon's relative position in venture capital investments deteriorated since the last report. With a significantly worsening trend, Oregon appears to have little chance of achieving its 2005 target of becoming a top-10 state. Washington is a perennial leader in venture capital.



How Oregon Compares

Venture capital investments, dollars per worker

1st=best	2000	2002	2003	Same indicator and source as benchmark.
OR	15th	16th	20th	
WA	4th	5th	5th	

9

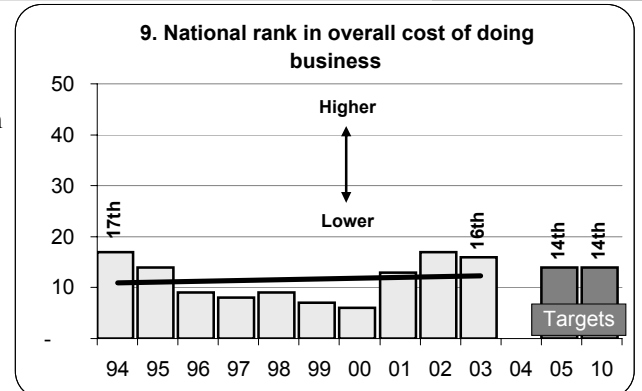
Cost of Doing Business - Overall

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

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Since the 2003 report, Oregon's ranking has worsened somewhat but is still relatively low and much lower than Washington. Oregon could still achieve the 2005 target. Costs included in the index: labor (75%), energy (15%), taxes (10%).



How Oregon Compares

National rank for cost of doing business index - overall

1st=lowest	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Same source as benchmark
OR	9th	7th	6th	13th	17th	16th	
WA	35th	34th	37th	37th	36th	35th	

Assessment of progress is partially based on a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min). See Appendix C for state agency partners' performance measures by benchmark.

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

9a

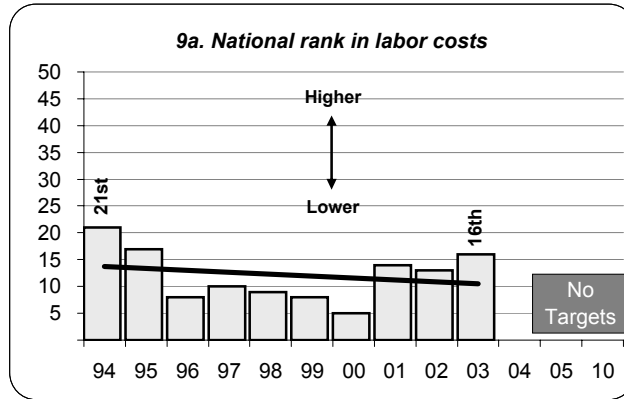
Cost of Doing Business - Labor

Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business:
a. labor

Making Progress?

No finding

During the 1990s labor productivity increases were the largest contributor to improvement in overall cost of doing business. Although still lower than many states, relative labor costs have increased in recent years.



How Oregon Compares

National rank for cost of doing business index - labor

<i>1st=lowest</i>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
OR	9th	8th	5th	14th	13th	16th	Same source as benchmark
WA	46th	44th	44th	41st	42nd	39th	

9c

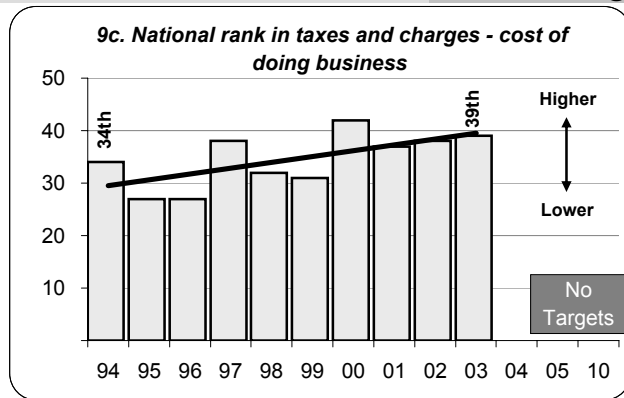
Cost of Doing Business - Taxes & Charges

Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business:
c. taxes and charges

Making Progress?

No finding

This portion of BM#9 is similar to, but not the same as, BM #34 - national ranking for taxes and charges. This benchmark includes more revenue categories than BM #34, including unemployment expenditures, which may explain the difference in rankings between the two.



How Oregon Compares

National rank for cost of doing business index - taxes and charges

<i>1st=lowest</i>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
OR	32nd	31st	41st	37th	38th	39th	Same source as benchmark
WA	43rd	42nd	42nd	39th	42nd	43rd	

Economy Benchmarks #1-17

9b

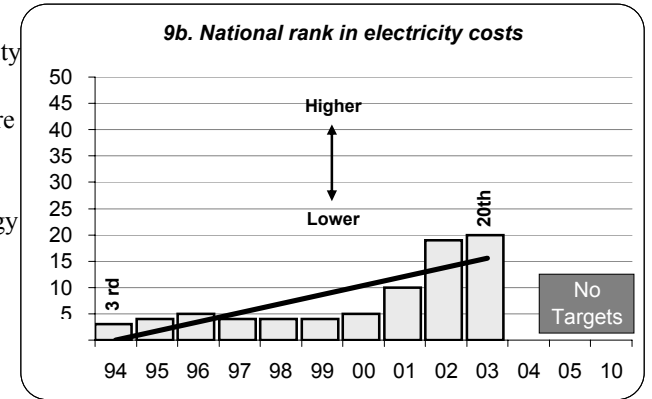
Cost of Doing Business - Energy

Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business:
b. energy (electrical)

Making Progress?

No finding

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



How Oregon Compares

National rank for cost of doing business index - energy

<i>1st=lowest</i>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
OR	4th	4th	5th	10th	29th	20th	Same source as benchmark
WA	2nd	2nd	2nd	21st	19th	13th	

10a

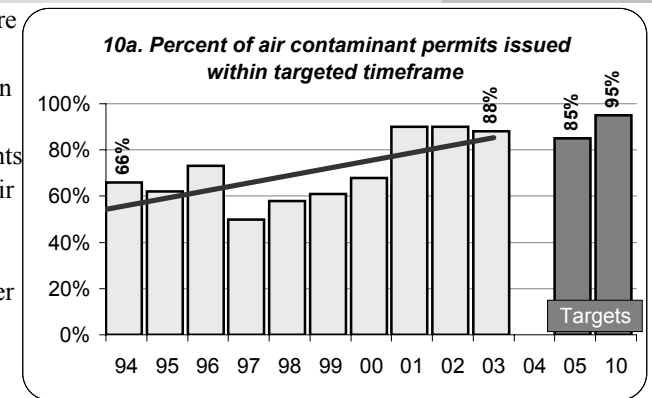
On-Time Permits - Air Contaminants

Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less: a. air contaminant

Making Progress?

Yes

Benchmarks 10a and 10b are intended to roughly gauge regulatory quality in Oregon as it affects the economy. After dramatic improvements in the late 1990s, on-time air permits appear to have peaked at nearly nine of 10 issued on time. This is better than the 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator information not available

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

10b

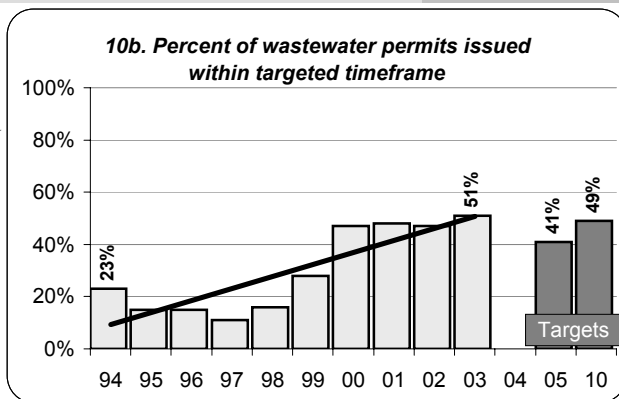
On-Time Permits - Wastewater

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

Making Progress?

Yes

After dramatic gains in on-time wastewater permitting between 1996 and 2001, average improvement slowed in the last two years. However timely wastewater permitting is well above both the 2005 and 2010 target levels.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator information not available.

11a

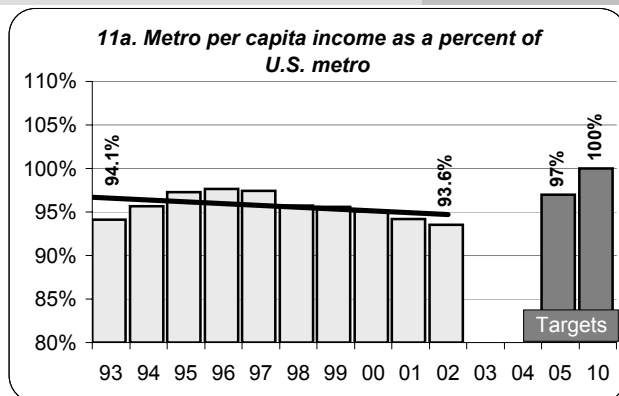
Per Capita Income - Metro

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

Making Progress?

No

Oregon metro incomes in relation to U.S. metro areas fell four percentage points between 1997 and 2002. Oregon's position has not changed since 1993. Urban Washington residents have proportionally much higher incomes. Oregon will not reach its 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

Metro per capita income as a % of overall U.S. income

Metro	1999	2000	2001	2002	
OR	101%	100%	99%	98%	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional
WA	112%	111%	110%	109%	Economic Information System, Table CA1-3

Economy Benchmarks #1-17

11

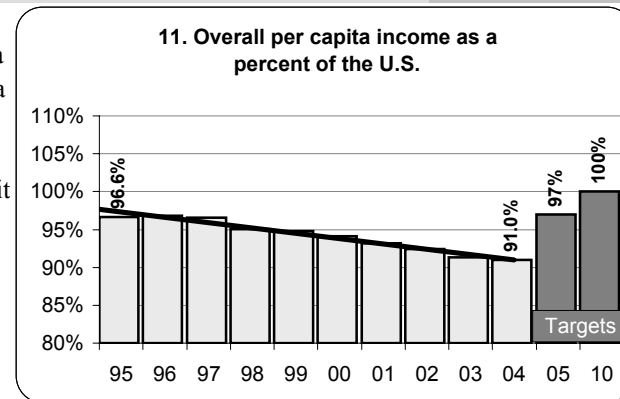
Per Capita Income - Overall

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

Making Progress?

No

Oregon continues its long downward slide of per capita income relative to the U.S., a key indicator of economic well-being. Oregon has almost fallen back to where it was in the depths of the 1980s recession (91.2% in 1987). Washington is a national leader in per capita income.



How Oregon Compares

Overall per capita income as a % of overall U.S. income

	1999	2000	2001	2002	
OR	95%	94%	93%	93%	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional
WA	108%	106%	106%	106%	Economic Information System, Table CA1-3

11b

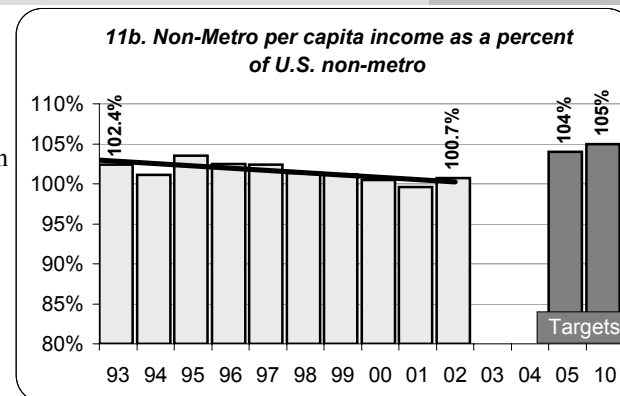
Per Capita Income - Non-metro

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

Making Progress?

No

For the first time in reported history, Oregon rural incomes fell to the U.S. average in 2001. Only time will tell if the slight upturn in 2002 is a positive trend or a blip. Federal data show that while 23 states have higher rural incomes, Oregon and Washington are close.



How Oregon Compares

Non-metro per capita income as a % of overall U.S. income

	1999	2000	2001	2002	
OR	76%	74%	74%	76%	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional
WA	78%	76%	78%	79%	Economic Information System, Table CA1-3

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

12

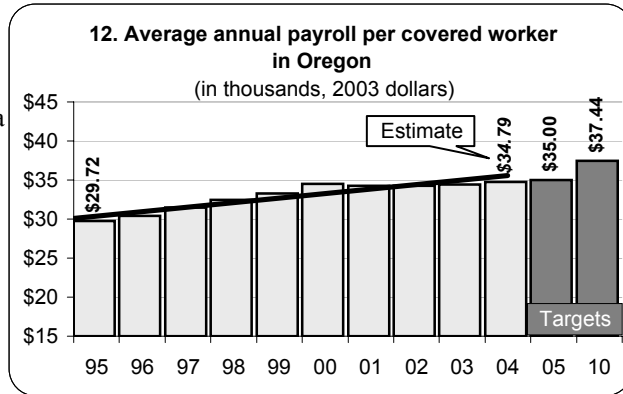
Pay Per Worker - Overall

Average annual payroll per worker covered by unemployment insurance (in thousands, all industries, 2003 dollars)

Making Progress?

Yes

Inflation adjusted average wages for Oregon workers with unemployment insurance may have crept to a new high in 2004 breaking the mark set in 2000. Oregon could make the 2005 target. Washington workers, on average, earn much more than Oregonians.



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

National rank for average wage per job - overall

<i>1st=most</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	
OR	21st	23rd	23rd	23rd	<i>U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA34</i>
WA	7th	8th	9th	9th	

12b

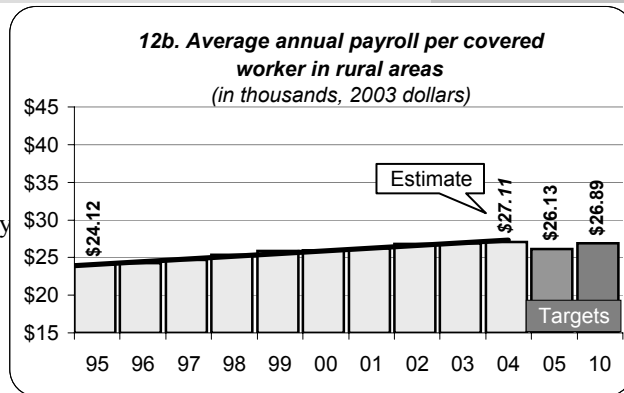
Pay Per Worker - Rural

Average annual payroll per worker covered by unemployment insurance (in thousands, all industries, 2003 dollars)

Making Progress?

Yes

Between 1994 and 2004, "covered" rural workers experienced a 13% wage increase compared to 19% for their urban counterparts. Rural workers will probably achieve the 2005 target. They earn about what rural Washington workers do.



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

National rank for average wage per job - non-metro

<i>1st=most</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	
OR	20th	23rd	20th	23rd	<i>U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA34</i>
WA	16th	20th	19th	20th	

Economy Benchmarks #1-17

12a

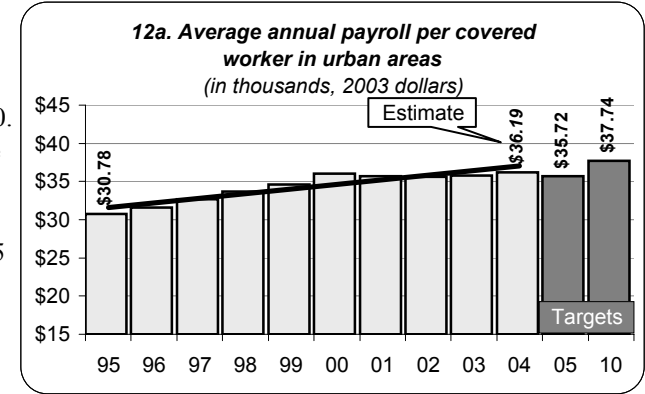
Pay Per Worker - Urban

Average annual payroll per worker covered by unemployment insurance (in thousands, all industries, 2003 dollars)

Making Progress?

Yes

Urban workers covered by unemployment insurance inched above the previous high water mark set in 2000. Urban wages in Oregon are substantially lower than Washington. In 2004, Oregon was above the 2005 target for this benchmark.



Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

National rank for average wage per job - metro areas

<i>1st=most</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	
OR	19th	19th	22nd	23rd	<i>U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA34</i>
WA	7th	10th	9th	11th	

13

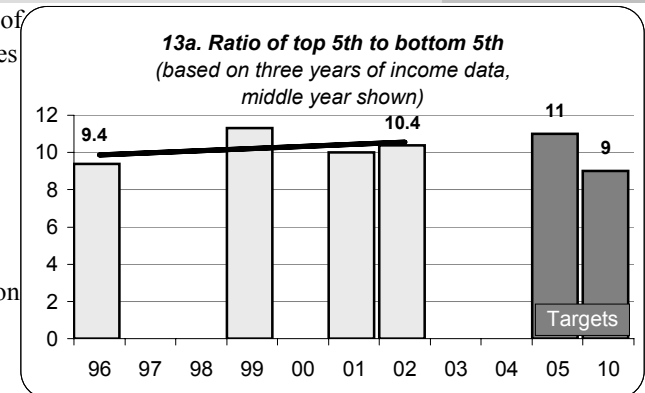
Income Disparity

Comparison of average incomes of top 5th families to lowest 5th families: a. ratio, b. national rank

Making Progress?

Yes

On average, Oregon's ratio of high- to low-income families remained at just over 10 since 1996. After a major jump in national ranking in 2000 to one of the highest disparities in the nation, Oregon dropped back to average in 2003. Washington has high disparity.



CFED, The Development Report Card

How Oregon Compares

13b. Income Disparity - National Rank

<i>1st = least disparity</i>	98-00	00-02	01-03	
OR	40th	25th	28th	
WA	9th	46th	45th	<i>Same source as benchmark</i>

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

14

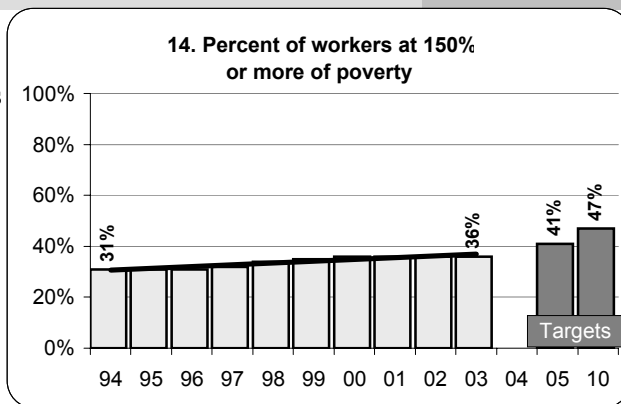
Workers at 150% or More of Poverty

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

Making Progress?

No, but

With just over one worker in three earning more than 150% of poverty, Oregon has made only slight progress recently in increasing the percent of workers making a decent wage. Oregon lags most other states and is unlikely to reach its 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

Working parents at or below 150% of poverty

<i>1st = best</i>	2000	2001	2002	
OR	34th	33rd	33rd	
WA	12th	11th	23rd	<i>CFED, The Development Report Card</i>

16

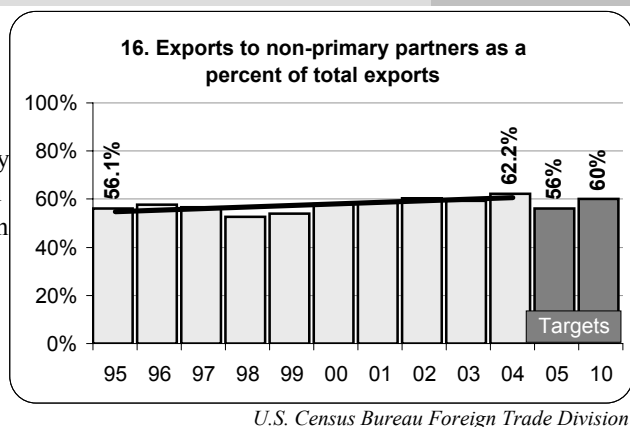
Export Stability

Percent of total exports traded with non-primary partners. (Primary partners are Canada, Japan and South Korea.)

Making Progress?

Yes

Oregon has made steady progress in diversifying its trading partners. This is partially due to China's increasing share and partially due to diminished trade with So. Korea and Japan. Oregon was more diverse than Washington in 2004.



How Oregon Compares

Total exports to non-primary trading partners (other than top three)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
OR	58.1%	58.6%	60.4%	59.4%	62.2%	<i>Same data and source as</i>
WA	70.9%	72.1%	67.9%	65.1%	60.2%	<i>benchmark</i>

Assessment of progress is partially based on a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min). See Appendix C for state agency partners' performance measures by benchmark.

Economy Benchmarks #1-17

15

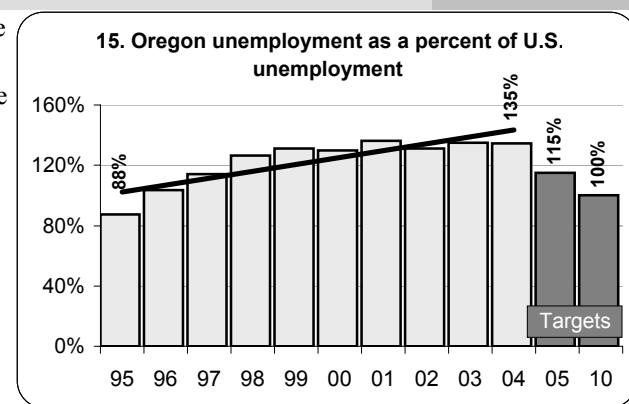
Unemployment Rate

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

Making Progress?

No, but

Oregon's unemployment rate dropped in 2004, but the state's position relative to the U.S. remains high. Washington saw a larger drop in 2004 than Oregon. 2005 target achievement is unlikely.



How Oregon Compares

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates (December)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
OR	4.7%	7.9%	7.5%	7.6%	6.8%	
WA	5.5%	7.3%	7.8%	7.3%	5.8%	<i>U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics</i>

17

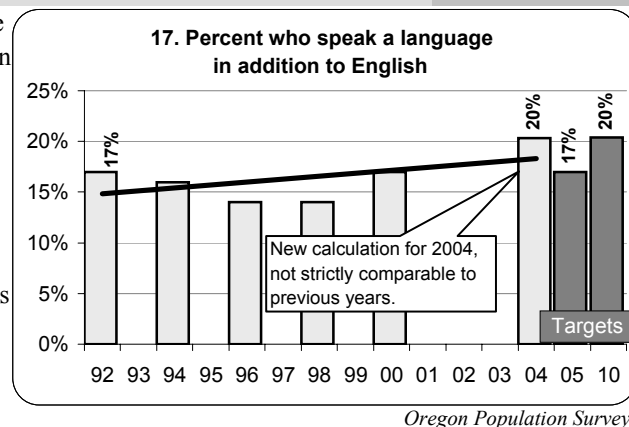
Foreign Language Skills

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

Making Progress?

Yes

About one Oregonian in five speaks a language in addition to English. This percentage appears to have increased since 2000. Because the method of calculation has changed, the earlier data are not strictly comparable. Much of the increase appears to be due to Oregon's increasing ethnic and racial diversity.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator data not available

Chapter 2, Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

Education

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Oregonians using the Internet

Biggest Concern – Weakening of some K-12 achievement trends

Third grade math, fewer dropouts, more adults with high school and advanced college degrees, and more online Oregonians are the state's current strengths. There has been little to no recent progress in third and eighth grade reading and a slower than desired increase in the percent of adults with college experience and degrees.

About three-quarters of all education benchmarks are characterized as making progress in 2005. That figure is down from over 90 percent in 2003 (Table 5). Three of five student attainment benchmarks worsened in 2005 compared to 2003 (Appendix B, Table B-2). Experts believe that some of this slippage is related to new federal requirements increasing the size of the student test-taker pool.

Of the 12 state-to-state comparators used for education, Oregon fares better than or is similar to Washington in six instances. Compared to the U.S., Oregon does better or is similar for five of seven education indicators (Table 6).

Kindergarten – 12th Grade: Yes, but

Third grade math skills and the high school dropout rate both continued to show solid progress, but the other benchmarks relating to kindergarten through 12th grade did less well. More kindergartners entered school ready to learn in 2004, but this benchmark will probably not achieve its 2005 target. Third and eighth grade reading skills were downgraded from a definite "Yes" after several years of no improvement.

Post Secondary: Yes, but

Oregon's adult population has continued to become better educated. Oregon achieved its target of adults with a high school diploma and surpassed the target for those with an advanced college degree a year early. Adults with technical credentials are growing steadily in

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTARY ON EDUCATION

Alternatives is the name of the game in today's rapidly changing world of education. Legitimate university degrees are being obtained through the Internet. Students move freely between community colleges and four-year institutions. Even in high school, many paths to successful completion exist where once there were few. This new freedom is, perhaps, why we are seeing more Oregonians holding academic credentials of all kinds.

There are fewer alternatives for younger Oregonians, however. Small classes, good teachers, adequate nutrition and committed parents (or guardians) are the keys to educational success for younger children. And recent trends in the benchmarks measuring the educational progress of younger children raise concerns.

After making good progress for quite a few years, many of these indicators have progressed little in recent years. With the exception of third grade math, which is already at the 2005 target level, the math and reading benchmarks for third and eighth graders have shown almost no sustained progress since 2000.

Large class sizes, lack of aides, shortened school years, loss of important "extras," like sports and the arts, may be taking their toll, negatively affecting the interest of students in their academic classes.

We believe that Oregon must continue to support early childhood learning and family support for readiness to learn as well as understanding that we must educate the whole child.

Sue Densmore and Heather Kaplinger

Chapter 2, Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

number. The target for adults with bachelor's degrees will not be achieved. The report notes that Oregon did not improve its relative rank of 20th among states between 1990 and 2003 for college degrees.

Skill Development: No, but

About 60 percent of Oregonians use the computer for something other than games or email and about 35 percent of Oregon workers receive at least two weeks of skills training per year. Neither of these benchmarks are likely to achieve their 2005 targets. However, the percent of those with computers at home who access the Internet has grown rapidly to nearly 90 percent, well past the 2005 target of 75 percent. New literacy data are not available.

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

18

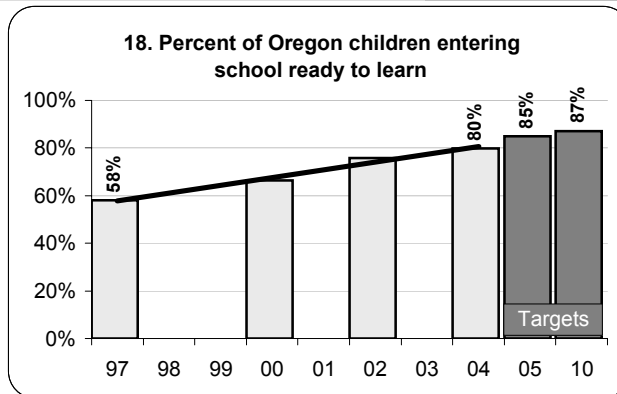
Ready to Learn

Percent of children entering school ready to learn

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Overall readiness to learn among kindergarteners is improving steadily based on a survey of kindergarten teachers, who assess their new charges in six areas. If the current trend continues, Oregon will fall slightly short of the 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

Eligible children (0-5 in poverty) enrolled in Head Start

Oregon Department of Education

1st=best	2001	Rank	2002	Rank
OR	24%	28th	24%	28th
WA	19%	42nd	18%	44th
U.S.	22%		22%	

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
Head Start Bureau and U.S. Census Bureau

19b

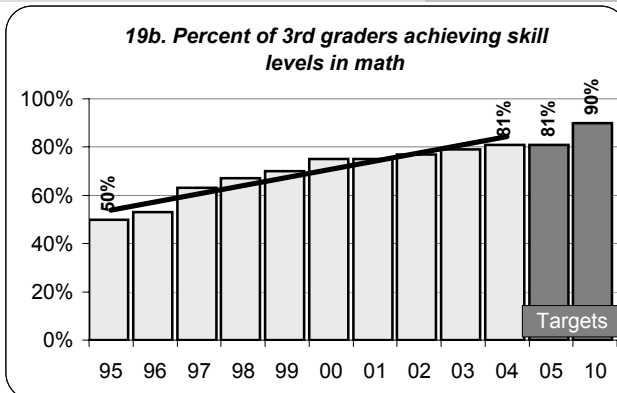
Third Grade Skill Levels - Math

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

Making Progress?

Yes

Third graders continue to improve their math skills. Since 2000, the rate of improvement has been two percentage points per year. Oregon reached the 2005 target level for this benchmark one year early.



How Oregon Compares

Average 4th grade math scores and rank

Oregon Department of Education

1st=best	2000	Rank*	2003	Rank
OR	224	24th	236	20th
WA	n/a	n/a	238	11th
U.S.	224		234	

*of 40 participating states
National Center for Educational Statistics,
Table 124

Education Benchmarks #18-29

19a

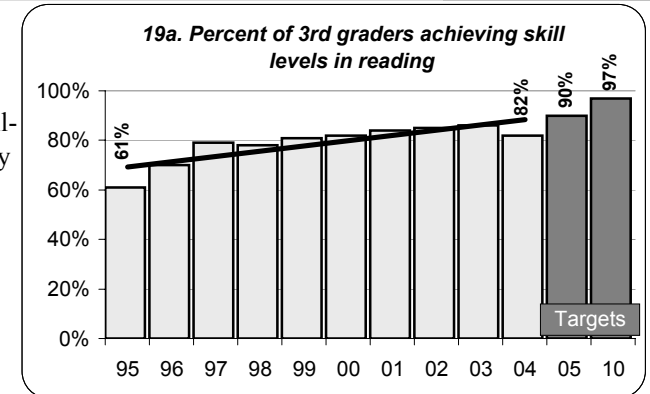
Third Grade Skill Levels - Reading

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

Making Progress?

Yes, but

After five years of steady progress, third grade reading achievement worsened in 2004. This fall-off is partially explained by a federal requirement to expand the pool of test-takers. 2005 target achievement is unlikely.



How Oregon Compares

Average 4th grade reading scores and rank

Oregon Department of Education

1st=best	2002	Rank*	2003	Rank
OR	220	21st	218	31st
WA	224	7th	221	19th
U.S.	217		216	

*of 43 participating states

National Center for Educational Statistics,
Table 114

20a

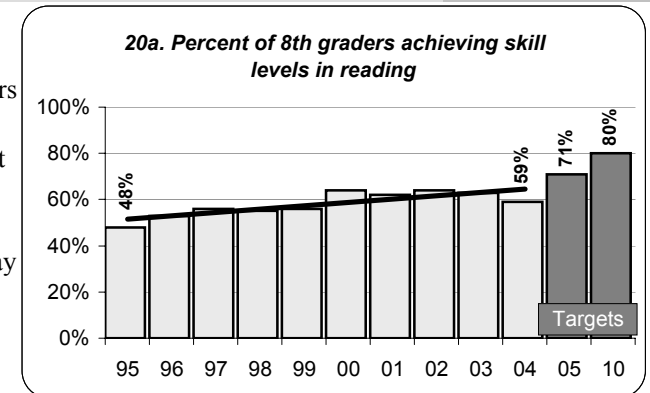
Eighth Grade Skill Levels - Reading

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

Making Progress?

No

The status of this benchmark has been downgraded after four years of no progress. Reading gains in grade three are not carrying over. A new federal requirement to expand the testing pool may explain the 2004 dip.



How Oregon Compares

Average 8th grade reading scores and rank

Oregon Department of Education

1st=best	2002	Rank*	2003	Rank
OR	268	11th	264	25th
WA	268	11th	264	25th
U.S.	263		261	

*of 42 participating states
National Center for Educational Statistics,
Table 115

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

20b

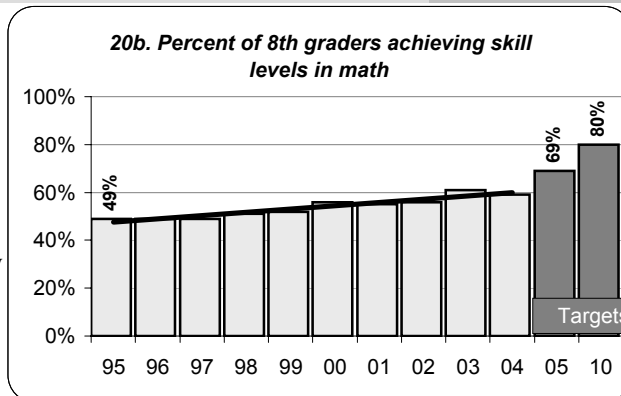
Eighth Grade Skill Levels - Math

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

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Math scores improved in 2003. However, the 20-point achievement gap between third and eighth graders remains. Target attainment is unlikely. A new federal requirement to expand the testing pool may explain the 2004 dip.



How Oregon Compares

Average 8th grade math scores and rank

Oregon Department of Education

	2000	Rank*	2003	Rank	
OR	280	10th	281	18th	*39 participating states
WA	n/a	n/a	281	18th	National Center for Educational Statistics,
U.S.	272		276		Table 125

22

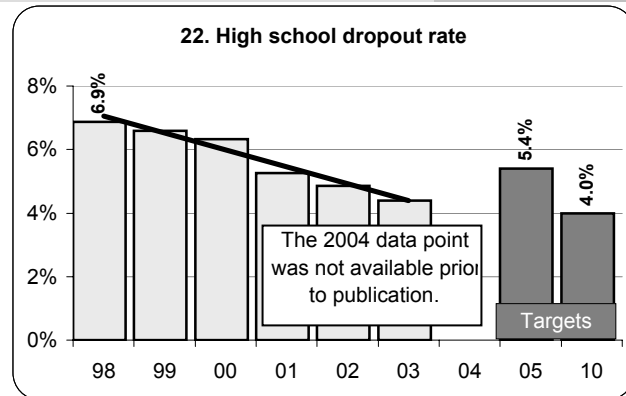
High School Dropout Rate

Percent of students who drop out of grades 9 - 12 without receiving a high school diploma or GED.

Making Progress?

Yes

Oregon has enjoyed a steadily falling dropout for the past five years. Despite this success, Oregon is still a higher-than-average state for dropouts and was the 35th worst out of 45 states for "event," or one-year, dropout in 2001. Washington was unranked.



How Oregon Compares

High school dropout rates (one year), 2001

Oregon Department of Education

OR	5.3	35th of 45 states
WA	n/a	
U.S.	5.0	

Dropout Rates in the United States: 2001, National Center for Education Statistics, November 2004

Assessment of progress is partially based on a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min). See Appendix C for state agency partners' performance measures by benchmark.

Education Benchmarks #18-29

21

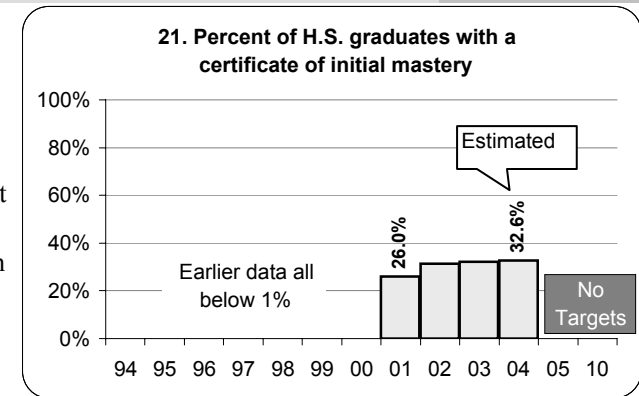
Certificate of Initial Mastery (CIM)

Percent of high school graduates who attain a Certificate of Initial Mastery

Making Progress?

No finding

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



How Oregon Compares

Comparator information not available.

Oregon Department of Education

23

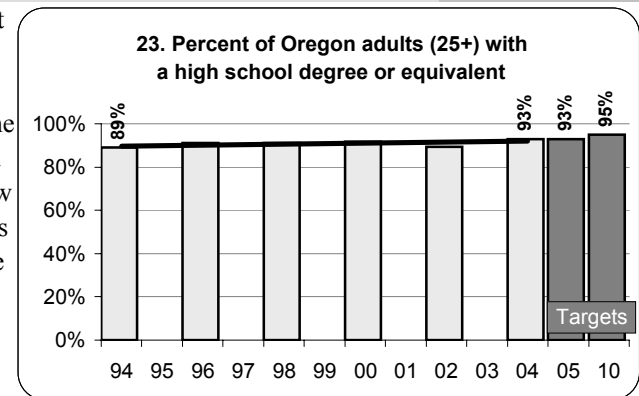
High School Completion

Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed high school or equivalent

Making Progress?

Yes

Oregon has seen a slow but steady increase in the percent of adults who have completed high school. The 2005 target was achieved a year early. With today's low dropout rate, these numbers should continue to improve in the next ten years.



How Oregon Compares

National rank for high school completion of adults (25+)

Oregon Population Survey

	2001	2002	2003	
OR	12th	16th	18th	
WA	5th	6th	6th	American Community Survey Ranking Tables

2005 Benchmark Performance Report
Oregon Progress Board

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

24

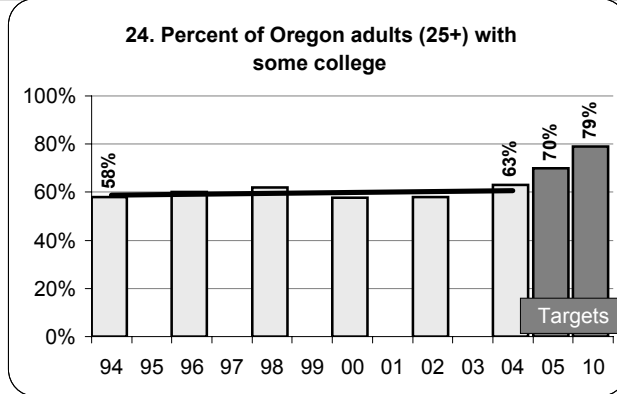
Some College Completion

Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed some college

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Oregon has made progress but will fall far short of the 2005 target. Experts believe that having "some college" is an important measure of the training potential of the workforce. Unlike Oregon, Washington's rank for this is far below its rank for college completion.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Some College (25+)

1st=best 2001 2002 2003

OR 18th 22nd 20th

WA 32nd 33rd 33rd

American Community Survey Multi-year Profiles

26a

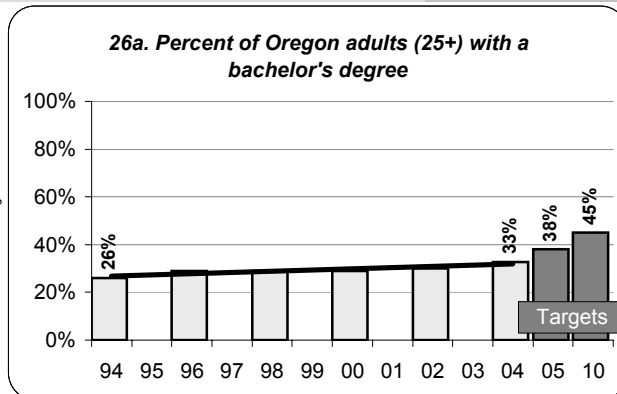
College Completion - Bachelor's

Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed: a. bachelor's degrees

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Oregon continues to improve but will not achieve its 2005 target. Well-educated newcomers are a significant share of this improvement. However, Oregon's national rank in 2003 was the same as 1990 for this vitally important indicator.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Bachelor's Degree, Adults (25+)

1st=best 1990 2001 2002 2003

OR 20th 19th 20th 20th

WA 12th 9th 11th 11th

American Community Survey Ranking Tables

Education Benchmarks #18-29

25

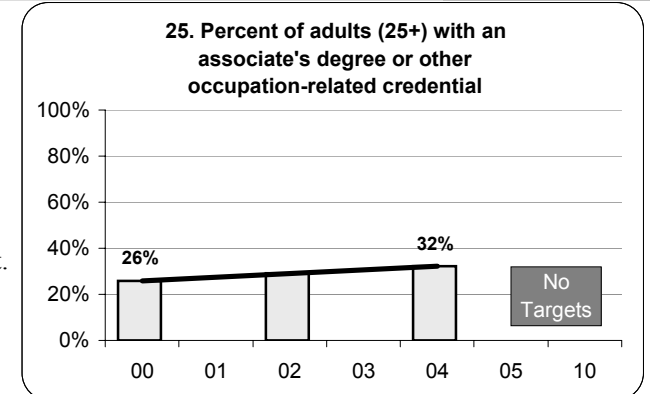
Postsecondary Credentials

Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have an associate's degree or other occupation-related credential

Making Progress?

No finding

Oregon has seen steady progress in this critically important strata of the workforce - Oregonians with technical skills. A target for this benchmark will be developed in advance of the 2007 report.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Comparator information not available.

26b

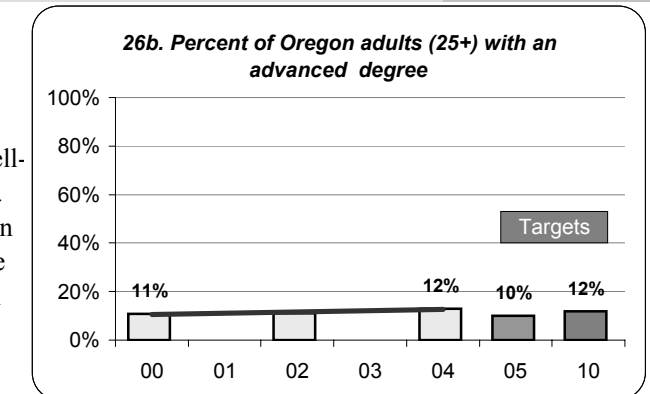
College Completion - Advanced

Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed: b. advanced degrees

Making Progress?

Yes

Oregon will surpass its 2005 target. The state's high tech boom and it's overall attractiveness has made it a mecca for the well-educated during the 1990s. Despite this increase Oregon remains just above average and trailing Washington in this category.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Advanced Degrees, Adults (25+)

1st=best 2001 2002 2003

OR 21st 16th 21st

WA 13th 12th 15th

American Community Survey 2003 Multi-Year Profiles

Chapter 2. Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

27

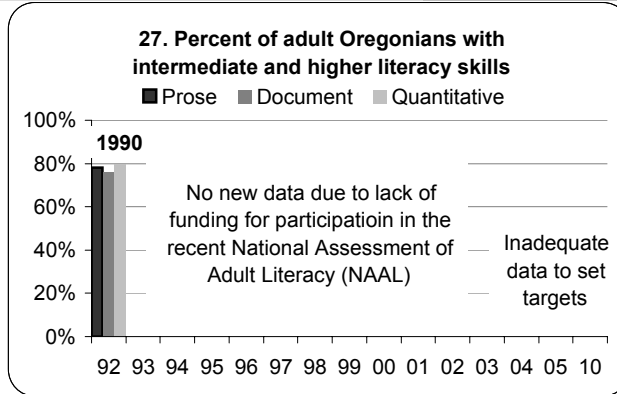
Adult Literacy

Percent of adult Oregonians with intermediate and higher literacy skills

Making Progress?

Unknown

According to a recent reassessment of Oregon's 1990 literacy survey, the state had a much higher literacy rate than the 1992 U.S. average. The State is investigating a new literacy survey that could provide current data on adult literacy in Oregon.



How Oregon Compares

Percent of adults with intermediate literacy skills - Level 3 and above, age 16-65

OR	78%	Oregon Literacy Survey, 1990
WA	73%	Oregon Literacy Project Final Report, Reder & Edmonston, 2003
U.S.	58%	Oregon Literacy Project Final Report, Reder & Edmonston, 2003

Oregon Literacy Survey, 1990

28b

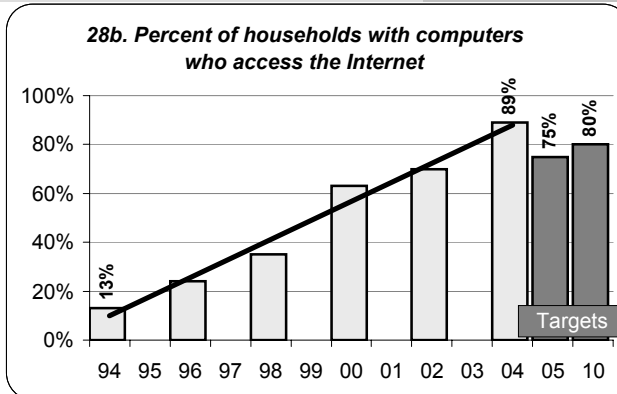
Internet Usage

Percent of households with computers who access the Internet

Making Progress?

Yes

Oregon is a national leader in homes with Internet access. The 2004 Oregon Population Survey also shows that 45% of homes with Internet access have a high-speed connection. Washington is also one of the nation's most on-line states.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Percent and Rank of Households with Internet Access, 2001

OR	65.8%	5th
WA	60.4%	3rd

The Taxpayers Network 50 State Comparisons

Education Benchmarks #18-29

28a

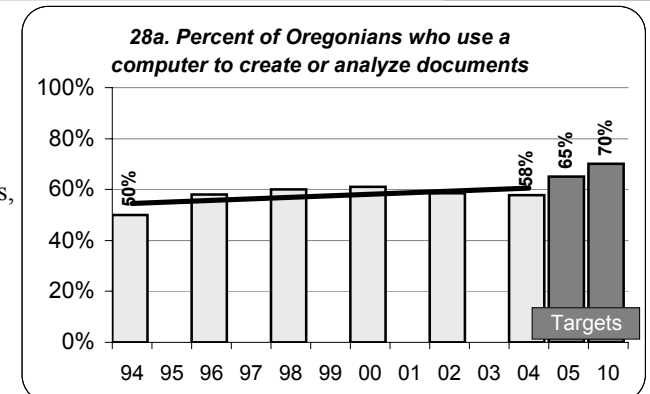
Computer Usage

Percent of adults who use a computer or related device to create docs/graphics or analyze data

Making Progress?

No, but

About 60% of Oregonians report that they use a computer for something other than email or games. Oregon ranks high for households with computers, but after eight years of no progress in computer use, this benchmark was downgraded for 2004.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Percent and Rank of Households with Computers, 2001

OR	58.2%	5th
WA	66.5%	4th

The Taxpayers Network 50 State Comparisons

29

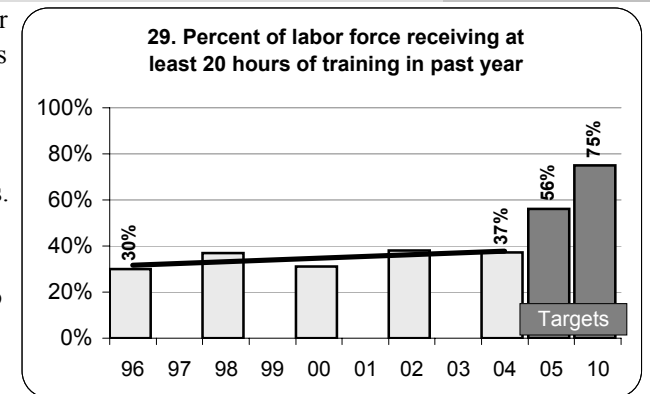
Labor Force Training Skills

Percent of the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year

Making Progress?

No

Oregon continues to lag far behind expectations on this important benchmark. The rate of labor force training has been stuck at around one in three for eight years. Increased private sector participation in upgrading workers' skills is critical to creating a topnotch 21st century workforce.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Comparator information not available

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

In 1996, Oregonians told the Progress Board that *Oregon Shines* needed to pay more attention to the well-being of communities. They did not want a healthy economy at the cost of their communities. The state's recent economic hard times have been widely expected to negatively impact many of the benchmarks in this goal area. The three attributes of healthy communities identified in *Oregon Shines* are translated into three categories of benchmarks divided into 10 subdivisions.

Table 8
Is Oregon making progress in creating
ENGAGED, CARING AND SAFE COMMUNITIES?

	2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Civic Engagement	No, but	No, but	Same
Participation	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Taxes	No finding	No finding	No finding
Public Sector Perf.	Yes, but*	Mixed	Worsened
Culture	No	No	Same
Social Support	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Health	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Protection	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Poverty	No, but	No, but	Same
Independent Living	No, but	No, but	Same
Public Safety	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Crime	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Emergency Prep.	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened

*This assessment was erroneously reported as "No, but" in 2003.

Oregon Principle – Civic Engagement

State government is stable, responsive and accountable to Oregonians.

Oregon Principle – Social Support

Oregon's most vulnerable have their basic health, food and shelter needs met.

Oregon Principle – Public Safety

Oregonians are safe in their homes, communities and in state institutions.

Civic Engagement

Making Progress? No, but

Biggest Improvement – Near record voter turnout in 2004

Biggest Concern – Few Oregonians who understand the tax system

Despite extensive press coverage of Oregon's fiscal problems, few Oregonians know the main source of state revenue nor the largest category of state expenditures. Oregon's bond rating was downgraded. And, no significant progress has been made in increasing public support for the arts or library service, and volunteerism seems to be decreasing. However, voter turnout in 2004 was at a near-record high, surpassed only by the turnout in the 1960 presidential election. Oregon's grade for state government management was upgraded.

As in 2003, Oregon showed the least progress in the area of civic engagement. Three benchmarks are characterized as making progress ("yes" or "yes, but"). Five of the seven benchmarks graded in this category are definitely not progressing (Table 5 and Appendix B, Table B-3).

Oregon outperforms Washington in three of seven civic engagement comparators and is better than the U.S. average for the four civic engagement benchmarks with national comparators (Table 6).

Participation: Yes, but

This area has improved since the last report. Except for the 1960 general election, voter turnout in 2004 was at an all-time high. Oregonians have largely retained the feeling of community that swelled after the events of 9/11. However, volunteerism appears to be slowly declining in Oregon.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Taxes: No finding (No Board position)

Oregon has the fifth lowest state and local tax burden, but is in the top-10 highest states for charges. Oregon relies almost exclusively on the income tax and has low cigarette and gasoline taxes, limited property taxes and no general sales tax. Despite extensive press coverage of Oregon's budget problems, the percent of Oregonians who have a rudimentary understanding of their state's tax system decreased slightly in 2004 and is well below target.

Public Sector Performance: Mixed

Oregon's grade for public management quality improved from a C+ to a B in 2004, despite what *Governing* (magazine) described as "fiscal chaos" in the state. This change is countered by the fact that Oregon's AA bond rating was downgraded to AA- in 2003, making it more expensive for Oregon to borrow.

Culture: No

At 47th, Oregon state government contributes less to the arts than almost any other state in the nation. Oregon has made little progress in the last decade in providing public library service that meets minimum standards to communities that lack such service. Voter resistance to library levies is significant.

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTARY ON CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Whether natives or transplants, we Oregonians have always demonstrated great pride in our uniqueness as Oregonians. We stand up for ourselves, for our communities, and our state. We help our neighbors, but are often reluctant to ask for help ourselves. We take direct charge of our civic affairs and express our opinions.

We've made some progress in civic engagement. Our state government is beginning to function with greater focus on performance and outcomes. Unfortunately, other areas show less progress. Our understanding of our tax system continues to lag. Our bond rating is a costly disappointment. Library access has not progressed. People vote but they don't volunteer. We are better than

everybody else but not up to our own standards. Consistent with the drop in volunteering, fewer Oregonians feel a part of their community than was true two years ago. The recent two-year slippage, coupled with a decline in volunteerism, is disquieting.

Oregonians' strong identification with their state, their communities, and with one another - regardless of geography, economy, or intermittent political division - has been key to building the Oregon of which we have historically been so proud. Improved progress on these benchmarks (particularly volunteering and feeling of community) is a necessity if we wish to be proud of the Oregon of tomorrow.

Duke Shepard

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Civic Engagement Benchmarks #30-38

30

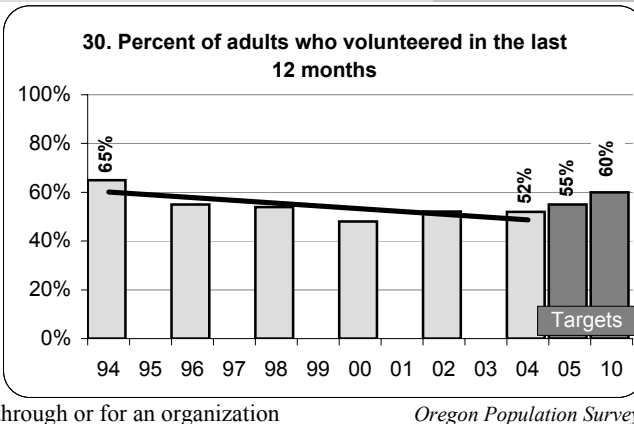
Volunteering

Percent of Oregon adults who volunteer time to civic, community or nonprofit activities in the last 12 months

Making Progress?

No, but

Volunteerism is slowly declining in Oregon. On the other hand, about half of all Oregon adults volunteer their time to help out in Oregon. Based on the only national comparator rate available, Oregon appears to be significantly higher than the U.S. average.



How Oregon Compares

Percent of adults who volunteer through or for an organization

Oregon Population Survey

2003

U.S. 28.8% Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

31b

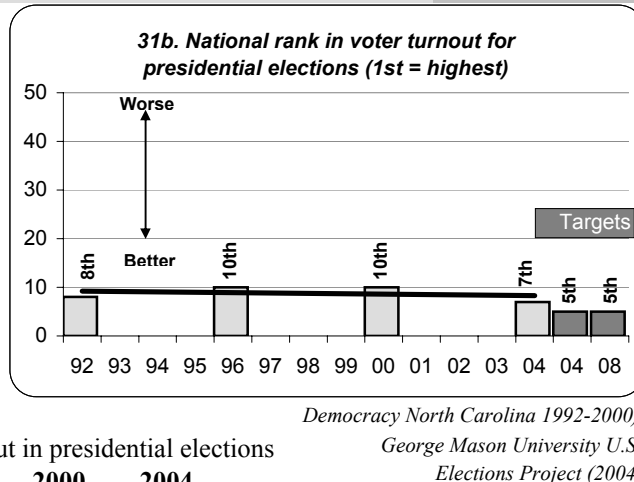
Voting - National Rank

National rank for percent of voting age population that votes in presidential elections

Making Progress?

Yes, but

The increased voter turnout in 2004 vaulted Oregon from 10th in 2000 to seventh highest turnout rate in the nation. This is Oregon's highest national ranking since at least 1980, but short of the 2004 target. Historically, Oregon ranks about 10th, Wa. about 20th.



How Oregon Compares

Voting age population turnout in presidential elections

Democracy North Carolina 1992-2000)
George Mason University U.S. Elections Project (2004)

	1992	1996	2000	2004
OR	8th	10th	10th	7th
WA	23rd	19th	15th	17th

Same data and sources as benchmark

31a
(new)

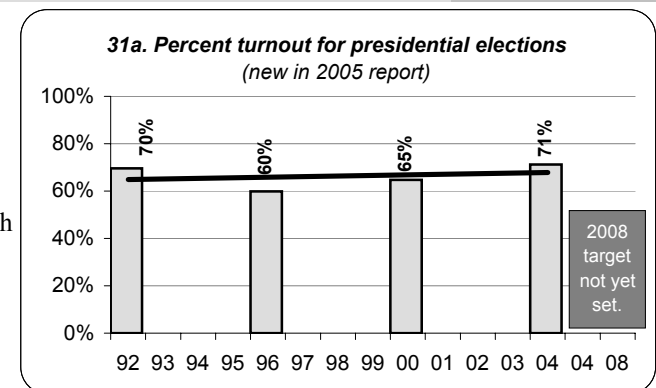
Voting - Percent Turnout

Percent of voting age population that votes in presidential elections

Making Progress?

No finding

Nearly three voting age Oregonians in four cast ballots in 2005. Except for the 1960 general election, this is an historical high for Oregon. Oregon is consistently higher than both the U.S. and Washington in voter turnout.



How Oregon Compares

Voting age population turnout in presidential elections

Oregon Secretary of State

	1992	1996	2000	2004	(Comparator data vary slightly by source.)
OR	65.7%	57.1%	59.6%	66.4%	Democracy North Carolina (1992-2000)
WA	59.9%	54.8%	56.8%	60.4%	George Mason University U.S. Elections Project (2004). 2004 ranks are estimates.
U.S.	55.2%	49.0%	50.4%	55.3%	

32

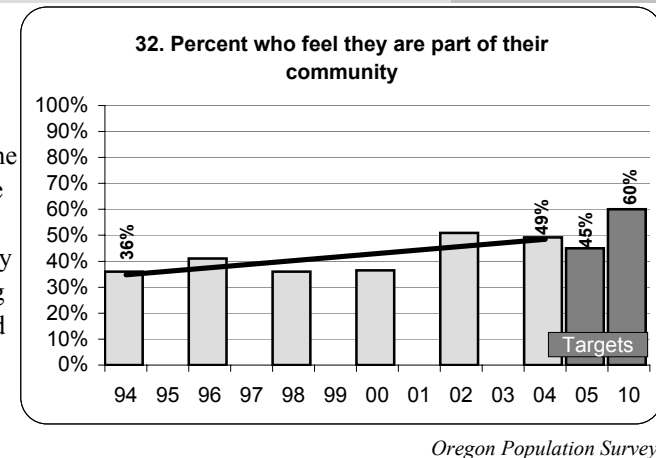
Feeling of Community

Percent of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community

Making Progress?

Yes

After a dramatic increase in 2002 related to the 9-11 crisis, Oregonians' feelings of community dropped slightly in 2004, although the benchmark is still above the 2005 target. Community attachment is linked to many positive outcomes including child welfare, neighborhood quality and personal well-being.



How Oregon Compares

Comparator information is not available.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Civic Engagement Benchmarks #30-38

33

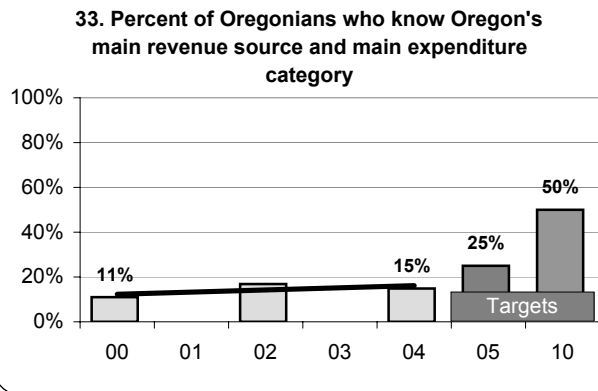
Understanding the Tax System

Percent who demonstrate knowledge of Oregon's main revenue source & main expenditure category

Making Progress?

No

Despite prolonged media coverage of state government's budget crisis, only one Oregonian in seven knows both the main source of state general fund revenue (personal income tax) and the largest category of general fund expenditures (education). Achievement of the 2005 target is unlikely.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Comparator information is not available.

34a

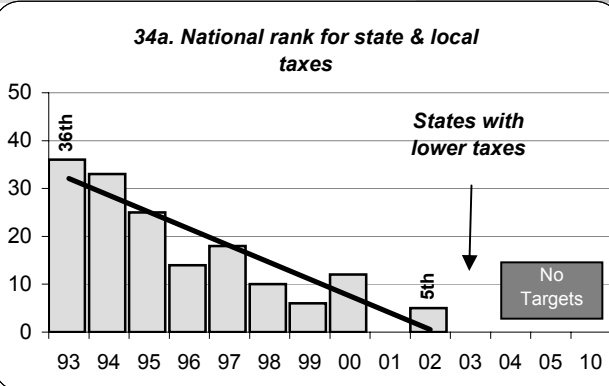
Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income

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

Making Progress?

No finding

Oregon's rank for state and local taxes (per 1,000 personal income) fell to a new low in 2002 when it ranked fifth lowest overall for tax burden. This is a drop from 38th lowest in 1992. Washington ranked 19th



Oregon Legislative Revenue Office

How Oregon Compares

State and local taxes as a percent of personal income

<i>1=lowest</i>	99-00	Rank	01-02	Rank	
OR	10.5%	12th	9.1%	5th	
WA	10.7%	19th	10.1%	19th	<i>Same source as benchmark</i>

34

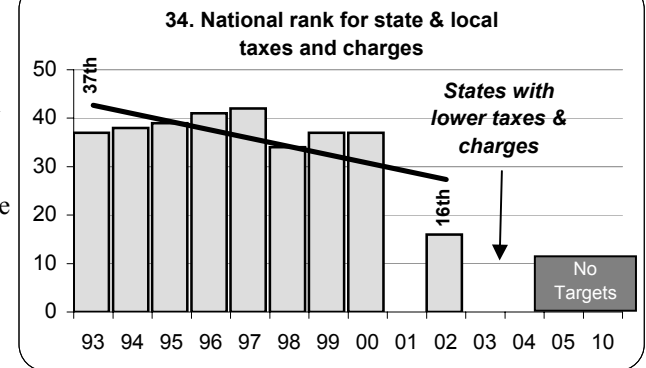
Taxes & Charges Per \$1,000 Personal Income

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

Making Progress?

No finding

Oregon's national rank for state and local taxes and charges as a percent of personal income went from 37th to 16th lowest in just two years, thanks to the recession and a tax structure that is highly dependent on income tax. Washington's rank changed little, going from 22nd to 23rd.



Oregon Legislative Revenue Office

How Oregon Compares

Total state and local taxes and charges as a % of personal income

	99-00	Rank	01-02	Rank	
OR	17.6%	37th	13.0%	16th	
WA	15.8%	22nd	13.5%	23rd	<i>Same source as benchmark</i>

34b

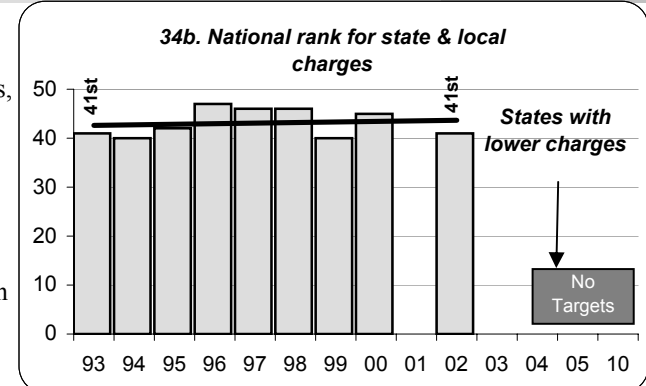
Charges Per \$1,000 Personal Income

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

Making Progress?

No finding

While taxes dropped precipitously, charges (for colleges, highways, airports, parking, ports, natural resources, and sewage) remain relatively high in Oregon. As a percent of personal income, Oregon's rank fell somewhat between 99-00 and 01-02.



Oregon Legislative Revenue Office

How Oregon Compares

State and local charges as a percent of personal income

<i>1=lowest</i>	99-00	Rank	01-02	Rank	
OR	7.1%	45th	3.9%	41st	
WA	5.1%	26th	3.4%	34th	<i>Same source as benchmark</i>

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

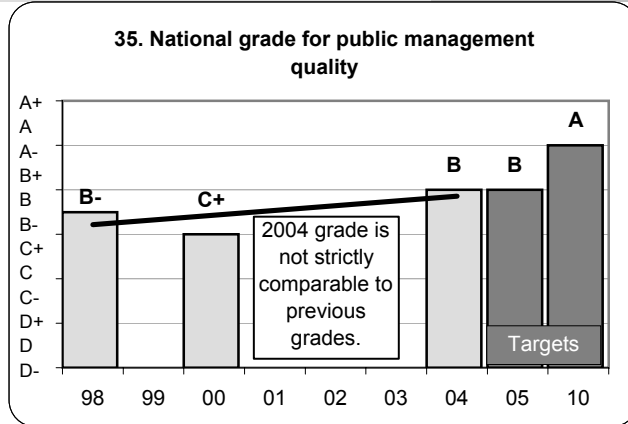
Civic Engagement Benchmarks #30-38

35 Public Management Quality

Governing magazine's ranking for public management quality

Making Progress? **Yes**

The public management rating of Oregon from *Governing* rose from a C+ to a B in 2004 despite what the magazine describes as "fiscal chaos" that "enveloped" the state. Both strategic direction and budgeting for performance were identified as strengths. Washington received an A-.



How Oregon Compares

	1999	2001	2004
OR	B-	C+	B
WA	B+	A-	A-

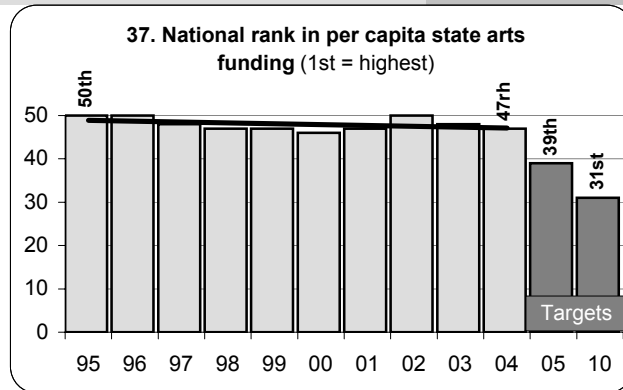
Same data and source as the benchmark

37 State Arts Funding

Oregon's national rank in per capita state arts funding

Making Progress? **No**

At 47th, Oregon state government contributes less to the arts than almost any other state in the nation. Oregon's ranking has worsened since the early 1990s. While Washington is low, its per capita contribution is twice Oregon's.*



How Oregon Compares

Legislative appropriations for state arts agencies, FY05

per capita	\$ Amt	Rank	
OR	0.16	47th	
WA	0.37	43rd	<i>Same data and source as the benchmark</i>

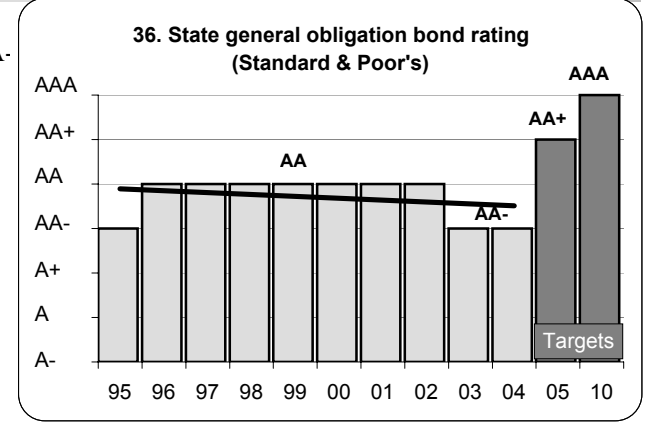
**This benchmark will be replaced in future reports with one gauging arts participation.*

36 Bond Rating

State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)

Making Progress? **No**

Oregon's bond rating was downgraded from AA to AA- in 2003. As a result the cost of borrowing is higher than it would have been with an AA rating. The state has virtually no chance of reaching its 2005 target of AA+. Washington's bond rating is AA, one notch higher than Oregon's.



How Oregon Compares

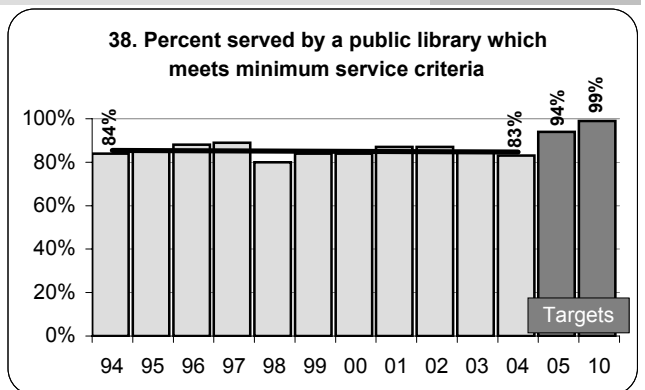
OR	AA-	<i>Same data and source as benchmark</i>
WA	AA	http://tre.wa.gov/BondDebt/bondrate.htm

38 Public Library Service

Percent of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria

Making Progress? **No**

Oregon has made almost no progress on this benchmark. Nine percent of Oregonians, most in Marion and Lane counties, are not taxed to support public library service. Eight percent of Oregonians are served by a library that doesn't meet minimum criteria. Some libraries have had difficulty passing tax measures in recent years.



How Oregon Compares

No comparator data is available.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Social Support

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Reduction in hunger

Biggest Concern – More Oregonians without health insurance

Since the last report, Oregon shed the unenviable mantle of the highest hunger state, moving to 43rd in 2003. Also teen pregnancy continued to fall but not as fast as the U.S. Eighth grade smoking is down. And despite the recession, poverty in Oregon did not go up. However, alcohol and drug use among eighth graders remains high. Homelessness has not improved in a decade.

With two-thirds of social support benchmarks categorized as making progress, Oregon is about where it was in 2003, but much weaker in the definite yes category (Table 5). Five fewer benchmarks were characterized as definite yes regarding progress (Table B-4).

Oregon compares poorly to both Washington and the U.S. in social support. Of 20 state-to-state comparators, Oregon is better than or similar to Washington in just nine. Of 16 national comparators, Oregon is better than or similar to the U.S. in just six (Table 6).

Health: Yes, but

As in the last report, this is generally good news, but with caveats. Teen pregnancy continues its decade-long decline, but at a slower pace than the U.S. There are improvements in prenatal care, infant mortality, immunizations, HIV and adult smoking; but they are modest, recently stalled or well below the desired level for the state. Only 55 percent of adults believe they are in good health, a decline of nearly 10 percentage points since 1993.

Protection: Yes, but

Oregon is still making progress in teen cigarette smoking, child abuse and in pregnant women abstaining from alcohol and tobacco use. However, eighth grade use of drugs and alcohol is high compared to the national average. Under-reporting continues to hamper child and elder abuse prevention efforts.

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTARY ON SOCIAL SUPPORT

To see some improvement in social support measures is heartening. Unfortunately, progress is slow in many areas and stagnant in others. To meet the 2010 benchmark targets, aggressive action is needed. Oregonians must choose to commit the additional resources to improve social support systems or accept an increased number of poor, homeless and hungry families, continuing substance abuse by teenagers, and reduced services for an aging population.

As Oregonians, we should be very concerned about drug and alcohol use by Oregon's teenagers. We should not accept that Oregon has a hunger rate that is 126% the national rate. Funding reductions to the

Oregon Health Plan, juvenile programs and services to children and families have had a negative impact. They have devastated a health care safety net for our most vulnerable citizens.

Social support of Oregon's most vulnerable citizens is as important as investments in education and economic development. Social support is an integral component of a society that not only functions but flourishes. Without a healthy citizenry that is adequately housed and fed, Oregon will no longer have the right to claim an enviable "quality of life." It is time for a choice; we must strive to meet the benchmarks or agree to accept the alternatives.

Annabelle Jaramillo

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Poverty: No, but

One in six Oregonians lacked health insurance in 2004, a significant increase over 2002 when one in seven lacked coverage. The state ranked 37th in 2003 for percent of population with health insurance, first being best.

Overall poverty and child support payments are virtually unchanged over the past five years. As before, a higher percentage of children than adults live in poverty and four out of 10 still do not receive the child support they are owed. There has been no progress on average in reducing homelessness.

The good news is that at the time of the 2003 report, Oregon's hunger rate was nearly twice that of the national average; the latest data now show that this has improved to 126 percent of the national average. However, although better than in 2003, it is still high. At least one person in every 25th household in Oregon was hungry according to the most recent three-year average (2001, 2002 and 2003). Oregon is ranked 41st (where first is best) for food insecurity, meaning a significantly higher percentage of households have uncertain or limited access to food in Oregon than in other states.

Independent Living: No, but

As in 2002, about 70 percent of Oregonians with disabilities who can work do work. Persons with disabilities live in poverty at twice the rate of the general population. However, the percentage of seniors living independently has slowly increased since 2000.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

39

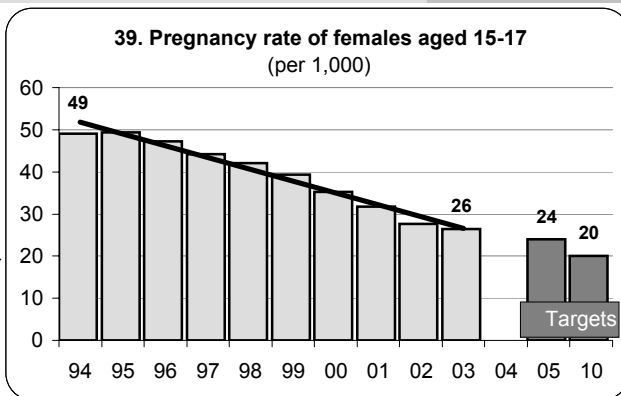
Teen Pregnancy

Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females, age 15-17

Making Progress?

Yes

Pregnancy among girls 15-17 decreased dramatically between 1994 and 2003. While this is a remarkable achievement, Oregon's drop between 1992 and 2000 occurred at a significantly slower pace than the U.S. or Washington.



How Oregon Compares

Teen pregnancy rate change 1992-2000 (age 15-17)

Oregon Department of Human Services

1st=best	Change	Rank
OR	-27%	37th
WA	-39%	6th
U.S.	-32%	

National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

41

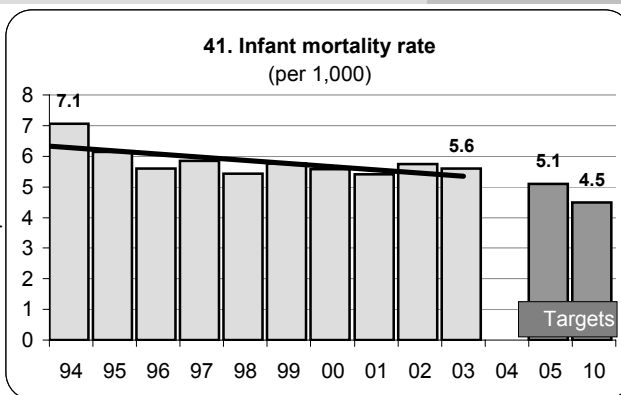
Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rate per 1,000

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Oregon's progress in reducing infant mortality appears to have stopped in 2000. In the past two years, the rate actually inched upward. However, Oregon does well compared to other states, ranking 12th in 2003. Washington is a national leader in this area.



How Oregon Compares

National rank for infant mortality

Oregon Department of Human Services

1st=best	2002	2003
OR	5th	12th
WA	5th	7th

United Health Foundation, America's Health:
State Health Rankings

Social Support Benchmarks #39-60

40

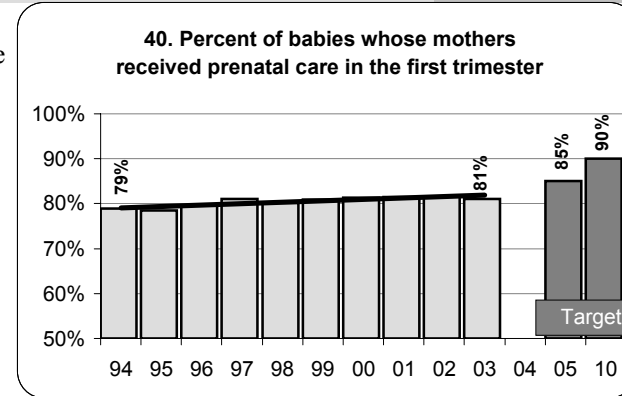
Prenatal Care

Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Adequate prenatal care increased modestly over the decade. Oregon and Washington are below the U.S. average. Studies show dollars invested in prenatal care pay large dividends. Oregon is unlikely to achieve its 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

Prenatal care in the first trimester, 2002

Oregon Department of Human Services

1st=best	Prct	Rank
OR	81.6%	36th
WA	83.4%	31st
U.S.	83.7%	

Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts Online

42

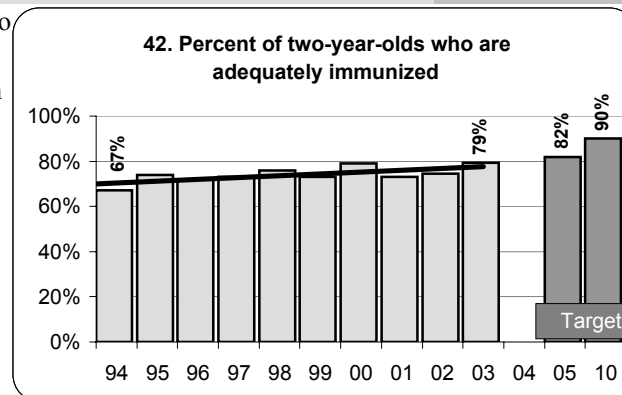
Immunizations

Percent of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Despite significant efforts to improve it, Oregon's early immunization rate has risen only modestly over the decade. Data on a similar national comparator show that Oregon lags on this important indicator. Target achievement is uncertain.



How Oregon Compares

National rank for child immunizations

Oregon Department of Human Services

1st=best	2000	2001	2003
OR	22nd	46th	46th
WA	27th	35th	41st

2000-2001: Children's Defense Fund
2003: Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts Online

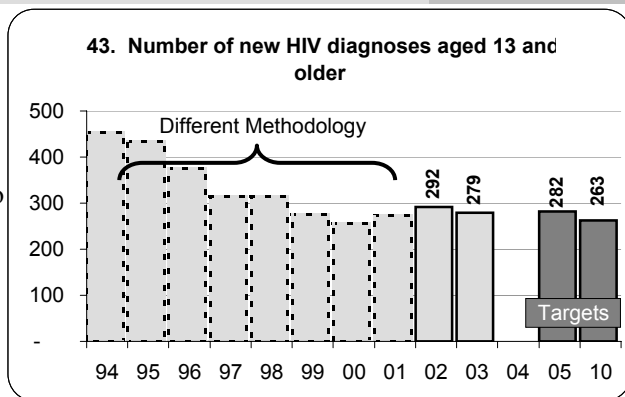
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

43 HIV Diagnosis

Number of new HIV diagnoses among Oregonians aged 13 and older.

Making Progress? **Yes**

Oregon made modest progress in 2003, lowering the number of new HIV diagnoses by thirteen. While it is too early to tell, Oregon is well positioned to meet the 2005 target. Oregon is an average state when comparing new AIDS cases, as is Washington.



How Oregon Compares

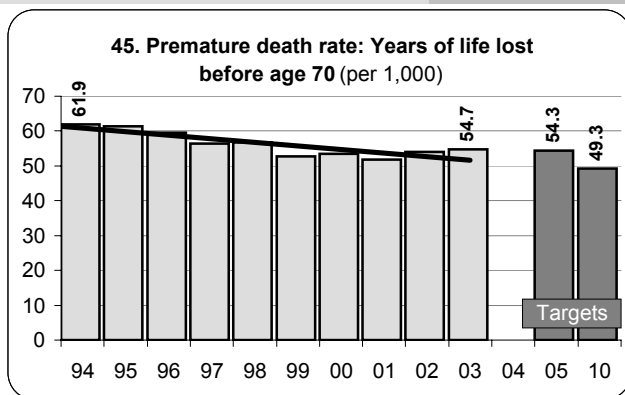
September 2006 update: The national comparator data showing new AIDS cases per 100,000 published in the 2005 Benchmark Performance Report has been removed from this version of the report. Now that all states have mandatory reporting of asymptomatic HIV infection, AIDS rates are not as useful.

45 Preventable Death

Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

After six years of progress, Oregon's premature death rate ticked upward in 2002 and 2003. In 2000 and 2001, Oregon did better than the national average for this benchmark but trailed Washington, which was a national leader at the time.



How Oregon Compares

National rank - years of life lost before age 75

<i>1st=best</i>	2000	2001	
OR	17th	16th	<i>America's Health: State Health Rankings,</i>
WA	5th	8th	<i>United Health Foundation</i>

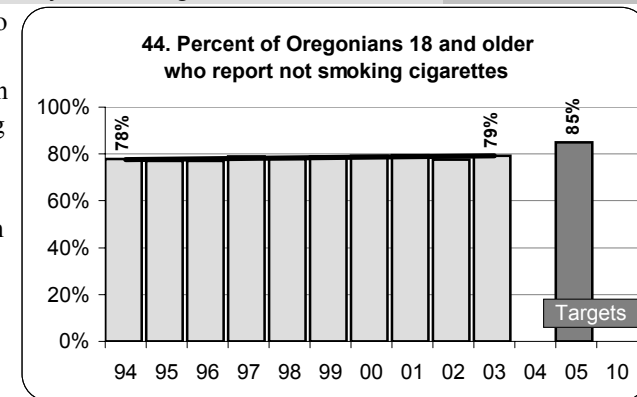
Social Support Benchmarks #39-60

44 Adult Non-Smokers

Percent of Oregonians 18 and older who report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes

Making Progress? **No**

Despite substantial tobacco prevention efforts by the state, the 10-year change in Oregon's reported smoking rate is not statistically significant. Oregon and Washington are better than the U.S. Attainment of the 2005 target is unlikely.



How Oregon Compares

Percent of adults not using tobacco, and rank

<i>1st=best</i>	2003	Rank
OR	79%	16th
WA	80%	10th
U.S.	78%	n/a

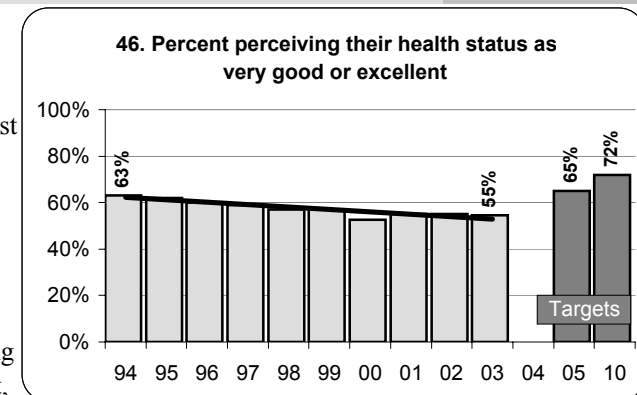
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (primary data source for benchmark)

46 Perceived Health Status

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

Making Progress? **No**

Oregonians' perceived health status has fallen steadily over the past decade. Oregonians are just under the national average on this important indicator of health. Oregon will not achieve its 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

Percent of adults perceiving health as good or excellent, and rank

<i>1st=best</i>	2003	Rank
OR	54.6%	29th
WA	56.6%	23rd
U.S.	55.3%	

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (primary data source for benchmark)

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

47

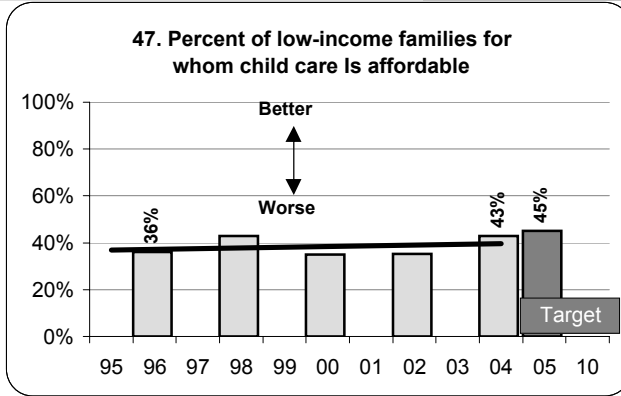
Affordable Child Care

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

Making Progress?

Yes, but

A lower percent of very low income households reported paying for child care in 2004 causing an improvement in child care affordability. However, this may be an indication that families are being forced out of the market. "Affordable" means less than 10% of income.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

Comparator data not available.

Social Support Benchmarks #39-60

48

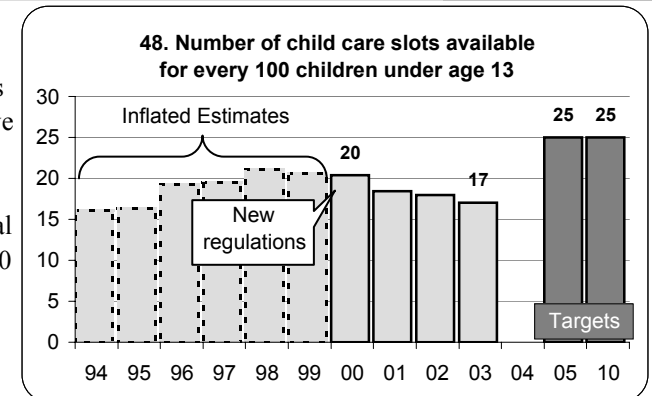
Available Child Care

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

Making Progress?

No

Since 1999, the supply of child care has been declining. New regulations in 1999 flushed out inactive providers and those unwilling to comply. Targets aim for the national standard of 25 slots per 100 children. Oregon will not reach that target anytime soon.



Child Care Research Partnership & Oregon Employment Department

How Oregon Compares

Comparator data not available.

49a

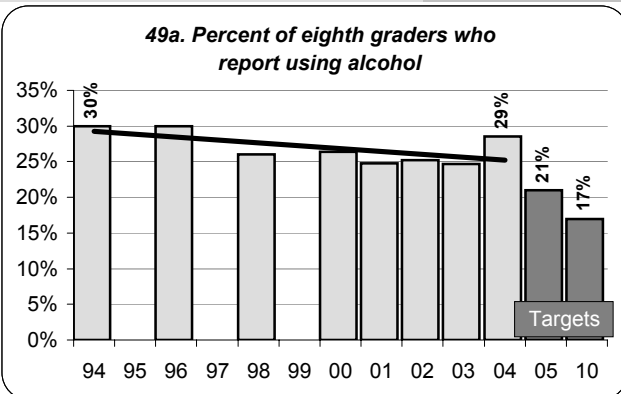
Eighth Grade Substance Abuse - Alcohol

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

Making Progress?

No

Oregon eighth graders report that they consume alcohol at a much higher rate than either Washington or the U.S. average. Nearly one in three reported using alcohol in the prior month. One expert thinks cheap beer may be partly to blame.



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

30-day prevalence, eighth grade, alcohol

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
OR	26.4%	24.8%	25.2%	24.7%	29.0%	OR: Same as benchmark
WA	22.0%		17.8%			WA: Dept. of Health
U.S.	22.4%	21.5%	19.6%	19.7%	18.6%	US: Monitoring the Future study

Assessment of progress is partially based on a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min). See Appendix C for state agency partners' performance measures by benchmark.

49b

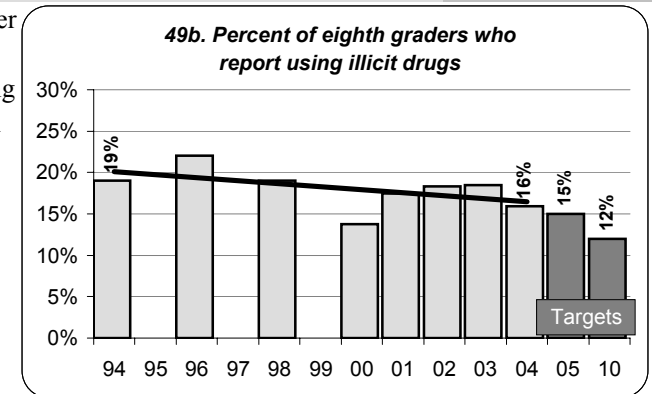
Eighth Grade Substance Abuse - Illicit Drugs

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

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Despite ups and downs over the past decade, eighth grade drug use is improving moderately. While Oregon is within reach of its 2005 target, it was nearly twice the national average in 2004.



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

30-day prevalence, eighth grade, illicit drugs

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
OR	13.8%	17.5%	18.3%	18.5%	15.9%	OR: Same as benchmark
WA			13.1%			WA: Dept. of Health
U.S.	11.9%	11.7%	10.4%	9.7%	8.4%	US: Monitoring the Future Study

2005 Benchmark Performance Report
Oregon Progress Board

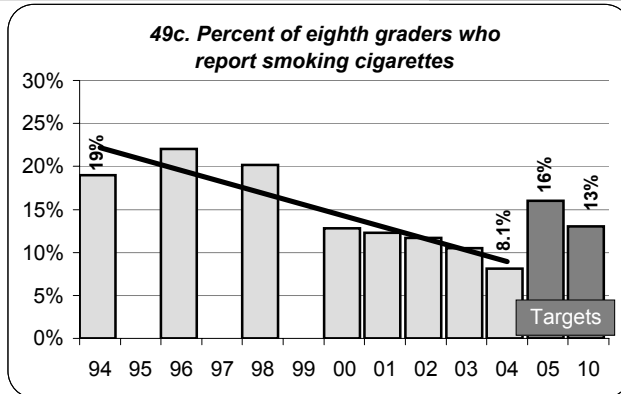
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

49c Eighth Grade Substance Abuse - Cigarettes

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

Making Progress? **Yes**

While adults continue to smoke at persistently high levels, Oregon eighth graders are smoking much less. Fewer than one in 10 reported smoking in 2004. These rates approximate U.S. and Washington state rates.



How Oregon Compares

30-day prevalence, eighth grade, cigarettes

Oregon Department of Human Services

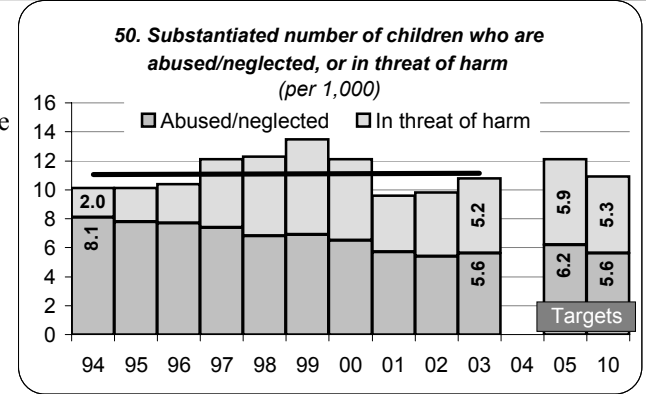
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
OR	12.9%	12.3%	11.7%	10.5%	8.1%	OR: Same as benchmark
WA	13.0%		9.0%			WA: Dept. of Health
U.S.	14.6%	12.2%	10.7%	10.2%	9.2%	US: Monitoring the Future study

50 Child Abuse or Neglect

Substantiated number of child abuse victims per 1,000 under 18, total, a. abused/neglected, b. in threat of harm

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Total child victimization on average has remained level since 1994. "In threat of harm" is defined as abuse in Oregon. Experts believe insufficient reporting and investigation is a national problem, causing under-reporting of child abuse in Oregon and all states.



How Oregon Compares

According to the Child Welfare League of America, "Comparisons among states based exclusively on national child welfare data sources are not reliable..." National data sets "lack reliability for interstate comparisons due to variations in state laws, policies, definitions and data collection processes." - National Data Analysis System Issue Brief, October 2003.

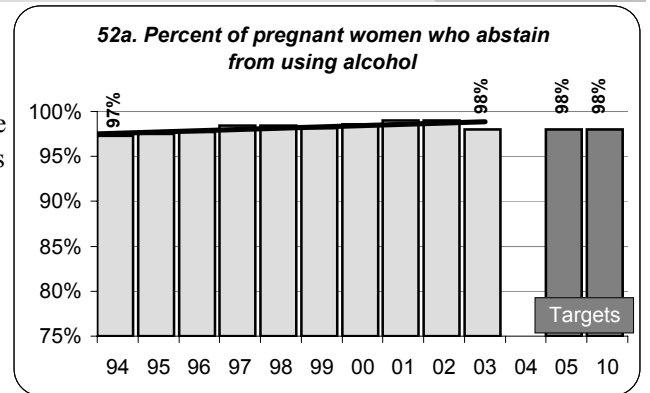
Oregon Department of Human Services

52a Alcohol Abstinence During Pregnancy

Percent of pregnant women who report not using: a. alcohol

Making Progress? **Yes**

At 2%, the reported use of alcohol while pregnant is quite low. Oregon has been at its 2005 target level since 1996. National comparators are not available. Alcohol consumption can cause Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. There is no safe threshold of alcohol use.

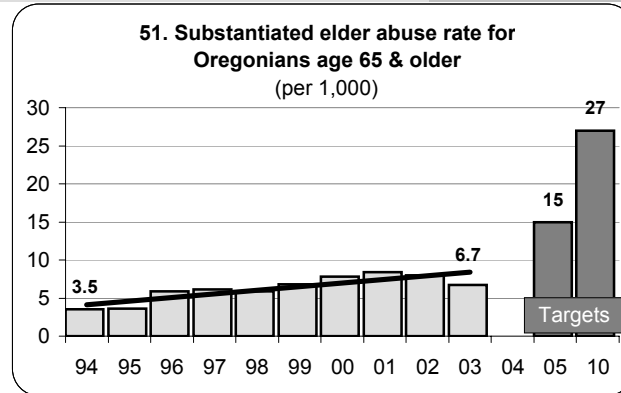


Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Although counter-intuitive, these targets are correct. They assume that elder abuse in Oregon is under reported. Since nothing can be done until abuse is reported, targets aim for increased awareness and reporting. Although 2003 data is lower, more abuse is being reported with less actual substantiated abuse.



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

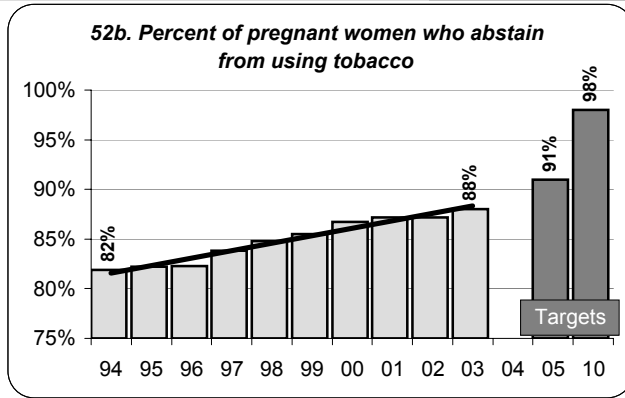
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

52b Tobacco Abstinence During Pregnancy

Percent of pregnant women who report not using:
b. tobacco

Making Progress? **Yes**

The percent of pregnant women who report not smoking improved steadily throughout the 1990s. Oregon has a good chance of achieving its 2005 target. Smoking sometimes causes premature labor and low birth weight babies. There is no safe threshold of tobacco use.



How Oregon Compares

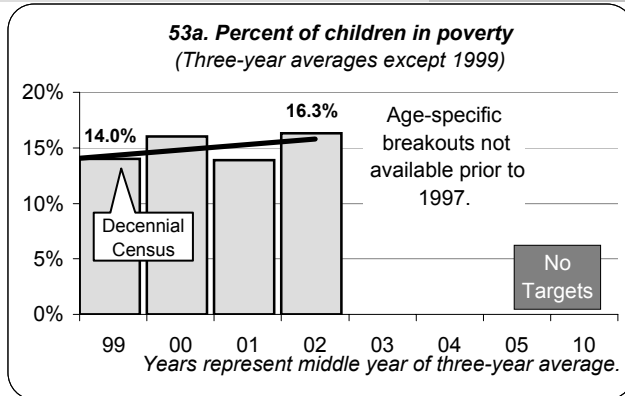
National comparator data are not available.

53a Poverty - Age 0-17

Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level: a. age 0-17

Making Progress? **No Finding**

One Oregon child in six lived in poverty in 2002. Like other states, children are in poverty at a higher rate than adults or seniors. Both Washington and Oregon are about average compared to other states for this measure.



How Oregon Compares

Ages 0-17 in poverty, 2001-03

1st=best	Rate	Rank	
OR	16.3%	31st	
WA	15.6%	28th	U.S. Census Bureau,
U.S.	16.9%		Current Population Survey

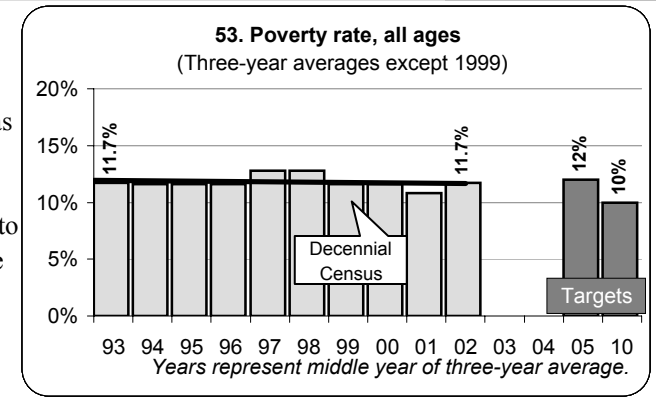
Social Support Benchmarks #39-60

53 Poverty

Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level (all ages)

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Overall poverty in Oregon has hovered around the target level since 1993. However, child poverty has worsened (see chart 53a). Oregon and Washington became poorer in relation to the rest of the nation in the past 40 years.



How Oregon Compares

Poverty - 1969 - 1999

	1969	1979	1989	1999	99 Rank
OR	11.5%	10.7%	12.4%	11.6%	30th
WA	10.2%	9.8%	10.9%	10.6%	28th
US	13.7%	12.4%	13.1%	12.4%	

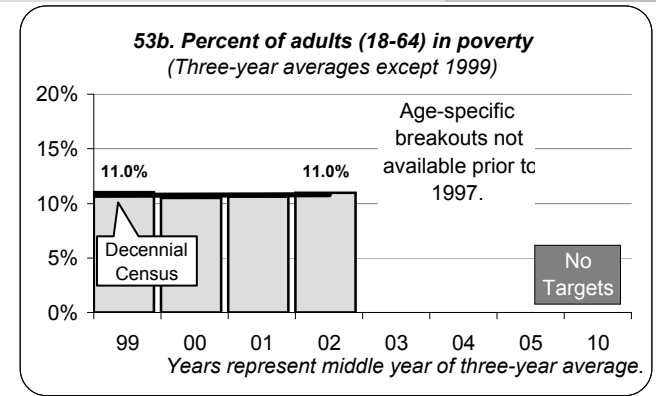
U.S. Census Bureau

53b Poverty - Age 18-64

Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level: b. age 18-64

Making Progress? **No Finding**

About one working-age Oregonian in 10 lives in poverty. As in other age groups, Oregon and Washington are under the U.S. average rate, but the majority of states rank better.



How Oregon Compares

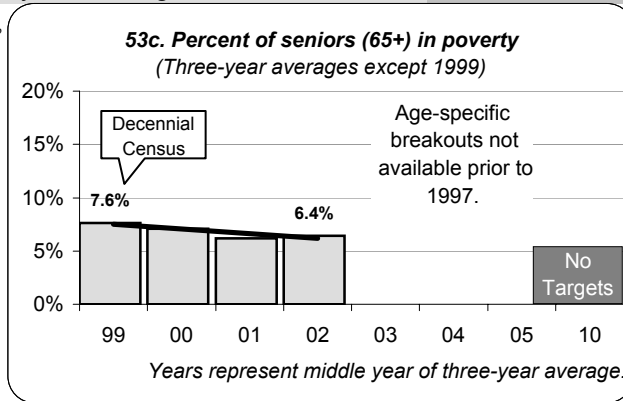
Ages 18-64 in poverty, 3-year average, 2001-03

1st=best	Pct	Rank	
OR	11.0%	33rd	
WA	10.4%	28th	
U.S.	10.5%		U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

53c Poverty - Age 65+ Making Progress? **No Finding**

Unlike younger Oregonians, seniors are far less likely to live in poverty than seniors in other states. This is the only poverty-related benchmark where Oregon ranks in the top 10.



How Oregon Compares

Ages 65+ in poverty, 3-year average, 2001-03

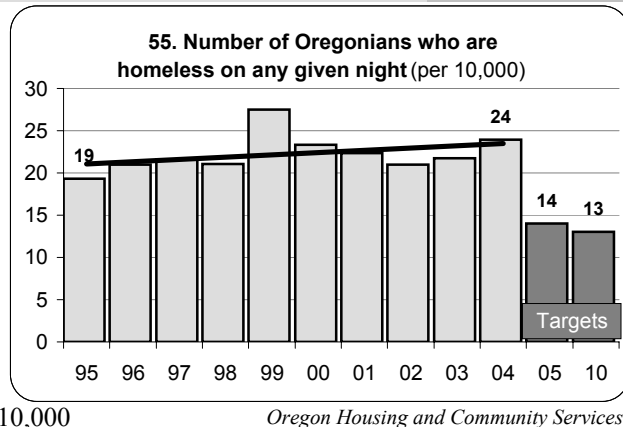
U.S. Census Bureau

1st=best	Prct	Rank
OR	6.4%	4th
WA	8.4%	16th
U.S.	10.3%	

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

55 Homelessness Making Progress? **No**

On average, the homelessness situation in Oregon has worsened somewhat in the past 10 years. Oregon is unlikely to achieve its 2005 target. Oregon and Washington compare poorly with the rest of the nation.



How Oregon Compares

Shelter population, rate per 10,000

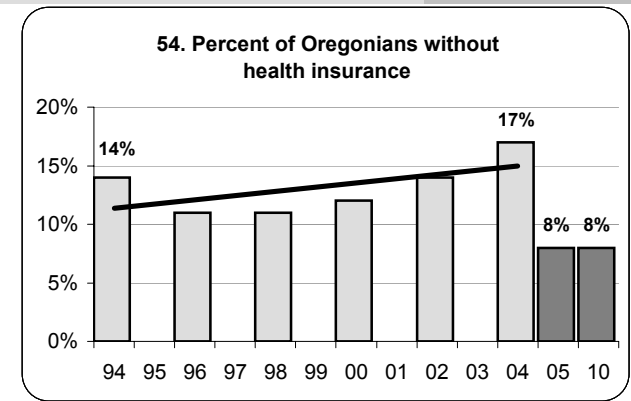
1st=best	1990	Rank	2000	Rank
OR	9.51	46th	10.59	45th
WA	7.75	43rd	11.07	46th
U.S.	6.35		6.86	

U.S. Census Bureau, Emergency and Transitional Shelter Population: 2000

Social Support Benchmarks #39-60

54 Health Insurance Making Progress? **No**

After years of improvement, Oregon's uninsurance rate jumped sharply in 2002 and in 2004. In contrast to Washington, Oregon's rate is significantly worse than the U.S. average (2003) and will not reach the 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

Percent & rank without insurance during the year, 2003

Oregon Population Survey

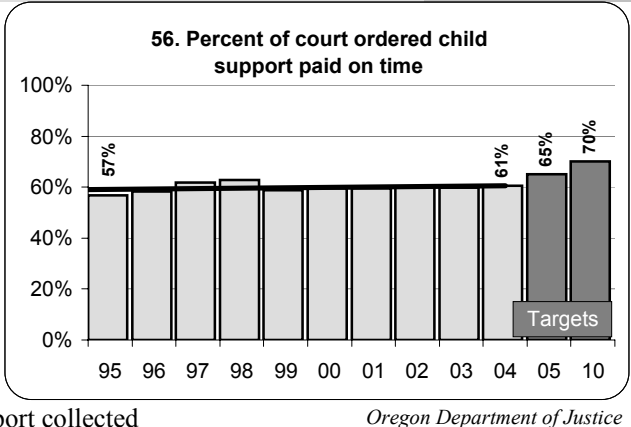
1st=best	Prct	Rank
OR	17.2%	37th
WA	15.5%	31st
U.S.	15.6%	

U.S. Census Bureau,

Current Population Survey

56 Child Support Payments Making Progress? **No, but**

Since 1995, Oregon's child support payment rate has not changed. Four children in 10 are deprived of the timely support they are owed. 2005 target achievement looks uncertain. But: Oregon and Washington better than the national average.



How Oregon Compares

Percent of current child support collected

Oregon Department of Justice

1st=best	1999	2001	2003	Rank (2003)
OR	58.9%	59.6%	59.9%	20th
WA	57.7%	61.9%	62.3%	11th
U.S.	52.7%	55.9%	57.8%	

Same data and source as benchmark

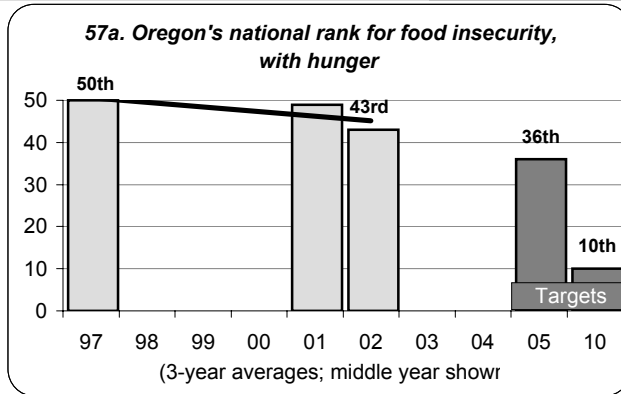
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

57a Hunger

Oregon's national rank for percent of households that are a. food insecure with hunger

Making Progress?
Yes, but

With both national rank and hunger rate falling, Oregon's efforts to reduce hunger seem to be paying off. Yet at least one person in every 25th household remained hungry. The state ranked 43rd in 2002; Washington ranked 36th.



How Oregon Compares

Households that are food insecure with hunger

U.S. Census Bureau

1st=best	96-98	Rank	00-02	Rank	01-03	Rank
OR	6.0%	50th	5.0%	49th	4.3%	43rd
WA	4.7%	46th	4.4%	45th	3.9%	36th
U.S.	3.7%		3.3%		3.4%	

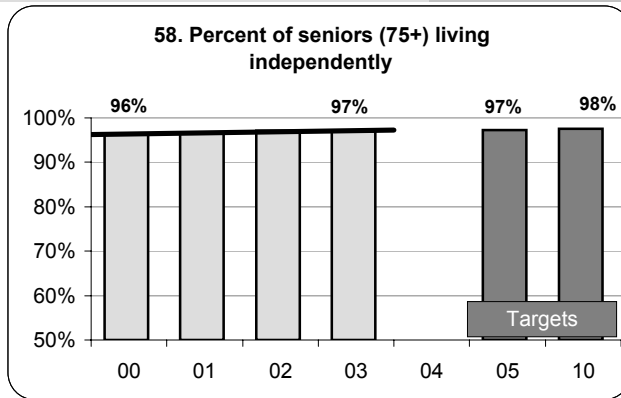
Same source as benchmark

58 Independent Seniors

Percent of seniors (over 75) living outside of nursing facilities

Making Progress?
Yes

The threshold age for this benchmark was increased from 65 to 75 years old to reflect the increasing longevity of today's seniors. Oregon is making slow progress toward independent living for more older citizens and has a good chance of achieving the 2005 target.



Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data not accessible.

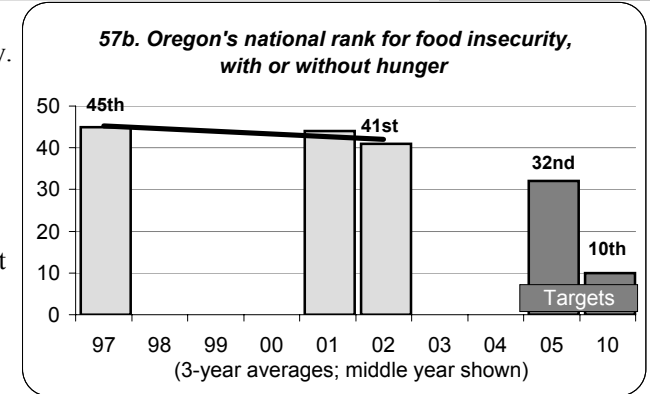
Social Support Benchmarks #39-60

57b Hunger

Oregon's national rank for percent of households that are: b. food insecure with or without hunger

Making Progress?
Yes, but

Oregon has made progress in lessening food insecurity. Achieving the 2005 target is unlikely, however. Over one in 10 households was food insecure in 2002. Oregon was 41st in 2002 compared to Washington at 32nd.



How Oregon Compares

Households that are food insecure

U.S. Census Bureau

1st=best	96-98	Rank	00-02	Rank	01-03	Rank
OR	14.2%	45th	13.7%	44th	12.9%	41st
WA	13.2%	42nd	12.3%	37th	11.6%	32nd
U.S.	11.3%		10.8%		11.0%	

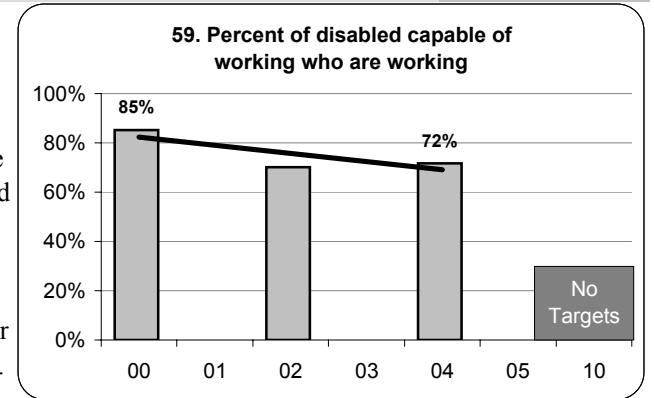
Same source as benchmark

59 Working Disabled

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

Making Progress?
No Finding

This relatively new benchmark estimates the extent to which disabled Oregonians are living independently. A few more years of data will be needed to determine a trend and target. The data show that approximately three disabled Oregonians in four who can work are working.



Oregon Population Survey

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data not available.

60

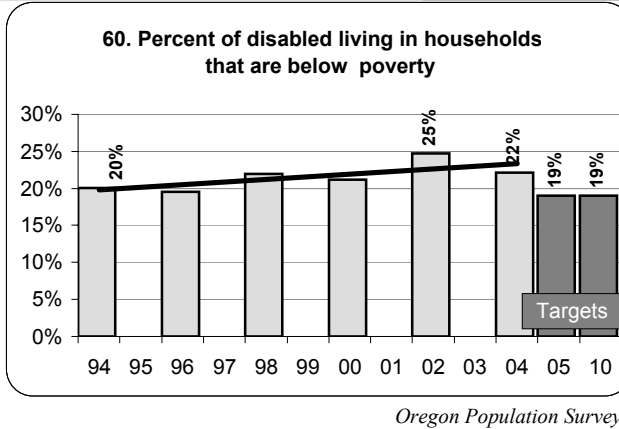
Disabled Living in Poverty

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

Making Progress?

No

Disabled Oregonians living in poverty came down somewhat in 2003 after reaching one in four in 2001. At 22% the rate remains significantly higher than the general population and higher than the 2005 target. (These poverty data are not strictly comparable to U.S. Census derived data. See endnote for more information.)

**How Oregon Compares**

National comparator data not available.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Public Safety

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Less juvenile recidivism

Biggest Concern – Lack of additional progress in reported crimes

Oregonians are generally safer and more prepared for disaster than they were a decade ago. Juvenile recidivism continues to decline steadily. However, Oregon continues to be substantially higher than the national average for property crimes and the state has seen a recent increase in the percent of eighth grade students who report carrying weapons.

At 82 percent, public safety has the highest percentage of benchmarks making progress (Table 5). On the other hand, public safety also saw the greatest single change in benchmark status from 2003 to 2005, with nearly half the indicators moving from definitely

making progress to making progress but with concerns (Table B-5).

Oregon compares quite favorably in the state-to-state comparison in public safety with performance that is better than or similar to Washington in all six categories. However, the state lags behind the U.S. with only three of seven public safety indicators better than or similar to the national average (Table 6).

Crime: Yes, but

Juvenile recidivism has shown definite progress for the last six years of data and was below the 2005 target as of 2003. Crimes against persons (the most serious crimes) continue to drop and compares well with other states.

In general, Oregon's crime picture is about the same as in the last report. However, property crime remains a persistent problem, with Oregon ranking 48th (first being best). Adult recidivism has made no

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTARY ON PUBLIC SAFETY

In the early 1990's as crime rates increased, a frustrated public passed Measure 11, which locked in "one strike and you're out" on approximately 20 crimes for offenders 15 and older. Every day of the term must be served. Consequently, Oregon has been rapidly building prisons. The number of inmates increased from approximately 5,000 in 1990 to 13,000 in 2004. This trend will continue.

The picture for juveniles is similar. In 1995 Oregon rewrote its juvenile justice statutes to respond to violent crime and gangs. A newly formed Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) was charged with dramatically increasing Oregon's detention capacity. Today, OYA's facilities are full.

Over the past decade, Oregon has gotten smarter about fighting crime on many fronts. Research shows that early intervention is a better investment and long-term deterrent. Oregon has invested in innovative, community programs.

The crime picture in Oregon has improved in the past decade. Overall reported crime has seen a steady downward trend. With the notable exception of property crimes, Oregon compares well against other states for both reported crimes and juvenile arrests.

Experts can't agree on why the crime rate has fallen in Oregon, and the U.S. Is it the improved economy? Is it community policing? Is it because the bad guys are locked up and not committing new crimes?

There is no single answer. Prisons are necessary, but they are expensive. As Oregon's recidivism rate shows, prisons don't dissuade many parolees from committing new crimes. In addition to being tougher on crime, Oregon must continue to invest in prevention if we are to succeed in the long run. Unfortunately, many of these programs will take a generation to have significant impacts on criminal behavior, but it will be worth the wait.

Neil Bryant

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

progress since 1997. About one in three felons are re-convicted within three years of release.

Two benchmarks cause the juvenile crime picture to be less positive than in the 2003 report. Juvenile arrests for property crimes increased in 2003 for the first time in nine years. The percent of students who report carrying weapons jumped significantly in 2003.

All but two counties have cooperative policing agreements. The Progress Board has “declared victory” on this benchmark and will drop it from future reports.

Emergency Preparedness: Yes, but

County and local community preparedness for specific geo-hazards (tsunamis, earthquakes and landslides) has increased significantly since 1992. Though not as many counties as required to meet the 2005 target, most Oregon counties do have local emergency preparedness plans that meet minimum criteria.

Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

Public Safety Benchmarks #61-67

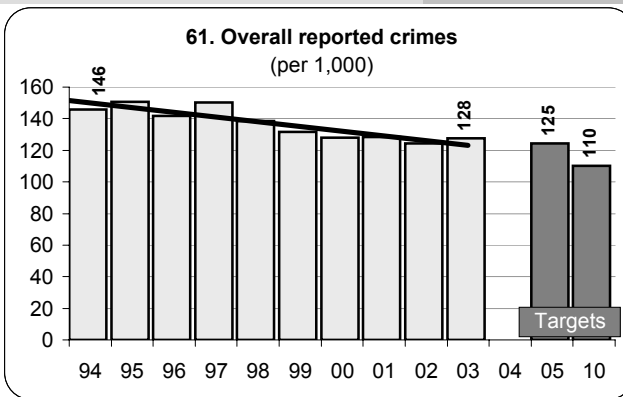
61 Overall Crime

Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Overall reported crime has not fallen significantly since 1999, but the target is within reach. Oregon and Wa. retain the unenviable distinction as two of the highest "index" crime states in the nation.



How Oregon Compares

FBI Crime Index - offenses

per 1,000 for the most serious violent & property crimes only

Oregon State Police

1st=best	2002	Rank	2003	Rank
OR	48.7	41st	50.8	44th
WA	51.1	45th	51.0	45th
U.S.	41.3		40.6	

Please note: FBI and Oregon crime categories differ.

FBI, Crime in the United States

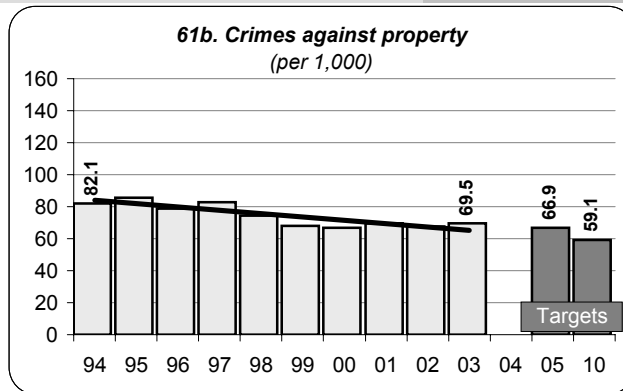
61b Crimes Against Property

Reported fraud, embezzlement, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, arson, forgery and vandalism

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Property crimes are Oregon's most predominant and most persistent, with no progress since 1998. They account for the state's very poor overall crime rank. Oregon is 48th in the FBI's property crime index.



How Oregon Compares

FBI Property Crime Index -

offenses for burglary, larceny-theft, & motor vehicle theft

Oregon State Police

1st=best	2002	Rank	2003	Rank
OR	47.8	45th	45.8	48th
WA	47.5	48th	47.6	47th
U.S.	36.3		35.9	

Please note: FBI and Oregon crime categories differ.

FBI, Crime in the United States

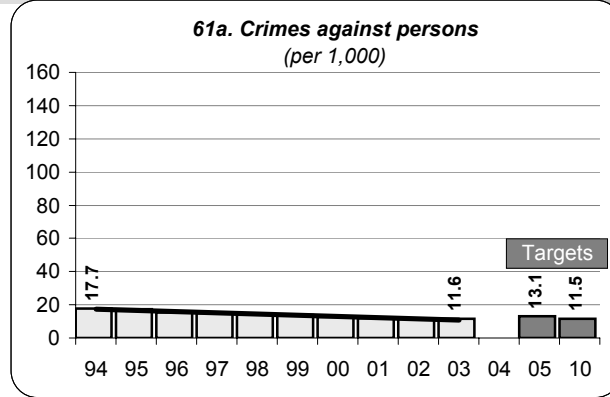
61a Crimes Against Persons

Reported sex crimes, homicide, rape, kidnapping, robbery and assault

Making Progress?

Yes

Offenses against persons fell steadily after 1995 and have been below the 2005 target for several years. Ranking 18th in 2003, Oregon ranks much better for these serious crimes than for overall crime.



How Oregon Compares

FBI Violent Crime Index

per 1,000 for murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault

Oregon State Police

1st=best	2002	Rank	2003	Rank
OR	2.9	17th	3.0	18th
WA	3.5	21st	3.5	23rd
U.S.	4.9		4.8	

Please note: FBI and Oregon crime categories differ.

FBI, Crime in the United States

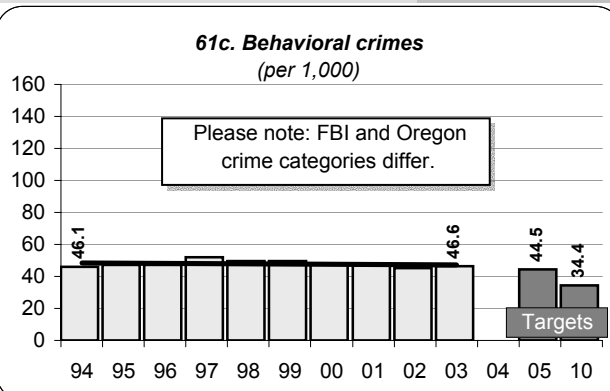
61c Behavioral Crimes

Includes reported drug, liquor, weapons, runaways, prostitution, gambling, disorderly conduct offenses

Making Progress?

No, but

Oregon has made no progress in the past decade for this catch-all crime category. On the other hand, the state enjoys a very low rate (6th) relative to other states according to the FBI. Washington ranked 18th in 2003.



How Oregon Compares

Arrests (not offenses) for corresponding FBI crime categories*

Oregon State Police

1st=best	2002	Rank	2003	Rank
OR	22.5	5th	21.9	6th
WA	28.1	17th	29.6	18th
U.S.	31.8		31.6	

*Limited arrest data received from IL, KY, NV & SC. Nevada is not in the 2003 rank. See endnote for crimes included.

FBI, Crime in the United States

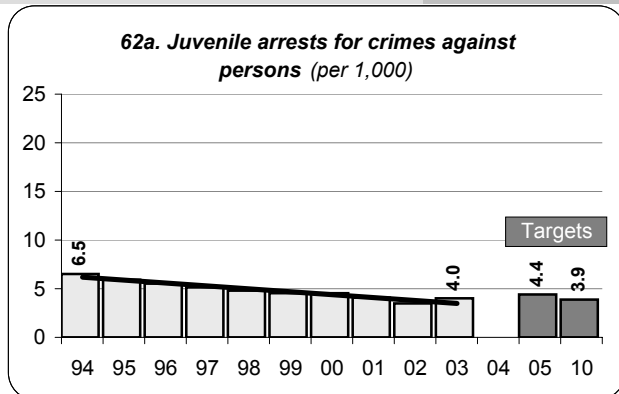
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

62a Juvenile Arrests - Person Crimes

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

Making Progress? **Yes**

After a steady decline in juvenile arrests for crimes against persons, Oregon has leveled off at around four per 1,000 juveniles. This is below the 2005 target. Nationally, Oregon does well in this category ranking 11th in 2002. Washington ranks 25th.



How Oregon Compares

Rate & rank for juvenile arrests per 1,000 - FBI Violent Crime Index

1st=best	2002	Rank
OR	1.3	11th
WA	2.3	25th
U.S.	3.0	

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Justice Bulletin, September 2004

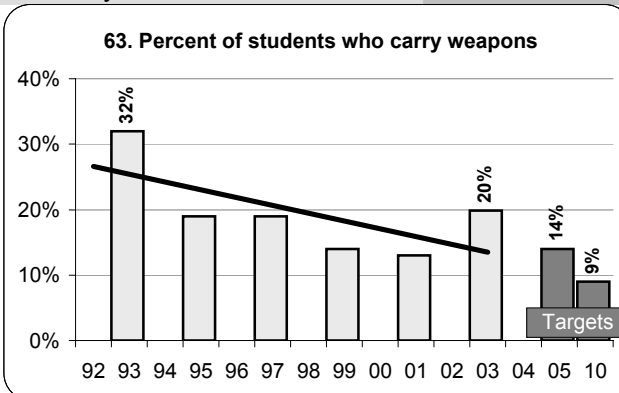
Oregon State Police

63 Students Carrying Weapons

Percent of grade 9-12 students who report carrying weapons in the last 30 days

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

After continuous reductions since 1993, the percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting that they carry weapons jumped in 2003 taking Oregon above the U.S. rate. Only time will tell if this is a trend or a survey "blip." 2005 target attainment is uncertain.



How Oregon Compares

Students, grades 9-12, carrying weapons

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	Center for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
OR	32%	19%	19%	14%	13%	20%	
U.S.	22%	20%	18%	17%	17%	17%	

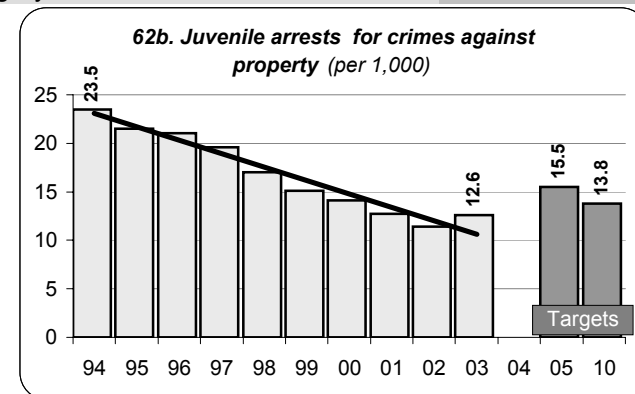
Public Safety Benchmarks #61-67

62b Juvenile Arrests - Property Crimes

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

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

For the first time in nine years, juvenile arrests for crimes against property increased in 2003. Despite dramatic long-term reductions in arrests, Oregon remains substantially higher than the U.S.



How Oregon Compares

Rank & rank for juvenile arrests per 1,000 - Property Crime Index*

1st=best	2002	Rank
OR	18.3	33rd
WA	20.3	38th
U.S.	15.1	

*Data are not strictly comparable across states.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Justice Bulletin, September 2004.

Includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

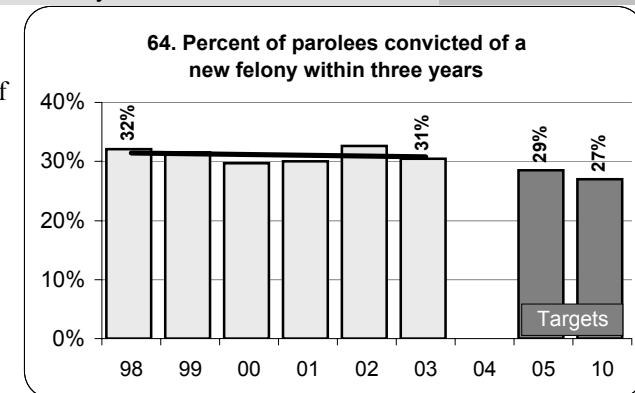
Oregon State Police

64 Adult Recidivism

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

Making Progress? **No**

About one paroled felon in three is convicted of a new felony within three years of release. Since 1998, the trend in adult recidivism is essentially flat. With two years to go, achieving the 2005 target appears unlikely.



How Oregon Compares

While not strictly comparable, a 2002 study by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics - *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 2004* - reported that 47% of prisoners released in states that were studied were convicted of any new crime within three years and 25% returned to prison with a new sentence.

Oregon Department of Corrections

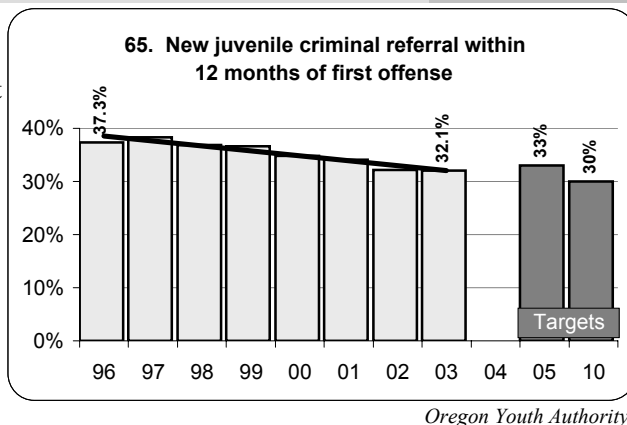
Chapter 3. Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities

65 Juvenile Recidivism

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

Making Progress? **Yes**

Unlike adult recidivism, juvenile recidivism has fallen significantly in recent years. However, even with a lower 12-month "bar," the juvenile recidivism rate is essentially the same as the adult rate. Experts point out that the majority of juvenile crimes are committed by fewer than 10% of offenders.



How Oregon Compares

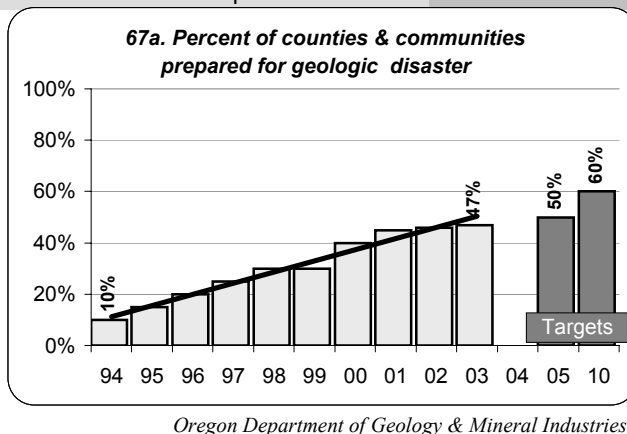
Because each state uses varying methods of calculating recidivism, valid national comparators are unavailable.

67a Emergency Preparedness - Geologic Hazards

Percent of Oregon counties & communities with geologic hazard data and prevention activities in place

Making Progress? **Yes**

Counties and communities (over 5,000) have made good progress in preparing for specific geohazards (earthquakes, tsunamis, and landslides) with good data and prevention activities in place. Oregon is on track to achieve its 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

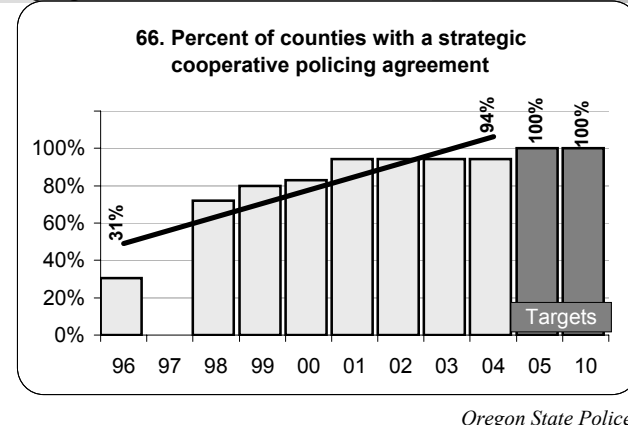
Public Safety Benchmarks #61-67

66 Cooperative Policing

Percent of counties that have completed a strategic cooperative policing agreement

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Oregon State Police partnered with local officials to improve coordination through cooperative agreements. With the exception of Clackamas and Deschutes, all counties have agreements. As no additional progress is expected, this benchmark will be dropped.



How Oregon Compares

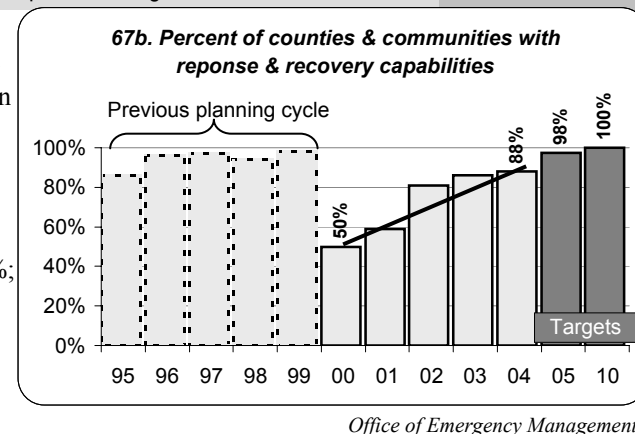
National comparator data are not available.

67b Emergency Preparedness - All Types

Percent of Oregon counties and selected communities with emergency operations plans meeting minimum criteria

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Since the standards were upgraded in 2000, counties have made good progress in developing emergency operations plans that meet minimum criteria. However, Oregon may not meet its 2005 target of 98%; 92% is more likely.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

Continued population growth is a fact of life in Oregon. With an increase of nearly 800,000 Oregonians since the benchmark system was developed, finding the right balance between development and environmental quality is a constant and ever-increasing struggle. The 2004 citizen initiative on property rights, Measure 37, adds a new challenge to Oregon's ability to maintain that balance.

Two benchmark categories with eight subcategories measure progress in this area.

Table 9
Is Oregon making progress in maintaining
HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE SURROUNDINGS?

	2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Community Development	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Growth Management	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Infrastructure	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
Housing	No, but	No	Worsened
Environment	Yes, but	Yes, but	Similar
Air	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
Water	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
Land	Yes, but	Mixed	Worsened
Plants and Wildlife	Mixed	No finding	No finding
Outdoor Recreation	No	No, but	Improved

Community Development

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – Lessening traffic congestion

Biggest Concern – Worsening housing affordability

Benchmarks relating to drinking water, vehicle miles traveled and commuting have all improved since the 2003 report. Housing issues are a persistent problem. Oregon's national ranking for home ownership is quite low, and a high percentage of lower income families are paying more for housing than is considered affordable.

Three-quarters of all graded community development benchmarks are making progress (Table 5). A number of transportation-related benchmarks improved between 2003 and 2005 but much of that improvement is probably due to recession-related reductions in demand.

Like public safety, Oregon compares quite favorably to Washington and to the U.S. in community development. Oregon is similar to or better than Washington for all 10 comparators. And similar to or better than the U.S. average for six of eight comparators (Table 6).

Growth Management: Yes, but

Oregon met its target for drinking water and the Portland area saw modest declines in traffic congestion during 2001 and 2002. Those declines are thought to be largely recession-induced, however.

Infrastructure: Yes, but

Oregon is a leader in alternative travel to work – nearly one in three get to work without driving alone – and vehicle miles traveled dropped seven percent from 2000 to 2003. However, the good

Oregon Principle – **Community Development and Environment**

Oregon has a healthy balance between growth, infrastructure development and environmental protection.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

condition and national ranking that Oregon enjoys for its state roads is due largely to short-term (and short-lived) repairs. One in 10 state bridges was in poor condition as of 2004.

Housing: No

This is the only benchmark category in community development that has been downgraded from the 2003 report. Oregon has one of the lowest home ownership rates in the nation. With owner and renter costs similar to the U.S. average, too many lower income renters (about three in four) and owners (about four in 10) pay more for housing than is considered reasonable, which is about 30 percent of income.

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTARY ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The seven community development benchmarks show mixed progress. At their essence, these benchmarks are intended to give us some sense of how well we are managing the dynamics of growth, the built environment in our communities and, to some degree, the equity level as measured by housing affordability. What are less apparent are two major issues that Oregon communities continue to face.

Despite some recent gains in transportation funding through the Oregon Transportation Investment Act, Oregon's communities continue to regularly come up short on their investments in public infrastructure. The benchmarks demonstrate this for roads and bridges, but it also applies to services like schools, libraries and parks. These shortcomings are affecting Oregon's ability to compete for business investment and new talent in a globally competitive economy. And, ultimately, they are affecting Oregon's livability.

Oregonians are in a double bind. With their per capita incomes falling dramatically relative to other states, they are being asked to increase public infrastructure investments in the name of competing in the global economy. Unfortunately, we have no choice but to increase our investment if we are to avoid falling even further behind in the vital economic underpinning.

The other major issue challenging our communities' ability to manage their futures is the disintegration of three streams of Oregon statutory law. They are land use, governance (annexation and incorporation) and finance. These sets of statutes are not complementary and in some cases actually work against each other. This lack of integration causes local government behavior that is sometimes counter to the outcomes intended. This is especially true in the Portland metropolitan region.

Michael Jordan

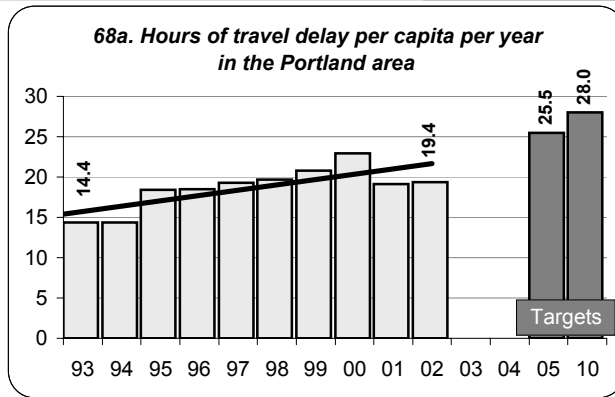
Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

68a Traffic Congestion - Portland Area

Hours of travel delay per capita per year in the Portland area

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Portland area residents experienced 2.5 fewer hours of delay on average in 2002 compared to 2000. Experts believe the recession contributed to this reduction. The long-term trend continues upward. Target attainment is uncertain.



How Oregon Compares

Hours of travel delay per capita per year

	2000	2001	2002
Portland	22.9	19.1	19.4
Sacram.	19.5	18.9	21.8
Seattle	26.4	26.5	26.7

2002 is most recent data available.

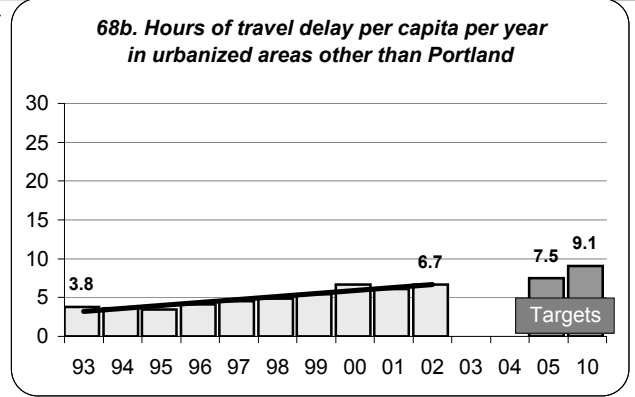
Same source as benchmark

68b Traffic Congestion - Other Areas

Hours of travel delay per capita per year in other urbanized areas (Salem and Eugene)

Making Progress? **Yes, but**

Travel delays in two smaller Oregon cities stayed level from 2000 to 2002 and are substantially lower than the Portland area. Target attainment is uncertain. Oregon generally compares favorably to Washington in travel time to work.



How Oregon Compares

Average minutes to work, 2003 urban & rural

1st=best	Minutes	Rank
OR	21.0	16th
WA	24.8	41st
U.S.	24.3	

U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey

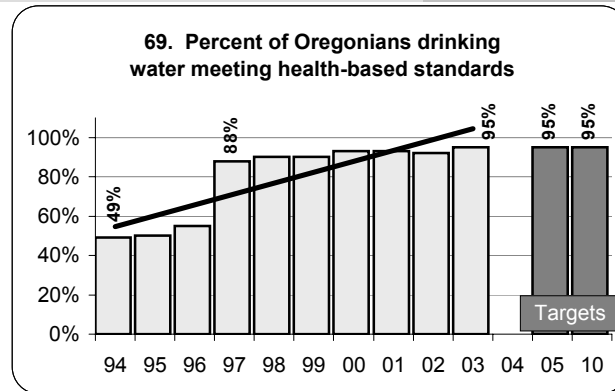
2002 is most recent data available.

69 Drinking Water

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

Making Progress? **Yes**

After no improvement for three years, Oregon achieved the 2005 target level in 2003. However, 16% of community water systems still have a health-based violation in 2003 according to the EPA. Oregon and Washington share a 21st ranking.



How Oregon Compares

% of population served by water systems without health violations*

1st=best	2003	Rank
OR	94%	21st
WA	94%	21st

*Means a water system has gone one year without violation

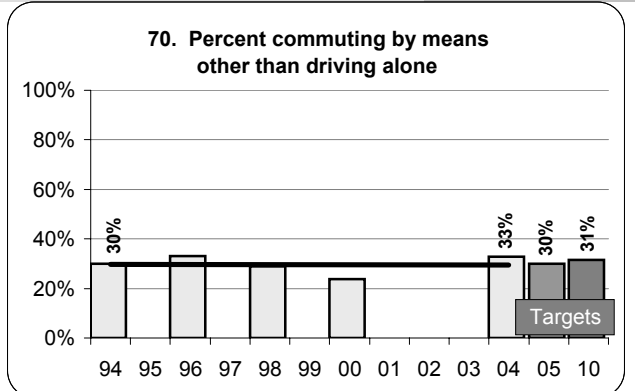
Environmental Protection Agency

70 Commuting

Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than driving alone

Making Progress? **Yes**

Oregonians appear to have held their own in this arena over the past decade. One in three commute by means other than driving alone. Oregon and Washington are national leaders in alternative travel, generally.



How Oregon Compares

All hours, not just peak, 2000 Census*

1st=best	2000	Rank
OR	26.8%	7th
WA	26.7%	8th
U.S.	24.3%	

* More recent data are not available.

U.S. Census Bureau

Assessment of progress is partially based on a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

See Appendix C for state agency partners' performance measures by benchmark.

2005 Benchmark Performance Report

Oregon Progress Board

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

71

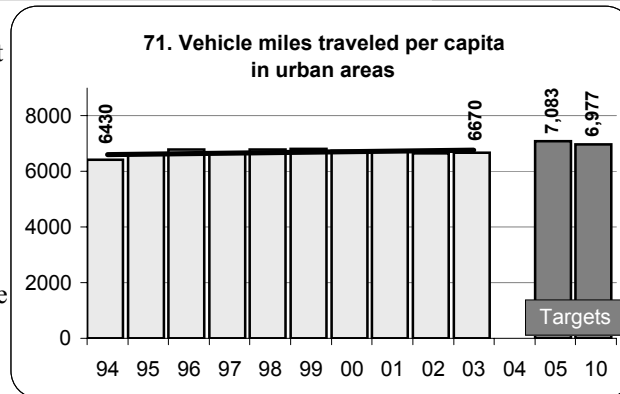
Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

VMT per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips

Making Progress?

Yes

Since 2001, urban Oregonians have traveled at a steady rate of miles per capita. Unlike the old data series upon which the 2005 and 2010 targets were based, the recently revised methodology and data* show no significant increase over the past 10 years.



How Oregon Compares

Per capita VMT, all trips, metro & non-metro

<i>1st=lowest</i>	1997	Rank	2002	Rank	<i>*See endnote online (URL on page iii)</i> <i>U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics</i>
OR	9,766	23rd	9,819	17th	
WA	8,999	13th	9,026	11th	
U.S.	9,361		9,903		

Oregon Department of Transportation

72b (i)
(new)

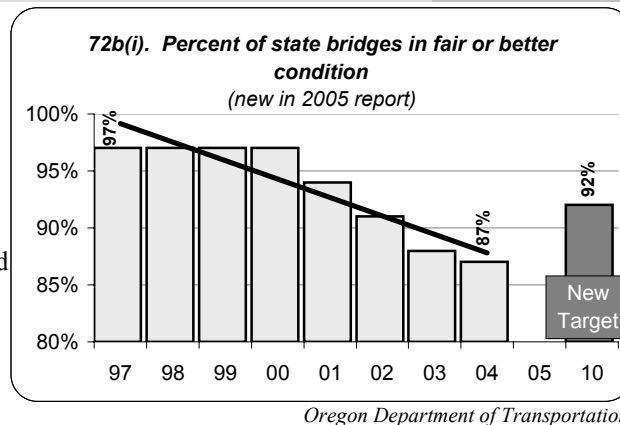
Road and Bridge Condition - State Bridges

Percent of state bridges in fair or better condition

Making Progress?

No finding

The condition of state bridges has deteriorated rapidly. State officials hope new bridge financing will help turn this situation around. National comparators show Oregon bridge quality is above average and above Washington.



Oregon Department of Transportation

How Oregon Compares

<i>1st=best</i>	2002	Rank	2003	Rank	2004	Rank	<i>U.S. Dept. of Transp., Bur. of Transportation Statistics</i>
OR	23.5%	18th	24.4%	21st	25.5	26th	
WA	26.5%	24th	26.4%	26th	27.3	28th	
U.S.	27.5%		27.1%		26.7		

Assessment of progress is partially based on a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

See Appendix C for state agency partners' performance measures by benchmark.

Community Development Benchmarks #68-74

72a

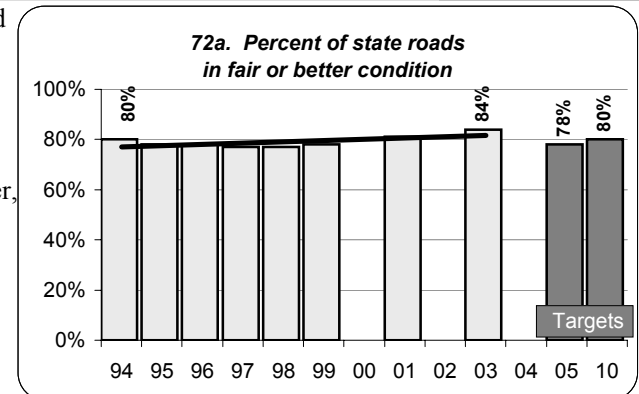
Road and Bridge Condition - State Roads

Percent of state roads in fair or better condition

Making Progress?

Yes, but

Oregon has improving road conditions; is above its 2005 target; and is ranked in the top 10 for condition of main highways by the U.S. government. However, state officials caution that this good news is due to short-term repairs.



How Oregon Compares

All arterials and national highways - % in fair or better condition

<i>1st=best</i>	2002	Rank	2003	Rank	<i>U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics</i>
OR	91.0%	13th	90.8%	10th	
WA	83.5%	27th	83.5%	25th	
U.S.	81.5%		81.2%		

Oregon Department of Transportation

72b(ii)
(new)

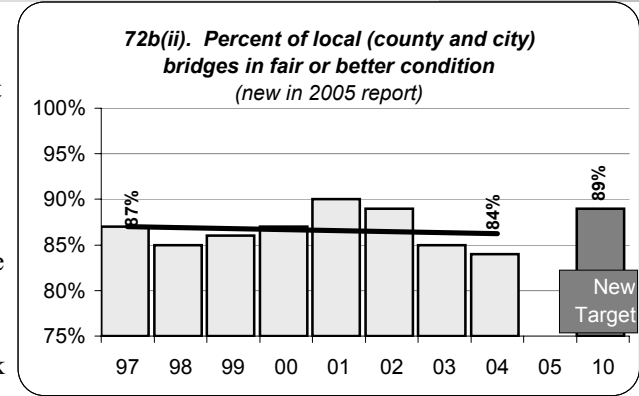
Road and Bridge Condition - Local Bridges

Percent of local (city and county) bridges in fair or better condition

Making Progress?

No finding

The overall condition of county and city bridges is similar to state bridges, but their average condition is deteriorating more slowly. Improvement targets are less ambitious for local bridges because many have shorter detours than state bridges, providing acceptable alternative truck routes.



Oregon Department of Transportation

How Oregon Compares

See 72b(i)

2005 Benchmark Performance Report

Oregon Progress Board

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

73

Home Ownership

Percent of households that are owner occupied

Making Progress?

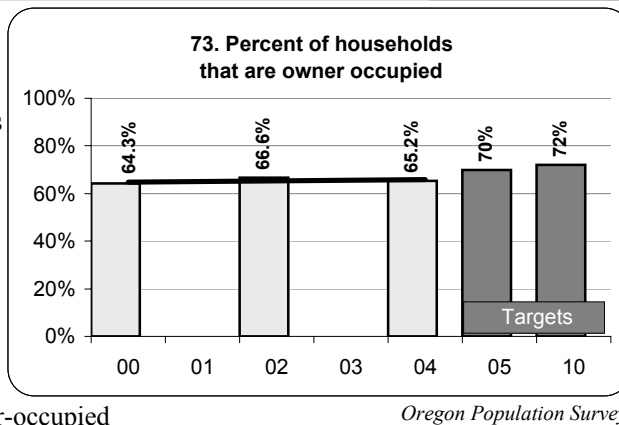
No

Oregon has one of the lowest home ownership rates in the nation. With just two of three households owner-occupied, Oregon ranked 44th in the nation in 2003. Washington ranked 43rd. Oregon will not reach its 2005 target.

How Oregon Compares

Percent of occupied housing units that are owner-occupied

<i>1st=best</i>	2001	Rank	2002	Rank	2003	Rank	
OR	63.3%	44th	63.7%	45th	63.2%	44th	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
WA	64.2%	41st	64.3%	41st	64.3%	43rd	
U.S.	65.7%		66.4%		66.8%		



74b

Affordable Housing - Owners

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

Making Progress?

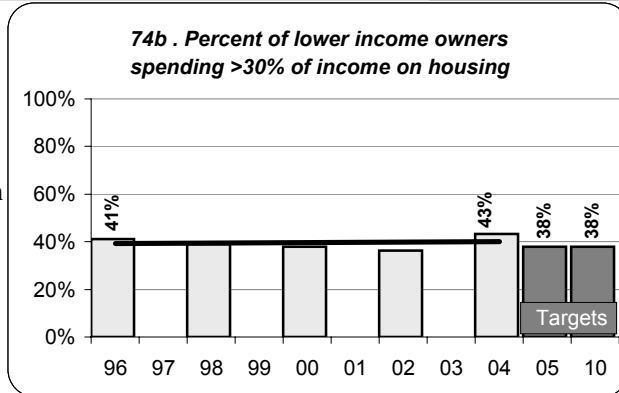
No

Approximately four in 10 lower-income owners spent more than the amount considered reasonable for housing costs. Comparing costs for all owners, Oregon is an average state; Washington higher than average.

How Oregon Compares

Median monthly housing costs - all owners

<i>1st=least</i>	2001	Rank	2002	Rank	2003	Rank	
OR	\$1,170	33rd	\$1,217	34th	\$1,216	34th	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
WA	\$1,363	43rd	\$1,405	43rd	\$1,380	40th	
U.S.	\$1,151		\$1,168		\$1,204		



Community Development Benchmarks #68-74

74a

Affordable Housing - Renters

Percent of renter households below median income spending more than 30% of income on housing (including utilities)

Making Progress?

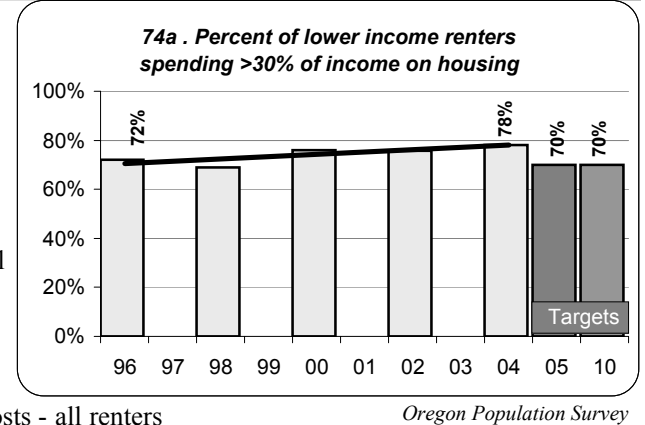
No

Three in four lower-income renters pay more than the amount considered reasonable for renter costs. Comparing costs for all renters, Oregon is somewhat under the U.S. average. Washington is well above the U.S. average.

How Oregon Compares

Median monthly housing costs - all renters

<i>1st=least</i>	2001	Rank	2002	Rank	2003	Rank	
OR	\$638	31st	\$633	31st	\$657	30th	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
WA	\$690	38th	\$710	39th	\$734	38th	
U.S.	\$646		\$655		\$679		



Assessment of progress is partially based on a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).

See Appendix C for state agency partners' performance measures by benchmark.

2005 Benchmark Performance Report

Oregon Progress Board

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

Environment

Making Progress? Yes, but

Biggest Improvement – More sustainable timber harvests
Biggest Concern – Lack of progress in species protection

Since the last report, Oregon has made progress in moving toward more sustainable timber harvests on both public and private lands and Oregon has been meeting minimum stream flow targets. Air and stream water quality are generally good. Marine, freshwater and terrestrial plants and animals are at risk at the same rate as in 2003, with half of salmon and steelhead species and eight of 28 marine species at risk. The majority of Oregon's at-risk species are not protected in conservation areas. Per capita state park acreage did not worsen since the last report although it is well below the 2005 target.

Environment saw some worsening in benchmark status. Three benchmarks slipped into the definite no progress category between 2003 and 2005 (Appendix B, Table B-7). Nine of the 16 indicators are categorized as making progress (Table 5).

Oregon is at or better than Washington State on three of six shared environment measures and better than or similar to the U.S. on all four national comparators (Table 6).

Air: Yes, but

Except for a two-week blip caused by forest fires in 2002, Oregonians are breathing healthy air 100 percent of the time. However, carbon dioxide emissions continue to escalate over 1990 levels.

Water: Yes, but

In 2004, Oregon enjoyed a modest net gain of freshwater wetland acres. Nearly half of Oregon's streams have good water quality, up from 28 percent in 1995. Streams meeting minimum flow requirements were at or above the 2005 target in 2003. However, the trend for streams with water quality in decline has inched up steadily since 1997. Expected estuarine wetland gains did not materialize.

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTARY ON ENVIRONMENT

Oregon faces two related challenges in this area. First, we need to be more strategic about where development occurs. The advent of Measure 37 is but one of many signs that the conflicts between continued growth and natural resource protection remain unresolved. Our agricultural and forest lands are slowly being converted to meet the needs of a growing population that not only requires roads, housing and buildable industrial sites, but also feels strongly about preserving Oregon's outdoor amenities.

Second, Oregonians need to achieve consensus regarding how to balance the needs of Oregon's important and long-standing resource-based industries with the need to sustain Oregon's spectacular natural areas for wildlife and recreational use. Recent controversy over management decisions regarding salvage operations following the Biscuit Fire is the most recent in a long string of bitter conflicts.

We as Oregonians - individuals, businesses, communities and state government - must put our heads together and get really clear about what our vision is for our remarkable environmental heritage. And we must be willing to walk in one another's shoes if we are to succeed. Act on your personal responsibility to the environment before you litigate the actions of others. Insist that the federal government invest in conservation, restoration and active management of the public lands. Every one of us needs to move away from conflict and toward cooperation if we are to move Oregon toward economic and ecologic sustainability for the next generation.

We have an imperative for all sides of the natural resources debate to come together on how to spend our precious resources in the most strategic manner possible, for the highest common good.

Diane Snyder

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

Land: Mixed

Timber harvest on private lands is occurring at nearly 100 percent of sustainable levels. Timber harvest on public lands saw recent improvement. The relatively new targets for agricultural and forest lands lost to development are based on existing rates of change and aim to slow the rate of loss. (Additional data points are needed to gauge progress.) Hazard substance tank site cleanup is progressing well, but non-tank sites continue to come “on line,” forcing data to below desired levels. Oregon is a national leader in recycling, yet its solid waste disposal numbers rose significantly in 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Plants and Wildlife: No finding (most benchmarks lack targets)

Oregon benchmarks dealing with freshwater, marine and terrestrial species “at risk” are relatively new. Targets will be adopted for most of these benchmarks before the 2007 report.

Species that are at risk in Oregon remain in largely the same condition as in the 2003 report. About half of all salmonids (salmon and steelhead) and eight percent of other freshwater species have been at risk since 1999. None of Oregon’s marine fish, shellfish or plant species is on federal or state endangered lists, but eight of 28 marine mammal species are. The percent of at-risk species that are protected in conservation areas slipped from 35 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2004. Most of at-risk species not in rivers and streams are not protected.

Outdoor Recreation: No, but

Oregon’s population is growing, but, thanks to the addition of 4,000 acres in the last two years, including five new parks, state park acreage per capita has managed to keep up for the last four years. The current level is 27.6 acres per 1,000 Oregonians, significantly below the 2005 target level of 35.

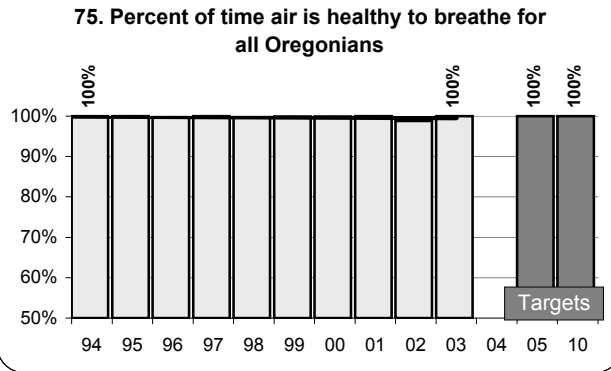
Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

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

Making Progress?

Yes

In 2002, forest fires and air stagnation for two weeks caused the air quality to drop below the normal 100% clean. Nationally, Oregon ranked 19th among states for the percent of the population living in EPA-designated "nonattainment" areas, Washington 16th.



Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

How Oregon Compares

Percent of persons in "non-attainment" counties*

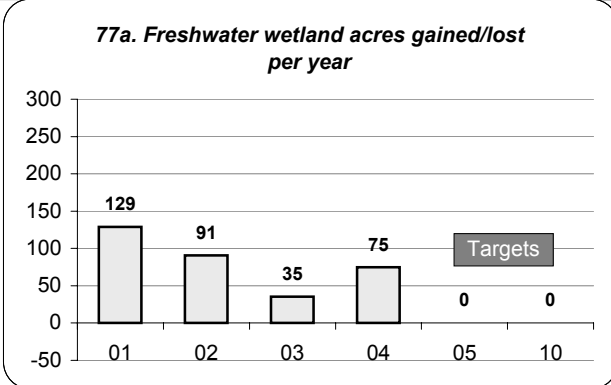
1st=best	2002	Rank	* "Non-attainment" status is a legal designation and does not necessarily reflect current air quality conditions in a county.
OR	25.8%	19th	
WA	11.8%	16th	CFED, Development Report Card

77a Wetlands - Freshwater Number of freshwater wetland acres gained or lost in any given year

Making Progress?

Yes

Oregon has achieved the 2005 target of no net loss of freshwater wetlands per year in each of the past four years. While only a few new acres have been added, this is a positive trend for the state. Oregon's historical wetland loss is about average compared to other states.



Oregon Department of State Lands

How Oregon Compares

1st=least Percent wetlands change, 1780's to 1980's

OR	-38%	18th
WA	-31%	11th
U.S.	-30%	

U.S. Geological Survey, *Wetlands Losses in the United States 1780's to 1980's*

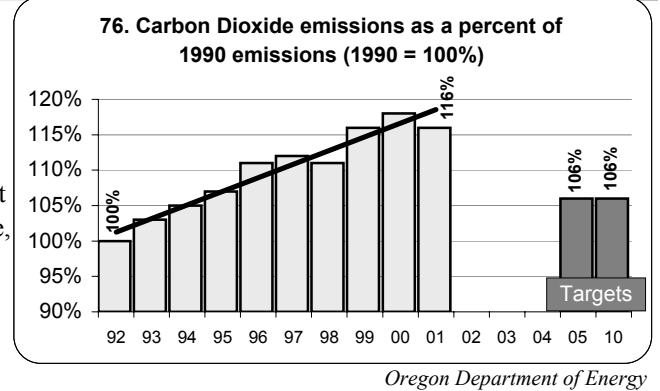
Environment Benchmarks #75-90

76 Carbon Dioxide Emissions Carbon dioxide emissions as a percent of 1990 emissions

Making Progress?

No

Since 1992, CO₂ emissions have steadily increased. However, emissions fell in 2001. Per capita, both Oregon and U.S. CO₂ emissions have stayed about the same for the past decade, implying that population growth is a major contributor to increased emissions.



Oregon Department of Energy

How Oregon Compares

Per capita CO₂ emissions from energy consumption as a % of 1990

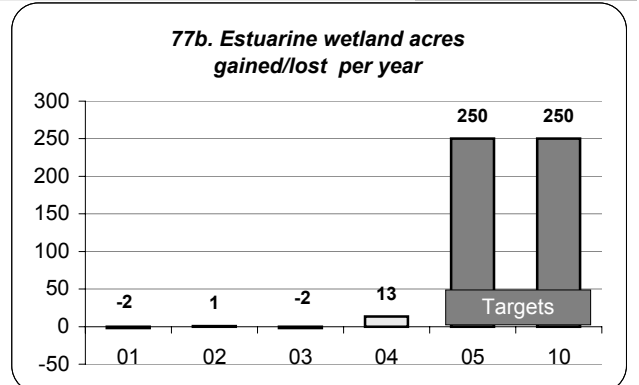
2001	
OR	100% Progress Board
U.S.	100% U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

77b Wetlands - Estuarine Number of estuarine wetland acres gained or lost in any given year

Making Progress?

No

Despite high hopes that restoration programs would add wetlands in river estuaries, little progress has been made since 2001. Data collection problems could be masking actual progress that is going unreported according to the state officials.



Oregon Department of State Lands

How Oregon Compares

See 77a.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

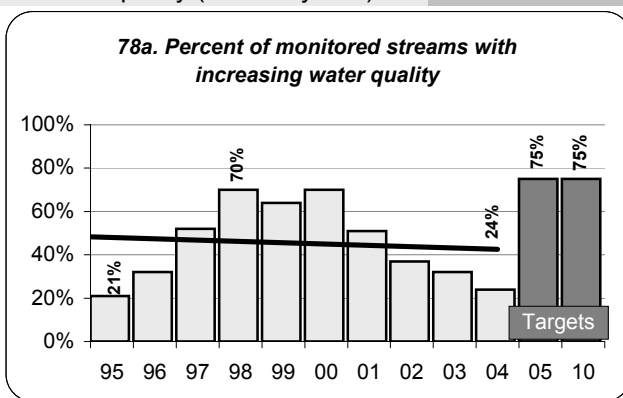
78a **Stream Water Quality - Increasing**

Percent of monitored stream sites with significantly increasing trends in water quality (over 10 years)

Making Progress?

Yes, but

The continuing drop in the percentage of sites with improving water quality trends reflects a tapering off of the benefit from water quality management plans implemented in the early 1990s. While Oregon will not achieve its 2005 target, good progress has been made.



Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

How Oregon Compares

Percent of stream sites with significantly increasing water quality trends, 2003

OR	32%	Oregon: same as benchmark
WA	40%	Washington Department of Ecology

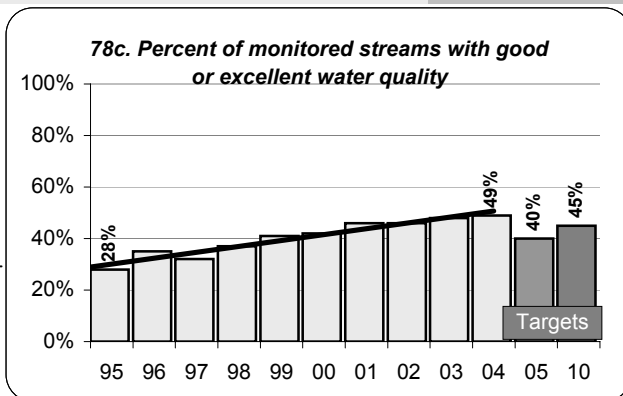
78c **Stream Water Quality - Good or Excellent**

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

Making Progress?

Yes

Oregon reached its 2005 target of 40% of monitored streams rated good or excellent in 2000 and has steadily increased since. Few streams have moved into the good or excellent classification in recent years.



Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available. *The State of the Nation's Ecosystems* (Heinz Center, 2002) has proposed an indicator on "stream habitat quality" but it is in the development stage.

Environment Benchmarks #75-90

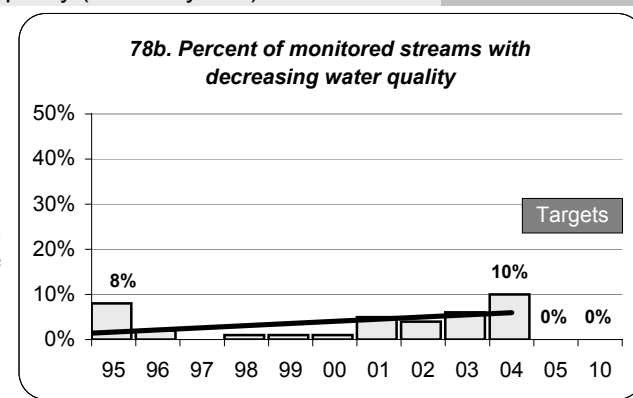
78b **Stream Water Quality - Decreasing**

Percent of monitored stream sites with decreasing trends in water quality (over 10 years)

Making Progress?

No

Despite long-term improvements in most streams, a small percent of Oregon streams have worsening water quality. While not large, the percentage has increased in recent years with about one stream in 10 showing a worsening trend.



Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

How Oregon Compares

Percent of stream sites with significantly decreasing water quality trends, 2003

OR	6%	Oregon: same as benchmark
WA	2%	Washington Department of Ecology

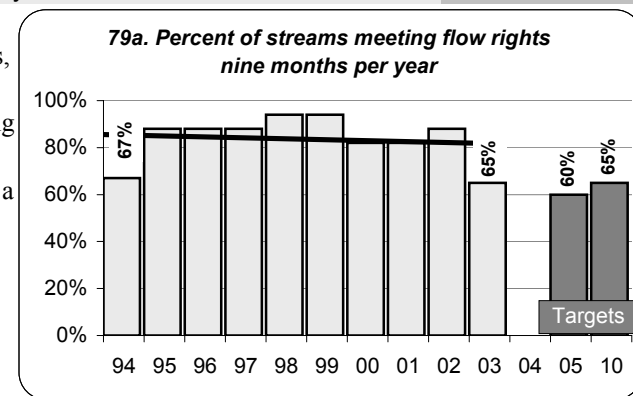
79a **Minimum Stream Flow Rights**

Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights nine months per year

Making Progress?

Yes, but

After being above the 2005 target for most of the 1990s, Oregon may not meet that target in 2005 due to a string of recent years of low precipitation. The state has a limited ability to increase water availability to meet flow rights in low precipitation years.



Oregon Water Resources Department

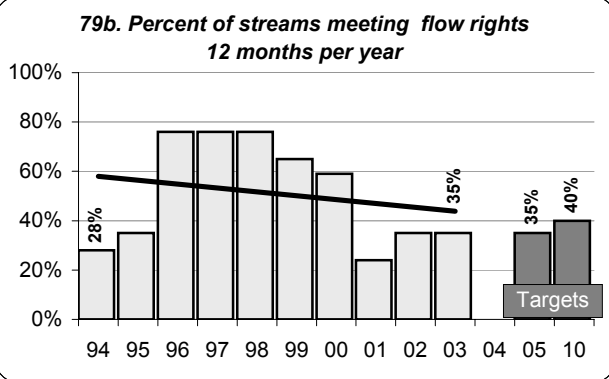
How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

79b	Minimum Stream Flow Rights	Making Progress?
	Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights 12 months per year	Yes

Despite a significant drop in key streams meeting minimum flow requirement nine months per year in 2003, the percent meeting flow requirements 12 months per year actually went up in 2003. Low precipitation in 2005 jeopardizes Oregon's ability to meet the 2005 target.



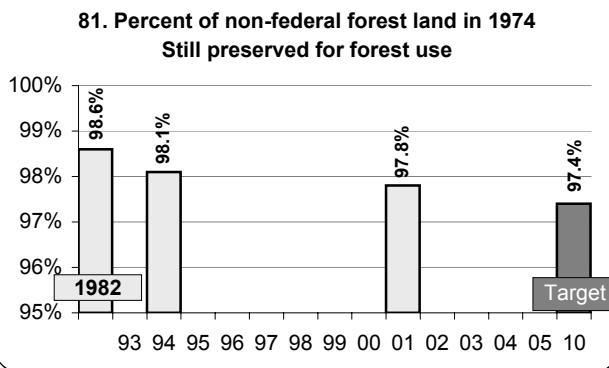
Oregon Water Resources Department

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

81	Forest Land	Making Progress?
	Percent of Oregon's non-federal forest land in 1974 still preserved for forest use	Unknown

This benchmark has a revised definition and new data series. The new 2010 target assumes a continued slow loss of forest land to development. New data are required to assess progress. The comparator data covers all forest land types.



Oregon Department of Forestry

How Oregon Compares

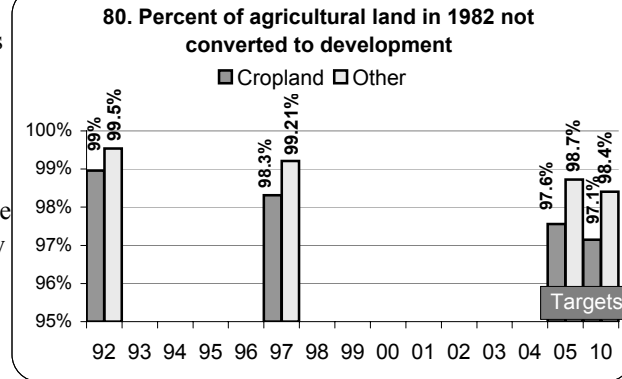
All forest land as a percent of 1977 forest land*

	1987	1997	2002
East US	99%	101%	101% *Includes federal forest land.
West US	100%	101%	101% <i>The State of the Nation's Ecosystems (Heinz Center, 2003 update)</i>
U.S.	99%	100%	101%

Environment Benchmarks #75-90

80	Agricultural Lands	Making Progress?
	Percent of Oregon cropland in 1982 not converted to urban or rural development: a. cropland, b. other	Unknown

Passage of Measure 37, which requires governments to either reimburse landowners for loss of development opportunities or to compensate them for that loss, makes this measure increasingly important. New data are expected later in 2005.



National Resources Inventory (USDA)

How Oregon Compares

% not converted (U.S. cropland includes range & haylands)

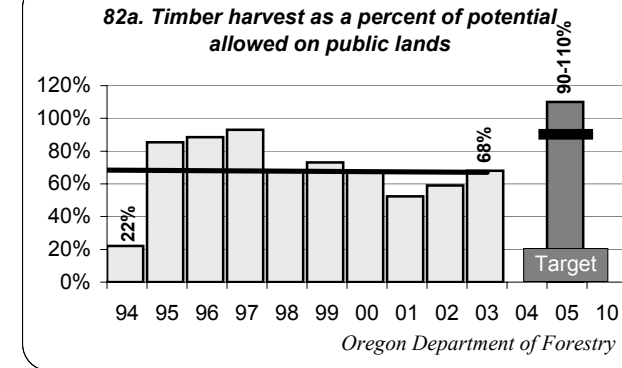
1997 is the most recent data available.

% of '82	1992	1997	2001
OR	99.0%	98.3%	n/a
U.S.	91.9%	89.9%	88.2%

OR: same as benchmark; U.S.: *The State of the Nation's Ecosystems (Heinz Center, 2002)*

82a	Timber Harvest - Public Lands	Making Progress?
	Actual public timber harvest as a % of potential harvest levels under current plans & policies	No, but

Oregon made little progress over the long term and still has far to go to reach a sustainable level of 90 to 110% of harvest. However, between 2001 and 2003, Oregon made significant gains toward sustainable harvest levels.



Oregon Department of Forestry

Board Feet of Harvest -OR:

(millions)	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned		
1992	2162	4260	1996	904	1020	2000	687	1020
1993	1685	4260	1997	948	1020	2001	535	1020
1994	923	4260	1998	692	1020	2002	604	1020
1995	872	1020	1999	745	1020	2003	689	1020

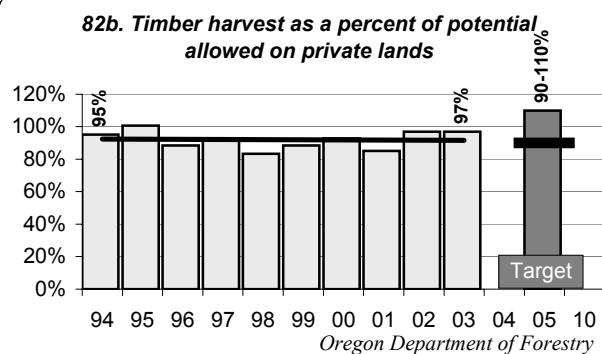
Assessment of progress is partially based on a computer-generated trend line (3 yrs min).
See Appendix C for state agency partners' performance measures by benchmark.

2005 Benchmark Performance Report
Oregon Progress Board

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

82b	Timber Harvest - Private Lands Actual private timber harvest as a % of potential harvest levels under current plans & policies	Making Progress? Yes
------------	--	---------------------------------------

In the past two years, timber harvest on private lands has achieved the "sweet spot" of planned harvest - about 100% of regeneration potential. This level of sustainability has been about 3.4 billion board feet since the 1980s.

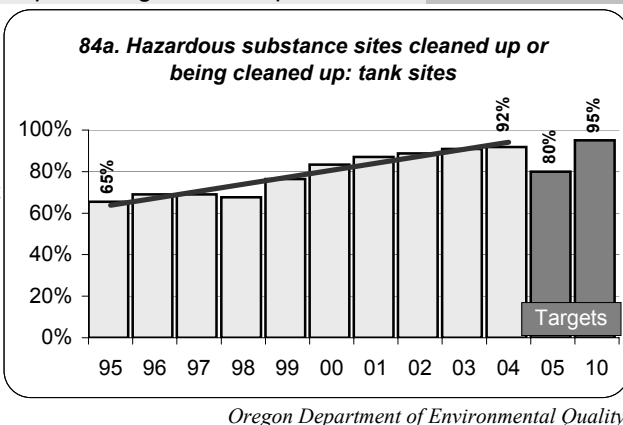


Board Feet of Harvest - OR:

(millions)	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned		
1992	3581	3410	1996	3018	3410	2000	3167	3410
1993	3608	3410	1997	3133	3410	2001	2905	3410
1994	3244	3410	1998	2840	3410	2002	3319	3410
1995	3432	3410	1999	3014	3410	2003	3313	3410

84a	Hazardous Substance Clean-up: Tank Sites Percent of identified Oregon hazardous substance tank sites cleaned up or being cleaned up	Making Progress? Yes
------------	---	---------------------------------------

Since 1998 Oregon has made steady progress in cleaning up hazardous substance tank sites. At nearly 92% in 2003, Oregon is well above the 2005 target and on its way to achieving the 2010 target of 95%.



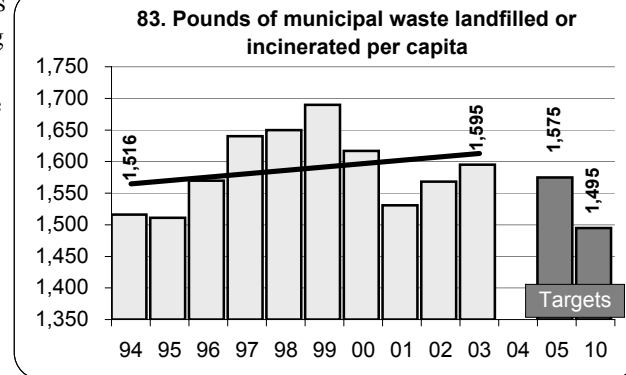
How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Environment Benchmarks #75-90

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

Despite Oregon's position as the second highest recycling state in the nation, waste generation has shot up since 2001. Without a new recession, which tends to suppress waste generation, Oregon is unlikely to achieve its 2005 target.



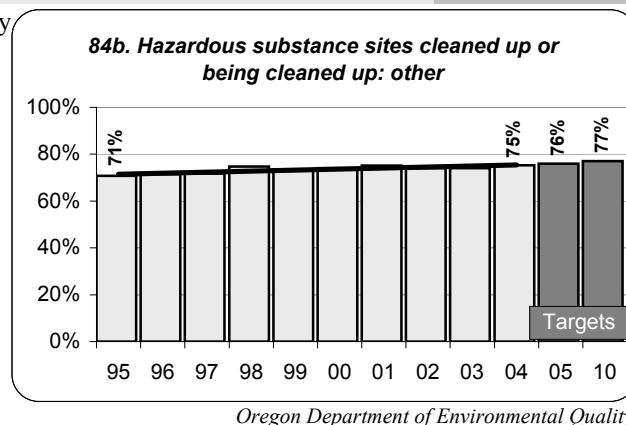
How Oregon Compares

Estimated Recycling Rates, 2002

1st=best	Prcnt	Rank	
OR	49%	2nd	The Taxpayers' Network, 50 State Comparisons (Based on a voluntary self-reported survey)
WA	34%	10th	

84b	Hazardous Substance Clean-up - Other Sites Percent of identified Oregon hazardous substance sites (non-tank) cleaned up or being cleaned up	Making Progress? No, but
------------	---	---

Despite significant efforts by the public and private sectors, the percent of non-tank sites cleaned-up or being cleaned-up has been stuck at about 75% since 1998. According to the Department of Environmental Quality, a stream of newly identified sites that continue to come on line is the culprit.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

85a

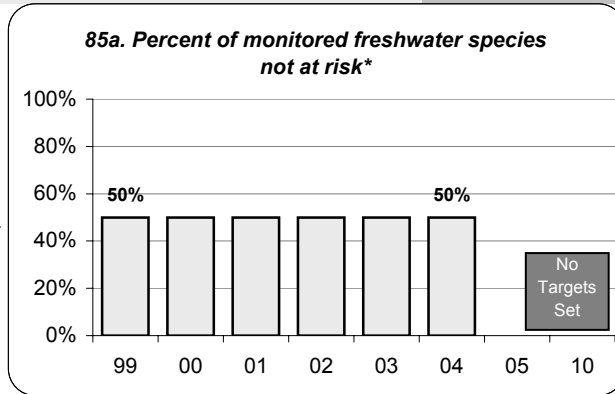
Freshwater Species - Salmonids

Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk:
a. salmonids

Making Progress?

No finding

The percent of salmonids (salmon and steelhead) not at risk has remained at 50% since 1999 despite major recovery efforts by many sectors of society. State experts contend that some at-risk species are recovering but have not been delisted yet because the process is so complex and time consuming.



Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

* "At risk" is determined from state and federal endangered species lists.

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

86

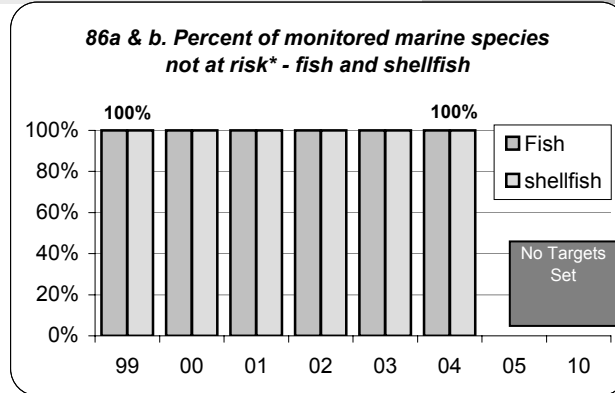
Marine Species - Fish/Shellfish

Percent of monitored marine species not at risk:
a. fish, b. shellfish

Making Progress?

No finding

Data from about 130 commercial and recreationally-harvested finfish and shellfish species are monitored or assessed. While none are on state or federal endangered listings, the federal government has declared eight finfish species "over-fished."



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

* "At risk" is determined from state and federal endangered species lists.

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Environment Benchmarks #75-90

**85
b&c**

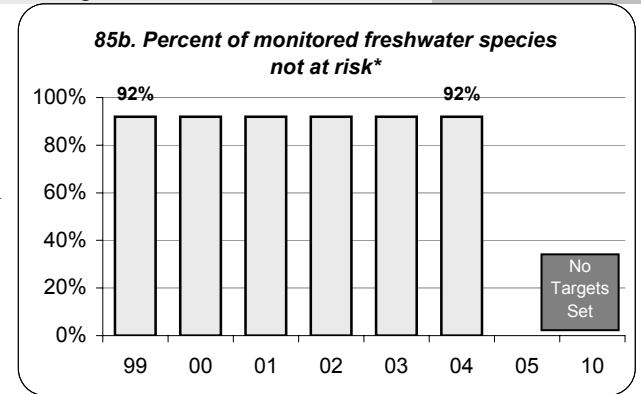
Freshwater Species - Other

Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk:
b. other fish, c. other organisms

Making Progress?

No finding

The percent of freshwater non-salmonid fish considered at risk* has held steady since 1999. Examples of fish in this category include the Oregon chub, Borax Lake chub and Fosskett speckled dace. At-risk data are not yet available for other freshwater organisms.



Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

* "At risk" is determined from state and federal endangered species lists.

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

86c

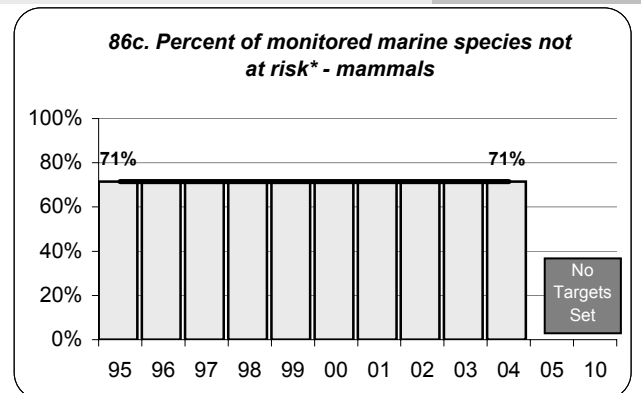
Marine Species - Mammals/Plants

Percent of monitored marine mammal and plant species not at risk

Making Progress?

No finding

Eight of the 28 marine mammal species that spend all or a portion of their time in Oregon waters are at risk. One improvement in this measure, delisting of the Gray Whale, occurred 1994. None of the estimated 390 marine plants residing in Oregon waters are considered at risk.



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

* "At risk" is determined from state and federal endangered species lists.

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

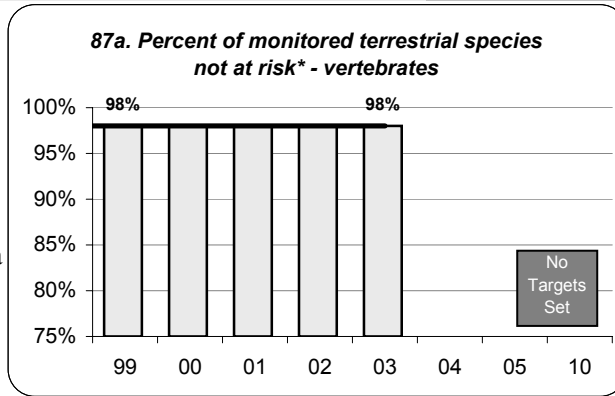
87 Terrestrial Species - Animals

a&b Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: a. vertebrates, b. invertebrates

Making Progress?

No finding

Of the 22% of all terrestrial vertebrates (land-based animals with spines) that are monitored, only 2% are considered at risk. An estimated 647 vertebrates make Oregon home for some part of their lives. Data are currently unavailable for terrestrial invertebrates.



* "At risk" is determined from state and federal endangered species lists.

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

88

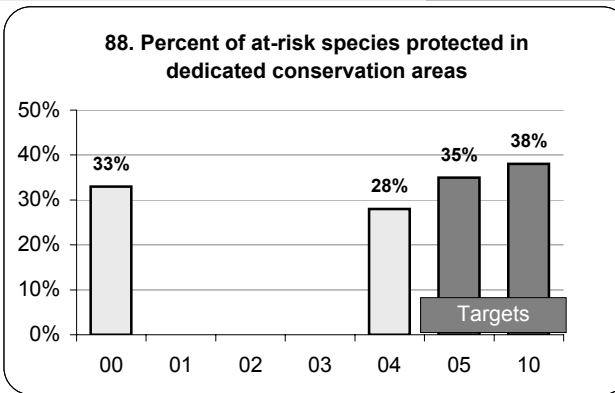
Species Protection - Overall

Percent of all at-risk species protected in dedicated conservation areas

Making Progress?

No

This benchmark has slipped. Five percent fewer of Oregon's at-risk species were protected in 2004 compared to 2000. This benchmark will be replaced with a new indicator that will gauge the extent of natural habitat in Oregon.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Environment Benchmarks #75-90

87c

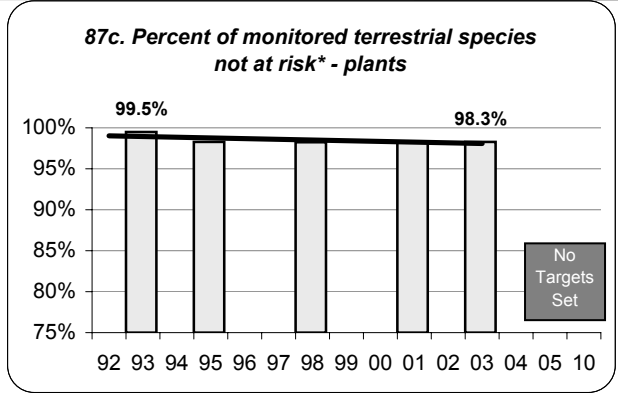
Terrestrial Species - Plants

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

Making Progress?

No finding

Of Oregon's 3,653 plant species, the number considered at risk increased from 16 in 1991 to 62 in 1995. Since then the number of at-risk species has held steady. The Progress Board will set targets for this and other at-risk species benchmarks before the next performance report.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

88a

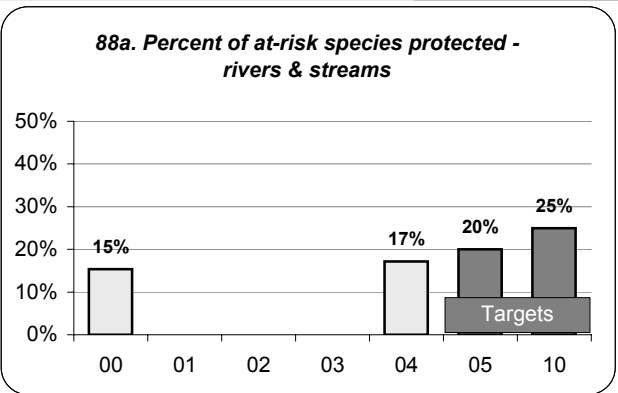
Species Protection - Rivers & Streams

Percent of at-risk species residing in rivers and streams protected in dedicated conservation areas

Making Progress?

Yes, but

The percent of species residing in rivers and streams that are protected in dedicated conservation areas went up modestly in 2004. However, Oregon is unlikely to achieve the 2005 target.



How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Chapter 4. Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings

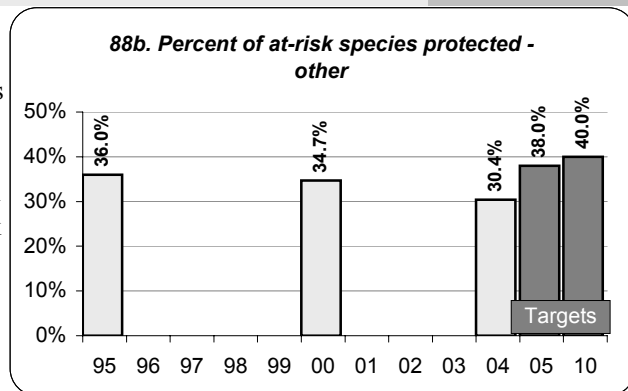
88b Species Protection - Other

Percent of at-risk species not living in rivers and streams protected in dedicated conservation areas

Making Progress?

No

This benchmark trend has worsened since 1995. Less than a third of at-risk species categorized as "other," meaning not found in rivers and streams, are protected in conservation areas. The bulk of all at-risk species are in this category.



Oregon Natural Heritage Program

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

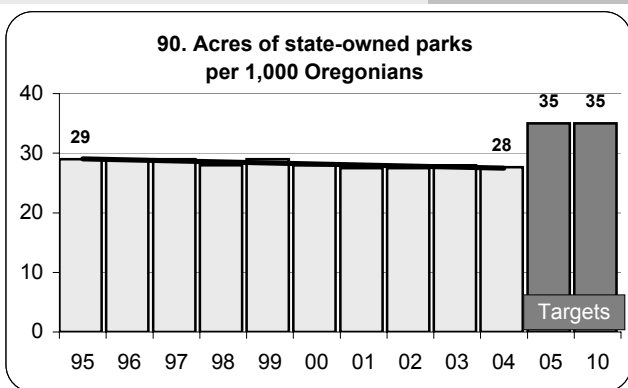
90 State Park Acreage

Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians

Making Progress?

No, but

Oregon will not achieve its 2005 target. However, park acreage has not significantly worsened in the past four years. Despite its relatively small population, Oregon is a national leader in state park visits.



Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

How Oregon Compares

Visits to state parks, recreation & natural areas, 2003

<i>1st=most</i>	Parks	Rank	Visitors*	Rank	
OR	231	8th	39,244	5th	National Association of State Parks Directors, The 2004 Annual Information Exchange *(visitors in 1,000s)
WA	252	4th	44,991	4th	
CA	277	1st	85,779	1st	

Environment Benchmarks #75-90

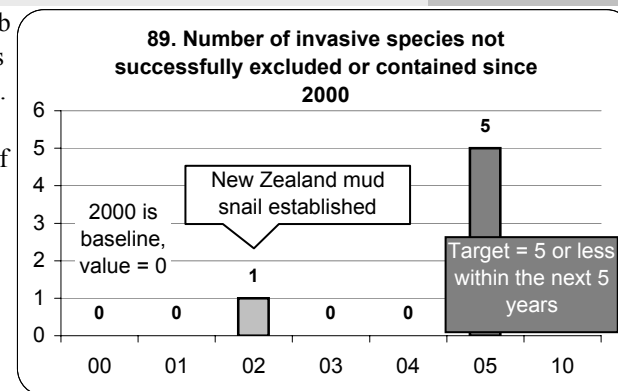
89 Invasive Species

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

Making Progress?

Yes

Oregon has done a good job preventing invasive species from becoming established. The target is a ceiling, aimed at limiting the rate of increase to one species per year or less. The Oregon Invasive Species Council maintains a list of the 100 most dangerous invaders threatening Oregon.



Oregon Department of Agriculture

How Oregon Compares

National comparator data are not available.

Appendix A: Benchmark Data Tables

The following tables provide the raw data underlying the benchmark charts and analyses in this report. The Tables show 2005 and 2010 targets and are organized by benchmark category:

	Page
Economy Benchmarks #1-17	64
Education Benchmarks #18-29	66
Civic Engagement Benchmarks #30-38.....	67
Social Support Benchmarks #39-60.....	68
Public Safety Benchmarks #61-67	70
Community Development Benchmarks #68-74.....	71
Environment Benchmarks #75-90	72

Appendix A: Data Tables

Economy Benchmarks #1-17

Business Vitality														Targets	
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
1. Percent of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and the Portland tri-county area	25.7%	25.8%	25.5%	25.4%	25.1%	24.9%	25.0%	25.3%	25.3%	25.4%	25.8%	26.0%	26.3%	25-26%	26-27%
2. Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength (1 = best)	38	36	40	36	33	32	31	30	33	28	30			20-25	20-25
3. Oregon's national rank for new Employer Identification Numbers per 1,000 workers.	11	4	8	7	7	7	14	11	10		11	10		5-10	5-10
4. Net job growth (in thousands)	23.55	40.84	59.07	54.09	54.44	55.93	28.10	27.52	30.25	-10.97	-23.86	-9.13	31.54	24.00	23.00
a. urban counties	18.64	36.46	52.17	49.00	48.96	49.42	24.44	22.53	27.39	-6.65	-22.70	-10.27	26.63	20.16	18.86
b. rural counties	4.91	4.39	6.90	5.10	5.48	6.51	3.65	4.99	2.86	-4.32	-1.16	1.13	4.90	3.84	4.14
5. Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration in professional services. (U.S.=100%) (New Data Series)			83%	84%	84%	82%	79%	78%	77%	75%	75%	73%		80%	85%
6. Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified)	26	27	26	32	29	32	28	27	35	37	34			25	20
Economic Capacity	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
7. Research and development expenditures as a percent of gross state product															
a. industry (public/private)		0.67%		0.91%		1.10%	1.45%	1.40%	1.39%		2.01%			1.20%	1.40%
b. academia	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%		0.34%			0.40%	0.50%
8. Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments (measured in dollars per worker)	4	16	12	29	14	22	21	10	15		16	20		5-10	5-10
Business Costs	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
9. Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business (1st = lowest)	22	14	17	14	9	8	9	7	6	13	17	16		14	14
a. labor costs	29	16	21	17	8	10	9	8	5	14	13	16		There will be no targets for index components	
b. energy costs	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	10	19	20			
c. tax costs	40	38	34	27	27	38	32	31	42	37	38	39			
10. Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less															
a. air contaminant discharge	57%	68%	66%	62%	73%	50%	58%	61%	68%	90%	90%	88%		85%	95%
b. wastewater discharge	41%	32%	23%	15%	15%	11%	16%	28%	47%	48%	47%	51%		41%	49%

Appendix A: Data Tables

Economy Benchmarks #1-17

Income														Targets	
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
11. Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%)	92.2%	93.9%	95.0%	96.6%	96.8%	96.6%	95.0%	94.8%	94.1%	93.2%	92.4%	91.3%	91.0%	97%	100%
a. metropolitan as a percent of metropolitan U.S.	92.3%	94.1%	95.7%	97.3%	97.6%	97.4%	95.8%	95.6%	95.1%	94.2%	93.6%			97%	100%
b. non-metropolitan as a percent of non-metropolitan U.S.	101.5%	102.4%	101.1%	103.6%	102.5%	102.4%	101.4%	101.2%	100.4%	99.6%	100.7%			104%	105%
12. Average annual payroll per worker covered by unemployment insurance (in thousands, all industries, 2003 dollars):	28.86	28.90	29.11	29.72	30.43	31.45	32.43	33.32	34.52	34.27	34.30	34.44	34.79	35.00	37.44
a. urban			30.13	30.78	31.63	32.71	33.72	34.64	36.02	35.68	35.65	35.80	36.19	35.72	37.74
b. rural			23.93	24.12	24.28	24.69	25.41	25.86	25.96	26.19	26.79	26.93	27.11	26.13	26.89
13. Comparison of average incomes of top 5th families to lowest 5th families	Based on compilation of three years of data, middle year shown.														
a. ratio					9.4			11.3		10.0	10.4			11	9
b. national rank (1st = smallest gap)					27			40		25	28			No targets	
14. Percent of covered Oregon workers with earnings of 150% or more of the poverty level for a family of four	30%	31%	31%	31%	31%	32%	34%	35%	36%	36%	36%	36%		41%	47%
15. Oregon unemployment rate as a percent of U.S. unemployment rate	97%	100%	90%	88%	104%	114%	127%	131%	130%	136%	2004 = preliminary estimate.		131%	135%	135%
														115%	100%
International	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
16. Percent of total exports traded with non-primary partners. (Primary partners are Canada, Japan and South Korea.)	50.9%	50.7%	52.3%	56.1%	57.7%	56.7%	52.7%	53.9%	58.1%	58.6%	60.4%	59.4%	62.2%	56%	60%
17. Percent of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English	The number for 2000 has been corrected from 15% to 17%. New calculation for 2004, not strictly comparable to previous years.														
	17%		16%		14%		14%		17%				20%	17%	20%

Appendix A: Data Tables

Education Benchmarks #18-29

Kindergarten - 12th grade	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	Targets	
														05	10
18. Percent of children entering school ready to learn						58%			67%		76%		80%	85%	87%
19. Percent of third graders who achieve established skill levels															
a. reading		59%		61%	70%	79%	78%	81%	82%	84%	85%	86%	82%	90%	97%
b. math		51%		50%	53%	63%	67%	70%	75%	75%	77%	79%	81%	81%	90%
20. Percent of eighth graders who achieve established skill levels															
a. reading		35%		48%	53%	56%	55%	56%	64%	62%	64%	63%	59%	71%	80%
b. math		48%		49%	49%	49%	51%	52%	56%	55%	56%	61%	59%	69%	80%
21. Percent of high school graduates who attain a Certificate of Initial Mastery.										26%	31%	32.30%	32.60%	Not enough data	Not enough data
22. Percent of students who drop out of grades 9 - 12 without receiving a high school diploma or GED.	5.8%	5.7%	6.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%		5.4%	4.0%
Post Secondary	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
23. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed high school or equivalent	82%		89%		91%		91%		92%		89.5%		93.0%	93%	95%
24. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed some college	53%		58%		60%		62%		58%		57.9%		62.9%	70%	79%
25. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have an Associates degree or other occupation-related credential									25.7%		29.3%		32.2%	Not enough data	Not enough data
26. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed:															
a. bachelor's degree	25%		26%		29%		29%		29%		29.9%		32.6%	38%	45%
b. advanced degree									11%		11.2%		12.8%	10%	12%
Skill Development	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
27. Percent of adult Oregonians with intermediate and higher literacy skills	1990														
a. prose	78%													Not enough data	Not enough data
b. document	76%	Inadequate funding to be part of 2002 National Assessment of Adult Literacy													
c. quantitative	80%														
28. Usage of computers:															
a. Percent of adults who use a computer ore related electronic device to create docs/graphics or analyze data			50%		58%		60%		61%		59%		57.8%	65%	70%
b. Percent of households with computers who access the Internet	10%		13%		24%		35%		63%		70%		89%	75%	80%
29. Percent of Oregonians in the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year			35%		30%		37%		31%		38%		37.1%	56%	75%

Appendix A: Data Tables

Civic Engagement Benchmarks #30-38

Participation	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	Targets		
														05	10	
30. Percent of Oregon adults who volunteer time to civic, community or nonprofit activities in the last twelve months	58%		65%		55%		54%		48%		52%		52%	55%	60%	
31. Turnout of the voting age population for presidential elections (1 = highest)																
a. Percent	69.6%				59.9%				64.7%				71.2%			
b. National Rank	8				10				10				7	(2004) 5	(2008) 5	
32. Percent of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community			36%		41%		36%		37%		51%		49%	45%	60%	
Taxes	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10	
33. Percent of Oregonians who demonstrate knowledge of Oregon's main revenue source and main expenditure category.	11%	12%	18%	19%	21%	19%	18%	18%	11%		17%		15%	25%	50%	
34. National ranking for state and local taxes and charges as a percent of personal income (1st =lowest burden) TOTAL			1992-1999: Oregon State U. annual mailed survey. 2000 on: Oregon Population Survey													
			NOTE: previous reports showed 1st = highest burden.													
	43	37	38	39	41	42	34	37	37		16					
	38	36	33	25	14	18	10	6	12		5					
	43	41	40	42	47	46	46	40	45		41					
Public Sector Performance	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10	
35. <i>Governing</i> magazine's ranking of public management quality							B-		C+				B	B	A-	
36. State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA-	AA-	AA+	AAA	
Culture	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10	
37. Oregon's national rank in per capita state arts funding	39	41	44	50	50	48	47	47	46	47	50	48	47	39	31	
38. Percent of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria	83%	86%	84%	85%	88%	89%	80%	84%	84%	87%	87%	85%	83%	94%	99%	

Appendix A: Data Tables

Social Support Benchmarks #39-60

Health	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	Targets		
														05	10	
39. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females																
DROPPED a. ages 10-14	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.0	0.8			0.9	0.0	
b. ages 15-17	47.8	47.9	49.0	49.3	47.3	44.2	42.1	39.3	35.2	31.7	27.6	26.4		24.0	20.0	
40. Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	78.6%	79.3%	78.9%	78.5%	79.7%	81.1%	80.2%	80.9%	81.3%	81.5%	82%	81%		85%	90%	
41. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.6		5.1	4.5	
42. Percent of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized			67%	74%	72%	73%	76%	73%	79%	73%	74.5%	79.3%		82%	90%	
43.Number of new HIV diagnoses among Oregonians aged 13 and older.	1992 - 2001 based on HIV testing and are not comparable to 2002 forward, which are reported cases.															
	538	458	453	435	375	314	314	275	255	272	292	279		282	263	
44. Percent of Oregonians 18 and older who report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes.	78%	77%	78%	77%	77%	79%	78%	79%	79%	79%	78%	79%		85%	NA	
45. Preventable Death: Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)	59.2	61.7	61.9	61.4	59.6	56.4	56.7	52.7	53.5	51.8	54.1	54.7		54.3	49.3	
46. Percent of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent		63%	63%	62%	60%	59%	57%	57%	53%	55%	54%	55%		65%	72%	
47. Percent of families with incomes below the state median income for whom child care is affordable	42%		39%		36%		43%		35%		35%		43%	45%	Put off till OSIII	
48. Number of child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13	15	16	16	16	19	20	21	21	20	18	18	17		25	25	
Protection	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10	
49. Percent of eighth grade students who report using in the previous month:																
a. alcohol	26.0%		30.0%		30.0%		26.0%		26.4%	24.8%	25.2%	24.7%	28.5%	21%	17%	
b. illicit drugs	11.0%		19.0%		22.0%		19.0%		13.8%	17.5%	18.3%	18.5%	15.9%	15%	12%	
c. cigarettes	15.0%		19.0%		22.0%		20.2%		12.8%	12.3%	11.7%	10.5%	8.1%	16%	13%	
50. Substantiated number of child abuse victims, per 1,000 under 18, total	11.3	10.9	10.1	10.1	10.4	12.1	12.3	13.5	12.1	9.6	9.8	10.8				
a. Substantiated neglected/abused (excluding threat of harm cateogry)	10.0	9.5	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.7	5.4	5.6		6.2	5.6	
b. Substantiated threat of harm	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	4.7	5.5	6.6	5.6	3.9	4.4	5.2		5.9	5.3	
51. Substantiated elder abuse rate per 1,000 Oregonians age 65 & older	Counterintuitive, but correct. Targets aim for increased reporting.															
	0.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.4	8.0	6.7		15.0	27.0	
52.Percent of pregnant women who report not using:																
a. alcohol	96%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	98%		98%	98%	
b. tobacco	80%	81%	82%	82%	82%	84%	85%	86%	87%	87%	87%	88%		91%	98%	

Appendix A: Data Tables

Social Support Benchmarks #39-60

Poverty	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	Targets		
	05	10														
53. Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level	Except for 1999, these are three-year averages using the middle year as the reporting year (2001 = average of 2000, 2001 and 2002).														12%	10%
a. 0-17	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%	11.6%	11.6%	10.8%	11.7%			12%	10%	
b. 18-64			1999 data are from the 2000 Census.					11.0%	10.5%	10.6%	11.0%					
c. 65+								7.6%	7.1%	6.2%	6.4%					
54. Percent of Oregonians without health insurance	18%		14%		11%		11%		12%		14%		17%	8%	8%	
55. Number of Oregonians that are homeless on any given night (per 10,000)	25	17	23	19	21	22	21	27	23	22	21	22	24	14	13	
56. Percent of current child support due that is paid within the month that it is due.	50.0%	54.0%	60.0%	56.8%	58.3%	61.9%	62.9%	58.9%	59.6%	59.6%	60.4%	59.9%	60.5%	65.0%	70.0%	
57. Oregon's national rank for percent of households that are:	Three-year averages, with middle year shown.															
a. food insecure with hunger (at least one member must go hungry)						50				49	43			36	10	
b. food insecure with or without hunger (limited access to enough food for all household members to live a healthy, active life)						45				44	41			32	10	
Independent Living	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10	
58. Percent of seniors (over 75) living outside of nursing facilities	1992-99 data were based on 65 and older.								96.4%	96.5%	97.1%	97%		97.2%	97.5%	
59. Percent of adults with lasting, significant disabilities who are capable of working who are employed									85%		70%		72%			
60. Percent of Oregonians with lasting, significant disabilities living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level			20.1%		19.5%		22.0%		21.2%		24.7%		22%	19%	19%	

Appendix A: Data Tables

Public Safety Benchmarks #61-67

Crime														Targets	
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
61. Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians	138.7	137.5	145.9	150.5	141.8	150.1	138.5	131.7	127.8	128.4	124.2	127.7		124.5	110.0
a. person crimes	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.5	15.5	15.2	14.5	13.7	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.6		13.1	11.5
b. property crimes	75.8	74.5	82.1	85.6	79.0	83.0	74.4	68.2	66.9	69.7	67.5	69.5		66.9	59.1
c. behavior crimes	45.8	45.5	46.1	47.4	47.3	51.9	49.6	49.8	48.1	46.8	45.1	46.6		44.5	34.4
62. Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year															
a. person crimes	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.5	4		4.4	3.9
b. property crimes	23.0	23.1	23.5	21.5	21.0	19.6	17.0	15.1	14.1	12.7	11.4	12.6		15.5	13.8
63. Percent of grade 9-12 students who report carrying weapons in the last 30 days		32%		19%		19%		14%		13%		20%		14%	9%
64. Percent of paroled adult offenders convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release	34%	34%	33%	31%	31%	30%	32%	32%	30%	30%	33%	31%		29%	27%
65. Percent of juveniles with a new criminal referral to a county juvenile department within 12 months of the initial criminal offense			35.0%	38.0%	37.3%	38.3%	36.9%	36.6%	34.8%	34.1%	32.2%	32.1%		33%	30%
66. Percent of counties that have completed a strategic cooperative policing agreement			Board declared victory and dropped. This benchmark will be retired in 2005-07												
				31%		72%	80%	83%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	100%	100%
Emergency Preparedness	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
67. Emergency preparedness - percent of Oregon counties and communities with:															
a. geologic hazard data and prevention activities in place	8%	9%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	30%	40%	45%	46%	47%		50%	60%
b. response and recovery capabilities for all counties, Portland, Beaverton, and Gresham	56%	64%	83%	86%	96%	97%	94%	98%	50%	59%	81%	86%	88%	98%	100%

Appendix A. Data Tables

Community Development Benchmarks #68-74

														Targets	
Growth Management	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
68. Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas.															
a. Portland metro	11.4	14.4	14.4	18.4	18.5	19.3	19.7	20.8	22.9	19.1	19.4			25.5	28.0
b. Salem & Eugene	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.7	6.1	6.7			7.5	9.1
69. Percent of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards			49%	50%	55%	88%	90%	90%	93%	93%	92%	95%		95%	95%
Infrastructure	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
70. Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than driving alone	30%		30%		33%		29%		24%				33%	30%	31%
71. Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips	5,613	5,911	6430	6600	6780	6650	6780	6820	6750	6720	6660	6670		7,083	6,977
72. Percent of roads and bridges in fair or better condition															
a. State roads	73%	83%	80%	78%	78%	77%	77%	78%		81%		84%		78%	80%
b. Bridges															
i. State						97%	97%	97%	97%	94%	91%	88%	87%		92%
ii. County & City (Local)						87%	85%	86%	87%	90%	89%	85%	84%		89%
Housing	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
73. Percent of households that are owner occupied									64.3%		66.6%		65.2%	70.0%	72.0%
74. Percent of Oregon households below median income spending 30% or more of their income on housing (including utilities)															
a. renters	75%				72%		69%		76%		76%		78%	70%	70%
b. owners					41%		39%		38%		36%		43%	38%	38%

Appendix A. Data Tables

Environment Benchmarks #75-90

														Targets		
Air	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10	
75. Percent of time that the air is healthy to breathe for all Oregonians	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%	98.8%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	
76. Carbon dioxide emissions as a percentage of 1990 emissions (1990=100%)	100%	103%	105%	107%	111%	112%	111%	116%	118%	116%				106%	106%	
	New data series based on updated inventory															
Water	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10	
77. Number of wetland acres gained or lost in any given year:																
a. freshwater										129	91	35	75	0	0	
b. estuarine										-2	1	-2	13	250	250	
78. Percent of monitored stream sites with:																
a. significantly increasing trends in water quality				21%	32%	52%	70%	64%	70%	51%	37%	32%	24%	75%	75%	
b. significantly decreasing trends in water quality				8%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	5%	4%	6%	10%	0%	0%	
c. water quality in good to excellent condition				28%	35%	32%	37%	41%	42%	46%	46%	48%	49%	40%	45%	
79. Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights:																
a. 9 or more months a year	56%	78%	67%	88%	88%	88%	94%	94%	82%	82%	88%	65%		60%	65%	
b. 12 months a year	22%	22%	28%	35%	76%	76%	76%	65%	59%	24%	35%	35%		35%	40%	
Land	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10	
80.Percent of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 not converted to urban or rural development:	99.38%					98.96%			Targets are based on a straight line projection from 1992 to 1997.						98.4%	98.1%
a. cropland	98.96%					98.31%							ETA	97.6%	97.1%	
b. other ag land	99.54%					99.21%							2005	98.7%	98.4%	
81. Percent of Oregon's non-federal forest land in 1974 still preserved for forest use	1984 98.6%		98.1%							97.8%					97.4%	
82.Actual timber harvest as a % of potential harvest levels under current plans & policies																
a. public lands	51%	40%	22%	85%	89%	93%	68%	73%	67%	52%	59%	68%		90-110% %		
b. private lands	105%	106%	95%	101%	89%	92%	83%	88%	93%	85%	97%	97%		90-110% %		
83.Pounds of municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita	1,519	1,501	1,516	1,511	1,570	1,640	1,650	1,690	1,617	1,531	1,568	1,595		1,575	1,495	
84. Percent of identified Oregon hazardous substance sites cleaned up or being cleaned up:	71.0%	69.7%	66.8%	65.7%	69.1%	69.1%	68.1%	76.3%	82.9%	86.5%	88.2%	90.1%	91.2%	79.0%	90.5%	
a. tank sites	70.7%	69.3%	66.3%	65.4%	69.0%	69.0%	67.6%	76.4%	83.3%	87.0%	88.8%	90.9%	91.9%	80.0%	95.0%	
b. other hazardous substances	79.1%	77.8%	75.5%	70.7%	71.5%	71.7%	74.7%	73.5%	74.0%	75.2%	74.0%	74.0%	75.3%	76.0%	77.0%	

Appendix A. Data Tables

Environment Benchmarks #75-90

														Targets	
Plants & Wildlife	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
85. Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. -salmonids								50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%		
b. other fish								92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%		
c. other organisms (amphibs, molluscs)															
86. Percent of monitored marine species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. fish								100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
b. shellfish								100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
c. other (mammals only - plant data N/A)	68%	68%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%		
87. Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. vertebrates								98%	98%	98%	98%	98%			
b. invertebrates															
c. plants		99.5%		98.3%			98.3%			98.3%		98.3%			
88. At-risk species populations that are protected in dedicated conservation areas:									33%				28%	35%	38%
a. species found in streams or rivers									15.4%				17.2%	20.0%	25.0%
b. other				36.0%					34.7%				30.4%	38.0%	40.0%
89. Number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000									0	0	1	0	0	5	
Outdoor Recreation	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	10
90. Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians	31.0	30.0	30.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	29.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	28.0	27.6	35	35

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-1. Economy benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-2. Education benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-3. Civic engagement benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-4. Social support benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-5. Public safety benchmark changes, 2003-2005

Table B-6. Community development benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-7. Environment benchmark changes, 2003-2005

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-1. Economy benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Business Vitality		No, but	Yes, but	Improved
1	EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL OREGON	No	Yes	Improved
2	TRADED SECTOR STRENGTH	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
3	NEW EMPLOYERS	No, but	Yes	Improved
4	NET JOB GROWTH - OVERALL	No	Yes	Improved
	a. Urban	No	Yes	Improved
	b. Rural	No	Yes	Improved
5	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	No	No	Same
6	ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION	No	No	Same
Economic Capacity		Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
7	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT			
	a. Industry	Yes	Yes	Same
	b. Academia	No	No, but	Improved
8	VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	No, but	No	Worsened
Business Costs		Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
9	COST OF DOING BUSINESS	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
	a. Labor	Yes	No finding	
	b. Energy	No	No finding	
	c. Taxes	Yes, but	No finding	
10	ON-TIME PERMITS			
	a. Air Contamination	Yes	Yes	Same
	b. Wastewater	Yes	Yes	Same

Table B-1 is continued, next page.

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-1. Economy benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005, continued

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Income		Mixed	Mixed	Same
11	PER CAPITA INCOME	No	No	Same
	a. Metro	Yes, but	No	Worsened
	b. Non-metro	No	No	Same
12	PAY PER WORKER	Yes	Yes	Same
	a. Urban	Yes	Yes	Same
	b. Rural	Yes	Yes	Same
13	INCOME DISPARITY	No	Yes	Improved
14	WORKERS ABOVE POVERTY	Yes	No, but	Worsened
15	UNEMPLOYMENT	No	No, but	Improved
International	Yes, but	Yes*	Yes	Same
16	EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION	Yes	Yes	Same
17	FOREIGN LANGUAGE SKILLS	Yes**	Yes	Same

* This assessment was erroneously reported as "Yes, but" in the original 2003 Report

**This assessment was erroneously reported as "No" in the original 2003 Report.

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-2. Education benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Kindergarten through 12th Grade		Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
18	READY TO LEARN	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
19	THIRD GRADE SKILL LEVELS			
	a. Reading	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
	b. Math	Yes	Yes	Same
20	EIGHTH GRADE SKILL LEVELS			
	a. Reading	Yes, but	No	Worsened
	b. Math	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
21	CERTIFICATE OF INITIAL MASTERY	Unknown	No finding	
22	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE	Yes	Yes	Same
Post Secondary		Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
23	HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION	Yes, but	Yes	Improved
24	SOME COLLEGE COMPLETION	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
25	POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIALS	Unknown	No finding	
26	COLLEGE COMPLETION			
	a. Bachelor's	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
	b. Advanced Degree	Yes	Yes	Same
Skill Development		Yes, but	No, but	Worsened
27	ADULT LITERACY	Unknown	Unknown	
28	COMPUTER/INTERNET USAGE			
	a. Computer	Yes	No, but	Worsened
	b. Internet	Yes	Yes	Same
29	LABOR FORCE TRAINING	No	No	Same

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-3. Civic engagement benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Participation		No, but	Yes, but	Improved
30	VOLUNTEERING	No	No	Same
31	VOTING			
	a. Turnout - presidential	New in 2005	No finding	
	b. Rank	No, but	Yes, but	Improved
32	FEELING OF COMMUNITY	Yes	Yes	Same
Taxes		Unknown	No finding	
33	UNDERSTANDING TAXES	Unknown	No	
34	TAXES & CHARGES TOTAL	Unknown	No finding	
	a. Taxes	Unknown	No finding	
	b. Charges	Unknown	No finding	
Public Sector Performance		Yes, but*	Mixed	Worsened
35	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	Unknown	Yes	
36	BOND RATING	Yes, but	No	Worsened
Culture		No	No	Same
37	STATE ARTS FUNDING	No	No	Same
38	PUBLIC LIBRARIES	No	No	Same

* This assessment was erroneously reported as “No, but” in the original 2003 Report.

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-4. Social support benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Health		Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
39	TEEN PREGNANCY			
	a. Teen Pregnancy - 10-14	Yes	discontinued	
	b. Teen Pregnancy - 15-17	Yes	Yes	Same
40	PRENATAL CARE	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
41	INFANT MORTALITY	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
42	IMMUNIZATIONS	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
43	HIV DIAGNOSIS	Yes	Yes	Same
44	ADULT NON-SMOKERS	Yes, but	No	Worsened
45	PREVENTABLE DEATH	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
46	PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS	No	No	Same
47	AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE	No	Yes, but	Improved
48	AVAILABLE CHILD CARE	Unknown	No	
Protection		Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
49	TEEN SUBSTANCE ABUSE			
	a. Alcohol	No, but	No	Worsened
	b. Illicit Drugs	No	Yes, but	Improved
	c. Cigarettes	Yes	Yes	Same
50	CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT		Yes, but	
	a. Substantiated abuse/neglect	Yes		
	b. At risk of abuse/neglect	Unknown		
51	ELDER ABUSE	Yes	No, but	Worsened
52	ABSTINENCE DURING PREGNANCY			
	a. From alcohol	Yes	Yes	Same
	b. From tobacco	Yes	Yes	Same

Table B-4 is continued on the next page.

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-4. Social support benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005, continued

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Poverty		No, but	No, but	Same
53	POVERTY (all ages)	No	Yes, but	Improved
	a. 0-17 year olds	Unknown	No Finding	
	b. 18-64 year olds	Unknown	No Finding	
	c. 65 plus	Unknown	No Finding	
54	HEALTH INSURANCE	Yes, but	No	Worsened
55	HOMELESSNESS	No	No	Same
56	CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS	Yes, but	No, but	Worsened
57	HUNGER			
	a. Food insecure with hunger	No	Yes, but	Improved
	b. Food insecure	No	Yes, but	Improved
Independent Living		No, but	No, but	Same
58	INDEPENDENT SENIORS	Yes	Yes	Same
59	WORKING DISABLED	Unknown	No Finding	
60	DISABLED LIVING IN POVERTY	No	No	Same

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-5. Public safety benchmark changes, 2003-2005

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Crime		Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
61	OVERALL CRIME	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
	a. Person	Yes	Yes	Same
	b. Property	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
	c. Behavioral	No, but	No, but	Same
62	JUVENILE ARRESTS			
	a. Person	Yes	Yes	Same
	b. Property	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
63	STUDENTS CARRYING WEAPONS	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
64	ADULT RECIDIVISM	No	No	Same
65	JUVENILE RECIDIVISM	Yes	Yes	Same
Emergency Preparedness		Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
66	COOPERATIVE POLICING	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
67	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS			
	a. Geological hazards	Yes	Yes	Same
	b. All other	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-6. Community development benchmark changes, 2003 to 2005

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Growth Management		No, but	Yes, but	Improved
68	TRAFFIC CONGESTION			
	a. Portland metro	No	Yes, but	Improved
	b. Other areas	No	Yes, but	Improved
69	DRINKING WATER	Yes	Yes	Same
Infrastructure		No, but	Yes, but	Improved
70	COMMUTING	No	Yes	Improved
71	VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED	No	Yes	Improved
72	ROAD AND BRIDGE CONDITION			
	a. State Roads	Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
	b. County Roads	Yes	discontinued	
	b. Bridges	New in 2005		
	i. State	New in 2005	No finding	
	ii. Local	New in 2005	No finding	
Housing		No, but	No	Worsened
73	HOME OWNERSHIP	Yes, but	No	Worsened
74	AFFORDABLE HOUSING			
	a. Renters	No	No	Same
	b. Owners	Unknown	No	

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-7. Environment benchmark changes, 2003-2005

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Air		Yes, but	Yes, but	Same
75	AIR QUALITY	Yes	Yes	Same
76	CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS	No	No	Same
Water		Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
77	WETLANDS	Unknown		
	a. Freshwater		Yes	
	b. Estuarine		No	
78	STREAM WATER QUALITY			
	a. Increasing trend in water quality	Yes, but	Yes, but	04 data?
	b. Decreasing trend in water quality	Yes, but	No	04 data?
	c. Water quality (point in time)	Yes	Yes	04 data?
79	INSTREAM FLOW RIGHTS			
	a. 9 Months	Yes	Yes, but	Worsened
	b. 12 Months	Yes, but	Yes	Improved
Land		Yes, but	Mixed	Worsened
80	AGRICULTURAL LANDS	Unknown	Unknown	
81	FOREST LAND	Yes, but	Unknown	
82	TIMBER HARVEST			
	a. Public lands	Yes, but	No, but	Worsened
	b. Private lands	No, but	Yes	Improved
83	MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL	No, but	No	Worsened
84	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CLEANUP			
	a. Tank sites	Yes	Yes	Same
	b. Other sites	No, but	No, but	Same

Table B-7 is continued on the next page.

Appendix B: Individual Benchmark Changes, 2003 to 2005

Table B-7. Environment benchmark changes, 2003-2005, continued

Making Progress?		2003 Report	2005 Report	Change
Plants & Wildlife		Mixed	No finding	
85	FRESHWATER SPECIES	No		
	a. Salmonids		No finding	
	b. Other fish		No finding	
	c. Other organisms		No finding	
86	MARINE SPECIES			
	a. Fish	Yes, but	No finding	
	b. Shellfish	Yes	No finding	
	c. Other (mammals, plants)	Yes	No finding	
87	TERRESTRIAL SPECIES			
	a. Vertebrates	Yes, but	No finding	
	b. Invertebrates		No finding	
	c. Plants	No	No finding	
88	SPECIES PROTECTION - OVERALL	Unknown	No	
	a. In streams or rivers	Unknown	Yes, but	
	b. Other	Yes	No	
89	INVASIVE SPECIES	Yes	Yes	Same
Outdoor Recreation		No	No, but	Improved
90	STATE PARK ACREAGE	No	No, but	Improved

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

The following tables are ordered by benchmark. Performance measures shown under each benchmark are those identified in the “2003-05 Links to Oregon Benchmarks” budget form from each agency. In these forms, agencies self-select to which Oregon Benchmark(s), if any, their performance measures link.

A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report. This was pulled from a write-up on each benchmark-linked performance measure, which can be accessed from:

- the interactive online version of this report at www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB (scheduled to be launched in May of 2005), and
- Ways and Means Subcommittee Reports located at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/2005report/WM05.shtml>.

The individual performance measure write-ups mentioned above were extracted from each agency’s full Annual Performance Progress Report <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #1 – Employment in Rural Oregon

Percent of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and the Portland tri-county area

<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #5: Number of community capital projects assisted for construction (infrastructure & community development)	√
PM #6: Number of community capital projects assisted for planning (infrastructure, community & organizational)	
<i>Economic Revitalization Team</i>	
PM #2: Number of new industrial sites / acres certified as "project ready."	
<i>Employment Department</i>	
PM #1: ENTERED EMPLOYMENT – % of job seekers who got a job with a new employer after registering with the Employment Department	
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM #17: Number of jobs sustained as a result of annual construction expenditures	

Oregon Benchmark #2 – Trade Outside of Oregon

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

<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #3: New sales of assisted clients	
PM #7: Number of identified traded sector industry clusters with active business development plans	√

Oregon Benchmark #3 – New Employers

Oregon's national rank for new Employer Identification Numbers per 1,000 workers

<i>Community Colleges and Workforce Development</i>	On Target?*
PM #5: Developmental: Oregon Small Business Development Center (SBDC) clients who have business startups as a percent of the national average for SBDC-assisted business startups	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #4 – Net Job Growth

Net job growth: a. urban counties, b rural counties

<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Total jobs created (est.)	√
PM #2: Total jobs retained (est.)	√
<i>Economic Revitalization Team</i>	
PM #2: Number of new industrial sites / acres certified as "project ready."	
<i>Employment Department</i>	
PM #1: ENTERED EMPLOYMENT – % of job seekers who got a job with a new employer after registering with the Employment Department	
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM #17: Number of jobs sustained as a result of annual construction expenditures	
<i>Department of Land Conservation and Development</i>	
PM #1: Percent of urban areas that have a sufficient supply of commercial and industrial lands to implement their local economic development strategy	
PM #2: Percent of estuarine areas designated as “development management units” in 2000 that retain that designation	√
PM #4: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable lands inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas.	√
PM #5: Percent of urban areas that have updated local plans to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer, water	√
PM #6: Percent of local jurisdictions that have a sufficient supply of shovel-ready <i>commercially</i> zoned land to implement their local development strategy	
PM #7: Percent of local jurisdictions that have a sufficient supply of shovel-ready <i>industrially</i> zoned land to implement their local development strategy	
PM #8: Percent of local jurisdictions that have a sufficient supply of shovel-ready <i>residential</i> zoned land to implement their local development strategy	
PM #9: Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit-supportive land use regulations	√
<i>Oregon University System</i>	
PM #18: Number of inventions disclosed per year	
PM #19: Number of U.S. patent applications per year	
PM #20: Number of U.S. patents granted per year	
PM #21: License income per \$100M research per year	
PM #22: Number of start-up/ spin-off companies per year	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #5 – Professional Services

Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration in professional services

<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #7: Number of identified traded sector industry clusters with active business development plans	√

Oregon Benchmark #6 – Economic Diversification

Oregon's national rank in economic diversification

<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #7: Number of identified traded sector industry clusters with active business development plans	√

Oregon Benchmark #7 – Research and Development

Research and development expenditures as a percent of gross state product: a. industry (public/private), b. academia

<i>Oregon University System</i>	On Target?*
PM #16: Total sponsored research & development dollars supported by external fund sources (\$ in millions)	√
PM #17: Sponsored research dollars per faculty at research/doctoral universities	√
PM #18: Number of inventions disclosed per year	
PM #19: Number of U.S. patent applications per year	
PM #20: Number of U.S. patents granted per year	
PM #21: License income per \$100M research per year	
PM #22: Number of start-up/spin-off companies per year	
PM #29: Revenues per FTE student as a percent of average revenues per FTE student at peer universities	
<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	
PM #8: Number of patents per 10,000 Oregon businesses	

Oregon Benchmark #8 – Venture Capital

Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments

<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #8: Number of patents per 10,000 Oregon businesses	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #9 – Cost of Doing Business

Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business (1st = lowest): a. labor costs, b. energy costs, c. tax costs

<i>Department of Consumer and Business Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #2: Percent difference in wage recovery for workers who use return-to-work programs versus workers who do not	
PM #8: Percent of DCBS customer surveys rating their experience with the department at the highest level	
PM #9: Percent of Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) decisions affirmed on appeal to the judiciary	√
PM #10: Percent of timelines for key department activities that are met	
PM #11: Percent of customer transactions completed electronically	√
PM #13: Percent of building permits issued that can be used by contractors in multiple jurisdictions for minor construction	√
PM #15: Difference in Percent of eligible workers who return to work using RTW programs from those who do not	√
PM #17: Percent of contested cases closed using alternative dispute resolution	√
PM #18: Number of Oregon-specific building code modifications made to the national model codes	

Oregon Benchmark #10 – On-time Permits

Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less: a. air contaminant discharge, b. wastewater discharge

<i>Department of Environmental Quality</i>	On Target?*
PM #3: Percent of air contaminant discharge permits issued within the target period	√
PM #4: Percent of wastewater discharge permits issued within the target period	√
PM #8: Percent of total permits that are expired	

Oregon Benchmark #11 – Per Capita Income

Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%): a. metropolitan as a percent of metropolitan U.S., b. non-metropolitan as a percent of non-metropolitan U.S.

<i>Economic Revitalization Team</i>	On Target?*
PM #2: Number of new industrial sites / acres certified as "project ready."	
<i>Oregon University System</i>	
PM #1 (DEVELOPMENTAL): a – Percent of undergraduates receiving federal Pell grant awards. b – State and federal assistance to undergraduates as a percent of undergraduate tuition & fees and total cost.	
PM #2: Number and percent of students who are students of color	
PM #3: Number of entering first-time, full-time freshmen	
PM #4: Number of students who are new Oregon community college transfers	√
PM #5: Number of undergraduates enrolled	√
PM #6: Number of advanced degree students enrolled in credit courses	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #12 – Pay Per Worker

Average annual payroll per worker covered by unemployment insurance: a. urban, b. rural

<i>Employment Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Percent of job seekers who got a job with a new employer after registering with the Employment Department	

Oregon Benchmark #13 – Income Disparity

Oregon's national rank for new Employer Identification Numbers per 1,000 workers: a. ratio, b. national rank

<i>No performance measures</i>

Oregon Benchmark #14 – Workers at 150% of Poverty or More

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

<i>Blind Commission</i>	On Target?*
PM # 7: Number of Seniors who receive one or more services under the Older Blind Independent Living Program	
<i>Employment Department</i>	
PM #1: Percent of job seekers who got a job with a new employer after registering with the Employment Department	
<i>Department of Human Services</i>	
PM #5: The Percent of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) adults placed for which employment is a goal	
PM #6: The Percent of TANF cases who do not return, or are off of cash assistance 18 months after exit due to employment	√

Oregon Benchmark #15 – Unemployment

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

<i>Employment Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Total jobs created (est.)	√
PM #2: Total jobs retained (est.)	√
<i>Economic Revitalization Team</i>	
PM #2: Number of new industrial sites/acres certified as "project ready."	

Oregon Benchmark #16 – Export Diversification

<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #3: New sales of assisted clients	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #17 – Foreign Language Skills

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

No performance measures

Oregon Benchmark #18 – Ready to Learn

Percent of children entering school ready to learn

<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Percent of eligible children enrolled in Head Start/Oregon Pre-K	
PM #2: Percent of enrolled Head Start/Oregon Pre-K children completing the program	
PM #3: Percent of Head Start/Oregon Pre-K children entering school ready to learn	
<i>Oregon Library</i>	
PM #9: Percent increase in local public library services to children	√

Oregon Benchmark #19 – Third Grade Reading and Math

Percent of third graders who achieve established skill levels: a. reading, b. math

<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	On Target?*
PM #5: Percent of students in key subgroups achieving standards for reading and math	
<i>Oregon Library</i>	
PM #9: Percent increase in local public library services to children	√
<i>Teacher Standards & Practices Commission</i>	
PM #1: Average percent of program standards met by each institution...	√
PM #2: Percent of teachers teaching on conditional assignment permits	

Oregon Benchmark #20 – Eighth Grade Reading and Math

Percent of eighth graders who achieve established skill levels: a. reading, b. math

<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	On Target?*
PM #5: Percent of students in key subgroups achieving standards for reading and math	
<i>Oregon Library</i>	
PM #9: Percent increase in local public library services to children	√
<i>Teacher Standards & Practices Commission</i>	
PM #1: Average percent of program standards met by each institution...	√
PM #2: Percent of teachers teaching on conditional assignment permits	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #21 – Certificate of Initial Mastery

Percent of high school graduates who attain a Certificate of Initial Mastery

<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	On Target?*
PM #8: (developmental): Percent of eighth graders with a completed education plan...	
PM #10: Percent of increase of 10th graders with a Certificate of Initial Mastery	
<i>Teacher Standards & Practices Commission</i>	
PM #1: Average percent of program standards met by each institution...	√
PM #2: Percent of teachers teaching on conditional assignment permits	

Oregon Benchmark #22 – High School Dropout

High school dropout rate

<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	On Target?*
PM #7: Percent of students in key subgroups who drop out as a percent of the state average.	
PM #8 (developmental): Percent of eighth graders with a completed education plan and profile	
<i>Criminal Justice Commission</i>	
PM #1: Percent of youth served whose risk factors decrease	
PM #2: Youth served by Juvenile Crime Prevention	

Oregon Benchmark #23 – High School Completion

Percent of Oregon adults (age 25 and older) who have completed a high school or an equivalent program

<i>Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Number of GED certificates issued annually	
PM #2: Percent of enrolled at-risk youth who remained in or returned to school or obtained their high school diploma/equivalent upon exiting the program	√
<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	
PM #6: Percent of students in key subgroups achieving high school diploma or GED before age 21 as a percent of the state average	
PM #8 (developmental): Percent of eighth graders with a completed education plan...	
PM #9: Percent of first-time freshmen in Oregon University System and community colleges enrolling full-time from Oregon high schools the fall following graduation	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #24 – Some College

Percent of Oregon adults (age 25 and older) who have completed some college

<i>Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development</i>	On Target?*
PM# 1: number of GED certificates issued annually	
PM #10: Oregon's Rank for college tuition and fees among all western states	
PM #11: Number of high school students enrolled in community college credit programs	
PM #12: Racial and ethnic minorities enrolled in community colleges as a percent of the state average	√
<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	
PM #9: Percent of first-time freshmen in Oregon University System and community colleges enrolling full-time from Oregon high schools the fall following graduation	
<i>Student Assistance Commission</i>	
PM #1: Percent of eligible students who are awarded an Oregon Opportunity Grant	
PM #2: Need-based college grant dollars awarded per FTE student in Oregon for 2- and 4-year public institutions and 4-year nonprofit independent institutions (National Ranking)	
PM #3: Percent of growth in number of privately funded scholarships awarded	√
PM #4: Percent growth in the dollar volume of new student loans guaranteed	√
PM #5: Percent of student loan defaults prevented	
PM #6: Percent increase in annual dollars collected from average receivables	
PM #7: Time to complete a degree program review	
<i>Oregon University System</i>	
PM #1 (DEVELOPMENTAL): a – Percent of undergraduates receiving federal Pell grant awards. b – State and federal assistance to undergraduates as a percent of undergraduate tuition & fees and total cost.	
PM #2: Number and percent of students who are students of color	
PM #3: Number of entering first-time, full-time freshmen	
PM #4: Number of students who are new Oregon community college transfers	√
PM #5: Number of undergraduates enrolled	√
PM #6: Number of advanced degree students enrolled in credit courses	√
PM #7: Letter grade awarded to Oregon based on percent of 18- to 24-year olds who are enrolled in college full-time and percent of working adults enrolled part-time	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #25 – Postsecondary Credentials

Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have postsecondary professional-technical credentials

<i>Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development</i>	On Target?*
PM# 8: Oregon community college students pass rate for national licensing compared to the national pass rate	
PM# 9: Number of professional-technical degrees and certificates awarded	√
<i>Student Assistance Commission</i>	
PM #1: Percent of eligible students who are awarded an Oregon Opportunity Grant	
PM #2: Need-based college grant dollars awarded per FTE student in Oregon for 2- and 4-year public institutions and 4-year nonprofit independent institutions (National Ranking)	
PM #3: Percent of growth in number of privately funded scholarships awarded	√
PM #4: Percent growth in the dollar volume of new student loans guaranteed	√
PM #5: Percent of student loan defaults prevented	
PM #6: Percent increase in annual dollars collected from average receivables	
PM #7: Time to complete a degree program review	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #26 – College Completion

Percent of Oregon adults (age 25 and older) who have postsecondary professional-technical credentials

<i>Student Assistance Commission</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Percent of eligible students who are awarded an Oregon Opportunity Grant	
PM #2: Need-based college grant dollars awarded per FTE student in Oregon for 2- and 4-year public institutions and 4-year nonprofit independent institutions (National Ranking)	
PM #3: Percent of growth in number of privately funded scholarships awarded	√
PM #4: Percent growth in the dollar volume of new student loans guaranteed	√
PM #5: Percent of student loan defaults prevented	
PM #6: Percent increase in annual dollars collected from average receivables	
PM #7: Time to complete a degree program review	
<i>Oregon University System</i>	
PM #1 (DEVELOPMENTAL): a – Percent of undergraduates receiving federal Pell grant awards. b – State and federal assistance to undergraduates as a percent of undergraduate tuition & fees and total cost.	
PM #2: Number and percent of students who are students of color	
PM #3: Number of entering first-time, full-time freshmen	
PM #4: Number of students who are new Oregon community college transfers	√
PM #5: Number of undergraduates enrolled	√
PM #6: Number of advanced degree students enrolled in credit courses	√
PM #7: Letter grade awarded to Oregon based on percent of 18- to 24-year olds who are enrolled in college full-time and percent of working adults enrolled part-time	
PM #8: Average rating of ... quality of engineering/computer science graduates by OR employers	
PM #12: Ratio of students to full-time faculty	
PM #13: Percent of full-time freshmen who demonstrate progress by returning for the second year	√
PM #14: Percent of full-time freshmen starting & completing a bachelor's degree at an OUS university	√
PM #15: Percent of Oregon community college transfers completing a bachelor's degree at an OUS university	√
PM #23: Percent of bachelor's graduates completing an OUS-approved internship	
PM #24: Total number of bachelor's degrees granted	√
PM #25: Total number of advanced degrees granted (master's, doctoral, and professional)	√
PM #26: Total number of degrees granted in engineering and computer sciences	√
PM #27: a – Percent of graduates employed and/or continuing education, b – Percent of employed graduates working in Oregon	
PM #29: Revenues per FTE student as a percent of average revenues per FTE student at peer universities	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #27 – Adult Literacy

Percent of adult Oregonians with intermediate literacy skills

<i>Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development</i>	On Target?*
PM # 3: Number of students completing a basic skills or ESL level	

Oregon Benchmark #28 – Computer/Internet Usage

Percent of adult Oregonians who use a computer or related electronic device to: a. create docs/graphics or analyze data, b. access the Internet

<i>Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development</i>	On Target?*
PM #4: Number of students who successfully complete community college courses in word processing and/or spreadsheet software, and/or in the use of the internet	

Oregon Benchmark #29 – Labor Force Skills Training

Percent of Oregonians in the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year

<i>Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development</i>	On Target?*
PM #6: Percent of participants ranking WIA funded current workforce ratings good or better	√
PM #7: Percent of companies ranking training they received through community college Business and Industry Training System (BITS) as good or better	√

Oregon Benchmark #30 – Volunteering

Percent of Oregon adults who volunteer time to civic, community or nonprofit activities in the last 12 months

<i>Housing and Community Services</i>	On Target?*
PM# 8: The Percent of Oregonians, age 21 and older, volunteering in national service programs operating in the state of Oregon.	

Oregon Benchmark #31 – Voting

Turnout of the voting age population for presidential elections: a. percent, b. national rank

<i>No performance measures</i>

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #32 – Feeling of Community

Percent of Oregonians who feel they are part of their community

<i>Commission on Children and Families</i>	On Target?*
PM# 3: Amount of leveraged funds reported biennially in the FMORS database at biennium end	√
<i>Land Use Board of Appeals</i>	
PM# 8: Number of oral arguments scheduled annually outside Salem in geographically dispersed locations	√

Oregon Benchmark #33 – Understanding the Tax System

Percent of Oregonians who understand the Oregon tax system and where tax money is spent

<i>Department of Revenue</i>	On Target?*
PM# 3: Taxpayer Assistance Contacts per Employee	

Oregon Benchmark #34 – Taxes and Charges Per \$1,000 Personal Income

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

<i>Oregon Liquor Control Commission</i>	On Target?*
PM# 5: Net profit margin of OLCC merchandising operations	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #35 – Public Management Quality

Governing magazine's ranking for public management quality.

<i>Administrative Services, Department of</i>	On Target?*
PM# 1: Ranking of state budget policies to processes as measured by the Budget Process Quality (BPQ) index	
PM# 2: Percent of respondents to Department-wide Performance Satisfaction Survey who rank BAM very good to excellent	
PM# 7: Annual voluntary turnover rate for the State workforce.	√
PM# 8: Racial/ethnic diversity in the State workforce as a Percent of the statewide civilian labor force	
PM# 11: Number of state information technology projects with a 90% actual to expectations ratio measured by performance and features criteria	
PM# 12: Total cost of ownership for centrally provided technology services compared to 2000	
PM# 18: Percent of state agencies submitting annual performance reports in 2004 consistent with performance measure guidelines	
PM# 25: Annual number of workers' compensation, liability, and property claims per 100 FTE	√
PM# 27: Percent change in current claims cost compared to previous biennium	
PM# 28: Cost of risk per \$1,000 of state budget by fiscal year	√
PM# 32: Cost of state vehicles (sedans) annually as a percent of contracted rental rates	√
PM# 33: Project savings resulting from DAS statewide price agreement pricing compared to prices individual state agencies would pay without the benefit of a DAS statewide price agreement	√
<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	
PM #9: Overall customer survey score on 1-4 Scale with 4 being highest possible	
<i>Economic Revitalization Team</i>	
PM# 1: Percent of local participants who rank the ERT process as very good to excellent on the OECD Customer Satisfaction Survey ranked from 1-4 with 4 being the highest as per DAS guidelines.	√
<i>Government Standards and Practices Commission</i>	
PM# 1: Number of days from filing of complaint to completion of preliminary review	√
PM# 2: Number of days from finding of cause to completion of investigation	√
PM# 3: Number of days to issue written opinion	√
PM# 4: Number of annual training presentations	√

*A "√" in the "On Target?" column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency's 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #36 – S&P Bond Rating

State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)

<i>Department of Veteran's Affairs</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: ODVA delinquent account rate as a Percent of that for the private sector in Oregon	√
PM #2: ODVA outstanding loans that are non-performing assets as a Percent of that for the private sector in Oregon.	√

Oregon Benchmark #37 – State Arts Funding

Oregon's national rank in per capita state arts funding.

<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #9: Overall customer survey score on 1-4 Scale with 4 being highest possible	

Oregon Benchmark #38 – Public Library Service

Percent of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #12: Number of public libraries making improvements to achieve OBM #38 minimum service criteria	√
PM #13: Number of schools making improvements to achieve Oregon Quality Education Model standards for school libraries	

Oregon Benchmark #39 – Teen Pregnancy

Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females: a. 10-14, b. 15-17

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #7: The number of female Oregonians ages 15 – 17, per 1,000 who are pregnant	√
PM #16: The Percent of pregnancies that were unintended or were terminated.	

Oregon Benchmark #40 – Prenatal Care

Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?**
PM #17: Percent of low-income women who receive prenatal care in the first four months of pregnancy	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency's 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #41 – Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?**
PM #16: The percent of pregnancies that were unintended or were terminated	
<i>Oregon Police</i>	
PM #2: Number of crashes per one million miles traveled on rural state and interstate highways	
PM #3: Number of fatal crashes per one hundred million miles traveled on rural state and interstate highways	

Oregon Benchmark #42 – Immunizations

Percent of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #22 Percent of 19-35 month old children who are adequately immunized	√

Oregon Benchmark #43 – HIV Diagnosis

Number of new HIV diagnoses among Oregonians aged 13 and older

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target*
PM #24: Annual rate of HIV infection per 100,000 persons	√

Oregon Benchmark #44 – Adult Non-Smokers

Percent of Oregonians 18 and older who do not smoke cigarettes

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM# 20: Tobacco Use Among Adults	
PM #21: Number of Cigarette Packs Sold Per Capita	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #45 – Premature Death

Premature Death: Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM# 11: Percent of women subjected to domestic violence in the past year	√
PM# 12: Rate of suicides among adolescents per 100,000	√
PM# 20: Tobacco use among adults	
PM #20b: Tobacco use among: youth	√
PM #20c: Tobacco use among pregnant women	√
PM #21: Number of cigarette packs sold per capita	√
PM #23: Percent of adults age 65 and over who receive an annual influenza vaccination	
<i>Board of Medical Examiners</i>	
PM# 5: Percent of disciplinary actions not overturned by appeal	√
PM# 6: Percent of licensees voluntarily entering treatment for substance abuse who meet the terms of the aftercare agreement	√
PM # 7: Percent of total probationers who re-offend within three years	
<i>Oregon Police</i>	
PM #2: Number of crashes per one million miles traveled on rural state and interstate highways	
PM #3: Number of fatal crashes per one hundred million miles traveled on rural state and interstate highways	
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM# 1: Traffic fatalities per 100 million Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).	
PM# 3: Percent of drivers who drove safely during the prior three years	√
PM# 4: Percent of fatal traffic crashes that involved alcohol	
PM# 5: Description: Percent of all vehicle occupants using safety belts	
PM# 6: Number of large truck (commercial motor vehicles) at-fault accidents	
PM# 7: Number of highway-railroad at-grade incidents	
PM# 8: Number of train derailments caused by human error, track or equipment	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #46 – Perceived Health Status

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

<i>Board of Medical Examiners</i>	On Target?*
PM# 2: Number of hits on the Board's web site per month	√
PM# 3: Percent of forms requesting licensee data that were generated from the web site	√
PM# 5: Percent of disciplinary actions not overturned by appeal	√
PM# 6: Percent of licensees voluntarily entering treatment for substance abuse who meet the terms of the aftercare agreement	√
PM # 7: Percent of total probationers who re-offend within three years	

Oregon Benchmark #47 – Affordable Child Care

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

<i>No performance measures</i>

Oregon Benchmark #48 – Available Child Care

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

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #8: The percent of childcare providers who are providing enhanced quality of care	√

Oregon Benchmark #49 – Teen Substance Abuse

Percent of eighth grade students who report using in the previous month: a. alcohol, b. illicit drugs, c. cigs

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #18: Percent of engaged clients who complete alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse treatment and are not abusing AOD	√
PM #19: Percent of eighth graders at high risk for alcohol and other drug use	
PM #20b: Tobacco use among youth	√
PM #21: Number of cigarette packs sold per capita	√
<i>Liquor Control Commission</i>	
PM #1: Number of contacts with licensees or their employees per inspector FTE per month	√
PM #2: Percent of licensees who refuse to sell to minor decoys	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #50 – Abuse and Neglect

Substantiated number of children, per 1,000 persons under 18, who are: a. a. neglected/abused, b. at a substantial risk of being neglected or abused

<i>Oregon Commission on Children and Families</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Incidence rate of child maltreatment for children, aged 0 – 2 years, participating in Healthy Start compared to non-served families in the same counties	√
PM #2: Percent of all commission-funded activity outcomes that meet or exceed outcome targets as reported in the FMORS database in quarter 8 of the biennium.	
<i>Department of Human Services</i>	
PM #14: Percent of abused/neglected children who were re-abused within 6 months of prior victimization.	√

Oregon Benchmark #51 – Elder Abuse

Substantiated elder abuse rate per 1,000 Oregonians age 65 & older

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #15: Percent of seniors and adults with disabilities who are re-abused within 12 months of first substantiated abuse. (Data for persons with disabilities only)	√
<i>Long Term Care Ombudsman</i>	
PM #4: Percent of abuse complaints that are referred appropriately	√
PM #5: Average initial response time to abuse complaints	

Oregon Benchmark #52 – Alcohol/Tobacco Use During Pregnancy

Percent of pregnant women who report not using: a. alcohol, b. tobacco

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #18: Percent of engaged clients who complete alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse treatment and are not abusing AOD	√
PM #20C: Tobacco use among pregnant women	√
PM #21: Number of cigarette packs sold per capita	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #53 – Poverty

Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level: a. 0-17, b. 18-64, c. 65+

<i>Housing and Community Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #6: For all funds invested, the Percent of energy savings generated from the Department's Energy Conservation Helping Oregonian (ECHO) weatherization program	√
<i>Public Employees Retirement System</i>	
PM #1: Service retirements established per FTE (suspended)	√
PM #2: Percent of service retirements paid in 1-15 days (Renamed for 05-07: Percent of service retirements paid within 1.5 months from retirement date)	
PM #3: Direct cost per retirement established (suspended)	
PM #4: Customer satisfaction rating with service retirements established (suspended)	
PM #5: Percent of annual increase in Deferred Comp participants (suspended)	
PM #6: Percent of increase in Deferred Comp dollars deferred annually (suspended)	
PM #7: Cost per Deferred Comp participant for meetings and counseling (suspended)	
PM #8: Deferred Comp customer satisfaction rating (suspended)	√

Oregon Benchmark #54 – Health Insurance

Percent of Oregonians without health insurance

<i>Department of Consumer and Business Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #4: Number of Oregon Medical Insurance Pool enrollees	
<i>Insurance Pool Governing Board</i>	
PM #1: Number of referrals to Family Health Insurance Assistance Program (FHIAP) made through insurance agents involved in the Agent Referral Program	
PM #2: Number of training sessions or presentations made to insurance agents and companies selling insurance in Oregon	
PM #3: Number of insurance agents, community partners, and stakeholders trained	√
PM #4: Number of Oregonians enrolled in FHIAP	√
PM #5: Percent of Oregonians deemed eligible for FHIAP who are enrolled in health insurance	
PM #6: FHIAP administrative expenses as a percent of total costs	

Oregon Benchmark #55 – Homelessness

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

<i>Housing and Community Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #3: The Percent of individuals served with transitional housing assistance who gain permanent housing within a two year period from date of first assistance	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency's 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #56 – Child Support

Percent of current child support due that is paid within the month that it is due

<i>Department of Justice</i>	On Target?*
PM #10: Percent of support collected by the Child Support Program (CSP), which is distributed to families	√
PM #11: Percent of current child support collected relative to total child support owed	√
PM #12: Percent of CSP cases paying towards arrears relative to total CSP cases with arrears	√
PM #13: Percent of CSP cases with support orders relative to total CSP cases	√

Oregon Benchmark #57 – Hunger

As a percent of the U.S., percent of Oregon households with limited or uncertain access to enough food for all household members to live a healthy and active life: a. total food insecurity, b. food insecurity with hunger

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #10: The ratio of Oregonians receiving food stamp assistance to the number of Oregonians living in poverty	√

Oregon Benchmark #58 – Independent Seniors

Percent of seniors (over 75) living outside of nursing facilities

<i>Department of Human Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #2: Percent of Oregonian's eligible seniors and people with disabilities who are living outside of institutions. (Senior data only)	
<i>Public Utility Commission</i>	
PM #3: Percent of Telecommunication Devices Access Program (TDAP) participants who are 65 years and older	√
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM #10: Description: Average number of public transit rides per person by elderly and disabled Oregonians annually	
<i>Department of Veteran's Affairs</i>	
PM #5: Average disability compensation per Oregon veteran as a Percent of that for the nation	√
PM #6: Successful appeals of federal denials completed by ODVA staff as a Percent of that for all states	
PM #9: Number of VETS NEWS (Department newsletter) distributed	√
PM #10: Number of Department website visitors	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #59 – Working Disabled

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

<i>Blind Commission</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Number of Individuals Served in the Vocational Rehabilitation Program	√
<i>Disabilities Commission</i>	
PM #1: Percent of partners that report that ODC provided technical assistance that helped them formulate more effective policies and strategies to improve services to persons with disabilities	
PM #2: Percent of trainees that report they can more effectively work with Oregonians with disabilities	
PM #3: Percent of Clients receiving assistive technology services and related training through Technology Access for Life Needs (TALN) who rated services good or excellent	
PM #4: Percent of Clients receiving services and/or technical assistance through Client Assistance Program (CAP) who rated services good or excellent	
PM #5: Percent of Clients receiving services and/or technical assistance through Deaf and Hard of Hearing Access Program who rated services good or excellent	
PM #6: Percent of Clients receiving general services and/or technical assistance through the Oregon Disabilities Commission administrative office who rated services good or excellent	
<i>Department of Education</i>	
PM #4: Developmental - % of students with disabilities that have a completed transition plan for next steps after high school	
<i>Department of Human Services</i>	
PM #3: Average monthly earnings of persons with developmental disabilities who receive Seniors and People with Disabilities services	
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM #10: Average number of public transit rides per person by elderly and disabled Oregonians annually	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #60 – Disabled Living in Poverty

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

<i>Disabilities Commission</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Percent of partners that report that ODC provided technical assistance that helped them formulate more effective policies and strategies to improve services to persons with disabilities	
PM #2: Percent of trainees that report they can more effectively work with Oregonians with disabilities	
PM #3: Percent of Clients receiving assistive technology services and related training through Technology Access for Life Needs (TALN) who rated services good or excellent	
PM #4: Percent of Clients receiving services and/or technical assistance through Client Assistance Program (CAP) who rated services good or excellent	
PM #5: Percent of Clients receiving services and/or technical assistance through Deaf and Hard of Hearing Access Program who rated services good or excellent	
PM #6: Percent of Clients receiving general services and/or technical assistance through the Oregon Disabilities Commission administrative office who rated services good or excellent	
<i>Department of Human Services</i>	
PM #4: Percent of seniors and adults with disabilities (SPD) consumers with a goal of employment who are employed	√
PM #9: Average monthly earnings of persons with developmental disabilities who receive Seniors and People with Disabilities services	

Oregon Benchmark #61 – Overall Crime

Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians: a. person, b. property, c. behavior

<i>Oregon Department of Agriculture</i>	On Target?*
PM #25: Number of questionable livestock ownerships detected by ODA staff via brand reports and astray animals	
<i>Department of Justice</i>	
PM #8: Percent of Criminal Justice Division cases resolved successfully	
<i>Oregon State Police</i>	
PM #4: Percent of arrests vs. total reported crimes on rural state & interstate highways	√
PM #7: Percent of major crime team call-outs resolved within 12 months from date of call-out	√
PM #8: Forensic analysis turnaround time	
PM #9: Forensic customer survey (customer satisfaction)	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #61b – Property Crime

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

<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	On Target?*
PM# 25: Number of questionable livestock ownerships detected by ODA staff via brand reports and astray animals	√

Oregon Benchmark #62 – Juvenile Arrests

Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year

<i>Criminal Justice Commission – Juvenile Crime Prevention Program</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Percent of youth served [by Juvenile Crime Prevention Program] whose risk factors decrease	
PM #2: Youth served by JCP	
<i>Oregon Youth Authority</i>	
PM #1: Facility - Suicidal behavior with injury to youth per 100 person-days of youth confinement.	
PM #2: Facility - Injuries to youth per 100 person-days of youth confinement.	
PM #3: Facility - Suicidal behavior with injury to youth per 100 person-days of youth confinement.	√
PM #4: Facility - Percent of youth confined for more than 60 days whose records indicate that they received the education programming prescribed by their individual treatment plan.	
PM #5: Facility - Percent of youth presented for admission who had a complete intake screening by trained and qualified staff. (proposed)	
PM #6: Facility - Percent of youth presented for admission who had a complete intake screening by trained and qualified staff. (proposed)	
<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	
PM #14: Percent of students with documented truancy	
PM #15: Number of persistently dangerous schools	
<i>State Police</i>	
PM #4: Percent of arrests verses total reported crimes on rural state and interstate highways	√

Oregon Benchmark #63 – Students Carrying Weapons

Percent of grade 9-12 students who report carrying weapons in the last 30 days

<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	On Target?*
PM #14: Percent of students with documented truancy	
PM #15: Number of persistently dangerous schools	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #64 – Adult Recidivism

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

<i>Department of Corrections</i>	On Target?*
PM #2: Percent of inmates in compliance with 40-hour work/education requirements of the constitution	√
PM #3: Percent of inmate's corrections plan completed while at DOC	
PM #4: Percent of inmates integrated into the community who completed their plan and did not recidivate	
PM #5: Percent of offenders on post-prison supervision convicted of a felony within three years of release from prison	
<i>Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision</i>	
PM #1: Percent of Matrix Inmates, Dangerous Offenders, and Aggravated Murderers convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release	
PM #2: Percent of offenders being released from prison where the Board's order of supervision has been received by the community corrections office on or before the offender's release date from prison	
PM #3: Percent of active registered victims for which the Board has an accurate point of contact for notification of hearings and of an offender's release	
PM #4: Percent of warrants received by the Board in which the warrant is issued within 5 days	√
PM #5: Percent of revocations for offenders who violate their conditions of parole or post-prison supervision	
PM #6: Percent of expiration (of post-prison supervision or parole) orders that have been completed and mailed within 5 days of an offenders discharge from parole or post-prison supervision	√
PM #7: Percent of administrative review responses completed and mailed within 60 days of receipt of an inmate/offenders administrative review request	
<i>Psychiatric Security Review Board</i>	
PM #1: Percent of revocations of conditional release based on commission of felony	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency's 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #65 – Juvenile Recidivism

Percent of juveniles with a new criminal referral to a county juvenile department within 12 months of initial offense

<i>Oregon Department of Education</i>	On Target?*
PM #14: Percent of students with documented truancy	
PM #15: Number of persistently dangerous schools	
<i>Criminal Justice Commission – Juvenile Crime Prevention Program</i>	
PM #1: Percent of youth served [by Juvenile Crime Prevention Program] whose risk factors decrease	
PM #2: Youth served by JCP	
<i>Oregon Youth Authority</i>	
PM #7: Facility - Percent of youth confined for more than 60 days who have a finalized written aftercare treatment plan prior to 30 days of release	
PM #8: Facility - Percent of youth who are referred to at least one community-based service as outlined in their aftercare treatment plan	
PM #9: Residential - Runaways from provider supervision per 100 person-days of youth placement, including youth on home visit status. (proposed)	
PM #10: Residential - Injuries to youth per 100 person-days of youth placement	
PM #11: Residential - Suicidal behavior with injury to youth per 100 person-days of youth placement	

Oregon Benchmark #66 – Cooperative Policing

Percent of counties that have completed a strategic cooperative policing agreement

<i>Oregon Department of Police</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Percent of cooperative policing agreements with local public safety agencies that are complete	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #67 – Emergency Preparedness

Percent of Oregon counties and communities prepared for emergencies or disasters: a. with hazard data and risk reduction (geologic only), b. with response and recovery capabilities (all counties, Portland, Beaverton, Gresham and Salem only)

<i>Oregon Department of Energy</i>	On Target?*
PM #4: Number of jurisdictions participating in preparedness drills and exercises for a nuclear emergency needing corrective action, based on Federal Emergency Management Agency evaluations	√
<i>Department of Geology and Mineral Industries</i>	
PM #1: Percent of Oregon cities and towns that meet community preparedness standards for geologic natural hazards	
PM #2: Percent of coastal communities with tsunami hazard maps and mitigation plans	
PM #3: Percent target communities with landslide and/or coastal erosion hazard maps and mitigation plans	√
PM #4: Percent of communities with ground response maps and mitigation plans for earthquake hazards	√
PM #5: Public awareness of geologic hazards and mitigation efforts	√
<i>Department of Land Conservation and Development</i>	
PM #4: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable lands inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas	√
<i>Department of Police</i>	
PM #14: Percent of Oregon coastal counties with complete evacuation plans	
PM #15: Percent of counties with domestic preparedness plans	
PM #16: Percent of Oregon Public Safety Answering Points that have a fully operational Phase II wireless 9-1-1 system	
PM #17: Percent of jurisdictions with approved hazard mitigation plans	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #68 – Traffic Congestion

Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas: a. Portland metro, b. all other

<i>Land Use Board of Appeals</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	√
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	√
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	√
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	√
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	√
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	√
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM #11: Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urban areas	√
PM #13: Percent of Oregonians who commute to work during peak hours by means other than Single Occupancy Vehicles	

Oregon Benchmark #69 – Drinking Water

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

<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	On Target?*
PM #11: Percent of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions	√
PM #12: Percent of commercial pesticide operators complying with the Pesticide Use Reporting System requirements	
<i>Economic and Community Development Department</i>	On Target?*
PM #5: Number of community capital projects assisted for construction (infrastructure & community development)	√

Oregon Benchmark #70 – Commuting

Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than driving alone

<i>Department of Land Conservation and Development</i>	On Target?*
PM #9: Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit-supportive land use regulations	√
PM #10: Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities	√
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM #12: Number of state-supported rail service passengers	
PM #13: Percent of Oregonians who commute to work during peak hours by means other than Single Occupancy Vehicles	

*A "√" in the "On Target?" column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency's 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #71 – Vehicle Miles Traveled

Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips

<i>Land Use Board of Appeals</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	√
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	√
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	√
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	√
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	√
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	√
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM #12: Number of state-supported rail service passengers	
PM #14: Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips	

Oregon Benchmark #72 – Road Condition

Percent of state roads in fair or better condition

<i>Department of Transportation</i>	On Target?*
PM #15: Percent of pavement centerline miles rated "fair" or better out of total centerline miles on the state highway system	√

Oregon Benchmark #73 – Home Ownership

Percent of households that are owner occupied

<i>Housing and Community Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: The Percent of residential loans closed that provide homeownership to individuals at: a. 100% applicable median income and below, b. 90% applicable median income and below, c. 80% applicable median income and below	√
PM #2: The Percent of approved mortgage loans through OHCS that are for recipients who have completed the <i>ABC's of Homebuying</i> within the previous two years	
<i>Department of Veteran Affairs</i>	
PM #3: Percent of pre-Ullman bond refundings utilized	
PM #4: Percent of loans originated outside of ODVA by approved mortgage lenders and brokers	
PM #9: Number of VETS NEWS (Department newsletter) distributed	√
PM #10: Number of Department website visitors	

*A "√" in the "On Target?" column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency's 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #74 – Housing Affordability

Percent of Oregon households below median income spending 30% or more of their income on housing (including utilities): a. renters, b. owners

<i>Housing and Community Services</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: The Percent of residential loans closed that provide homeownership to individuals at: a. 100% applicable median income and below, b. 90% applicable median income and below, c. 80% applicable median income and below	√
PM #2: The Percent of approved mortgage loans through OHCS that are for recipients who have completed the <i>ABC's of Homebuying</i> within the previous two years	
PM #4: The Percent of housing units developed through the issuance of tax-exempt bonds that provide affordable rental opportunities for individuals at 60% or below area median income	√
PM #5: The Percent of housing units developed through the Department's Consolidated Funding Cycle and other processes that provide affordable rental opportunities for individuals at: a. 60% area median income and below, b. 50% area median income and below, c. 40% area median income and below, d. 30% area median income and below,	√
<i>Department of Land Conservation and Development</i>	
PM #3: Percent of urban areas that have a sufficient supply of buildable residential lands to meet housing needs	√
PM #4: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable lands inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas	√
PM #5: Percent of urban areas that have updated local plans to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer, water	√
<i>Land Use Board of Appeals</i>	
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	√
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	√
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	√
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	√
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	√
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	√
<i>Public Utilities Commission</i>	
PM #1: Average price of electricity for residential users from Oregon Investor-Owned Utilities (IOU) as a percent of the national average	
PM #2: Average price of electricity for residential users from Oregon Investor-Owned Utilities (IOU) as a percent of the national average	

*A "√" in the "On Target?" column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency's 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #75 – Air Quality

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

<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	On Target?*
PM #13: Average number of complaints per approved field-burning day	√
<i>Department of Forestry</i>	
PM #21: Number of prescribed burn impacts on Class I wilderness areas	√
PM #22: Number of Restricted Area units burned per intrusion	√
PM #23: Percent of western Oregon emission reduction goal	
PM #24: Percent units burned versus registered in Restricted Area	
PM #25: Efficiency index of Smoke Management Program	
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM #11: Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urban areas	

Oregon Benchmark #76 – Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Carbon dioxide emissions as a Percent of 1990 emissions

<i>Department of Energy</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Annual fossil fuel savings in Trillion Btu from Oregon Department of Energy conservation and renewable-resource programs	√
PM #2: Annual carbon dioxide emissions per capita from homes, businesses and public buildings	

Oregon Benchmark #77 – Wetlands

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

<i>Department of Land Conservation and Development</i>	On Target?*
PM #4: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable lands inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas.	√
<i>Department of State Lands</i>	
PM #15: Annual gain/loss in acres of freshwater wetlands	√
PM #16: Number of acres increased annually for estuarine wetlands	
PM #17: Percent of removal-fill violations resolved	
PM #18: Percent of cities with approved and adopted local wetland inventories	√
PM #19: Rate of full compliance with removal-fill permit conditions (Wetlands)	√
PM #20: Number of wetland mitigation banks in operation	√
PM #21: Number of wetland mitigation bank credits available	
PM #22: Number of credits purchased by State of Oregon in wetland mitigation banks	√
PM #29: Rate of full compliance with removal-fill permit conditions (Non-wetlands)	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #78 – Stream Water Quality

Percent of monitored stream sites with: a. significantly increasing trends in water quality, b. significantly decreasing trends in water quality, c. water quality in good to excellent condition

<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	On Target?*
PM #11: Percent of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions	√
PM #12: Percent of commercial pesticide operators complying with the Pesticide Use Reporting System requirements	
PM #14: Annual rate of soil and rill erosion on cultivated cropland (tons/acre/year).	
PM #15: Percent decrease in soil erosion by water (sheet or rill erosion) on Oregon croplands	
<i>Department of Forestry</i>	
PM #10: Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 1,000 Oregon residents	√
PM #18: Percent of local fund match leveraged by urban forestry grant programs	√
PM #19: Percent of 240 cities and 100 organizations receiving Urban Forestry Program assistance	√
PM #20: Number of urban forestry technical assists per FTE	√

Oregon Benchmark #79 – Instream Flow Rights

Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights: a. 9 or more months a year, b. 12 months a year

<i>Department of Water Resources</i>	On Target?*
PM #1: Flow Restoration: Percent of watersheds that need flow restoration for fish that had water put instream through Department administered programs	√
PM #2: Protection of Instream Water Rights: Ratio of the streams regulated to protect instream water rights to all streams regulated	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #80 – Agricultural Land

Percent of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 not converted to urban or rural development: a. cropland, b. other land

<i>Columbia River Gorge Commission</i>	On Target?*
PM #4: Percent of developments approved in the National Scenic Area on land designated agricultural that preserve the land for current or future agricultural production	
<i>Department of Land Conservation and Development</i>	
PM #11: Percent of farmland outside urban growth boundaries zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning	
PM #12: Percent of forestland outside urban growth boundaries zoned in 1987 for forest or mixed farm/forest use that remains zoned for those uses	√
PM #13: Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forestland	√
<i>Land Use Board of Appeals</i>	
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	√
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	√
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	√
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	√
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on the Monday following the week in which they are issued	√
PM #7: Interval in days following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #81 – Forest Land

Percent of Oregon's non-federal forest land in 1974 still preserved for forest use

<i>Columbia River Gorge Commission</i>	On Target?*
PM #5: Percent of developments approved on lands designated forest that preserve the land for current or future forest management	
<i>Land Use Board of Appeals</i>	
PM #1: Percent of appeals of land use decisions that are resolved within statutory deadlines or, if all parties agree, within no more than a seven-day extension of the statutory deadline	
PM #2: Percent of record objections that are resolved within 60 days after the record objection is received by LUBA	√
PM #3: Percent of decisions where all issues are resolved when reversing or remanding a land use decision	√
PM #4: Percent of final opinions that are sustained on appeal	√
PM #5: Number of months to publish LUBA Reports	√
PM #6: Percent of weeks in which LUBA slip opinions are posted on LUBA's web page on Monday following the week in which... issued	√
PM #7: Interval following publication of LUBA Report that the headnotes are incorporated into the headnote digest on LUBA's web page	√
<i>Department of Forestry</i>	
PM #3: Percent of harvest acres (not including federal and state forests) requiring compliance determinations that were in compliance with Forest Practices Act reforestation standards	√
PM #4: Acres planted by the Forest Resource Trust Program	
PM #5: Acres with improved management (includes planning, tree planting, timber stand improvement, tax program certifications) accomplished per Service Forestry Program FTE	√
PM #6: Number of seed zones/elevations/stock types from which seedlings are available at the Department of Forestry Nursery	
PM #7: Percent of non-contract seedling demand met by speculation stock	
PM #8: Average fire size index	√
PM #9: Percent of wildland forest fires controlled at 10 acres or less	√
PM #10: Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 1,000 Oregon residents	√
PM #11: Percent of state forests timber sale plan objectives met	
PM #12: Percent of state forests reforestation plan objectives met	√
PM #13: Percent of state forests intensive management plan objectives met	
PM #14: Percent of acres planned for survey that are surveyed to detect and evaluate insect and disease problems	√
PM #15: Percent of forest health assists accomplished compared to planned objective	√
PM #16: Percent of forest health assists accomplished compared to planned objective	√
PM #17: Acres (thousands) surveyed for insects and disease problems per FTE	√
<i>Department of Land Conservation and Development</i>	On Target?*
PM #13: Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forestland	√

*A "√" in the "On Target?" column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency's 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #82 – Timber Harvest

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

<i>Department of Forestry</i>	On Target?*
PM #3: Percent of harvest acres (not including federal and state forests) requiring compliance determinations that were in compliance with Forest Practices Act reforestation standards	√
PM #4: Acres planted by the Forest Resource Trust Program	
PM #5: Acres with improved management (includes planning, tree planting, timber stand improvement, tax program certifications) accomplished per Service Forestry Program FTE	√
PM #6: Number of seed zones/elevations/stock types from which seedlings are available at the Department of Forestry Nursery	
PM #7: Percent of non-contract seedling demand met by speculation stock	
PM #8: Average fire size index	√
PM #9: Percent of wildland forest fires controlled at 10 acres or less	√
PM #10: Number of human-caused wildland forest fires per 1,000 Oregon residents	√
PM #11: Percent of state forests timber sale plan objectives met	
PM #12: Percent of state forests reforestation plan objectives met	√
PM #13: Percent of state forests intensive management plan objectives met	
PM #14: Percent of acres planned for survey that are surveyed to detect and evaluate insect and disease problems	√
PM #15: Percent of forest health assists accomplished compared to planned objective	√
PM #16: Percent of forest health assists accomplished compared to planned objective	√
PM #17: Acres (thousands) surveyed for insects and disease problems per FTE	√

Oregon Benchmark #83 – Municipal Waste Disposal

Pounds of municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita

<i>No performance measures</i>

Oregon Benchmark #84 – Hazardous Substance Cleanup

Percent of identified Oregon hazardous substance sites cleaned up or being cleaned up: a. tank sites, b. other hazardous substances

<i>Department of Environmental Quality</i>	On Target?*
PM #12: Percent of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up (same as benchmark)	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #85 – Freshwater Species

Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: a. salmonids, b. other fish, c. other organisms

<i>Department of Fish and Wildlife</i>	On Target?*
PM# 2: Percent of license buying population with angling licenses and/or tags	√
PM #4: Natural fish populations monitored annually per FTE	
PM# 5: Hatchery fish populations monitored per FTE	
PM# 7: Number of unscreened priority water diversions	
<i>Oregon Police</i>	
PM# 6: Percent of anglers who are angling in compliance with rules and laws associated with salmon and steelhead harvest	√
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	
PM# 18: Number of river miles of habitat opened up for fish passage as a result of culvert retrofits and replacements	√

Oregon Benchmark #86 – Marine Species

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

<i>Department of Fish and Wildlife</i>	On Target?*
PM# 2: Percent of license buying population with angling licenses and/or tags	√
PM #4: Natural fish populations monitored annually per FTE	
PM# 5: Hatchery fish populations monitored per FTE	

Oregon Benchmark #87 – Terrestrial Species

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

<i>Department of Fish and Wildlife</i>	On Target?*
PM# 1: Percent of license buying population with hunting licenses and/or tags	
PM# 3: Number of wildlife damage complaints responded to per FTE	
PM# 6: Wildlife species monitored annually per FTE.	
<i>Land Conservation and Development Department</i>	
PM# 4: Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable lands inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas	√

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Appendix C: State Partners: Benchmark-Linked Performance Measures

Oregon Benchmark #88 – Species Protection

Percent of at-risk species protected in dedicated conservation areas: a: rivers and streams, b: other

<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	On Target?*
PM# 8: Percent of Oregon counties with target pests and weeds present where biological control agents are established	√
PM# 9: Number of plant species listed as threatened and endangered in Oregon	
PM # 10: Number of plant species either de-listed or down-listed in Oregon as a result of species recovery work	√
<i>Department of Fish and Wildlife</i>	
PM# 3: Number of wildlife damage complaints responded to per FTE	
PM# 4: Natural fish populations monitored annually per FTE	
PM# 6: Wildlife species monitored annually per FTE.	
<i>Department of Forestry</i>	
PM# 1: Percent of inspected commercial forest operations that are in compliance with the Forest Practices Act	
PM# 2: Operation contacts per Forest Practices Program FTE	

Oregon Benchmark #89 – Invasive Species

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

<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	On Target?*
PM # 7: Number of the top 10 plant pests, diseases, or weed species successfully excluded each year.	√

Oregon Benchmark #90 – State Park Acreage

Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians

<i>Parks and Recreation Department</i>	On Target?*
PM # 7: Acres of land added to the State Park system using prioritized criteria	

*A “√” in the “On Target?” column means actual data was at or better than target in the most recent year shown in the agency’s 2004 Annual Performance Progress Report, which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR.shtml>.

Oregon Progress Board
155 Cottage Street NE U20
Salem, OR 97301-3966

